apl. Prof. Dr. Thomas Noll

Friedrich Gretz, Souymodip Chakraborty

Exercise 1 (Characterisation of LL(1)):

(3 Points)

In the lecture two characterizations of LL(1) have been given:

• $G \in LL(1)$ iff for all leftmost derivations of the form

$$S \Rightarrow_{l}^{*} w A \alpha \begin{cases} \Rightarrow_{l} w \beta \alpha \\ \Rightarrow_{l} w \gamma \alpha \end{cases}$$

such that $\beta \neq \gamma$, it follows that $fi(\beta \alpha) \cap fi(\gamma \alpha) = \emptyset$.

• $G \in LL(1)$ iff for all pairs of rules $A \to \beta \mid \gamma \in P$ (where $\beta \neq \gamma$):

$$la(A \to \beta) \cap la(A \to \gamma) = \emptyset$$

- a) Lift the second definition to LL(k) for $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$. (The first definition was given for $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$ in the lecture.)
- b) Show that the definitions are not equivalent by showing that the following grammar is in LL(2) according to the first definition but not according to the second definition (also referred to as strong LL(2) property).

$$S \rightarrow aAab \mid bAbb$$
$$A \rightarrow a \mid \varepsilon$$

c) Explain (in a few words) why the definitions are not equivalent.

Exercise 2 (Find an equivalent LL(1) grammar):

(3 Points)

Consider the following grammar G:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \rightarrow & (L) \mid a \\ L & \rightarrow & L, S \mid L, SS \mid S \mid SS \end{array}$$

- a) Show that G is not an LL(1) grammar.
- **b)** Transform G into an equivalent grammar satisfying the LL(1) property.
- c) Prove that G has the LL(1) property.

Exercise 3 (LL(1) grammars are never ambiguous):

(1 Points)

Show that for every context-free grammar G the following holds:

$$G$$
 ambiguous $\Rightarrow G \notin LL(1)$

Exercise 4 (Deterministic Top-Down Automaton):

(3 Points)

Consider the grammar $G = (N, \Sigma, P, start)$ covering some boolean expressions:

- $N := \{start, guard, rel\}$
- $\Sigma := \{AND, OR, ID, EQ, LEQ\}$

```
start \rightarrow guard
• guard \rightarrow rel \mid guard \ AND \ guard \mid guard \ OR \ guard
rel \rightarrow ID \ EQ \ ID \mid ID \ LEQ \ ID
```

- a) Construct NTA(G). (Either give a transition table or depict the automaton and specify what the edge labelling means. Do not forget to give a numbering to the grammar rules.)
- **b)** Provide a run of NTA(G) on the input ID EQ ID AND ID LEQ ID.
- c) Construct an equivalent grammar G' with $G' \in LL(1)$.
- **d)** Specify the deterministic top-down parsing automaton of DTA(G'). (Again, either give a transition table as in the lecture or depict the automaton and specify what the edge labelling means. As before, do not forget to give a numbering to the grammar rules of G'.)
- e) Provide a run of DTA(G') on the input ID EQ ID AND ID LEQ ID.