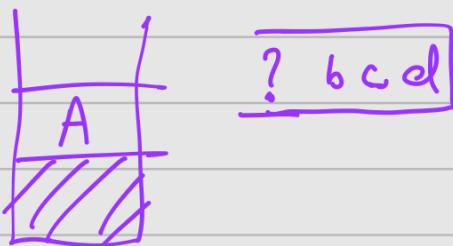


- always assume that strings end with string end marker \$.

$S = abc$

$\Rightarrow \overbrace{abc}^S \$$



what all can be formed from current state of the parsing?

- i) all that is in first(A) can be produced by A when A was at TOS. so for all cells $[A, x]$ fill $A \rightarrow \alpha$ if $x \in \text{first}(A)$
- ii) if $\epsilon \in \text{first}(A)$ then all in follow(A) can also be produced by the production $A \rightarrow \alpha$. so if $b \in \text{follow}(A)$ include $A \rightarrow \alpha$ in $M[A, b]$

* We can rewrite the grammar only if language is LL(1). If lang is not LL(1) then we can't write the grammar

→ Error Recovery

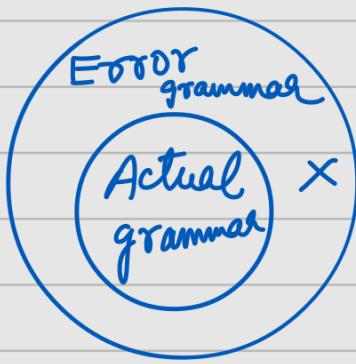
Panic Mode:

use synchronising characters (; in C) and start (deleting the first will

and I keep dropping the lines (the; containing error.

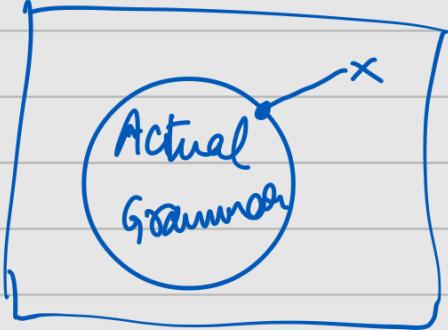
Error Production:

have some error prod^n rules and create an extended grammar and if we are able to parse using an EP then we know exactly what error came



Global Corr:

Find the nearest string which belongs to the actual grammar from the error string. (Edit distance)



→ Bottom Up Parsing

productions

$$S \rightarrow \dots \dots \dots \rightarrow w \quad \text{Top Down}$$

$$S \xleftarrow{} \dots \dots \dots \rightarrow w \quad \text{Bottom Up}$$

reductions

(given a terminal, produces set of all sentential forms that can produce it)

Rightmost derivation
but read st from left to right

LR (K) grammar.

bigger + than LL (K) grammar

$$\begin{array}{c} S \\ \hline B \\ \hline A \\ abcd \end{array}$$

NT

Sentential forms

$S \rightarrow$

Terminal str

$\dots \rightarrow w$

portion left
to be read.

a b. c d

separator.

on the stack, read

abcdef

right to left for Top to bottom

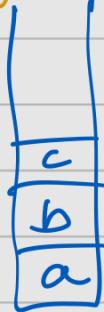
on stack



a. bcdef



ab. cdef



abc. def



abcd. ef



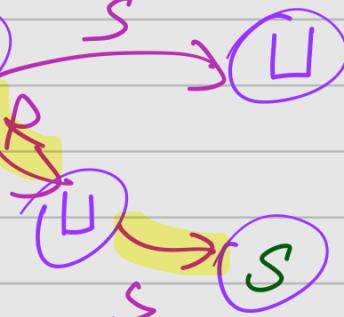
reduce

abb. ef

State of the Parser



State of the Stack. (only).
(does not depend on state of string)



If the parser
is able to
disambiguate
b/w S and R
transitions,
picking just one
correctly on each

state, such that the path
correctly lead to the start state, then
the grammar is LR.

* s_4 — shift and goto state 4
 # γ_4 — reduce using production #4

- We can either keep 2 stacks — one for state other for symbol or (alt pairwise)



Reduction

reduced {

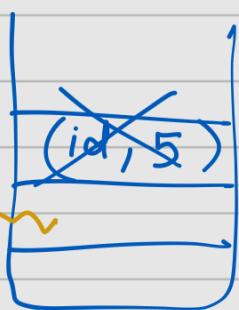
(s_4 , st_4)
(s_3 , st_3)
(s_2 , st_2)
(symbol, state)



s' , ?
s_2 , st_2
s_1 , st_1

find state ? using s' and st_2

(new symbol came and prev state)



in the configuration of slides

Can have only 0, 4, 5, 6, 7 as states

$\beta \rightarrow$ sentential form
 $|\beta| \rightarrow \text{len}(\beta)$

if we reduce β we have to pop $2|\beta|$ elements
 $|\beta|$ states $|\beta|$ symbols
 $(|\beta|$ tuples)