

Example (2):-

Parse and derivations, this sentence (id+id*id) by using this grammar:

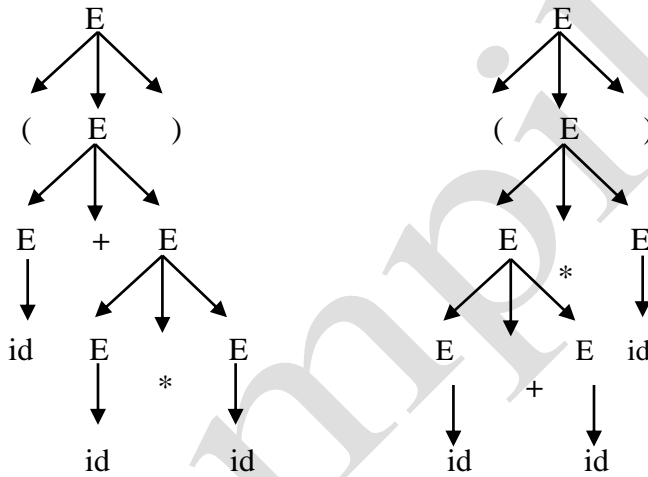
$E \rightarrow E+E \mid E-E \mid E * E \mid E/E \mid (E) \mid -E \mid id$

Sol 1:-

$E \rightarrow (E)$
 $E \rightarrow (E+E)$
 $E \rightarrow (E+E * E)$
 $E \rightarrow (id+E * E)$
 $E \rightarrow (id+id * E)$
 $E \rightarrow (id+id * id)$

Sol 2:-

$E \rightarrow (E)$
 $E \rightarrow (E * E)$
 $E \rightarrow (E+E * E)$
 $E \rightarrow (id+E * E)$
 $E \rightarrow (id+id * E)$
 $E \rightarrow (id+id * id)$



H.W

$E \rightarrow E+E \mid E-E \mid E * E \mid id$

Parse this sentence: id+id*id

2.6.2 Ambiguity: (problems of grammar)

A grammar that produces more than one parse tree for some sentence is said to be ambiguous. An ambiguous grammar is one that produces more than one leftmost or more than one right most derivation for the same sentence. For certain types of parsers, it is desirable that the grammar be made unambiguous, for if it is not, we cannot uniquely determine which parse tree to select for a sentence.

وهي القواعد التي تنتج أكثر من شجرة اعراب واحده لبعض الجمل ويقال عنها غامضة. القواعد الغامضة هو وجود أكثر من اعراب واحد(اشتقاق) لبعض الجمل من اليمين ومن اليسار وتدعى غامضة.

Ex(1):- **$S \rightarrow AB \mid aaB$** **$A \rightarrow a \mid Aa$** **$B \rightarrow b$** **$W = aab$** **Sol (1):-** **$S \rightarrow aaB$** **$S \rightarrow aab$** **Sol (2):-** **$S \rightarrow AB$** **$S \rightarrow AaB$** **$S \rightarrow aaB$** **$S \rightarrow aab$** **Ex (2):-** **$S \rightarrow A$** **$A \rightarrow aA \mid Aa \mid a$** **Sol:-** **$S \rightarrow A$** **$S \rightarrow aA$** **$S \rightarrow aAa$** **$S \rightarrow aaa$** **OR** **$S \rightarrow A$** **$S \rightarrow Aa$** **$S \rightarrow Aaa$** **$S \rightarrow aaa$**

Sol(2):-

$S \rightarrow A$

$S \rightarrow aA$

$S \rightarrow aaA$

$S \rightarrow aaa$

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PnOCNxckV48>

H.W

Check this sentence Ambiguity or unambiguous id + id + id

$E \rightarrow E+E \mid E-E \mid E * E \mid id$

2.6.3 Left Recursion

A grammar is left recursion if it has a non-terminal A, such that there is a derivation $A \rightarrow \alpha A$ For some string α . Top-down parsing methods cannot handle left recursion grammars, so a transformation that eliminates left recursion is needed.

Left Recursion: ويقصد به كل حرف يؤدي الى نفسه.

$$E \rightarrow E+T$$

$$T \rightarrow M|T*F$$

كيف يمكن التخلص من مشكلة
Left Recursion

توجد بعض الخطوات المهمة يجب اتباعها عند الحل وهي:

- يتم اخفاء العبارة المشكلة وانزال ماتبقى ويربط مع حرف ما قبل السهم او غيره ووضع علامة البرايم -
- العبارة المشكلة يحذف منها حرف المشكلة وينزل ماتبقى ويربط مع حرف ما قبل السهم او غيره ووضع علامة البرايم -
وثر نضيف علامة الـ λ كحرف جديد.

Example: Consider the following grammar for arithmetic expressions.

$$E \rightarrow E+T | T$$

$$T \rightarrow T*F | F$$

$$F \rightarrow (E) | id$$

Eliminating the immediate left recursion (productions of the form $A \rightarrow A\alpha$) to the production for E and then for T, we will get

$$E \rightarrow T\bar{E}$$

$$\bar{E} \rightarrow +T\bar{E} | \lambda$$

$$T \rightarrow F\bar{T}$$

$$\bar{T} \rightarrow *F\bar{T} | \lambda$$

$$F \rightarrow (E) | id$$

Example:-

$$A \rightarrow ABx | Aa | a$$

Sol:

$$A \rightarrow ABx | Aa | a$$

$$A \rightarrow a\bar{A}$$

$$\bar{A} \rightarrow Bx\bar{A} | a\bar{A} | \lambda$$

Example:-

$$A \rightarrow Ac \mid Aad \mid ba \mid c$$

Sol:

$$A \rightarrow \mathbf{Ac} \mid \mathbf{Aad} \mid ba \mid c$$

$$A \rightarrow bd\bar{A} \mid c\bar{A}$$

$$\bar{A} \rightarrow c\bar{A} \mid ad\bar{A} \mid \lambda$$

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FJsVmfPExLs>

2.6.4 Left Factoring

Left factoring is a grammar transformation that is useful for producing a grammar suitable for predictive parsing. The basic idea is that when it is not clear which of two alternative productions to use to expand a nonterminal A , we may be able to rewrite the A -productions to defer the decision until we have seen enough of the input to make the right choice.

Left Factoring: هو ايجاد العامل المشترك والتخلص منه لتكون العبارة اكثر وضوح.

Example:-

$$E \rightarrow abc \mid ab \mid k$$

Sol:

$$E \rightarrow \mathbf{abc} \mid \mathbf{ab} \mid k$$

- في الخطوة الاولى نجد الاحرف المشتركة في كل العبارات
- ثم نكتب الحروف المشتركة على شكل كلمة واحدة ومن ثم يربط مع حرف ما قبل السهم او غيره ووضع علامة البرايم - ، ونكتب ما تبقى من الجملة الاصلية.
- ثم نكتب الحروف المتبقية من الكلمات المستخرج منها الحروف المشتركة. اما اذا لم يتبقي شيء من الكلمة المستخرج منه الحروف المشتركة فنكتب رمز الـ λ .

$$E \rightarrow ab\bar{E} \mid k$$

$$E \rightarrow c \mid \lambda$$

Example:-

$$S \rightarrow abMna \mid ckL \mid abMo$$

Sol:

$$S \rightarrow \mathbf{abMna} \mid ckL \mid \mathbf{abMo}$$

$$S \rightarrow abM\bar{S} \mid ckL$$

$$S \rightarrow na \mid o$$

Example:-

$$A \rightarrow xB \mid xY$$

Sol:

$$A \rightarrow xB \mid xY$$

$$A \rightarrow x\bar{A}$$

$$\bar{A} \rightarrow B \mid Y$$

Example:-

$$A \rightarrow aAB \mid aA \mid a$$

Sol:

$$A \rightarrow aAB \mid aA \mid a$$

$$A \rightarrow a\bar{A}$$

$$\bar{A} \rightarrow AB \mid A \mid \lambda$$

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=whe29gOb8p4>

2.6.5 Predictive Parsing Method

Top down احد طرق

In many cases, by carefully writing a grammar eliminating left recursion from it, and left factoring the resulting grammar, we can obtain a grammar that can be parsed by a non-backtracking predictive parser. We can build a predictive parser by maintaining a stack. The key problem during predictive parser is that of determining the production to be applied for a nonterminal. The non-recursive parser looks up the production to be applied in a parsing table.

A table-driven predictive parser has an input buffer, a stack, a parsing table, and an output stream. The input buffer contains the string to be parsed, followed by \$, (a symbol used as a right endmarker to indicate the end of the input string). The stack contains a sequence of grammar symbols with \$ on the bottom, (indicating the bottom of the stack). Initially, the stack contains the start symbol of the grammar on the top of \$.

• قيل البدء بهذه الطريقة يجب ان يكون الـ C.F.G خالية من **Left Recursion & Left Factoring**

Example:

$$E \rightarrow E+T \mid T$$

$$T \rightarrow T * F \mid F$$

$$F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$$

Parse the input $id + id * id$ by using predictive parsing: