

# **SYNTAX ANALYSIS**

## **2<sup>ND</sup> PHASE OF COMPILER CONSTRUCTION**

1

## SECTION 2.1: BOTTOM UP PARSING

2

# BOTTOM-UP PARSING

- A **bottom-up parser** creates the parse tree of the given input starting from leaves towards the root.
- A bottom-up parser tries to find the right-most derivation of the given input in the reverse order.

$S \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \omega$  (the right-most derivation of  $\omega$ )

$\leftarrow$  (the bottom-up parser finds the right-most derivation in the reverse order)

# BOTTOM-UP PARSING

- Bottom-up parsing is also known as **shift-reduce parsing** because its two main actions are **shift** and **reduce**.
  - At each **shift** action, the current symbol in the input string is pushed to a stack.
  - At each **reduction** step, the symbols at the top of the stack (this symbol sequence is the right side of a production) is replaced by the non-terminal at the left side of that production.
  - There are two more actions: accept and error.

# SHIFT-REDUCE PARSING

- A shift-reduce parser tries to reduce the given input string into the starting symbol.

a string  $\rightarrow$  the starting symbol  
reduced to

- At each reduction step, a substring of the input matching to the right side of a production rule is replaced by the non-terminal at the left side of that production rule.
- If the substring is chosen correctly, the right most derivation of that string is created in the reverse order.

Rightmost Derivation:

$$S \xRightarrow{*}_{rm} \omega$$

Shift-Reduce Parser finds:

$$\omega \xleftarrow{rm} \dots \xleftarrow{rm} S$$

# SHIFT-REDUCE PARSING -- EXAMPLE

$S \rightarrow aABb$

$A \rightarrow aA \mid a$

$B \rightarrow bB \mid b$

input string: aaabb

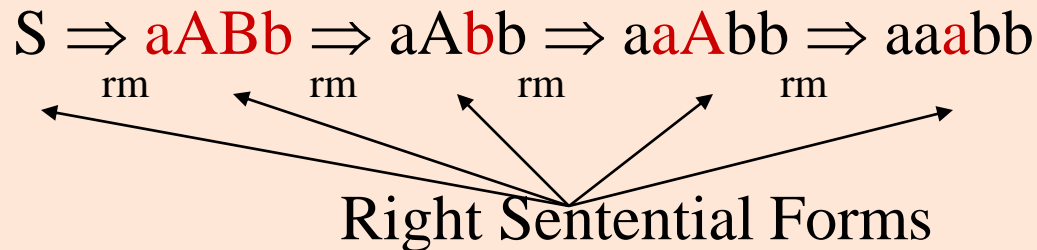
aabb

aAbb

aABb

S

↓ reduction



- How do we know which substring to be replaced at each reduction step?

# HANDLE

- Informally, a **handle** of a string is a substring that matches the right side of a production rule.
  - But not every substring matches the right side of a production rule is handle
- A **handle** of a right sentential form  $\gamma (\equiv \alpha\beta\omega)$  is a production rule  $A \rightarrow \beta$  and a position of  $\gamma$  where the string  $\beta$  may be found and replaced by  $A$  to produce the previous right-sentential form in a rightmost derivation of  $\gamma$ .

$$S \xRightarrow[\text{rm}]{*} \alpha A \omega \xRightarrow{\text{rm}} \alpha \beta \omega$$

- If the grammar is unambiguous, then every right-sentential form of the grammar has exactly one handle.

# HANDLE PRUNING

- A right-most derivation in reverse can be obtained by **handle-pruning**.

$$S = \gamma_0 \xRightarrow{\text{rm}} \gamma_1 \xRightarrow{\text{rm}} \gamma_2 \xRightarrow{\text{rm}} \dots \xRightarrow{\text{rm}} \gamma_{n-1} \xRightarrow{\text{rm}} \gamma_n = \omega$$

input string

- Start from  $\gamma_n$ , find a handle  $A_n \rightarrow \beta_n$  in  $\gamma_n$ , and replace  $\beta_n$  by  $A_n$  to get  $\gamma_{n-1}$ .
- Then find a handle  $A_{n-1} \rightarrow \beta_{n-1}$  in  $\gamma_{n-1}$ , and replace  $\beta_{n-1}$  by  $A_{n-1}$  to get  $\gamma_{n-2}$ .
- Repeat this, until we reach S.
- A left-to-right, bottom-up parse works by iteratively searching for a handle, then reducing the handle



# A STACK IMPLEMENTATION OF A SHIFT-REDUCE PARSER

- There are four possible actions of a shift-parser action:
  1. **Shift** : The next input symbol is shifted onto the top of the stack.
  2. **Reduce**: Replace the handle on the top of the stack by the non-terminal.
  3. **Accept**: Successful completion of parsing.
  4. **Error**: Parser discovers a syntax error, and calls an error recovery routine.
- Initial stack contains only the end-marker \$.
- The end of the input string is marked by the end-marker \$.

# A SHIFT-REDUCE PARSER

$E \rightarrow E+T \mid T$

$T \rightarrow T*F \mid F$

$F \rightarrow (E) \mid \text{id}$

Right-Most Sentential Form Reducing Production

id+id\*id

F+id\*id

T+id\*id

E+id\*id

E+F\*id

E+T\*id

E+T\*F

E+T

E

$F \rightarrow \text{id}$

$T \rightarrow F$

$E \rightarrow T$

$F \rightarrow \text{id}$

$T \rightarrow F$

$F \rightarrow \text{id}$

$T \rightarrow T*F$

$E \rightarrow E+T$

Right-Most Derivation of  
“**id+id\*id**”

$E \Rightarrow E+T$

$\Rightarrow E+T*F$

$\Rightarrow E+T*\text{id}$

$\Rightarrow E+F*\text{id}$

$\Rightarrow E+\text{id}*\text{id}$

$\Rightarrow T+\text{id}*\text{id}$

$\Rightarrow F+\text{id}*\text{id}$

$\Rightarrow \text{id}+\text{id}*\text{id}$

Handles are red and underlined in the right-sentential forms.

# SHIFT-REDUCE PARSERS

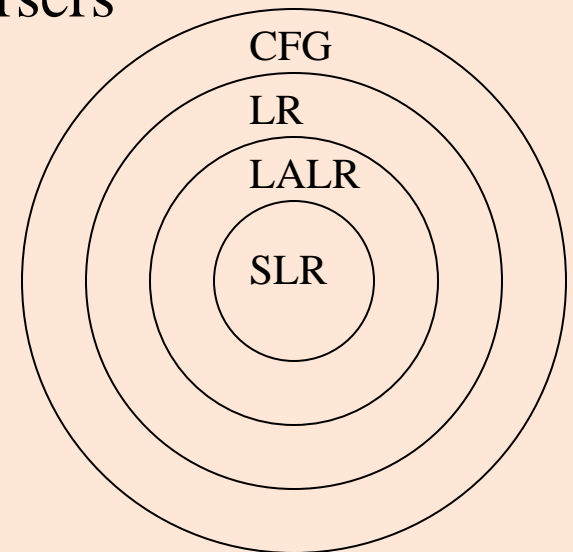
There are two main categories of shift-reduce parsers

## 1. Operator-Precedence Parser

- simple, but only a small class of grammars.

## 2. LR-Parsers

- covers wide range of grammars.
  - SLR – simple LR parser
  - LR – most general LR parser
  - LALR – intermediate LR parser (lookahead LR parser)
- SLR, LR and LALR work in similar manner, only their parsing tables are different.



# LR PARSERS

- The most powerful shift-reduce parsing (yet efficient) is:

LR(k) parsing.

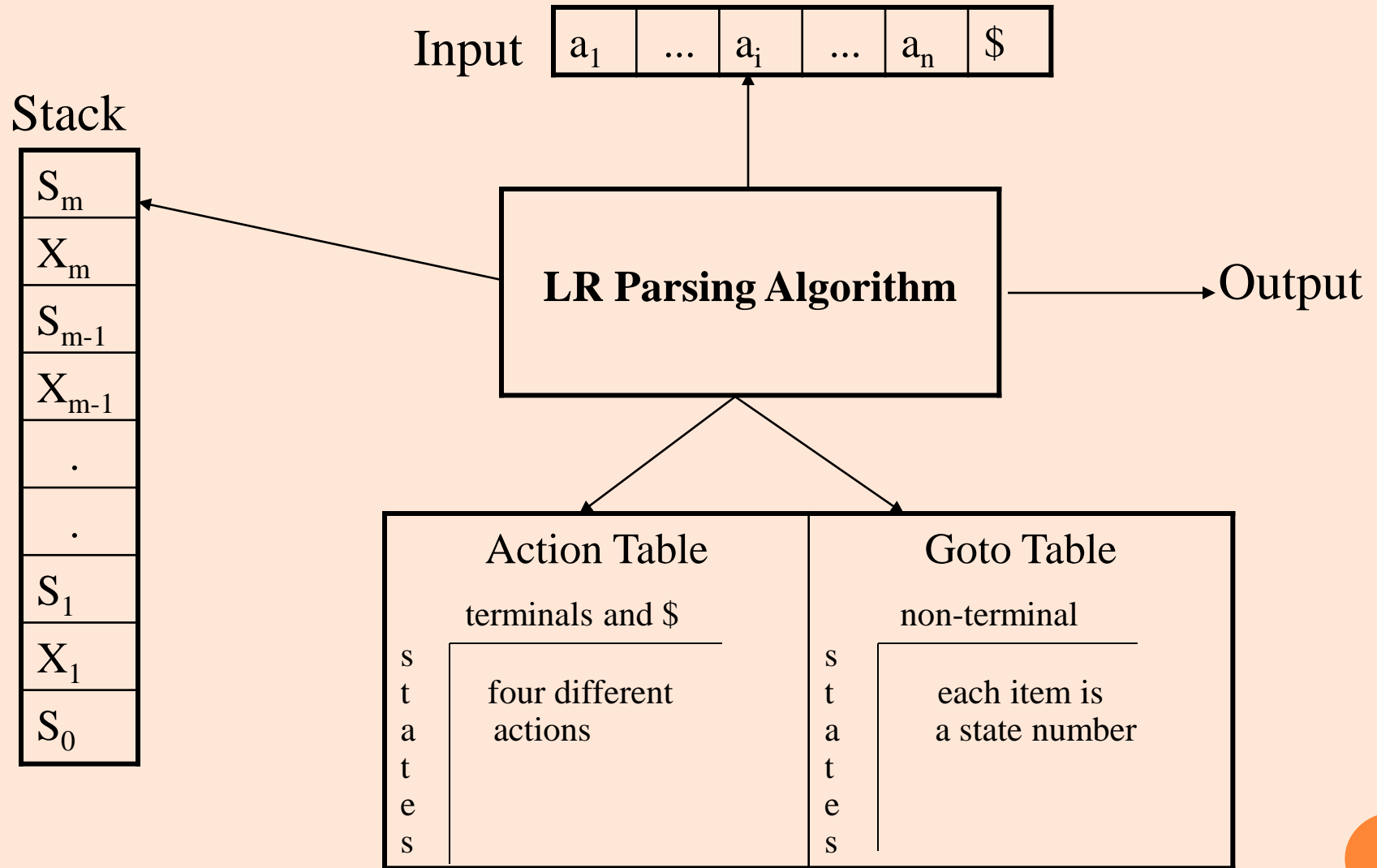
left to right  
scanning

right-most  
derivation

k lookahead  
(k is omitted → it is 1)

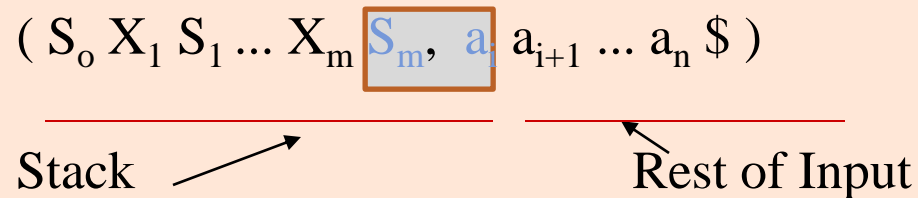
- LR parsing is attractive because:
  - LR parsing is most general non-backtracking shift-reduce parsing.
  - The class of grammars that can be parsed using LR methods is a proper superset of the class of grammars that can be parsed with predictive parsers.  
$$\text{LL(1)-Grammars} \subset \text{LR(1)-Grammars}$$
- An LR-parser can detect a syntactic error as soon as it is possible to do so.

# LR PARSING ALGORITHM



# A CONFIGURATION OF LR PARSING ALGORITHM

- A configuration of a LR parsing is:



- Each state symbol summarizes the information contained in the stack below it, and the combination of state symbol on top of the stack and input symbol are used to index the parsing table and determine the shift-reduce action.
- $S_m$  and  $a_i$  decides the parser action by consulting the parsing action table.  
(*Initial Stack* contains just  $S_o$  )
- A configuration of a LR parsing represents the right sentential form:

$$X_1 \ \dots \ X_m \ a_i \ a_{i+1} \ \dots \ a_n \ \$$$

# ACTIONS OF A LR-PARSER

1. **shift s** -- shifts the next input symbol and the state s onto the stack  
 $(S_o X_1 S_1 \dots X_m S_m, a_i a_{i+1} \dots a_n \$) \rightarrow (S_o X_1 S_1 \dots X_m S_m a_i S, a_{i+1} \dots a_n \$)$

2. **reduce  $A \rightarrow \beta$**  (or **rn** where n is a production number)

- pop  $2*|\beta|$  (=r) items from the stack; let us assume that  $\beta = Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_r$
- then push **A** and **s** where  $s = \text{goto}[s_{m-r}, A]$

$(S_o X_1 S_1 \dots X_m S_m, a_i a_{i+1} \dots a_n \$) \rightarrow (S_o X_1 S_1 \dots X_{m-r} S_{m-r} A s, a_i \dots a_n \$)$

- In fact,  $Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_r$  is a handle.

$X_1 \dots X_{m-r} A a_i \dots a_n \$ \Rightarrow X_1 \dots X_m Y_1 \dots Y_r a_i a_{i+1} \dots a_n \$$

- Output is the reducing production; reduce  $A \rightarrow \beta$

3. **Accept** – Parsing successfully completed

4. **Error** -- Parser detected an error (an empty entry in the action table)

# THE CLOSURE OPERATION -- EXAMPLE

$E' \rightarrow E$

$E \rightarrow E+T$

$E \rightarrow T$

$T \rightarrow T * F$

$T \rightarrow F$

$F \rightarrow (E)$

$F \rightarrow id$

$\text{closure}(\{E' \rightarrow \bullet E\}) =$

$\{ E' \rightarrow \bullet E$

←  
kernel items

$E \rightarrow \bullet E+T$

$E \rightarrow \bullet T$

$T \rightarrow \bullet T * F$

$T \rightarrow \bullet F$

$F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$

$F \rightarrow \bullet id \}$



# THE CLOSURE OPERATION

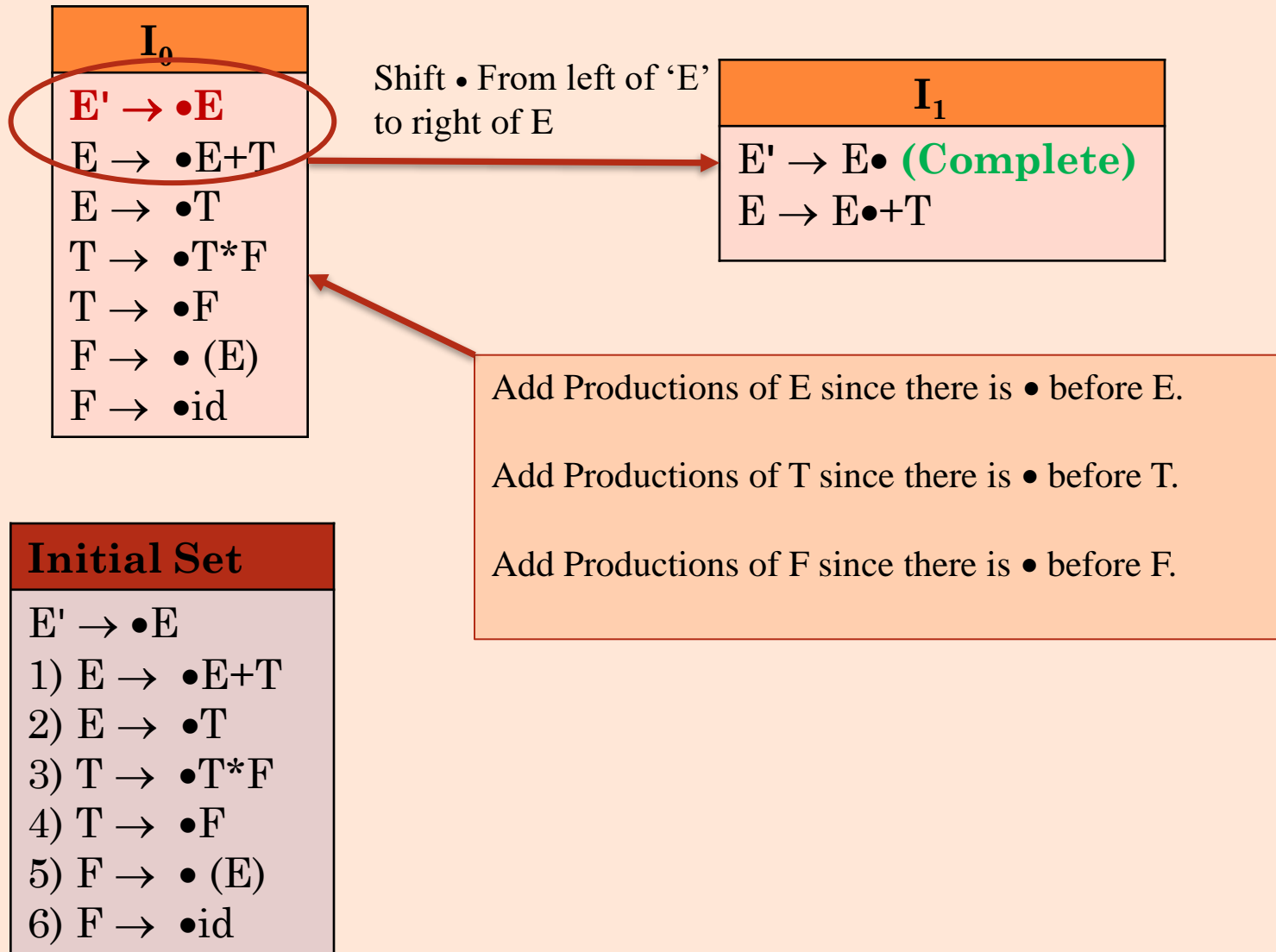
- If  $I$  is a set of LR(0) items for a grammar  $G$ , then *closure*( $I$ ) is the set of LR(0) items constructed from  $I$  by the two rules:
  1. Initially, every LR(0) item in  $I$  is added to *closure*( $I$ ).
  2. If  $A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet B\beta$  is in *closure*( $I$ ) and  $B \rightarrow \gamma$  is a production rule of  $G$ ; then  $B \rightarrow \bullet \gamma$  will be in the *closure*( $I$ ).

We will apply this rule until no more new LR(0) items can be added to *closure*( $I$ ).
- Kernel items: which includes the initial item  $S' \rightarrow \bullet S$ , and all items whose dots are not at the left end
- Nonkernel Items, which have their dots at the left end

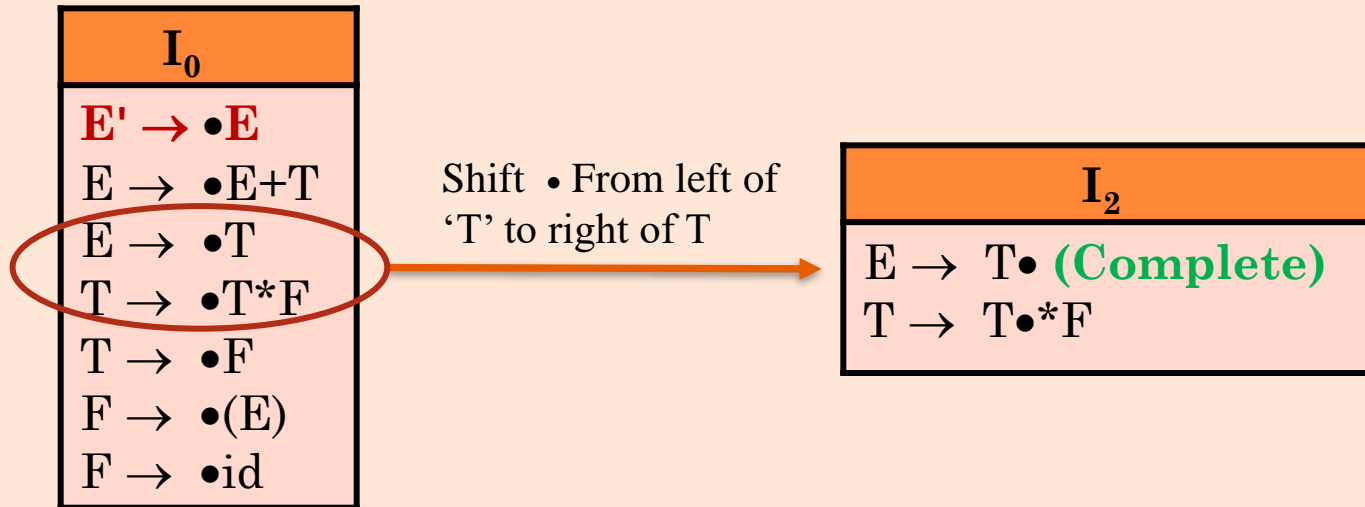
# CONSTRUCTION OF THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION

- To create the SLR parsing tables for a grammar  $G$ , we will create the canonical LR(0) collection of the grammar  $G'$ .
- *Algorithm:*  
 $C$  is { closure( $\{S' \rightarrow \bullet S\}$ ) }  
**repeat** the followings until no more set of LR(0) items can be added to  $C$ .  
    **for each**  $I$  in  $C$  and each grammar symbol  $X$   
        **if** goto( $I, X$ ) is not empty and not in  $C$   
            add goto( $I, X$ ) to  $C$
- goto function is a DFA on the sets in  $C$ .

# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE

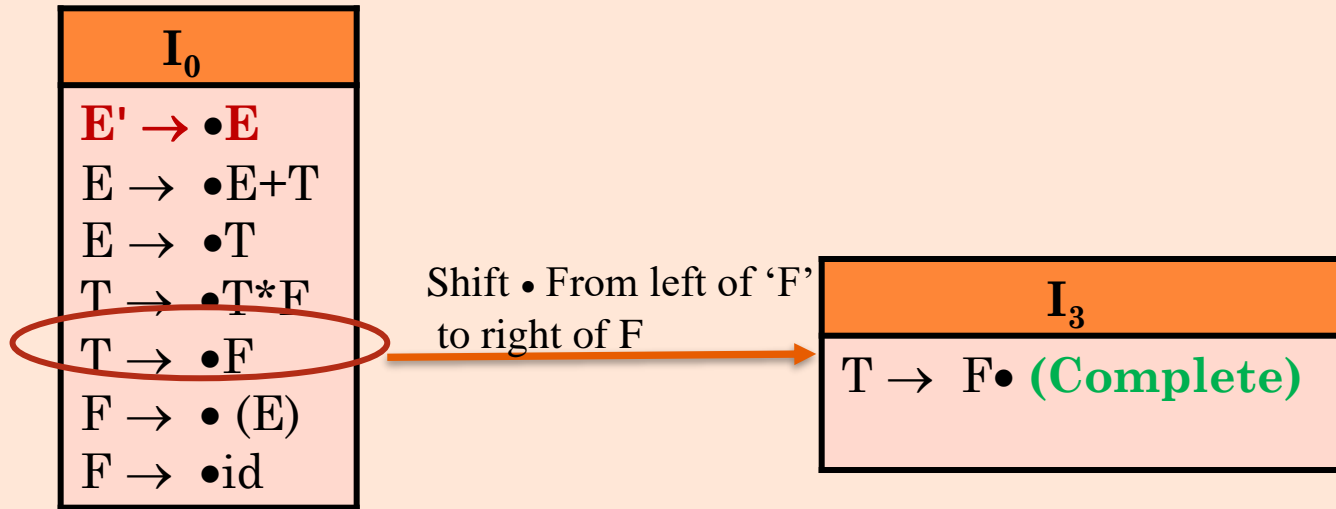


# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE



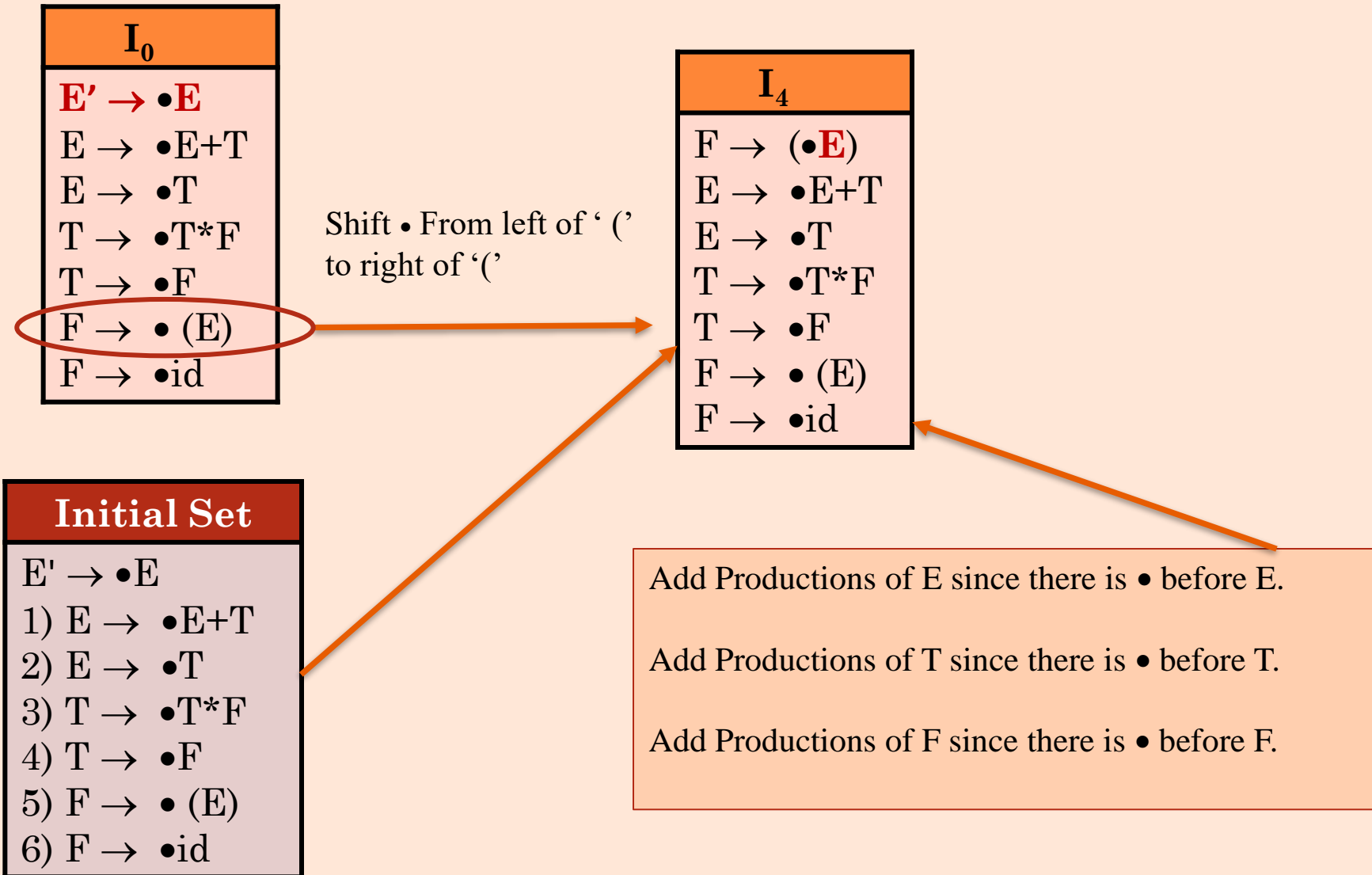
Initial Set	
$E' \rightarrow \bullet E$	
1) $E \rightarrow \bullet E + T$	
2) $E \rightarrow \bullet T$	
3) $T \rightarrow \bullet T * F$	
4) $T \rightarrow \bullet F$	
5) $F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$	
6) $F \rightarrow \bullet id$	

# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE

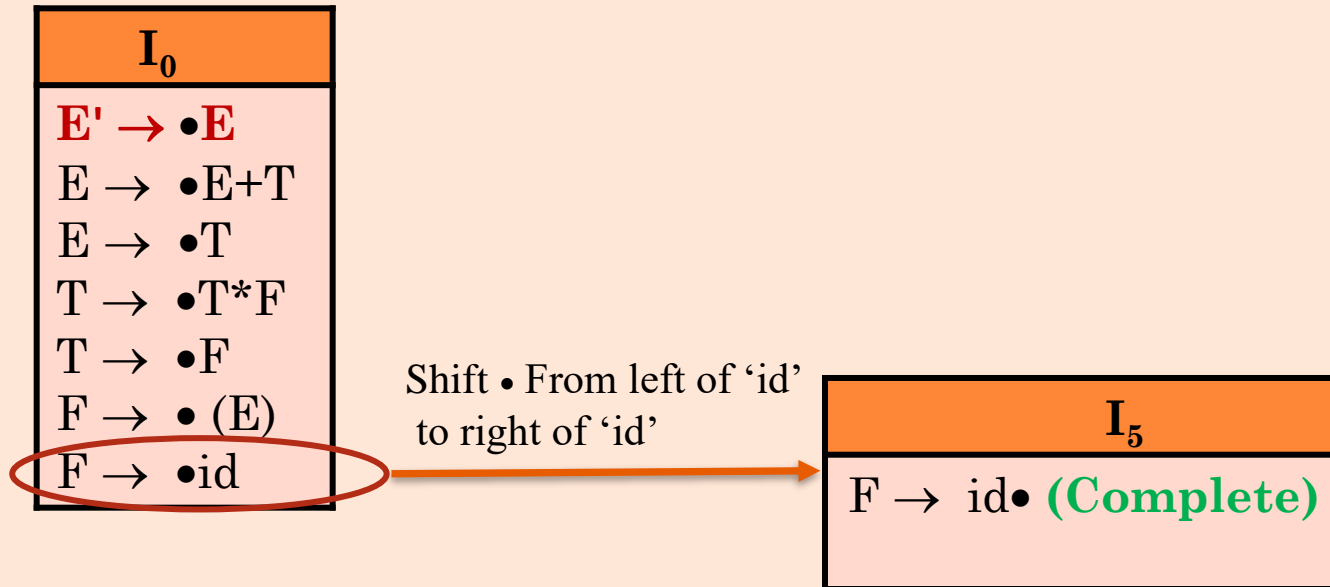


Initial Set	
$E' \rightarrow \bullet E$	
1) $E \rightarrow \bullet E + T$	
2) $E \rightarrow \bullet T$	
3) $T \rightarrow \bullet T * F$	
4) $T \rightarrow \bullet F$	
5) $F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$	
6) $F \rightarrow \bullet id$	

# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE

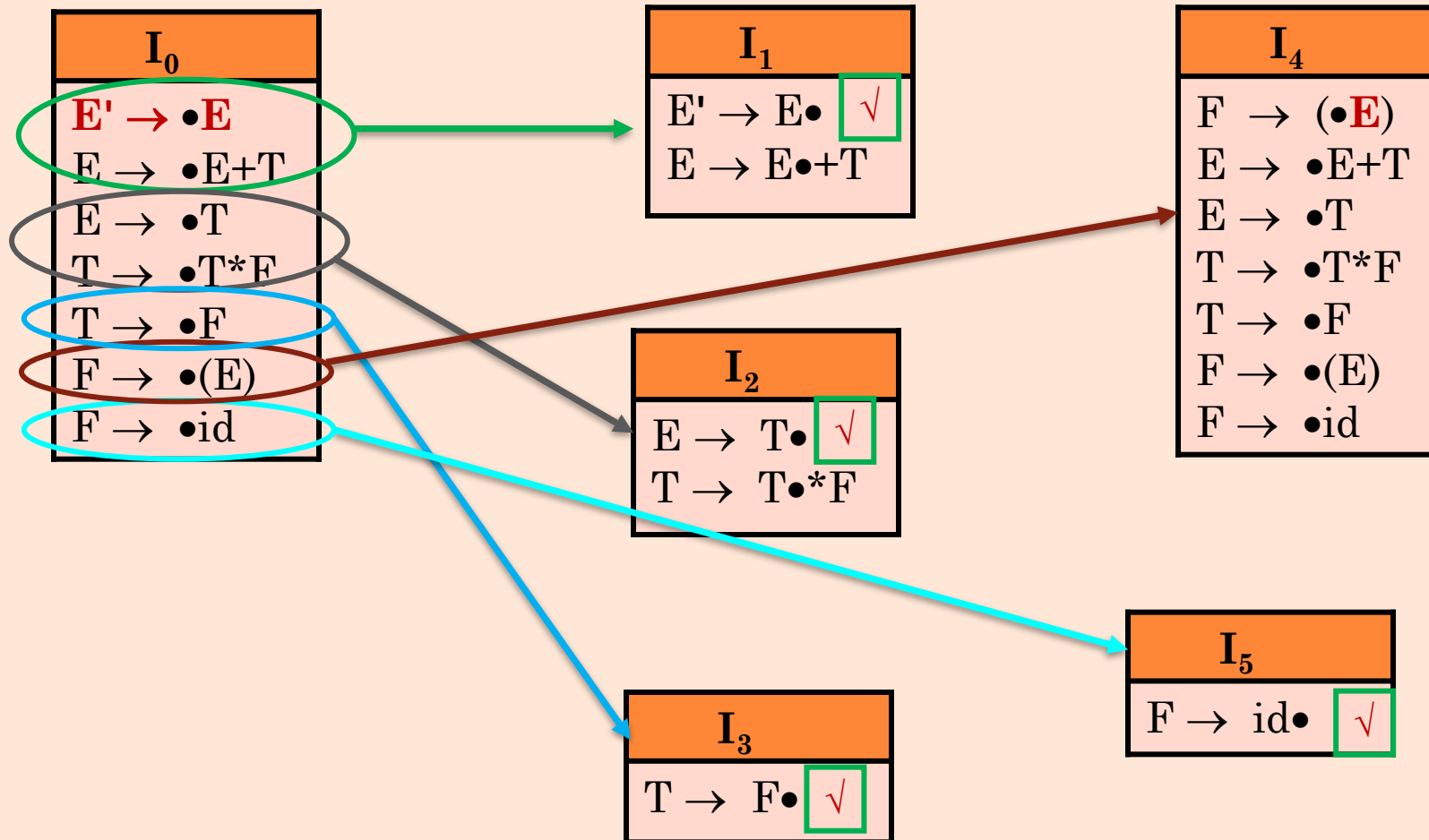


# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE



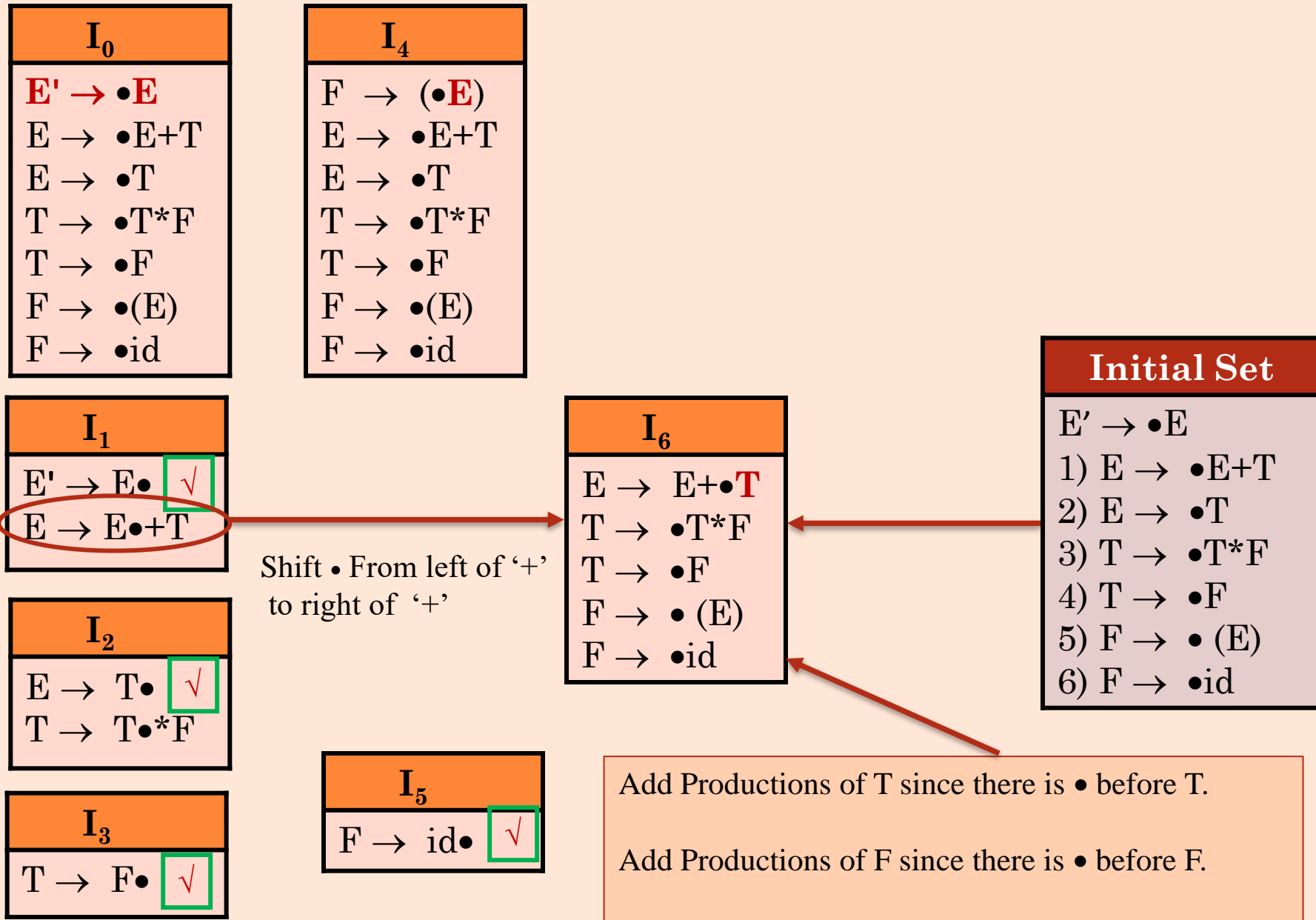
Initial Set	
E' → •E	
1) E → •E+T	
2) E → •T	
3) T → •T*F	
4) T → •F	
5) F → •(E)	
6) F → •id	

# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE

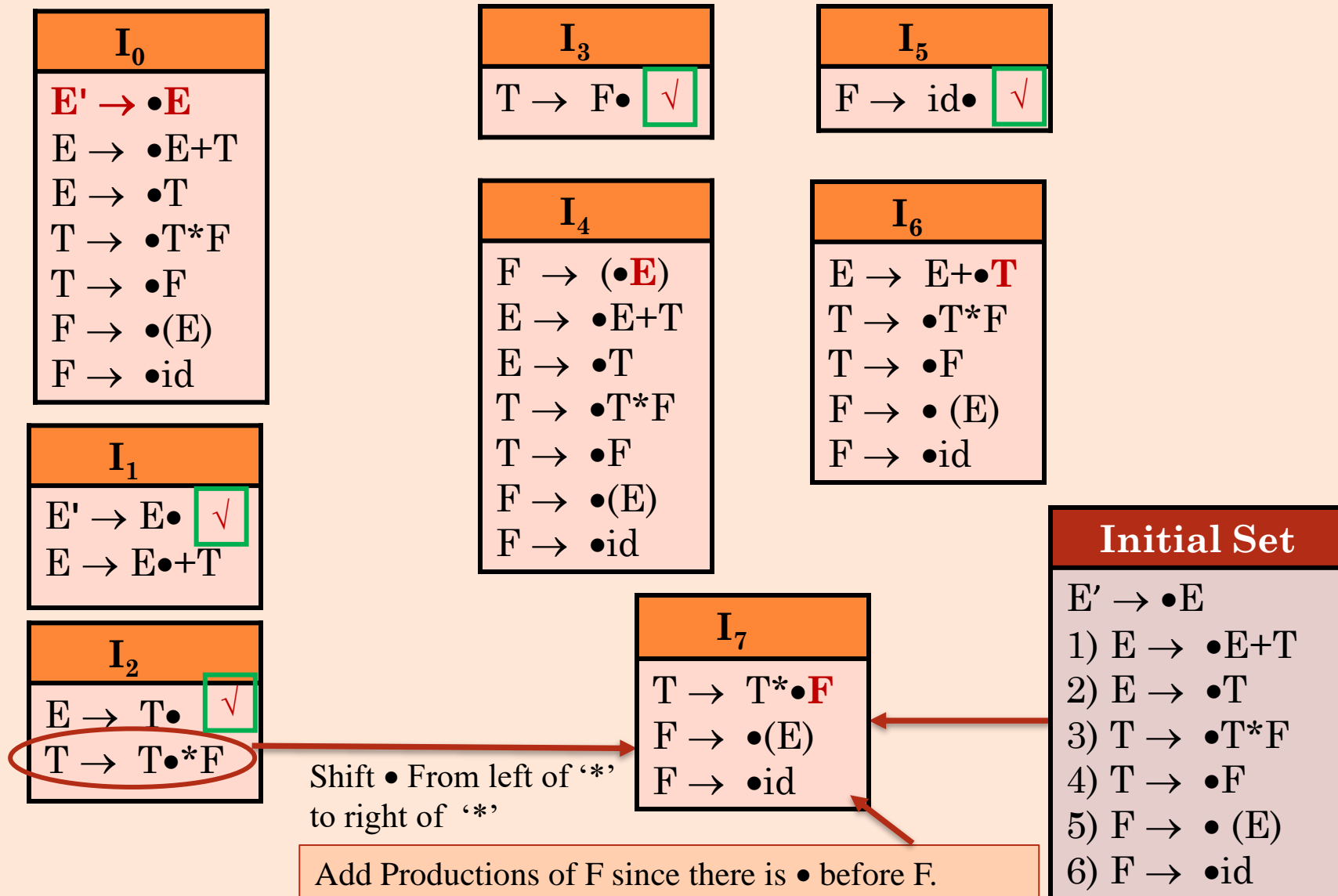




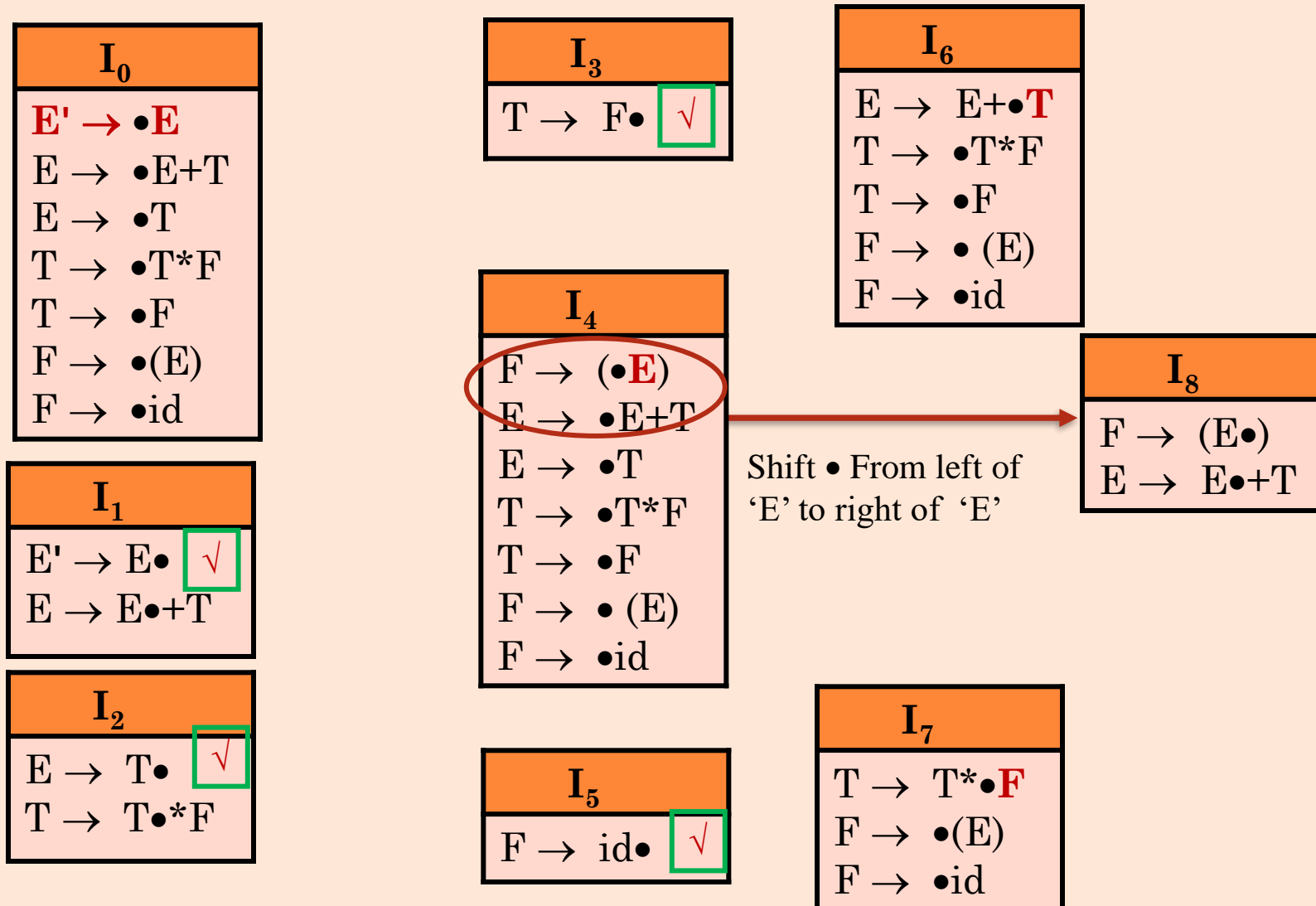
# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION



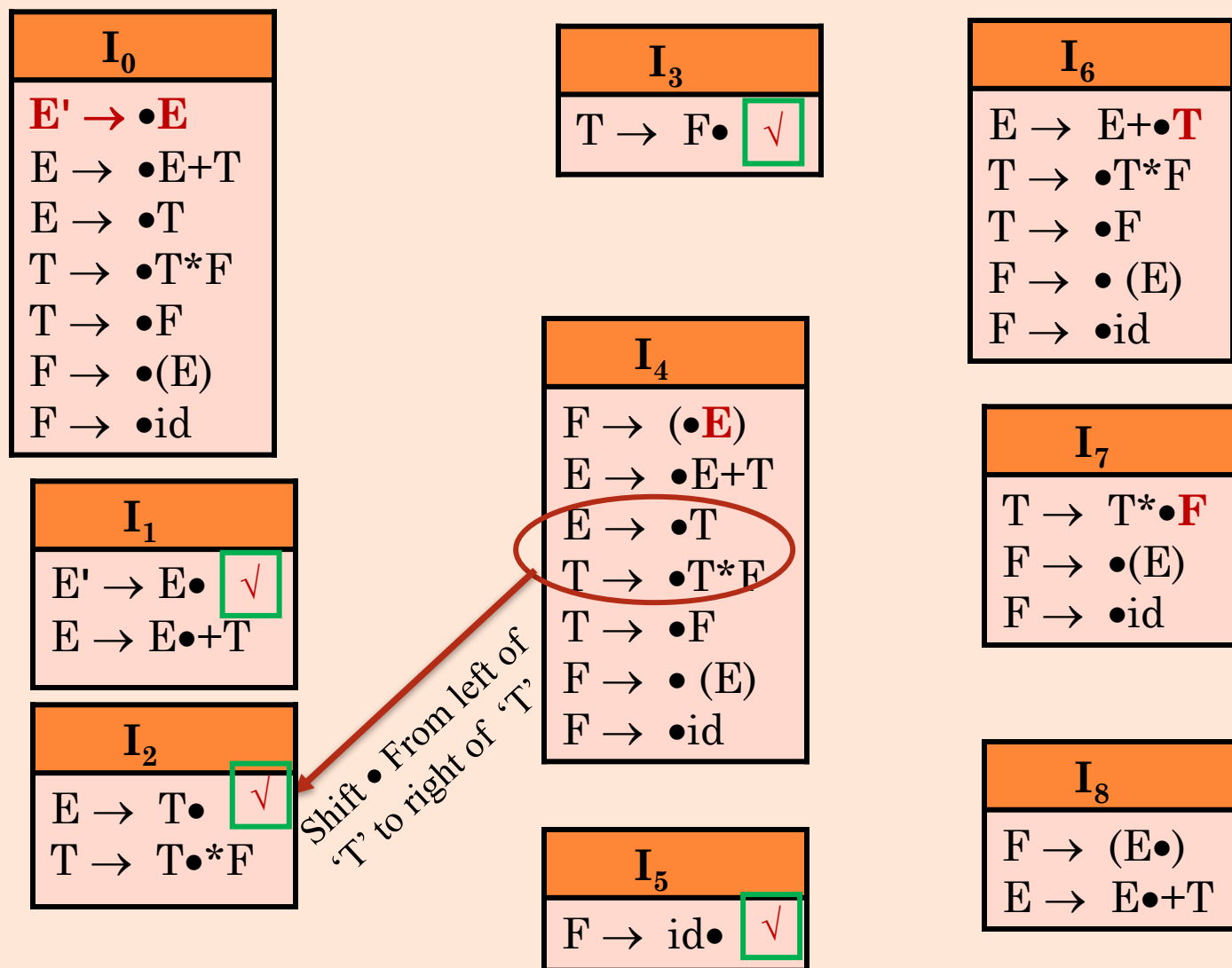
# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION



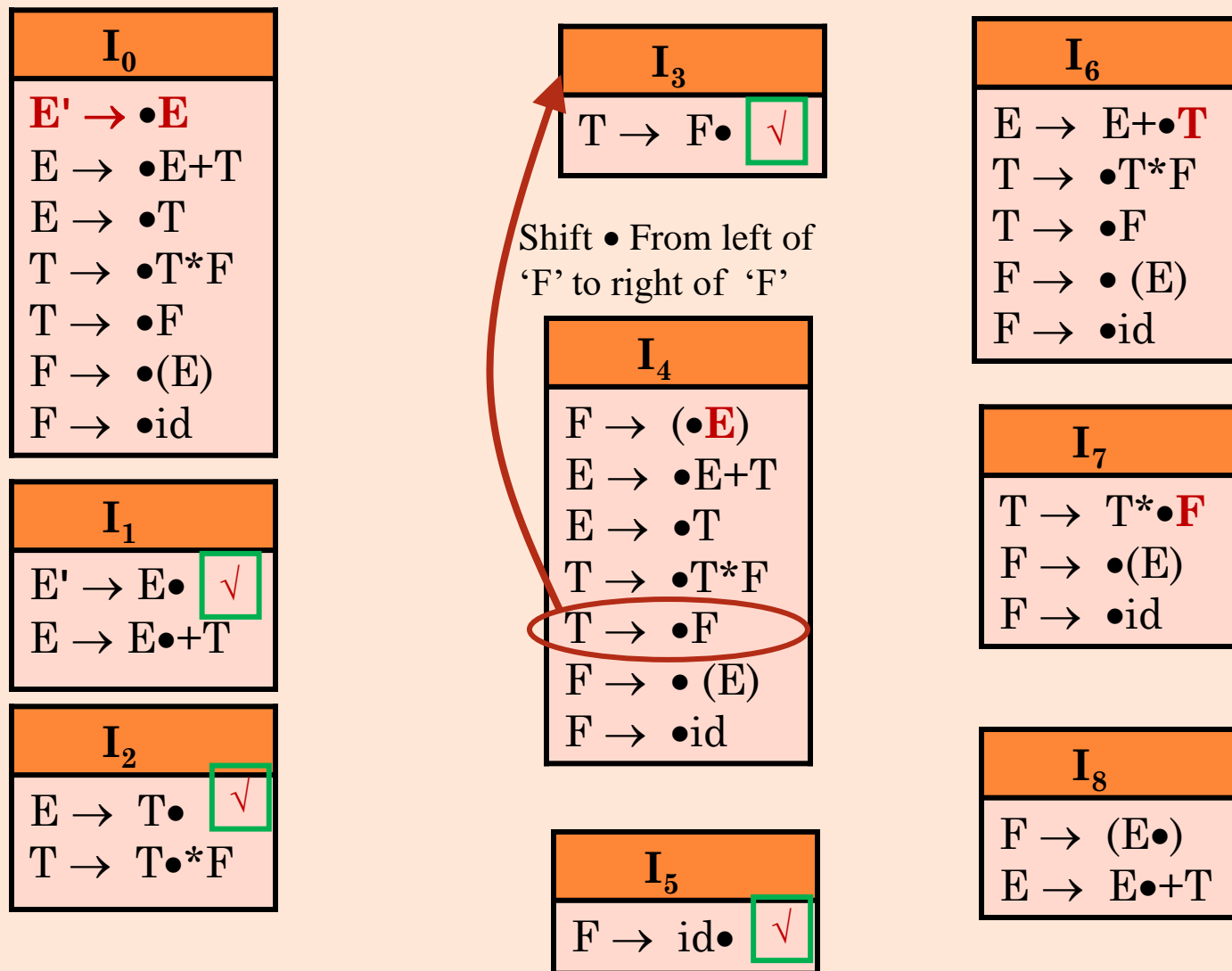
# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION



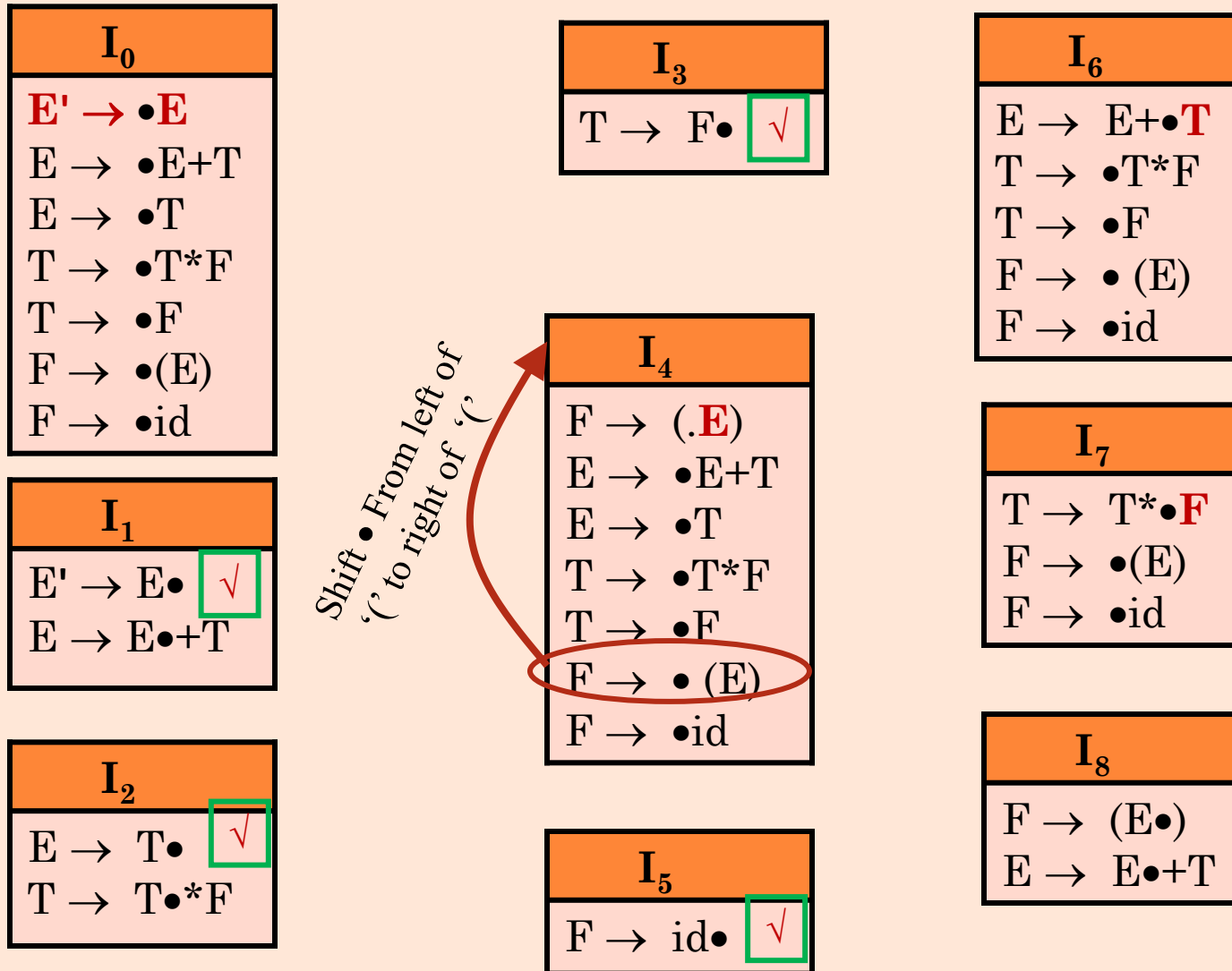
# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION



# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION



# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION



# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION

$I_0$
$E' \rightarrow \bullet E$
$E \rightarrow \bullet E + T$
$E \rightarrow \bullet T$
$T \rightarrow \bullet T * F$
$T \rightarrow \bullet F$
$F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$
$F \rightarrow \bullet id$

$I_1$
$E' \rightarrow E \bullet$
$E \rightarrow E \bullet + T$

$I_2$
$E \rightarrow T \bullet$
$T \rightarrow T \bullet * F$

$I_3$
$T \rightarrow F \bullet$

$I_4$
$F \rightarrow (\bullet E)$
$E \rightarrow \bullet E + T$
$E \rightarrow \bullet T$
$T \rightarrow \bullet T * F$
$T \rightarrow \bullet F$
$F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$
$F \rightarrow \bullet id$

Shift  $\bullet$  From left of  
'id' to right of 'id'

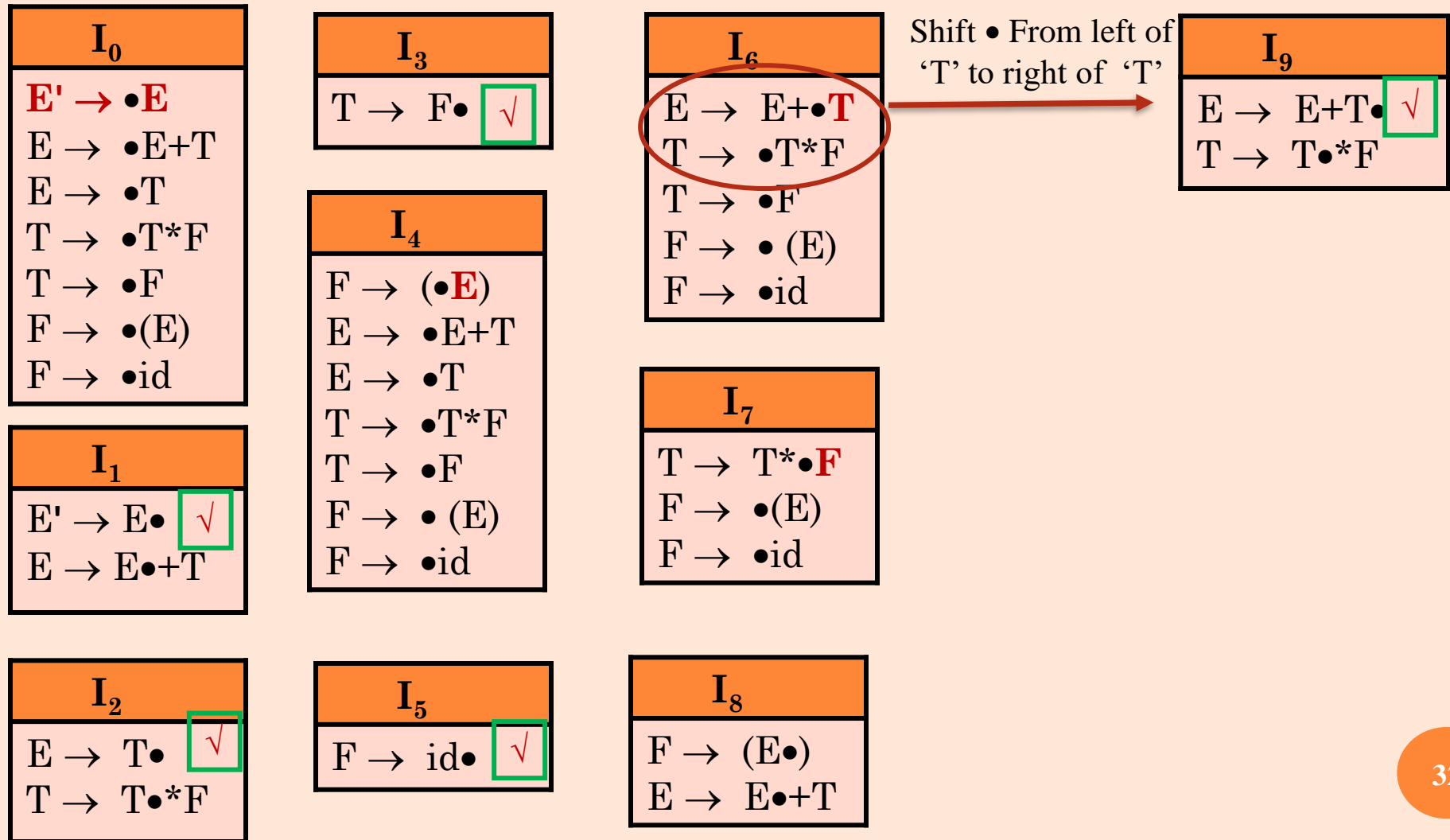
$I_5$
$F \rightarrow id \bullet$

$I_6$
$E \rightarrow E + \bullet T$
$T \rightarrow \bullet T * F$
$T \rightarrow \bullet F$
$F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$
$F \rightarrow \bullet id$

$I_7$
$T \rightarrow T * \bullet F$
$F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$
$F \rightarrow \bullet id$

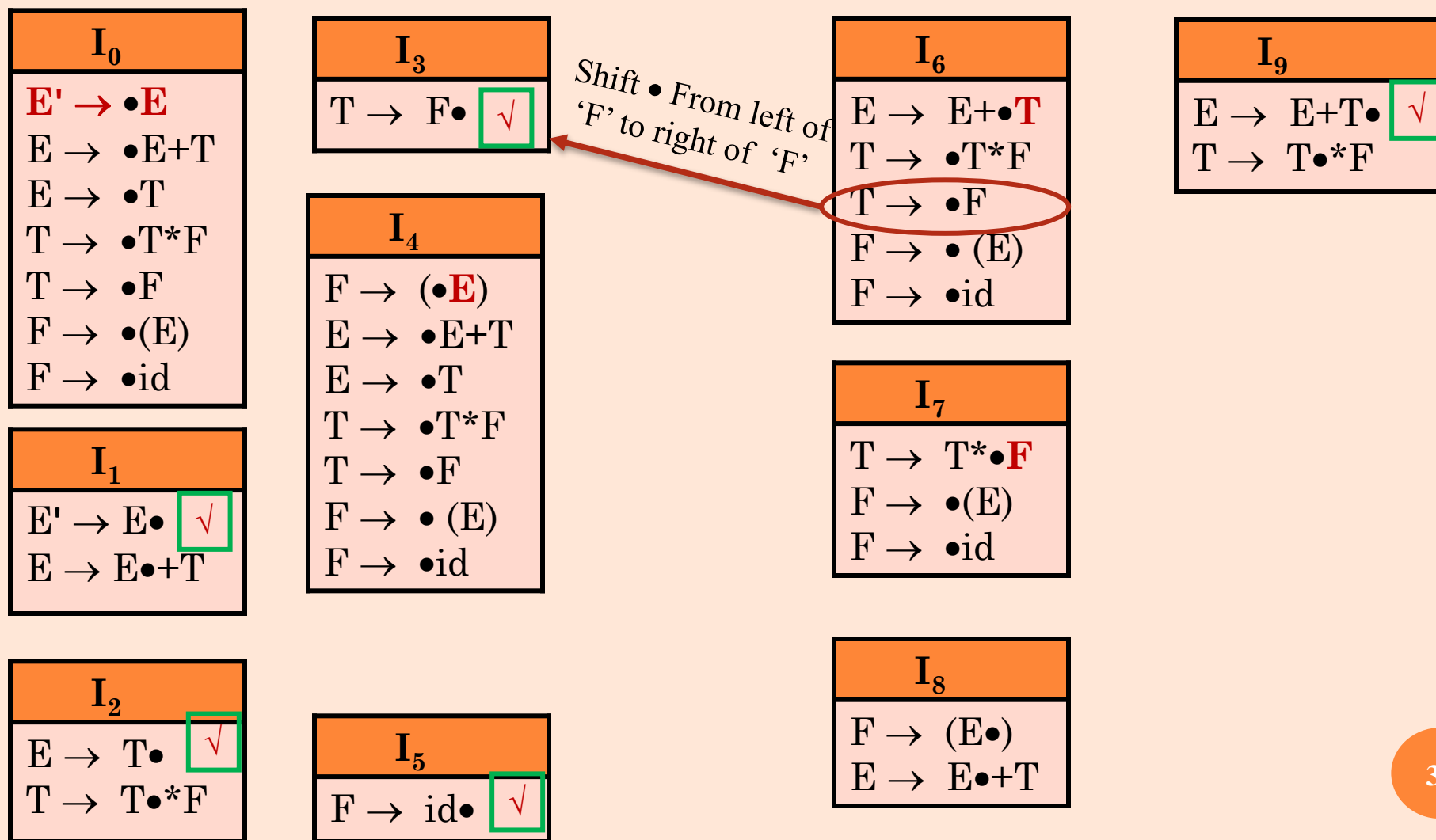
$I_8$
$F \rightarrow (E \bullet)$
$E \rightarrow E \bullet + T$

# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION

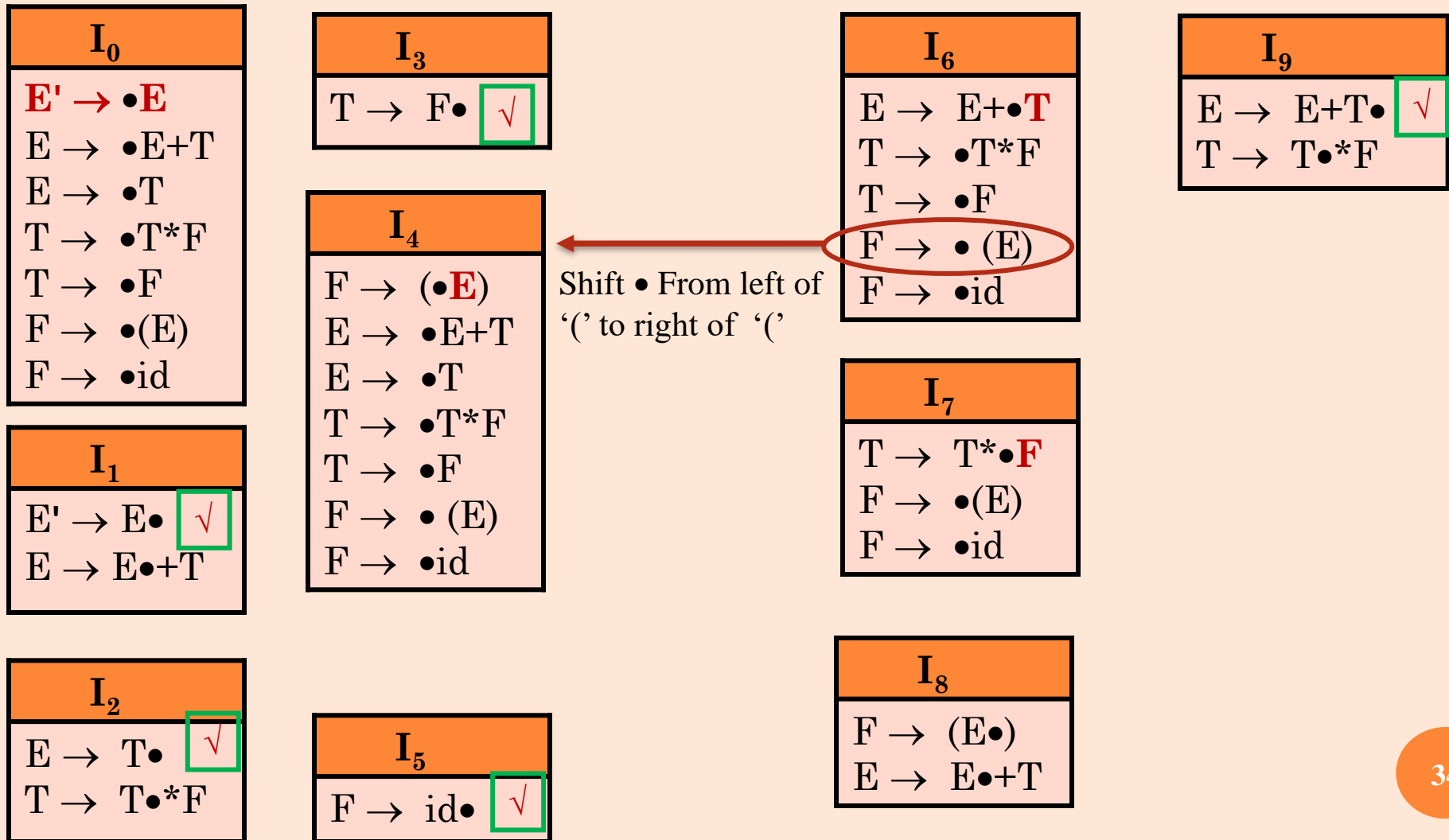




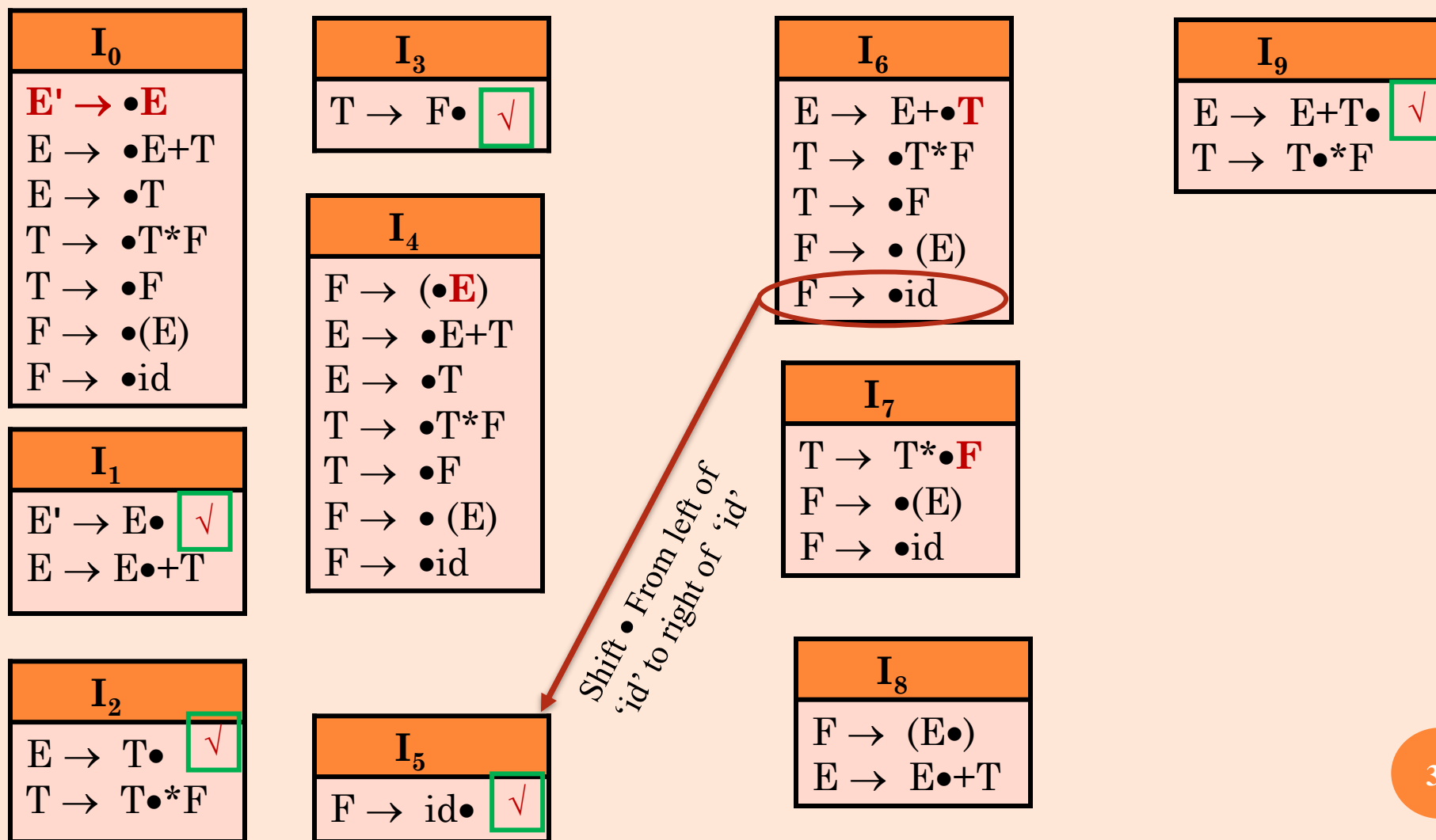
# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION



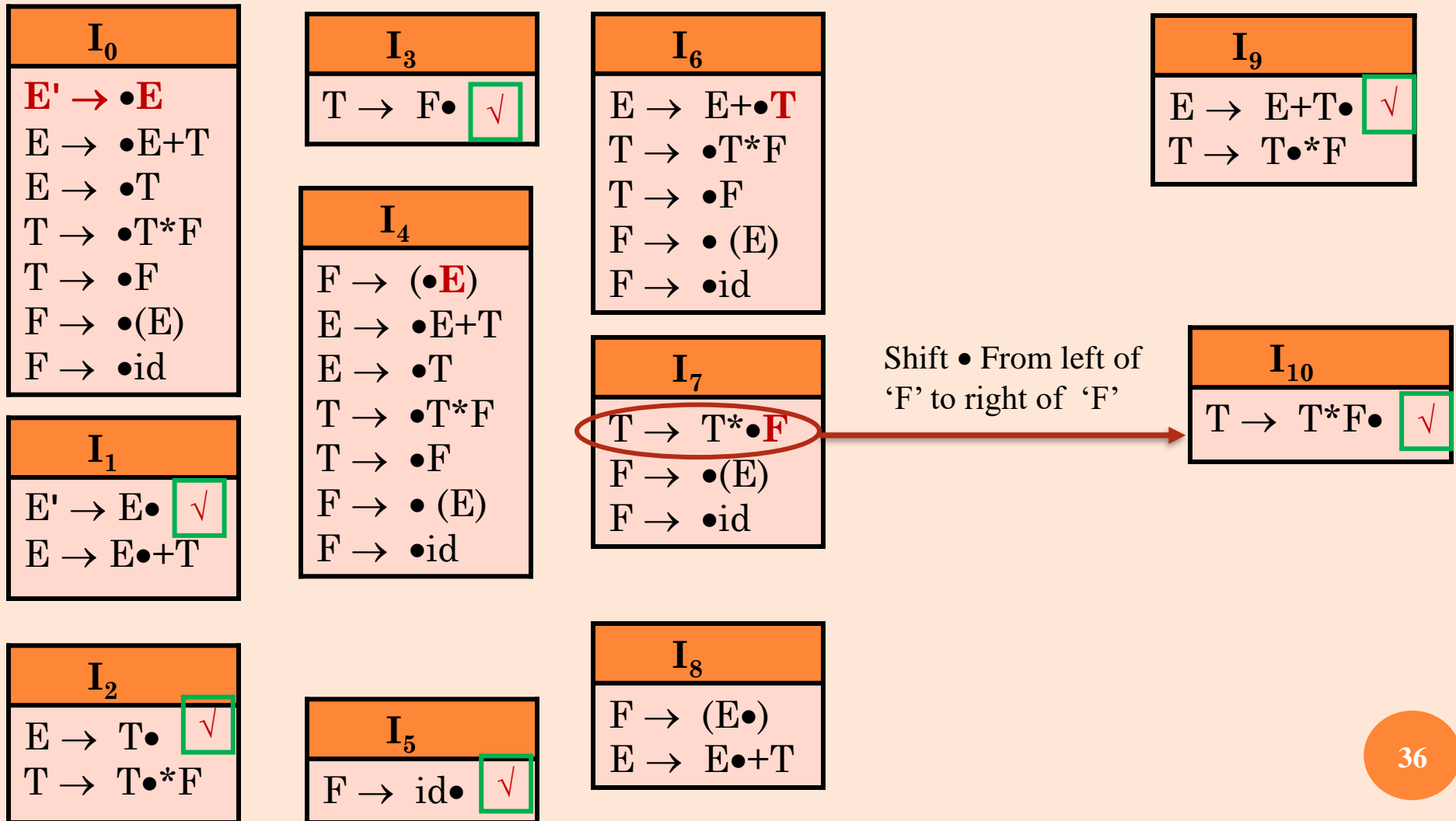
# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION



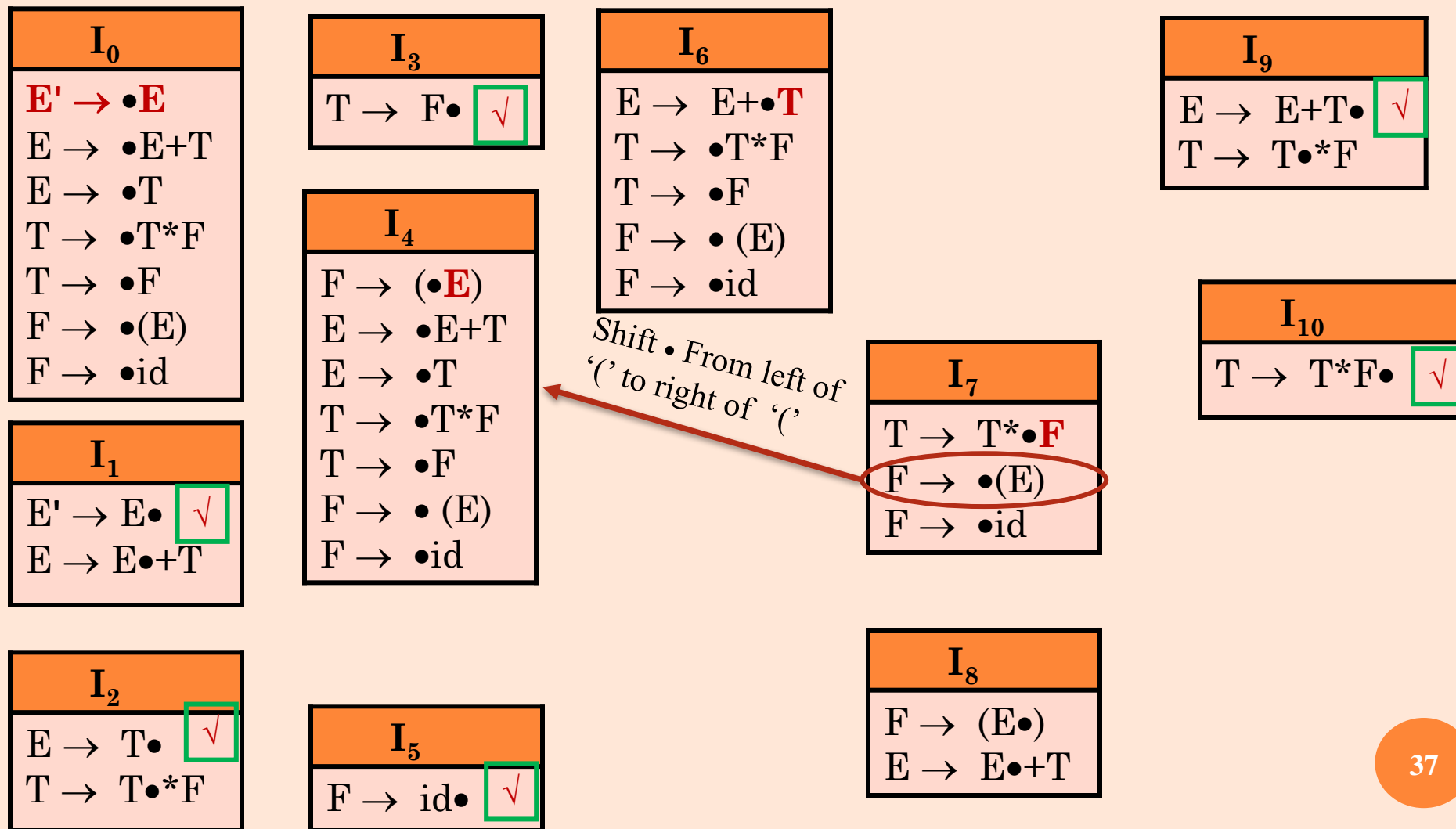
# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION



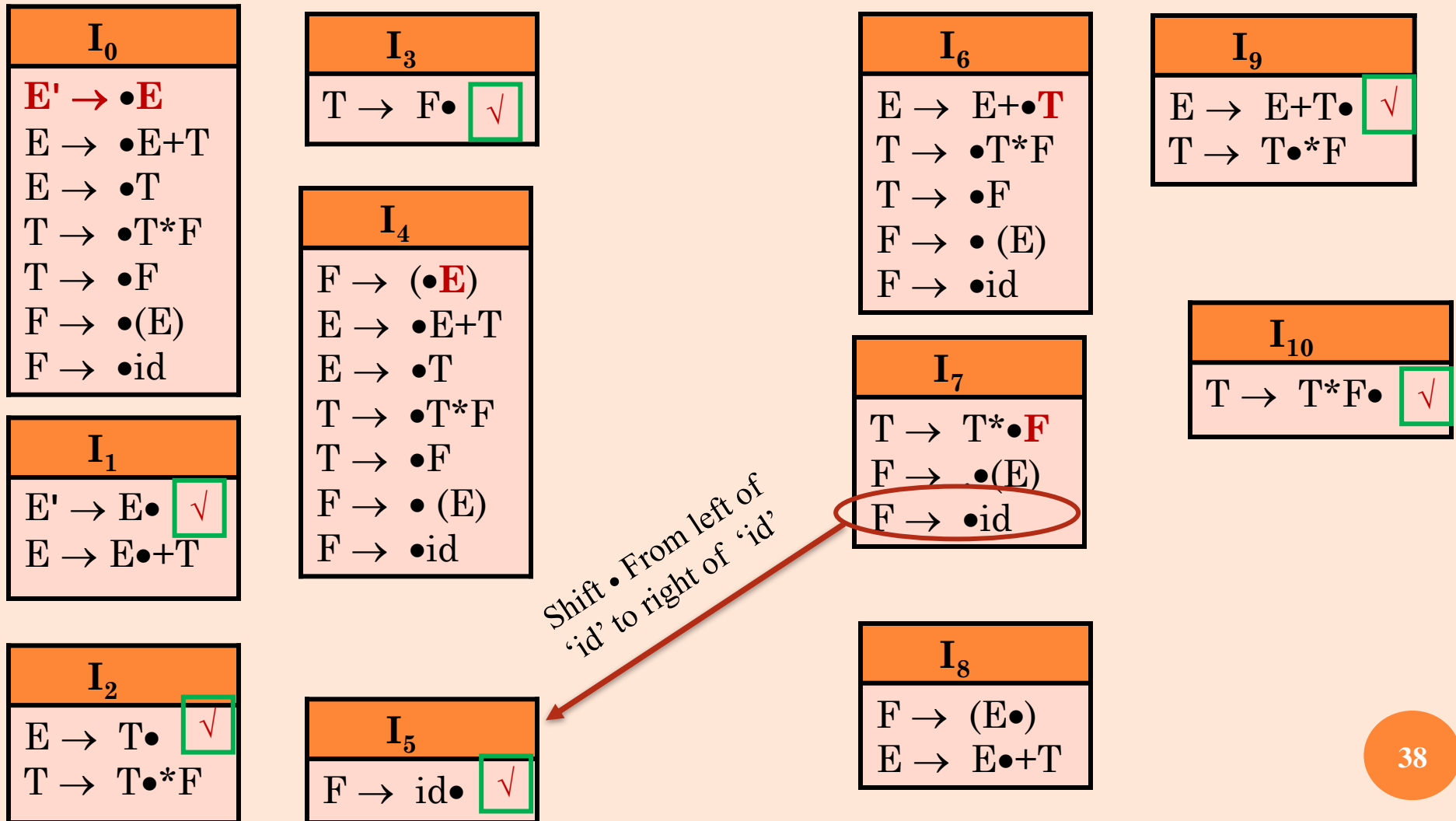
# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION



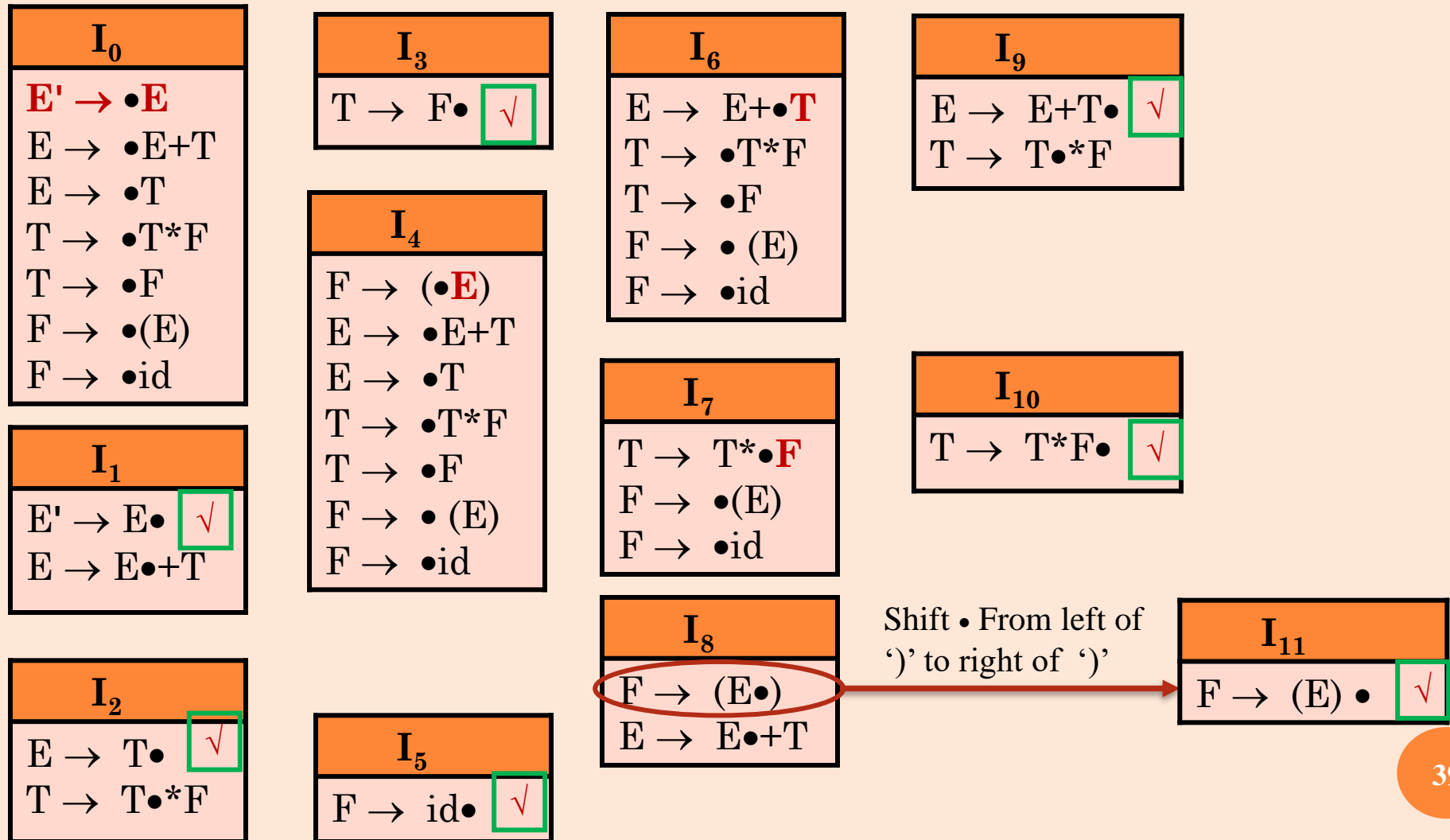
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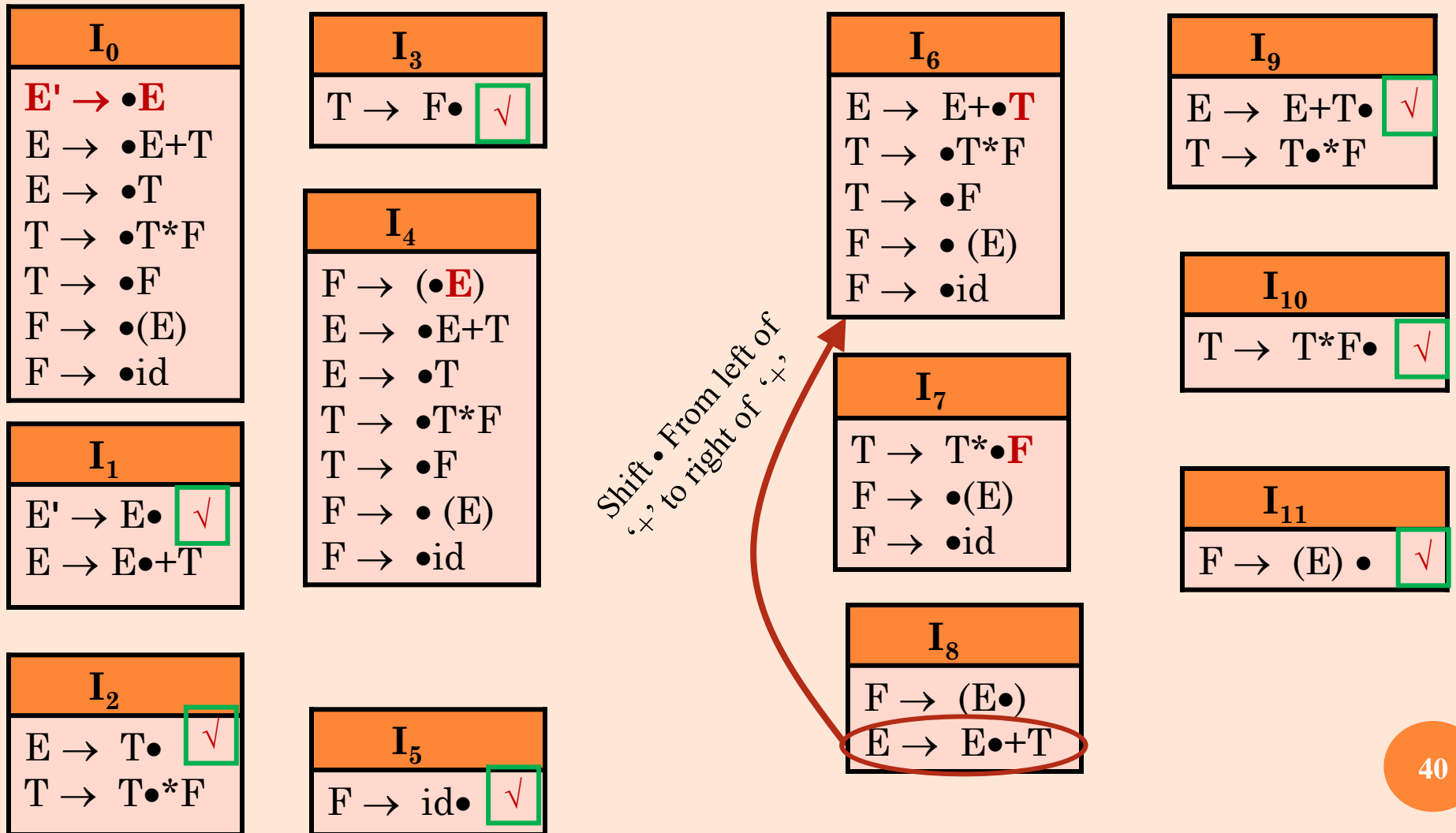
# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION



# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION

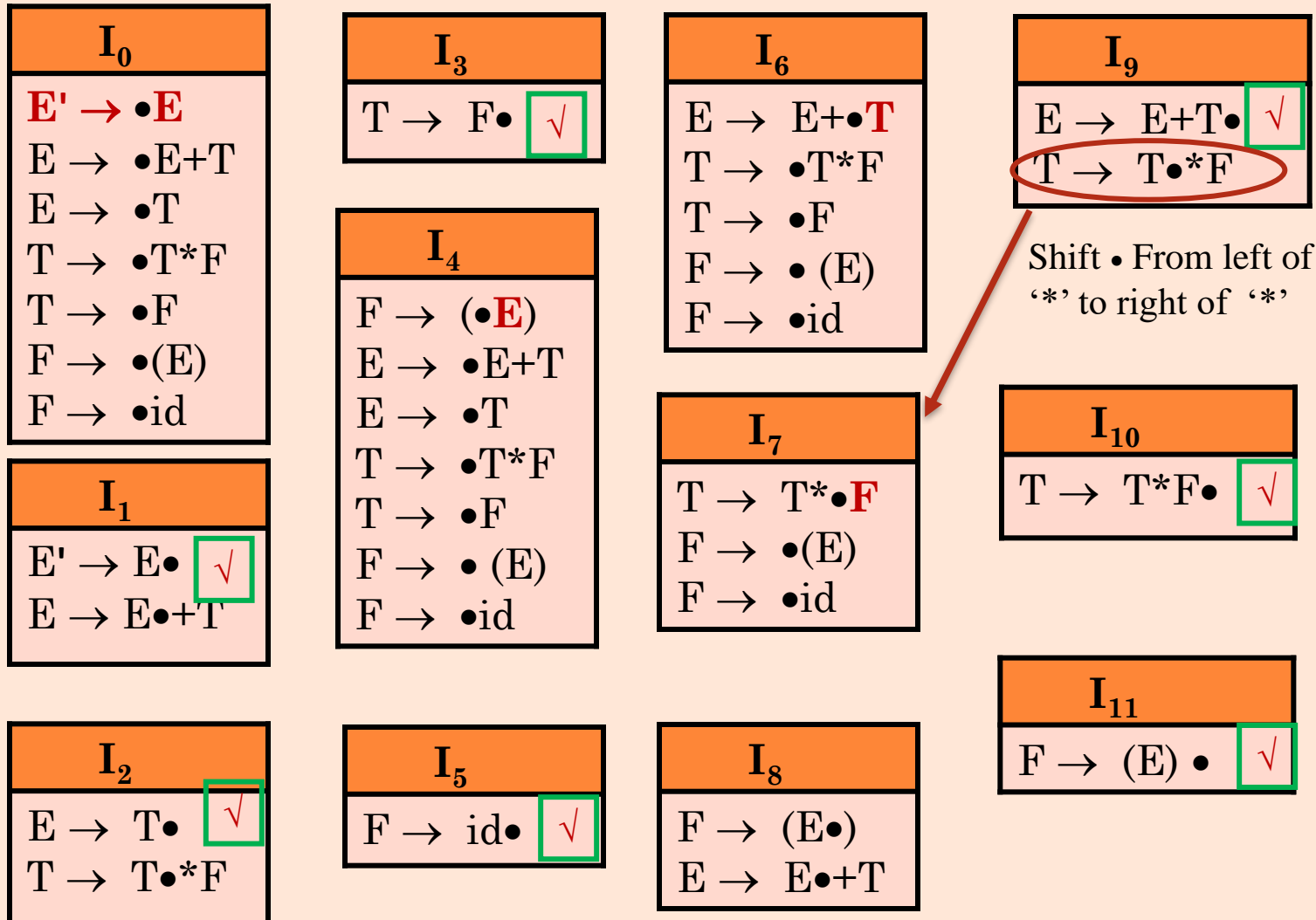


# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION





# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION



# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION

$I_0$
$E' \rightarrow \bullet E$
$E \rightarrow \bullet E + T$
$E \rightarrow \bullet T$
$T \rightarrow \bullet T * F$
$T \rightarrow \bullet F$
$F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$
$F \rightarrow \bullet id$

$I_1$
$E' \rightarrow E \bullet$
$E \rightarrow E \bullet + T$

$I_2$
$E \rightarrow T \bullet$
$T \rightarrow T \bullet * F$

$I_3$
$T \rightarrow F \bullet$

$I_4$
$F \rightarrow (\bullet E)$
$E \rightarrow \bullet E + T$
$E \rightarrow \bullet T$
$T \rightarrow \bullet T * F$
$T \rightarrow \bullet F$
$F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$
$F \rightarrow \bullet id$

$I_5$
$F \rightarrow id \bullet$

$I_6$
$E \rightarrow E + \bullet T$
$T \rightarrow \bullet T * F$
$T \rightarrow \bullet F$
$F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$
$F \rightarrow \bullet id$

$I_7$
$T \rightarrow T * \bullet F$
$F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$
$F \rightarrow \bullet id$

$I_8$
$F \rightarrow (E \bullet)$
$E \rightarrow E \bullet + T$

$I_9$
$E \rightarrow E + T \bullet$
$T \rightarrow T \bullet * F$

$I_{10}$
$T \rightarrow T * F \bullet$

$I_{11}$
$F \rightarrow (E) \bullet$

Initial Set
$E' \rightarrow \bullet E$
1) $E \rightarrow \bullet E + T$
2) $E \rightarrow \bullet T$
3) $T \rightarrow \bullet T * F$
4) $T \rightarrow \bullet F$
5) $F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$
6) $F \rightarrow \bullet id$

# CONSTRUCTING SLR PARSING TABLE

(OF AN AUGMENTED GRAMMAR  $G'$ )

1. Construct the canonical collection of sets of LR(0) items for  $G'$ .  
 $C \leftarrow \{I_0, \dots, I_n\}$
2. Create the parsing action table as follows
  - If  $a$  is a terminal,  $A \rightarrow \alpha.a\beta$  in  $I_i$  and  $\text{goto}(I_i, a) = I_j$  then  $\text{action}[i, a]$  is *shift*  $j$ .
  - If  $A \rightarrow \alpha.$  is in  $I_i$ , then  $\text{action}[i, a]$  is *reduce*  $A \rightarrow \alpha$  for all  $a$  in  $\text{FOLLOW}(A)$  where  $A \neq S'$ .
  - If  $S' \rightarrow S.$  is in  $I_i$ , then  $\text{action}[i, \$]$  is *accept*.
  - If any conflicting actions generated by these rules, the grammar is not SLR(1).
3. Create the parsing goto table
  - for all non-terminals  $A$ , if  $\text{goto}(I_i, A) = I_j$  then  $\text{goto}[i, A] = j$
4. All entries not defined by (2) and (3) are errors.
5. Initial state of the parser contains  $S' \rightarrow .S$

# CONSTRUCTING SLR PARSING TABLES

- An **LR(0) item** of a grammar G is a production of G a dot at the some position of the right side.
- Ex:  $A \rightarrow aBb$       Possible LR(0) Items:       $A \rightarrow \bullet aBb$   
(four different possibility)       $A \rightarrow a \bullet Bb$   
       $A \rightarrow aB \bullet b$   
       $A \rightarrow aBb \bullet$
- Sets of LR(0) items will be the states of action and goto table of the SLR parser.
- A collection of sets of LR(0) items (**the canonical LR(0) collection**) is the basis for constructing SLR parsers.
- *Augmented Grammar:*  
G' is G with a new production rule  $S' \rightarrow S$  where S' is the new starting symbol.

# GOTO OPERATION

- If  $I$  is a set of LR(0) items and  $X$  is a grammar symbol (terminal or non-terminal), then  $\text{goto}(I, X)$  is defined as follows:
  - If  $A \rightarrow \alpha \cdot X \beta$  in  $I$  then every item in  $\text{closure}(\{A \rightarrow \alpha X \cdot \beta\})$  will be in  $\text{goto}(I, X)$ .

## Example:

$I = \{ \begin{array}{l} E' \rightarrow \cdot E, \quad E \rightarrow \cdot E + T, \quad E \rightarrow \cdot T, \\ T \rightarrow \cdot T * F, \quad T \rightarrow \cdot F, \\ F \rightarrow \cdot (E), \quad F \rightarrow \cdot \text{id} \end{array} \}$

$\text{goto}(I, E) = \{ E' \rightarrow E \cdot, E \rightarrow E \cdot + T \}$

$\text{goto}(I, T) = \{ E \rightarrow T \cdot, T \rightarrow T \cdot * F \}$

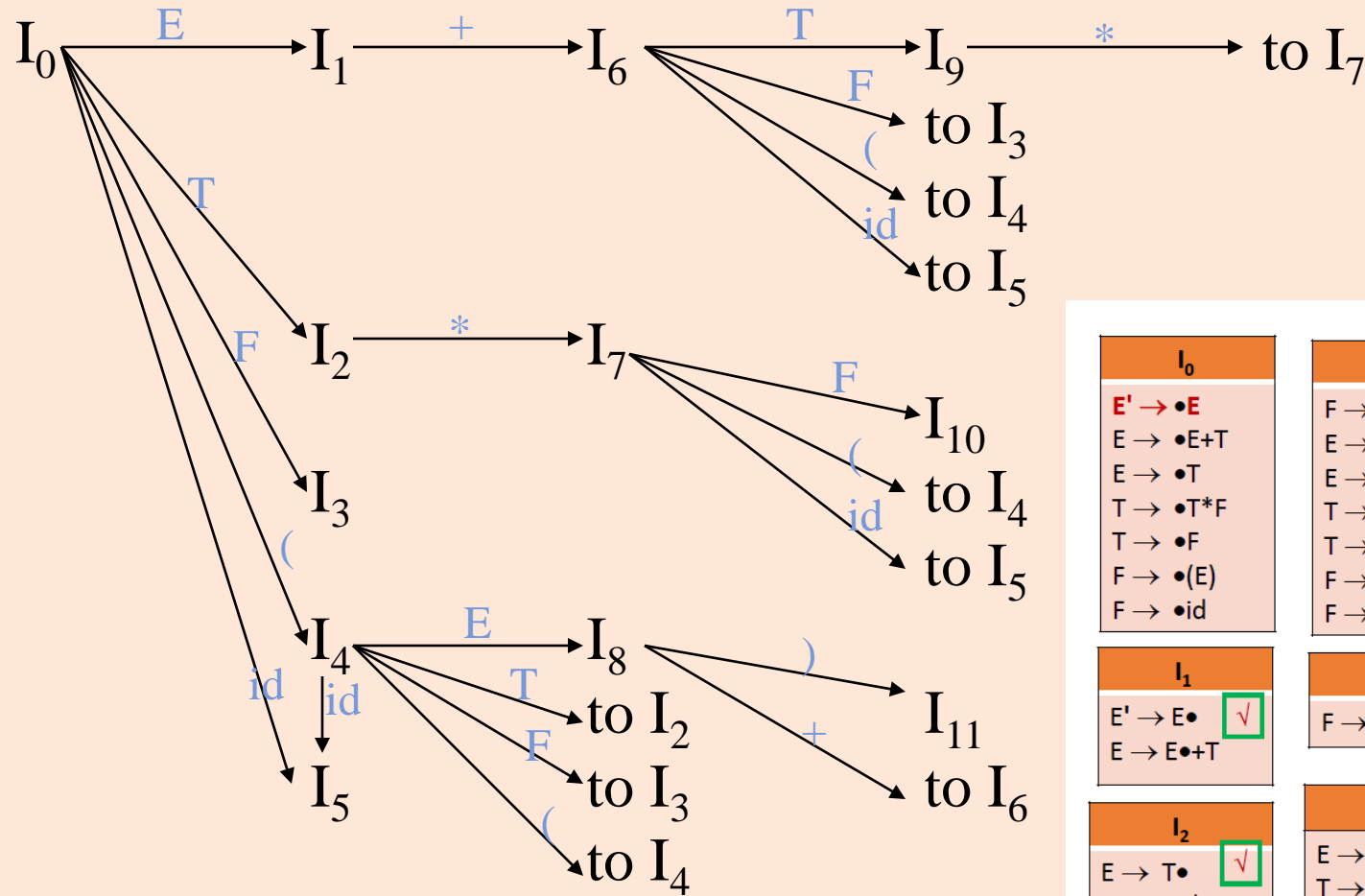
$\text{goto}(I, F) = \{ T \rightarrow F \cdot \}$

$\text{goto}(I, () = \{ F \rightarrow ( \cdot E), E \rightarrow \cdot E + T, E \rightarrow \cdot T, T \rightarrow \cdot T * F, T \rightarrow \cdot F,$

$\quad F \rightarrow \cdot (E), F \rightarrow \cdot \text{id} \}$

$\text{goto}(I, \text{id}) = \{ F \rightarrow \text{id} \cdot \}$

# TRANSITION DIAGRAM (DFA) OF GOTO FUNCTION



$I_0$
$E' \rightarrow \bullet E$ $E \rightarrow \bullet E + T$ $E \rightarrow \bullet T$ $T \rightarrow \bullet T * F$ $T \rightarrow \bullet F$ $F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$ $F \rightarrow \bullet id$

$I_4$
$F \rightarrow (\bullet E)$ $E \rightarrow \bullet E + T$ $E \rightarrow \bullet T$ $T \rightarrow \bullet T * F$ $T \rightarrow \bullet F$ $F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$ $F \rightarrow \bullet id$

$I_7$
$T \rightarrow T * \bullet F$ $F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$ $F \rightarrow \bullet id$

$I_8$
$F \rightarrow (E \bullet)$ $E \rightarrow E \bullet + T$

$I_1$
$E' \rightarrow E \bullet$ ✓ $E \rightarrow E \bullet + T$

$I_5$
$F \rightarrow id \bullet$ ✓

$I_9$
$E \rightarrow E + T \bullet$ ✓ $T \rightarrow T \bullet * F$

$I_2$
$E \rightarrow T \bullet$ ✓ $T \rightarrow T \bullet * F$

$I_6$
$E \rightarrow E + \bullet T$ $T \rightarrow \bullet T * F$ $T \rightarrow \bullet F$ $F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$ $F \rightarrow \bullet id$

$I_{10}$
$T \rightarrow T * F \bullet$ ✓

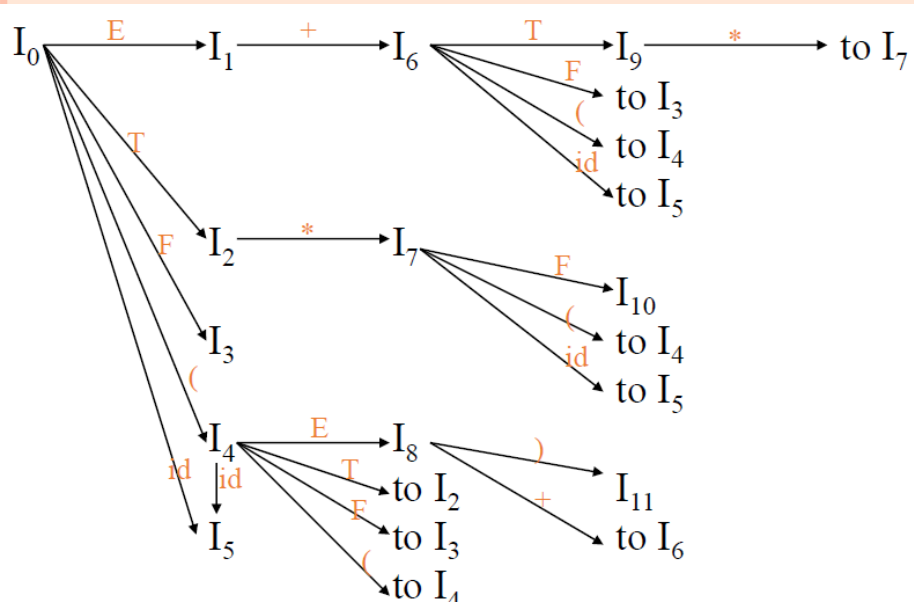
$I_3$
$T \rightarrow F \bullet$ ✓

$I_{11}$
$F \rightarrow (E) \bullet$ ✓

# FIRST AND FOLLOW SET

Consider the following Grammar

$$E \rightarrow E+T$$
$$E \rightarrow T$$
$$T \rightarrow T^*F$$
$$T \rightarrow F$$
$$F \rightarrow (E)$$
$$F \rightarrow \text{id}$$
$$\text{FIRST}(E) = \{ (, \text{id} \}$$
$$\text{FIRST}(T) = \{ (, \text{id} \}$$
$$\text{FIRST}(F) = \{ (, \text{id} \}$$
$$\text{FOLLOW}(E) = \{ \$, ), + \}$$
$$\text{FOLLOW}(T) = \{ \$, ), +, * \}$$
$$\text{FOLLOW}(F) = \{ \$, ), +, * \}$$



	ACTION							GOTO		
state	id	+	*	(	)	\$		E	T	F
0	s5			s4				1	2	3
1		s6				acc				
2		r2	s7		r2	r2				
3		r4	r4		r4	r4				
4	s5			s4				8	2	3
5		r6	r6		r6	r6				
6	s5			s4					9	3
7	s5			s4						10
8		s6			s11					
9		r1	s7		r1	r1				
10		r3	r3		r3	r3				
11		r5	r5		r5	r5				

$I_0$
$E' \rightarrow \bullet E$
$E \rightarrow \bullet E + T$
$E \rightarrow \bullet T$
$T \rightarrow \bullet T * F$
$T \rightarrow \bullet F$
$F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$
$F \rightarrow \bullet id$

$I_4$
$F \rightarrow (\bullet E)$
$E \rightarrow \bullet E + T$
$E \rightarrow \bullet T$
$T \rightarrow \bullet T * F$
$T \rightarrow \bullet F$
$F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$
$F \rightarrow \bullet id$

$I_7$
$T \rightarrow T * \bullet F$
$F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$
$F \rightarrow \bullet id$

$I_8$
$F \rightarrow (E \bullet)$
$E \rightarrow E \bullet + T$

$I_1$
$E' \rightarrow E \bullet$ ✓
$E \rightarrow E \bullet + T$

$I_5$
$F \rightarrow id \bullet$ ✓

$I_9$
$E \rightarrow E + T \bullet$ ✓
$T \rightarrow T \bullet * F$

$I_2$
$E \rightarrow T \bullet$ ✓
$T \rightarrow T \bullet * F$

$I_6$
$E \rightarrow E + \bullet T$
$T \rightarrow \bullet T * F$
$T \rightarrow \bullet F$
$F \rightarrow \bullet (E)$
$F \rightarrow \bullet id$

$I_{10}$
$T \rightarrow T * F \bullet$ ✓

$I_3$
$T \rightarrow F \bullet$ ✓

$I_{11}$
$F \rightarrow (E) \bullet$ ✓

$E' \rightarrow \bullet E$

- 1)  $E \rightarrow E + T$
- 2)  $E \rightarrow T$
- 3)  $T \rightarrow T * F$
- 4)  $T \rightarrow F$
- 5)  $F \rightarrow (E)$
- 6)  $F \rightarrow id$

$FOLLOW(E) = \{\$, ), +\}$

$FOLLOW(T) = \{\$, ), +, *\}$

$FOLLOW(F) = \{\$, ), +, *\}$

•  $Si$  means shift and stack state  $i$

•  $rj$  means reduce by production numbered  $j$

•  $acc$  means accept state

• blank mean error



# (SLR) PARSING TABLES FOR EXPRESSION GRAMMAR

1)  $E \rightarrow E+T$

2)  $E \rightarrow T$

3)  $T \rightarrow T * F$

4)  $T \rightarrow F$

5)  $F \rightarrow (E)$

6)  $F \rightarrow id$

- $Si$  means shift and stack state  $i$
- $rj$  means reduce by production numbered  $j$
- $acc$  means accept state
- blank mean error

Action Table

Goto Table

State	id	+	*	(	)	\$		E	T	F
0	s5			s4				1	2	3
1		s6				acc				
2		r2	s7		r2	r2				
3		r4	r4		r4	r4				
4	s5			s4				8	2	3
5		r6	r6		r6	r6				
6	s5			s4					9	3
7	s5			s4						10
8		s6			s11					
9		r1	s7		r1	r1				
10		r3	r3		r3	r3				
11		r5	r5		r5	r5				

# ACTIONS OF A (S)LR-PARSER -- EXAMPLE

Stack	Input	Action	Output
0	id*id+id\$	shift 5	
0id5	*id+id\$	reduce by $F \rightarrow id$	$F \rightarrow id$
0F3 (GOTO)	*id+id\$	reduce by $T \rightarrow F$	$T \rightarrow F$
0T2(GOTO)	*id+id\$	shift 7	
0T2*7	id+id\$	shift 5	
0T2*7id5	+id\$	reduce by $F \rightarrow id$	$F \rightarrow id$
0T2*7F10 (GOTO)	+id\$	reduce by $T \rightarrow T * F$	$T \rightarrow T * F$
0T2 (GOTO)	+id\$	reduce by $E \rightarrow T$	$E \rightarrow T$
0E1(GOTO)	+id\$	shift 6	
0E1+6	id\$	shift 5	
0E1+6id5	\$	reduce by $F \rightarrow id$	$F \rightarrow id$
0E1+6F3 (GOTO)	\$	reduce by $T \rightarrow F$	$T \rightarrow F$
0E1+6T9 (GOTO)	\$	reduce by $E \rightarrow E + T$	$E \rightarrow E + T$
0E1	\$	accept	

	ACTION						GOTO		
State	id	+	*	(	)	\$	E	T	F
0	s5			s4			1	2	3
1		s6				acc			
2		r2	s7		r2	r2			
3		r4	r4		r4	r4			
4	s5			s4			8	2	3
5		r6	r6		r6	r6			
6	s5			s4				9	3
7	s5			s4					10
8		s6			s11				
9		r1	s7		r1	r1			
10		r3	r3		r3	r3			
11		r5	r5		r5	r5			

$E' \rightarrow .E$

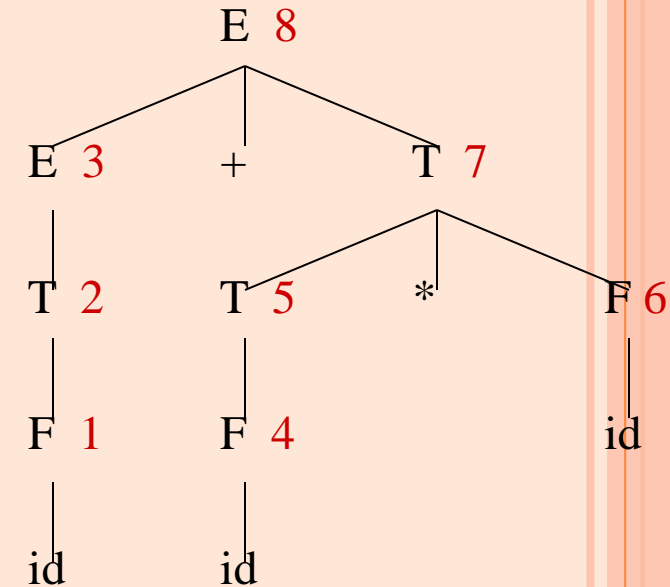
- 1)  $E \rightarrow E + T$
- 2)  $E \rightarrow T$
- 3)  $T \rightarrow T * F$
- 4)  $T \rightarrow F$
- 5)  $F \rightarrow (E)$
- 6)  $F \rightarrow id$

- $Si$  means shift and stack state  $i$
- $rj$  means reduce by production numbered  $j$
- $acc$  means accept state
- blank mean error

# A STACK IMPLEMENTATION OF A SHIFT-REDUCE PARSER

<u>Stack</u>	<u>Input</u>	<u>Action</u>
\$	id+id*id\$	shift
\$id	+id*id\$	reduce by $F \rightarrow id$
\$F	+id*id\$	reduce by $T \rightarrow F$
\$T	+id*id\$	reduce by $E \rightarrow T$
\$E	+id*id\$	shift
\$E+	id*id\$	shift
\$E+id	*id\$	reduce by $F \rightarrow id$
\$E+F	*id\$	reduce by $T \rightarrow F$
\$E+T	*id\$	shift
\$E+T*	id\$	shift
\$E+T*id	\$	reduce by $F \rightarrow id$
\$E+T*F	\$	reduce by $T \rightarrow T*F$
\$E+T	\$	reduce by $E \rightarrow E+T$
\$E	\$	accept

Parse Tree

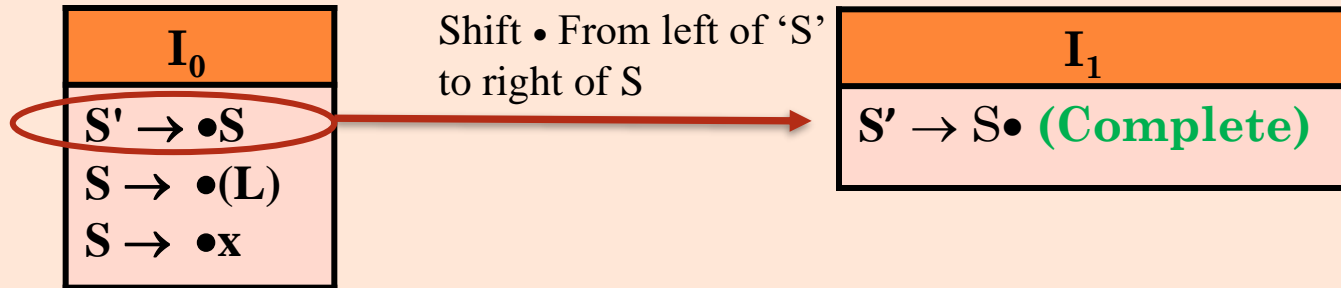


# SLR EXAMPLE -II

Consider the following Grammar

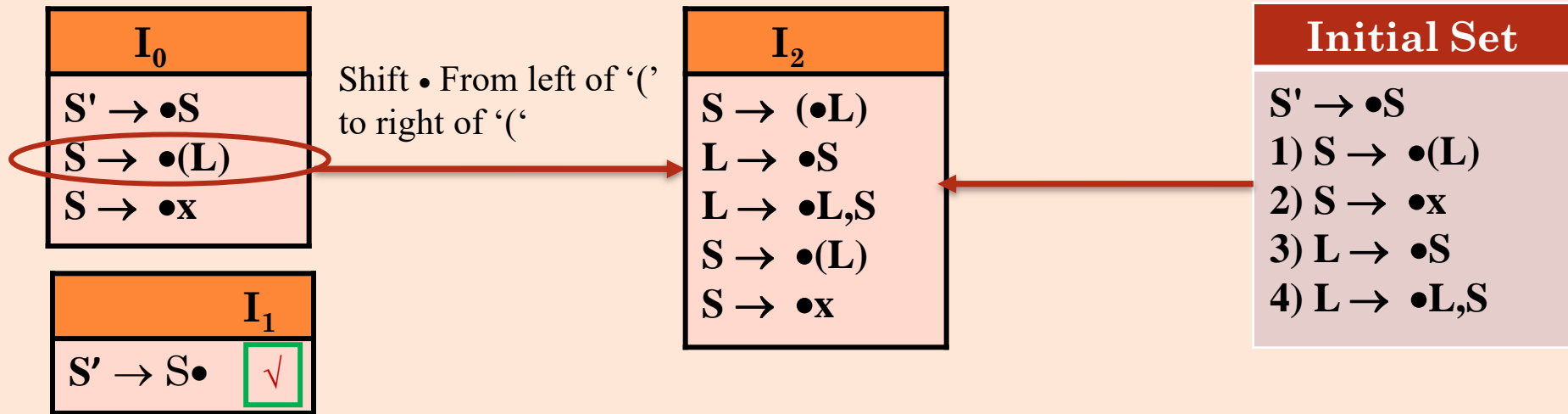
$$S \rightarrow (L)$$
$$S \rightarrow x$$
$$L \rightarrow S$$
$$L \rightarrow L,S$$

# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE

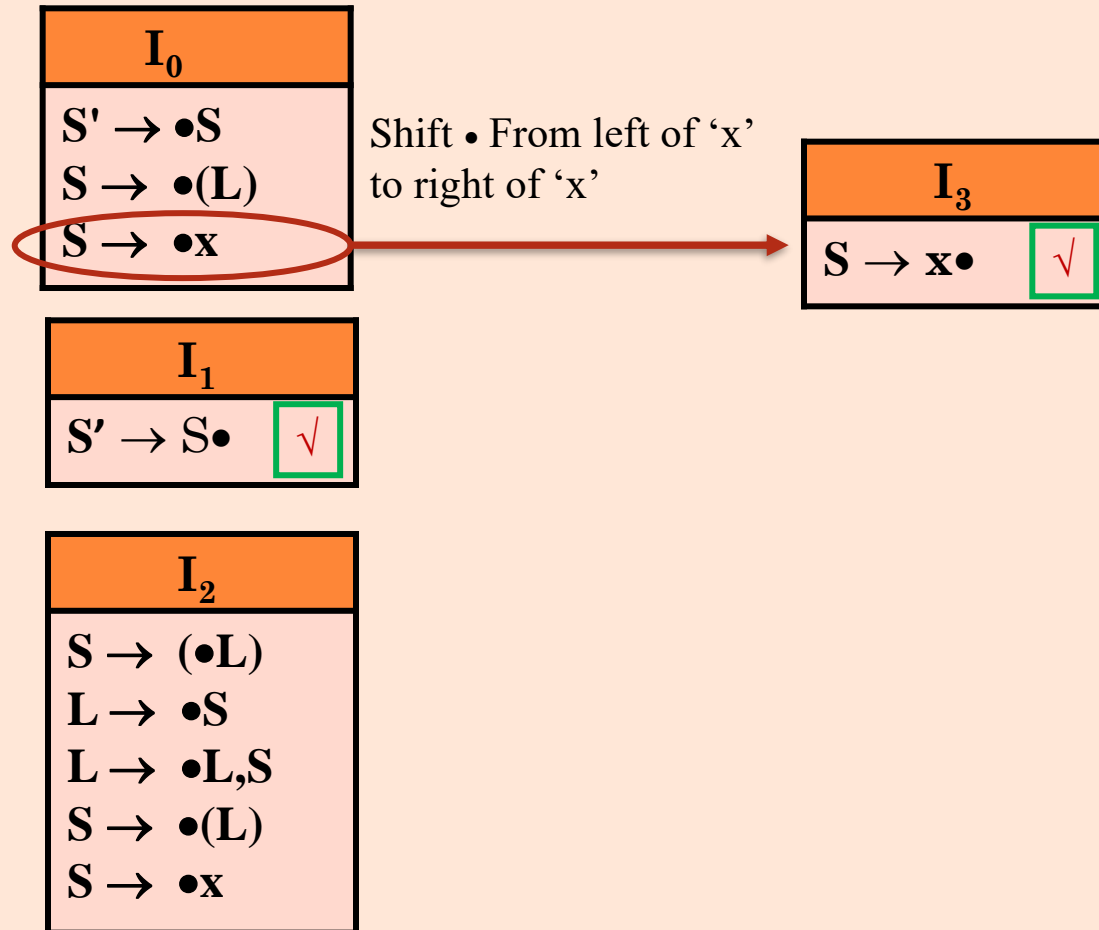


Initial Set
$S' \rightarrow \bullet S$
1) $S \rightarrow \bullet (L)$
2) $S \rightarrow \bullet x$
3) $L \rightarrow \bullet S$
4) $L \rightarrow \bullet L, S$

# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE



# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE



# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE

$I_0$
$S' \rightarrow \bullet S$
$S \rightarrow \bullet (L)$
$S \rightarrow \bullet x$

$I_1$
$S' \rightarrow S \bullet$ ✓

$I_2$
$S \rightarrow (\bullet L)$
$L \rightarrow \bullet S$
$L \rightarrow \bullet L, S$
$S \rightarrow \bullet (L)$
$S \rightarrow \bullet x$

Shift • From left of 'L'  
to right of 'L'

$I_4$
$S \rightarrow (L \bullet)$
$L \rightarrow L \bullet, S$

$I_3$
$S \rightarrow x \bullet$ ✓



# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE

$I_0$
$S' \rightarrow \bullet S$
$S \rightarrow \bullet (L)$
$S \rightarrow \bullet x$

$I_4$
$S \rightarrow (L\bullet)$
$L \rightarrow L\bullet, S$

Initial Set
$S' \rightarrow \bullet S$
1) $S \rightarrow \bullet (L)$
2) $S \rightarrow \bullet x$
3) $L \rightarrow \bullet S$
4) $L \rightarrow \bullet L, S$

$I_1$
$S' \rightarrow S\bullet$ ✓

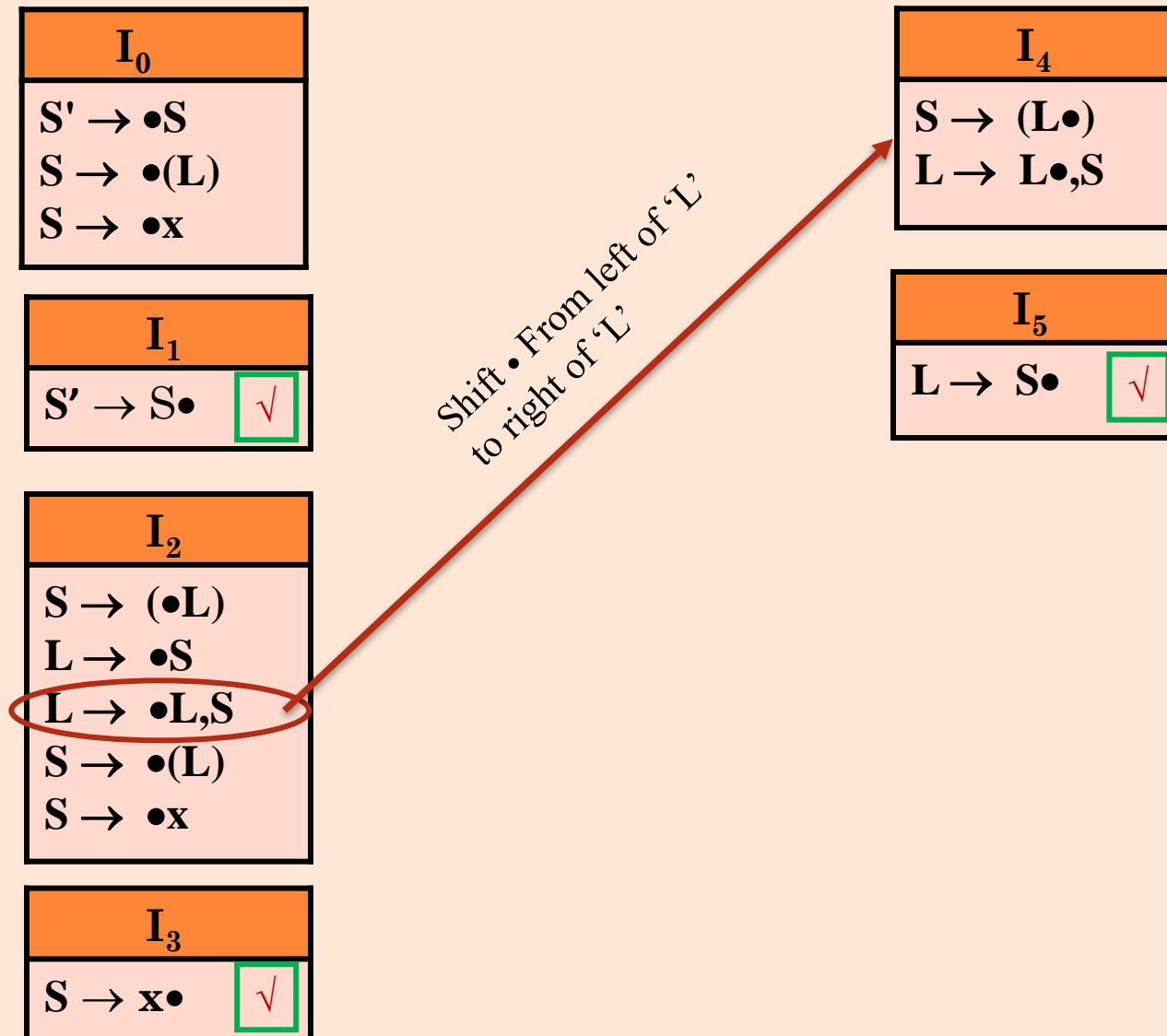
$I_2$
$S \rightarrow (\bullet L)$
$L \rightarrow \bullet S$
$L \rightarrow \bullet L, S$
$S \rightarrow \bullet (L)$
$S \rightarrow \bullet x$

Shift • From left of 'S'  
to right of 'S'

$I_5$
$L \rightarrow S\bullet$ ✓

$I_3$
$S \rightarrow x\bullet$ ✓

# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE



# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE

$I_0$
$S' \rightarrow \bullet S$
$S \rightarrow \bullet (L)$
$S \rightarrow \bullet x$

$I_4$
$S \rightarrow (L \bullet)$
$L \rightarrow L \bullet, S$

$I_1$
$S' \rightarrow S \bullet$ ✓

$I_5$
$L \rightarrow S \bullet$ ✓

$I_2$
$S \rightarrow (\bullet L)$
$L \rightarrow \bullet S$
$L \rightarrow \bullet L, S$
$S \rightarrow \bullet (L)$
$S \rightarrow \bullet x$

Shift • From left of '('  
to right of '('

$I_3$
$S \rightarrow x \bullet$ ✓

# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE

$I_0$
$S' \rightarrow \bullet S$ $S \rightarrow \bullet (L)$ $S \rightarrow \bullet x$

$I_4$
$S \rightarrow (L \bullet)$ $L \rightarrow L \bullet, S$

$I_1$
$S' \rightarrow S \bullet$ ✓

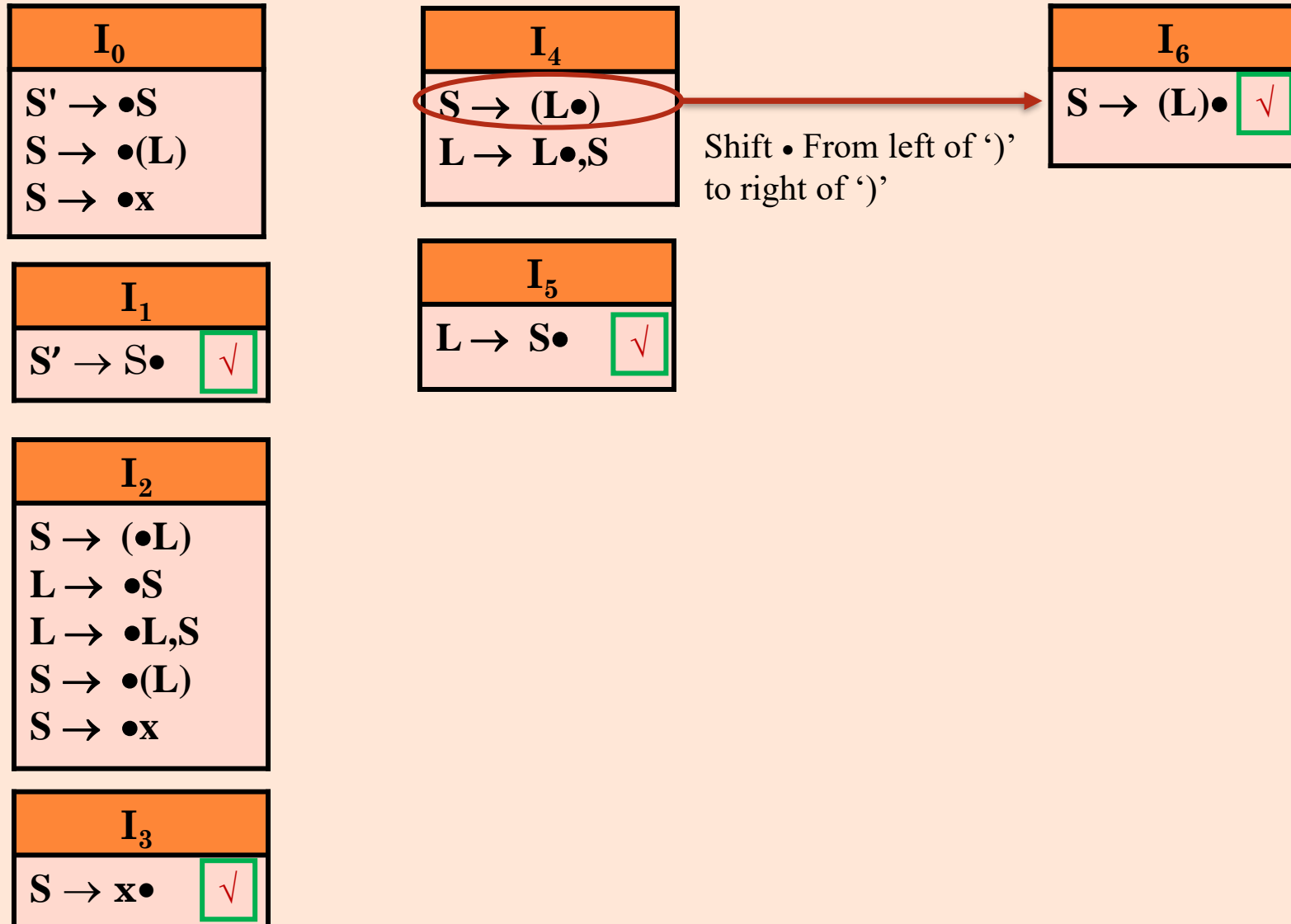
$I_5$
$L \rightarrow S \bullet$ ✓

$I_2$
$S \rightarrow (\bullet L)$ $L \rightarrow \bullet S$ $L \rightarrow \bullet L, S$ $S \rightarrow \bullet (L)$ $S \rightarrow \bullet x$

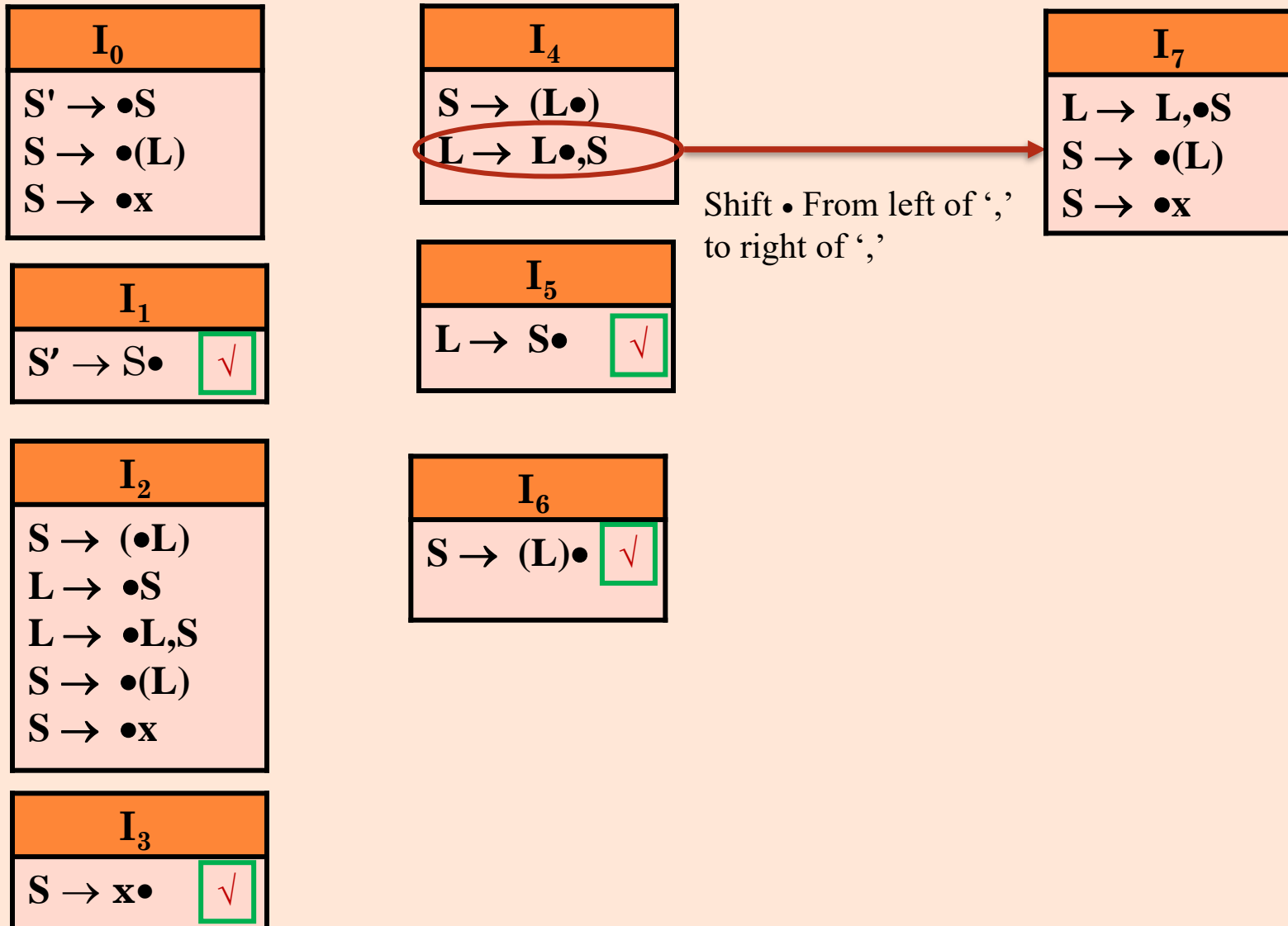
Shift • From left of 'x'  
to right of 'x'

$I_3$
$S \rightarrow x \bullet$ ✓

# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE



# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE



# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE

$I_0$
$S' \rightarrow \bullet S$ $S \rightarrow \bullet (L)$ $S \rightarrow \bullet x$

$I_4$
$S \rightarrow (L \bullet)$ $L \rightarrow L \bullet, S$

$I_1$
$S' \rightarrow S \bullet$ ✓

$I_5$
$L \rightarrow S \bullet$ ✓

$I_2$
$S \rightarrow (\bullet L)$ $L \rightarrow \bullet S$ $L \rightarrow \bullet L, S$ $S \rightarrow \bullet (L)$ $S \rightarrow \bullet x$

$I_6$
$S \rightarrow (L) \bullet$ ✓

$I_3$
$S \rightarrow x \bullet$ ✓

$I_7$
$L \rightarrow L, \bullet S$ $S \rightarrow \bullet (L)$ $S \rightarrow \bullet x$

Shift • From left of 'S'  
to right of 'S'

$I_8$
$L \rightarrow L, S \bullet$ ✓

# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE

$I_0$
$S' \rightarrow \bullet S$ $S \rightarrow \bullet (L)$ $S \rightarrow \bullet x$

$I_4$
$S \rightarrow (L \bullet)$ $L \rightarrow L \bullet, S$

$I_8$
$L \rightarrow L, S \bullet$ ✓

$I_1$
$S' \rightarrow S \bullet$ ✓

$I_5$
$L \rightarrow S \bullet$ ✓

$I_2$
$S \rightarrow (\bullet L)$ $L \rightarrow \bullet S$ $L \rightarrow \bullet L, S$ $S \rightarrow \bullet (L)$ $S \rightarrow \bullet x$

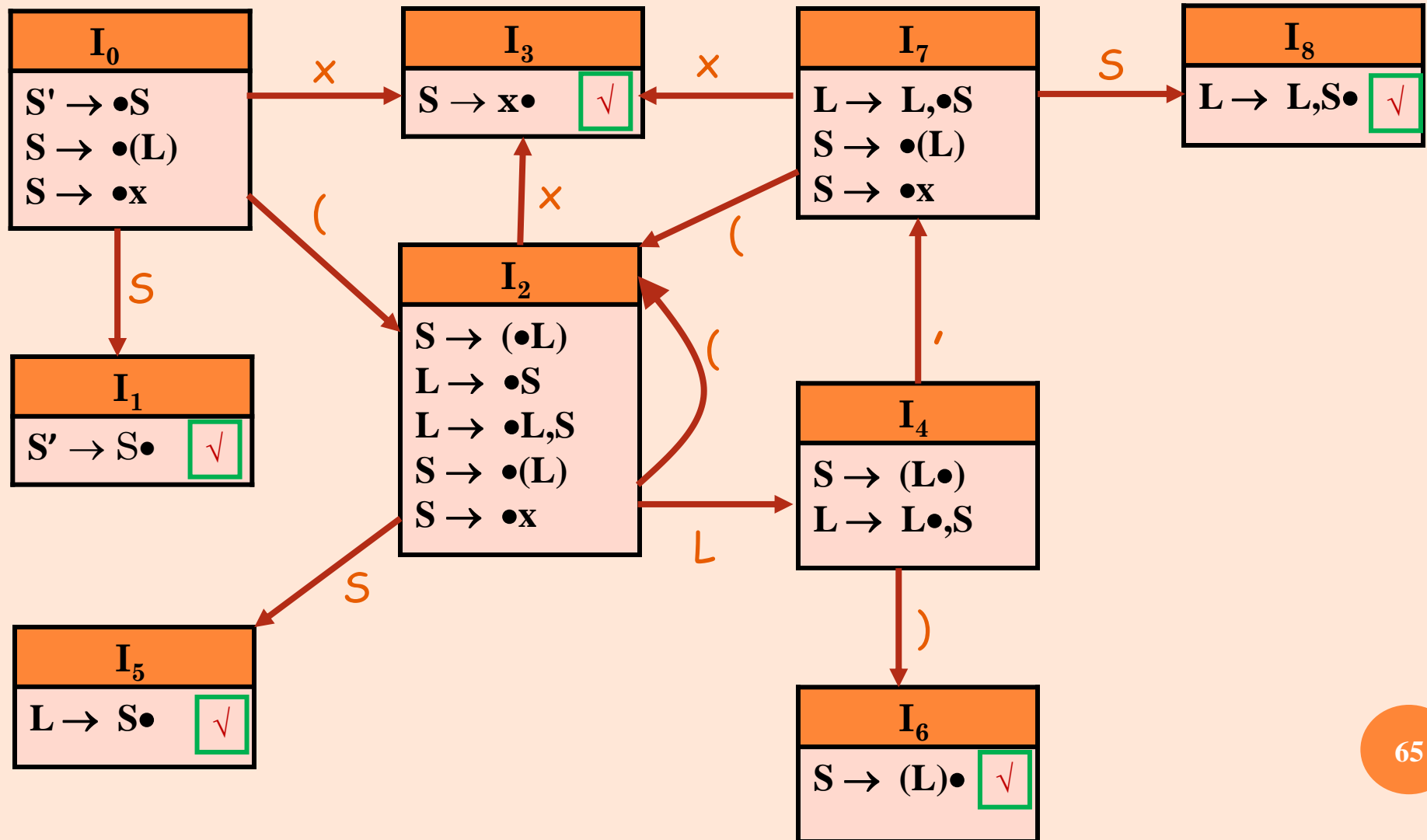
$I_6$
$S \rightarrow (L) \bullet$ ✓

$I_3$
$S \rightarrow x \bullet$ ✓

$I_7$
$L \rightarrow L, \bullet S$ $S \rightarrow \bullet (L)$ $S \rightarrow \bullet x$



# THE CANONICAL LR(0) COLLECTION -- EXAMPLE



# SHIFT/REDUCE AND REDUCE/REDUCE CONFLICTS

- If a state does not know whether it will make a shift operation or reduction for a terminal, we say that there is a **shift/reduce conflict**.
- If a state does not know whether it will make a reduction operation using the production rule  $i$  or  $j$  for a terminal, we say that there is a **reduce/reduce conflict**.
- If the SLR parsing table of a grammar  $G$  has a conflict, we say that grammar is not SLR grammar.

# FIRST AND FOLLOW SET

Consider the following Grammar

$$S \rightarrow L=R$$
$$S \rightarrow R$$
$$L \rightarrow *R$$
$$L \rightarrow \text{id}$$
$$R \rightarrow L$$
$$\text{FIRST}(S) = \{*, \text{id}\}$$
$$\text{FIRST}(L) = \{*, \text{id}\}$$
$$\text{FIRST}(R) = \{*, \text{id}\}$$
$$\text{FOLLOW}(S) = \{\$ \}$$
$$\text{FOLLOW}(L) = \{\$, =\}$$
$$\text{FOLLOW}(R) = \{\$, =\}$$

## Initial Grammar

$S' \rightarrow \bullet S$

1)  $S \rightarrow \bullet L=R$

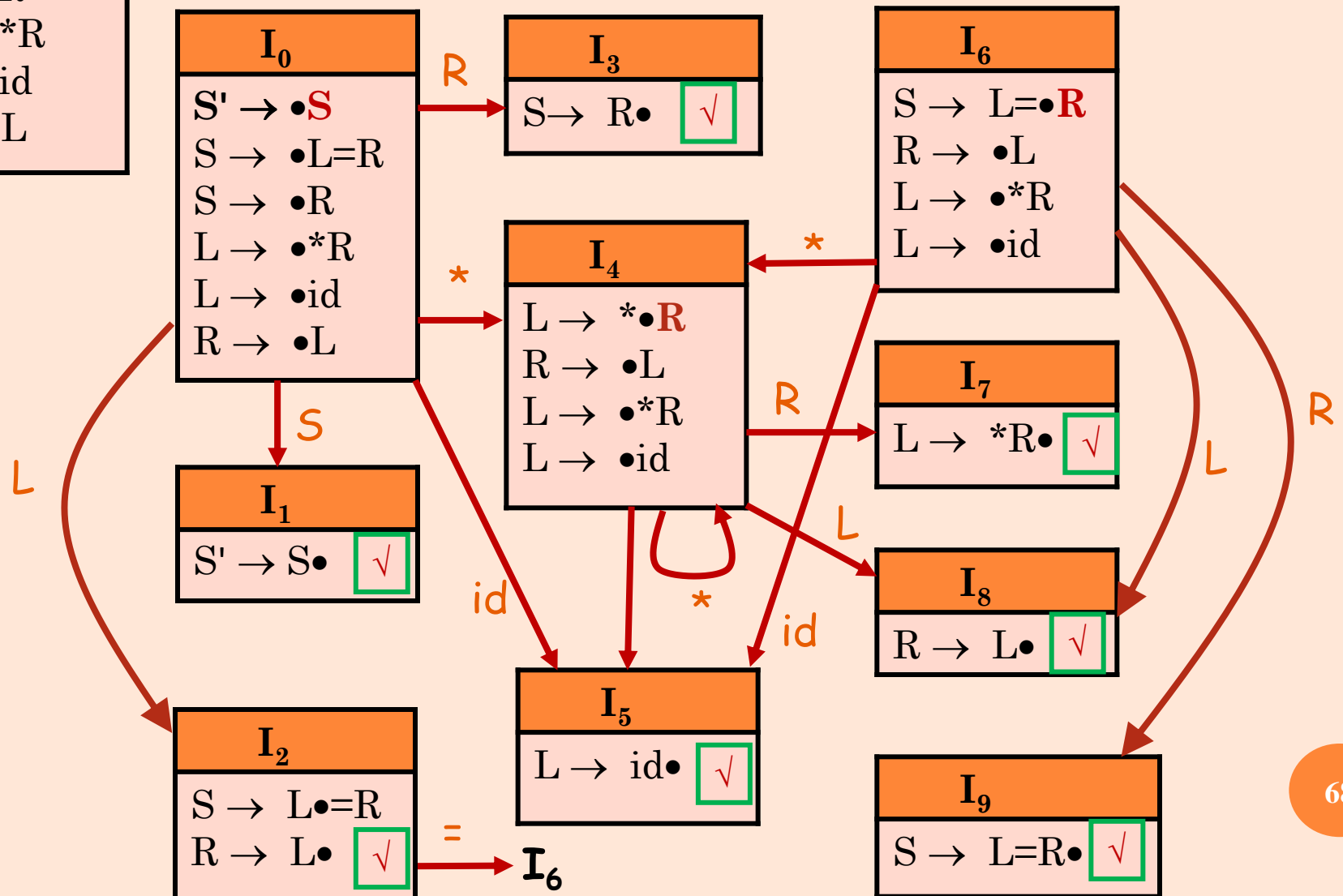
2)  $S \rightarrow \bullet R$

3)  $L \rightarrow \bullet *R$

4)  $L \rightarrow \bullet id$

5)  $R \rightarrow \bullet L$

## CONFLICT EXAMPLE



# (SLR) PARSING TABLES FOR EXPRESSION GRAMMAR

## Initial Grammar

$S' \rightarrow .S$

1)  $S \rightarrow .L=R$

2)  $S \rightarrow .R$

3)  $L \rightarrow .*R$

4)  $L \rightarrow .id$

5)  $R \rightarrow .L$

Shift/  
Reduce  
Conflict

State	ACTION				GOTO		
	id	=	*	\$	S	L	R
0	s <sub>5</sub>		s <sub>4</sub>		1	2	3
1				acc			
2		s <sub>6</sub> r <sub>5</sub>		r <sub>5</sub>			
3		r <sub>2</sub>		r <sub>2</sub>			
4	s <sub>5</sub>		s <sub>4</sub>			8	7
5		r <sub>4</sub>		r <sub>4</sub>			
6	s <sub>5</sub>		s <sub>4</sub>			8	9
7		r <sub>3</sub>		r <sub>3</sub>			
8		r <sub>5</sub>		r <sub>5</sub>			
9		r <sub>1</sub>		r <sub>1</sub>			

I<sub>2</sub>

$S \rightarrow L \bullet = R$   
 $R \rightarrow L \bullet$  ✓

=

I<sub>6</sub>

$S \rightarrow L = \bullet R$   
 $R \rightarrow \bullet L$   
 $L \rightarrow \bullet * R$   
 $L \rightarrow \bullet id$

FOLLOW (S) = {\$}  
 FOLLOW(L) = {\$, =}  
 FOLLOW (R) = {\$, =}

Part II will include  
LR(1) parsers and error  
recovery