

Fehlerbehandlung

- Panic Mode
 - Abbruch beim ersten Fehler
 - **Übung 3**
- Allgemeine Fangsymbole
 - Synchronisation der restlichen Eingabe mit der Grammatik
 - Parser kennt an jeder Stelle alle gültigen Nachfolge-Symbole
 - Aufwendig
- Spezielle Fangsymbole
 - Synchronisation nur an besonders "sicheren" Stellen.
 - Beispiele: Schlüsselwörter, Strichpunkte, ...
 - **Übung 4**

Beispiel: Deklarationen

```
DeclPart      = { ForwardDecl } "{ Body }" .
ForwardDecl  = "void" ident "(" ")" ";" .
Body          = . . . .
```

Welche Deklarationen kann man damit erzeugen?

```
void p1();
void p2();
void p3();

. . .
{

. . .
}
```

Beispiel: Deklarationen

```
DeclPart      = { ForwardDecl } "{ Body }" .
ForwardDecl  = "void" ident "(" ")" ";" .
Body          = . . .

private void DeclPart () {
    while (sym == void_) {
        ForwardDecl();
    }
    check(lbrace); Body(); check(rbrace);
}
```

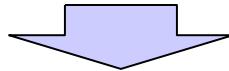
Bsp: Fehler in *ForwardDecl*

```
void p [);  
{ ... }
```

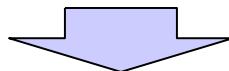
	Erkenne DeclPart
next() → void_	Erkenne ForwardDecl
	void_ erkannt
next() → ident	ident erkannt
next() → lbrack	ERROR: "(" expected
	ERROR: ")" expected
	ERROR: ";" expected
	ERROR: "{" expected
	...
	ERROR: "}" expected

Bsp: First/Follow-Sets

```
DeclPart      = { ForwardDecl } "{ " Body " }" .  
ForwardDecl  = "void" ident "(" ")" ";" .  
Body          = . . . .
```



First(ForwardDecl) = void_
Follow(ForwardDecl) = First(ForwardDecl) + lbrace = void_, lbrace



```
private EnumSet<Token.Kind> followFwdDecl =  
    EnumSet.of(void_, lbrace, eof);
```

Beispiel: Deklarationen

```
DeclPart      = { ForwardDecl } "{ Body }" .
ForwardDecl  = "void" ident "(" ")" ";" .
Body          = . . . .
```

```
private void DeclPart () {
    for (;;) {
        if (sym == void_) { ForwardDecl(); }
        else if (sym == lbrace) { break; }
        else { recoverFwdDecl(); }
    }
    check(lbrace); Body(); check(rbrace);
}
```

```
private void recoverFwdDecl() {
    error("invalid forward declaration");
    do {
        scan();
    } while (!followFwdDecl.contains(sym));
}
```

Bsp: Fehler in *ForwardDecl* (2)

```
void p [);  
{ ... }
```

Erkenne DeclPart

next() → void_	Erkenne ForwardDecl
	void_ erkannt
next() → ident	ident erkannt
next() → lbrack	ERROR: "(" expected ERROR: ")" expected ERROR: ";" expected ERROR: "invalid forward decl."
next() → rpar	
next() → semicolon	
next() → lbrace	lbrace erkannt
next() → ...	Erkenne Body
...	...
next() → rbrace	rbrace erkannt

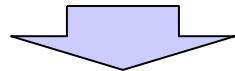
LL(1)-Bedingung

- Alternativen haben verschiedene terminale Anfänge
 - Linksrekursionen verboten!
- Bei Top-Down-Analyse mit einem Vorgriffssymbol entscheiden, welche Alternative ausgewählt werden muss.
- Abhilfen:
 - gleiche Anfänge \Rightarrow Faktorisieren
 - Linksrekursionen \Rightarrow Umwandlung in Iteration

Regel *Statement*

```
Statement
= Assignment
| ProcedureCall
| Increment | Decrement
| ... .
```

gut lesbar, aber nicht LL(1), weil alle Alternativen mit `ident` beginnen



Abhilfe: Faktorisieren

```
Statement
= Designator
( AssignOp Expr           // Assignment
| ActPars                 // ProcedureCall
| "++" | "--"             // Increment | Decrement
) ";"                     ;
| ... .
```

Beispiel: LL(1)

$S = x \ B \ B \ B \mid y \ C.$ ($S = S_1 \mid S_2.$, $S_1 = xBBB.$, $S_2 = yC.$)
 $B = y \ B \mid x \ C.$ ($B = B_1 \mid B_2.$, $B_1 = yB.$, $B_2 = xC.$)
 $C = S \ S \mid z.$ ($C = C_1 \mid C_2.$, $C_1 = SS.$, $C_2 = z.$)

$$\text{first}(S1) \cap \text{first}(S2) = \{x\} \cap \{y\} = \{\}$$

$$\text{first}(B1) \cap \text{first}(B2) = \{y\} \cap \{x\} = \{\}$$

$$\text{first}(C1) \cap \text{first}(C2) = \text{first}(S) \cap \{z\} = \{x, y\} \cap \{z\} = \{\}$$

Beispiel: LL(1)

$S = x \ B \ B \ B \mid y \ C.$ ($S = S_1 \mid S_2.$ $S_1 = xBBB.$ $S_2 = yC.$)

$B = y \ B \mid x \ C \ u.$ ($B = B_1 \mid B_2.$ $B_1 = yB.$ $B_2 = xCu.$)

$C = [\ S \ S \mid z].$ ($C = C_1 \mid C_2 \mid C_3.$ $C_1 = SS.$ $C_2 = z.$ $C_3 = \epsilon.$)

$FC_1 = \text{first}(C_1)$	$= \text{first}(S) = \{x, y\}$
$FC_2 = \text{first}(C_2)$	$= \{z\}$
$FC_3 = \text{first}(C_3)$	$= \text{follow}(C) =$ $= \{u\} \cup \text{follow}(S) =$ $= \{u\} \cup \text{first}(S) \cup \text{follow}(C) =$ $= \{u\} \cup \{x, y\} =$ $= \{x, y, u\}$

$FC_1 \cap FC_2 = \{\}$
 $FC_2 \cap FC_3 = \{\}$
 $FC_1 \cap FC_3 = \{x, y\}$

Beispiel: LL(1)-Konflikt

$S = x \ B \ B \ B \mid y \ C.$

$B = y \ B \mid x \ C \ u.$

$C = [\ S \ S \mid z].$

Beispielsatz: $x \ x \ y \ y \ u \ x \ u \ x \ u$

$S = x \ B \qquad \qquad \qquad B \ B$

$B = x \ C \qquad \qquad \qquad u$

$C = S \qquad \qquad S$

$S = y \ C$

$C = S \dots$