

## 6-B Deterministic Left Parsers

Let  $G = (N, T, P, S)$  is a **context-free grammar**. A **non-deterministic Left Parser**  $L_P = ((T^* \times V^*), \rightarrow_L, (x, S), \{(\varepsilon, \varepsilon)\}, P, \tau)$  with

$$\rightarrow_L = \{(\varepsilon, A) \rightarrow_L^{A \rightarrow \alpha} (\varepsilon, \alpha) \in (T^* \times V^*)^2 \mid (A \rightarrow \alpha) \in P\}$$

**guess  $A$  as  $\alpha$ : non-deterministic.**

$$\cup \{(a, a) \rightarrow_L^a (\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \in (T^* \times V^*)^2 \mid a \in \Sigma\}$$

**verify  $a \in \Sigma$ : deterministic.**

Consider two guess actions  $B \rightarrow \beta \mid \beta'$  where  $\beta \neq \beta'$ .

$(\varepsilon, B) \rightarrow_L^{B \rightarrow \beta} (\varepsilon, \beta)$  or  $(\varepsilon, B) \rightarrow_L^{B \rightarrow \beta'} (\varepsilon, \beta')$  is **non-deterministic**.

Consider  $L(\beta)$  and  $L(\beta')$ !

**Def.**  $L: (N \cup T)^* \rightarrow 2^{T^*}$ .  $L(\alpha) = \{x \in T^* \mid \alpha \Rightarrow^* x, x \in T^*\}$  **infinite**.

But  $L(\beta)$  and  $L(\beta')$  may be **infinite**.

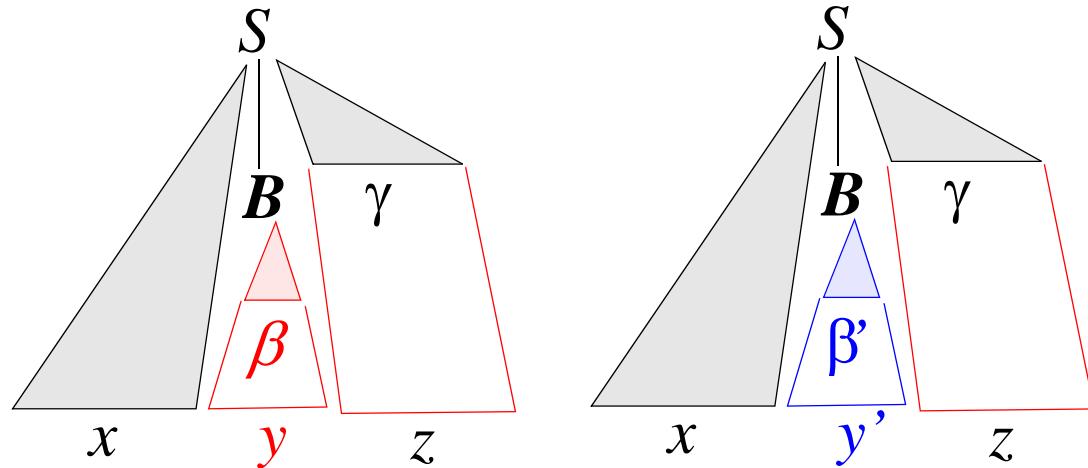
$\therefore First_k: (N \cup T)^* \rightarrow 2^{T^{\leq k}}$  where  $T^{\leq k} = \{\varepsilon\} \cup T^l \cup T^2 \cup \dots T^k$ .

$First_k(\alpha) = k:L(\alpha) = \{k:x \in T^{\leq k} \mid \alpha \Rightarrow^* x, x \in T^*\}$  **finite.**

If  $First_k(\beta) \cap First_k(\beta') = \emptyset$ , then lookahead string  $y$  and  $y'$

$(y, B) \rightarrow_L (y, \beta)$   $y \in First_k(\beta)$  and  $(y', B) \rightarrow_L (y', \beta')$   $y' \in First_k(\beta')$

$\therefore$  deterministic!



**Computation of  $\text{First}_k(\alpha)$  for  $\alpha \in (N \cup T)^*$ .**

$\text{First}_k(\alpha) = \text{First}_k(X_1 X_2 \dots X_n)$  where  $\alpha = X_1 X_2 \dots X_n$ .

$= \text{First}_k(X_1) \oplus_k \text{First}_k(X_2) \oplus_k \dots \oplus_k \text{First}_k(X_n)$  where

$\text{First}_k(a) = \{a\}$ ,  $a \in T$  (**basis**).

$\oplus_k: 2^{T^{\leq k}} \times 2^{T^{\leq k}} \rightarrow 2^{T^{\leq k}}$ .

$A \oplus_k B = k:AB = \{k:xy \in T^{\leq k} \mid x \in A, y \in B\}$

**for**  $a \in T$  **do**  $\text{First}_k(a) = \{a\}$  **od**; **for**  $A \in N$  **do**  $\text{First}_k(A) := \emptyset$  **od**;

**repeat**

**for**  $A \in N$  **do**

**for**  $A \rightarrow X_1 X_2 \dots X_n \in P$  **do**

**for**  $i:=1$  to  $n$  **do**  $\text{First}_k(A) := \text{First}_k(A) \oplus_k \text{First}_k(X_i)$  **od**

**od od**

**until**  $\text{First}_k(A)$  does not change

*Example*  $G_{Uexp}$ :  $E \rightarrow E + T / T$   
 $T \rightarrow T * F / F$   
 $F \rightarrow a / ( E )$

$\mathbf{F}$ :	$First_1(a) = \{a\}$	$First_1(( E )) = \{( \}$
	$\therefore (a, \mathbf{F}) \xrightarrow{F \rightarrow a} (a, a)$	$(( , \mathbf{F}) \xrightarrow{F \rightarrow (E)} (( , ( E ))$ <b>deterministic!</b>
$\mathbf{T}$ :	$First_1(T * F) = \{a, ( \}$	$First_1(F) = \{a, ( \}$
	$\therefore (a, \mathbf{T}) \xrightarrow{T \rightarrow T * F} (a, T * F)$ $(a, \mathbf{T}) \xrightarrow{T \rightarrow F} (a, F)$ <b>non-deterministic!</b>	$(( , \mathbf{T}) \xrightarrow{T \rightarrow T * F} (( , T * F))$ $(( , \mathbf{T}) \xrightarrow{T \rightarrow F} (( , F))$ <b>non-deterministic!</b>
$\mathbf{E}$ :	$First_1(E + T) = \{a, ( \}$	$First_1(T) = \{a, ( \}$
	$\therefore (a, \mathbf{E}) \xrightarrow{E \rightarrow E * T} (a, E + T)$ $(a, \mathbf{E}) \xrightarrow{E \rightarrow T} (a, T)$ <b>non-deterministic!</b>	$(( , \mathbf{E}) \xrightarrow{E \rightarrow E * T} (( , E + T))$ $(( , \mathbf{E}) \xrightarrow{E \rightarrow T} (( , T))$ <b>non-deterministic!</b>

$\therefore$  Non-deterministic for  $\mathbf{T}$  and  $\mathbf{E}$ !

A grammar rule  $A \rightarrow A\alpha \in P$  is said to be **left recursive**.

If  $A \rightarrow A\alpha \in P$ ,  $A \Rightarrow^* A\alpha^*$  does **not terminate!**  $\therefore \exists A \rightarrow \beta \in P$

$A \rightarrow A\alpha / \beta$ , then  $A \Rightarrow^* \beta\alpha^*$ .

$First_k(A\alpha) \cap First_k(\beta) \neq \emptyset$ , since  $First_k(A\alpha) \supseteq First_k(A) \supseteq First_k(\beta)$ .

$\therefore$  If a grammar has **left recursive rule**, the left parser is **non-deterministic**!

Change the **left recursion to right recursion**.

$A \rightarrow A\alpha | \beta \Rightarrow A \rightarrow \beta A'$ ,  $A' \rightarrow \alpha A' | \varepsilon$ . ( $A \Rightarrow \beta A' \Rightarrow^* \beta\alpha^*$ ).

$G_{Dexp}: E \rightarrow T E'$

$E' \rightarrow + T E' / \varepsilon$

$T \rightarrow F T'$

$T' \rightarrow * F T' / \varepsilon$

$F \rightarrow a / ( E )$

**Left factoring**  $A \rightarrow \alpha\beta / \alpha\gamma \Rightarrow A \rightarrow \alpha A'$ ,  $A' \rightarrow \beta | \gamma$ .

$\mathbf{F}$ :	$First_I(\mathbf{a}) = \{\mathbf{a}\}, First_I((\mathbf{E})) = \{()\}$	
	$(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{F}) \xrightarrow{F \rightarrow a} (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{a}), ((, \mathbf{F}) \xrightarrow{F \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})} ((, (\mathbf{E}))$	<i>deterministic!</i>
$\mathbf{T}'$ :	$First_I(* \mathbf{F} \mathbf{T}') = \{*\} \quad First_I(\varepsilon) = \{\varepsilon\}$	
	$(* , \mathbf{T}') \xrightarrow{T' \rightarrow *FT'} (\mathbf{a}, * \mathbf{F} \mathbf{T}')$	$(\varepsilon, \mathbf{T}') \xrightarrow{T' \rightarrow \varepsilon} (\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$ <i>non-deter.!</i>
$\mathbf{T}$ :	$First_I(\mathbf{F} \mathbf{T}') = \{*\}$	
	$(* , \mathbf{T}) \xrightarrow{T \rightarrow FT'} (* , \mathbf{F} \mathbf{T}')$	<i>deterministic(unique rule)!</i>
$\mathbf{E}'$ :	$First_I(* \mathbf{F} \mathbf{T}') = \{*\} \quad First_I(\varepsilon) = \{\varepsilon\}$	
	$(* , \mathbf{E}') \xrightarrow{E' \rightarrow +TE'} (* , + \mathbf{T} \mathbf{E}')$	$(\varepsilon, \mathbf{E}') \xrightarrow{E' \rightarrow \varepsilon} (\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$ <i>non-deter.!</i>
$\mathbf{E}$ :	$First_I(\mathbf{T} \mathbf{E}') = \{+\}$	
	$(+ , \mathbf{E}) \xrightarrow{E \rightarrow TE'} (+ , \mathbf{T} \mathbf{E}')$	<i>deterministic(unique rule)!</i>

We are **happy** except for  $\mathbf{E}' \rightarrow \varepsilon$  and  $\mathbf{T}' \rightarrow \varepsilon$ .

What can I do?

Consider  $\text{Follow}_k(\mathbf{E}')$  and  $\text{Follow}_k(\mathbf{T}')$  or  $k:z$  in the figure!

$\text{Follow}_k: N \rightarrow 2^{T^{\leq k}}$ .

$$\text{Follow}_k(A) = \{k:z \in T^{\leq k} \mid S \Rightarrow^* aAz, z \in T^*\} \quad \text{finite.}$$

$$\text{Follow}_k(T') = \{+, ), \varepsilon\}, \text{Follow}_k(E') = \{), \varepsilon\}$$

$$\mathbf{T}': \text{First}_l(*FT') = \{*\}$$

$$\text{First}_l(\varepsilon) \oplus_l \text{Follow}_l(T') = \{+, ), \varepsilon\} \quad \text{two sets are disjoint!}$$

$$(*, \mathbf{T}') \xrightarrow{T' \rightarrow *FT'} (*, *FT')$$

$$(+, \mathbf{T}') \xrightarrow{T' \rightarrow \varepsilon} (+, \varepsilon), (, \mathbf{T}') \xrightarrow{T' \rightarrow \varepsilon} (, \varepsilon), (\varepsilon, \mathbf{T}') \xrightarrow{T' \rightarrow \varepsilon} (\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$$

*deterministic!*

$$\mathbf{E}': \text{First}_l(+TE') = \{+\}$$

$$\text{First}_l(\varepsilon) \oplus_l \text{Follow}_l(E') = \{), \varepsilon\} \quad \text{two sets are disjoint!}$$

$$(+, \mathbf{E}') \xrightarrow{E' \rightarrow +TE'} (+, +TE')$$

$$(, \mathbf{E}') \xrightarrow{E' \rightarrow \varepsilon} (, \varepsilon), (\varepsilon, \mathbf{E}') \xrightarrow{E' \rightarrow \varepsilon} (\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$$

*deterministic!*

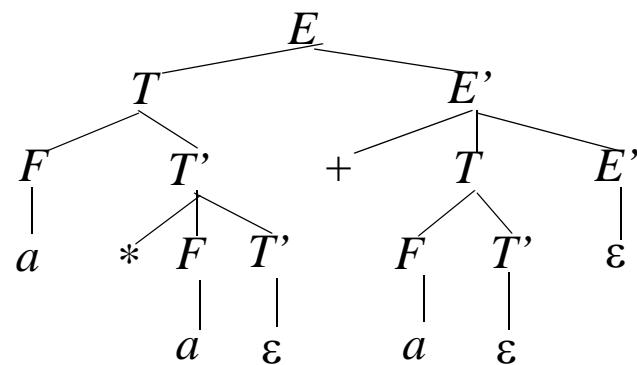
*Parsing table for  $G_{Dexp}$ :  $SLL_1PT[\text{N}, \text{T}] \rightarrow 2^P$ .*

$G_{Dexp}: E \rightarrow TE'$	$\{a, ()\}$
$E' \rightarrow + TE' / \epsilon$	$\{+\} \quad \{\), \epsilon\}$
$T \rightarrow FT'$	$\{a, ()\}$
$T' \rightarrow * FT' / \epsilon$	$\{*\} \quad \{+, ), \epsilon\}$
$F \rightarrow a / ( E )$	$\{a\} \quad \{( )\}$

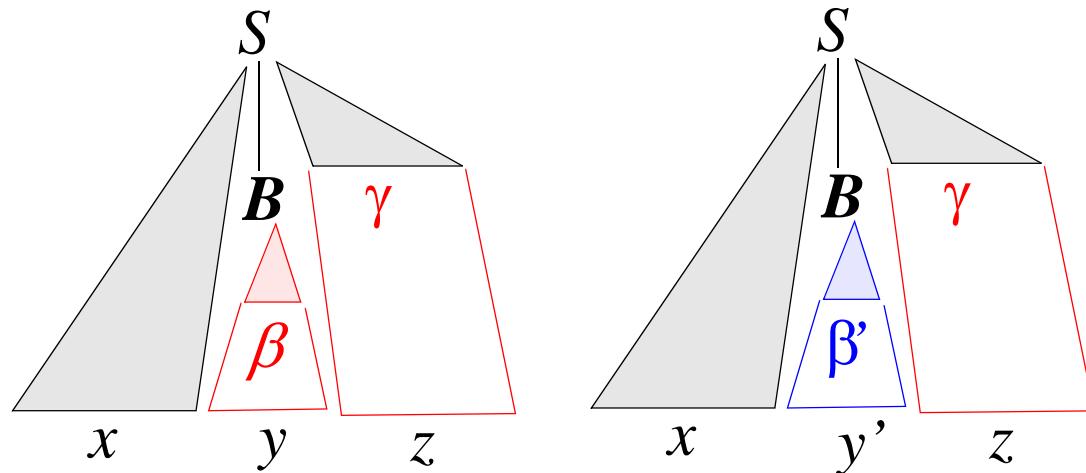
	$a$	$($	$*$	$+$	$)$	$\epsilon(\$)$
$E$	$E \rightarrow TE'$	$E \rightarrow TE'$				
$E'$				$E' \rightarrow + TE'$	$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$
$T$	$T \rightarrow FT'$	$T \rightarrow FT'$				
$T'$			$T' \rightarrow * FT'$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$
$F$	$F \rightarrow a$	$F \rightarrow ( E )$				

*Parsing table for  $G_{Dexp}$ :  $SLL_1PT[\text{N}, \text{T}] \rightharpoonup P$ .  $\therefore$  deterministic!*

<i>Ex.</i>	<i>a</i>	(	*	+	)	$\epsilon(\$)$
<i>E</i>	$E \rightarrow TE'$	$E \rightarrow TE'$				
<i>E'</i>				$E' \rightarrow + TE'$	$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$E' \rightarrow \epsilon$
<i>T</i>	$T \rightarrow FT'$	$T \rightarrow FT'$				
<i>T'</i>			$T' \rightarrow * FT'$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$
<i>F</i>	$F \rightarrow a$	$F \rightarrow ( E )$				
$(a * a + a, E)$	$\Rightarrow_L^{(a,E) \rightarrow (a,TE')}$	$(a * a + a, TE')$	$\Rightarrow_L^{(a,T) \rightarrow (a,FT')}$	$(a * a + a, FT' E')$		
	$\Rightarrow_L^{(a,F) \rightarrow (a,a)}$	$(a * a + a, a T' E')$	$\Rightarrow_L^{(a,a) \rightarrow (\epsilon,\epsilon)}$	$(* a + a, T' E')$		
	$\Rightarrow_L^{(*,T') \rightarrow (*,*FT')}$	$(* a + a, * FT' E')$	$\Rightarrow_L^{(*,*) \rightarrow (\epsilon,\epsilon)}$	$(a + a, FT' E')$	$\Rightarrow_L^{(a,F) \rightarrow (a,a)}$	$(a + a, a T' E')$
	$\Rightarrow_L^{(a,a) \rightarrow (\epsilon,\epsilon)}$	$(+ a, T' E')$	$\Rightarrow_L^{(+,T') \rightarrow (+,\epsilon)}$	$(+ a, E')$	$\Rightarrow_L^{(+,E') \rightarrow (+,+TE')}$	$(+ a, + T' E')$
	$\Rightarrow_L^{(+,+)} \rightarrow (\epsilon,\epsilon)$	$(a, T' E')$	$\Rightarrow_L^{(a,T') \rightarrow (a,FT')}$	$(a, FT' E')$	$\Rightarrow_L^{(a,F) \rightarrow (a,a)}$	$(a, a T' E')$
	$\Rightarrow_L^{(a,a) \rightarrow (\epsilon,\epsilon)}$	$(\epsilon, T' E')$	$\Rightarrow_L^{(\epsilon,T') \rightarrow (\epsilon,\epsilon)}$	$(\epsilon, E')$	$\Rightarrow_L^{(\epsilon,E') \rightarrow (\epsilon,\epsilon)}$	$(\epsilon, \epsilon)$ .



Adding lookahead string  $k:yz \in T^{\leq k}$  for guess  $\mathbf{B}$  as  $\beta$ .



$(x, \mathbf{B}) \rightarrow_L (x, \beta) \in (T^{\leq k} \times V^*) \times (T^{\leq k} \times V^*)$  for  $\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \beta \in P$  where  
 $x \in First_k(\beta) \oplus_k Follow(\mathbf{B}) = k:yz.$

### *LL(k) Parser*

Left-to-right Scan in Leftmost derivation with  $k$ -lookahead symbols

*Strong LL( $k$ ) Parser(SLL( $k$ ) Parser)*

$SLL(k)$  grammars  $\subset LL(k)$  grammars

But  $SLL(1)$  grammars =  $LL(1)$  grammars

Compare three grammars for  $a + a + a$  or  $a * a * a$

$$G_{exp}: E \rightarrow E + T / T * F / a / ( E ) \quad E \rightarrow E + T / T \quad E \rightarrow T E'$$

$$T \rightarrow$$

$$T * F / a / ( E )$$

$$T \rightarrow T * F / F$$

$$E' \rightarrow + T E' / \epsilon$$

$$F \rightarrow$$

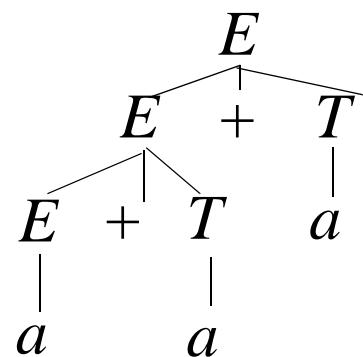
$$a / ( E )$$

$$F \rightarrow a / ( E )$$

$$T \rightarrow F T'$$

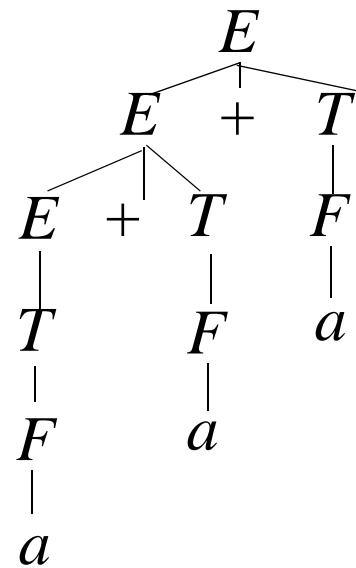
$$T' \rightarrow * F T' / \epsilon$$

$$F \rightarrow a / ( E )$$

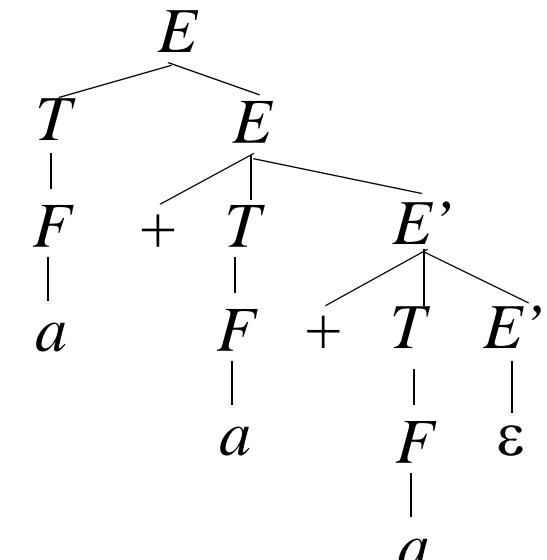


*good!*

How about right parsers?



*unit production*



*+ is right associative*