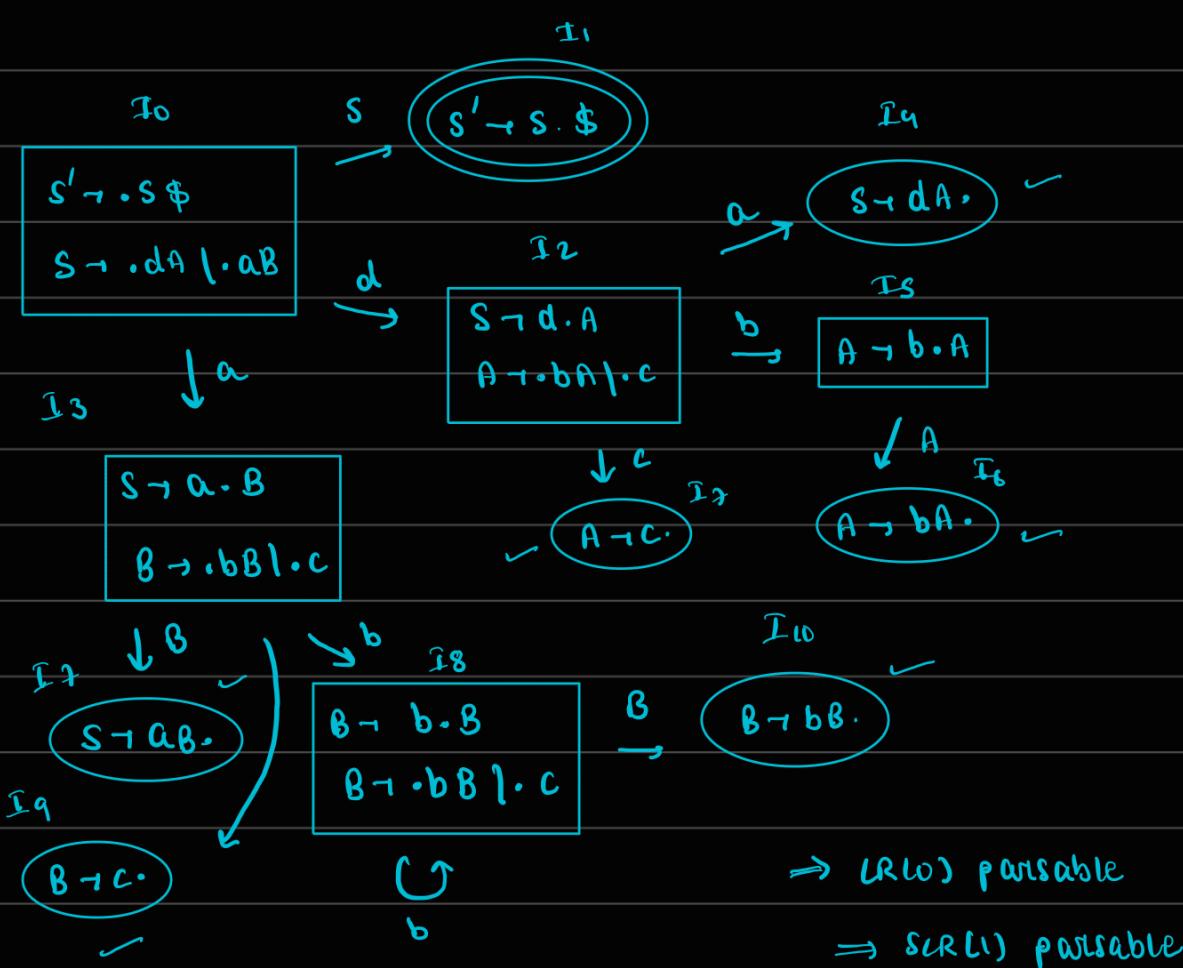


1

check if grammar is LL(1), LR(0) or SLR(1) parseable:

$$① S \rightarrow dA \mid AB ; A \rightarrow bA \mid C ; B \rightarrow bB \mid C$$

LL(1):  $f_1(S) = \{d, a\} ; f_1(A) = \{b, c\} ; f_1(B) = \{b, c\}$   
 $\Rightarrow$  LL(1) parseable



TRICK: To find SR/RR conflicts, just look at the final items.

If nothing goes out of it  $\Rightarrow$  no shift conflict

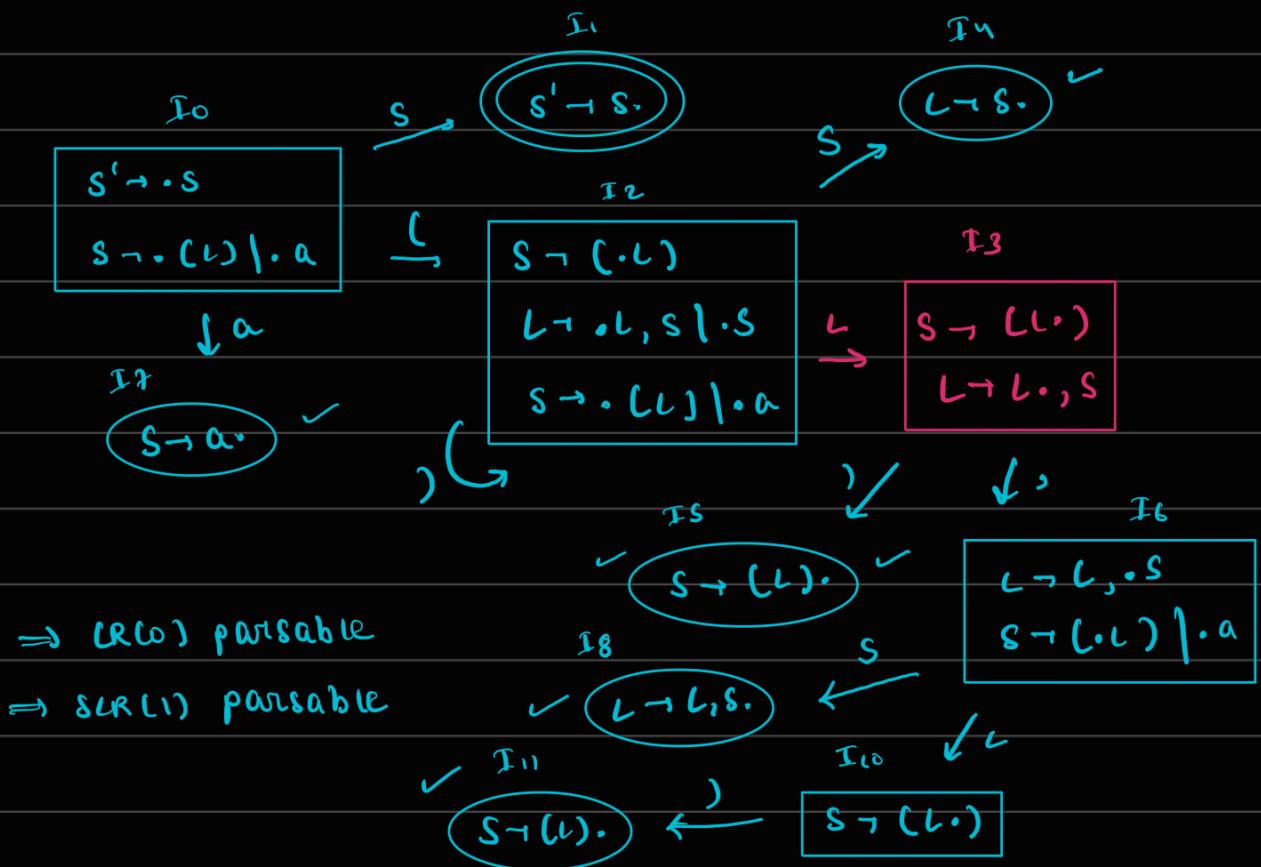
RR: figure it out by looking at the prod. rules

in it. If only one rule, no Reduce conflict, obviously

$$② S \rightarrow L(L) \setminus a; L \rightarrow L, S \setminus S$$

LL(1) :  $f_1(S) = \{L, a\}; f_1(L) = \{\dots\} \rightarrow$  to find this we would need to eliminate left recursion

$\Rightarrow$  Not LL(1) parseable



$\Rightarrow$  LR(0) parseable

$\Rightarrow$  SLR(1) parseable

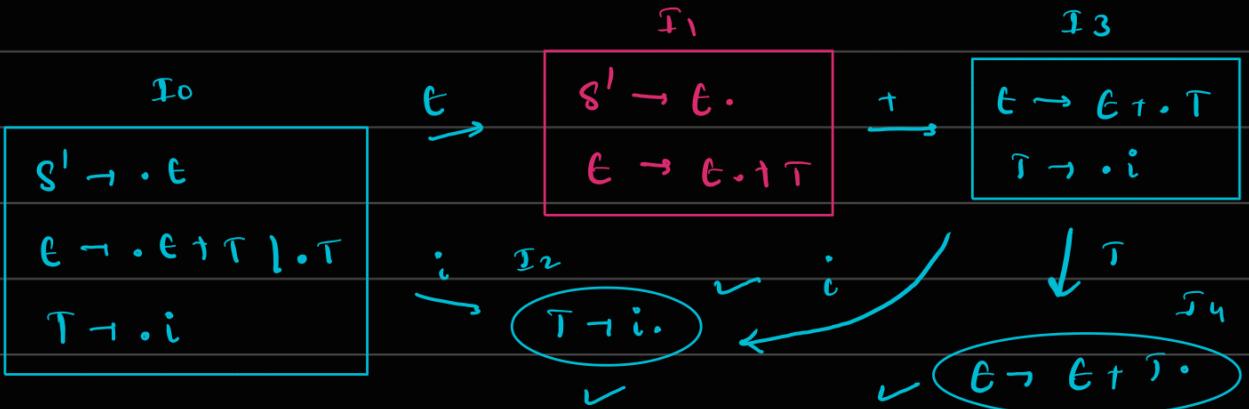
Very  
Imp

→ There were 2 rules that were affected by input ' $L$ ' in  $I_2$ . Whenever multiple rules match, CLUEB THEM INTO THE SAME ITEM IN THE NEXT STATE

$$③ E \rightarrow E + T \mid T; T \rightarrow i$$

LL(1) :  $f_1(E) = \{\dots\} \Rightarrow$  needs left recursion to be eliminated

$\Rightarrow$  Not LL(1) parseable



$\Rightarrow$  LR(0) parseable

$\Rightarrow$  SLR(1) parseable

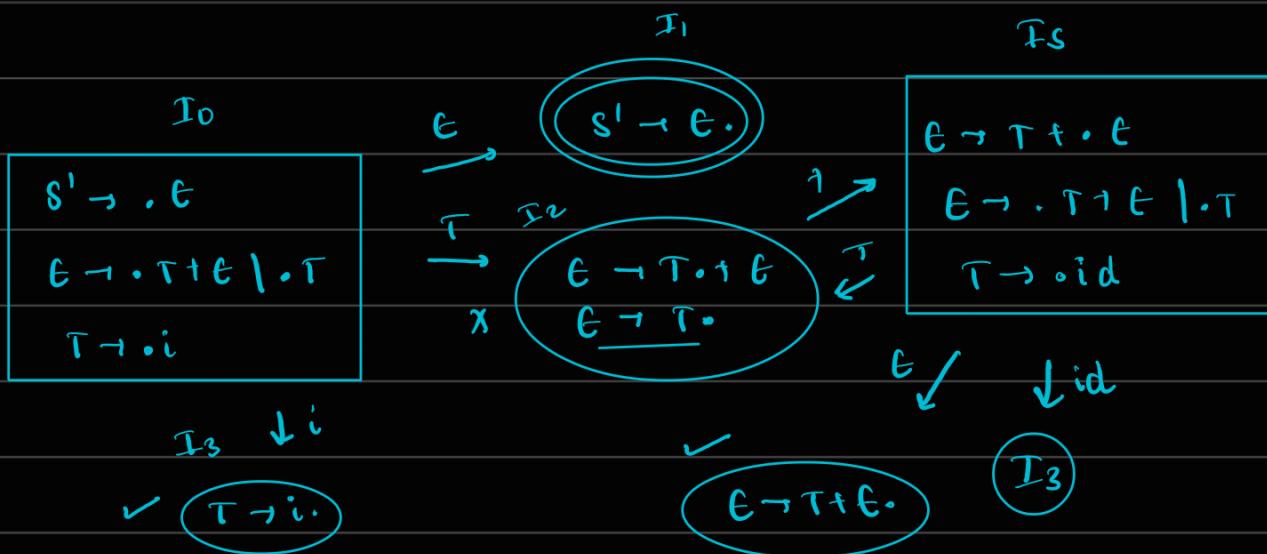
IMP →

$I_2$  IS NOT AN SR CONFLICT since  $S' \rightarrow E.$  is something we added (Augmented grammar). Besides,  $S' \rightarrow E.$  is ACCEPT not REDUCE

$$④ \quad E \xrightarrow{\rho_1} T + E \mid T \quad \xrightarrow{\rho_2} T \rightarrow i \quad \xrightarrow{\rho_3}$$

$$LL(1) : F(E) = \{i, i\} \times$$

$\Rightarrow$  Not LL(1) parseable



$\Rightarrow$  Not LR(0) parseable

SLR(1) : Conflict occurred in  $\Sigma_2$  (in rule  $E \rightarrow T.$ ) :

$f_{OLNS} = f_O(E) = \{ \$y \rightarrow \text{does not have } '+' \}$

$\Rightarrow$  In SLR(1) parsing table, only  $S_y$  will be present in cell  $(2, +)$  not  $\delta p_2$  since  $\delta p_2$  is only in  $(2, \$)$

$\Rightarrow$  SLR(1) parseable

$p_1 \quad p_2 \quad p_3 \quad p_4$

(S)  $S \rightarrow AaAb \mid BbBa ; A \rightarrow \epsilon ; B \rightarrow \epsilon$

Very  
Imp

$A \rightarrow .\epsilon \& A \rightarrow \epsilon.$  can be represented as  $A \rightarrow \cdot \cdot$

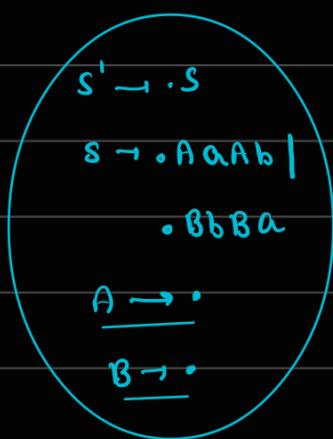
This is a FINAL STATE since there is nothing after it

LL(1) :  $f_1(S) = \{ \overline{a, b}y \} ; f_1(A) = \{ \overline{\epsilon}y \} ; f_1(B) = \{ \overline{\epsilon}y \}$

$\Rightarrow$  LL(1) parseable

To

$\Rightarrow$  NOT LR(0) parseable



SLR(1) :  $f_O(A) = \{ a, b \bar{y} \}$

$f_O(B) = \{ a, b \bar{y} \}$

$\Rightarrow (0, a) = \delta p_3 \text{ and } \delta p_4$

$(0, b) = \delta p_3 \text{ and } \delta p_4$

} Not SLR(1)  
Parseable

(2)

find the total no. of SR and RR conflicts :

(1)  $S \rightarrow SS \mid a \mid \epsilon$  [LR(0) items]

