



Lecture 11

Syntax Analysis

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February 12, 2025

Take aways from the last class

- Parser State

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- Agumentation of the Grammar

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- LR(0) items

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- Goto

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- Parse Table creation

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- Advance "." in those items and take closure

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- If I is $E' \rightarrow E$.
 $E \rightarrow E. + T$
then $goto(I, +)$ is
 $E \rightarrow E + .T$
 $T \rightarrow .T * F$
 $T \rightarrow .F$
 $F \rightarrow .(E)$
 $F \rightarrow .id$

Sets of items

- C : Collection of sets of LR(0) items for grammar G'

- $C = \text{closure} (S' \rightarrow .S)$

repeat

for each set of items I in C

and each grammar symbol X

such that $\text{goto}(I, X)$ is not empty and not in C

ADD $\text{goto}(I, X)$ to C

until no more additions

initially, add start state (set of items corresponding to the start state) and then add other set of items (states) by using GOTO operation.



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parse table creation for
SLR(1)

SLR is too weak to handle most languages!

Homework

- Create SLR Parse table for the following grammar (homework)

$$S' \rightarrow S$$

$$S \rightarrow L = R$$

$$S \rightarrow R$$

$$L \rightarrow *R$$

$$L \rightarrow id$$

$$R \rightarrow L$$

Parse Table

SLR parse table for the grammar

	=	*	id	\$	S	L	R
0		s4	s5		1	2	3
1				acc			
2	s6,r6			r6			
3				r3			
4		s4	s5			8	7
5	r5			r5			
6		s4	s5			8	9
7	r4			r4			
8	r6			r6			
9				r2			

The table has multiple entries in action[2,=]

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Both SR and RR conflict can occur in SLR parsing.

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- However, when state I appears on the top of the stack, the viable prefix $\beta\alpha$ on the stack may be such that $\beta\alpha$ can not be followed by symbol "a" in any right sentential form
- Thus, the reduction by the rule $A \rightarrow \alpha$ on symbol "a" is invalid
- SLR parsers cannot remember the left context

we can also say that we are only using follow of non-terminal which will be pushed into the stack by popping various items on the stack... issue of left context will arise. The follow set may not be compatible with the symbol that will be below that pushed non-terminal (apart from state symbols)

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- The general form of the item becomes $[A \rightarrow \alpha.\beta, a]$ which is called LR(1) item.
- Item $[A \rightarrow \alpha., a]$ calls for reduction only if next input is a . The set of symbols " a "s will be a subset of $Follow(A)$

Closure(I)

```
repeat
  for each item  $[A \rightarrow \alpha.B\beta, a]$  in  $I$ 
    for each production  $B \rightarrow \gamma$  in  $G'$ 
      and for each terminal  $b$  in  $First(\beta a)$ 
        add item  $[B \rightarrow .\gamma, b]$  to  $I$ 
until no more additions to  $I$ 
```

follow (B) is made first (beta a)
follow (B) may contain follow (A)

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