Concepts of Programming Languages, CSCI 305, Fall 2021
Recursive Descent Parsing – Table Driven, Oct. 11

Hand-execute the recursive descent parsing code using the table driven parsing code on the next page:

read A
read B
sum := A + B
write sum
write sum / 2
$$ is sent to indicate the end-of-file'

```
terminal = 1 . . number_of_terminals
non_terminal = number_of_terminals + 1 . . number_of_symbols
symbol = 1 . . number_of_symbols
production = 1 . . number_of_productions

parse_tab : array [non_terminal, terminal] of record
    action : (predict, error)
    prod : production
prod_tab : array [production] of list of symbol
-- these two tables are created by a parser generator tool

parse_stack : stack of symbol

parse_stack.push(start_symbol)
loop
    expected_sym : symbol := parse_stack.pop()
    if expected_sym ∈ terminal
        match(expected_sym)                    -- as in Figure 2.17
        if expected_sym = $$ then return       -- success!
    else
        if parse_tab[expected_sym, input_token].action = error
            parse_error
        else
            prediction : production := parse_tab[expected_sym, input_token].prod
            foreach sym : symbol in reverse prod_tab[prediction]
                parse_stack.push(sym)
```

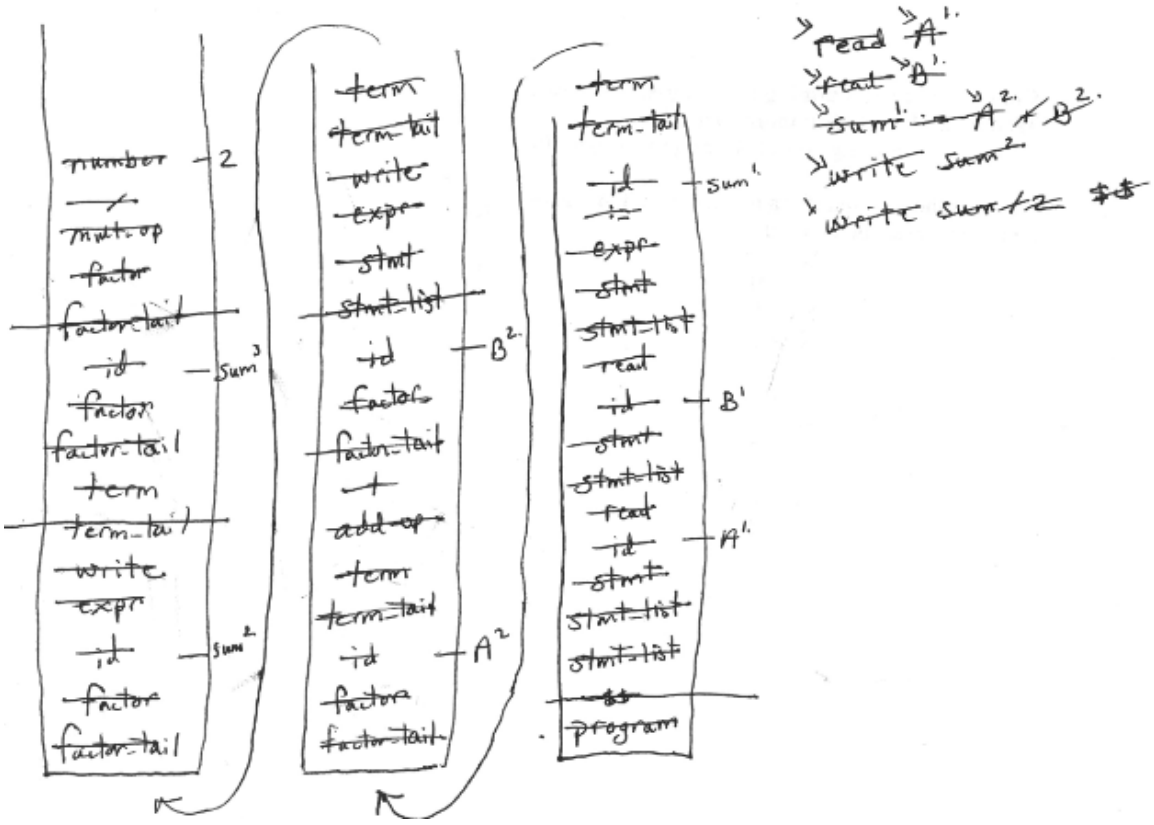
Production table: This is the same grammar as used for the recursive descent parser using subroutines. This one, however, this is written without ‘or’s and the productions are numbered, so they can be referred to in the table.

1. program → stmt_list $$
2. stmt_list → stmt stmt_list
3. stmt_list → ε
4. stmt → id := expr
5. stmt → read id
6. stmt → write expr
7. expr → term term_tail
8. term_tail → add_op term term_tail
9. term_tail → ε
10. term → factor factor_tail
11. factor_tail → mult_op factor factor_tail
12. factor_tail → ε
13. factor → (expr)
14. factor → id
15. factor → number
16. add_op → +
17. add_op → -
18. mult_op → *
19. mult_op → /

Parse table for above grammar:

Top-of-stack nonterminal	Current input token											
	id	number	read	write	:=	(	)	+	-	*	/	$$
program	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
stmt_list	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
stmt	4	–	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
expr	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
term_tail	9	–	9	9	–	–	9	8	8	–	–	9
term	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
factor_tail	12	–	12	12	–	–	12	12	12	11	11	12
factor	14	15	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
add_op	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	17	–	–	–
mult_op	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	19	–

Stack pushes and pops:



Details of this answer are worked out in detail in Figure 2.21, page 85.