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Simple precedence parser

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In computer science, a **simple precedence parser** is a type of bottom-up parser for context-free grammars that can be used only by simple precedence grammars.

The implementation of the parser is quite similar to the generic bottom-up parser. A stack is used to store a viable prefix of a sentential form from a rightmost derivation. Symbols $<, \pm \text{ and } > \text{ are used to identify the pivot}$, and to know when to **Shift** or when to **Reduce**.

Implementation [edit]

- Compute the Wirth-Weber precedence relationship table.
- Start with a stack with only the starting marker \$.
- Start with the string being parsed (Input) ended with an ending marker \$.
- While not (Stack equals to \$S and Input equals to \$) (S = Initial symbol of the grammar)
 - Search in the table the relationship between Top(stack) and NextToken(Input)
 - if the relationship is <u>→</u> or <
 - · Shift:
 - Push(Stack, relationship)
 - Push(Stack, NextToken(Input))
 - RemoveNextToken(Input)
 - if the relationship is >>
 - Reduce:
 - SearchProductionToReduce(Stack)
 - RemovePivot(Stack)
 - Search in the table the relationship between the Non terminal from the production and first symbol in the stack (Starting from top)
 - Push(Stack, relationship)
 - Push(Stack, Non terminal)

SearchProductionToReduce (Stack)

- search the **Pivot** in the stack the nearest < from the top
- search in the productions of the grammar which one have the same right side than the Pivot

Example [edit]

Given the language:

```
E --> E + T' | T'
T' --> T
T --> T * F | F
F --> ( E' ) | num
E' --> E
```

num is a terminal, and the lexer parse any integer as num.

and the Parsing table:

| \$ | num |) | (| * | + | F | T | Т | E' | Ε | |
|----|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|
| ⊳ | | ⊳ | | | ÷ | | | | | | E |
| | | ÷ | | | | | | | | | E' |
| ⊳ | | ⊳ | | ÷ | ⋗ | | | | | | Т |
| ⊳ | | ⊳ | | | ⊳ | | | | | | T |
| ⊳ | | > | | ⋗ | ⋗ | | | | | | F |
| | | > | | _ | > | | | | | | T |

| + | | | ⋖ | <u>:</u> | ⋖ | | | ⋖ | | < | |
|-----|---|---|---|----------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * | | | | | <u>.</u> | | | ⋖ | | < | |
| (| ⋖ | ÷ | ⋖ | ⋖ | ⋖ | | | ⋖ | | < | |
|) | | | | | | > | > | | ⊳ | | ⊳ |
| num | | | | | | ⊳ | ⊳ | | ⊳ | | > |
| \$ | ⋖ | | ⋖ | ⋖ | ⋖ | | | ⋖ | | < | |

| STACK | PRECEDENCE | INPUT | ACTION |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| \$ | < | 2 * (1 + 3)\$ | SHIFT |
| \$ < 2 | > | * (1 + 3)\$ | REDUCE (F -> num) |
| \$ < F | > | * (1 + 3)\$ | REDUCE (T -> F) |
| \$ < T | = | * (1 + 3)\$ | SHIFT |
| \$ < T = * | < | (1 + 3)\$ | SHIFT |
| \$ < T = * < (| < | 1 + 3)\$ | SHIFT |
| \$ < T = * < (< 1 | > | + 3)\$ | REDUCE 4 times (F -> num) (T |
| -> F) (T' -> T) (E ->T ' | | | |
| \$ < T = * < (< E | = | + 3)\$ | SHIFT |
| \$ < T = * < (< E = + | < | 3)\$ | SHIFT |
| \$ < T = * < (< E = + < | 3 > |)\$ | REDUCE 3 times (F -> num) (T |
| -> F) (T' -> T) | | | |
| \$ < T = * < (< E = + = | T > |)\$ | REDUCE 2 times (E -> E + T) |
| (E' -> E) | | | |
| \$ < T = * < (< E' | = |)\$ | SHIFT |
| \$ < T = * < (= E' =) | > | \$ | REDUCE (F -> (E')) |
| \$ < T = * = F | > | \$ | REDUCE (T -> T * F) |
| \$ < T | > | \$ | REDUCE 2 times (T' -> T) (E |
| > T') | | | |
| | | \$ | ACCEPT |

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