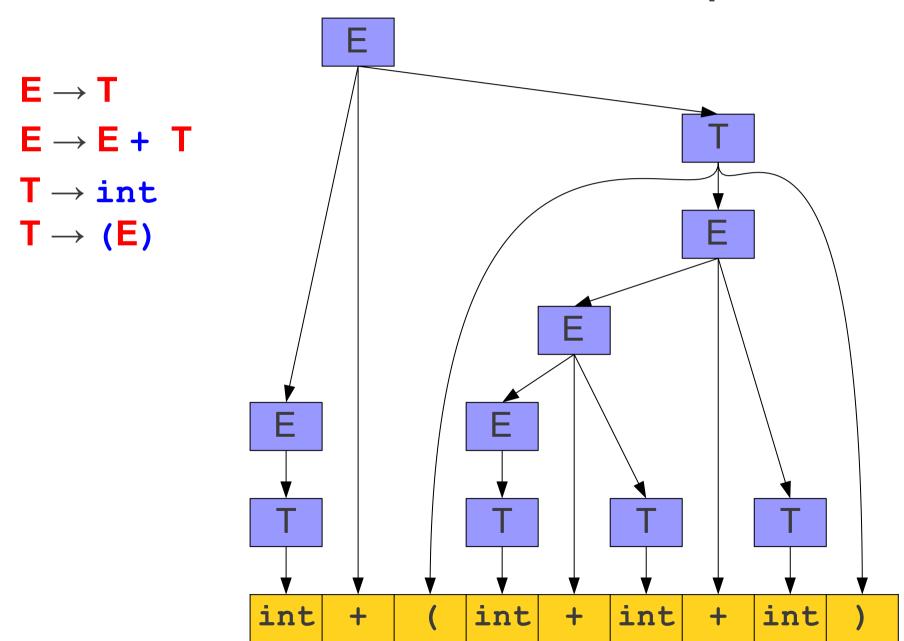
Parsing:
Bottom-Up Parsing
LR(0), SLR(1) and LR(1)

One View of a Bottom-Up Parse



A Second View of a Bottom-Up Parse

```
\mathsf{E} \to \mathsf{T}
                        int + (int + int + int)
E \rightarrow E + T \Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
                     \Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
T \rightarrow int
                     \Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)
T \rightarrow (E)
                     \Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)
                     \Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)
                     \Rightarrow E + (E + int)
                     \Rightarrow E + (E + T)
                     \Rightarrow E + (E)
                     \Rightarrow E + T
                     \Rightarrow \mathsf{E}
```

A Second View of a Bottom-Up Parse

```
\mathsf{E} \to \mathsf{T}
                         int + (int + int + int)
E \rightarrow E + T
                      \Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
                      \Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
T \rightarrow int
\mathsf{T} \to (\mathsf{E})
                      \Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)
                      \Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)
                      \Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)
                      \Rightarrow E + (E + int)
                      \Rightarrow E + (E + T)
                      \Rightarrow E + (E)
                      \Rightarrow E + T
                      \Rightarrow \mathbf{E}
```

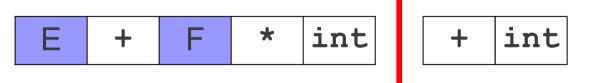
A left-to-right, bottom-up parse is a rightmost derivation traced in reverse.

Question One:

Where are handles?

- Idea: At each point, track
 - Which production we are in, and
 - Where we are in that production.
- At each point, we can do one of two things:
 - Match the next symbol
 - (Just for now) Guess which production used.
 - (More precisely the production chooses non-deterministically)

```
S \rightarrow E
E \rightarrow F
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F * T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```



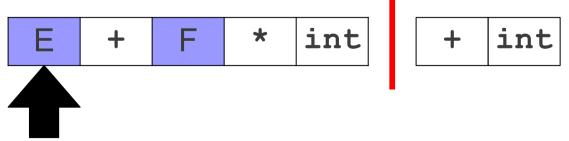
```
S \rightarrow E
E \rightarrow F
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

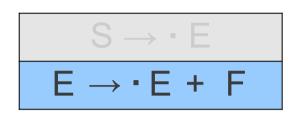
```
S \rightarrow E
E \rightarrow F
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```

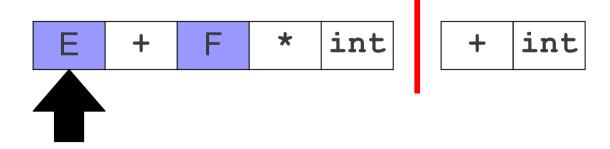


 $S \rightarrow \cdot E$

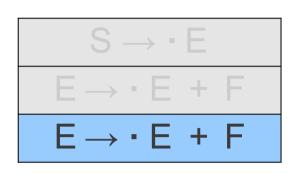


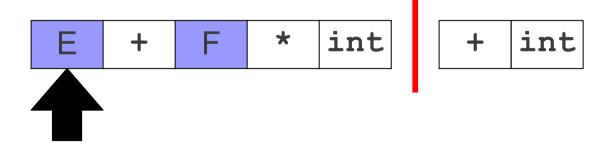
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S \rightarrow E
E \rightarrow F
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```



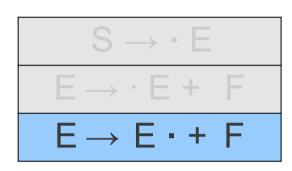


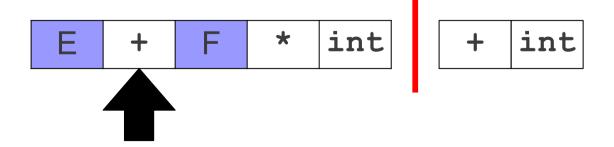
```
S \rightarrow E
E \rightarrow F
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```





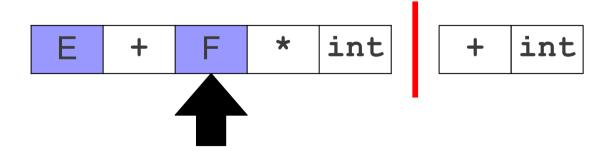
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S \rightarrow E
E \rightarrow F
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```



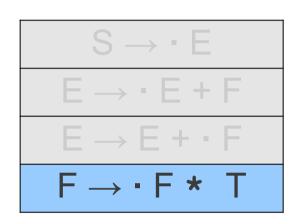


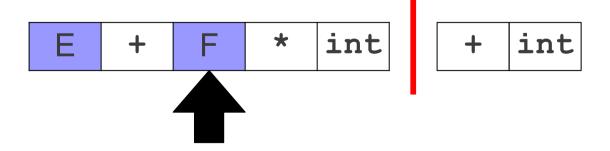
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E \rightarrow F
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F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```



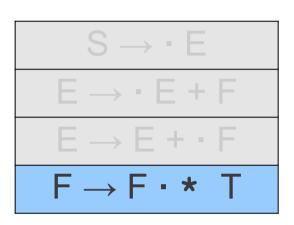


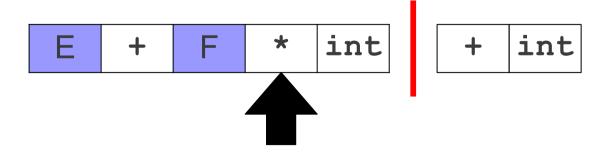
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S \rightarrow E
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E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
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```



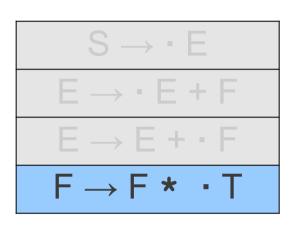


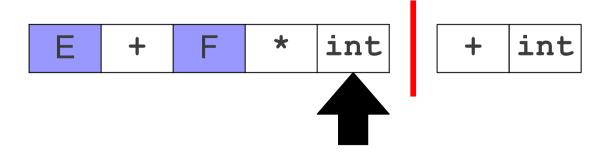
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```



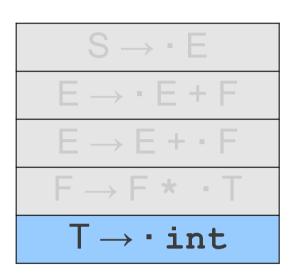


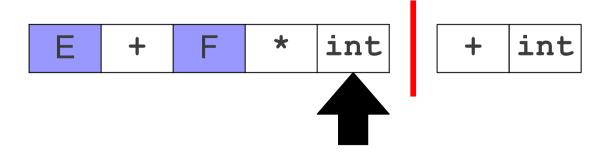
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T \rightarrow (E)
```



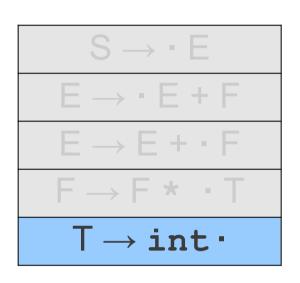


```
S \rightarrow E
E \rightarrow F
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```





```
S \rightarrow E
E \rightarrow F
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```



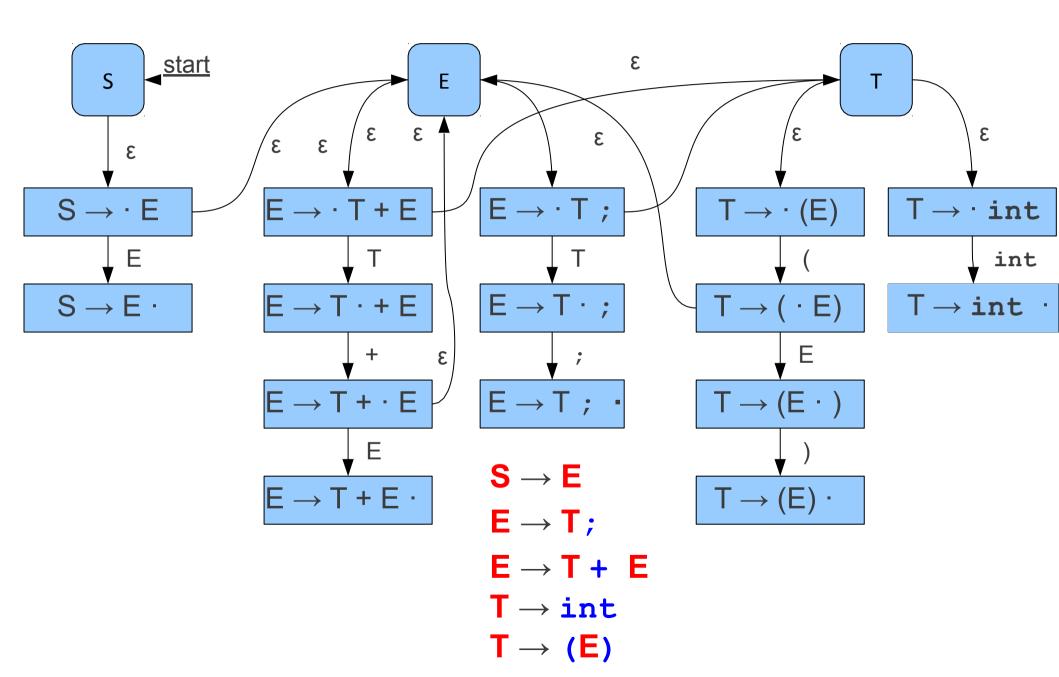


An Important Result

 At any point in time, we only need to track where we are in one production.

We can use a finite automaton as our recognizer.

An Automaton for Left Areas



- Create a state for each nonterminal. For
- each production $A \rightarrow y$:
 - Construct states $A \to \alpha \cdot \omega$ for each possible way of splitting γ into two substrings α and ω .
 - Add transitions on x between $A \rightarrow \alpha \cdot x\omega$ and $A \rightarrow \alpha x \cdot \omega$.
- For each state $A \to \alpha \cdot B\omega$ for nonterminal B, add an ϵ -transition from $A \to \alpha \cdot B\omega$ to B.

Why This Matters

- Our initial goal was to find handles.
- When running this automaton, if we ever end up in a state with a rule of the form

$$A \rightarrow \omega$$
.

Then we might be looking at a handle.

 Begin in a state containing S → · A, where S is the augmented start symbol.

- Begin in a state containing S → · A, where S is the augmented start symbol.
- * Compute the closure of the state:
 - If $A \to \alpha \cdot B\omega$ is in the state, add $B \to \gamma$ to the state for each production $B \to \gamma$.
 - Yet another fixed-point iteration!

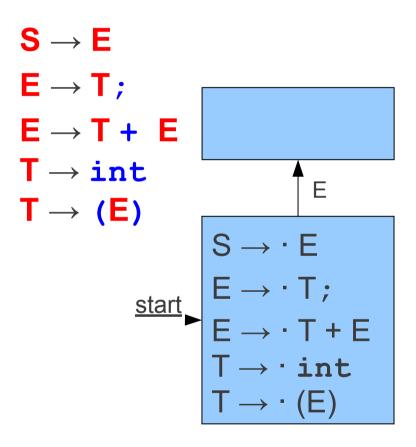
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- * Compute the closure of the state:
 - If $A \to \alpha \cdot B\omega$ is in the state, add $B \to \gamma$ to the state for each production $B \to \gamma$.
 - Yet another fixed-point iteration!
- Repeat until no new states are added:
 - If a state contains a production A → α · xω for symbol x, add a transition on x from that state to the state containing the closure of A → αx · ω

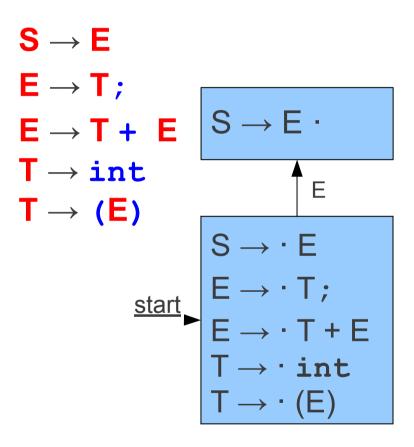
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 - Yet another fixed-point iteration!
- Repeat until no new states are added:
 - If a state contains a production A → α · xω for symbol x, add a transition on x from that state to the state containing the closure of A → αx · ω
- This is equivalent to a subset construction on the NFA.

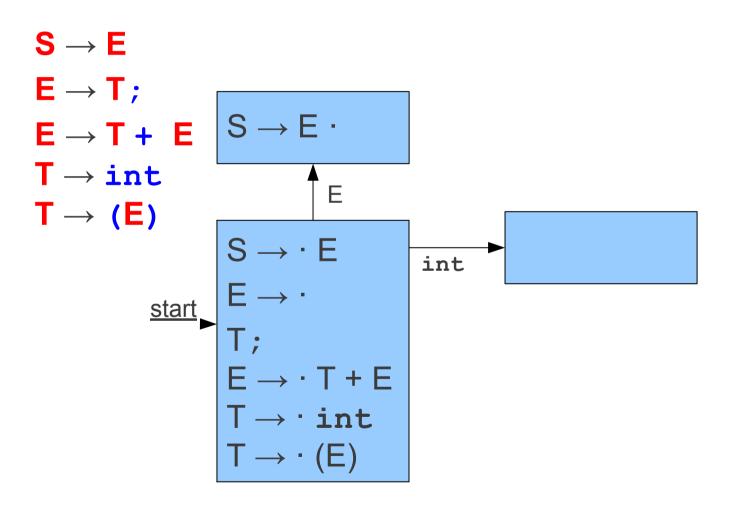
```
S \rightarrow E
\mathsf{E} \to \mathsf{T};
E \rightarrow T + E
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
                               S \rightarrow \cdot E
                   <u>start</u>
```

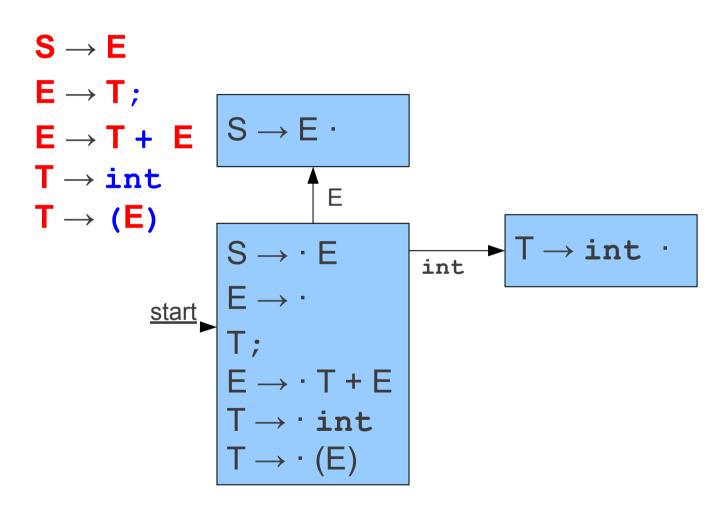
```
S \rightarrow E
E \rightarrow T;
E \rightarrow T + E
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
S \rightarrow \cdot E
E \rightarrow \cdot T;
E \rightarrow \cdot T + E
```

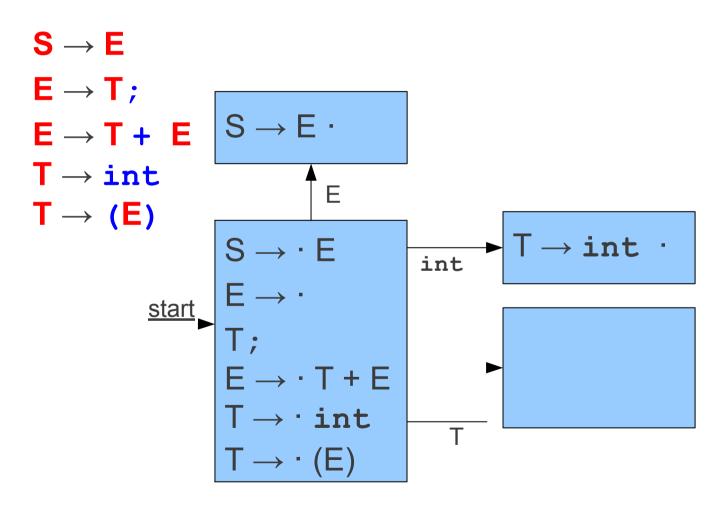
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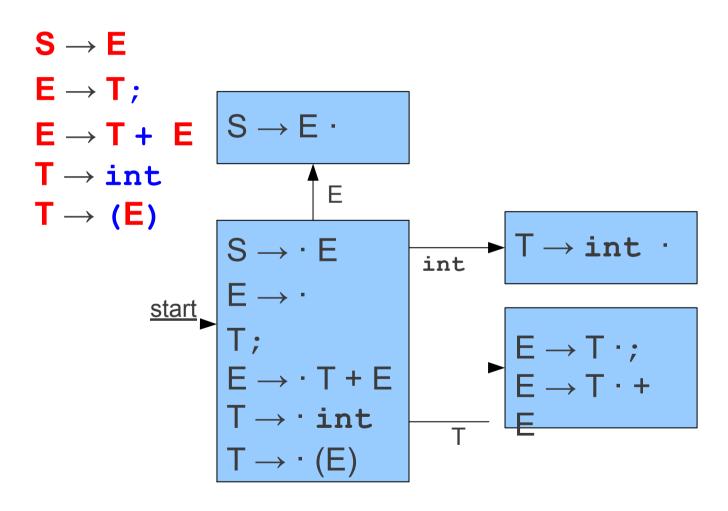


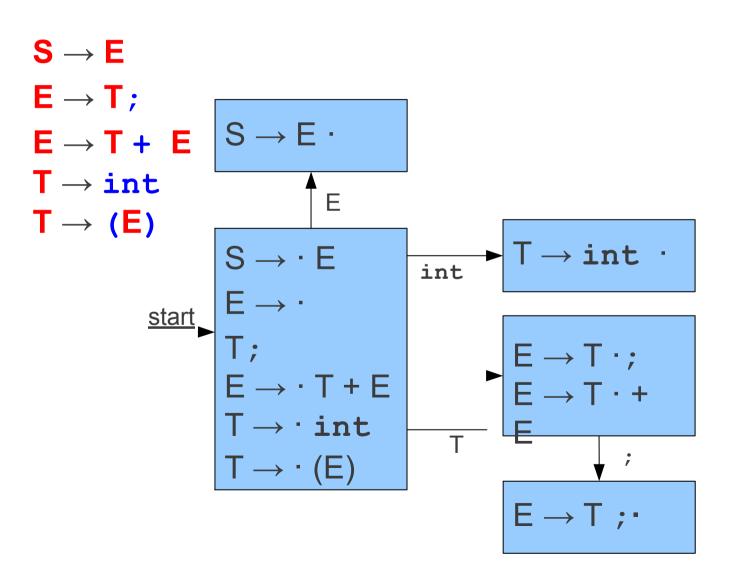


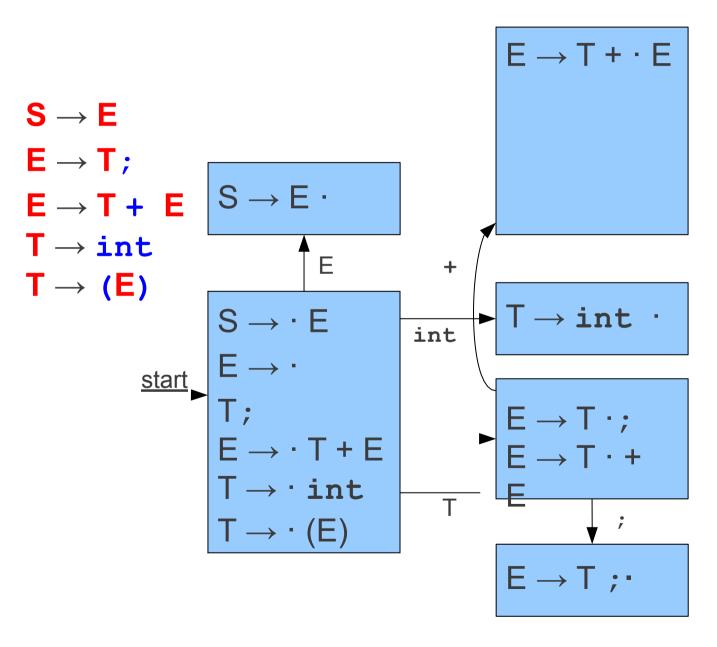


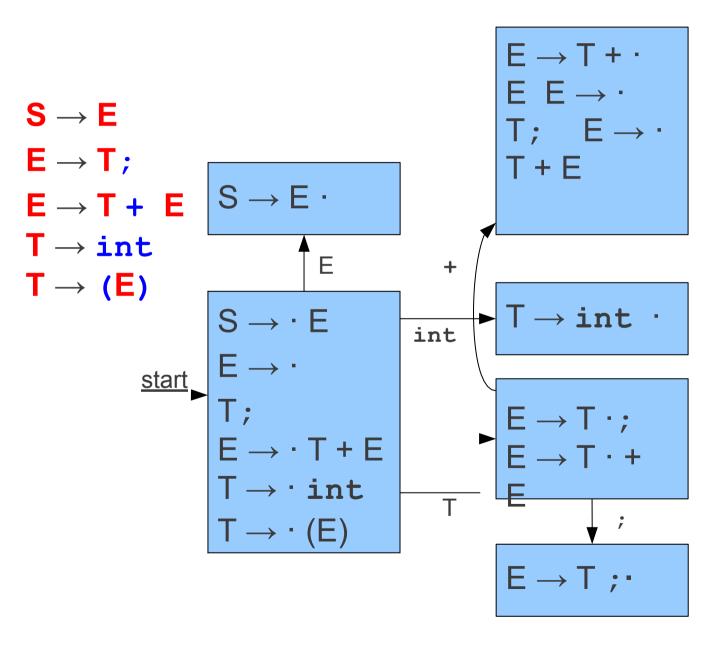


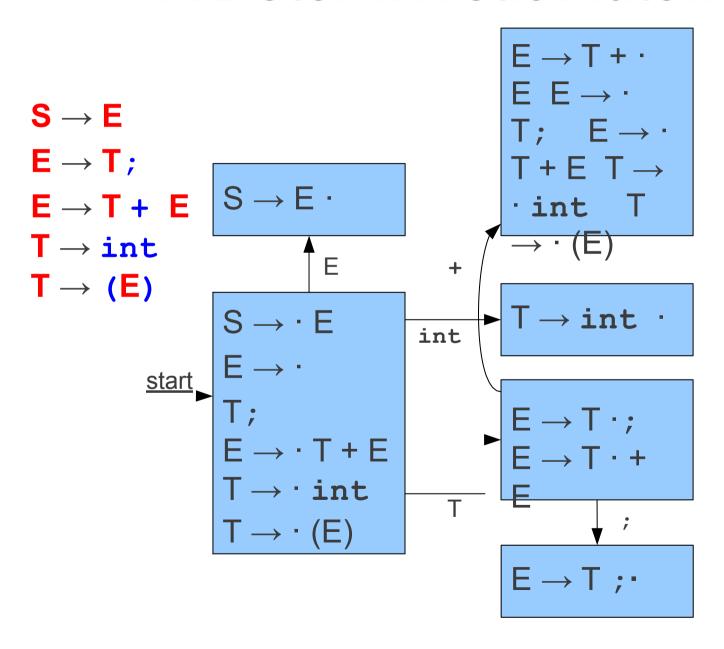


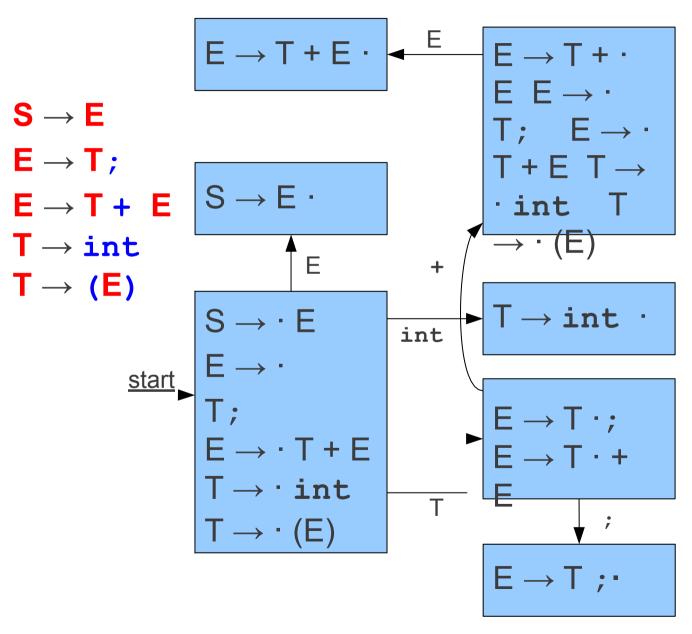


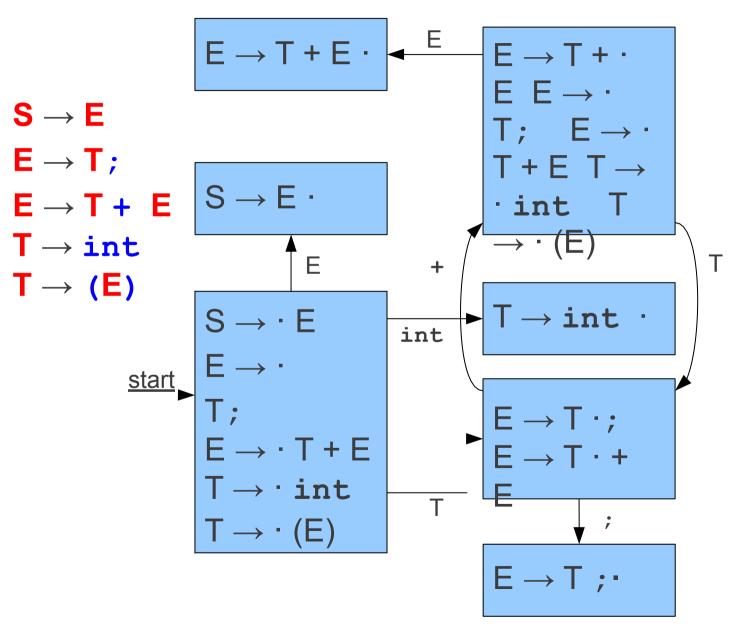


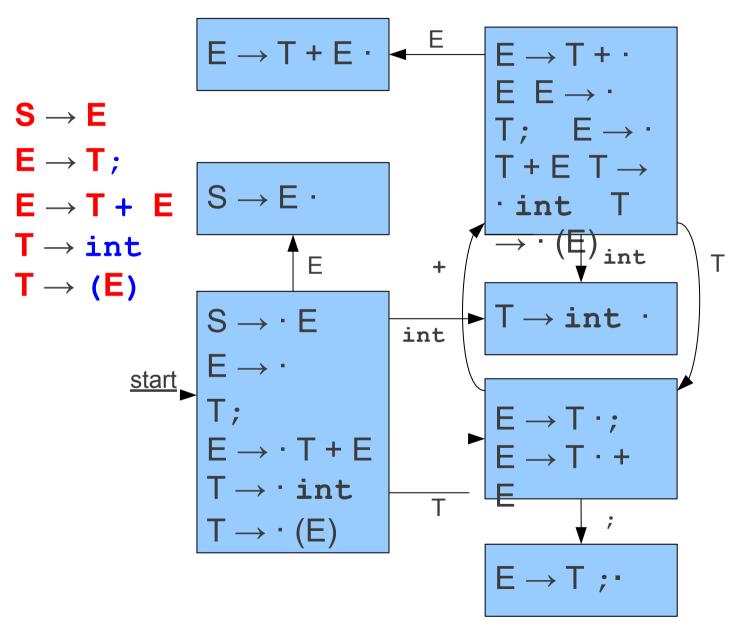


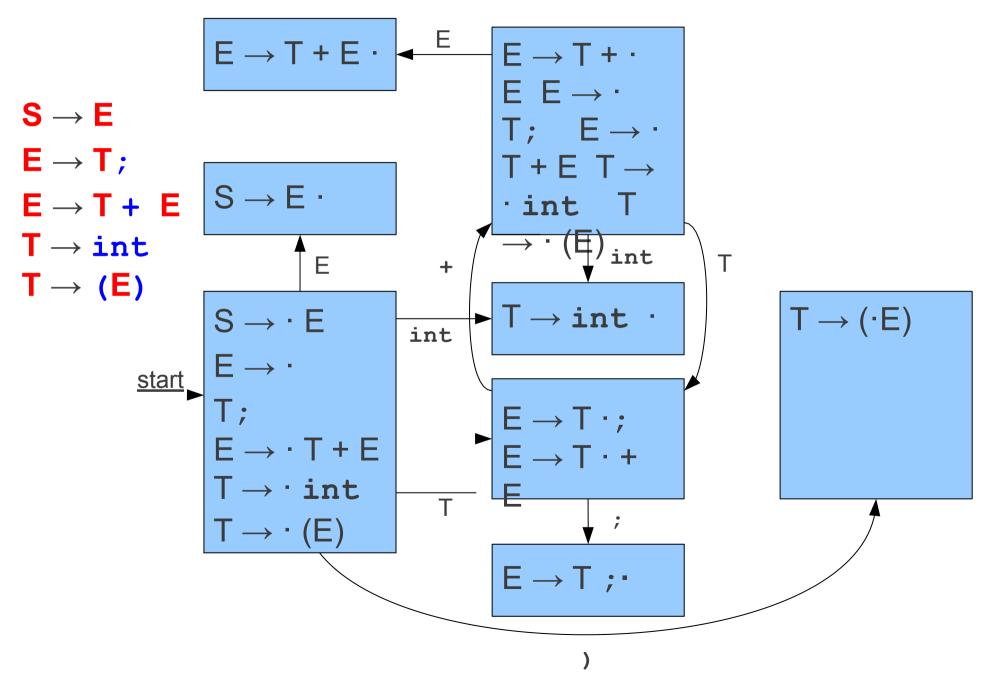


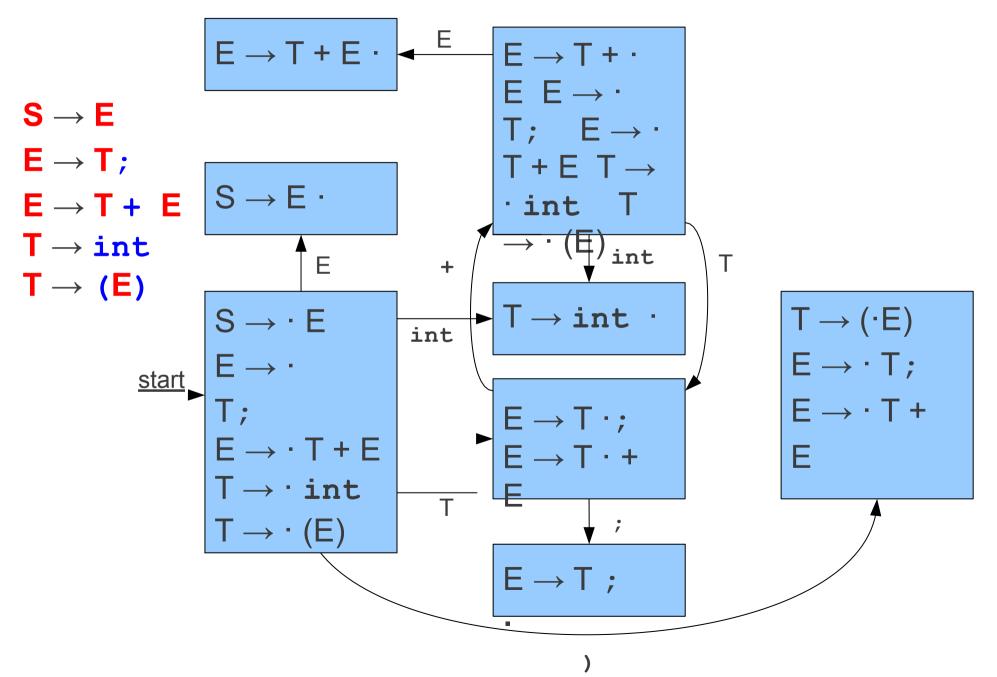


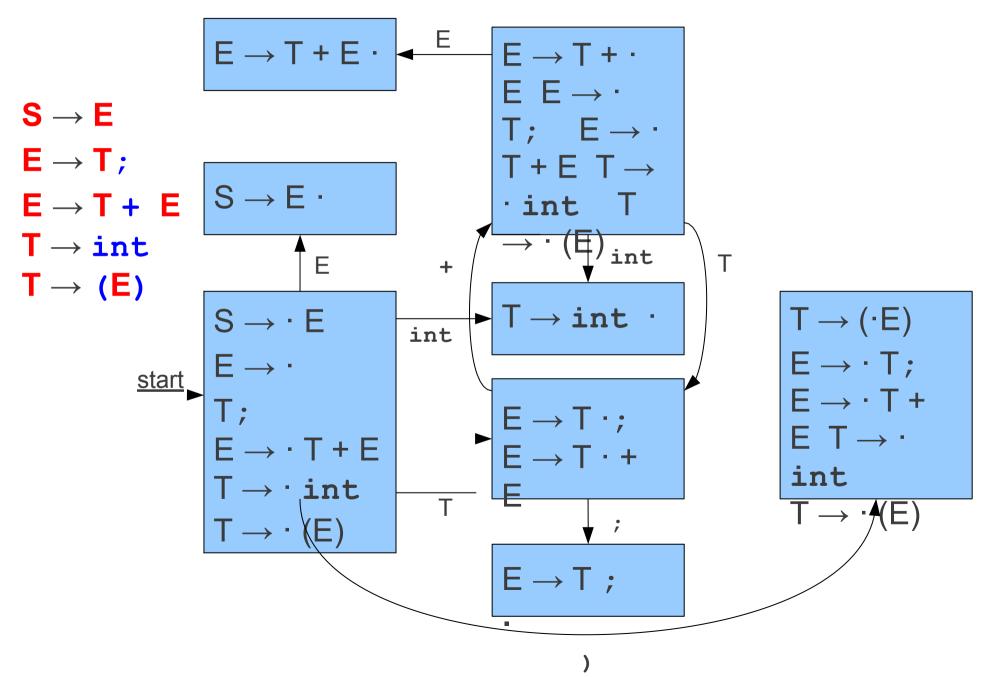


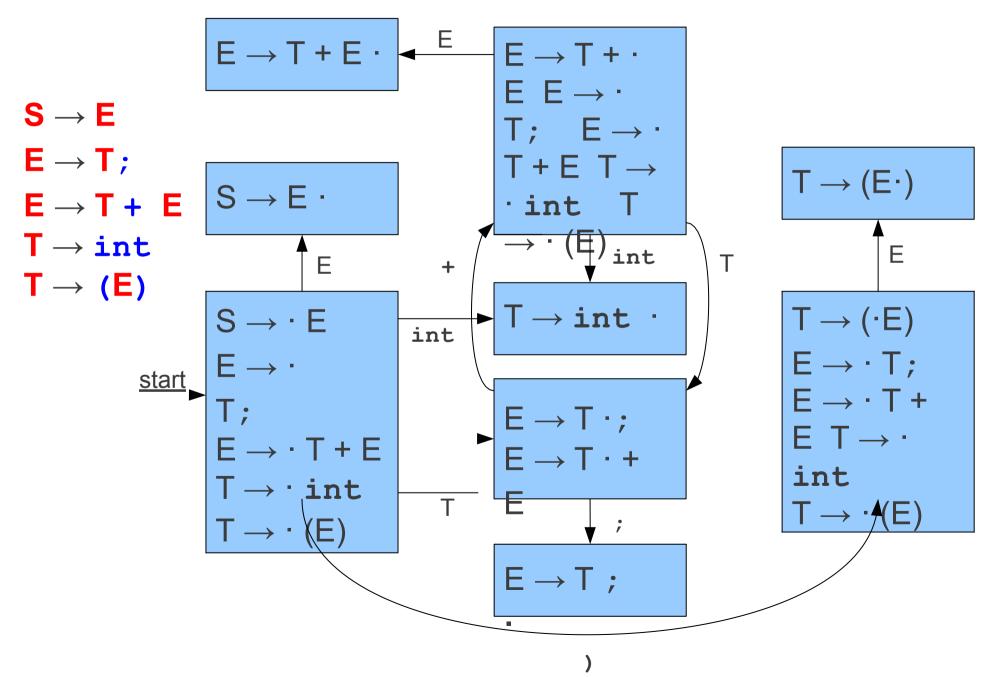


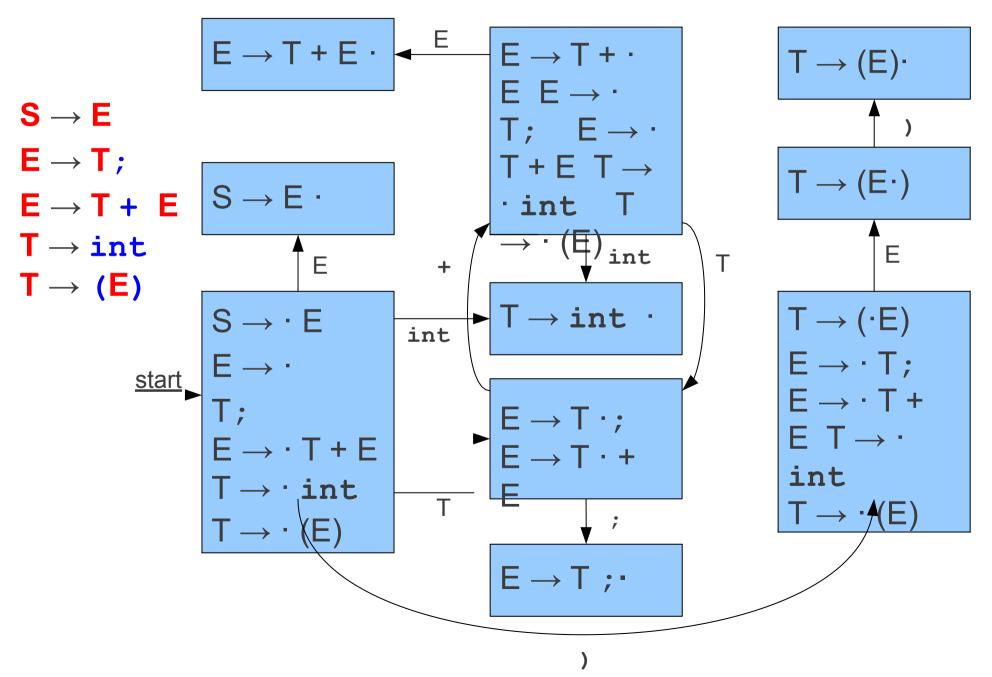


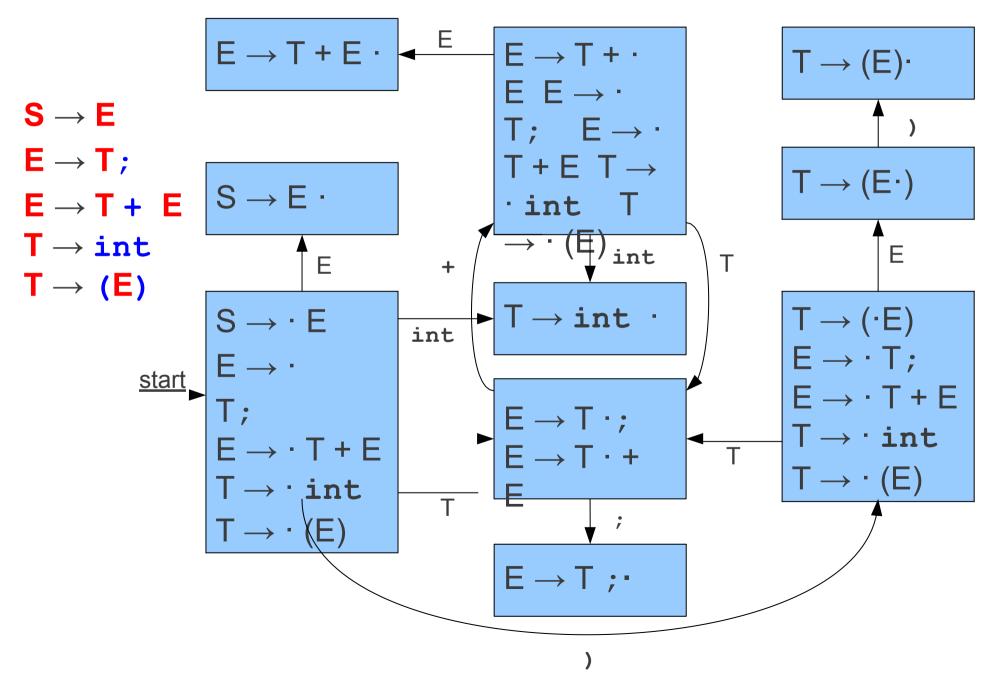


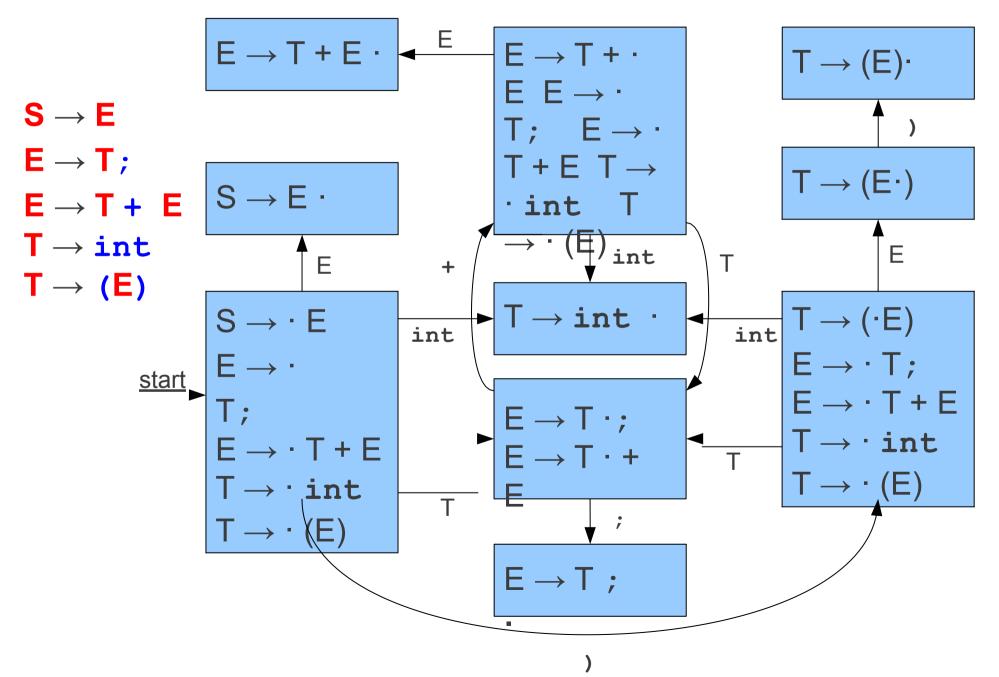


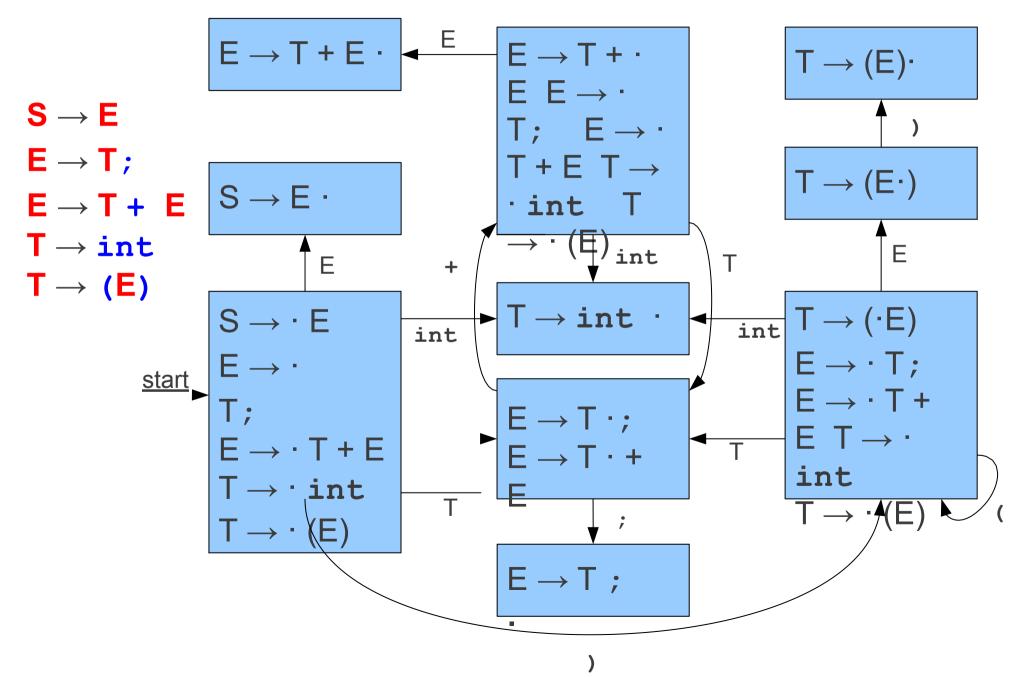


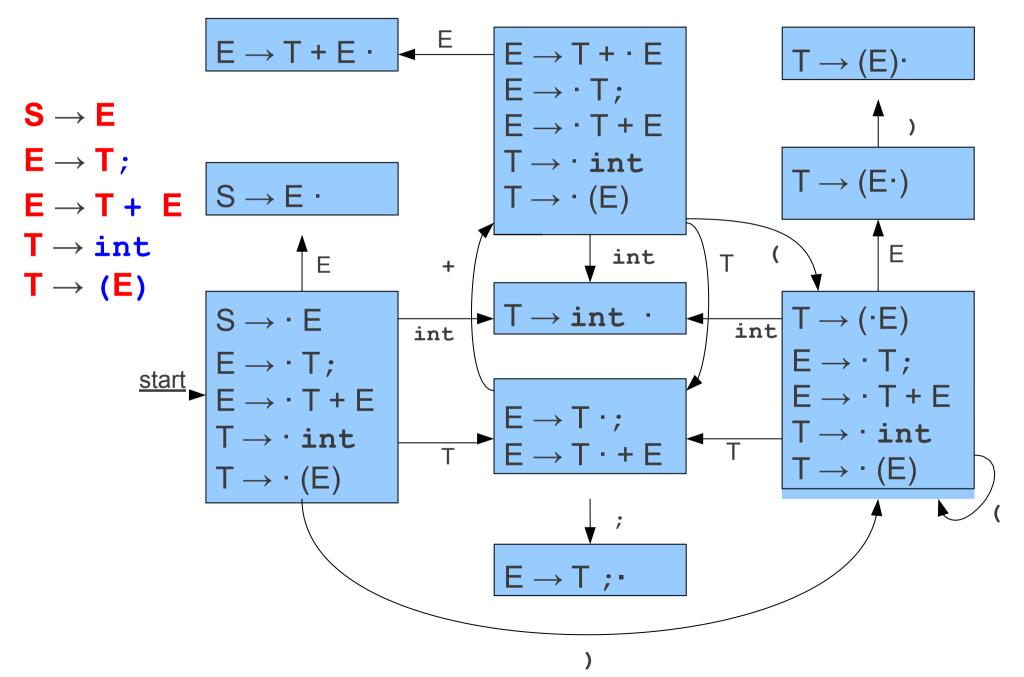












Handle-Finding Automata

- Handling-finding automata can be very large.
- NFA has states proportional to the size of the grammar, so DFA can have size exponential in the size of the grammar.
 There are grammars that can exhibit this worst-case.
- Automata are almost always generated by tools like bison.

Finding Handles

- Where do we look for handles?
 - At the top of the stack.
- How do we search for handles?
 - Build a handle-finding automaton.
- How do we recognize handles?
 - Once we've found a possible handle, how do we confirm that it's correct?

Question Three:

How do we recognize handles?

Handle Recognition

- Our automaton will tell us all places where a
- handle might be.
- However, if the automaton says that there might be a handle at a given point, we need a way to confirm this.

We'll thus use predictive bottom-up parsing:

Have a deterministic procedure for guessing where handles are.

There are many predictive algorithms, each of which recognize different grammars.

This decision is the difference of BU-Parssing Algorithms.

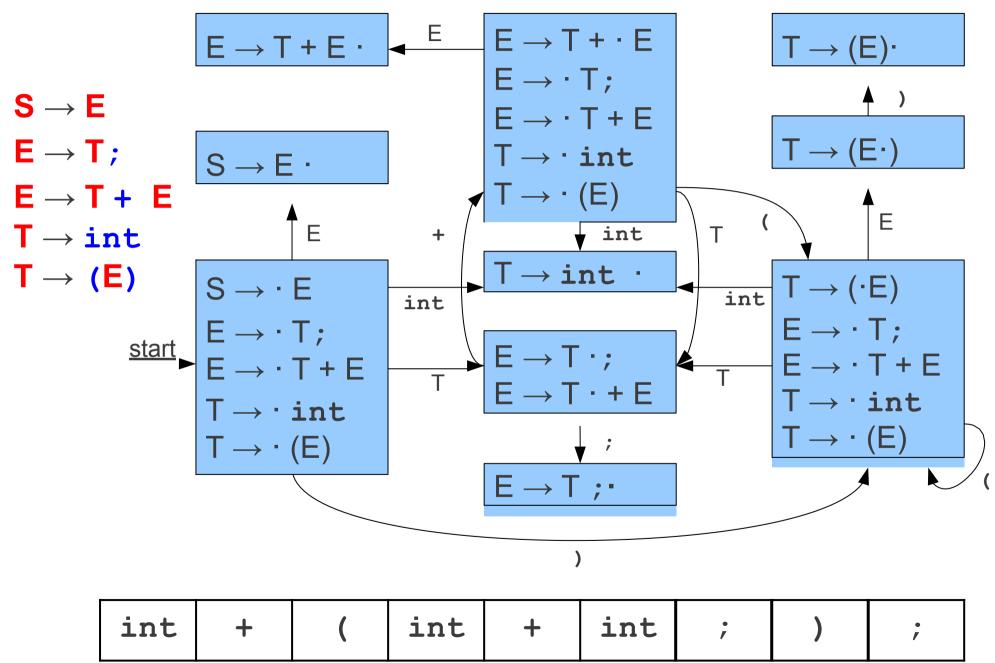
Our First Algorithm: LR(0)

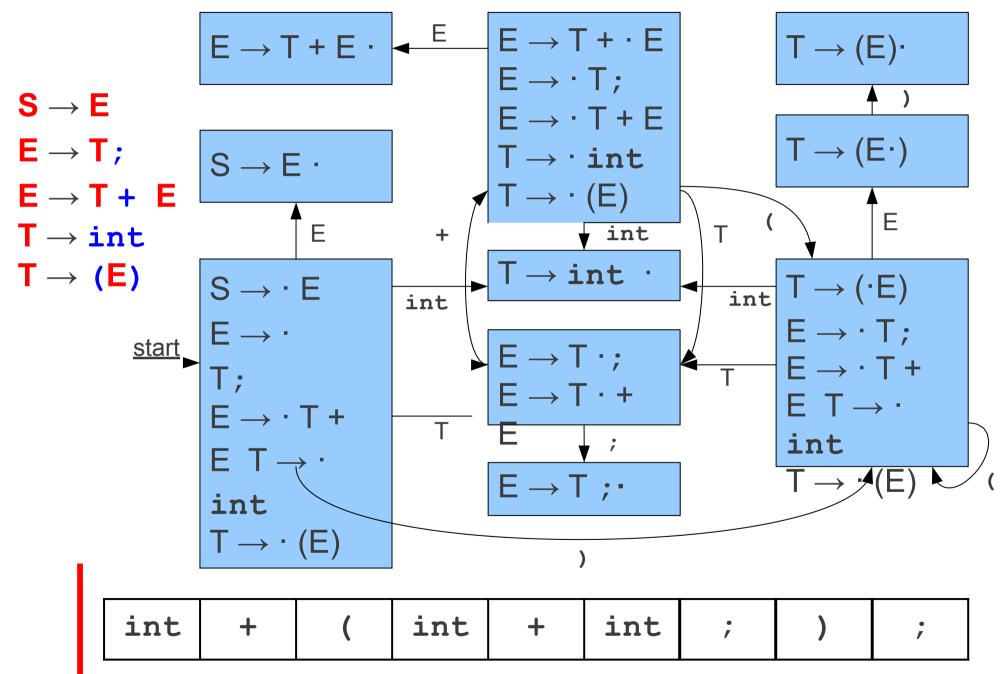
- Bottom-up predictive parsing with:
 - L: Left-to-right scan of the input.
 - R: Rightmost derivation.
 - (0): Zero tokens of lookahead.
- Use the handle-finding automaton, without any lookahead, to predict where handles are.

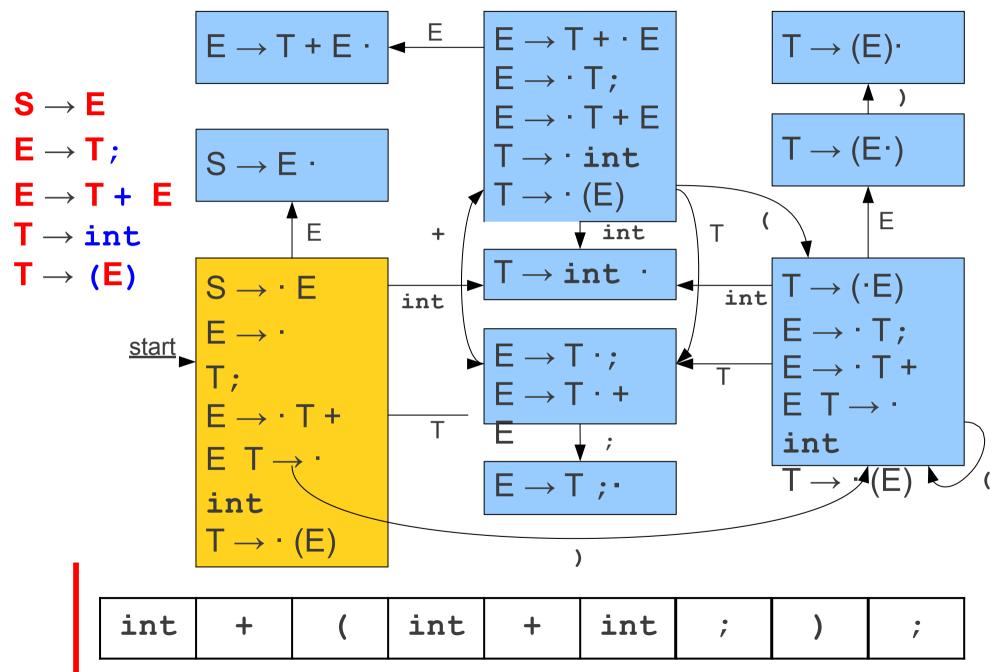
We talk about lookahead later.

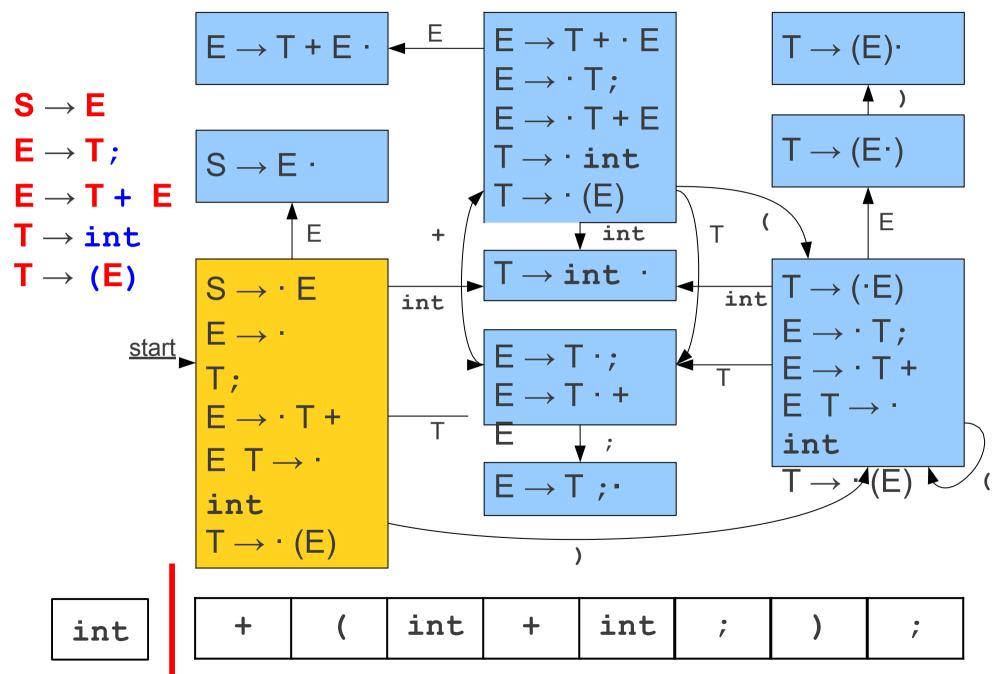
```
S \rightarrow E
E \rightarrow T;
E \rightarrow T + E
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```

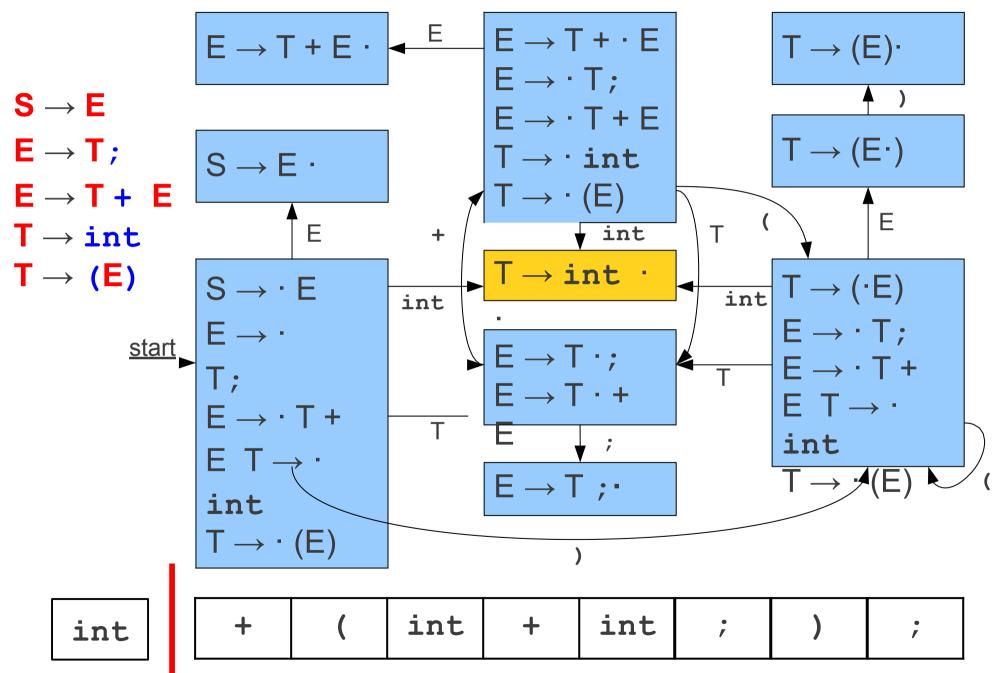
int	+	(int	+	int	;)	;
-----	---	---	-----	---	-----	---	---	---

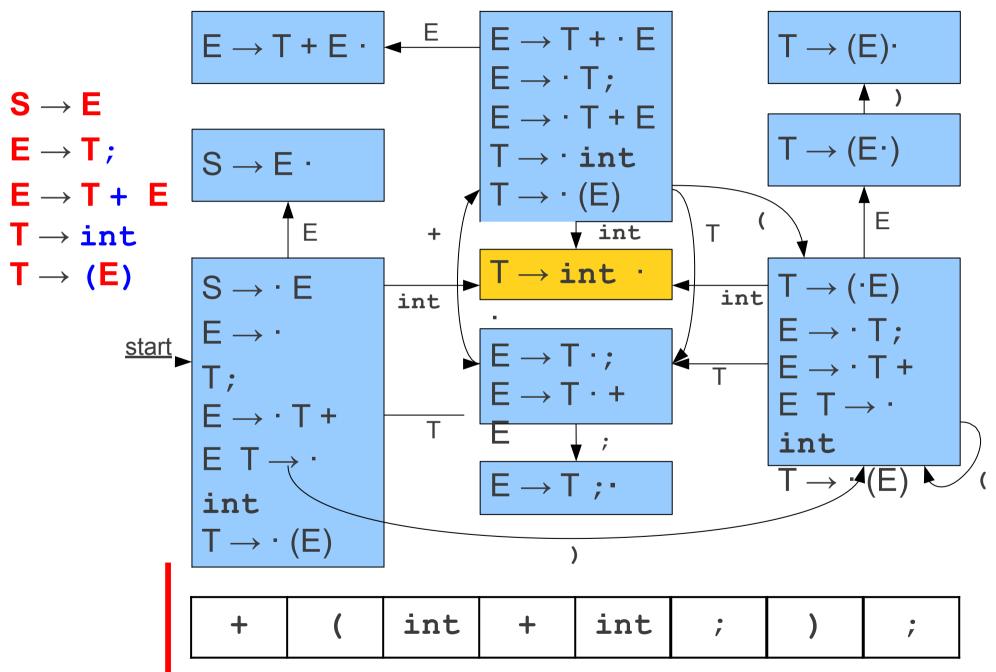


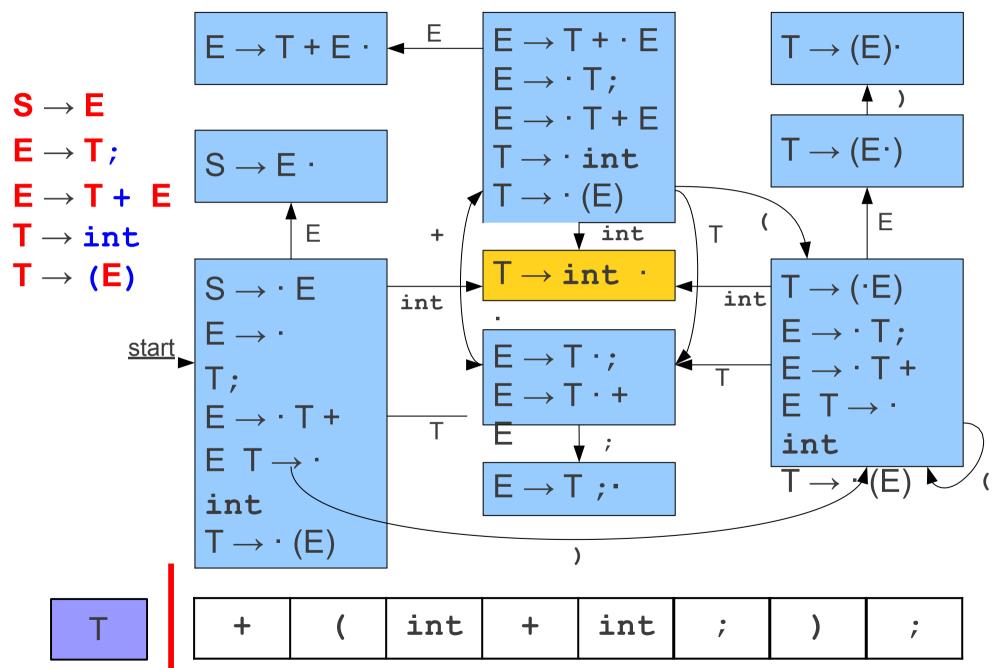


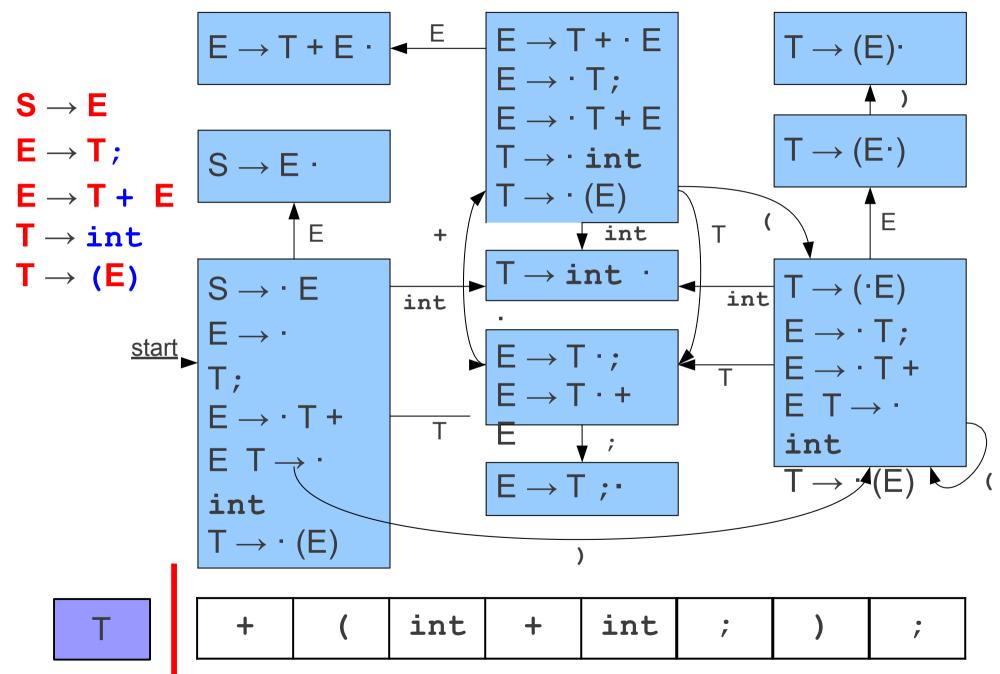


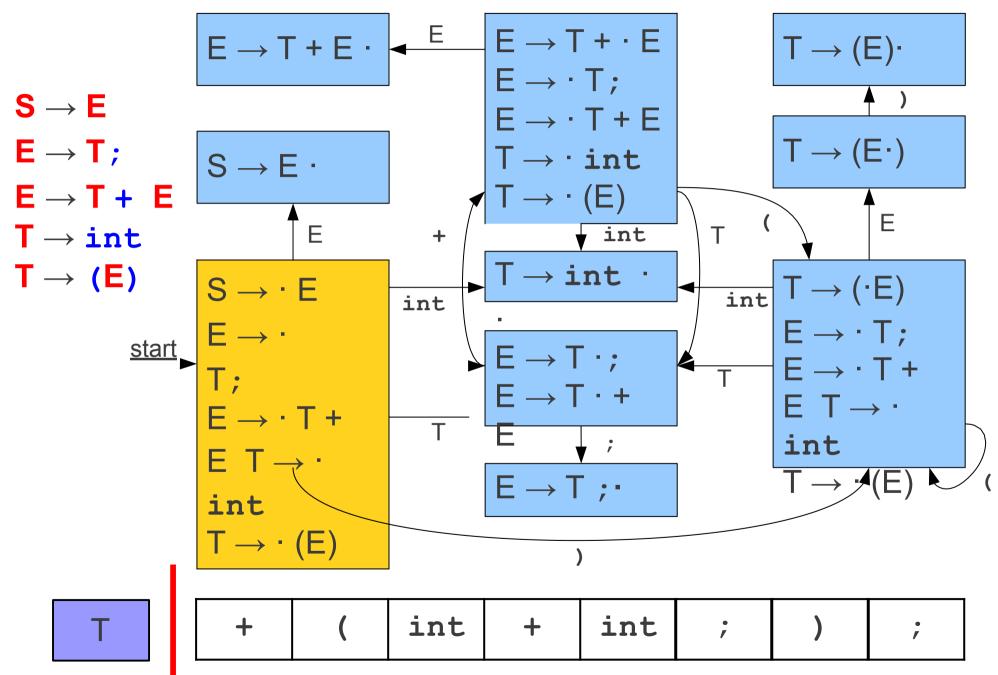


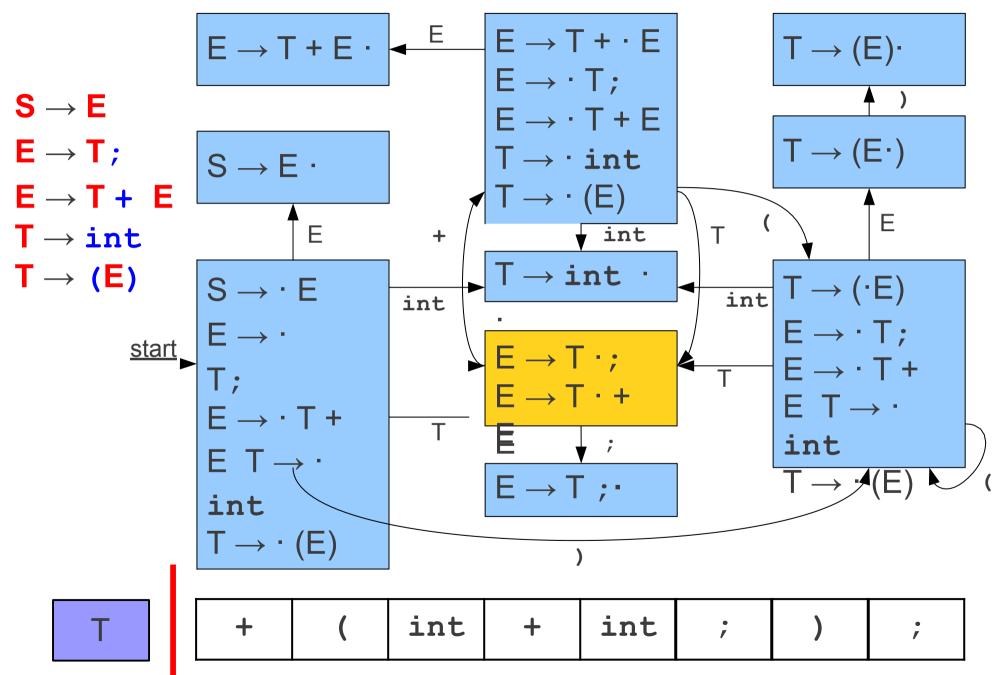


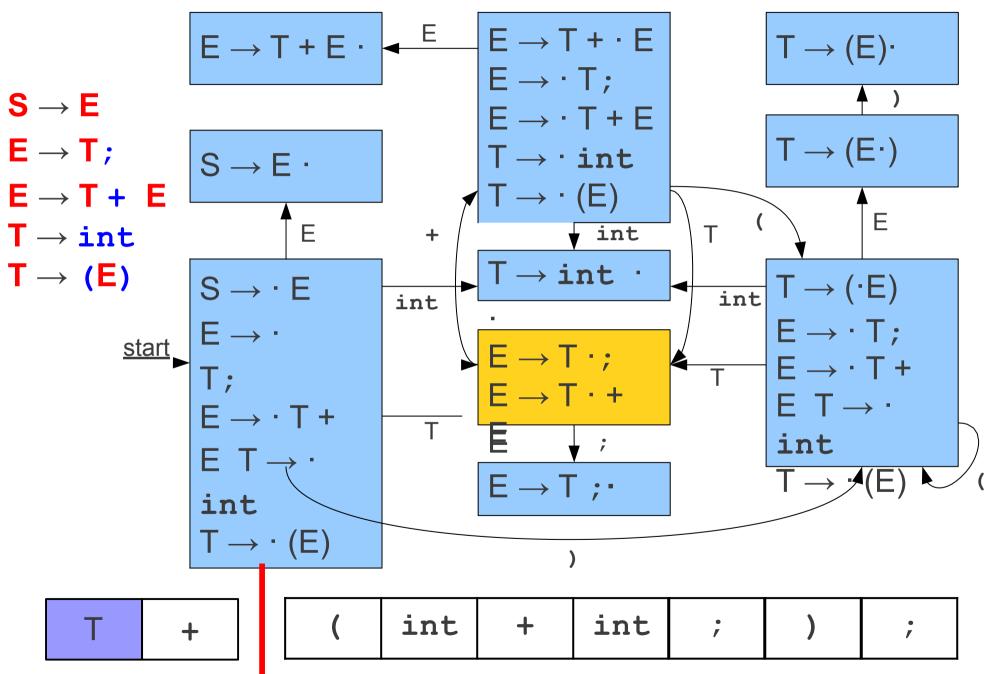


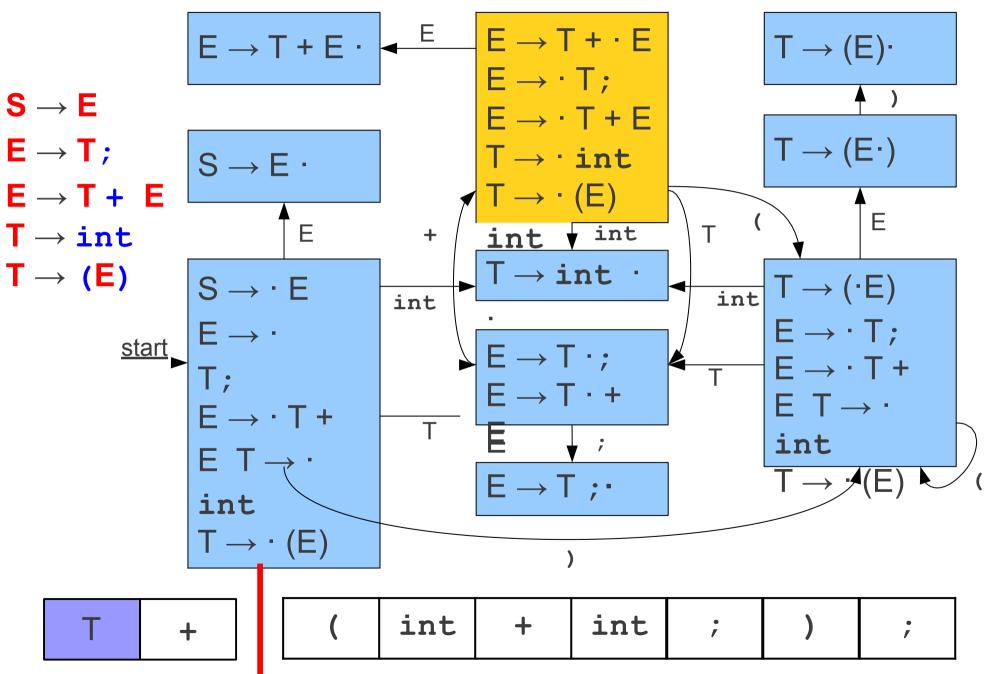


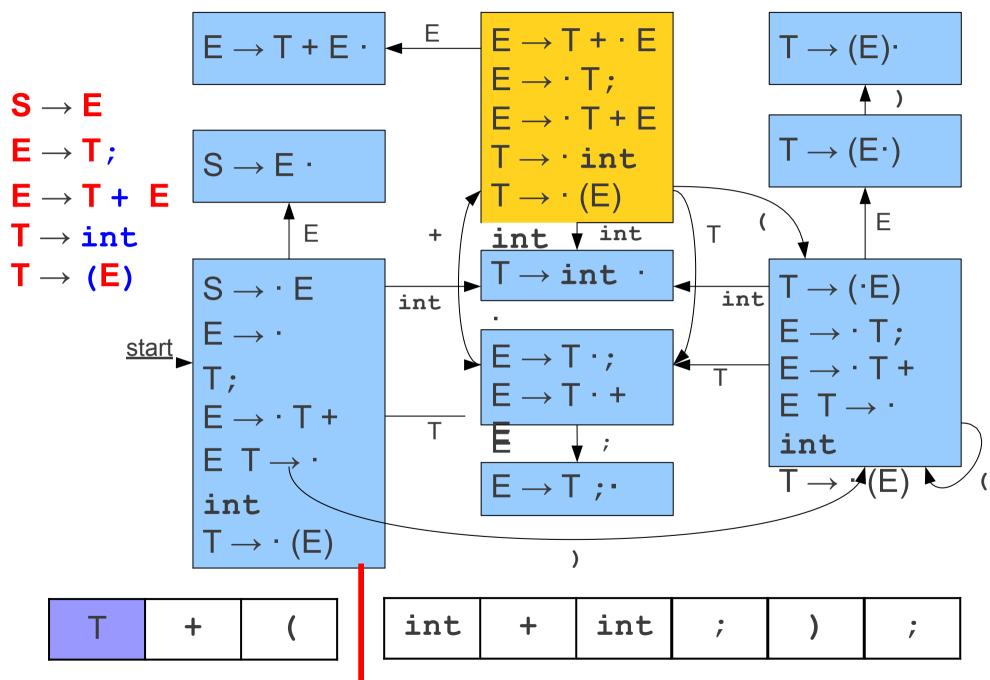


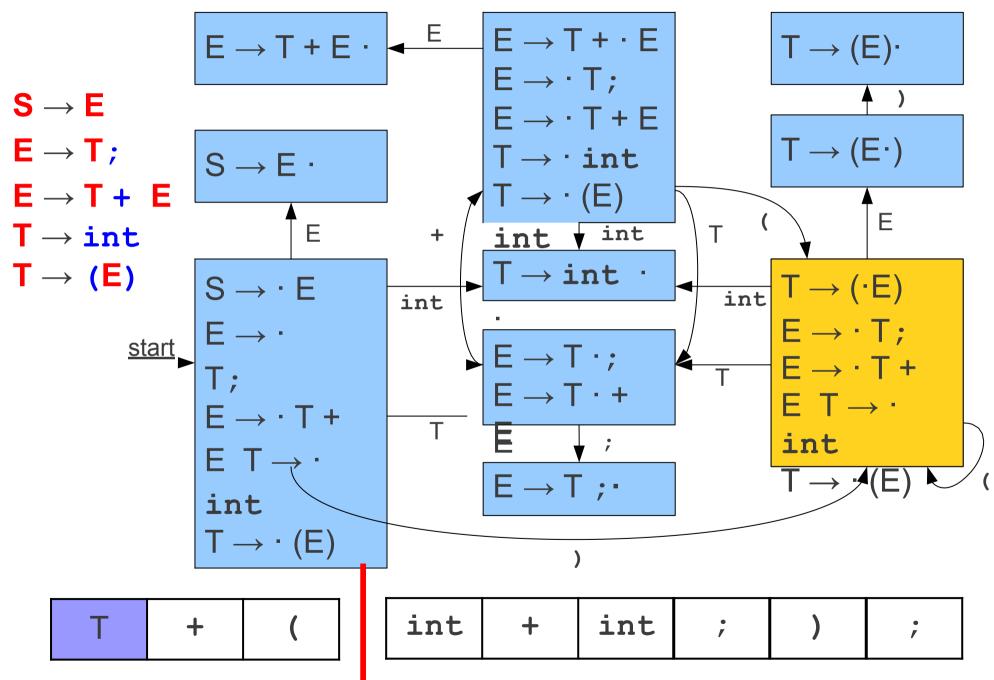


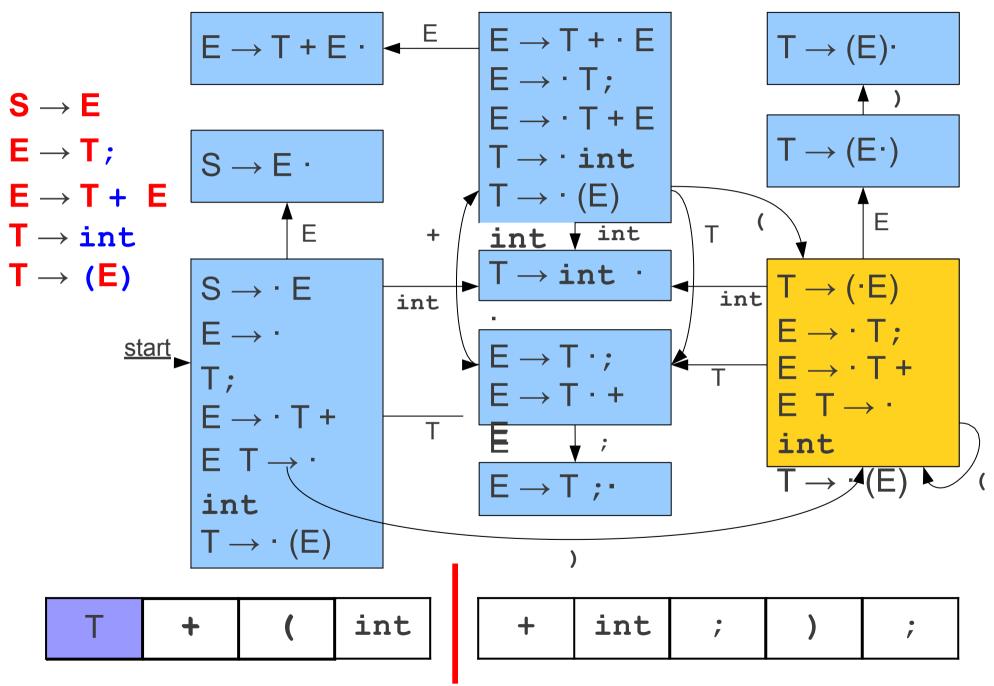


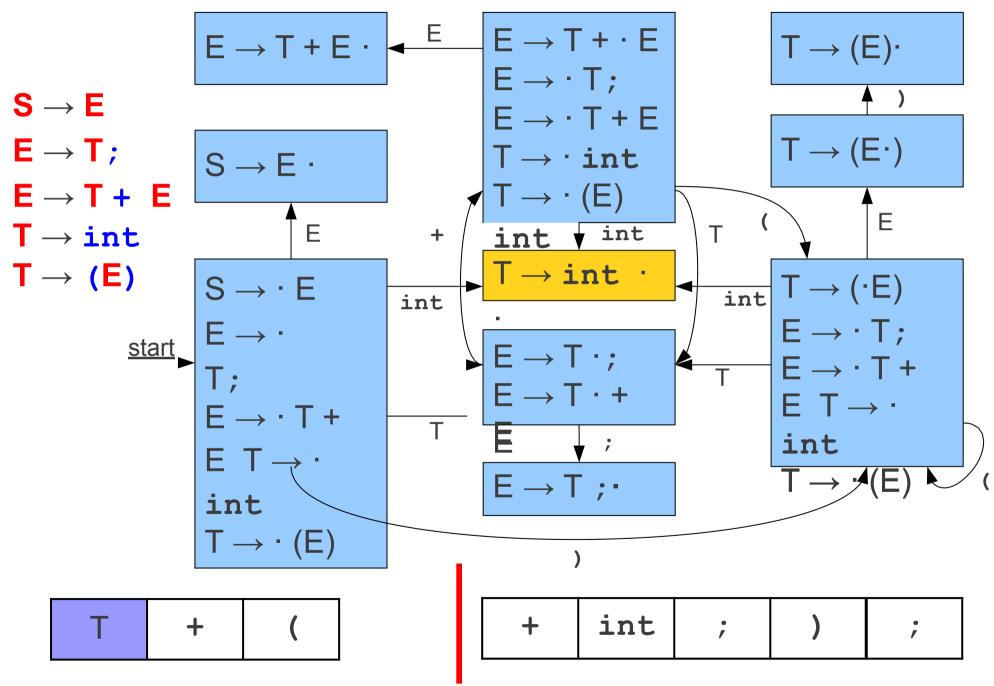


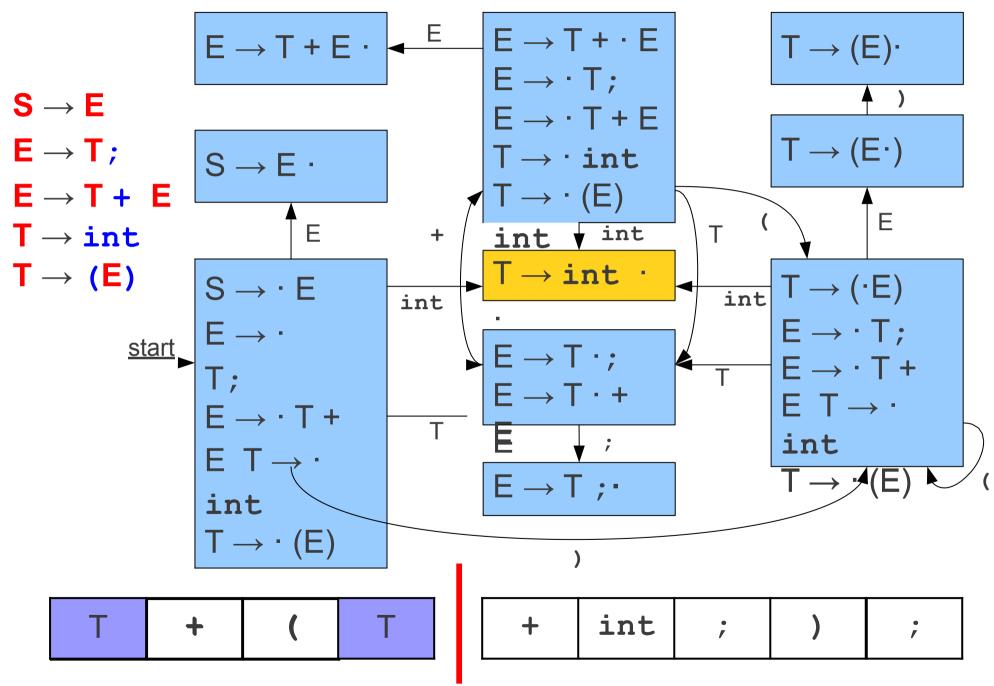


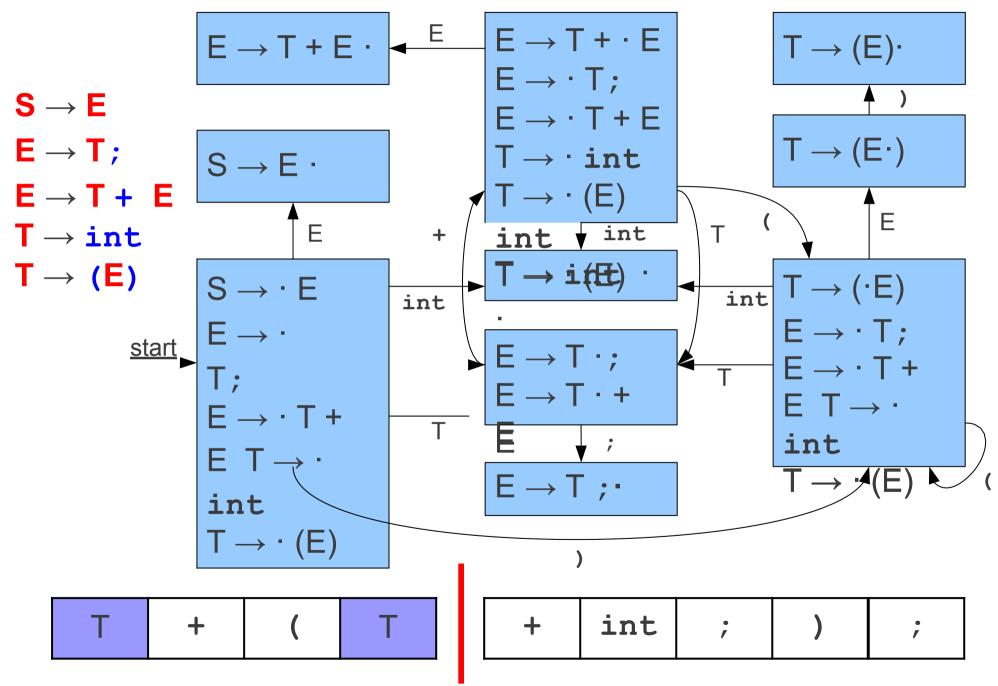


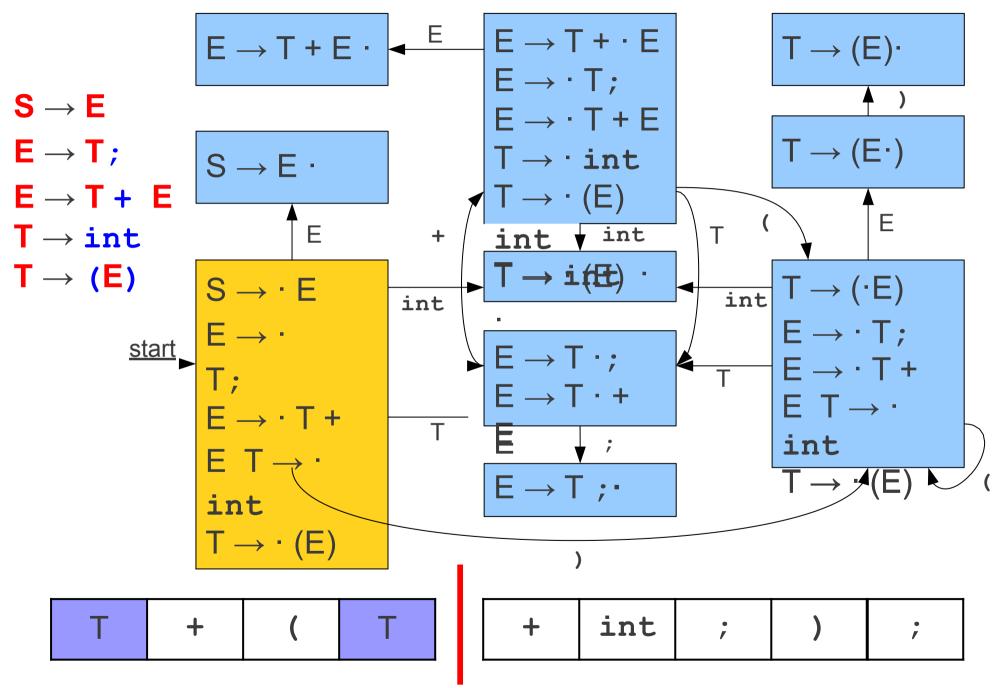


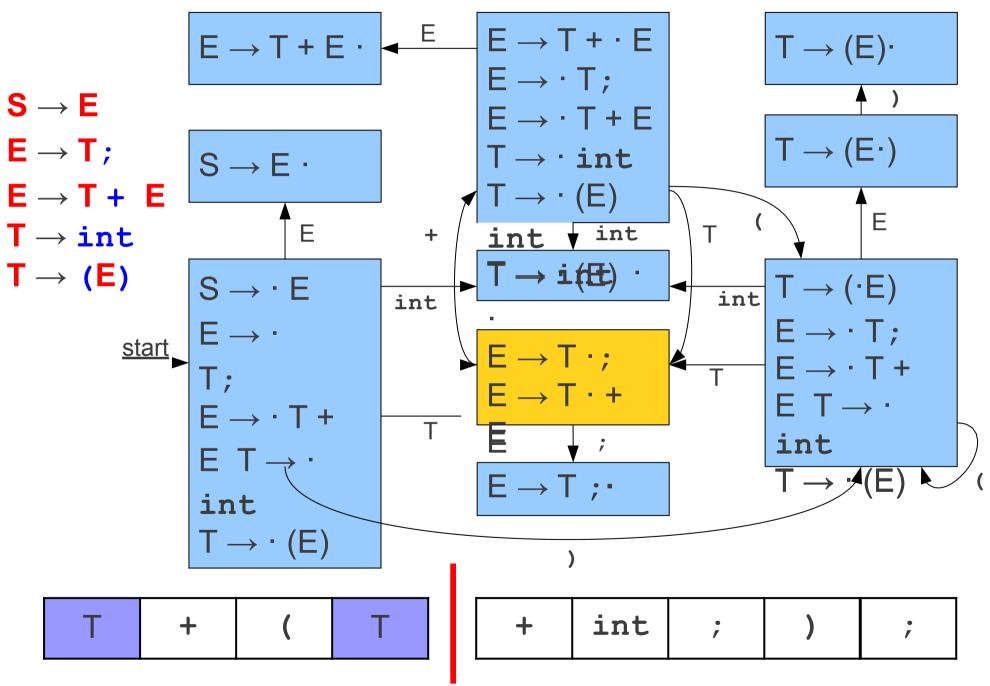


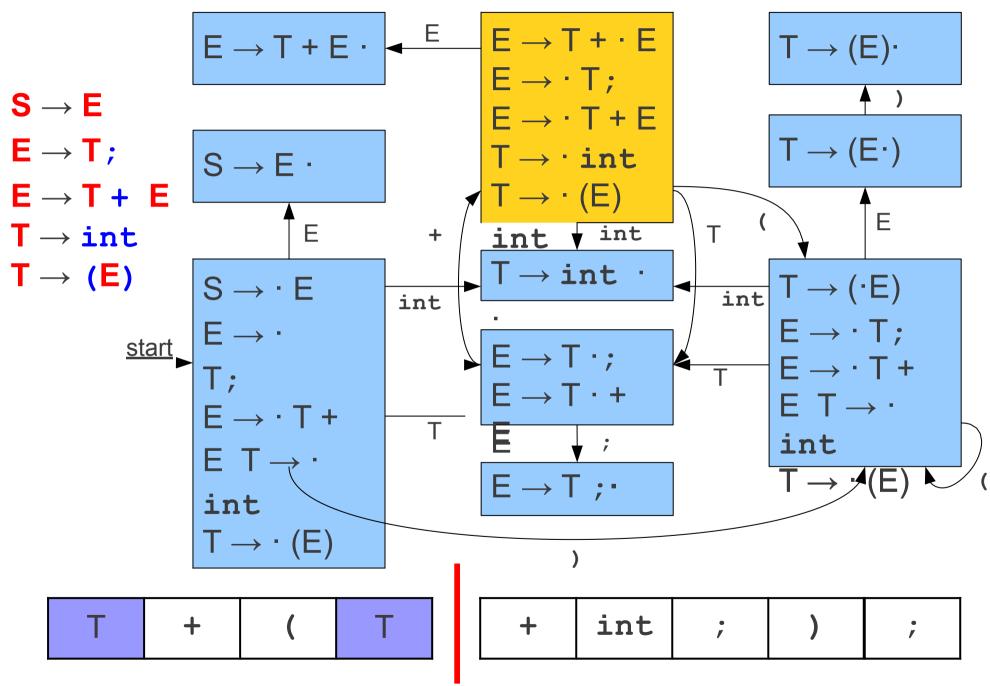


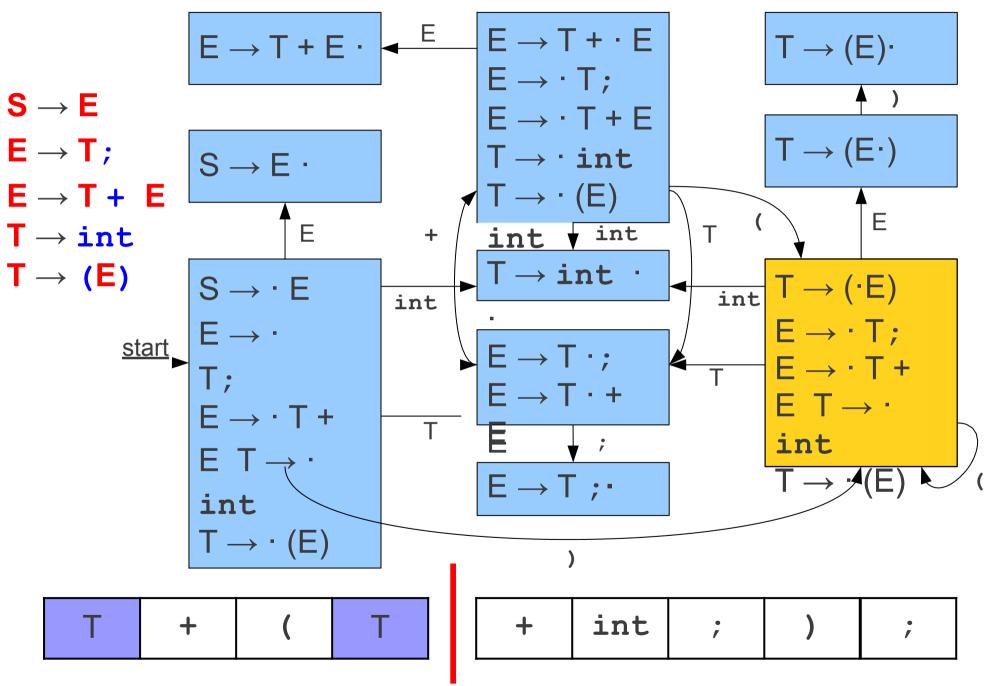


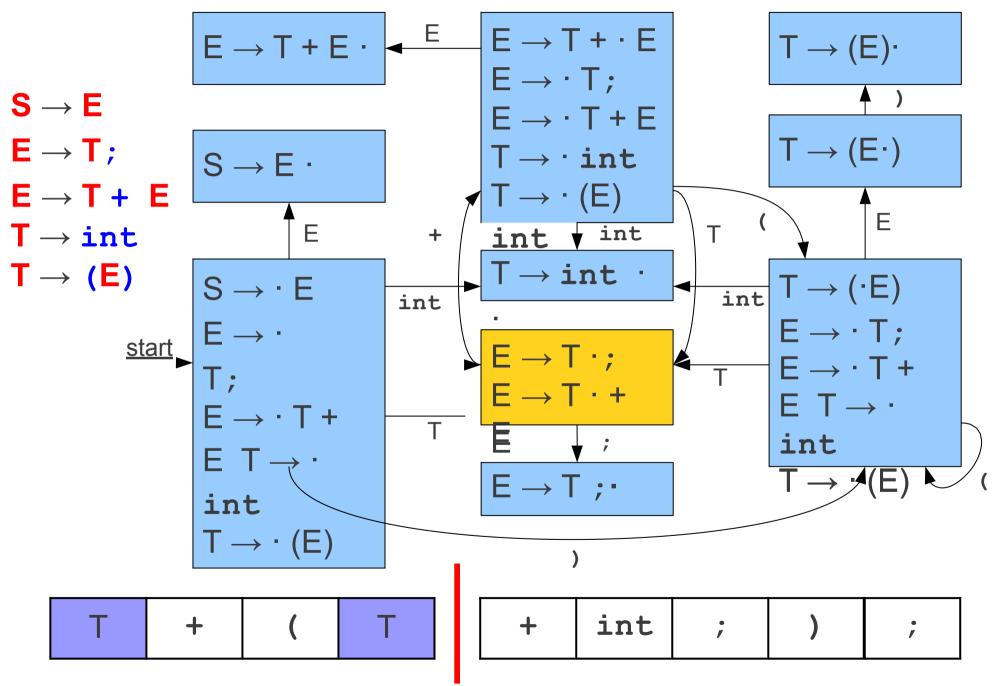


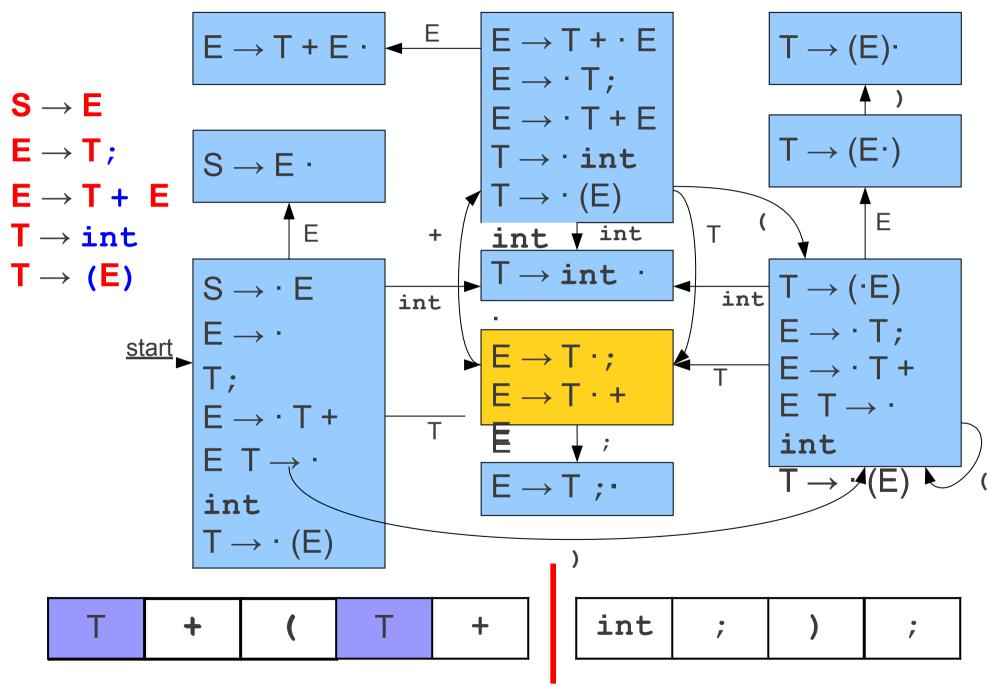


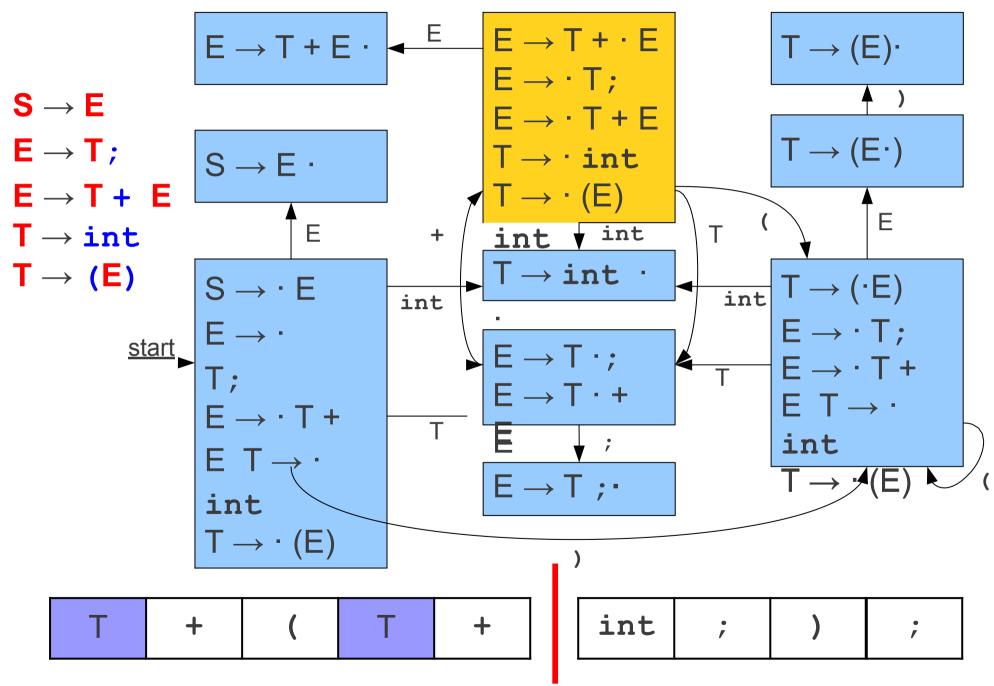


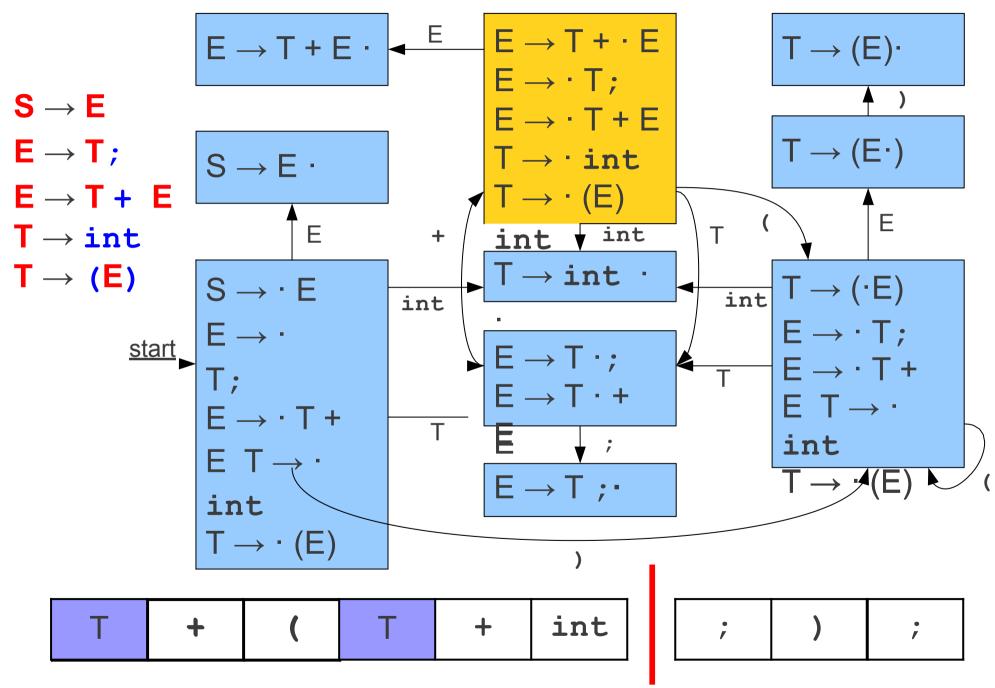


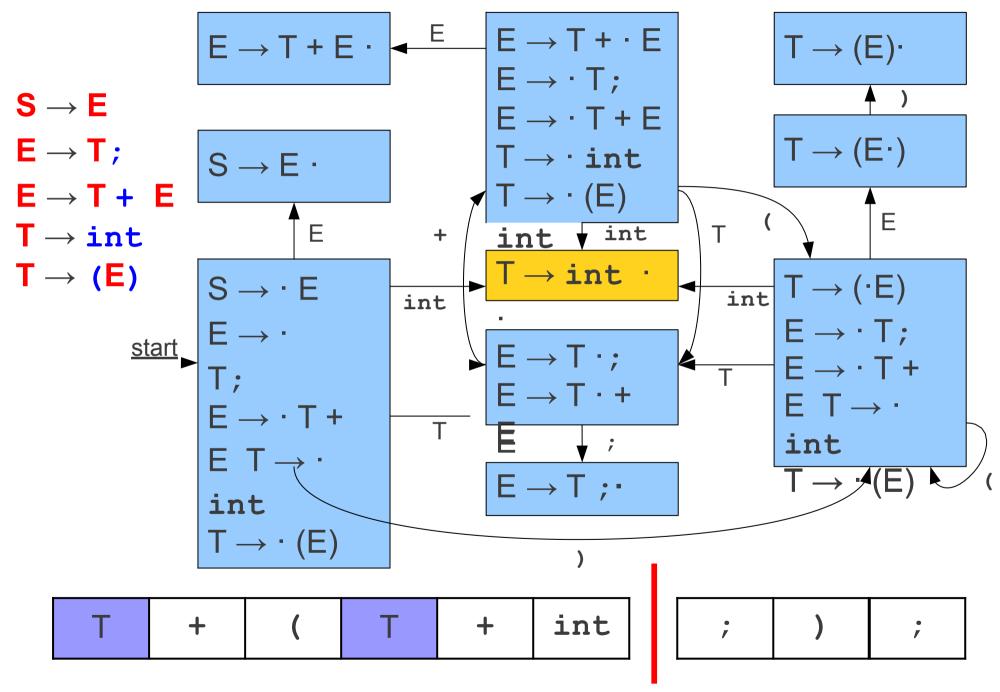


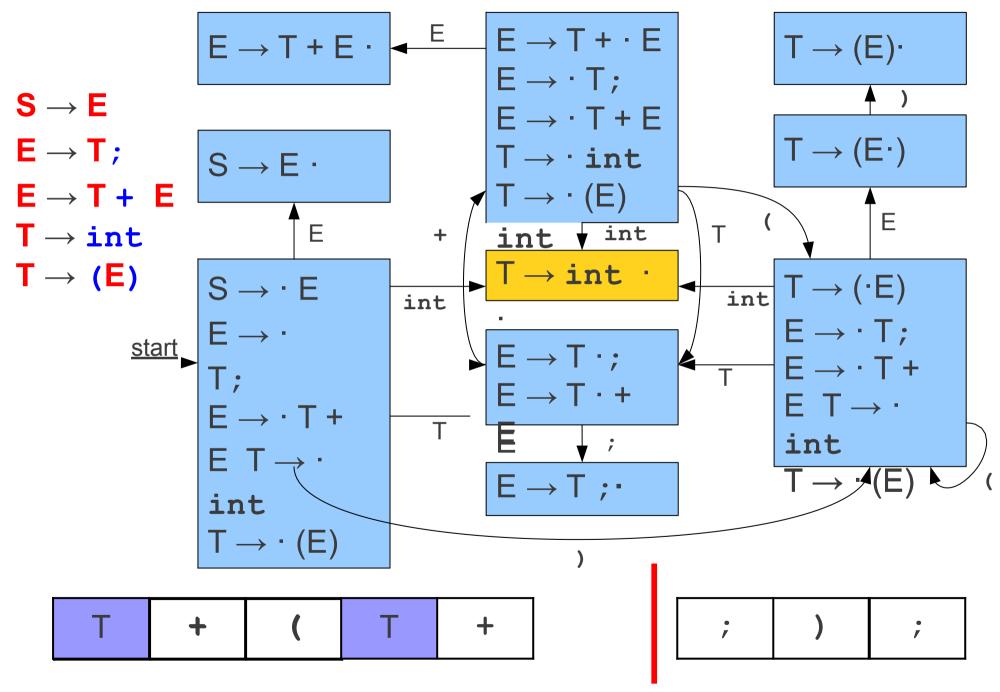


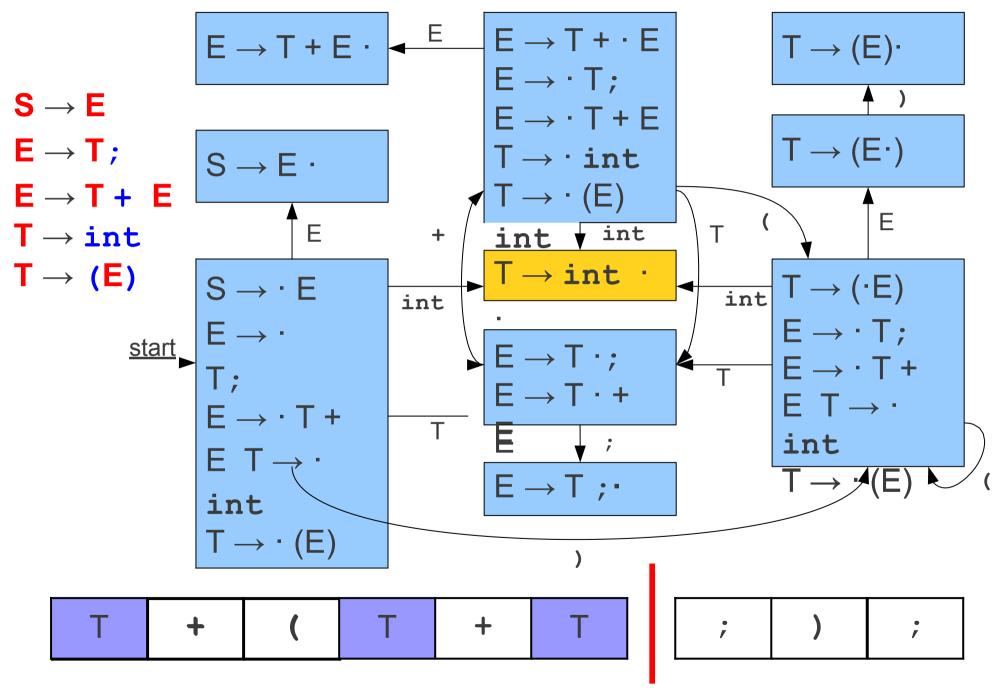


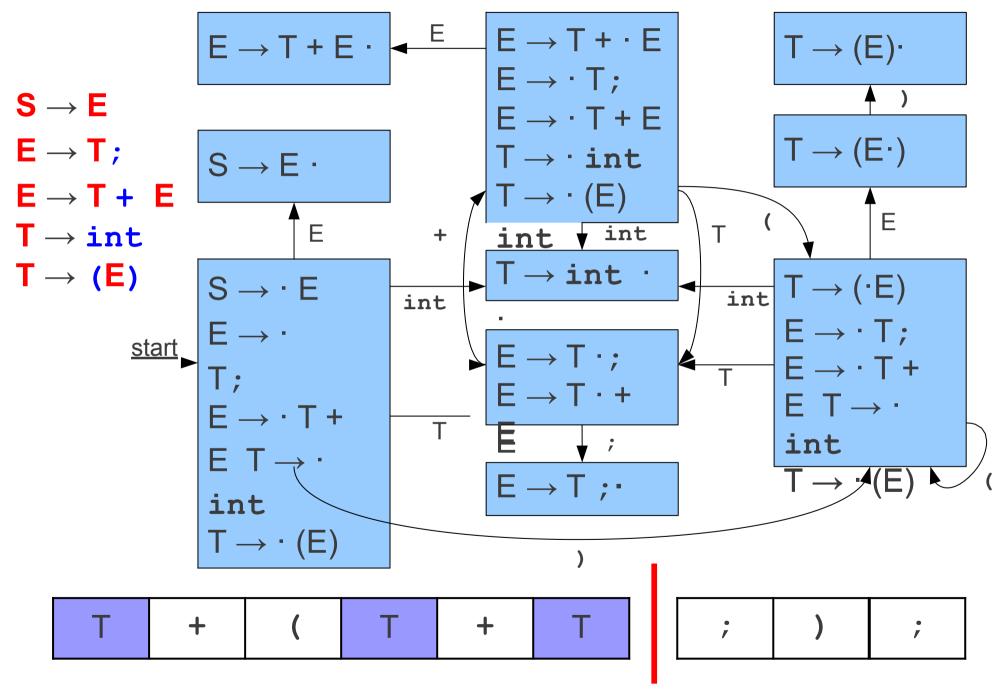






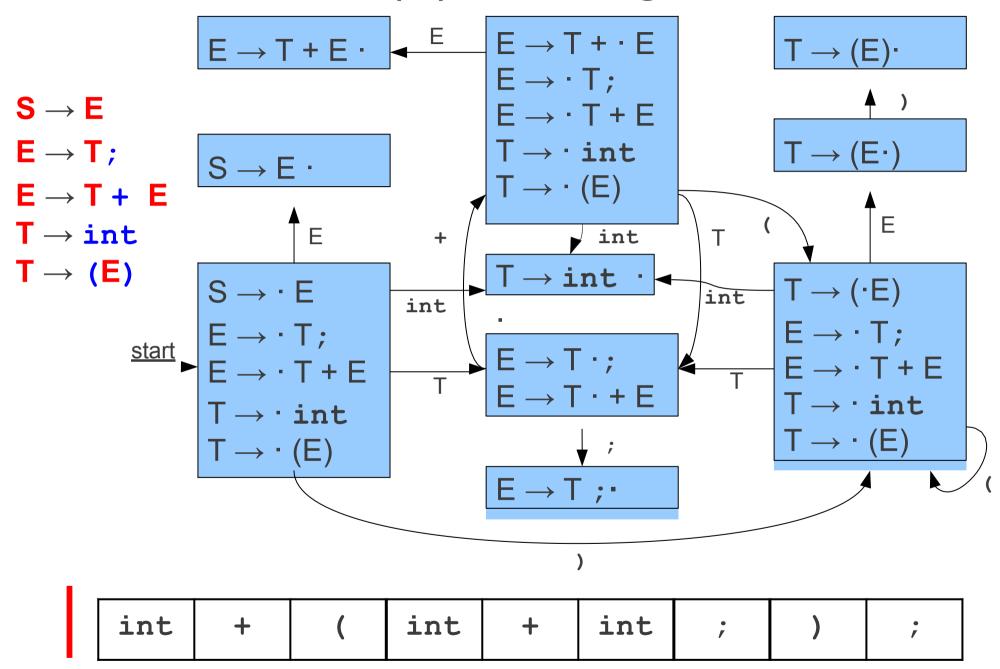


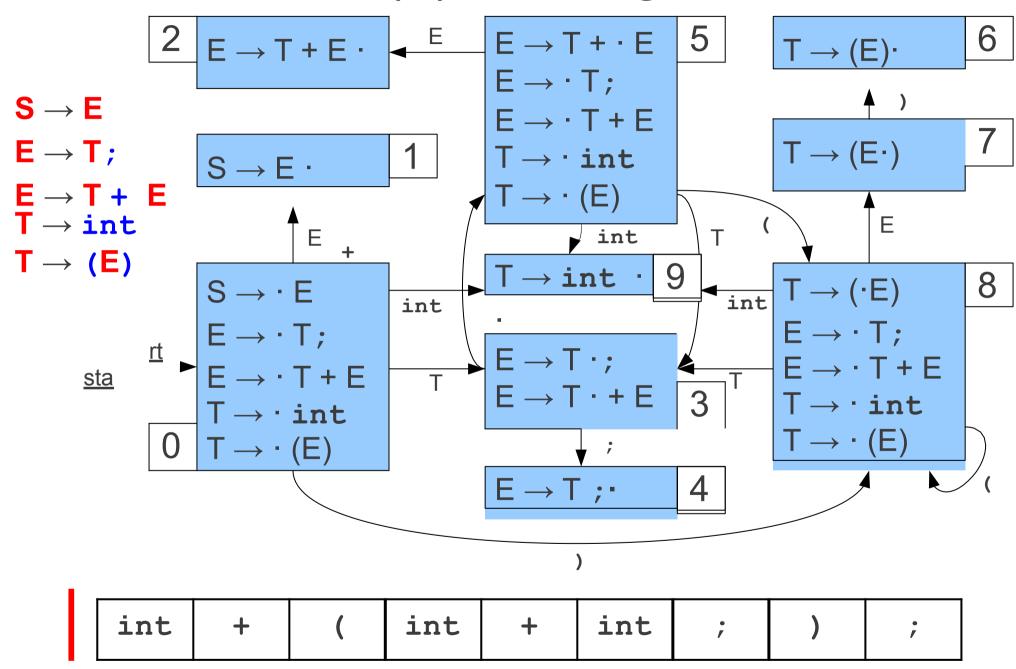


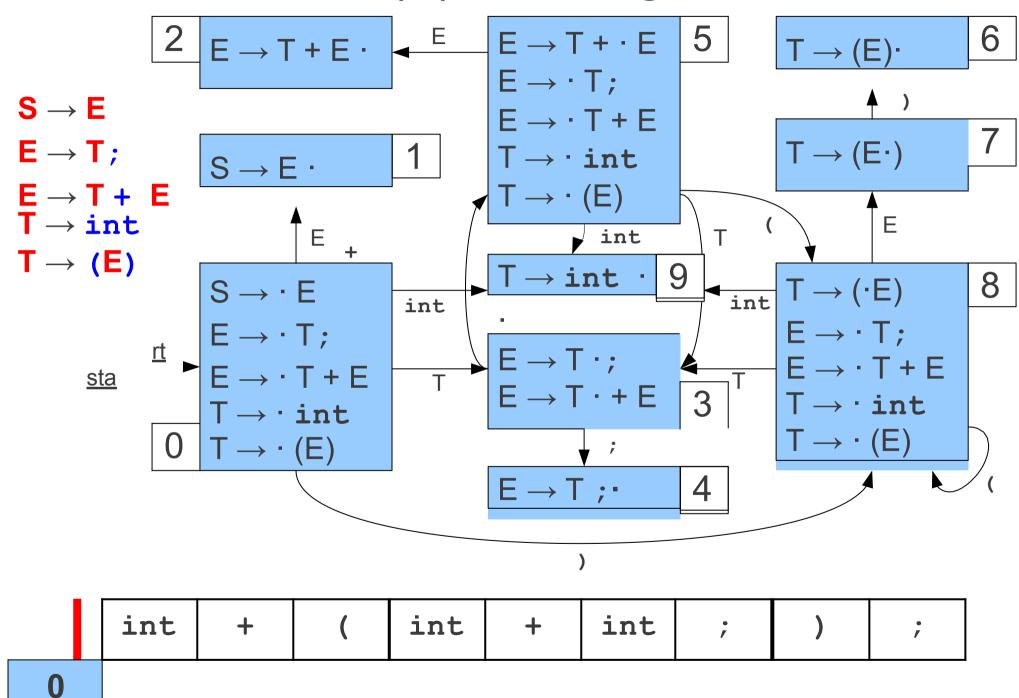


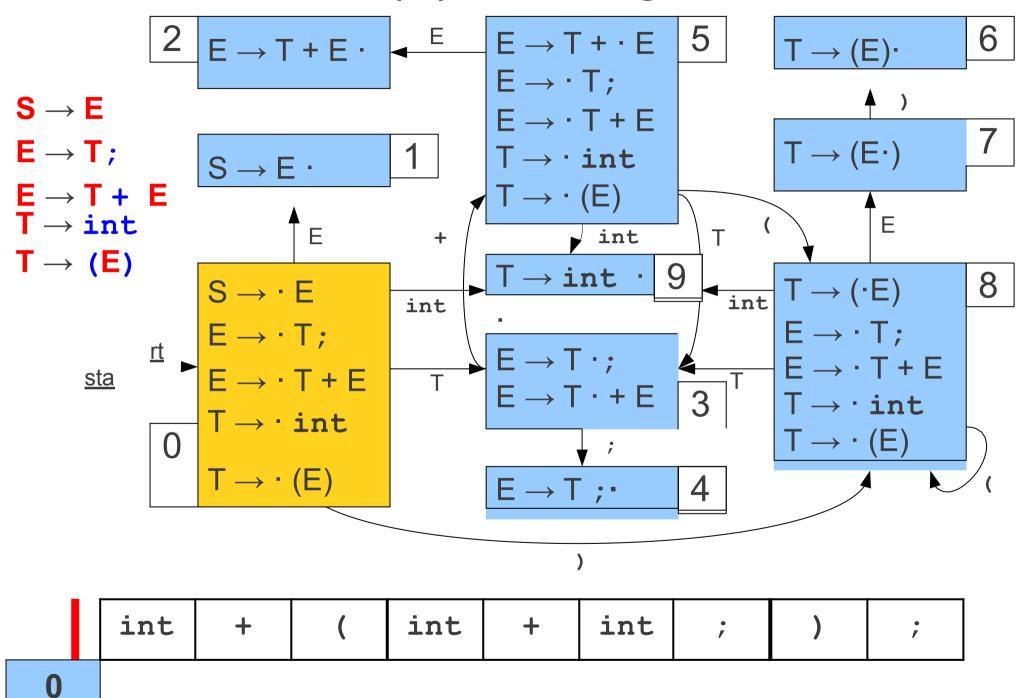
An Optimization

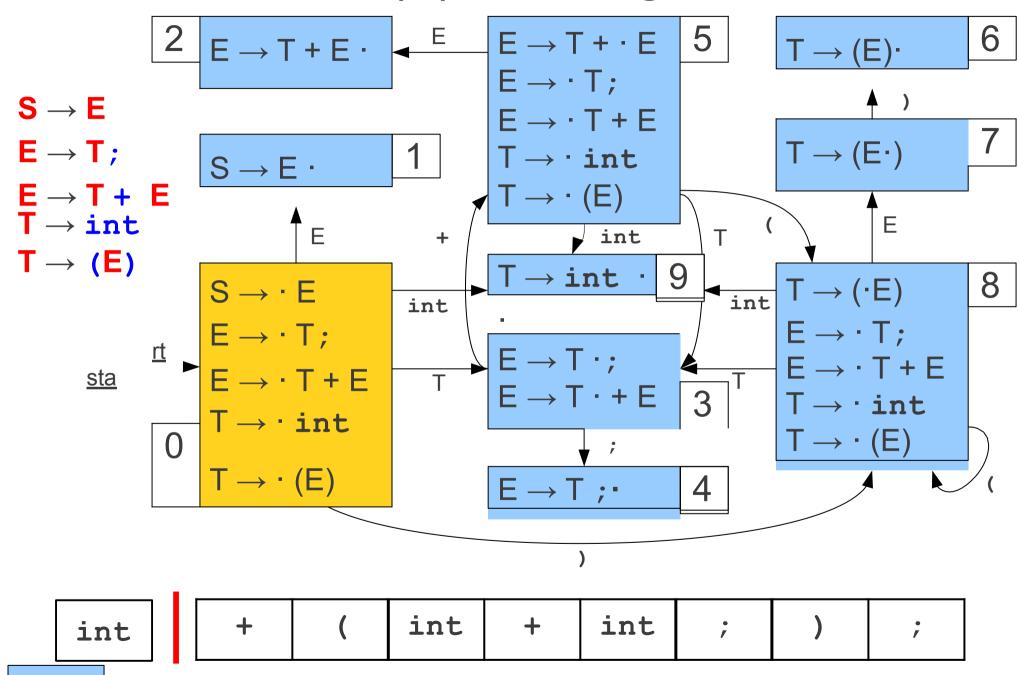
- Rather than restart the automaton on each reduction, remember what state we were in for each symbol.
- When applying a reduction, restart the automaton from the last known good state.



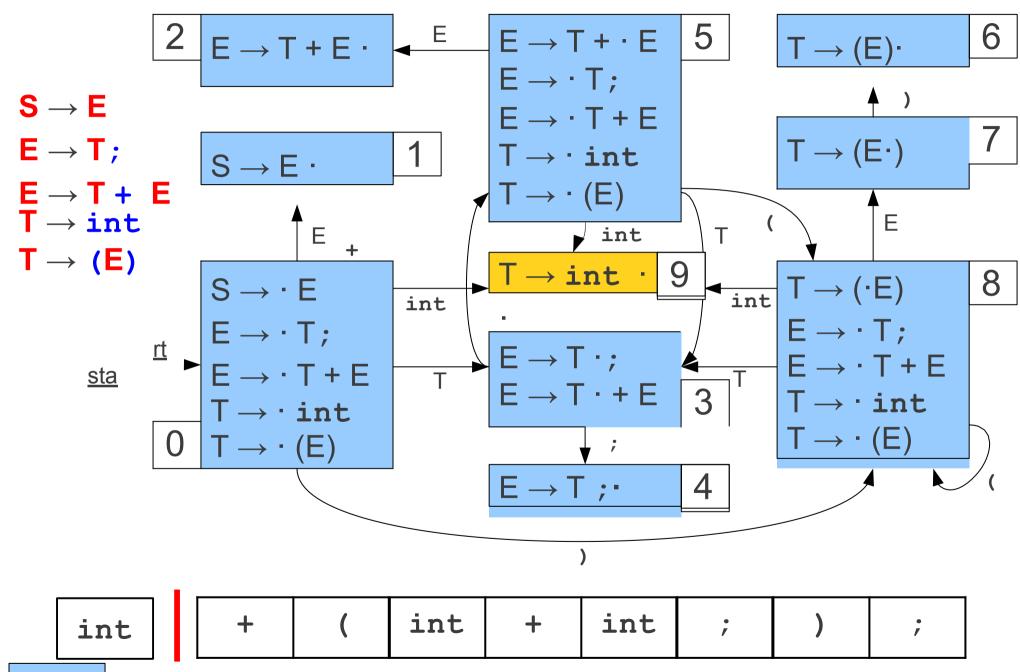


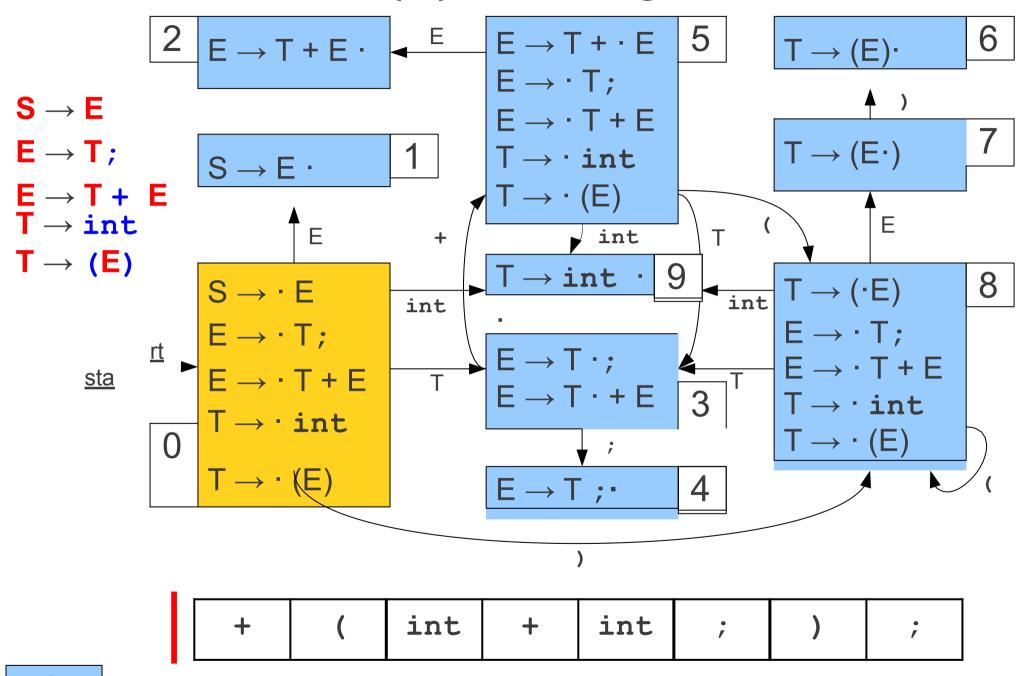


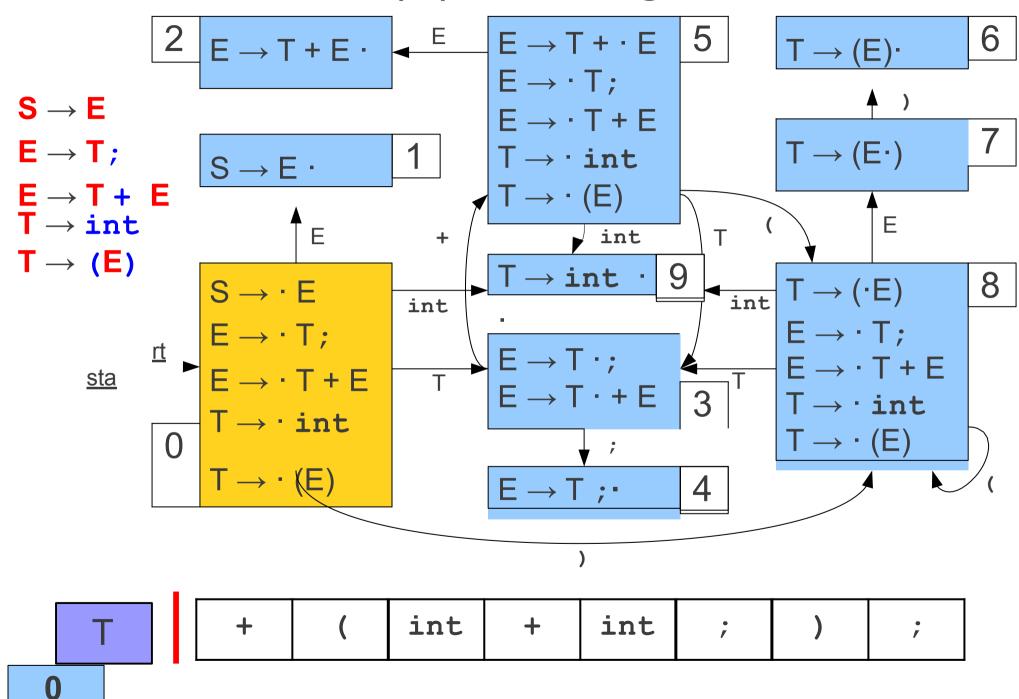


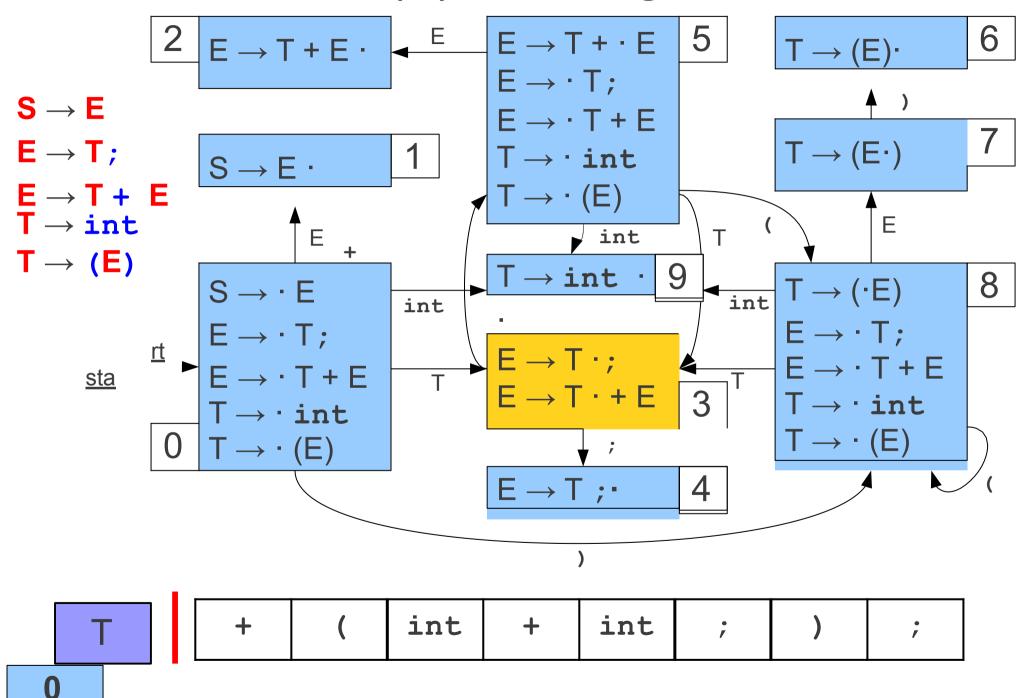


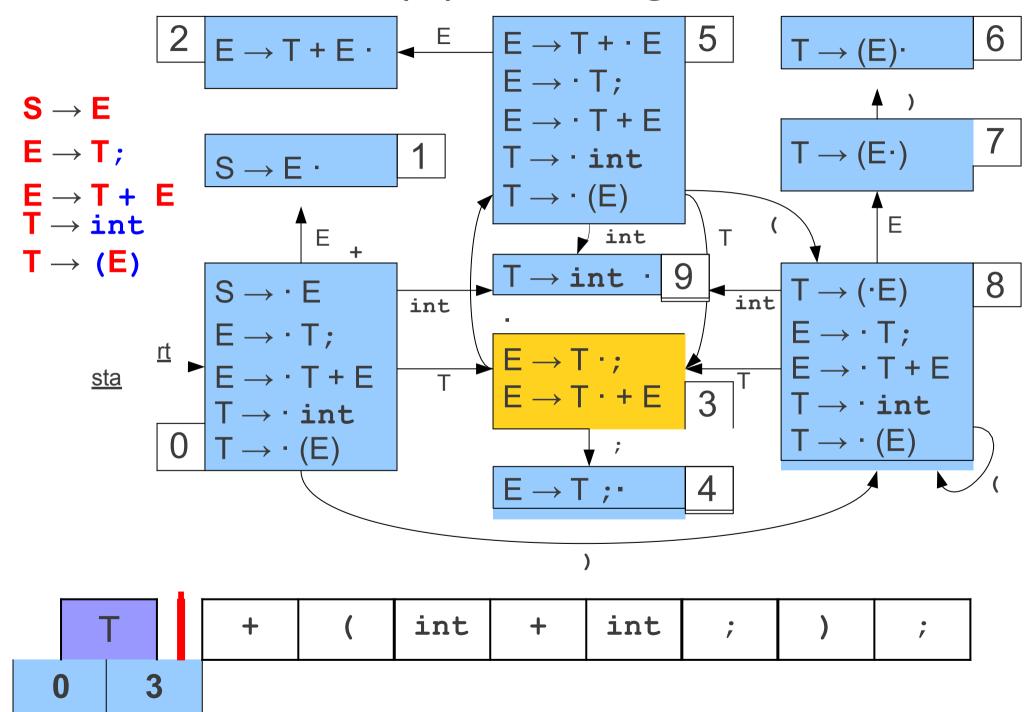
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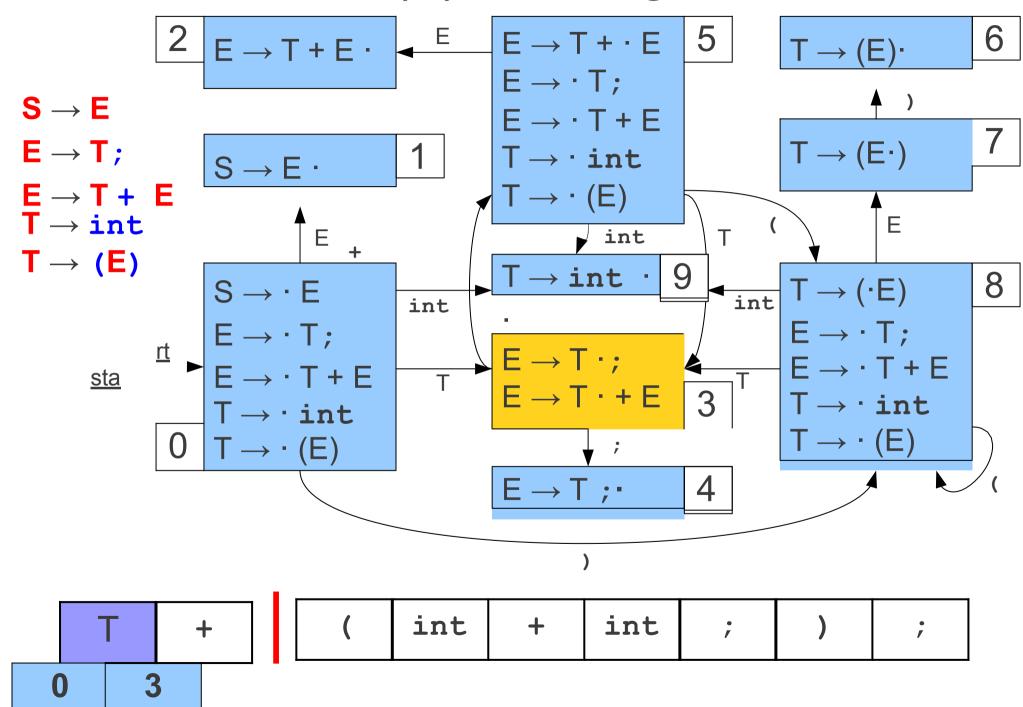


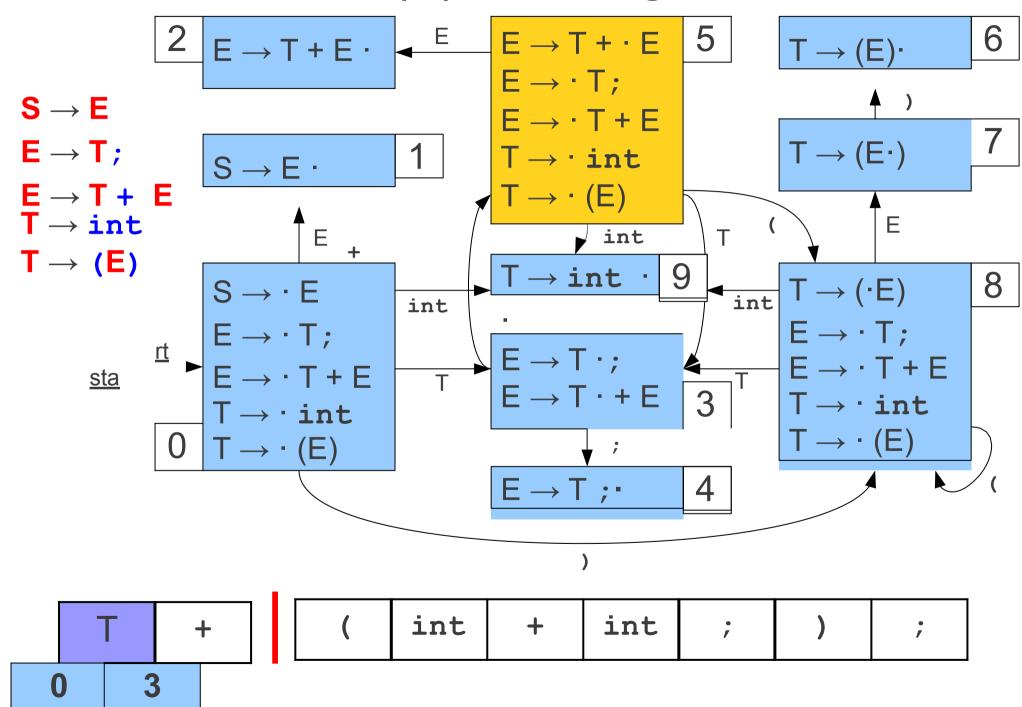


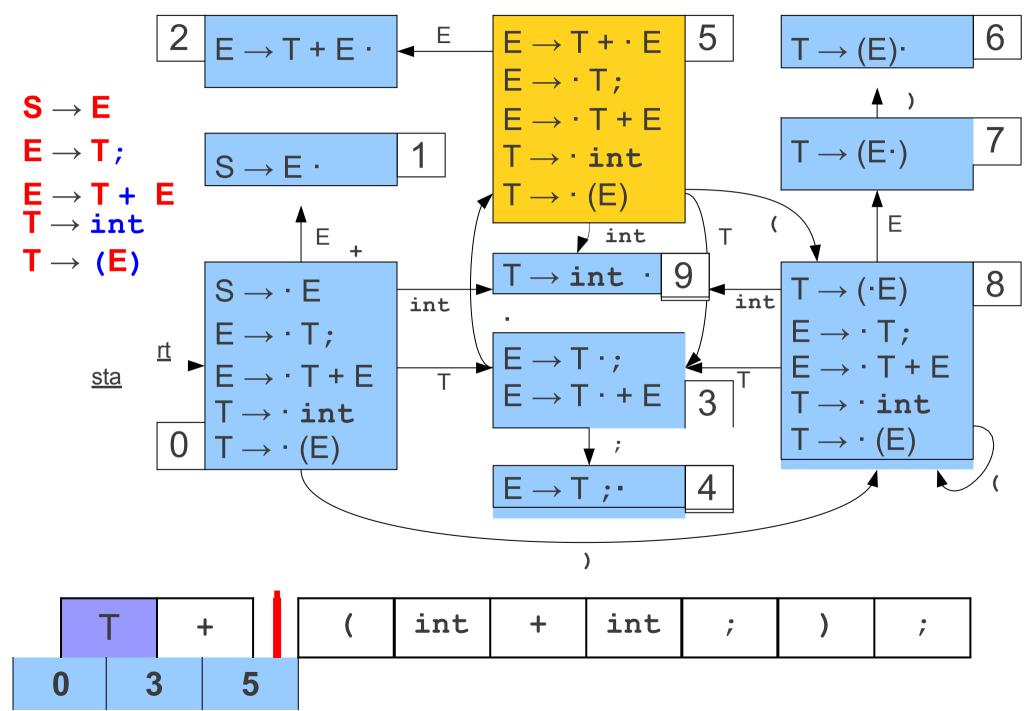


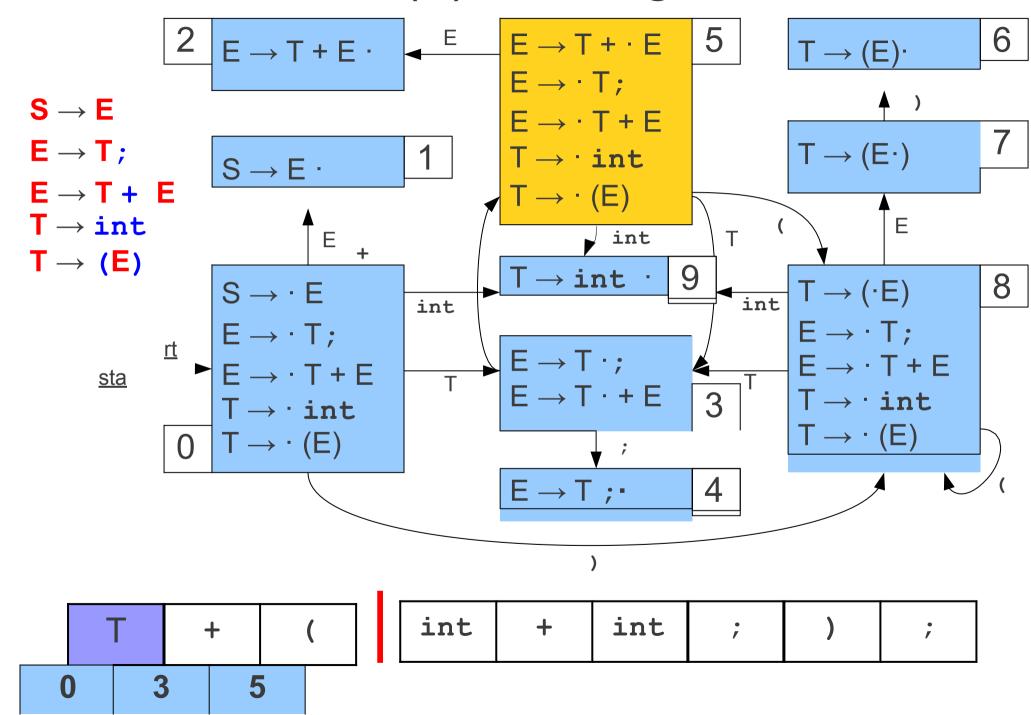


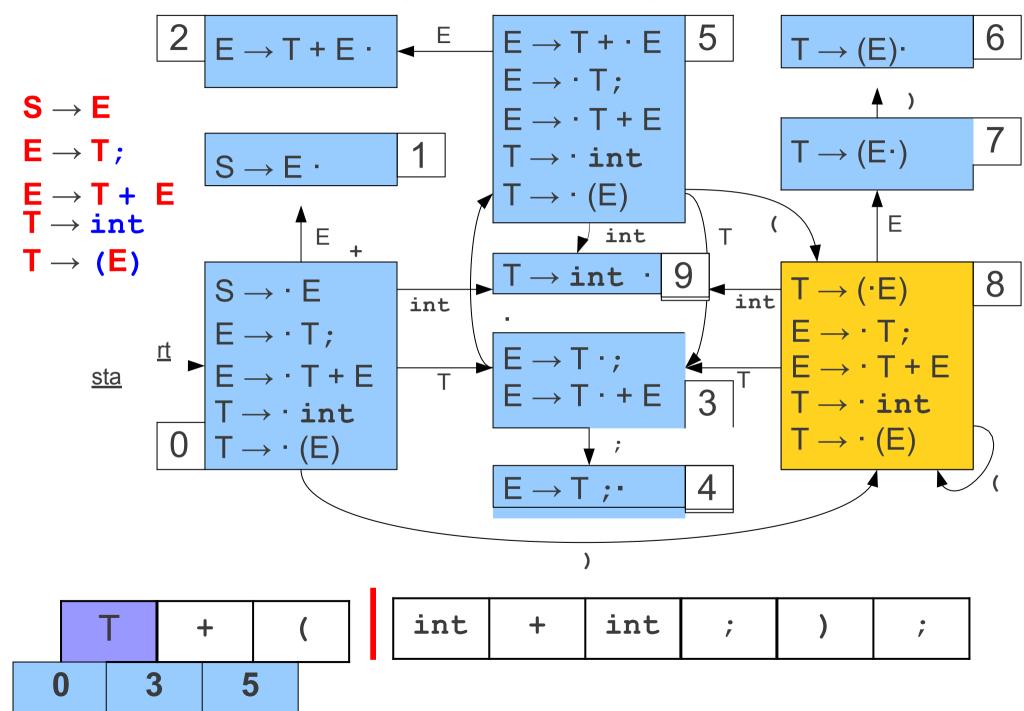


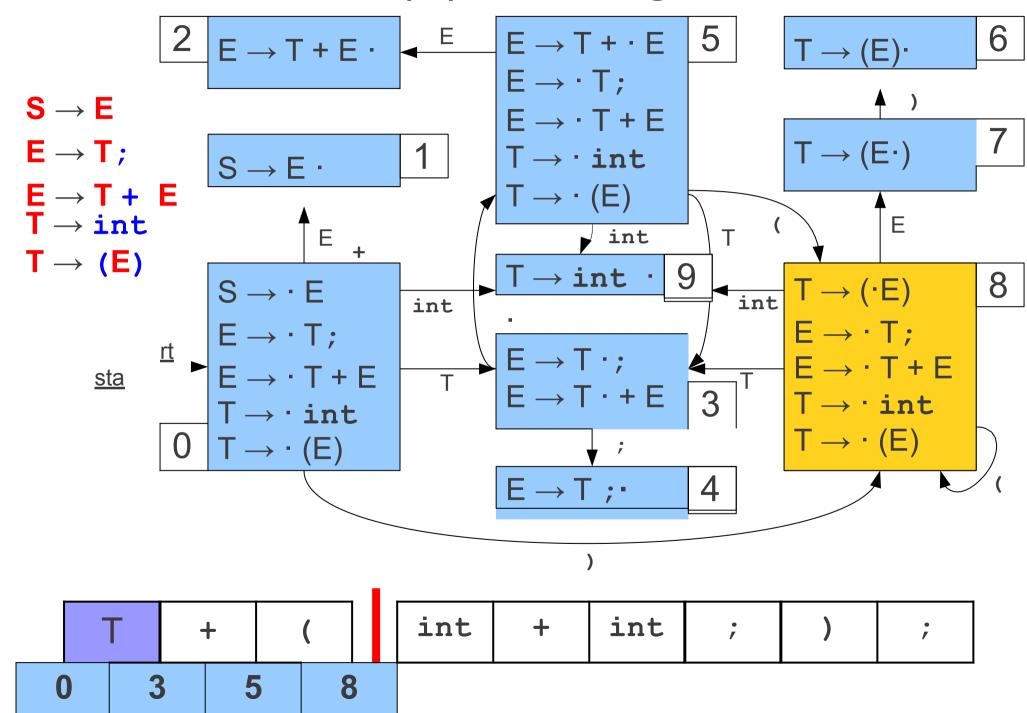


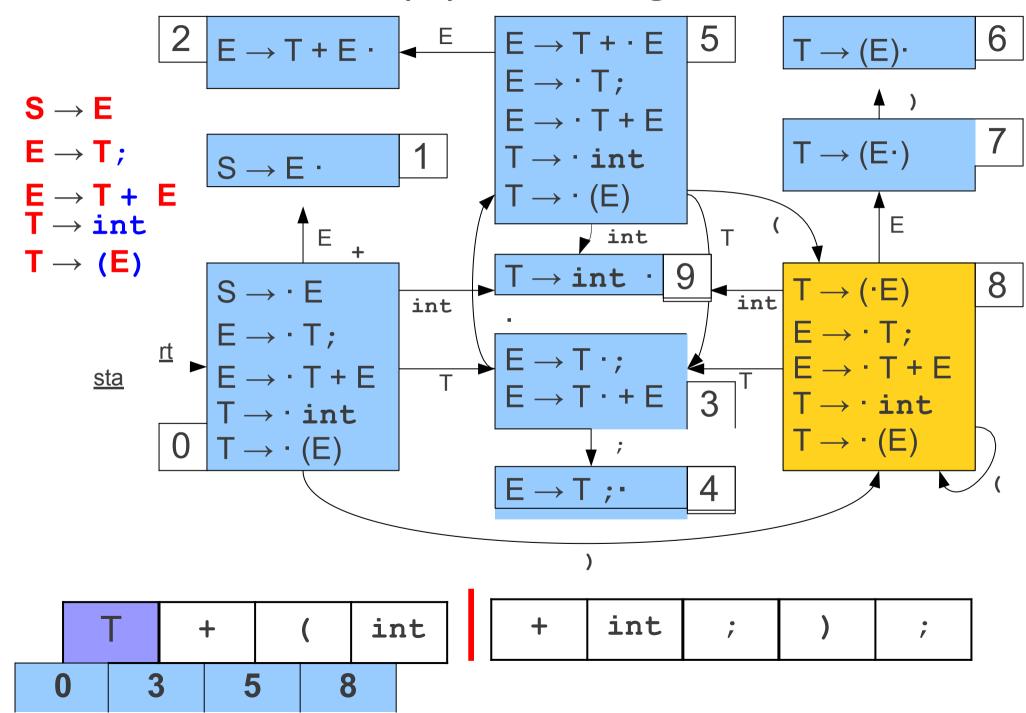


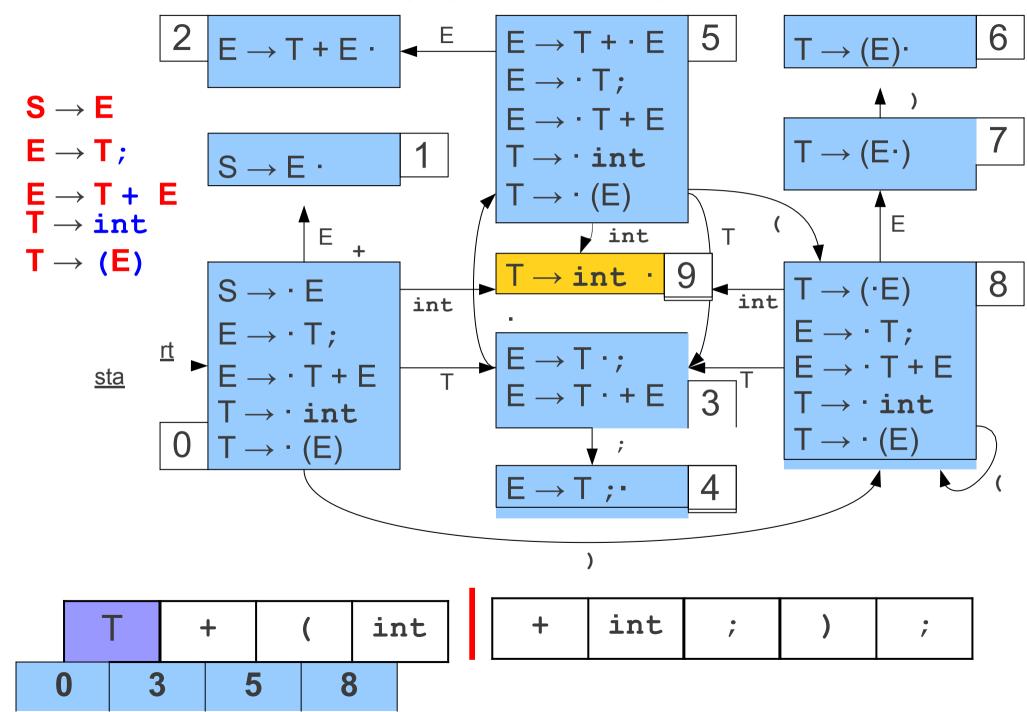


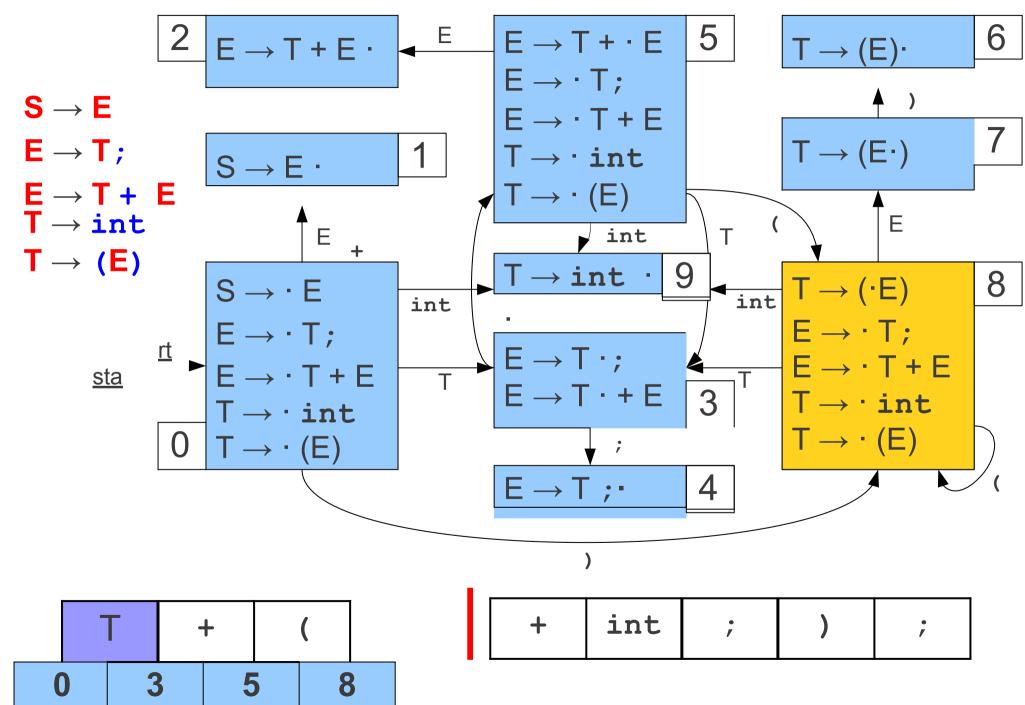


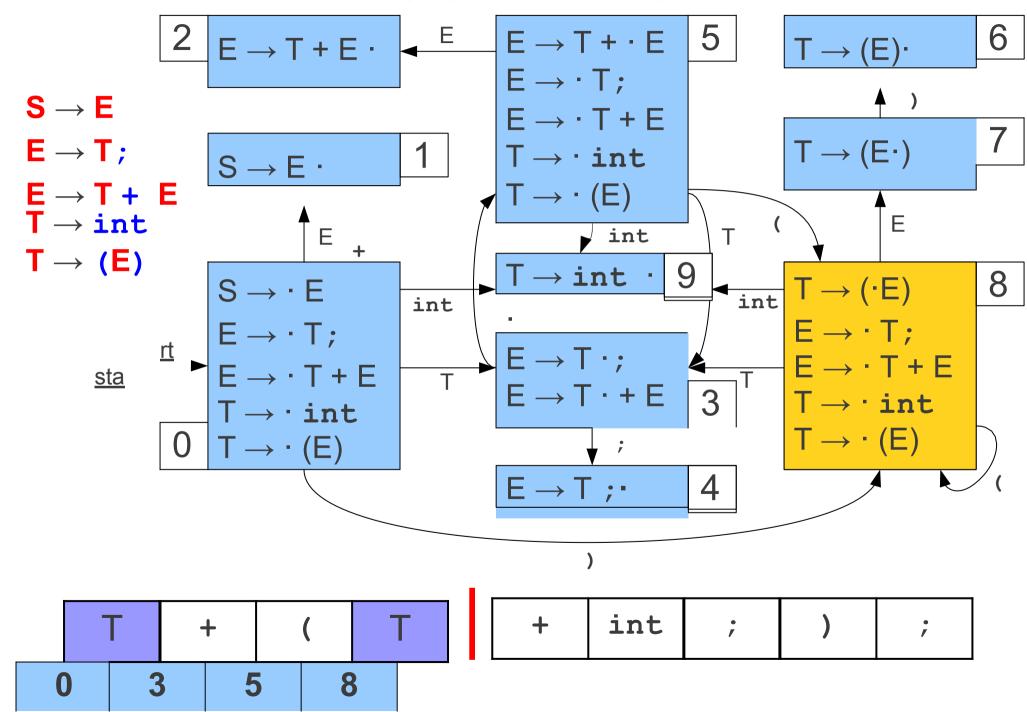


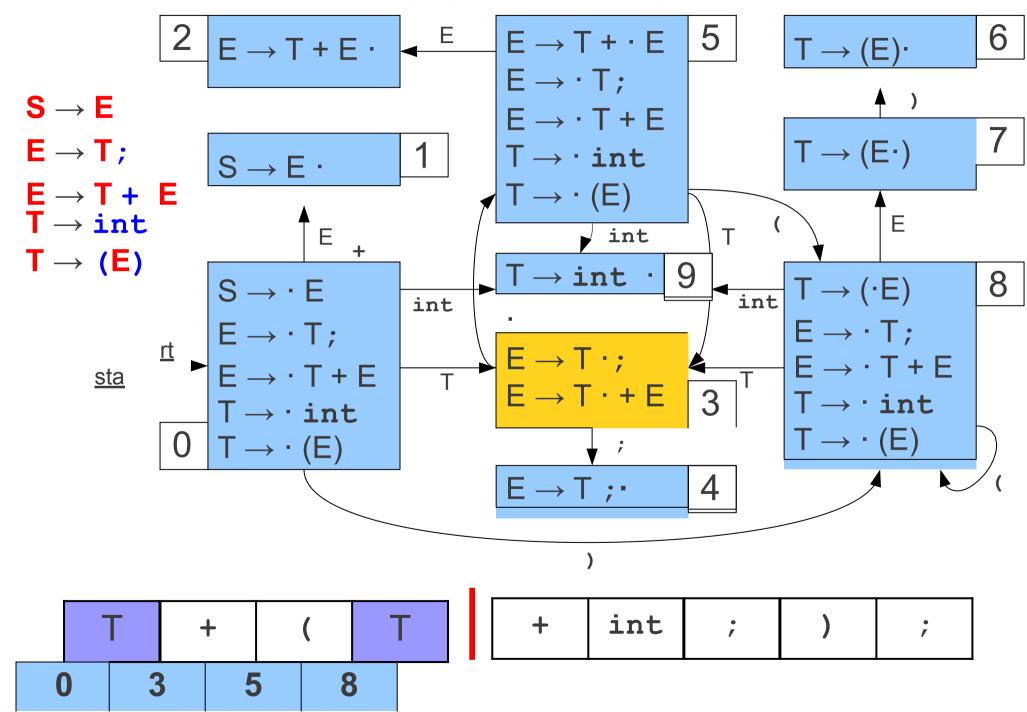


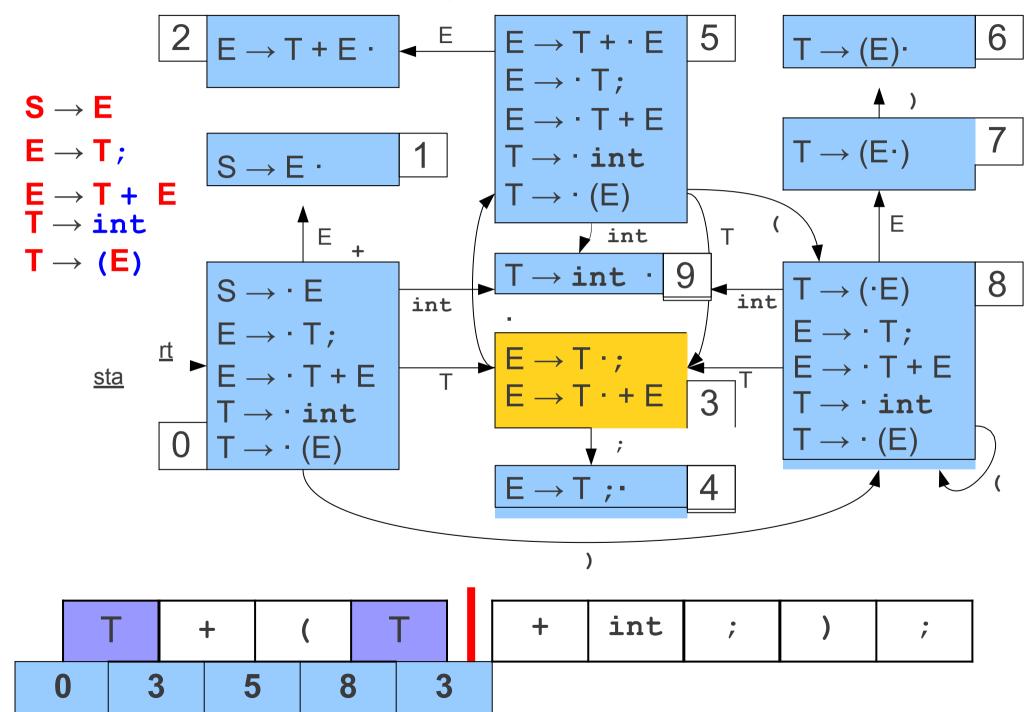


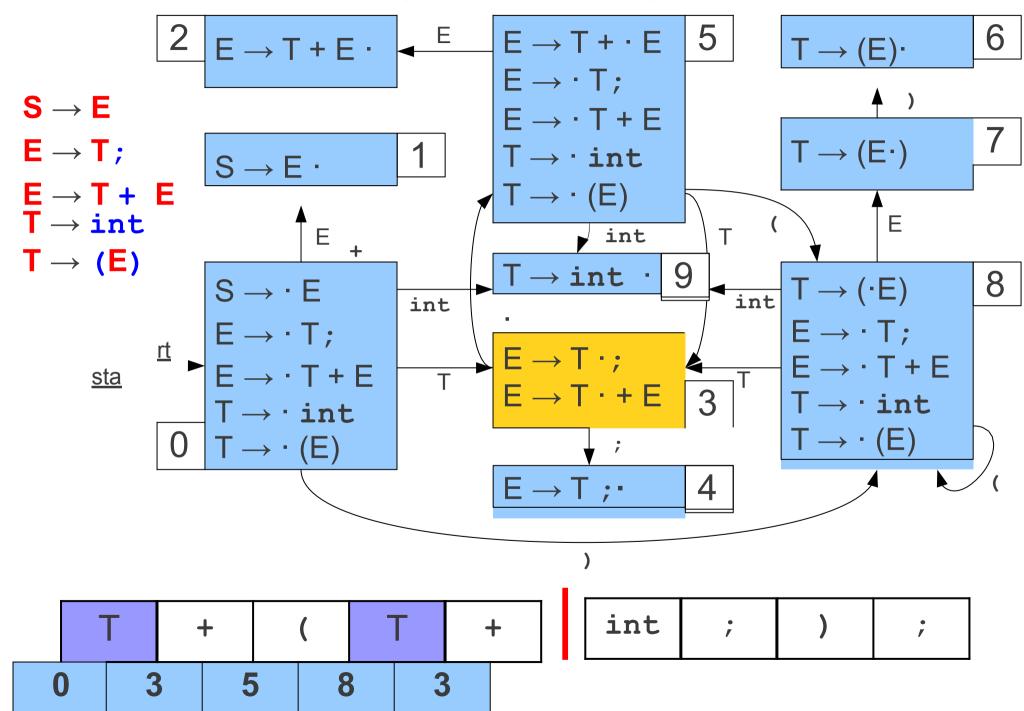


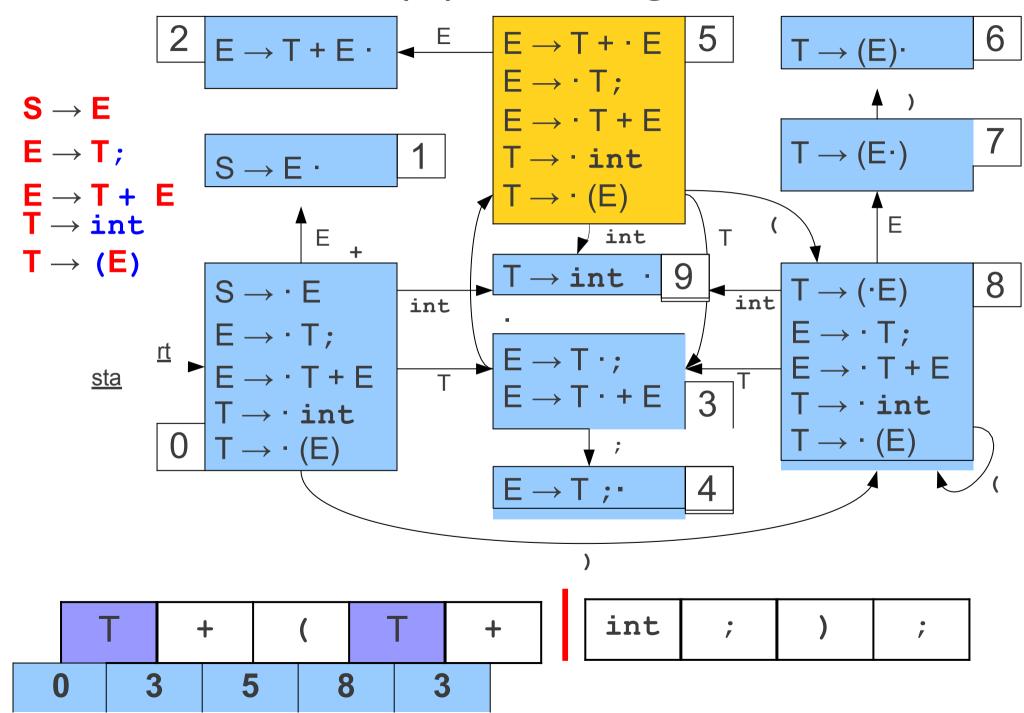


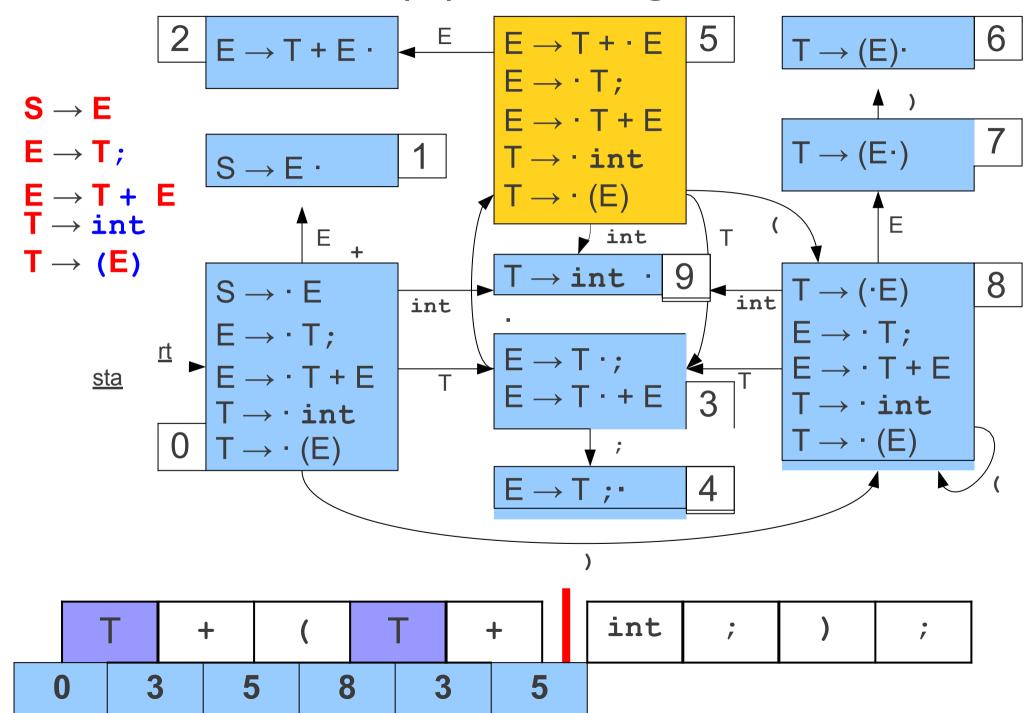


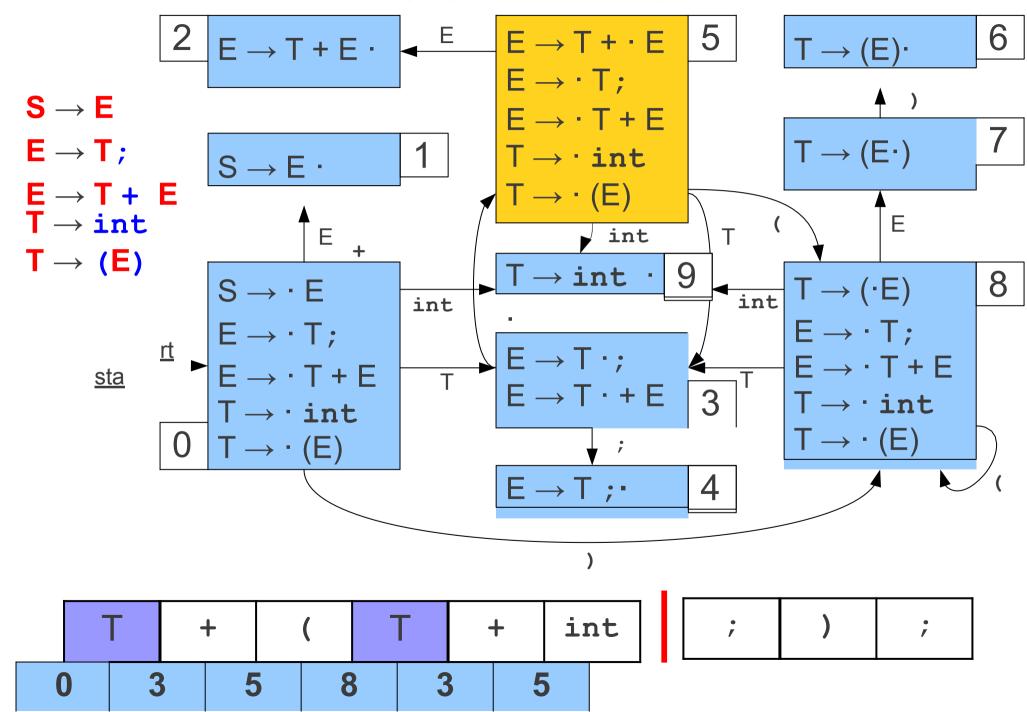


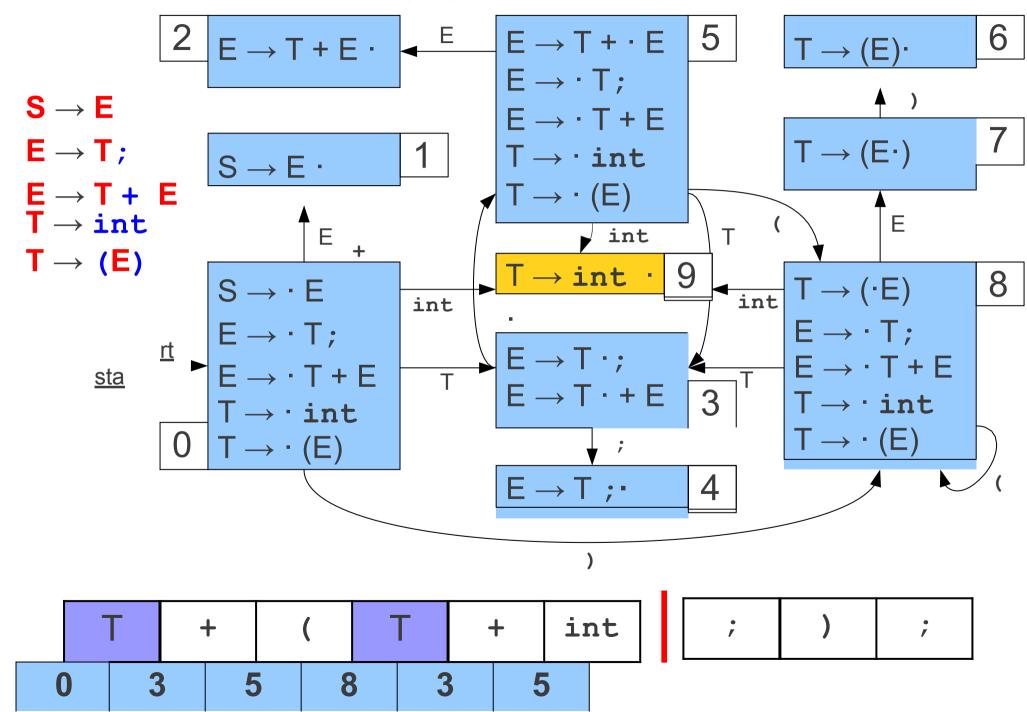


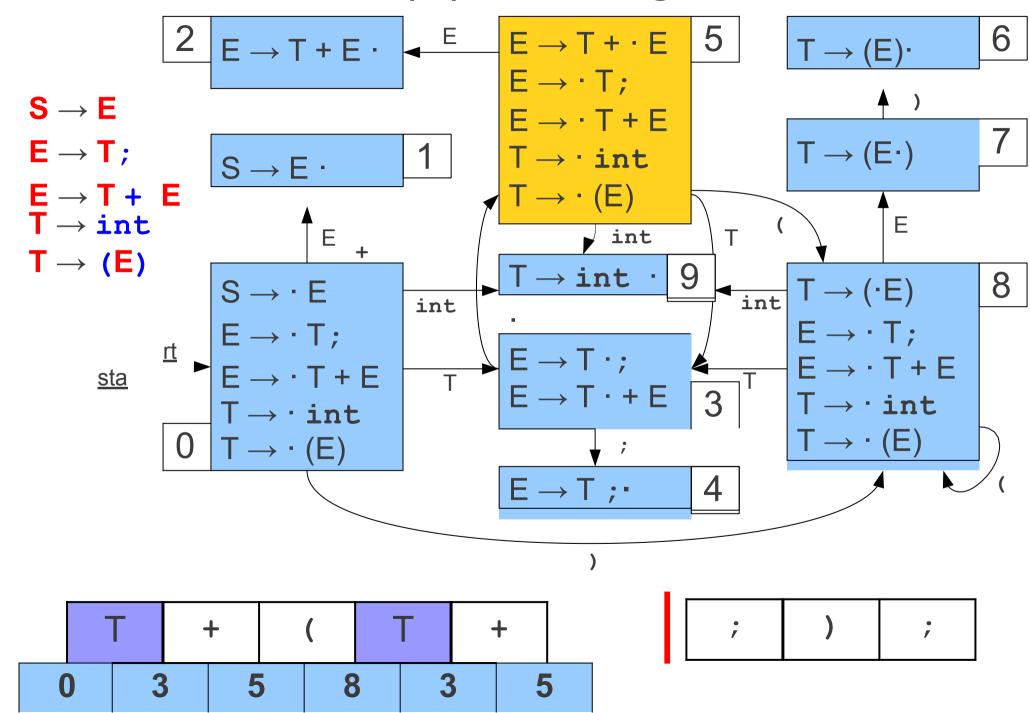


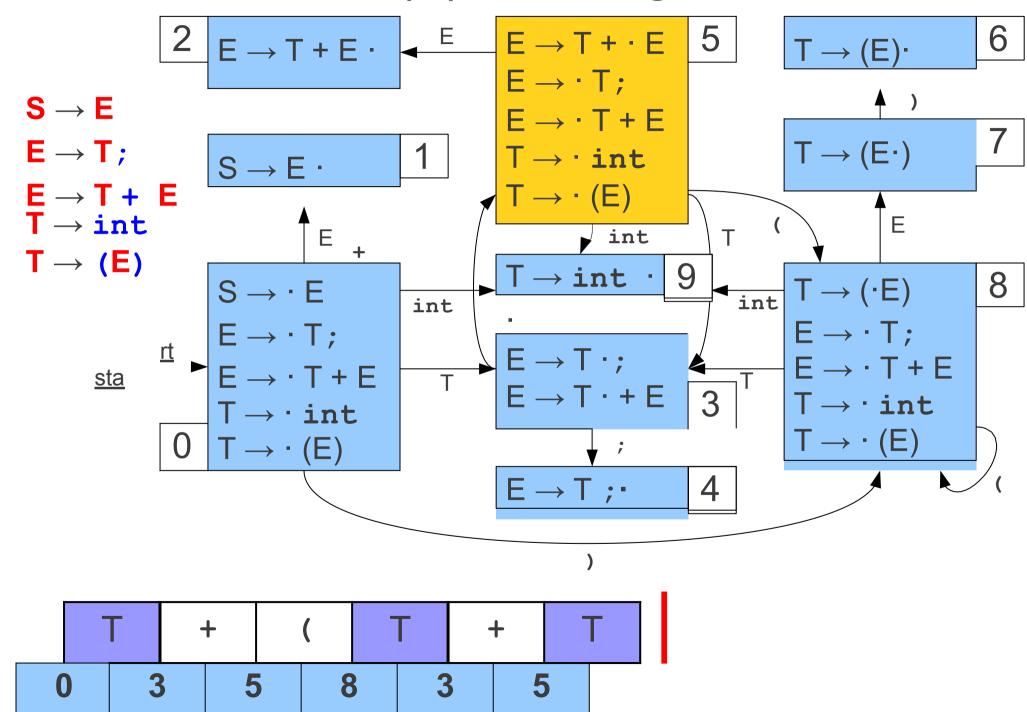


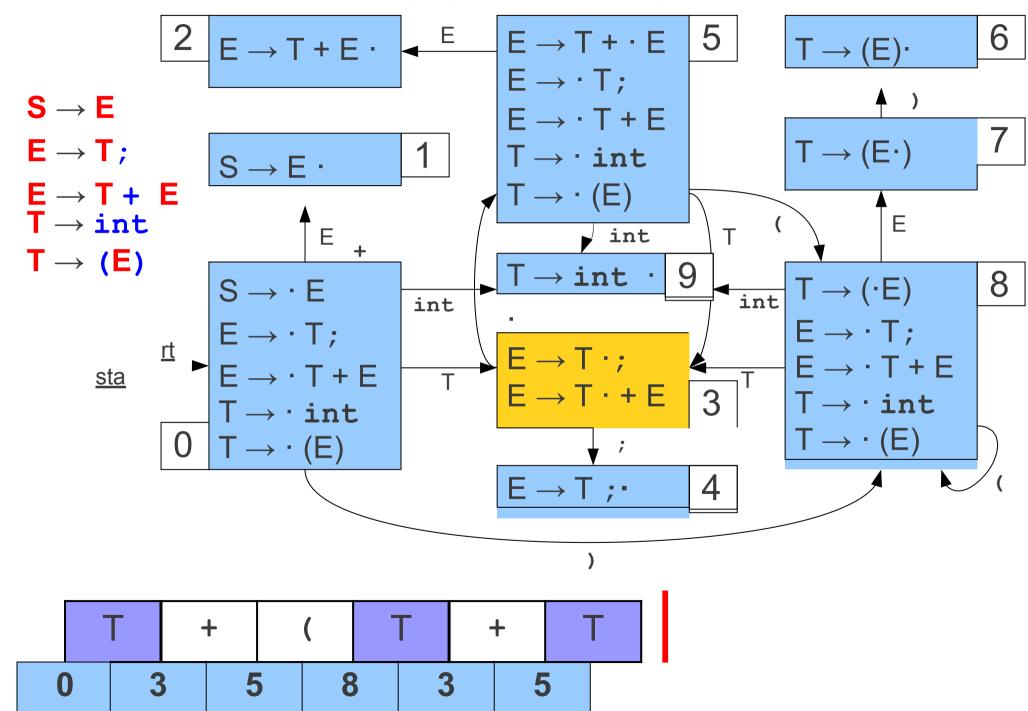


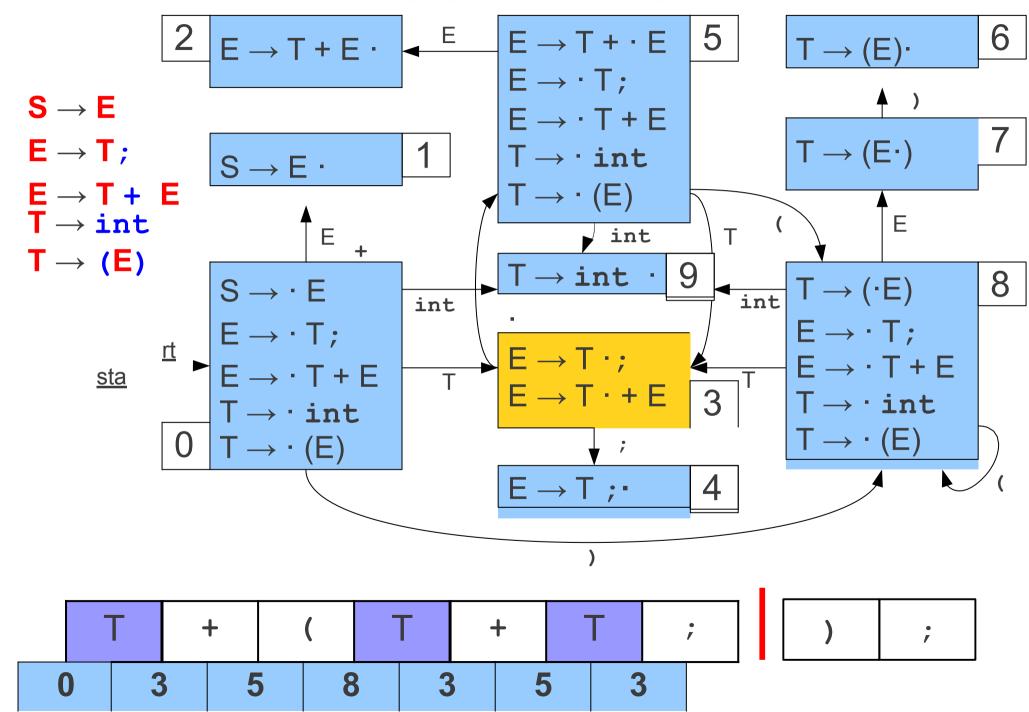


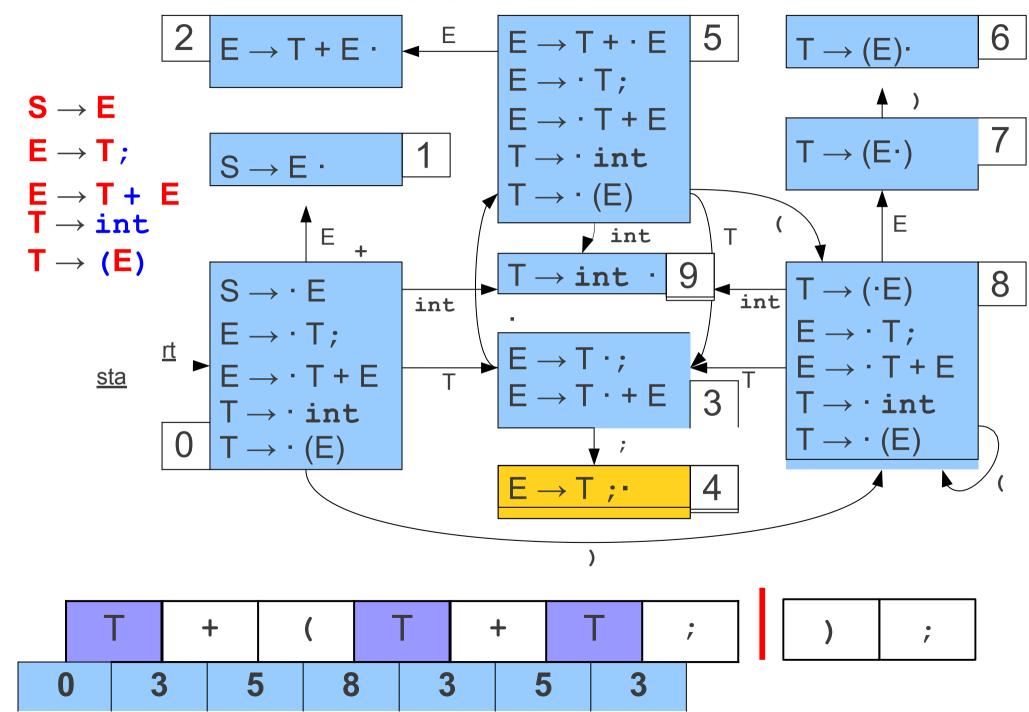


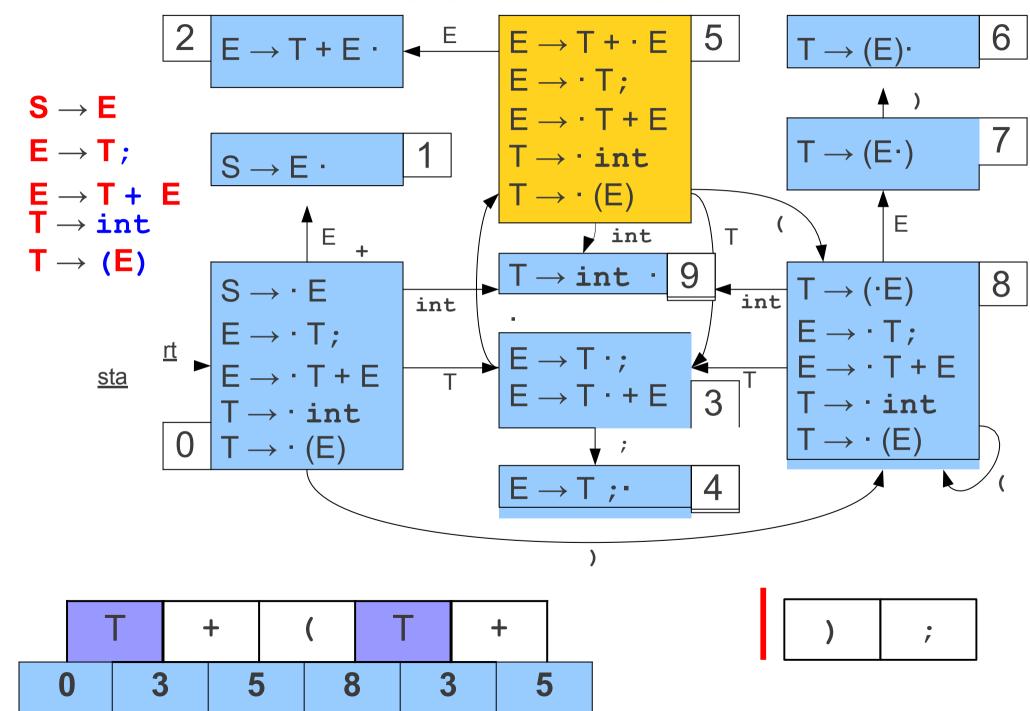


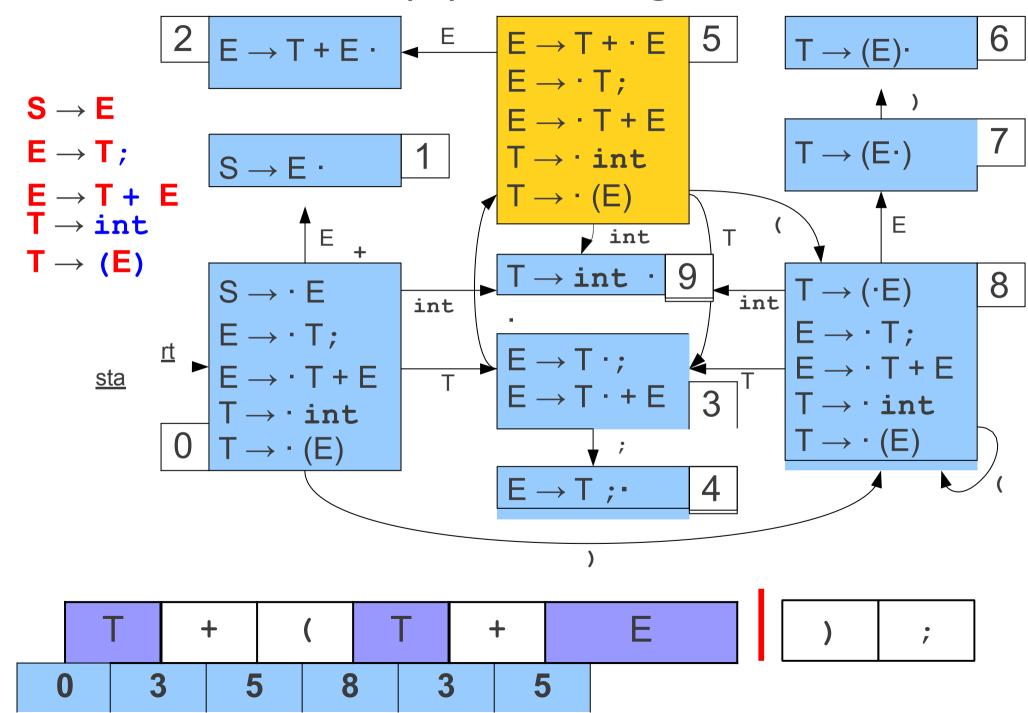


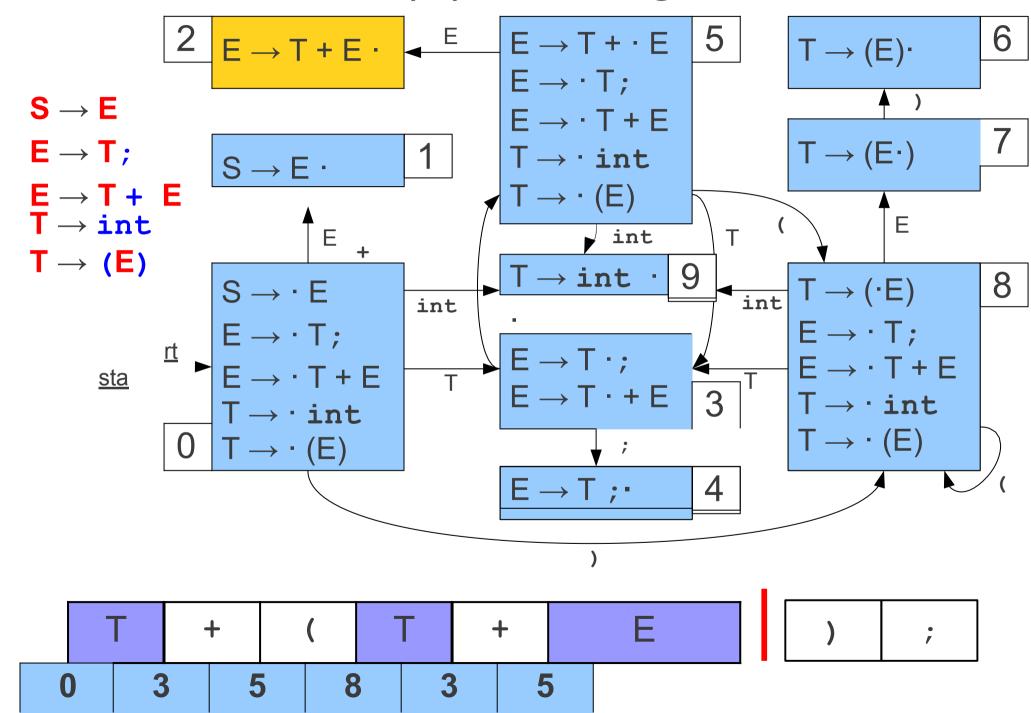


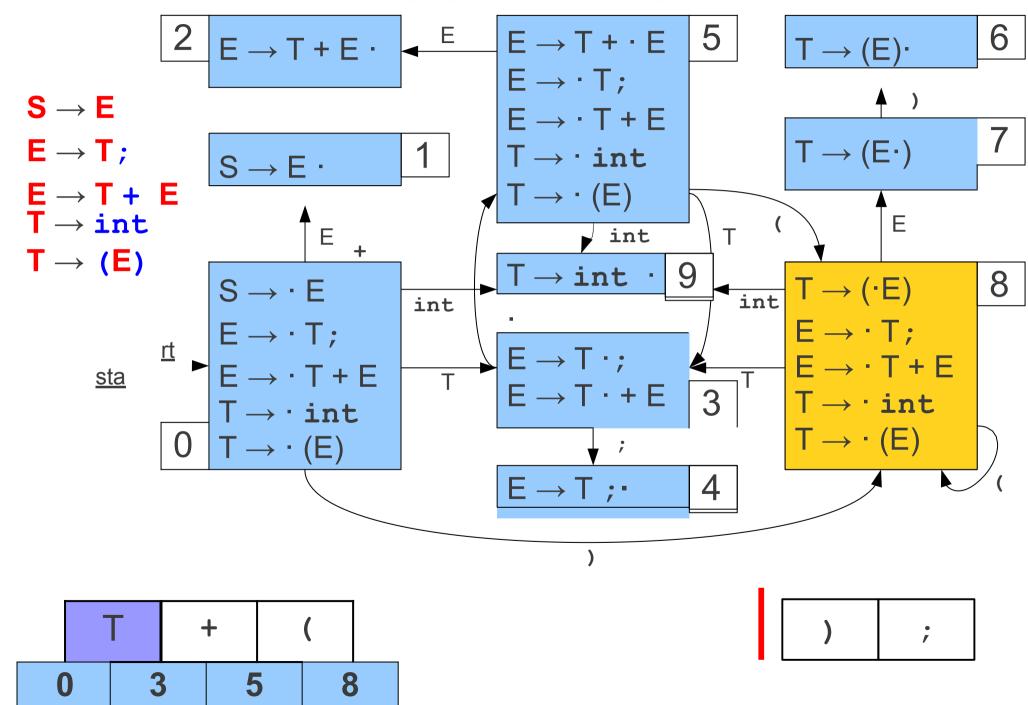


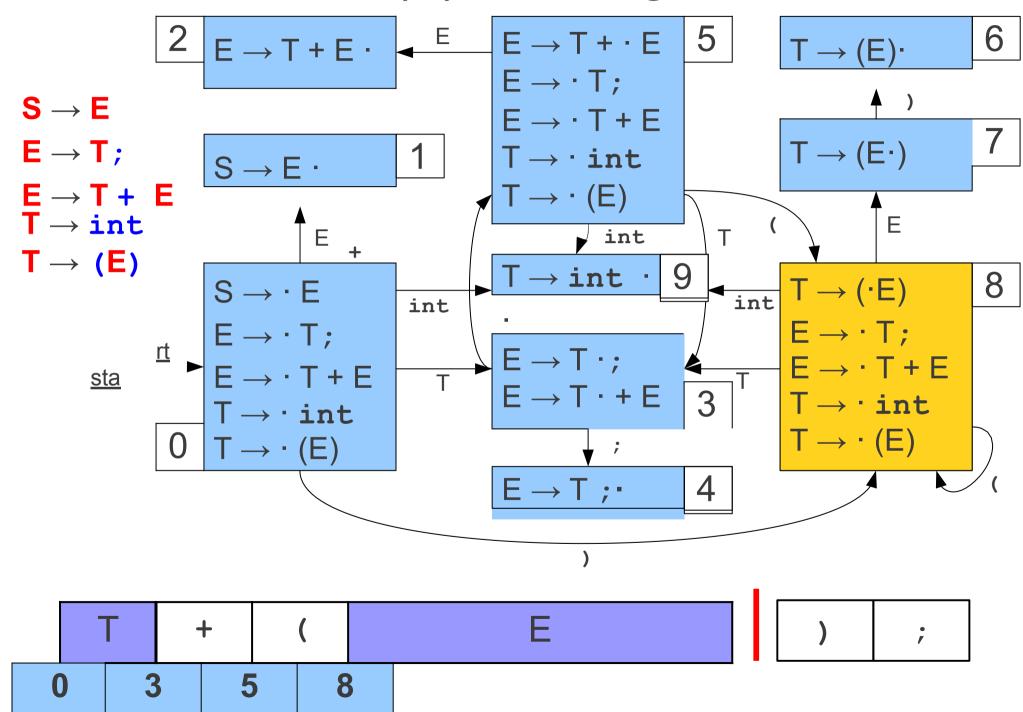


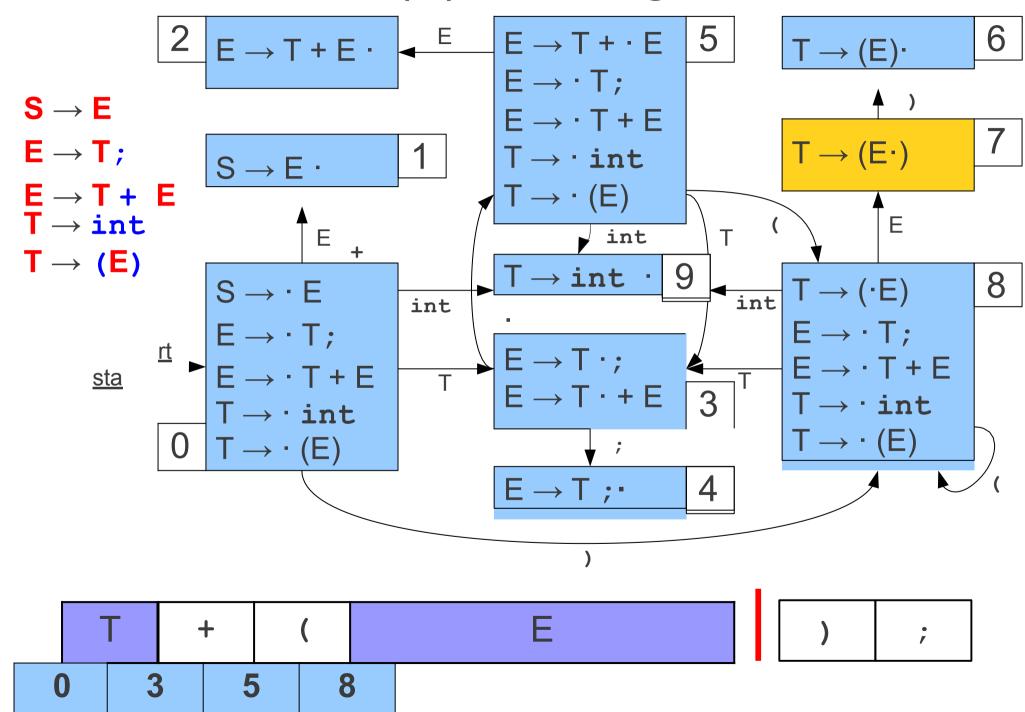


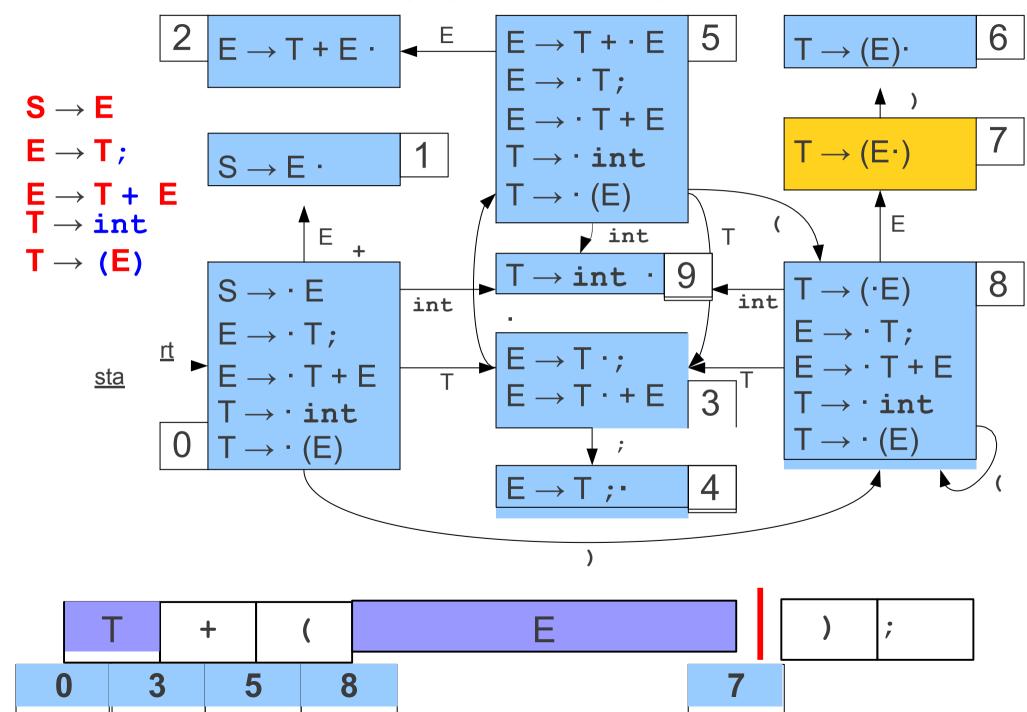


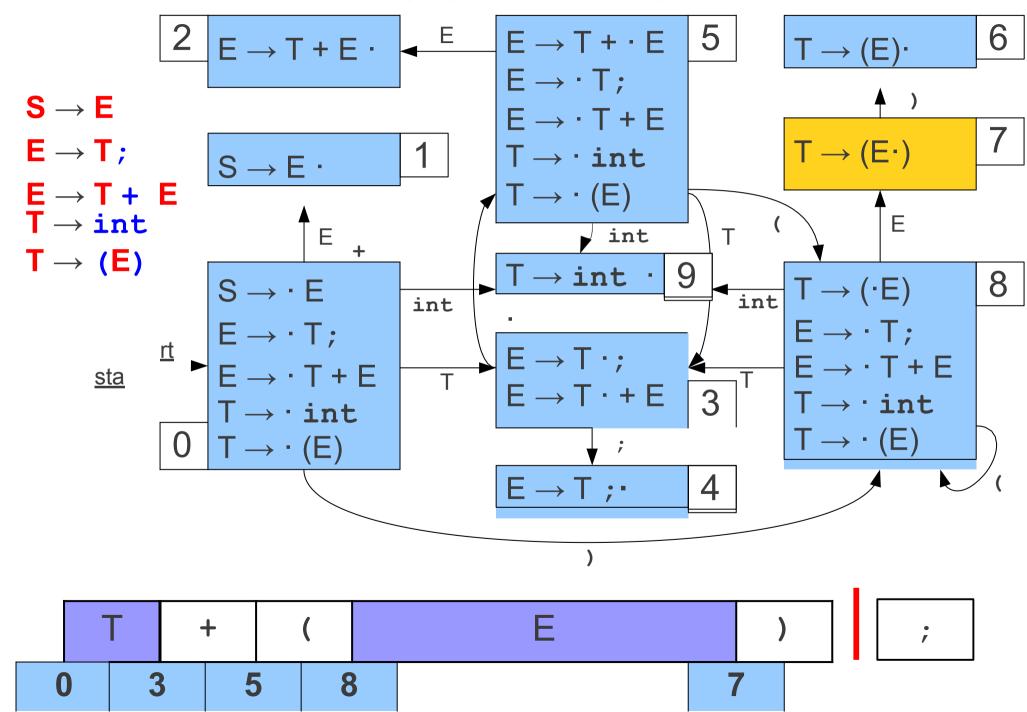


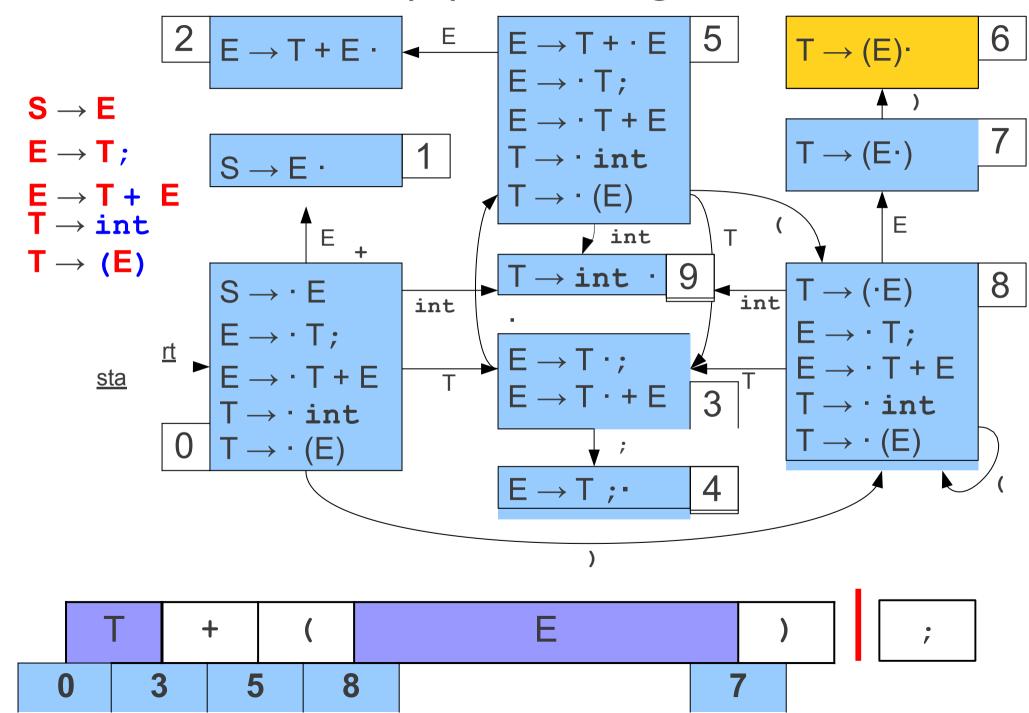


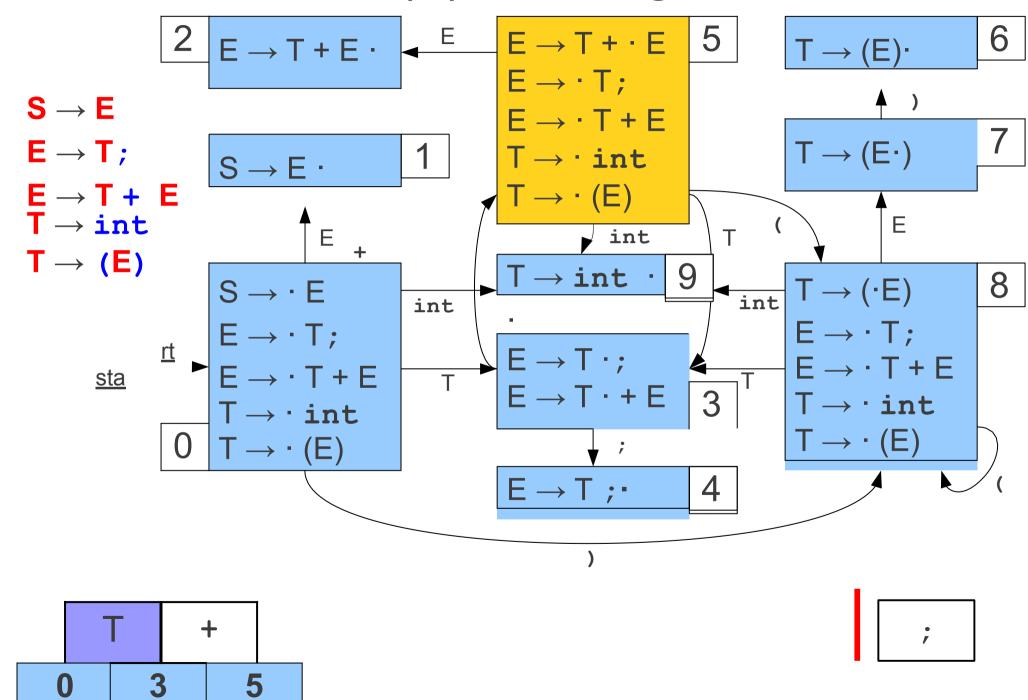


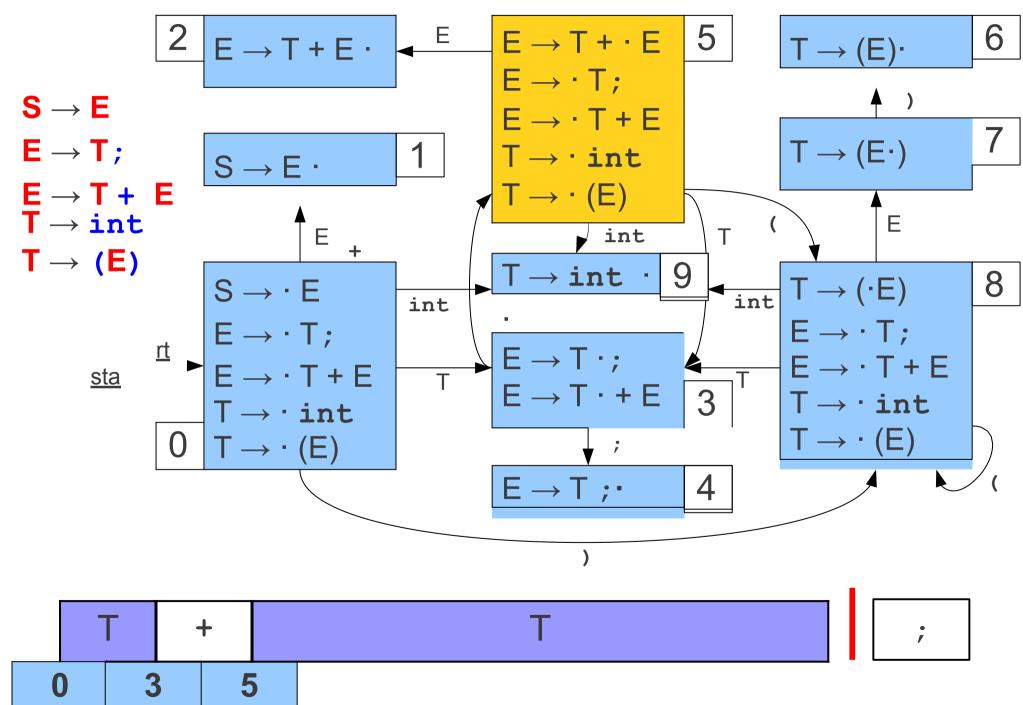


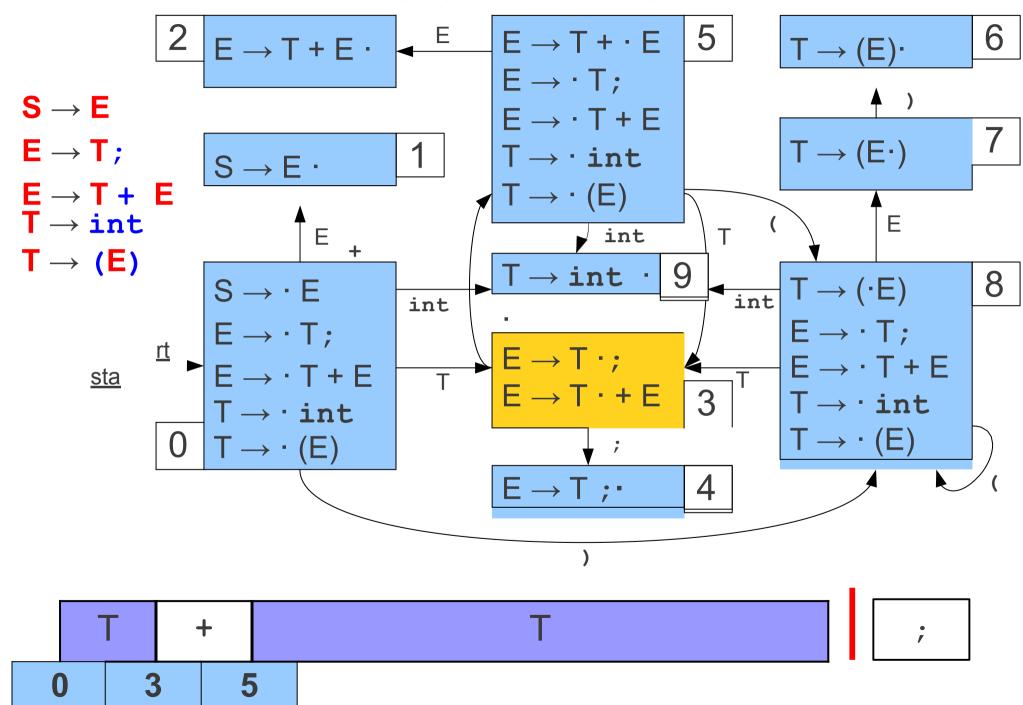


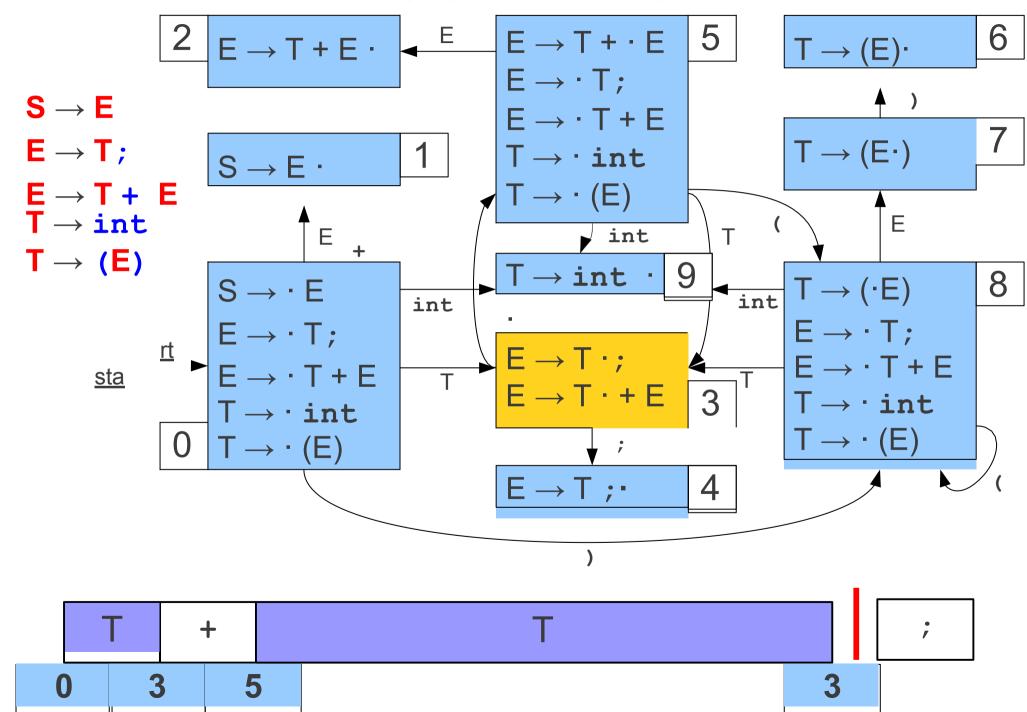


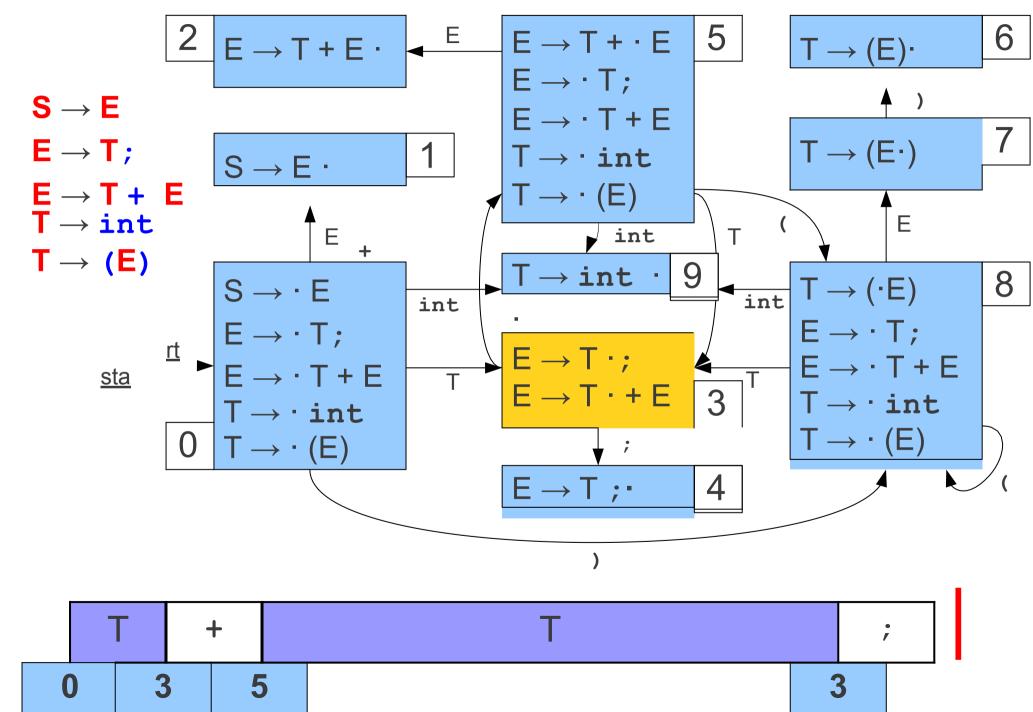


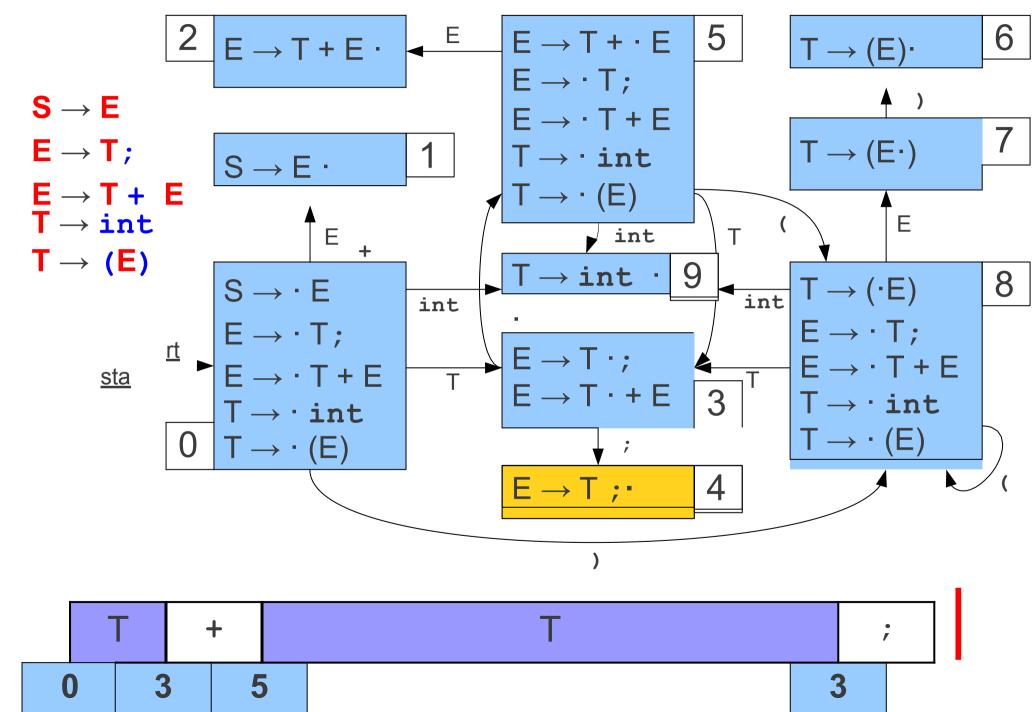


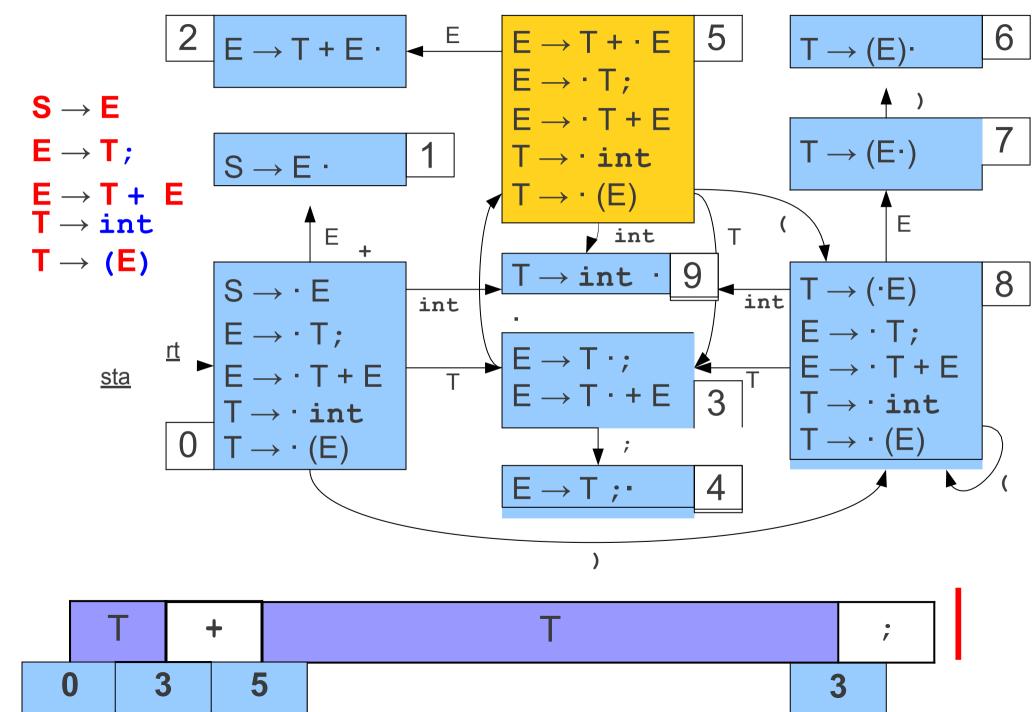


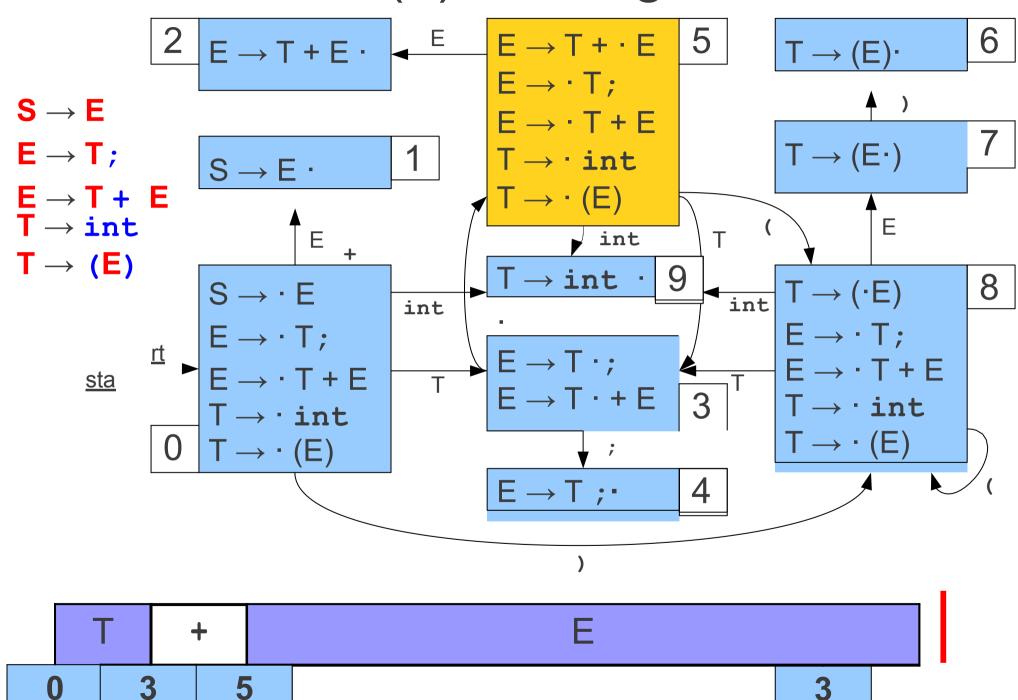


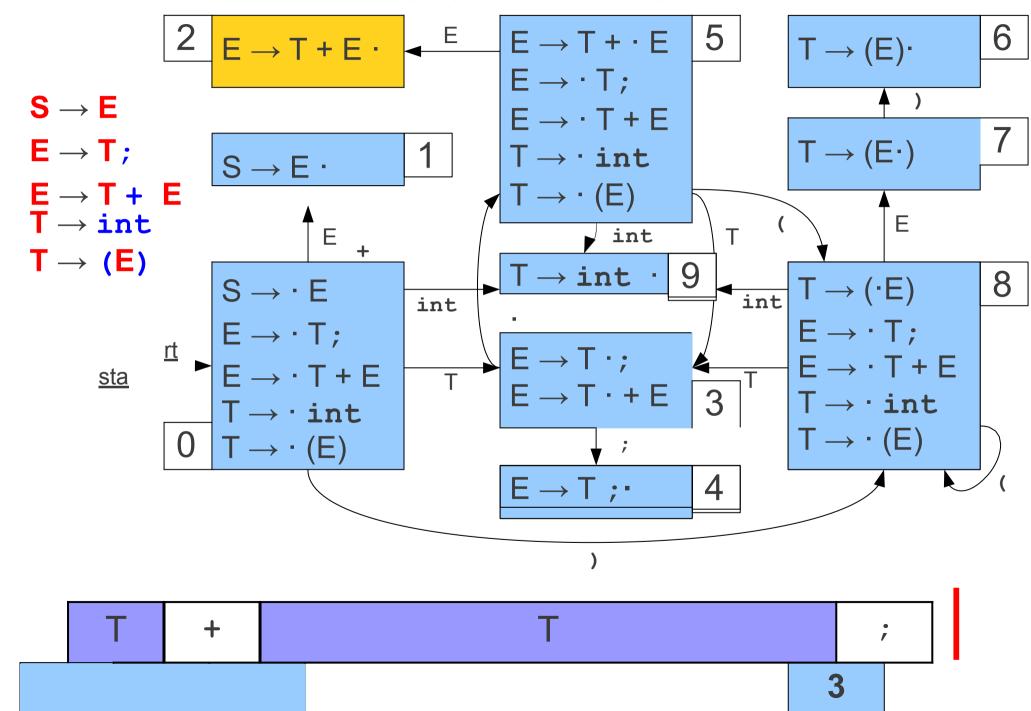


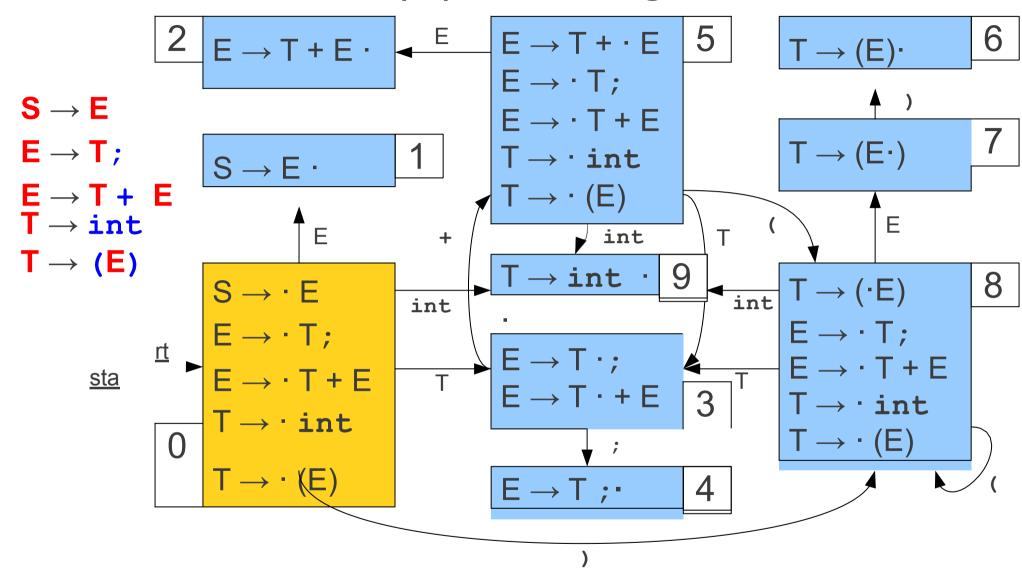


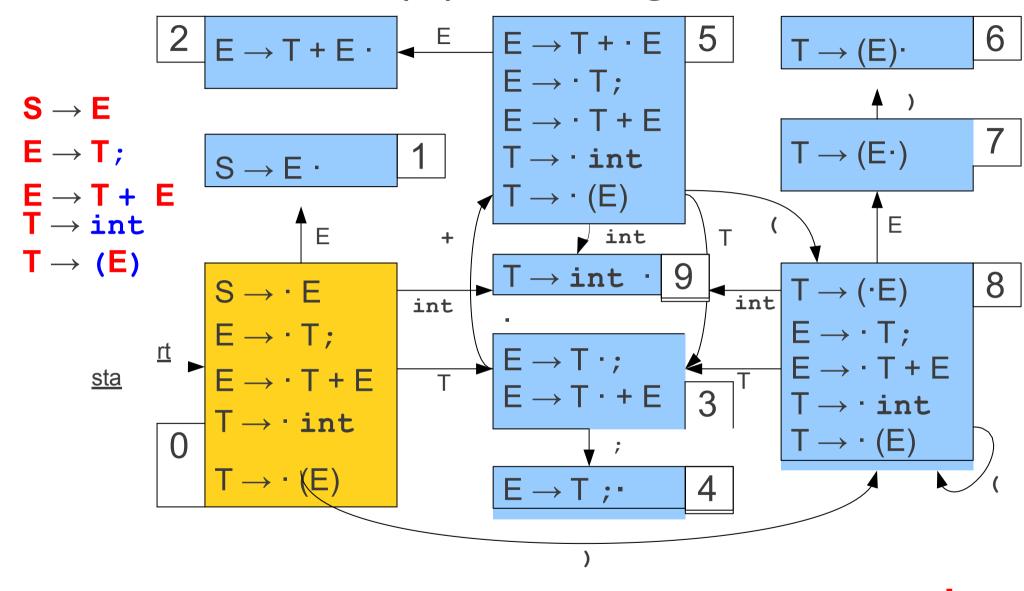


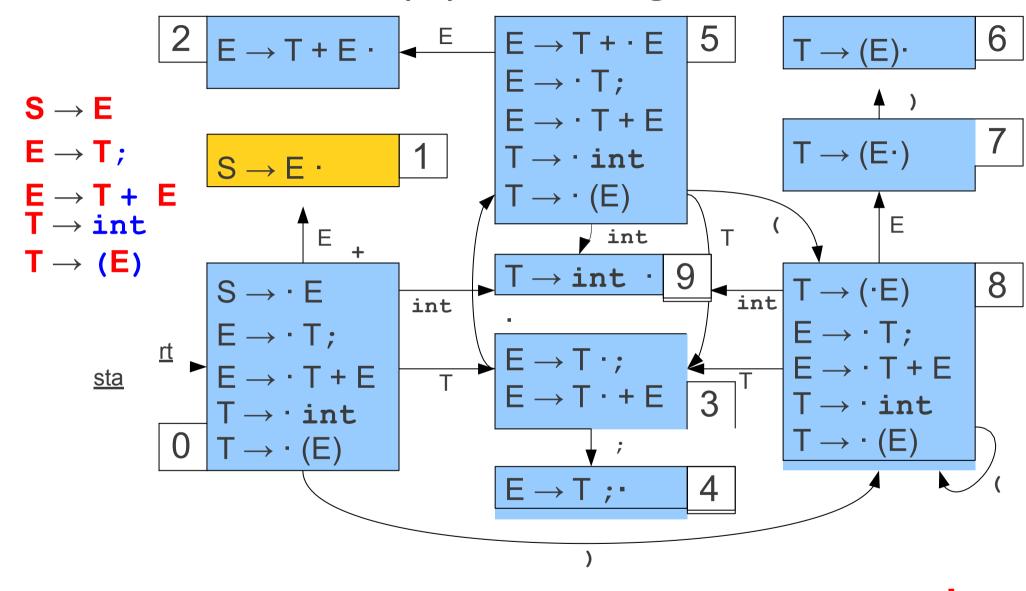








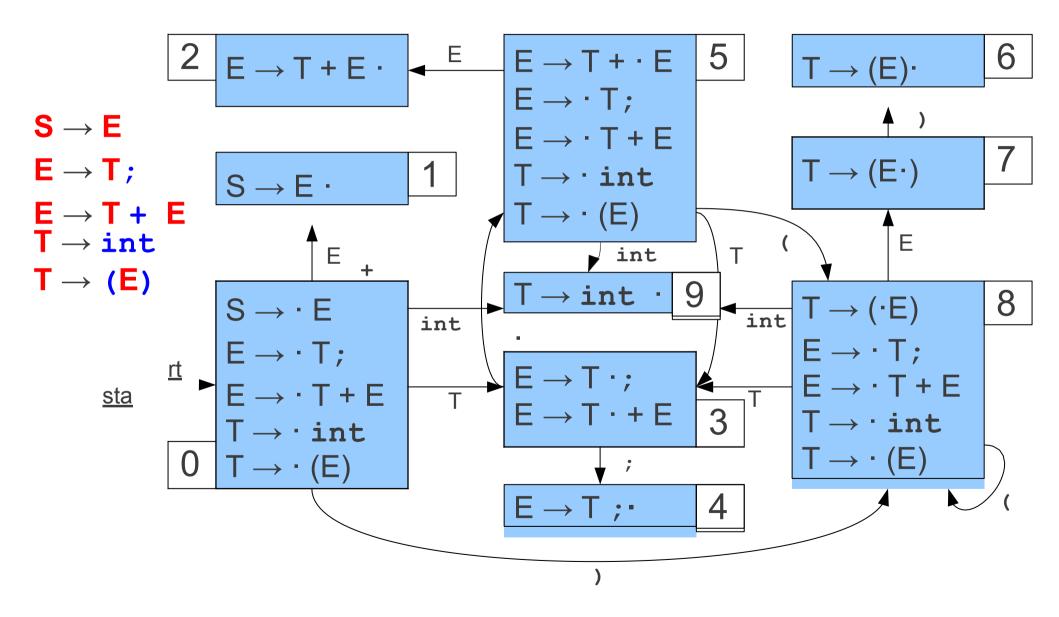




Representing the Automaton

- LR(0) parsers are usually represented via two tables: an action table and a goto table.
- * The action table maps each state to an action:
 - shift, which shifts the next terminal, and
 - reduce $A \rightarrow \omega$, which performs reduction $A \rightarrow \omega$.
 - Any state of the form A → ω · does that reduction;
 everything else shifts.
- The goto table maps state/symbol pairs to a next state.
 - This is just the transition table for the automaton.

Building LR(0) Tables



LR(0) Tables

	int	+	;	()	Ε	Т	Action
0	9			8		1	3	Shift
1								Accept
2								Reduce E → T + E
3		5	4					Shift
4								Reduce E → T ;
5	9			8		2	3	Shift
6								Reduce T → (E)
7					6			Shift
8	9			8		7	3	Shift
9								Reduce T → int

LR(0) Tables

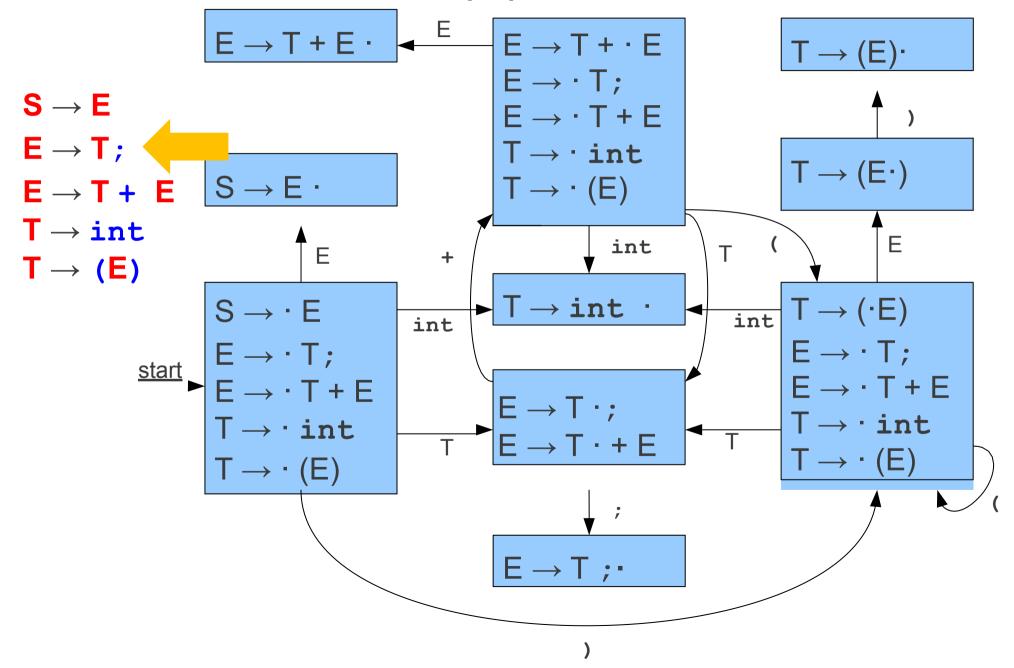
	int	+	;	()	Е	Т
0	S9			S8		G1	G3
1	AC	AC	AC	AC	AC	AC	AC
2	R3	R3	R3	R3	R3	R3	R3
3		S5	S4				
4	R2	R2	R2	R2	R2	R2	R2
5	S9			S8		G2	G3
6	R5	R5	R5	R5	R5	R5	R5
7					S6		
8	S9			S8		G7	G3
9	R4	R4	R4	R4	R4	R4	R4

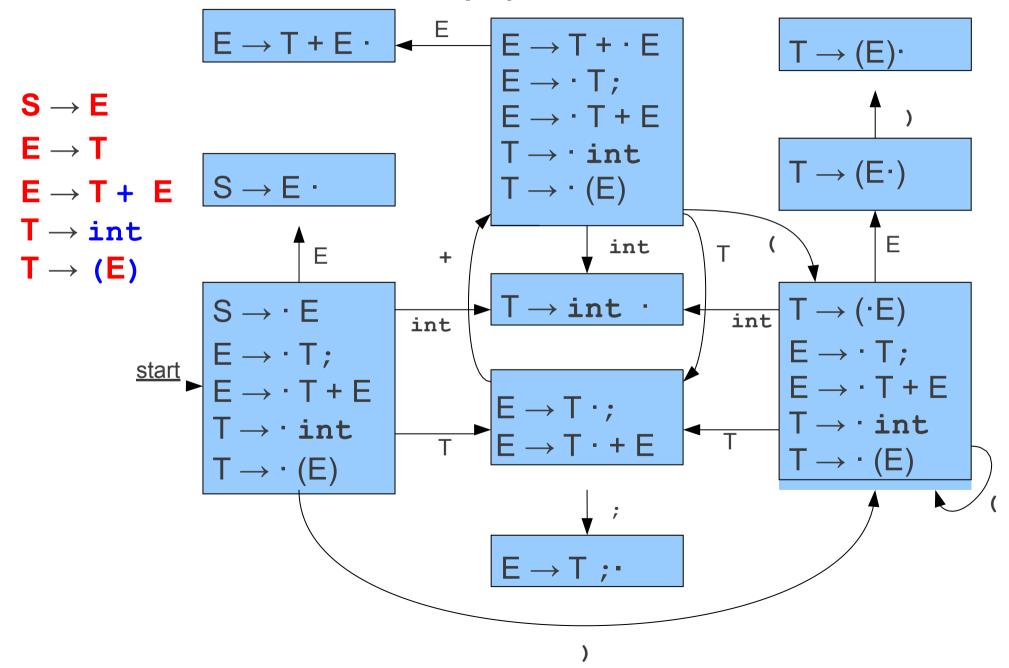
The LR(0) Algorithm

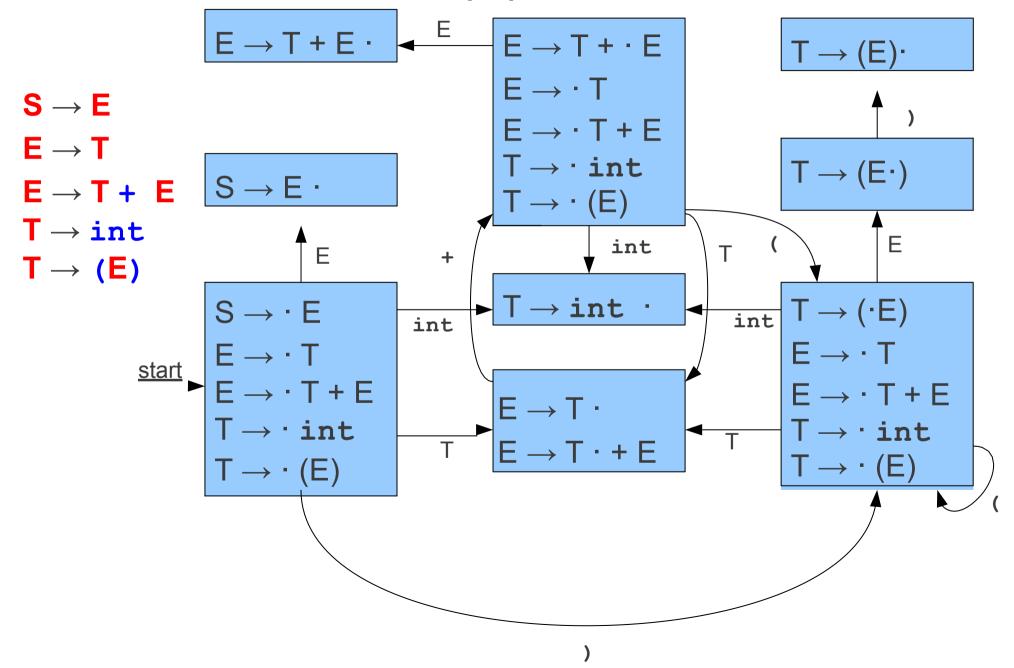
- Maintain a stack of (symbol, state) pairs, which is initially (?, 1) for some dummy symbol ?.
- While the stack is not empty:
 Let **state** be the top state. If

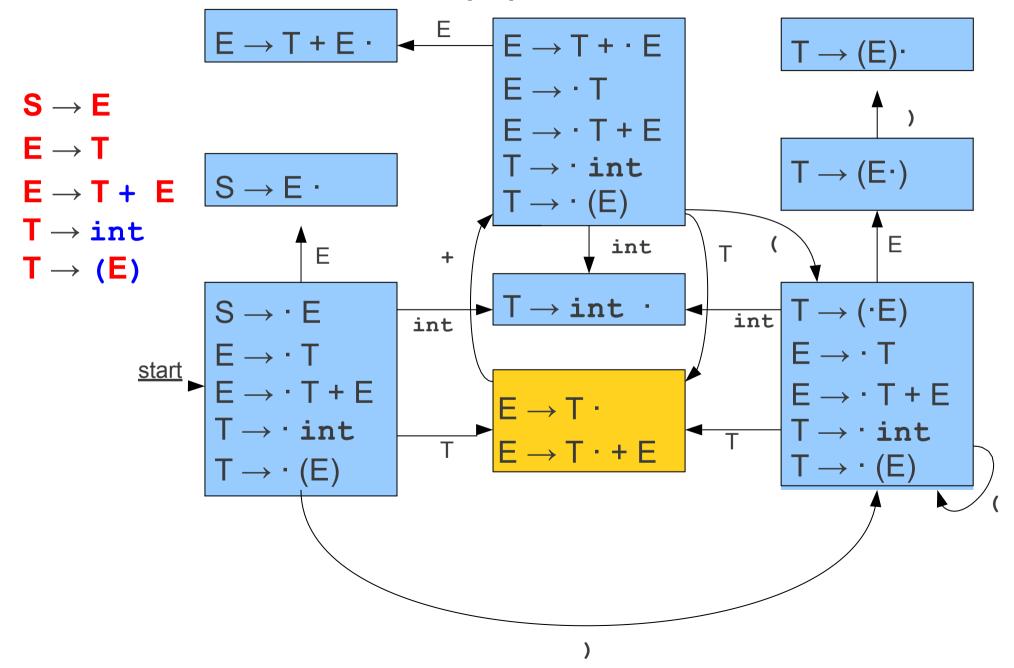
 - action[state] is shift:
 - Let t be the next symbol in the input. Push
 - _ (t, goto[state, t]) atop the stack.
 - If action[state] is reduce $A \rightarrow \omega$:
 - Remove $|\omega|$ symbols from the top of the stack. Let
 - _ top-state be the state on top of the stack. Push (A,
 - _ goto[top-state, A]) atop the stack.
 - Otherwise, report an error.

The Limits of LR(0)









LR Conflicts

- A shift/reduce conflict is an error where a shift/reduce parser cannot tell whether to shift a token or perform a reduction.
 - Often happens when two productions overlap.

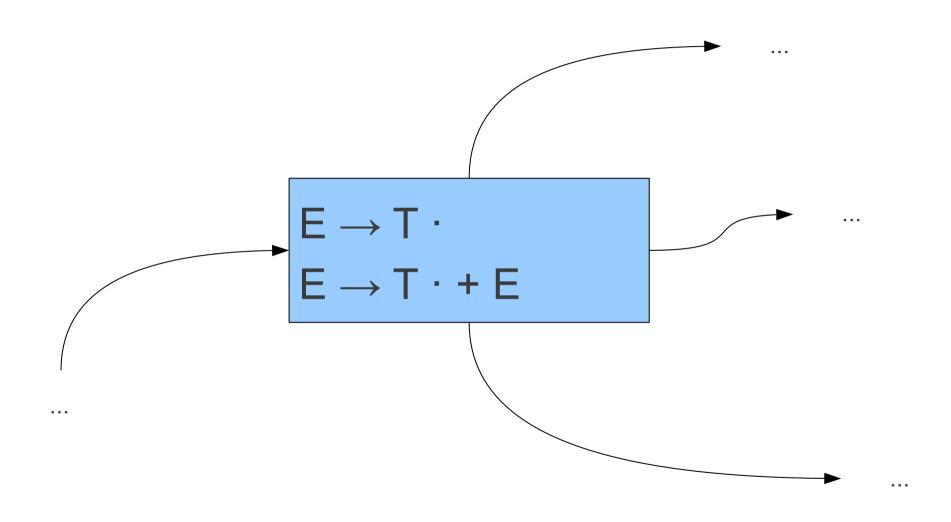
LR Conflicts

- A shift/reduce conflict is an error where a shift/reduce parser cannot tell whether to shift a token or perform a reduction.
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- A reduce/reduce conflict is an error where a shift/reduce parser cannot tell which of many reductions to perform.
 - Often the result of ambiguous grammars.

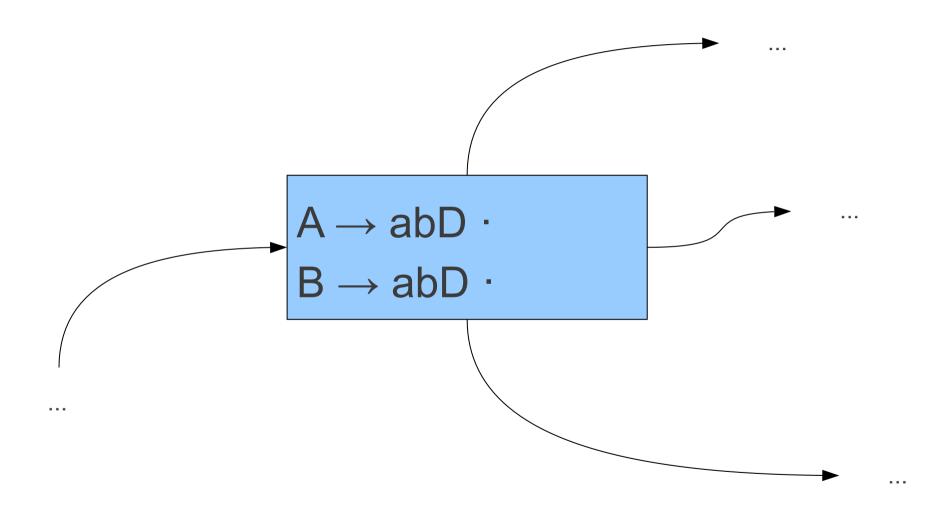
LR Conflicts

- A shift/reduce conflict is an error where a shift/reduce parser cannot tell whether to shift a token or perform a reduction.
 - Often happens when two productions overlap.
- A reduce/reduce conflict is an error where a shift/reduce parser cannot tell which of many reductions to perform.
 - Often the result of ambiguous grammars.
- A grammar whose handle-finding automaton contains a shift/reduce conflict or a reduce/reduce conflict is not LR(0).
- Can you have a shift/shift conflict?

What error is this?



What about this?



 Recall: our automaton was constructed by looking for viable prefixes.

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- Each accepting state represents a point where the handle might occur.

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Recall: our automaton was constructed by looking for viable prefixes.

Each accepting state represents a point where the handle might occur.

A **shift/reduce** conflict is a state where the handle might occur, but we might actually need to keep searching.

A reduce/reduce conflict is a state where we know we have found the handle, but can't tell which reduction to apply.

Why LR(0) is Weak

- LR(0) only accepts languages where the handle can be found with no right context.
- i.e. we don't use the right side terminals.
- Our shift/reduce parser only looks to the left of the handle, not to the right.

SLR(1)

Simple LR(1)

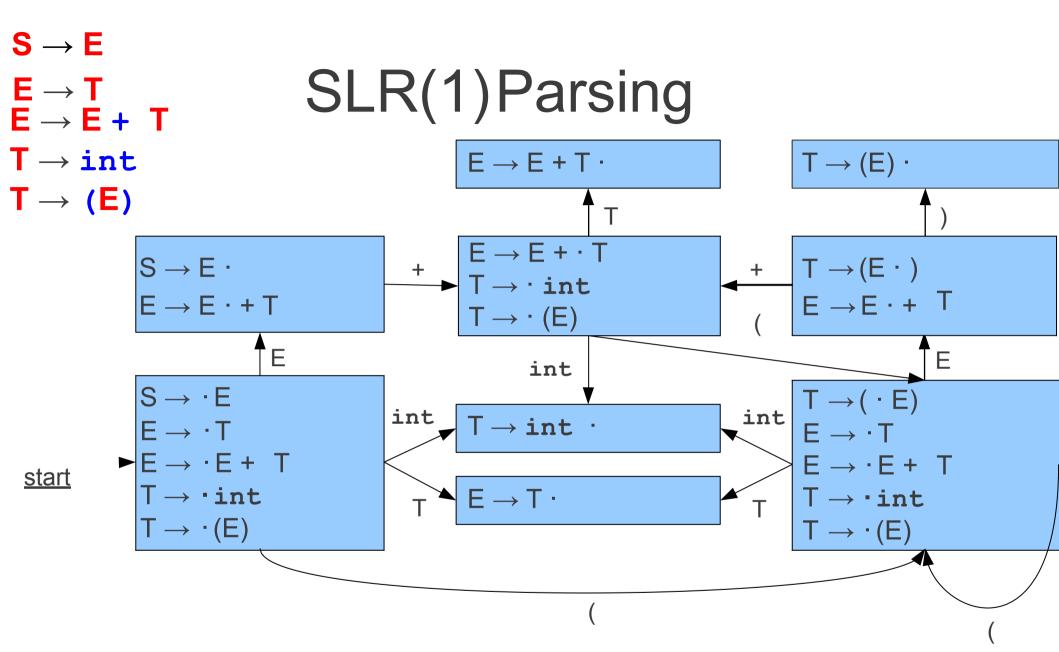
Minor modification to LR(0) automaton that uses lookahead to avoid shift/reduce conflicts.

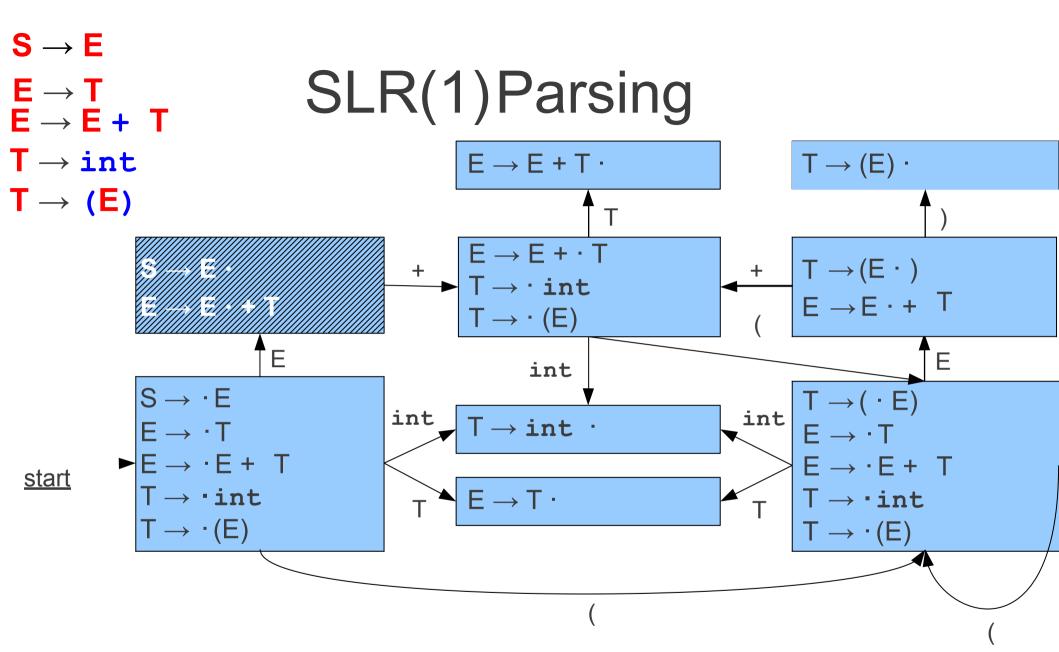
Idea: Only reduce $A \rightarrow \omega$ if the next token t is in FOLLOW(A).

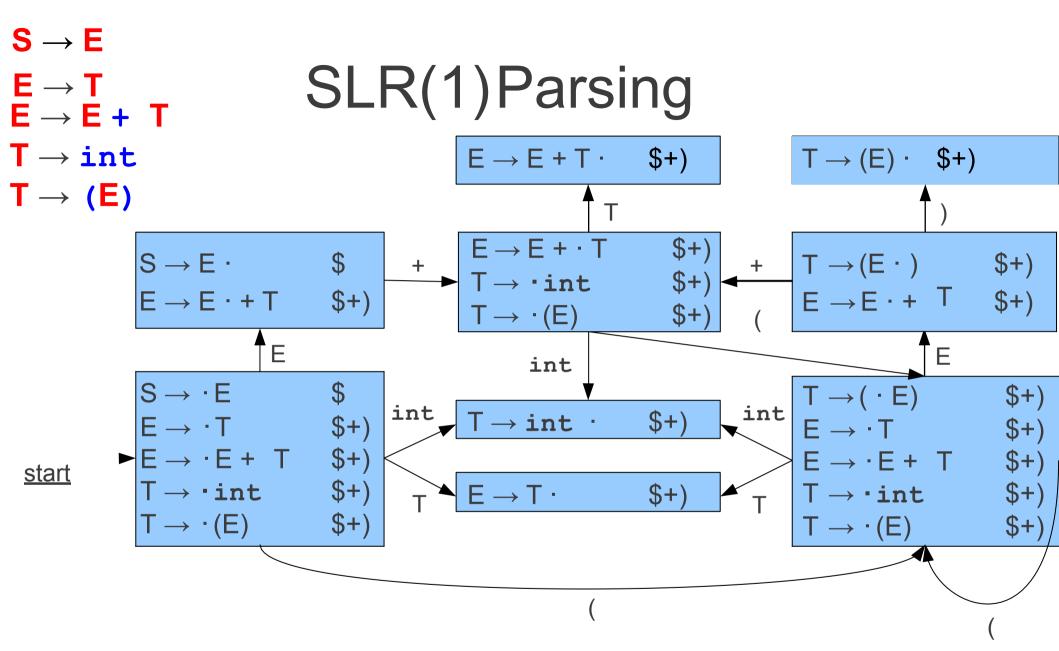
Automaton identical to LR(0) automaton; only change is when we choose to reduce.

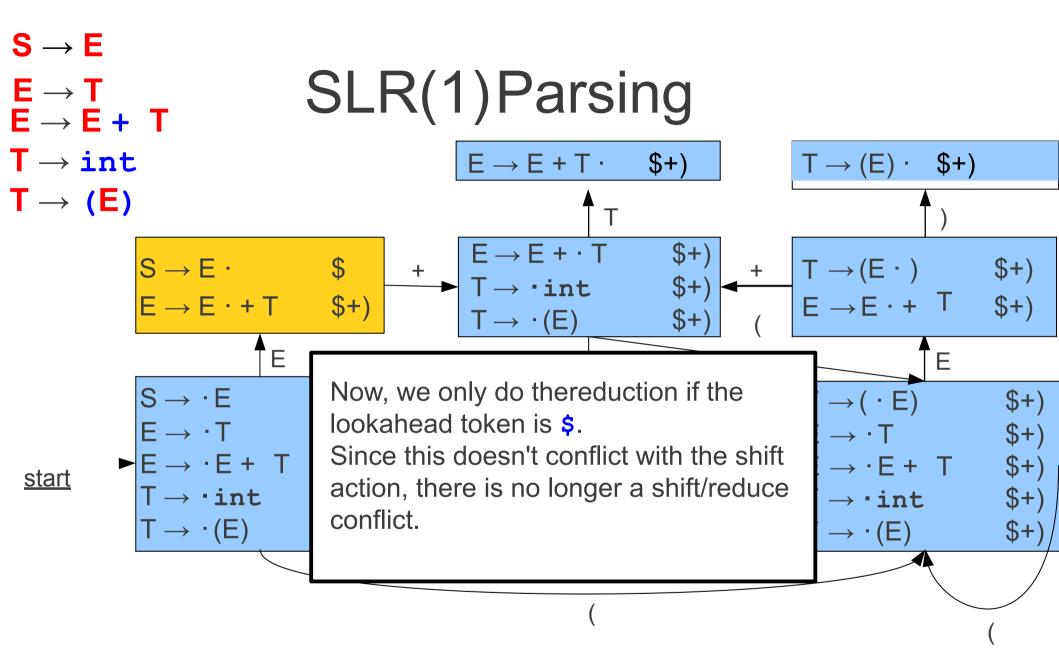
```
S \rightarrow E
E \rightarrow T
E \rightarrow E + T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```

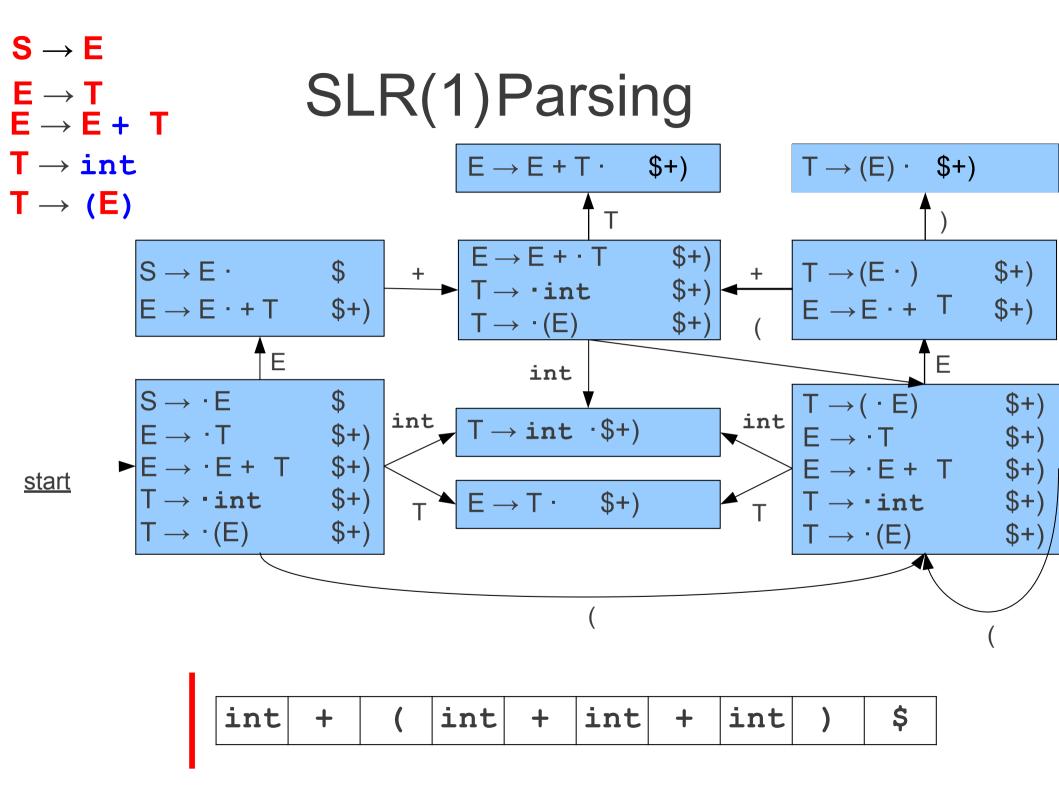
SLR(1)Parsing

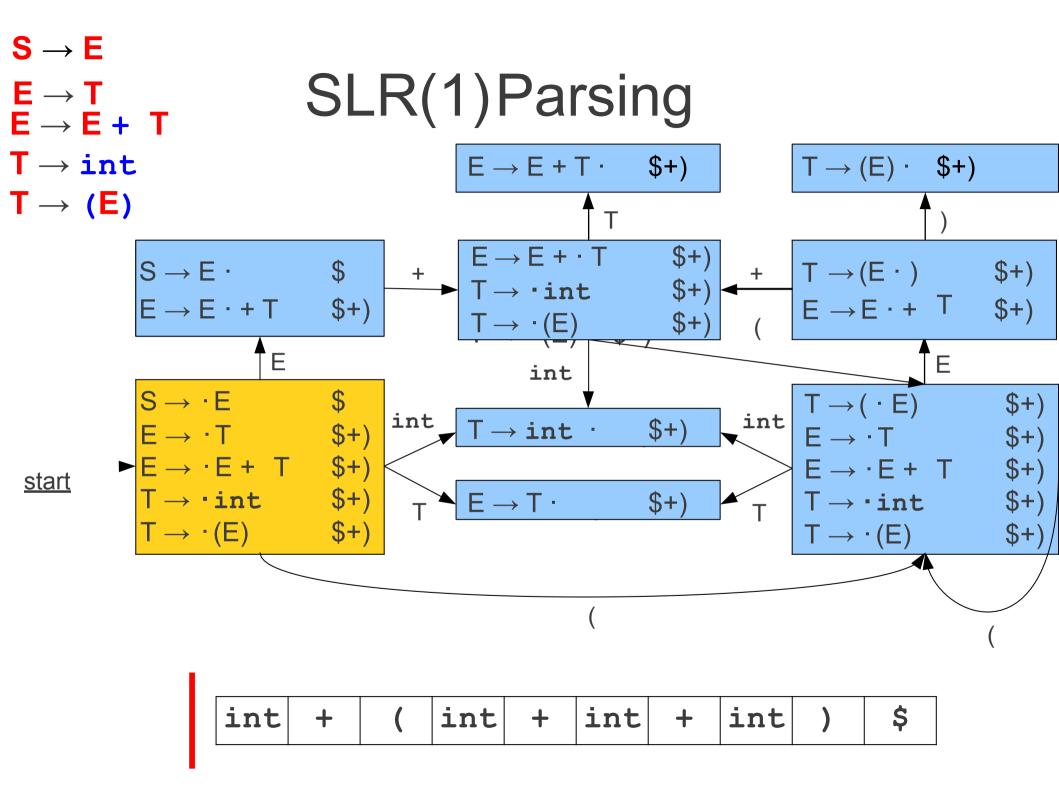








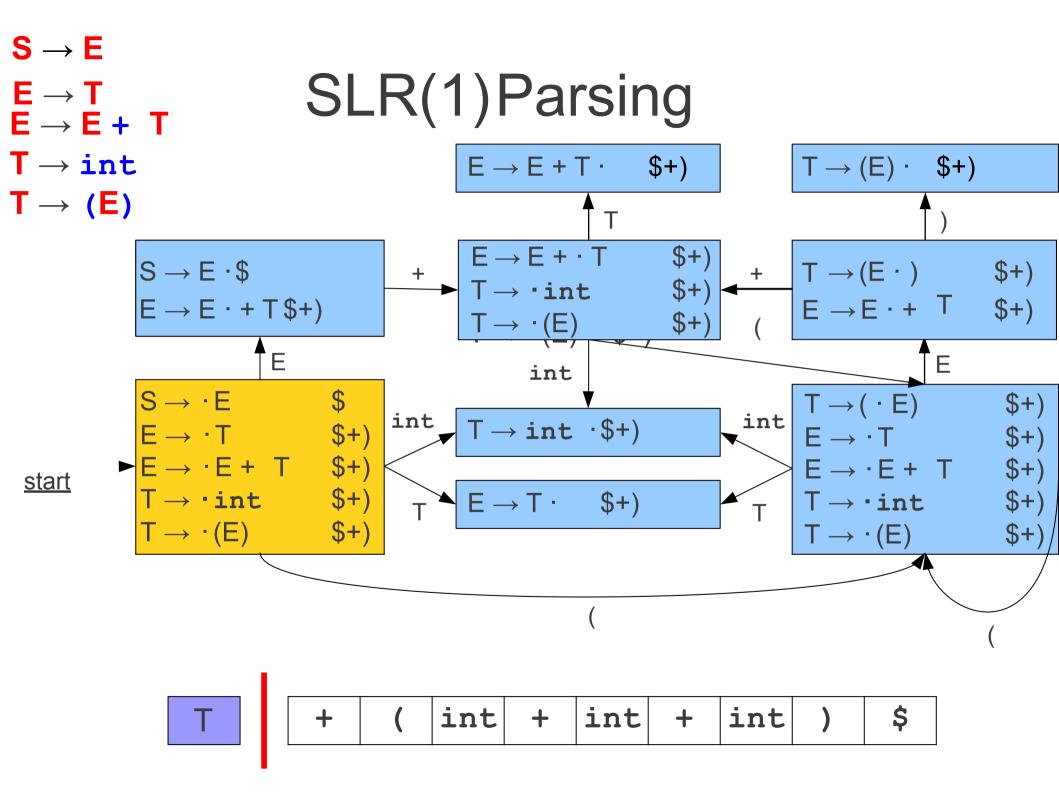




```
S \rightarrow E
                                SLR(1)Parsing
\mathsf{E} \to \mathsf{T}
E \rightarrow E + T
T → int
                                                  E \rightarrow E + T
                                                                      $+)
                                                                                      \mathsf{T} \to (\mathsf{E}).
                                                                                                     $+)
T \rightarrow (E)
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                                                                                                            $+)
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                                         int
                                                  T \rightarrow \mathtt{int}
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                                 +
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```

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                                                                                                         $+)
T \rightarrow (E)
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                                                    T \rightarrow int
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               \mathsf{T} \to \cdot (\mathsf{E})
                                     $+)
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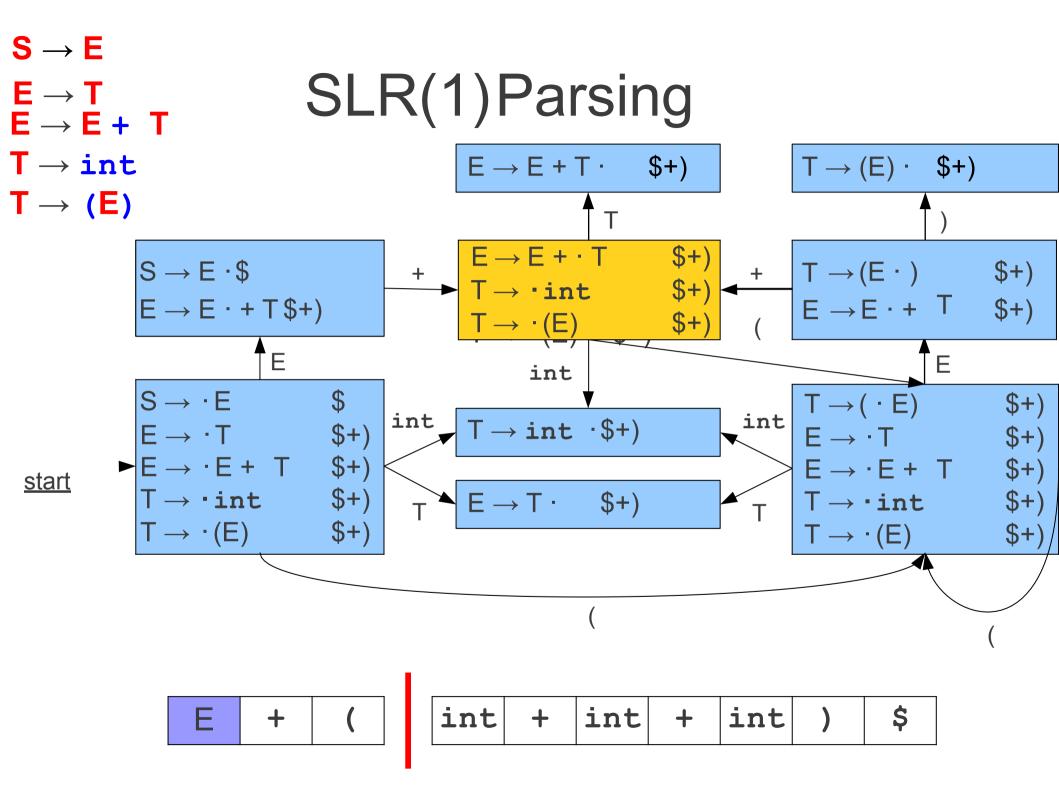


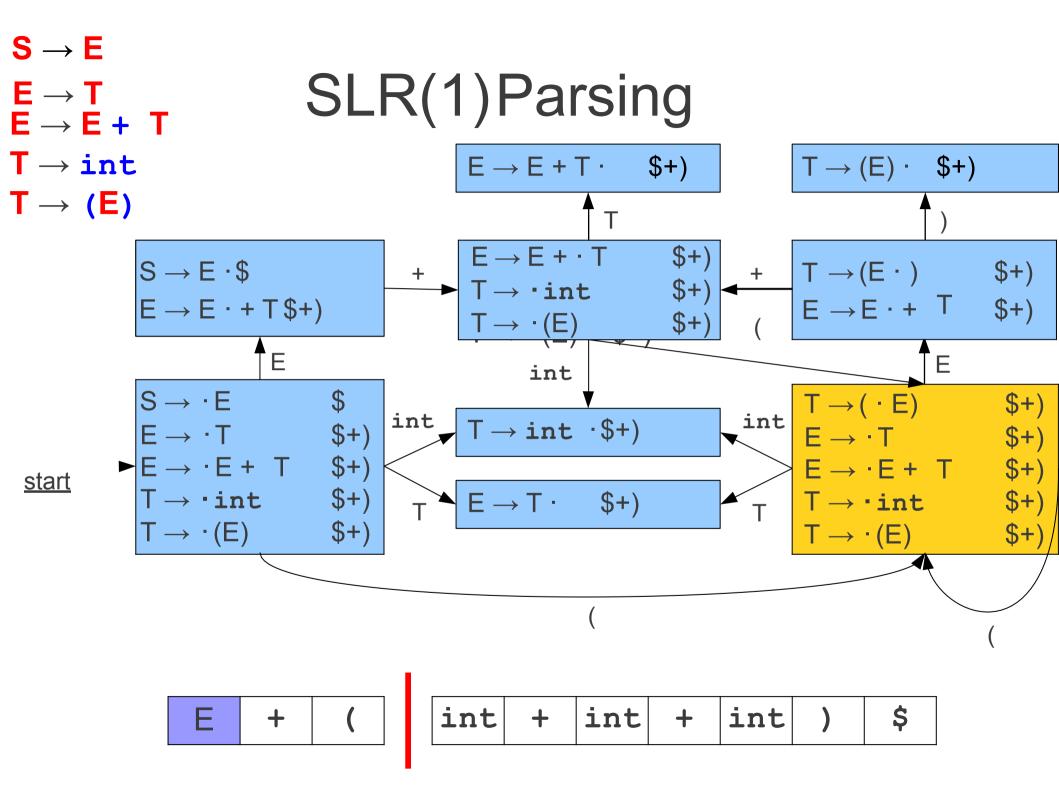
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T \rightarrow (E)
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                                                     T \rightarrow int \cdot \$+)
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               \mathsf{T} \to \cdot (\mathsf{E})
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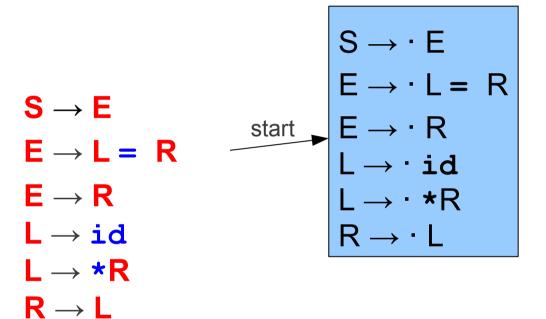


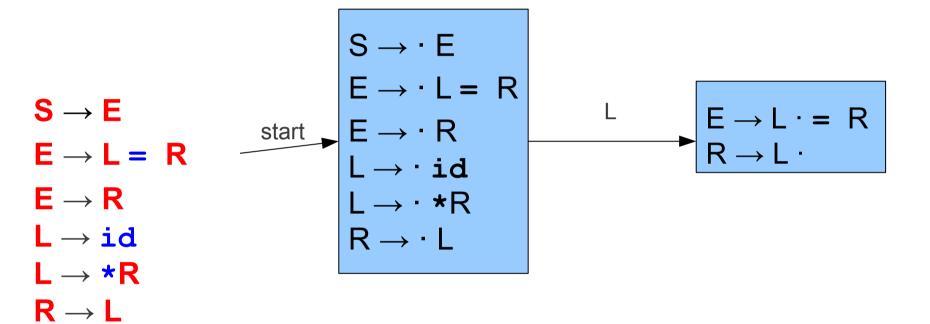


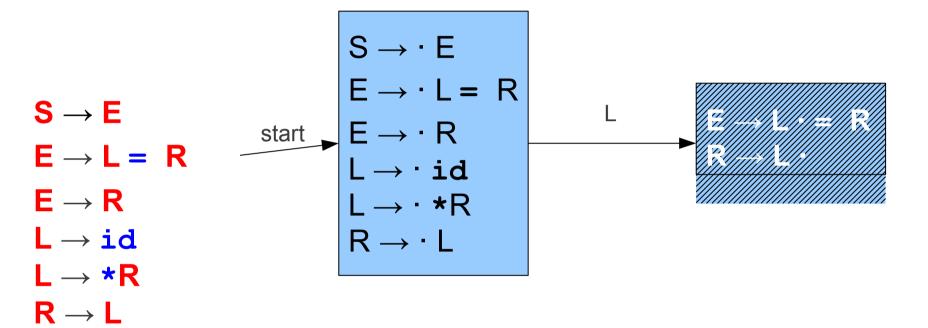
Analysis of SLR(1)

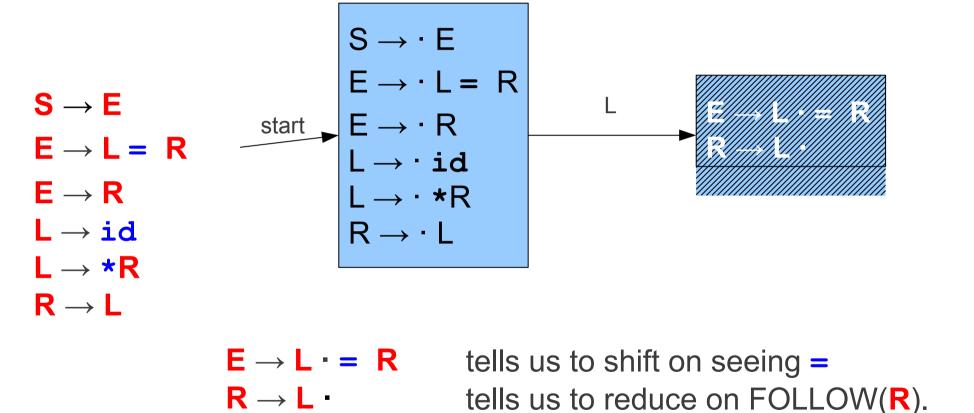
- Exploits lookahead in a small space.
 - Small automaton same number of states as in as LR(0).
 - Works on many more grammars than LR(0)
- Too weak for most grammars: lose context from not having extra states.

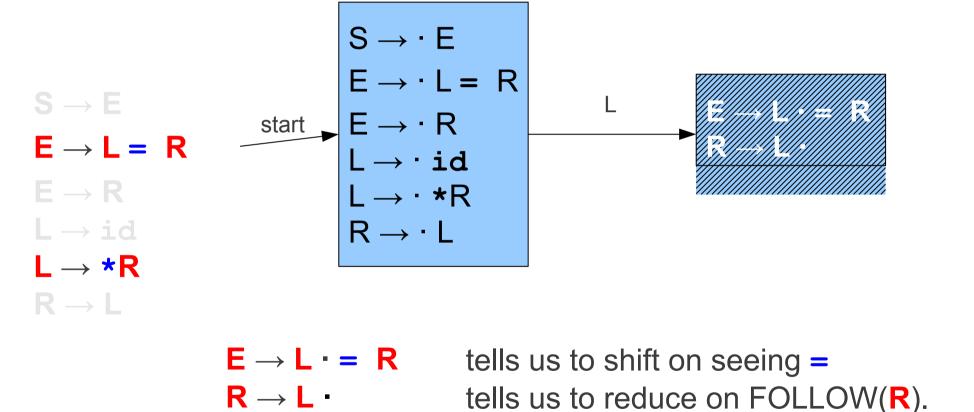
```
S \rightarrow E
E \rightarrow L = R
E \rightarrow R
L \rightarrow id
L \rightarrow *R
R \rightarrow L
```

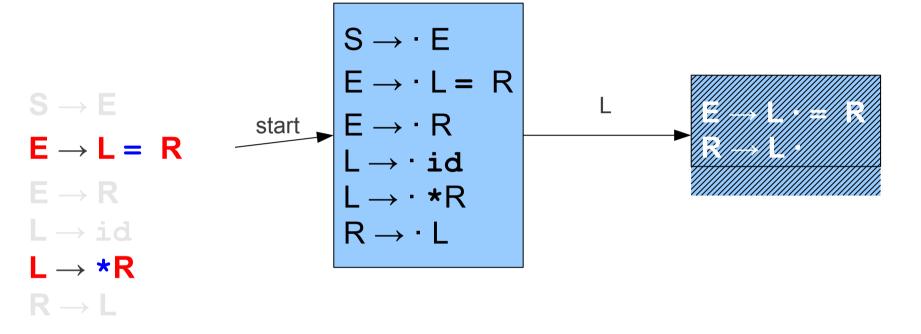






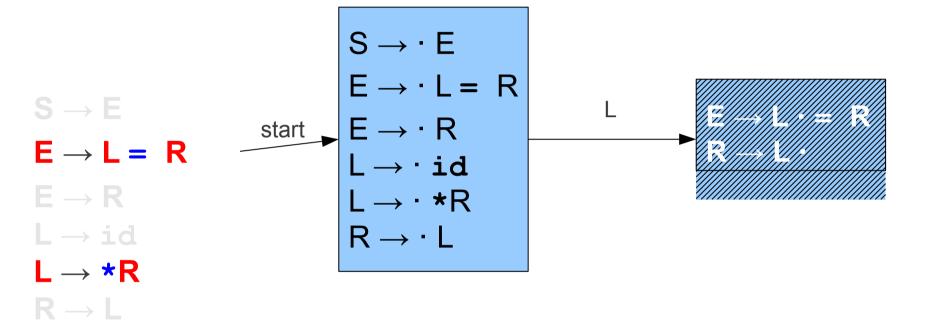






 $E \rightarrow L \cdot = R$ tells us to shift on seeing = tells us to reduce on FOLLOW(R).

 $= \in FOLLOW(R).$



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$$= \in FOLLOW(R).$$

We have a conflict!

Why is SLR(1) Weak?

- With LR(1), incredible contextual information.
 - Lookaheads at each state only possible after applying the productions that could get us there.
- With SLR(1), minimal context.
 - FOLLOW(A) means "what could follow A somewhere in the grammar?," even if in a particular state A couldn't possibly have that symbol after it.

