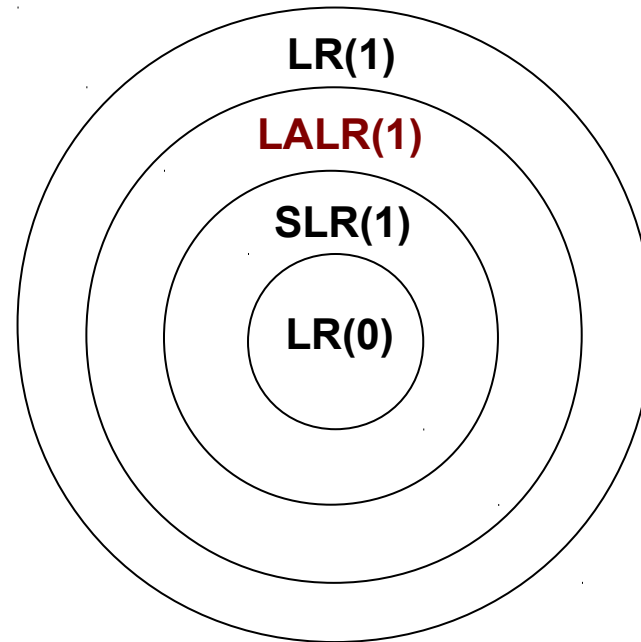


Bottom-up Parsing

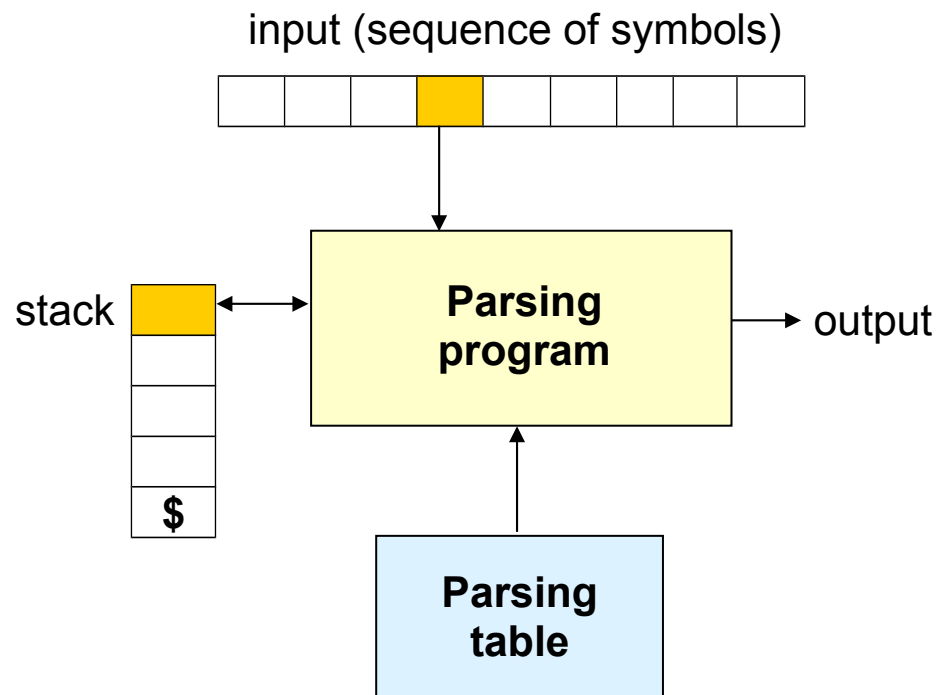
- Classification:



- Each class marked by parser **P** corresponds to the set of grammars which can be analyzed by **P**

Bottom-up Parsing (ii)

- Architecture similar to LL(1) parsing



Overview of parsing:

Stack	Input	Action
\$	string\$	
...
\$S'	\$	accept

axiom of "extended" G

- Possible actions (besides **accept**):
 - Shift** current terminal from the front of the input to the top of the stack
 - Reduce** a string α at the top of the stack to a nonterminal **A**, given the production $\mathbf{A} \rightarrow \alpha$

Bottom-up Parsing (iii)

- For technical reasons, G extended with new $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{axiom: } S' \\ \text{production: } S' \rightarrow S \end{array} \right.$

1.

$S' \rightarrow S$
 $S \rightarrow (S) S \mid \epsilon$

$string = ()$

Stack	Input	Action
\$	()\$	shift
\$()\$	$S \rightarrow \epsilon$
\$(S)\$	shift
\$(S)	\$	$S \rightarrow \epsilon$
\$(S)S	\$	$S \rightarrow (S) S$
$\$S$	\$	$S' \rightarrow S$
$\$S'$	\$	accept

2.

$E' \rightarrow E$
 $E \rightarrow E + n \mid n$

$string = n + n$

Stack	Input	Action
\$	n+n\$	shift
\$n	+n\$	$E \rightarrow n$
$\$E$	+n\$	shift
$\$E+$	n\$	shift
$\$E+n$	\$	$E \rightarrow E + n$
$\$E$	\$	$E' \rightarrow E$
$\$E'$	\$	accept

Bottom-up Parsing (iv)

	Stack	Input	Action
1	\$	()\$	shift
2	\$()\$	$S \rightarrow \epsilon$
3	\$(S)\$	shift
4	\$(S)	\$	$S \rightarrow \epsilon$
5	\$(S) S	\$	$S \rightarrow (S) S$
6	\$S	\$	$S' \rightarrow S$
7	\$S'	\$	accept

(A)

	Stack	Input	Action
1	\$	n+n\$	shift
2	\$n	+n\$	$E \rightarrow n$
3	\$E	+n\$	shift
4	\$E+	n\$	shift
5	\$E+n	\$	$E \rightarrow E + n$
6	\$E	\$	$E' \rightarrow E$
7	\$E'	\$	accept

(B)

Notes:

1. To choose the action, need to “look” below the top of the stack (internal prospection, unlike LL(1))

Example: (A) steps 5, 6: same top, but different reductions!

2. Arbitrary prospection within the stack: not a problem because stack built by the parser!

3. Action: depends not only on the stack but also on the current terminal

Example: (B) steps 3, 6: same stack content, but different actions!

4. [Reductions] = Tracing in reverse order of a right canonical derivation $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{(A): } S' \Rightarrow S \Rightarrow (S)S \Rightarrow (S) \Rightarrow () \\ \text{(B): } E' \Rightarrow E \Rightarrow E+n \Rightarrow n+n \end{array} \right.$

5. Stack+input = right sentential form \rightarrow list of symbols on the stack \equiv **viable prefix** of right sent. form

Bottom-up Parsing (v)

- Parser technique: shift of symbols from input to stack until possible a reduction corresponding to the previous sentential form

- Hence: α on top of the stack = $\left\langle \begin{array}{c} \text{necessary} \\ \text{insufficient} \end{array} \right\rangle$ condition for reduction $A \rightarrow \alpha$

Example: (A): $S \rightarrow \varepsilon \implies \alpha = \varepsilon$ is always on top of the stack!

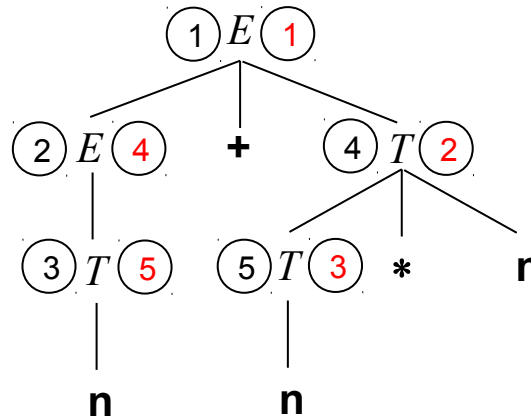
Only reducible when stack+input = previous sentential form!

Step 3: $\$(S \quad)\$ \quad S \rightarrow \varepsilon \implies \$(SS \quad)\$ \implies \textbf{not}$ a sentential form!

Bottom-up Parsing (vi)

$E \rightarrow E + T \mid T$
 $T \rightarrow T * n \mid n$

$n + n * n$



$E \Rightarrow E + T \Rightarrow E + T * n \Rightarrow E + n * n \Rightarrow T + n * n \Rightarrow n + n * n$

- Shift \cong advance in input
- Reduction \cong inverse derivation

Stack	Input	Action
\$	n+n*n\$	shift
\$n	+n*n\$	$T \rightarrow n$
\$T	+n*n\$	$E \rightarrow T$
\$E	+n*n\$	shift
\$E+	n*n\$	shift
\$E+n	*n\$	$T \rightarrow n$
\$E+T	*n\$	shift
\$E+T*	n\$	shift
\$E+T* n	\$	$T \rightarrow T * n$
\$E+T	\$	$E \rightarrow E + T$
\$E	\$	accept

LR(0) Parsing

- **LR(0) item** of $G \equiv$ Production of G with a specified position in the RHS

Intuitively: “contextualized” production

$$E \rightarrow E . + n$$

Generically: $A \rightarrow \alpha, \alpha = \beta\gamma : A \rightarrow \beta.\gamma$

$$\begin{array}{l} S' \rightarrow S \\ S \rightarrow (S) S \mid \epsilon \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{l} S' \rightarrow . S \\ S' \rightarrow S . \\ S \rightarrow . (S) S \\ S \rightarrow (. S) S \\ S \rightarrow (S .) S \\ S \rightarrow (S) . S \\ S \rightarrow (S) S . \\ S \rightarrow . \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} E' \rightarrow E \\ E \rightarrow E + n \mid n \end{array}$$



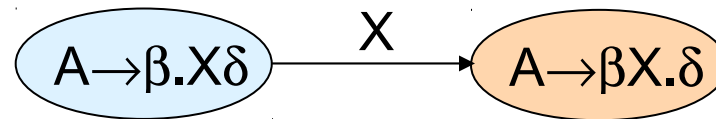
$$\begin{array}{l} E' \rightarrow . E \\ E' \rightarrow E . \\ E \rightarrow . E + n \\ E \rightarrow E . + n \\ E \rightarrow E + . n \\ E \rightarrow E + n . \\ E \rightarrow . n \\ E \rightarrow n . \end{array}$$

- Intuitively: Item = representation of the recognition state of the RHS of a production

State $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{general case: } A \rightarrow \beta.\gamma < \begin{array}{l} \beta: \text{already analyzed} \Rightarrow \beta \text{ on top of the stack !} \\ \gamma: \text{to be scanned (present in concrete form in a prefix of the input to be analyzed)} \end{array} \\ \text{specific cases } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow . \alpha \equiv \text{Initial item: we start to recognize } A \text{ by } A \rightarrow \alpha \\ A \rightarrow \alpha . \equiv \text{Complete item: } \alpha \text{ on top of the stack: } A \rightarrow \alpha = \text{candidate to reduction} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

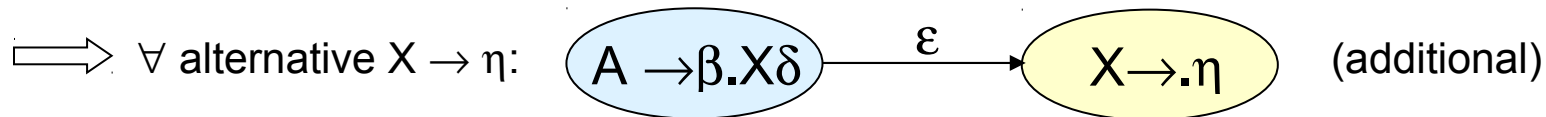
LR(0) Parsing (ii)

- LR(0) items organized in **NFA of items** = (Σ, S, T, s_0)
 - $\Sigma = \{ \text{grammar symbols} \}$
 - LR(0) items = states of an **NFA** maintaining the state of recognition of a shift/reduce parser
 - Transitions = ?



Possibilities: X

- terminal: shift of X on the stack
- nonterminal: $\begin{cases} \text{virtual shift of X on the stack, but following a reduction } X \rightarrow \eta: \\ \text{must be preceded by a recognition of } \eta \\ \text{. } \eta = \text{initial state of such recognition} \end{cases}$

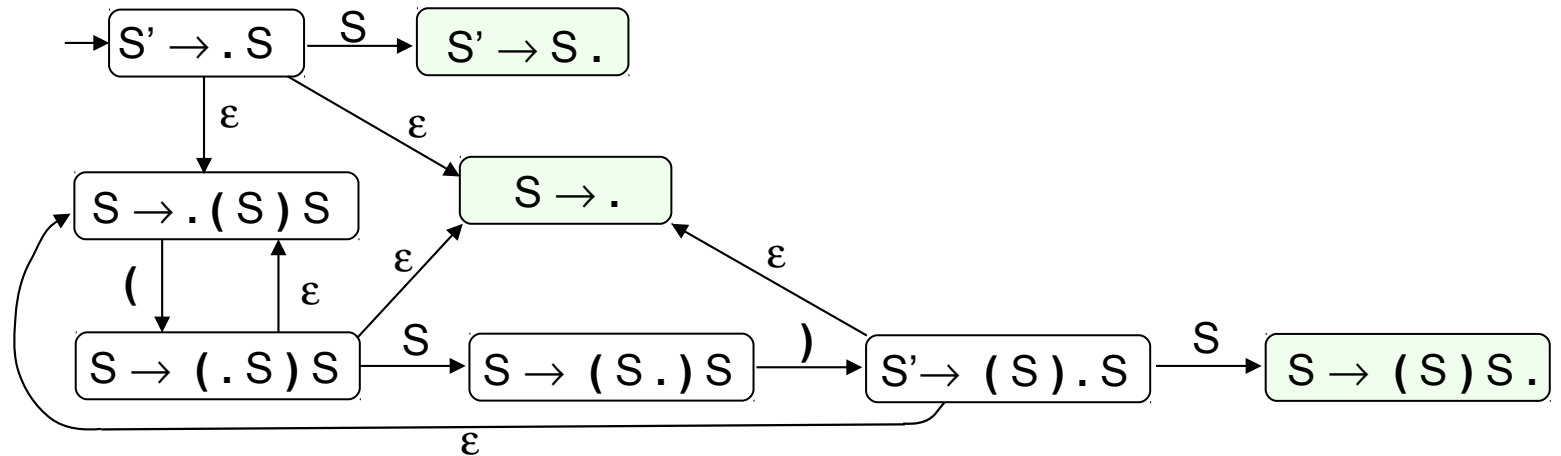


- Initial state? In theory: $S \rightarrow .\alpha$, but since $\exists \neq$ alternatives $\Rightarrow S' \rightarrow .S$
- \nexists final states: aim of the automaton $\begin{cases} \text{to maintain the state of bottom-up parsing} \\ \text{not recognition of strings!} \end{cases}$

Examples of LR(0) Parsing

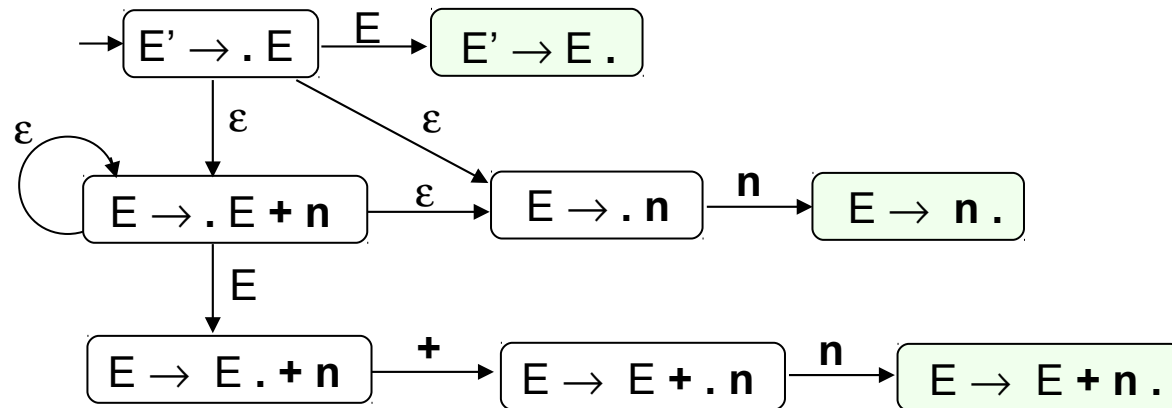
1.

$S' \rightarrow S$
 $S \rightarrow (S)S \mid \epsilon$



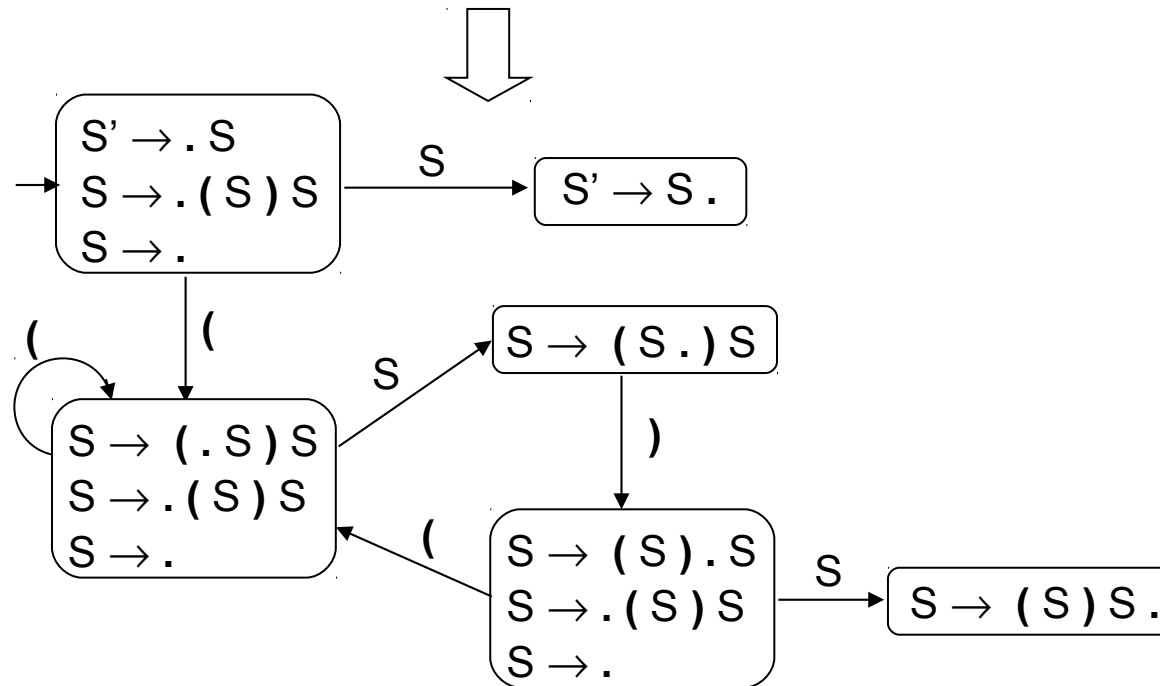
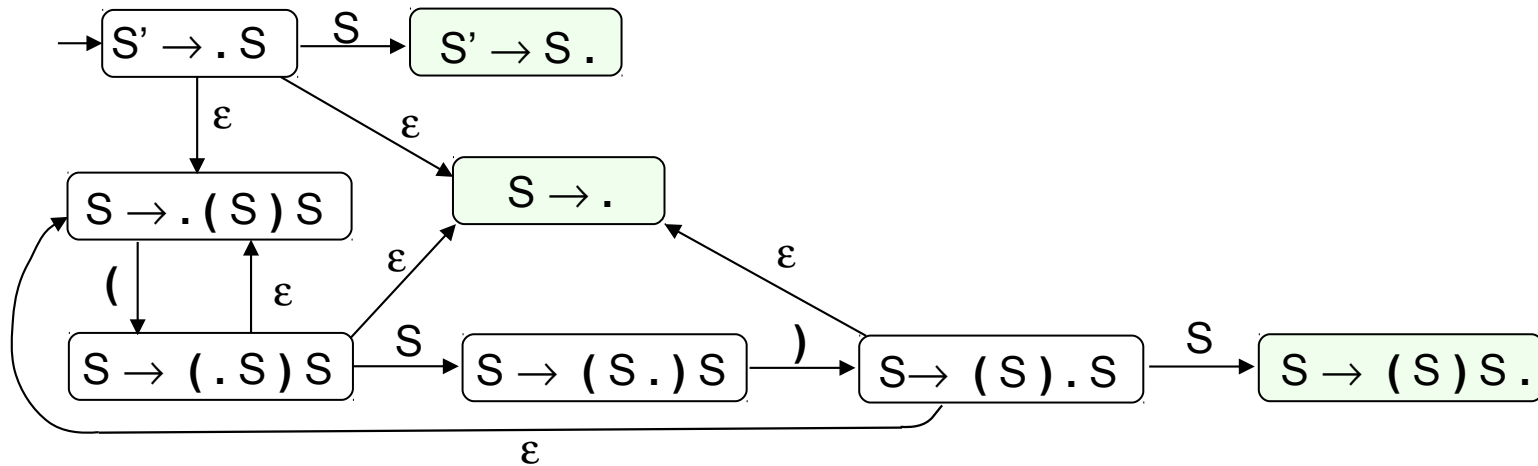
2.

$E' \rightarrow E$
 $E \rightarrow E + n \mid n$



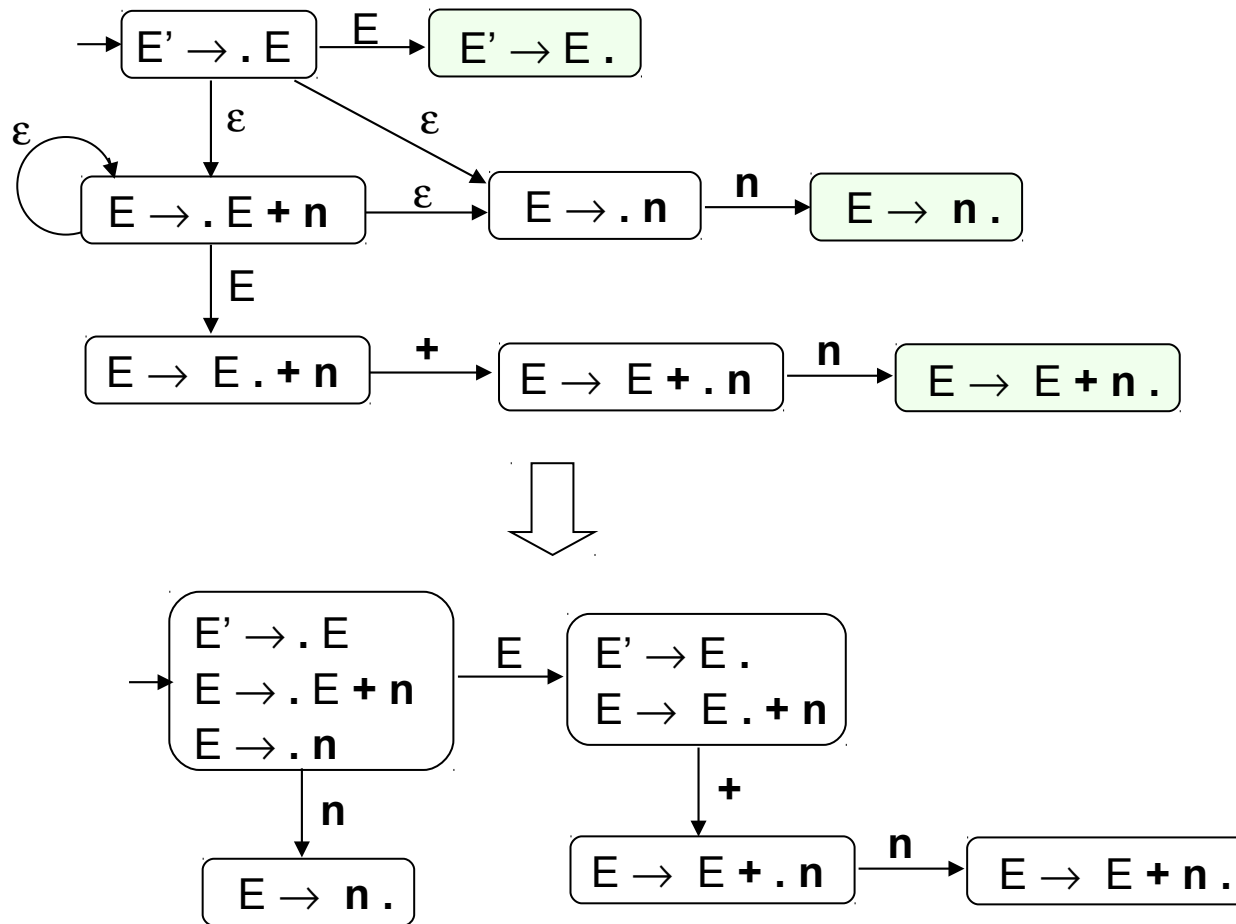
Transformation NFA \rightarrow DFA

1.



Transformation NFA \rightarrow DFA (ii)

2.



- Within state: distinction $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{kernel items} \equiv \{ \text{states reached by non-empty transitions (or initial state)} \} \\ \text{closure items} \equiv \{ \text{states reached by } \epsilon\text{-closure} \} \end{array} \right.$ *sufficient to identify the state*

LR(0) Parsing Algorithm

Note: Need to maintain within the stack the information on the state too \Rightarrow

state	(pairs)
symbol	

Example: \$0 n+n\$
 \$0n2 +n\$

```

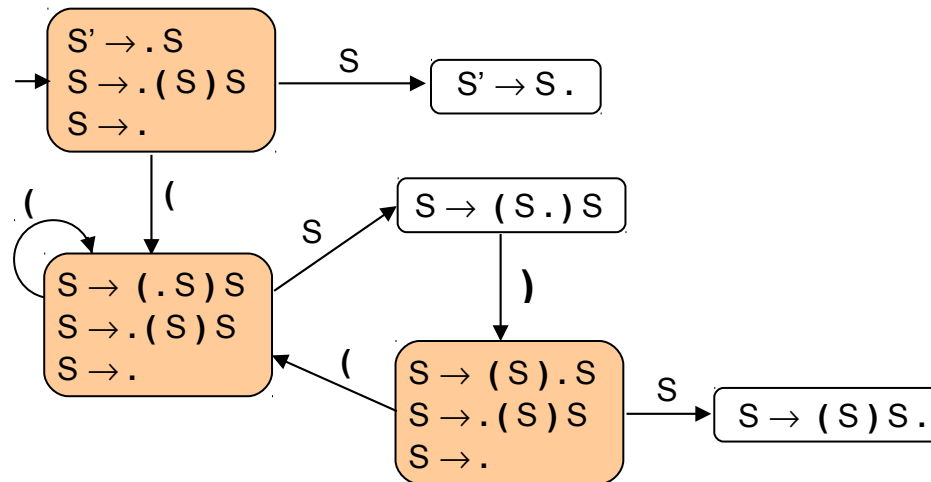
stack := $0; lookahead := first input symbol;
repeat
  s := Top(stack);                                /* s is a state */
  if  $A \rightarrow \beta.X\delta \in s$  and Terminal(X) then
    Shift lookahead on the stack;
    shift item ← if  $A' \rightarrow \beta'.X'\delta' \in s$  and Terminal( $X'$ ) and  $X' = \text{Top}(\text{stack})$  then
      Push( $s'$ ), where  $s \xrightarrow{X'} s'$  is a transition in the DFA
    else Error()
  end-if;
  reduce item ← if  $A \rightarrow \eta. \in s$  then
    Reduce  $A \rightarrow \eta$ ;
    if  $A \rightarrow \eta = S' \rightarrow S$  then
      if lookahead = $ then Accept else Error()
    else
      Remove  $\eta$  with its states from the stack;    /*  $\eta$  is on top of the stack by construction */
       $s' := \text{Top}(\text{stack});$                         /*  $B \rightarrow \theta.A\delta \in s'$  */
      Push(A); Push( $s''$ ), where  $s' \xrightarrow{A} s''$  is a transition in the DFA
    end-if
until acceptance or error.
  
```

LR(0) Grammars

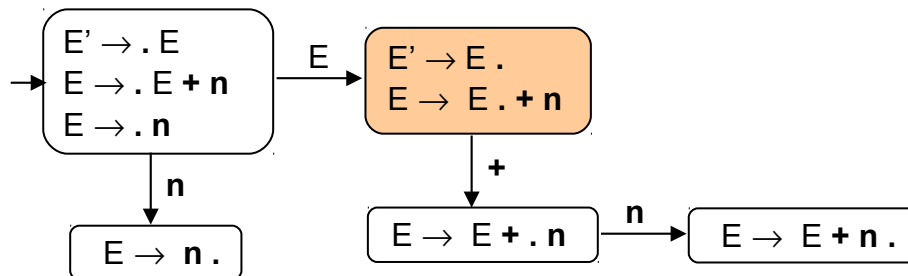
Def: G is LR(0) if the actions of the algorithm are unambiguous, that is,
 \forall state of the DFA:

\nexists conflict $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{shift/reduce:} \\ \text{reduce/reduce:} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} s \not\supseteq \{ A \rightarrow \alpha., B \rightarrow \delta.a\gamma \} \\ s \not\supseteq \{ A \rightarrow \alpha., B \rightarrow \beta. \} \end{array}$

$S' \rightarrow S$
 $S \rightarrow (S)S \mid \epsilon$

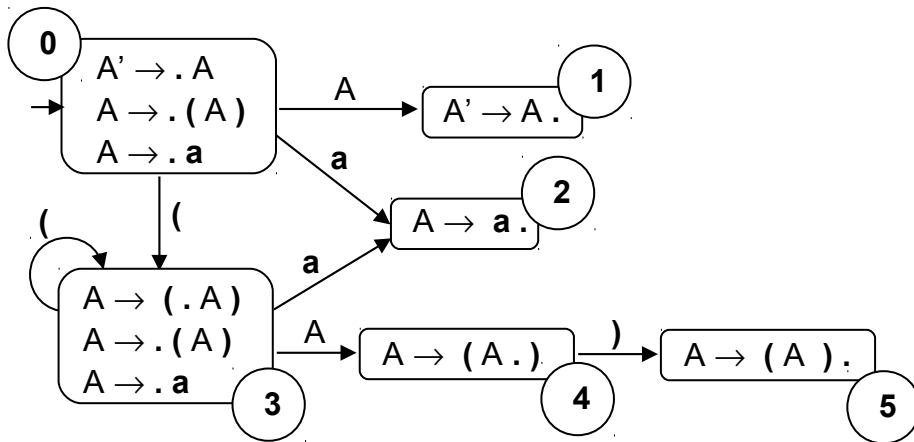


$E' \rightarrow E$
 $E \rightarrow E + n \mid n$



LR(0) Grammars (ii)

$A' \rightarrow A$
 $A \rightarrow (A) \mid a$

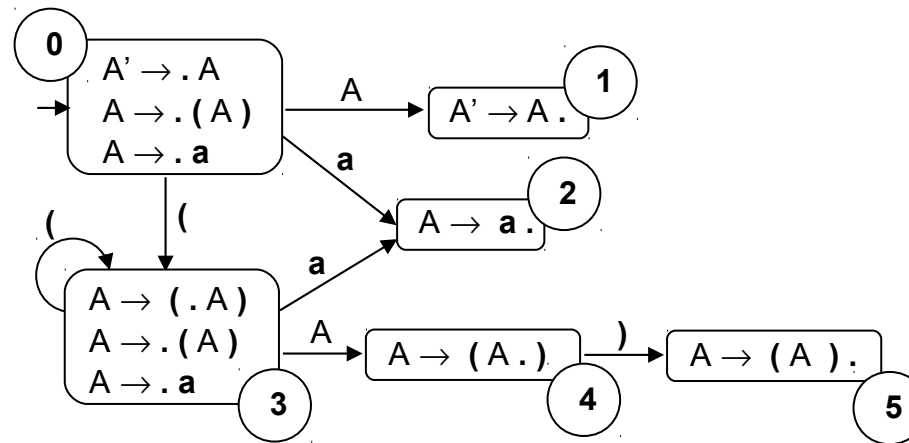


$((a))$

	Stack	Input	Action
1	\$0	$((a))\$$	shift
2	\$0 (3	$(a))\$$	shift
3	\$0 (3 (3	$a))\$$	shift
4	\$0 (3 (3 a2	$))\$$	$A \rightarrow a$
5	\$0 (3 (3 A4	$))\$$	shift
6	\$0 (3 (3 A4)5	$)\$$	$A \rightarrow (A)$
7	\$0 (3 A4	$)\$$	shift
8	\$0 (3 A4)5	$\$$	$A \rightarrow (A)$
9	\$0 A1	$\$$	accept

LR(0) Parsing Table

LR(0) algorithm: table-driven (automaton extended with actions → **parsing table**)



State	Action	Production	Input			Goto
			(a)	
0	shift		3	2		1
1	reduce	$A' \rightarrow A$				
2	reduce	$A \rightarrow a$				
3	shift		3	2		4
4	shift				5	
5	reduce	$A \rightarrow (A)$				

SLR(1) Parsing

- Sufficiently powerful for almost all constructs of PLs in use
- Idea: Exploitation of the next input symbol to decide which action to perform:

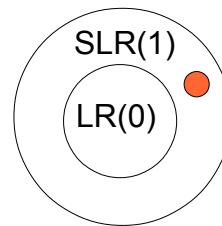
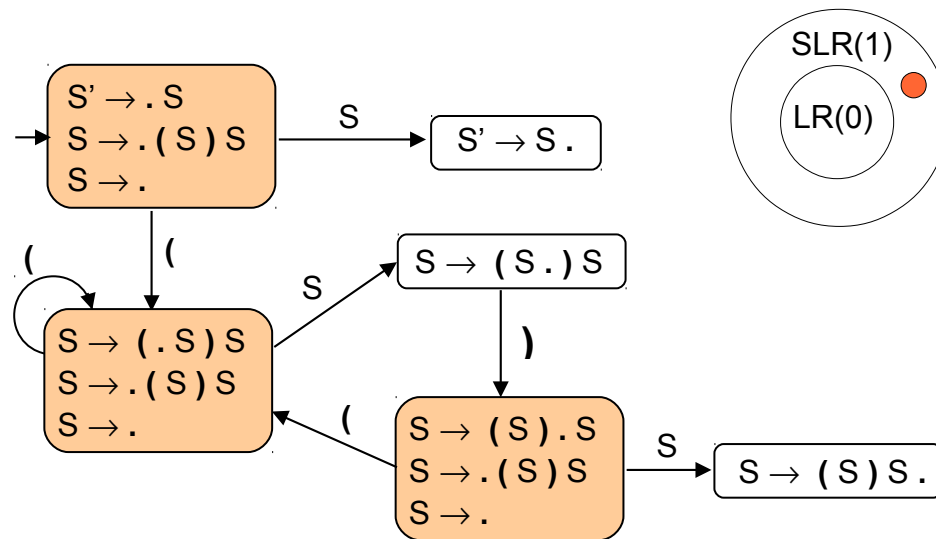
In 2 ways $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{before the shift} \\ \text{before the reduction: } FOLLOW(A): \text{ to decide whether to reduce } A \rightarrow \alpha \end{array} \right.$

```
stack := $0; lookahead := first input symbol;
repeat
  s := Top(stack); /* s is a state */
  if  $A \rightarrow \beta . X \delta \in s$  and Terminal(X) and  $X = lookahead$  then
    Shift lookahead on the stack;
    Push(s'), where  $s \xrightarrow{X} s'$  is a transition in the DFA
  else if  $A \rightarrow \eta . \in s$  and  $lookahead \in FOLLOW(A)$  then
    Reduce  $A \rightarrow \eta$ ;
    if  $A \rightarrow \eta = S' \rightarrow S$  then
      Accept /* lookahead = $, since  $FOLLOW(A) = \{ \$ \}$  */
    else
      Remove  $\eta$  with its states from the stack; /*  $\eta$  is on top of the stack by construction */
      s' := Top(stack); /*  $B \rightarrow \theta . A \delta \in s'$  */
      Push(A); Push(s''), where  $s' \xrightarrow{A} s''$  is a transition in the DFA
  else Error()
until acceptance or error.
```


SLR(1) Grammars

Def: G is SLR(1) if $\forall s$ of the DFA (unambiguous actions):

1. $\forall A \rightarrow \alpha.a\beta \in s$, $\text{Terminal}(a) (\nexists B \rightarrow \gamma. \in s (a \in \text{FOLLOW}(B)))$;
2. $\forall A \rightarrow \alpha. \in s$, $\forall B \rightarrow \beta. \in s (\text{FOLLOW}(A) \cap \text{FOLLOW}(B) = \emptyset)$.

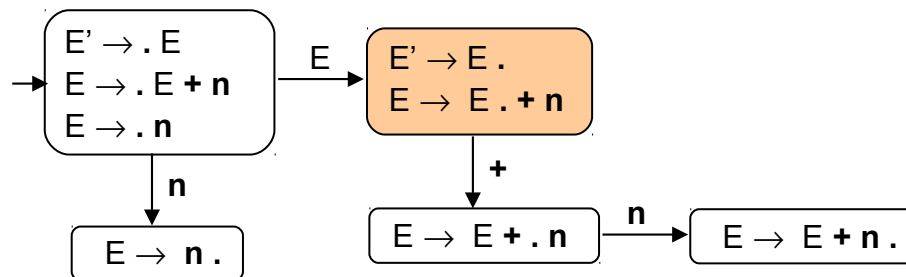


$S' \rightarrow S$
 $S \rightarrow (S)S \mid \epsilon$

$\text{FOLLOW}(S') = \{ \$ \}$
 $\text{FOLLOW}(S) = \{ \$,) \}$



$(\notin \{ \$,) \}$



$E' \rightarrow E$
 $E \rightarrow E + n \mid n$

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



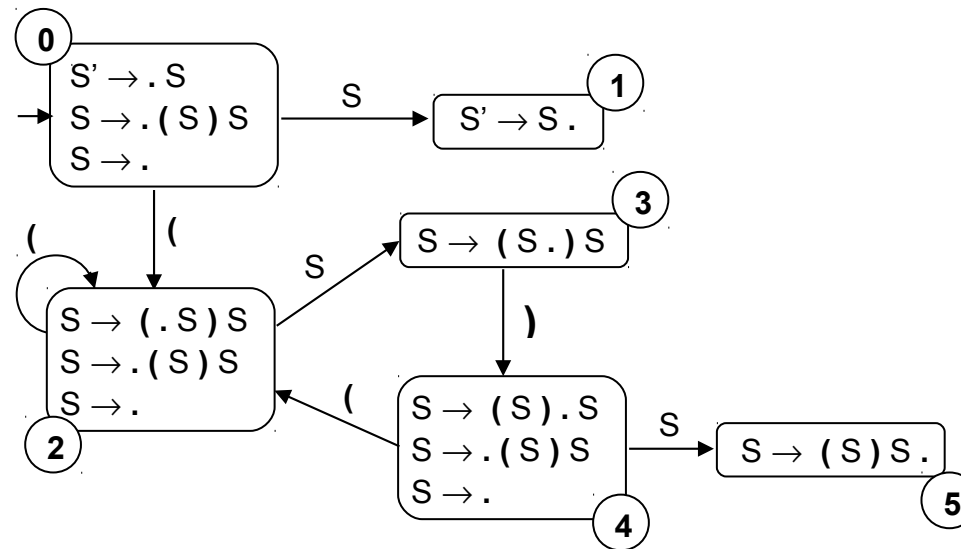
$+ \notin \{ \$ \}$

SLR(1) Grammars (ii)

$S' \rightarrow S$

$S \rightarrow (S)S \mid \epsilon$

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



polimorphic

$()()$

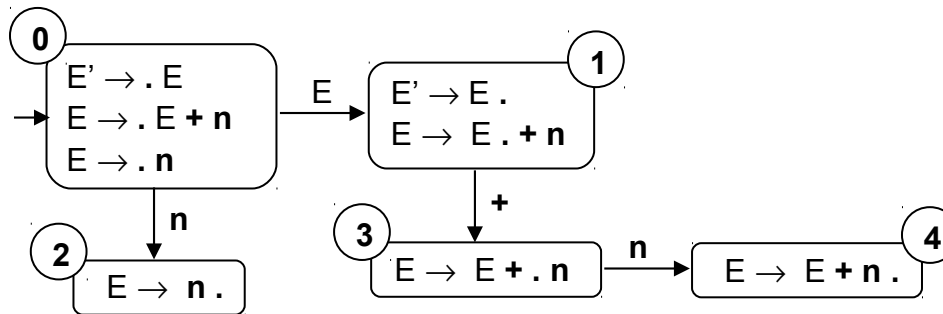
State	Input			Goto
	()	\$	
0	s2	$S \rightarrow \epsilon$	$S \rightarrow \epsilon$	1
1			accept	
2	s2	$S \rightarrow \epsilon$	$S \rightarrow \epsilon$	3
3		s4		
4	s2	$S \rightarrow \epsilon$	$S \rightarrow \epsilon$	5
5		$S \rightarrow (S)S$	$S \rightarrow (S)S$	

Stack	Input	Action
\$0	$()() \$$	shift
\$0 (2	$)() \$$	$S \rightarrow \epsilon$
\$0 (2 S3	$)() \$$	shift
\$0 (2 S3)4	$() \$$	shift
\$0 (2 S3)4 (2	$) \$$	$S \rightarrow \epsilon$
\$0 (2 S3)4 (2 S3	$) \$$	shift
\$0 (2 S3)4 (2 S3)4	$ \$$	$S \rightarrow \epsilon$
\$0 (2 S3)4 (2 S3)4 S5	$ \$$	$S \rightarrow (S)S$
\$0 (2 S3)4 S5	$ \$$	$S \rightarrow (S)S$
\$0 S1	$ \$$	accept

SLR(1) Grammars (iii)

$E' \rightarrow E$
 $E \rightarrow E + n \mid n$

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



n + n + n

State	Input			Goto
	n	+	\$	
0	s2			1
1		s3	accept	
2		$E \rightarrow n$	$E \rightarrow n$	
3	s4			
4		$E \rightarrow E + n$	$E \rightarrow E + n$	

Stack	Input	Action
\$0	n+n+n\$	shift
\$0 n2	+n+n\$	$E \rightarrow n$
\$0 E1	+n+n\$	shift
\$0 E1 +3	n+n\$	shift
\$0 E1 +3 n4	+n\$	$E \rightarrow E + n$
\$0 E1	+n\$	shift
\$0 E1 +3	n\$	shift
\$0 E1 +3 n4	\$	$E \rightarrow E + n$
\$0 E1	\$	accept

Disambiguating Rules for Parsing Conflicts

- Conflict $\begin{cases} \text{shift/reduce} \\ \text{reduce/reduce} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Chosen the shift} \\ \text{Error in the design of G?} \end{cases}$

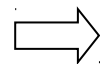
- Example: **shift/reduce** conflict

```
stat → if-stat | other
if-stat → if expr then stat |
         if expr then stat else stat
expr → true | false
```

⇒ G ambiguous → must ∃ conflict somewhere!

⇓ abstraction (removal of *expr* and **then**)

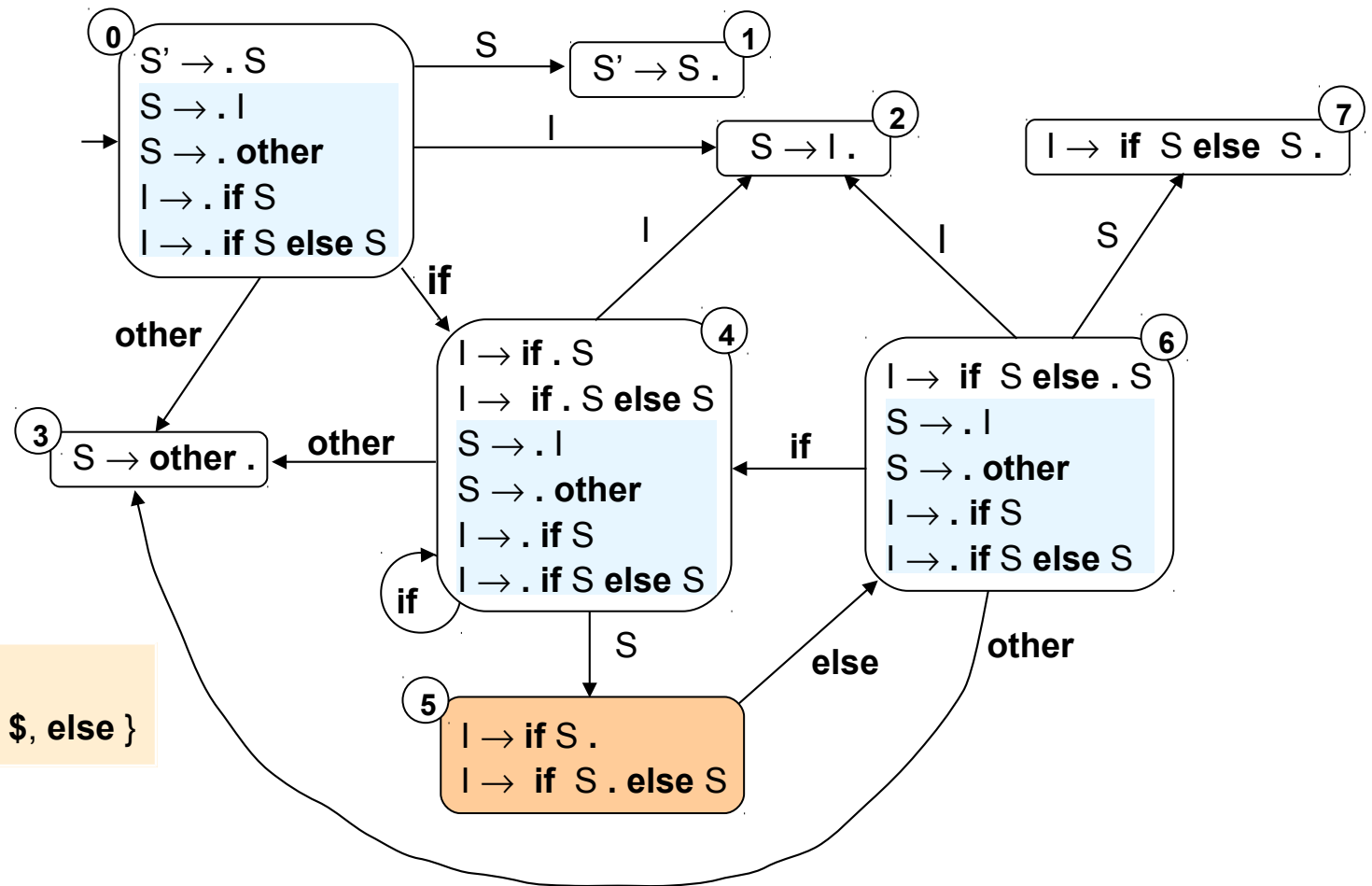
```
S' → S
S → I | other
I → if S | if S else S
```



```
FOLLOW(S') = { $ }
FOLLOW(S) = FOLLOW(I) = { $, else }
```

Disambiguating Rules for Parsing Conflicts (ii)

$S' \rightarrow S$
 $S \rightarrow I \mid \text{other}$
 $I \rightarrow \text{if } S \mid \text{if } S \text{ else } S$



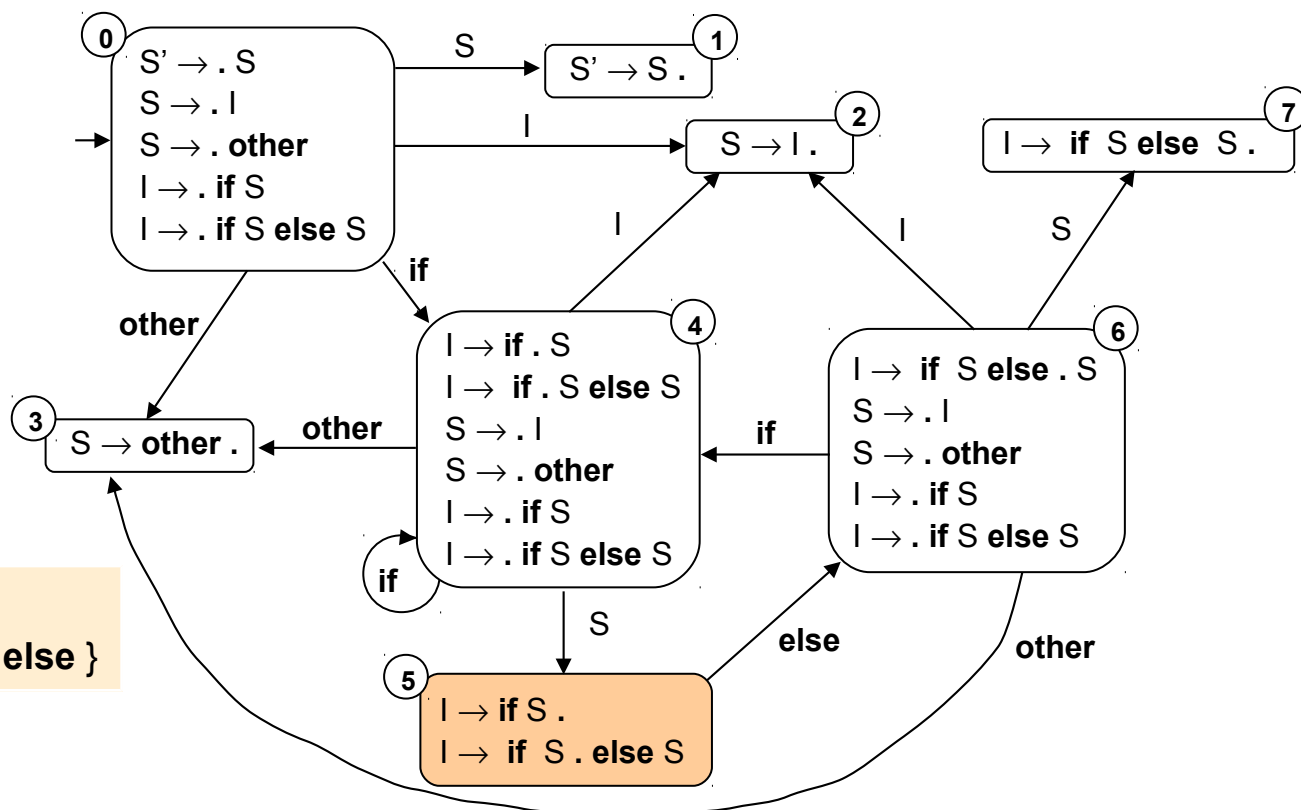
$FOLLOW(S') = \{ \$ \}$
 $FOLLOW(S) = FOLLOW(I) = \{ \$, \text{else} \}$

- State 5 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Reduction on input} \in \{ \$, \text{else} \} \\ \text{Shift on input} = \text{else} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \text{Shift/reduce conflict on } \text{else} ! \Rightarrow \text{chosen the shift}$

Disambiguating Rules for Parsing Conflicts (iii)

$S' \rightarrow S$
 $S \rightarrow I \mid \text{other}$
 $I \rightarrow \text{if } S \mid \text{if } S \text{ else } S$

$FOLLOW(S') = \{ \$ \}$
 $FOLLOW(S) = FOLLOW(I) = \{ \$, \text{else} \}$



State	Input				Goto	
	if	else	other	\$	S	I
0	s4		s3		1	2
1				accept		
2		$S \rightarrow I$		$S \rightarrow I$		
3		$S \rightarrow \text{other}$		$S \rightarrow \text{other}$		
4	s4		s3		5	2
5		s6		$I \rightarrow \text{if } S$		
6	s4		s3		7	2
7		$I \rightarrow \text{if } S \text{ else } S$		$I \rightarrow \text{if } S \text{ else } S$		

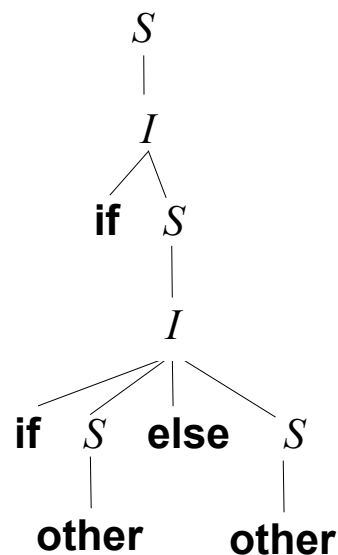
Disambiguating Rules for Parsing Conflicts (iv)

$S' \rightarrow S$

$S \rightarrow I \mid \text{other}$

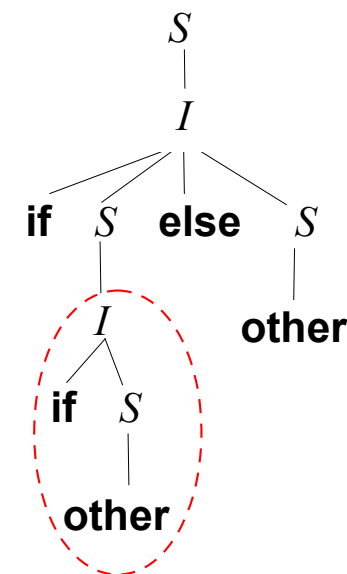
$I \rightarrow \text{if } S \mid \text{if } S \text{ else } S$

if if other else other



Stack	Input	Action
\$0	if if other else other \$	shift
\$0 if 4	if other else other \$	shift
\$0 if 4 if 4	other else other \$	shift
\$0 if 4 if 4 other 3	else other \$	$S \rightarrow \text{other}$
\$0 if 4 if 4 S 5	else other \$	shift
\$0 if 4 if 4 S 5 else 6	other \$	shift
\$0 if 4 if 4 S 5 else 6 other 3	\$	$S \rightarrow \text{other}$
\$0 if 4 if 4 S 5 else 6 S 7	\$	$I \rightarrow \text{if } S \text{ else } S$
\$0 if 4 I 2	\$	$S \rightarrow I$
\$0 if 4 S 5	\$	$I \rightarrow \text{if } S$
\$0 I 2	\$	$S \rightarrow I$
\$0 S 1	\$	accept

State	Input				Goto	
	if	else	other	\$	S	I
0	s4		s3		1	2
1				accept		
2		$S \rightarrow I$		$S \rightarrow I$		
3		$S \rightarrow \text{other}$		$S \rightarrow \text{other}$		
4	s4		s3		5	2
5		s6		$I \rightarrow \text{if } S$		
6	s4		s3		7	2
7		$I \rightarrow \text{if } S \text{ else } S$		$I \rightarrow \text{if } S \text{ else } S$		



Limits of SLR(1) Parsing

$stat \rightarrow call-stat \mid assign-stat$
 $call-stat \rightarrow id$
 $assign-stat \rightarrow var := expr$
 $var \rightarrow var [expr] \mid id$
 $expr \rightarrow var \mid num$

⇒ Simplification + abstraction ⇒

$\nexists \begin{cases} call-stat \\ assign-stat \\ var [expr] \end{cases}$

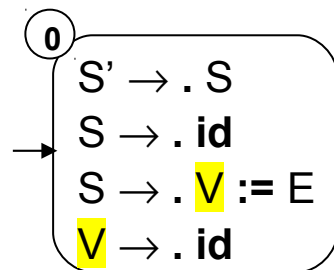
$S' \rightarrow S$
 $S \rightarrow id \mid V := E$
 $V \rightarrow id$
 $E \rightarrow V \mid num$

$FOLLOW(S') = \{ \$ \}$

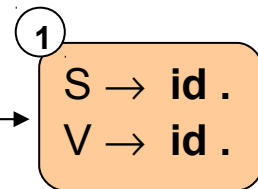
$FOLLOW(S) = \{ \$ \}$

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

$FOLLOW(V) = \{ \$, := \}$



id



⇒ $FOLLOW(S) \cap FOLLOW(V) = \{ \$ \} \neq \emptyset$

Note: Actually, the reduce/reduce conflict is a false problem, caused by the myopia (low discrimination power) of SLR(1), since, within context of state 1, V cannot be followed by $\$$, but only by $:=$

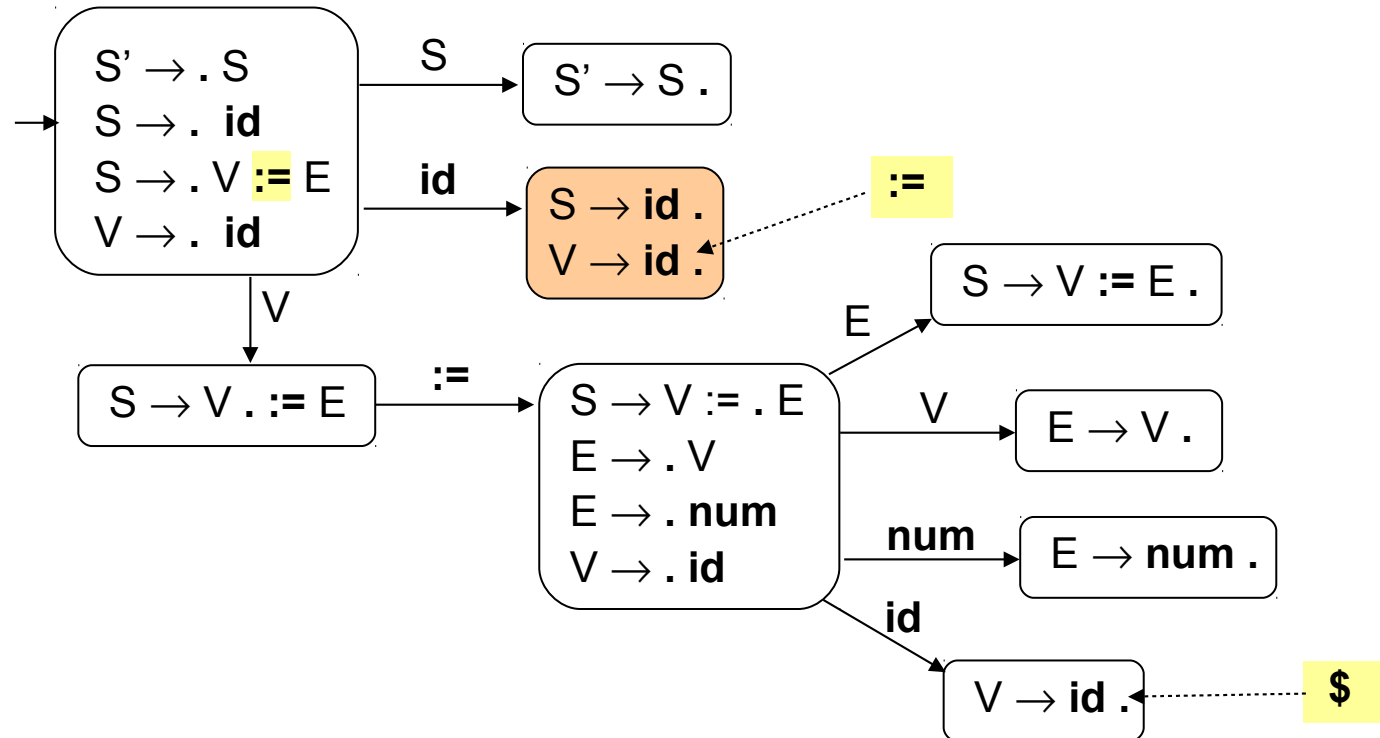


need for contextual prospection!

Limits of SLR(1) Parsing (ii)

$S' \rightarrow S$
 $S \rightarrow \text{id} \mid V := E$
 $V \rightarrow \text{id}$
 $E \rightarrow V \mid \text{num}$

$FOLLOW(S') = \{ \$ \}$
 $FOLLOW(S) = \{ \$ \}$
 $FOLLOW(E) = \{ \$ \}$
 $FOLLOW(V) = \{ \$, := \}$



Note: Reduce item $A \rightarrow \eta$ in a state: not followed by all symbols in $FOLLOW(A)$

LR(1) Parsing

- In general, LR(1) too complex \rightarrow LALR(1) : maintains $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{most power of LR(1)} \\ \text{efficiency of SLR(1)} \end{array} \right.$
- Pb of SLR(1): Applies lookahead symbols after constructing the DFA \rightarrow context-free!
- LR(1): Incorporates lookahead symbols within construction of DFA \rightarrow context-sensitive prospection!
- Def: **LR(1) item** of G \equiv pair (LR(0) item, Lookahead symbol) = $[A \rightarrow \alpha . \beta, a]$ \nearrow context-sensitive!

- Def: **LR(1) transition**:

1. $[A \rightarrow \alpha . X\gamma, a] \xrightarrow{X} [A \rightarrow \alpha X . \gamma, a]$ (X = grammar symbol)
2. $[A \rightarrow \alpha . B\gamma, a] \xrightarrow{\epsilon} [B \rightarrow . \beta, b] \quad \forall \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{production } B \rightarrow \beta \\ \text{symbol } b \in FIRST(\gamma a) \end{array} \right.$

- Notes:

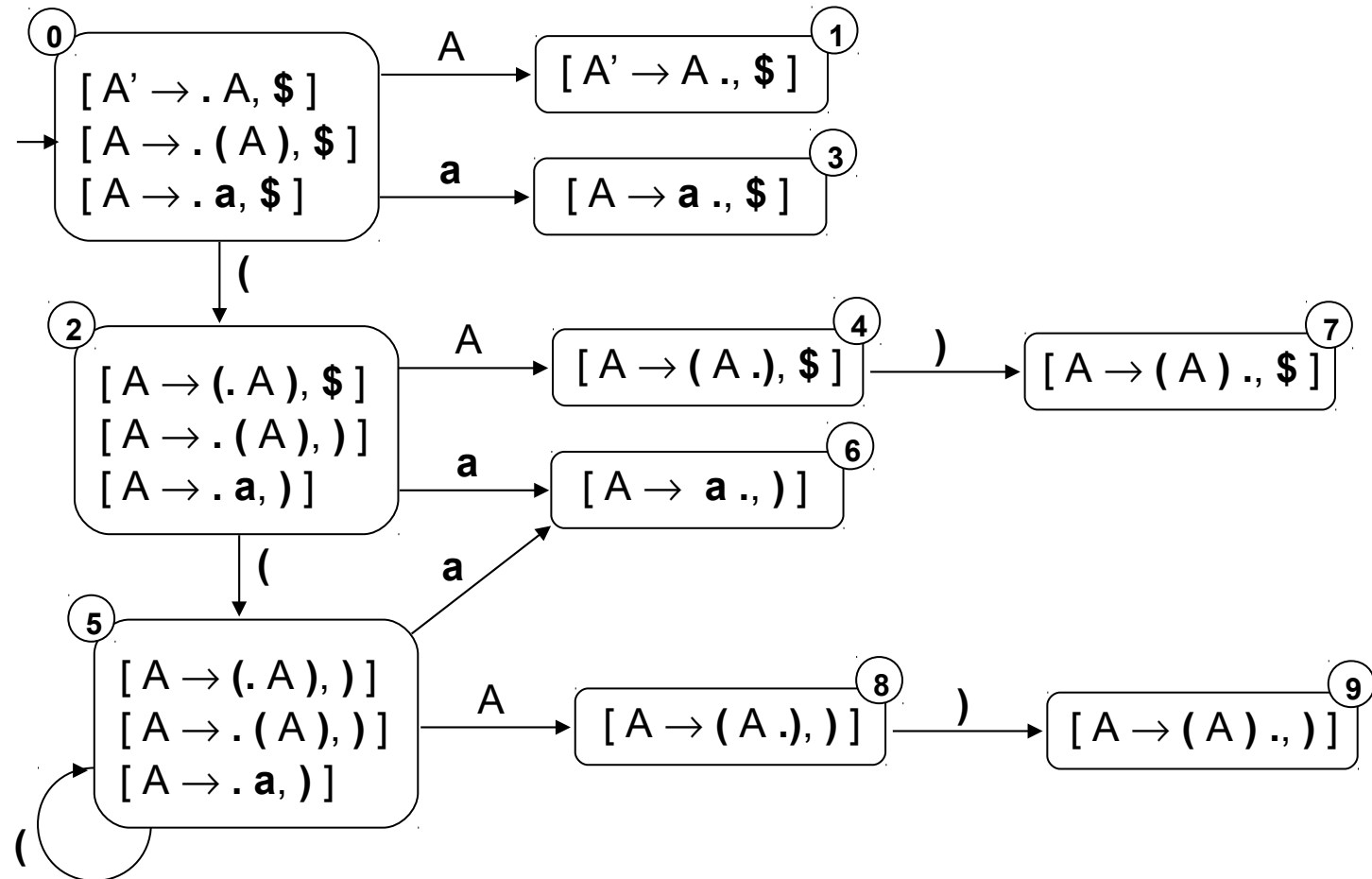
1. Better prospection of LR(1) wrt SLR(1) owing to: $FIRST(\gamma a) \subseteq FOLLOW(B)$
2. Initial state of NFA of LR(1) items = $[S' \rightarrow . S, \$]$
3. $\gamma = \epsilon \Rightarrow [A \rightarrow \alpha . B, a] \xrightarrow{\epsilon} [B \rightarrow . \beta, a]$

$$[S' \rightarrow . S, \$] \xrightarrow{\epsilon} [S \rightarrow \dots, \$]$$

LR(1) Parsing (ii)

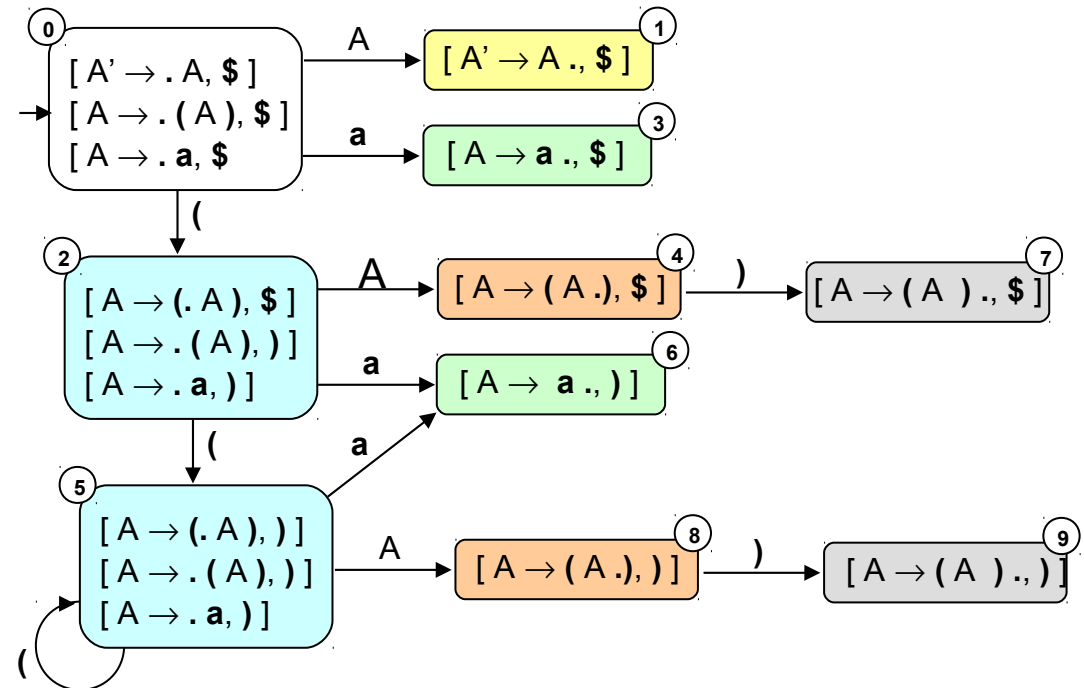
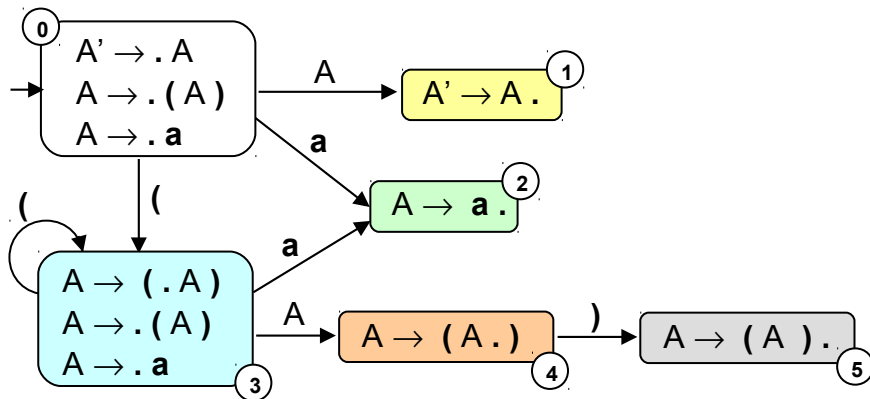
Attention focused on closure items \rightarrow lookahead $\in FIRST(\gamma a)$

$A' \rightarrow A$
 $A \rightarrow (A) \mid a$



LR(1) Parsing (iii)

- Note:** 10 states instead of 6 in LR(0) DFA → in general: even a difference of an order of magnitude! (hypertrophy of LR(1) DFA)



- Correspondence:

<i>LR(0) state</i>	<i>LR(1) states</i>
0	0
1	1
2	3, 6
3	2, 5
4	4, 8
5	7, 9

LR(1) Parsing Algorithm

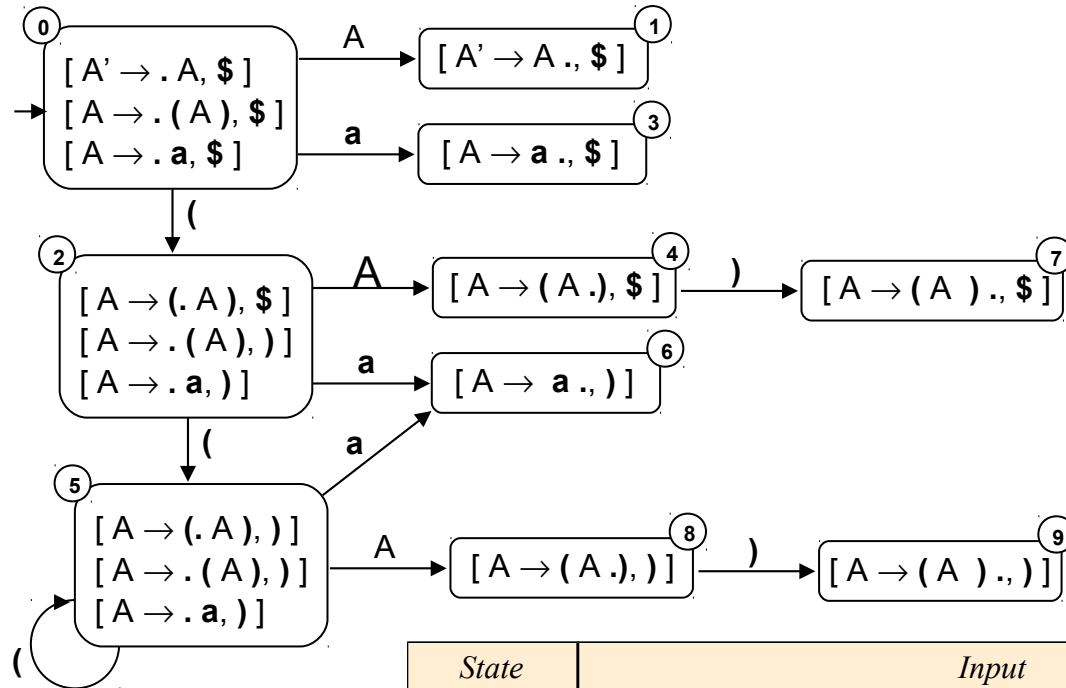
```
stack := $0; lookahead := first input symbol;
repeat
  s := Top(stack);
  if  $[A \rightarrow \beta.X\delta, a] \in s$  and Terminal(X) and  $X = \text{lookahead}$  then
    Shift lookahead on the stack;
    Push( $s'$ ), where  $s \xrightarrow{X} s'$  is a transition in DFA
  else if  $[A \rightarrow \eta., a] \in s$  and lookahead =  $a$  then
    Reduce  $A \rightarrow \eta$ ;
    if  $A \rightarrow \eta = S' \rightarrow S$  then
      Accept
    else
      Remove  $\eta$  with its states from the stack; /*  $\eta$  is on top of the stack by construction */
       $s' := \text{Top}(\text{stack})$ ;
      Push(A); Push( $s''$ ), where  $s' \xrightarrow{A} s''$  is a transition in DFA
  else Error()
until acceptance or error.
```

Def: G is LR(1) if \forall s of DFA (no conflicts):

1. $\forall [A \rightarrow \alpha.X\beta, a] \in s, \text{Terminal}(X) ([B \rightarrow \gamma., X] \notin s)$;
2. $\neg ([A \rightarrow \alpha., a] \in s, [B \rightarrow \beta., a] \in s)$.

LR(1) Parsing Table

Invariance of morphology of parsing table → reduction in correspondence of the symbols indicated in LR(1) items



$A' \rightarrow A$

$A \rightarrow (A) \mid a$

$FOLLOW(A') = \{ \$ \}$

$FOLLOW(A) = \{ \$,) \}$

State	Input				Goto
	(a)	\$	
0	s2	s3			1
1				accept	
2	s5	s6			4
3				$A \rightarrow a$	
4			s7		
5	s5	s6			8
6			$A \rightarrow a$		
7				$A \rightarrow (A)$	
8			s9		
9			$A \rightarrow (A)$		

LR(1) Grammar

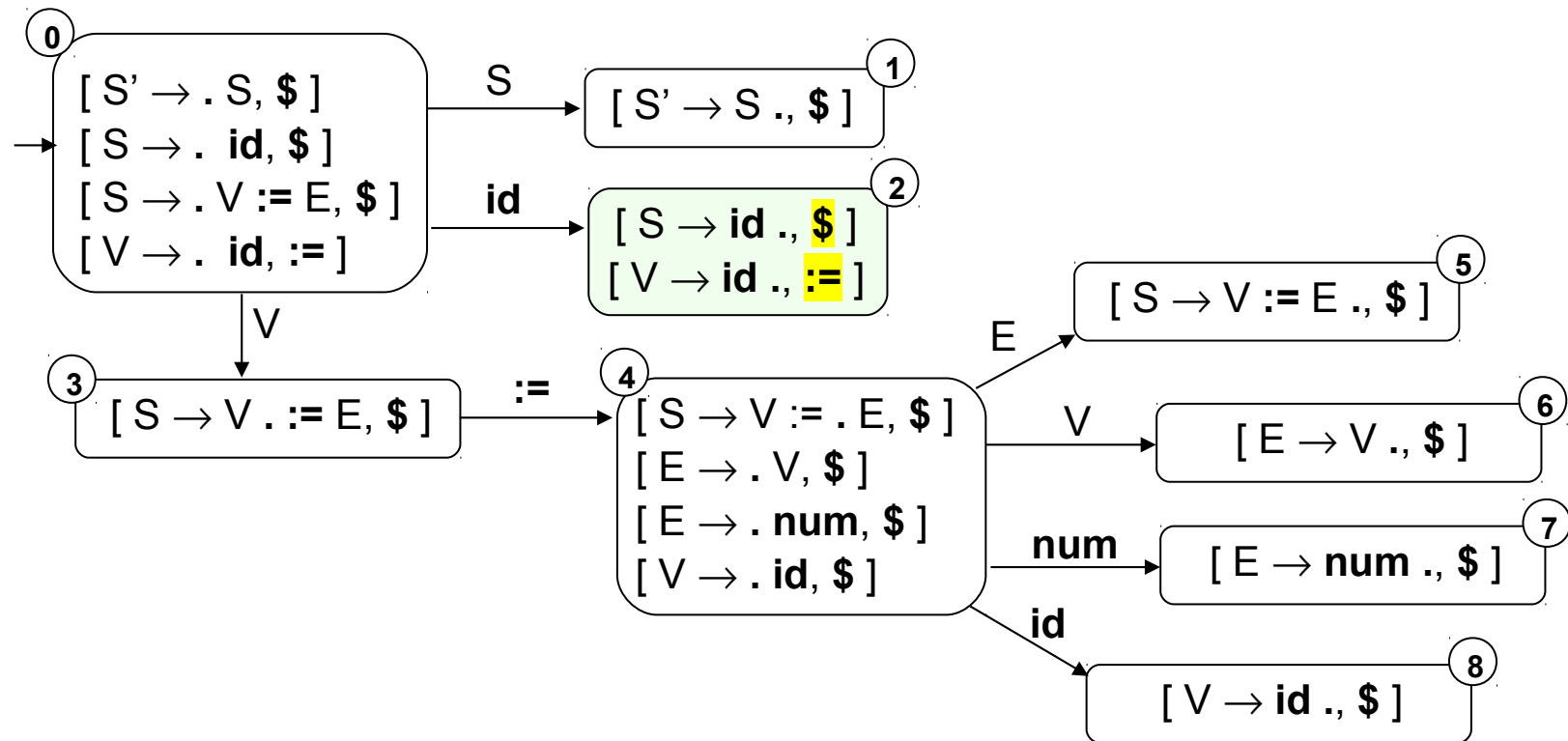
$S' \rightarrow S$

$S \rightarrow \text{id} \mid V := E$

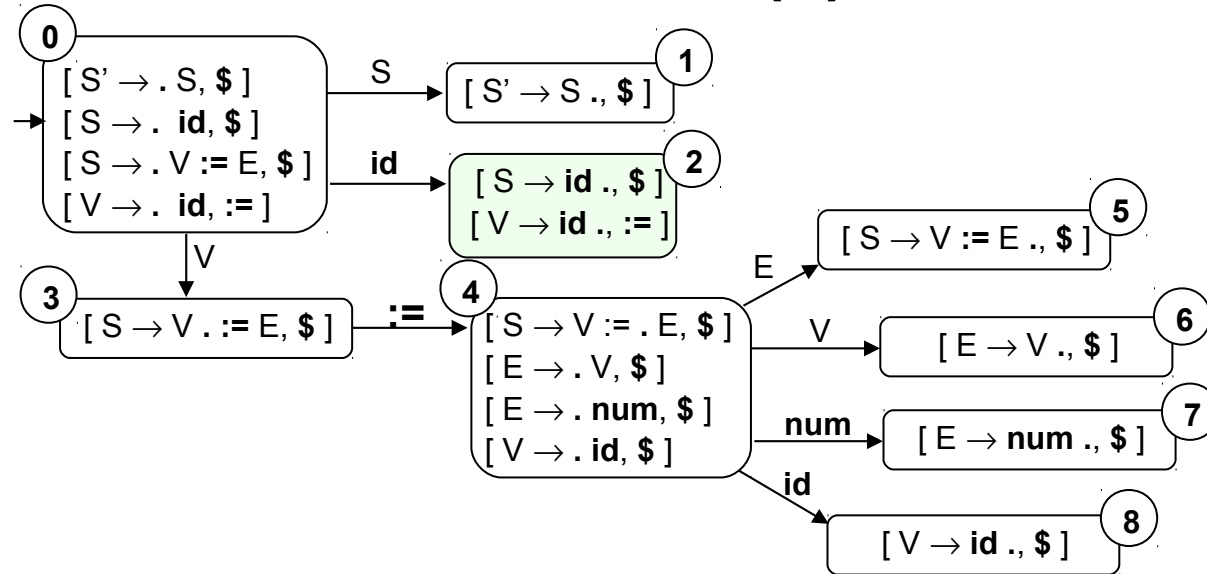
$V \rightarrow \text{id}$

$E \rightarrow V \mid \text{num}$

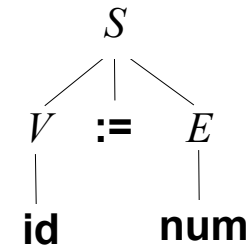
: not SLR(1) but LR(1) !



LR(1) Grammar (ii)



$FOLLOW(S') = \{ \$ \}$
 $FOLLOW(S) = \{ \$ \}$
 $FOLLOW(E) = \{ \$ \}$
 $FOLLOW(V) = \{ \$, := \}$



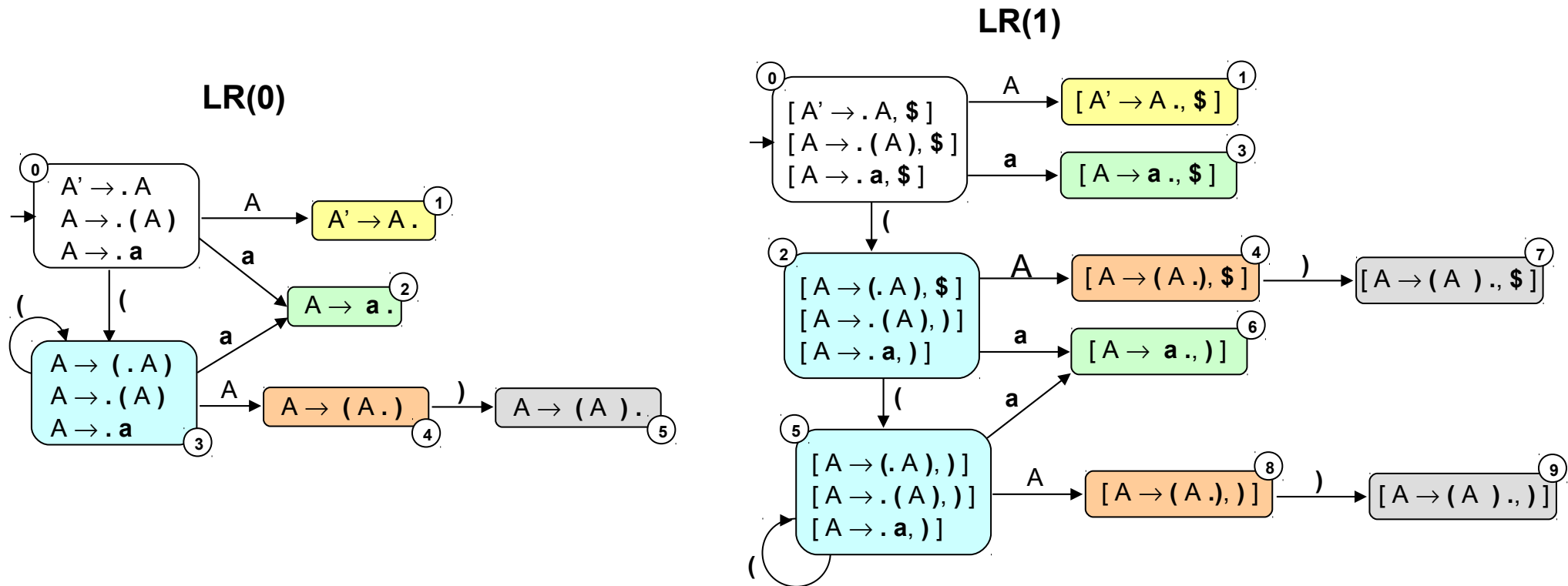
State	Input				Goto		
	id	:=	num	\$	S	V	E
0	s2				1	3	
1				accept			
2		$V \rightarrow id$		$S \rightarrow id$			
3		s4					
4	s8		s7			6	5
5				$S \rightarrow V := E$			
6				$E \rightarrow V$			
7				$E \rightarrow num$			
8				$V \rightarrow id$			

id := num

Stack	Input	Action
\$0	id := num \$	shift
\$0 id 2	:= num \$	$V \rightarrow id$
\$0 V 3	:= num \$	shift
\$0 V 3 := 4	num \$	shift
\$0 V 3 := 4 num 7	\$	$E \rightarrow num$
\$0 V 3 := 4 E 5	\$	$S \rightarrow V := E$
\$0 S 1	\$	accept

LALR(1) Parsing

Note: Often, hypertrophy of DFA of LR(1) items caused by different states that share the set of LR(0) items, but differ in the lookahead symbol



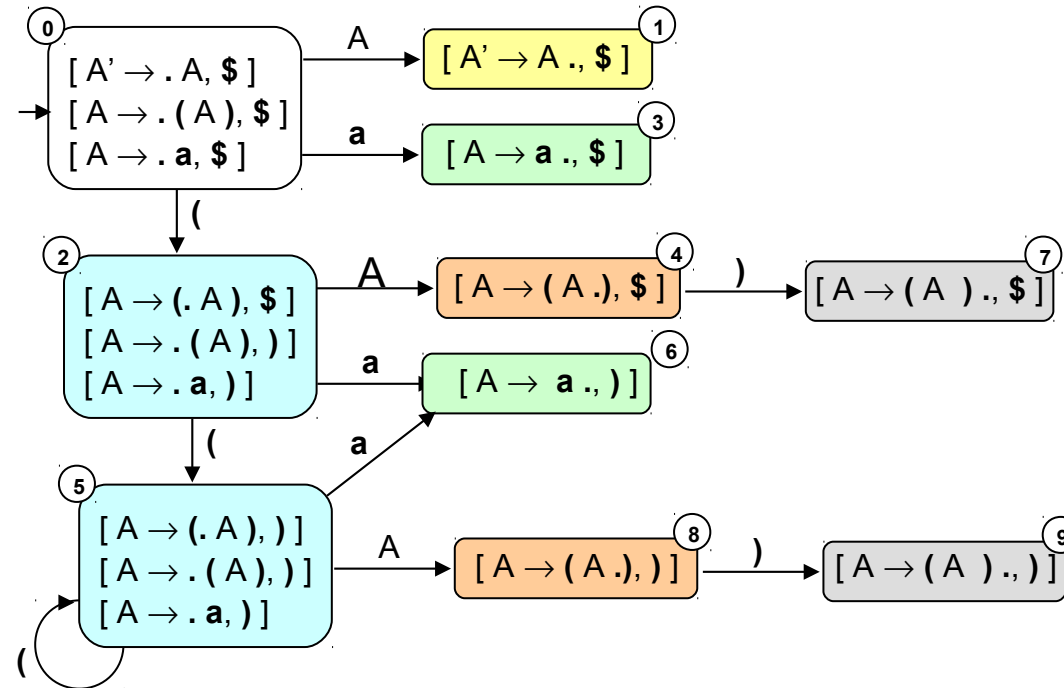
Factorization of the core part (LR(0)) of the state \rightarrow aggregation of lookahead symbols

\Downarrow
 $\text{DFA}(\text{LALR}(1)) = \text{DFA}(\text{LR}(0))$ with the exception of the (new) lookahead part

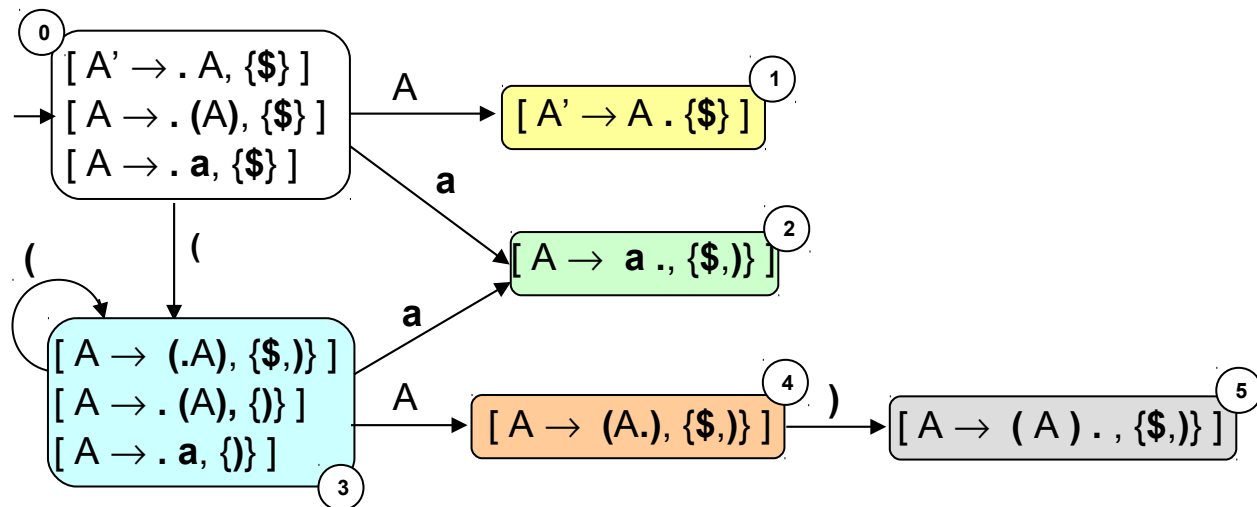
Possible to specify DFA of **LALR(1) items** $\equiv [A \rightarrow \alpha . \beta, \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}]$

LALR(1) Parsing (ii)

LR(1)



LALR(1)



LALR(1) Parsing Algorithm

```
stack := $0; lookahead := first input symbol;
repeat
  s := Top(stack);
  if  $[A \rightarrow \beta.X\delta, \Lambda] \in s$  and Terminal(X) and  $X = \text{lookahead}$  then
    Shift lookahead on the stack;
    Push( $s'$ ), where  $s \xrightarrow{X} s'$  is a transition in DFA
  else if  $[A \rightarrow \eta., \Lambda] \in s$  and  $\text{lookahead} \in \Lambda$  then
    Reduce  $A \rightarrow \eta$ ;
    if  $A \rightarrow \eta = S' \rightarrow S$  then
      Accept
    else
      Remove  $\eta$  with its states from the stack; /*  $\eta$  is on top of the stack by construction */
       $s' := \text{Top}(\text{stack})$ ;
      Push(A); Push( $s''$ ), where  $s' \xrightarrow{A} s''$  is a transition in DFA
  else Error()
until acceptance or error.
```

Def: G is LALR(1) if $\forall s$ of DFA:

1. $\forall [A \rightarrow \alpha.X\beta, \Lambda] \in s, \text{Terminal}(X) (\neg([B \rightarrow \gamma., \Lambda'] \in s, X \in \Lambda'))$;
2. $\neg ([A \rightarrow \alpha., \Lambda] \in s, [B \rightarrow \beta., \Lambda'] \in s, \Lambda \cap \Lambda' \neq \emptyset)$.

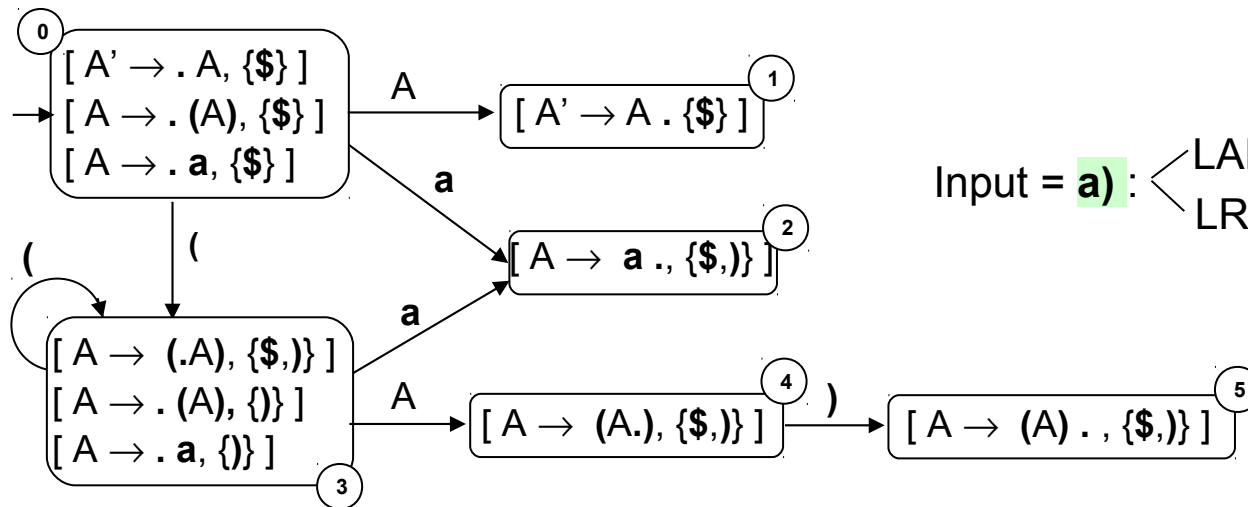
Notes and Properties

1. May \exists conflicts in LALR(1) which \nexists in LR(1) (rare in practice)
2. G is LR(1) \rightarrow LALR(1) parsing table (which could include conflicts) cannot have shift/reduce conflicts

$S \rightarrow \text{id} \mid V := E$
 $V \rightarrow \text{id}$
 $E \rightarrow V \mid \text{num}$

not SLR(1) but LALR(1) \rightarrow DFA(LR(1)) = DFA(LALR(1)) (not factorizable)

3. If G is LALR(1) \Rightarrow G also LR(1): difference wrt LR(1) parsing = possible some spurious reductions before error declaration



Input = **a** : $\begin{cases} \text{LALR(1): error \underline{after} reduction } A \rightarrow a \\ \text{LR(1): error \underline{before} reduction } A \rightarrow a \end{cases}$

4. Possible direct construction of LALR(1) DFA starting from LR(0) DFA