LR Parsing

Dr. Mattox Beckman

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Department of Computer Science

Objectives

You should be able to ...

- Explain the difference between an LL and LR parser.
- Generate the finite state machine from an LR grammar.
- ▶ Use the state machine to detect ambiguity.

Further reading: See Dragon Book §4.x.

What Is LR Parsing?

- What is an LR parser?
 - ► An LR parser uses a **L**eft-to-right scan and produces a **R**ightmost derivation.
 - A.k.a. bottom-up parsing
 - Uses a push-down automata to do the work.
- ► There are four actions.

Shift Consume a token from the input.

Reduce Build a tree from components.

Goto Jump to a different state, after a reduce.

Accept Signal that we're done.

Shifting

Shifting involves three steps.

- 1. Consume a token from the input.
- 2. Push the token and the current state to the stack.
- 3. Go to the next state.

Example:

Grammar
$$S \rightarrow ab$$

Input • a b \$

Stack (empty)

Current State 0

We will shift the a and then we go to state 1.

Shifting

Shifting involves three steps.

- 1. Consume a token from the input.
- 2. Push the token and the current state to the stack.
- 3. Go to the next state.

Example:

Grammar
$$S \rightarrow ab$$

Input $a \bullet b$

Stack O, a

Current State 1

We will shift the b and then we go to state 2.

Shifting

Shifting involves three steps.

- 1. Consume a token from the input.
- 2. Push the token and the current state to the stack.
- 3. Go to the next state.

Example:

Grammar
$$S \rightarrow ab$$

Input $a \ b \quad b$

Input $a \ b \quad b$

Input $a \ b \quad b$

Stack $0, a, 1, b$

What should happen now?

Reducing

Reducing involves three steps.

- 1. Pop the tokens and states from the stack. (How many?)
- 2. Return to the last state popped.
- 3. Construct a new tree from the popped tokens.

Example:

Grammar
$$S \rightarrow ab$$

Input $a b \bullet \$$

Stack $0, a, 1, b$

Current State 2

We are ready to reduce.

Reducing

Reducing involves three steps.

- 1. Pop the tokens and states from the stack. (How many?)
- 2. Return to the last state popped.
- 3. Construct a new tree from the popped tokens.

Example:

Grammar
$$S \rightarrow ab$$

Input $a \ b \quad b$

Input $a \ b \quad b$

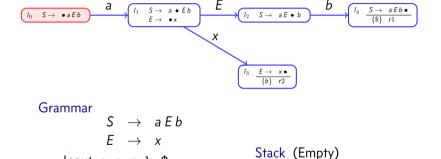
Input $a \ b \quad b$

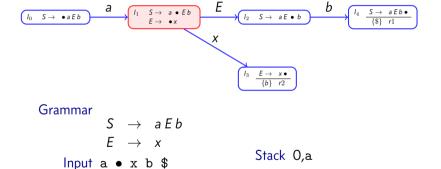
Stack

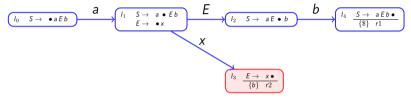
Current State 0

Now we have an S tree. Go To or Accept could happen here.

Input • a x b \$





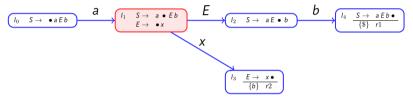


Grammar

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathsf{S} & \to & \mathsf{a} \, \mathsf{E} \, \mathsf{b} \\ \mathsf{E} & \to & \mathsf{x} \end{array}$$

Stack 0,a,1,x

Input a $x \bullet b \$$

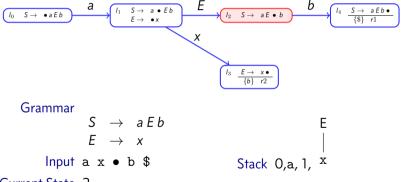


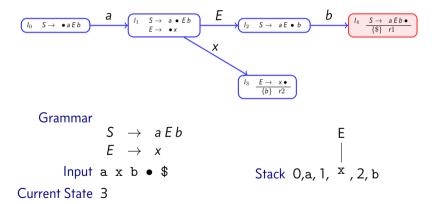
Grammar

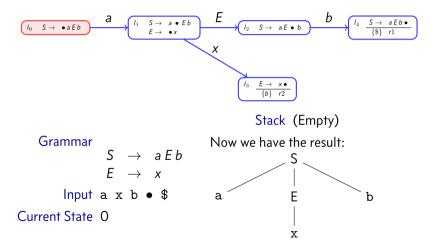
$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \rightarrow & a E b \\ E & \rightarrow & x \end{array}$$

Stack O,a

Input a $x \bullet b \$$







Representing the Automata

We will represent the automata using two tables.

Action Table Shift, Reduce *n*, Accept

Goto Table Destination State

The rows are the state numbers, the columns are the symbols.

The Algorithm

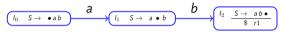
▶ To create the start state, add the *transitive closure* of the start symbol.

Example 1	Start	Example 2	Start
$S \rightarrow x S e$	$S \rightarrow \bullet x S e$	S ightarrow x S e	
<i>E x</i>	• <i>E</i> ×	<i>F x</i>	$S \rightarrow \bullet x S e$
extstyle E ightarrow a $ extstyle E$	$E ightarrow \bullet a E$	extstyle E o a $ extstyle E$	• F x
<i>F x</i>	• F x	<i>F x</i>	$F \rightarrow \bullet q$
$F \rightarrow q$	$F \rightarrow \bullet q$	F o q	

The Algorithm, ctd

- Let x be an arbitrary terminal, A be an aribtrary nonterminal, and α and β be arbitrary (possibly empty) strings of symbols.
- In an item set i, take every production of the form $E \to \alpha \bullet x\beta$ and produce a new state j containing the transitive closure of $E \to \alpha x \bullet \beta$. Add a shift in the action table for column x and state i, and destination state j in the goto table for column x and state i.
- ▶ In an item set *i*, take every production of the form $E \to \alpha \bullet A\beta$ and produce a new state *j* containing the transitive closure of $E \to \alpha A \bullet \beta$. Add *j* to the goto table in column *A* and state *i*.
- In an item set *i*, take every rule of the form $E \to \alpha \bullet$ and add a reduce actions for state *i* for each terminal in the follow set of *E*.
- ▶ If an item set is recreated, reuse the original; do not create a duplicate.

Automata

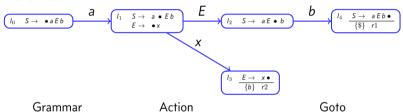


Tabular Representation

Grammar	Action a b 0 s 1 s			
	а	b	\$	
S o ab	0	S		
$J \rightarrow a b$	1		S	
	_			

	Goto						
	a	b	\$	S			
0	1						
1		2					
2							





r1

G	ra	m	m	ar
_	·			u

S	\rightarrow	a E b
Ε	\rightarrow	X

	a	b	Х	\$
0	S			
1			S	
2		S		
3		r2		

	Goto							
	a	b	Х	\$	S	Е		
0	1							
1			3			2		
2		4						
3								
4								

Let's build the table for this automata.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \rightarrow & a \, E \, b \\ & \mid & a \, b \, S \\ E & \rightarrow & E \, x \\ & \mid & b \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} I_0 & S \rightarrow & \bullet \, a \, E \, b \\ & \bullet \, a \, b \, S \end{array}$$

Grammar

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \rightarrow & a E b \\ & | & a b S \\ E & \rightarrow & E x \\ & | & b \end{array}$$

Action

	a	b	Х	\$
0				
1				
2				
3				
4				
2 3 4 5				
6				

Goto

	a	b	Х	\$ S	Е
0					
1					
2					
3 4					
4					
5					
6					

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
I_0 & S \rightarrow & \bullet \, a \, E \, b \, \Leftarrow \\
& \bullet \, a \, b \, S \, \Leftarrow
\end{array}$$

Grammar

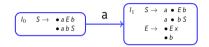
$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \rightarrow & a E b \\ & | & a b S \\ E & \rightarrow & E x \\ & | & b \end{array}$$

Action

	a	b	Х	\$
0				
1				
3				
3				
4				
4 5 6				
6				

Goto

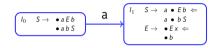
	a	b	Х	\$ S	Е
0					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					



$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \rightarrow & a \, E \, b \\ & | & a \, b \, S \\ E & \rightarrow & E \, x \\ & | & b \end{array}$$

	а	b	Х	\$
0	S			
1				
2				
3				
4				
2 3 4 5				
6				

	а	b	Х	\$ S	Ε
0	1				
1					
2					
3					
4					
3 4 5 6					
6					



	а	b	х	\$
0	S			
1				
2				
3				
4				
3 4 5 6				
6				

	а	Ь	Х	\$ S	Е
0	1				
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

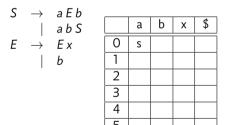


$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \rightarrow & a E b \\ & | & a b S \\ E & \rightarrow & E x \\ & | & b \end{array}$$

	а	b	Х	\$
0	S			
1				
2				
3				
4				
3 4 5 6				
6				

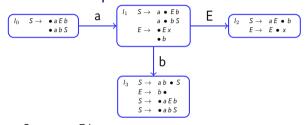
	a	Ь	Х	\$ S	Е
0	1				
1					2
2					
3					
4					
3 4 5 6					
6					



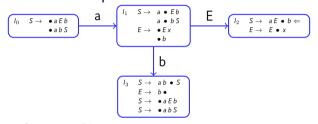


6

	a	Ь	х	\$ S	Е
0	1				
1					2
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					



a	b	Х	\$		а	b	Х	\$ S	Ε
S				0	1				
	S			1		3			2
				2					
				3					
				4					
				5					
				6					



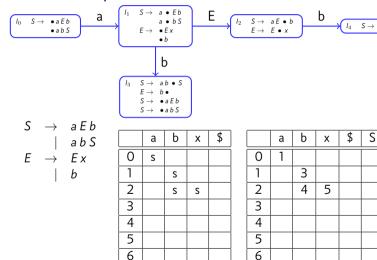
Х

b

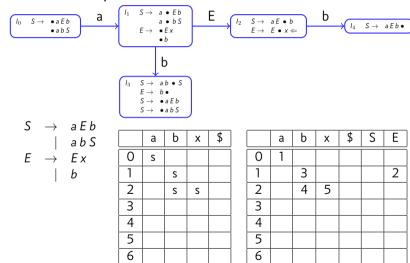
S

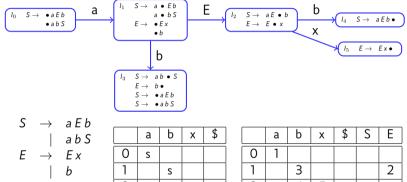
6

	a	b	х	\$ S	Е
0	1				
1		3			2
2					
3					
4					
2 3 4 5 6					
6					



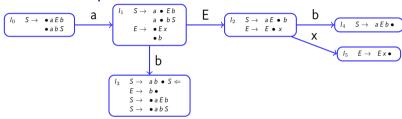
E





6

	d	U	Χ	Φ	3	
0	1					
1		3				2
2		4	5			
3						
4						
5						
6						



$$S \rightarrow aEb$$

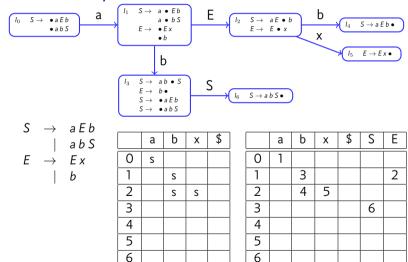
$$| abS$$

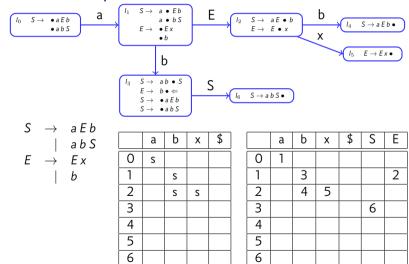
$$E \rightarrow Ex$$

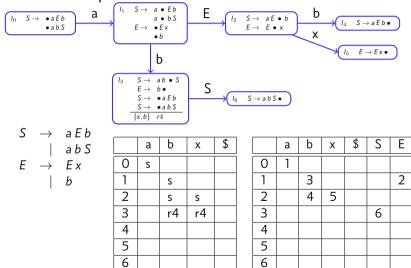
$$| b$$

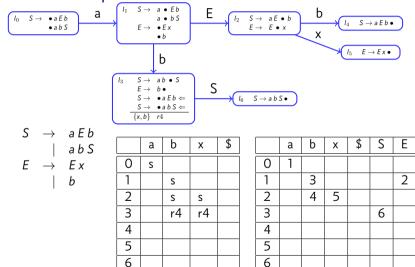
	a	b	Х	\$
0	S			
1		S		
2		S	S	
3				
4				
2 3 4 5				
6				

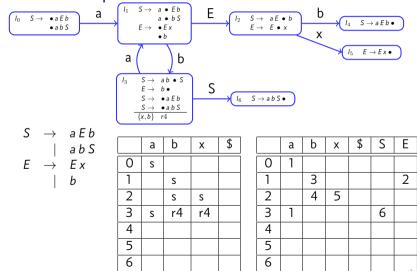
	a	b	Х	\$ S	Е
0	1				
1		3			2
3		4	5		
3					
4					
5					
6					

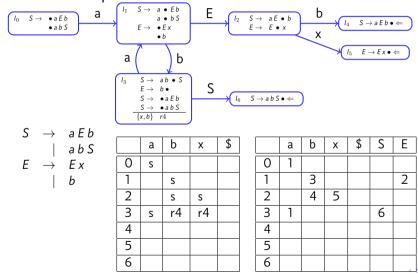


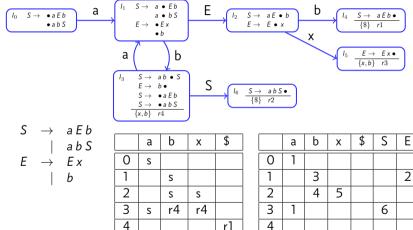












r3

r2

r3

6

		_		 _	
0	1				
1		3			2
2		4	5		
3	1			6	
4					
5					
6					

Activity

Your turn. Try to build the automata for this grammar. There's a surprise waiting for you!

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \rightarrow & a E b \\ & | & x \\ E & \rightarrow & E x E \\ & | & b \end{array}$$