

# Bottom Up Parsing

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# LR(0) Parsing

- Build the derivation tree from the bottom
- First build the children, then connect to the parent
- Can handle left recursion
  - Which is common in real-world grammars

# LR(0) Item

An LR(0) item is of the form:

- $N \rightarrow \alpha.\beta$

The **dot** gives us the current location (a local view).

# LR(0) Item

An LR(0) item with the dot at the end is called **reduce** item:

- $N \rightarrow \alpha\beta.$

Otherwise, it's a **shift** item:

- $N \rightarrow .\alpha\beta$
- $N \rightarrow \alpha.\beta$

# LR(0) Item Closure Set

The **LR(0) closure set** of an LR(0) item  $i$  is a set  $S$  such that:

- $i \in S$
- If  $A \rightarrow \alpha.N\beta \in S$  then for each rule  $N \rightarrow \gamma$ :
  - $N \rightarrow.\gamma \in S$

# LR(0) Item Closure Set

For example, given the following CFG:

- $S \rightarrow E\$$
- $E \rightarrow ID = X$
- $E \rightarrow \{ID\}$
- $X \rightarrow INT$

the closure set of the  $S \rightarrow .E\$$  contains:

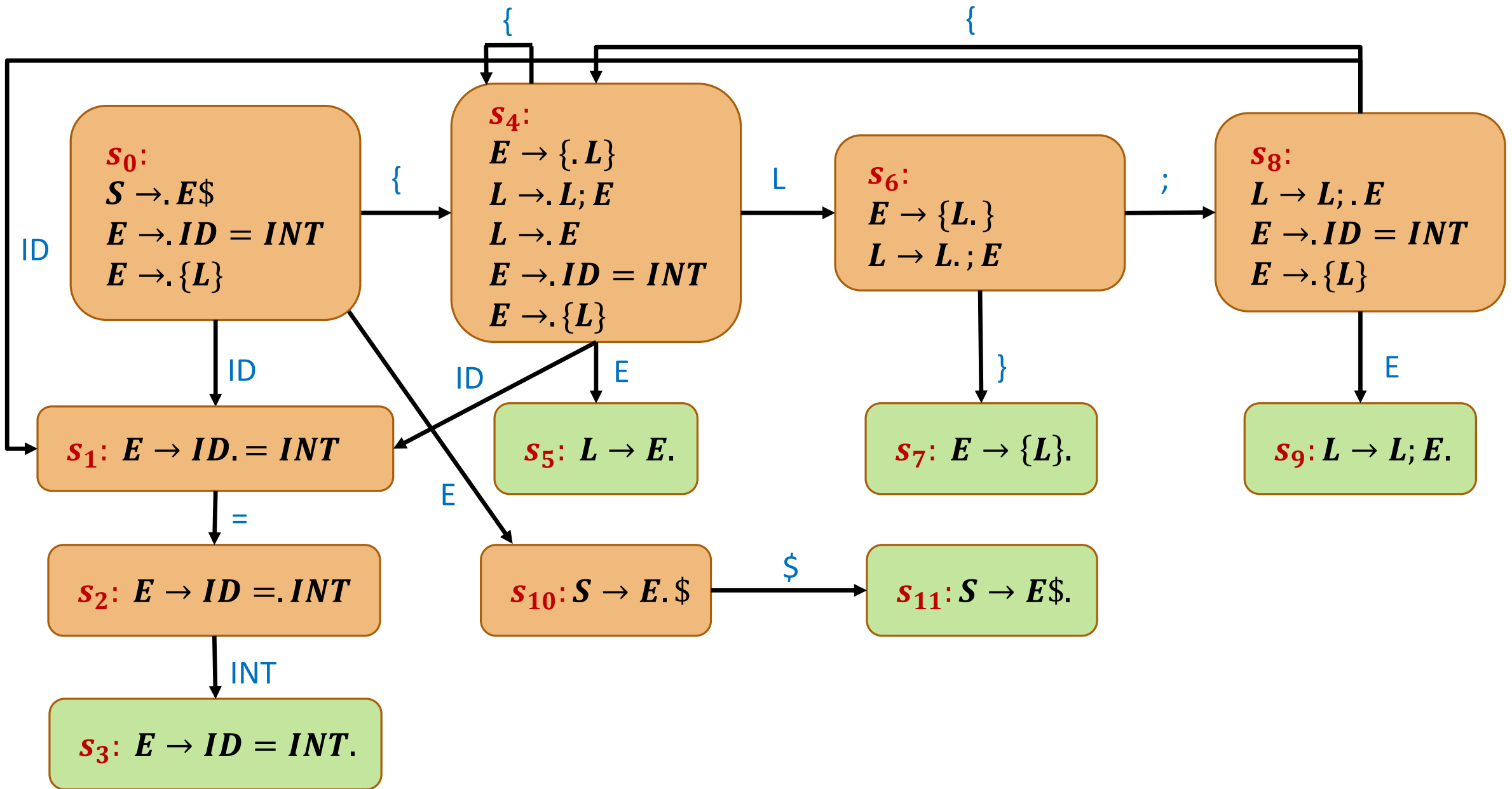
- $S \rightarrow .E\$$
- $E \rightarrow .ID = X$
- $E \rightarrow .\{ID\}$

# LR(0) Parsing

Consider the following CFG:

- $S \rightarrow E\$$
- $E \rightarrow ID = INT$
- $E \rightarrow \{L\}$
- $L \rightarrow E$
- $L \rightarrow L; E$

What will be the **transition system** of the LR(0) parser for this CFG?





# LR(0) Parser

We start with the initial LR(0) item (that comes from the initial rule):

- $S \rightarrow .E\$$

The initial state is the  $\epsilon$ -closure of that item, which contains:

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow E\$ \\ E &\rightarrow ID = INT \\ E &\rightarrow \{L\} \\ L &\rightarrow E \\ L &\rightarrow L; E \end{aligned}$$

# LR(0) Parser

We start with the initial LR(0) item (that comes from the initial rule):

- $S \rightarrow .E\$$

The initial state is the  $\epsilon$ -closure of that item, which contains:

- $S \rightarrow .E\$$
- $E \rightarrow .ID = INT$
- $E \rightarrow .\{L\}$

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$

**$s_0$ :**

**$S \rightarrow .E\$$**

**$E \rightarrow .ID = INT$**

**$E \rightarrow .\{L\}$**

# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_0$ , if we recognized  $ID$ , then the next state will contain:

- $E \rightarrow ID. = INT$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$

# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_0$ , if we recognized  $ID$ , then the next state will contain:

- $E \rightarrow ID. = INT$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

- $E \rightarrow ID. = INT$

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$

**$s_0$ :**

$S \rightarrow .E\$$

$E \rightarrow .ID = INT$

$E \rightarrow .\{L\}$

ID

**$s_1$ :**  $E \rightarrow ID. = INT$

# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_1$ , if we recognized  $=$ , then the next state will contain:

- $E \rightarrow ID =.INT$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$

# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_1$ , if we recognized  $=$ , then the next state will contain:

- $E \rightarrow ID =.INT$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

- $E \rightarrow ID =.INT$

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$



**$s_0$ :**

$S \rightarrow .E\$$

$E \rightarrow .ID = INT$

$E \rightarrow .\{L\}$

ID

**$s_1$ :**  $E \rightarrow ID. = INT$

=

**$s_2$ :**  $E \rightarrow ID = .INT$

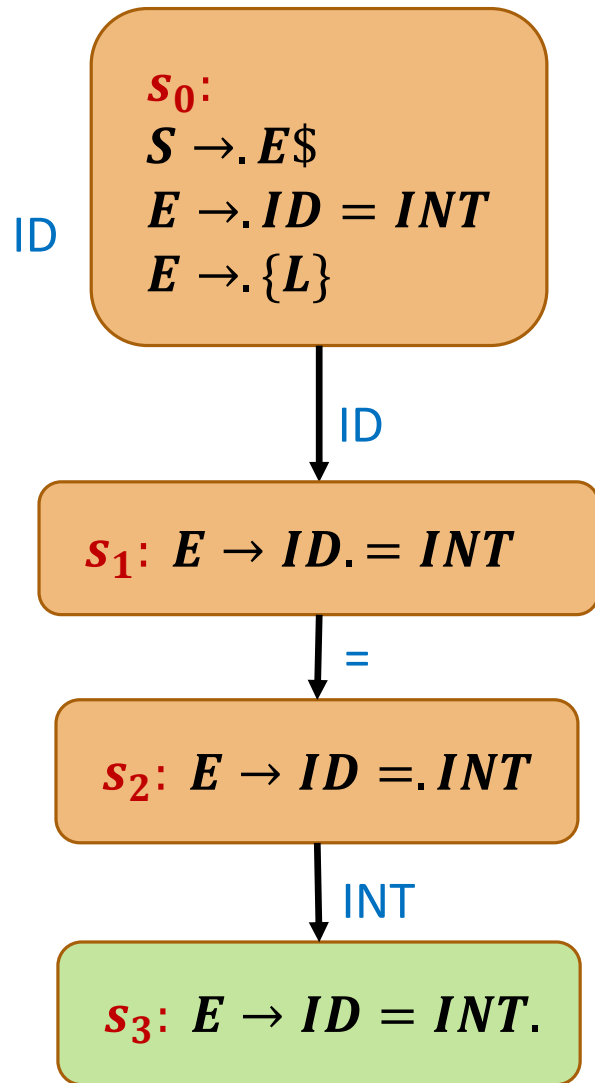
# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_2$ , if we recognized  $INT$ , then the next state will contain:

- $E \rightarrow ID = INT$ .

Which is a reduce state.

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$



# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_0$ , if we recognized  $\{$ , then the next state will contain:

- $E \rightarrow \{.L\}$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$

# LR(0) Parser

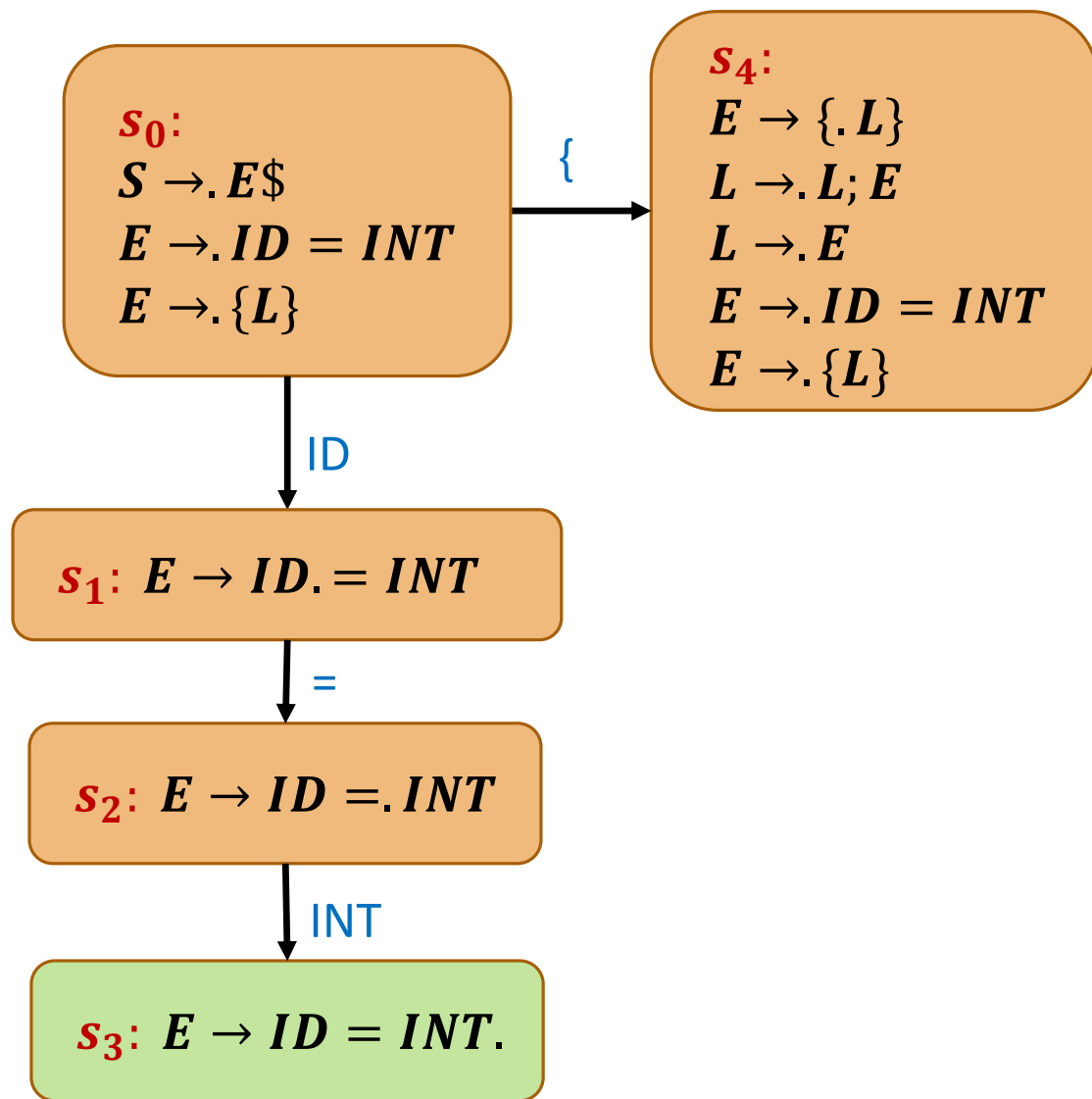
From  $s_0$ , if we recognized  $\{$ , then the next state will contain:

- $E \rightarrow \{.L\}$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

- $E \rightarrow \{.L\}$
- $L \rightarrow .L; E$
- $L \rightarrow .E$
- $E \rightarrow .ID = INT$
- $E \rightarrow .\{L\}$

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$



# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_4$ , if we recognized  $\{$ , then the next state will contain:

- $E \rightarrow \{.L\}$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$

# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_4$ , if we recognized  $\{$ , then the next state will contain:

- $E \rightarrow \{.L\}$

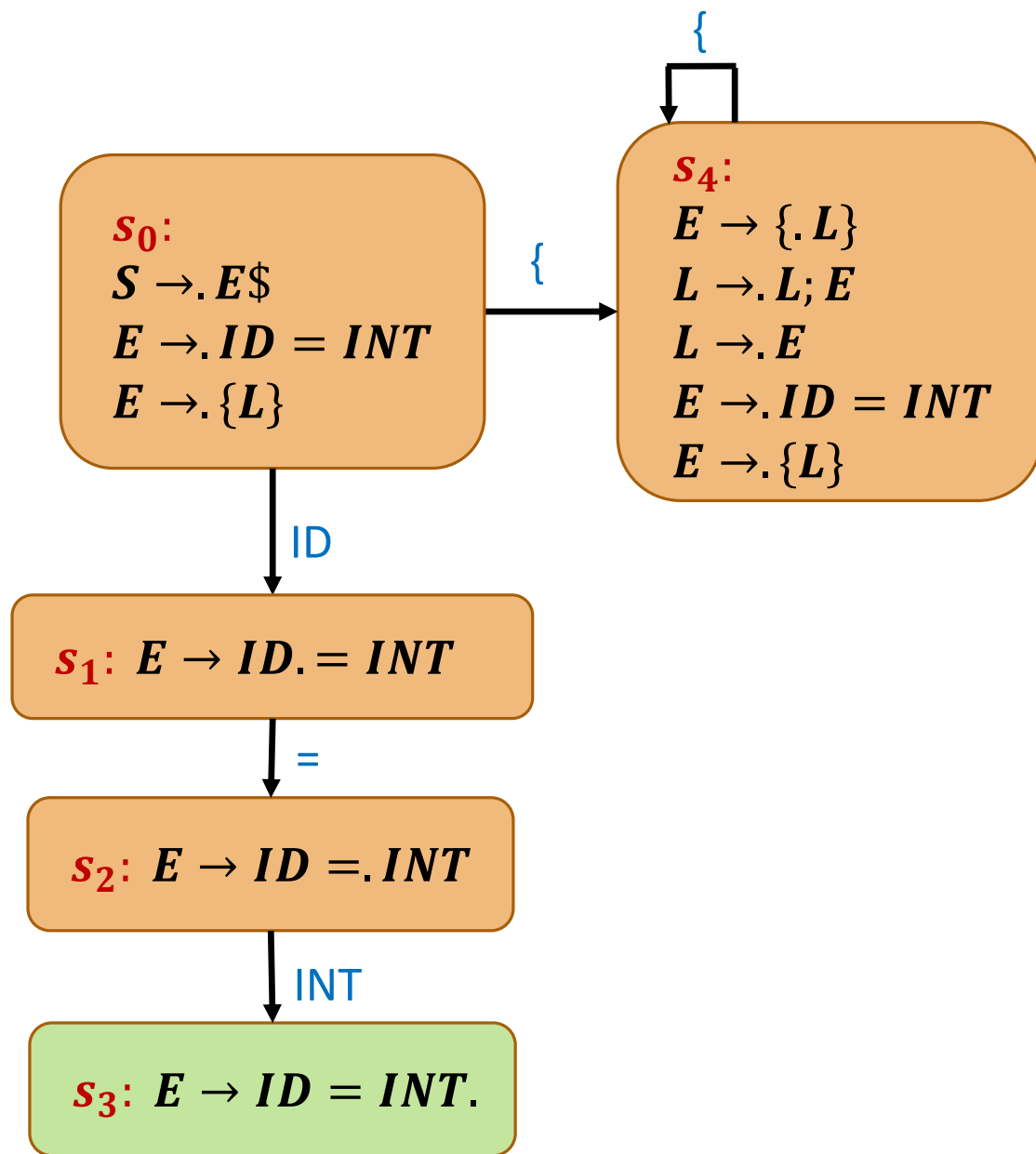
So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

- $E \rightarrow \{.L\}$
- $L \rightarrow .L; E$
- $L \rightarrow .E$
- $E \rightarrow .ID = INT$
- $E \rightarrow .\{L\}$

which was already computed:  $s_4$

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$





# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_4$ , if we recognized  $ID$ , then the next state will contain:

- $E \rightarrow ID. = INT$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$

# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_4$ , if we recognized  $ID$ , then the next state will contain:

- $E \rightarrow ID. = INT$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

- $E \rightarrow ID. = INT$

which was already computed:  $s_1$

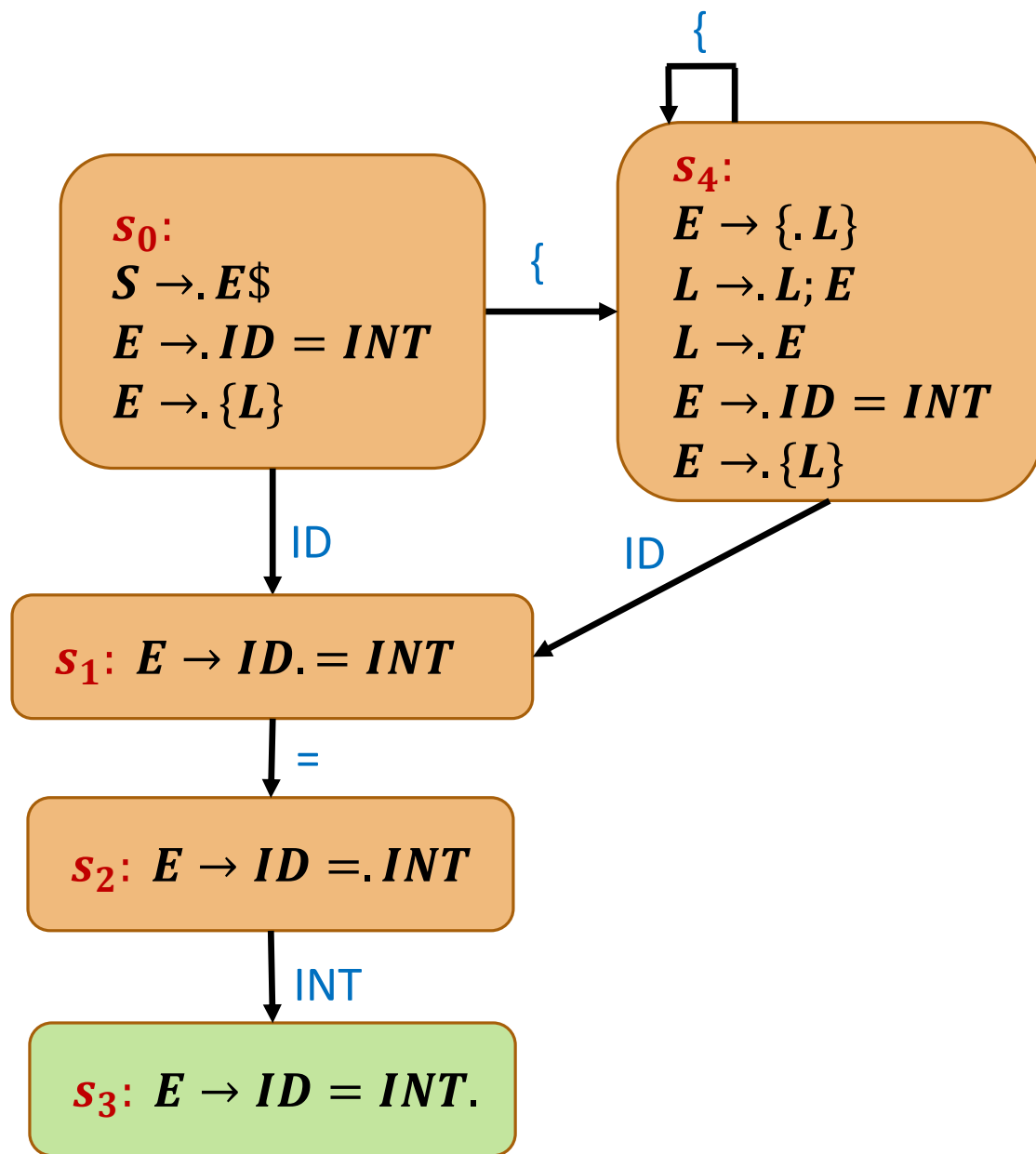
$S \rightarrow E\$$

$E \rightarrow ID = INT$

$E \rightarrow \{L\}$

$L \rightarrow E$

$L \rightarrow L; E$



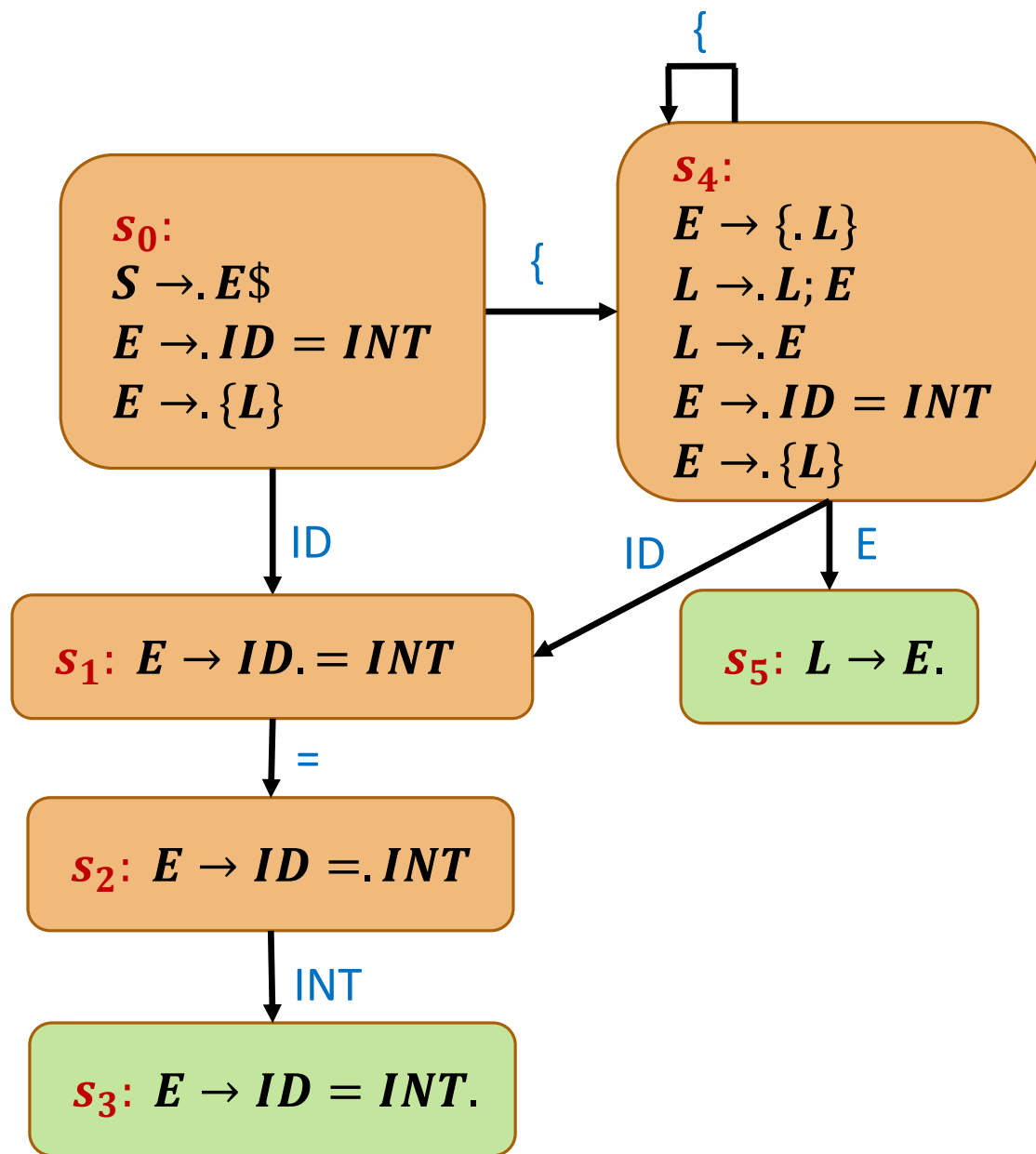
# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_4$ , if we recognized  $E$ , then the next state will contain:

- $L \rightarrow E$ .

which is a reduce state.

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$



# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_4$ , if we recognized  $L$ , then the next state will contain:

- $E \rightarrow \{L.\}$
- $L \rightarrow L.; E$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$

# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_4$ , if we recognized  $L$ , then the next state will contain:

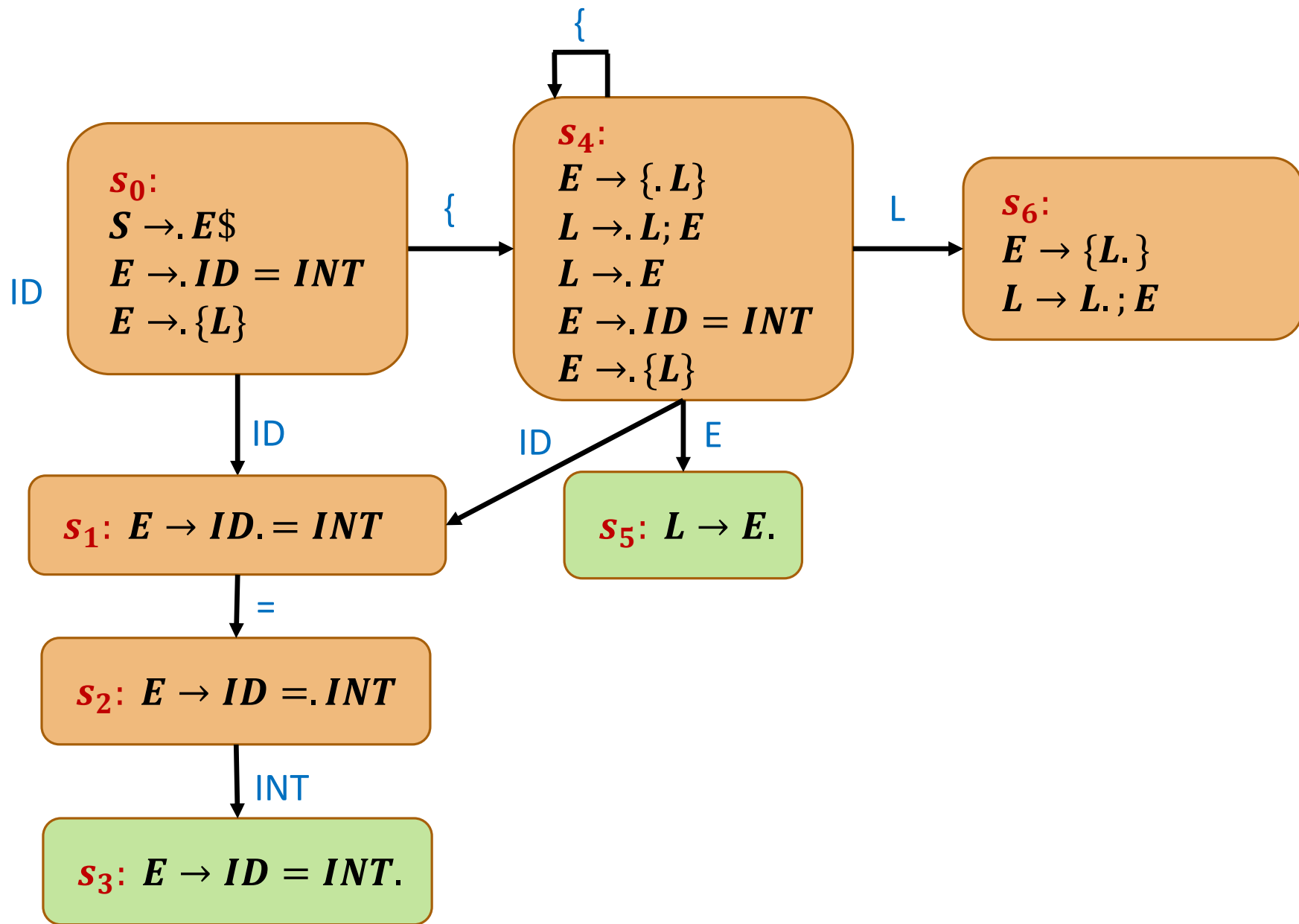
- $E \rightarrow \{L.\}$
- $L \rightarrow L.; E$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

- $E \rightarrow \{L.\}$
- $L \rightarrow L.; E$

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$





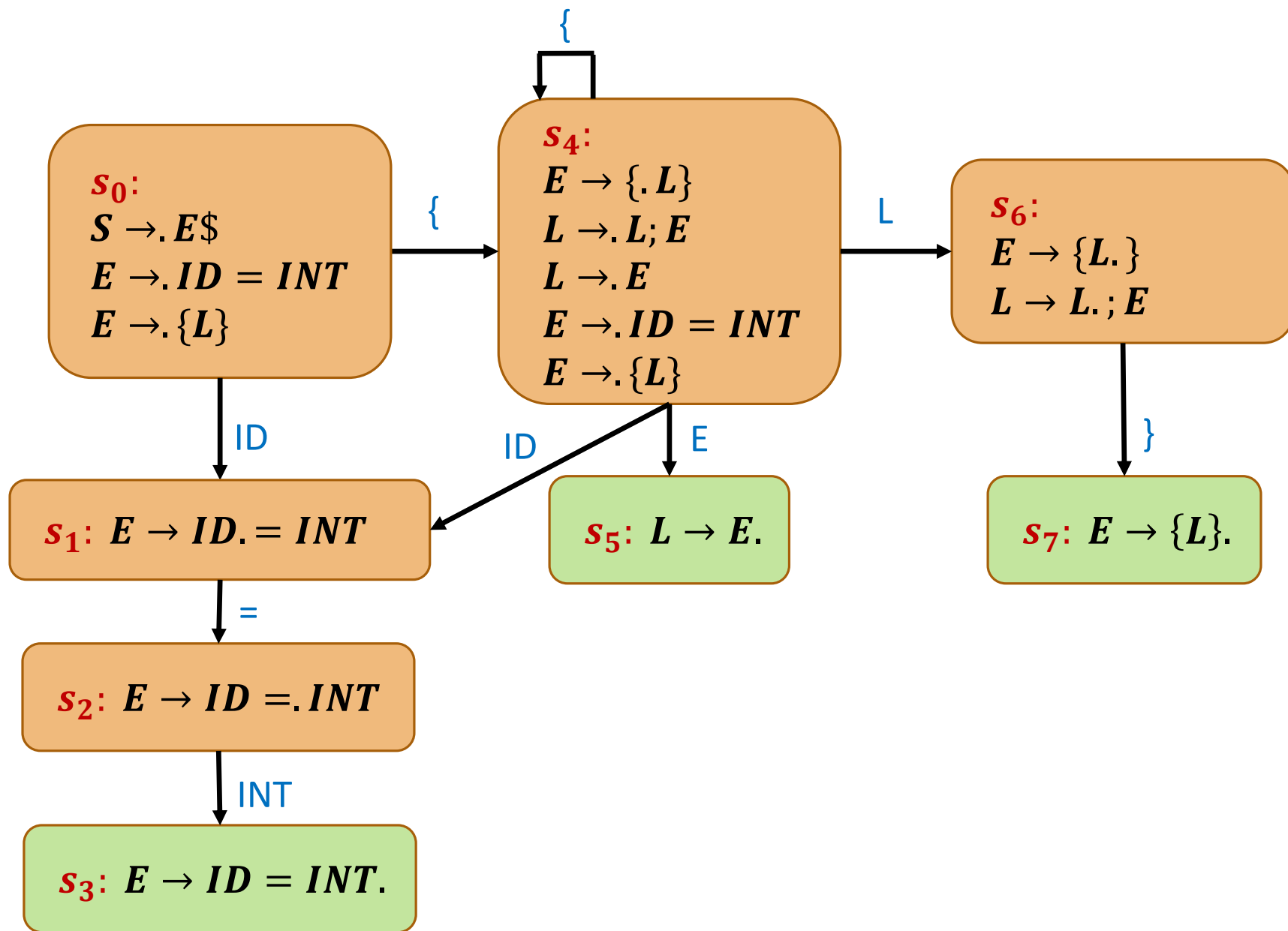
# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_6$ , if we recognized  $\}$ , then the next state will contain:

- $E \rightarrow \{L\}$ .

Which is a reduce state.

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$



# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_6$ , if we recognized  $;$ , then the next state will contain:

- $L \rightarrow L; . E$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$

# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_6$ , if we recognized  $;$ , then the next state will contain:

- $L \rightarrow L; . E$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

- $L \rightarrow L; . E$
- $E \rightarrow . ID = INT$
- $E \rightarrow . \{L\}$

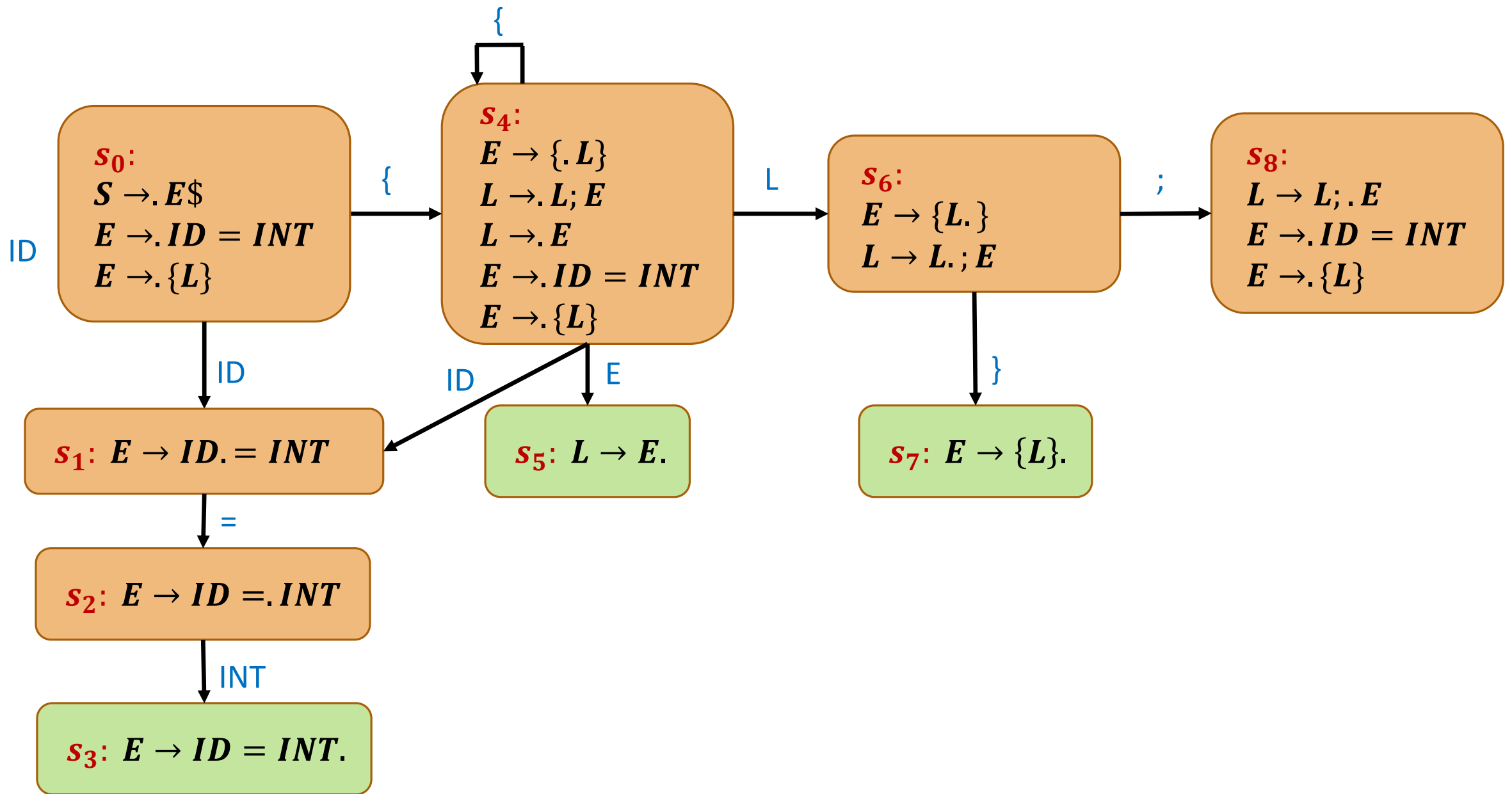
$S \rightarrow E\$$

$E \rightarrow ID = INT$

$E \rightarrow \{L\}$

$L \rightarrow E$

$L \rightarrow L; E$



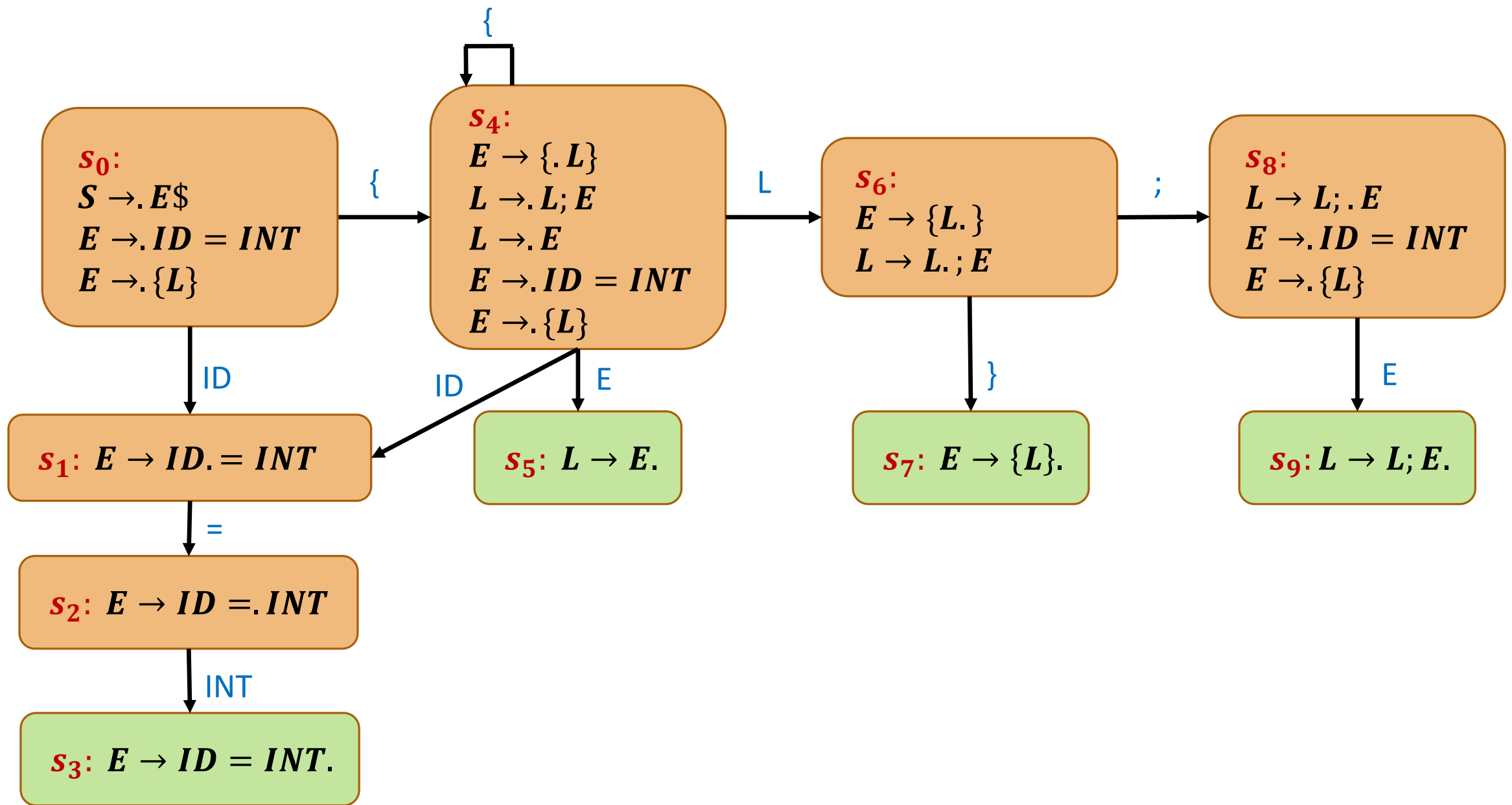
# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_8$ , if we recognized  $E$ , then the next state will contain:

- $E \rightarrow L; E$ .

which is a reduce state.

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$





# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_8$ , if we recognized  $\{$ , then the next state will contain:

- $E \rightarrow \{.L\}$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$

# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_8$ , if we recognized  $\{$ , then the next state will contain:

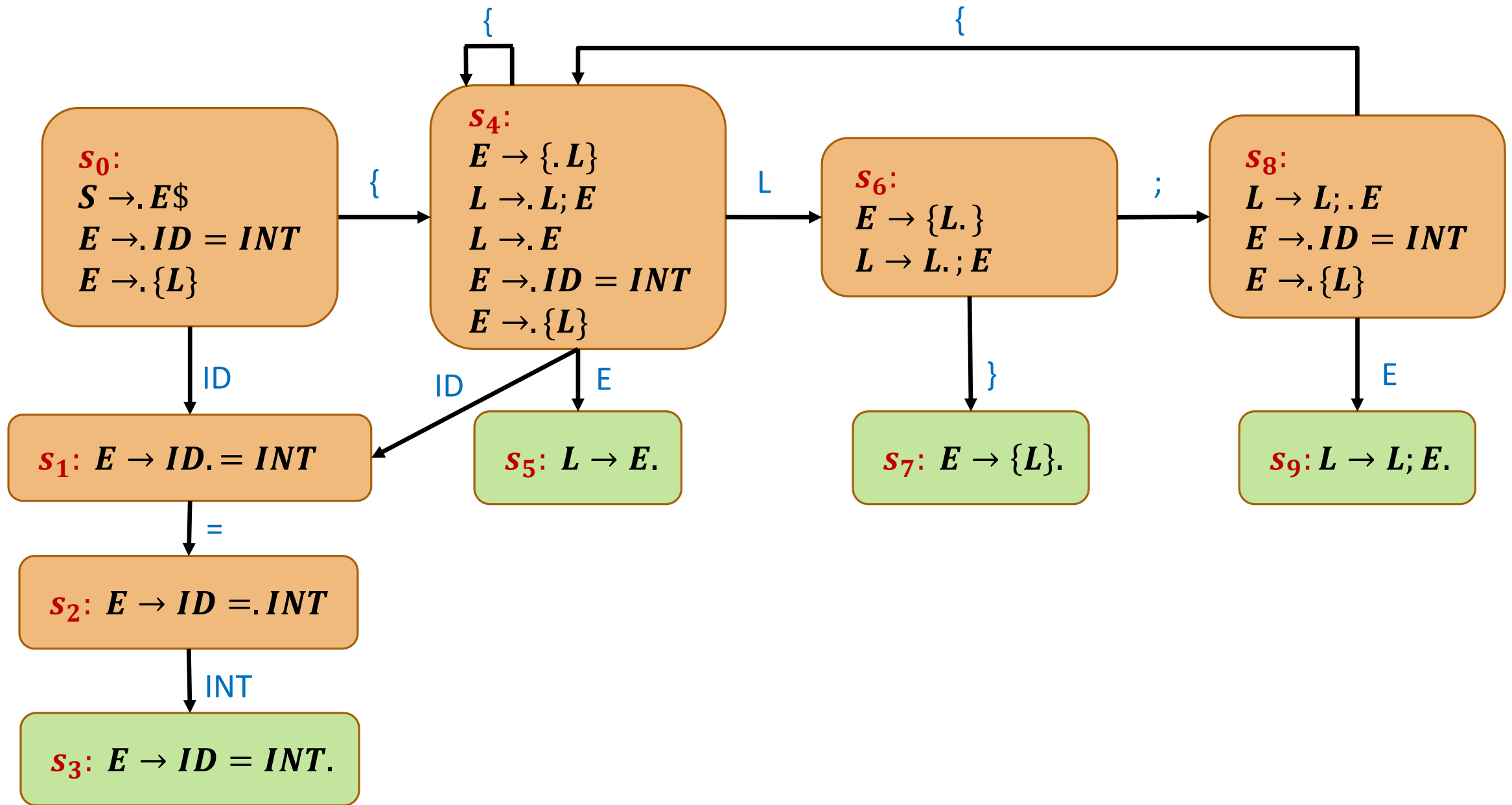
- $E \rightarrow \{.L\}$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

- $E \rightarrow \{.L\}$
- $L \rightarrow .L; E$
- $L \rightarrow .E$
- $E \rightarrow .ID = INT$
- $E \rightarrow .\{L\}$

which was already computed:  $s_4$

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$



# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_8$ , if we recognized  $ID$ , then the next state will contain:

- $E \rightarrow ID. = INT$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$

# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_8$ , if we recognized  $ID$ , then the next state will contain:

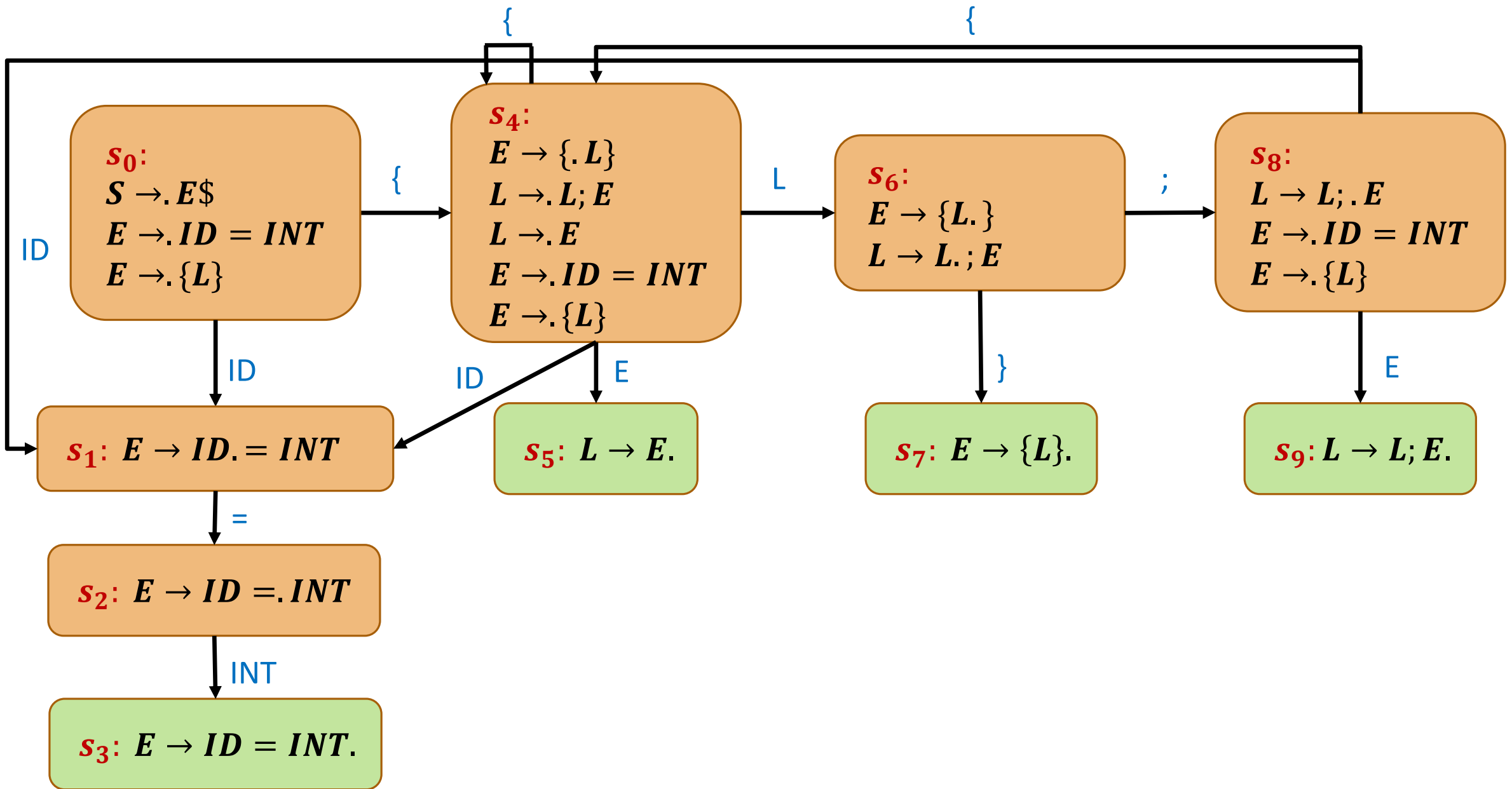
- $E \rightarrow ID. = INT$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

- $E \rightarrow ID. = INT$

which was already computed:  $s_1$

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$



# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_0$ , if we recognized  $E$ , then the next state will contain:

- $S \rightarrow E.\$$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$

# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_0$ , if we recognized  $E$ , then the next state will contain:

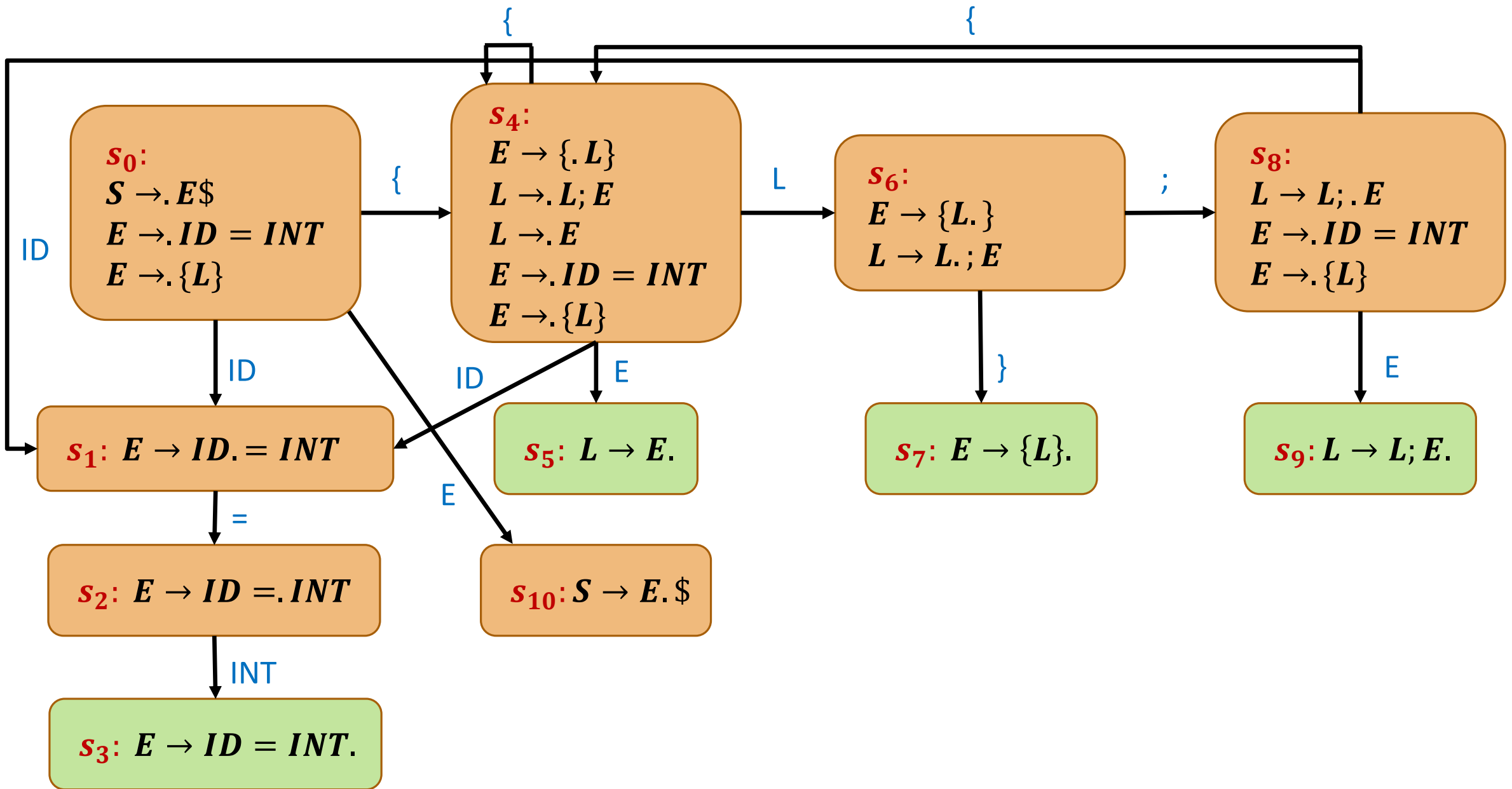
- $S \rightarrow E.\$$

So the next state (the  $\epsilon$ -closure) contains:

- $S \rightarrow E.\$$

$S \rightarrow E\$$   
 $E \rightarrow ID = INT$   
 $E \rightarrow \{L\}$   
 $L \rightarrow E$   
 $L \rightarrow L; E$





# LR(0) Parser

From  $s_{10}$ , if we recognized \$, then the next state will contain:

- $S \rightarrow E\$$ .

which is a reduce state.

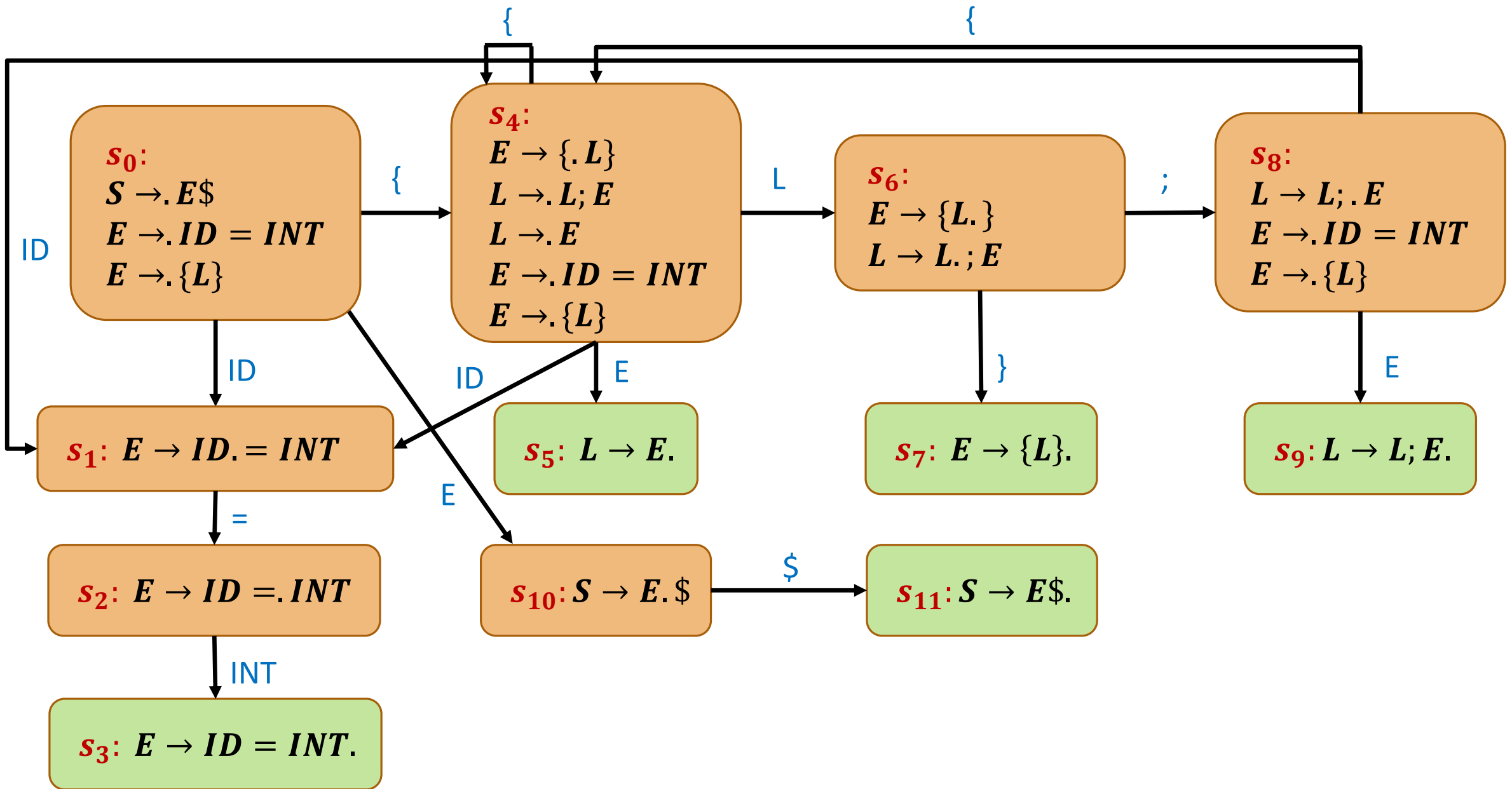
$S \rightarrow E\$$

$E \rightarrow ID = INT$

$E \rightarrow \{L\}$

$L \rightarrow E$

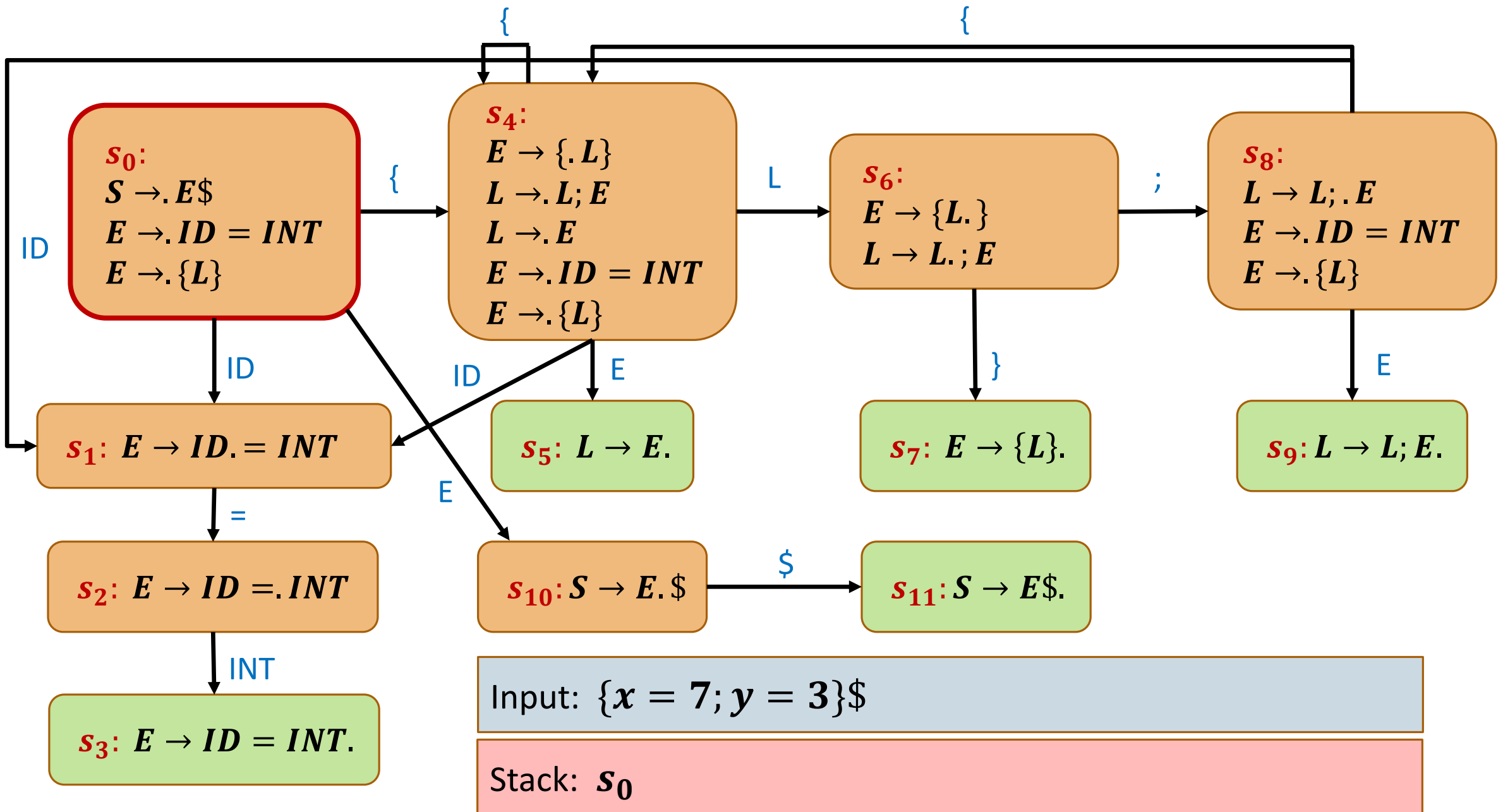
$L \rightarrow L; E$

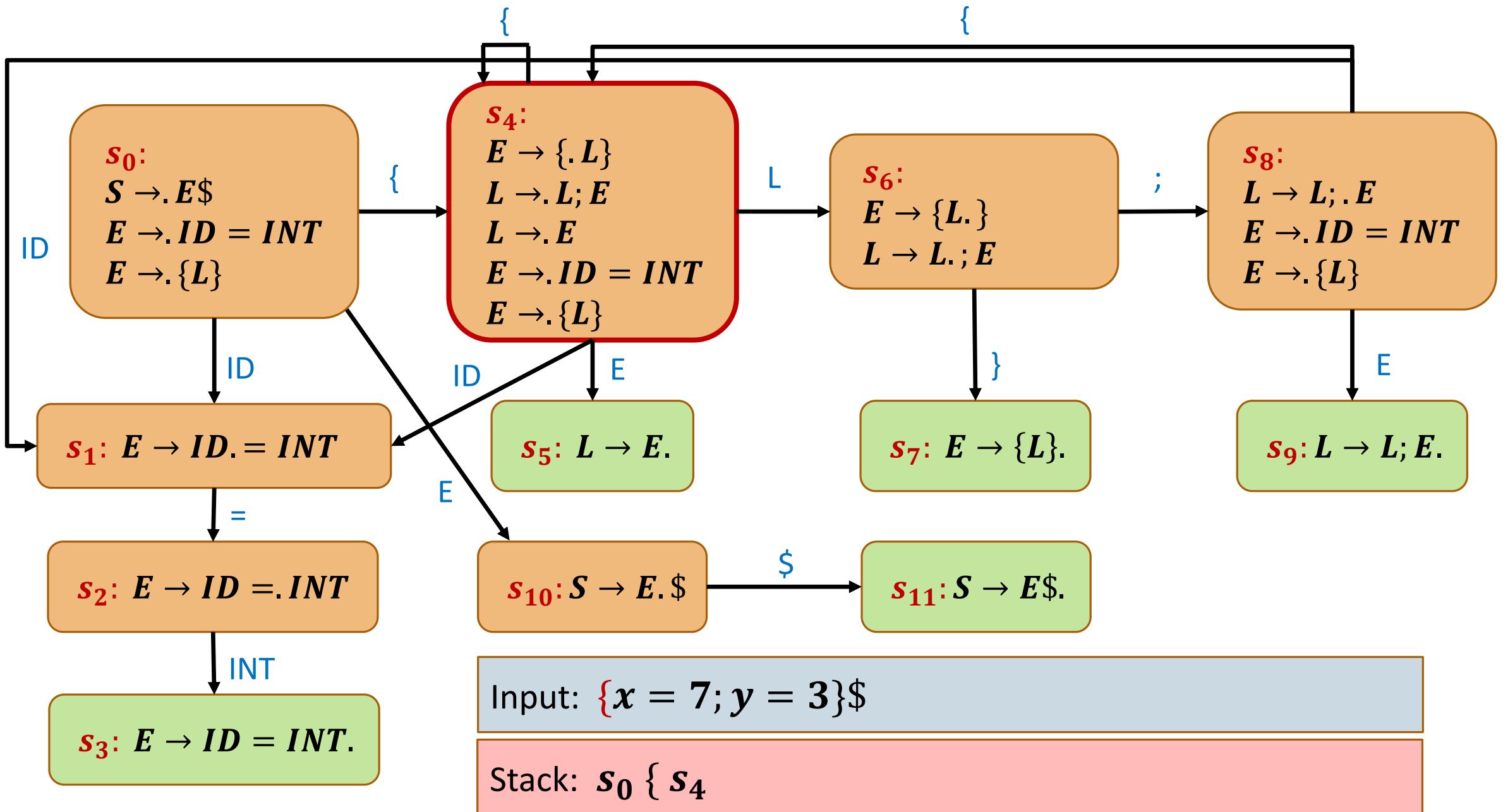


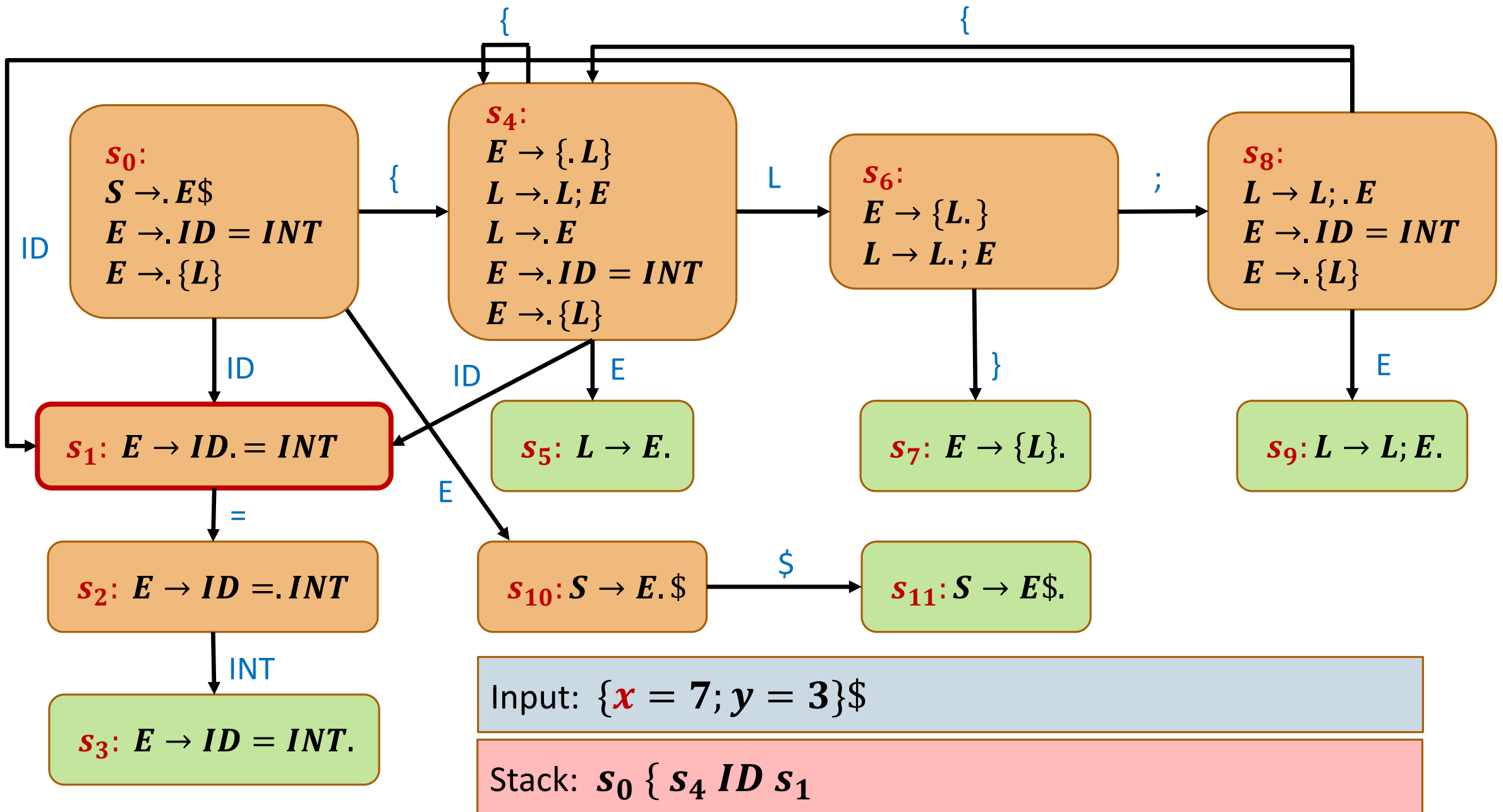
# LR(0) Parser: Running Example

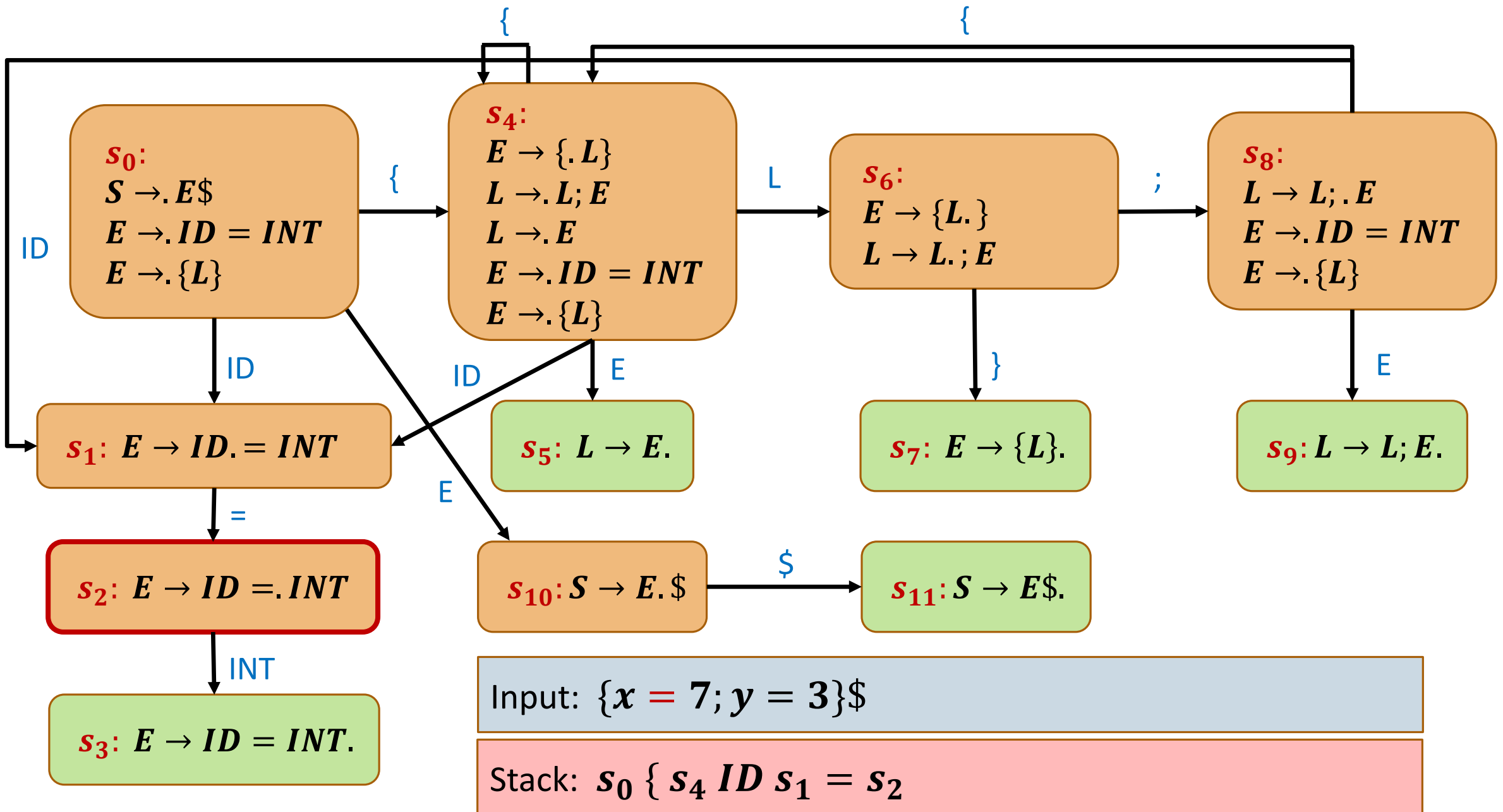
What will happen with the following input:

- $\{x = 7; y = 3\}$ \$

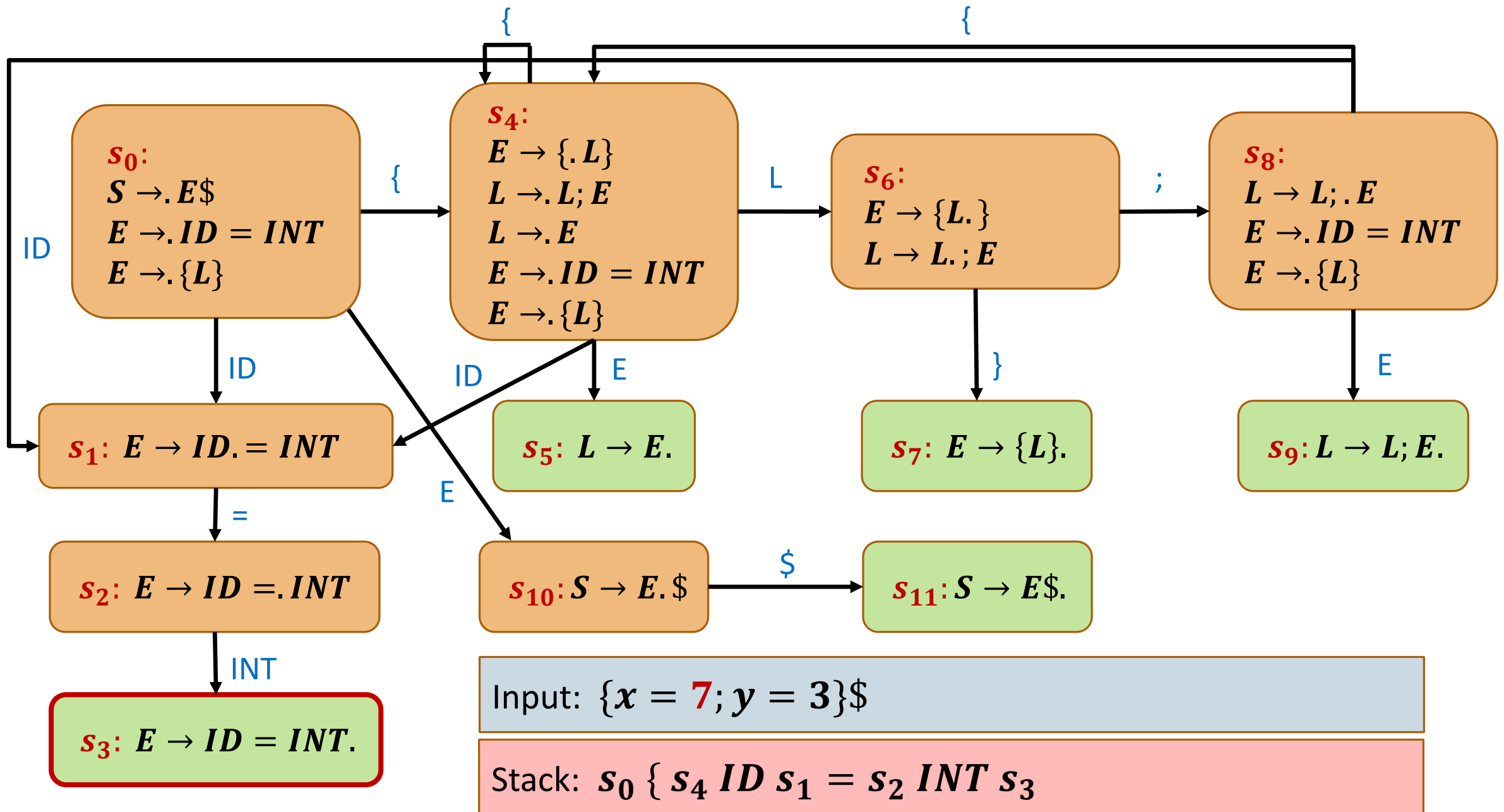


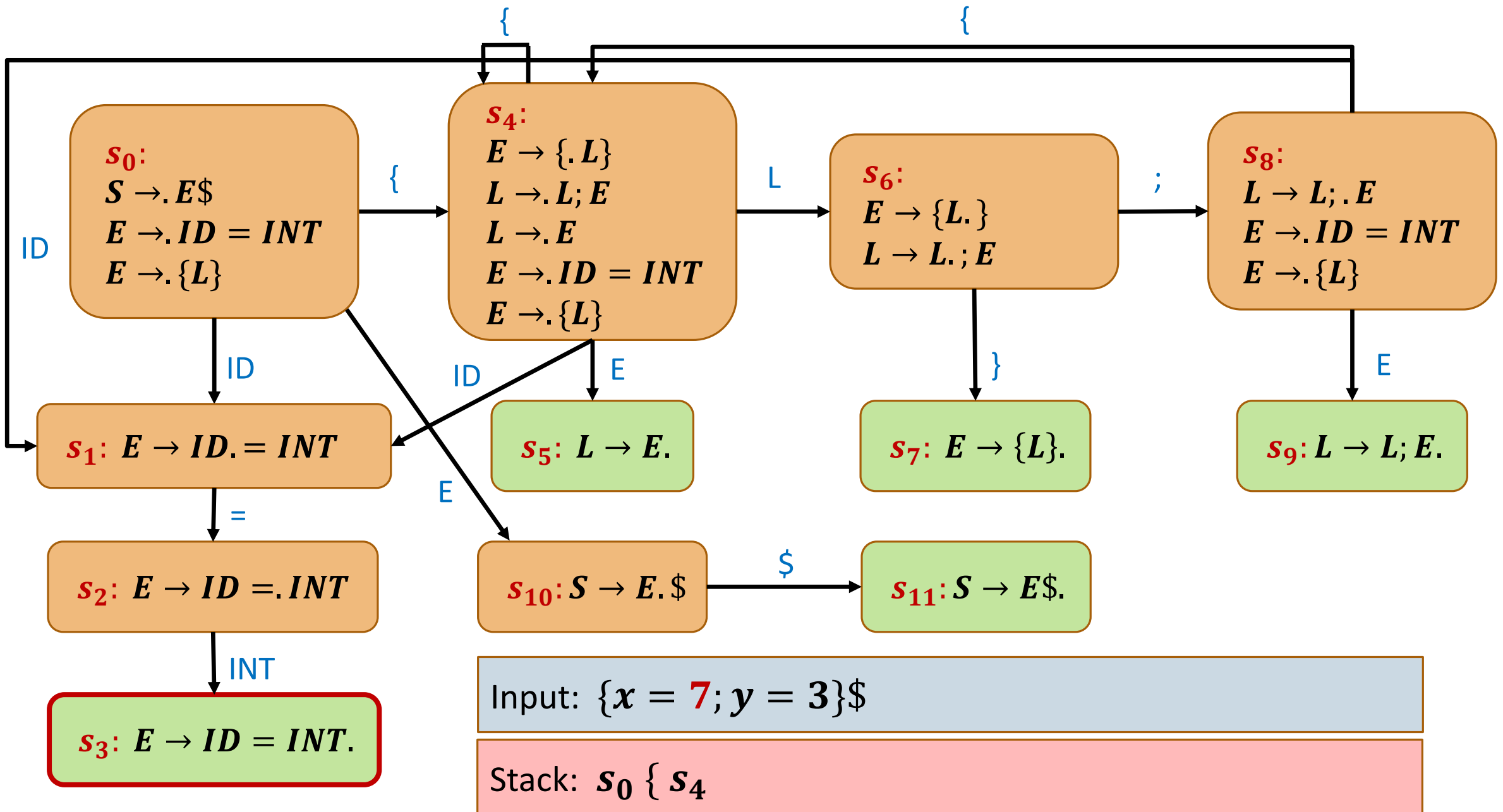


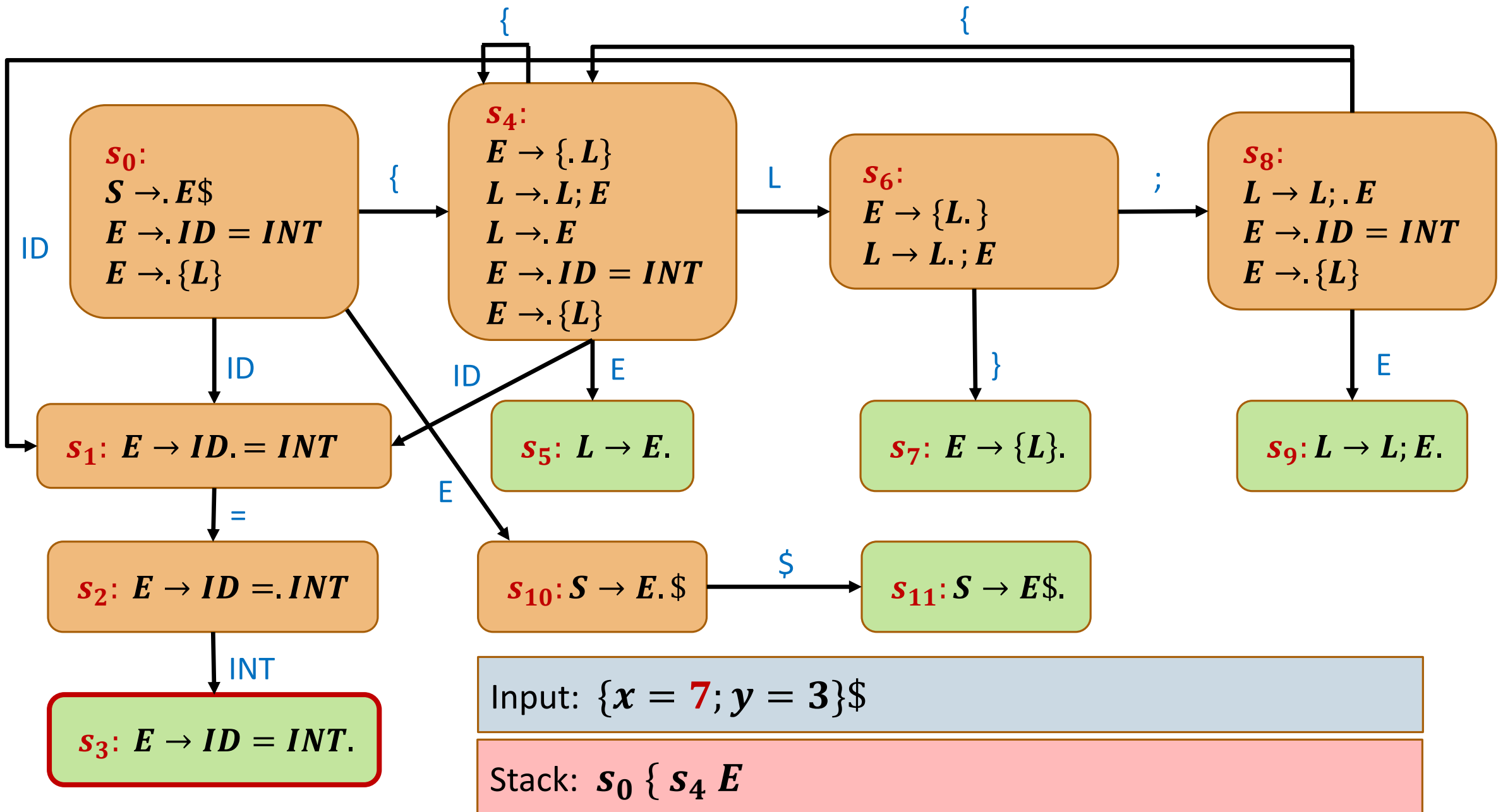


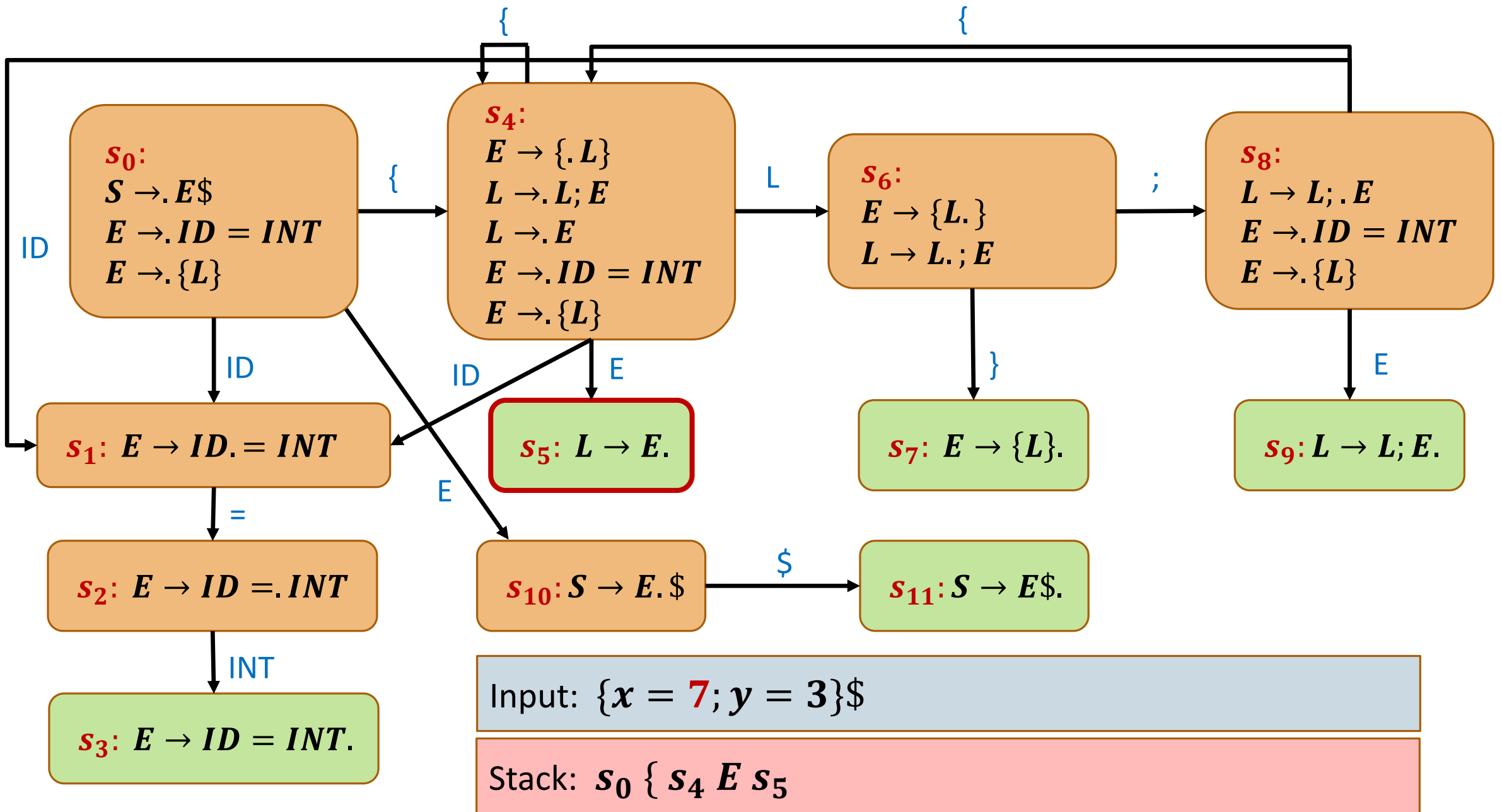


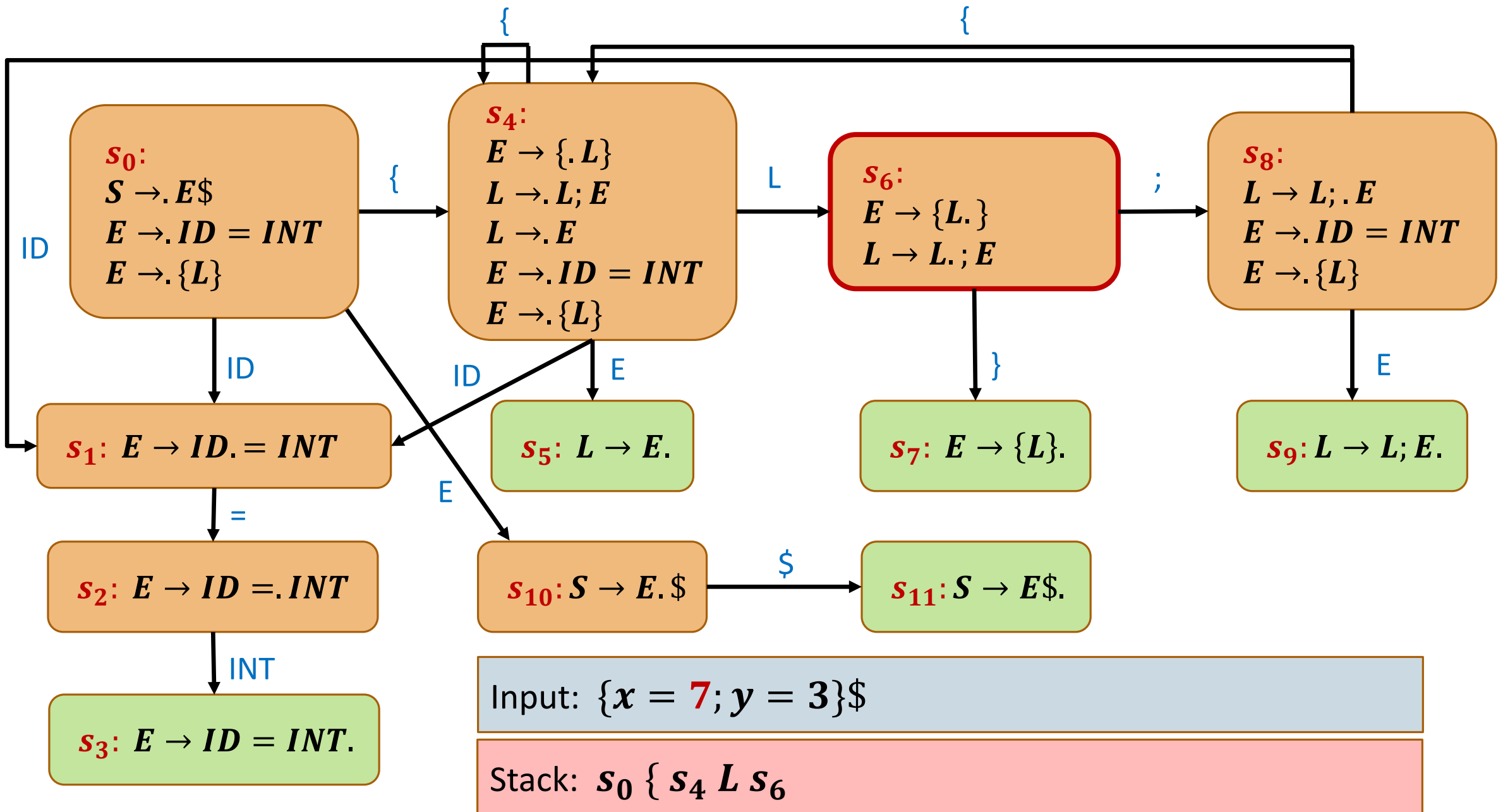


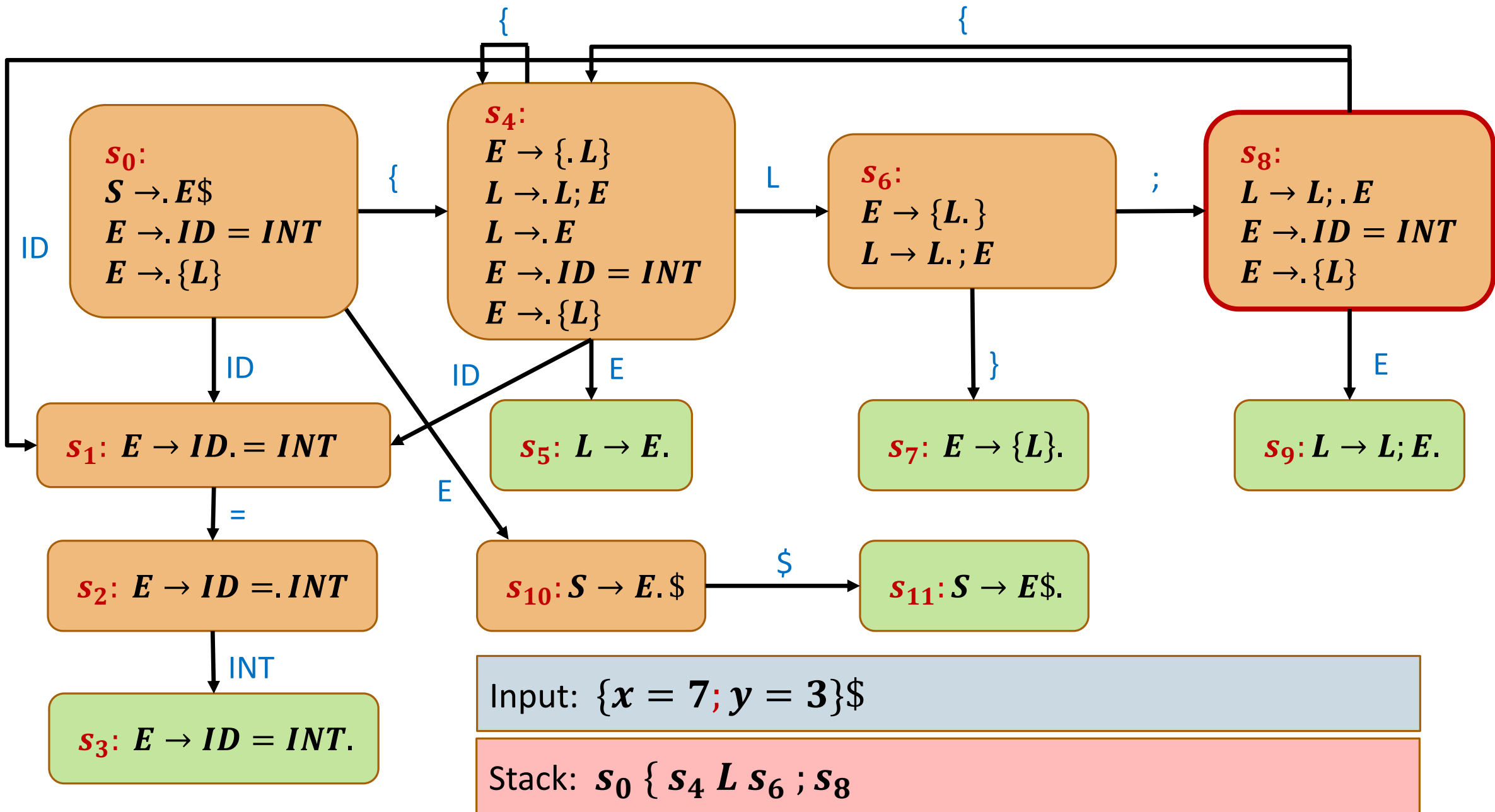


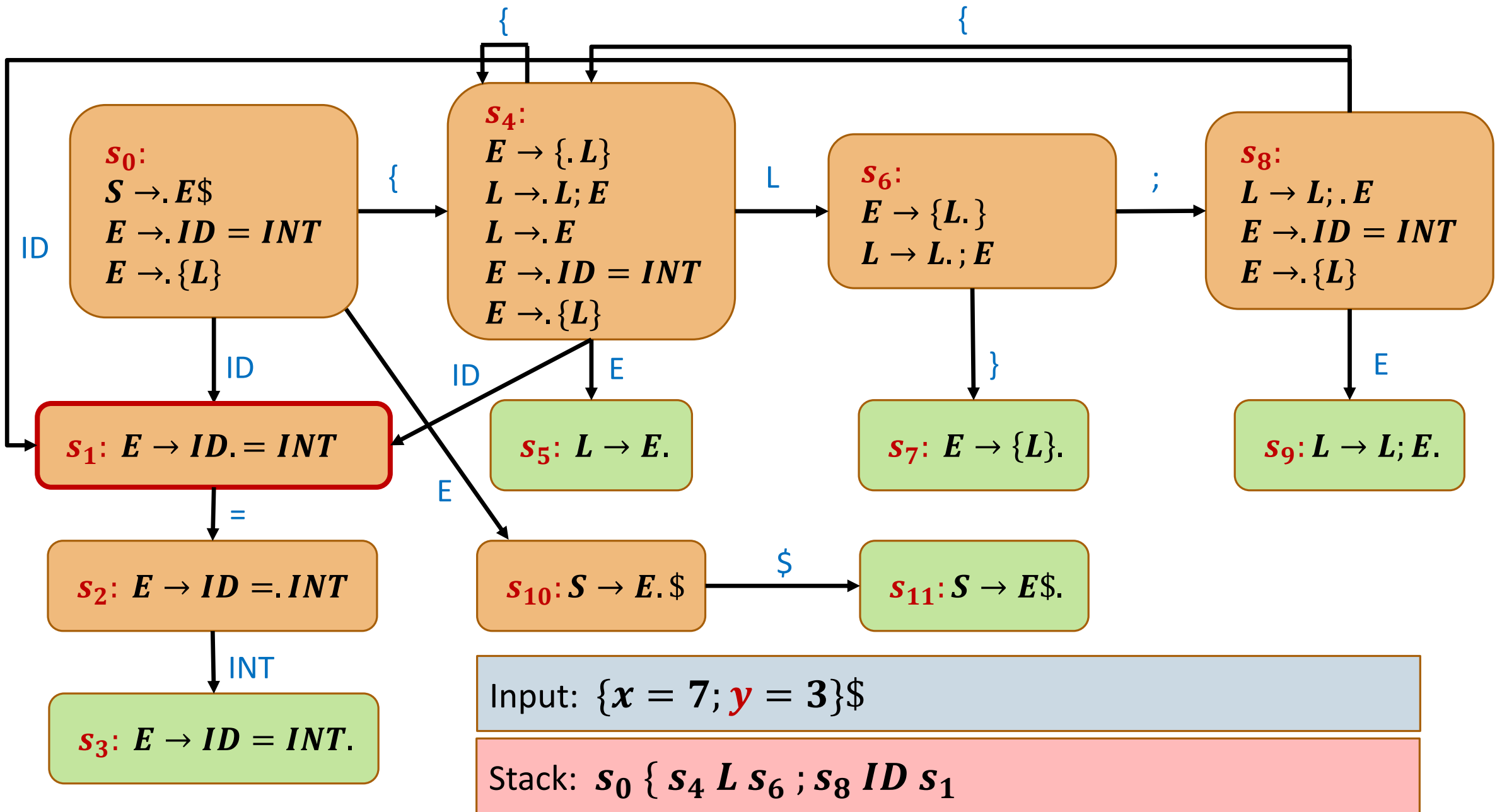


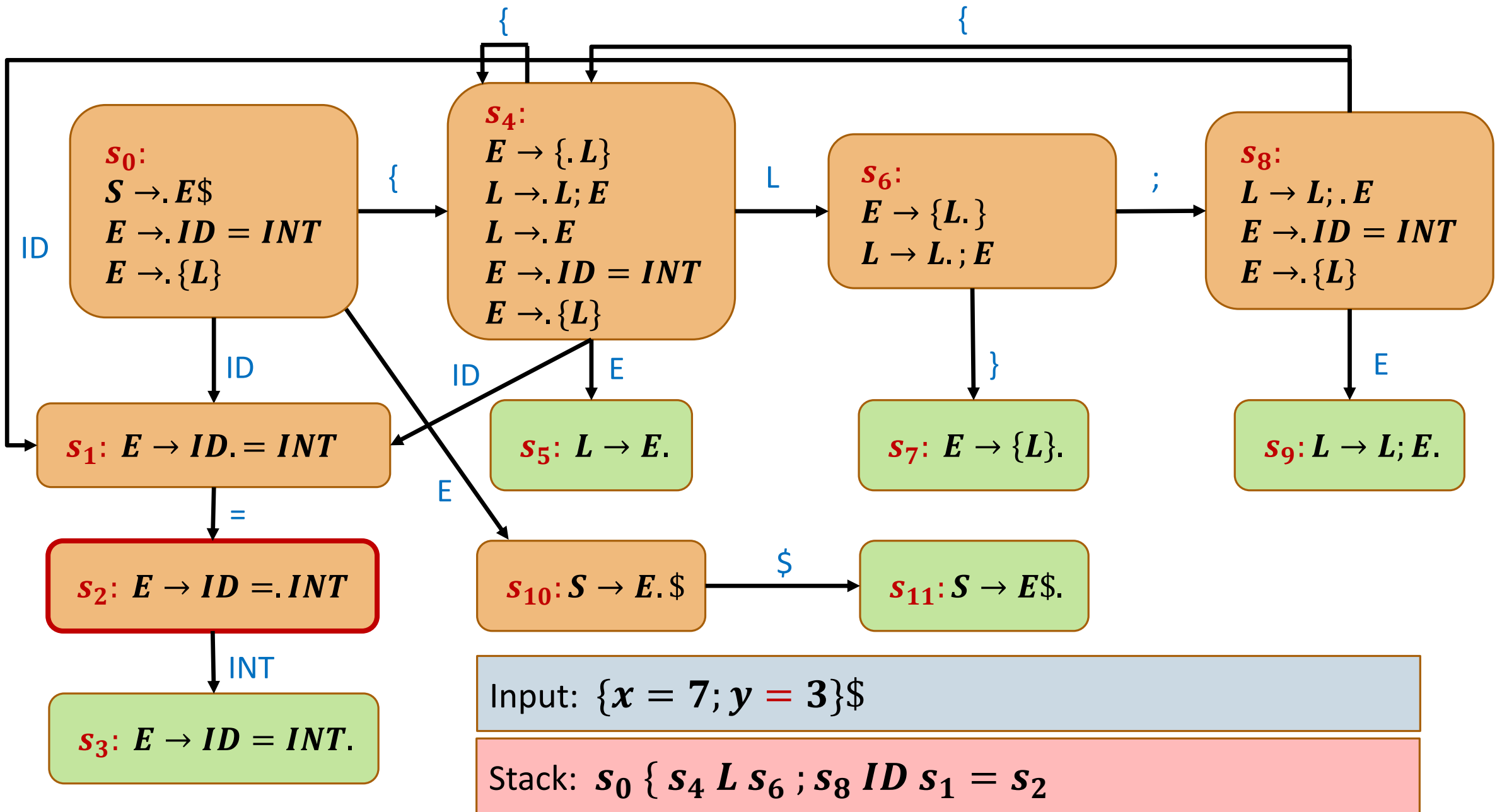




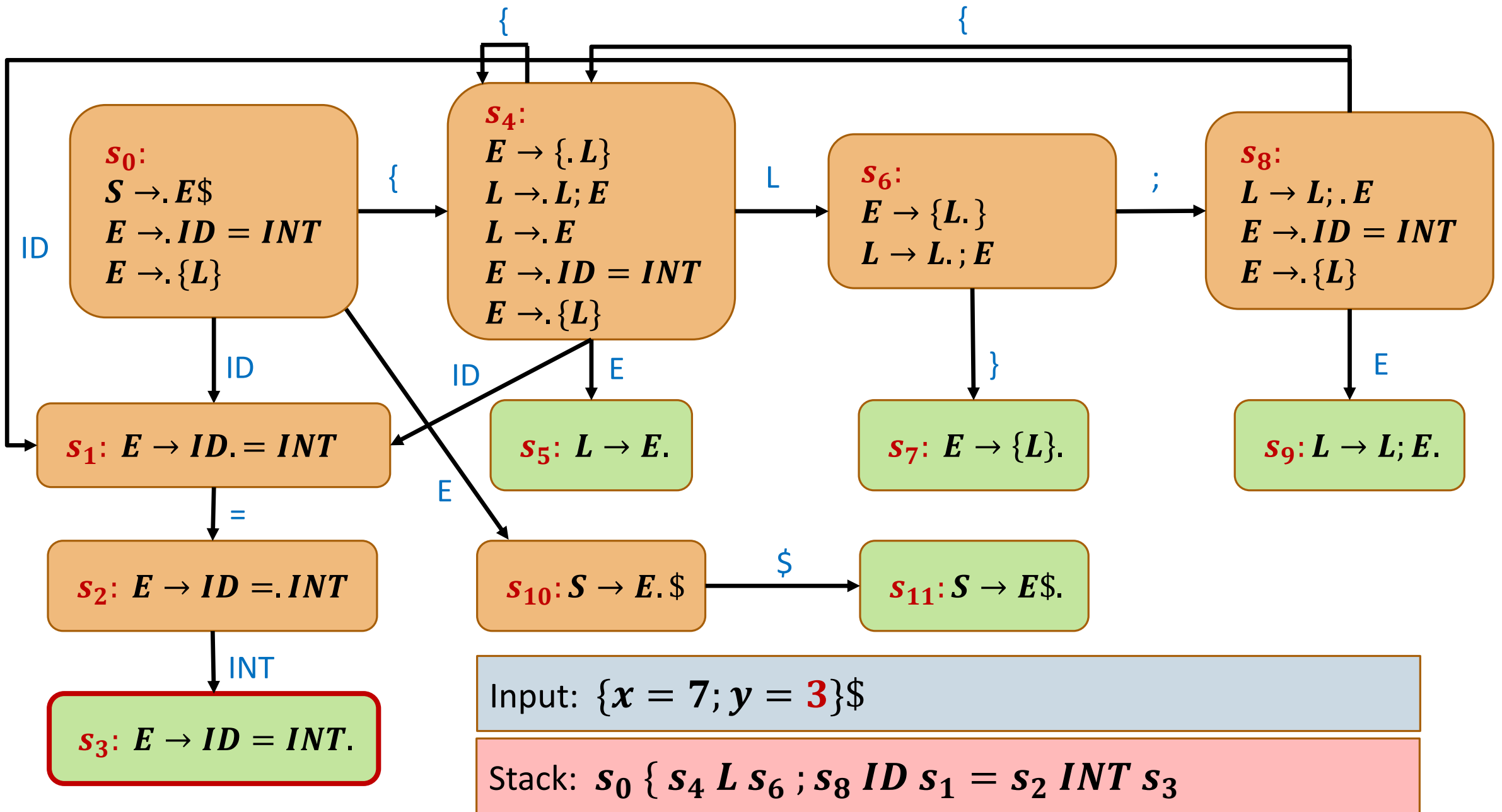


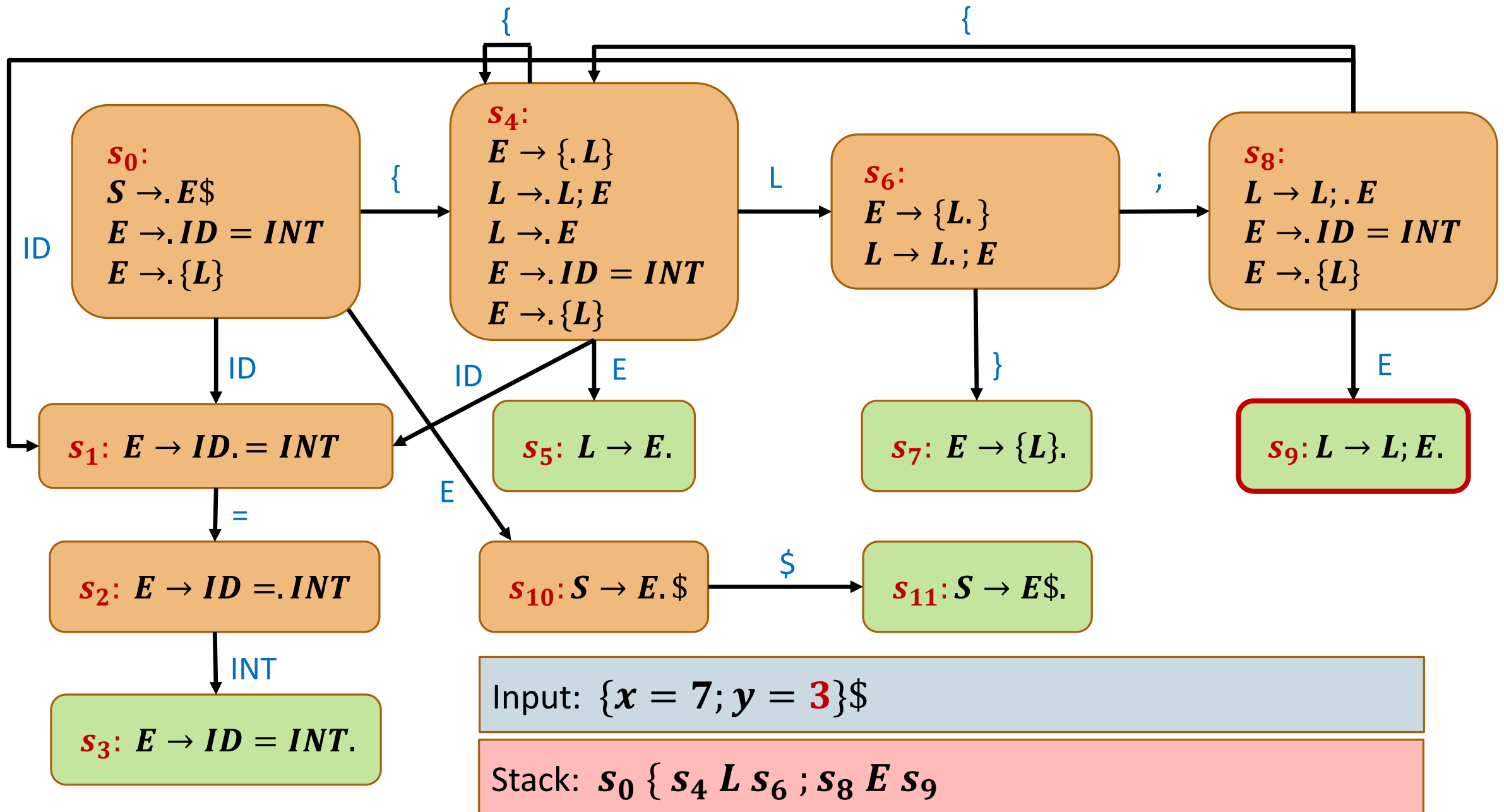


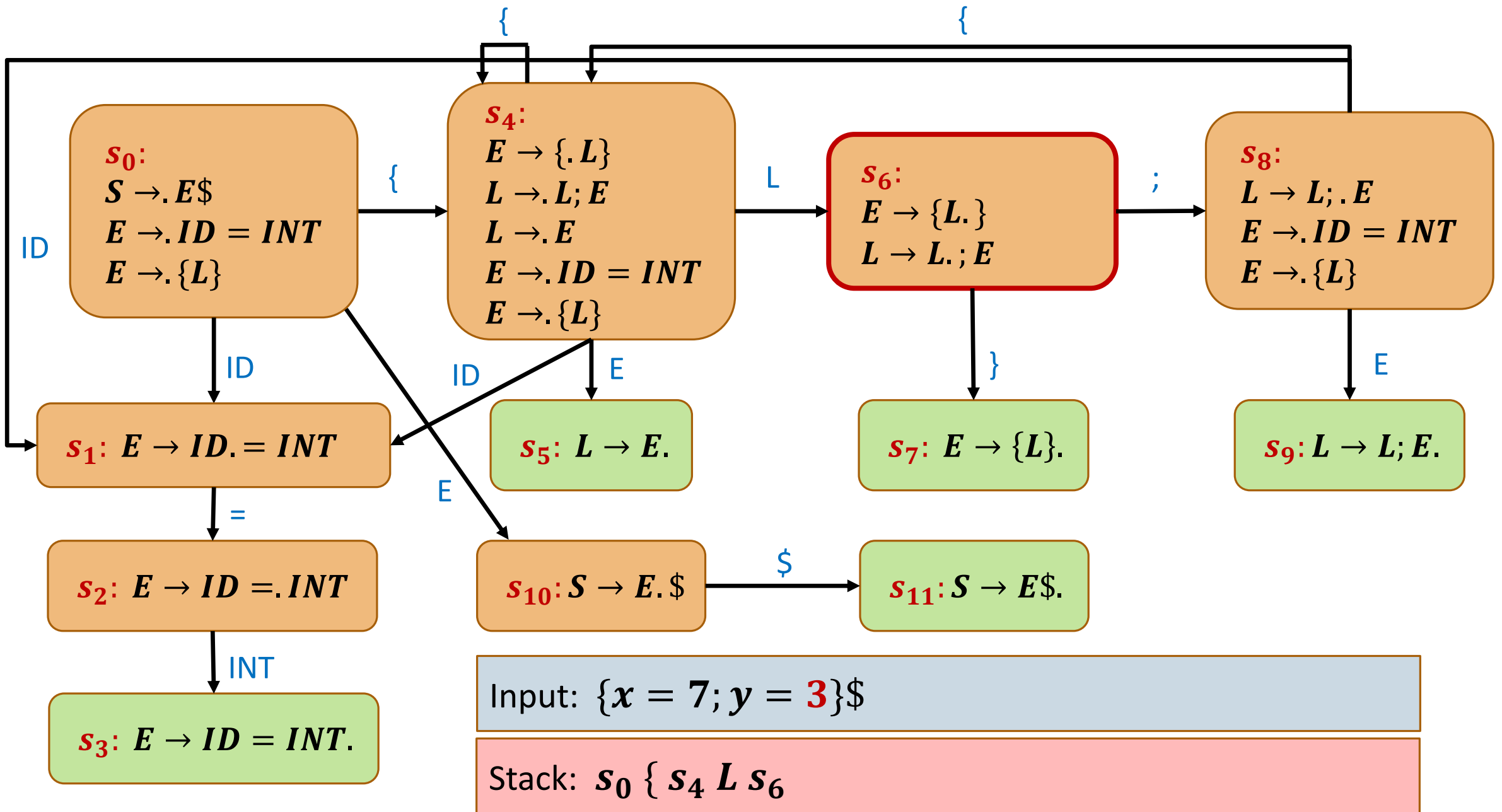


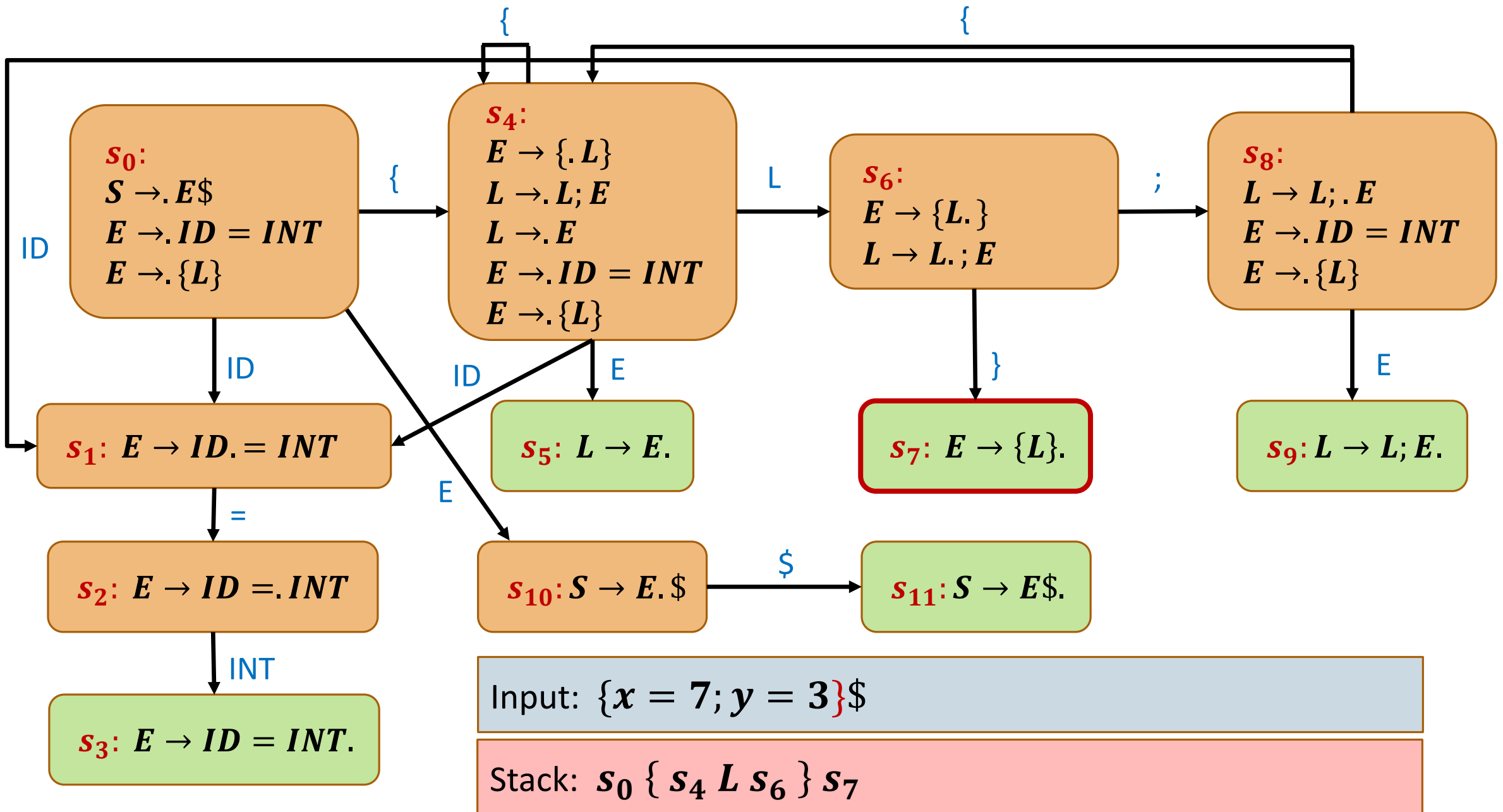


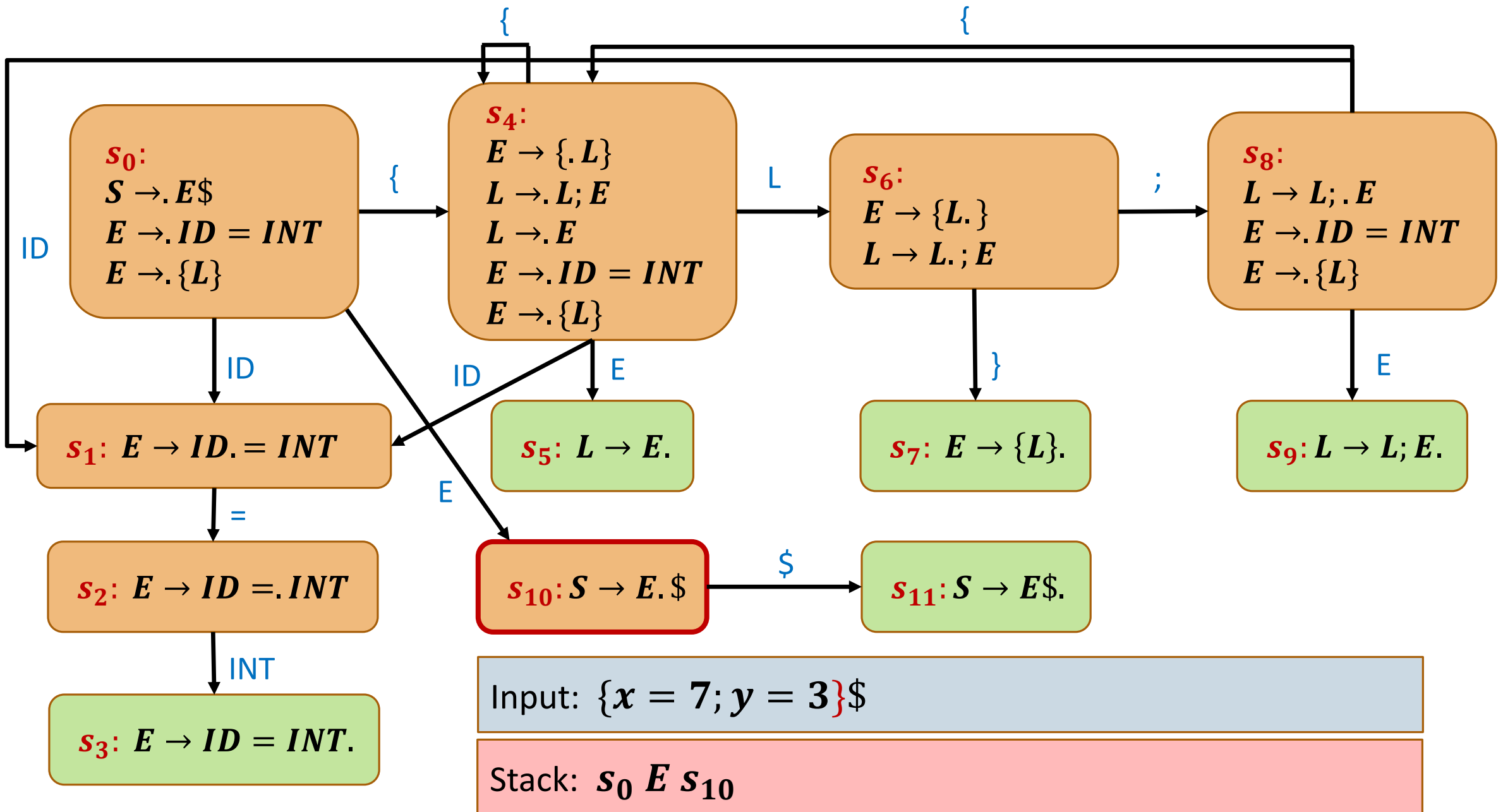


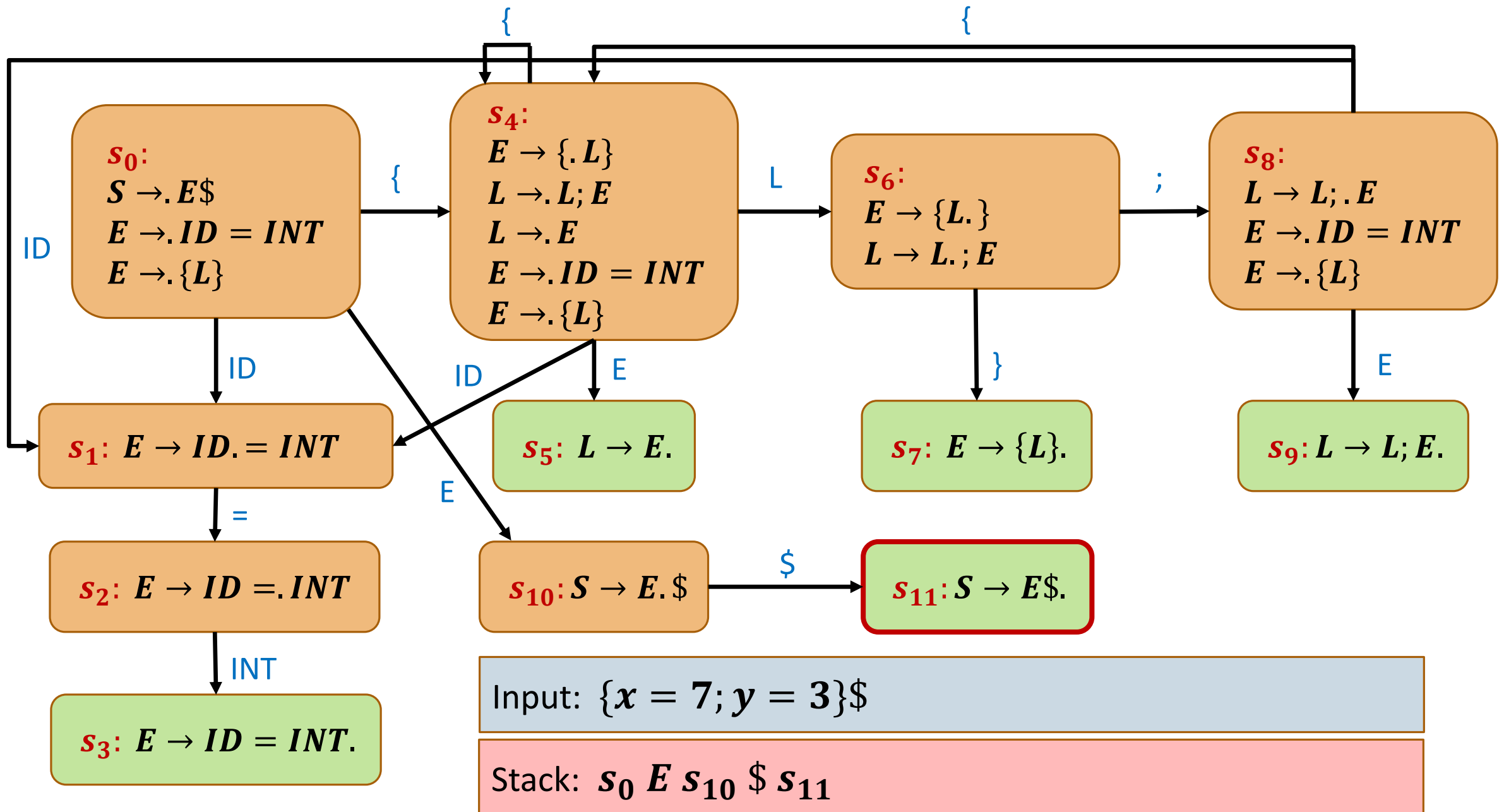


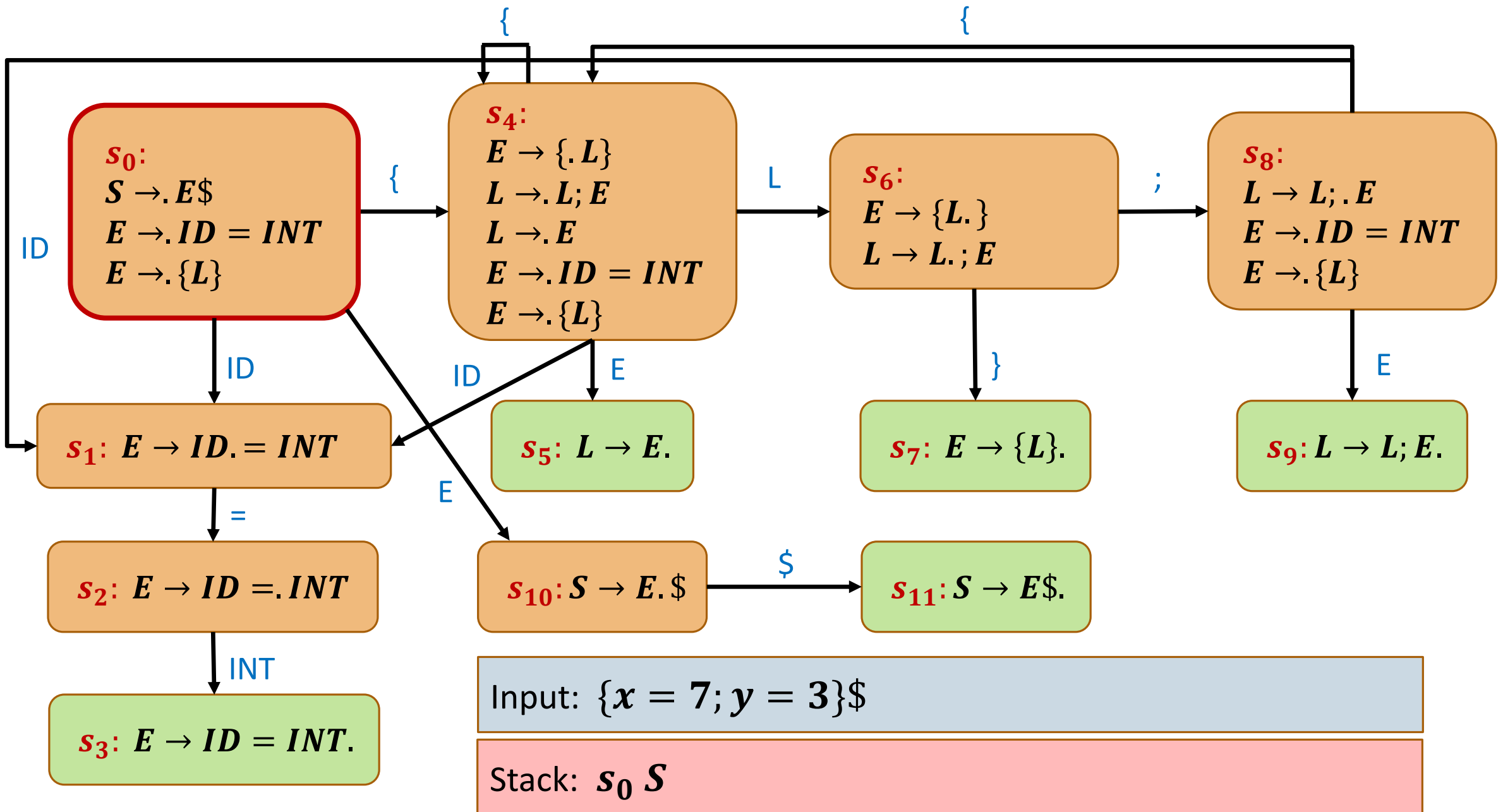












# Parsing with CUP

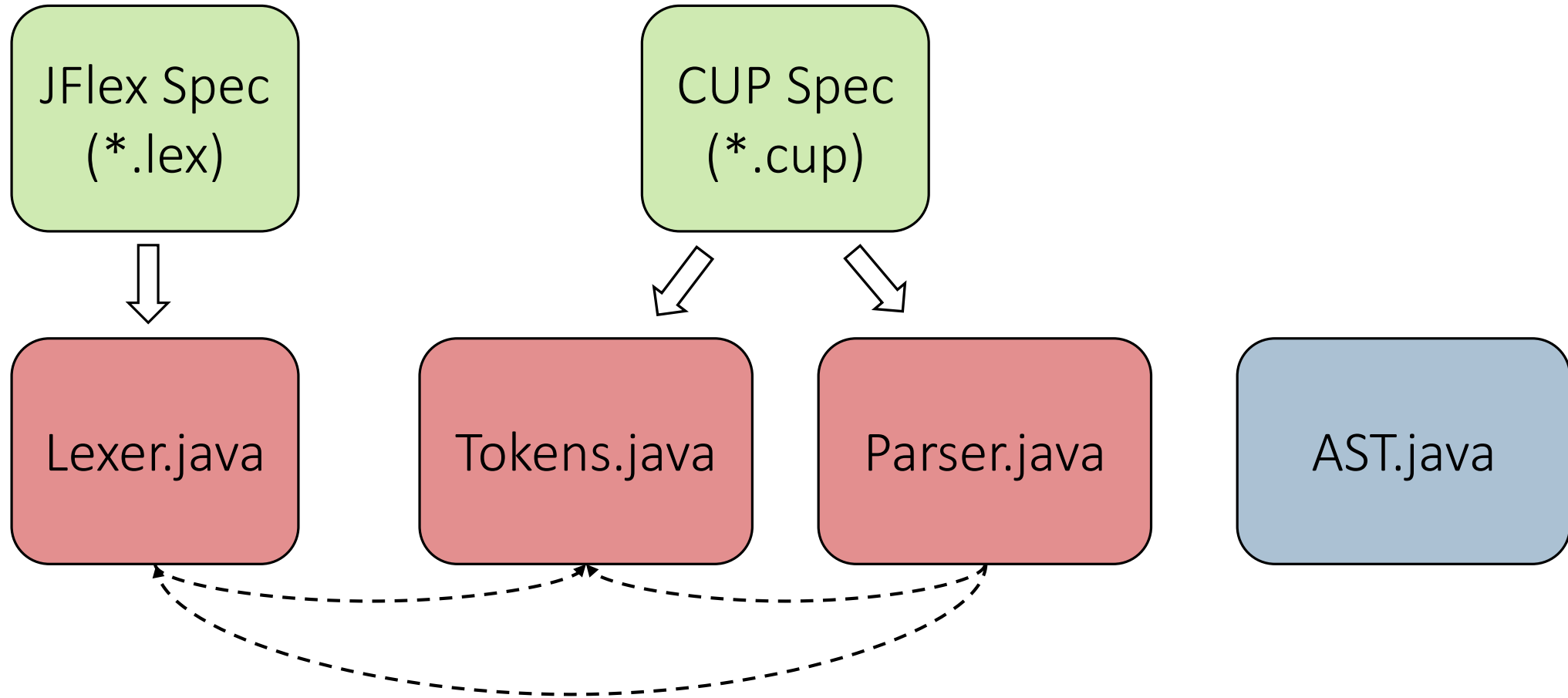
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# CUP

- Given a user-specified grammar, generates an LALR parser
- Works with JFlex, which provides the parsed tokens
- Other tools:
  - Bison (for C)

# CUP/JFlex Workflow



# CUP Format

parser setup {

```
parser code {:  
...  
:}
```

lexer setup {

```
scan with {:  
...  
:}
```

grammar {

```
terminal ...  
non terminal ...  
start with ...  
<derivation rules...>
```

# CUP Spec: Parser Setup

parser code {:

```
    public Lexer lexer;
```

```
    public Parser(Lexer lexer) {
```

```
        super(lexer);
```

```
        this.lexer = lexer;
```

```
    }
```

```
    public void report_error(String message, Object info) {
```

```
        System.exit(0);
```

```
    }
```

```
:.}
```

# CUP Spec: Lexer Setup

scan with {:

Symbol s;

s = lexer.next\_token();

// print token...

return s;

:};

# CUP Spec: Terminals

terminal T1;

terminal T2;

terminal T3;

terminal T4;

...

# CUP Spec: Non-Terminals

non terminal AST\_NODE\_1 E1;

non terminal AST\_NODE\_2 E2;

non terminal AST\_NODE\_3 E3;

...

# CUP Spec: Operator Precedence

precedence left OP1;  
precedence left OP2;  
precedence left OP3;  
precedence left OP4;  
...

These are token names...



# CUP Spec: Grammar

start with **S**;

**S** ::=

**E1**:**v1**        { : RESULT = new **AST\_NODE\_CLASS\_1**(**v1**); : } ;

**S** ::=

**E1**:**v1** **E2**:**v2** { : RESULT = new **AST\_NODE\_CLASS\_2**(**v1**, **v2**); : }

...

# CUP Spec: AST Nodes

- We need to **decide** which node types we have in our AST
- We need to **define** the classes for these AST nodes

# CUP Example

Consider the following CFG:

- $E \rightarrow INT$
- $E \rightarrow V$
- $E \rightarrow E + E$
- $E \rightarrow E - E$
- $V \rightarrow ID$
- $V \rightarrow V . ID$

# CUP Example: Terminals

terminal Integer INT;

terminal String ID;

terminal PLUS;

terminal MINUS;

terminal DOT;

# CUP Example: Non-Terminals

non terminal AST\_EXP EXP;

non terminal AST\_VAR VAR;

# CUP Example: Operator Precedence

precedence left PLUS;  
precedence left MINUS;

# CUP Example: Grammar

start with **EXP**;

**EXP** ::=

**INT**:*i* {: RESULT = new **AST\_EXP\_INT**(*i*); :} |

**VAR**:*v* {: RESULT = new **AST\_EXP\_VAR**(*v*); :} |

**EXP**:*e1* **PLUS** **EXP**:*e2* {: RESULT = new **AST\_EXP\_BINOP**(*e1*, *e2*, 0); :} |

**EXP**:*e1* **MINUS** **EXP**:*e2* {: RESULT = new **AST\_EXP\_BINOP**(*e1*, *e2*, 1); :};

**VAR** ::=

**ID**:*name* {: RESULT = new **AST\_VAR\_SIMPLE**(*name*); :} |

**VAR**:*v* **DOT ID**:*fieldName* {: RESULT = new **AST\_VAR\_FIELD**(*v*, *fieldName*); :};

# CUP Example: AST Nodes

For the non-terminal *VAR*:

```
public abstract class AST_VAR extends AST_Node {  
  
}
```



# CUP Example: AST Nodes

For the rule *VAR ::= ID:name*:

```
public class AST_VAR_SIMPLE extends AST_VAR {  
    public String name;  
    public AST_VAR_SIMPLE(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

# CUP Example: AST Nodes

For the rule *VAR ::= VAR:v DOT ID:fieldName :*

```
public class AST_VAR_FIELD extends AST_VAR {  
    public AST_VAR var;  
    public String fieldName;  
    public AST_VAR_FIELD(AST_VAR var, String fieldName) {  
        this.var = var;  
        this.fieldName = fieldName;  
    }  
}
```

# CUP Example: AST Nodes

For the non-terminal *EXP*:

```
public abstract class AST_EXP extends AST_Node {  
  
}
```

# CUP Example: AST Nodes

For the rule *EXP ::= INT:i*:

```
public class AST_EXP_INT extends AST_EXP {  
    public int value;  
    public AST_EXP_INT(int value) {  
        this.value = value;  
    }  
}
```

# CUP Example: AST Nodes

For the rule *EXP ::= VAR:v*:

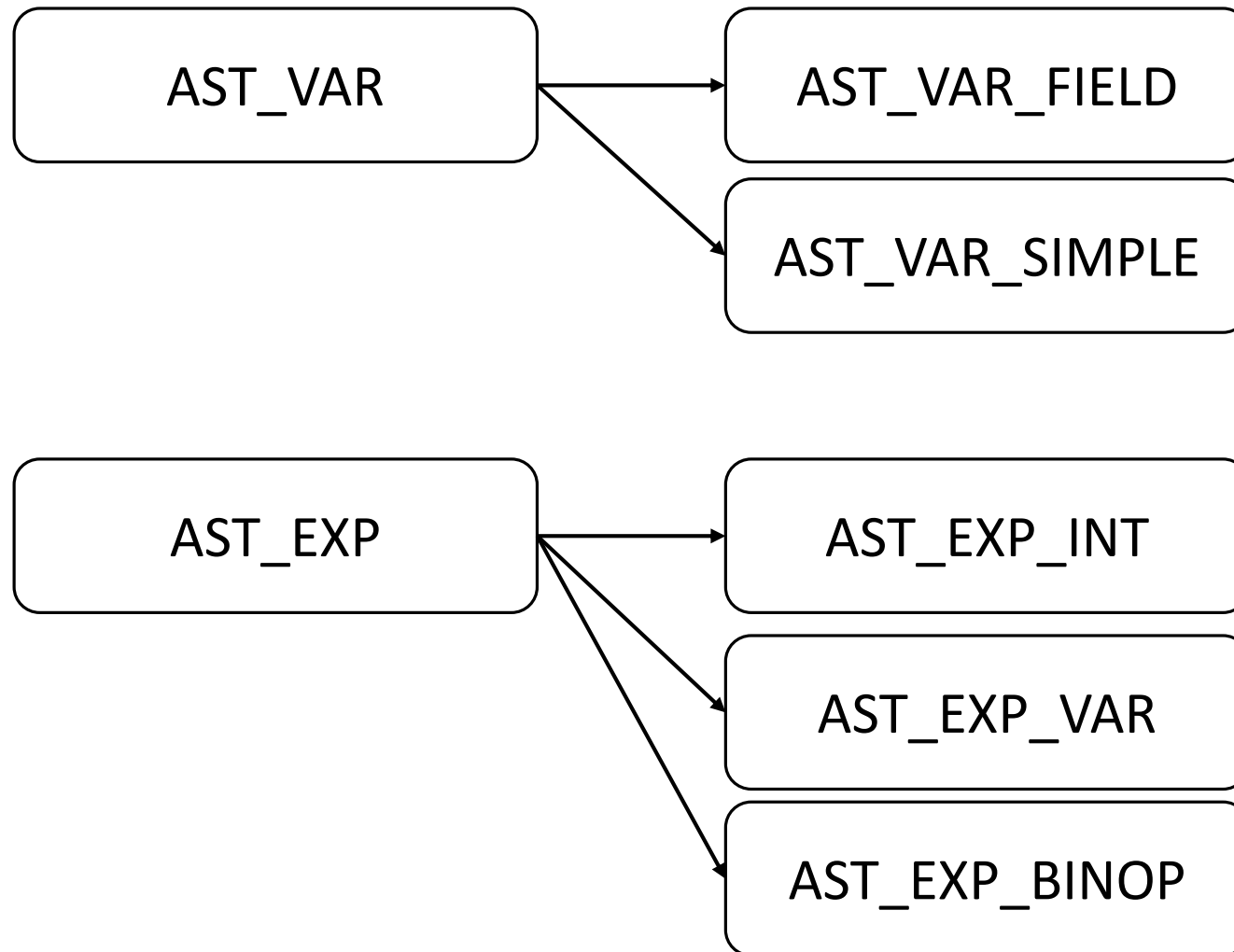
```
public class AST_EXP_VAR extends AST_EXP {  
    public AST_VAR var;  
    public AST_EXP_VAR(AST_VAR var) {  
        this.var = var;  
    }  
}
```

# CUP Example: AST Nodes

For the rule  $EXP ::= EXP:e1 <OP> EXP:e2 :$

```
public class AST_EXP_BINOP extends AST_EXP {
    int OP;
    public AST_EXP left;
    public AST_EXP right;
    public AST_EXP_BINOP(AST_EXP left, AST_EXP right, int OP) {
        this.left = left;
        this.right = right;
        this.OP = OP;
    }
}
```

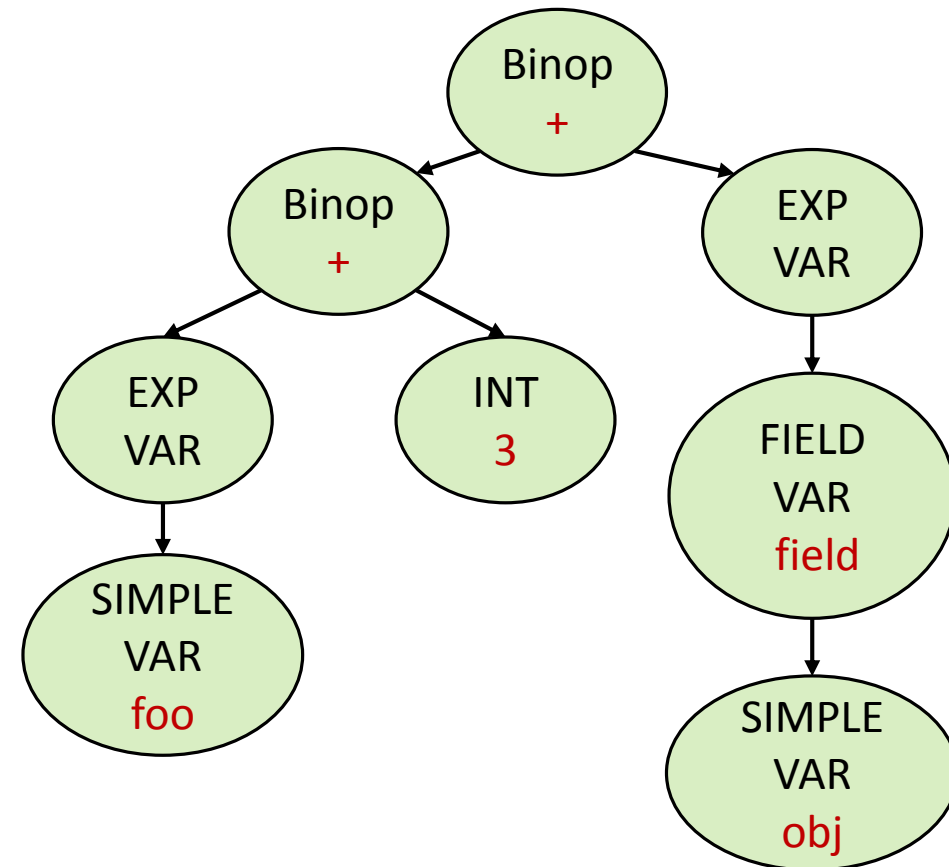
# Class Hierarchy (Inheritance)



# CUP Example: Debugging

We can generate an image of the AST (using the exercise template)

For the input `foo + 3 + obj.field` we have:





SLR(1), LR(1)

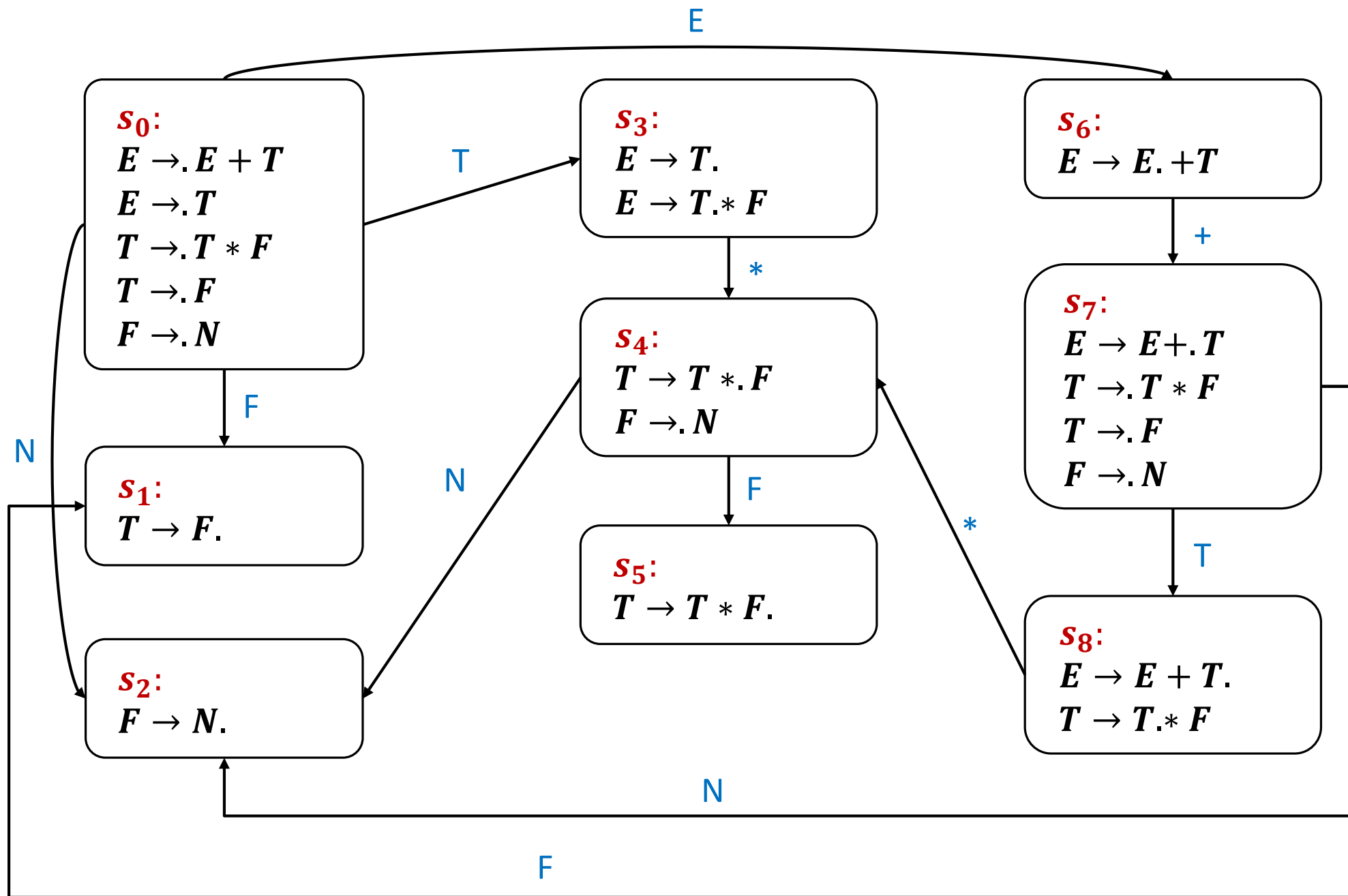
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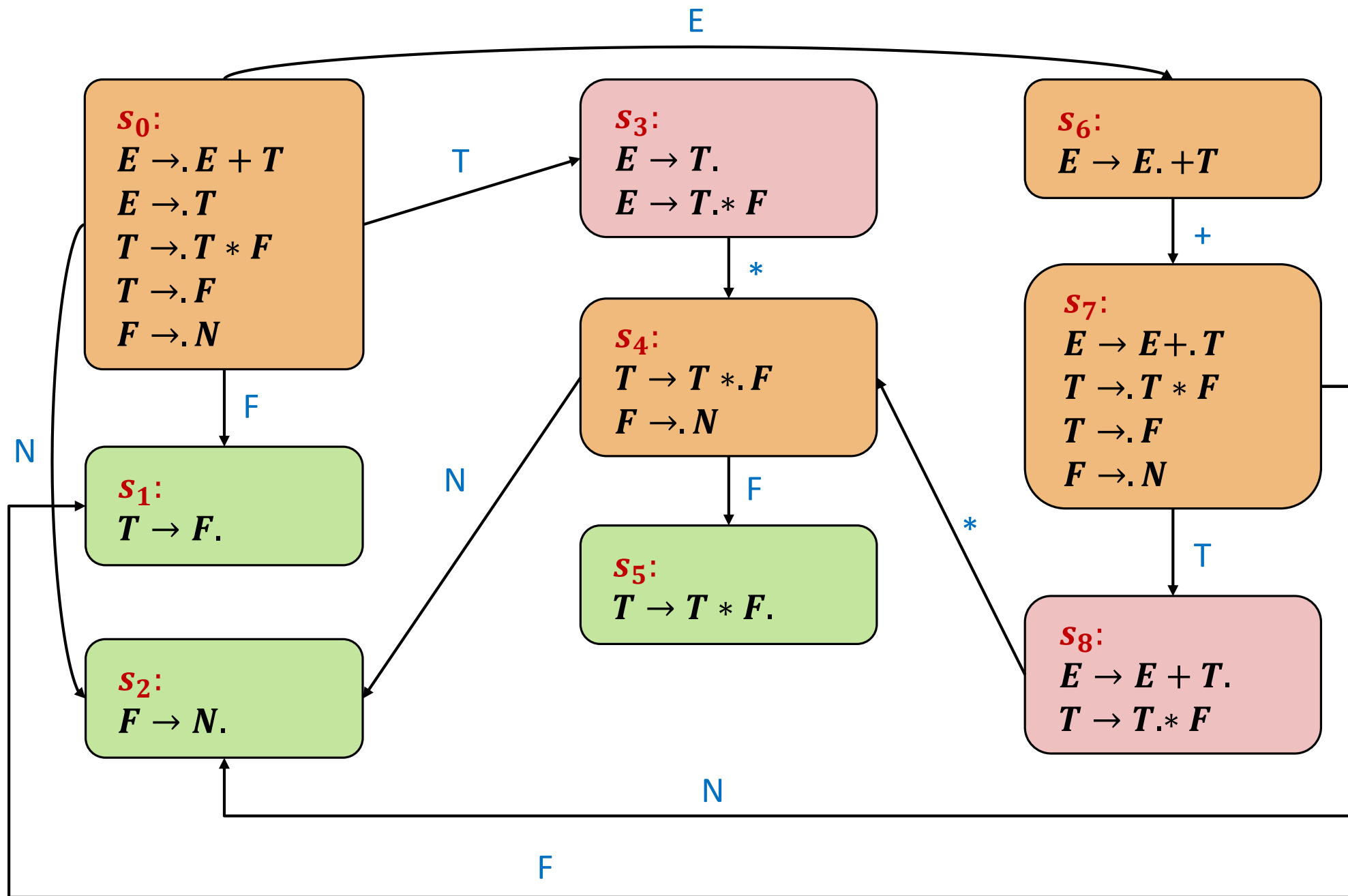
# LR(0) Parsing

Consider the following CFG:

- $E \rightarrow E + T$
- $E \rightarrow T$
- $T \rightarrow T * F$
- $T \rightarrow F$
- $F \rightarrow N$

What will be the **transition system** of the LR(0) parser for this CFG?





# LR(0) Conflict

- The conflict occurs when the next token is: \*
- But  $E$  can be followed only by: +\$

- $E \rightarrow E + T$
- $E \rightarrow T$
- $T \rightarrow T * F$
- $T \rightarrow F$
- $F \rightarrow N$

**$S_3$ :**

**$E \rightarrow T.$**

**$E \rightarrow T.* F$**

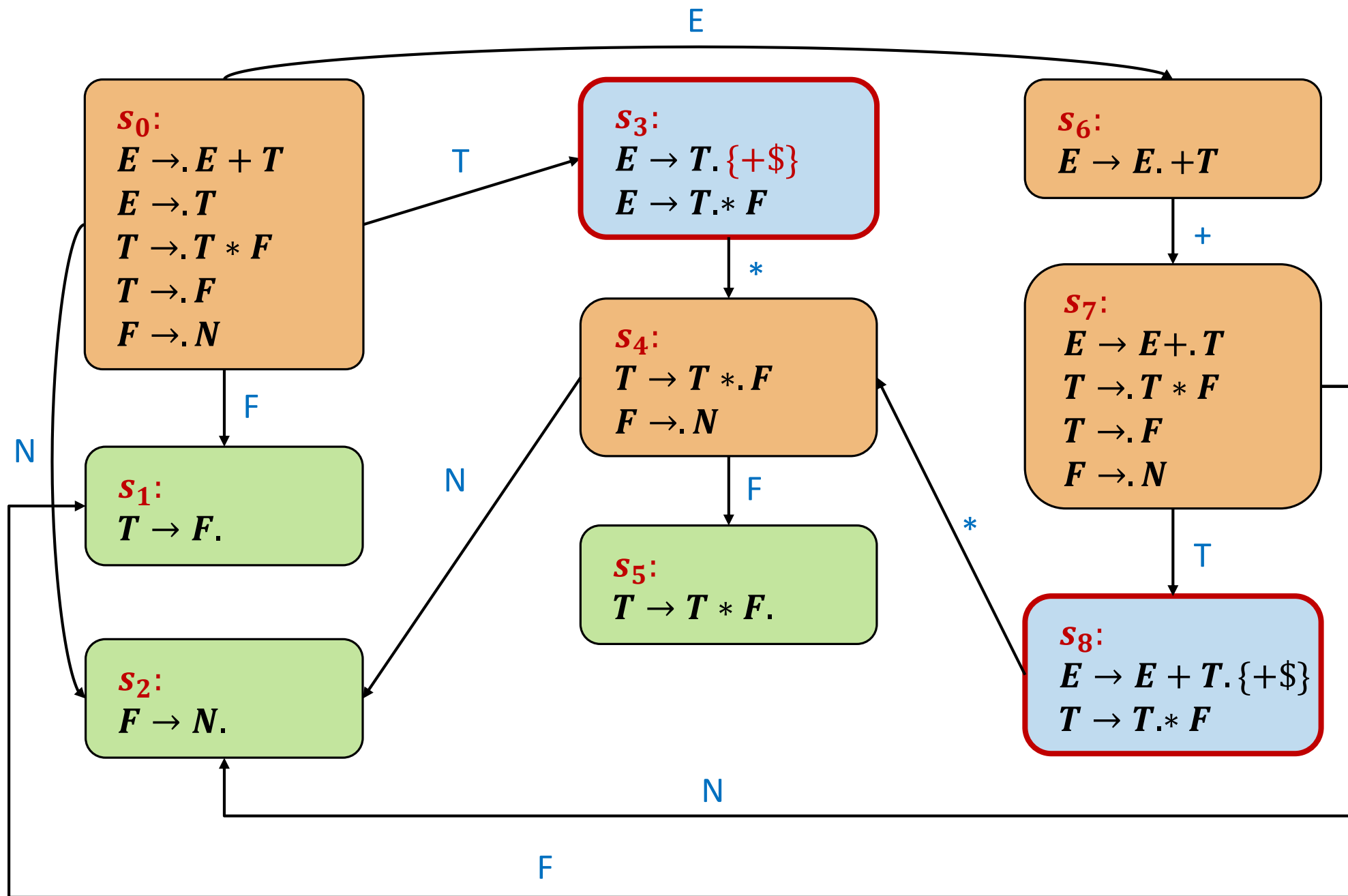
# SLR(1)

- Same push-down automaton as in LR(0)
- But reduce items has a look-ahead set
  - $A \rightarrow \alpha. \{t_1, t_2, \dots\}$
  - where  $Follow(A) = \{t_1, t_2, \dots\}$

# SLR(1)

- Solve shift-reduce conflicts using the look-ahead token  $t$
- If  $Follow(Y) \cap First(\beta) = \emptyset$ 
  - If  $t \in Follow(Y)$ , apply the **reduce**
  - Otherwise, apply the **shift**

$$Y \rightarrow \gamma. \{ \dots \}$$
$$X \rightarrow \alpha. \beta$$



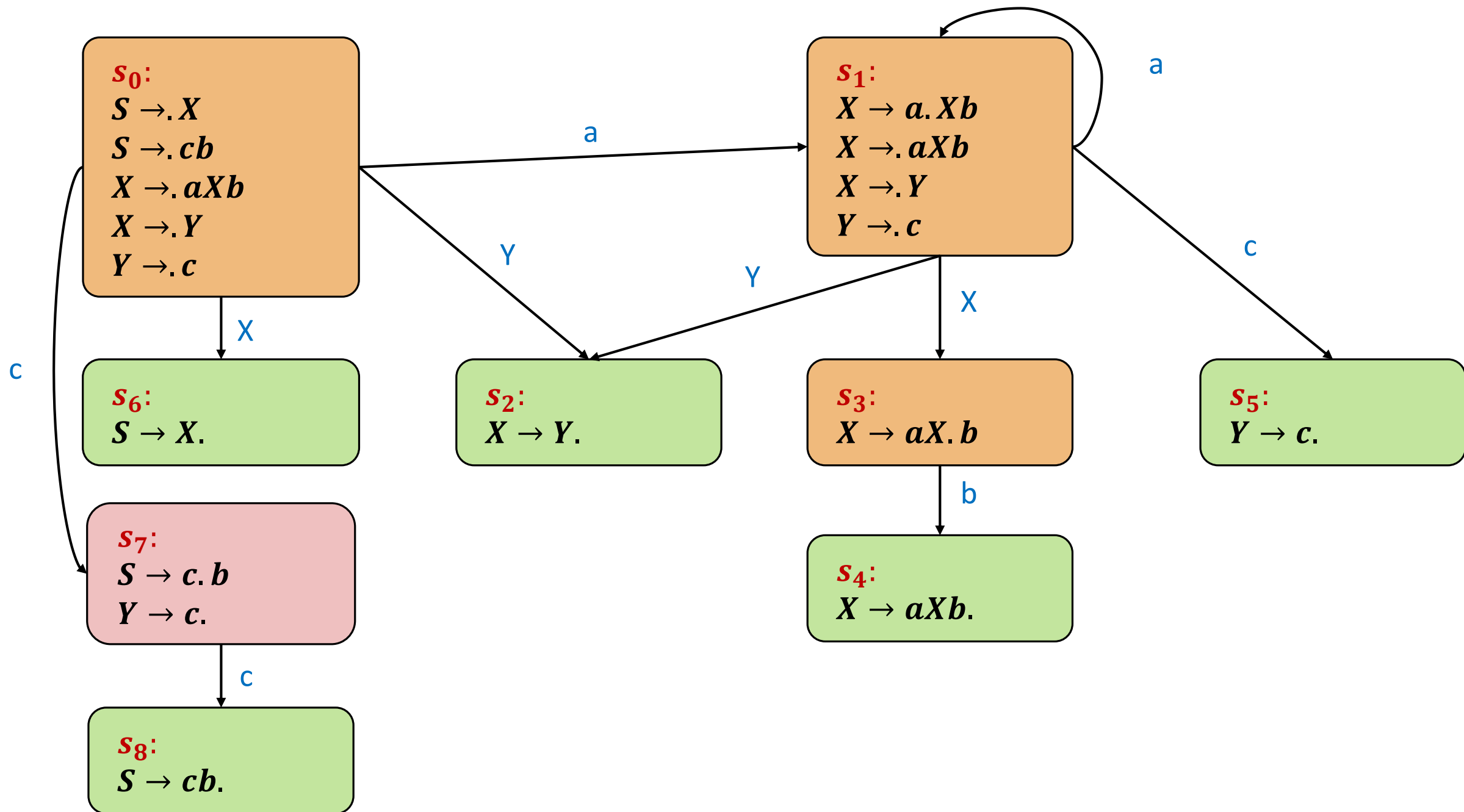


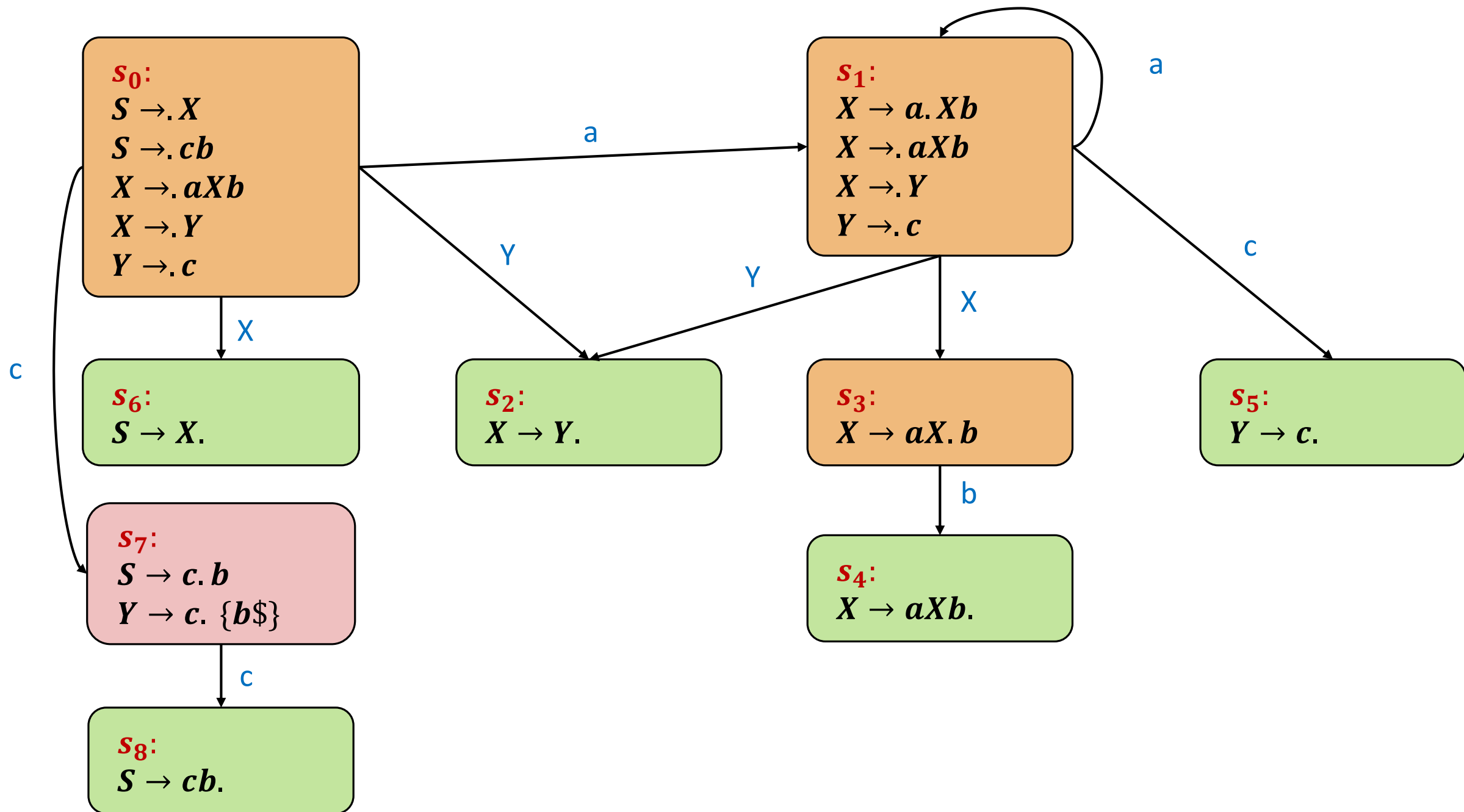
# SLR(1) Parsing

Consider the following CFG:

- $S \rightarrow X$
- $S \rightarrow cb$
- $X \rightarrow aXb$
- $X \rightarrow Y$
- $Y \rightarrow c$

What will be the **transition system** of the SLR(1) parser for this CFG?





# SLR(1) Conflict

- The conflict occurs when the next token is:  $b$
- Relying on  $Follow(Y)$ 
  - Considers all the occurrences of  $Y$  in **all the states / grammar**

- $S \rightarrow X$
- $S \rightarrow cb$
- $X \rightarrow aXb$
- $X \rightarrow Y$
- $Y \rightarrow c$

**$S_7$ :**

$S \rightarrow c.b \{ \$ \}$

$Y \rightarrow c. \{ b \$ \}$

# LR(1)

Maintain items with **more precise** look-ahead sets

An **LR(1) item** is of the form:

- $N \rightarrow \alpha.\beta \{\sigma\}$
- where  $\sigma = t_1, t_2, \dots$  (terminals)

# LR(1) Item Closure Set

The **LR(1) closure set** of an LR(1) item  $i$  is a set  $S$  such that:

- $i \in S$
- If  $A \rightarrow \alpha.N\beta \{ \sigma \} \in S$  then for each rule  $N \rightarrow \gamma$ :
  - $N \rightarrow .\gamma \{ \tau \} \in S$ , where  $\tau = First(\beta, \{ \sigma \})$

Definition for  $First(\beta, \{ \sigma \})$ :

- If  $\beta$  is not nullable:
  - $First(\beta)$
- Otherwise:
  - $(First(\beta) \cup \{ \sigma \}) \setminus \{ \epsilon \}$

# LR(1) Parsing

Consider the following CFG:

- $S \rightarrow X$
- $S \rightarrow cb$
- $X \rightarrow aXb$
- $X \rightarrow Y$
- $Y \rightarrow c$

What will be the **transition system** of the LR(1) parser for this CFG?

**$s_0$ :**

$S \rightarrow .X \{\$ \}$

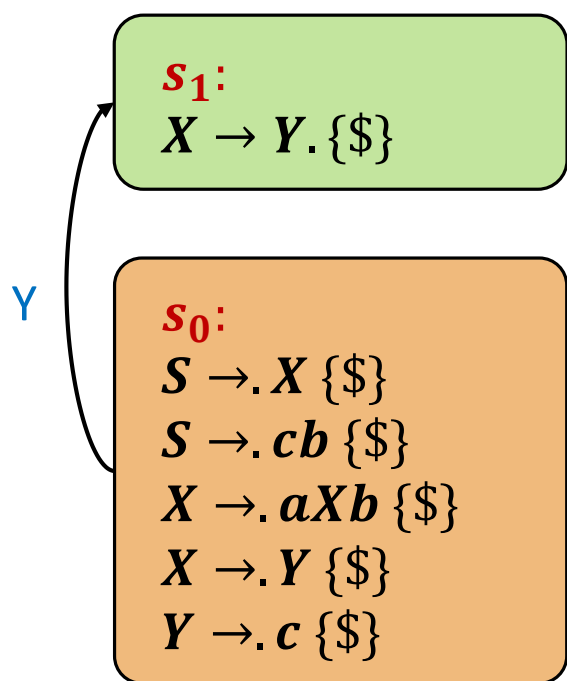
$S \rightarrow .cb \{\$ \}$

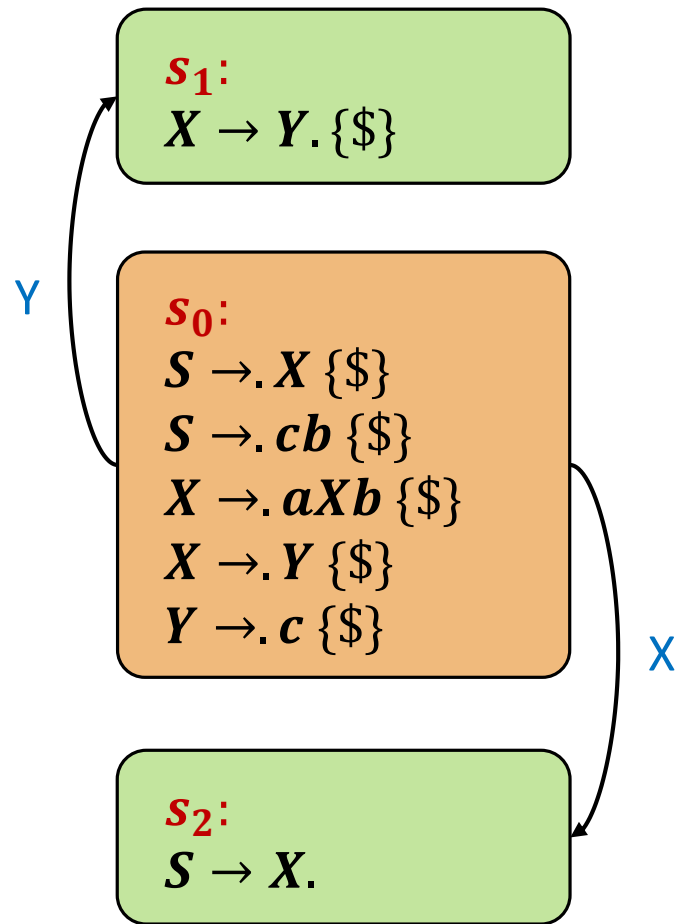
$X \rightarrow .aXb \{\$ \}$

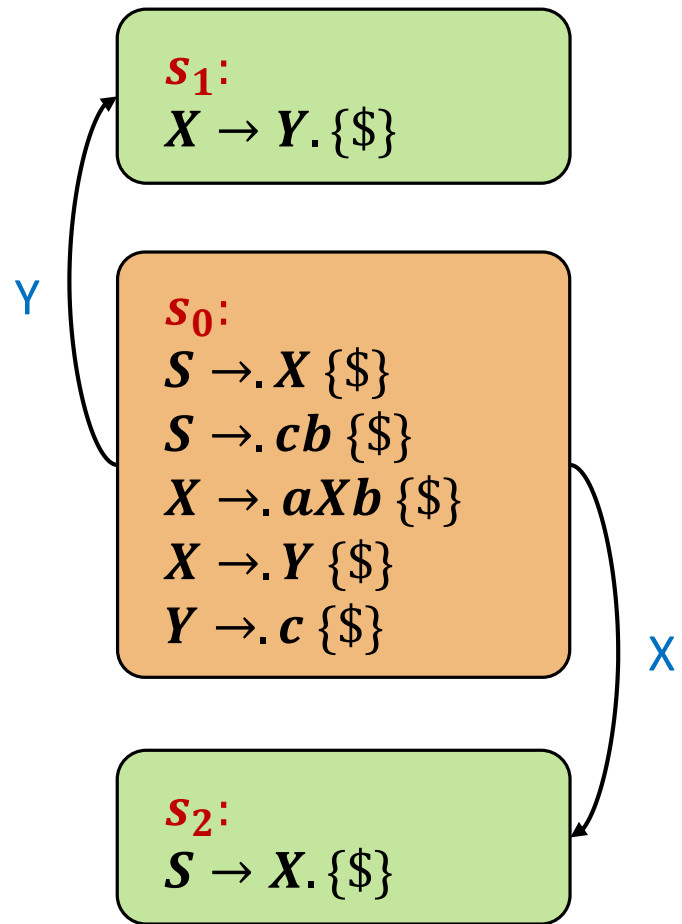
$X \rightarrow .Y \{\$ \}$

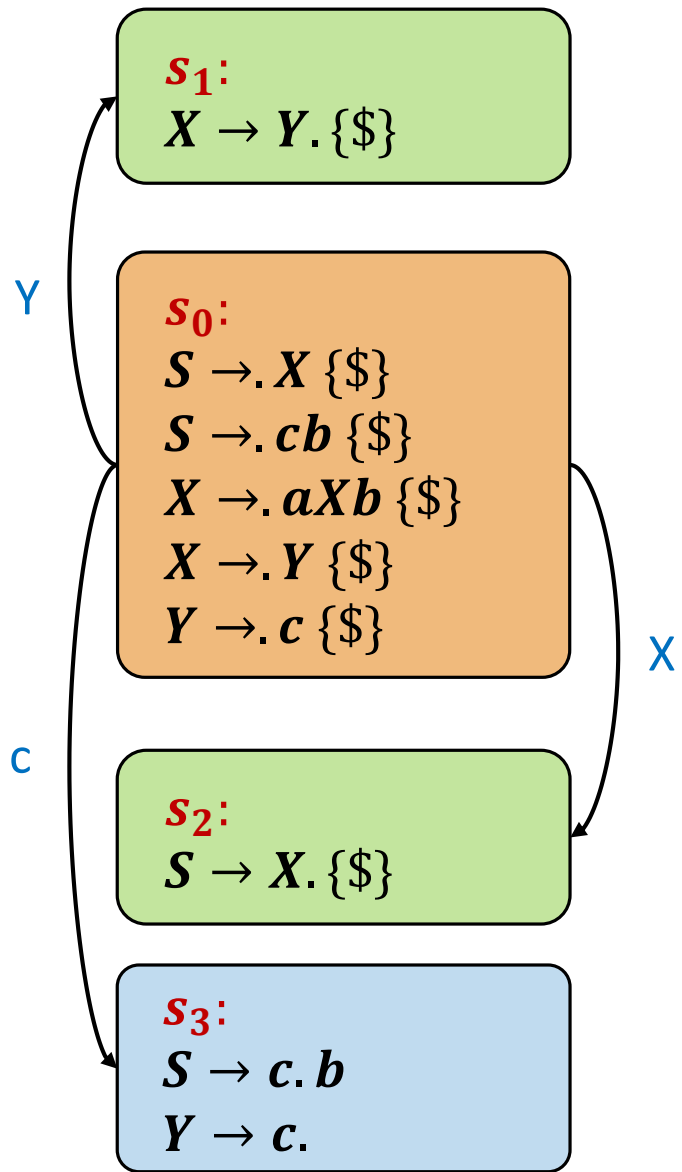
$Y \rightarrow .c \{\$ \}$

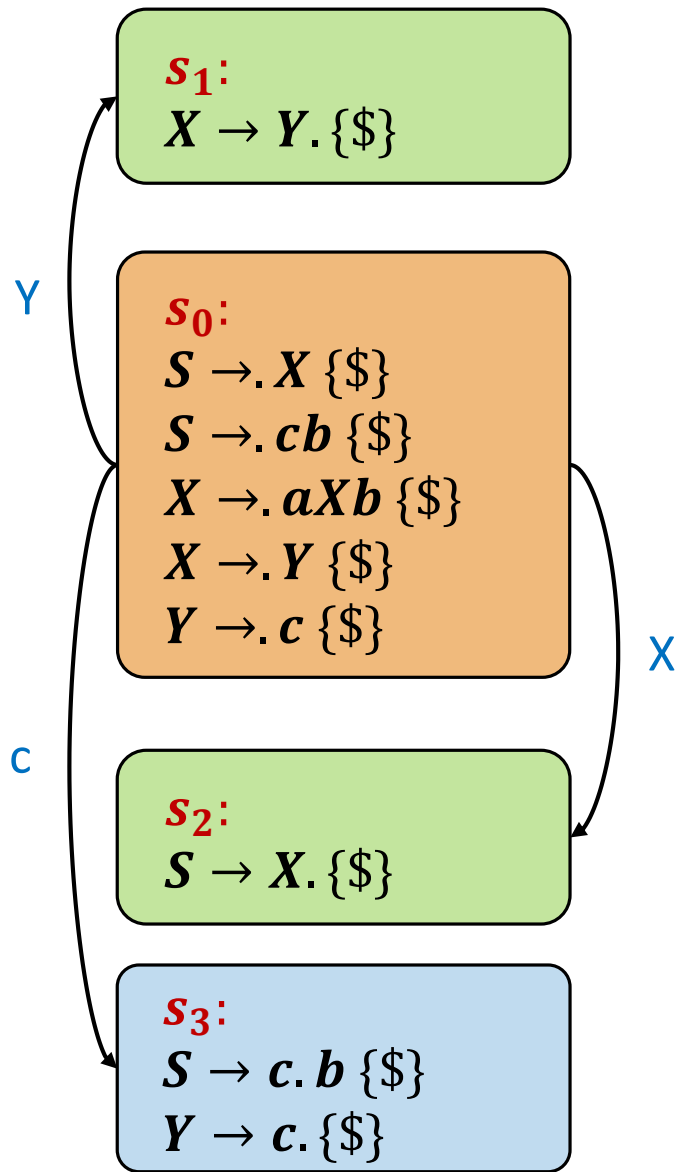


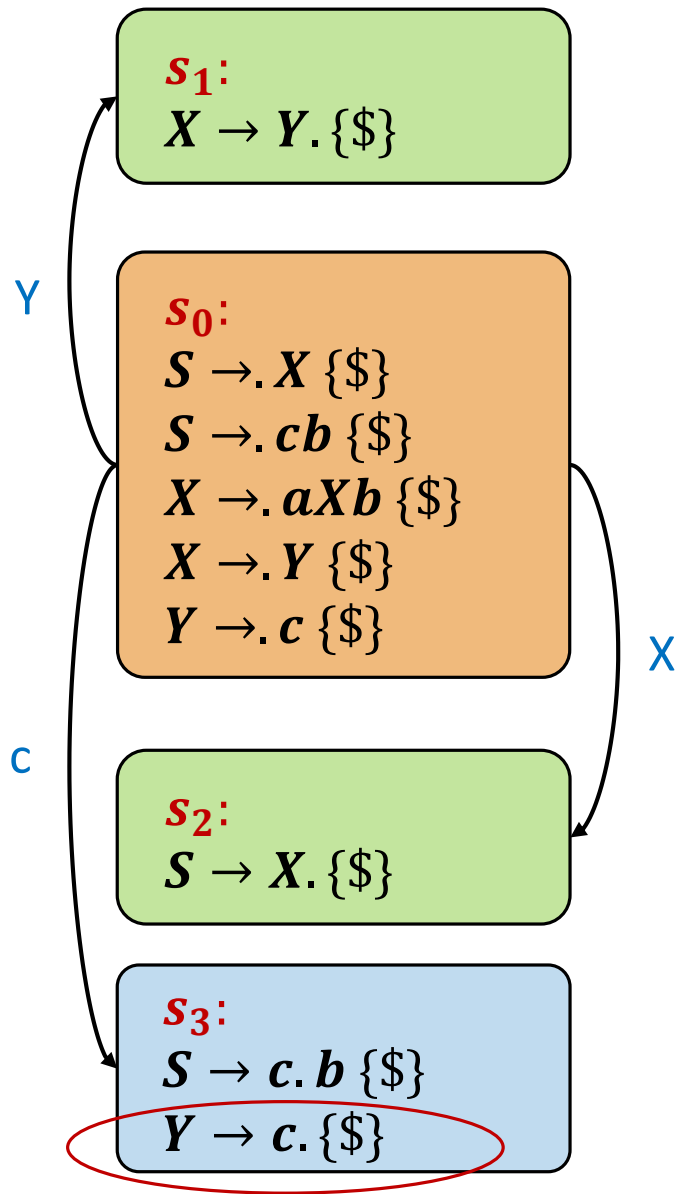




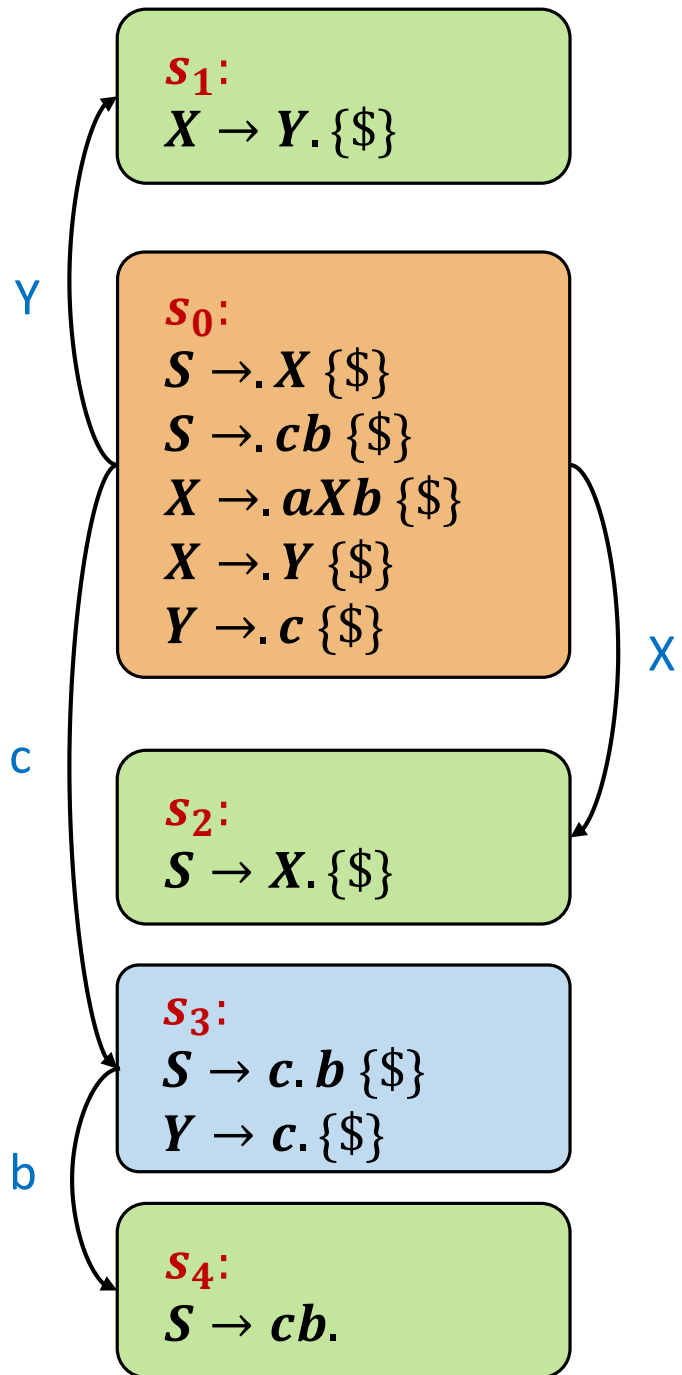


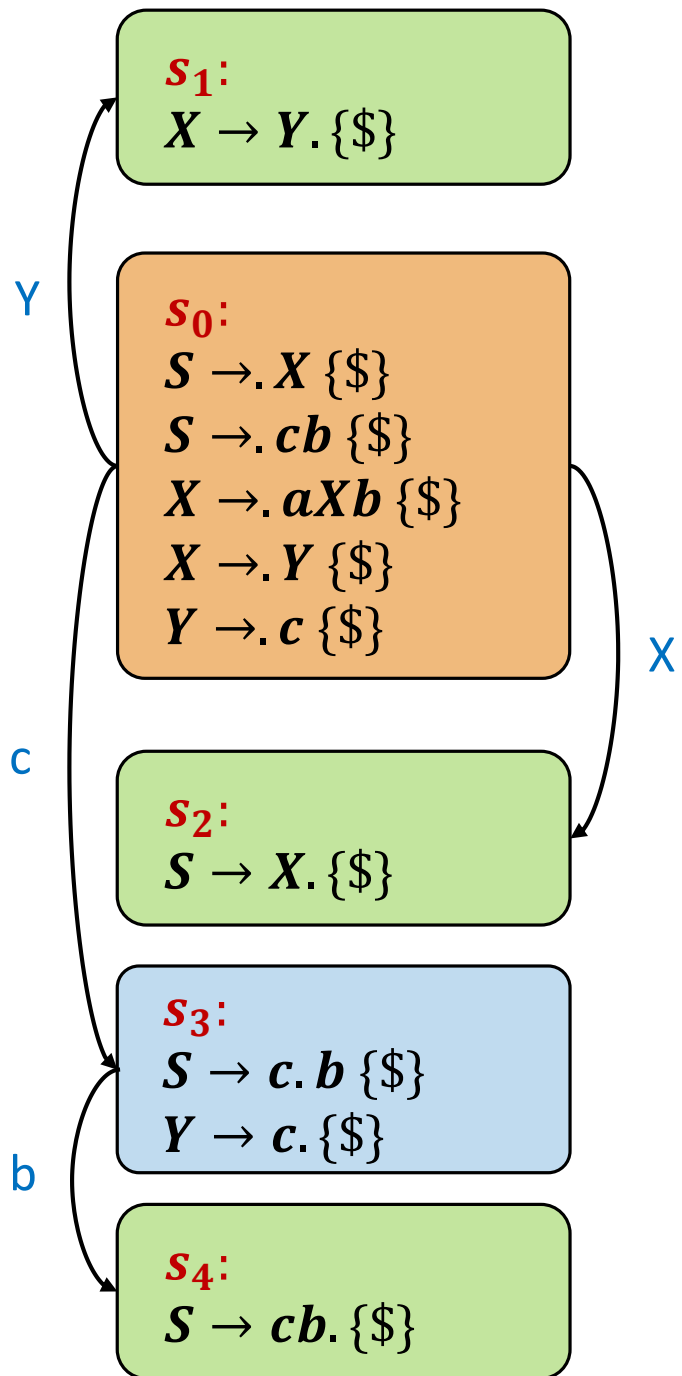




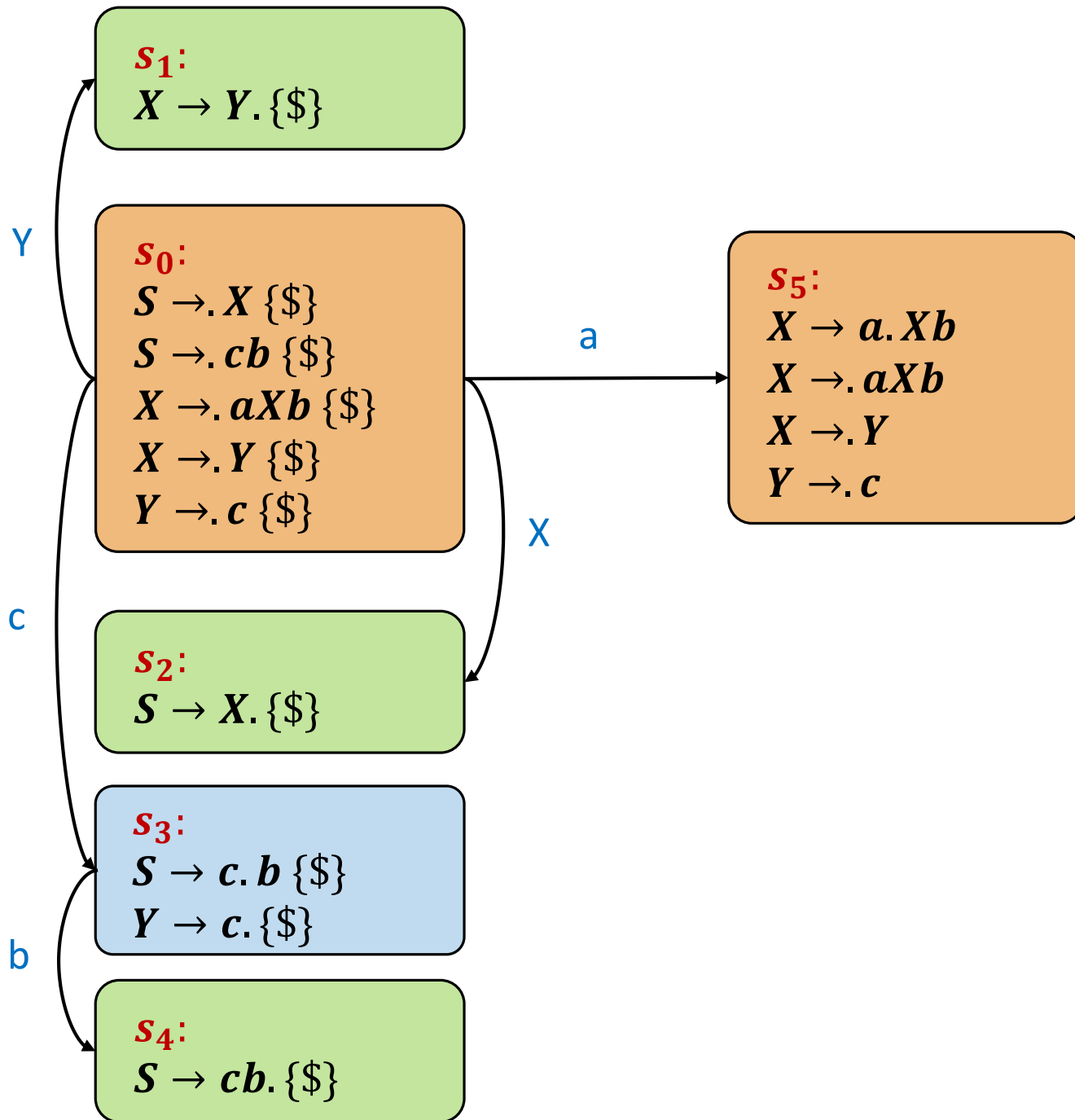


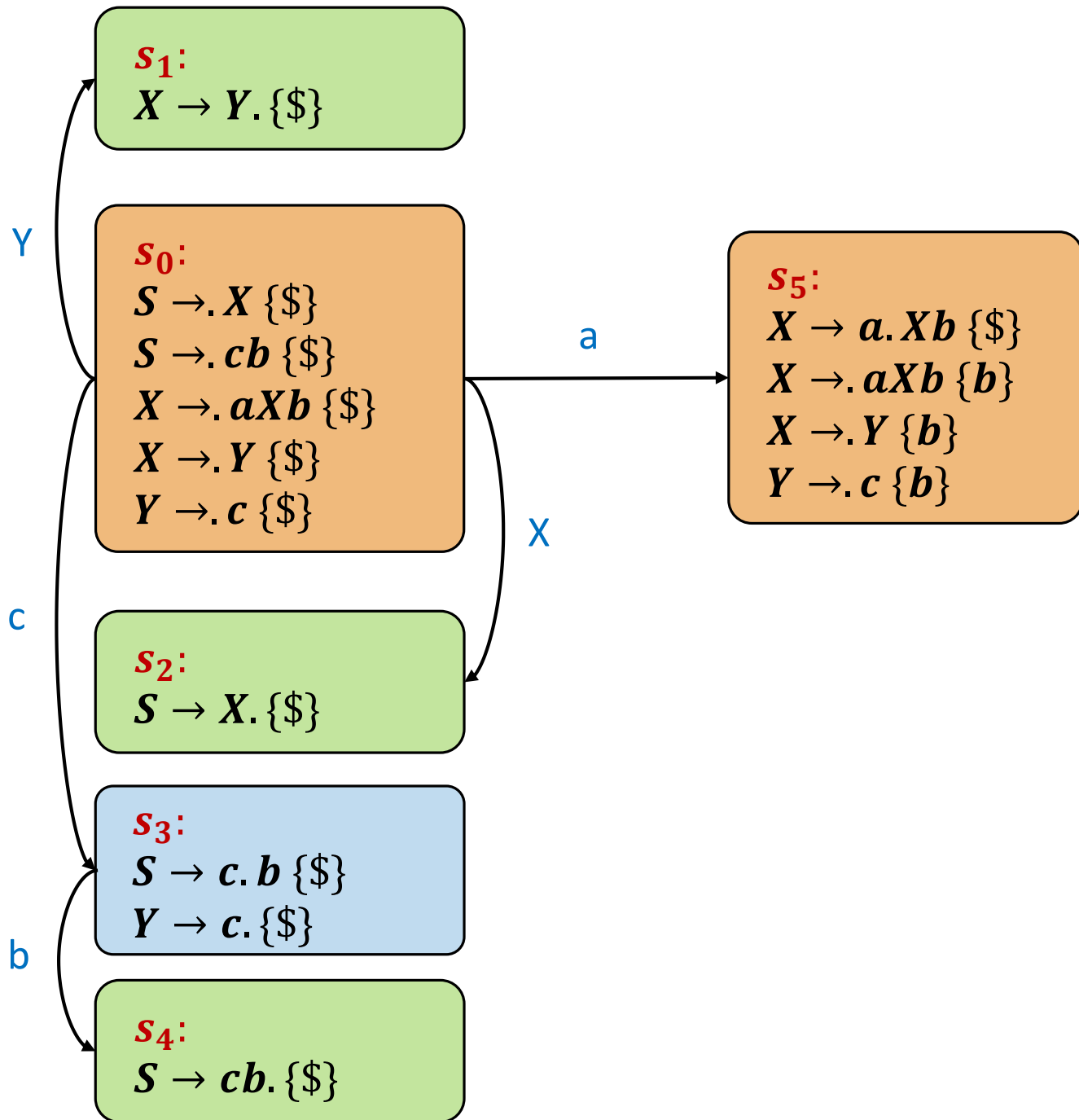
In SLR(1) we had:  $\{b\ \$\}$

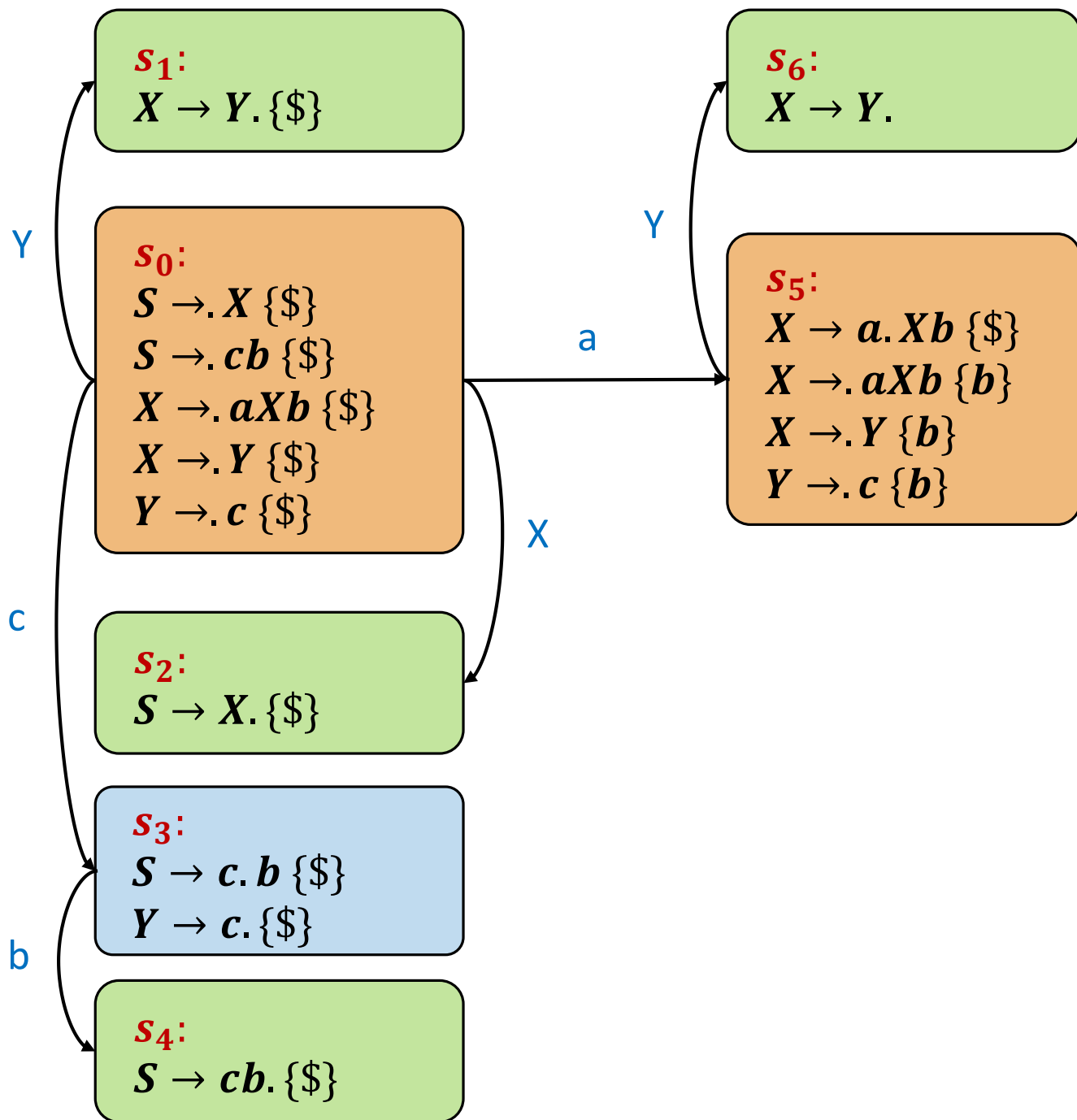


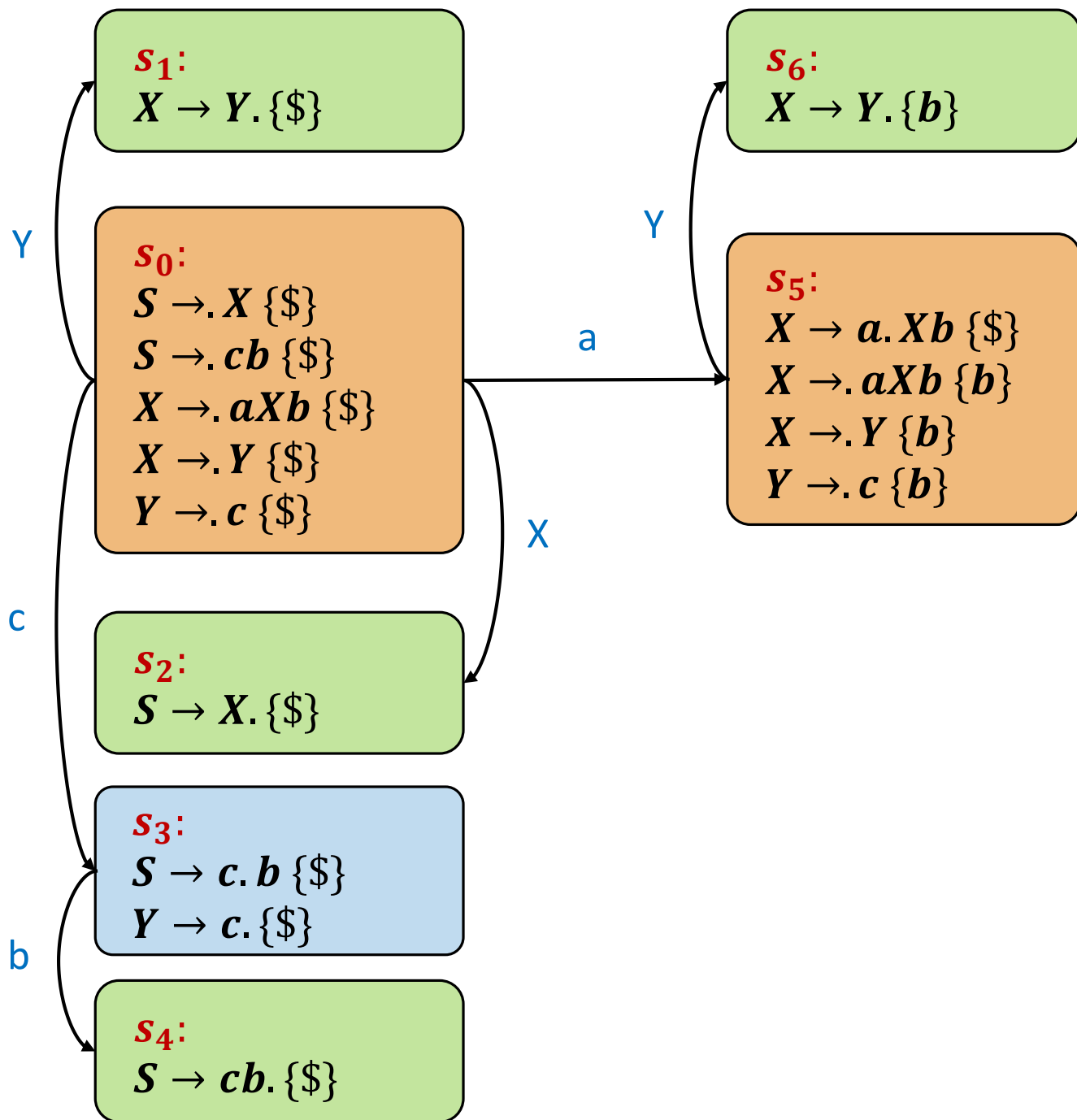


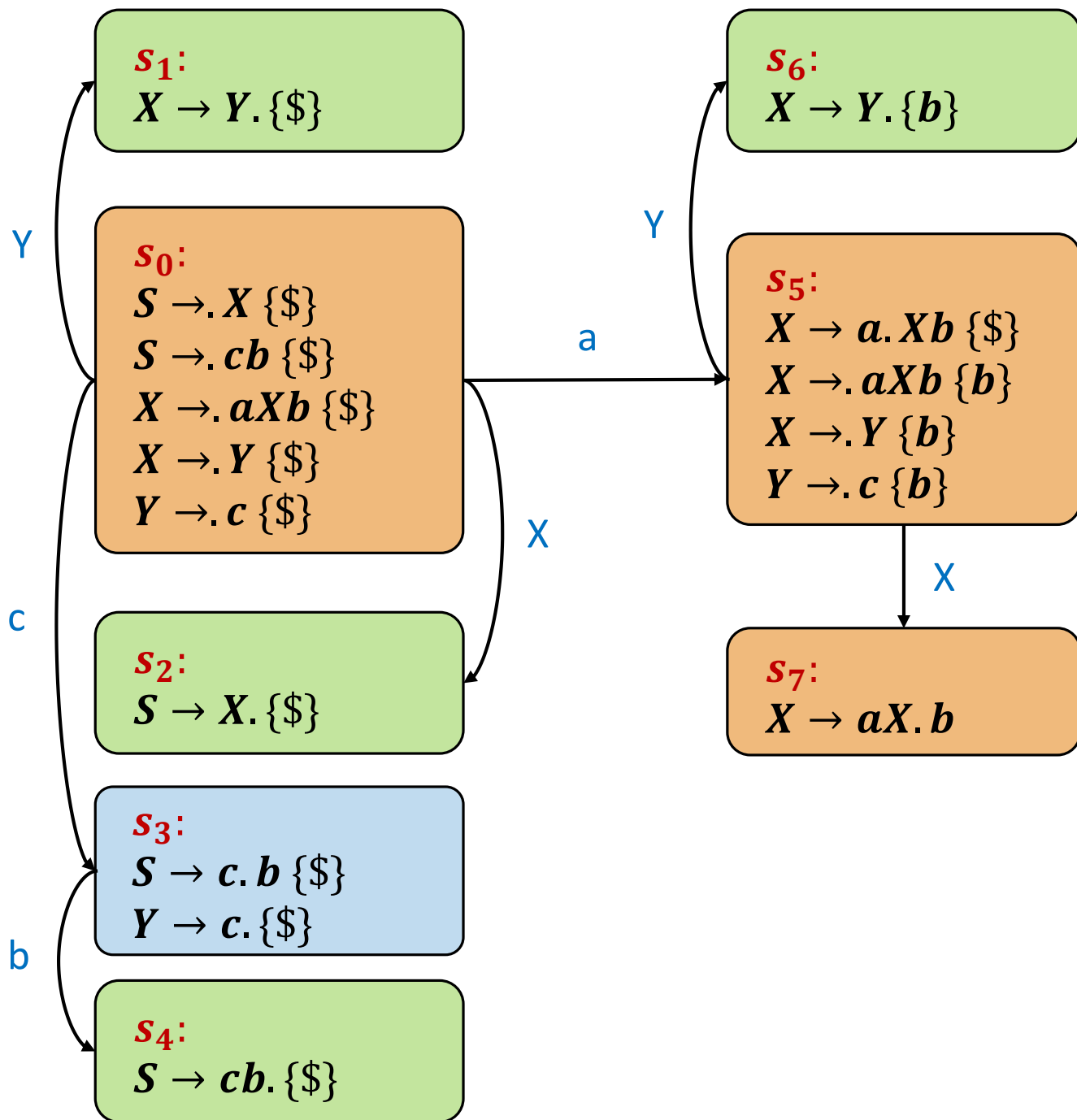


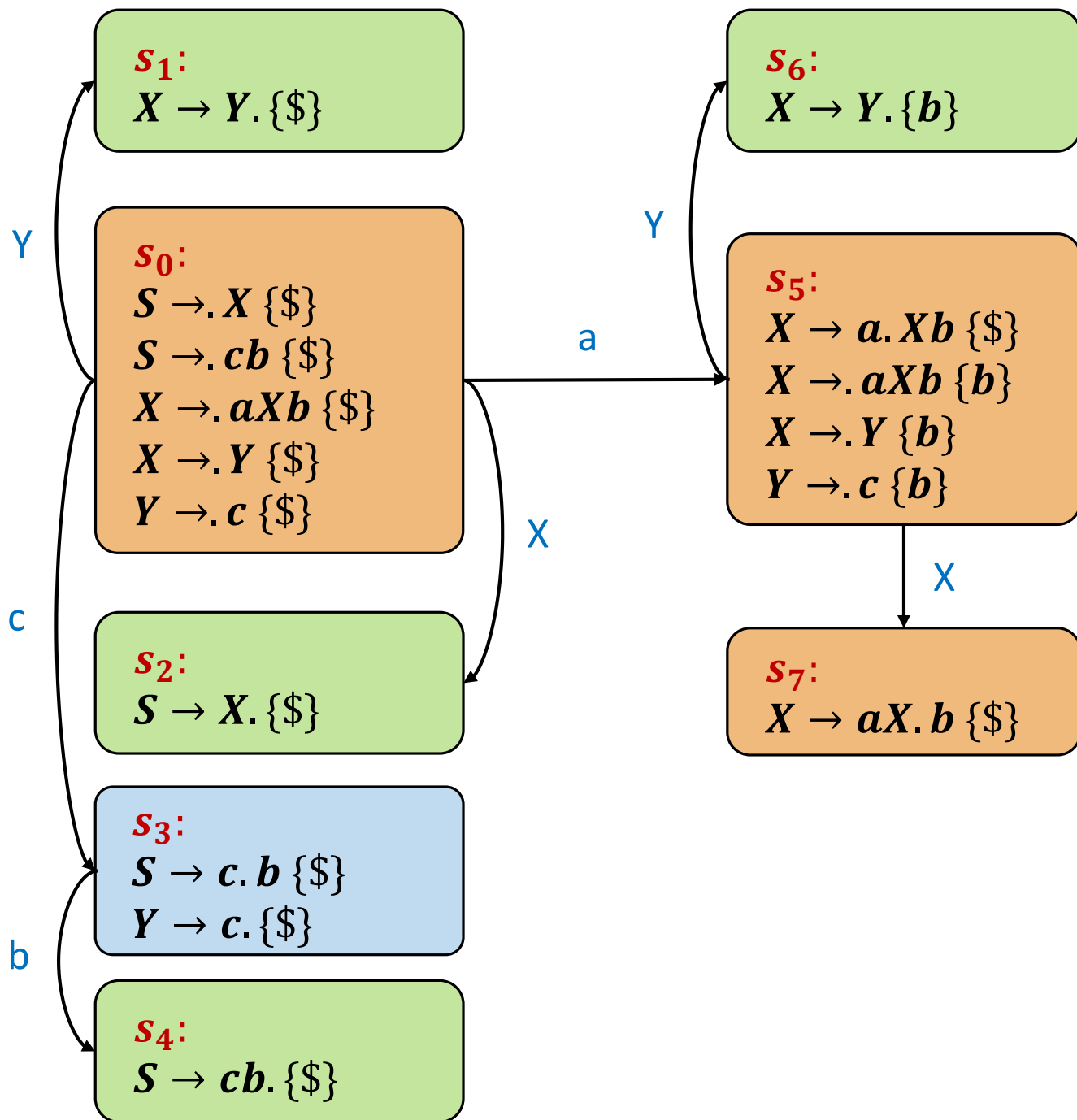


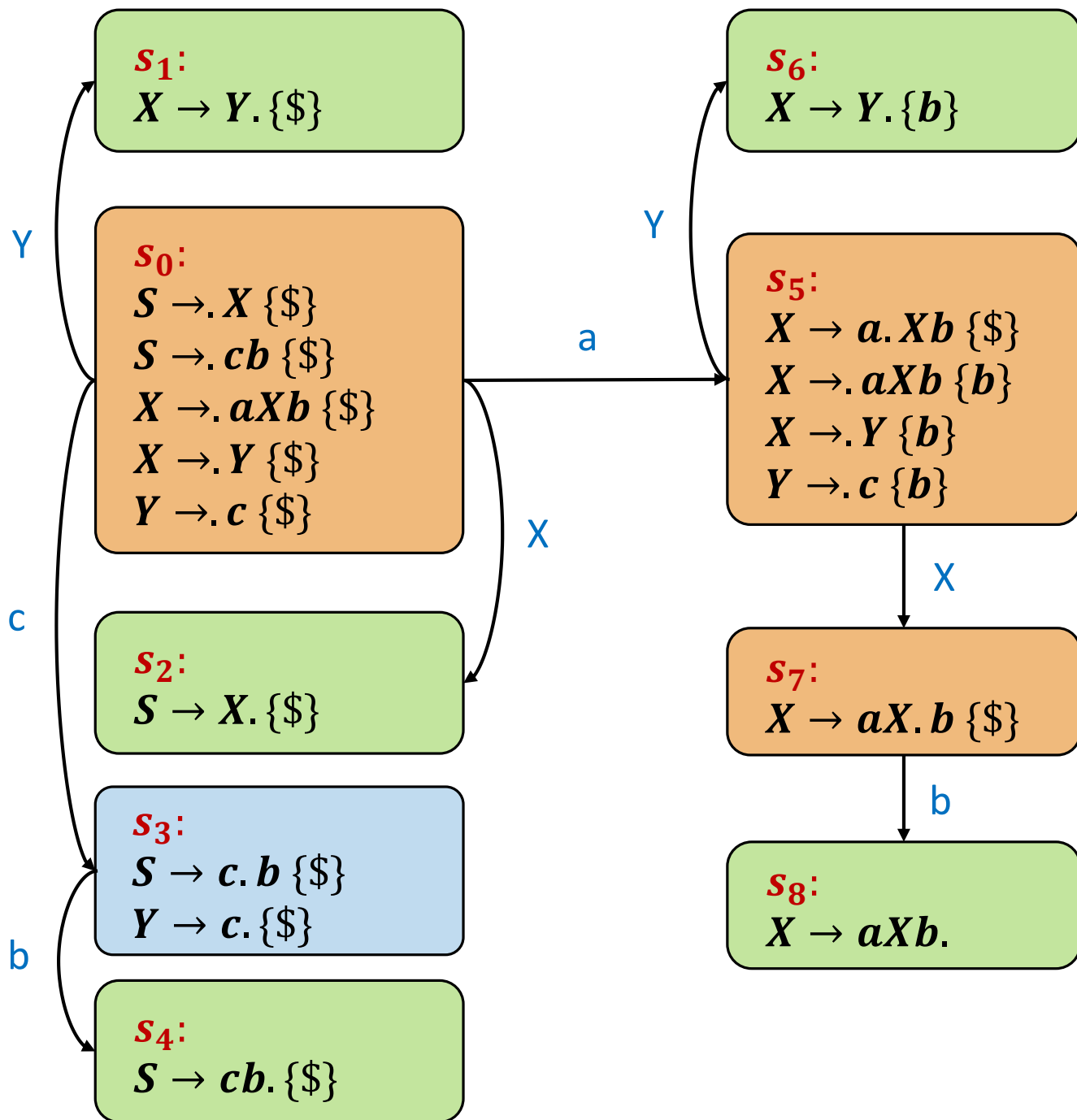


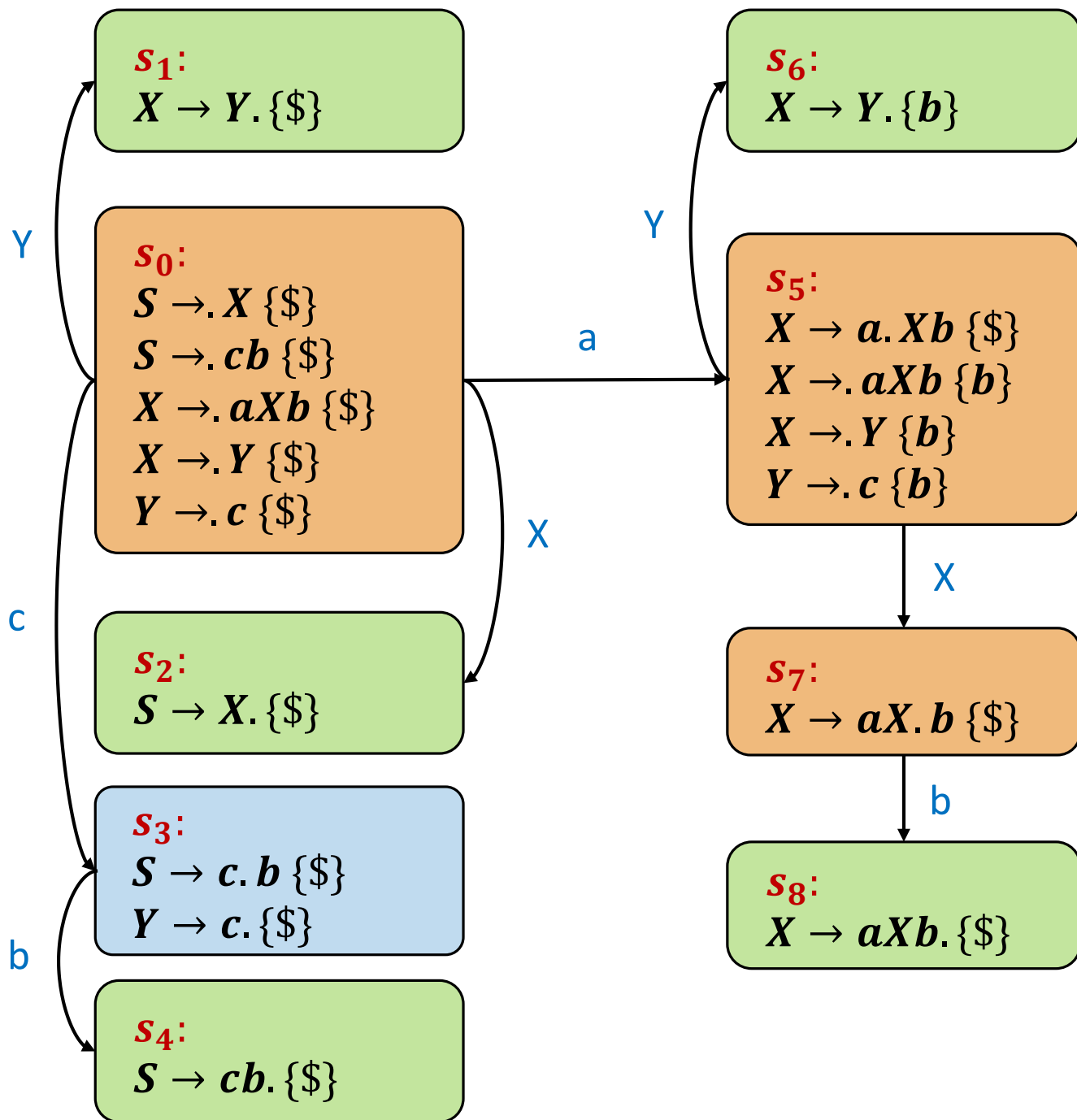




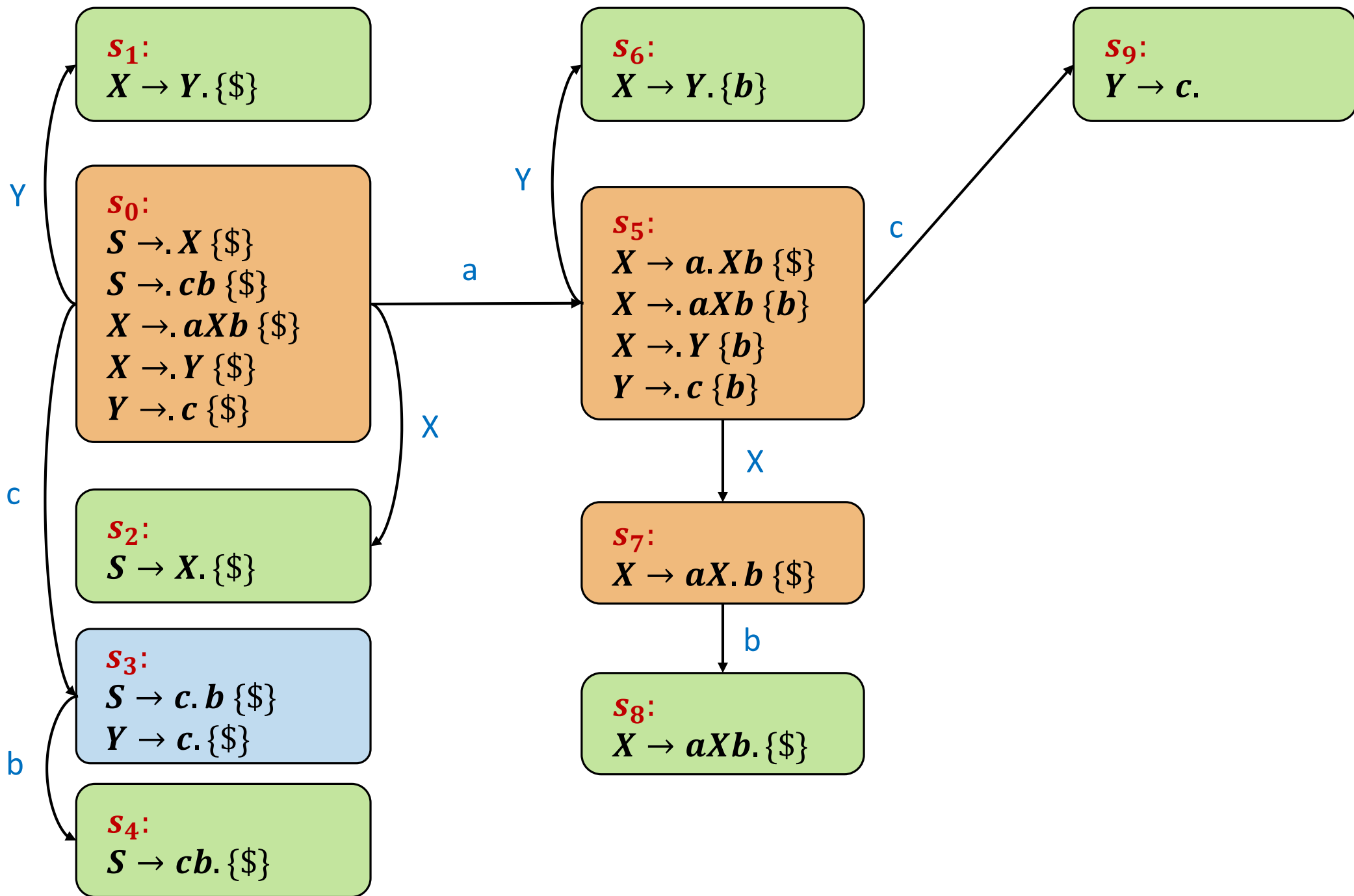


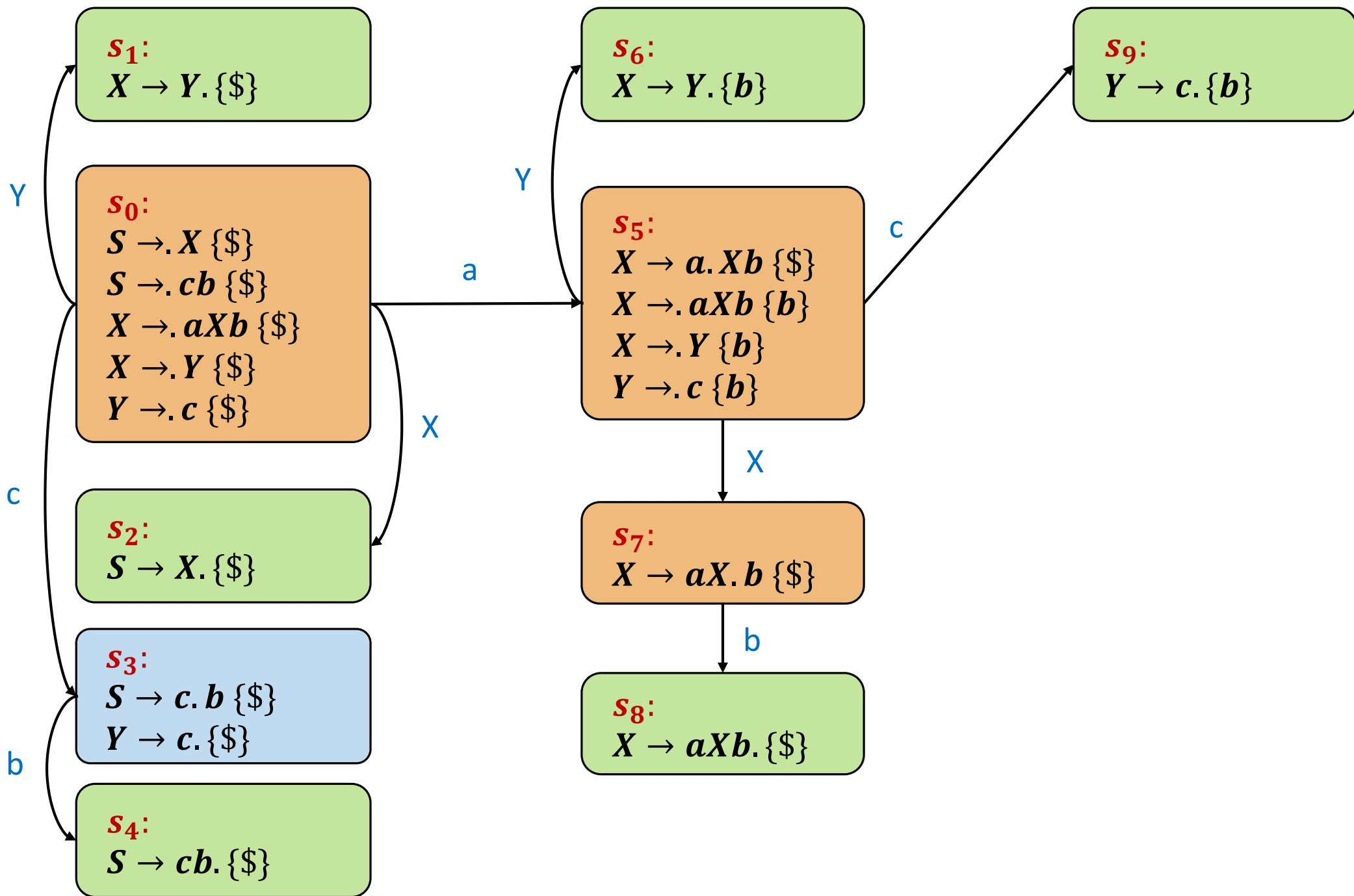


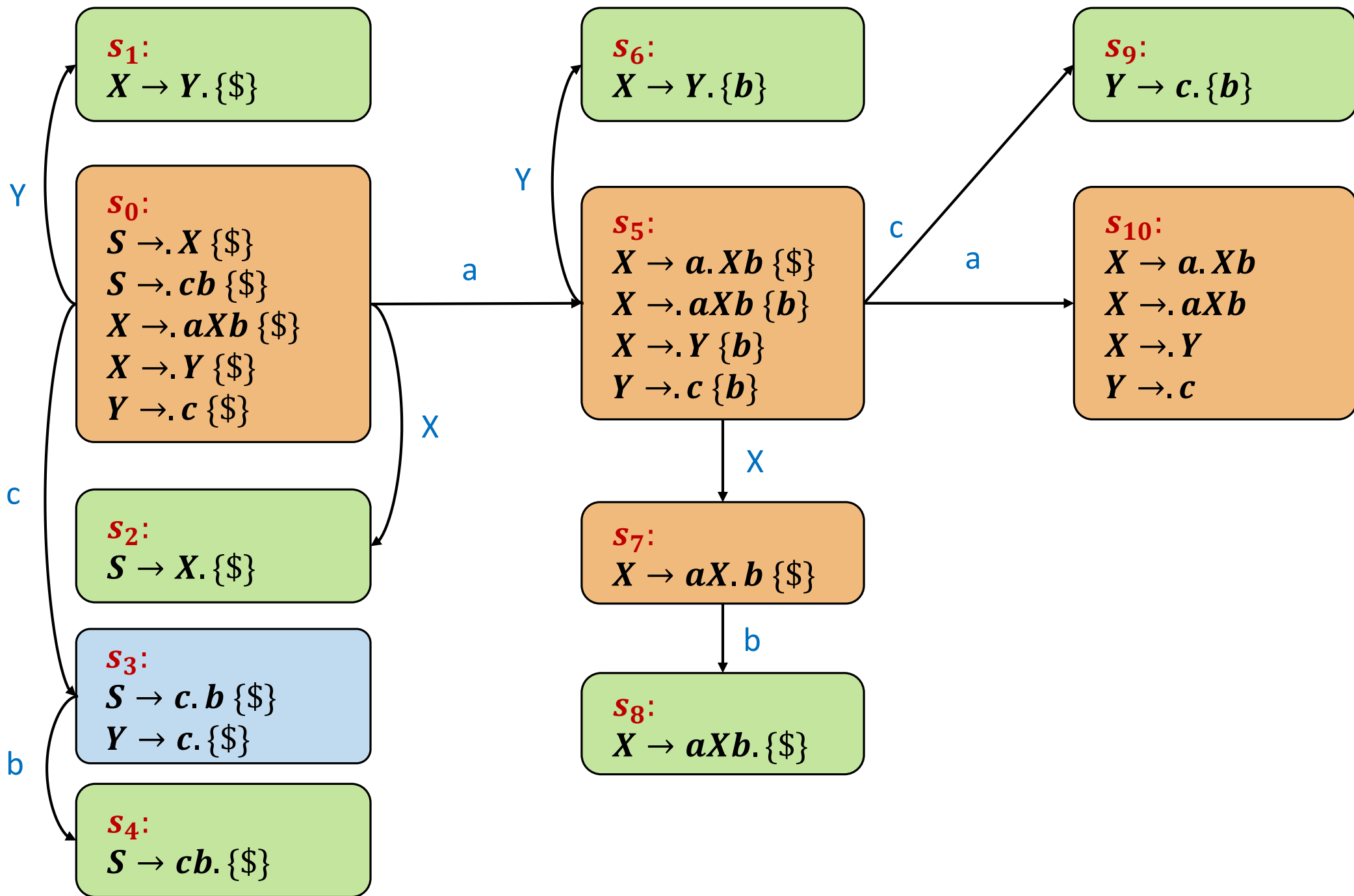


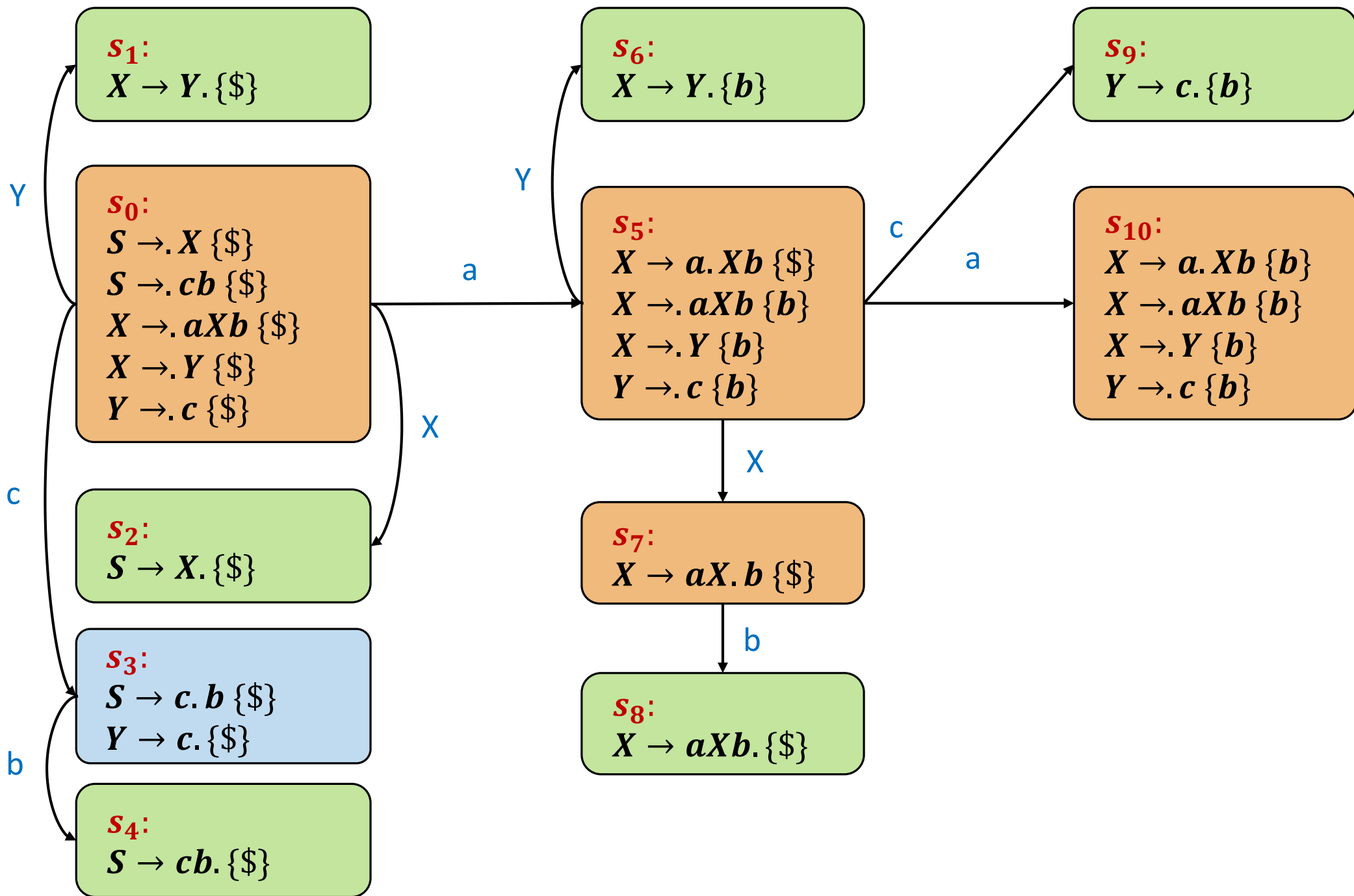


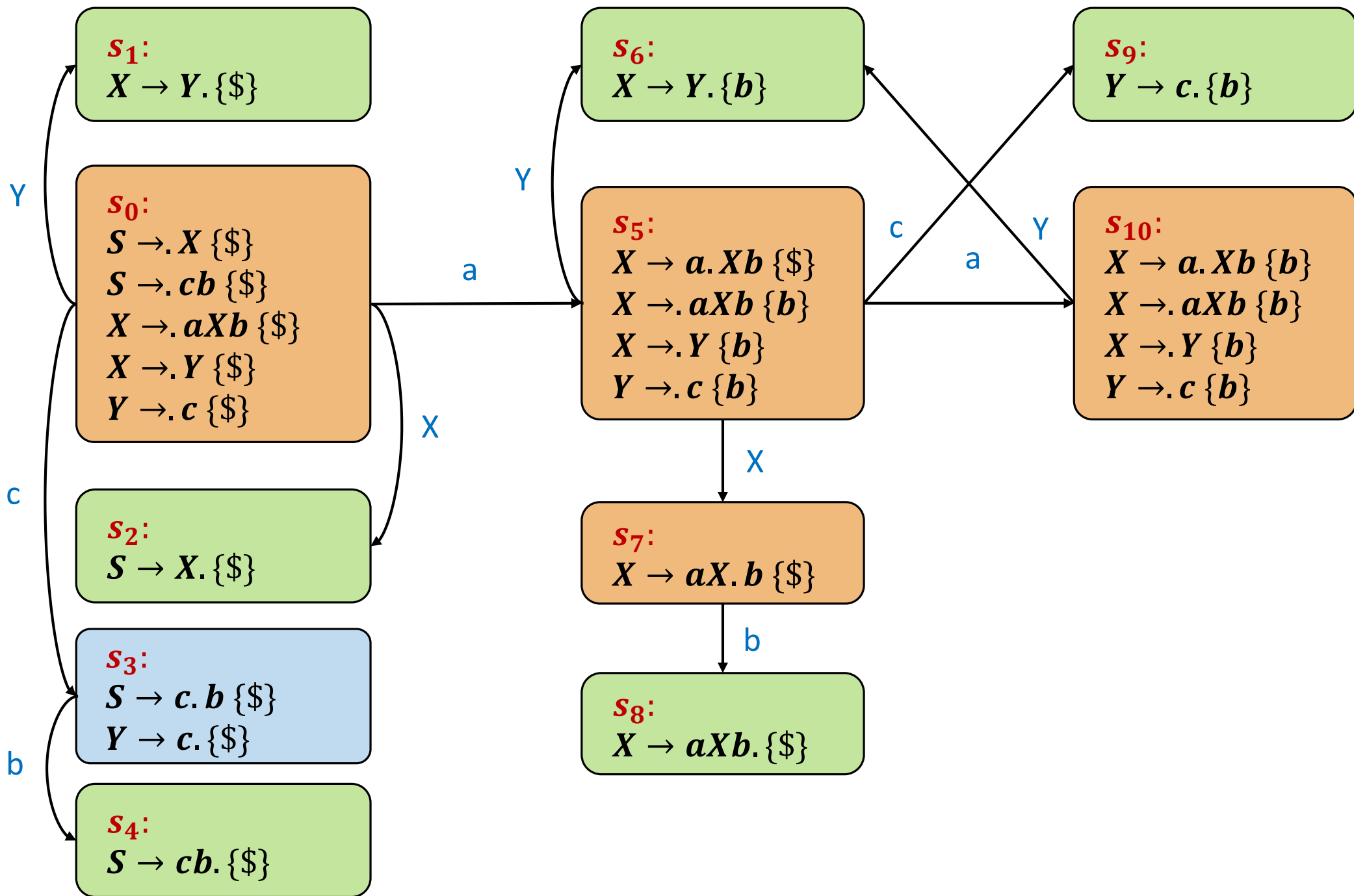


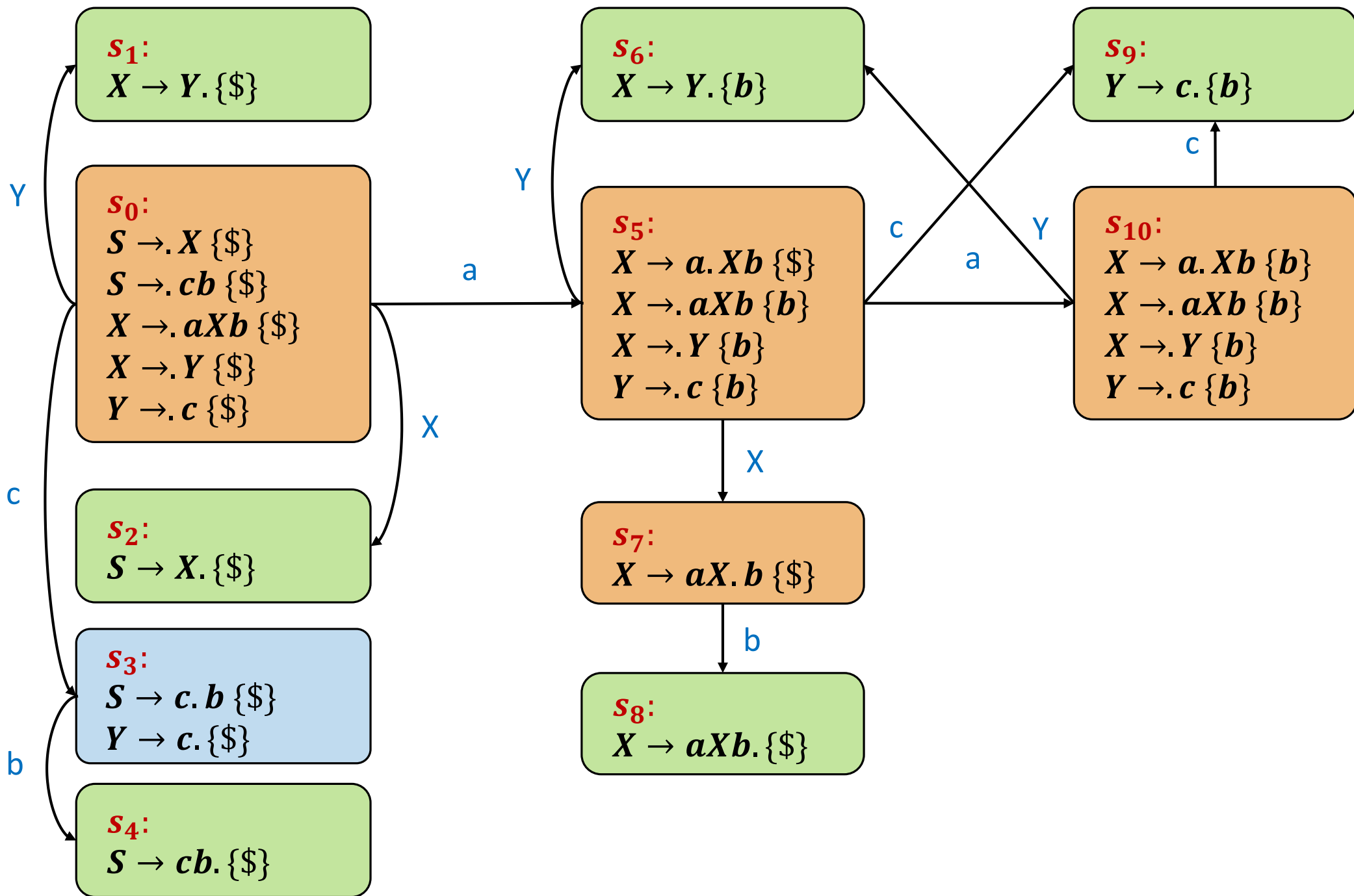


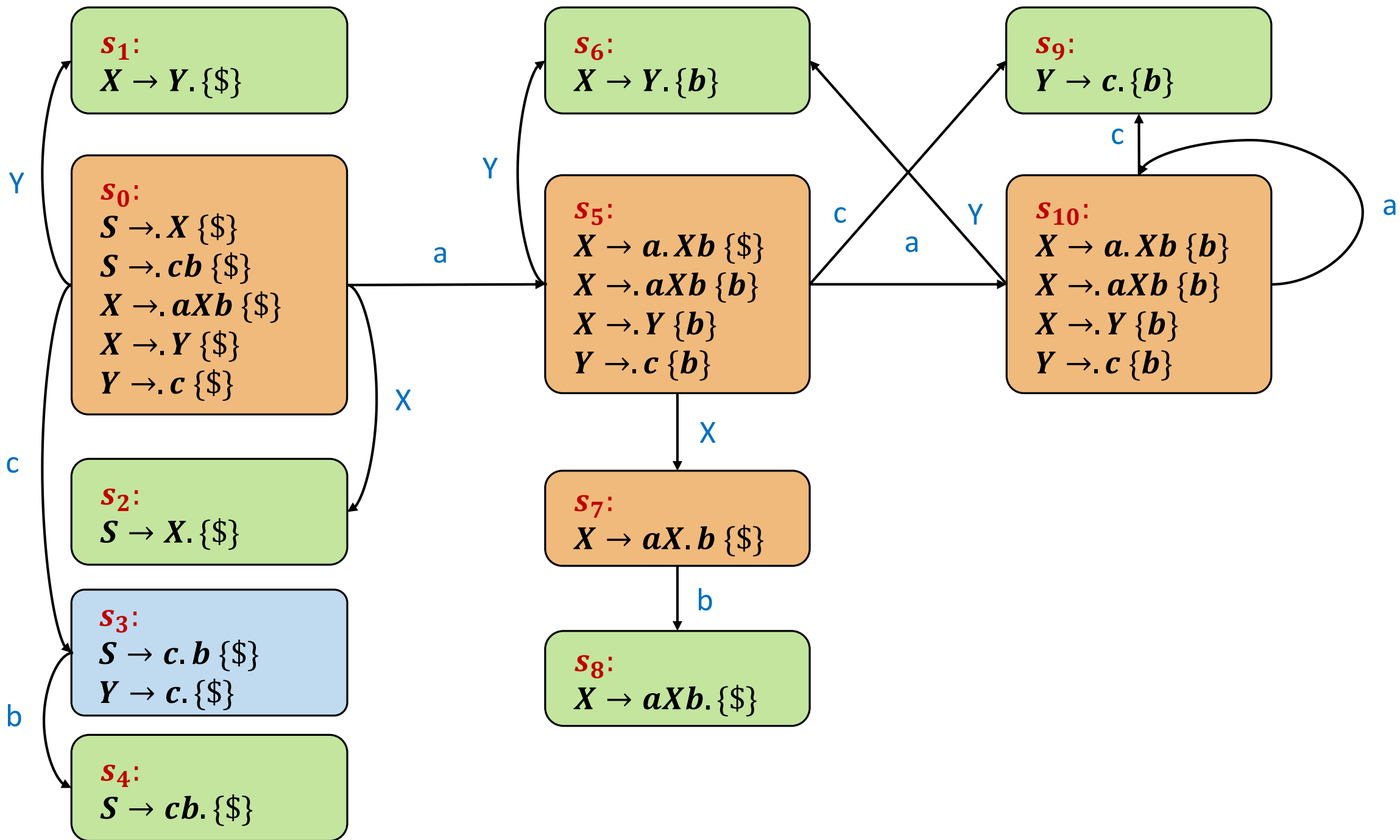


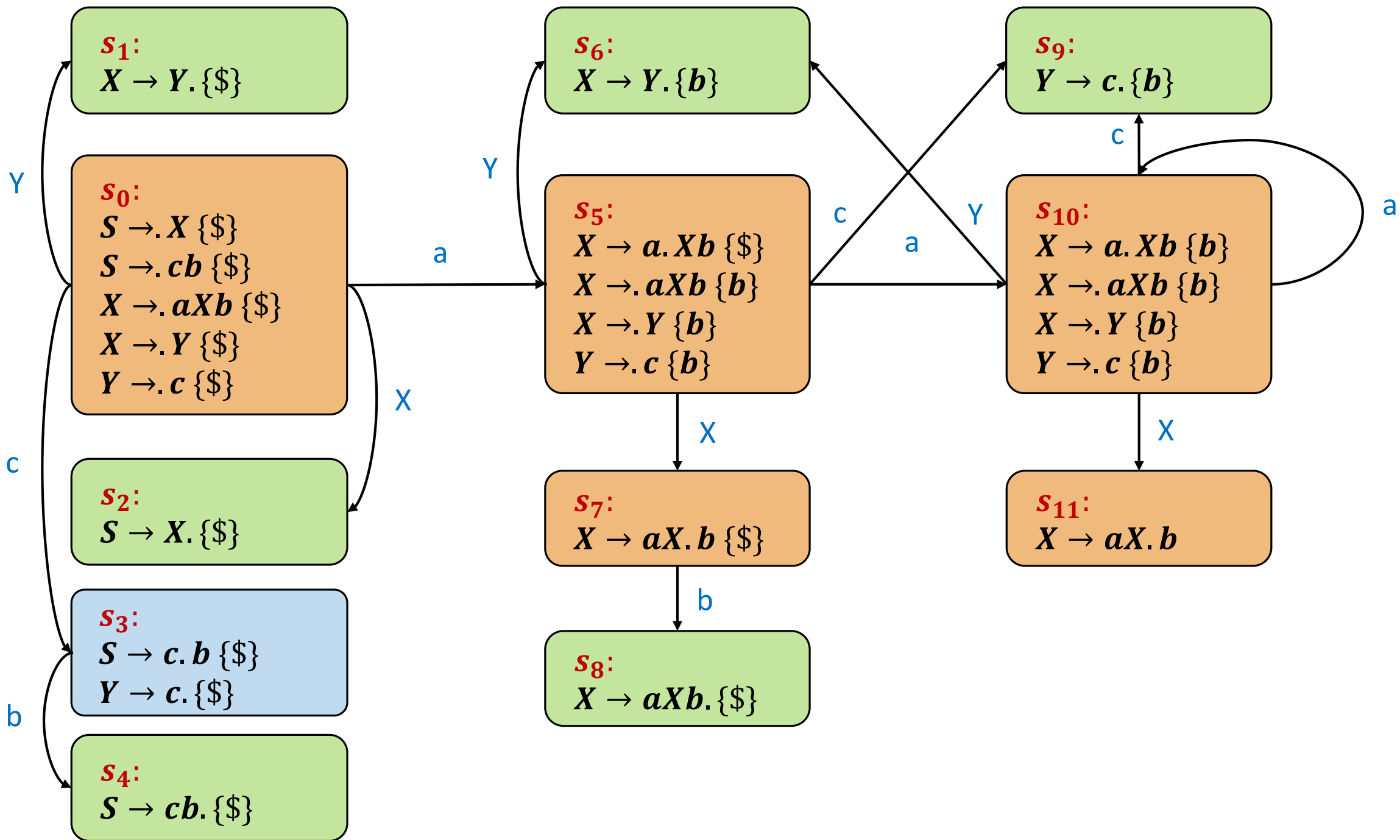




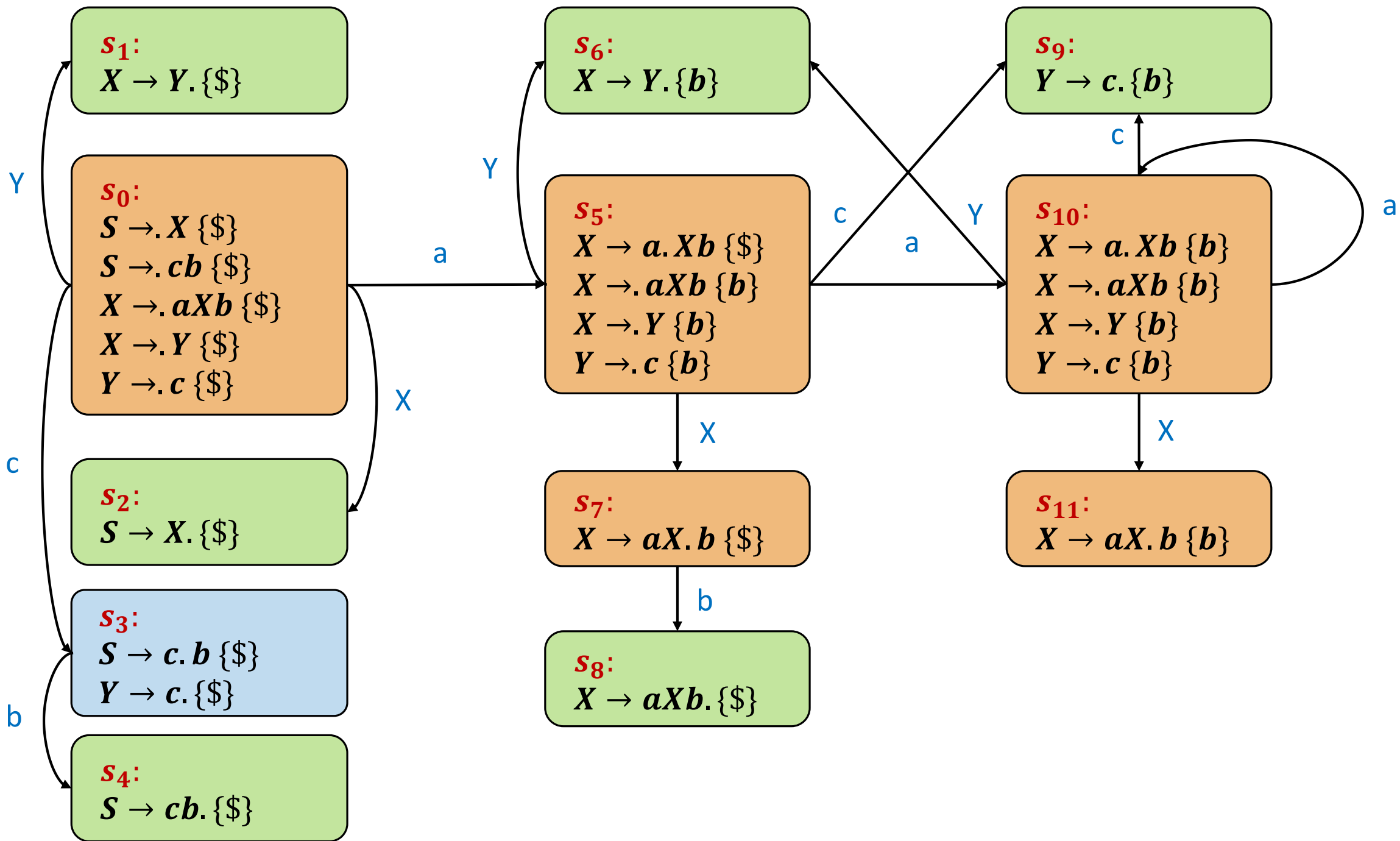


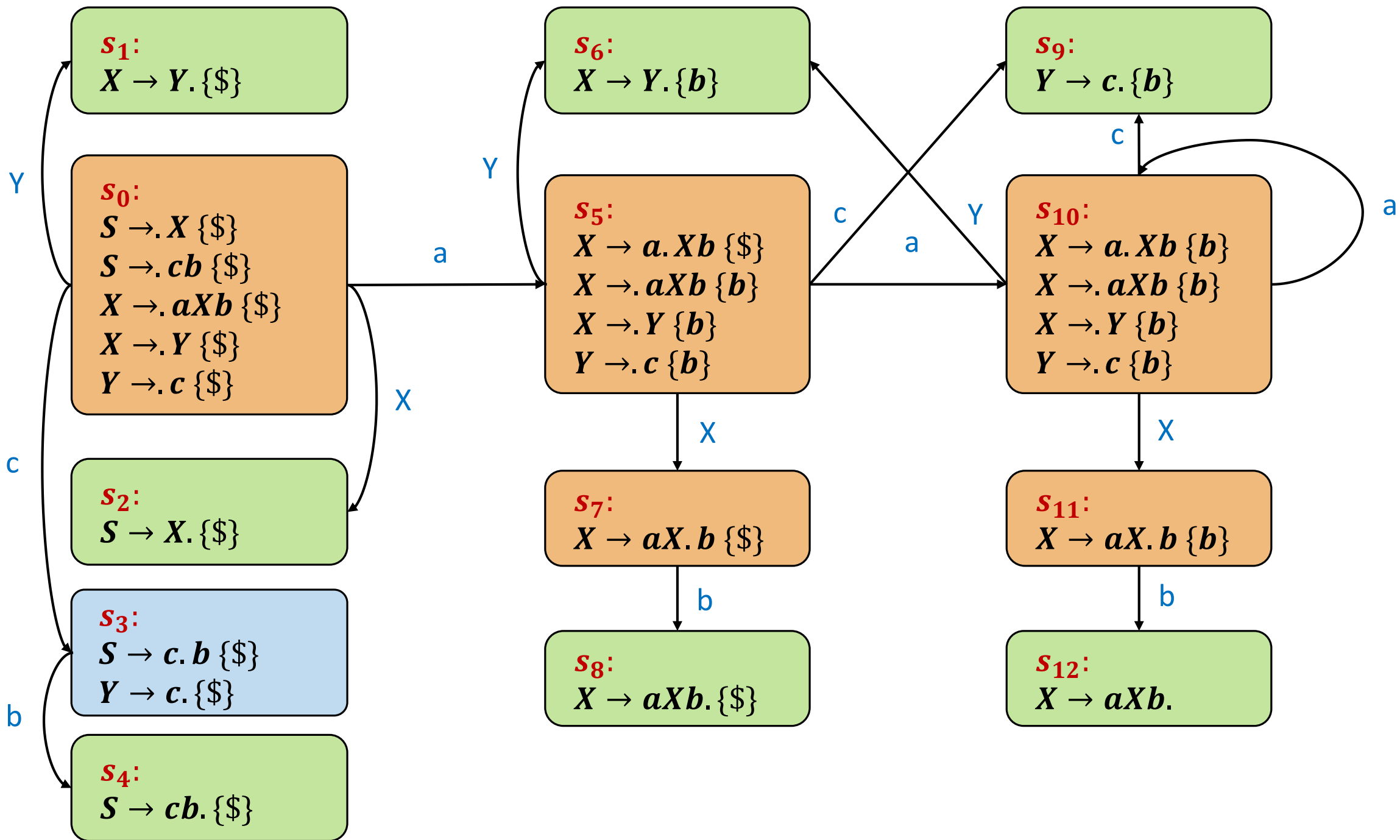


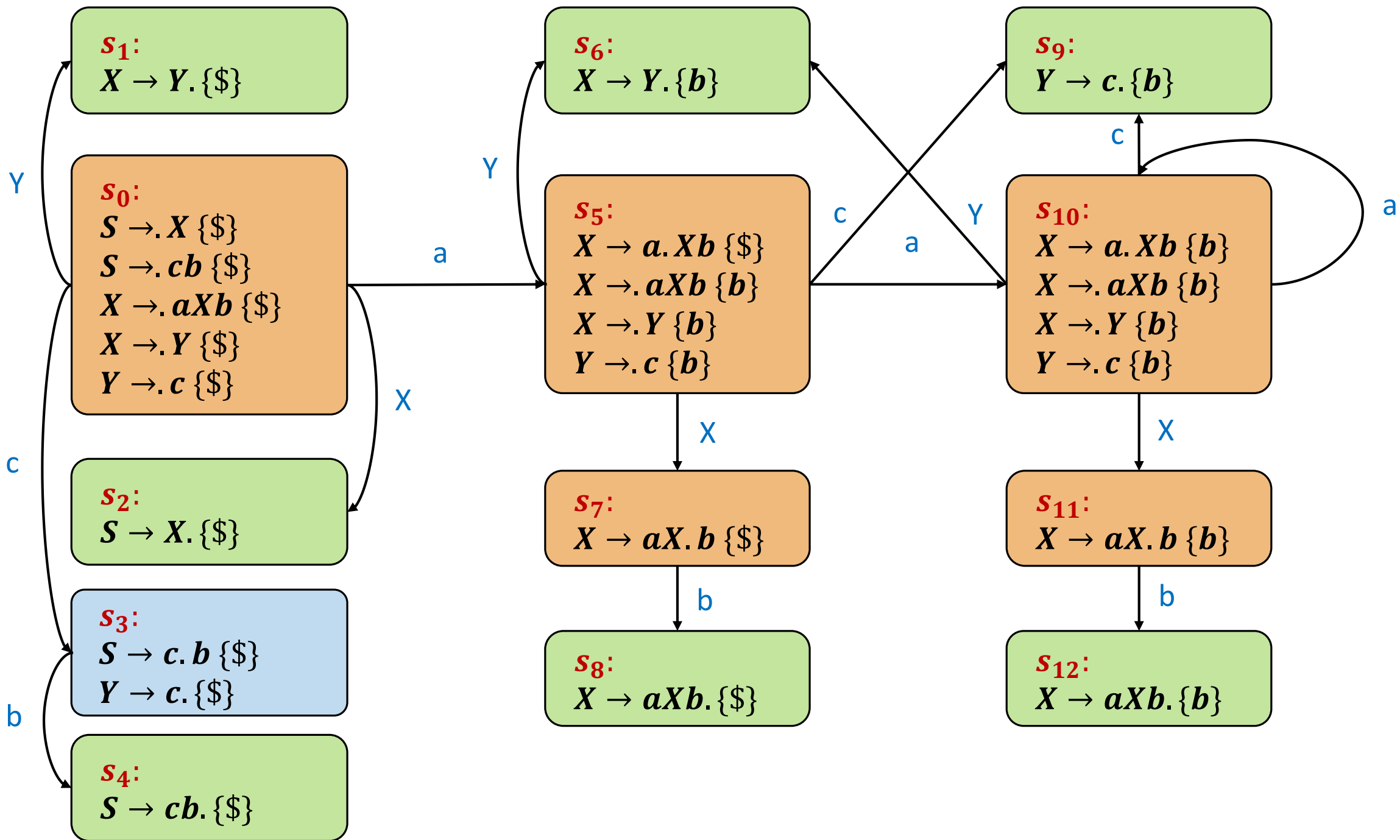










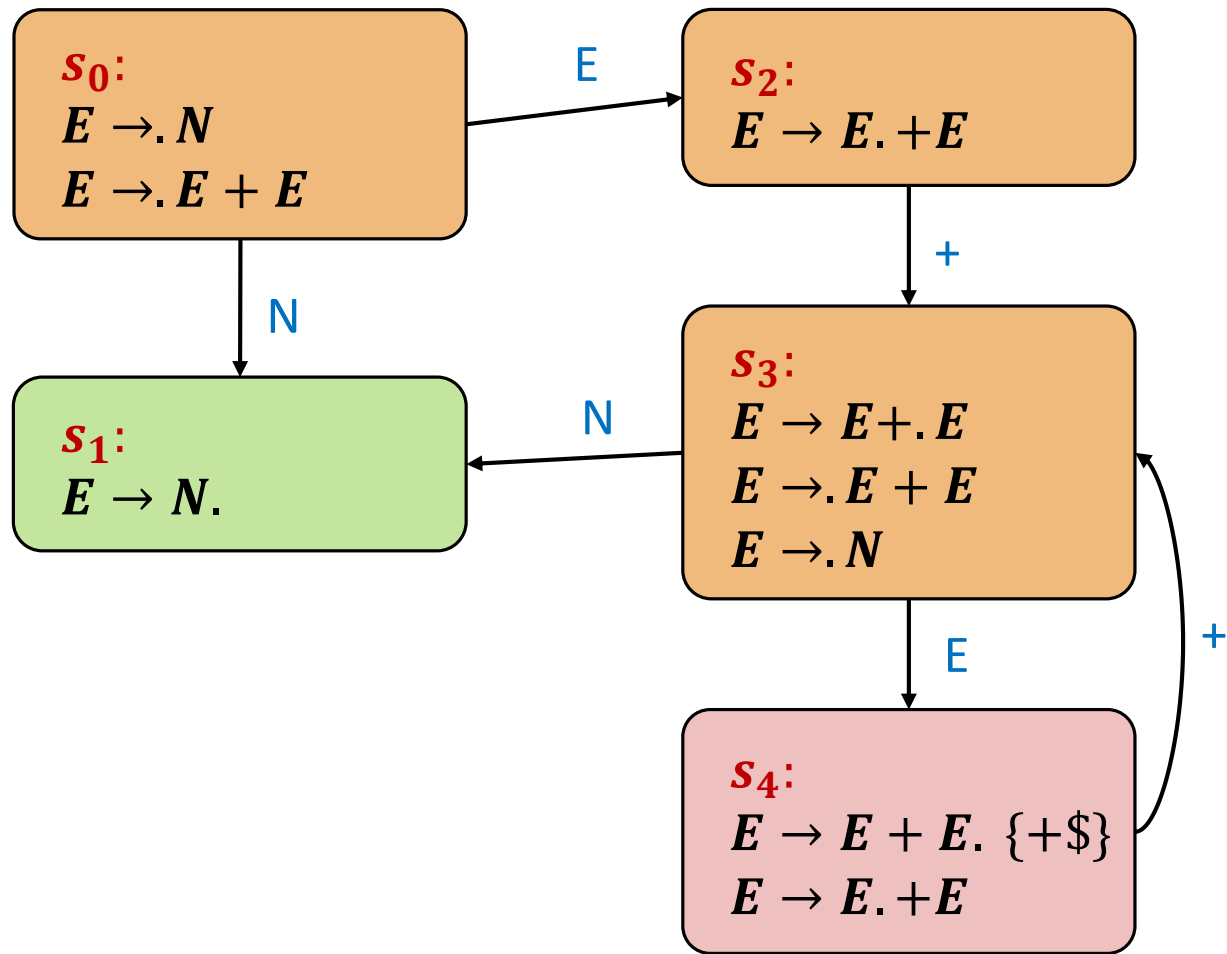


# Resolving Conflicts

Consider the following CFG:

- $E \rightarrow N$
- $E \rightarrow E + E$

What will be the **transition system** of the SLR(1) parser for this CFG?



# Resolving Conflicts

How will affect associativity?

**$S_4$ :**

**$E \rightarrow E + E. \{+\$ \}$**

**$E \rightarrow E. + E$**

# Resolving Conflicts

How will affect associativity?

Shift:

- Right associative

Reduce:

- Left associative

**$S_4$ :**

$$E \rightarrow E + E. \{+\$ \}$$

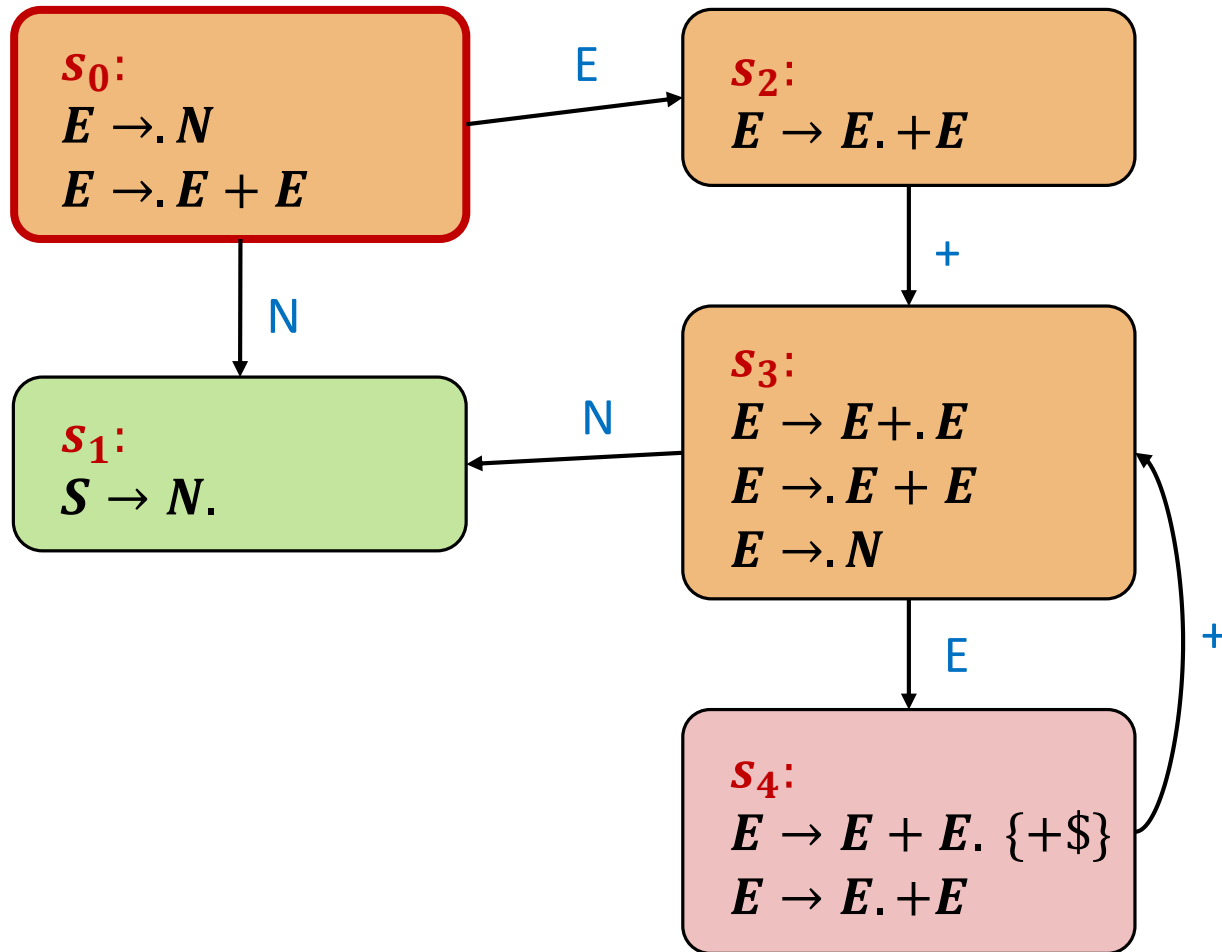
$$E \rightarrow E. + E$$

# Resolving Conflicts

When resolving using the **reduce** item:

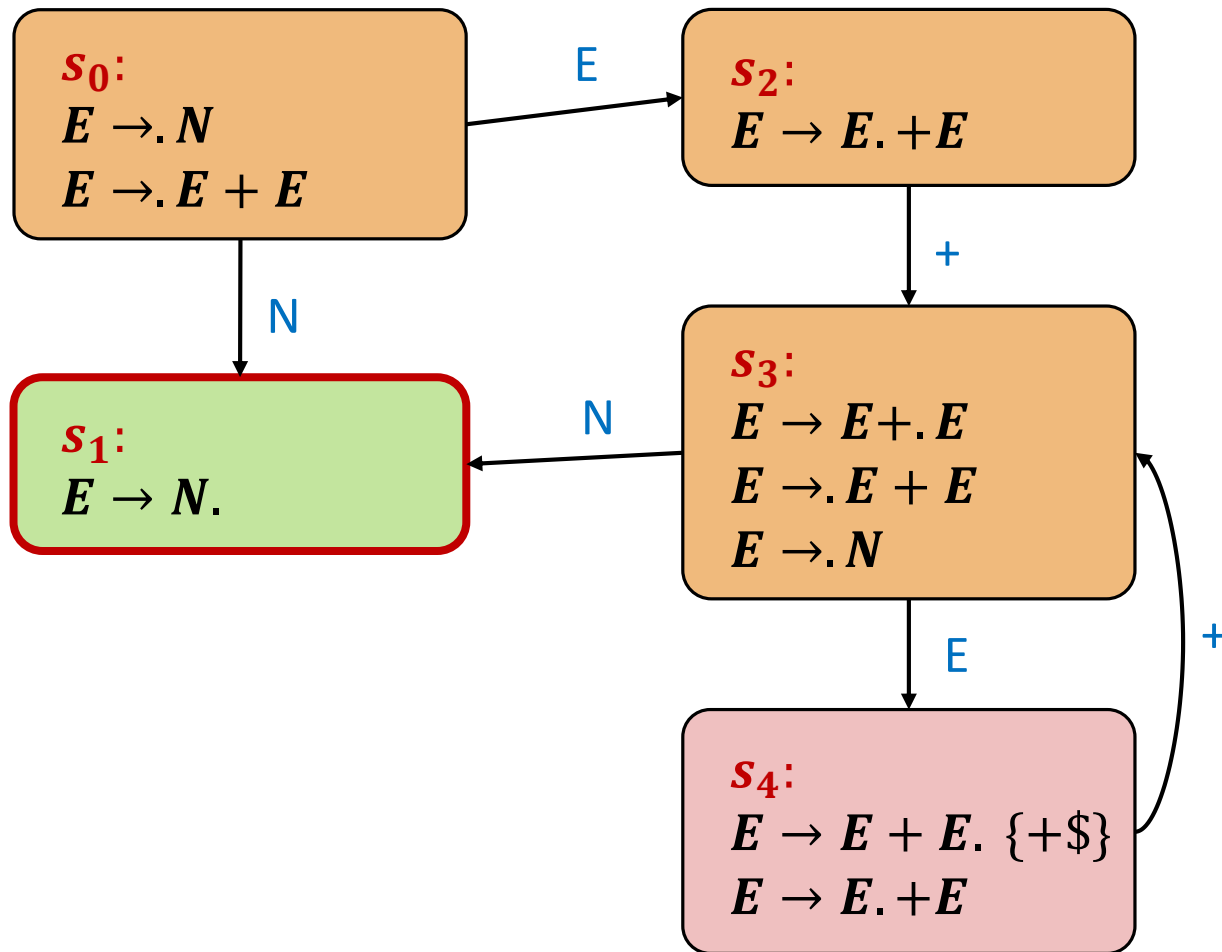
- Left associative





Input: **1 + 2 + 3\$**

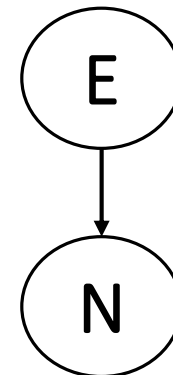
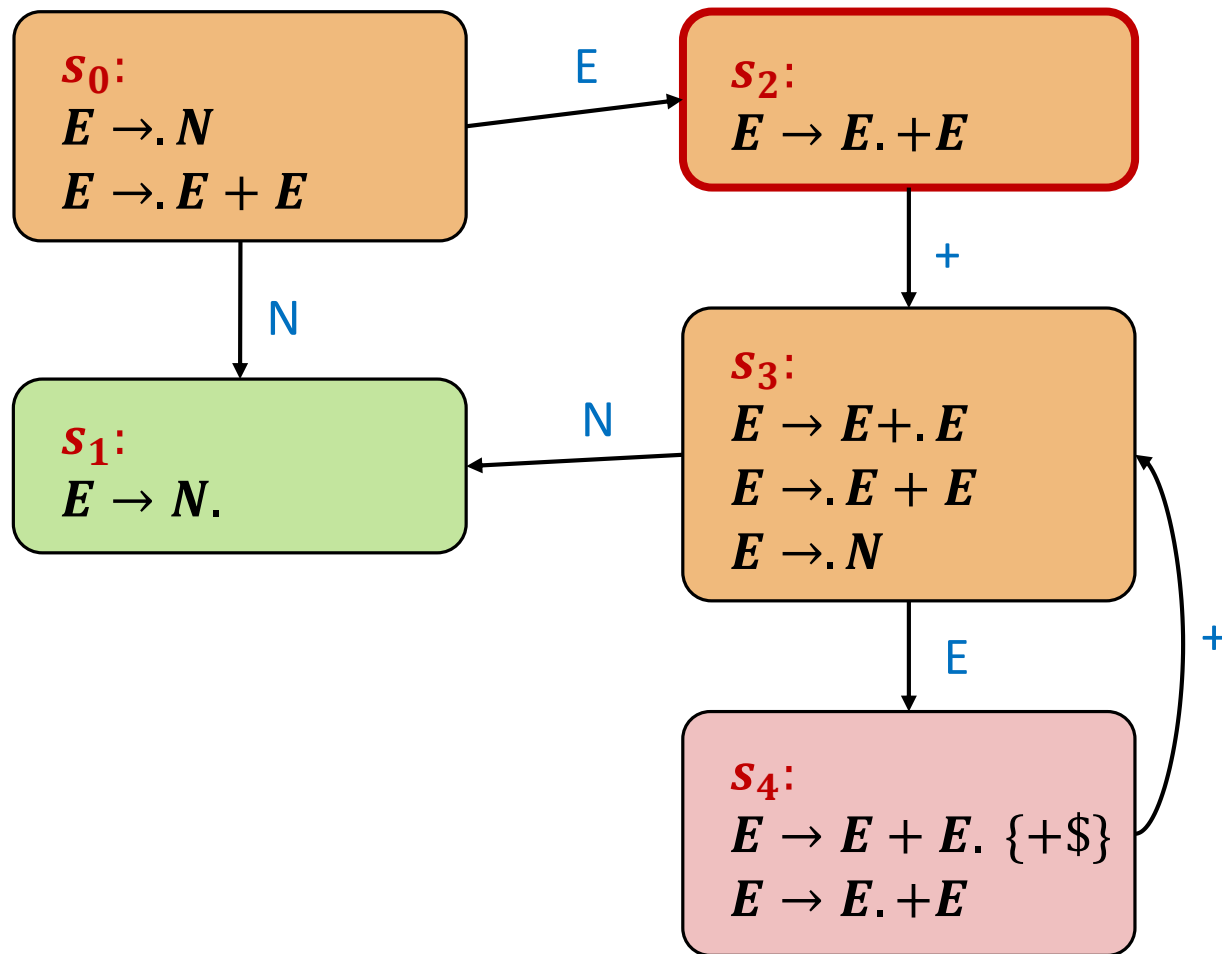
Stack:  **$s_0$**



$N$

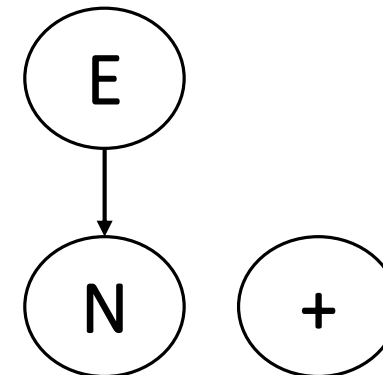
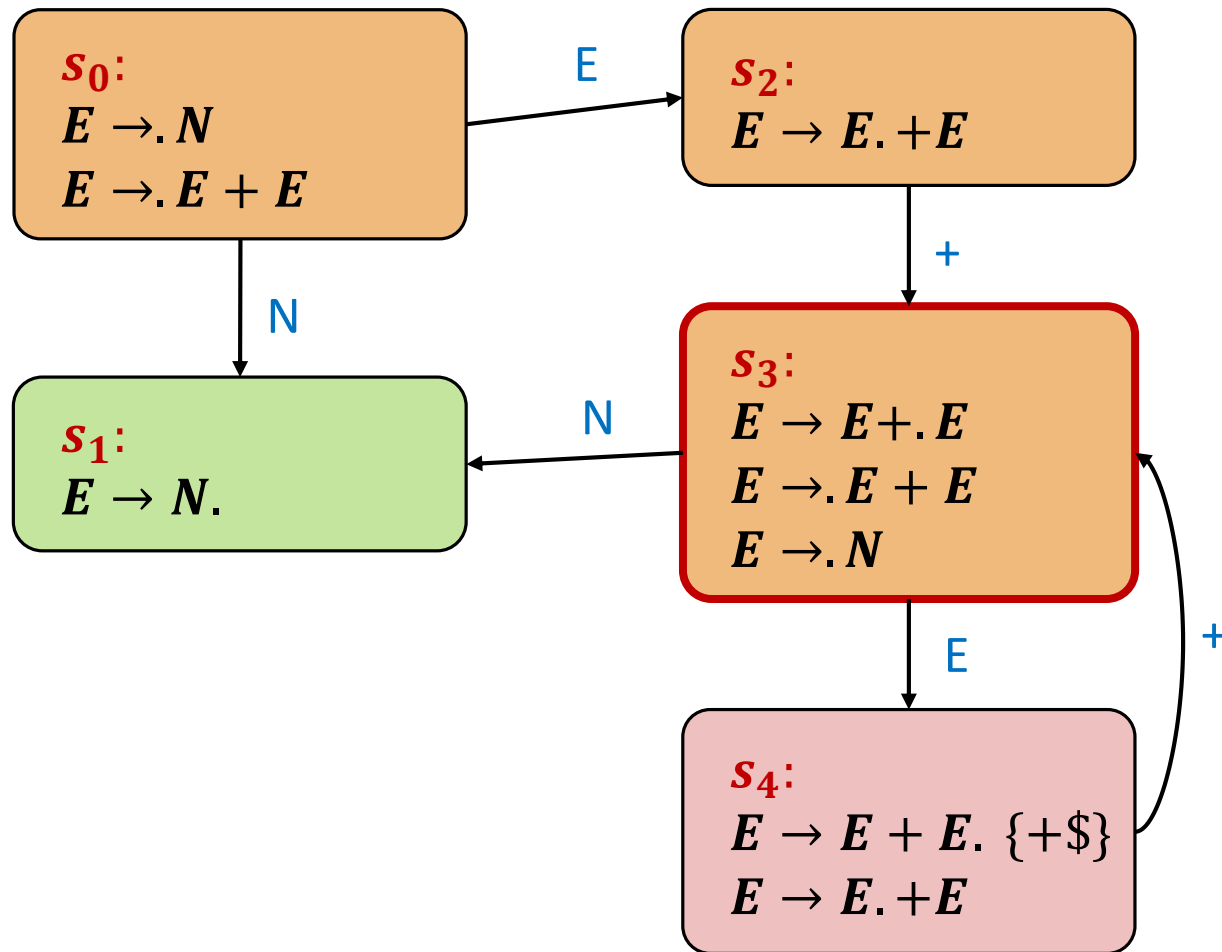
Input: **1** + 2 + 3\$

Stack:  $s_0 N s_1$



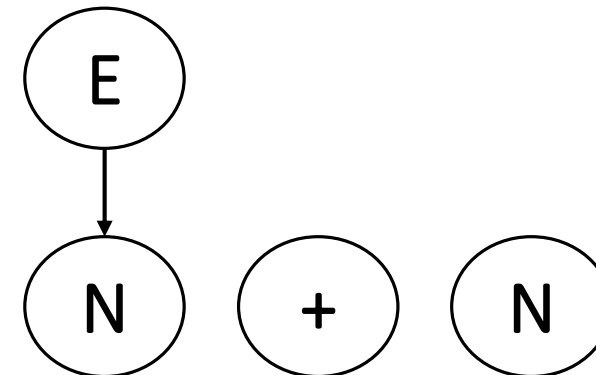
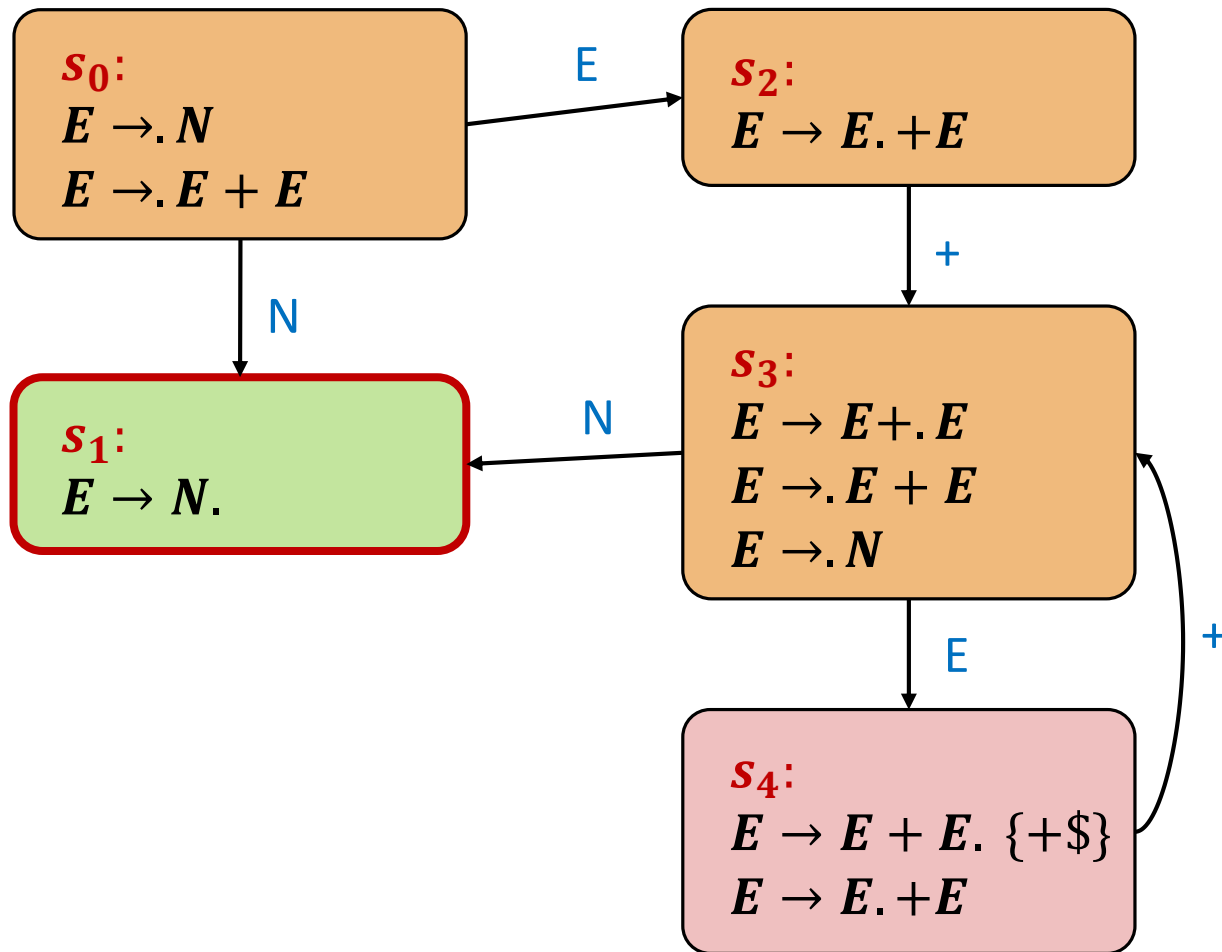
Input: **1** + 2 + 3\$

Stack:  $s_0 E s_2$



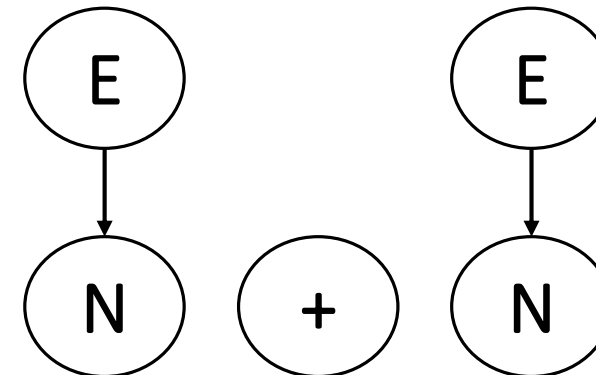
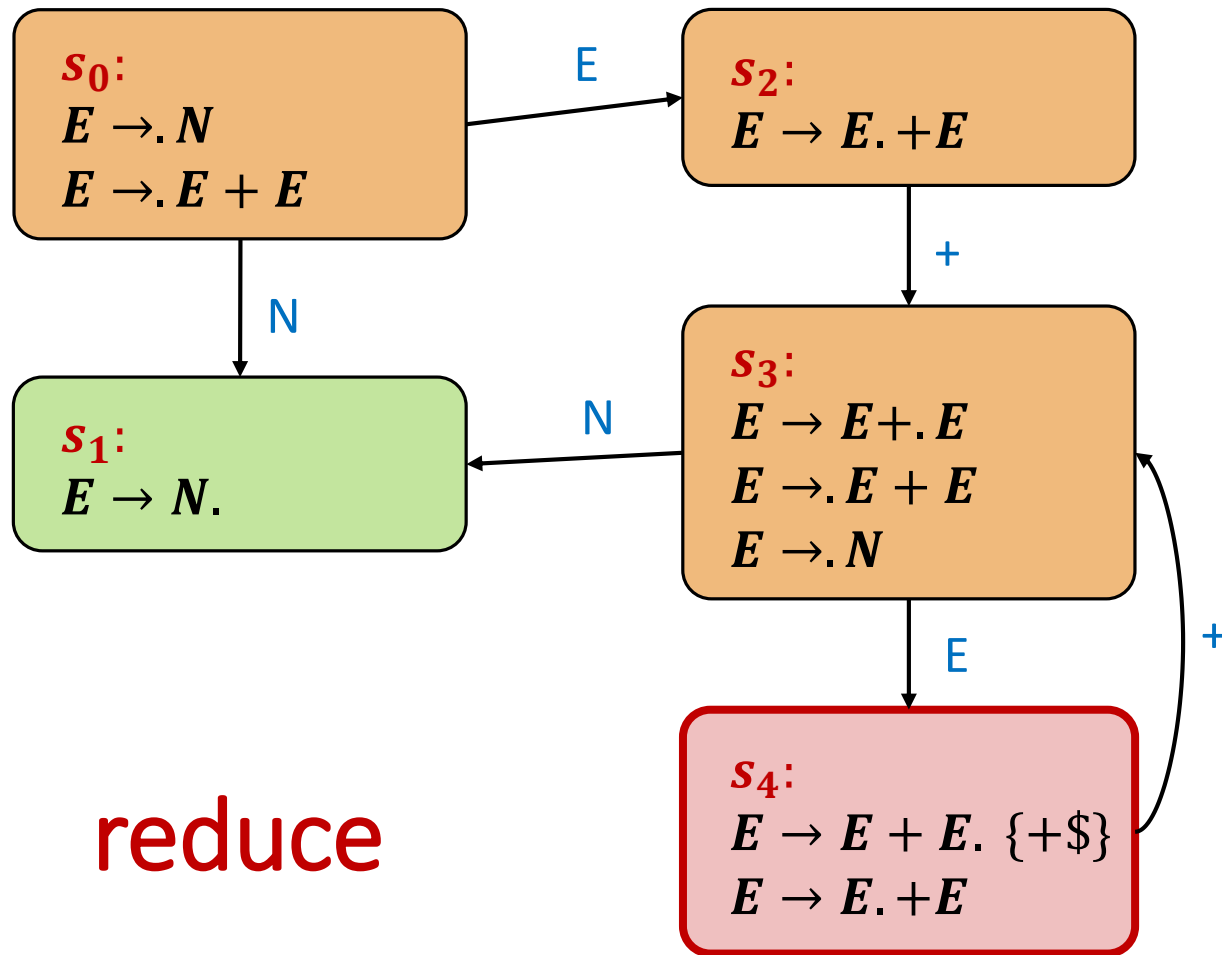
Input: **1** + **2** + 3\$

Stack:  $s_0 E s_2 + s_3$



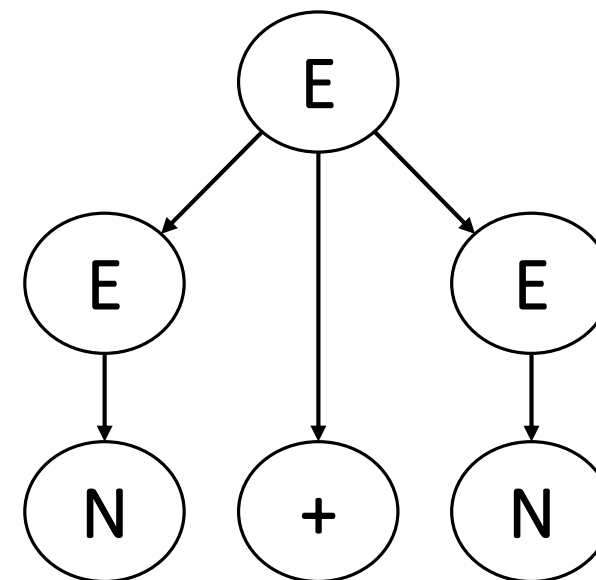
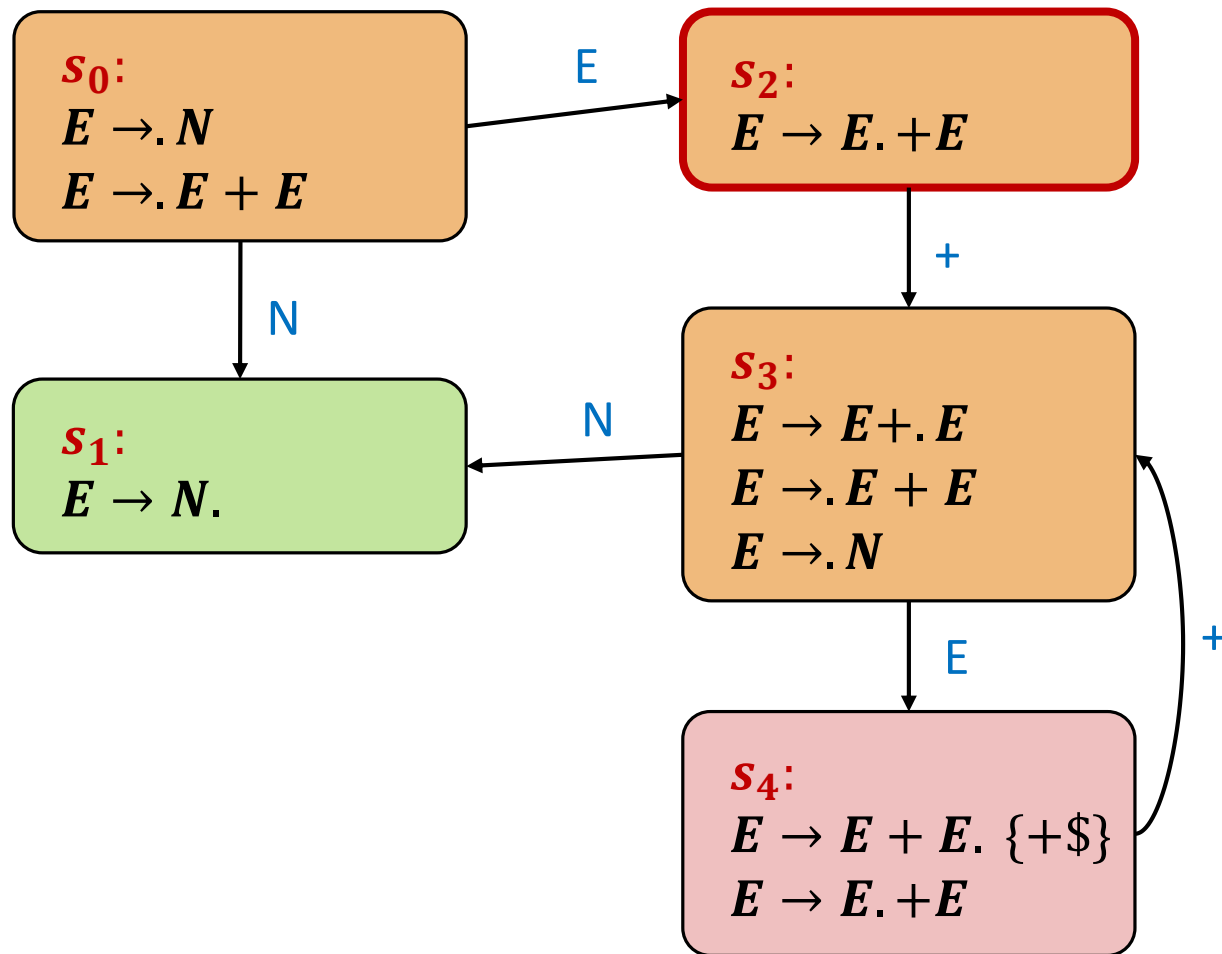
Input: **1** + **2** + 3\$

Stack:  $s_0 E s_2 + s_3 N s_1$



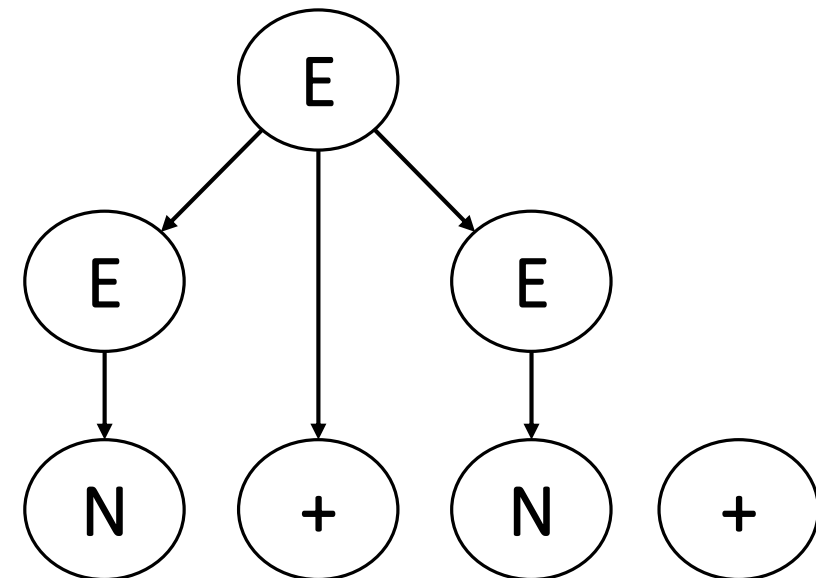
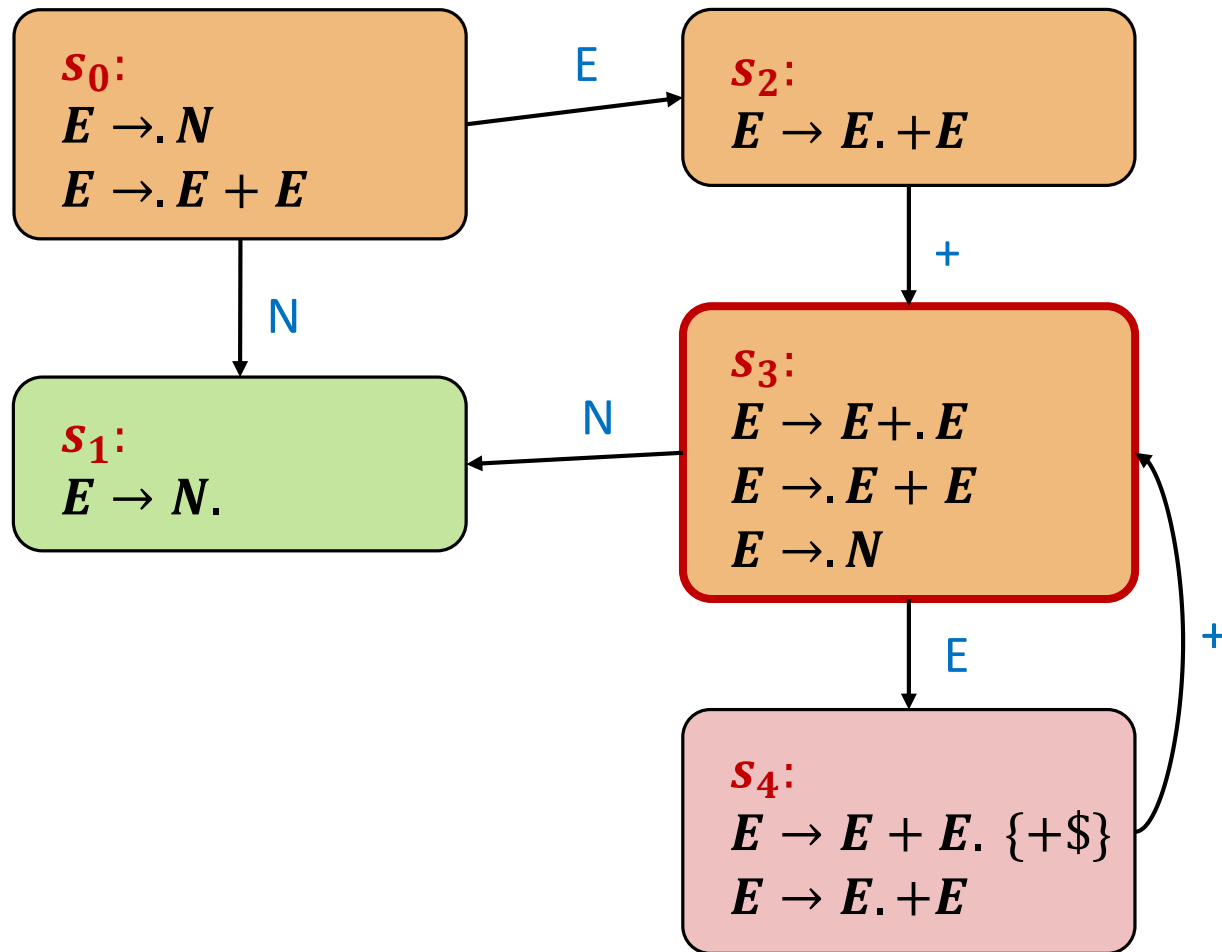
Input: **1** + **2** + 3\$

Stack:  $s_0 E s_2 + s_3 E s_4$



Input: **1** + **2** + 3\$

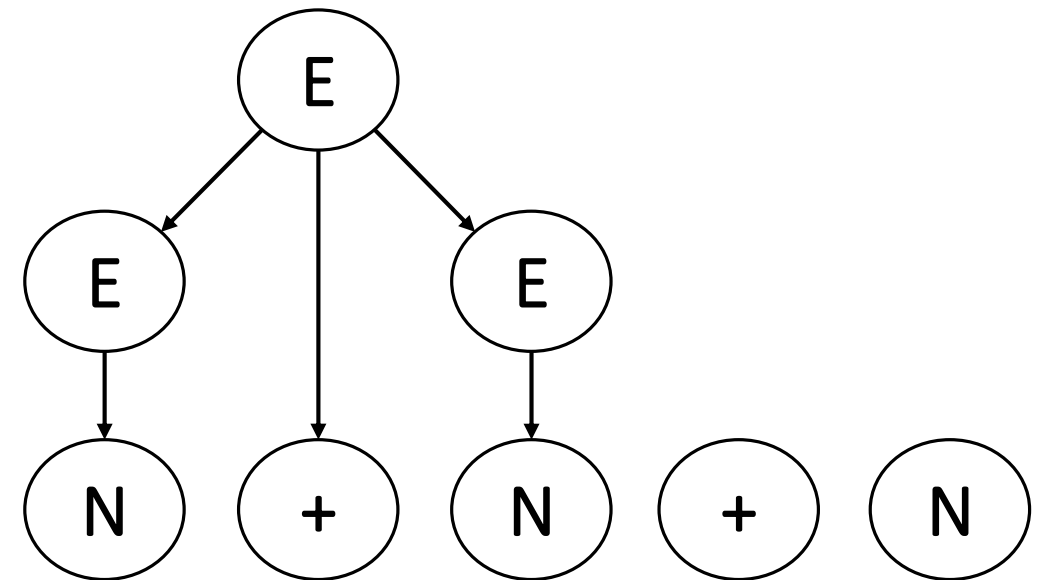
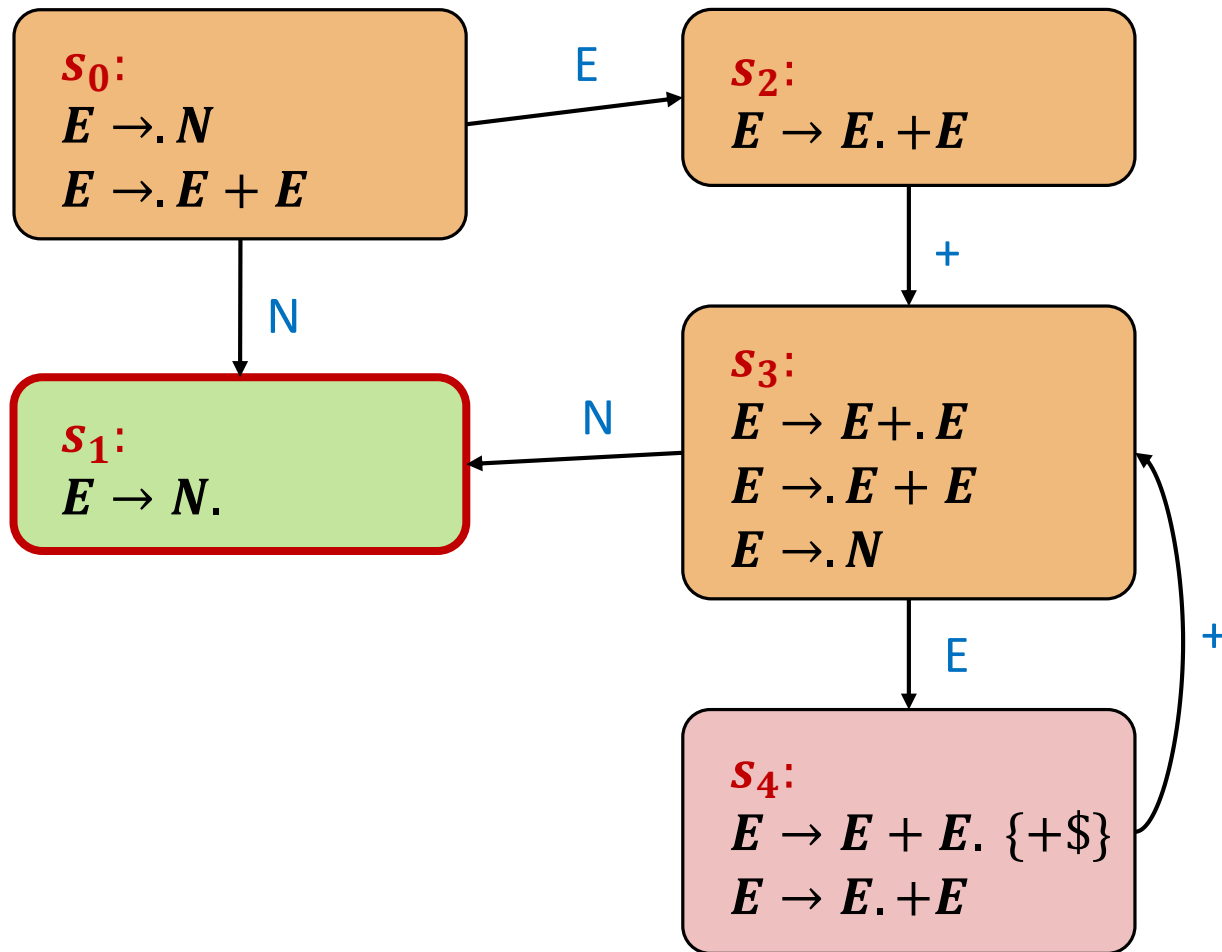
Stack:  $s_0 E s_2$

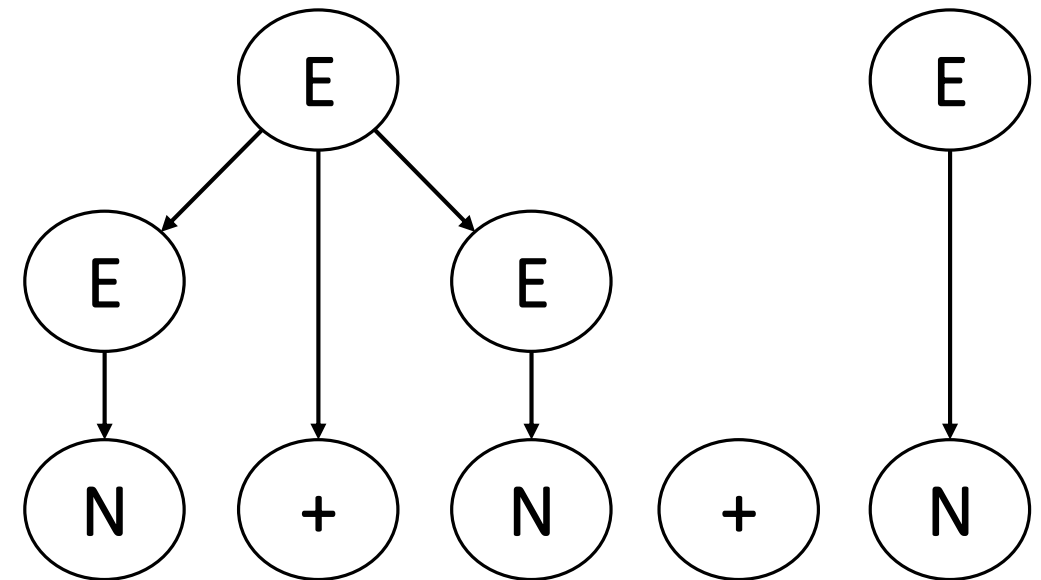
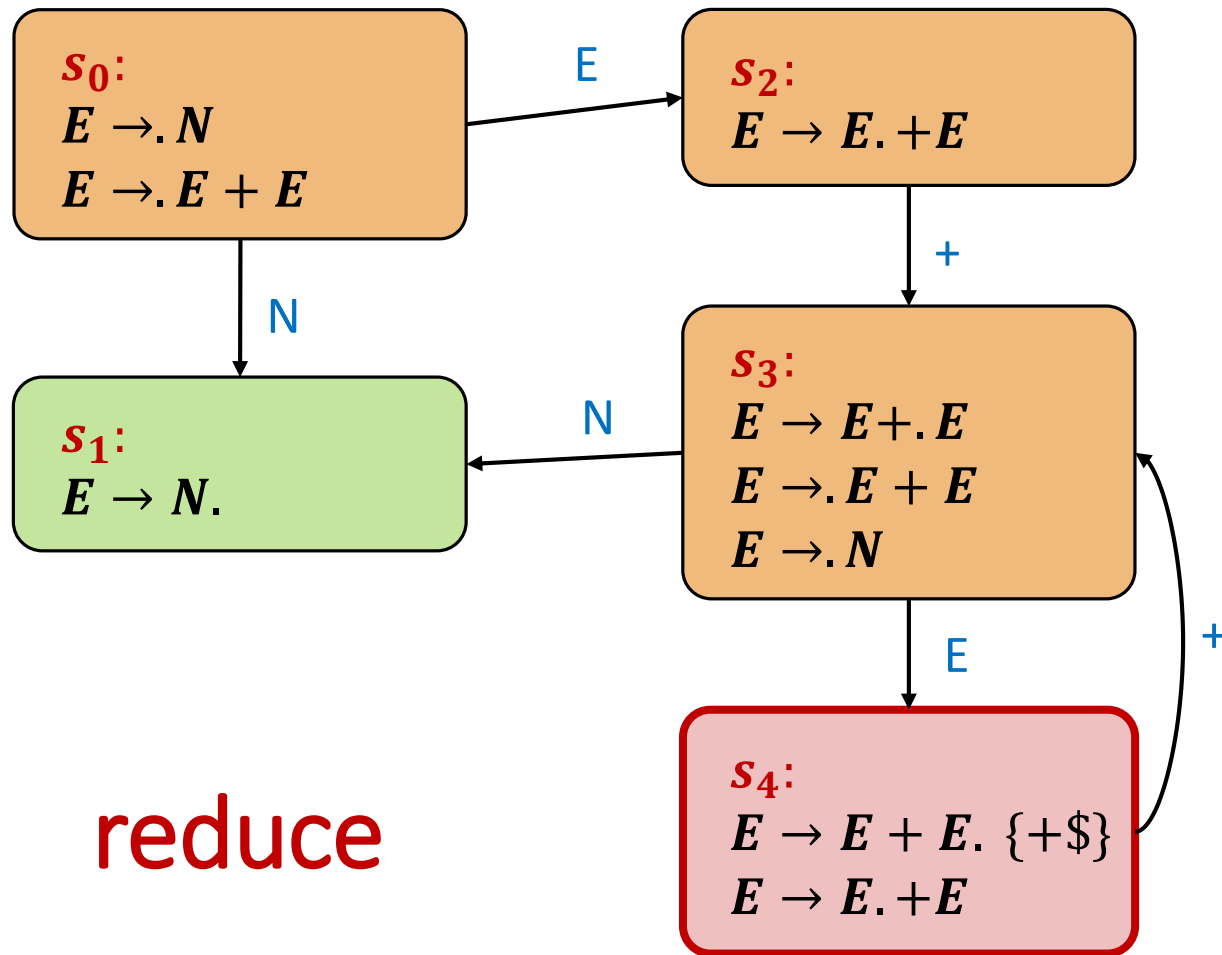


Input: **1 + 2 + 3**\$

Stack:  $s_0 E s_2 + s_3$

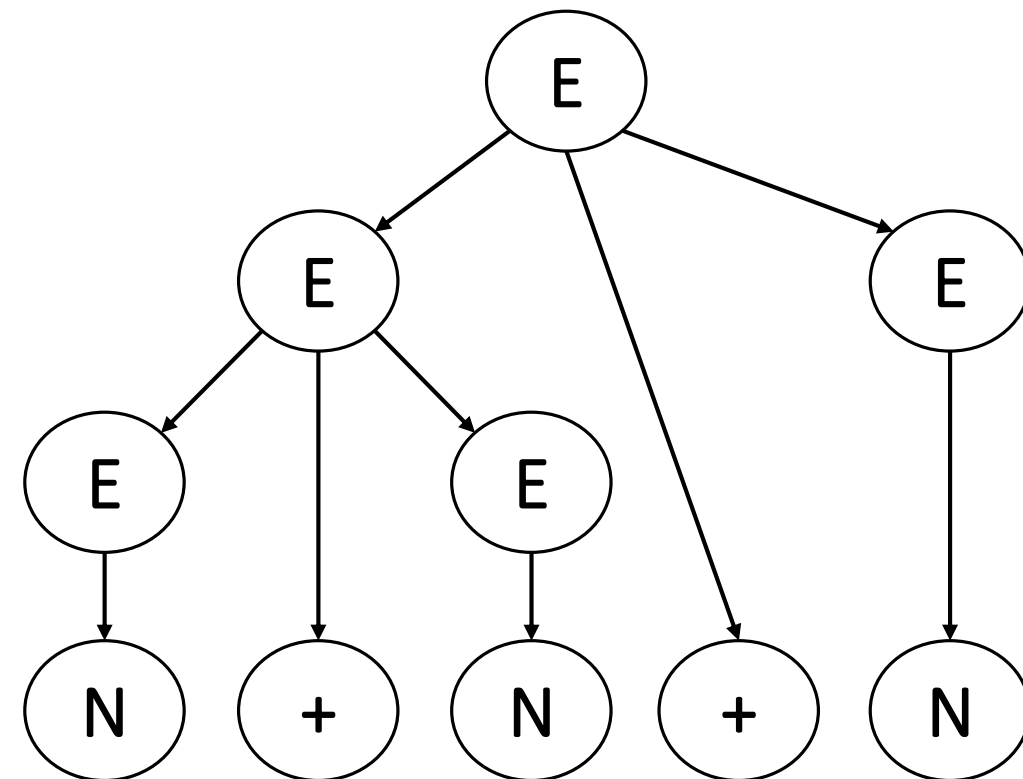
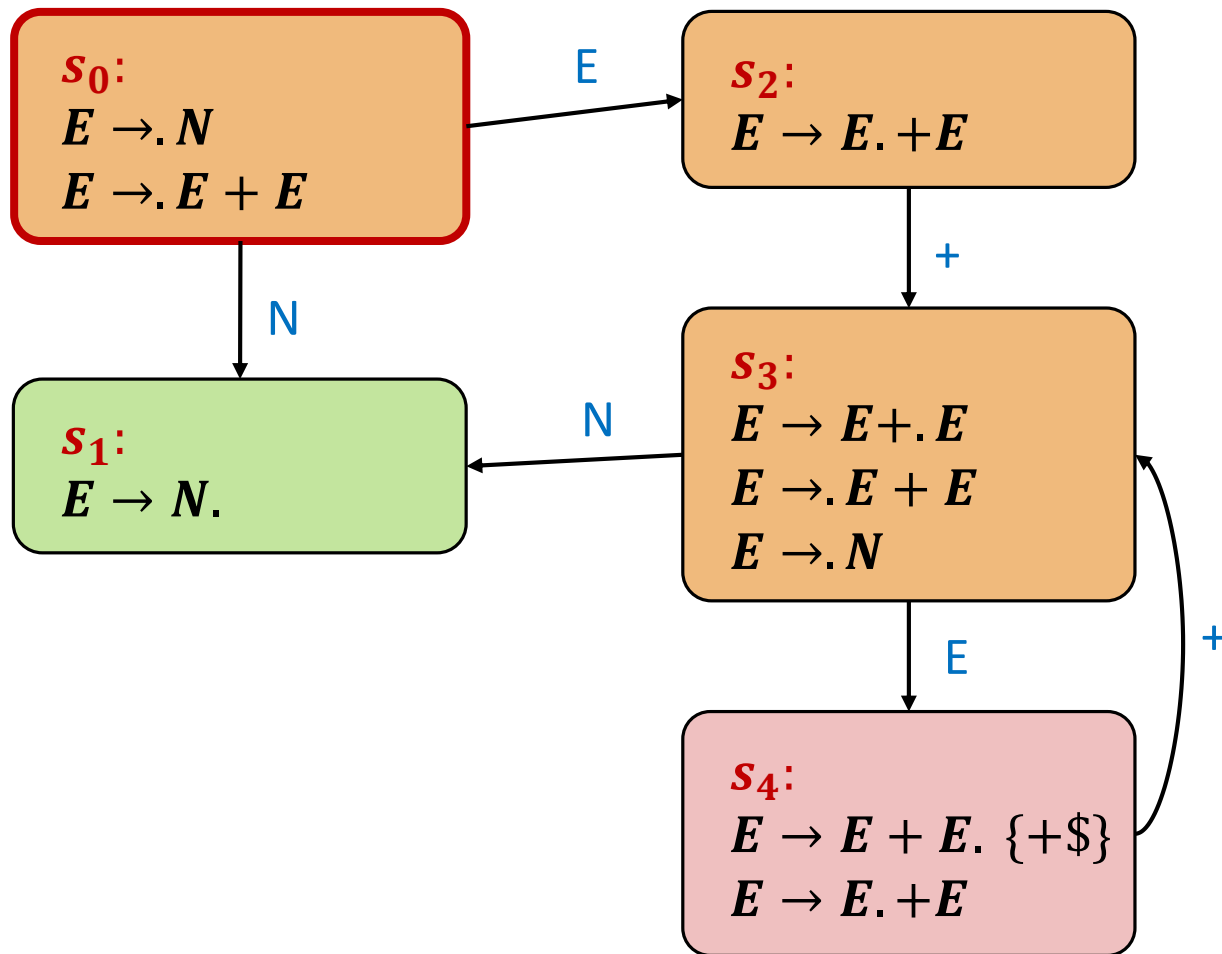






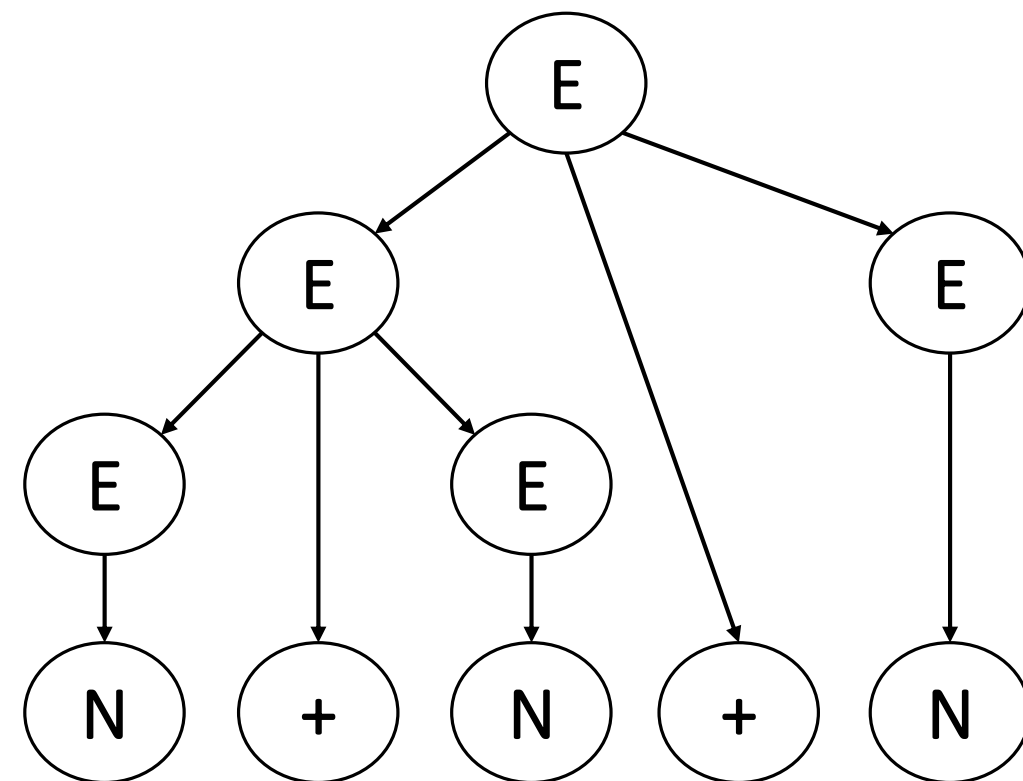
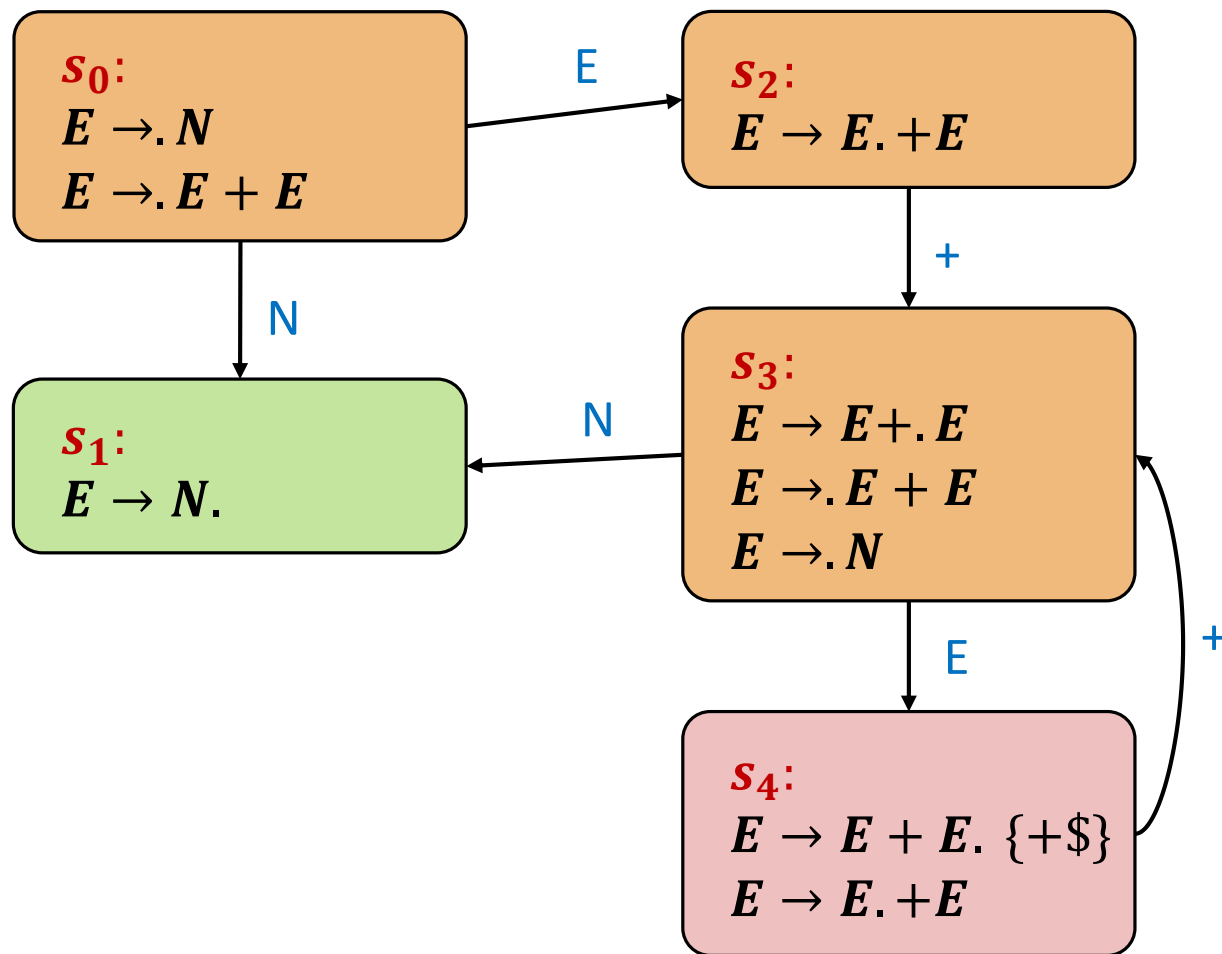
Input:  $1 + 2 + 3\$$

Stack:  $s_0 E s_2 + s_3 E s_4$



Input: **1** + **2** + **3**\$

Stack:  $s_0 E$



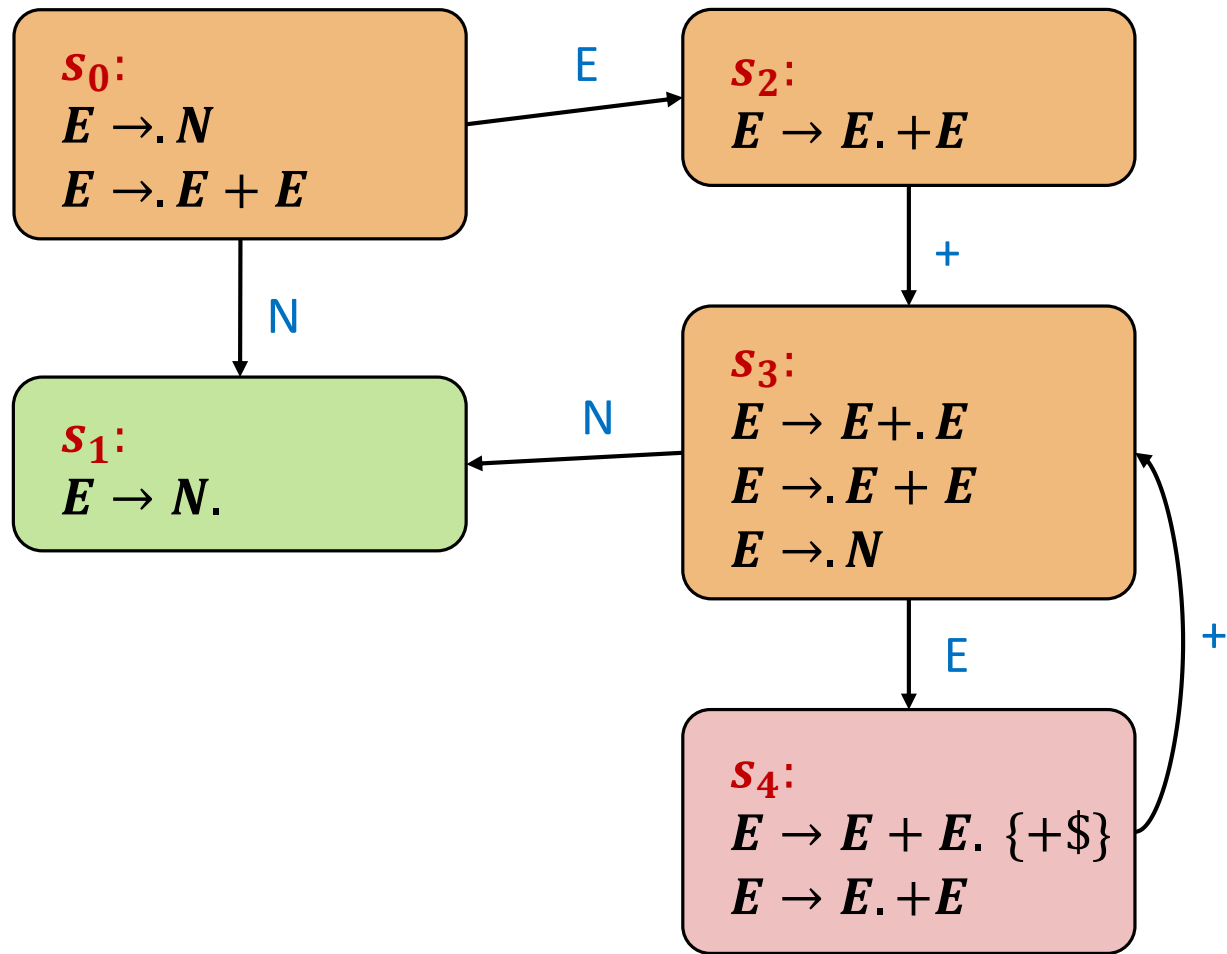
Input: **1 + 2 + 3** $\$$

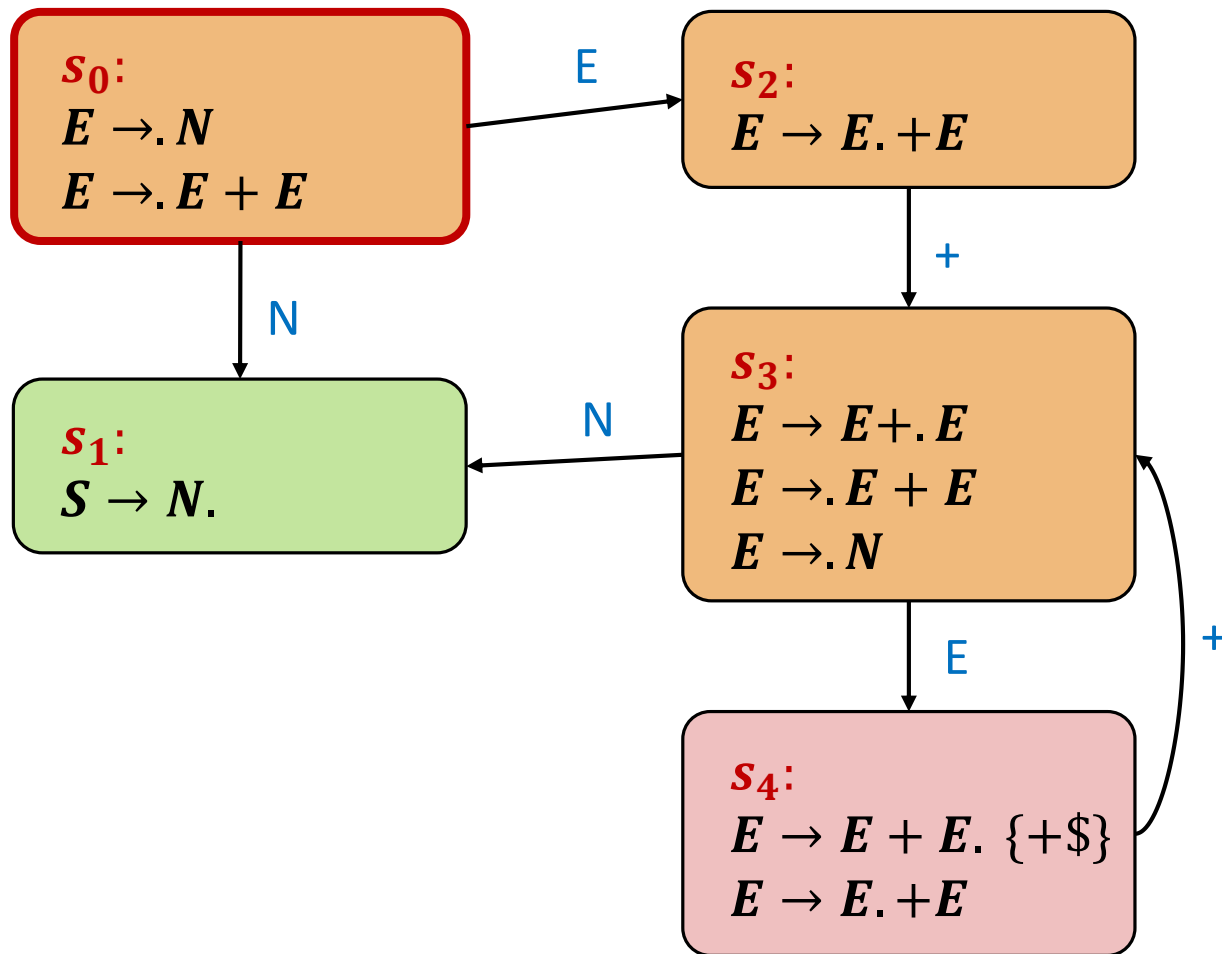
Stack:  $s_0 E$

# Resolving Conflicts

When resolving using the **shift** item:

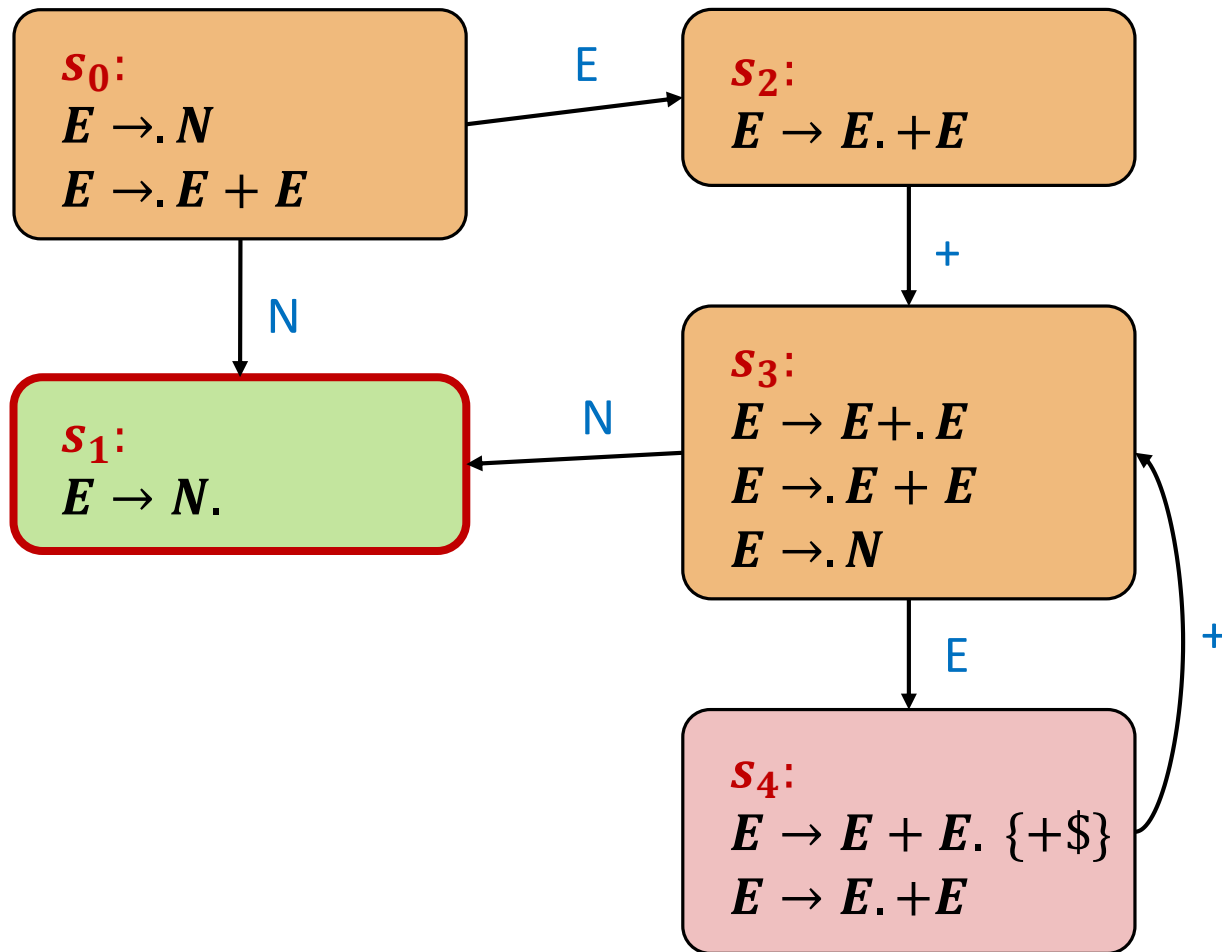
- Right associative





Input: **1 + 2 + 3\$**

Stack:  **$s_0$**

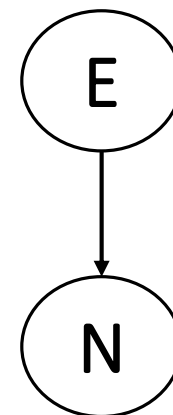
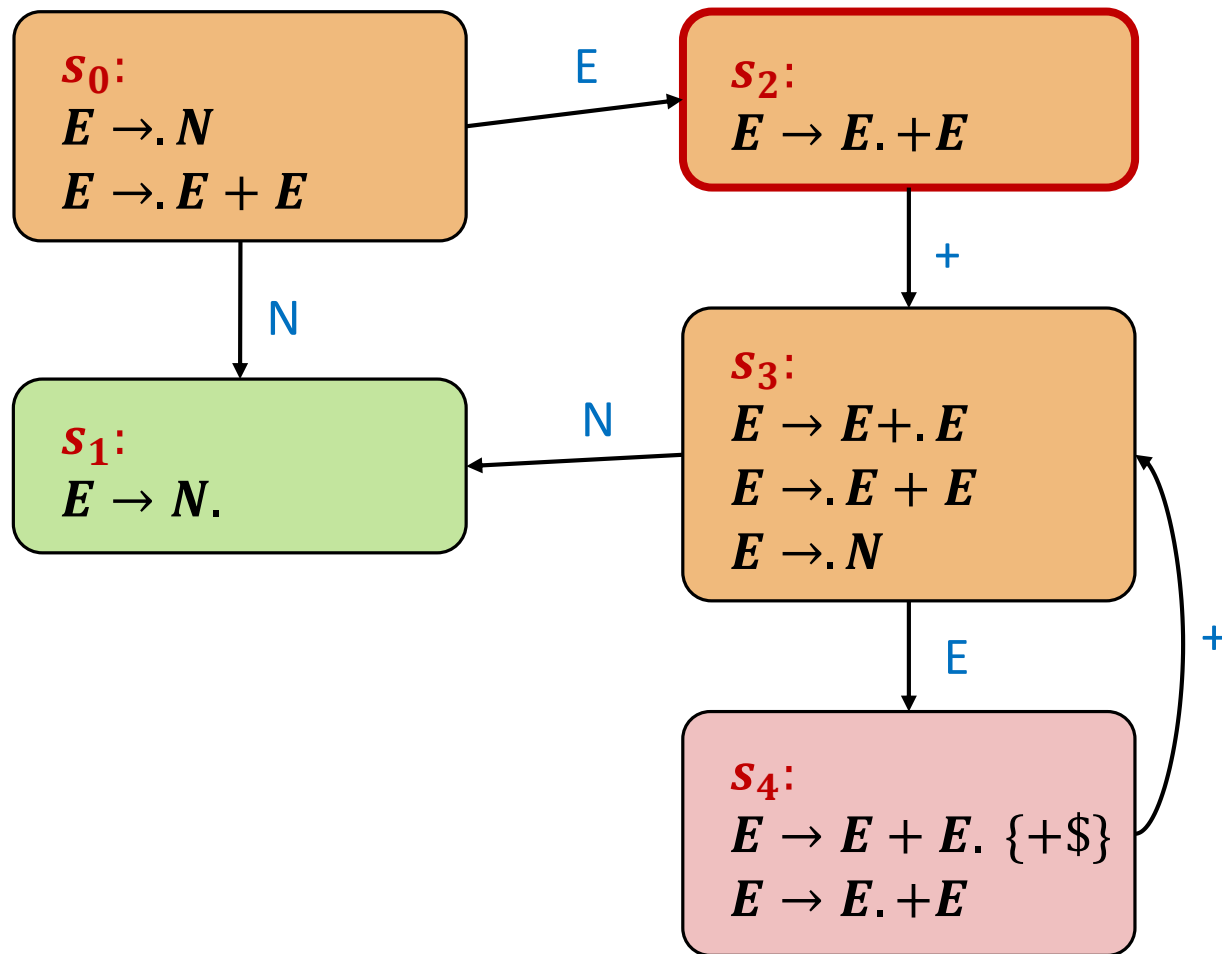


N

Input: **1** + 2 + 3\$

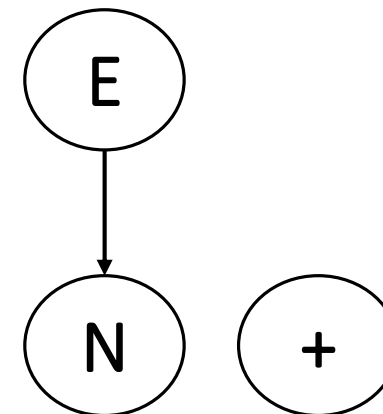
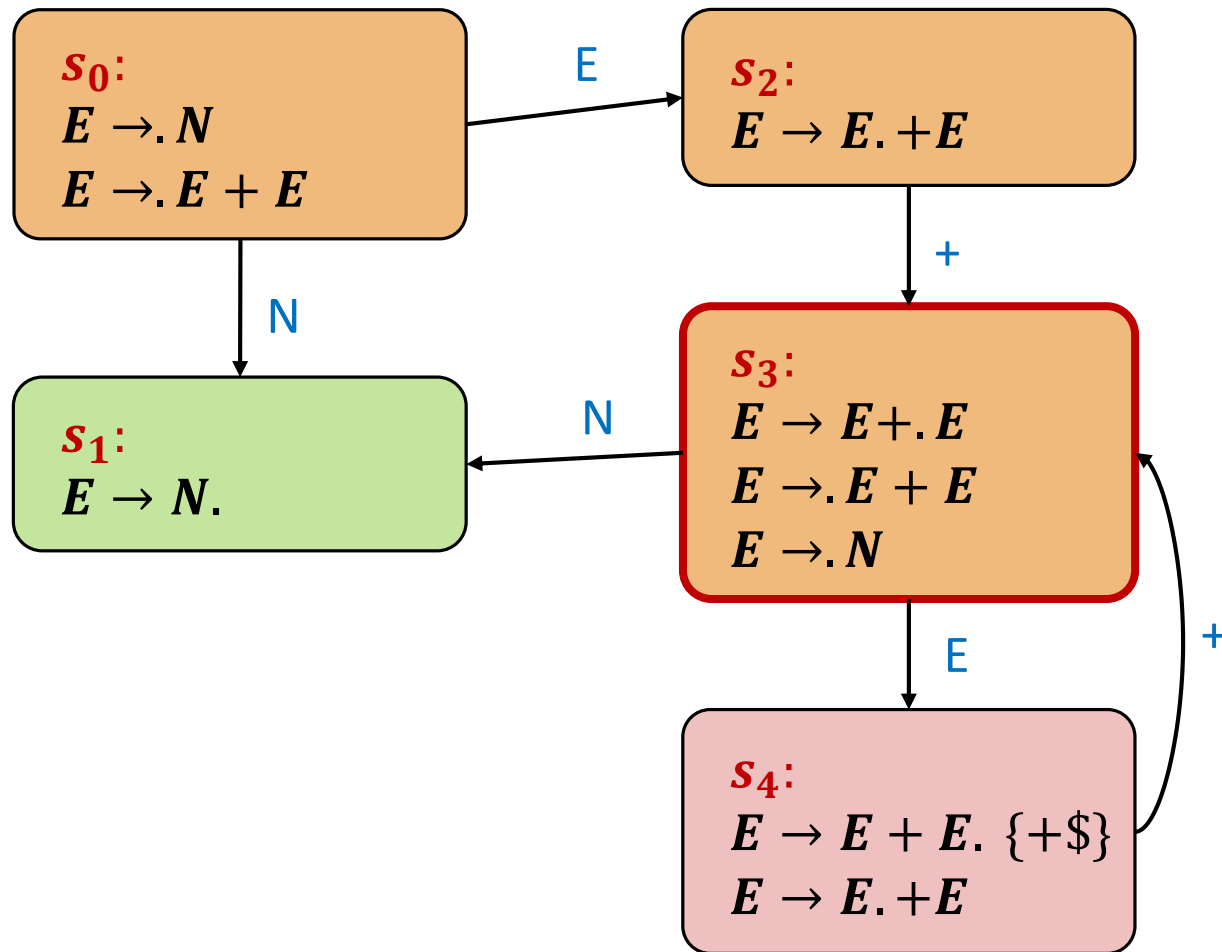
Stack:  $s_0 N s_1$





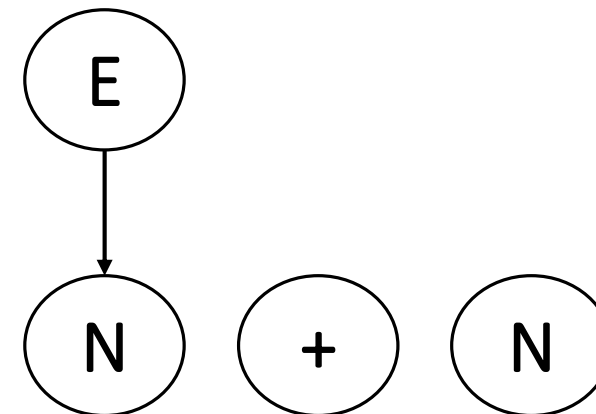
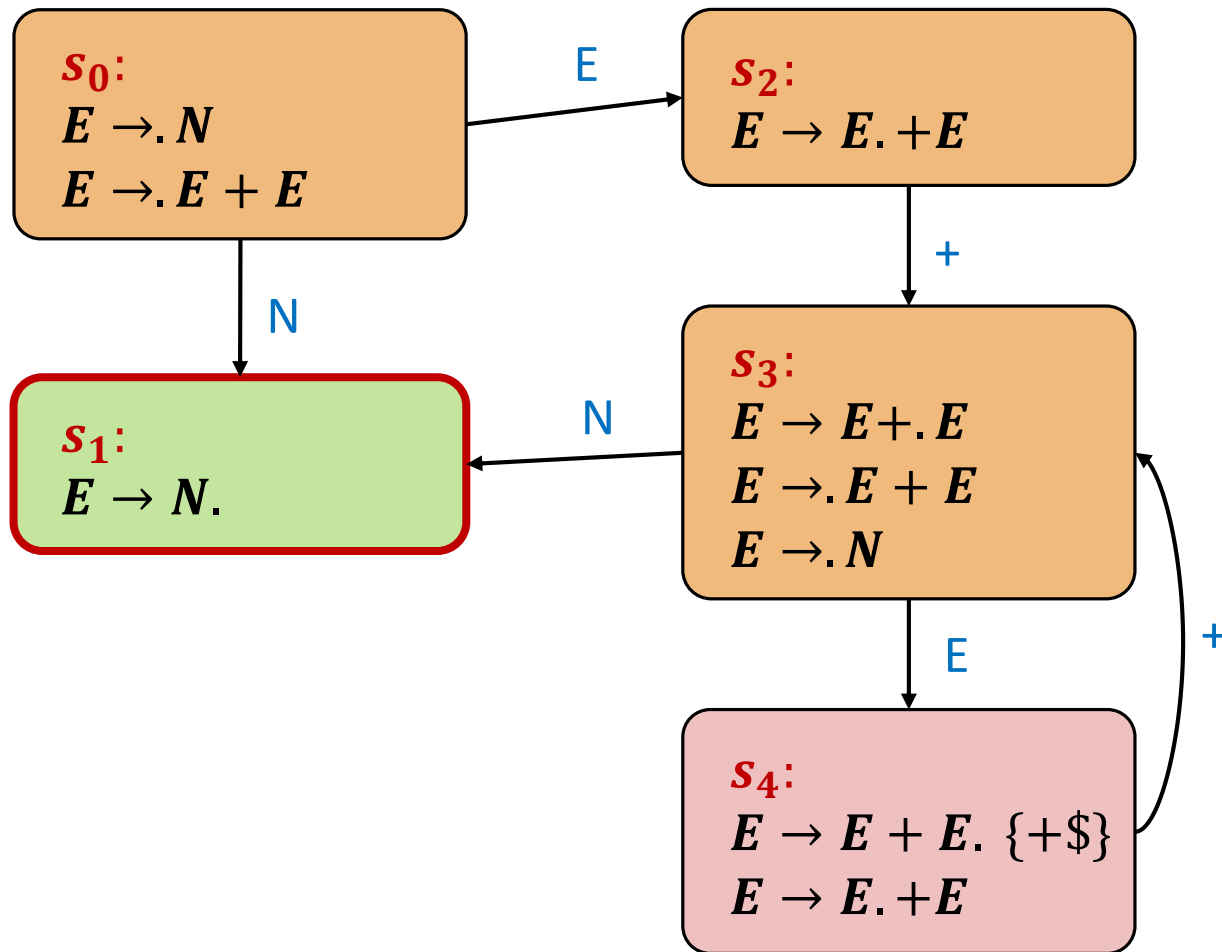
Input: **1** + 2 + 3\$

Stack:  $s_0 E s_2$



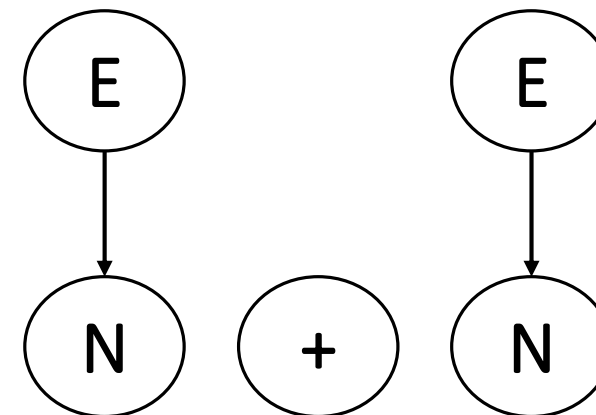
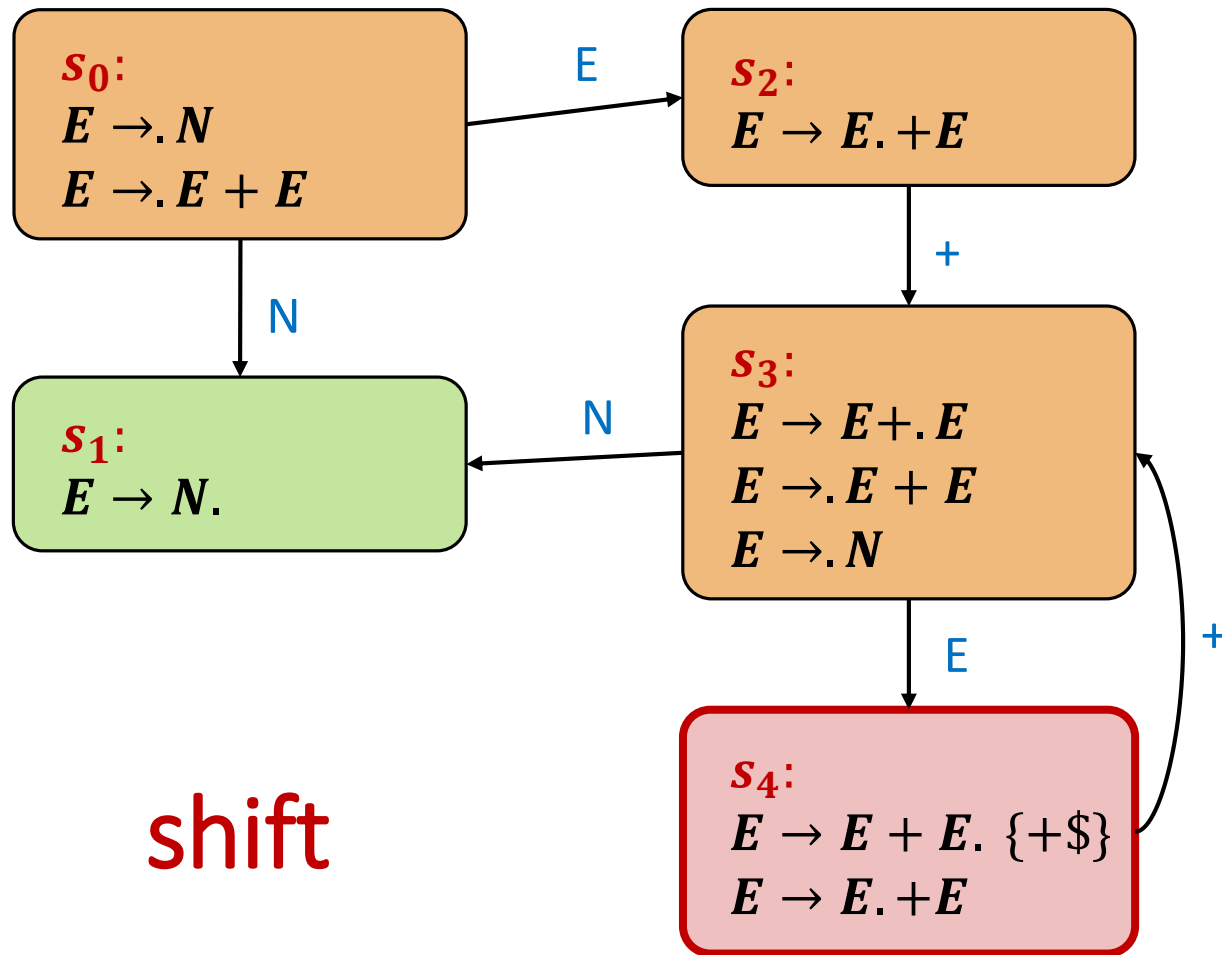
Input:  $1 + 2 + 3\$$

Stack:  $s_0 E s_2 + s_3$



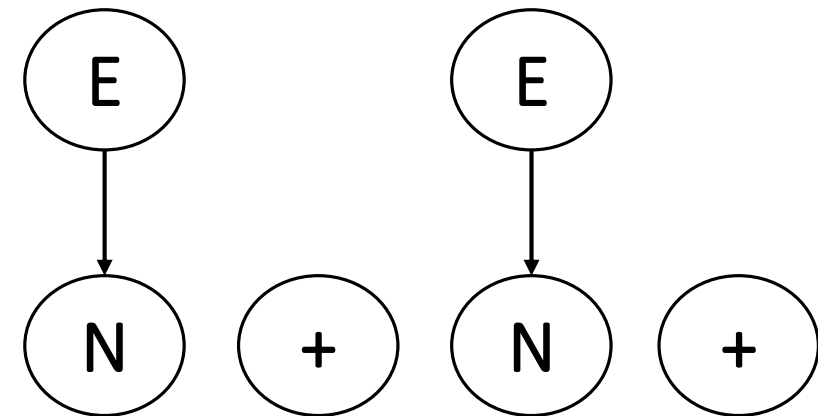
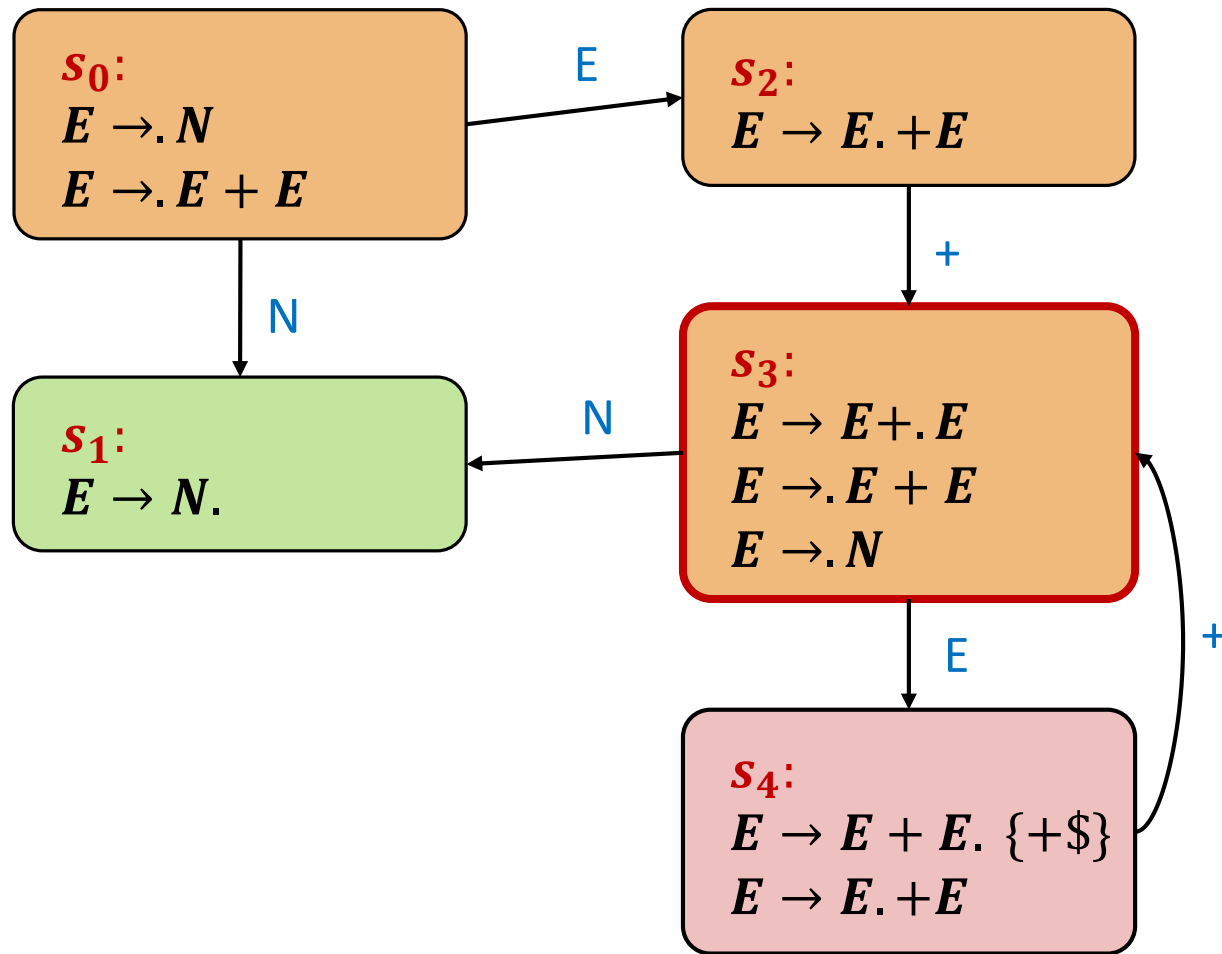
Input:  $1 + 2 + 3\$$

Stack:  $s_0 E s_2 + s_3 N s_1$



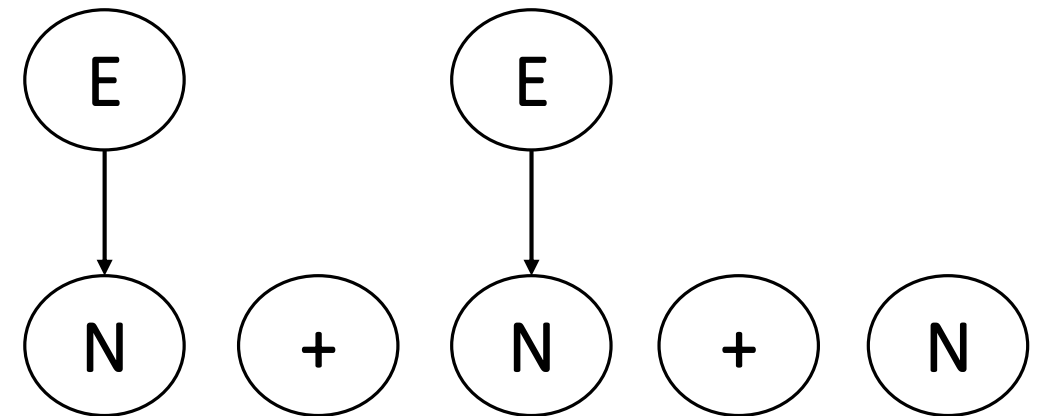
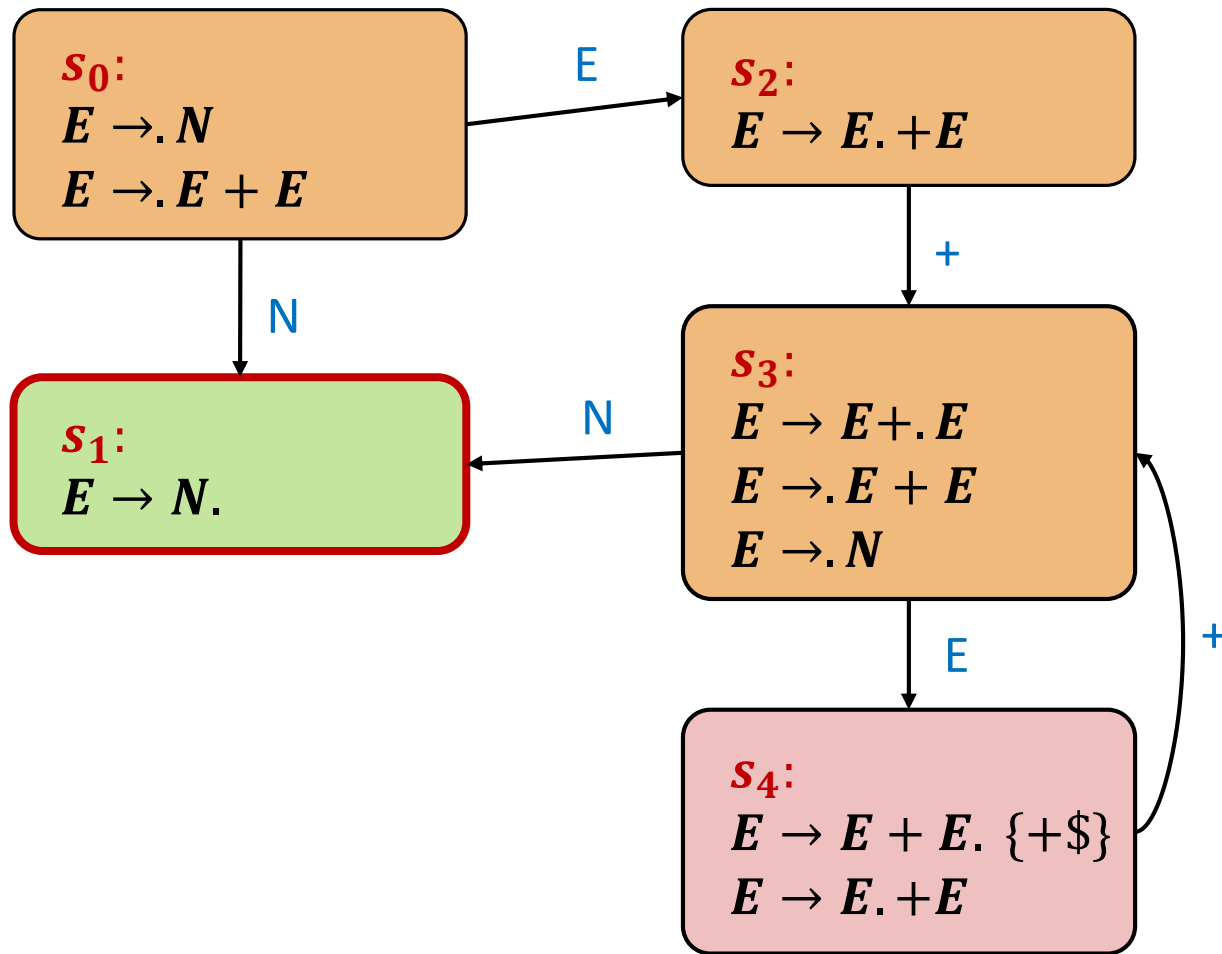
Input:  $1 + 2 + 3\$$

Stack:  $s_0 E s_2 + s_3 E s_4$



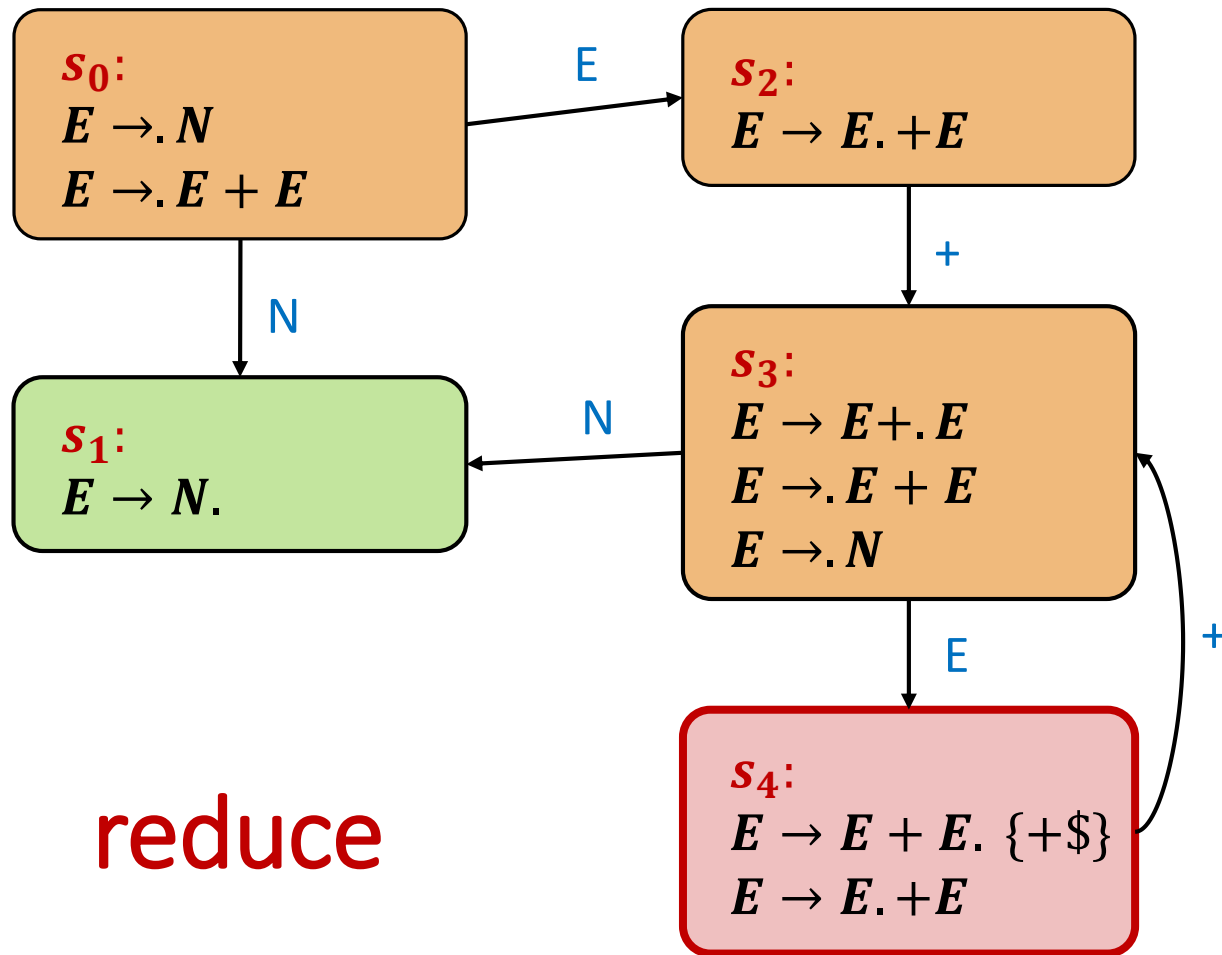
Input: **1 + 2 + 3\$**

Stack:  $s_0 E s_2 + s_3 E s_4 + s_3$

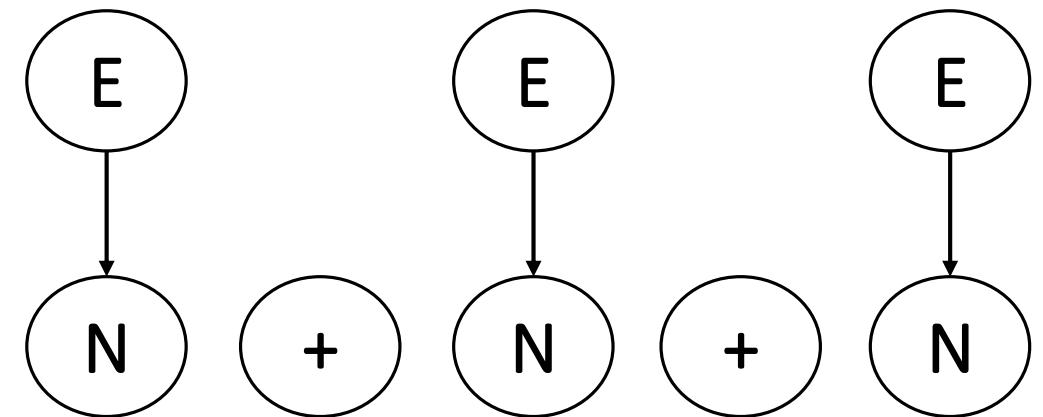


Input:  $1 + 2 + 3\$$

Stack:  $s_0 E s_2 + s_3 E s_4 + s_3 N s_1$

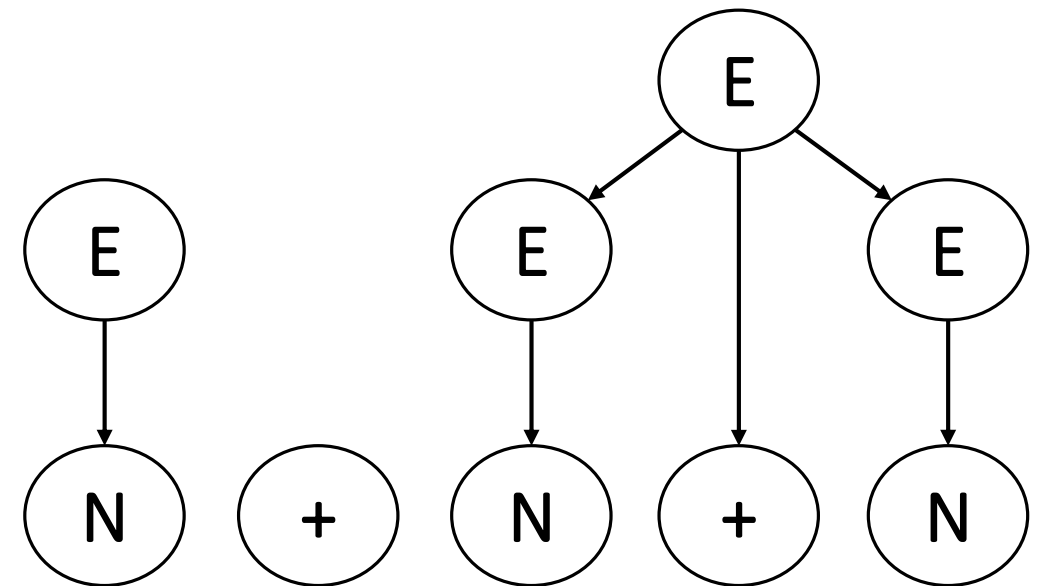
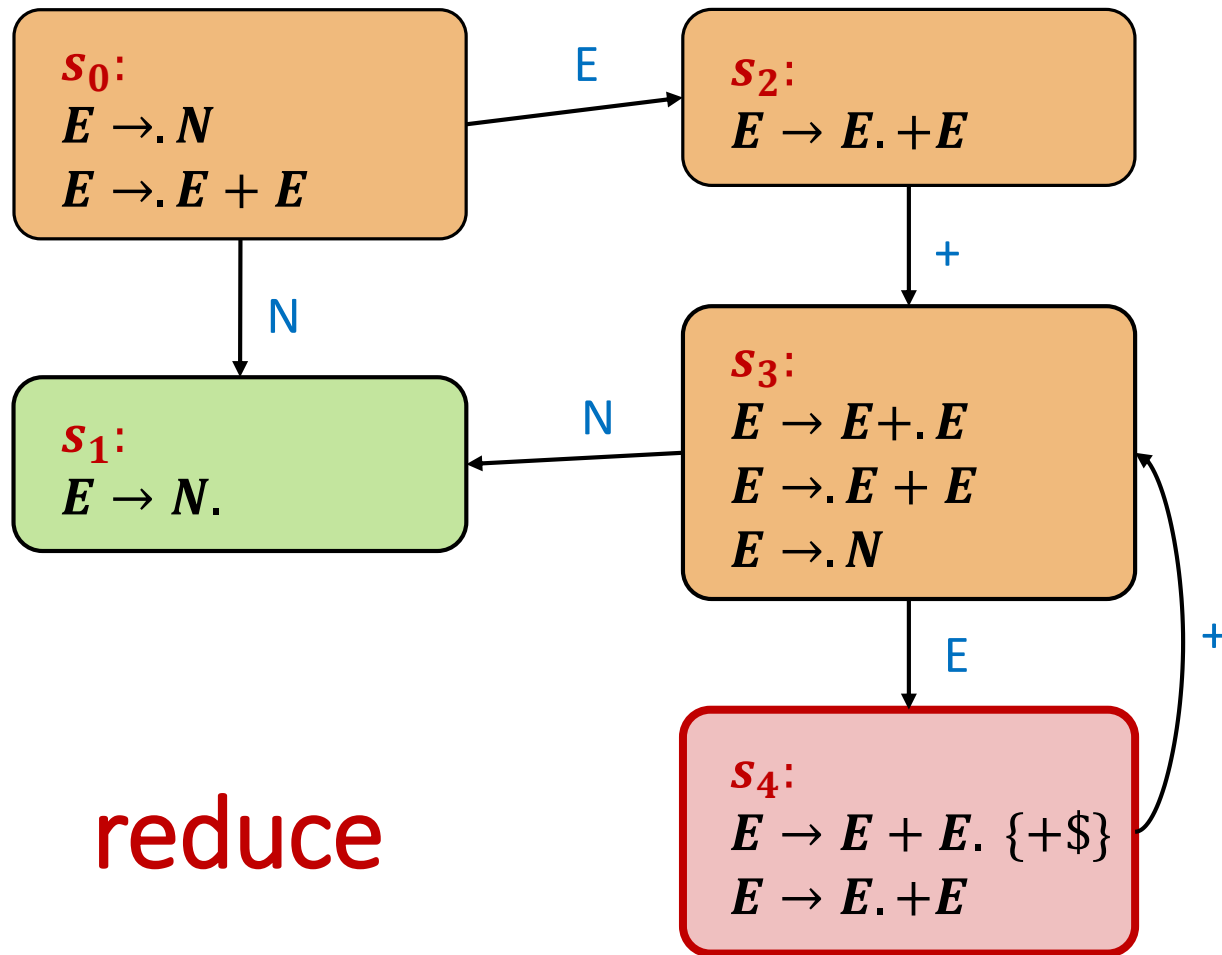


reduce



Input:  $1 + 2 + 3\$$

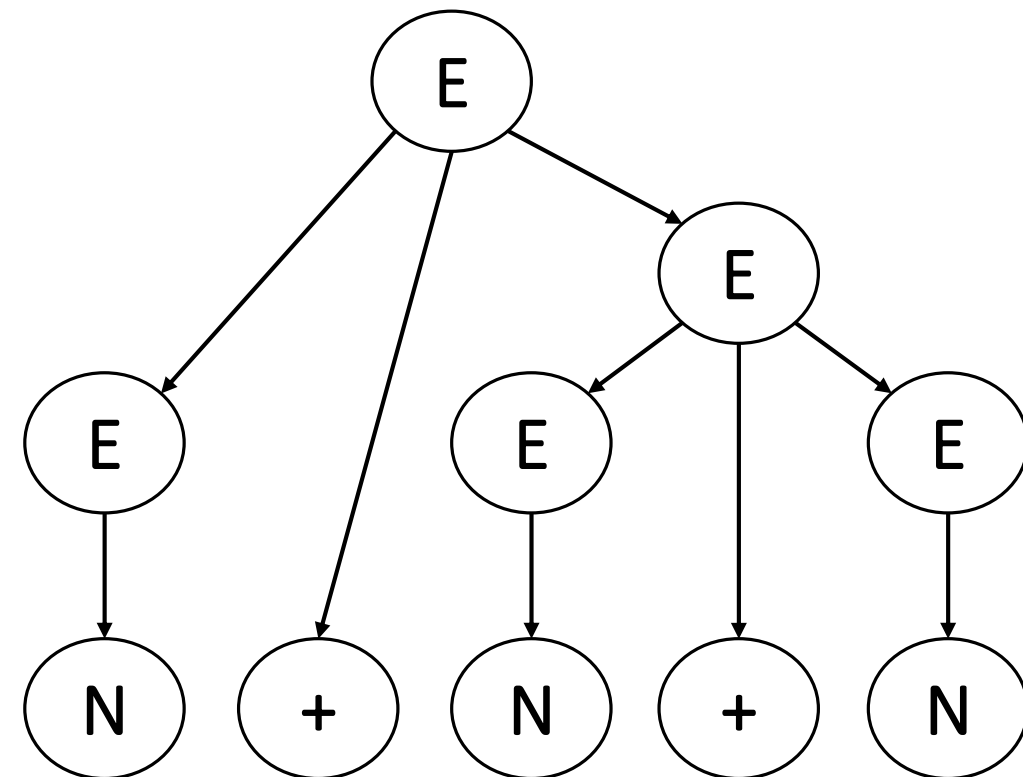
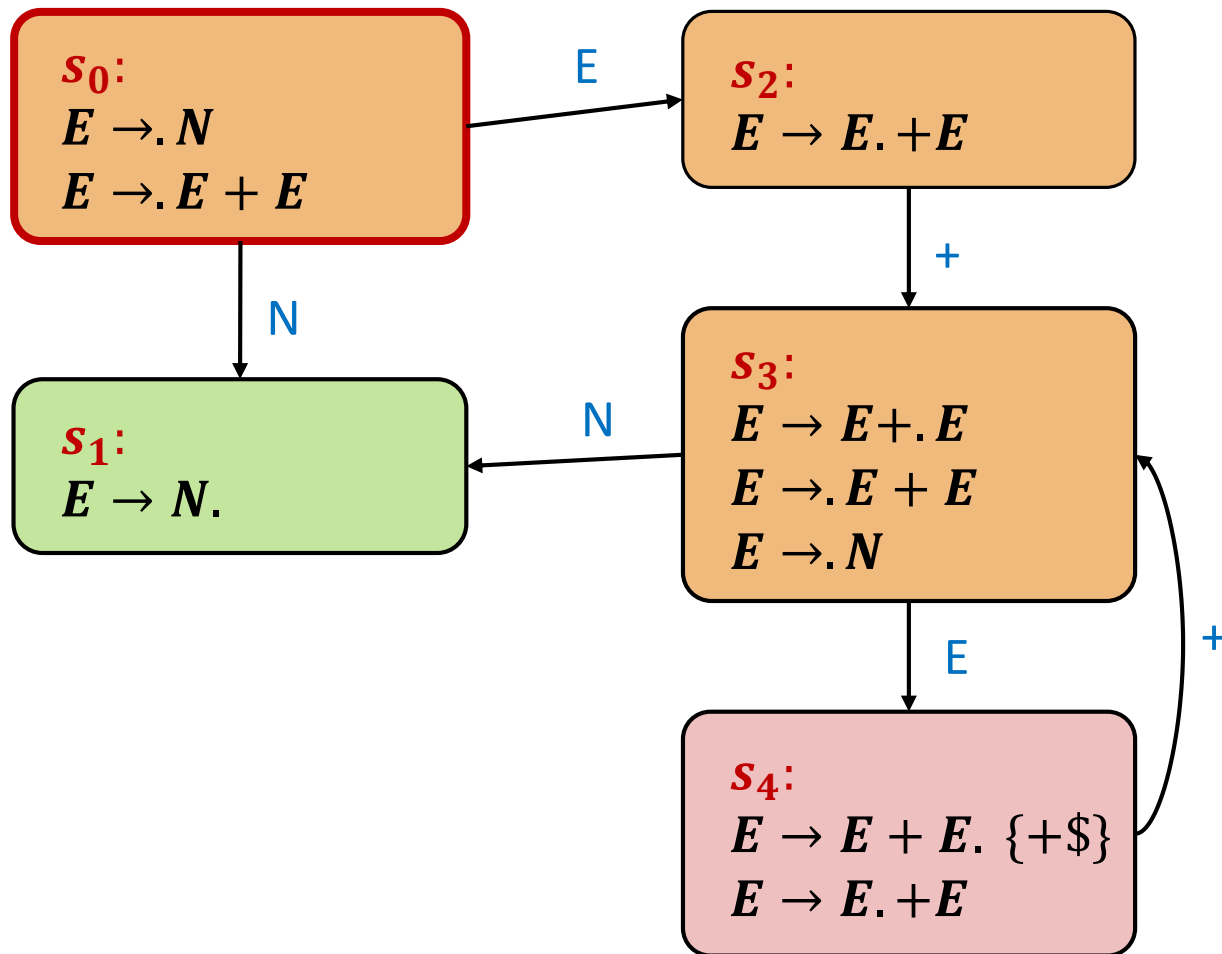
Stack:  $s_0 E s_2 + s_3 E s_4 + s_3 E s_4$



Input:  $1 + 2 + 3\$$

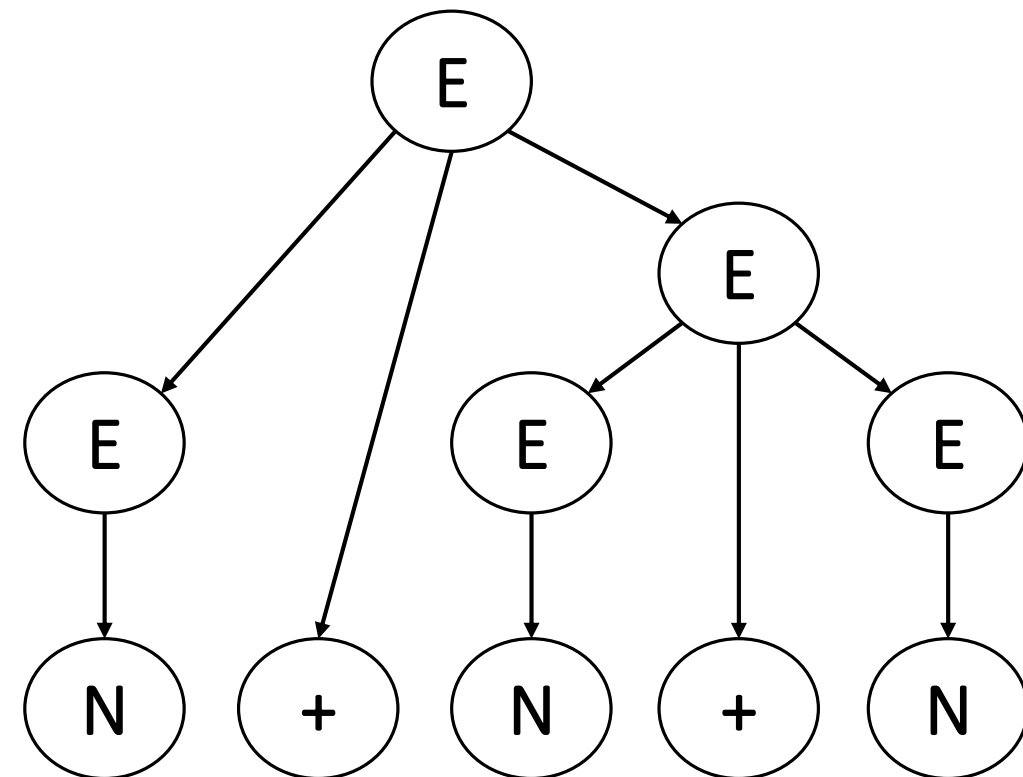
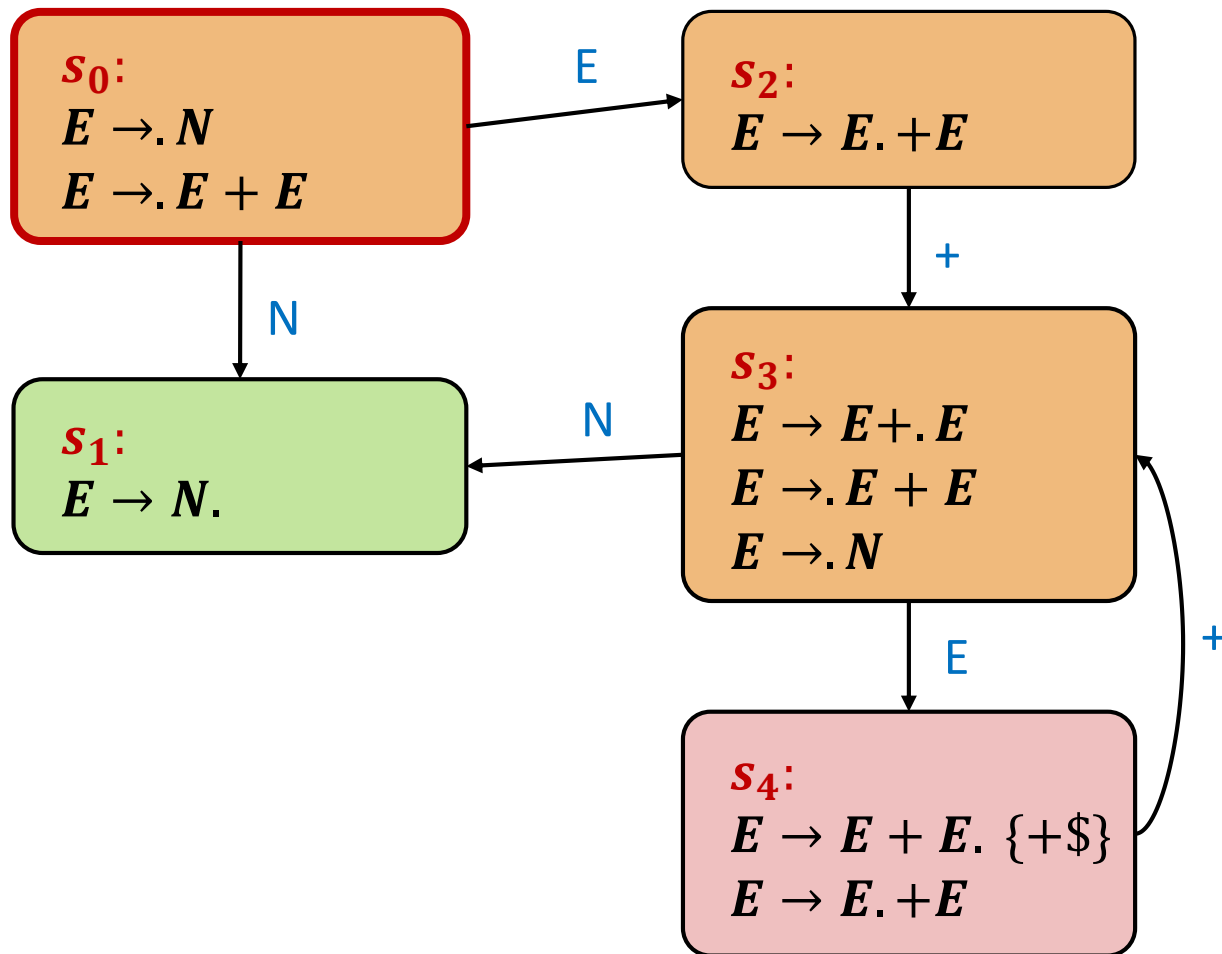
Stack:  $s_0 E s_2 + s_3 E s_4$





Input:  $1 + 2 + 3\$$

Stack:  $s_0 E$



Input: **1 + 2 + 3** $\$$

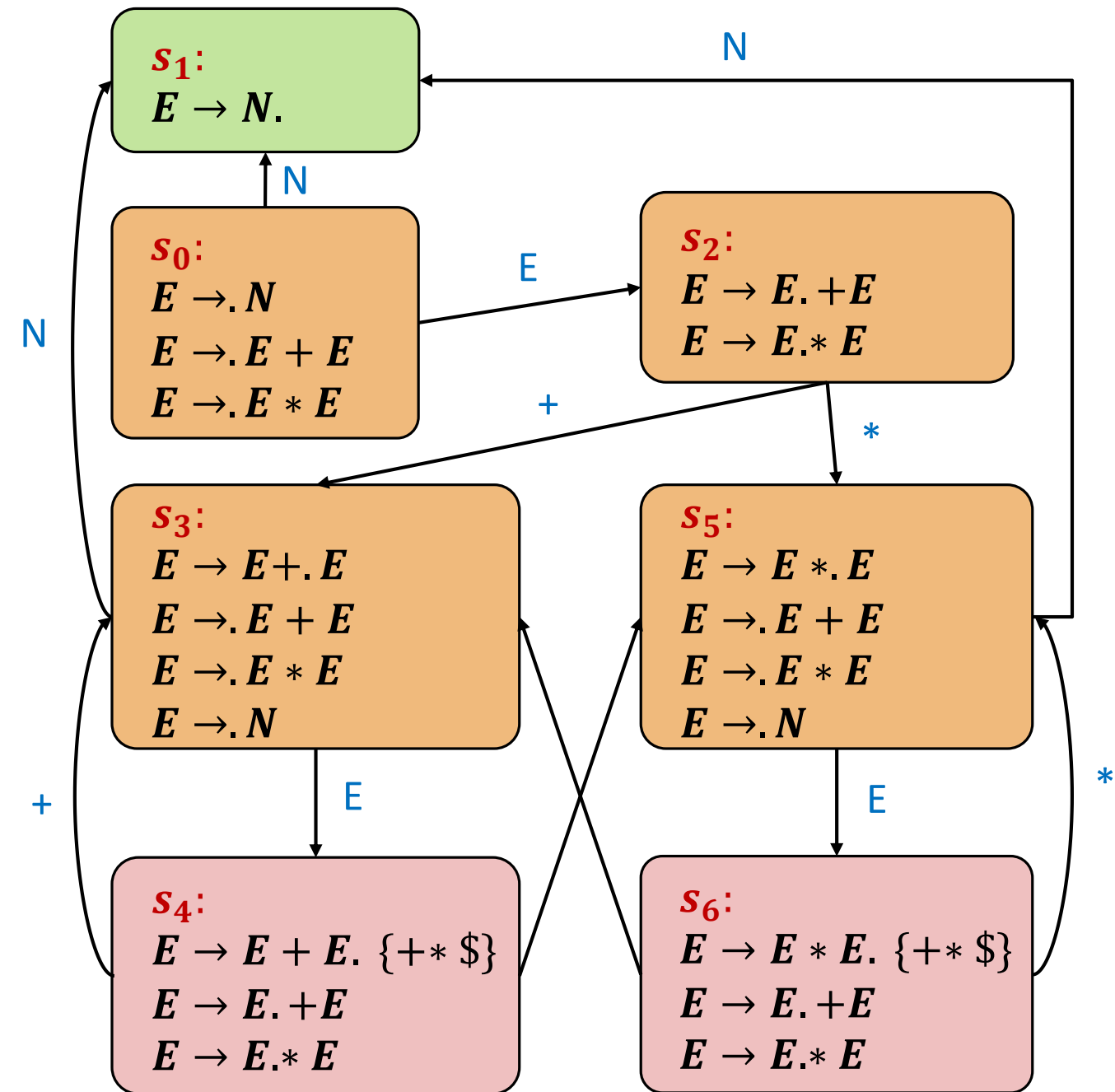
Stack:  $s_0 E$

# Resolving Conflicts

Consider the following CFG:

- $E \rightarrow N$
- $E \rightarrow E + E$
- $E \rightarrow E * E$

What will be the **transition system** of the SLR(1) parser for this CFG?



# Resolving Conflicts

When having a shift/reduce conflict:

- $E_1 \rightarrow \alpha_1 t_1 \beta_1$ .
- $E_2 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \cdot t_2 \beta_2$

If  $t_1$  has higher precedence, **reduce**

If  $t_2$  has higher precedence, **shift**

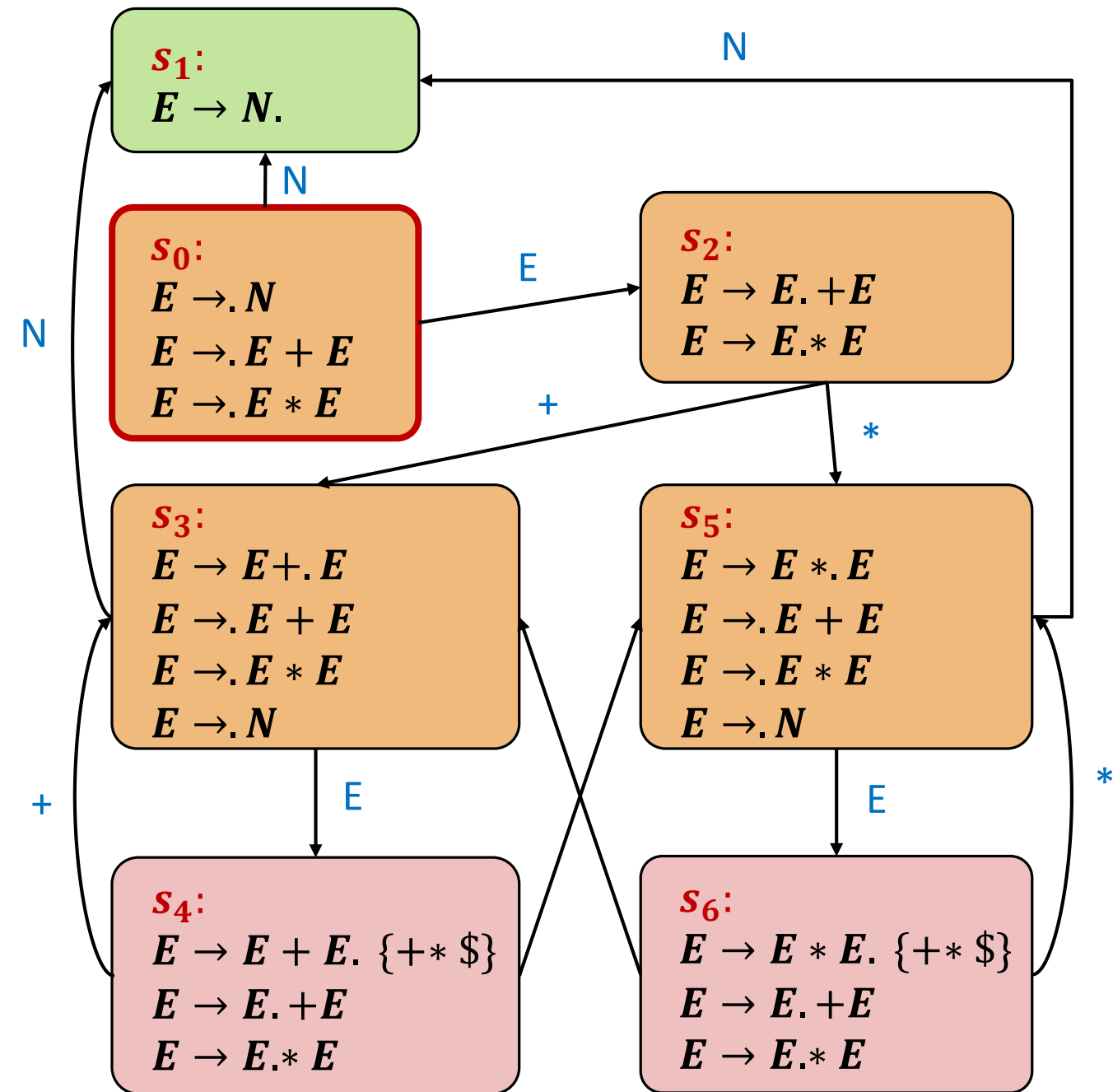
# Resolving Conflicts

In our case:

- $E \rightarrow E + E.$
- $E \rightarrow E.* E$

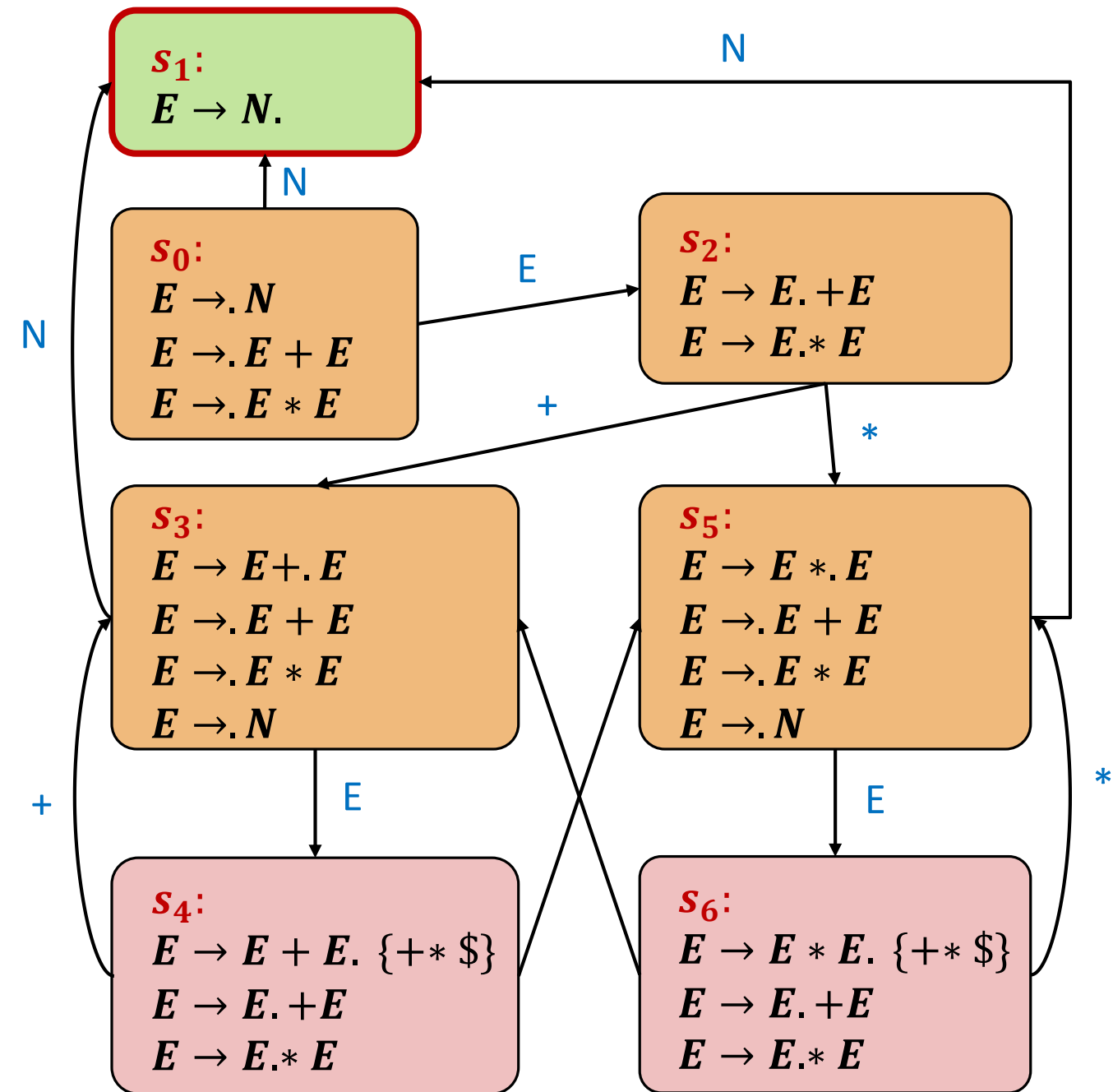
Assuming that multiplication has higher precedence:

- Resolve by **Shift**



Input: **3 + 4 \* 8\$**

Stack:  **$s_0$**

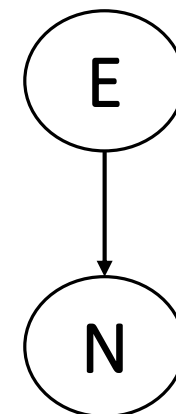
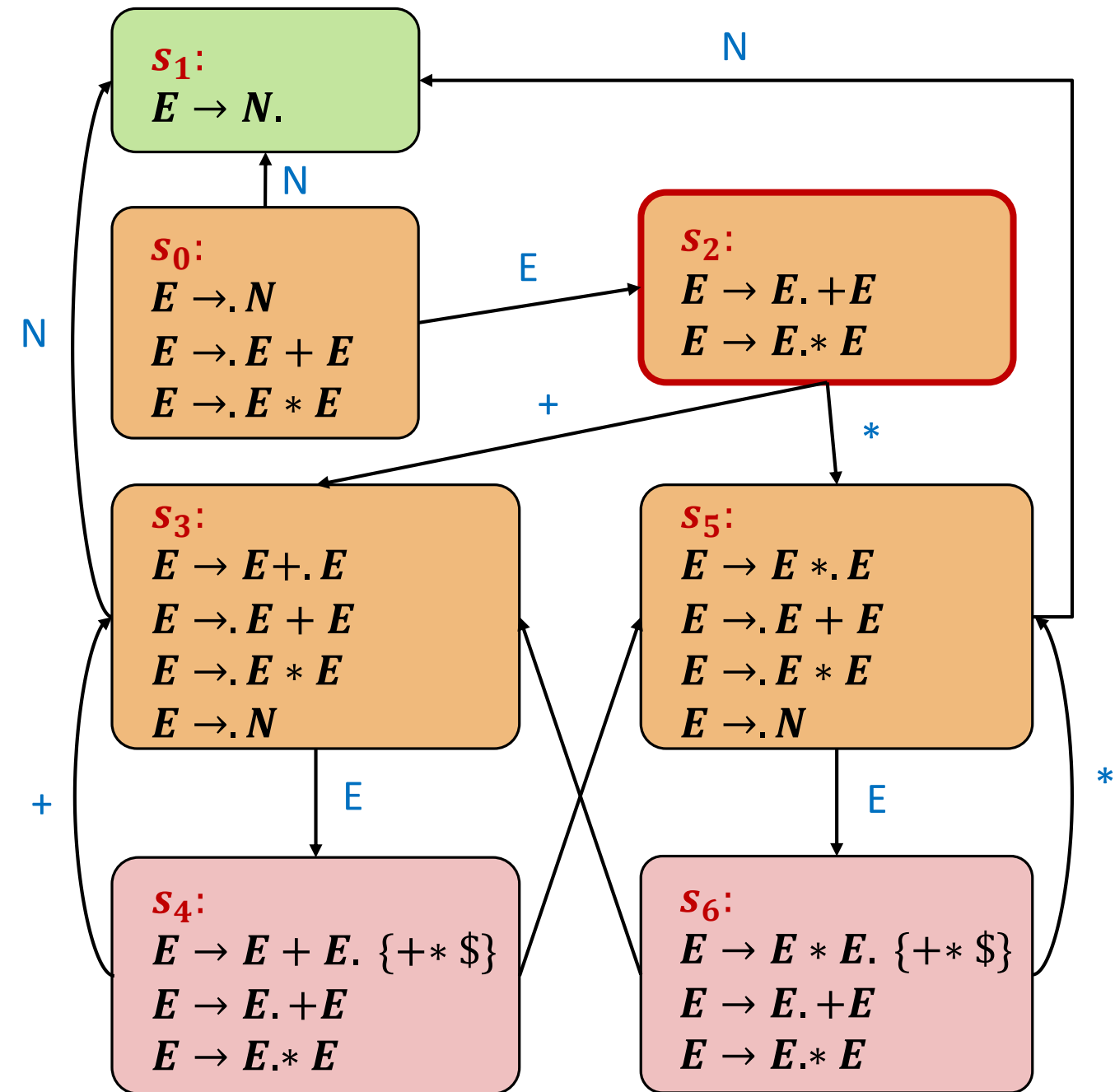


N

Input: **3** + 4 \* 8\$

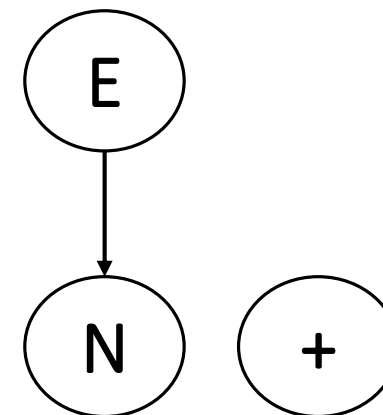
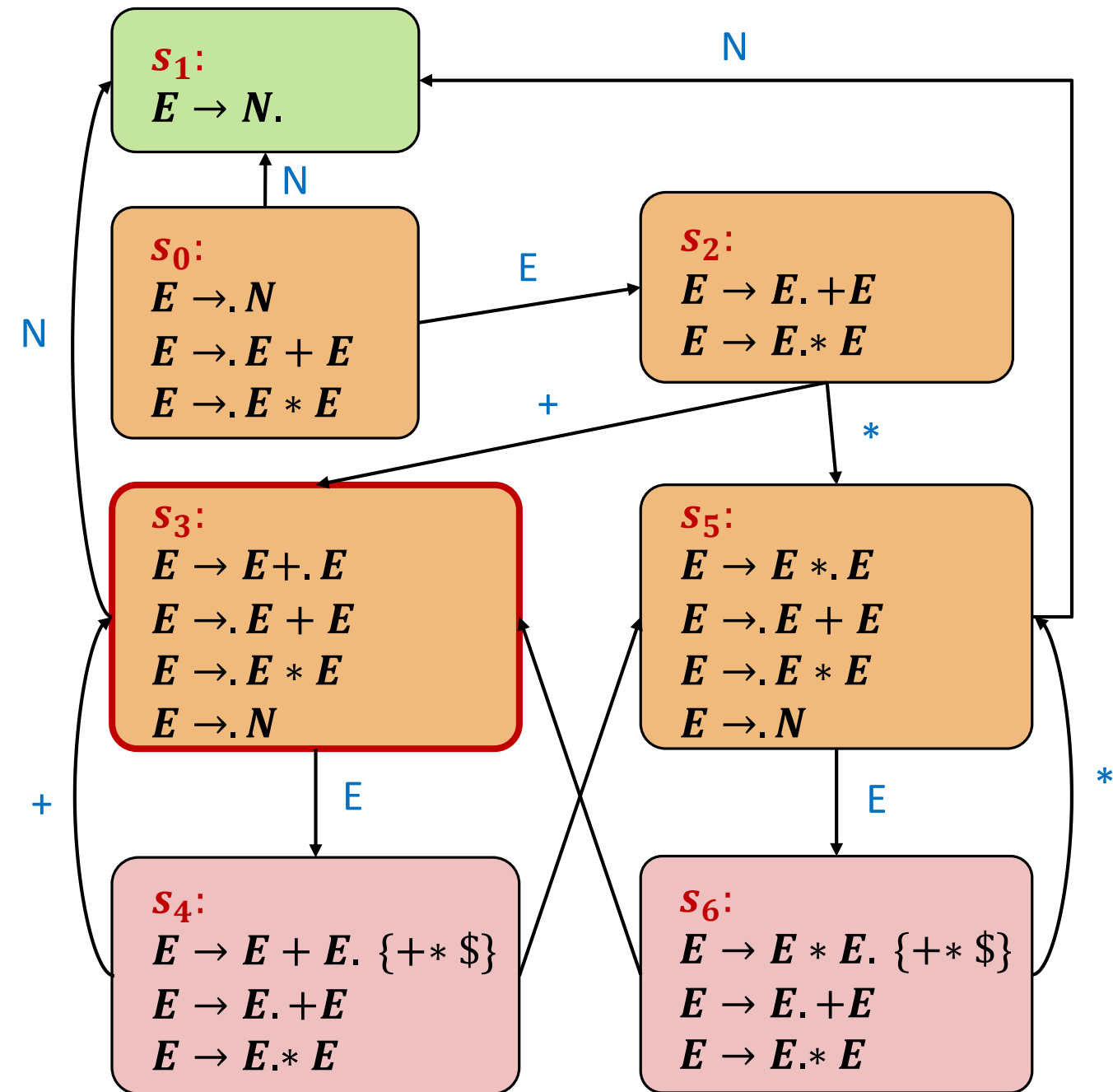
Stack:  $s_0 N s_1$





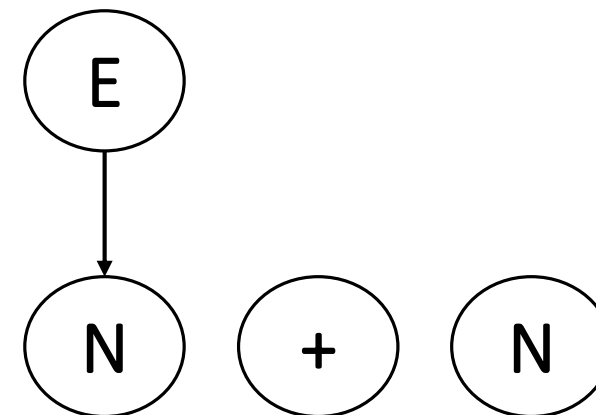
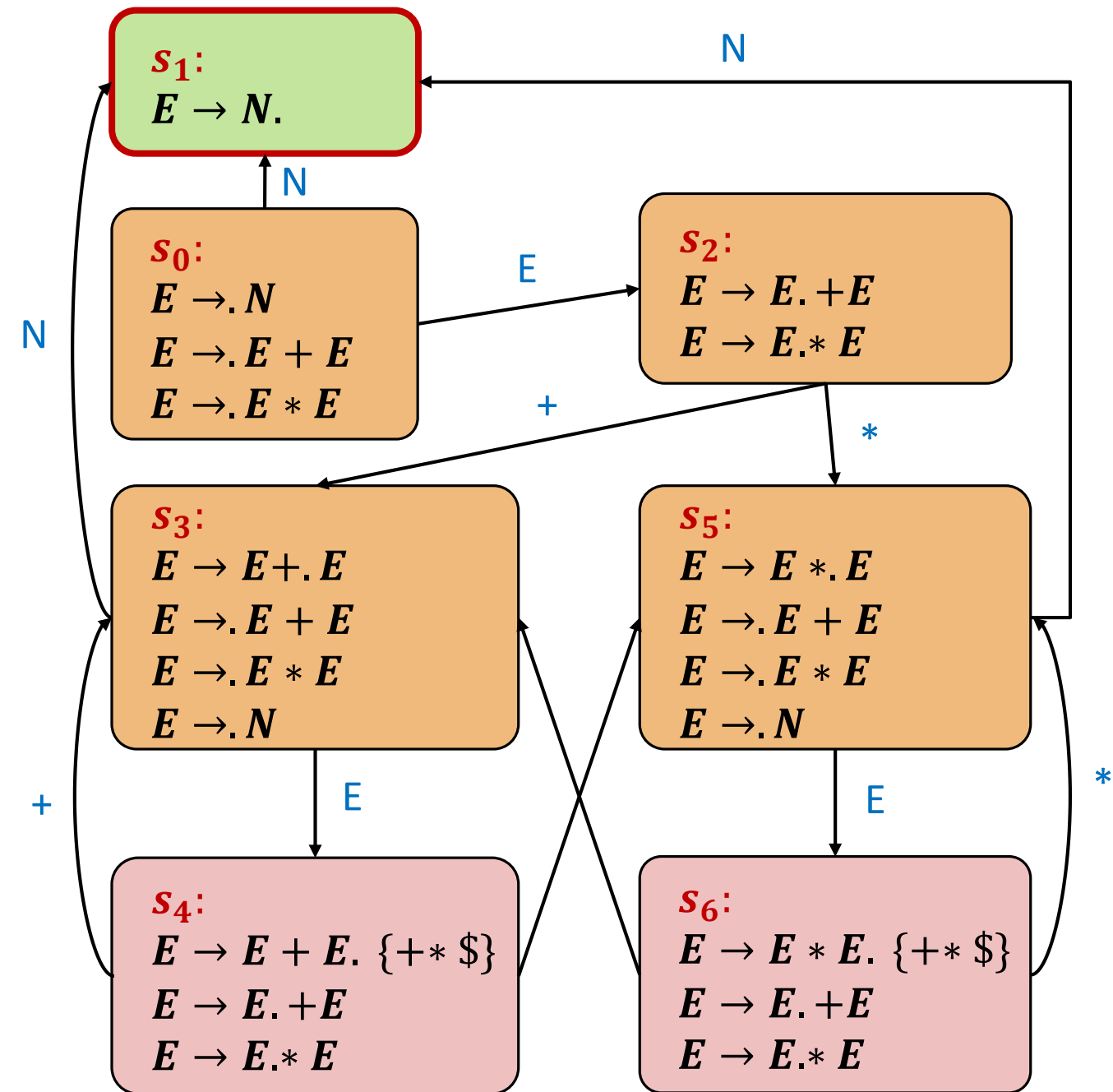
Input: **3** + 4 \* **8**\$

Stack:  $s_0 E s_2$



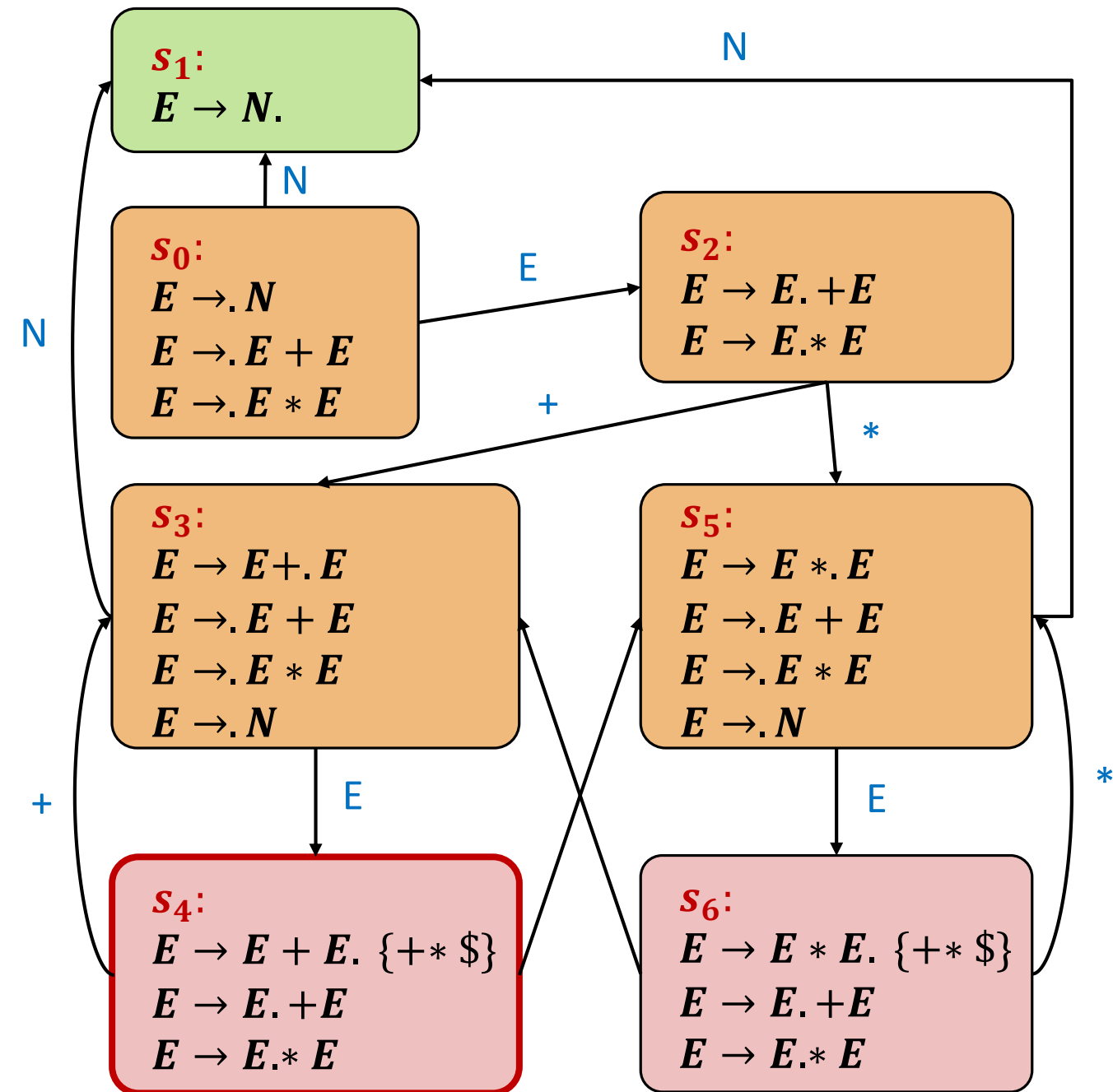
Input: **3** + **4** \* **8**\$

Stack:  $s_0 E s_2 + s_3$

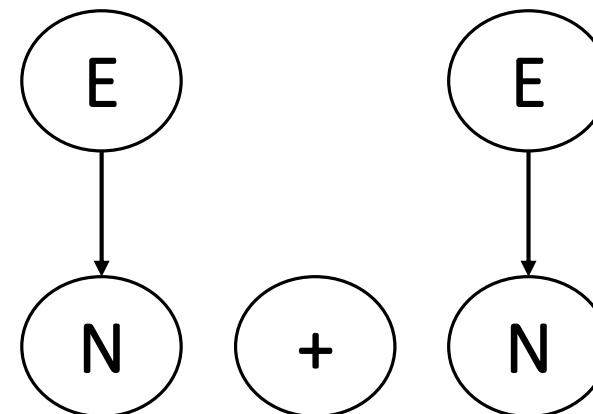


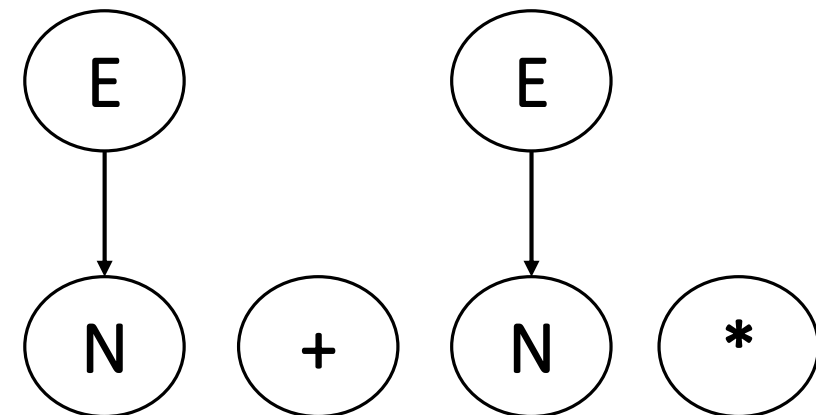
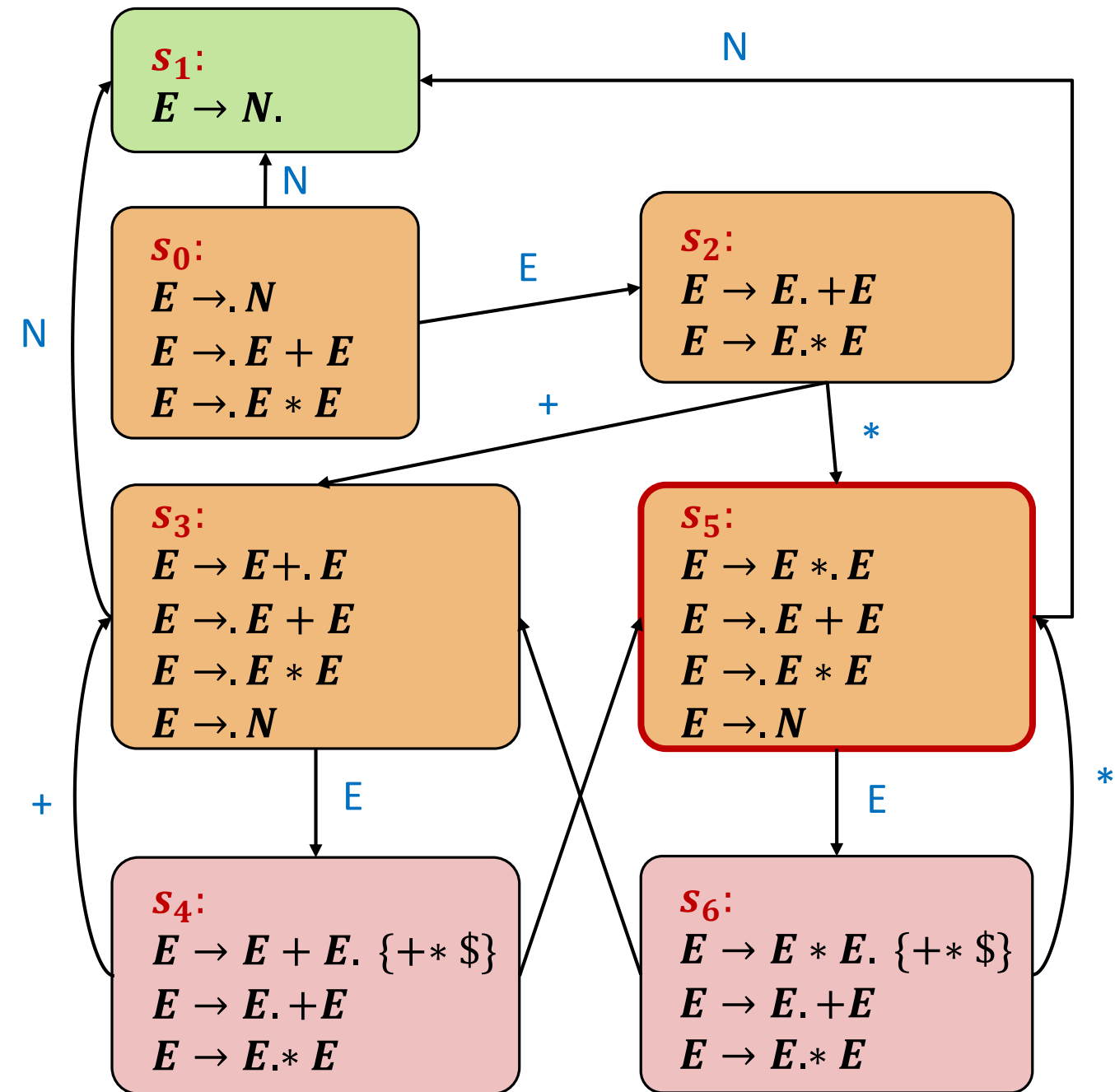
Input: 3 + 4 \* 8\$

Stack:  $s_0 E s_2 + s_3 N s_1$



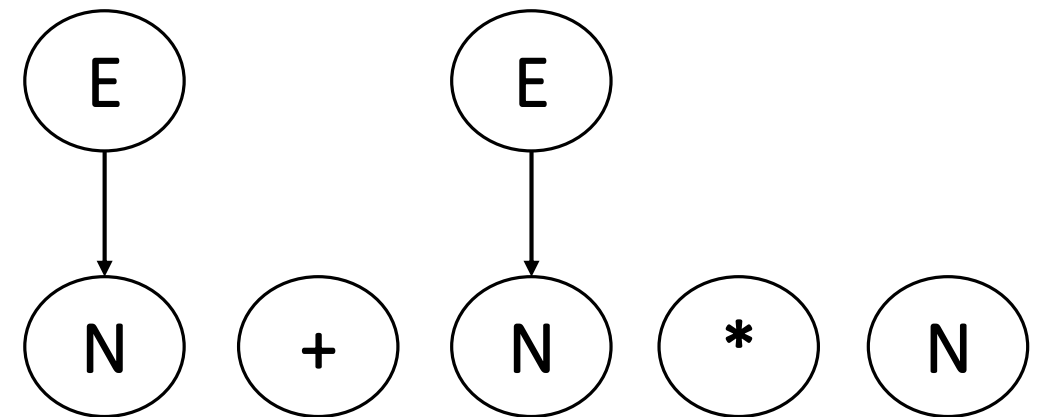
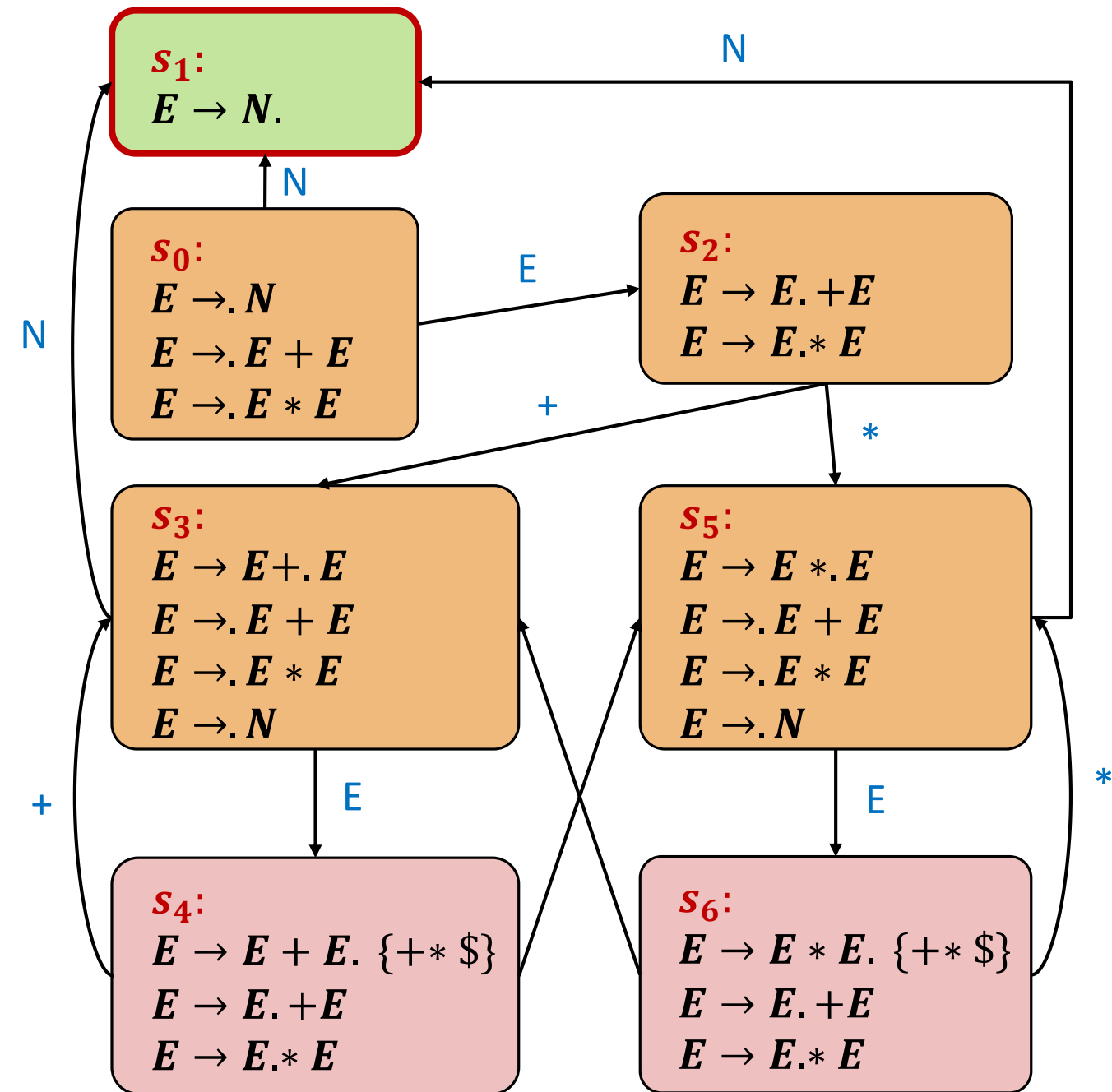
shift





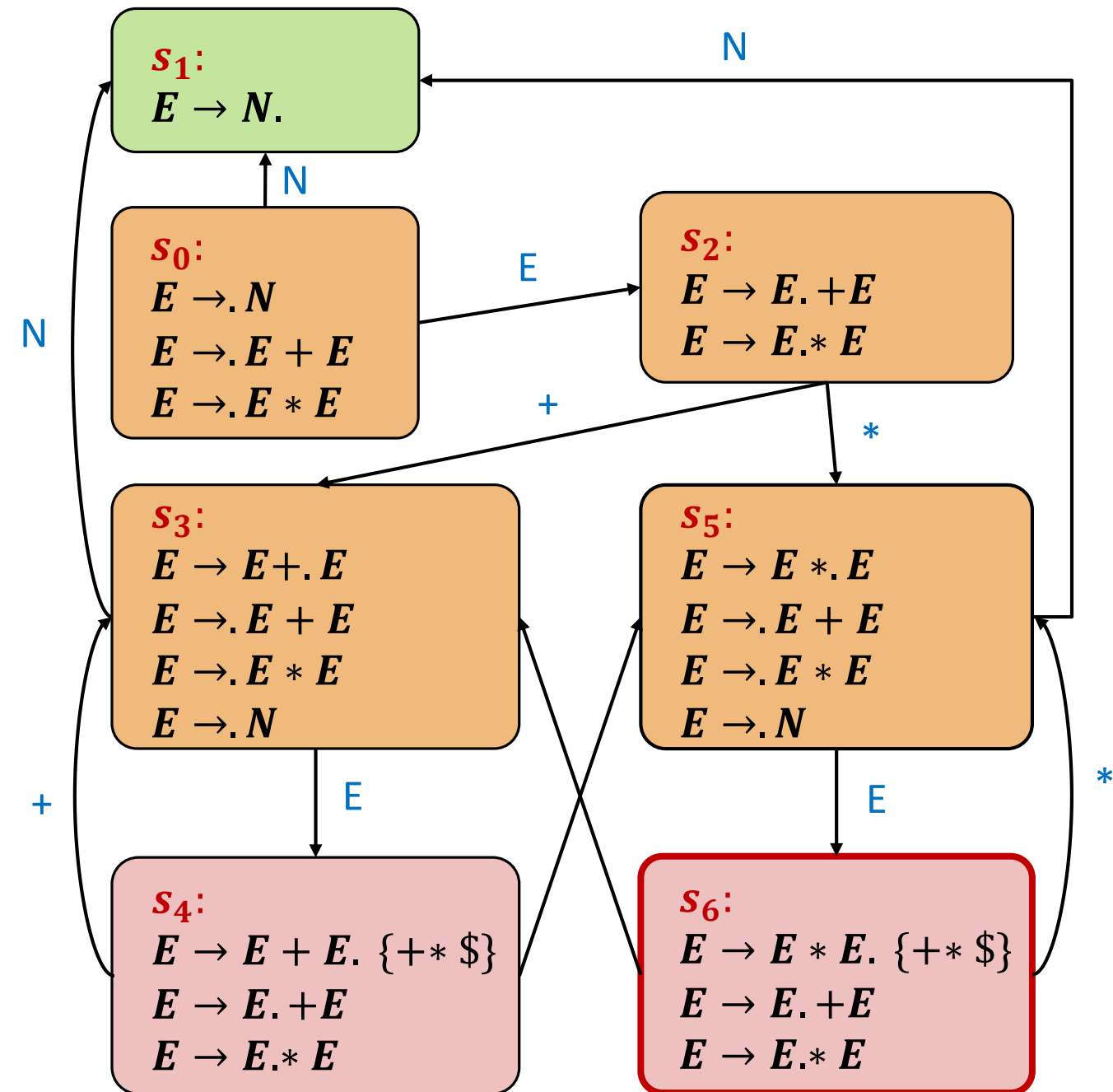
Input: 3 + 4 \* 8\$

Stack:  $s_0 E s_2 + s_3 E s_4 * s_5$

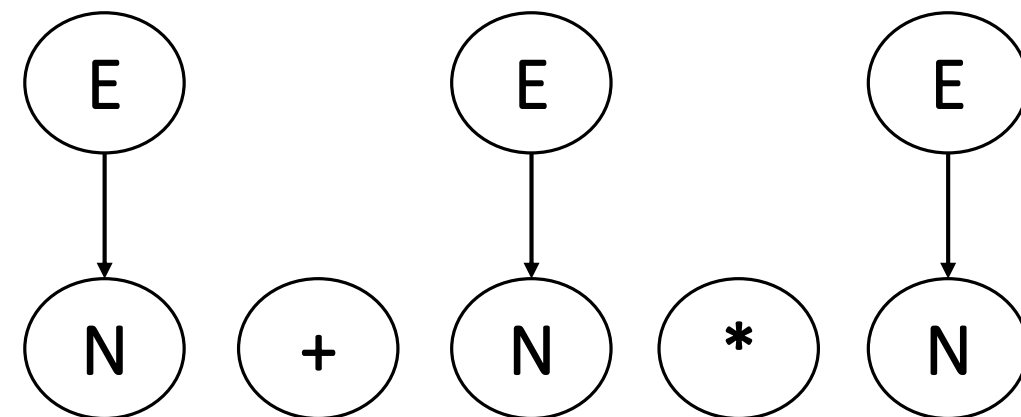


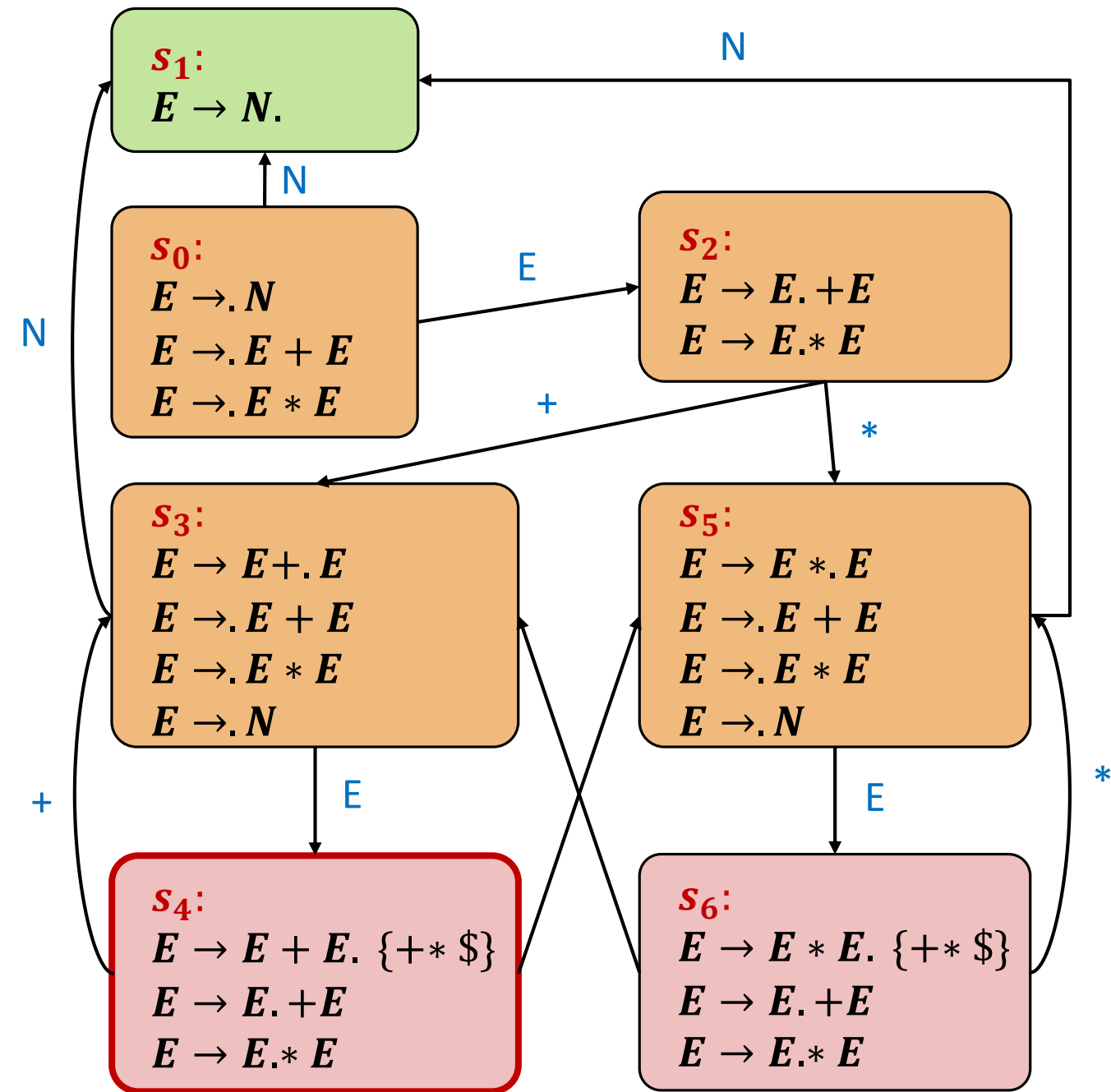
Input: 3 + 4 \* 8\$

Stack:  $s_0 E s_2 + s_3 E s_4 * s_5 N s_1$

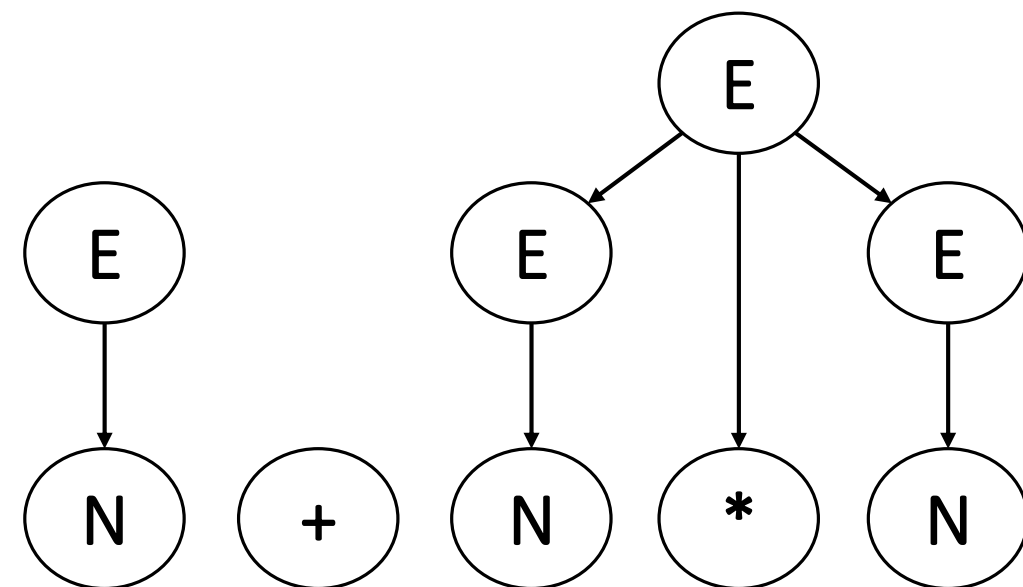


reduce





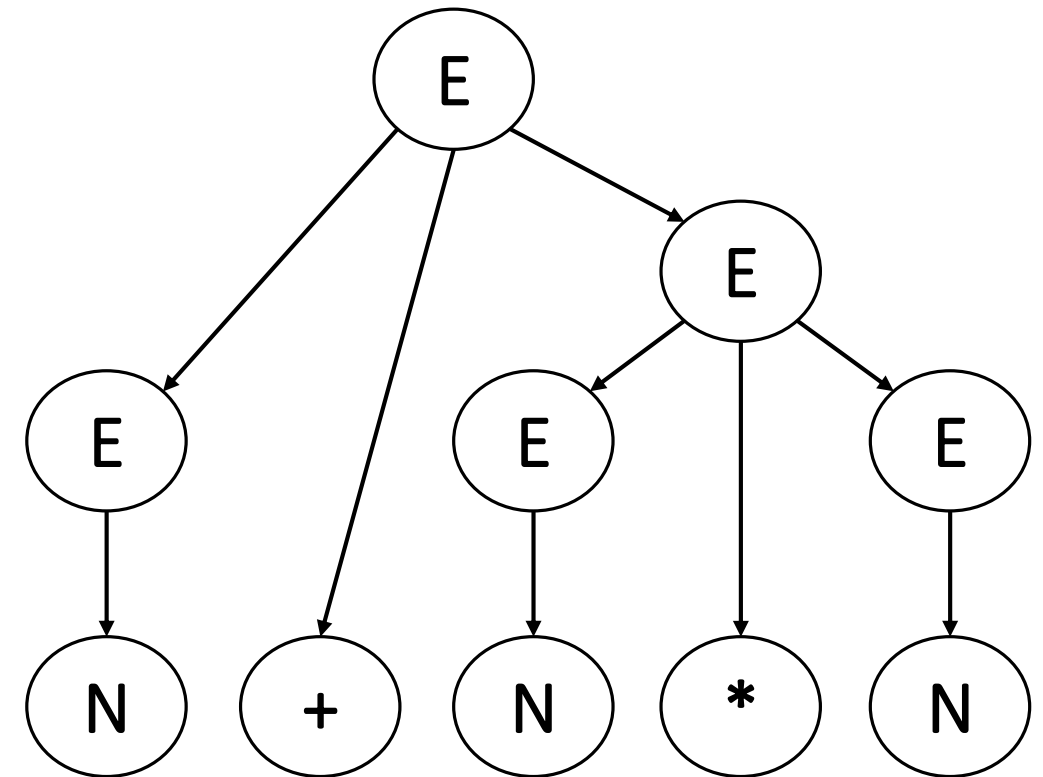
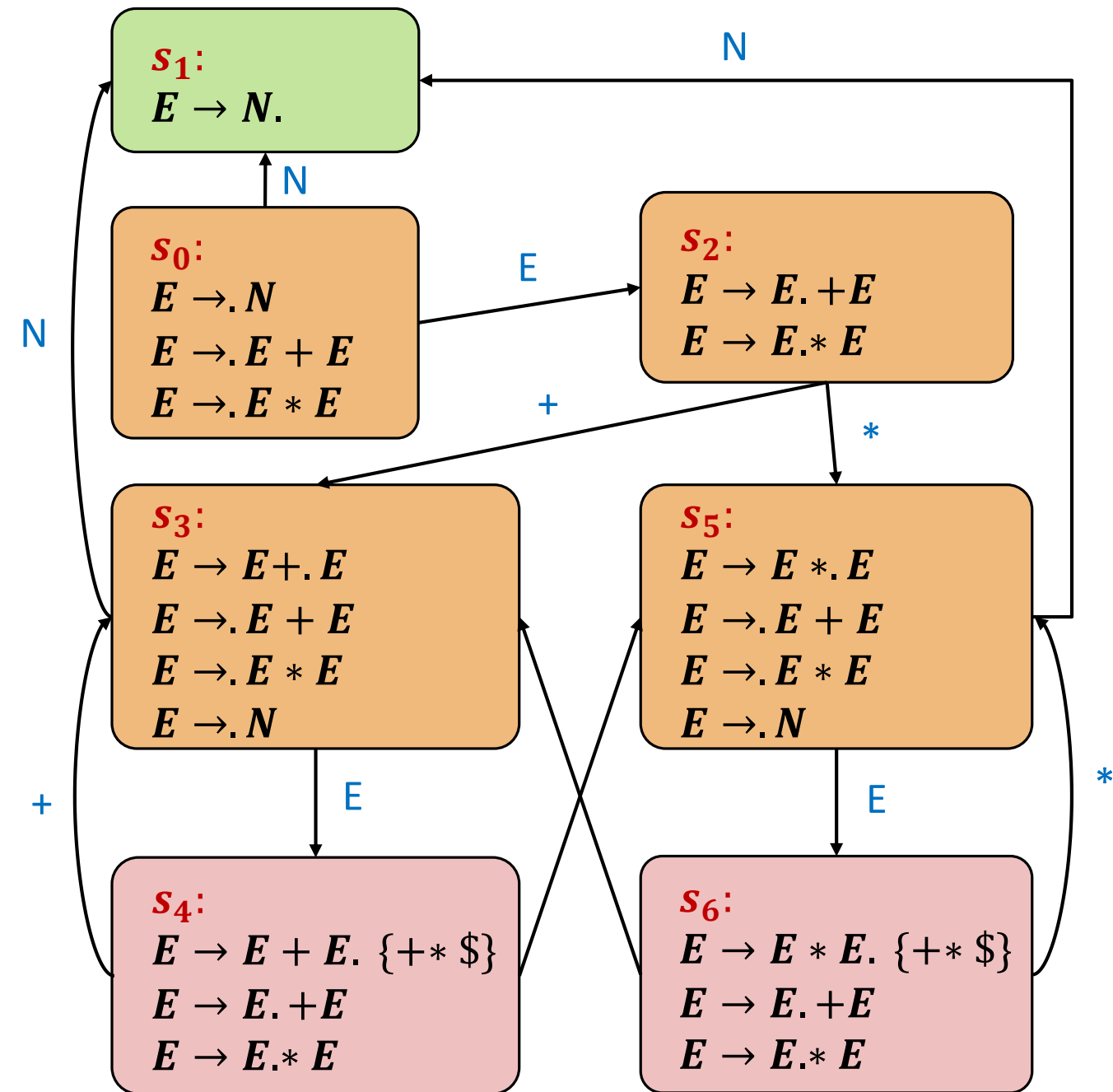
reduce



Input:  $3 + 4 * 8\$$

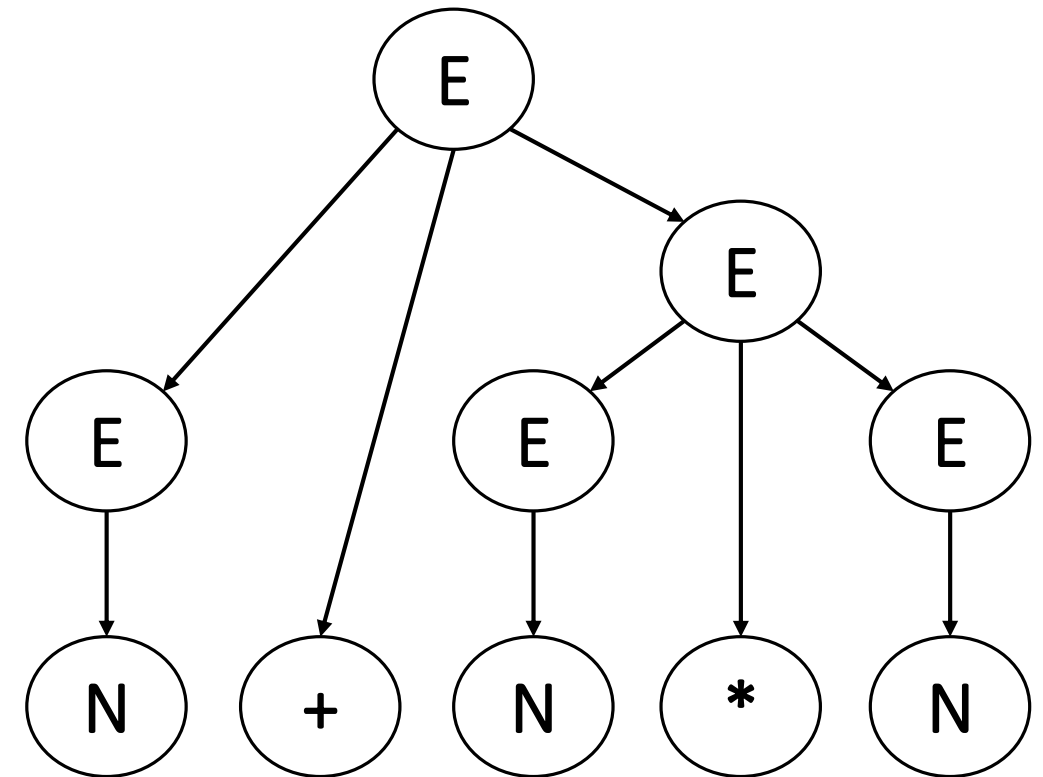
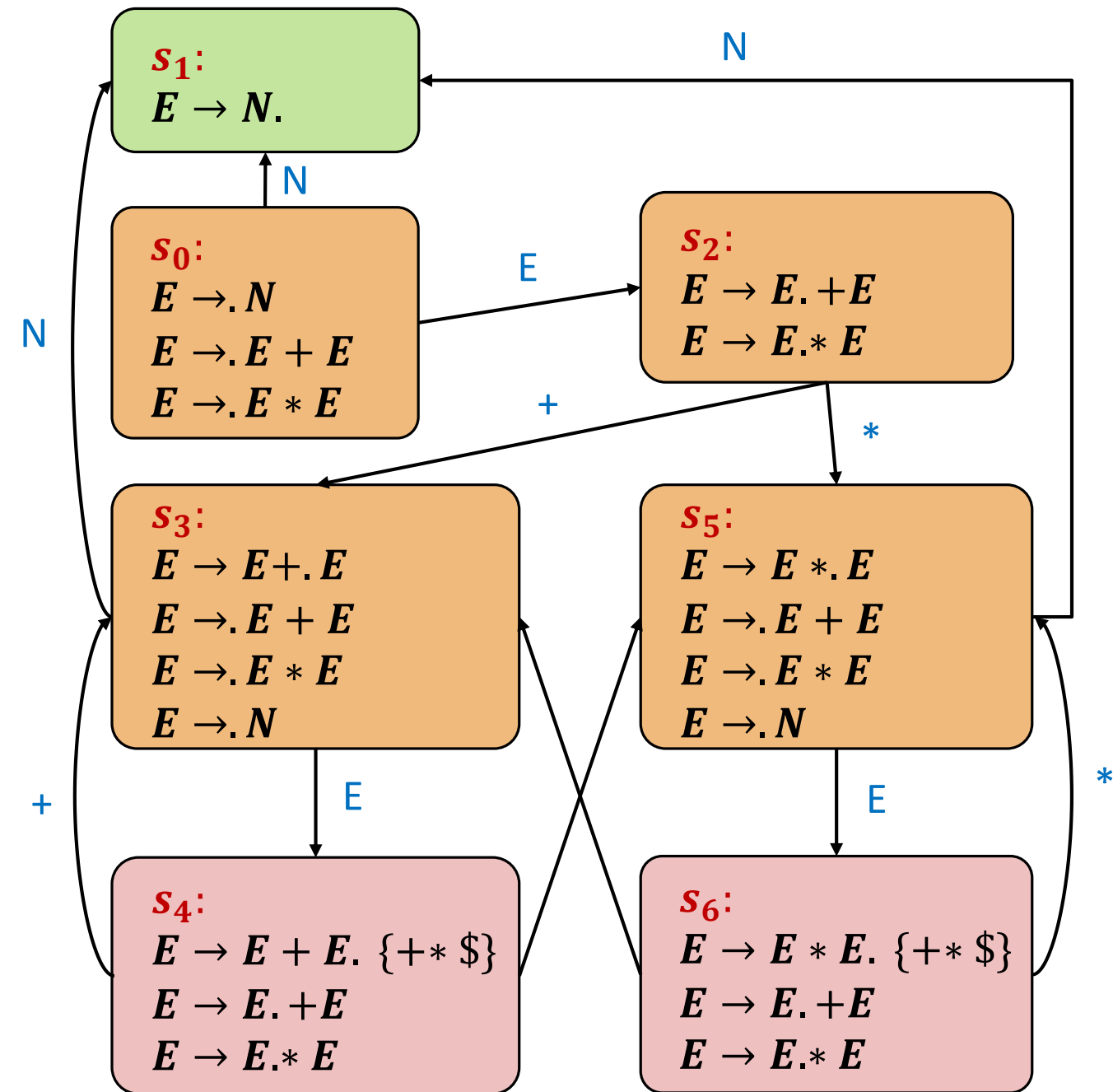
Stack:  $s_0 E s_2 + s_3 E s_4$





Input:  $3 + 4 * 8\$$

Stack:  $s_0 E$



Input:  $3 + 4 * 8\$$

Stack:  $s_0 E$