

Strong LL(k) parsing

Computation of $First_k$.

Let $k \geq 0$, A be a set and $\alpha, \beta \in A^*$. Then we define

$$\alpha \oplus_k \beta = k:\alpha\beta.$$

$\therefore \oplus_k: A^* \times A^* \rightarrow A^{\leq k}$ binary operation on A .

$$\text{where } A^{\leq k} = A^0 \cup A^1 \cup A^2 \dots \cup A^k = \{\varepsilon\} \cup A \cup A^2 \dots \cup A^k \\ \leftrightarrow \$^k \cup A\$^{k-1} \cup A^2\$^{k-2} \dots \cup A^k.$$

We define languages and $First_k$ of $\alpha \in (N \cup \Sigma)^*$ and $K \subseteq (N \cup \Sigma)^*$.

$$L(\alpha) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \alpha \Rightarrow^* w\}$$

$$First_k(\alpha) = k:L(\alpha)$$

$$L(K) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \alpha \in K, \alpha \Rightarrow^* w\}$$

$$First_k(K) = k:L(K)$$

Divide and conquer on the computation of $First_k$.

1. $First_k: 2^{\Sigma^*} \rightarrow 2^{\Sigma^{\leq k}}$. Let $L_1, L_2 \subseteq \Sigma^*$. Then

$$First_k(L_1L_2) = First_k(L_1) \oplus_k First_k(L_2) = k:L_1L_2.$$

2. $First_k: (N \cup \Sigma)^* \rightarrow 2^{\Sigma^{\leq k}}$. Let $\alpha = X_1 \dots X_n$, $1 \leq \forall i \leq n$, $X_i \in N \cup \Sigma$.

$$\begin{aligned} First_k(\alpha) &= First_k(X_1 \dots X_n) \\ &= First_k(X_1) \oplus_k First_k(X_2) \oplus_k \dots \oplus_k First_k(X_n). \end{aligned}$$

3. $First_k: N \cup \Sigma \rightarrow 2^{\Sigma^{\leq k}}$.

$$First_k(a) = \{a\}, \text{ if } a \in \Sigma.$$

basis

$$First_k(A) = \{x \in First_k(\alpha) \mid A \rightarrow \alpha \in P\}$$

recursion

We also define $Follow_k: N \rightarrow 2^{\Sigma^{\leq k}}$. Let $A \in N$. Then

$$Follow_k(A) = \{k:z \in \Sigma^* \mid S \Rightarrow^* xAz\}$$

Guess-verify parser $M = (N \cup \Sigma, \Sigma, \Gamma, S, \{\epsilon\}, \$, /)$
 for $G = (N, \Sigma, P, S)$

$\forall A \rightarrow \omega \in P, \quad A / \rightarrow \omega^R / \in \Gamma, \quad \text{guess } A \text{ as } \alpha.$
 $\forall a \in \Sigma, \quad a / a \rightarrow / \in \Gamma, \quad \text{verify } a \in \Sigma.$

$.S \quad \Rightarrow_{lm}^* x.A\gamma \quad \Rightarrow_{lm} x.\beta\gamma \quad \Rightarrow_{lm}^* xy.\gamma \quad \Rightarrow_{lm}^* xyz$
 $\$S / xyz\$ \Rightarrow^* \$\gamma^R A / yz\$ \Rightarrow \$\gamma^R \beta^R / yz\$ \Rightarrow^* \$\gamma^R / z\$ \Rightarrow^* \$ | \$.$

Nondeterminism

If $A \rightarrow \alpha / \beta \in P, \alpha \neq \beta.$
 guess A as α or β **nondeterministic**

Adding k-lookahead symbols y where $|y| \leq k.$

$\forall A \rightarrow \alpha \in P, \quad A / y \rightarrow \alpha^R / y \in \Gamma,$

where $y \in \text{First}_k(\alpha) \oplus_k \text{Follow}_k(A)$

Guess A as α on lookahead y only.

We define $LA_k(A \rightarrow \alpha) = \text{First}_k(\alpha) \oplus_k \text{Follow}_k(A)$.

Guess and verify parser with adding k -lookahead symbols, $LA_k(A \rightarrow \alpha)$, is called **strong LL(k) parser**.

If $LA_k(A \rightarrow \alpha) \cap LA_k(A \rightarrow \beta) = \emptyset$.

deterministic guess A as α or β on $LA_k(A \rightarrow \alpha)$ or $LA_k(A \rightarrow \beta)$.

G is **strong LL(k) grammar**, if

$\forall A \rightarrow \alpha / \beta \in P, \alpha \neq \beta, LA_k(A \rightarrow \alpha) \cap LA_k(A \rightarrow \beta) = \emptyset$.

Strong LL(k) parser is **deterministic**, if and only if G is strong LL(k).

Theorem G is not LL(k), if G is left recursive.

$$A \rightarrow A\alpha / \beta$$

A is left recursive.

Proof $First_k(A\alpha) \supseteq First_k(A)$
 $\supseteq First_k(\beta)$

$$\therefore LA_k(A \rightarrow A\alpha) \cap LA_k(A \rightarrow \beta) \supseteq First_k(\beta) \neq \emptyset$$

Removal of left recursion

$$A \rightarrow A\alpha / \beta$$

$$A \Rightarrow^* \beta\alpha^*$$

$$A \rightarrow \beta A'$$

$$A' \rightarrow \alpha A' / \varepsilon$$

Left factoring

$$A \rightarrow \alpha\beta / \alpha\gamma$$

$$A \rightarrow \alpha A'$$

$$A' \rightarrow \beta / \gamma$$

LL(1) parsing

Let $T_1, T_2 \subseteq \Sigma^*$. Consider

$$\begin{aligned} T_1 \oplus_1 T_2 &= \text{First}_1(T_1 T_2) \\ &= \text{First}_1(T_1), \text{ if } \varepsilon \notin T_1. \\ &= \text{First}_1(T_1) \cup \text{First}_1(T_2), \text{ if } \varepsilon \in T_1, \varepsilon \in T_2, \\ &= \text{First}_1(T_1) \cup \text{First}_1(T_2) - \{\varepsilon\}, \text{ if } \varepsilon \in T_1, \varepsilon \notin T_2 \text{ (otherwise)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{First}_1: N \cup \Sigma \rightarrow 2^{\Sigma^{\leq 1}} = 2^{\{\varepsilon\} \cup \Sigma}. \quad \text{First}_1 \leftrightarrow \text{nullable} \cup \text{First}.$$

$$\text{nullable}: N \cup \Sigma \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$$

$$\text{nullable}(A) = \text{true}, \text{ iff } A \Rightarrow^* \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{First}: N \cup \Sigma \rightarrow 2^\Sigma.$$

$$\text{First}(a) = \{a\}, \text{ if } a \in \Sigma.$$

$$\text{First}(A) = \{a \in \Sigma \mid A \Rightarrow^* ax, x \in \Sigma^*\}$$

Recursive formula for $First(A)$, $A \in N$.

$$First(A) \supseteq \{a \in \Sigma / A \rightarrow \alpha a \beta \in P, \alpha \Rightarrow^* \varepsilon\} \quad \text{basis}$$

$$\underline{First}(A) \supseteq \{a \in \underline{First}(B) / A \rightarrow \alpha B \beta \in P, \alpha \Rightarrow^* \varepsilon\} \quad \text{recursion}$$

$$Follow_1: N \rightarrow 2^{\Sigma^{\leq l}} = 2^{\{\varepsilon\} \cup \Sigma}.$$

$$Follow_1: N \rightarrow 2^{\{\varepsilon\} \cup \Sigma}.$$

$$Follow_1(A) = \{1: y \in \{\varepsilon\} \cup \Sigma / S \Rightarrow^* xAy, x, y \in \Sigma^*\}$$

$$\varepsilon \in Follow_1(S).$$

(We may add new **end marker** \$ in Σ and $\varepsilon \leftrightarrow \$$.)

Recursive formula for $Follow(A)$

$$Follow(S) \supseteq \{\varepsilon\} \quad \text{basis}$$

$$Follow(A) \supseteq \{a \in First(\beta) / B \rightarrow \alpha A \beta \in P\} \quad \text{basis}$$

$$\underline{Follow}(A) \supseteq \{a \in \underline{Follow}(B) / B \rightarrow \alpha A \beta \in P, \beta \Rightarrow^* \varepsilon\} \text{recursion}$$

We define $l \subseteq N \times N$ and $r \subseteq N \times N$.

$A l B$, if $A \rightarrow \alpha B \beta \in P$, $\alpha \Rightarrow^* \varepsilon$, and (left dependency relation)

$A r B$, if $B \rightarrow \alpha A \beta \in P$, $\beta \Rightarrow^* \varepsilon$. (right dependency relation)

Formula for $First(A)$ and $Follow(A)$

$First(A) \supseteq \{a \in \Sigma / A \rightarrow \alpha a \beta \in P, \alpha \Rightarrow^* \varepsilon\}$ **basis**
 $= \{a \in \Sigma / A l a\}$

$\underline{First}(A) \supseteq \{a \in \underline{First}(B) / A l B\}$ **recursion**

$Follow(S) \supseteq \{\varepsilon\}$ **basis**

$Follow(A) \supseteq \{a \in First(\beta) / B \rightarrow \alpha A \beta \in P\}$ **basis**

$\underline{Follow}(A) \supseteq \{a \in \underline{Follow}(B) / A r B\}$ **recursion**

Let A and B be two sets and $x, y \in A$, $R \subseteq A \times A$, and $f, g: A \rightarrow 2^B$.

Compute f for given R and g ,

$$f(x) \supseteq g(x)$$

basis

$$f(x) \supseteq f(y) \text{ where } x R y$$

recursion

$$\therefore f(x) \supseteq g(x) \cup \cup_{xRy} f(y)$$

Nothing else is in $f(x)$

fixed point

$$f(x) = g(x) \cup \cup_{xRy} f(y)$$

Then $f(x) =_S \{b \in g(y) \mid x R^* y\}$

iteration

Reachable vertices in the graph R .

depth-first search

topological order

Algorithm Compute $f(x)$ with $g(x)$ and R .

input $g: A \rightarrow 2^B; R \subseteq A \times A$.

output: $f: A \rightarrow 2^B$.

var S : stack of A ; $N: A \rightarrow \text{Depth}$.

function $\text{Trav}(x: A, d: \text{Depth})$;

push x onto S ; $N(x) = d$;

$f(x) := g(x)$; $|A|$

for $y \in A$ where $x R y$ **do**

if $(N(y) = 0)$ **then** $\text{Trav}(y, d+1)$ **fi**;

$N(x) = \min(N(x), N(y))$;

$f(x) := f(x) \cup f(y)$ **od** $|R|$

if $(N(x) = d)$ **then repeat**

$y := \text{pop of } S$; $N(y) := \text{Infinity}$;

$f(y) := f(x)$ until $(y = x)$ **fi**

end function Trav

for $x \in A$ **do** $N(x) := 0$;

$f(x) := \emptyset$ **od**;

for $x \in A$ where $(N(x) = 0)$ **do** $\text{Trav}(x, 1)$ **od**

LL(1) analysis.

1. Remove *useless* symbols and productions, if any.
2. Remove *left recursion*, and do *left factoring*, if any.
3. $\forall A \in N$, compute *nullable*(A).
4. $\forall A \in N$, compute *l*-relation and *initial First*(A) in *basis* using *nullable*.
5. $\forall A \in N$, compute *First*(A) using *l*-relation and *initial First*(A) by traversing *l*-graph.
4. $\forall A \in N$, compute *r*-relation and *initial Follow*(A) in *basis* using *nullable* and *First*(β).
5. $\forall A \in N$, compute *Follow*(A) using *r*-relation and *initial Follow*(A) in *basis* by traversing *r*-graph.
6. $\forall A \rightarrow \alpha \in P$, compute $LA_1(A \rightarrow \alpha)$ using *First* and *Follow*.
7. $\forall A \rightarrow \alpha / \beta \in P$, $\alpha \neq \beta$, if $LA_1(A \rightarrow \alpha) \cap LA_1(A \rightarrow \beta) = \emptyset$, *LL(1)*; otherwise not *LL(1)*.

Example Expression grammar

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

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

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

Removal of left recursion

	<i>nullable</i>	<i>init.</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>init.</i>	<i>Follow</i>
$E \rightarrow T E'$	<i>no</i>		$a, ($	$\underline{\epsilon},)$	$\epsilon,)$
$E' \rightarrow + T E' \mid \epsilon$	<i>yes</i>	$+$	$+$		$\epsilon,)$
$T \rightarrow F T'$	<i>no</i>		$a, ($	$+$	$\epsilon,), +$
$T' \rightarrow * F T' \mid \epsilon$	<i>yes</i>	$*$	$*$		$\epsilon,), +$
$F \rightarrow a \mid (E)$	<i>no</i>	$a, ($	$a, ($	$*$	$\epsilon,), +, *$
			$LA_1(E' \rightarrow + T E') = \{+\}$		$LA_1(E' \rightarrow \epsilon) = \{\epsilon,)\}$
			$LA_1(T' \rightarrow * F T') = \{*\}$		$LA_1(T' \rightarrow \epsilon) = \{\epsilon,), +\}$
			$LA_1(F \rightarrow a) = \{a\}$		$LA_1(F \rightarrow (E)) = \{($
			$\therefore LL(1).$		

$LL_1PT: N \times (\Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\}) \rightarrow 2^P.$

$$LL_1PT(A, a) = \{A \rightarrow \alpha \mid a \in LA_1(A \rightarrow \alpha)\}$$

Fact G is $LL(1)$, if $\forall A \in N, \forall a \in \Sigma, |LL_1PT(A, a)| \leq 1.$

LL_1PT	a	$+$	$*$	$($	$)$	ϵ
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'	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow *FT'$		$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	$T' \rightarrow \epsilon$	
F	$F \rightarrow a$			$F \rightarrow (E)$		

Algorithm LL(1) parsing

input $LL_1PT: N \times (\Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\}) \rightarrow P$; **input string** $x \in \Sigma^*$.

var *Stack*: *stack of* $N \cup \Sigma$; $a \in \Sigma$; $y \in \Sigma^*$.

push S **onto** *Stack*; $a := 1:x$; $y := x:|x|-1$

repeat

$X :=$ **pop of** *Stack*;

if $(X \in N) \Rightarrow$

if $(LL_1PT(X, a) = X \rightarrow \alpha) \Rightarrow$ **push** α **onto** *Stack*;

Make subtree with root X *and* α 's *as children.*

| $LL_1PT(X, a) = \emptyset \Rightarrow$ **syntax error** **fi**

| $(X \in \Sigma) \Rightarrow$ **if** $(X=a) \Rightarrow a := 1:y$; $y := y:|y|-1$

| $(X \neq a) \Rightarrow$ **syntax error** **fi**

fi

until (*Stack empty*); **if** $(y = \epsilon) \Rightarrow$ *O.K.* **|** $(y \neq \epsilon) \Rightarrow$ **syntax error** **fi**

Recursive descent parser

function pE: if (i='a') or (i='(') \Rightarrow pT; pE'

| otherwise \Rightarrow syntax error fi

function pE': if (i='+') \Rightarrow verify('+'); pT; pE'

| (i=')') or (i='ε') \Rightarrow skip

| otherwise \Rightarrow syntax error fi

function pT: if (i='a') or (i='(') \Rightarrow pF; pT'

| otherwise \Rightarrow syntax error fi

function pT': if (i='') \Rightarrow verify('*'); pF; pT'*

| (i='+') or (i=')') or (i='ε') \Rightarrow skip

| otherwise \Rightarrow syntax error fi

function pF: if (i='a') \Rightarrow verify('a')

| (i='(') \Rightarrow verify('('); pE; verify(')')

| otherwise \Rightarrow syntax error fi

i := 1:x; y := x:|x|-1; pE; if (y = ε) \Rightarrow O.K. | (y ≠ ε) \Rightarrow syntax error fi