Восходящий анализ. RNGLR

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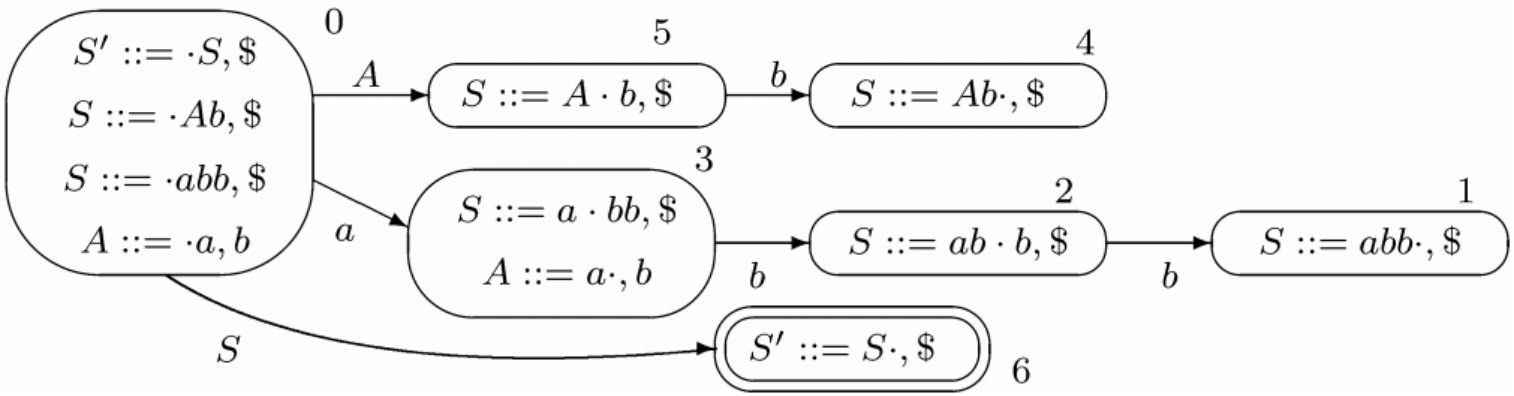
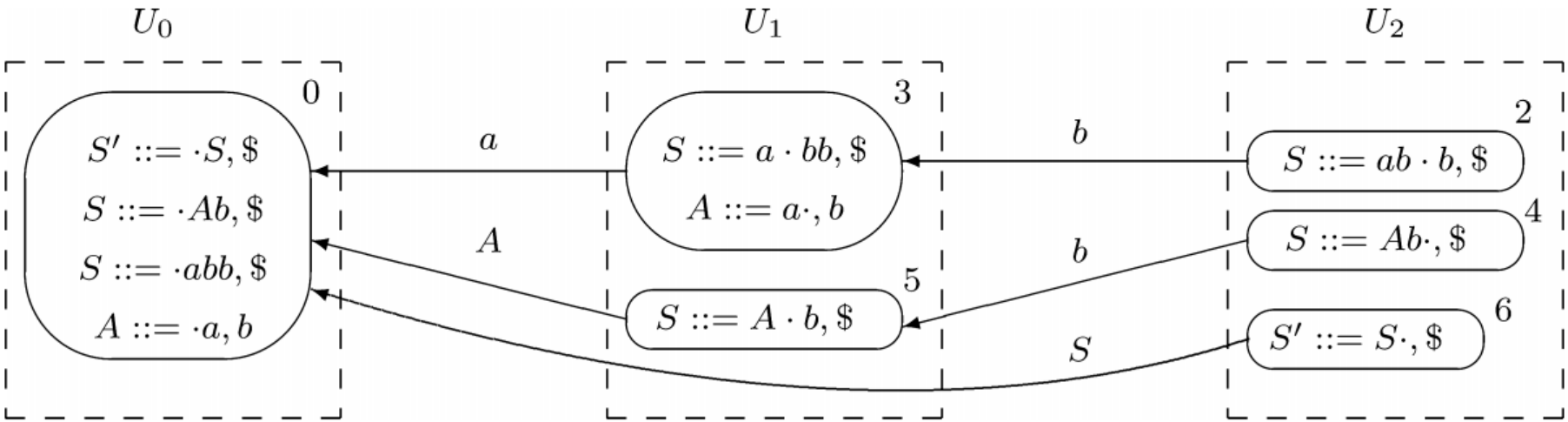
GSS

$$S \ ::= \ Ab \mid abb \qquad A \ ::= \ a \qquad (\Gamma_0)$$

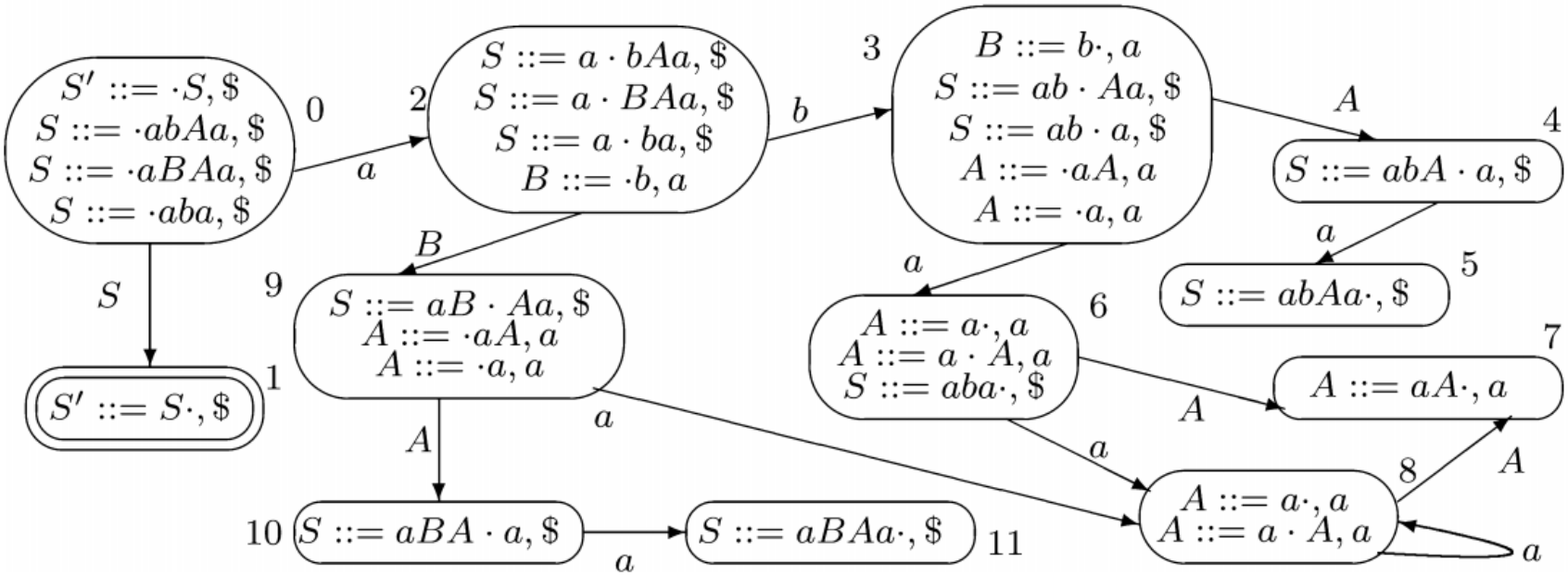


the input ab results in the GSS

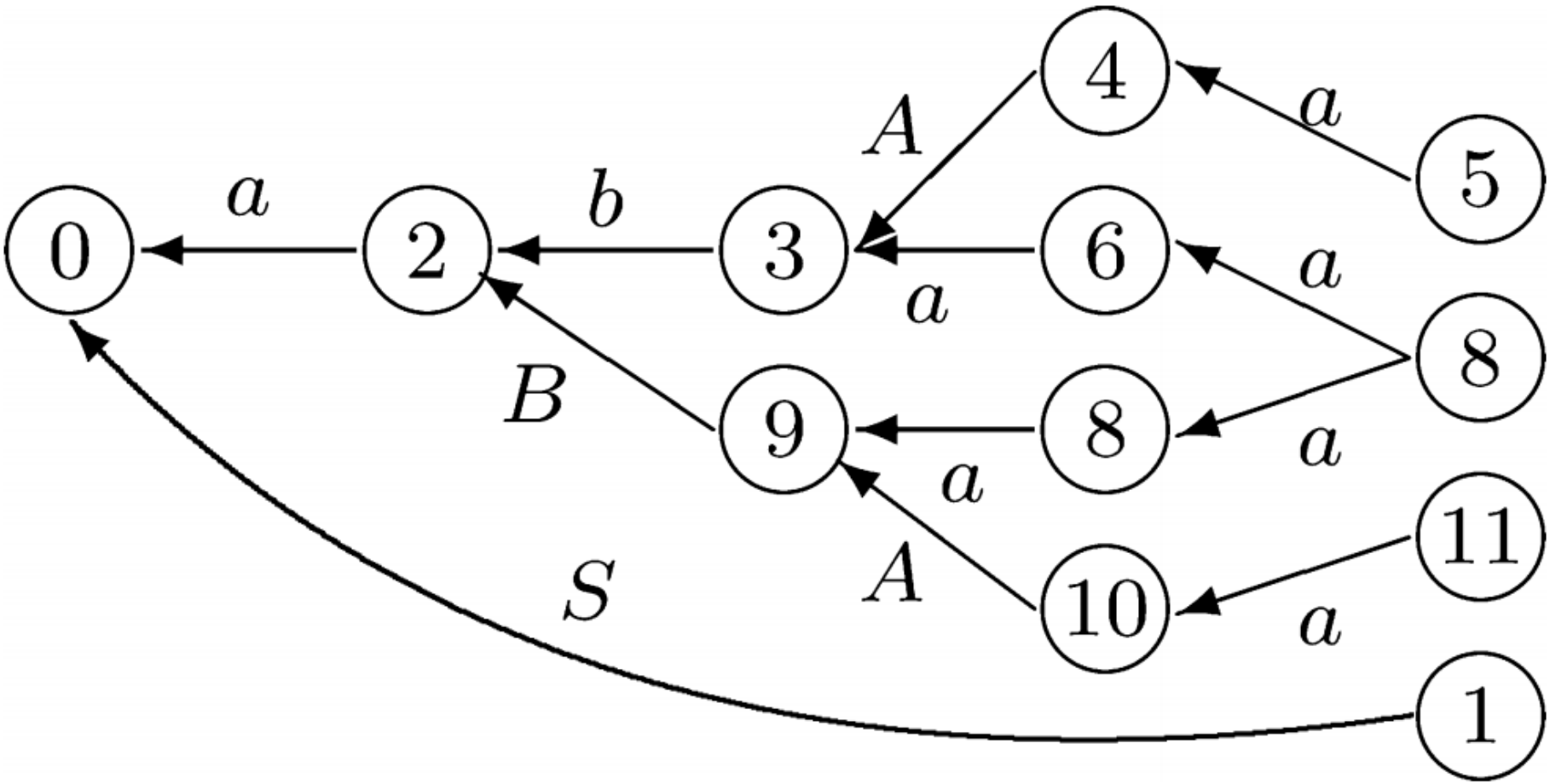


GSS

$$S ::= abAa \mid aBAa \mid aba \qquad A ::= a \mid aA \qquad B ::= b \qquad (\Gamma_1)$$



Грамматика Γ_1



Грамматика Γ_2

$$1.\ S ::= aSA \qquad 2.\ S ::= \epsilon \qquad 3.\ A ::= \epsilon \qquad (\Gamma_2)$$

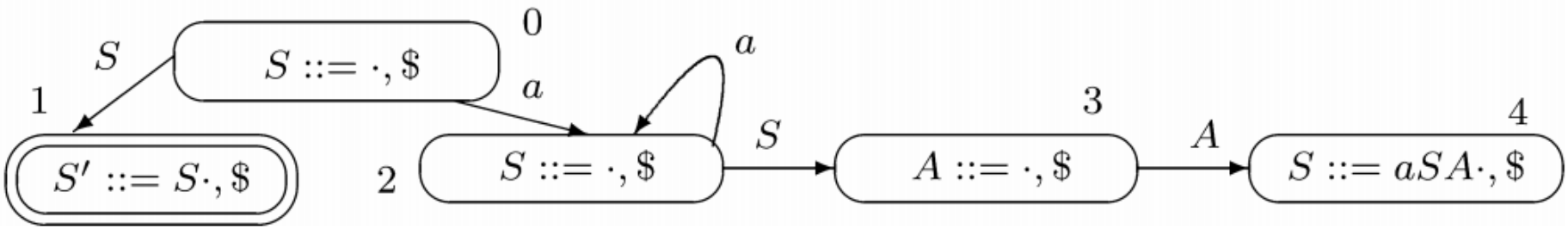
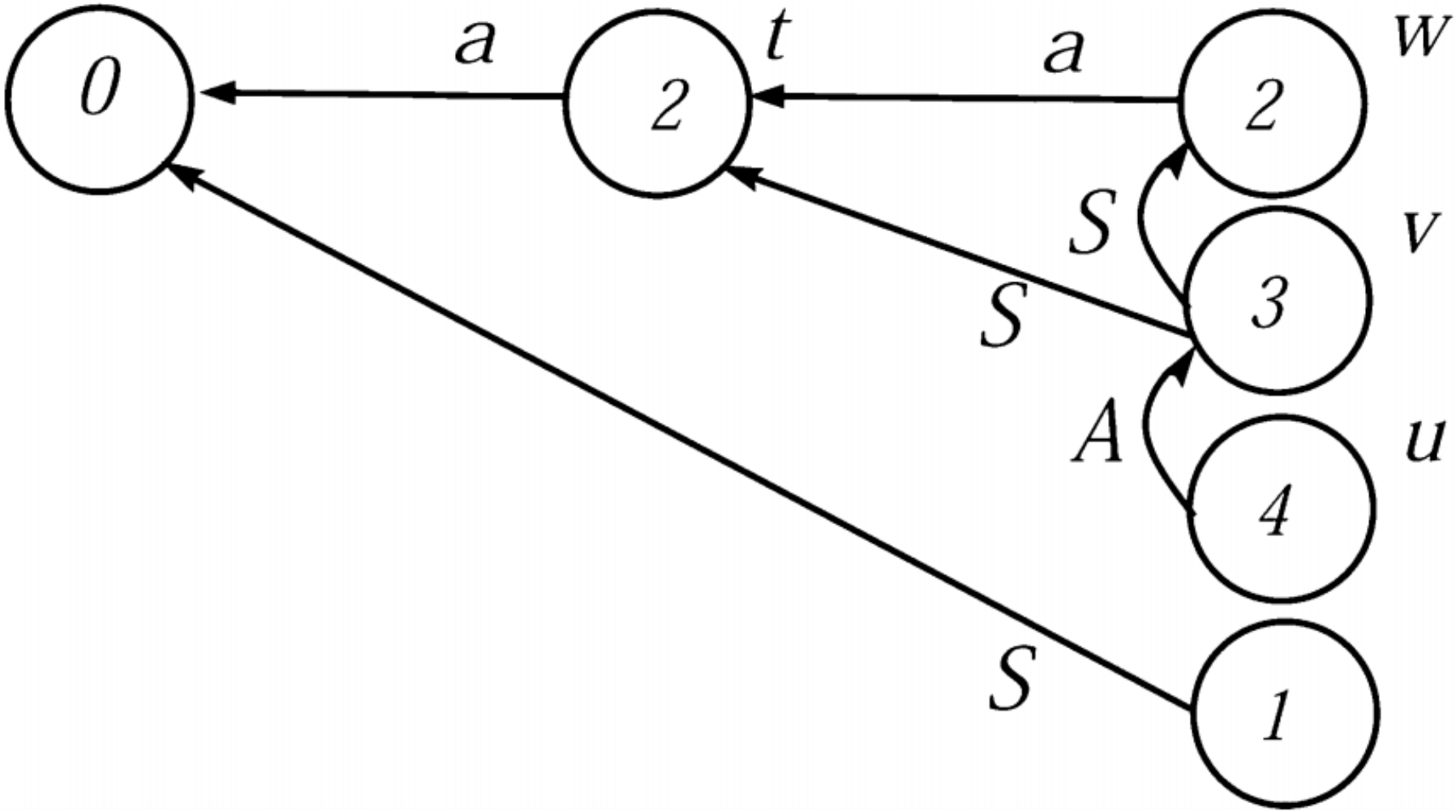


Таблица для Γ_2

	\$	a	A	S
0	r(S,0)/acc	p2		p1
1	acc			
2	r(S,0)/r(S,1)	p2		p3
3	r(S,2)/r(A,0)		p4	
4	r(S,3)			

GSS для *aa*



Алгоритм RNGLR

Algorithm 3 RNGLR algorithm

```
1: function PARSE(grammar, input)
2:     R ← ∅      ▷ Queue of tuples of GSS vertex, nonterminal, and reduction length
3:     Q ← ∅                          ▷ Collection of pairs of GSS vertex and parser state
4:     if input = ϵ then
5:         if grammar accepts empty input then report success
6:         else report failure
7:     else
8:         ADDVERTEX(0, 0, startState)
9:         for all i in 0..input.Length − 1 do
10:            REDUCE(i)
11:            PUSH(i)
12:        if i = input.Length − 1 and there is a vertex in the last level of GSS which
   state is accepting then
13:            report success
14:        else report failure
15: function REDUCE(i)
16:    while R is not empty do
17:        (v, N, l) ← R.Dequeue()
18:        find the set X of vertices reachable from v along the path of length (l − 1)
19:        or length 0 if l = 0
20:        for all v_h = (level_h, state_h) in X do
21:            state_t ← calculate new state by state_h and nonterminal N
22:            ADDEDGE(i, v_h, v.level, state_tail, (l = 0))
23: function PUSH(i)
24:    Q' ← copy Q
25:    while Q' is not empty do
26:        (v, state) ← Q.Dequeue()
27:        ADDEDGE(i, v, v.level + 1, state, false)
```

Построение GSS

Algorithm 4 GSS construction

```
1: function addVertex(i, level, state)
2:     if GSS does not contain vertex v = (level, state) then
3:         add new vertex v = (level, state) to GSS
4:         calculate the set of shifts by v and the input[i + 1] and add them to Q
5:         calculate the set of zero-reductions by v and the input[i + 1] and
6:         add them to R
7:     return v
8: function addEdge(i, v_h, level_t, state_t, isZeroReduction)
9:     v_t ← addVertex(i, level_t, state_t)
10:    if GSS does not contain edge from v_t to v_h then
11:        add new edge from v_t to v_h to GSS
12:        if not isZeroReduction then
13:            calculate the set of reductions by v and the input[i + 1] and
14:            add them to R
```