# Bottom-Up Parsing, Part II

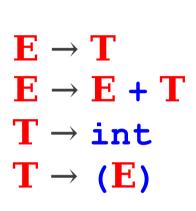
#### Announcements

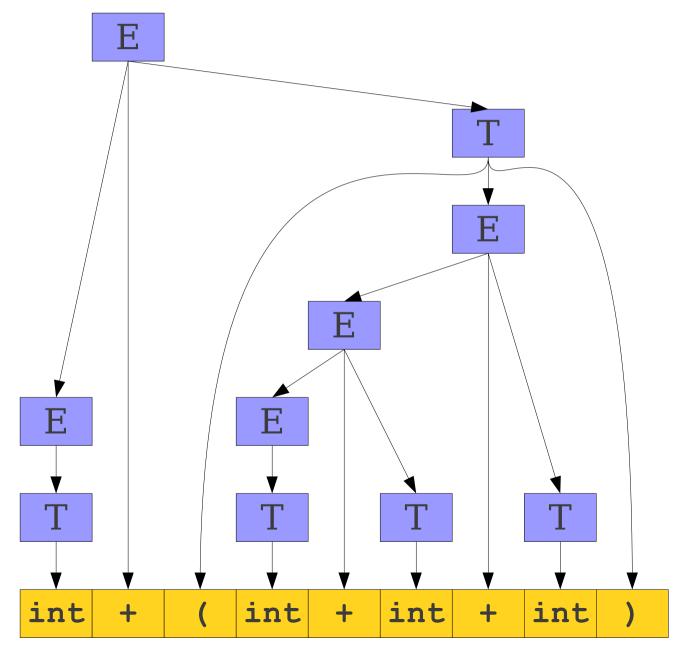
- Programming Assignment 1 due tonight at 11:59PM.
- Programming Assignment 2 (parsing) out, due Friday, July 20th at 11:59PM.
  - Play around with the **bison** parser generator!
  - See how real parsers are written!

#### Announcements

- C++ review session tonight in Gates B12 from 7:00PM 8:30PM.
  - Covers classes and inheritance.
  - Extremely valuable for the second programming assignment, especially if you have not seen C++ inheritance before.

# One View of a Bottom-Up Parse





#### A Second View of a Bottom-Up Parse

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

#### A Second View of a Bottom-Up Parse

```
\mathbf{E} \to \mathbf{T}
                           int + (int + int + int)
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                       \Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)
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                       \Rightarrow E + (E + T)
                       \Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + (\mathbf{E})
                       \Rightarrow E + T
                       \Rightarrow F.
```

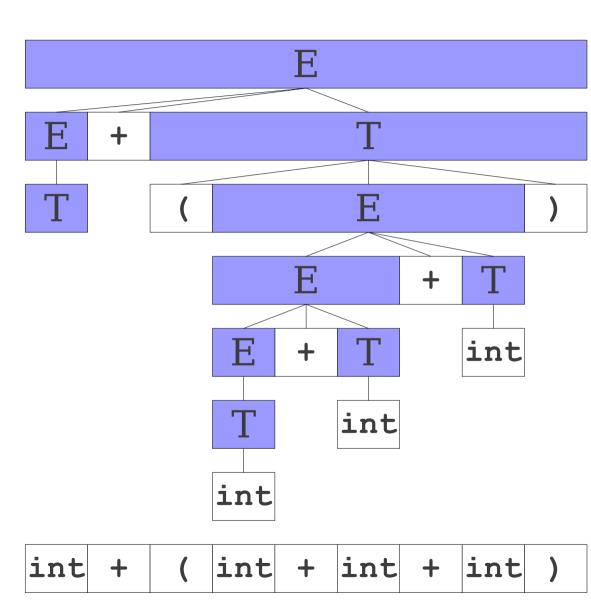
A left-to-right, bottom-up parse is a rightmost derivation traced in reverse.

```
Ε
  int + (int + int + int)
                                           Ε
\Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)
                                          int
                                                                Е
                                                                           +
\Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + int)
                                                           Ε
                                                                               int
\Rightarrow E + (E + T)
                                                                    int
\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + (\mathbf{E})
\Rightarrow E + T
                                                          int
\Rightarrow \mathbf{F}
                                                          int +
                                          int
                                                                    int +
                                                                               int
```

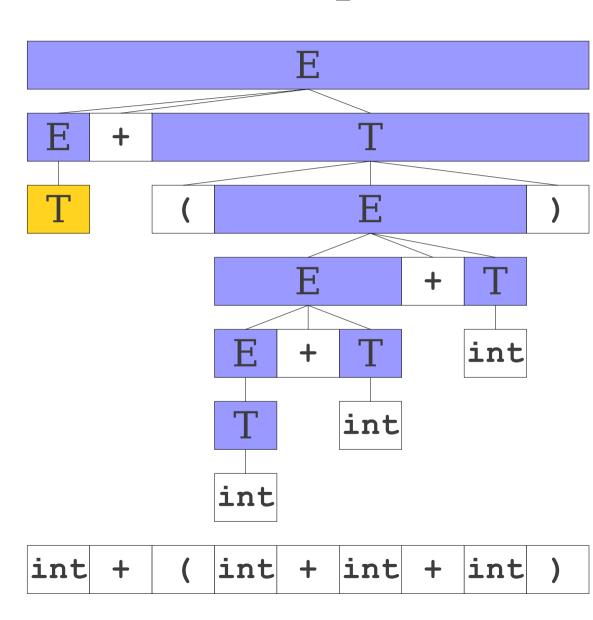
```
Ε
  int + (int + int + int)
                                           Ε
\Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)
                                          int
                                                                Е
                                                                           +
\Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + int)
                                                           Ε
                                                                               int
\Rightarrow E + (E + T)
                                                                    int
\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + (\mathbf{E})
\Rightarrow E + T
                                                          int
\Rightarrow \mathbf{F}
                                                          int +
                                          int
                                                                    int +
                                                                               int
```

```
Ε
  int + (int + int + int)
                                           Ε
\Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)
                                          int
                                                                Е
                                                                           +
\Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)
\Rightarrow E + (E + int)
                                                           Ε
                                                                               int
\Rightarrow E + (E + T)
                                                                    int
\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + (\mathbf{E})
\Rightarrow E + T
                                                          int
\Rightarrow \mathbf{F}
                                                          int +
                                                                    int +
                                          int
                                                                               int
```

```
\Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
\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{F}
```



```
\Rightarrow T + (int + int + int)
\Rightarrow E + (int + int + int)
\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 + (E)
\Rightarrow E + T
\Rightarrow E
```



```
⇒ E + (int + int + int)

⇒ E + (T + int + int)

⇒ E + (E + int + int)

⇒ E + (E + T + int)

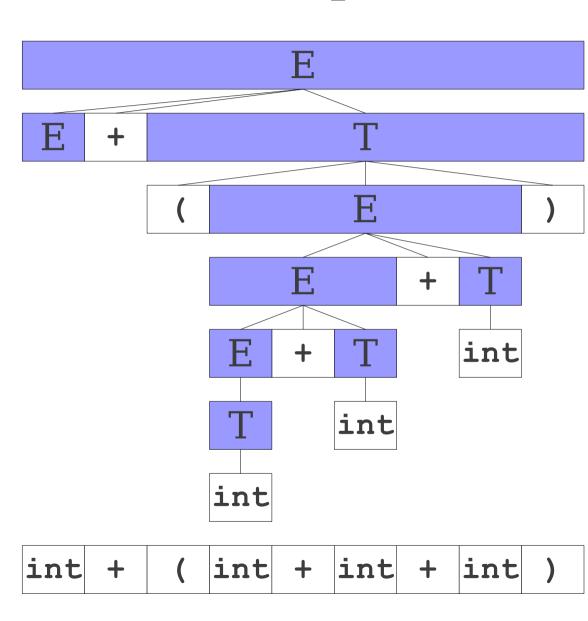
⇒ E + (E + int)

⇒ E + (E + T)

⇒ E + (E)

⇒ E + T

⇒ E
```



```
⇒ E + (int + int + int)

⇒ E + (T + int + int)

⇒ E + (E + int + int)

⇒ E + (E + T + int)

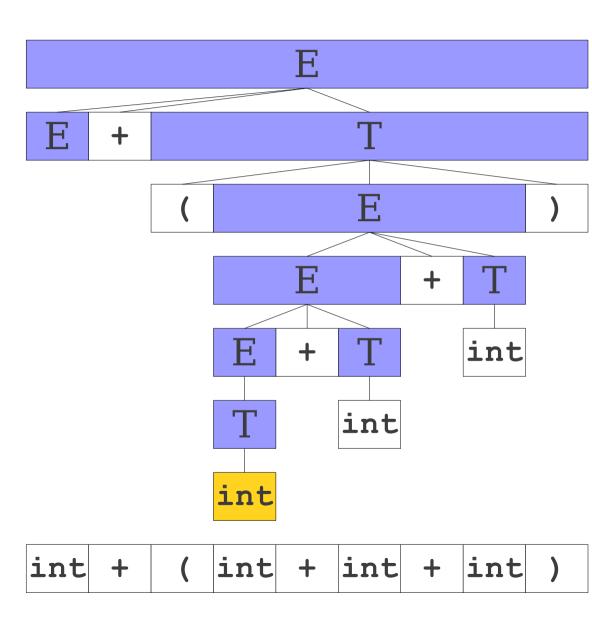
⇒ E + (E + int)

⇒ E + (E + T)

⇒ E + (E)

⇒ E + T

⇒ E
```



int

$$\Rightarrow E + (T + int + int)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)$$

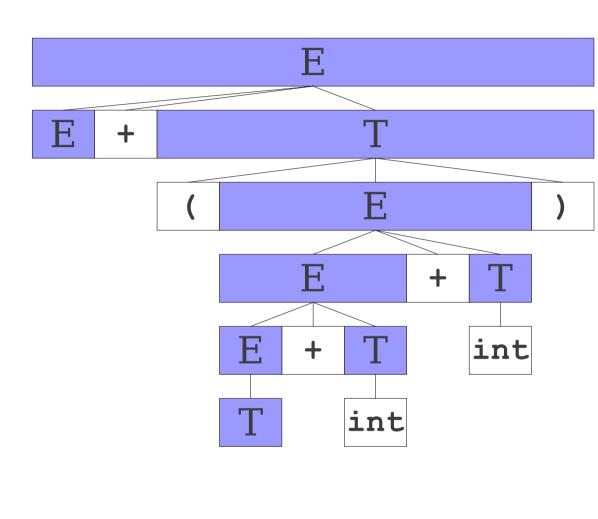
$$\Rightarrow E + (E + int)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + (E + T)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + (E)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + T$$

$$\Rightarrow E$$



int +

int +

int

```
⇒ E + (T + int + int)

⇒ E + (E + int + int)

⇒ E + (E + T + int)

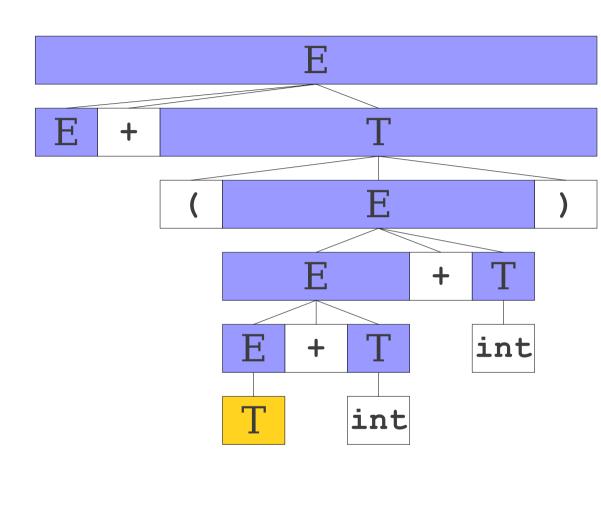
⇒ E + (E + int)

⇒ E + (E + T)

⇒ E + (E)

⇒ E + T

⇒ E
```



int

$$\Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)$$

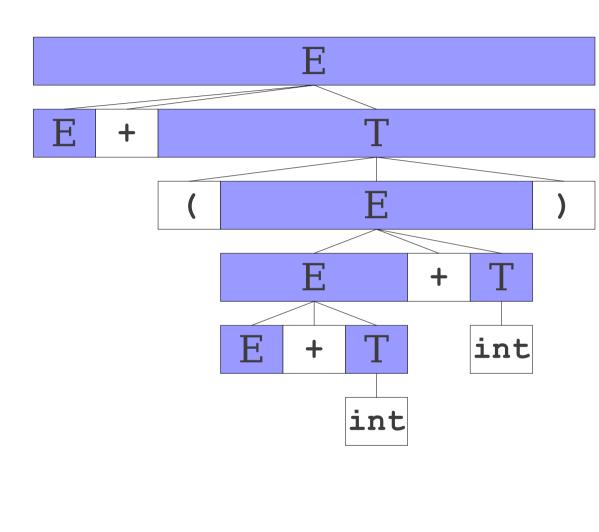
$$\Rightarrow E + (E + int)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + (E + T)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + (E)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + T$$

$$\Rightarrow E$$



int +

int +

int

$$\Rightarrow E + (E + int + int)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + (E + T + int)$$

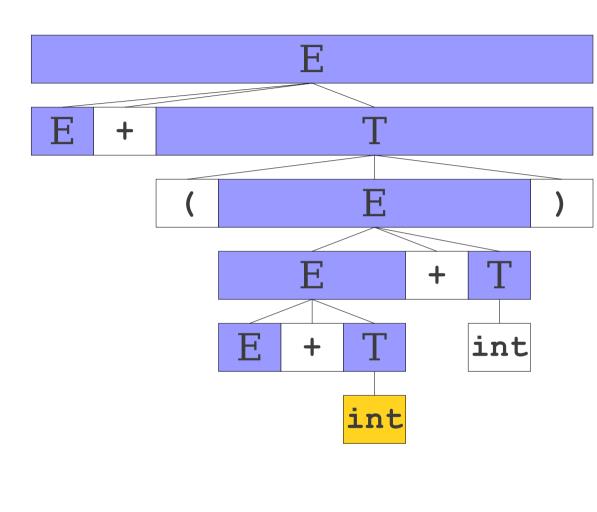
$$\Rightarrow E + (E + int)$$

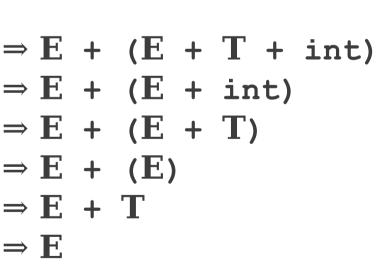
$$\Rightarrow E + (E + T)$$

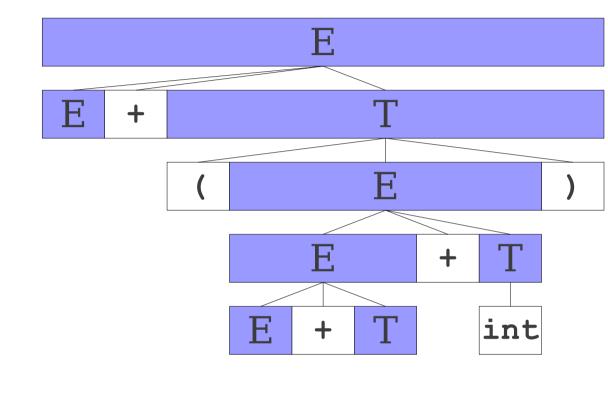
$$\Rightarrow E + (E)$$

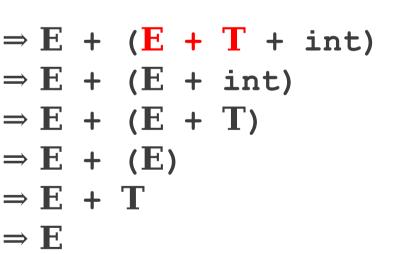
$$\Rightarrow E + T$$

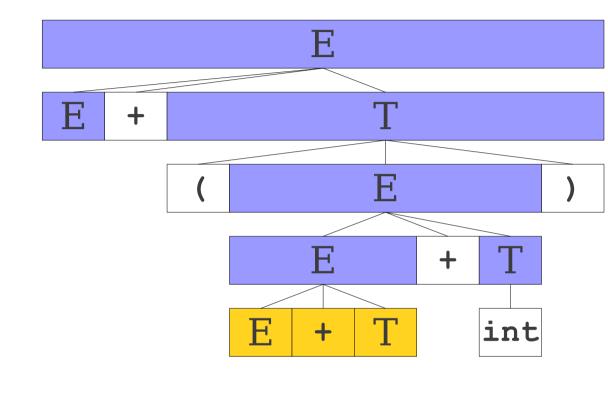
$$\Rightarrow E$$

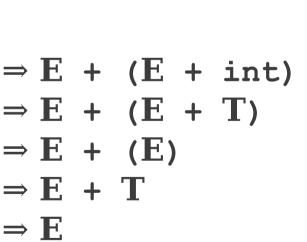


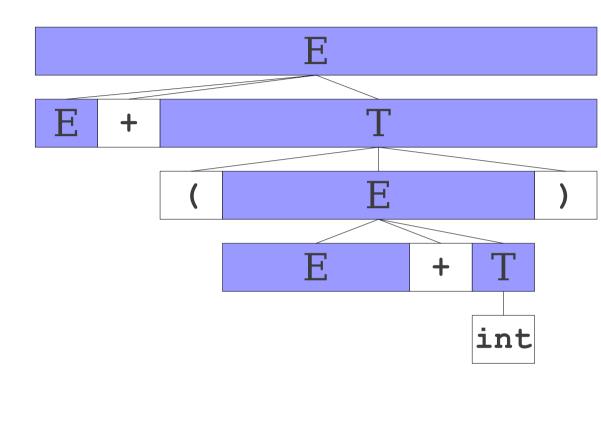


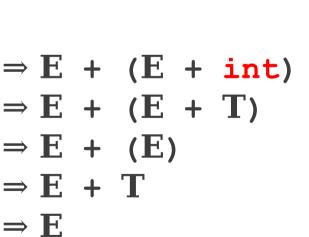


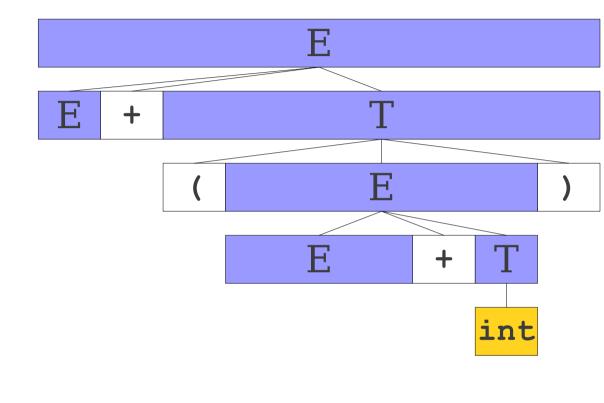


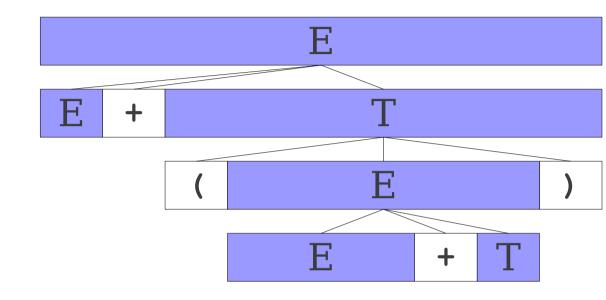










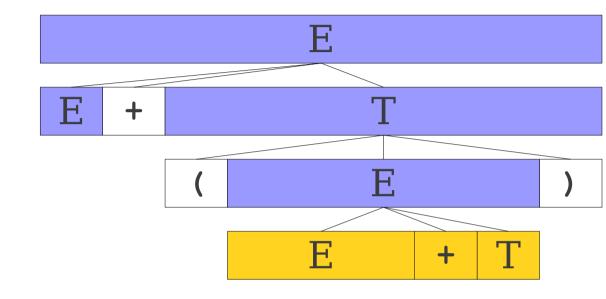


$$\Rightarrow E + (E + T)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + (E)$$

$$\Rightarrow E + T$$

$$\Rightarrow E$$

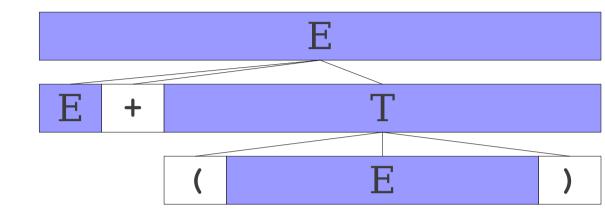


$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + (\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{T})$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + (\mathbf{E})$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{T}$$

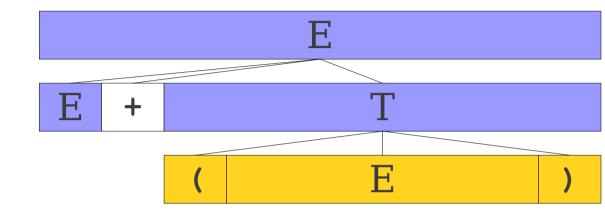
$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E}$$



$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + (\mathbf{E})$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{T}$$

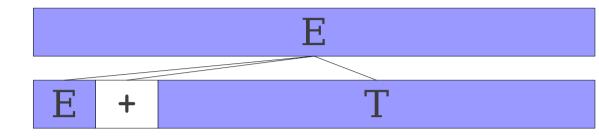
$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E}$$



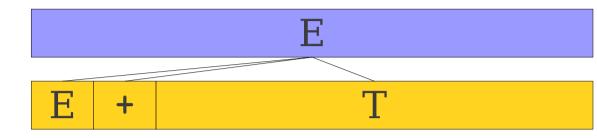
$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + (\mathbf{E})$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{T}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E}$$



$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{T}$$
$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E}$$



$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{T}$$
$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E}$$

Ε

```
\Rightarrow \mathbf{F}
```

```
int + ( int + int + int )
```

#### Handles

- The **handle** of a parse tree *T* is the leftmost complete cluster of leaf nodes.
- A left-to-right, bottom-up parse works by iteratively searching for a handle, then reducing the handle.

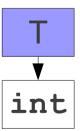
# Question One:

Where are handles?

```
\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}
\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}
\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}
\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}
\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}
\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})
```

$$\mathbf{E} 
ightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E} 
ightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} 
ightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} 
ightarrow \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} 
ightarrow \mathbf{int}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} 
ightarrow (\mathbf{E})$ 

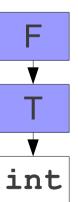
$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
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 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$ 





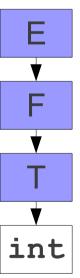


$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$ 
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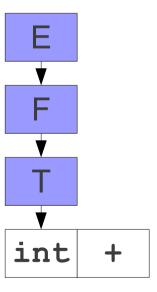


$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$ 
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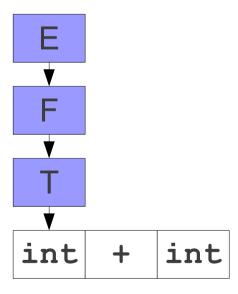
$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
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 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$ 





int \* int + int

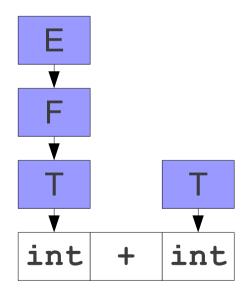
$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$ 





\* int + int

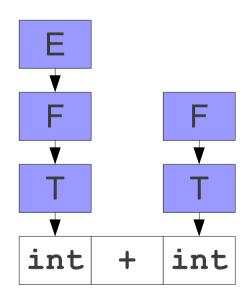
$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$ 
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 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$ 





\* int + int

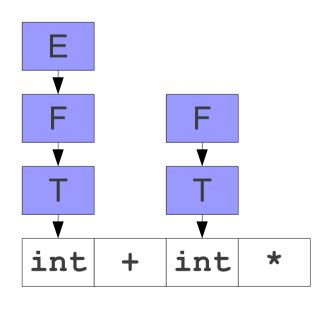
$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
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 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$ 





\* int + int

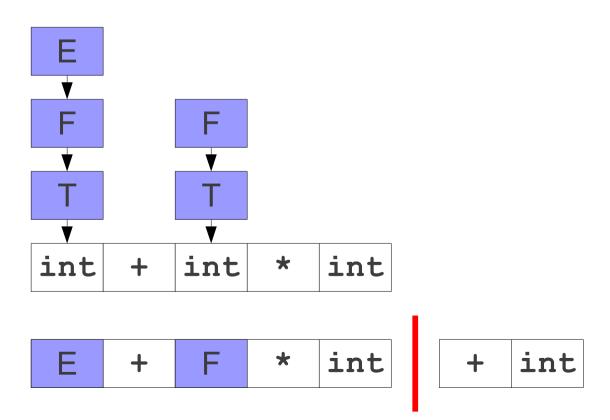
$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
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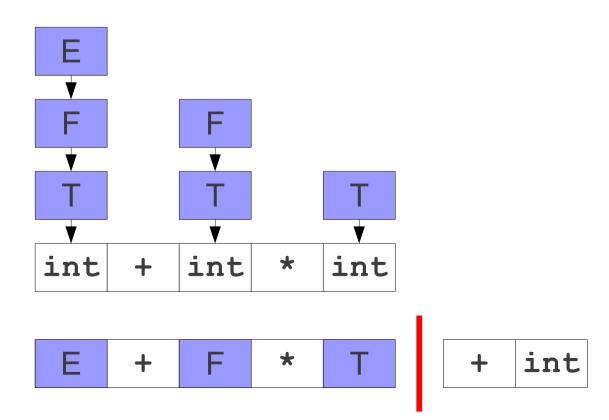


int + int

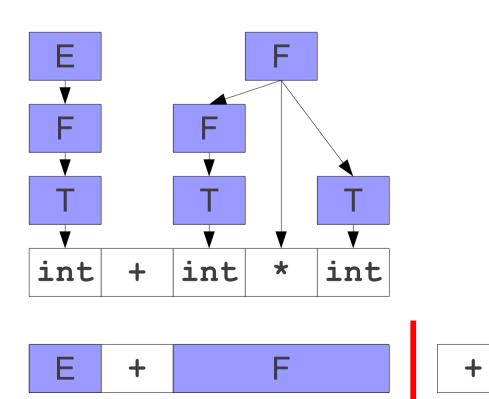
$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
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 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$ 



$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$ 
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 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$ 

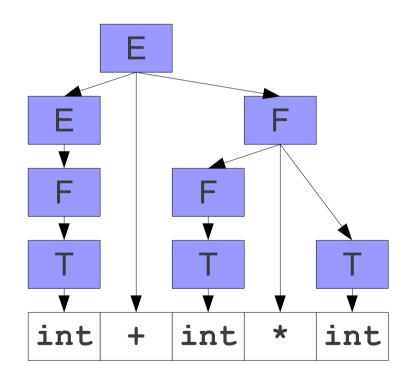


$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$ 



int

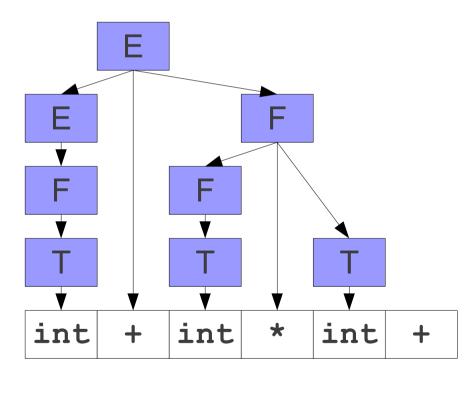
$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$ 



Е

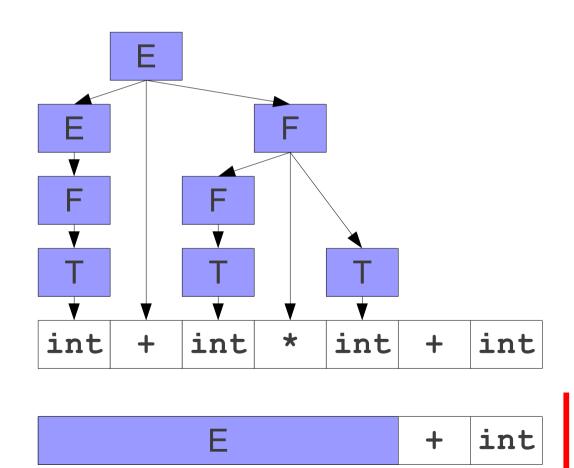
+ int

$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$ 

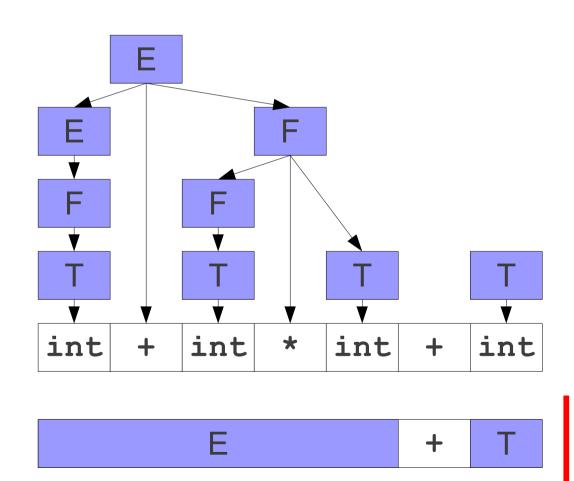




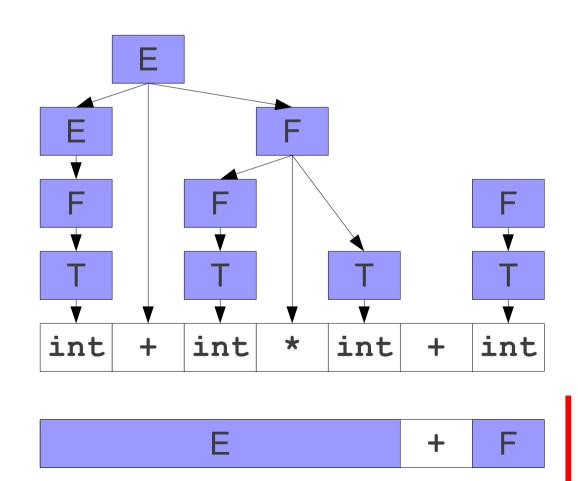
$$\mathbf{E} 
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 $\mathbf{F} 
ightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$ 
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ightarrow (\mathbf{E})$ 



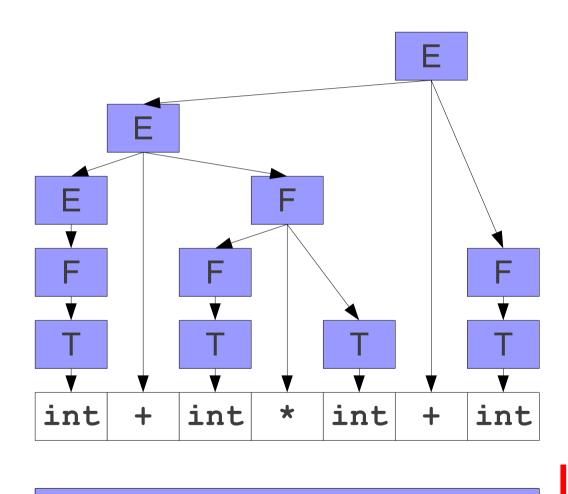
$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$ 



$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$ 
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$$\mathbf{E} 
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ightarrow \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} 
ightarrow \mathbf{int}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} 
ightarrow (\mathbf{E})$ 



# An Important Corollary

- Since reductions are always at the right side of the left area, we never need to shift from the left to the right.
- No need to "uncover" something to do a reduction.
- Consequently, shift/reduce parsing means
  - **Shift**: Move a terminal from the right to the left area.
  - **Reduce**: Replace some number of symbols at the right side of the left area.

# Finding Handles

- Where do we look for handles?
  - At the top of the stack.
- How do we search for handles?
  - What algorithm do we use to try to discover a handle?
- How do we recognize handles?
  - Once we've found a possible handle, how do we confirm that it's correct?

# Question Two:

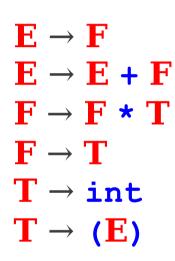
How do we search for handles?

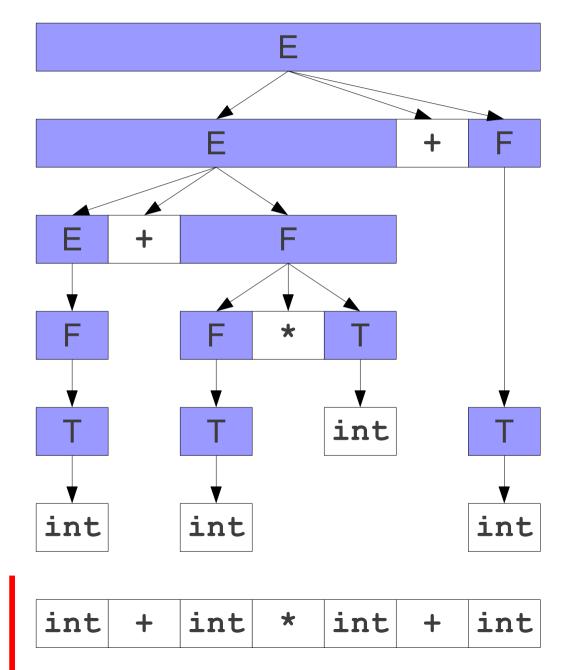
# Searching for Handles

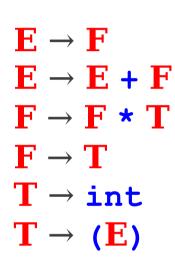
- When using a shift/reduce parser, we must decide whether to shift or reduce at each point.
- We only want to reduce when we know we have a handle.
- **Question:** How can we tell that we might be looking at a handle?

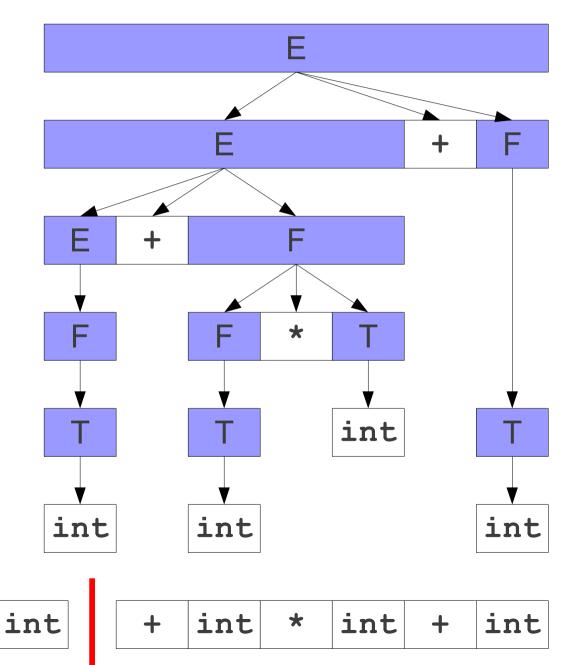
# Exploring the Left Side

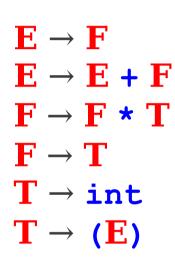
- The handle will always appear at the end of string in the left side of the parser.
- Can *any* string appear on the left side of the parser, or are there restrictions on what sorts of strings can appear there?
- If we can find a pattern to the strings that can appear on the left side, we might be able to exploit it to detect handles.

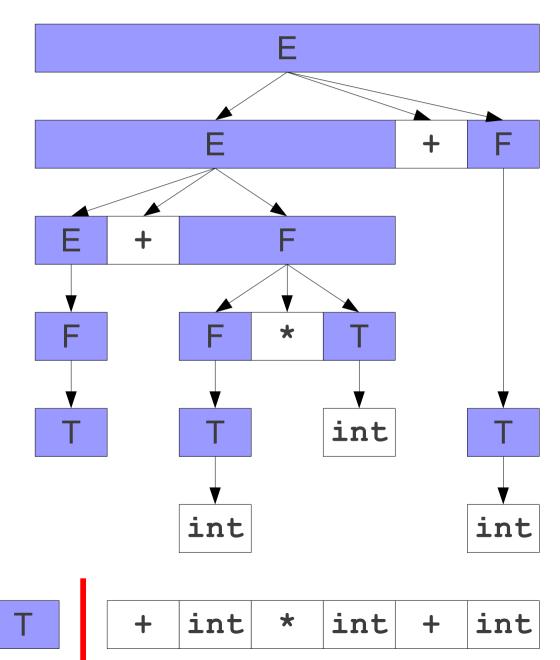


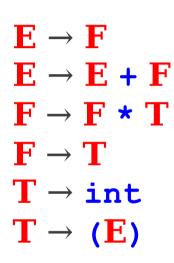


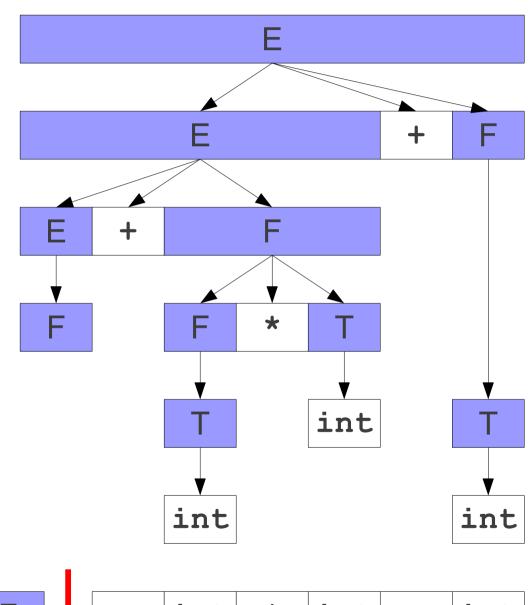




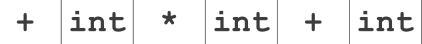


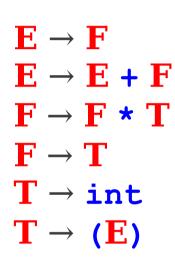


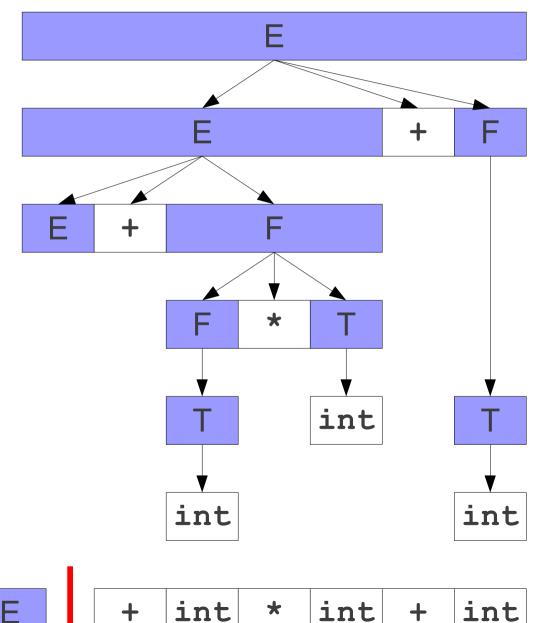




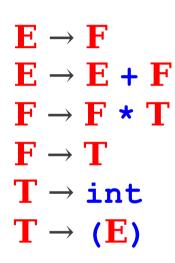
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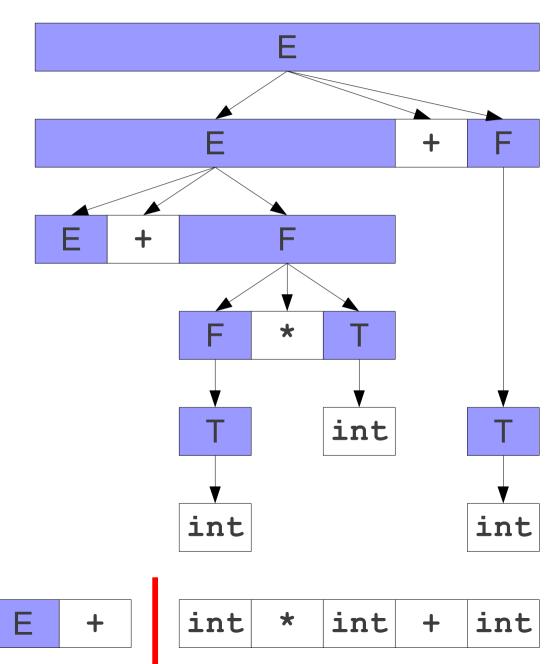


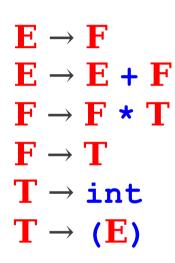


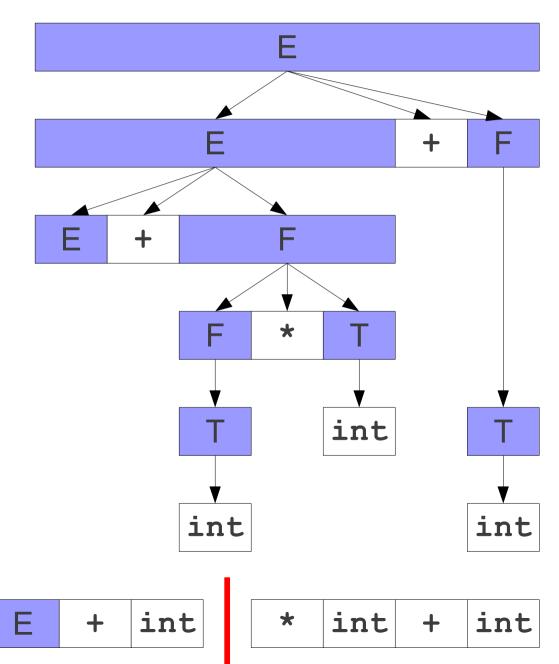


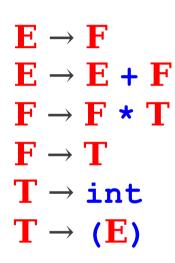
int

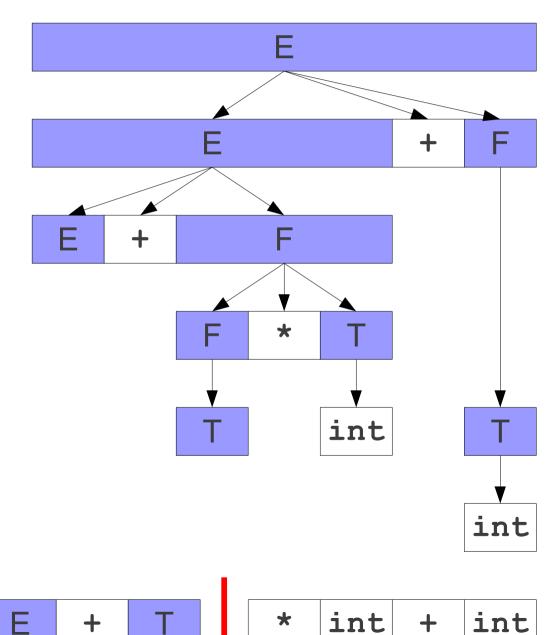


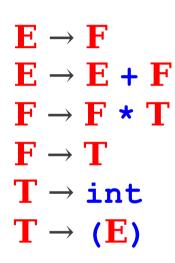


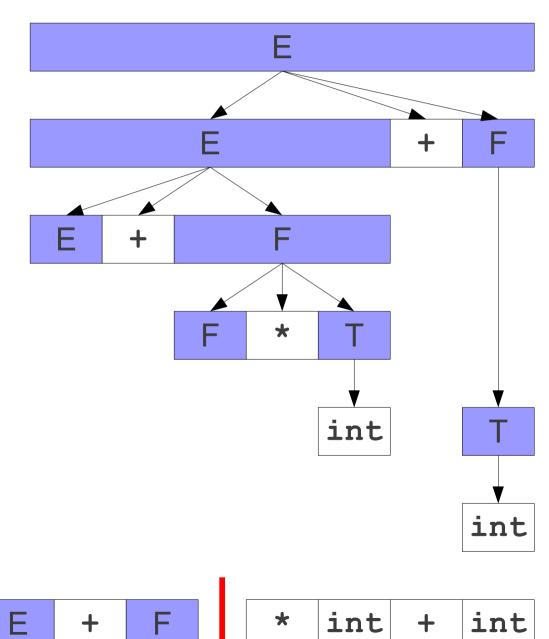


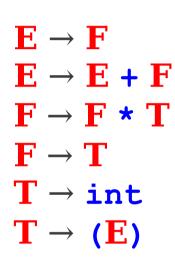


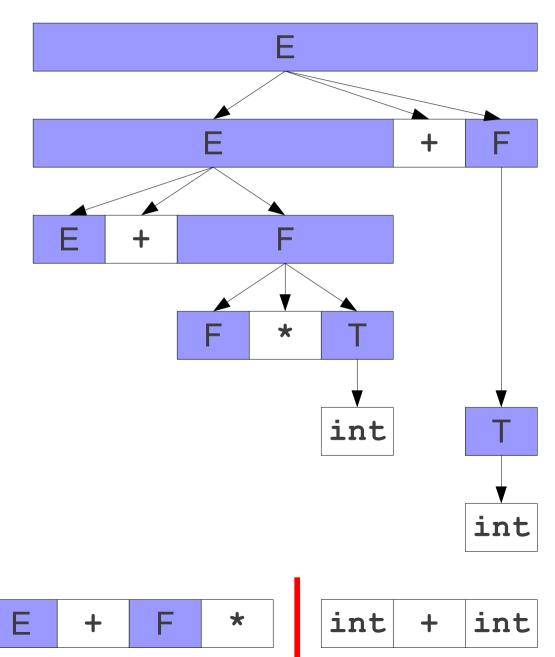


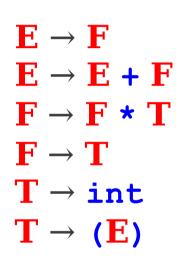


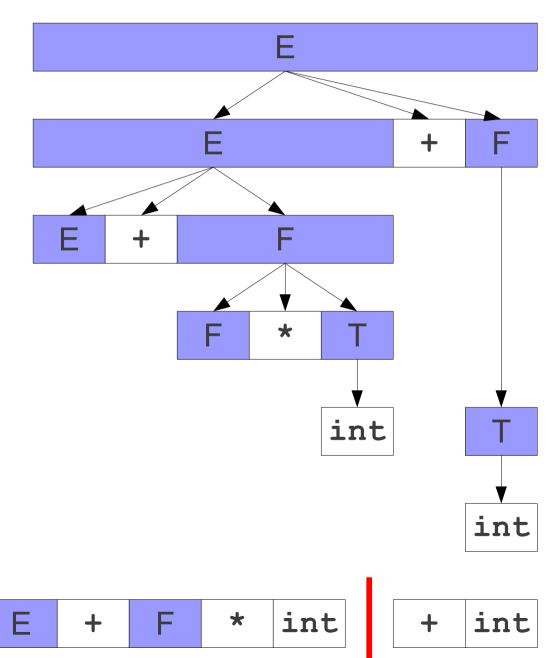


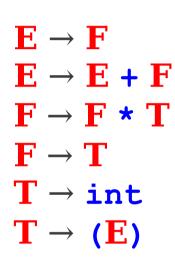


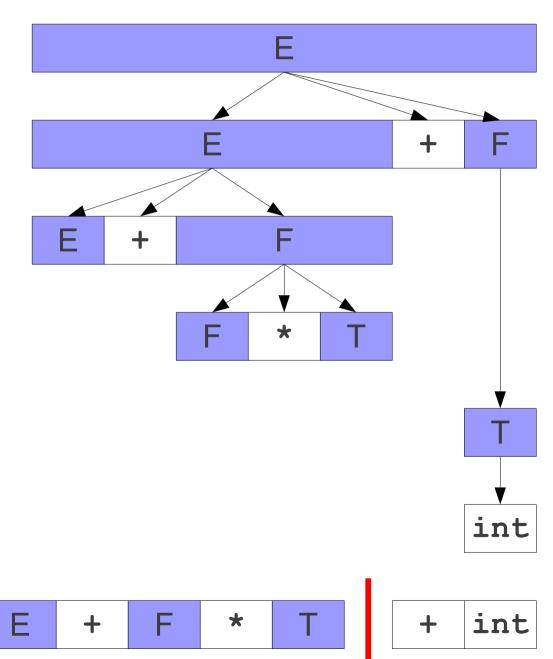


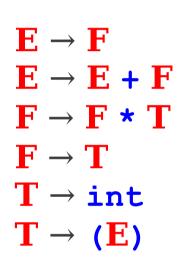


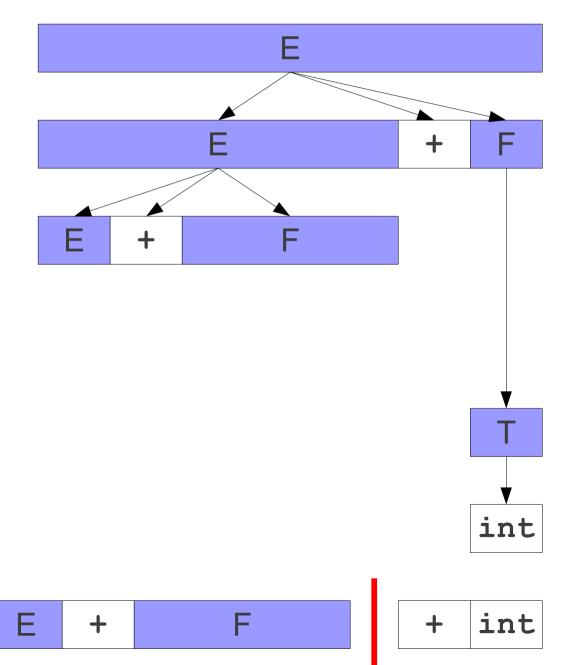


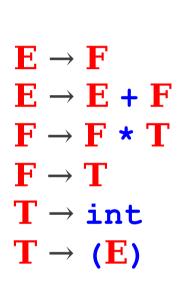


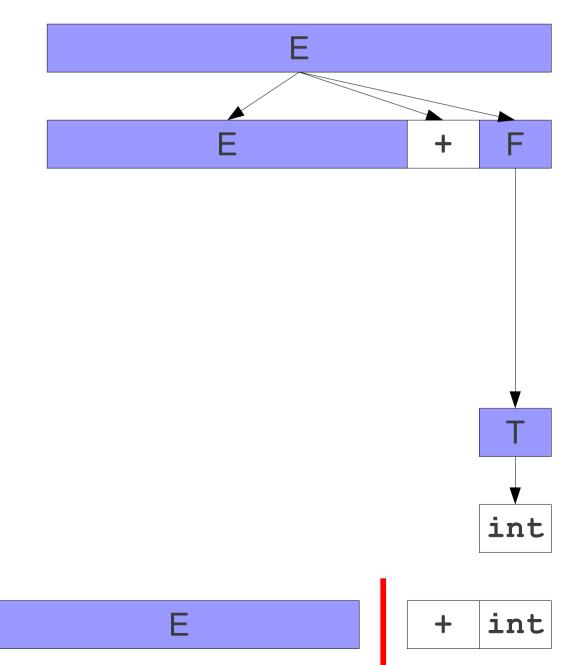


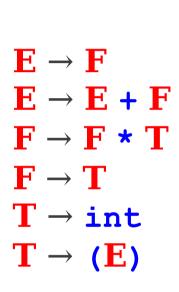


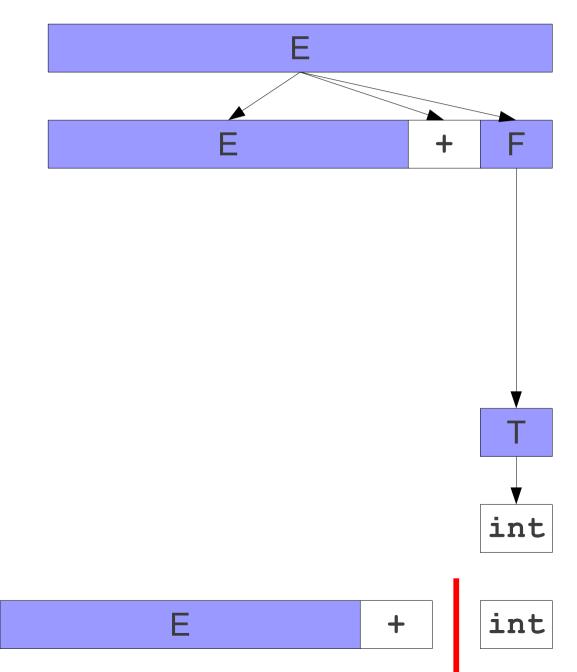


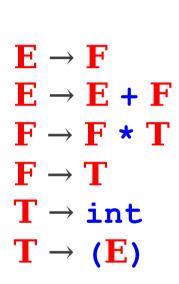


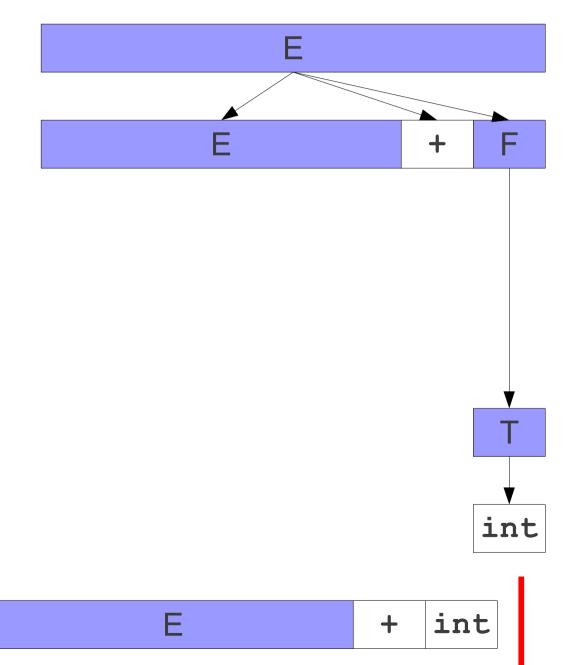


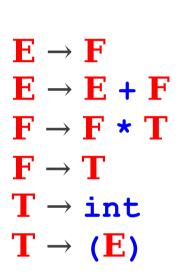


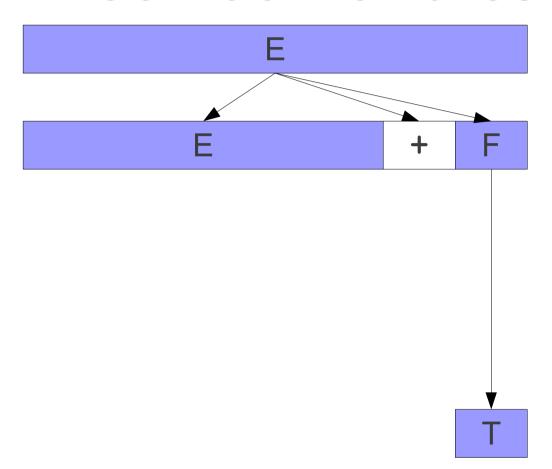




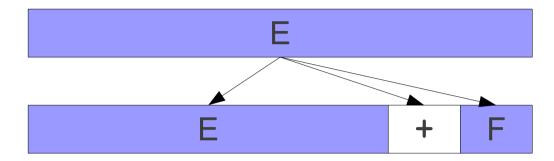








#### Another Look at Handles



$$\mathbf{E} 
ightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E} 
ightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} 
ightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} 
ightarrow \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} 
ightarrow \mathbf{int}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} 
ightarrow (\mathbf{E})$ 



#### Another Look at Handles

Ε

$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$
 $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}$ 
 $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})$ 

```
\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}
\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}
\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} \star \mathbf{T}
\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}
\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}
\mathbf{T} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E})
```

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

```
int + int * int + int
```

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot F$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot F$$

$$F \rightarrow \cdot T$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$
 $E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$ 
 $E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$ 
 $E \rightarrow \cdot F$ 
 $F \rightarrow \cdot T$ 
 $T \rightarrow \cdot int$ 

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$
 $E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$ 
 $E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$ 
 $E \rightarrow \cdot F$ 
 $F \rightarrow \cdot T$ 
 $T \rightarrow int \cdot$ 

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot F$$

$$F \rightarrow \cdot T$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot F$$

$$F \rightarrow T \cdot$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot F$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow F \cdot$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow E \cdot + F$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

$$F \rightarrow \cdot F * T$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

$$F \rightarrow \cdot F * T$$

$$F \rightarrow \cdot T$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$
 $E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$ 
 $E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$ 
 $F \rightarrow \cdot F * T$ 
 $F \rightarrow \cdot T$ 
 $T \rightarrow \cdot int$ 

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$
 $E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$ 
 $E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$ 
 $F \rightarrow \cdot F * T$ 
 $F \rightarrow \cdot T$ 
 $T \rightarrow int \cdot$ 



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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

$$F \rightarrow \cdot F * T$$

$$F \rightarrow \cdot T$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

$$F \rightarrow \cdot F * T$$

$$F \rightarrow T \cdot$$



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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

$$F \rightarrow \cdot F * T$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

$$F \rightarrow F \cdot \star T$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

$$F \rightarrow F * \cdot T$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$
 $E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$ 
 $E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$ 
 $F \rightarrow F * \cdot T$ 
 $T \rightarrow \cdot int$ 

int + int

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$
 $E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$ 
 $E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$ 
 $F \rightarrow F * \cdot T$ 
 $T \rightarrow int \cdot$ 

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

$$F \rightarrow F * \cdot T$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

$$F \rightarrow F * T \cdot$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow E + F \cdot$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$
  
 $E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$ 

Е

+ int

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow E \cdot + F$$

Е

+ int

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

E + int

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

$$F \rightarrow \cdot T$$

E + int

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$
 $E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$ 
 $F \rightarrow \cdot T$ 
 $T \rightarrow \cdot int$ 

E + int

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$
 $E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$ 
 $F \rightarrow \cdot T$ 
 $T \rightarrow int \cdot$ 

E + int

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

$$F \rightarrow \cdot T$$

E + T

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

$$F \rightarrow T \cdot$$

E + T

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

E + F

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow E + F \cdot$$

E + F

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

Ε

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

$$S \rightarrow E$$
.

Ε

# Generating Left-Hand Sides

- At any instant in time, the contents of the left side of the parser can be described using the following process:
  - Trace out, from the start symbol, the series of productions that have not yet been completed and where we are in each production.
  - For each production, in order, output all of the symbols up to the point where we change from one production to the next.

- Given that we have a procedure for *generating* left-hand sides, can we build a procedure for *recognizing* those left-hand sides?
- 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 of the candidate left-hand side with the next symbol in the current production, or
  - If the next symbol of the candidate left-hand side is a nonterminal, nondeterministically guess which production to try next.

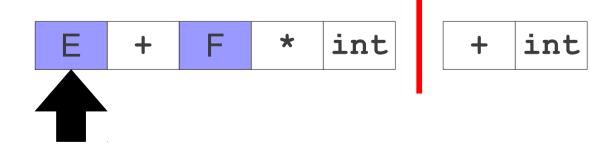
```
S \rightarrow E
E \rightarrow F
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

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

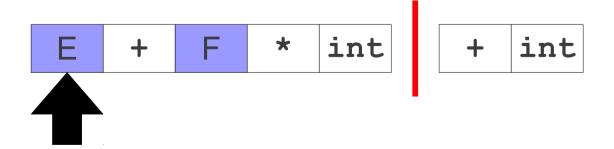
$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$



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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$



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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

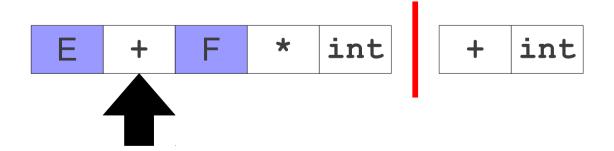
$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow E \cdot + F$$



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

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

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

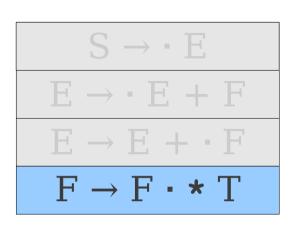
$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

$$F \rightarrow \cdot F * T$$

```
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)
```

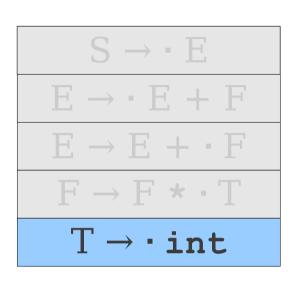
$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$

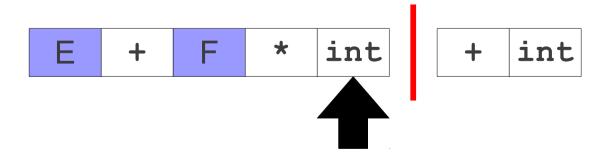
$$E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$$

$$E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$$

$$F \rightarrow F * \cdot T$$

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





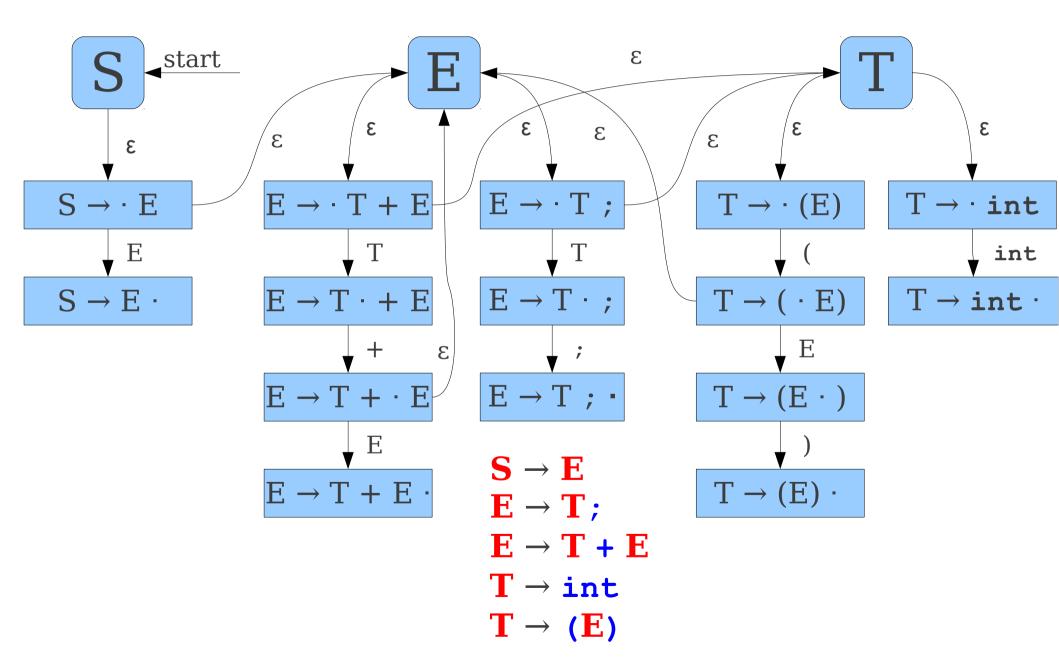
```
S \rightarrow E
E \rightarrow F
E \rightarrow E + F
F \rightarrow F * T
F \rightarrow T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```

$$S \rightarrow \cdot E$$
 $E \rightarrow \cdot E + F$ 
 $E \rightarrow E + \cdot F$ 
 $F \rightarrow F * \cdot T$ 
 $T \rightarrow int \cdot$ 

# An Important Result

- There are only finitely many productions, and within those productions only finitely many positions.
- At any point in time, we only need to track where we are in one production.
- There are only finitely many options we can take at any one point.
- We can use a finite automaton as our recognizer.

#### An Automaton for Left Areas



# Constructing the Automaton

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

#### $\mathbf{A} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\omega}$ .

- Then we might be looking at a handle.
- This automaton can be used to discover possible handle locations!

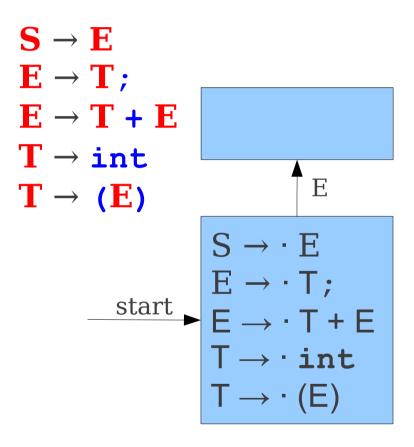
# Adding Determinism

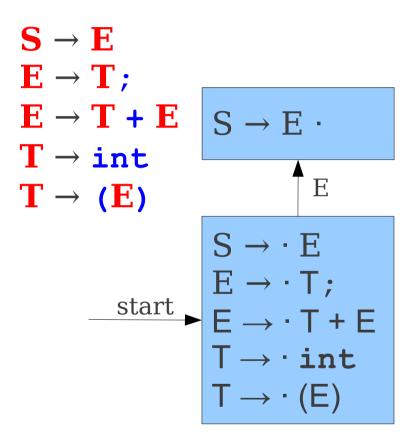
- Typically, this handle-finding automaton is implemented deterministically.
- We could construct a deterministic parsing automaton by constructing the nondeterministic automaton and applying the subset construction, but there is a more direct approach.

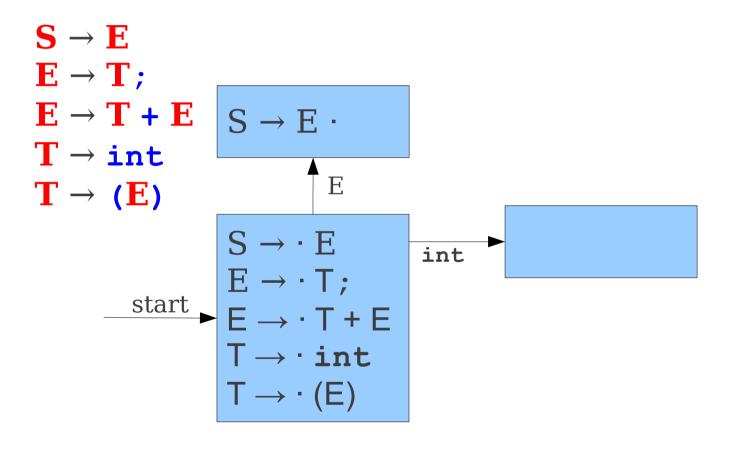
```
\mathbf{S} \to \mathbf{E}
\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{T};
E \rightarrow T + E
\boldsymbol{T} \to \mathtt{int}
T \rightarrow (E)
                                    S \rightarrow \cdot E
                  start
```

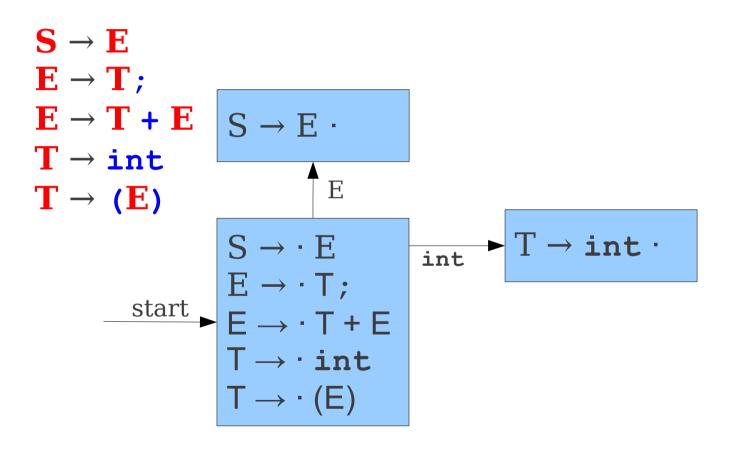
```
\mathbf{S} \to \mathbf{E}
\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{T};
\mathbf{E} \to \mathbf{T} + \mathbf{E}
T \rightarrow \text{int}
T \rightarrow (E)
                                        S \rightarrow \cdot E
```

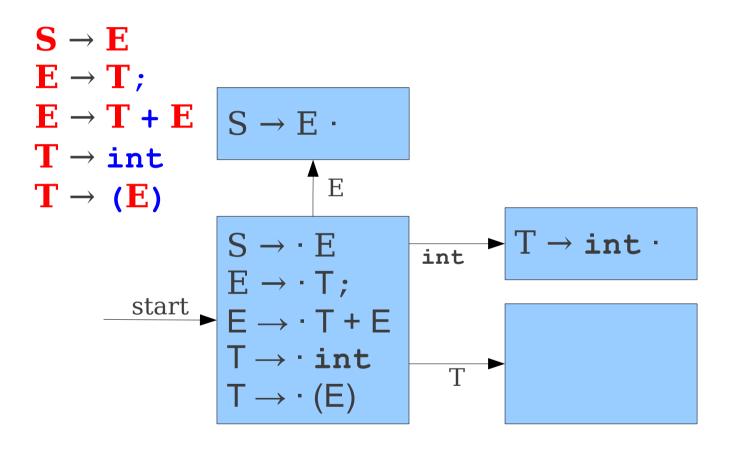
```
\mathbf{S} \to \mathbf{E}
\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{T};
\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{T} + \mathbf{E}
\boldsymbol{T} \to \texttt{int}
T \rightarrow (E)
                                             S \rightarrow \cdot E
                                            \mathsf{T} \to \cdot \, \mathtt{int}
                                            \mathsf{T} \to \cdot (\mathsf{E})
```

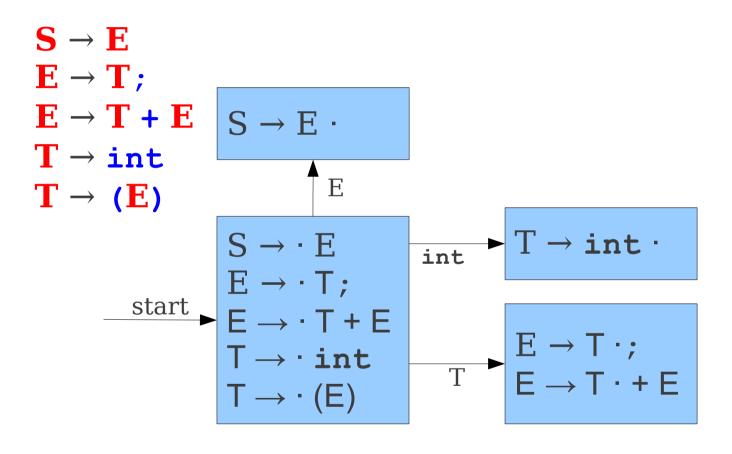


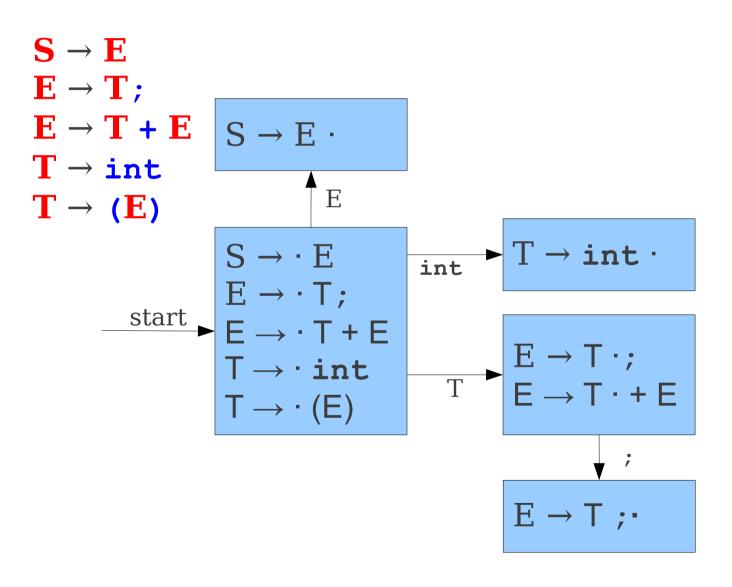


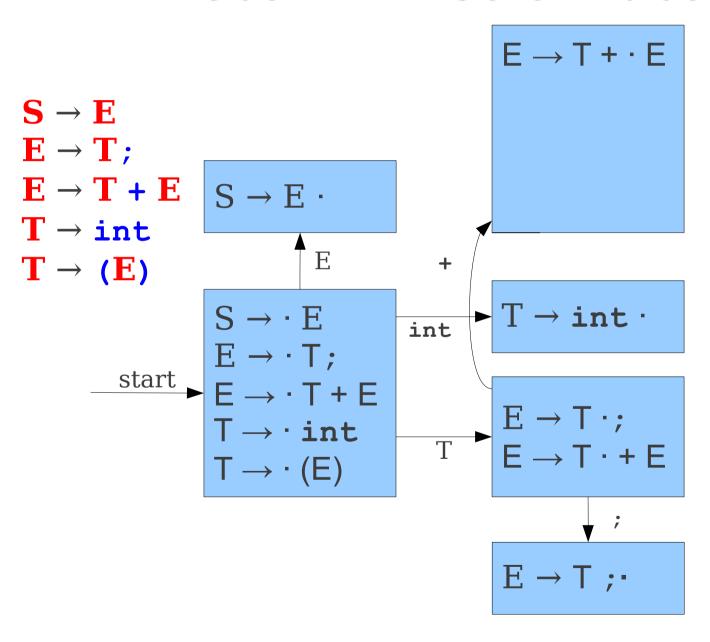


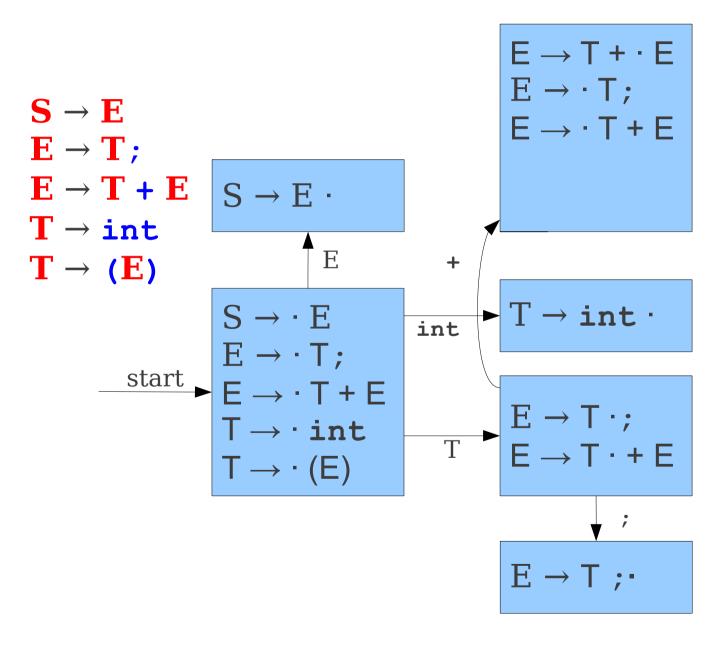


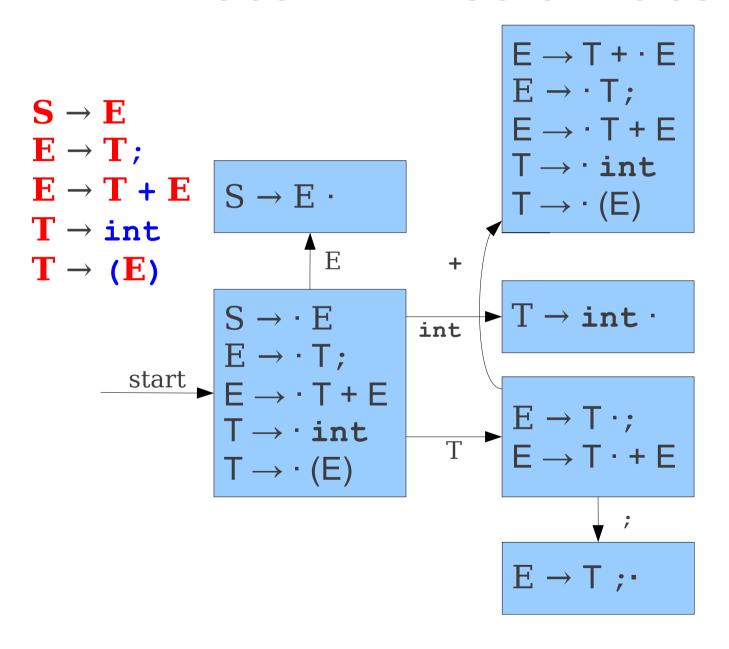


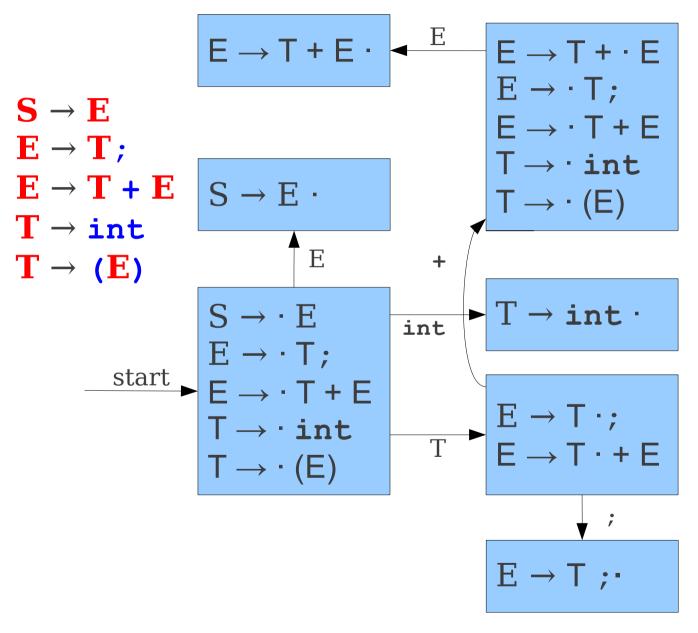


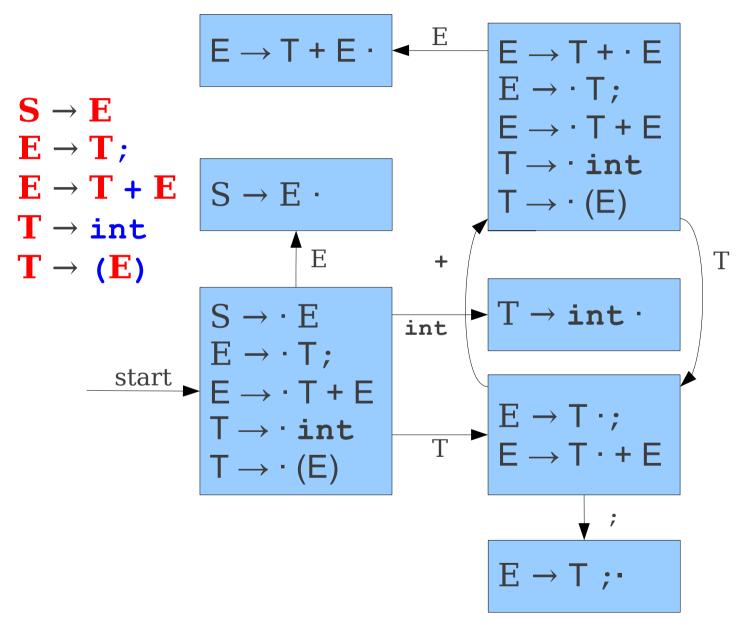


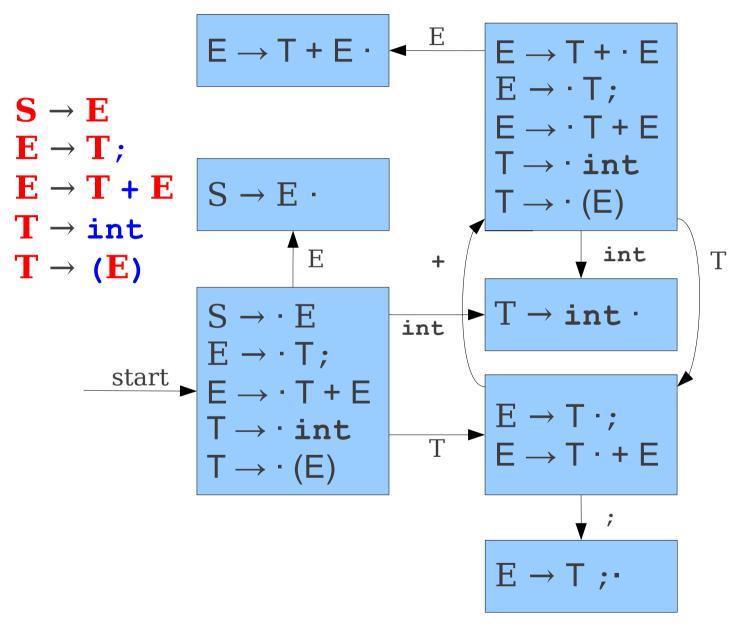


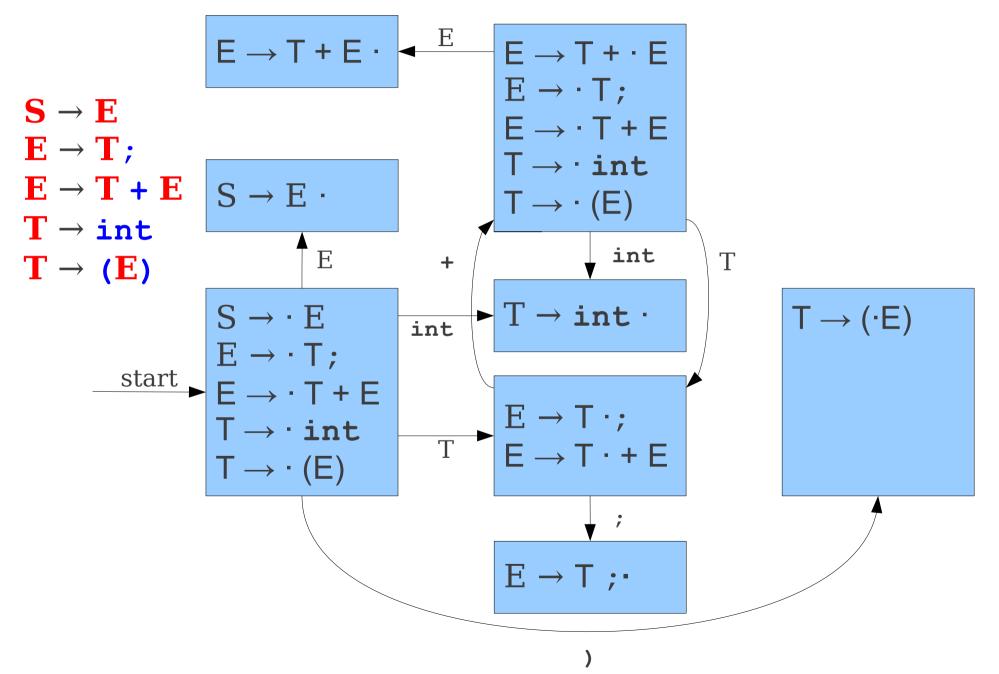


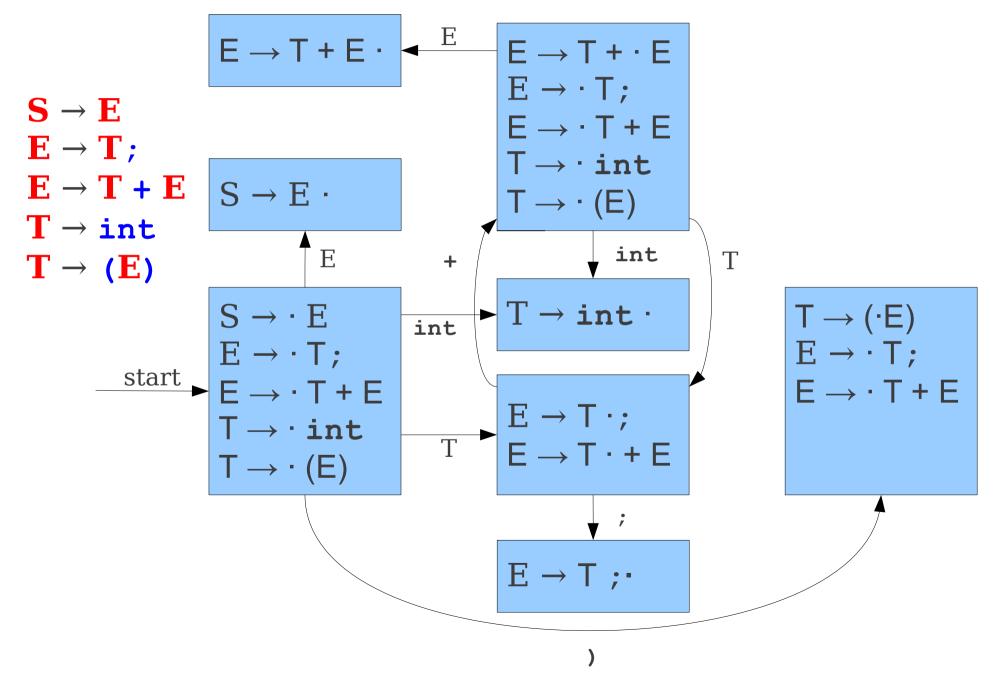


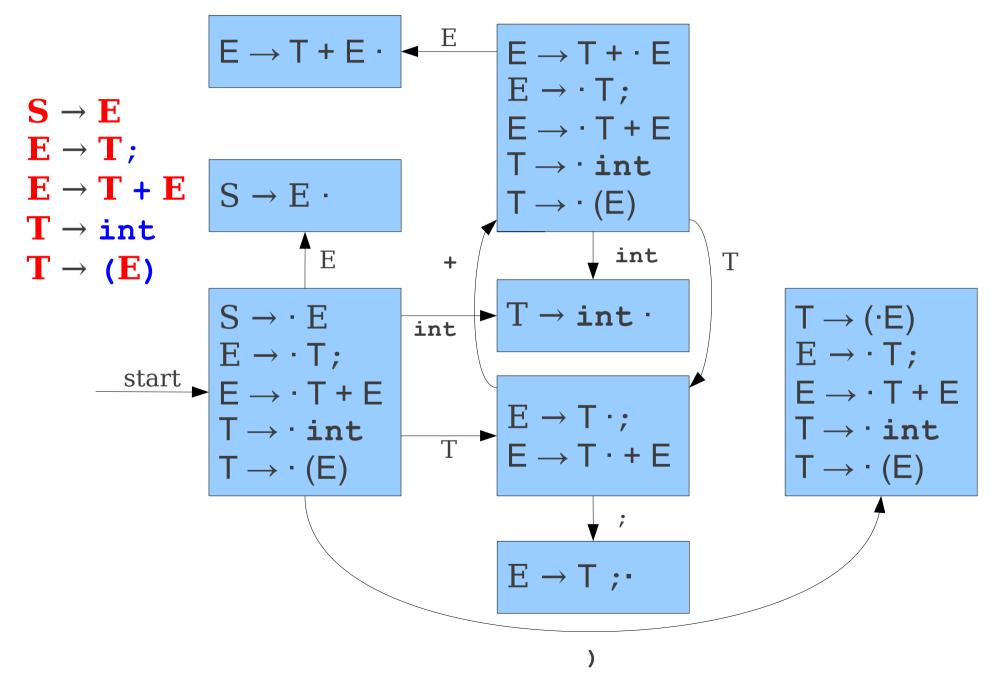


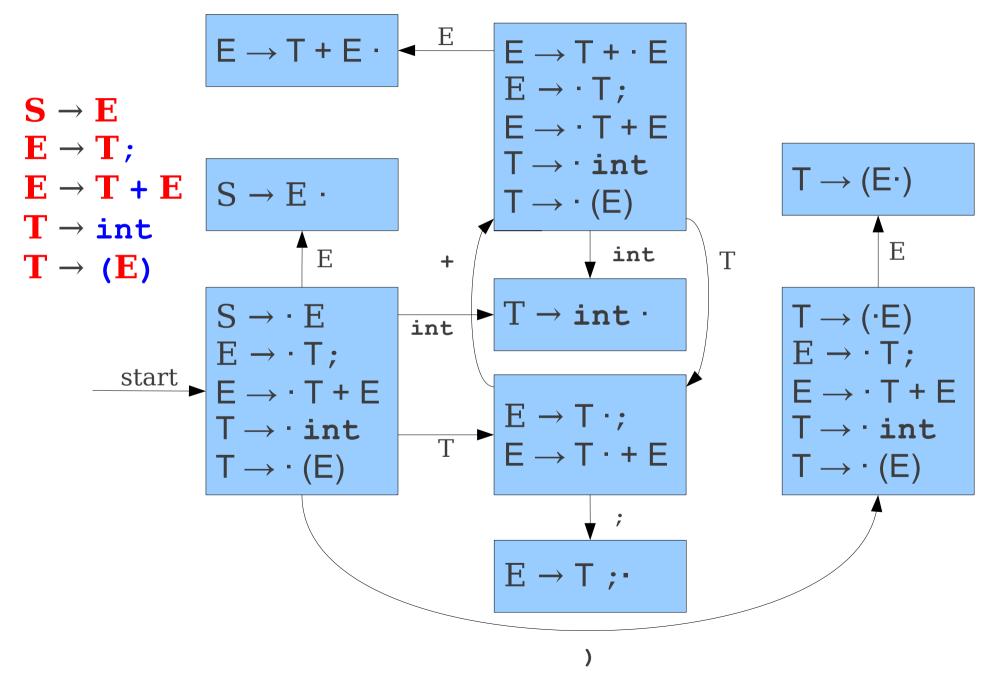


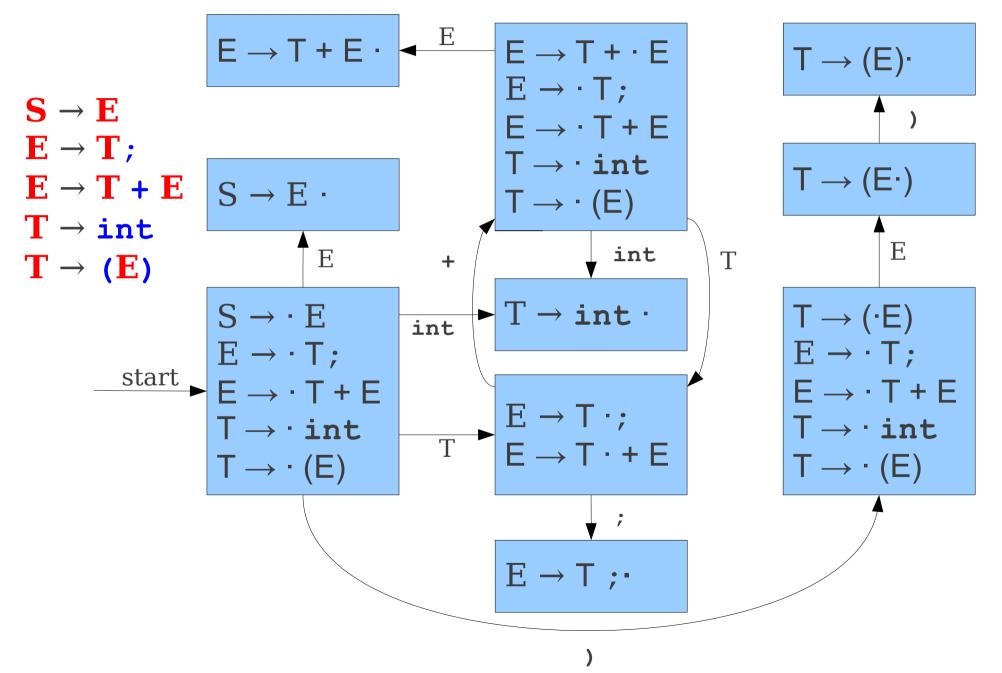


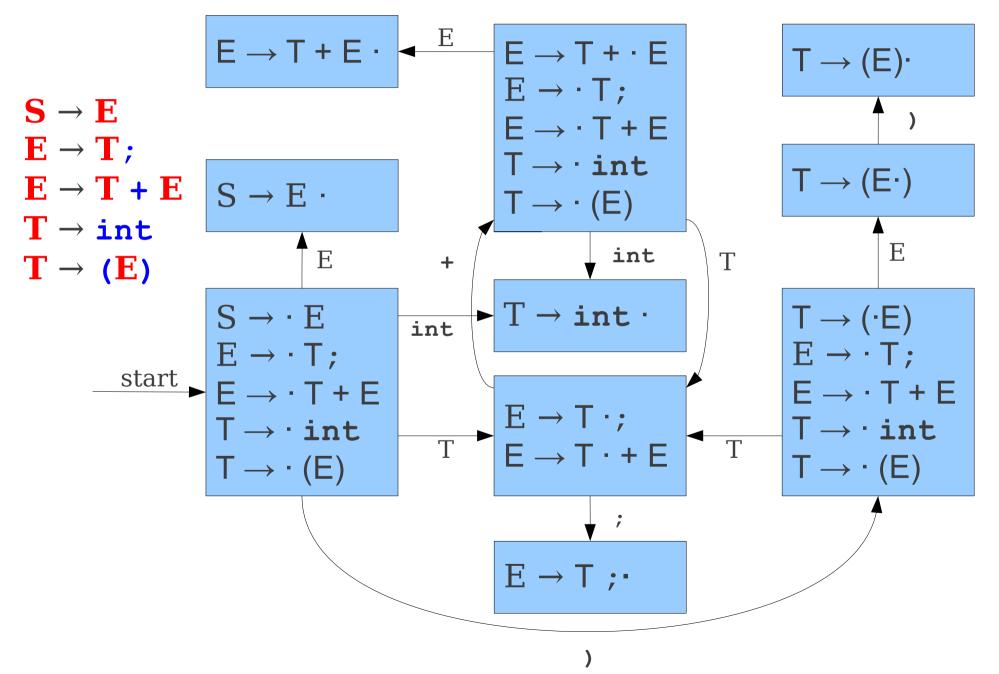


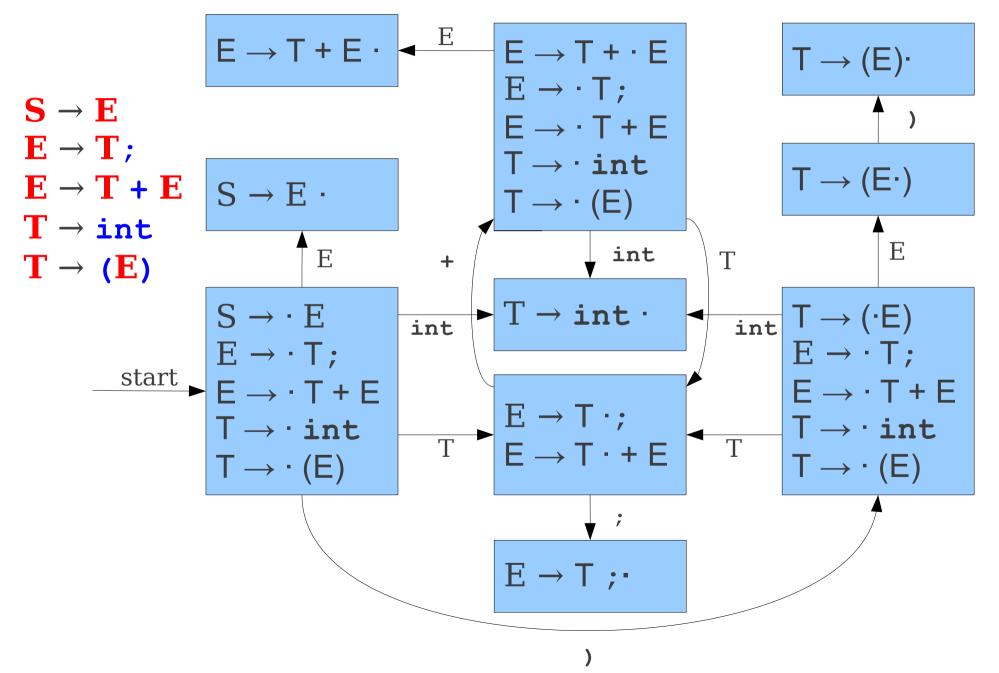


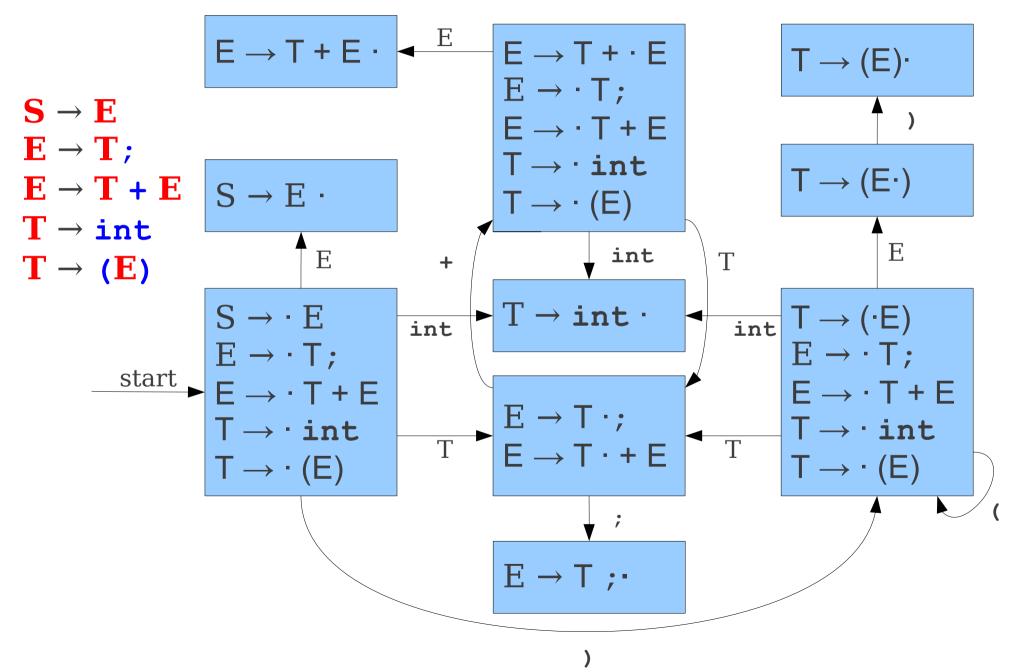


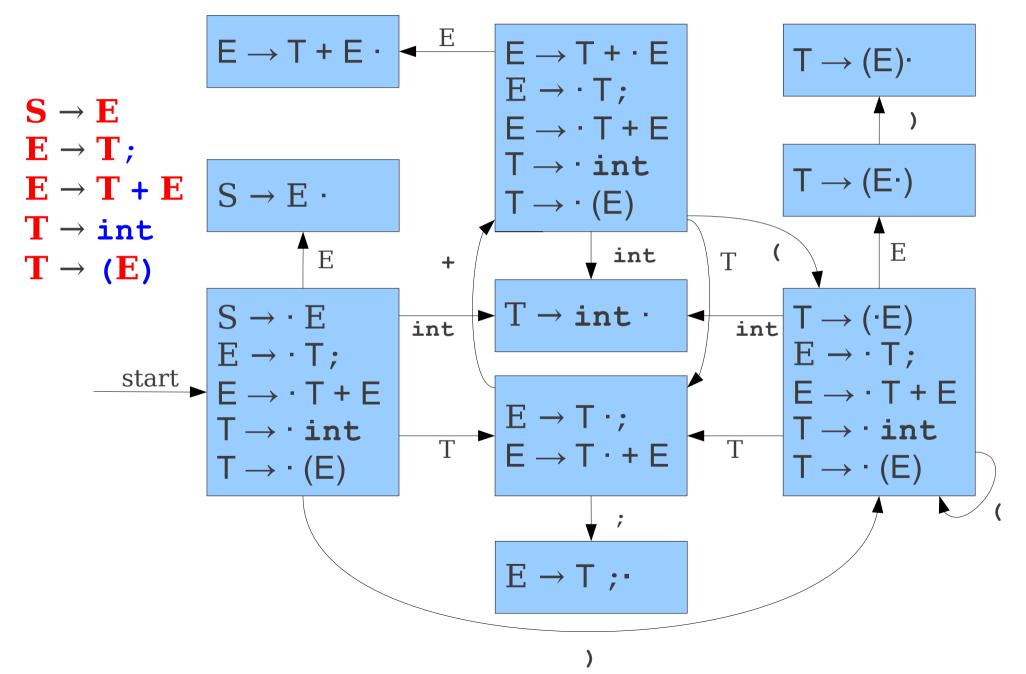












### Constructing the Automaton II

- Begin in a state containing  $S \rightarrow \cdot A$ , where S is the augmented start symbol.
- Compute the **closure** of the state:
  - If  $\mathbf{A} \to \boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{B} \boldsymbol{\omega}$  is in the state, add  $\mathbf{B} \to \boldsymbol{\gamma}$  to the state for each production  $\mathbf{B} \to \boldsymbol{\gamma}$ .
  - Yet another fixed-point iteration!
- Repeat until no new states are added:
  - If a state contains a production  $\mathbf{A} \to \alpha \cdot \mathbf{x} \omega$  for symbol  $\mathbf{x}$ , add a transition on  $\mathbf{x}$  from that state to the state containing the closure of  $\mathbf{A} \to \alpha \mathbf{x} \cdot \omega$
- This is equivalent to a subset construction on the NFA.

### 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

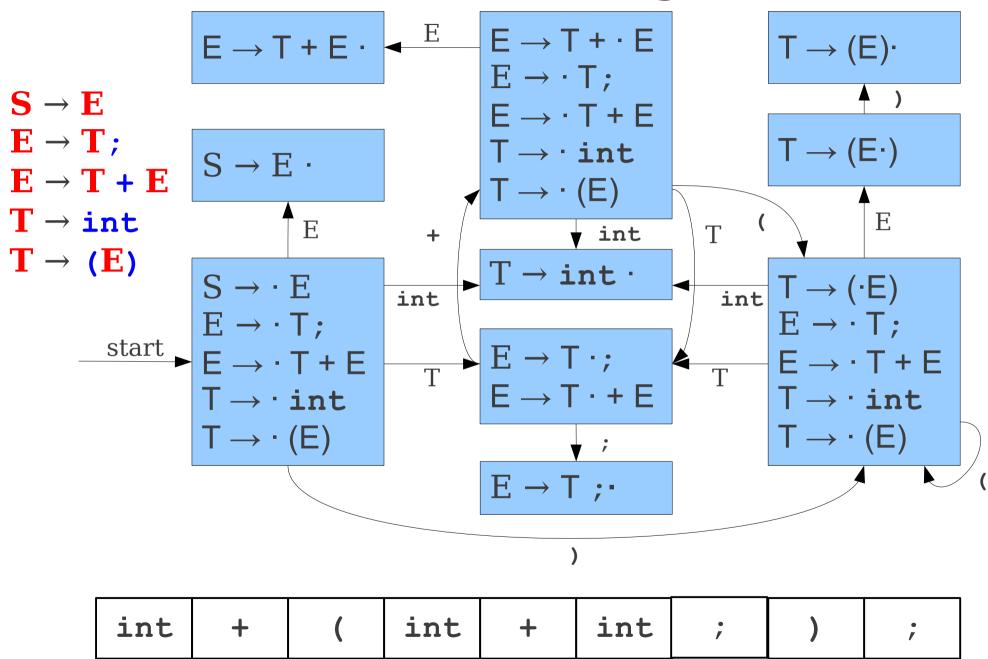
- Our automaton will tell us all places where a handle might be.
- However, if the automaton says that there might be a handle at a given point, we need a way to confirm this.
- We'll thus use predictive bottom-up parsing:
  - Have a deterministic procedure for guessing where handles are.
- There are many predictive algorithms, each of which recognize different grammars.

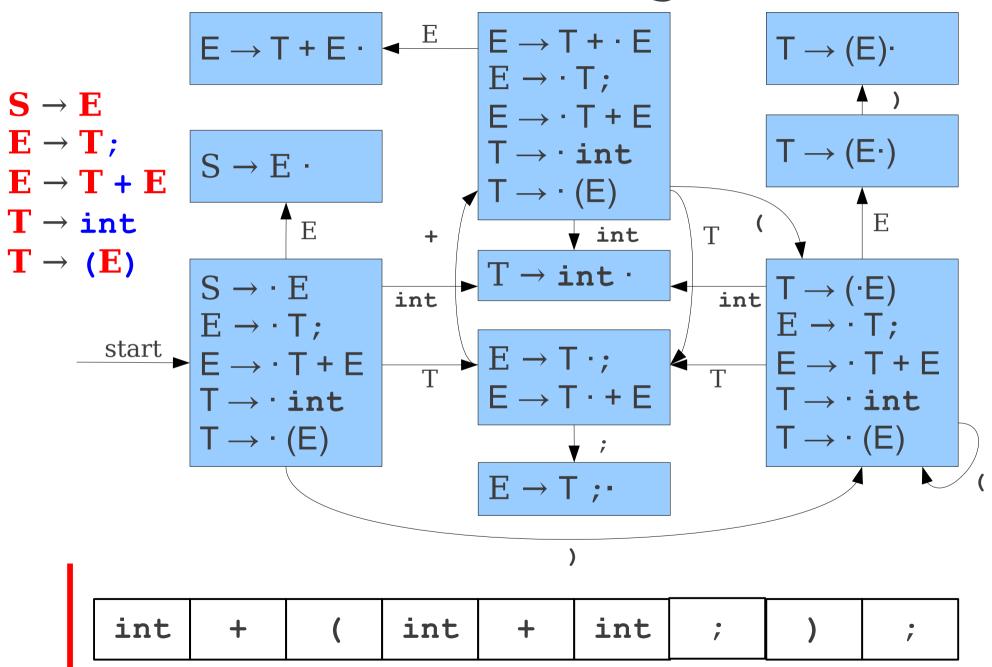
### Our First Algorithm: LR(0)

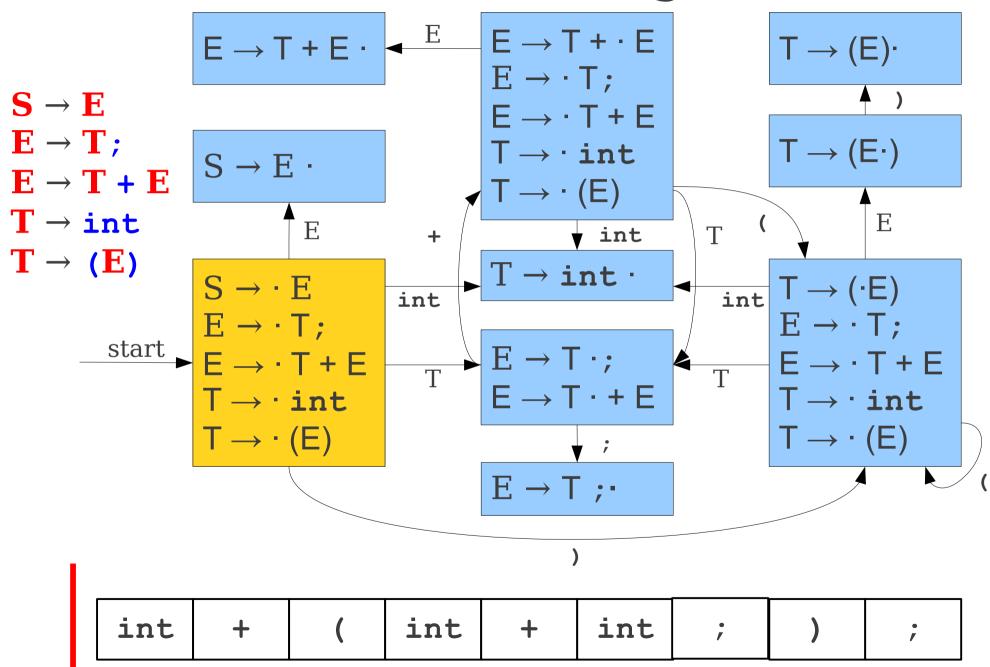
- Bottom-up predictive parsing with:
  - L: Left-to-right scan of the input.
  - **R**: **R**ightmost derivation.
  - (0): Zero tokens of lookahead.
- Use the handle-finding automaton, without any lookahead, to predict where handles are.

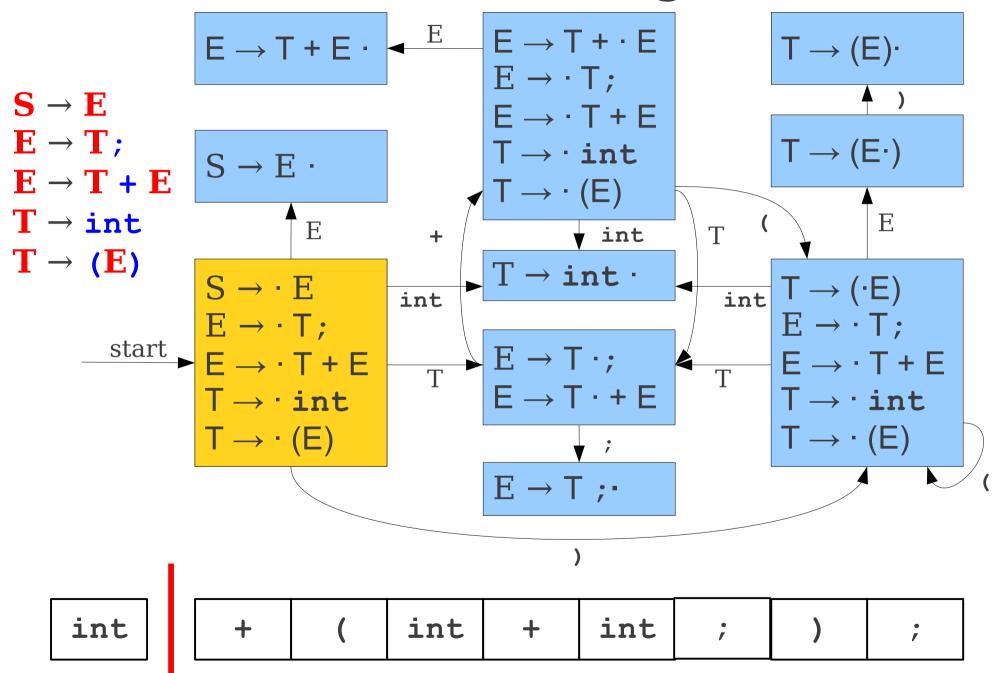
```
S \rightarrow E
E \rightarrow T;
E \rightarrow T + E
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```

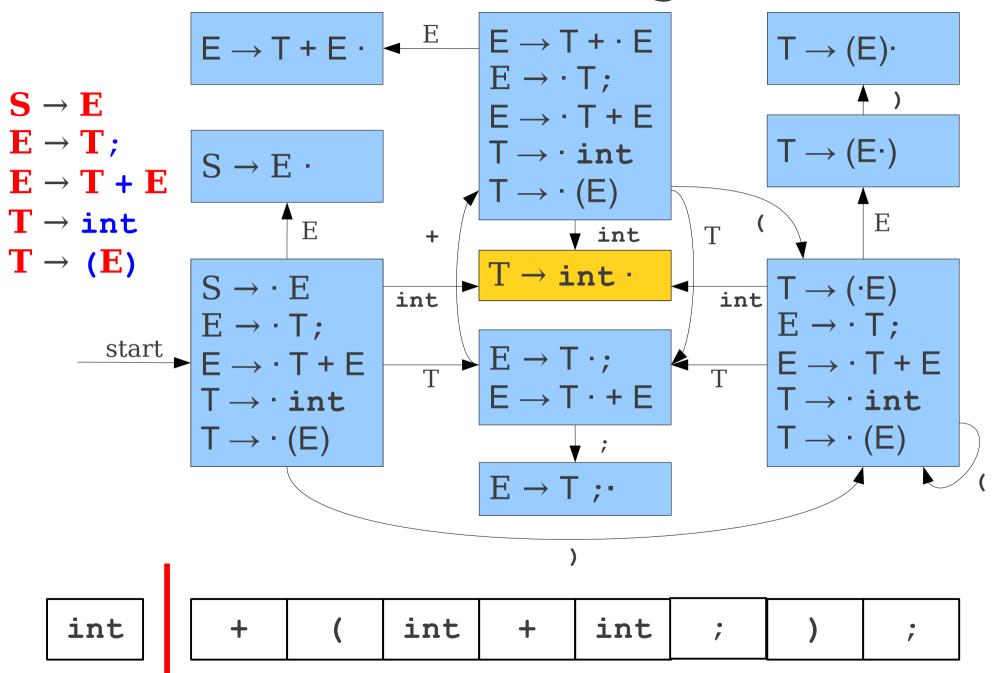
int	+	(	int	+	int	ř	)	, ,
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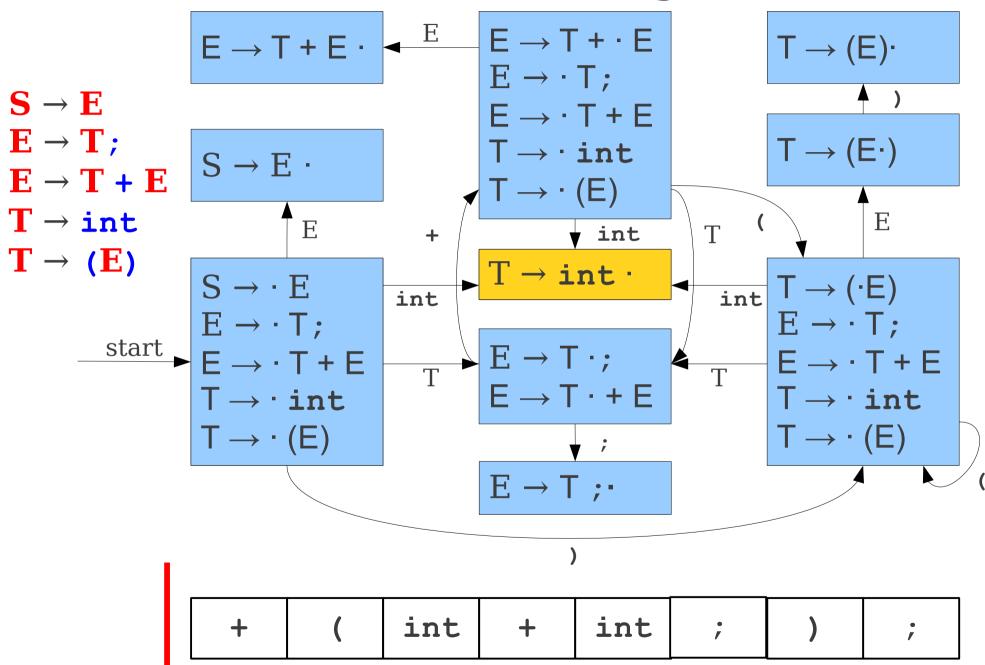


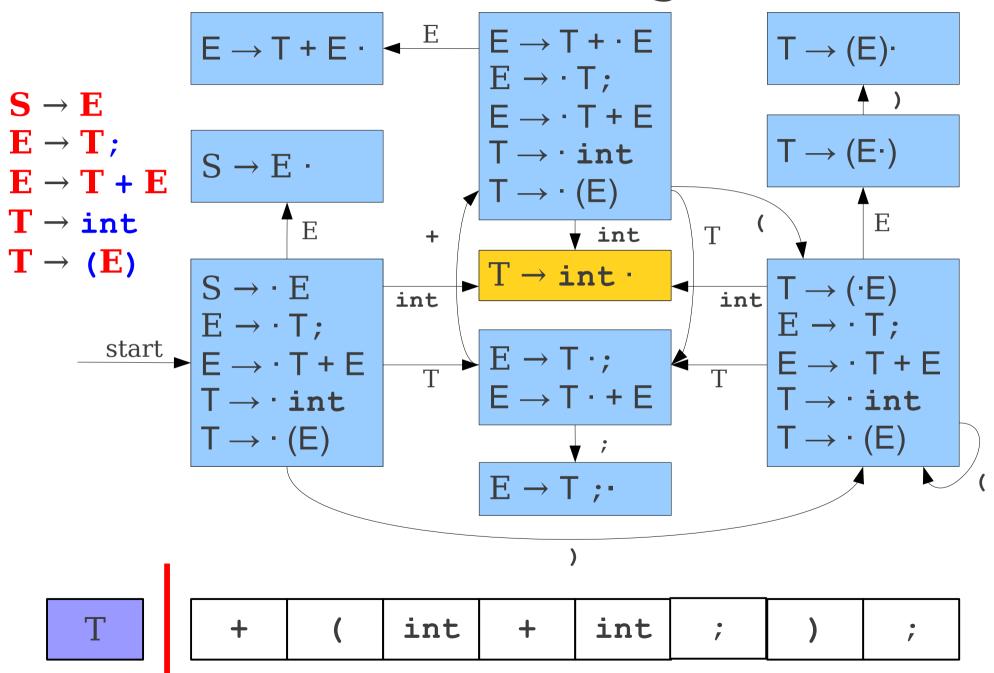


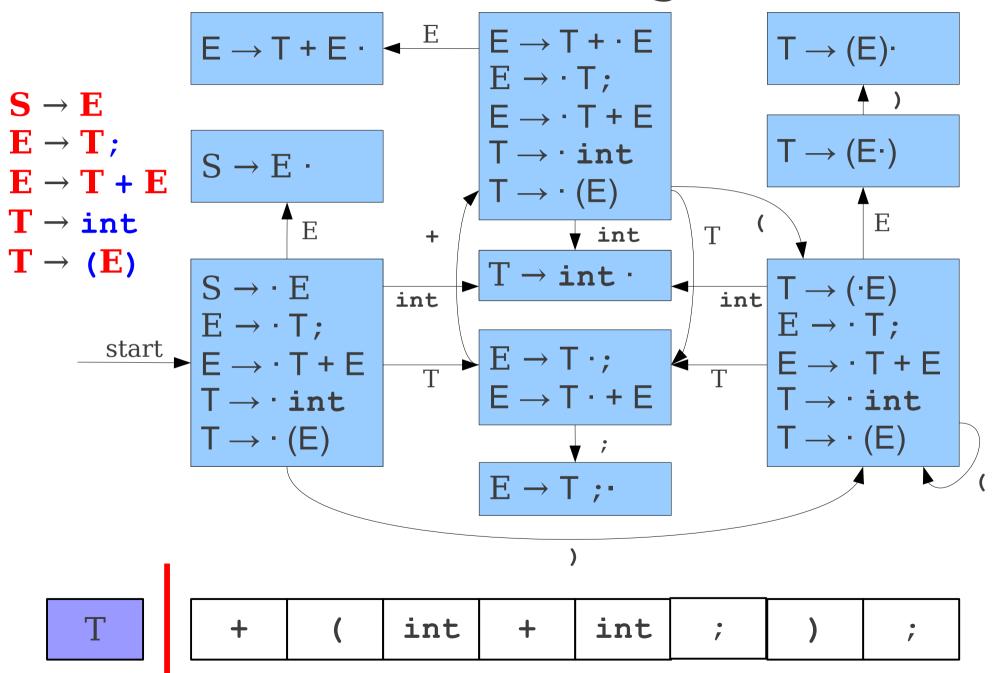


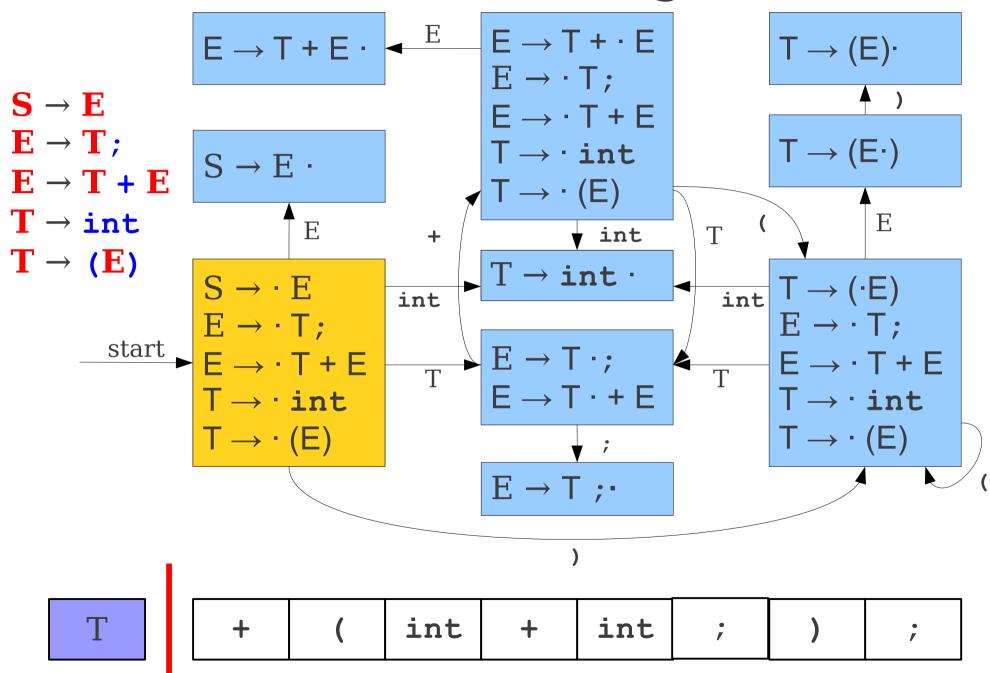


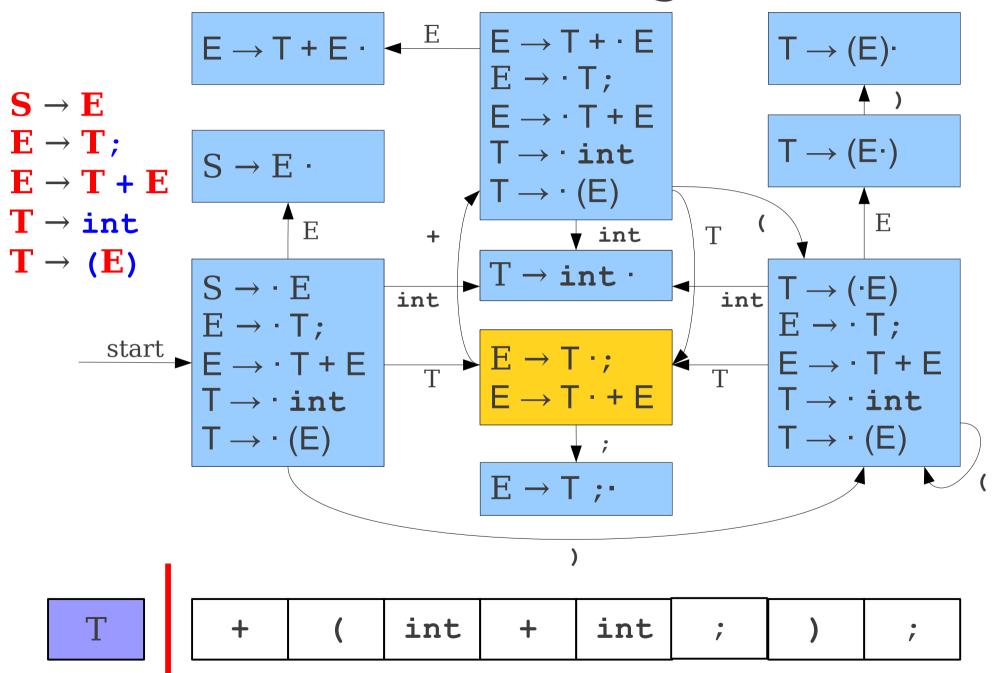


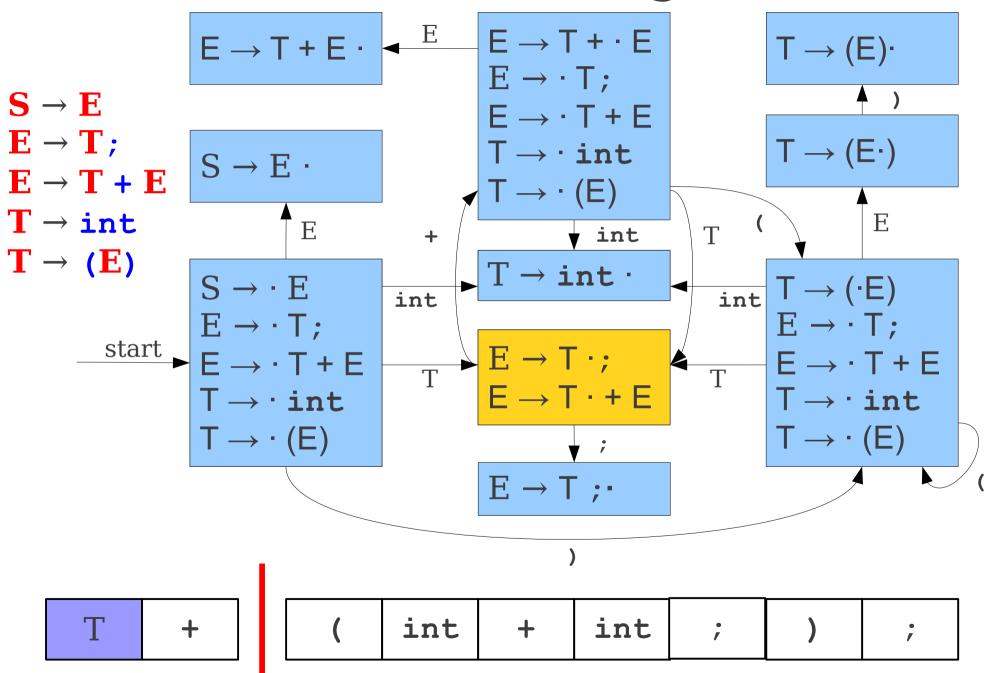


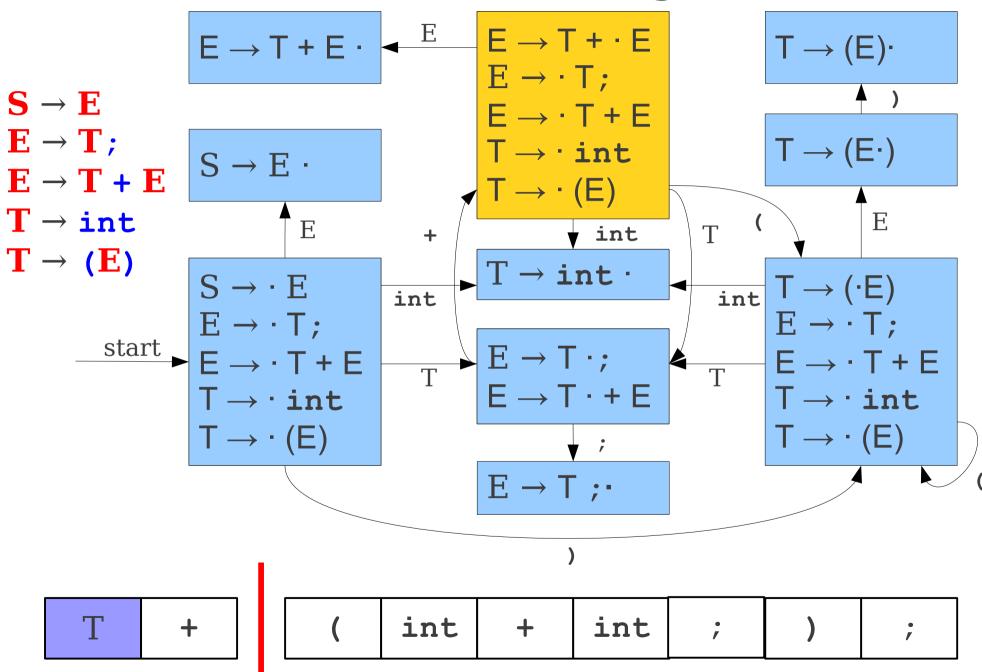


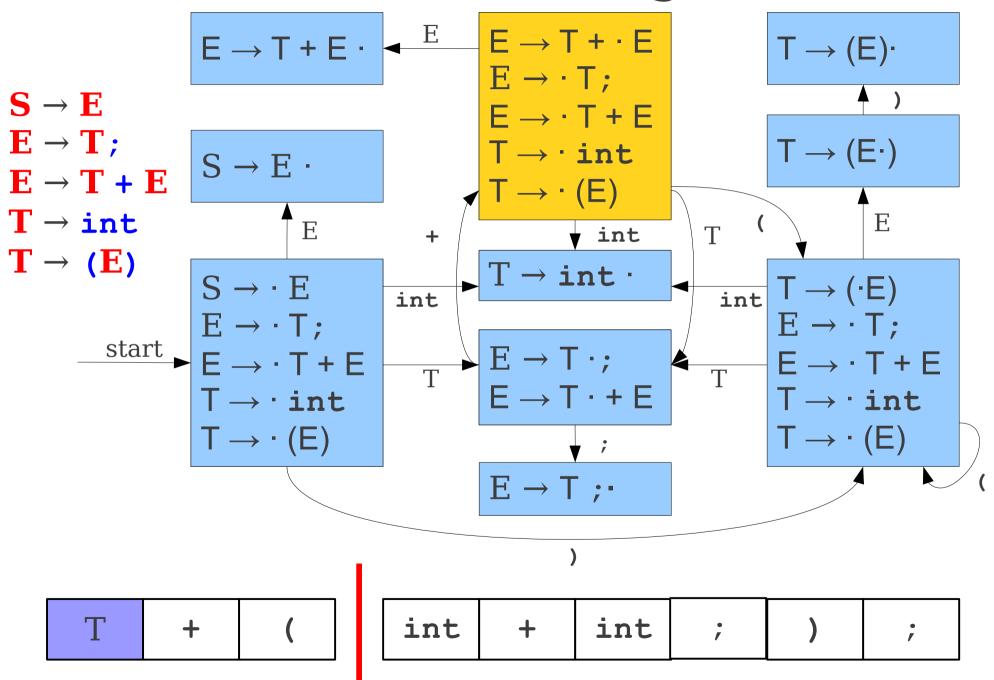


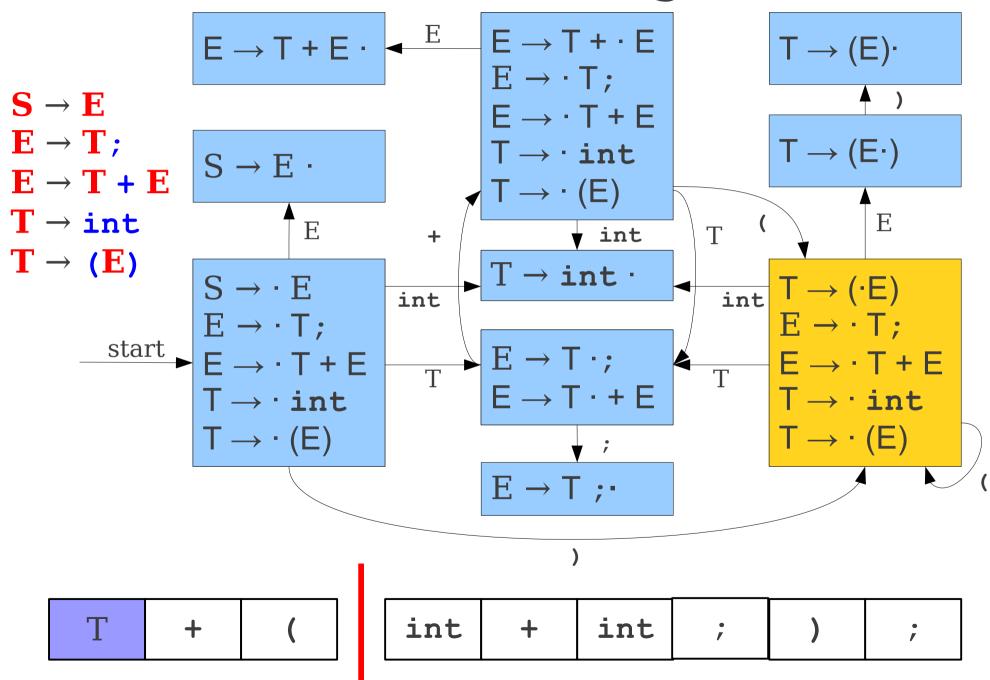


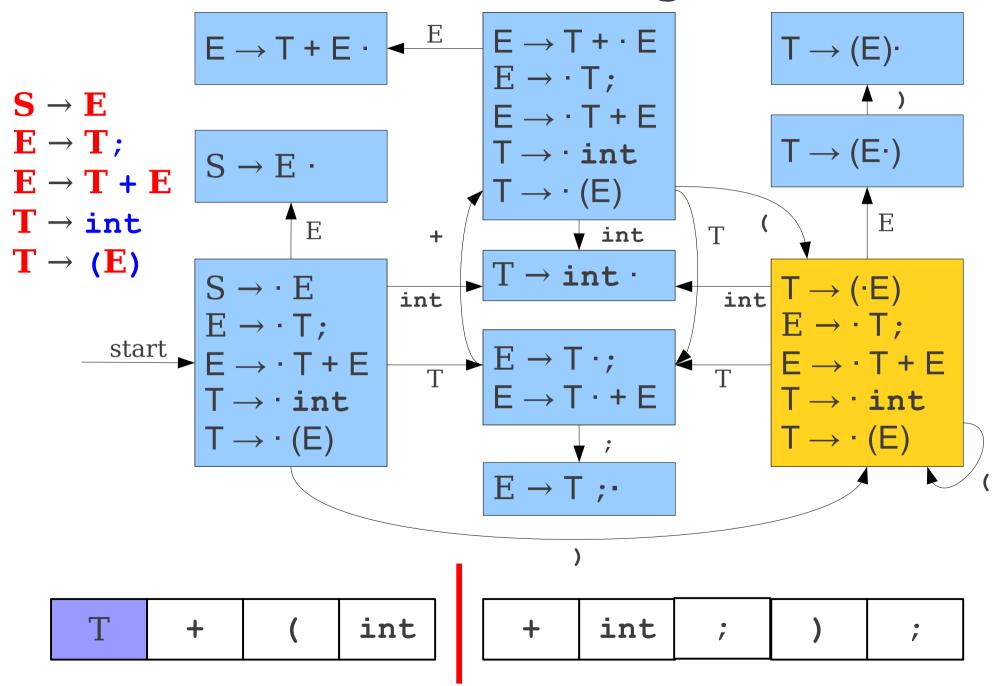


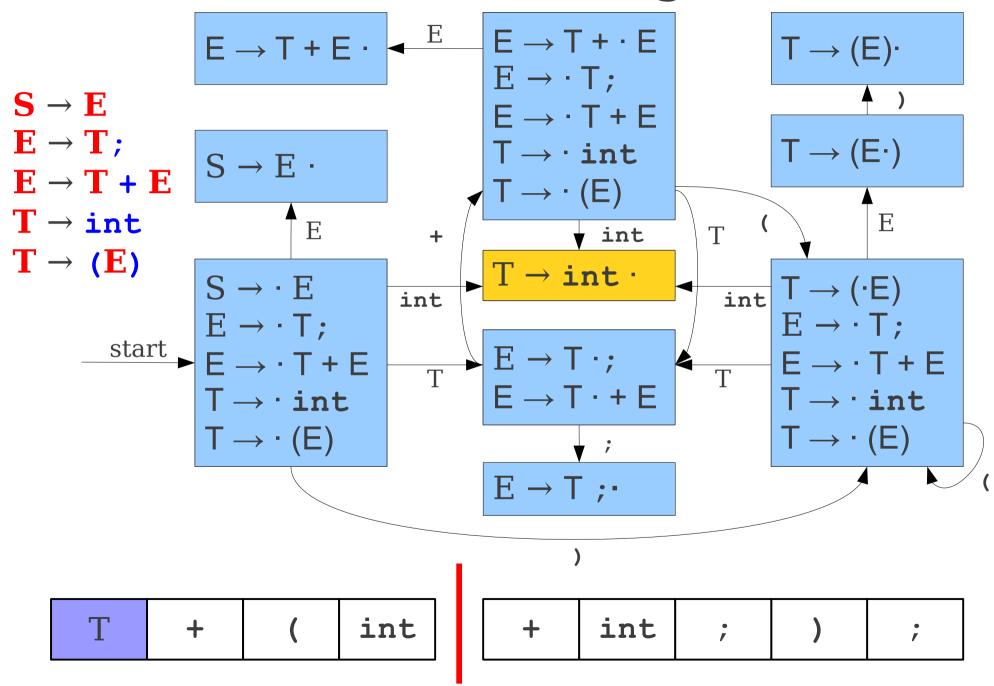


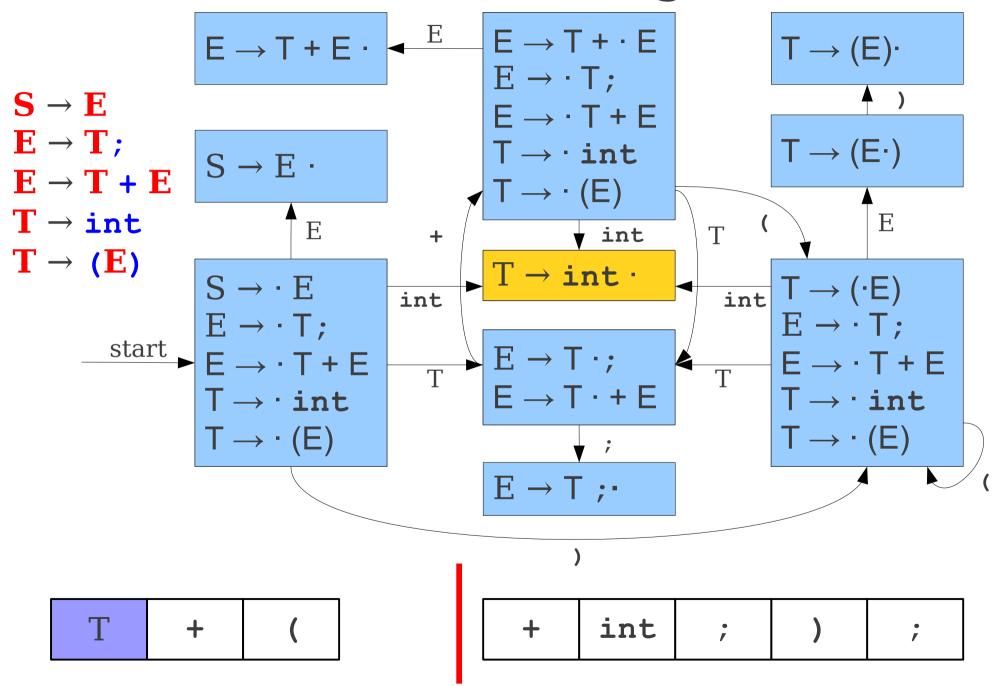


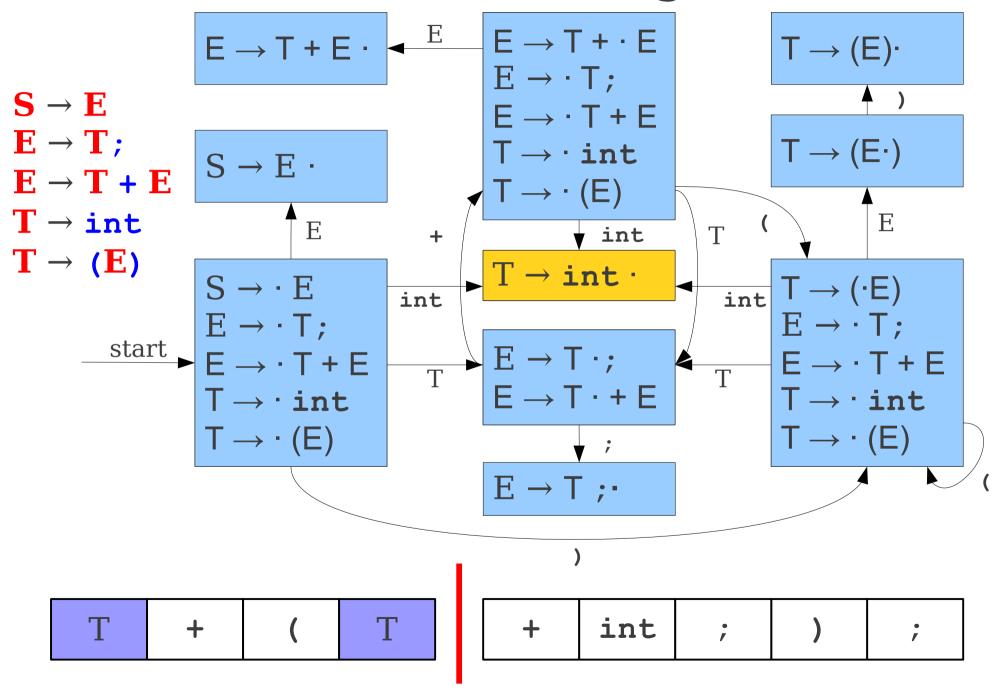


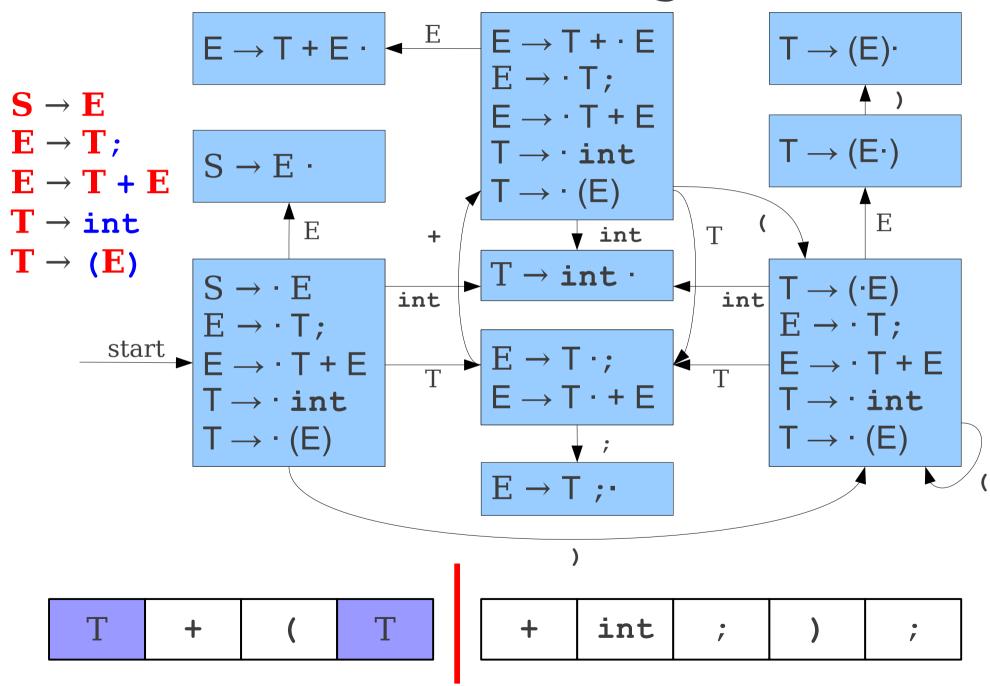


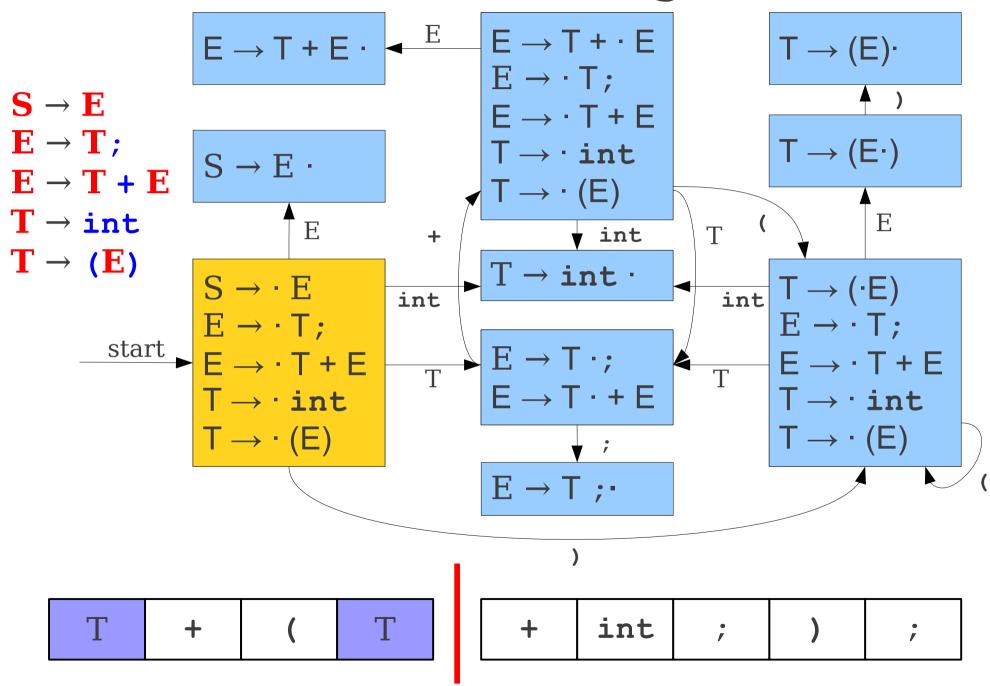


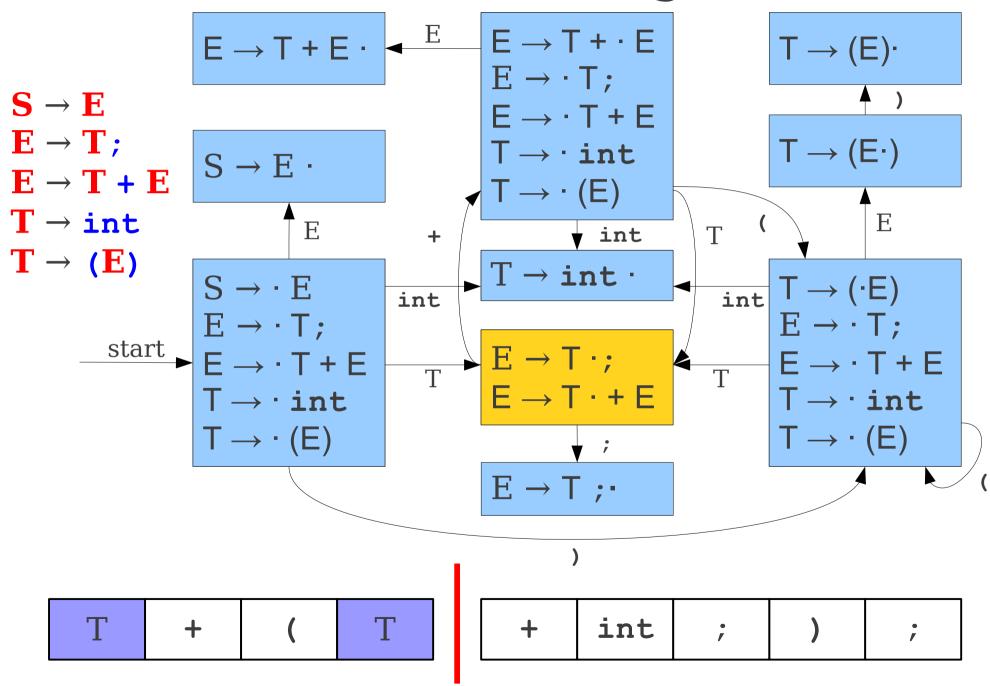


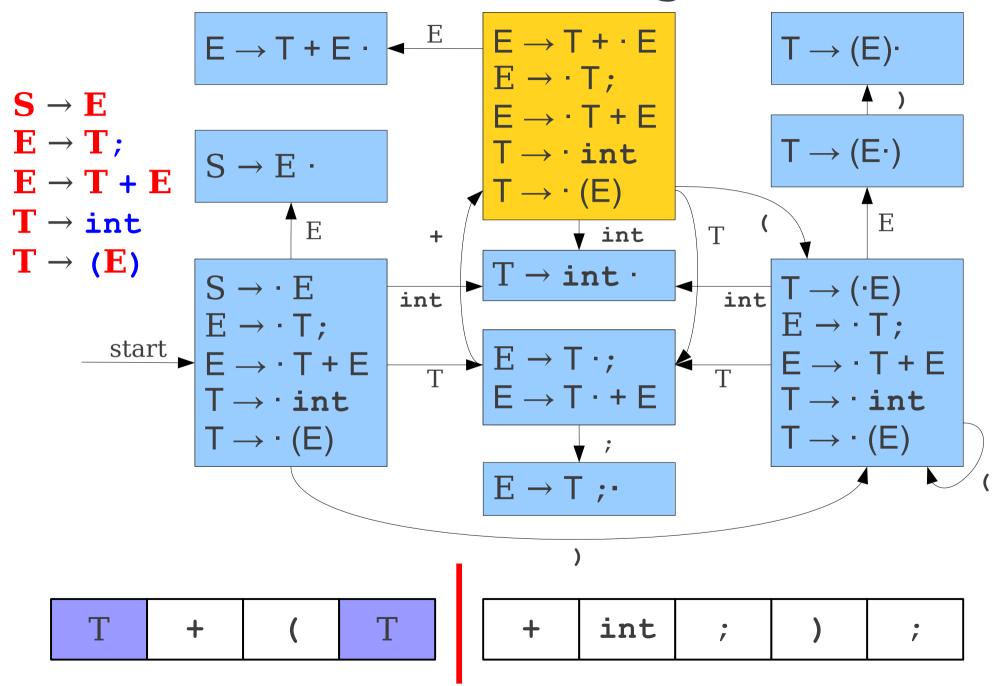


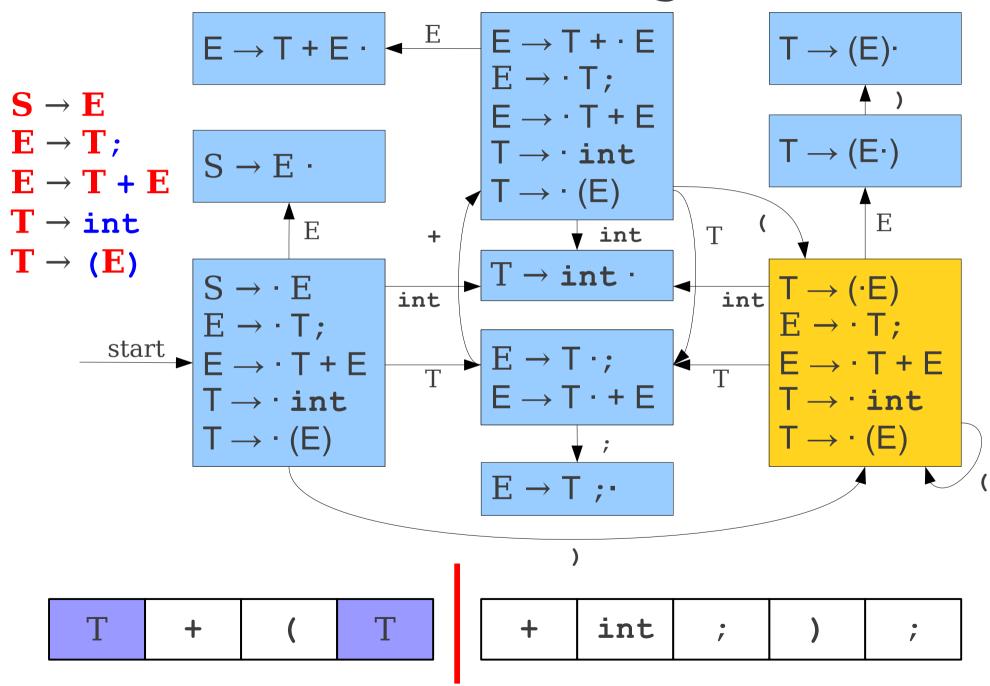


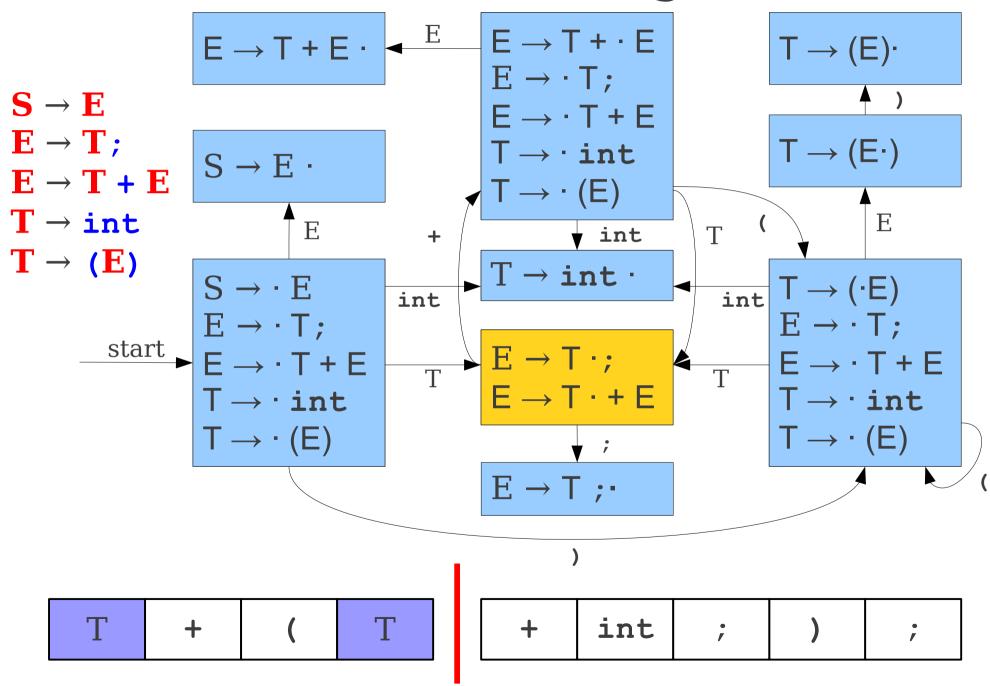


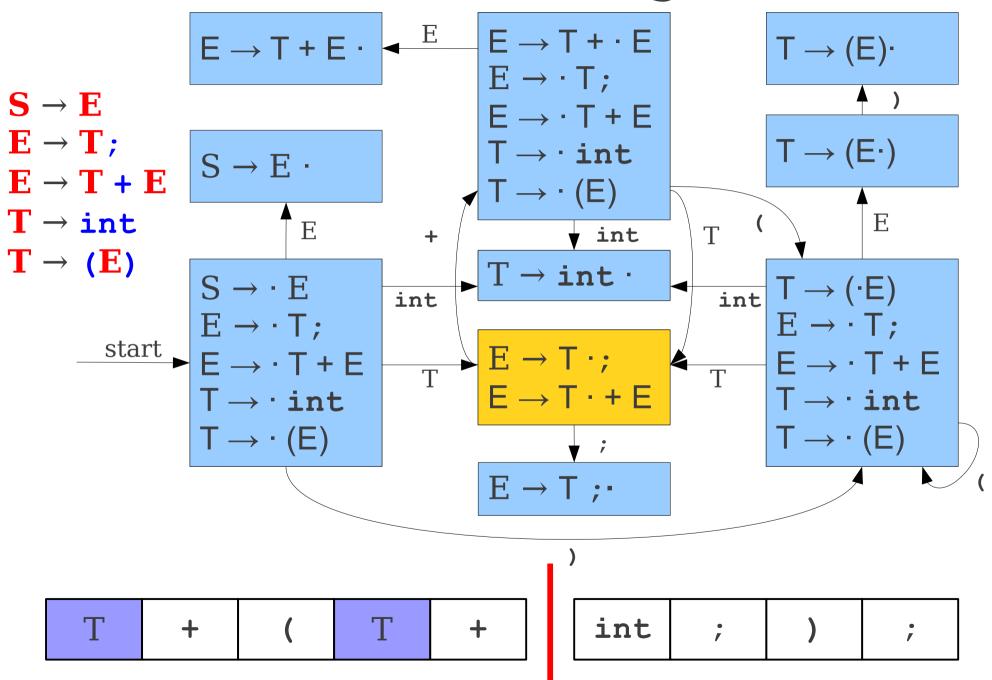


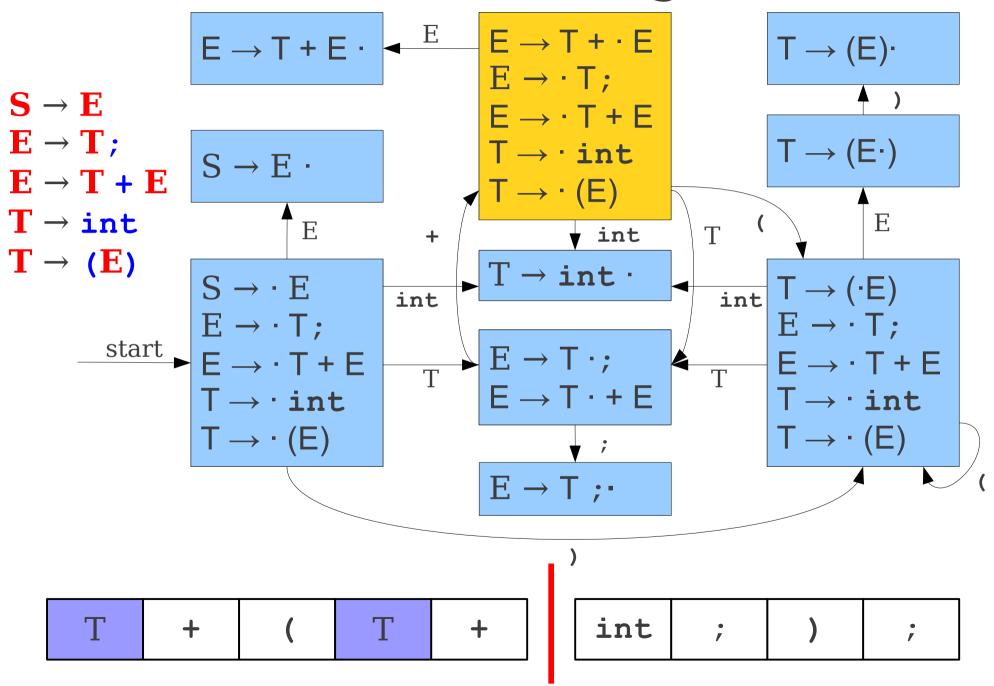


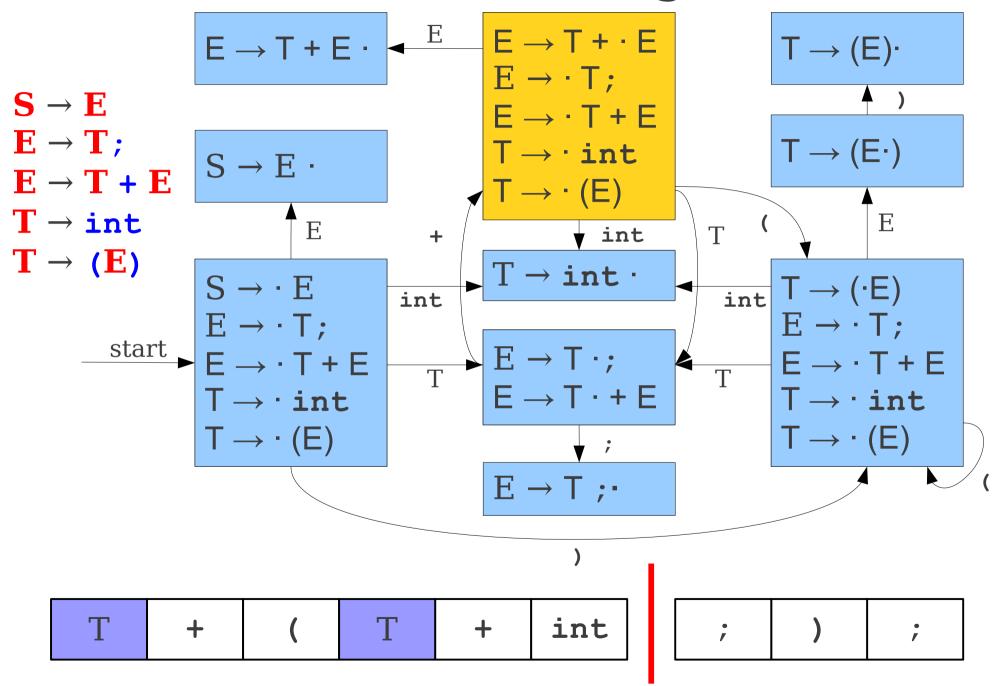


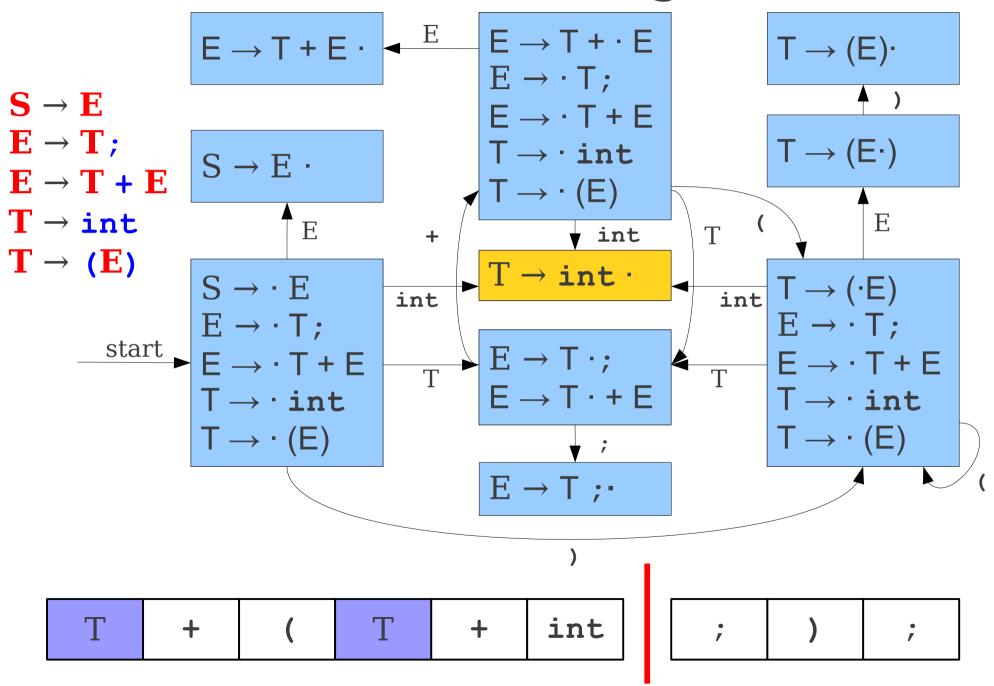


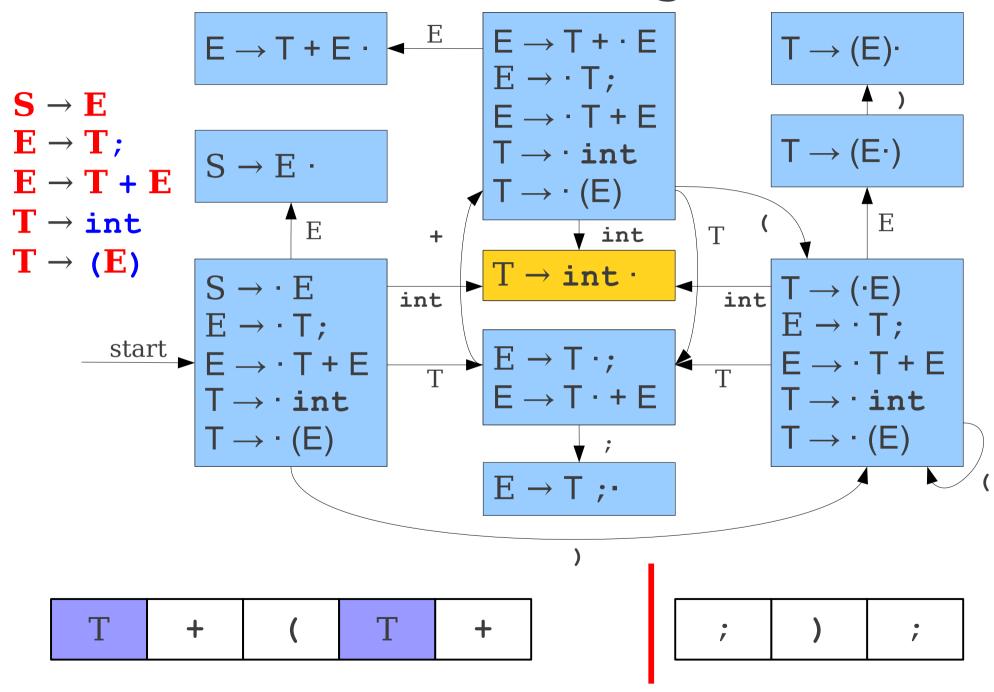


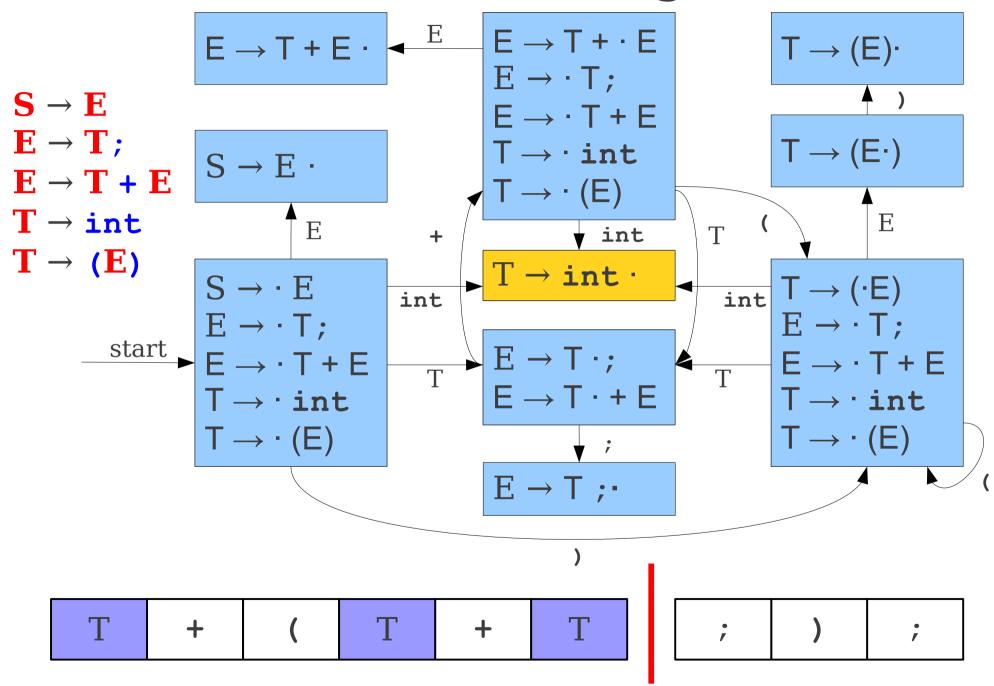


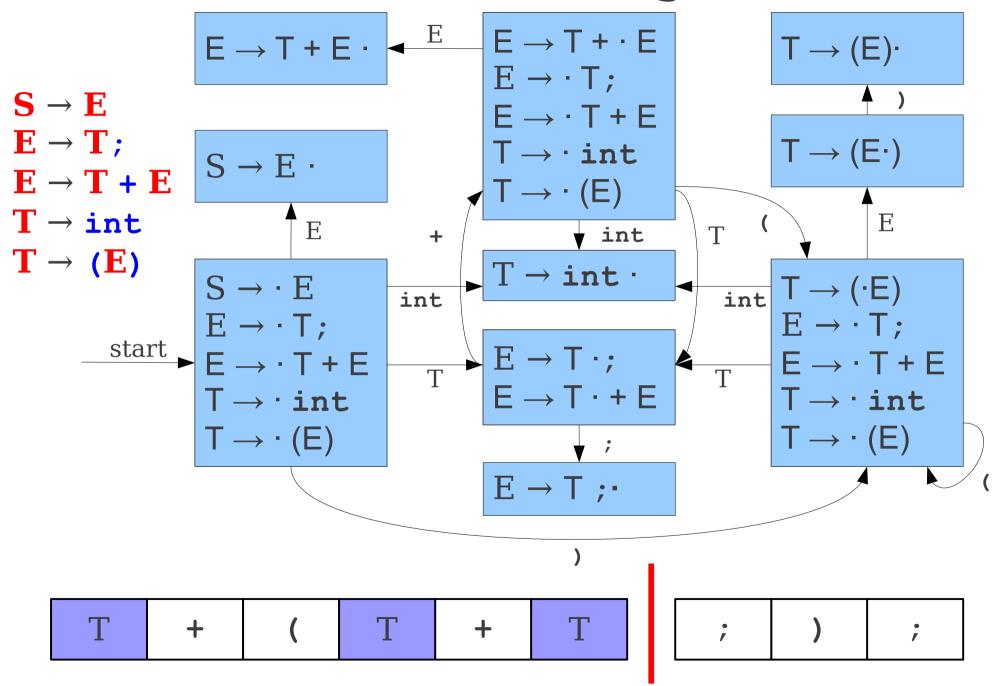






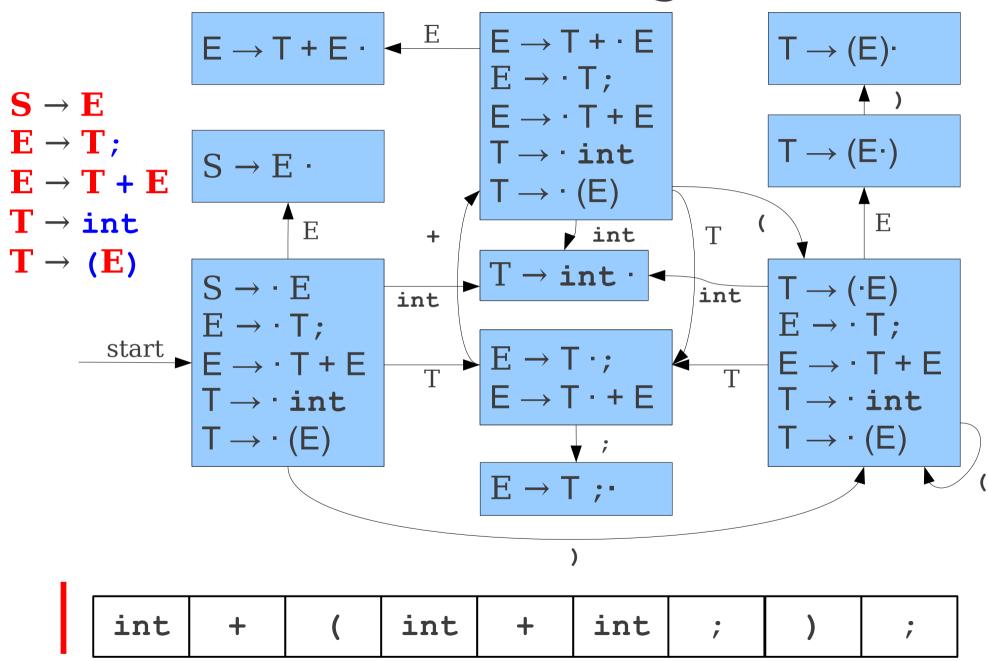


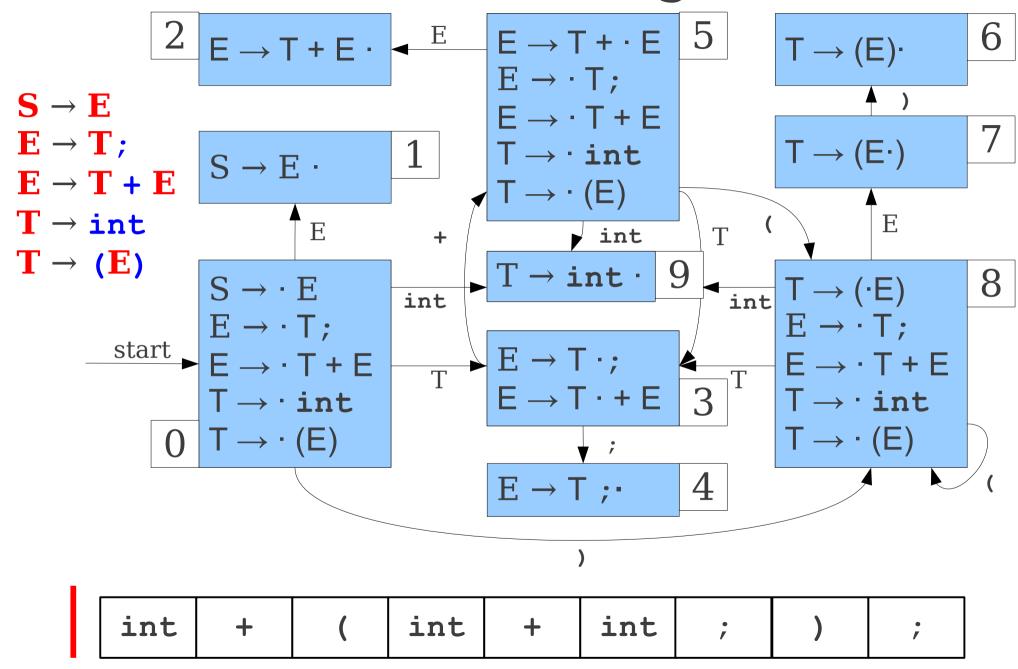


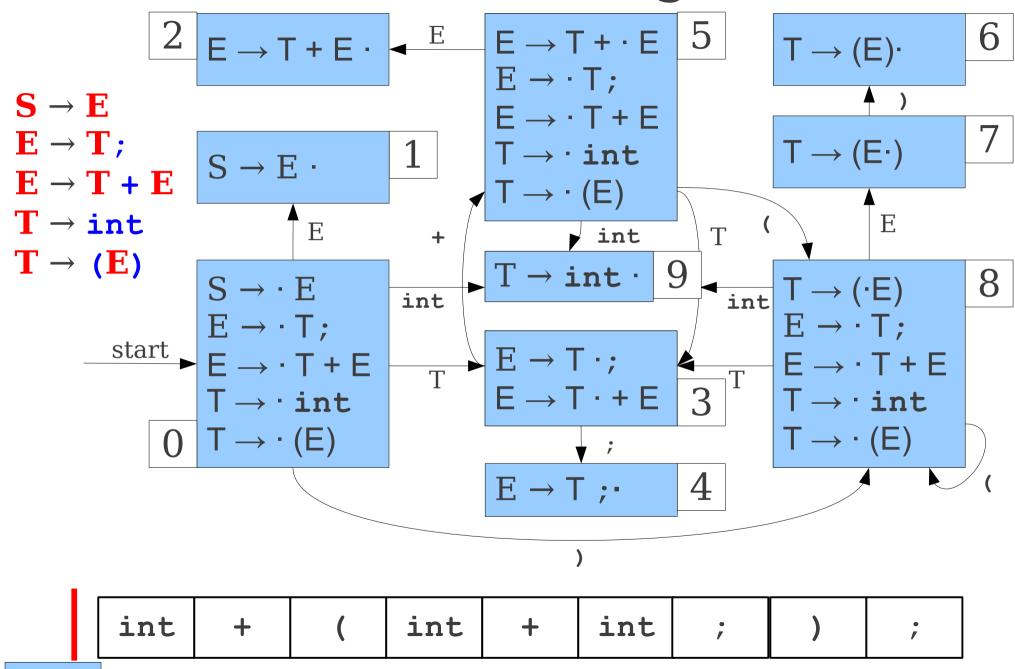


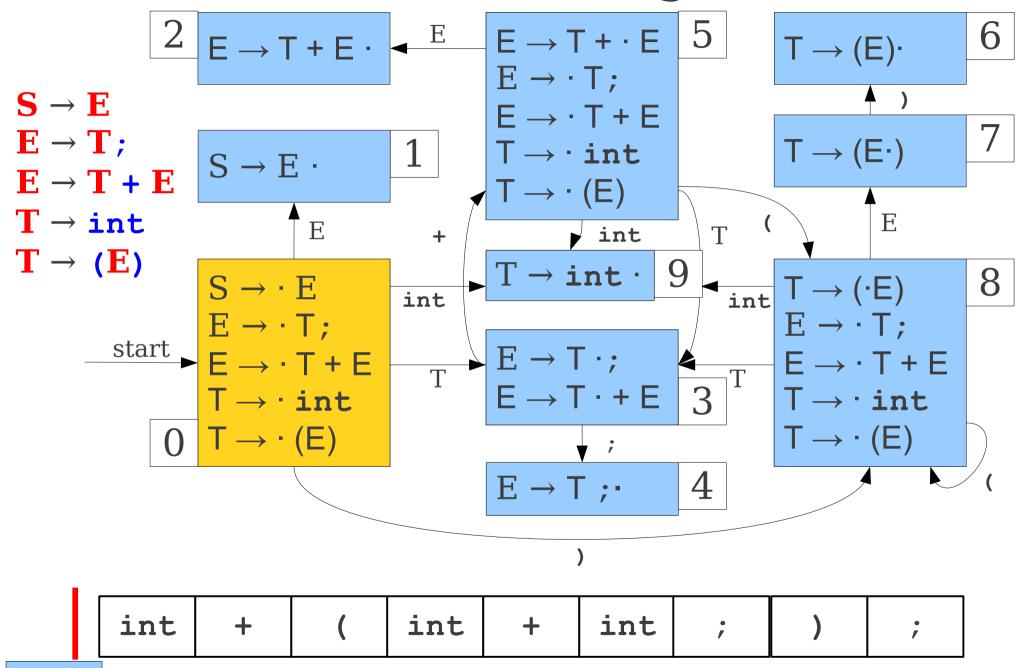
### An Optimization

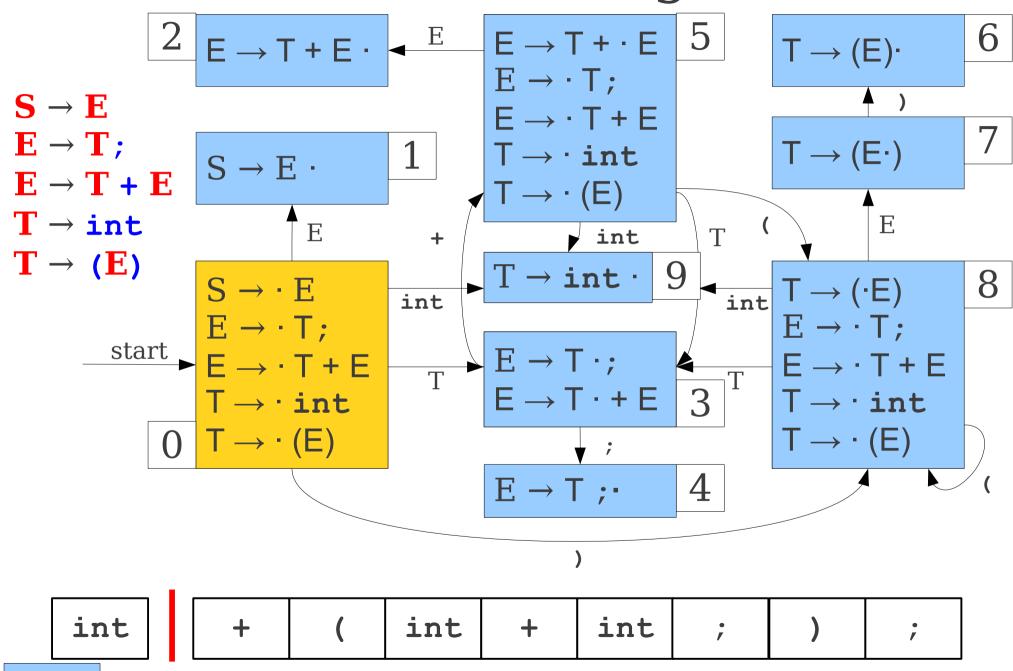
- Rather than restart the automaton on each reduction, remember what state we were in for each symbol.
- When applying a reduction, restart the automaton from the last known good state.

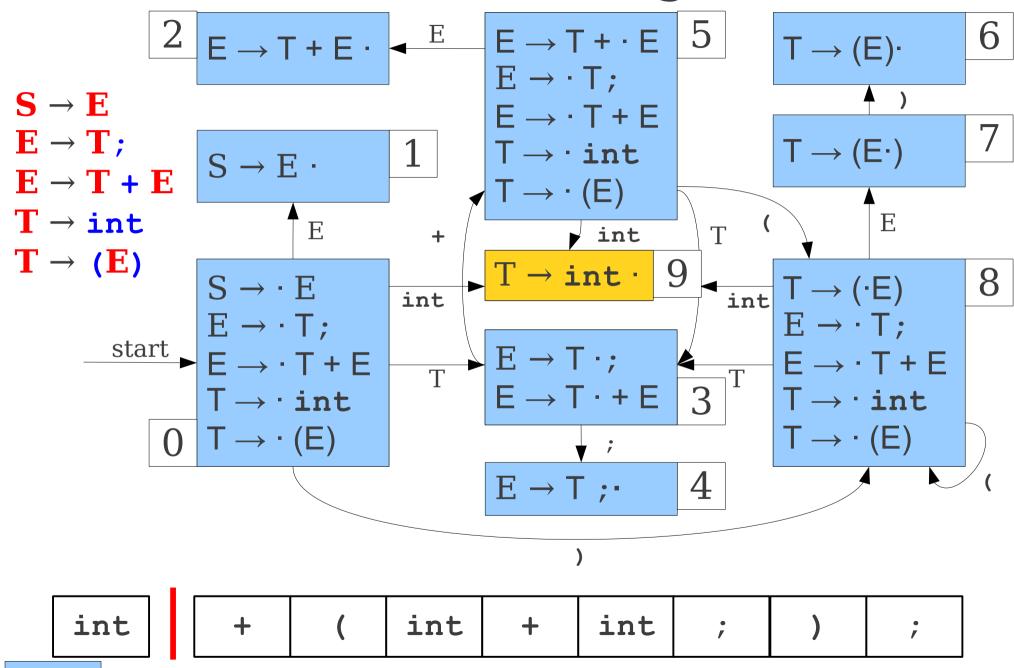


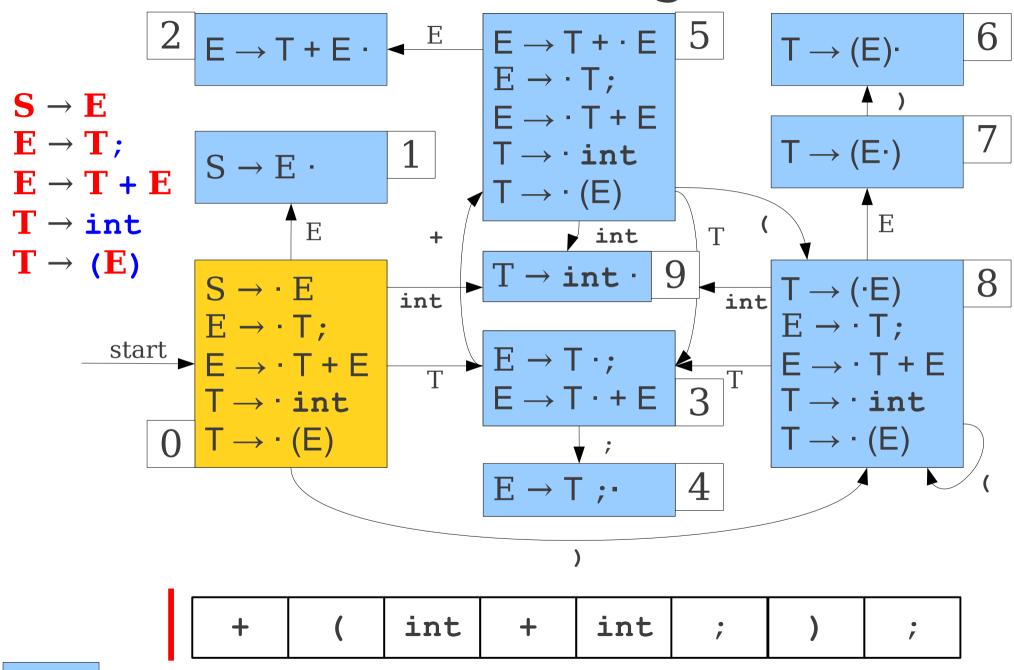


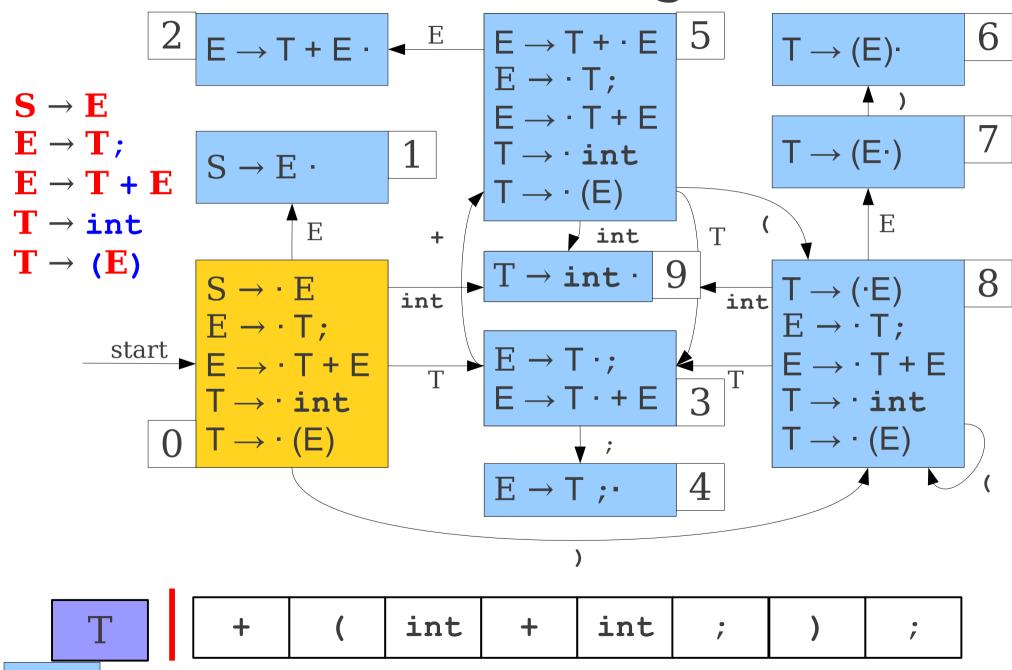


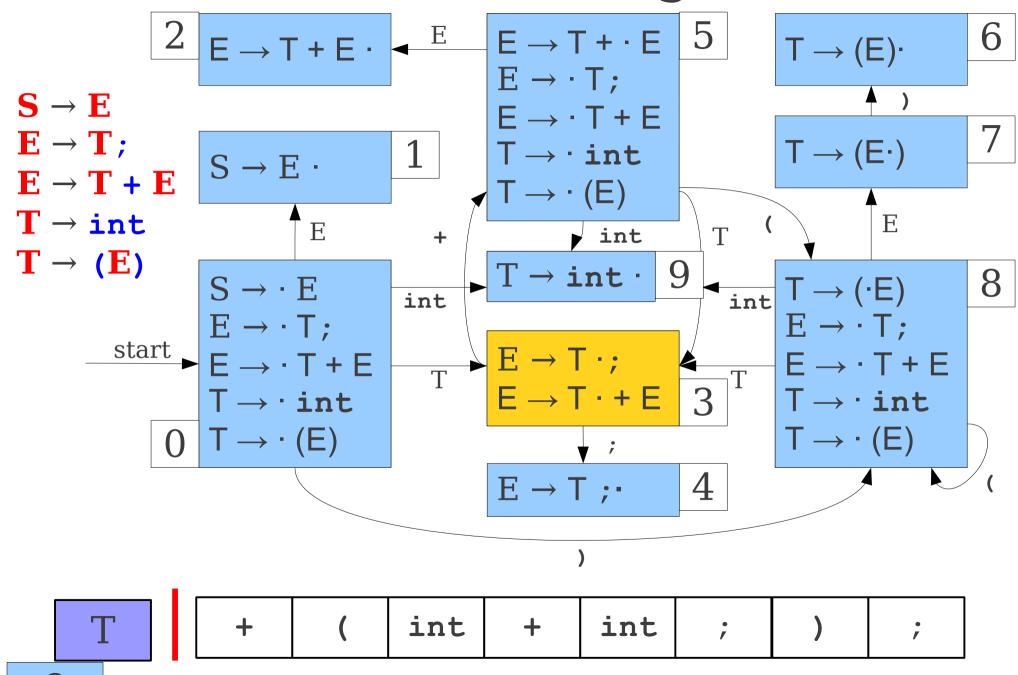


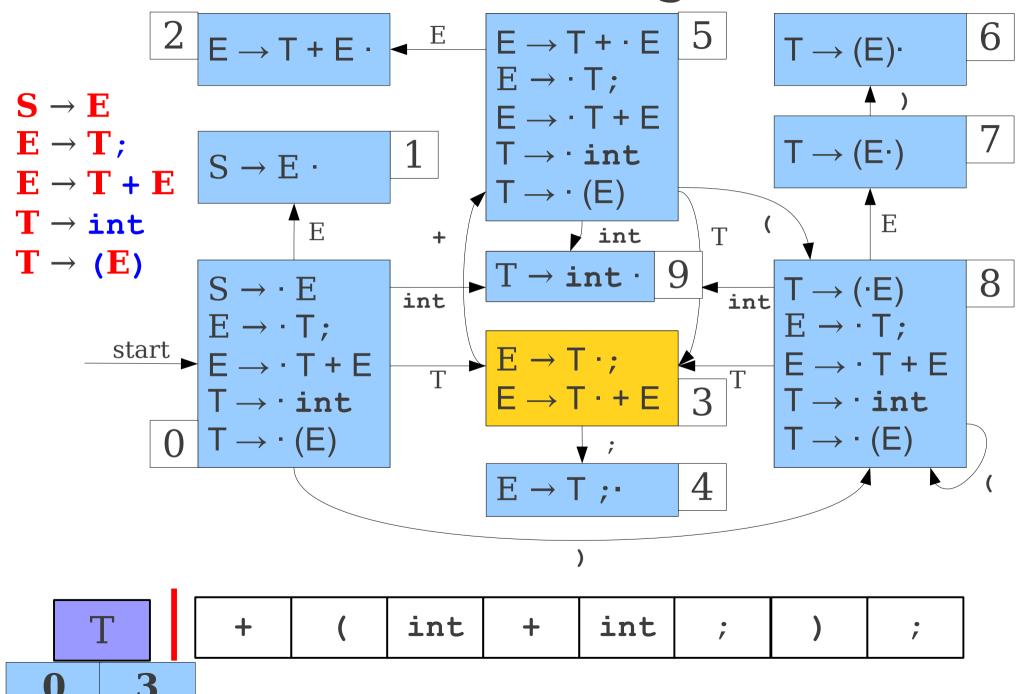


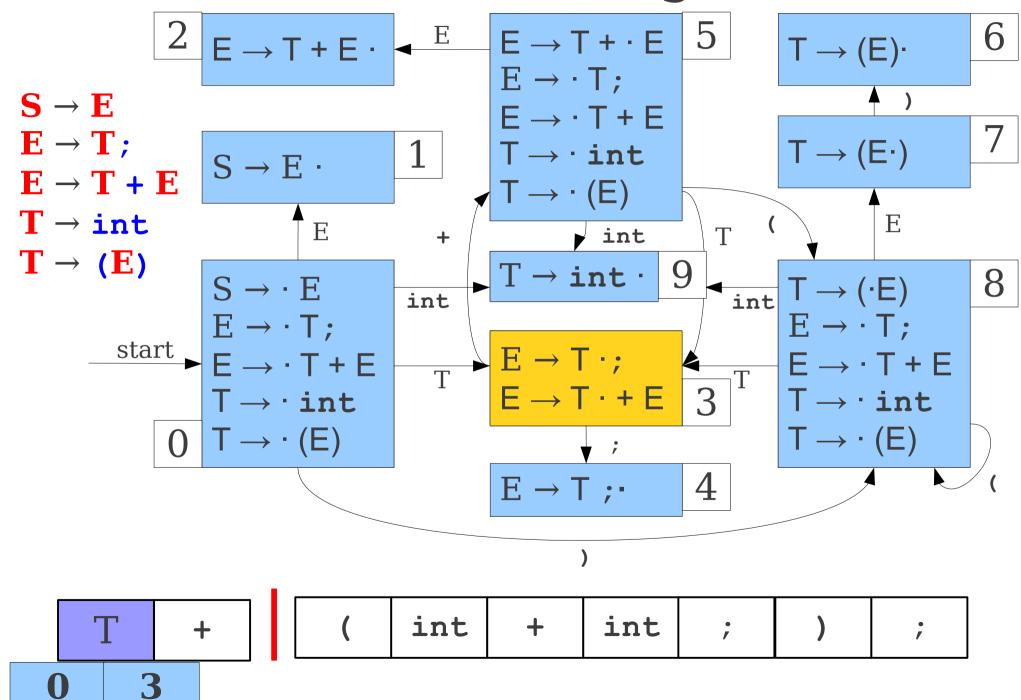


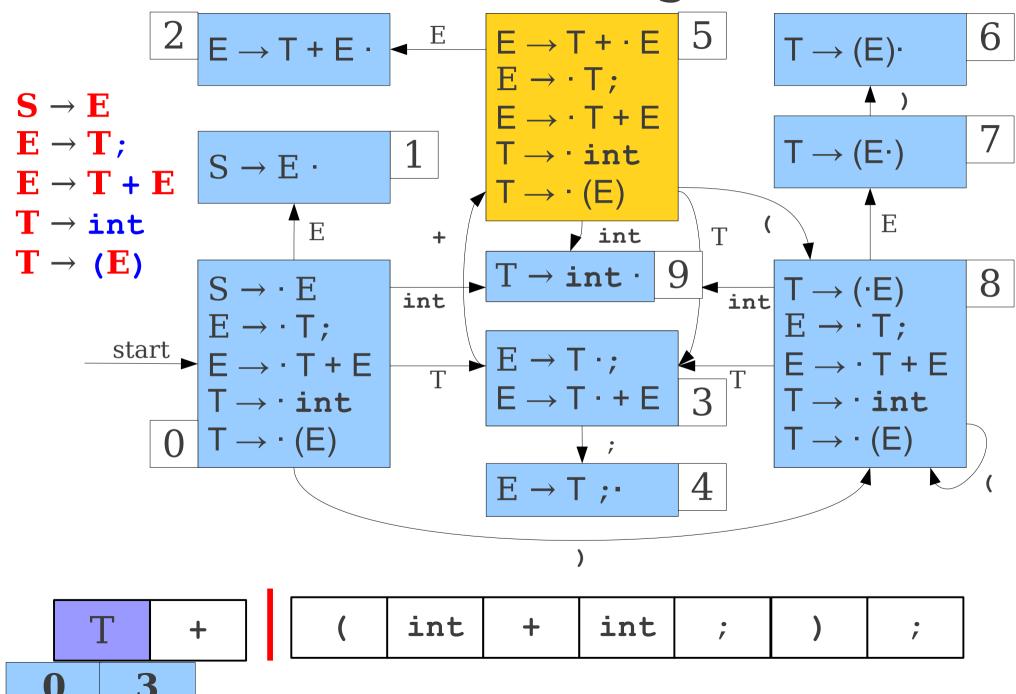


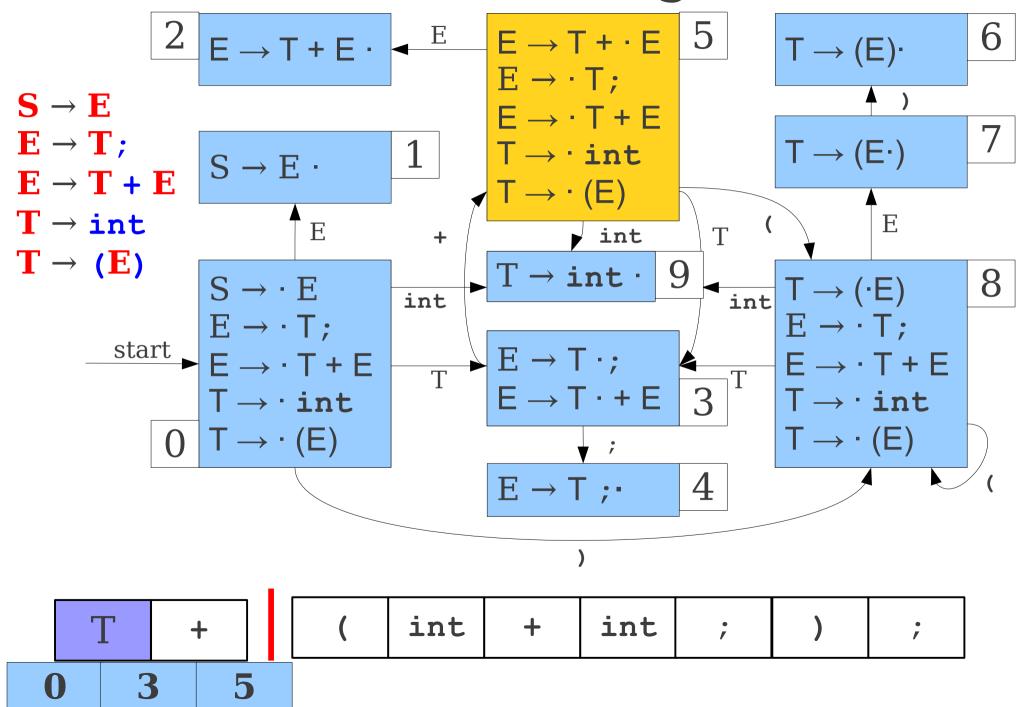


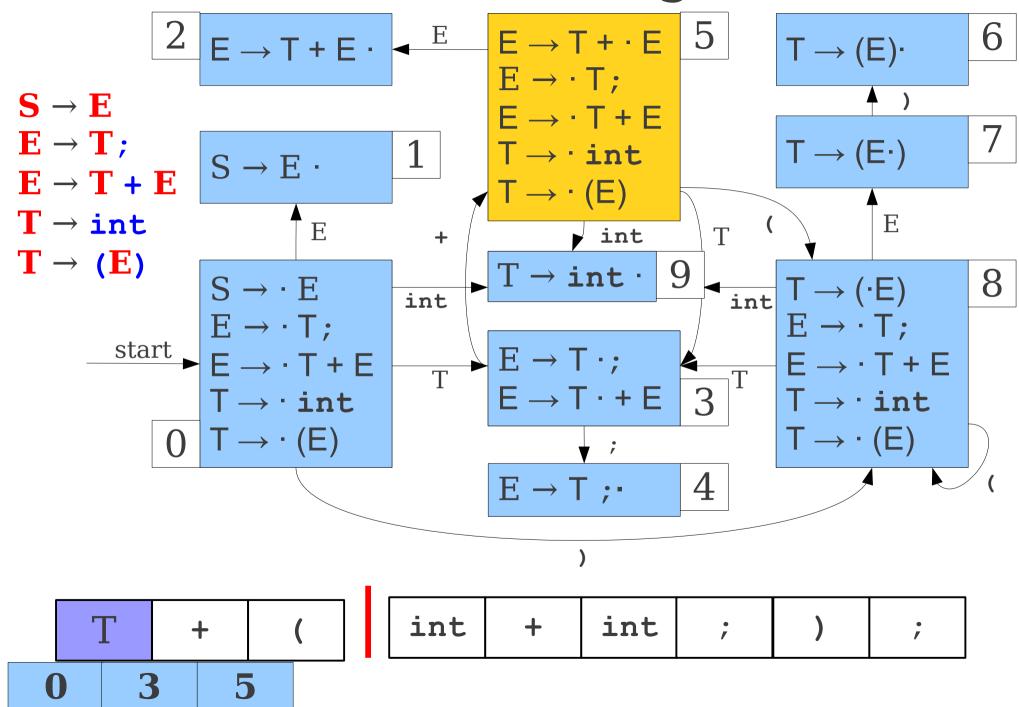


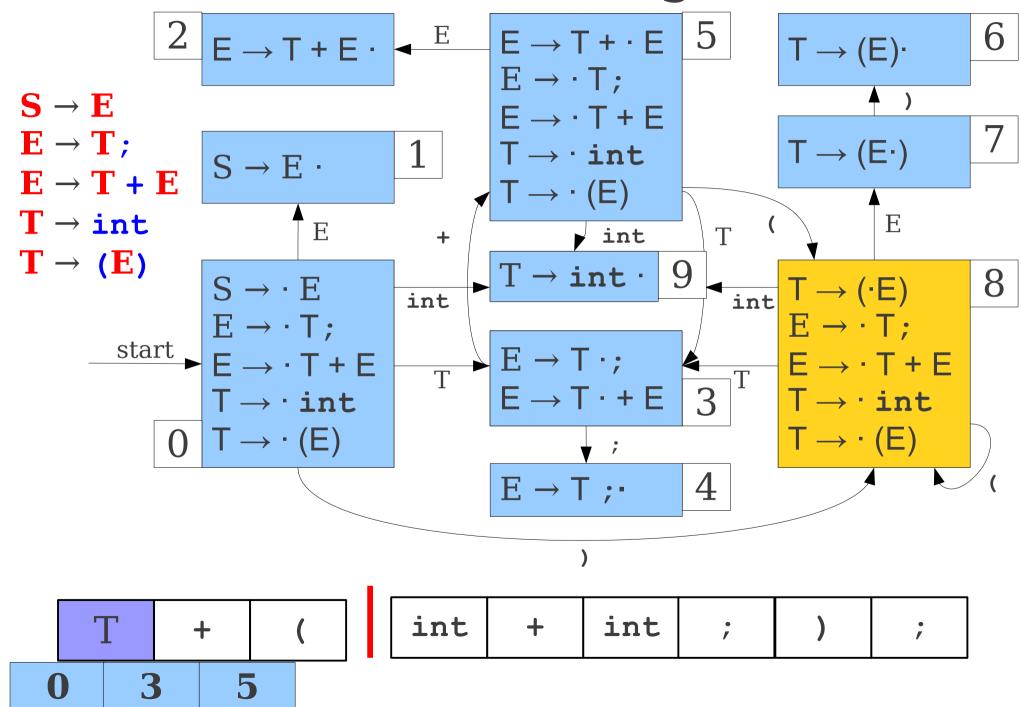


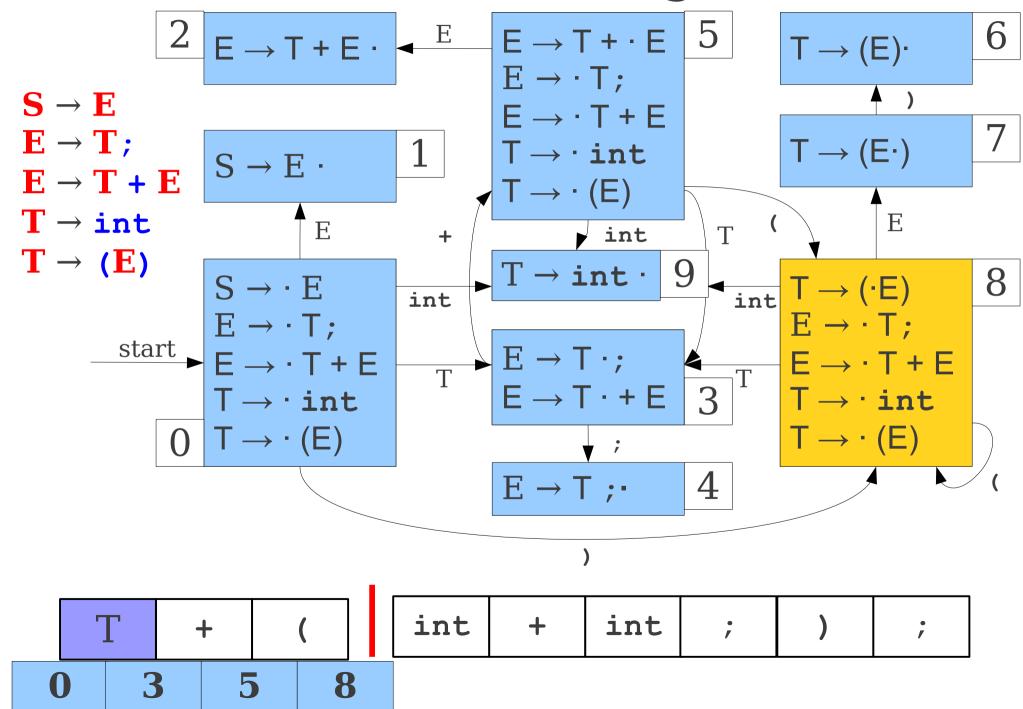


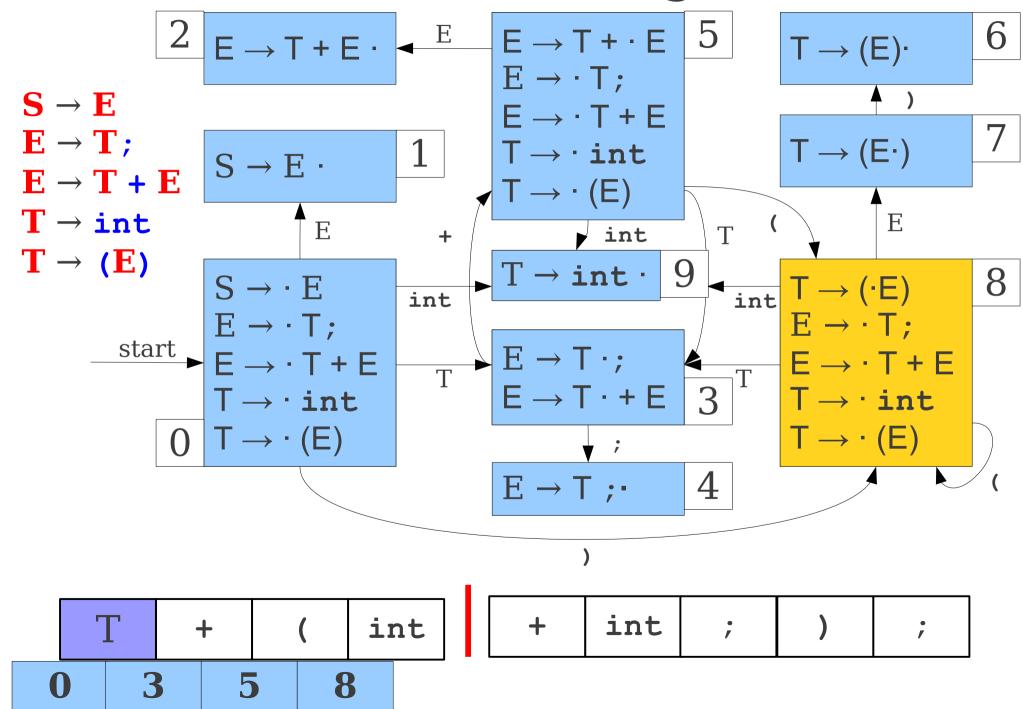


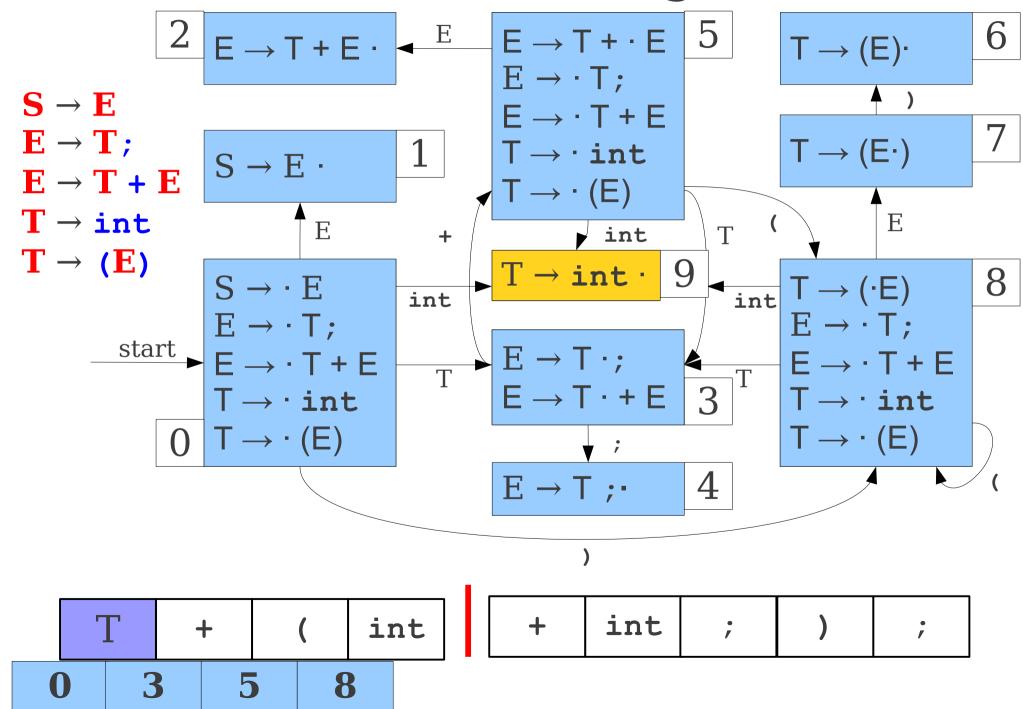


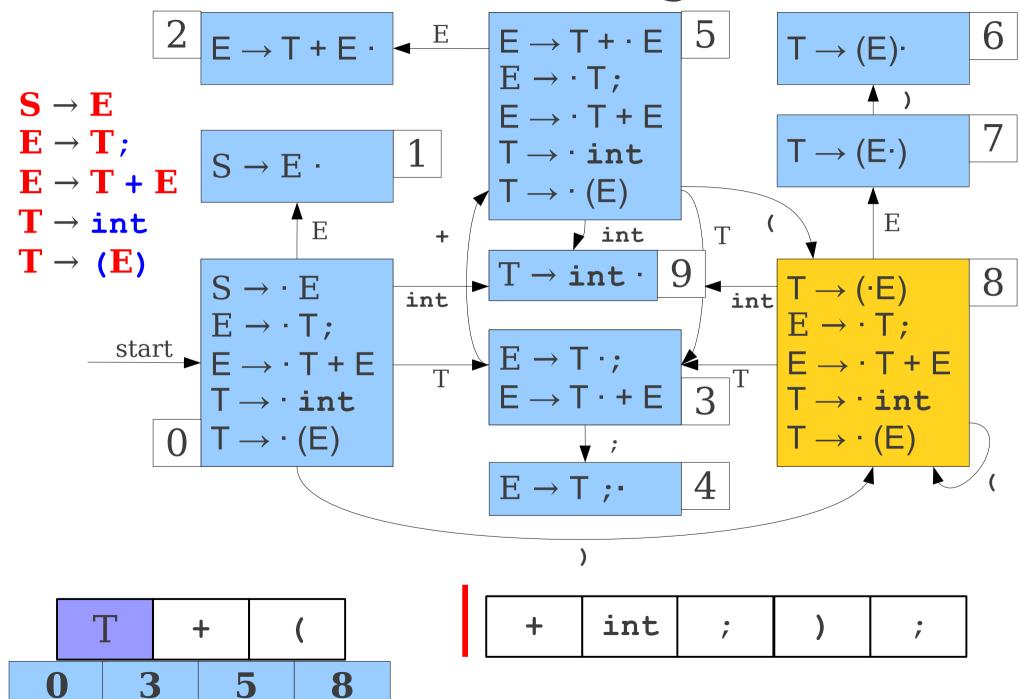


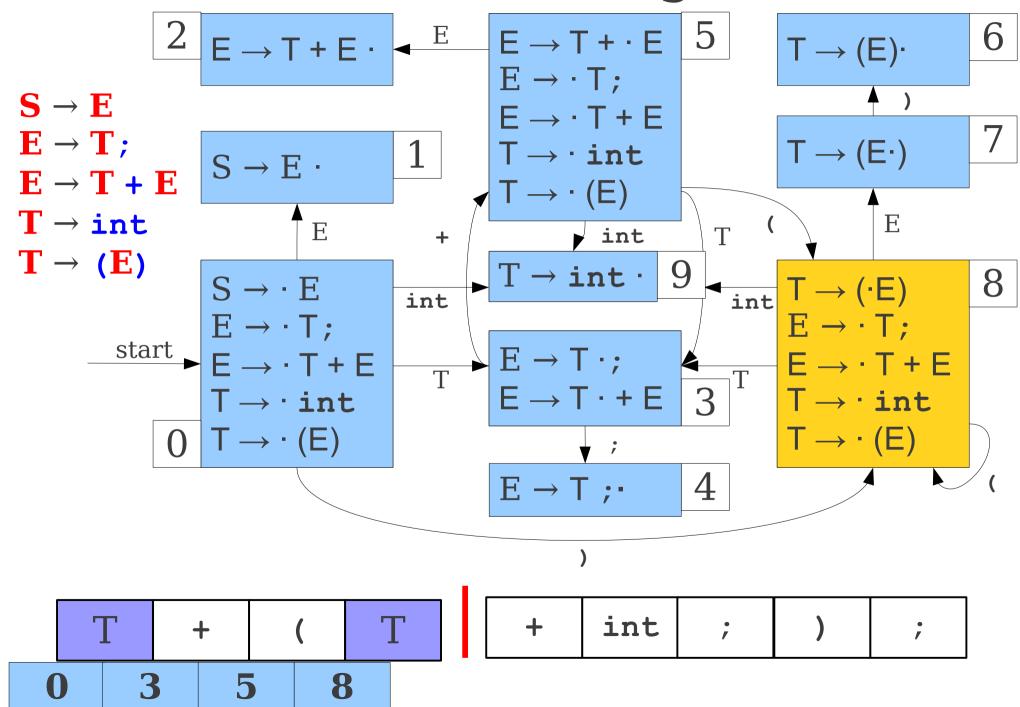


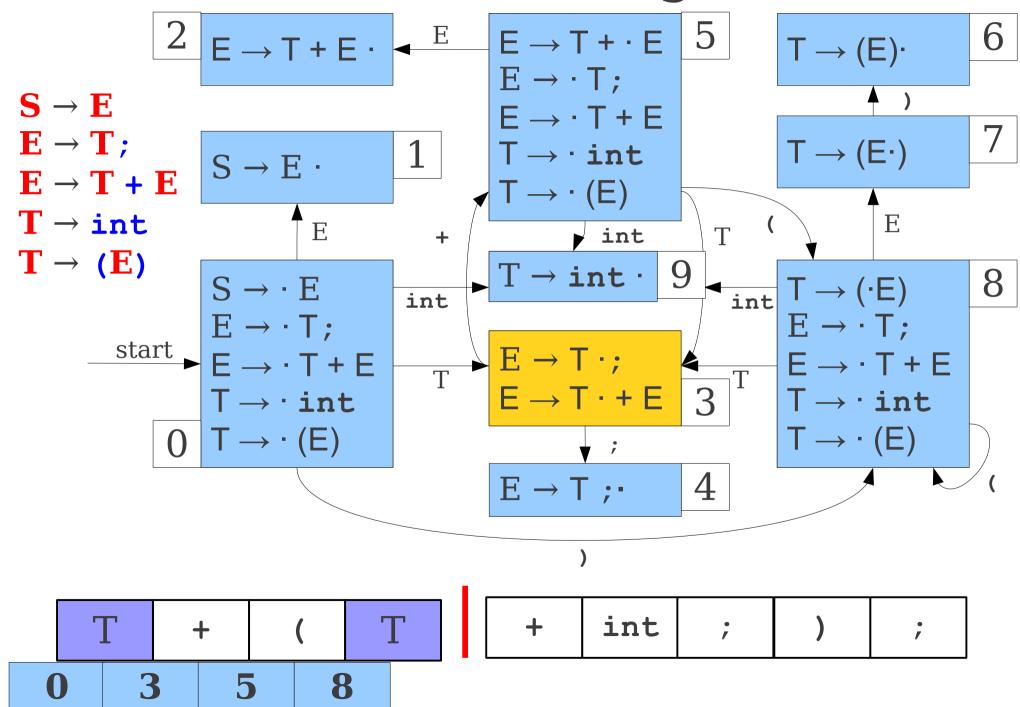


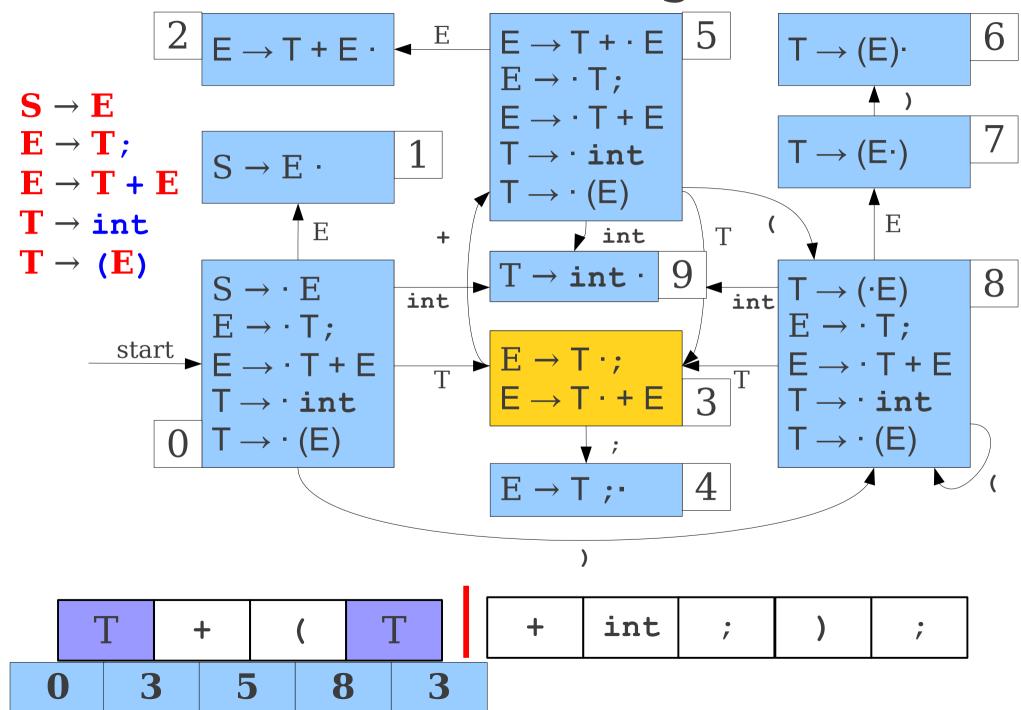


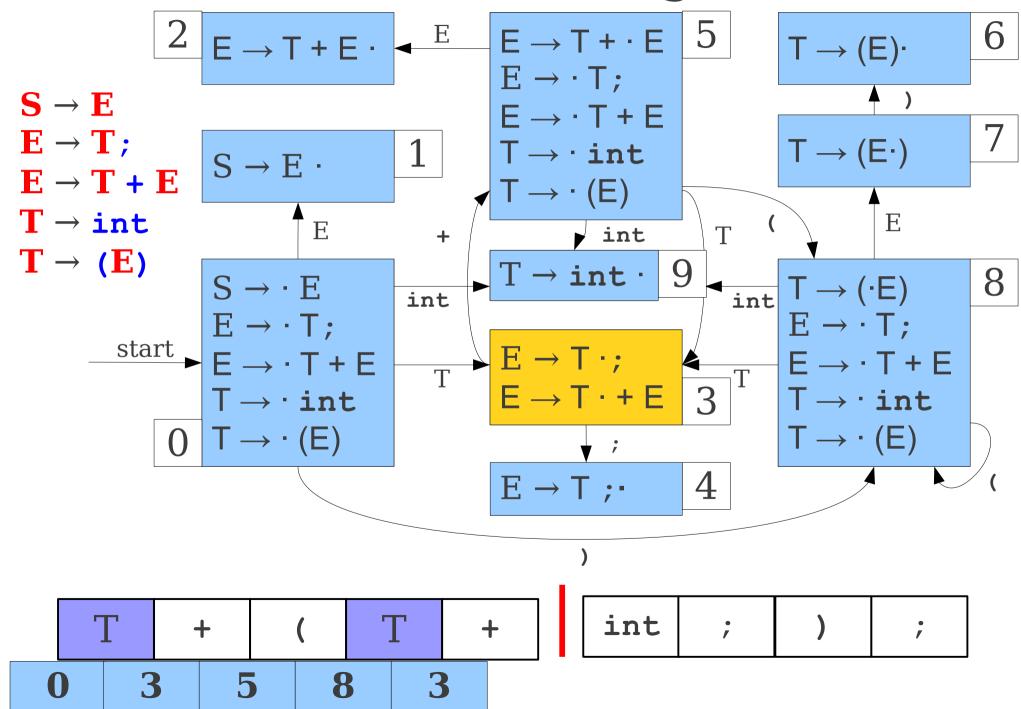


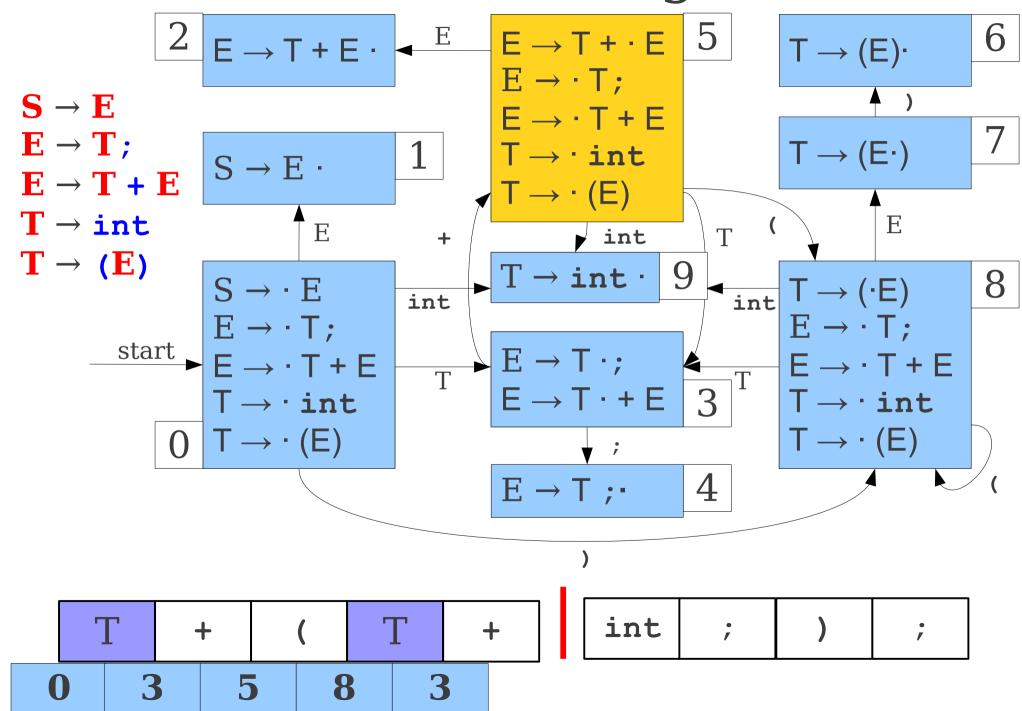


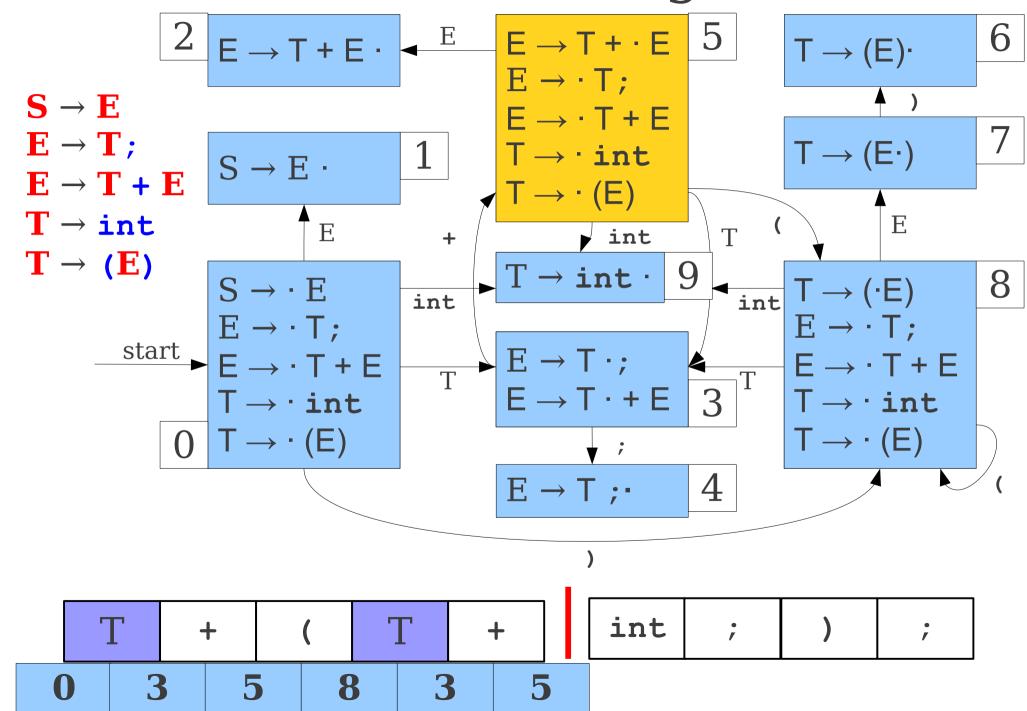


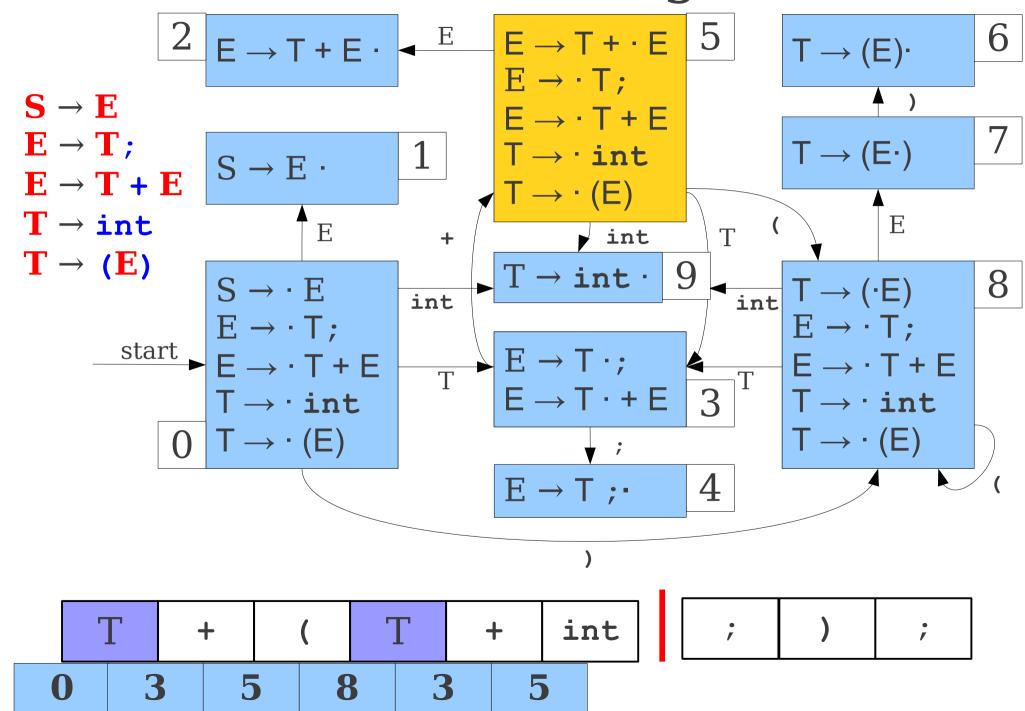


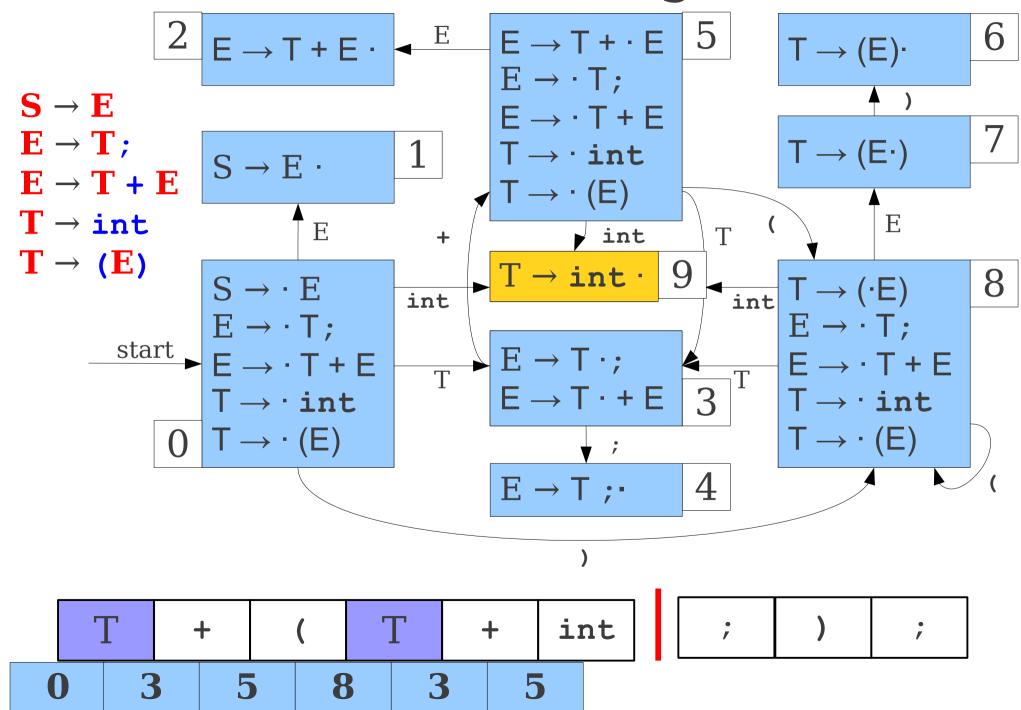


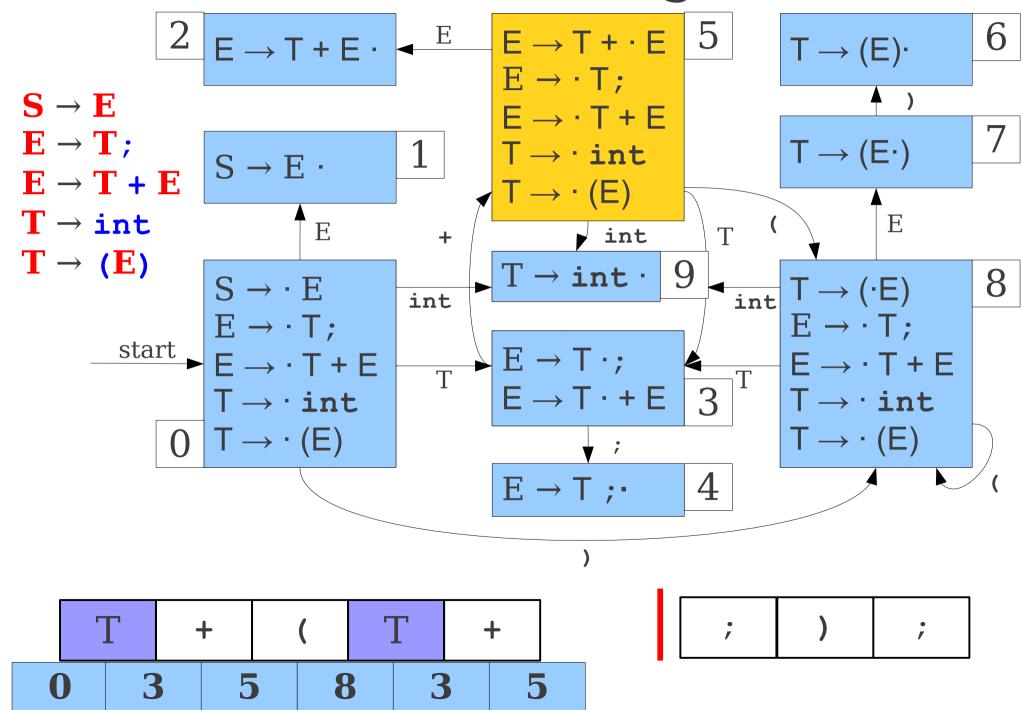


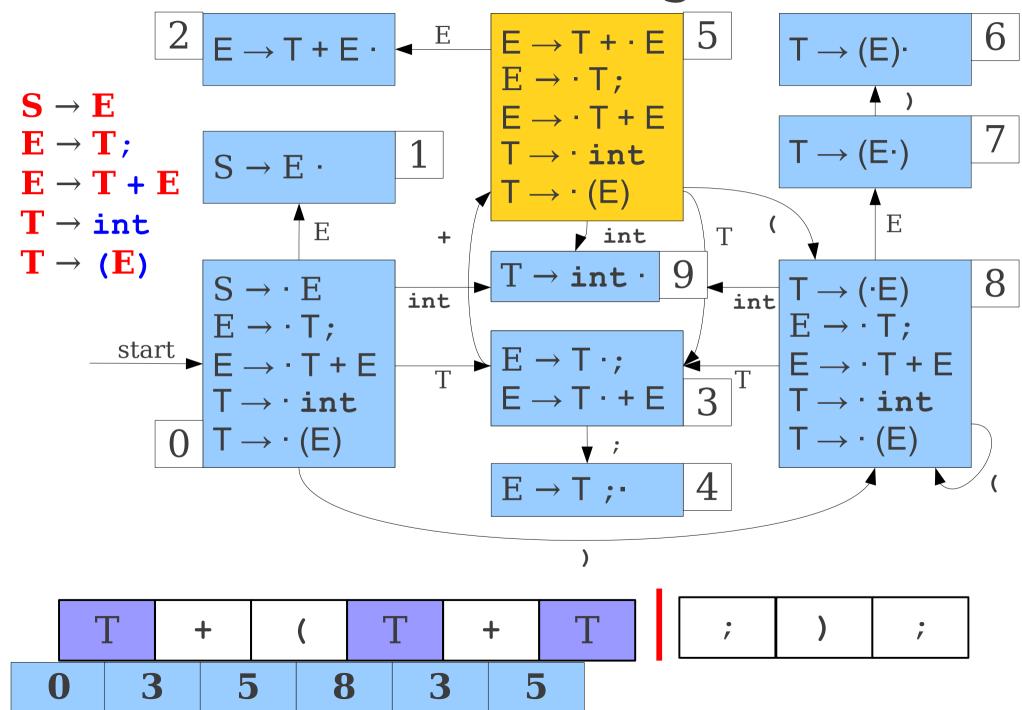


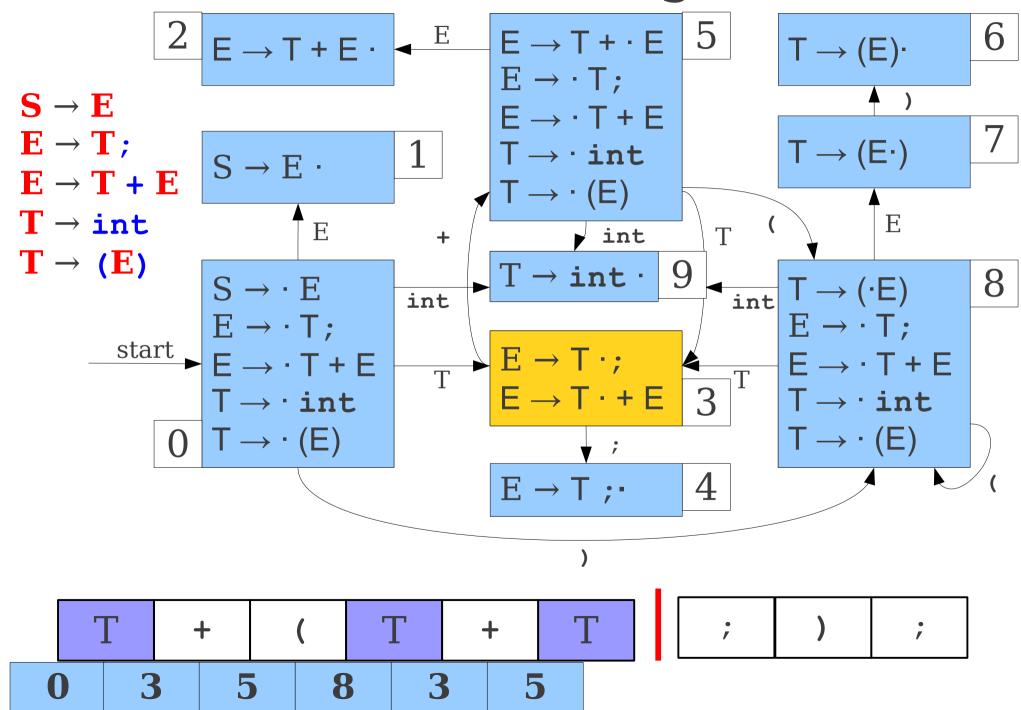


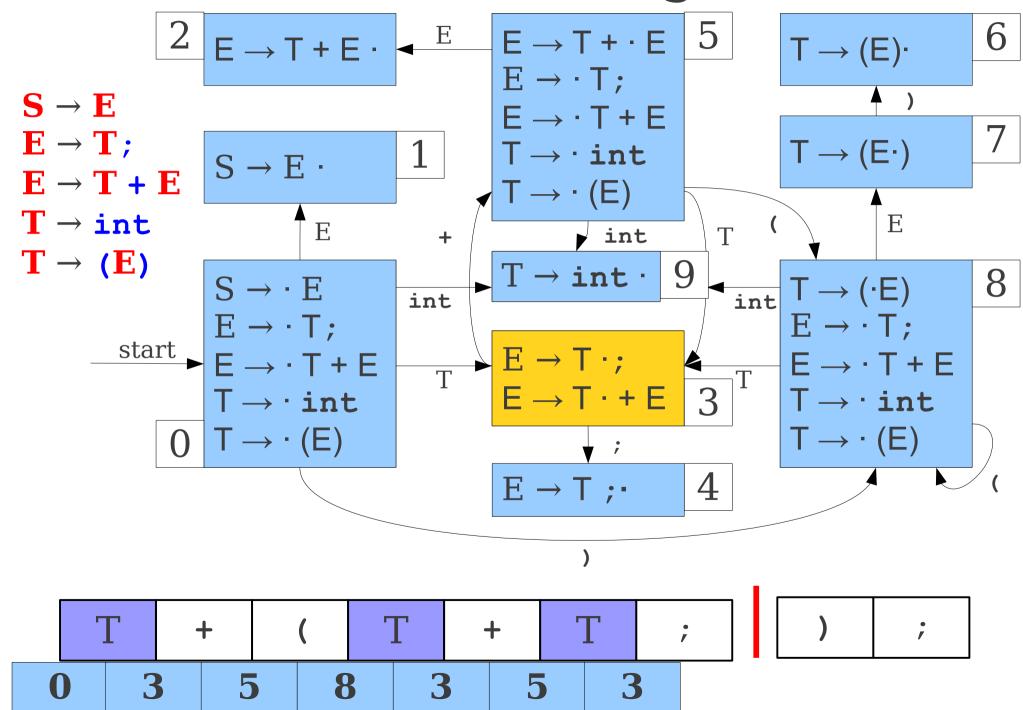


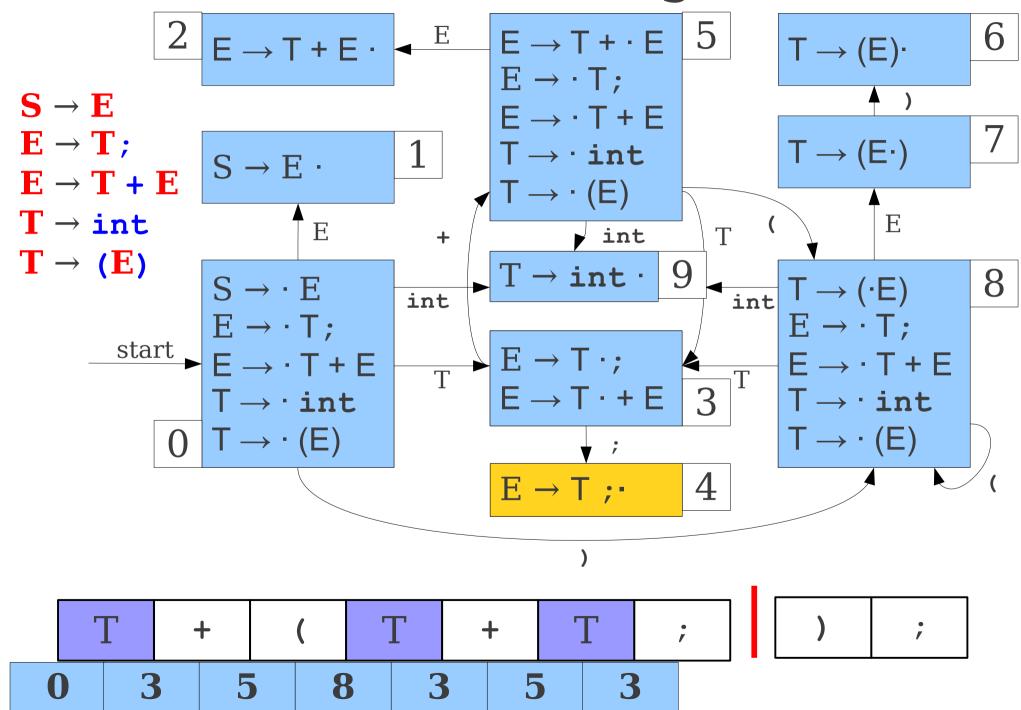


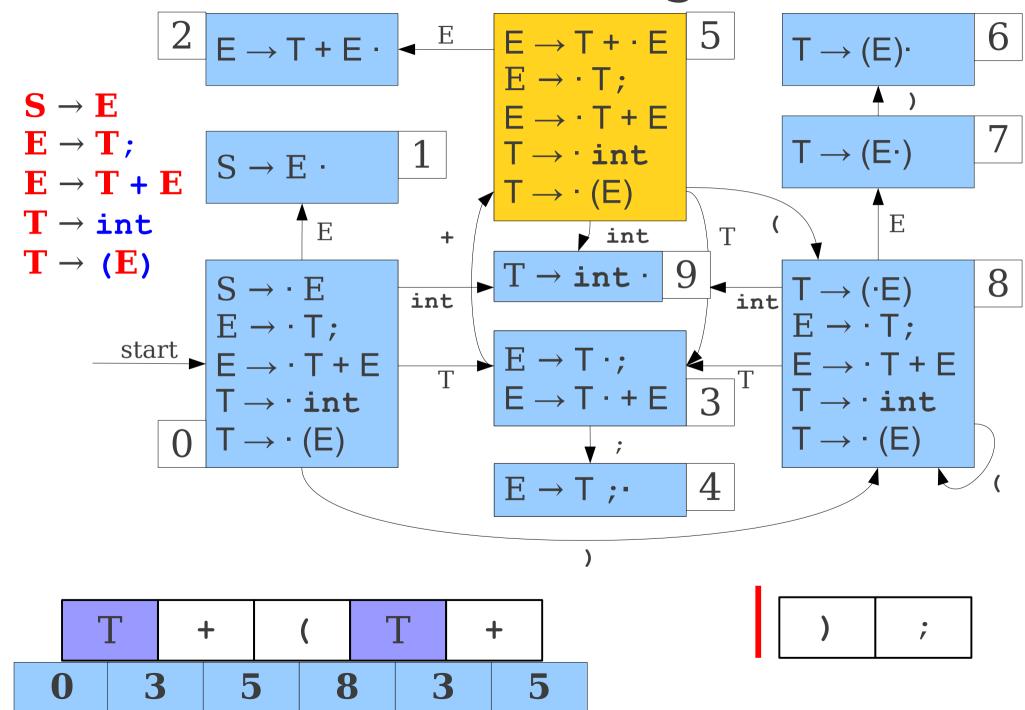


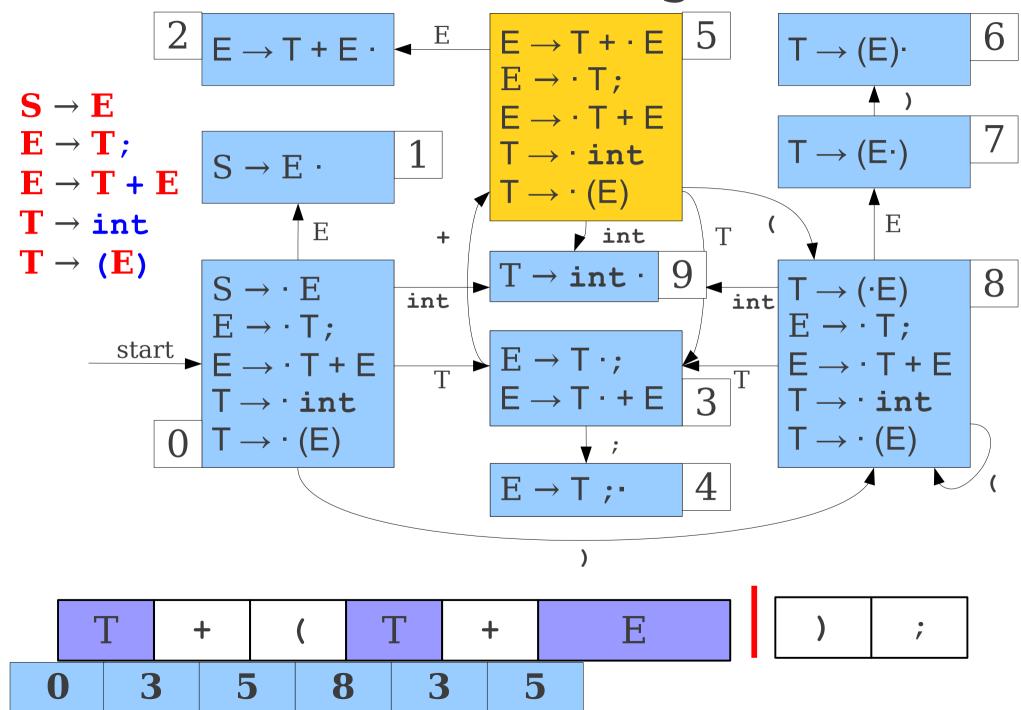


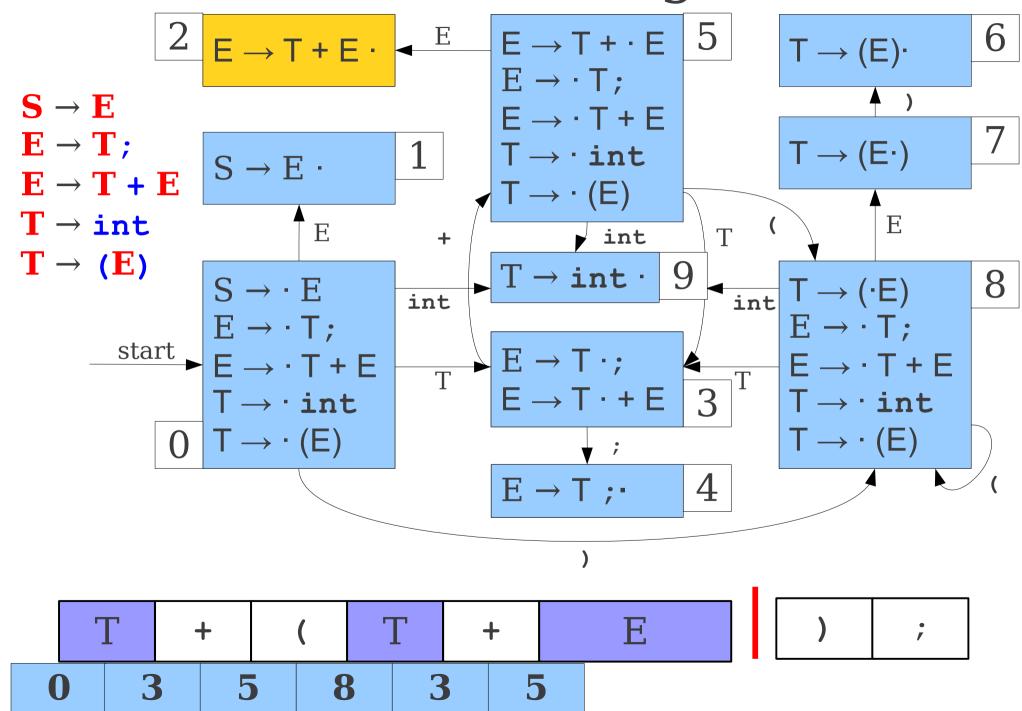


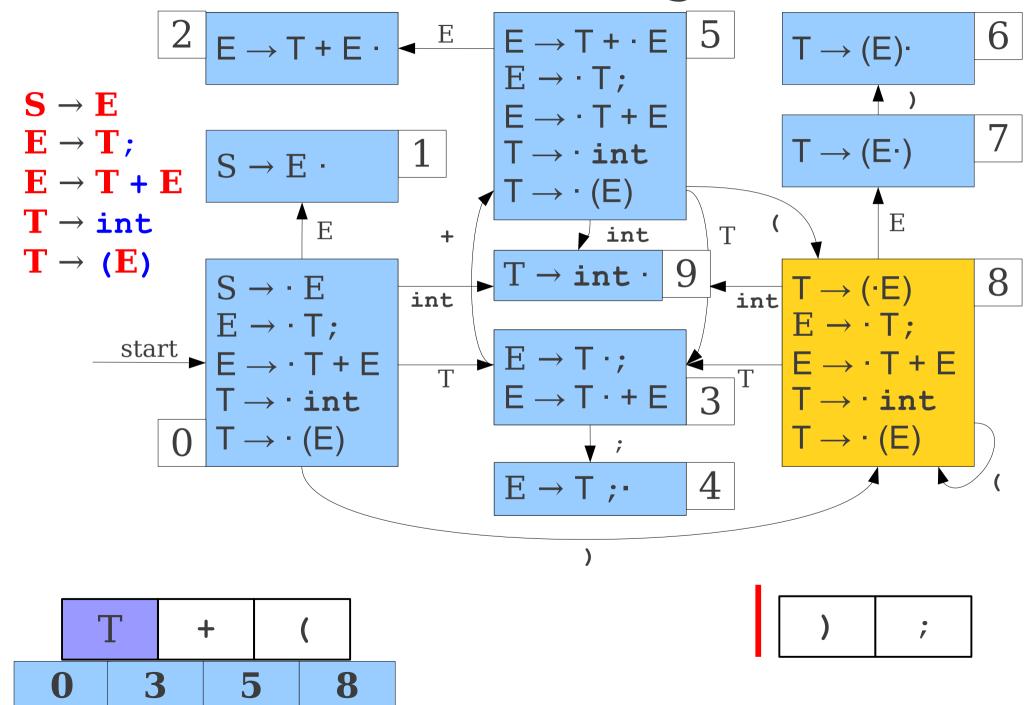


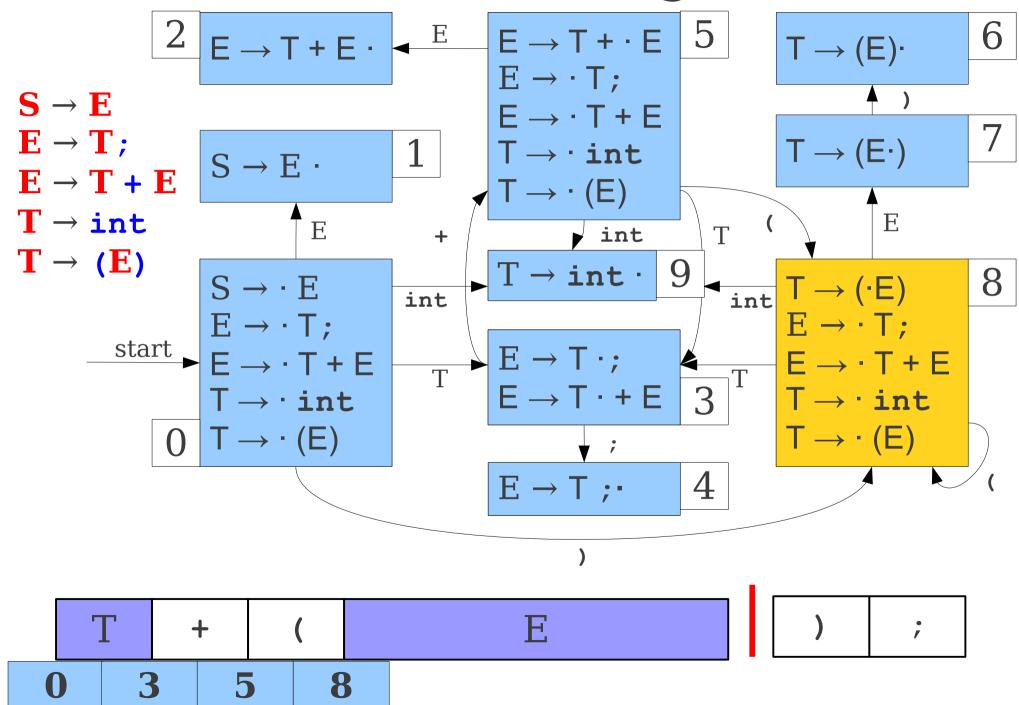


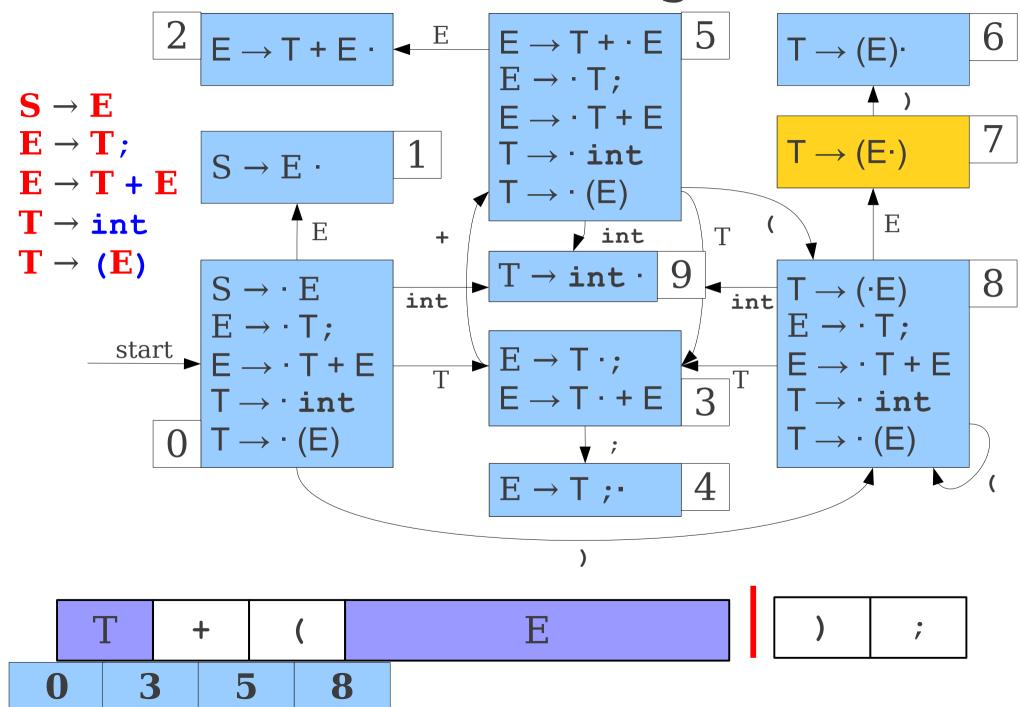


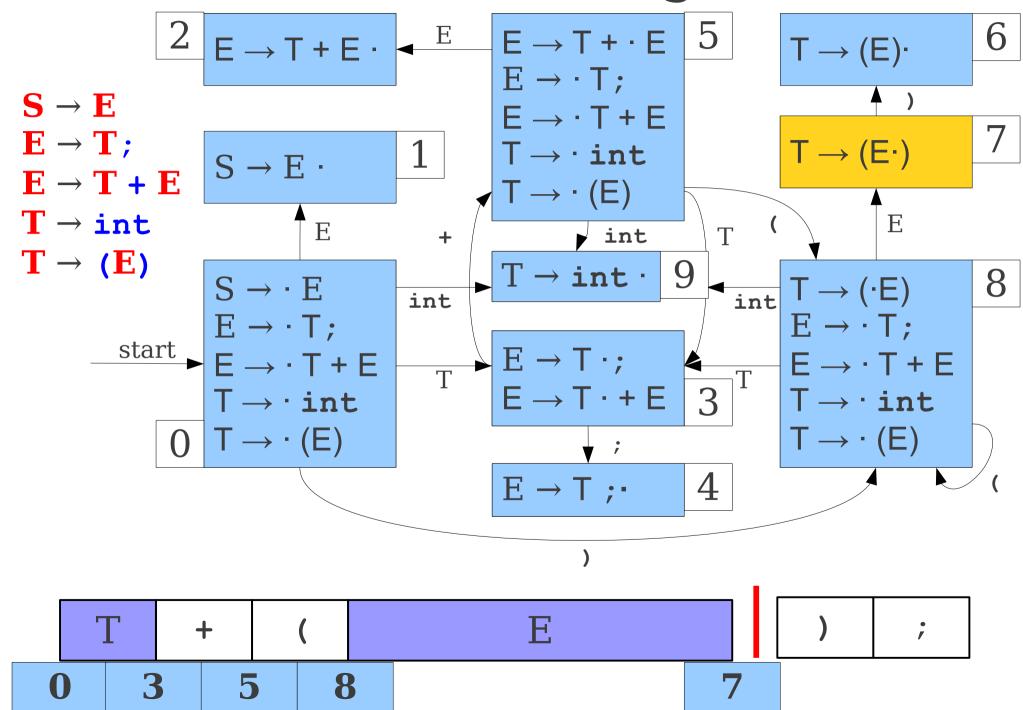


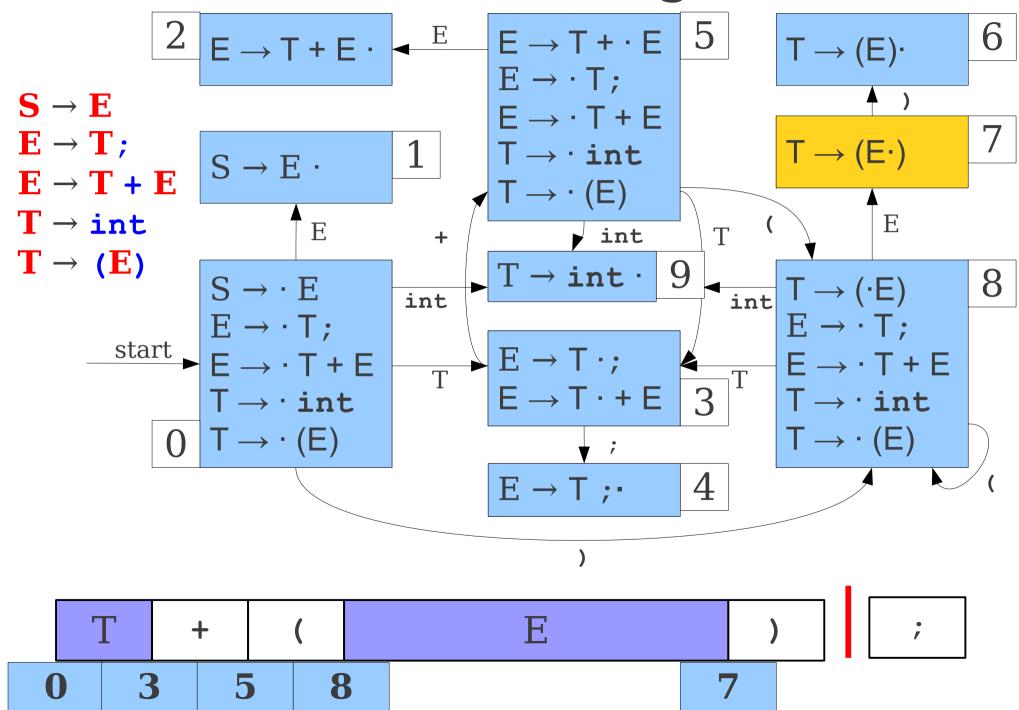


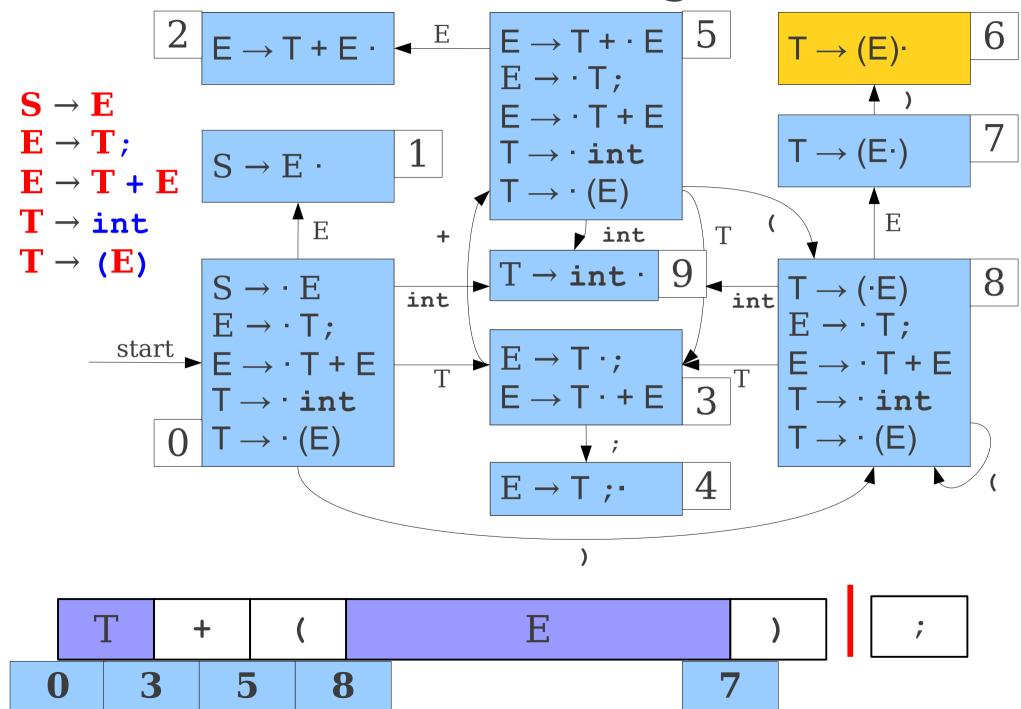


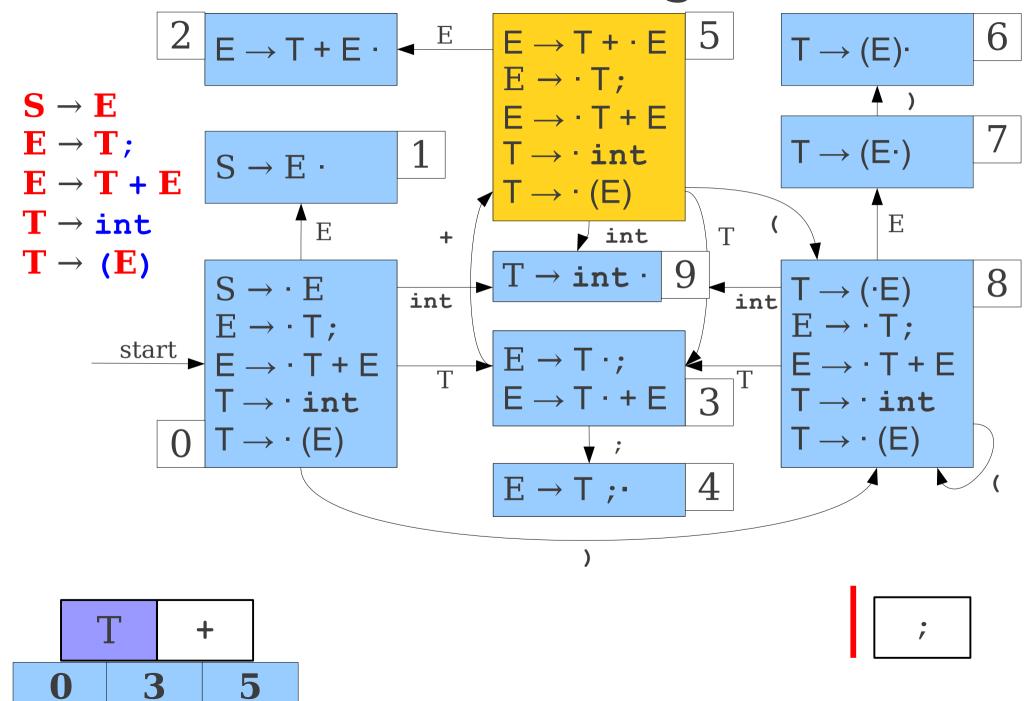


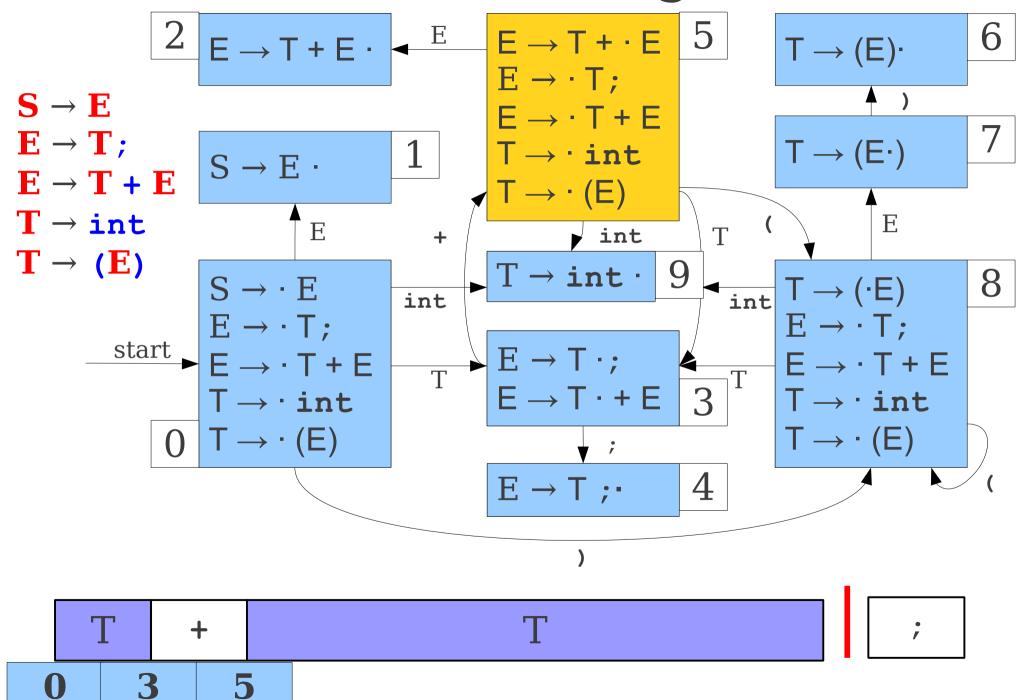


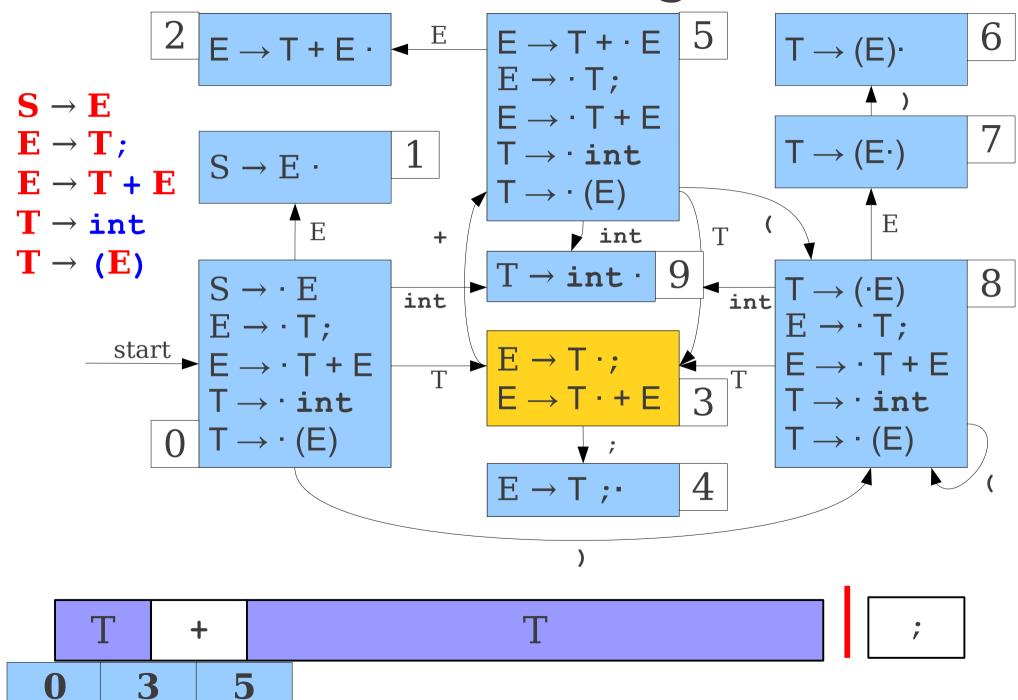


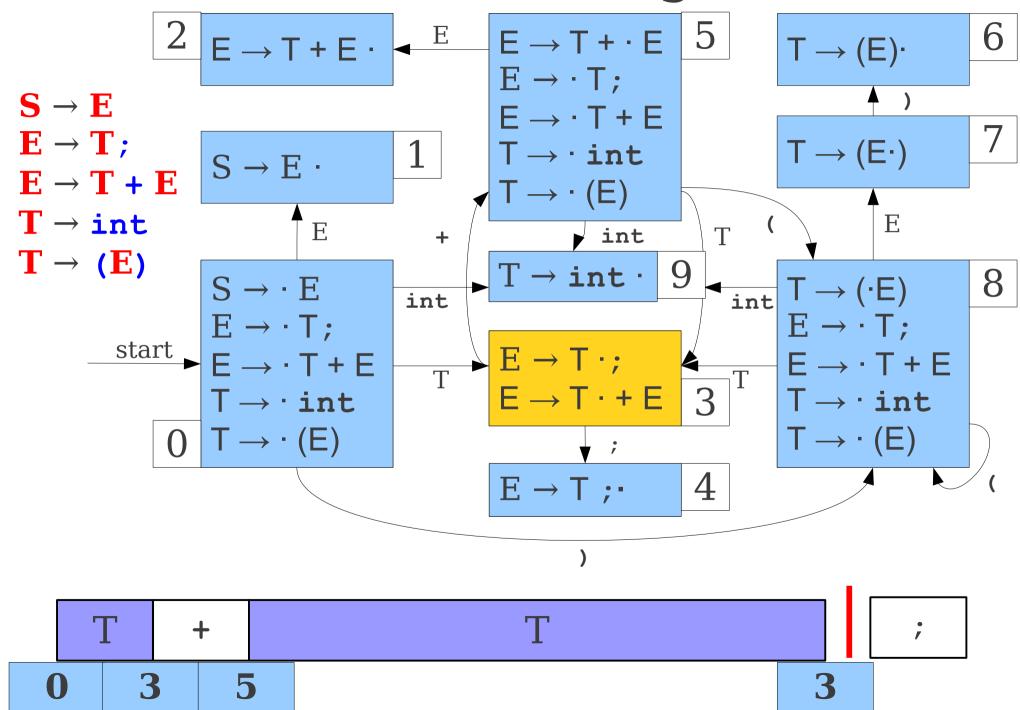


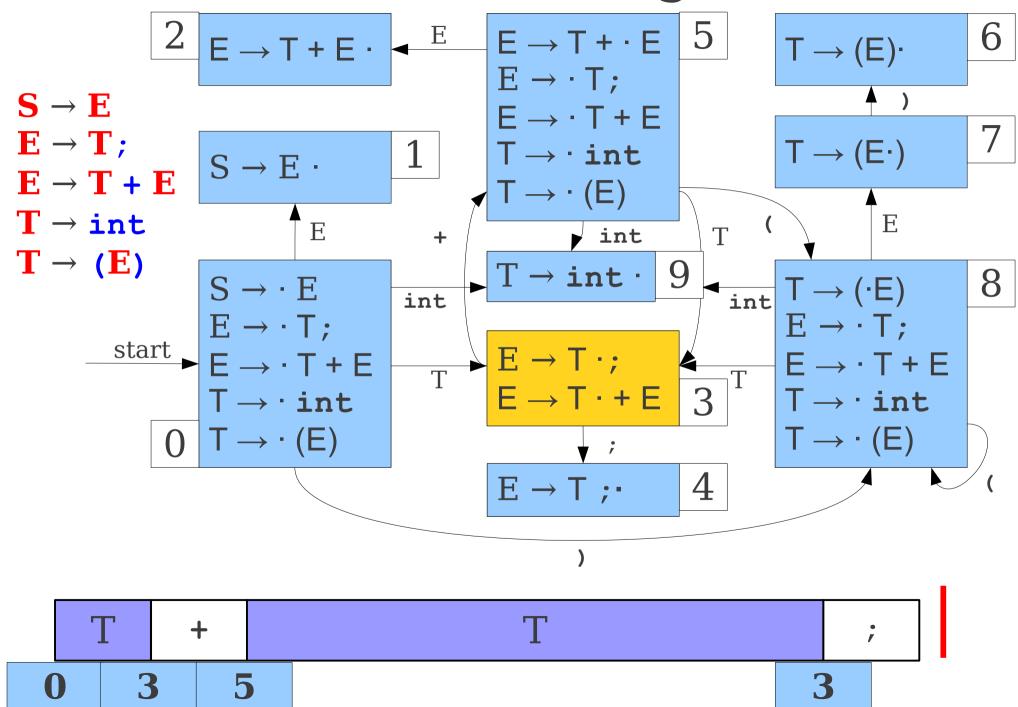


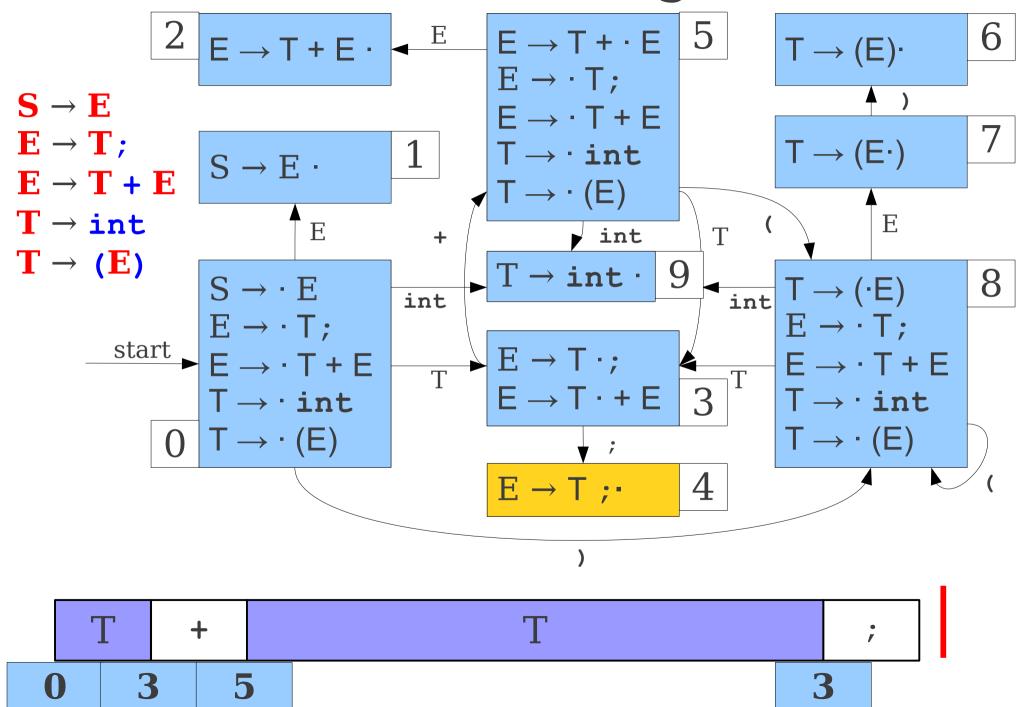


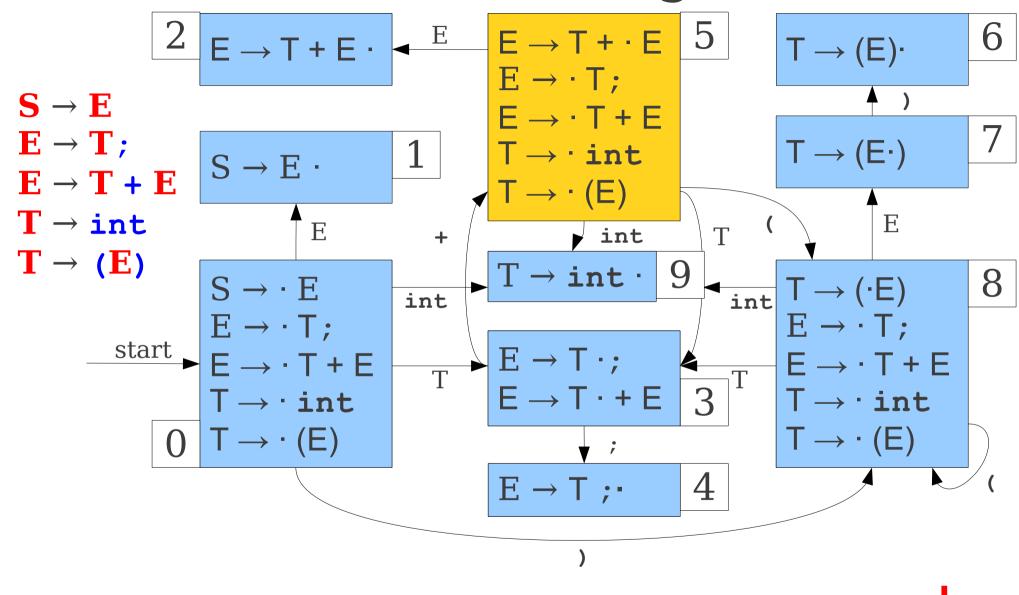




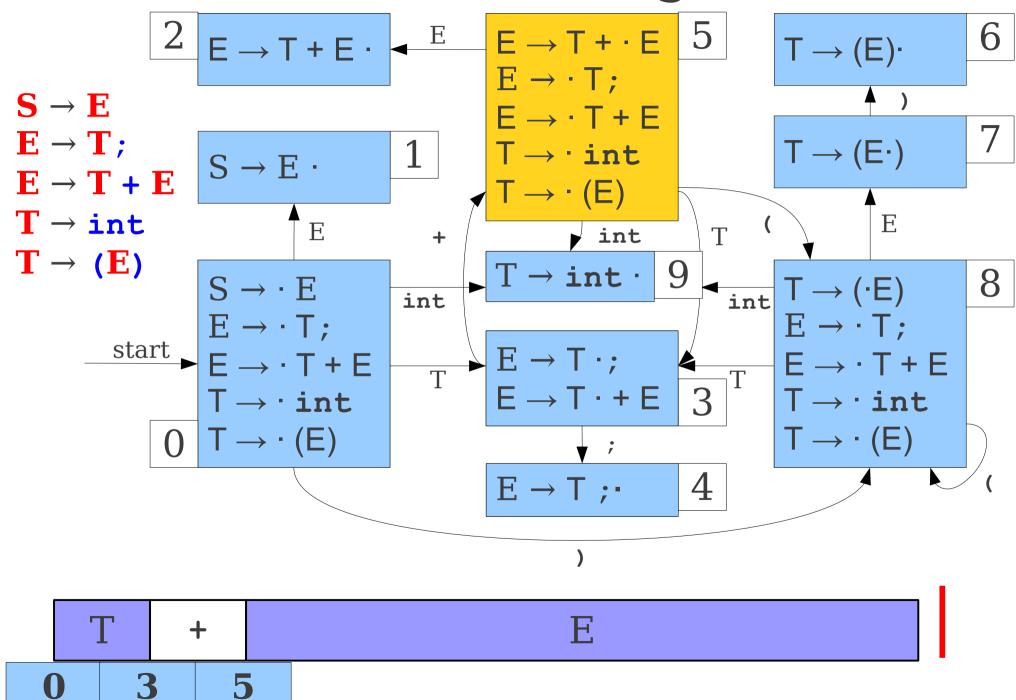


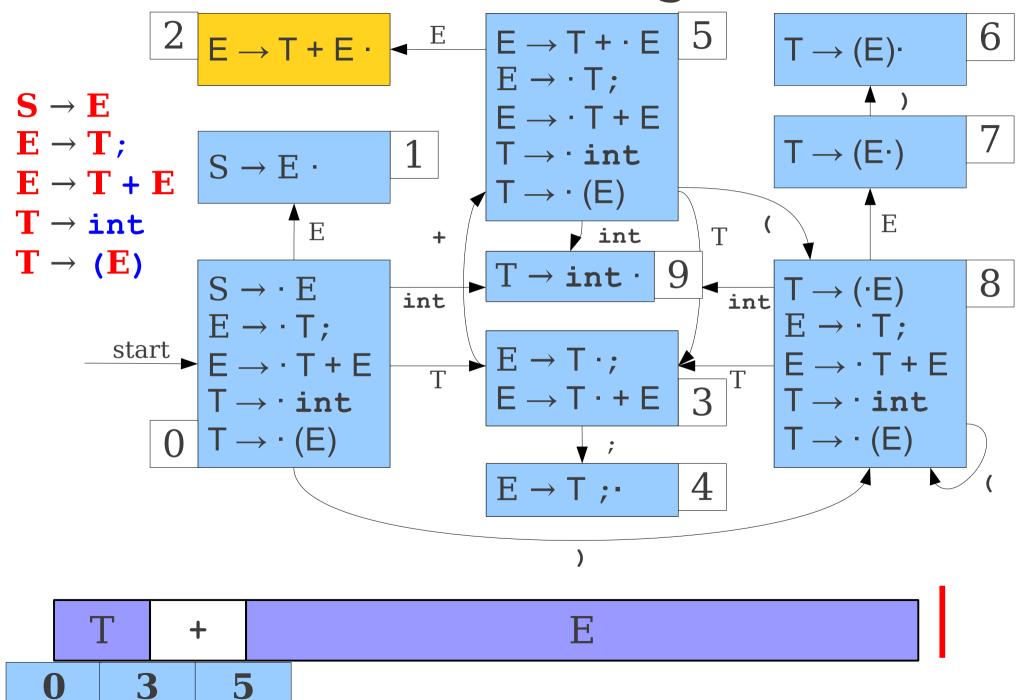


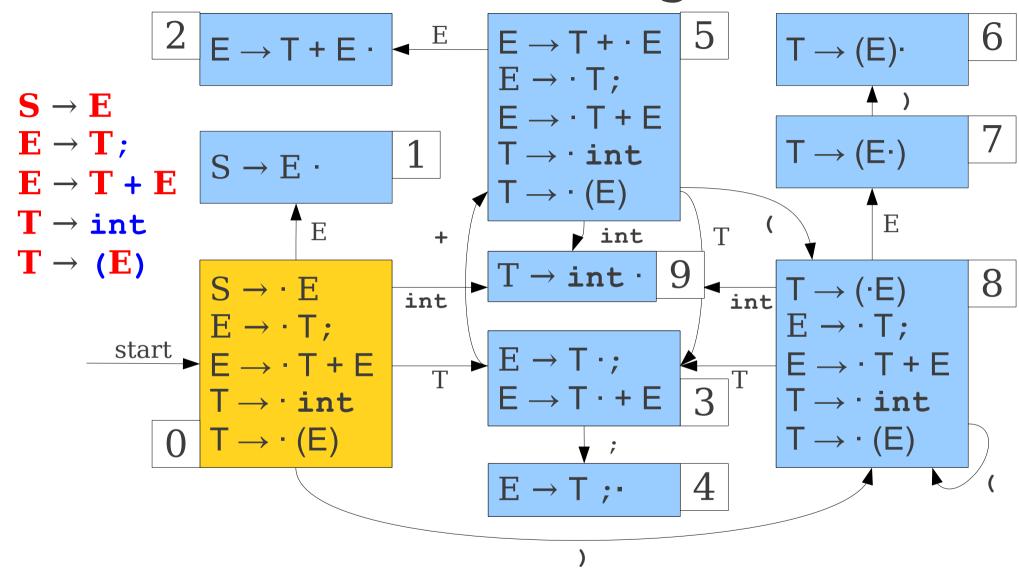


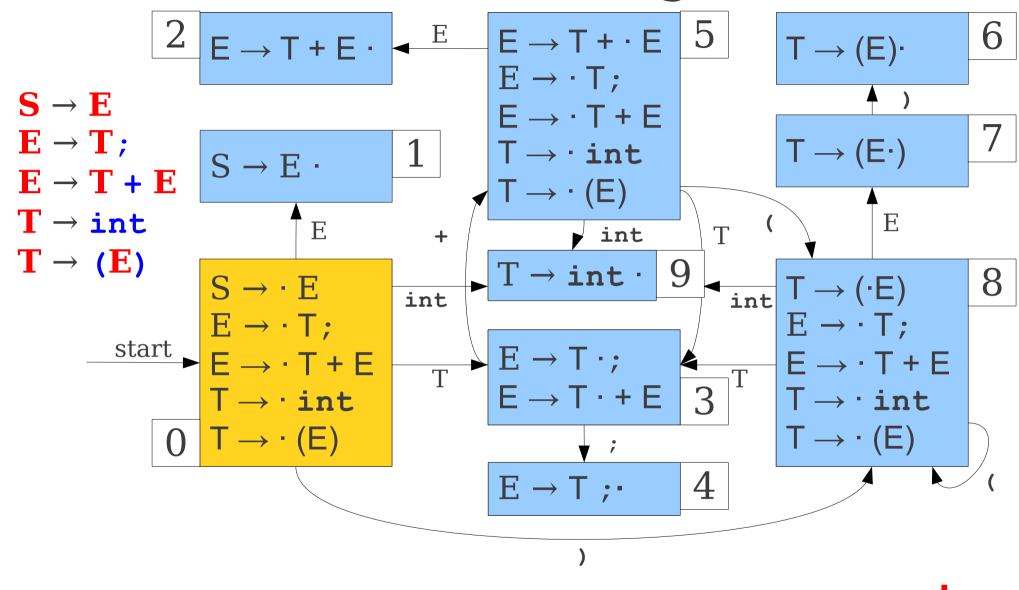




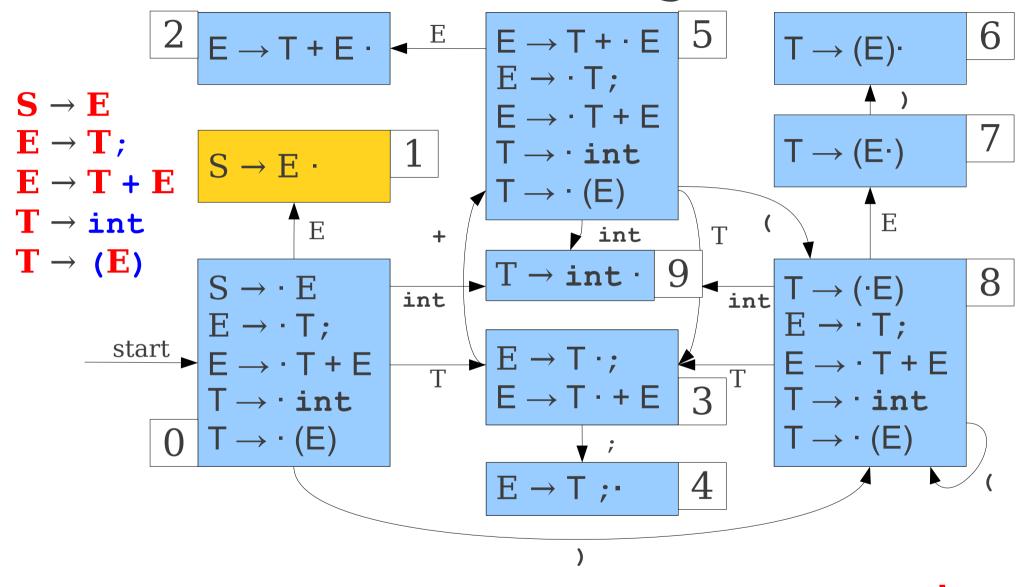








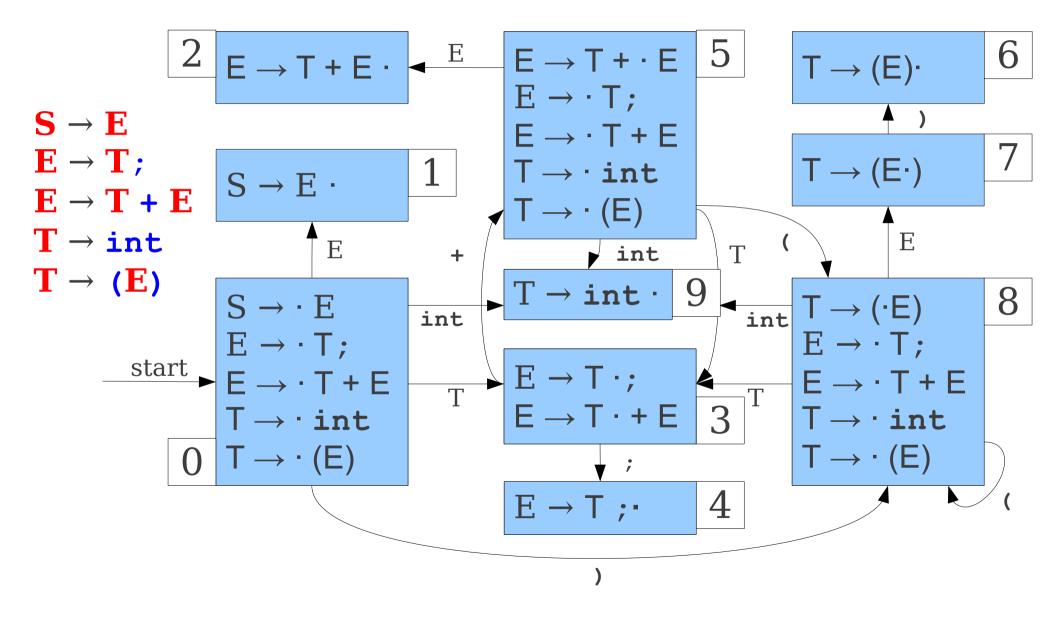
## LR(0) Parsing



## 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  $A \to \omega$ , which performs reduction  $A \to \omega$ .
  - 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



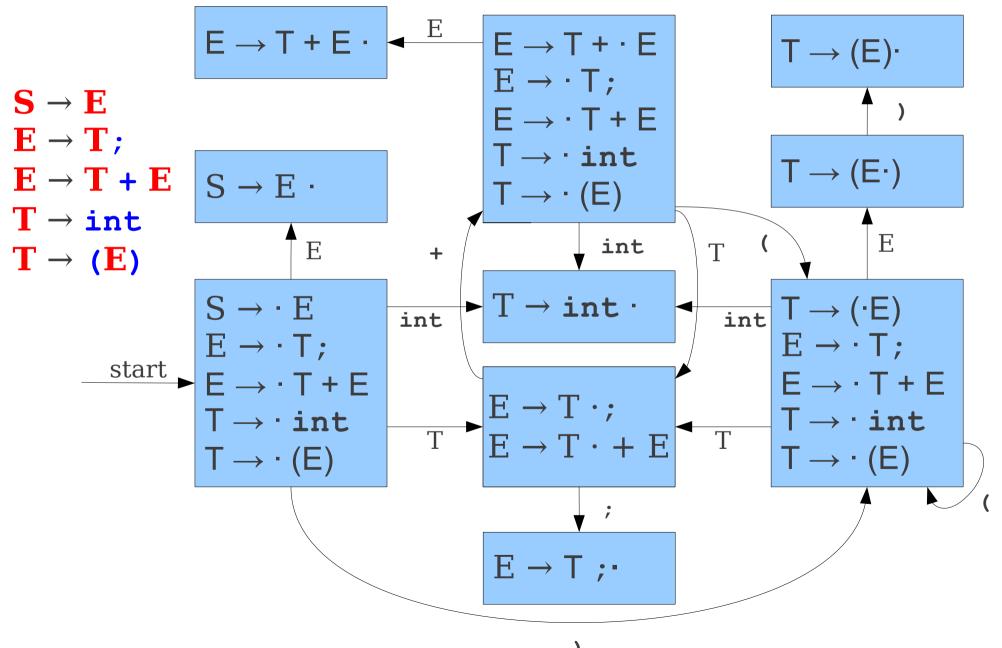
# LR(0) Tables

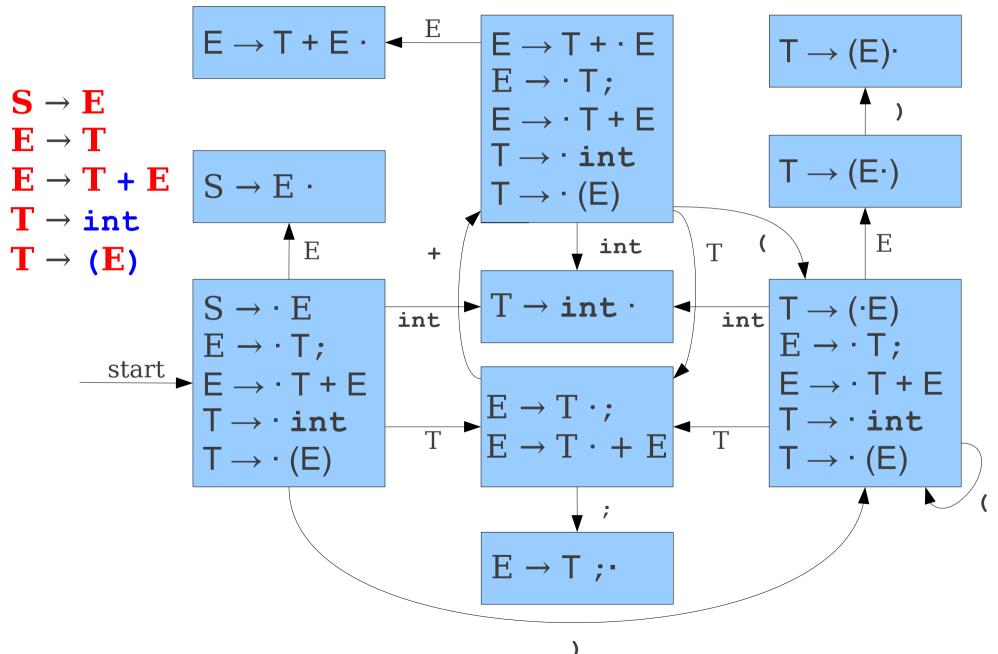
	int	+	;	(	)	Е	Т	Action
0	9			8		1	3	Shift
1								Accept
2								Reduce $\mathbf{E} \to \mathbf{T} + \mathbf{E}$
3		5	4					Shift
4								Reduce $\mathbf{E} \to \mathbf{T}$ ;
5	9			8		2	3	Shift
6								Reduce $T \rightarrow (E)$
7					6			Shift
8	9			8		7	3	Shift
9								Reduce $T \rightarrow int$

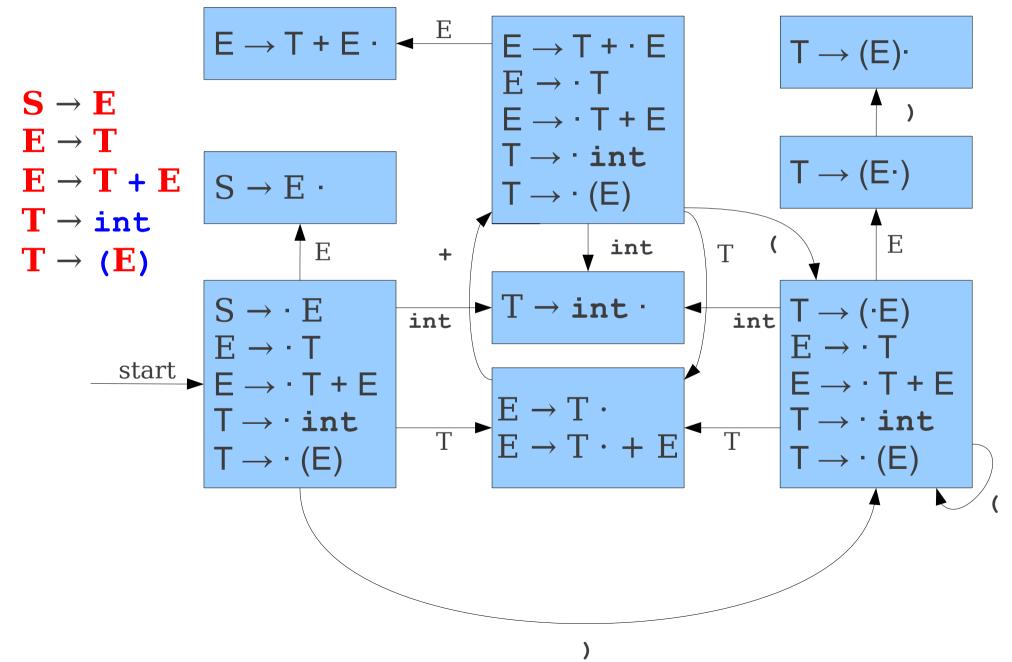
## The LR(0) Algorithm

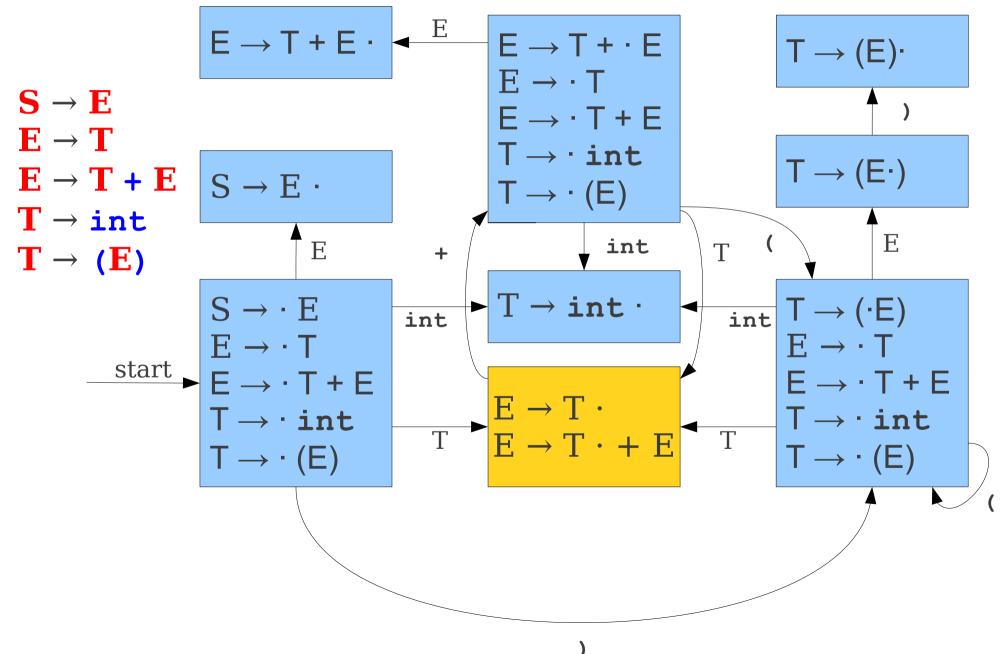
- Maintain a stack of (symbol, state) pairs, which is initially (?, 1) for some dummy symbol ?.
- While the stack is not empty:
  - Let **state** be the top state.
  - If action[state] is shift:
    - Let **t** be the next symbol in the input.
    - Push (t, goto[state, t]) atop the stack.
  - If action[state] 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)







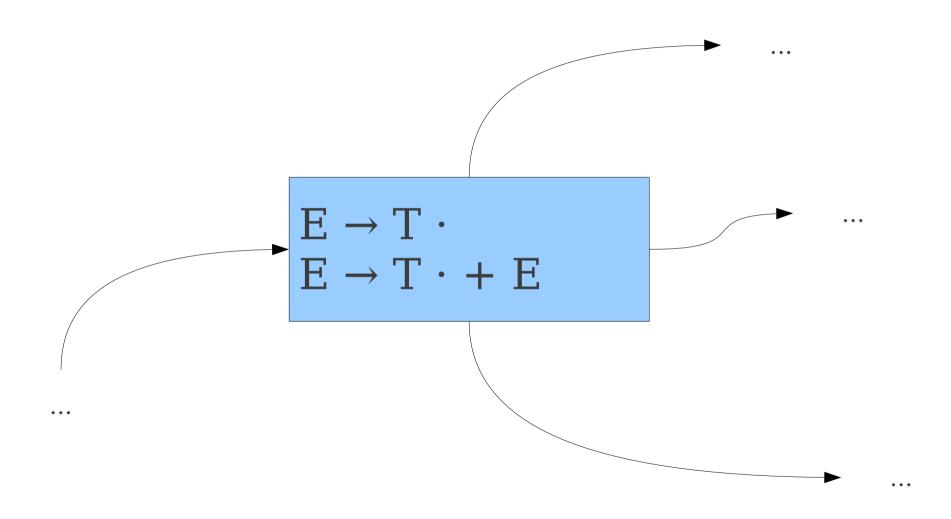


#### LR Conflicts

- 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.
- 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?

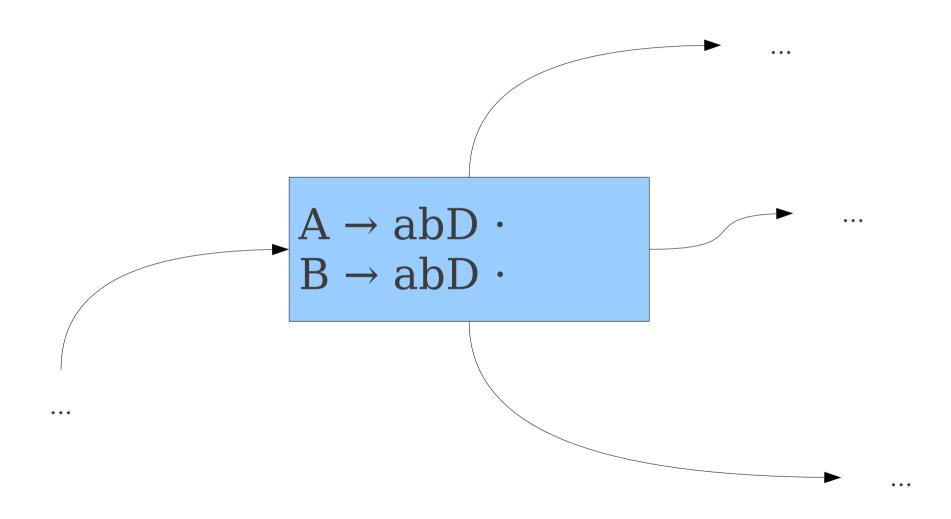
#### What error is this?

#### What error is this?



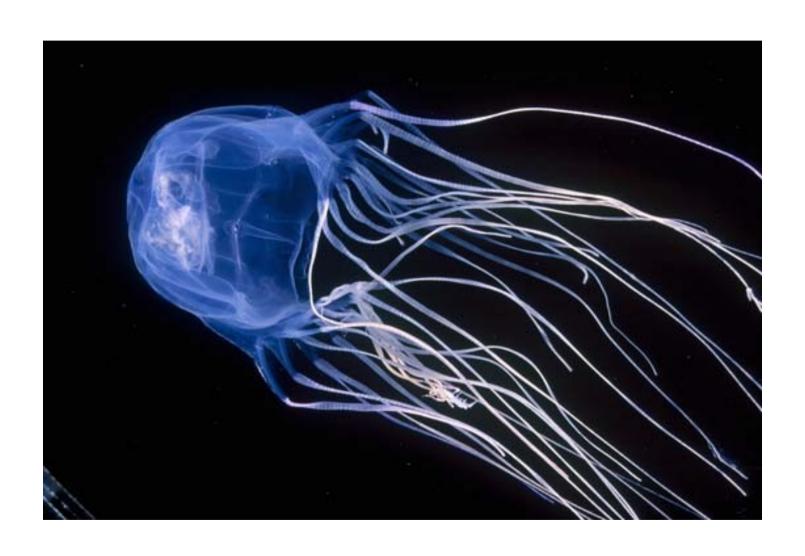
#### What about this?

#### What about this?



#### And what about this?

## And what about this?



#### What do these conflicts mean?

- 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.

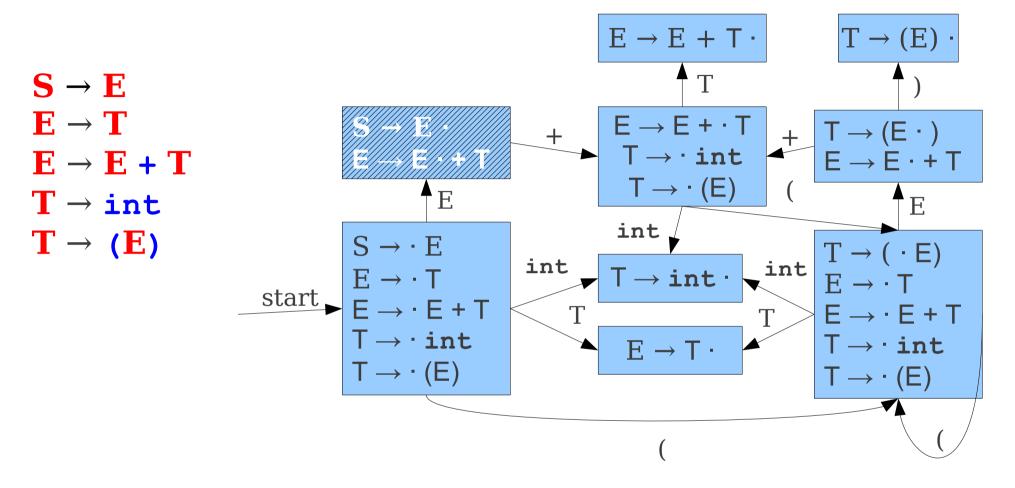
## Why LR(0) is Weak

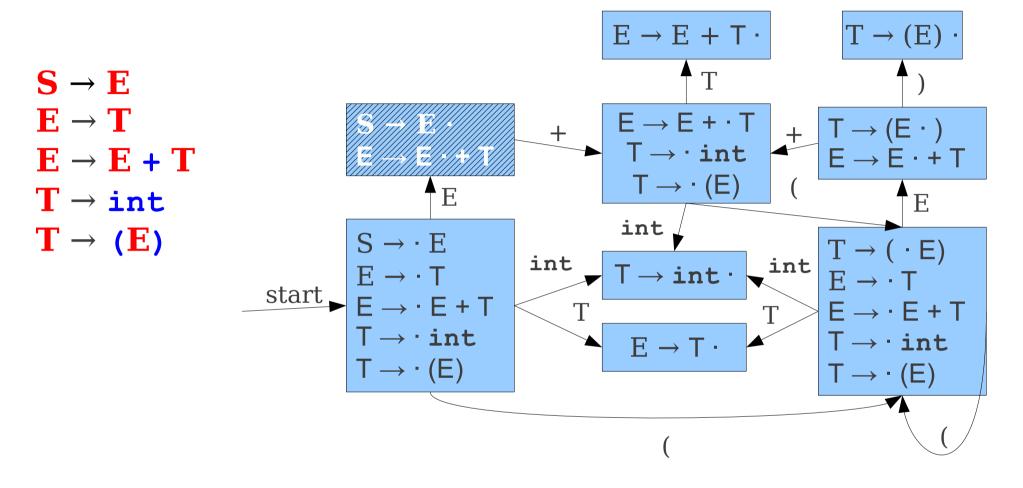
- LR(0) only accepts languages where the handle can be found with no **right context**.
- Our shift/reduce parser only looks to the left of the handle, not to the right.
- How do we exploit the tokens after a possible handle to determine what to do?

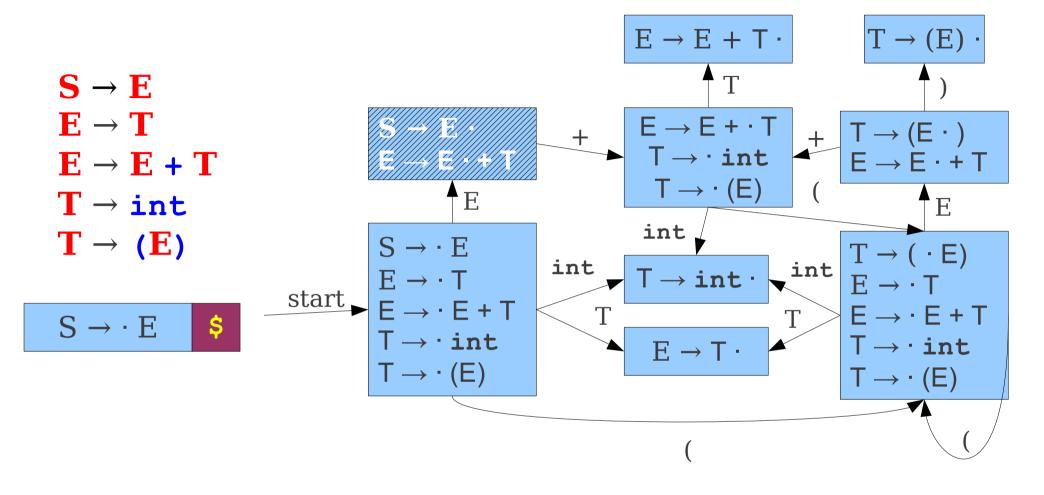
#### A Powerful Parser: LR(1)

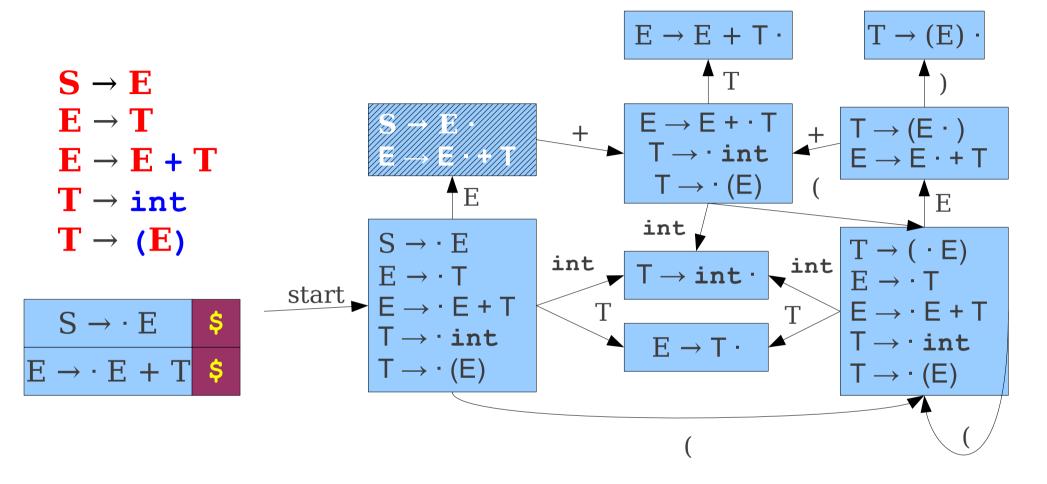
- Bottom-up predictive parsing with
  - L: Left-to-right scan
  - R: Rightmost derivation
  - (1): One token lookahead
- *Substantially* more powerful than the other methods we've covered so far (more on that later).
- Tries to more intelligently find handles by using a lookahead token at each step.

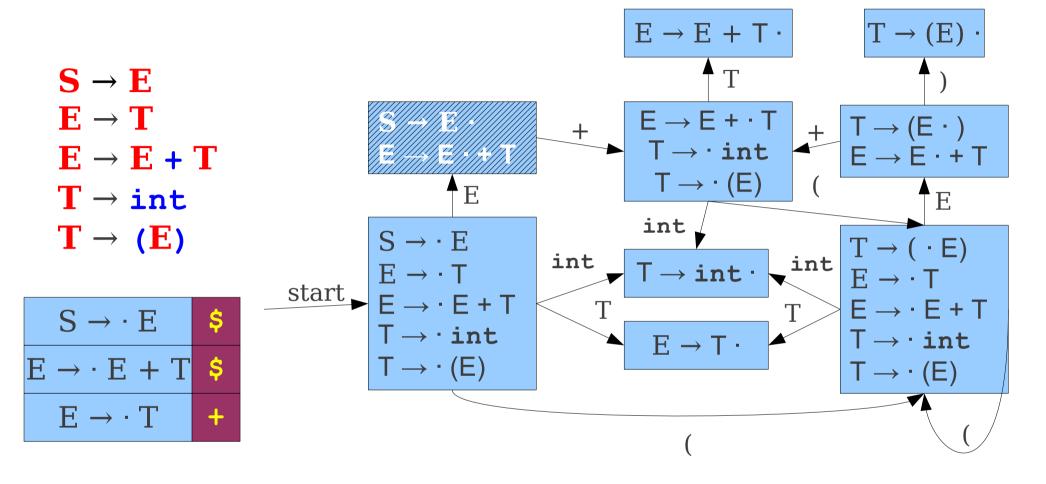
```
S \rightarrow E
E \rightarrow T
E \rightarrow E + T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```

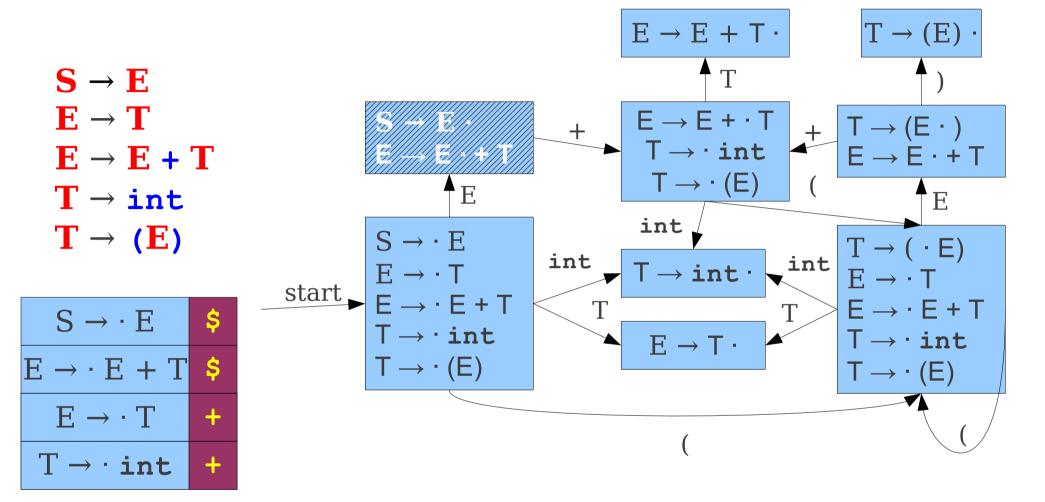


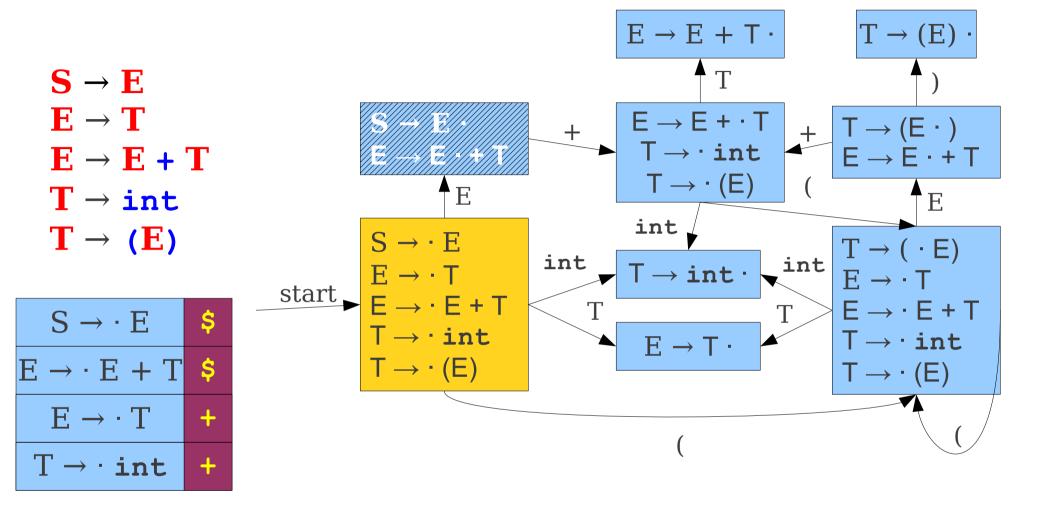


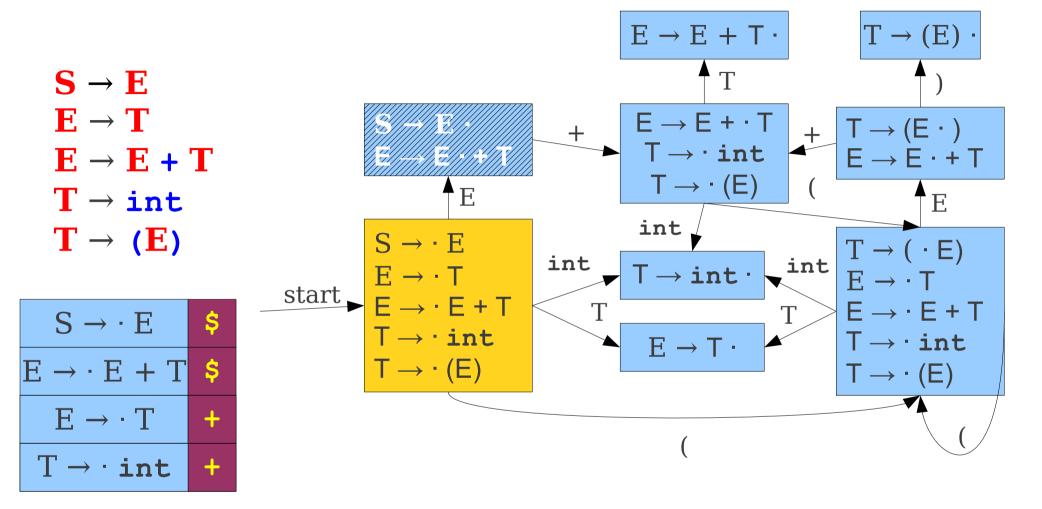


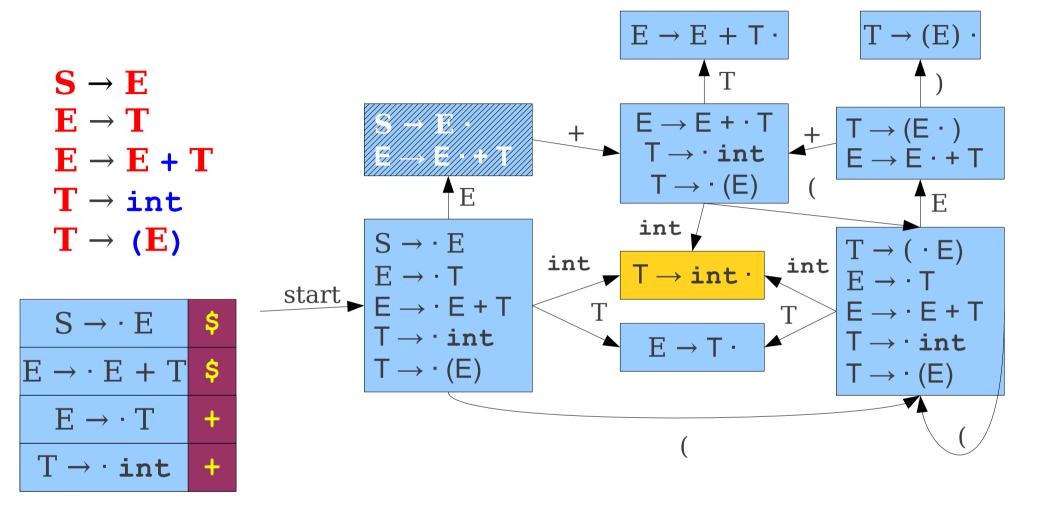


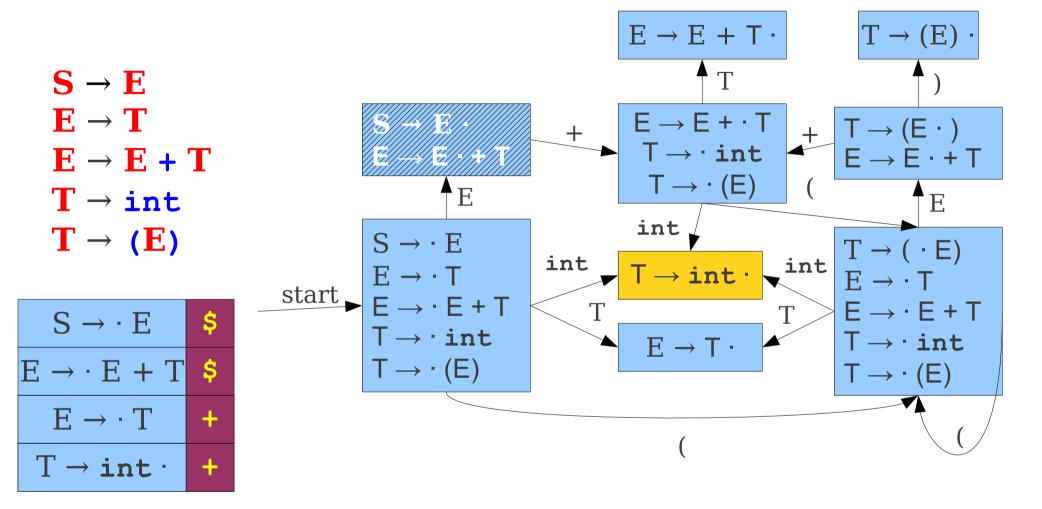


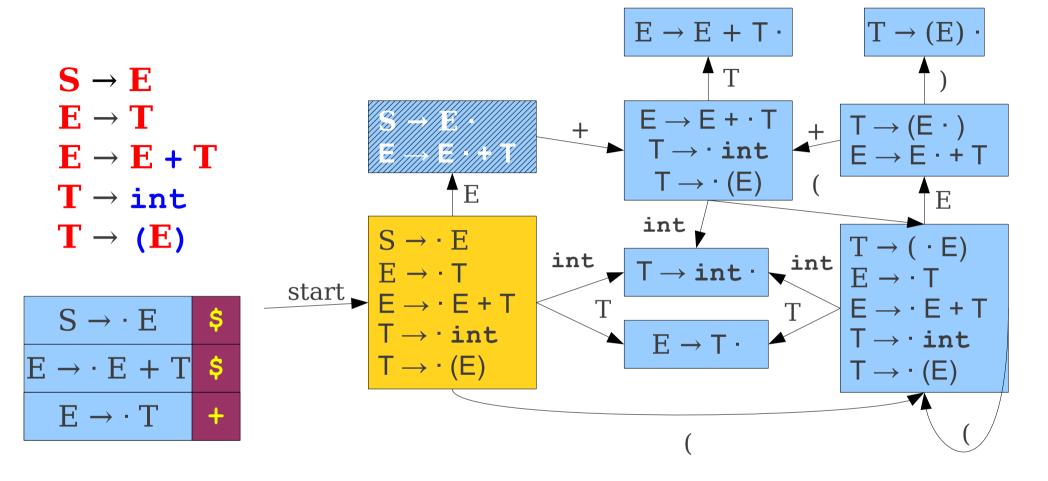


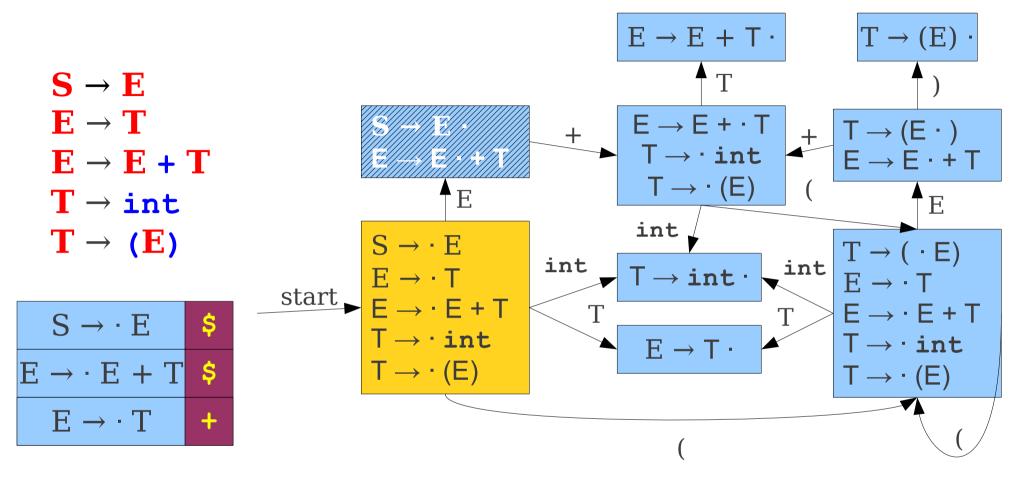


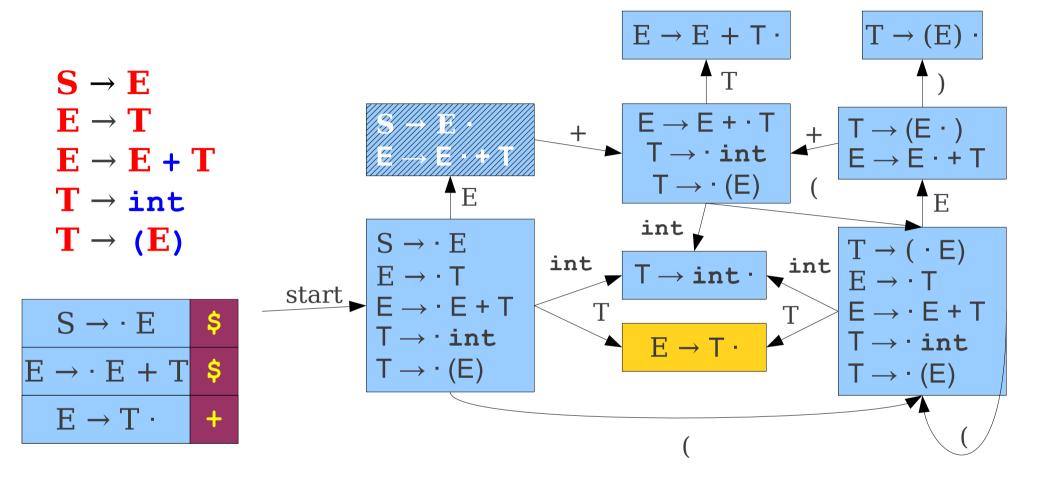


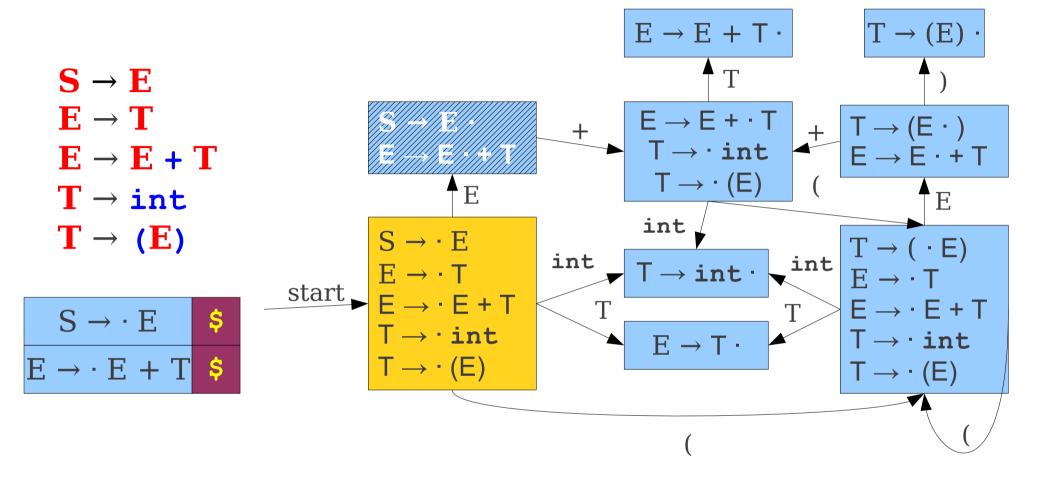


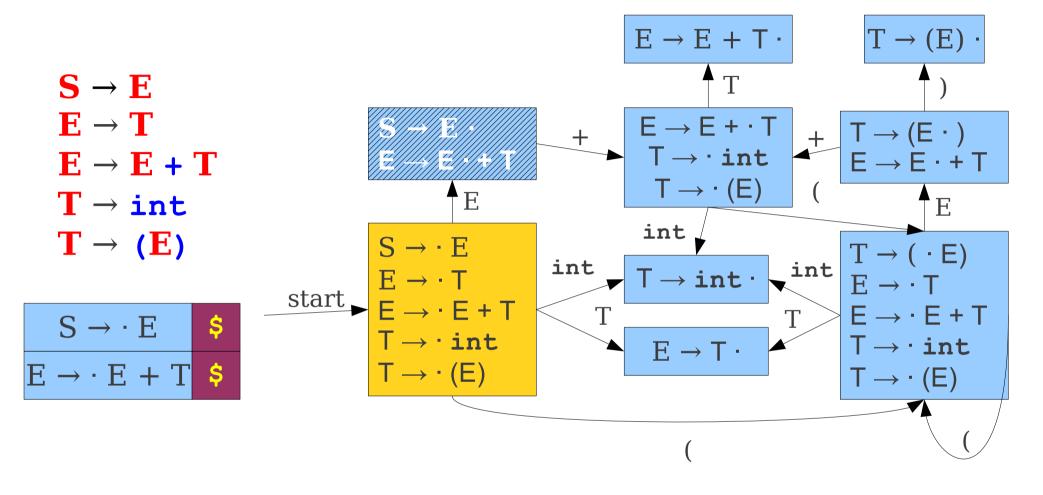


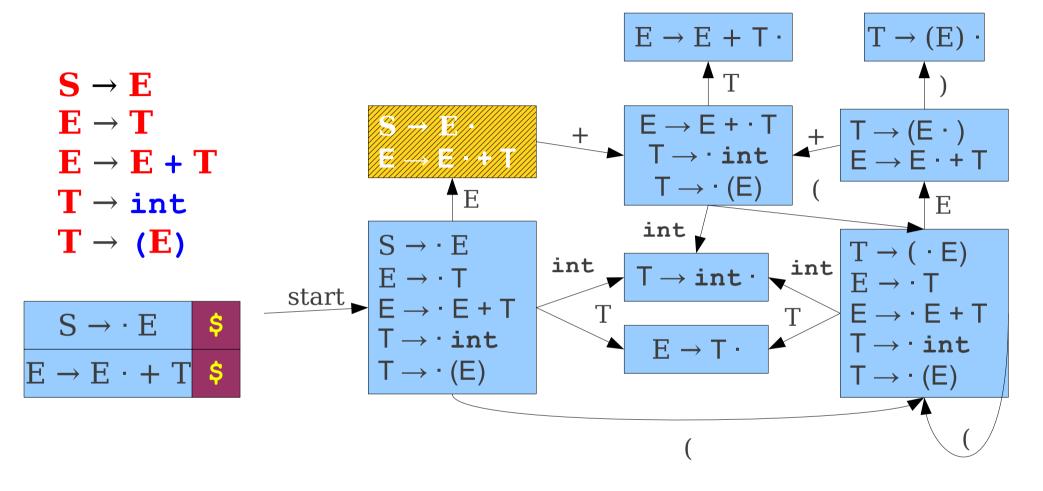


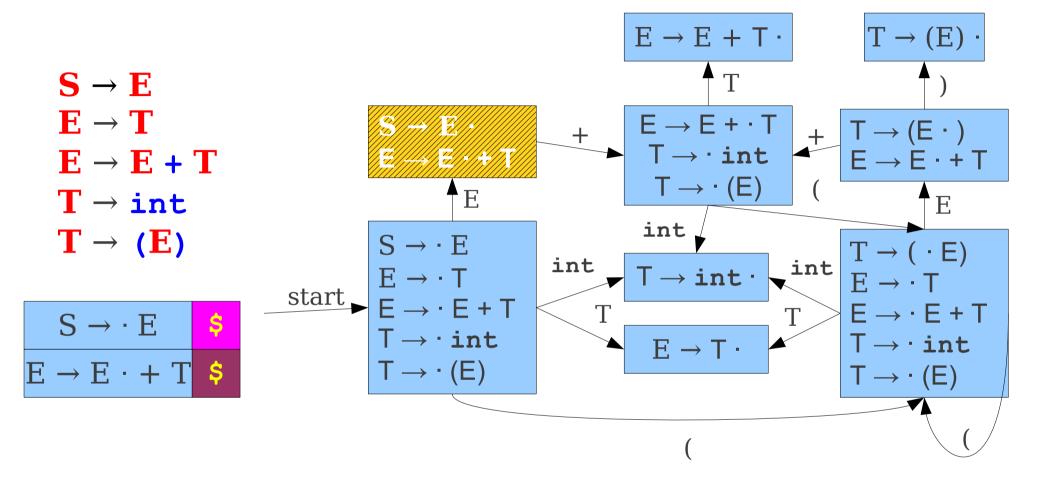




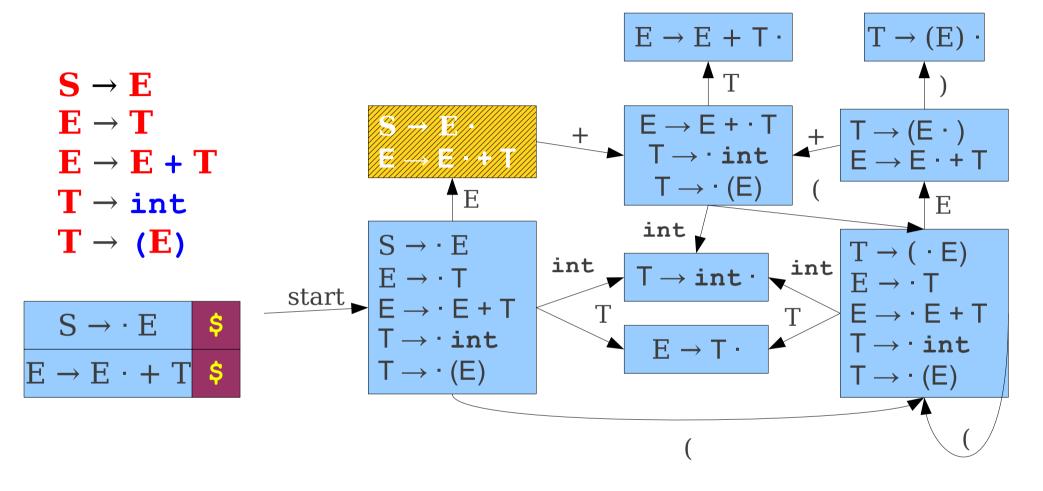


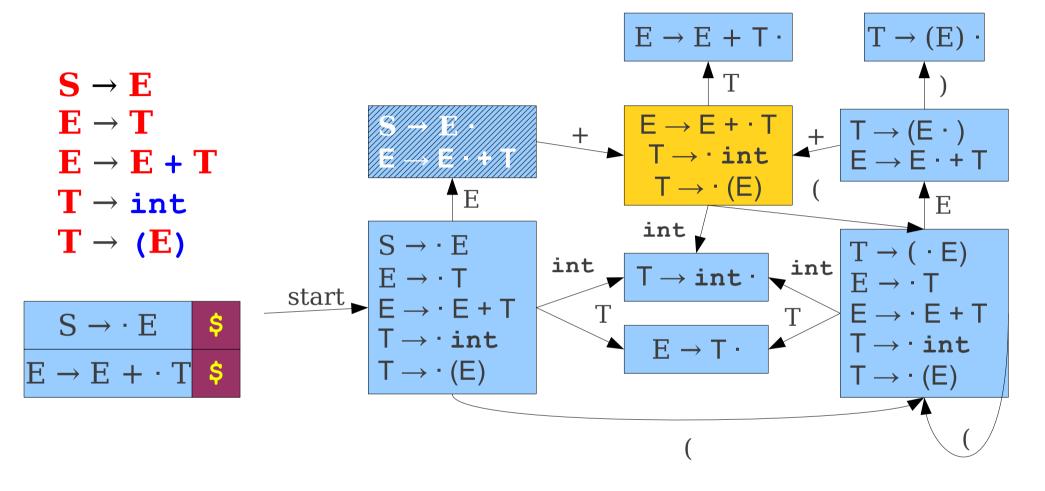


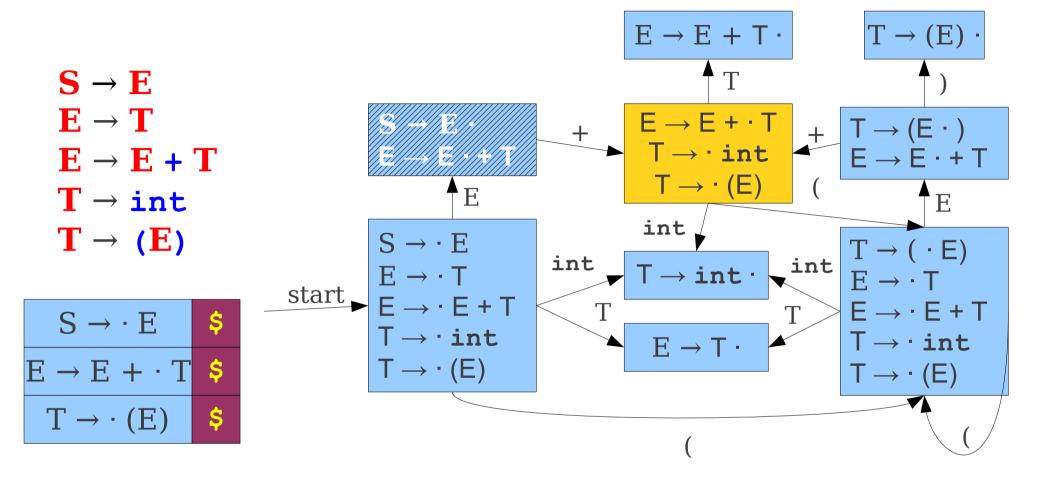


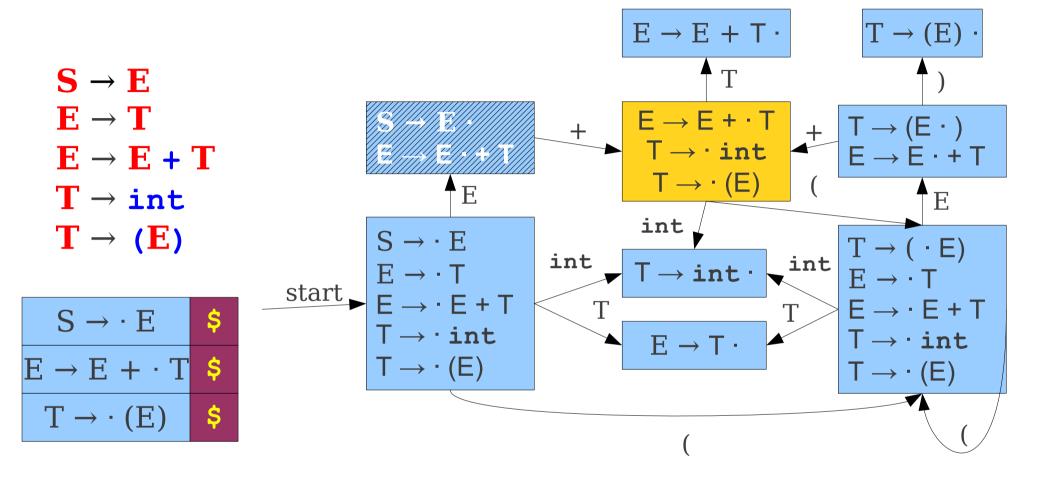


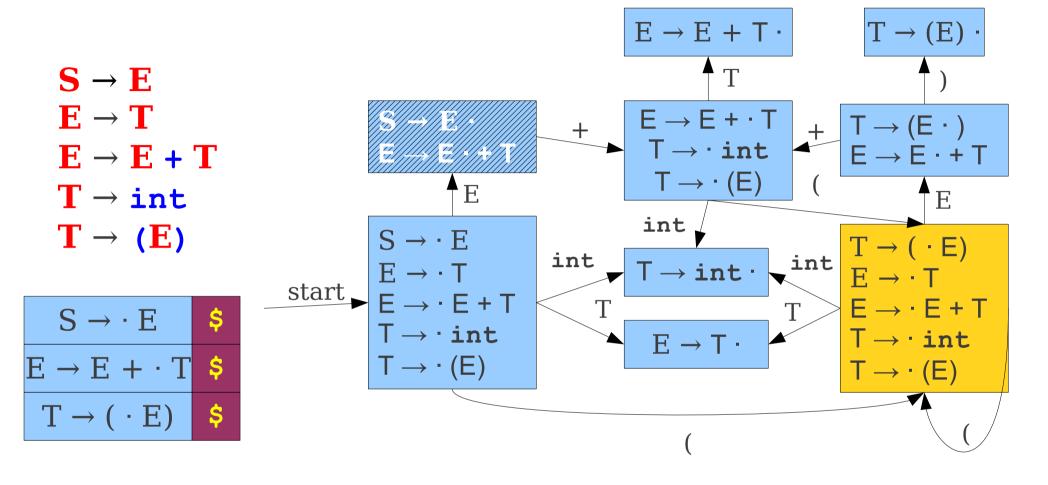
+ ( int + int + int ) \$

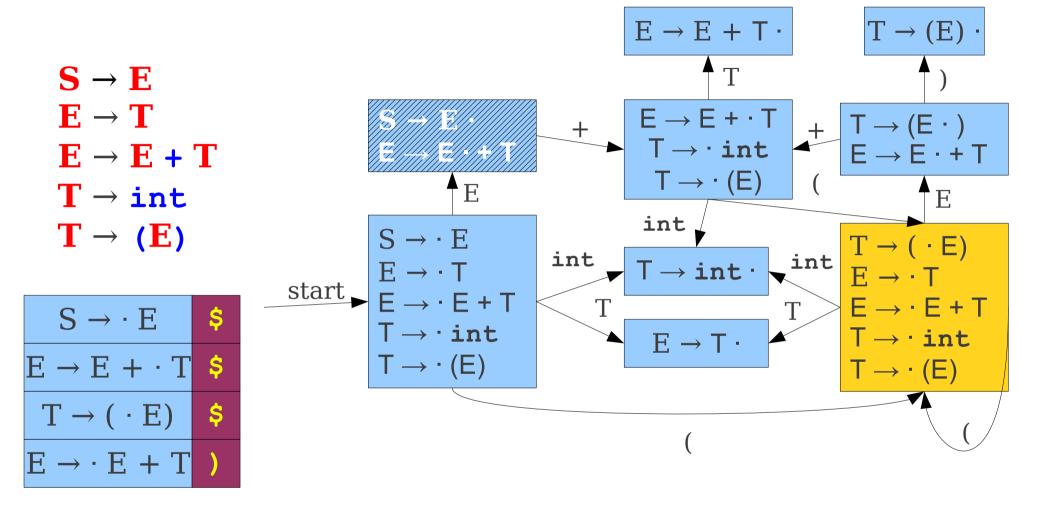


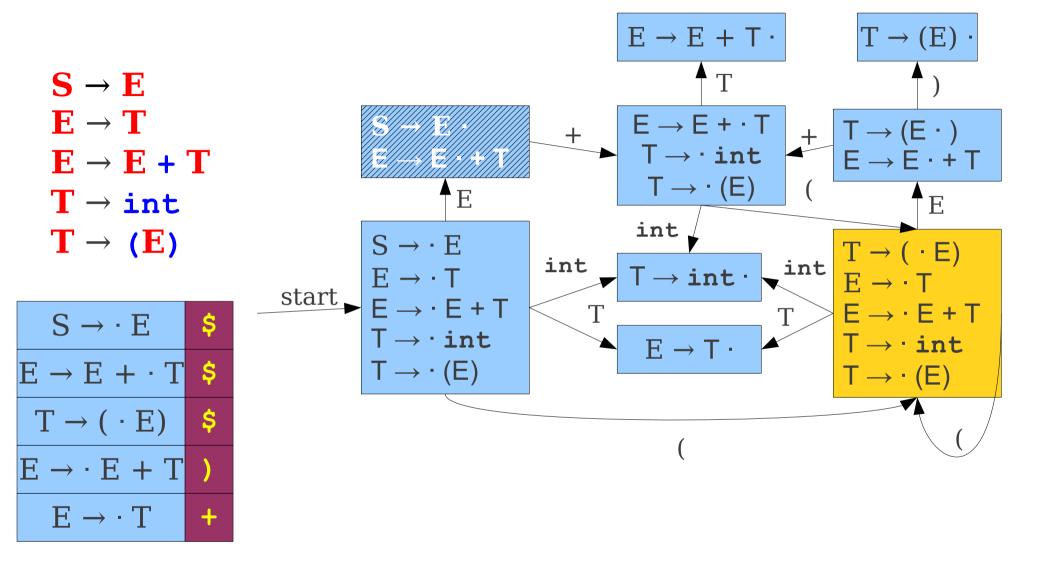


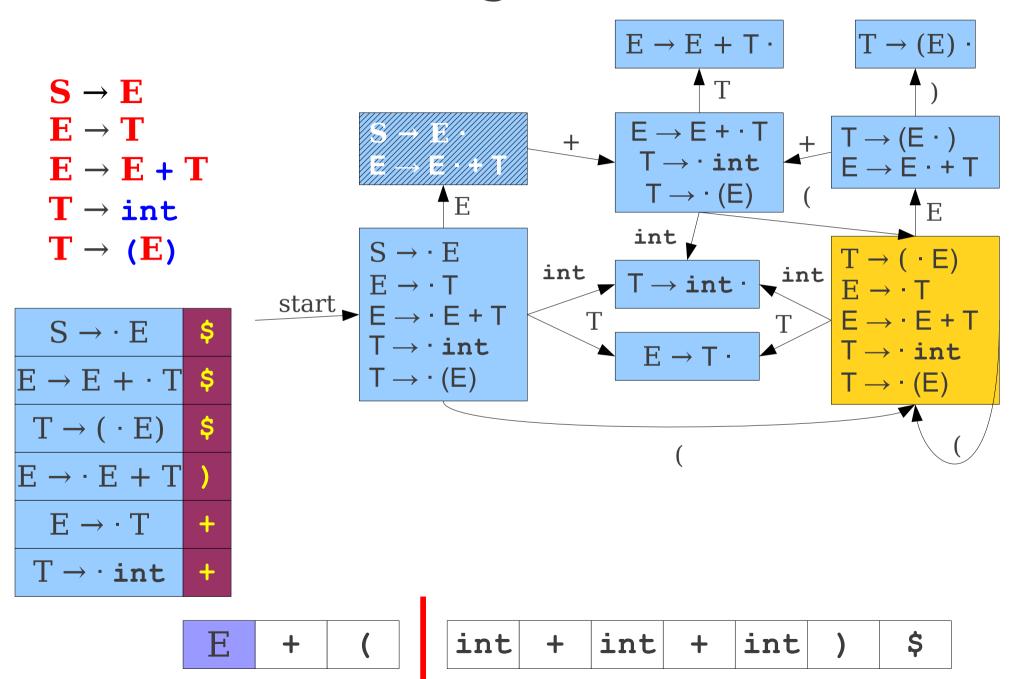


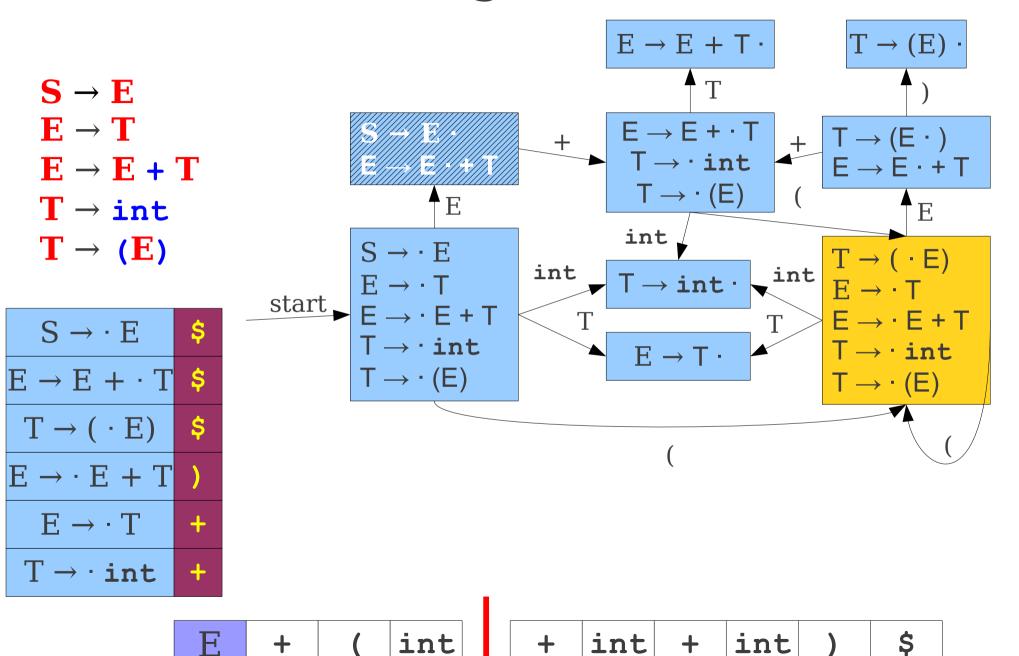


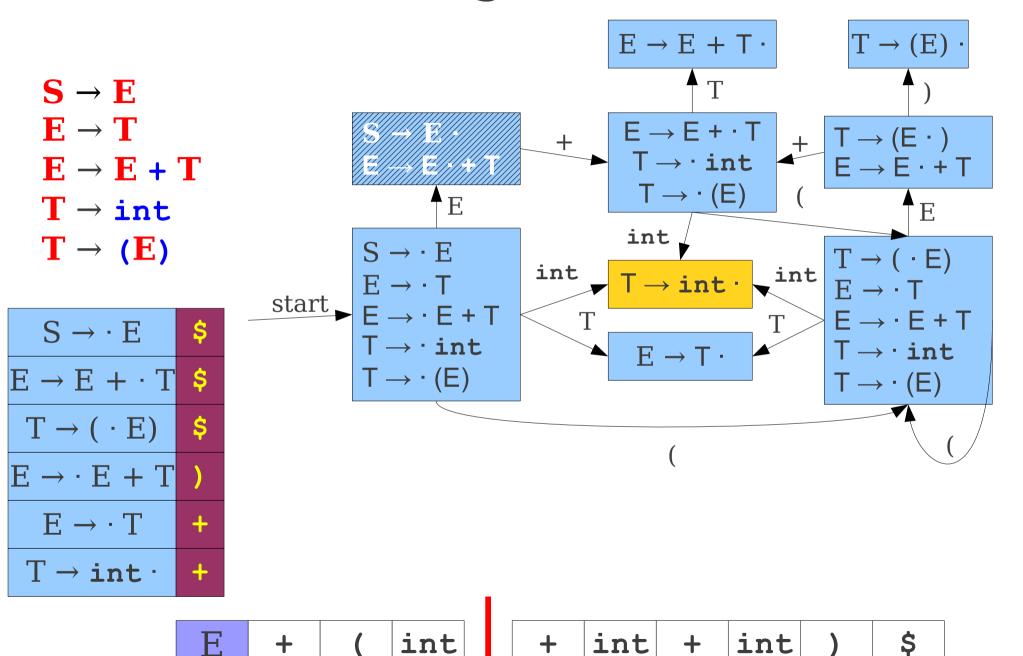












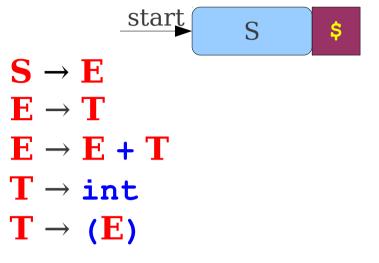
#### The Intuition behind LR(1)

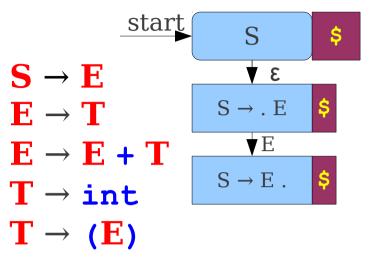
- Guess which series of productions we are reversing.
- Use this information to maintain information about what lookahead to expect.
- When deciding whether to shift or reduce, use lookahead to disambiguate.

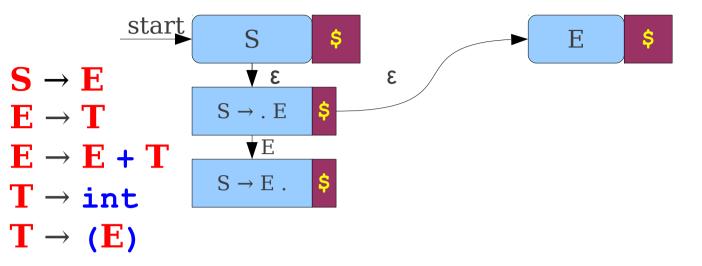
#### Tracking Lookaheads

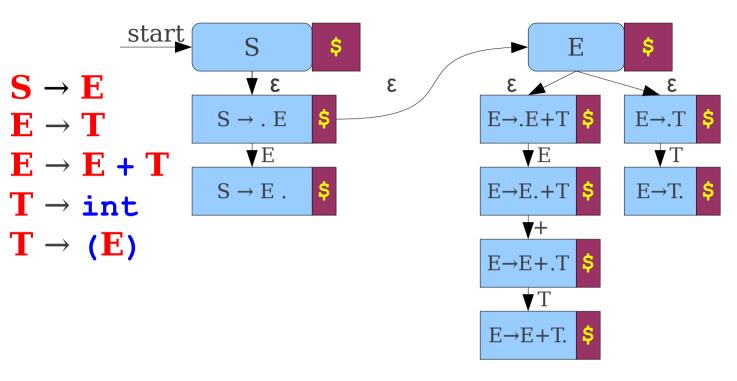
- How do we know what lookahead to expect at each state?
- Observation:
  - There are only finitely many productions we can be in at any point.
  - There are only finitely many positions we can be in each production.
  - There are only finitely many lookahead sets at each point.
- Construct an automaton to track lookaheads!

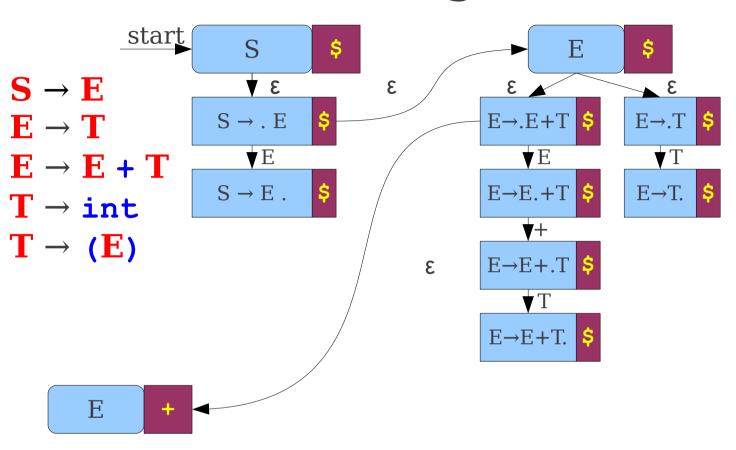
```
S \rightarrow E
E \rightarrow T
E \rightarrow E + T
T \rightarrow int
T \rightarrow (E)
```

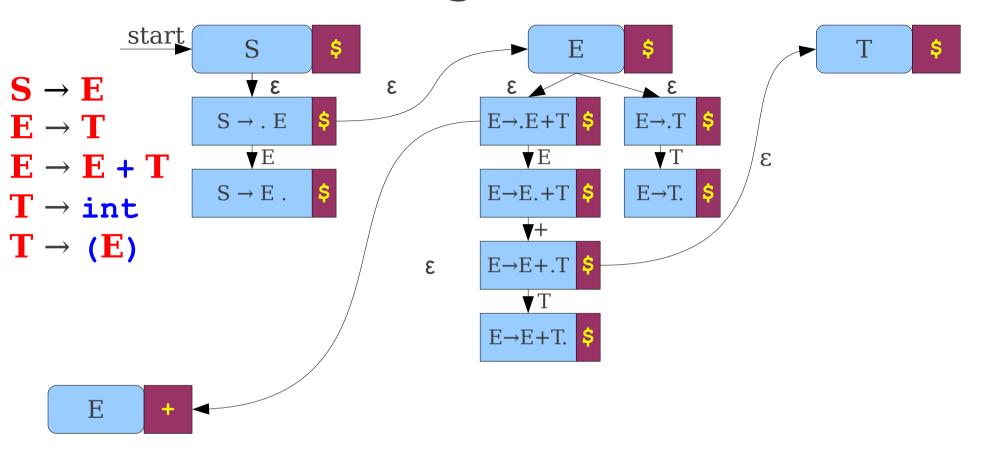


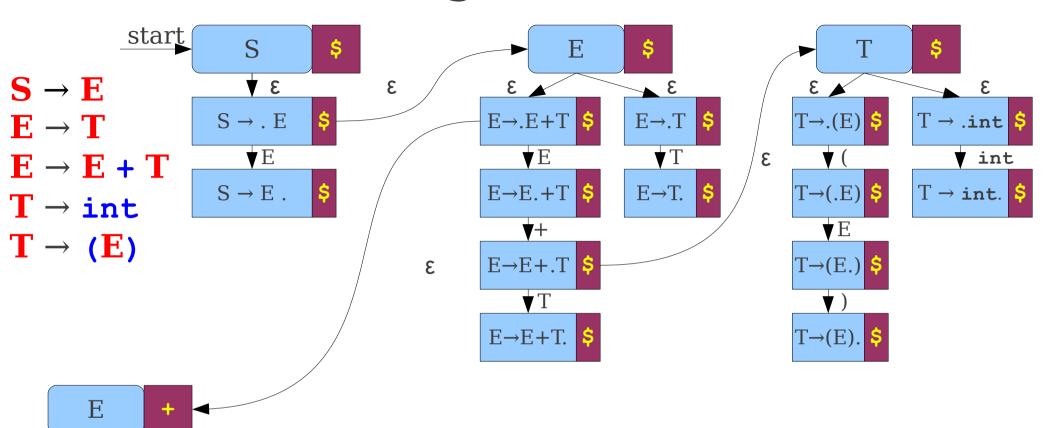


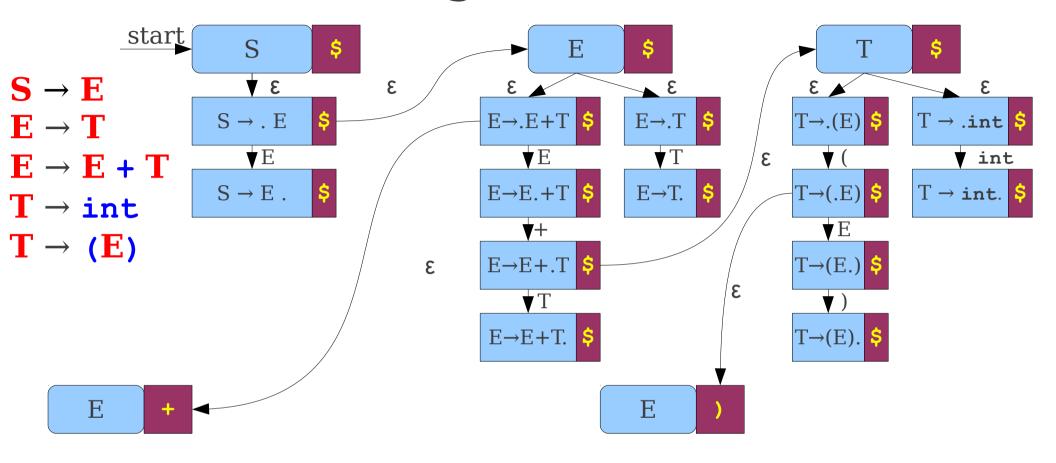


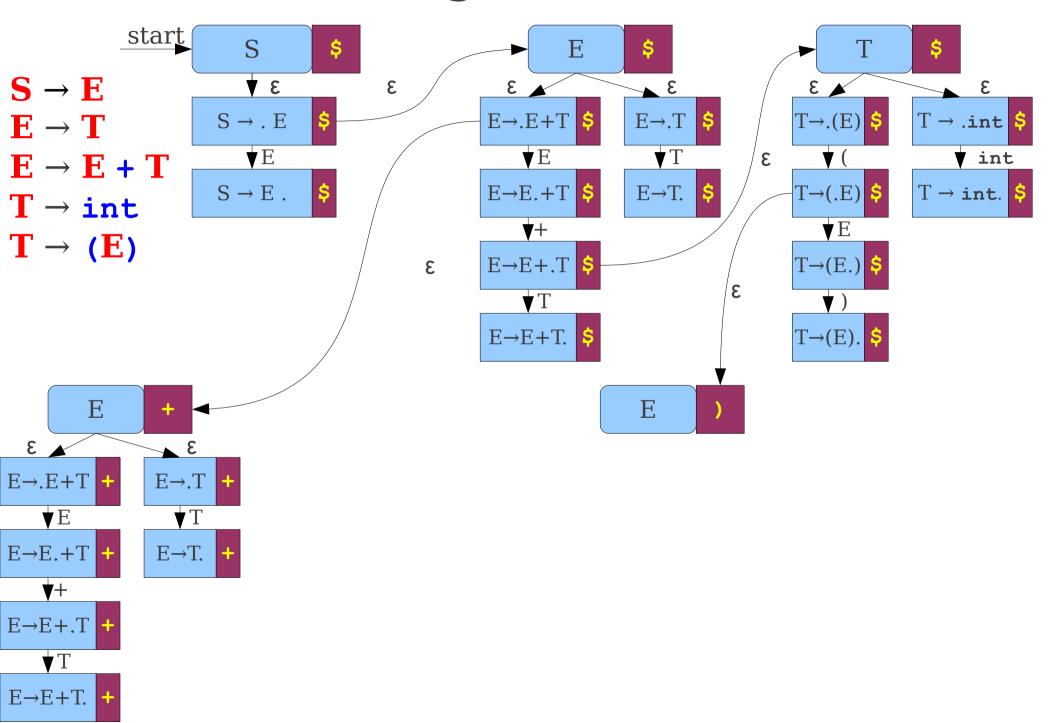


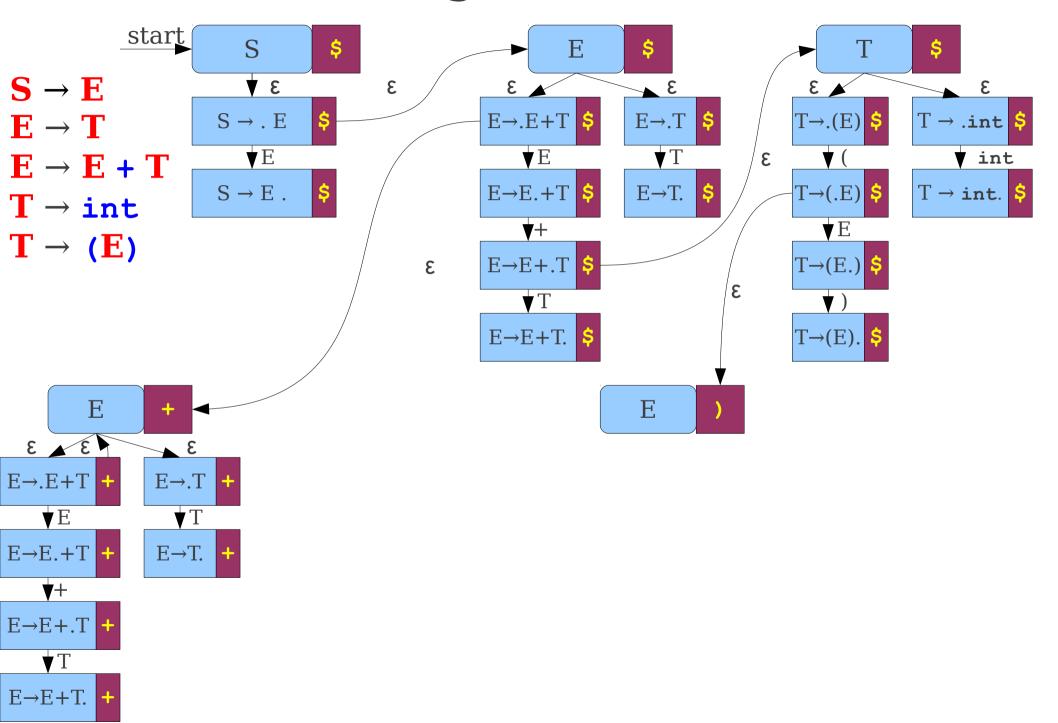


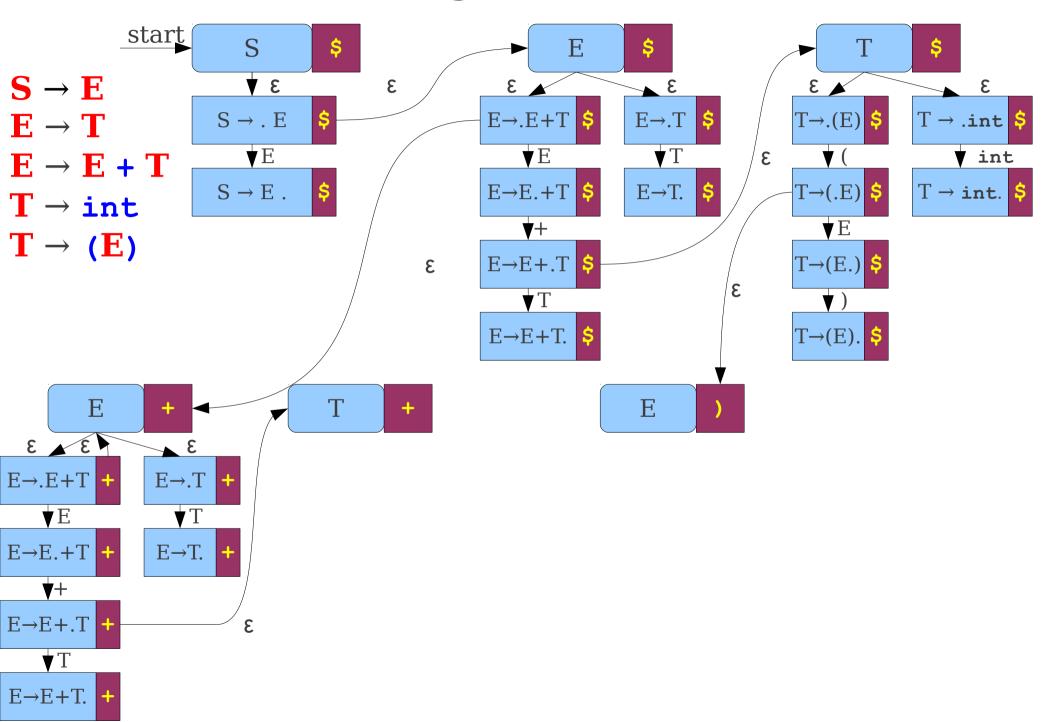


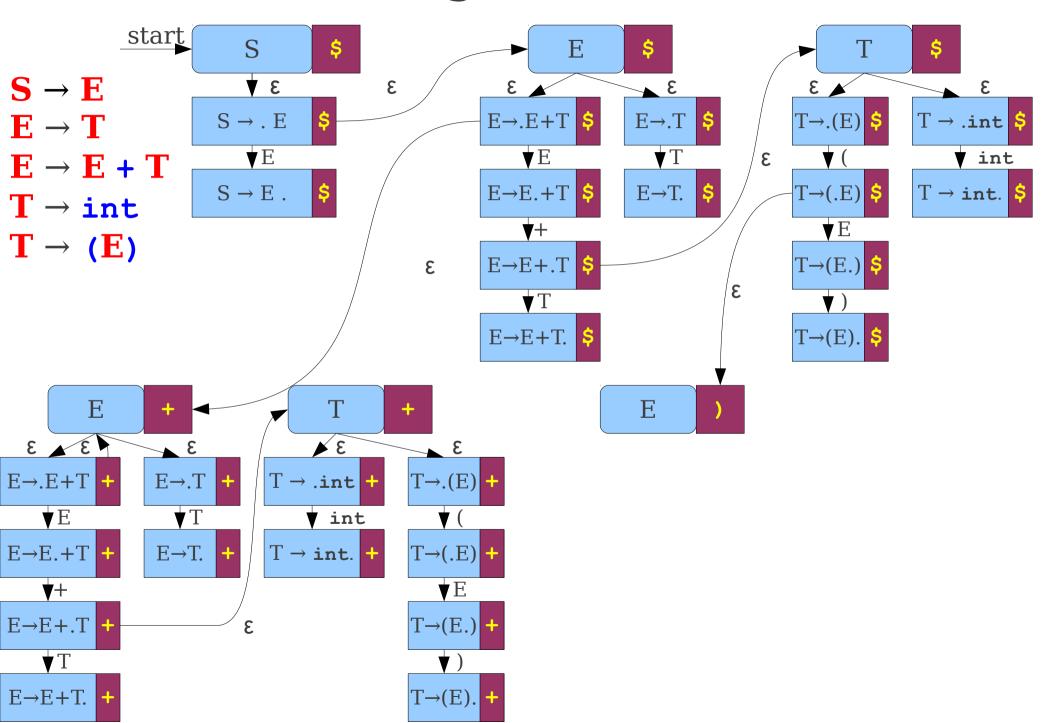


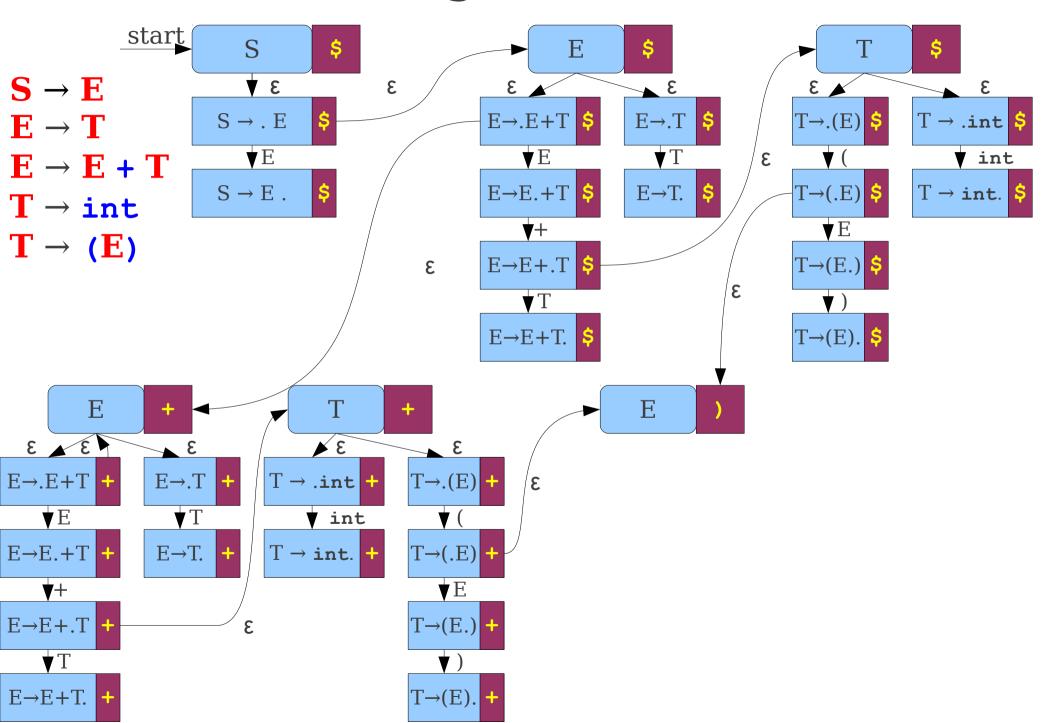


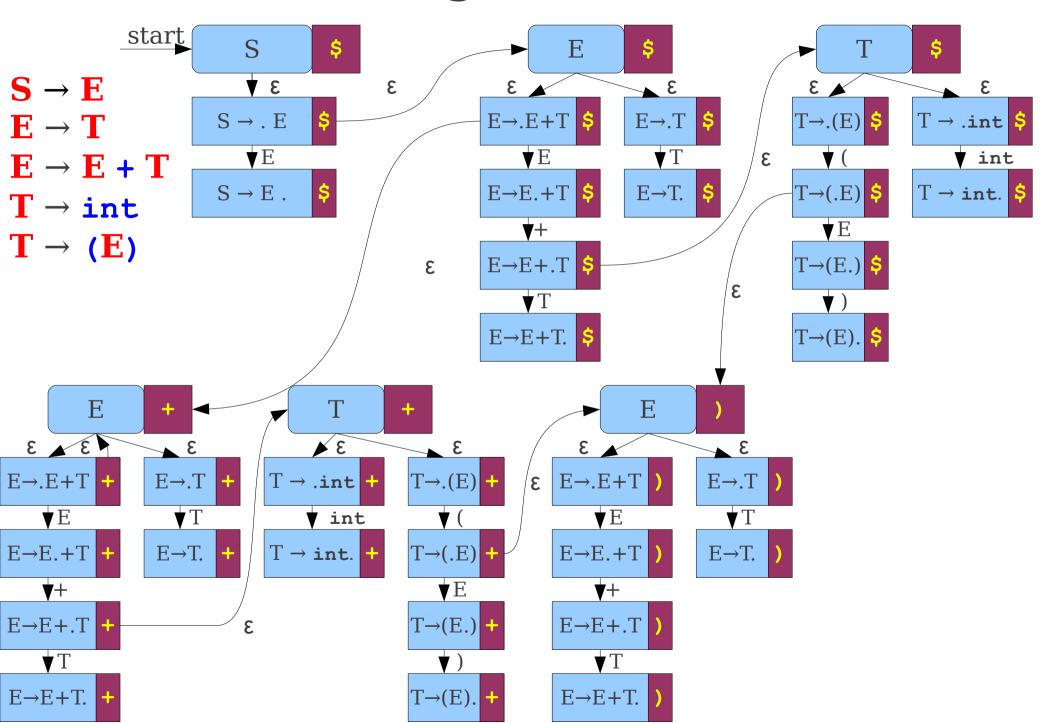


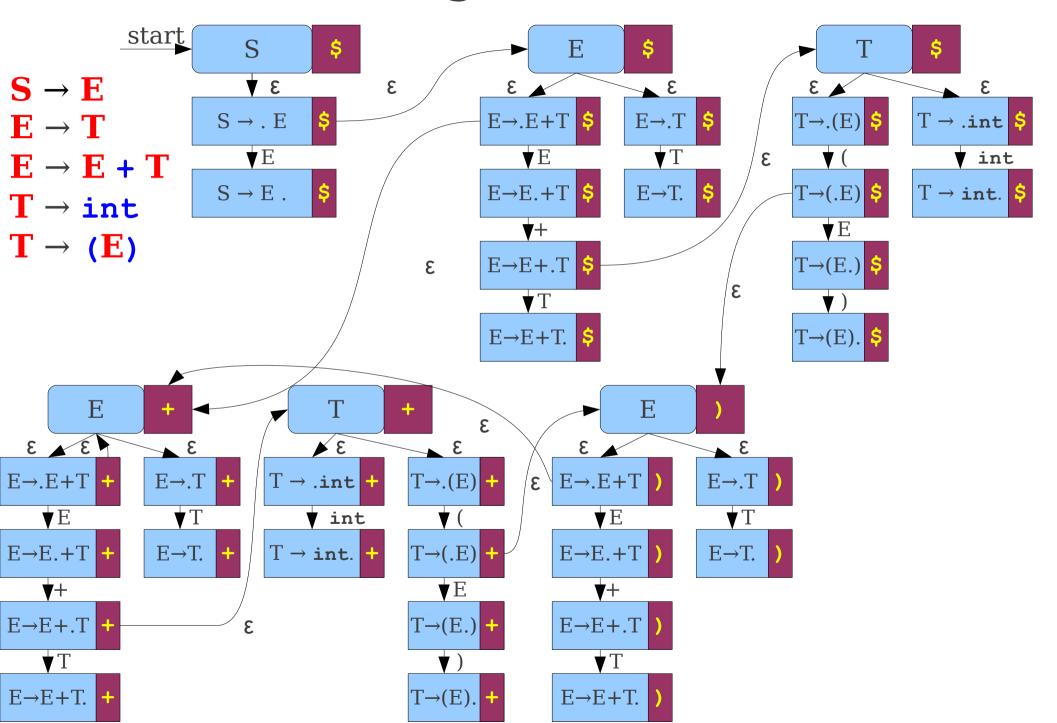


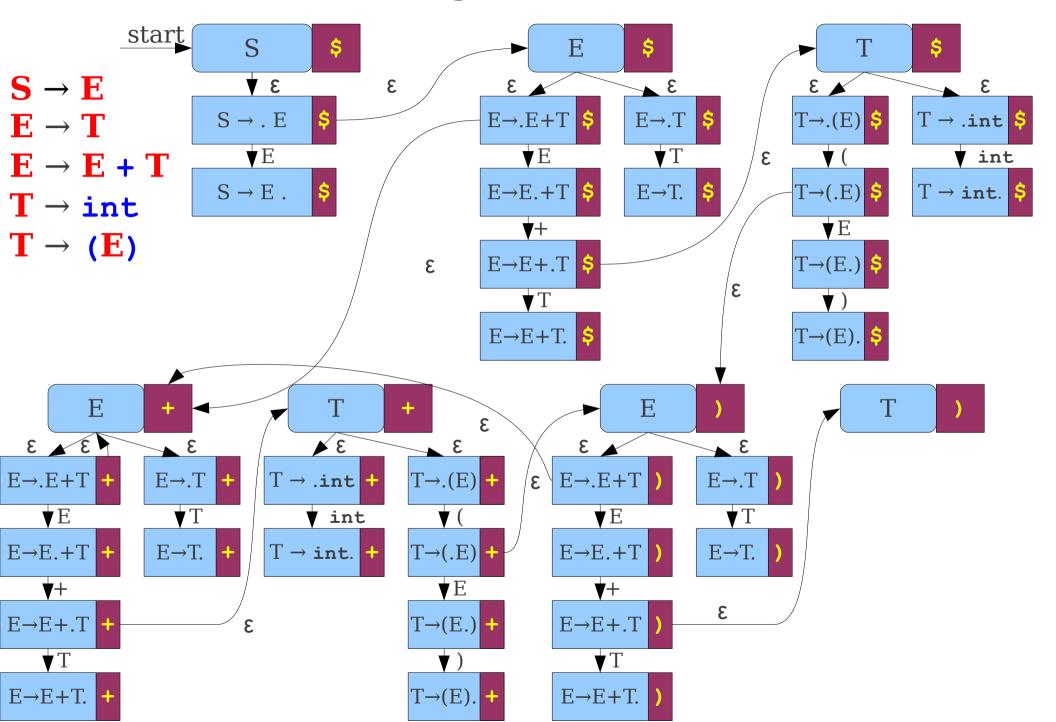


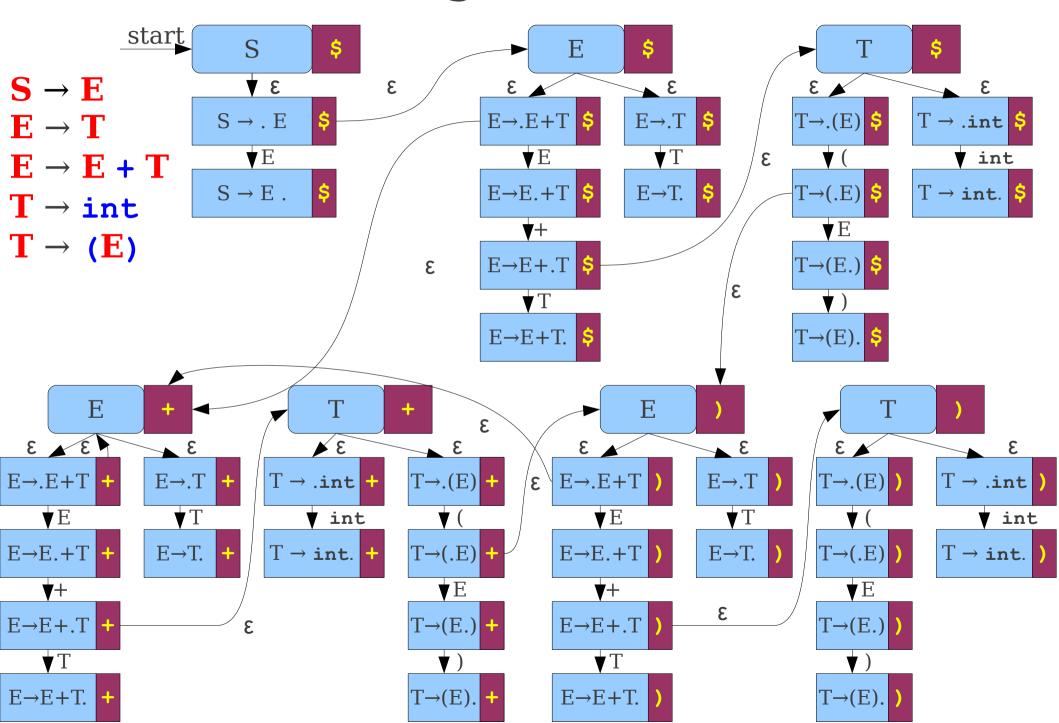


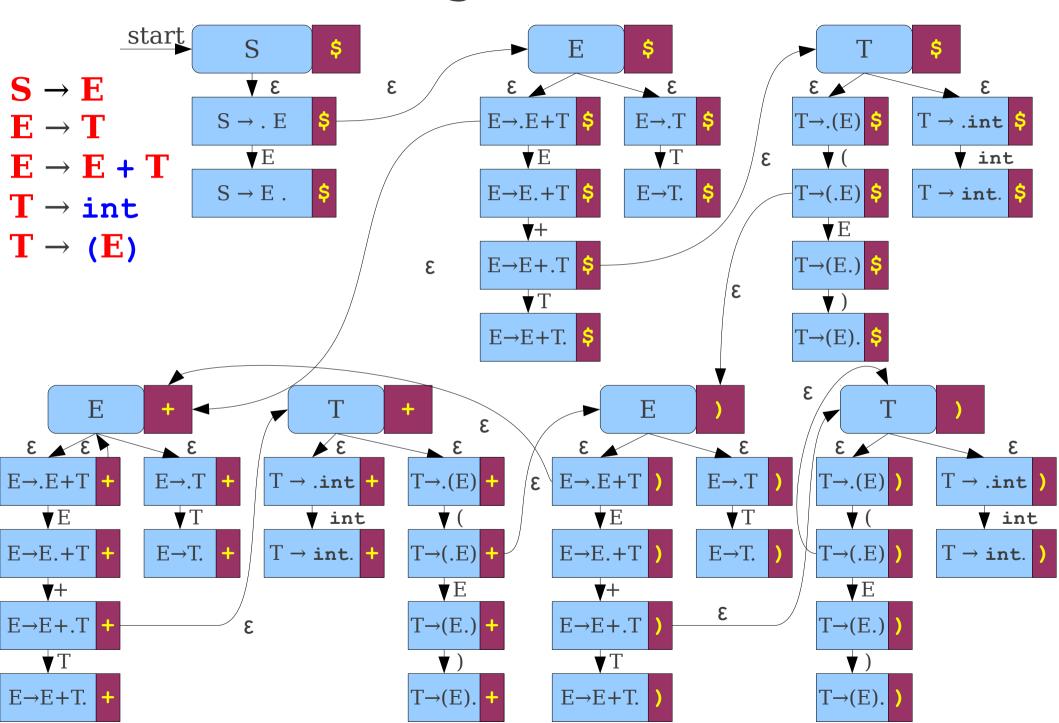


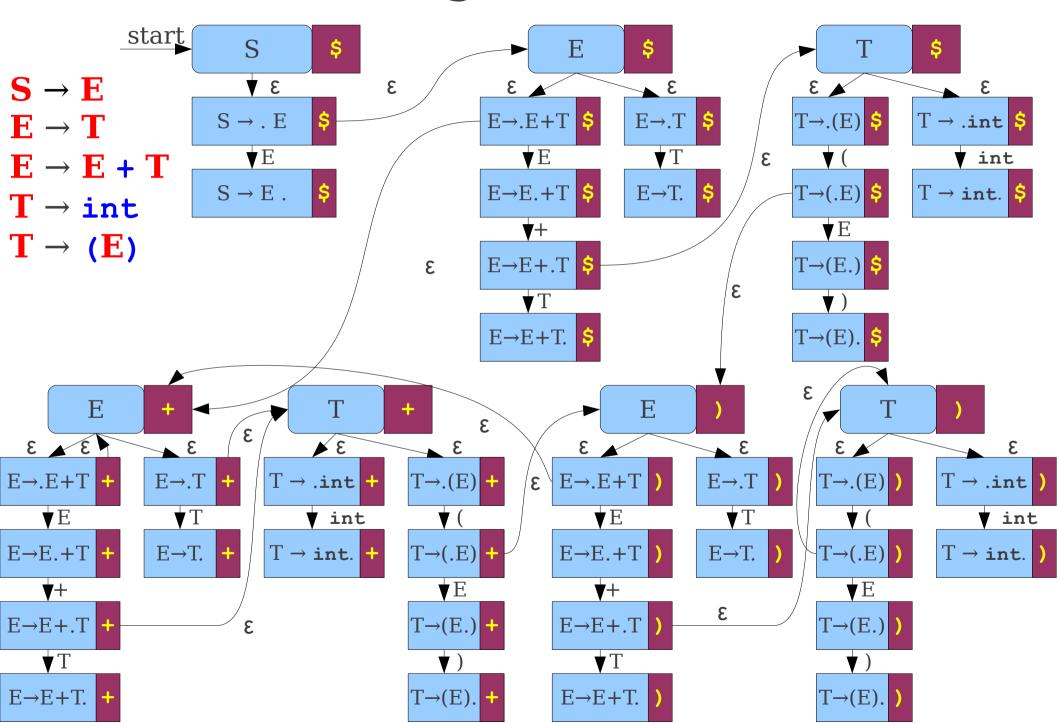


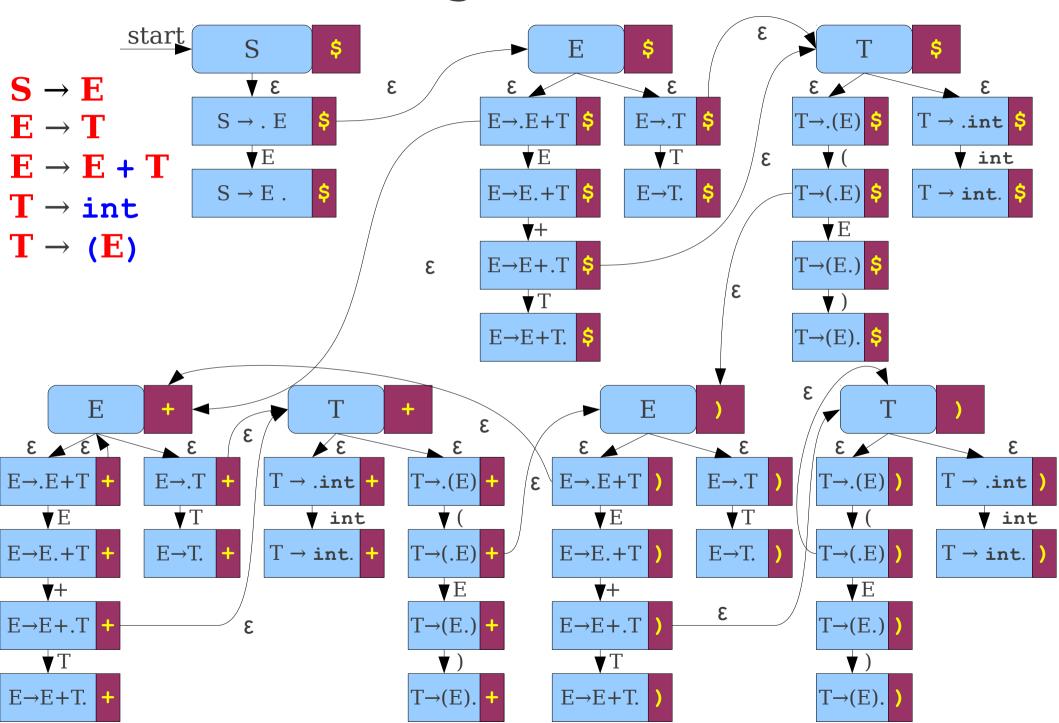


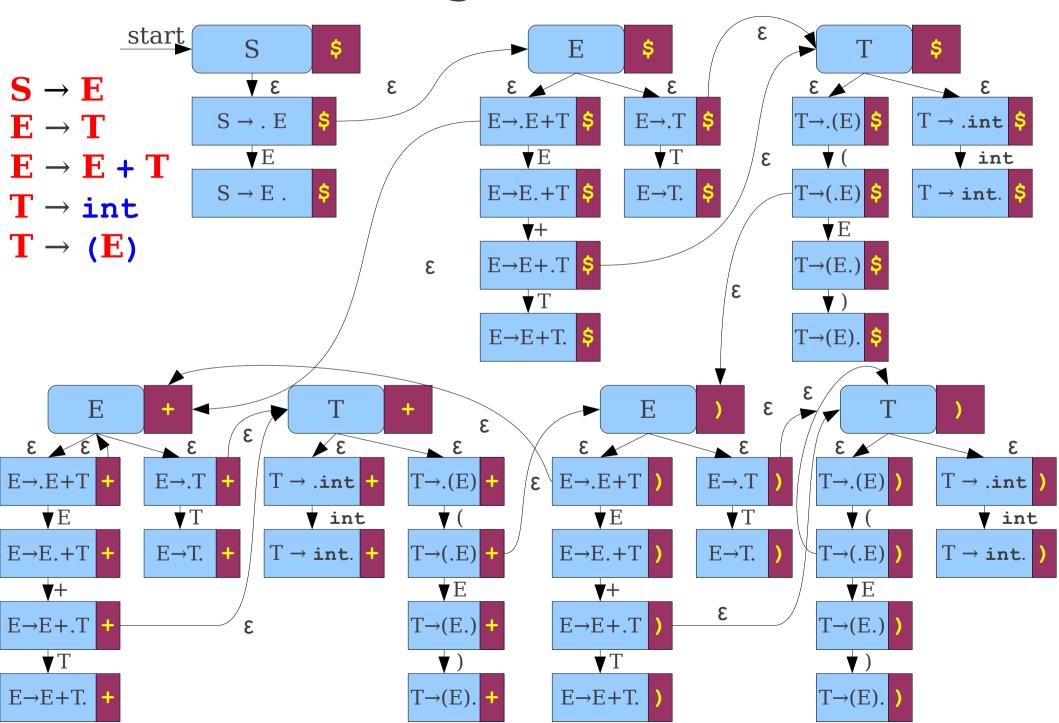






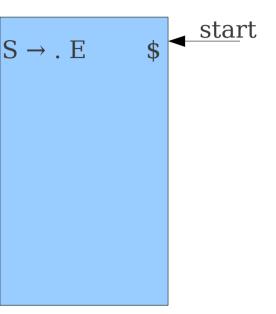






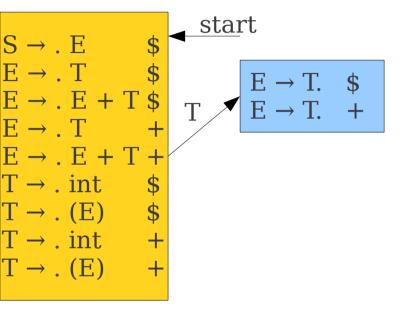
# Constructing LR(1) Automata

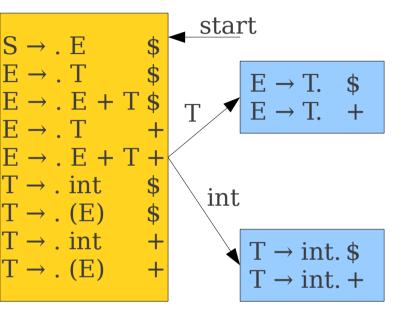
- Begin with a state **S** [\$].
- For each state A [t], for each production
   A → y:
  - Construct states  $\mathbf{A} \to \boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}$  [t] for all possible ways of splitting  $\boldsymbol{\gamma} = \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\omega}$ .
  - Add an ε-transition from **A** [t] to each of these states.
  - Add transitions on x between  $A \rightarrow \alpha \cdot x\omega$  [t] and  $A \rightarrow \alpha x \cdot \omega$  [t]
- For each state  $A \to \alpha \cdot B\omega$  [t], add an  $\epsilon$ -transition from  $A \to \alpha \cdot B\omega$  [t] to B[r] for each terminal  $r \in FIRST^*(\omega t)$ .

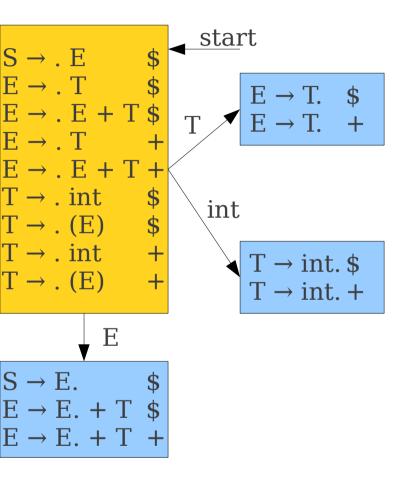


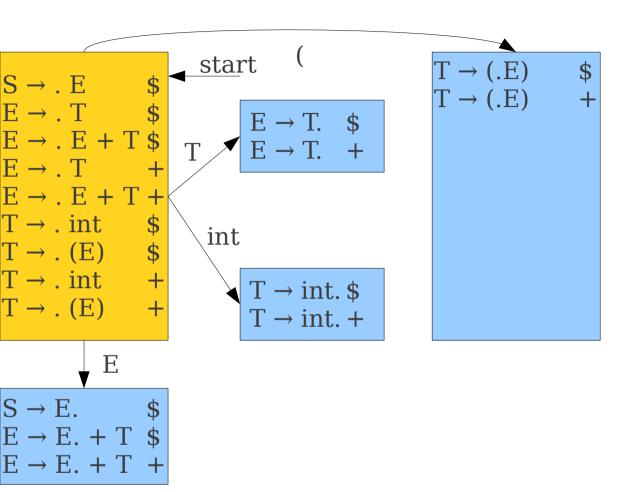
```
S \rightarrow . E $ $ E \rightarrow . T $ E \rightarrow . E + T $
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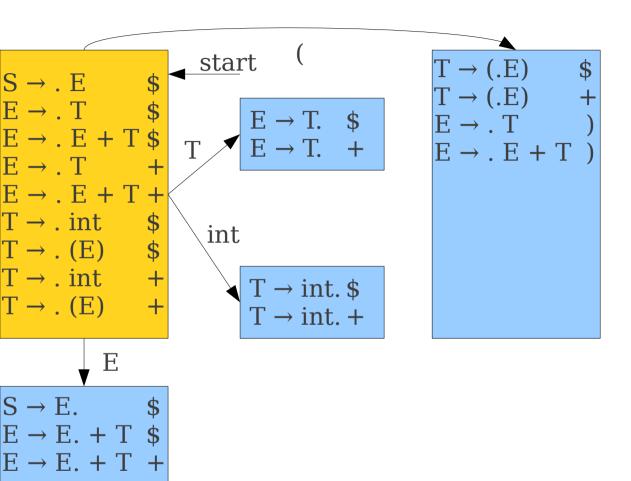
```
S \rightarrow . E $
E \rightarrow . T $
E \rightarrow . E + T $
E \rightarrow . E + T + E \rightarrow . E + T + E \rightarrow . E + T + E \rightarrow . E + E + E \rightarrow . E + E + E \rightarrow . E \rightarrow . E + E \rightarrow . E \rightarrow .
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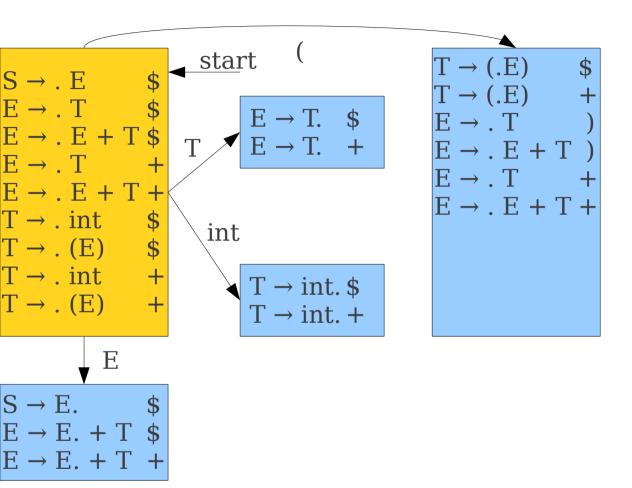


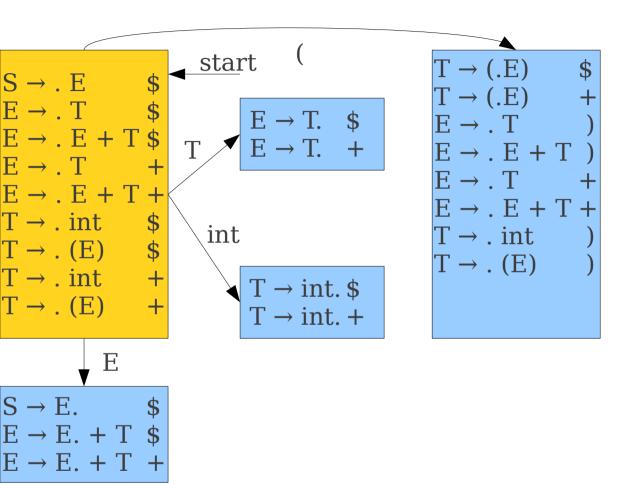


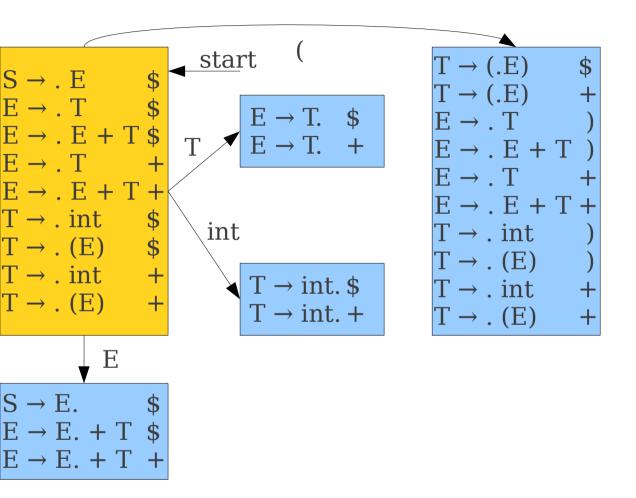


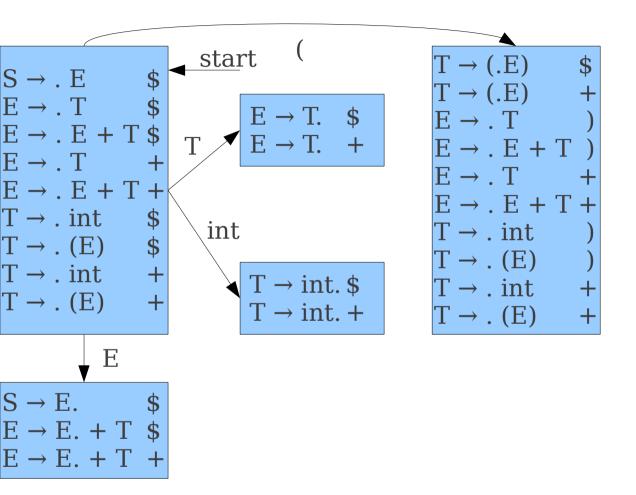


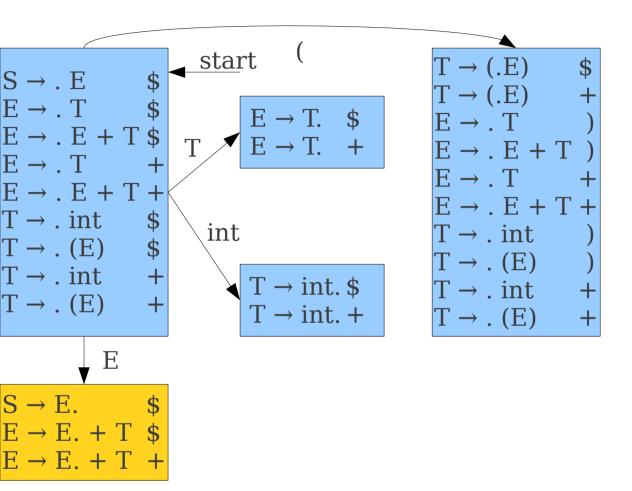


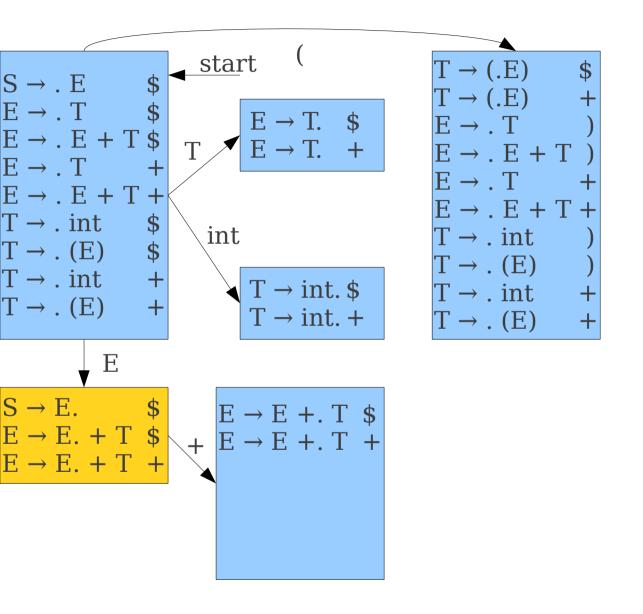


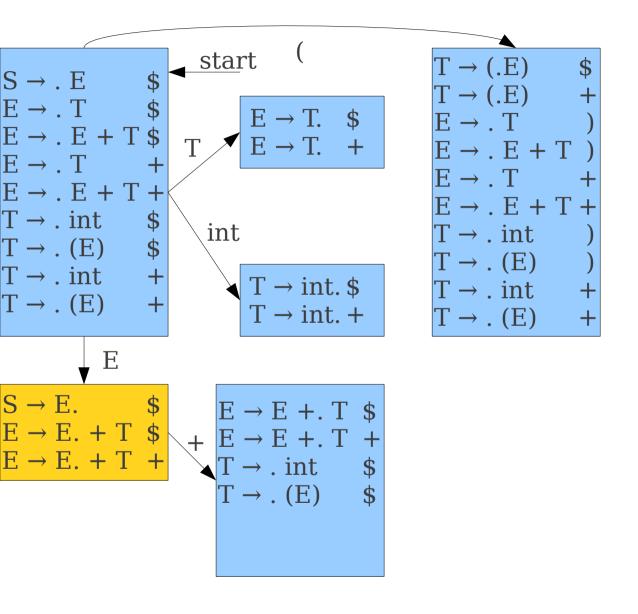


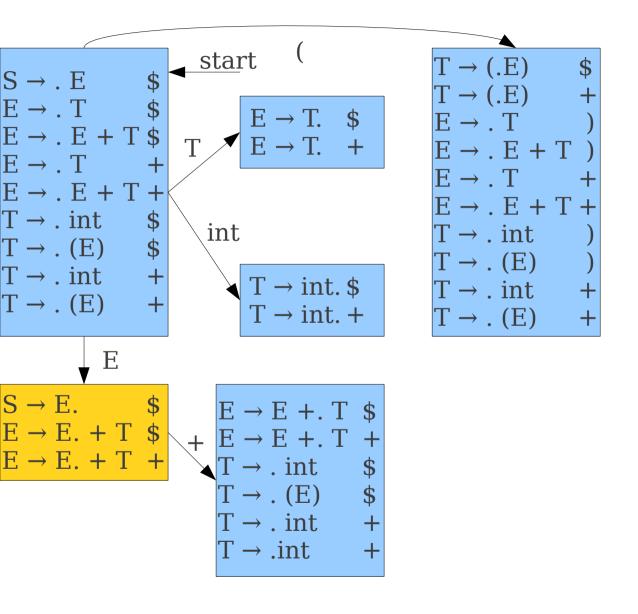


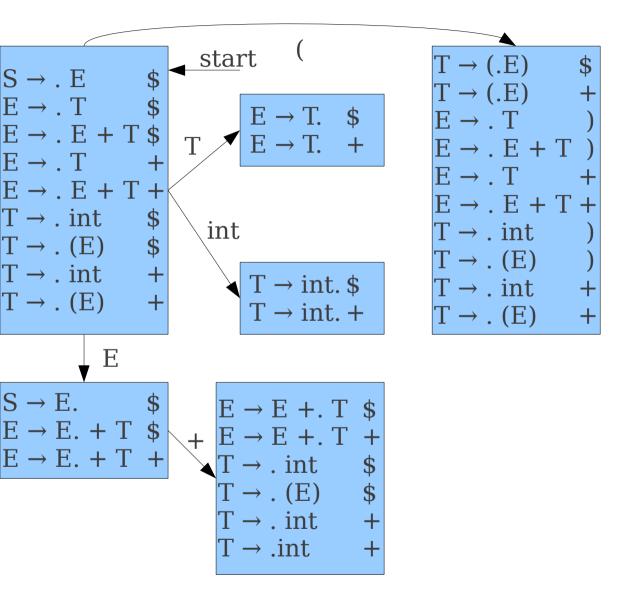


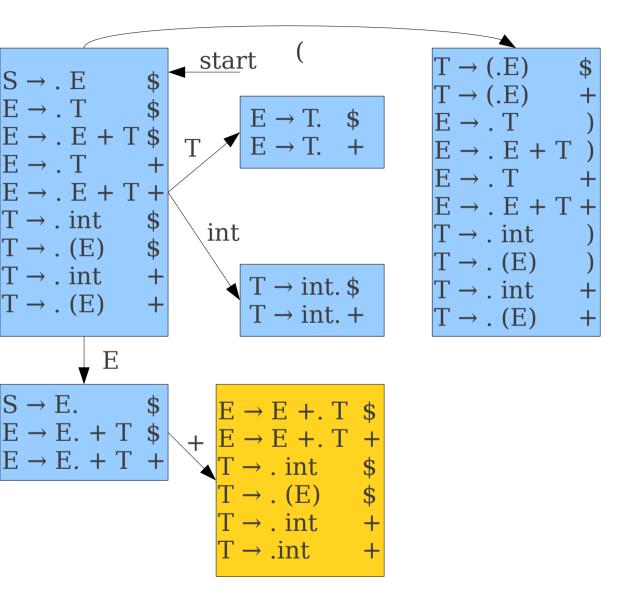


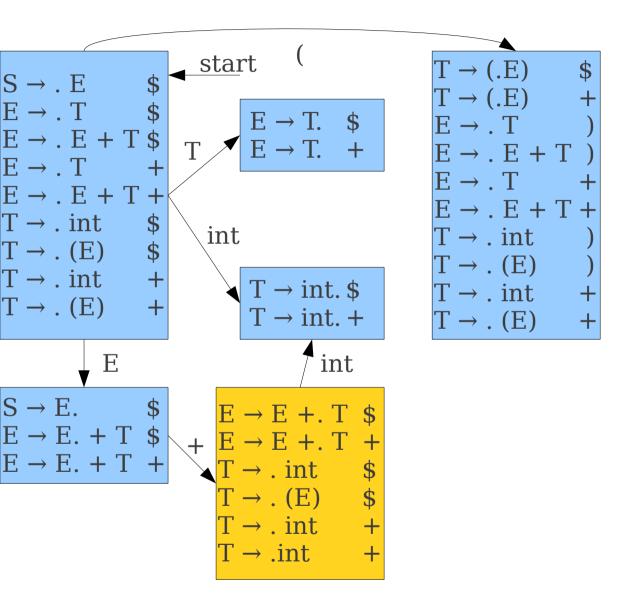


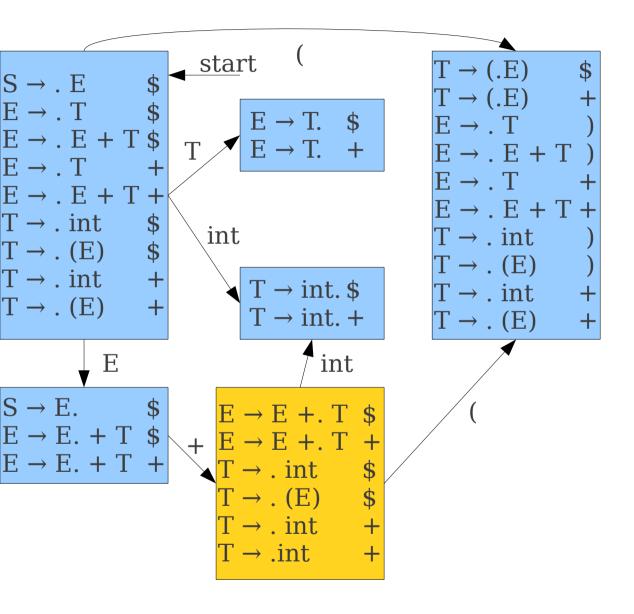


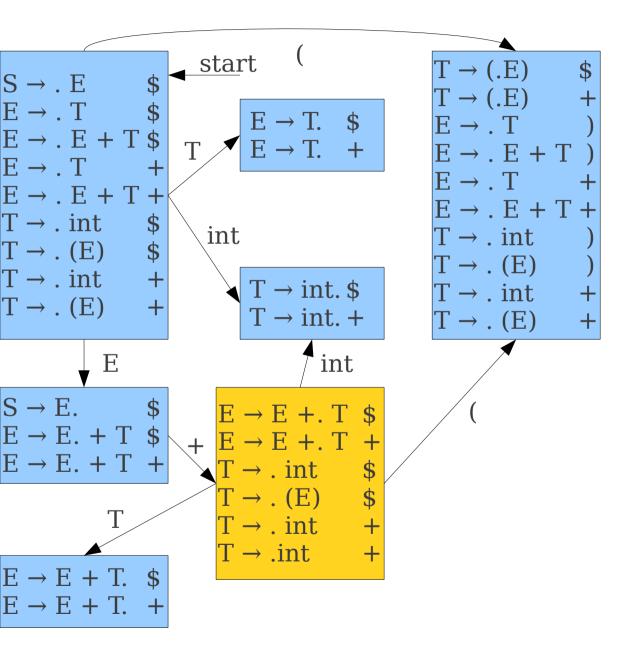


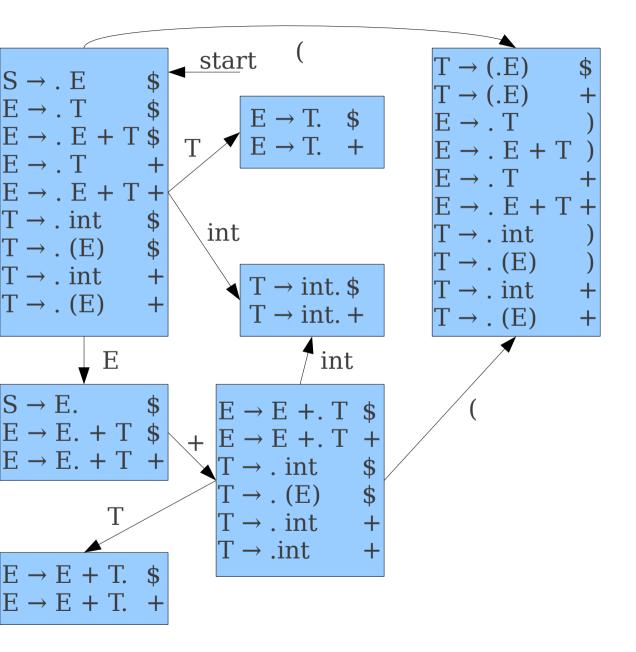


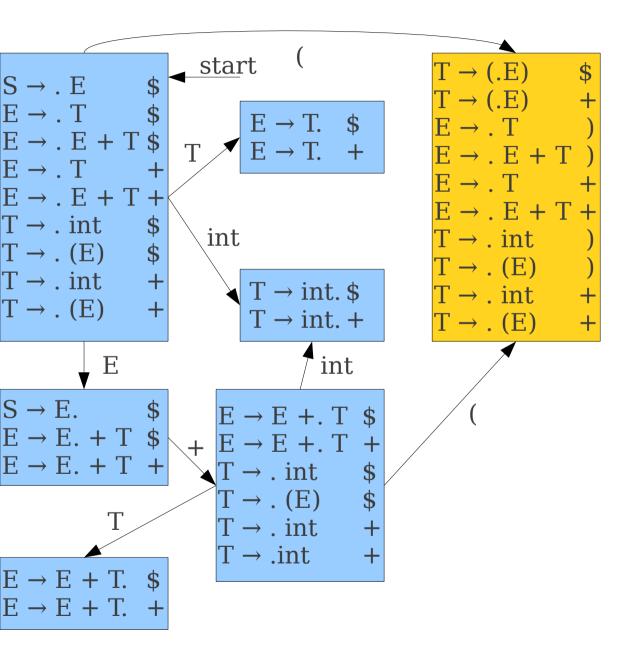


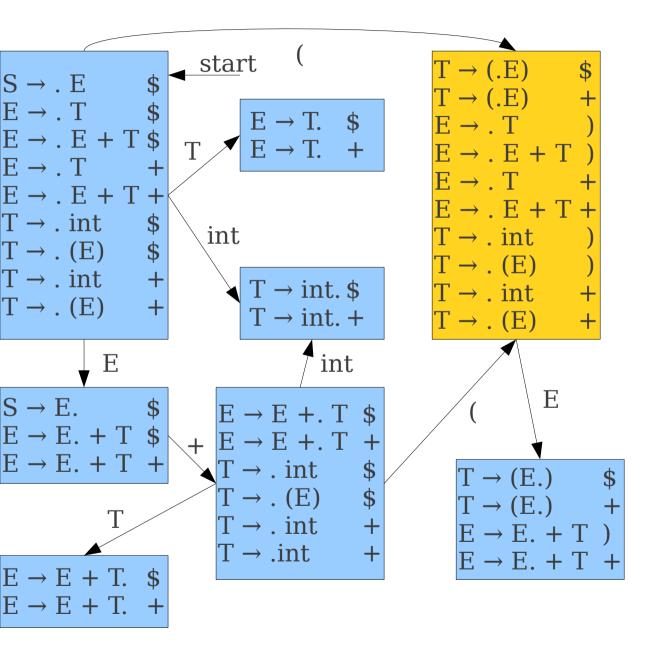


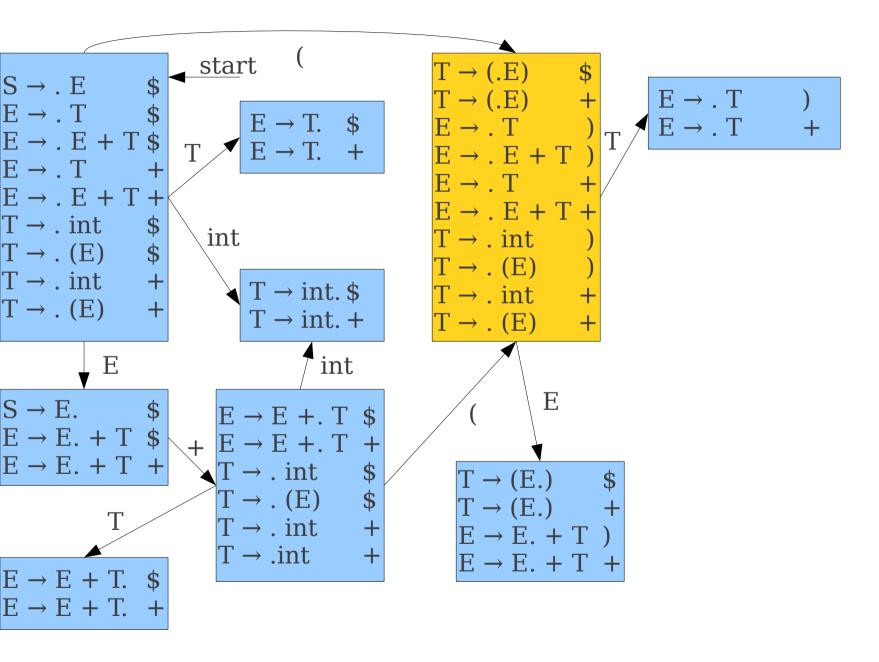


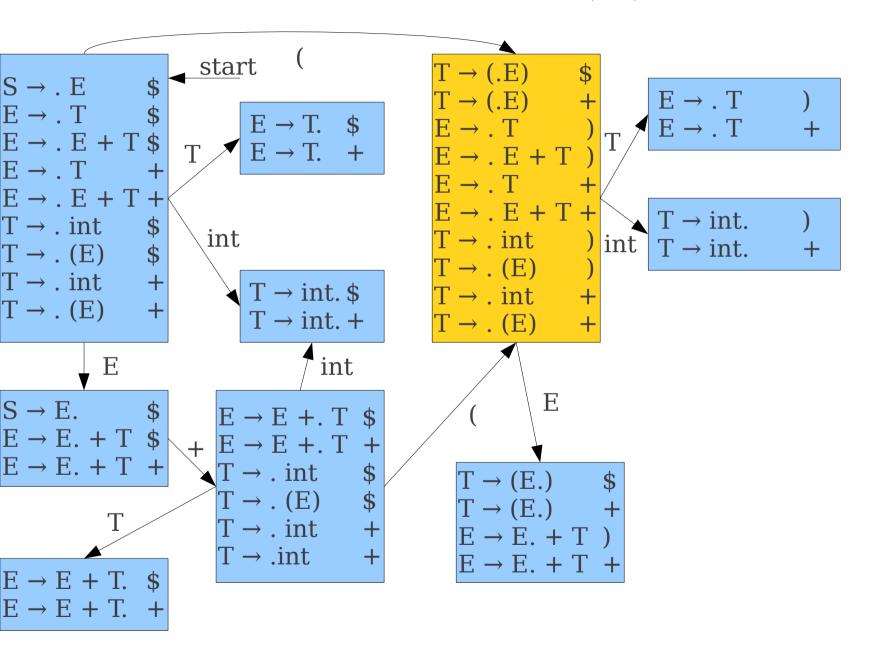


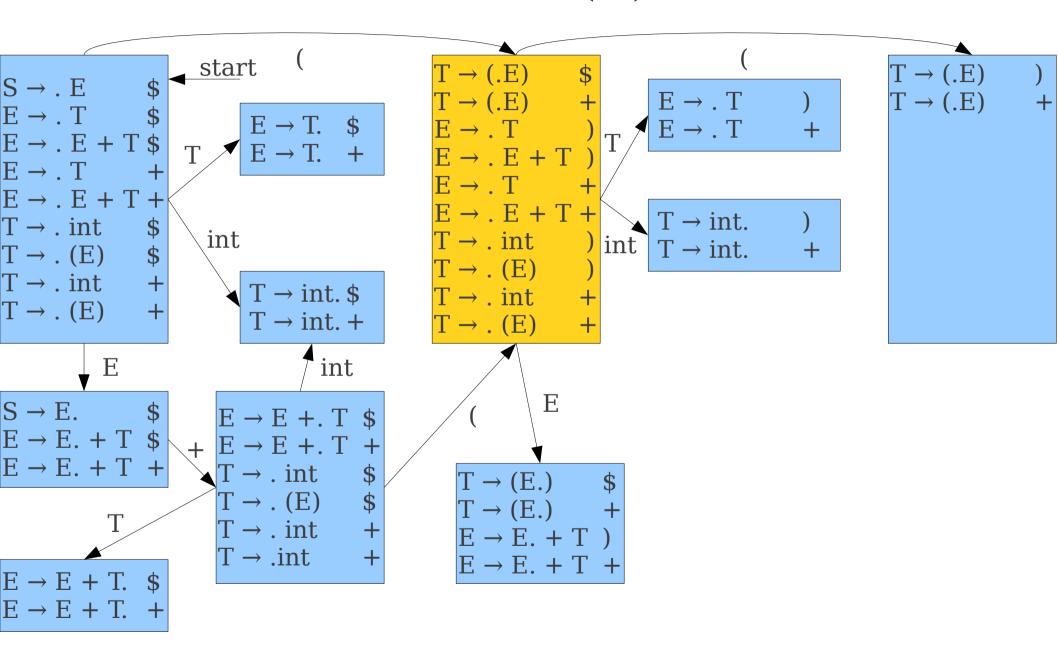


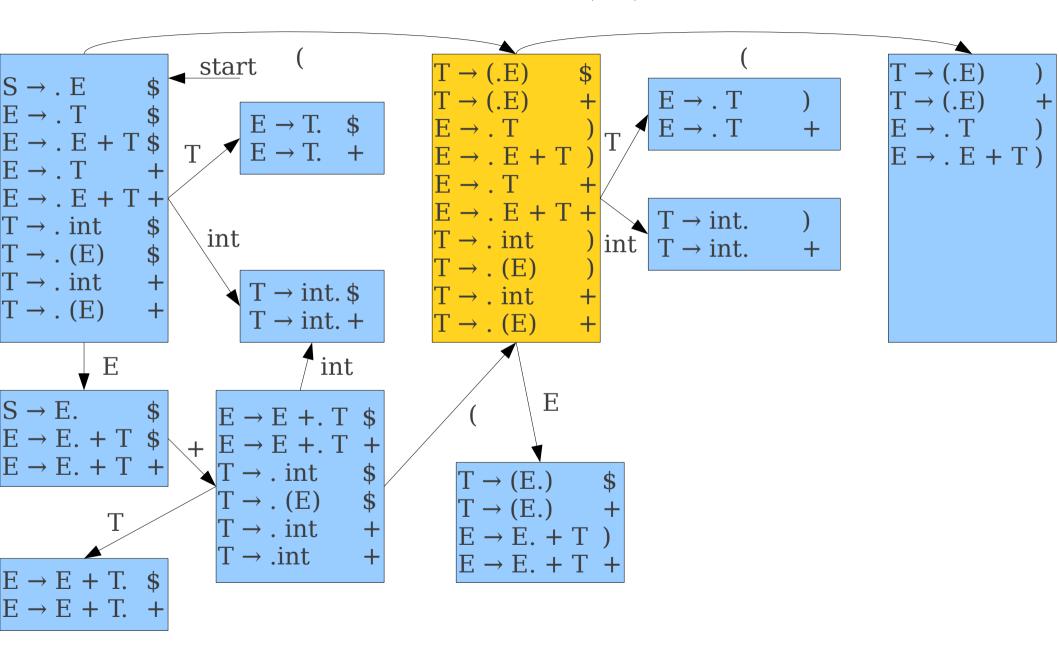


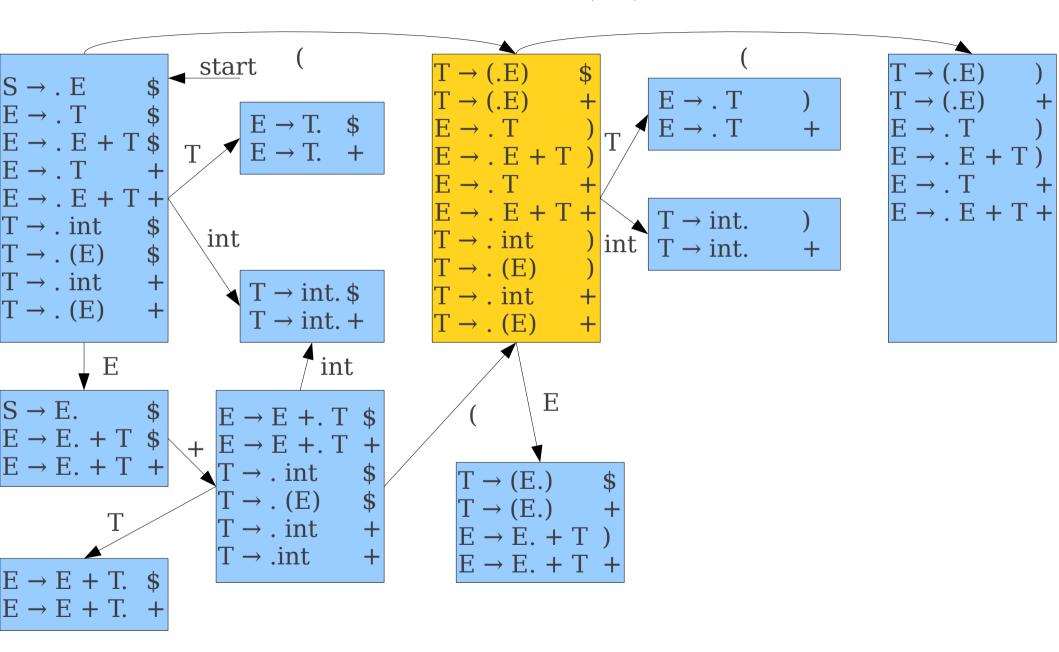


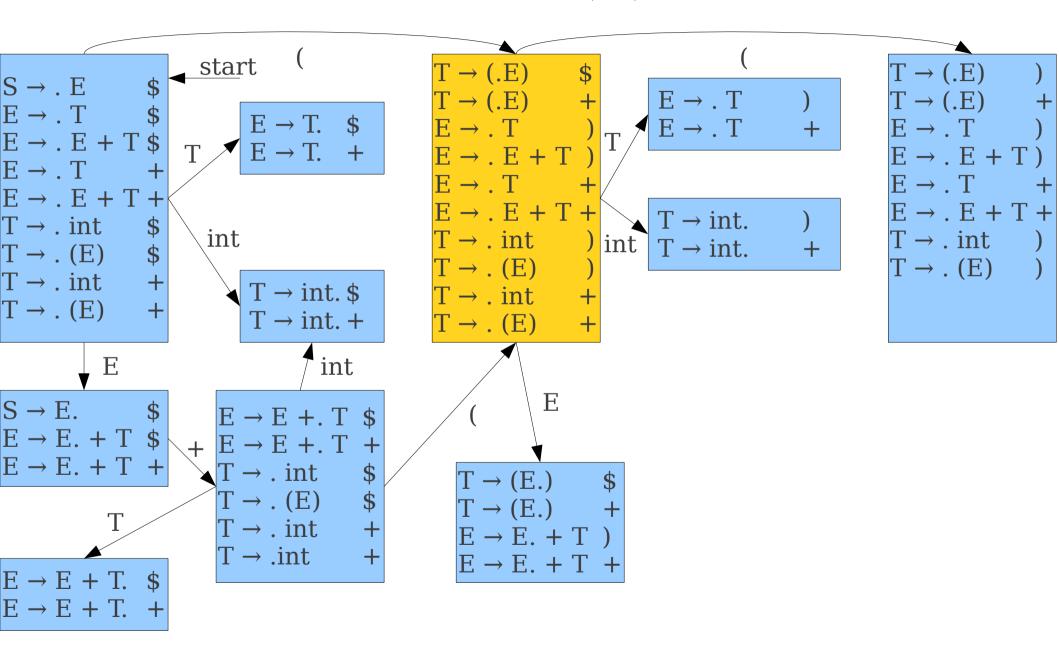


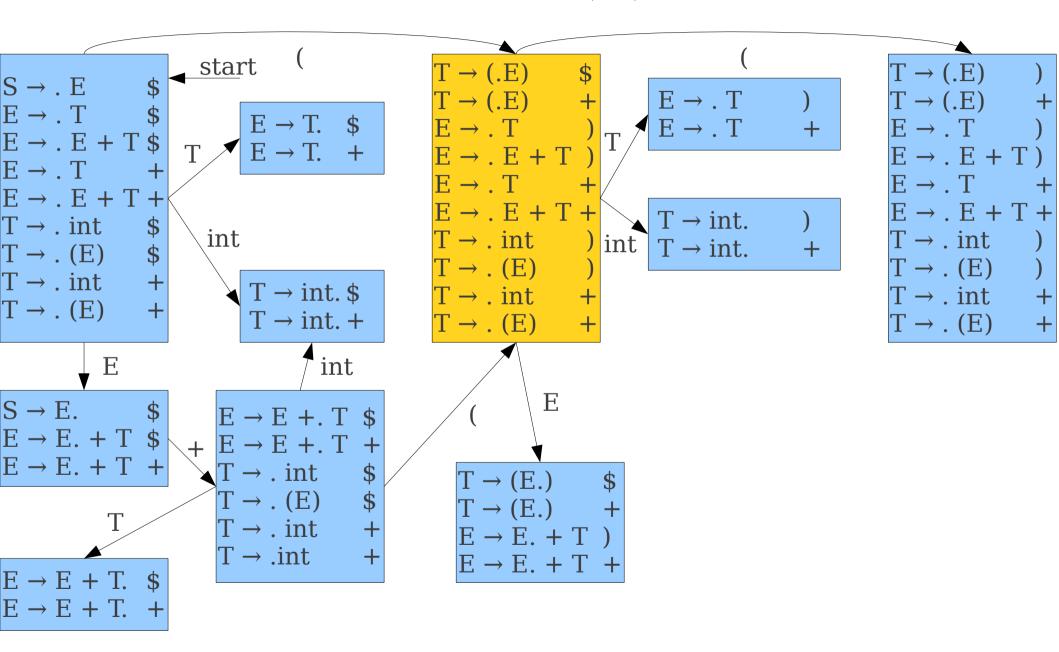


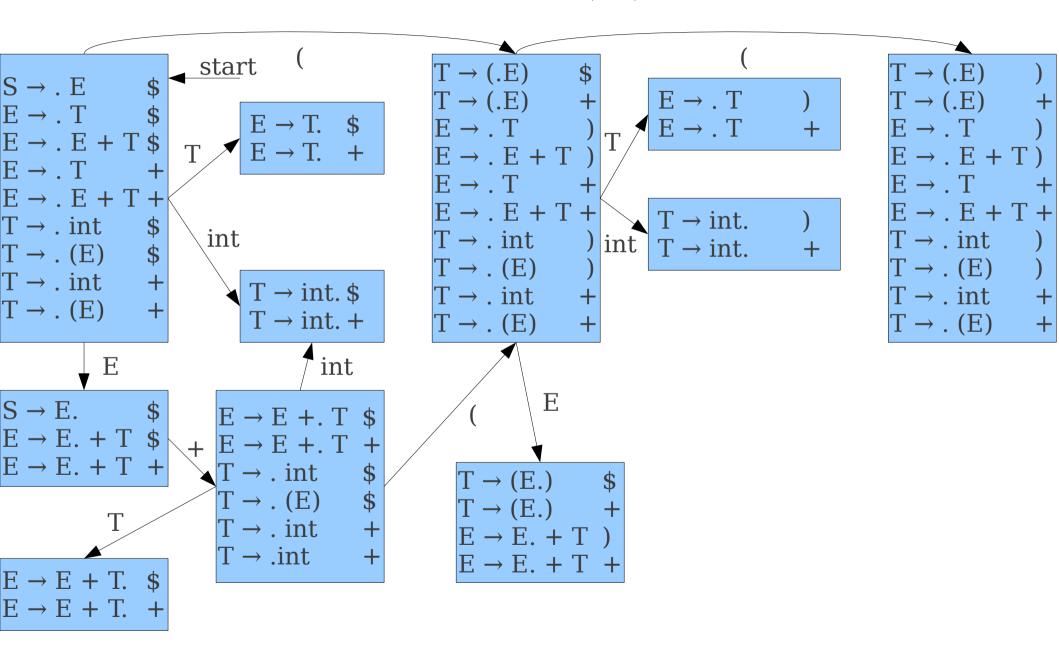


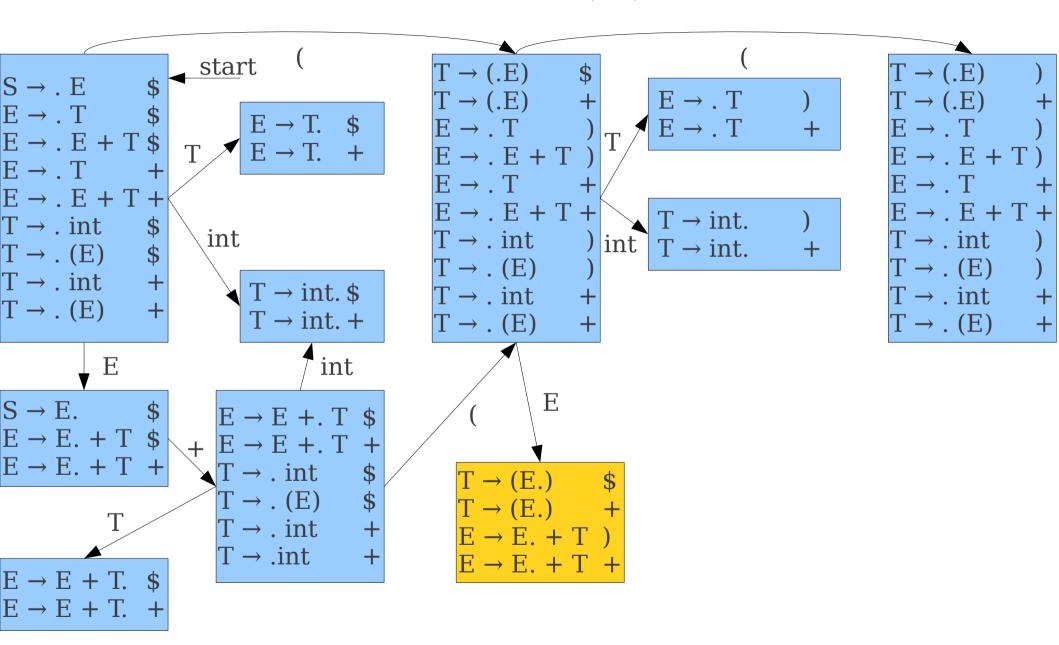


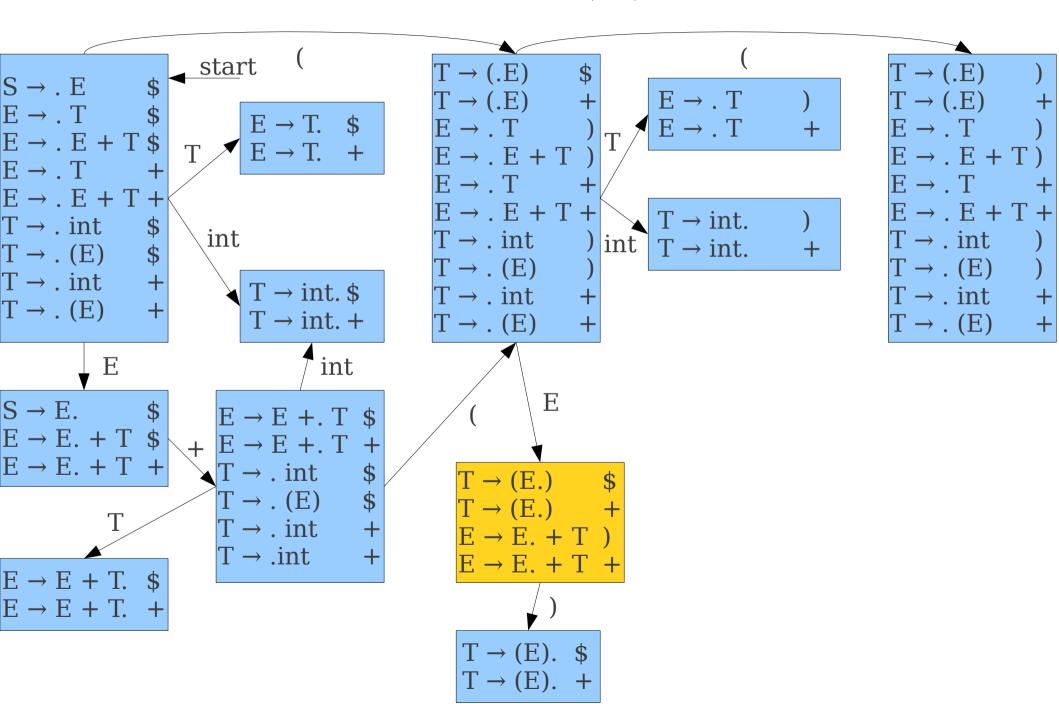


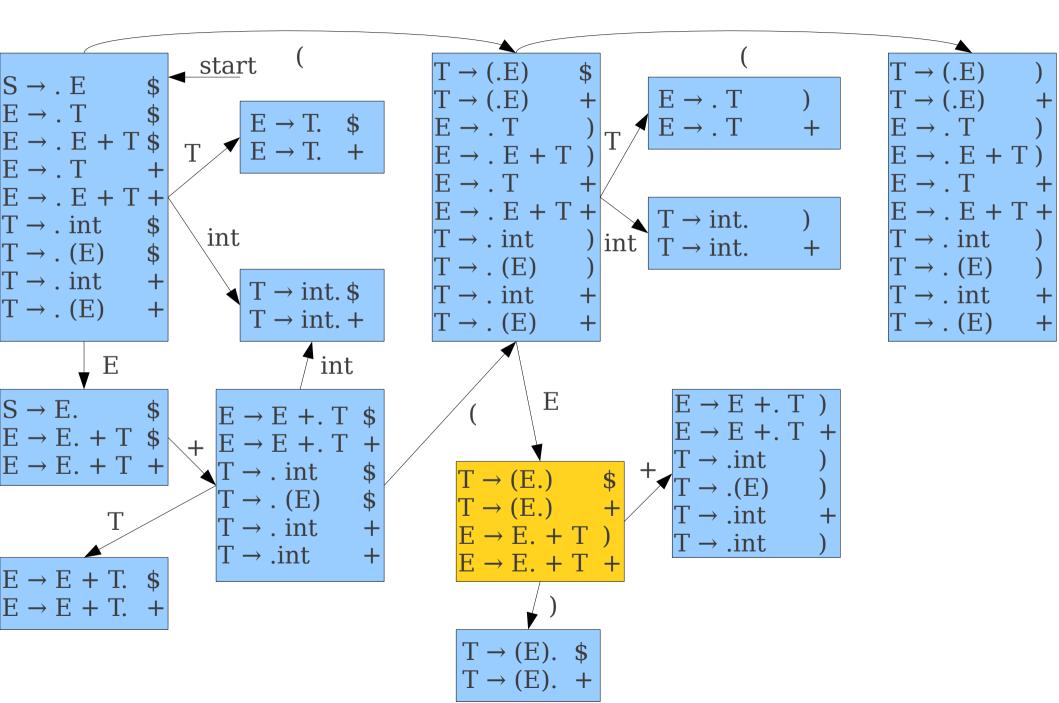


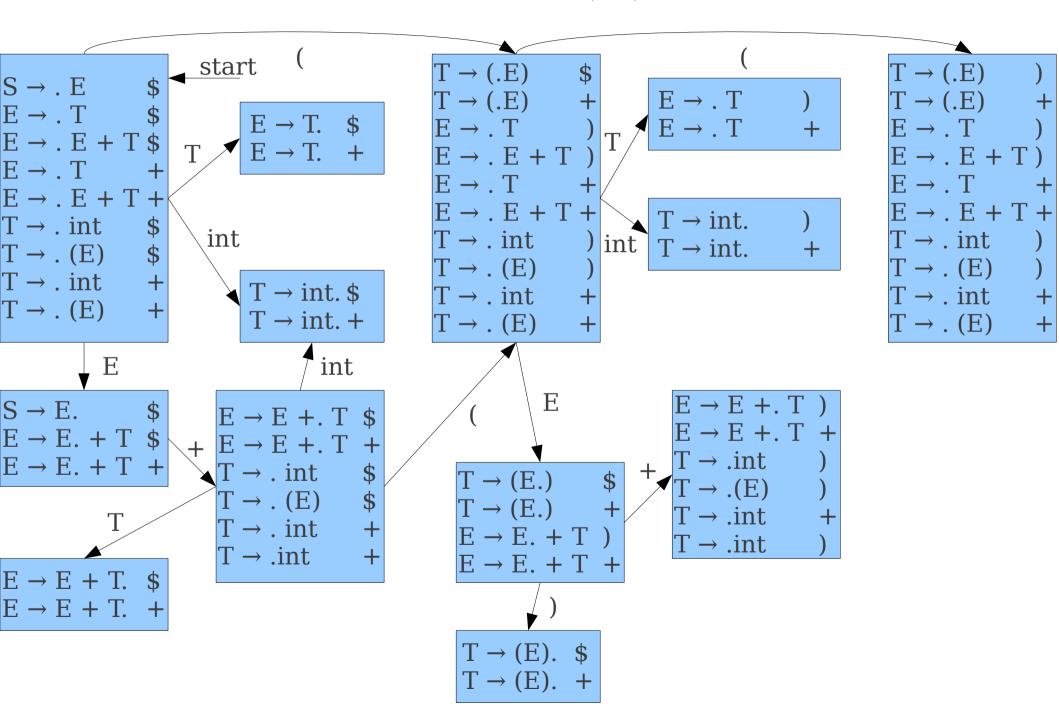


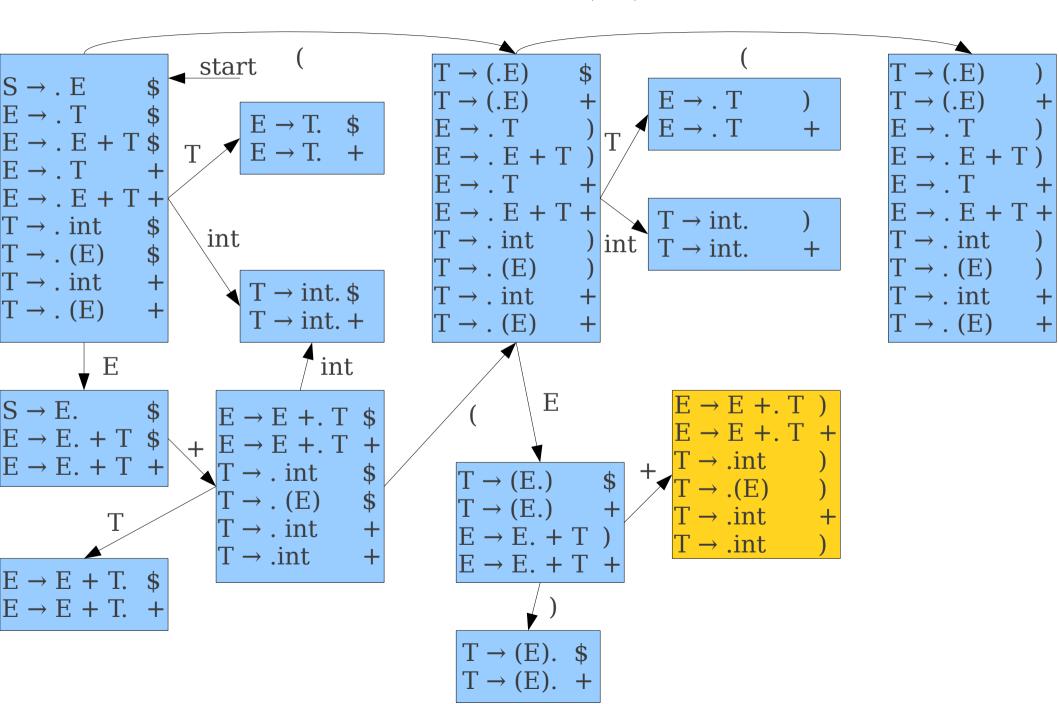


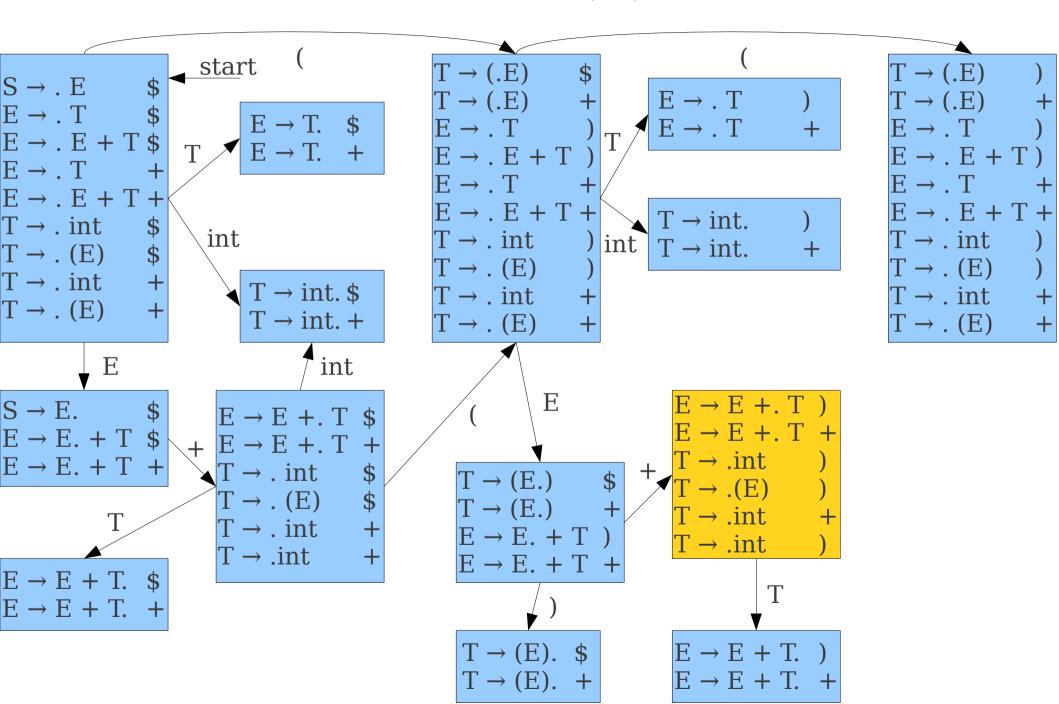


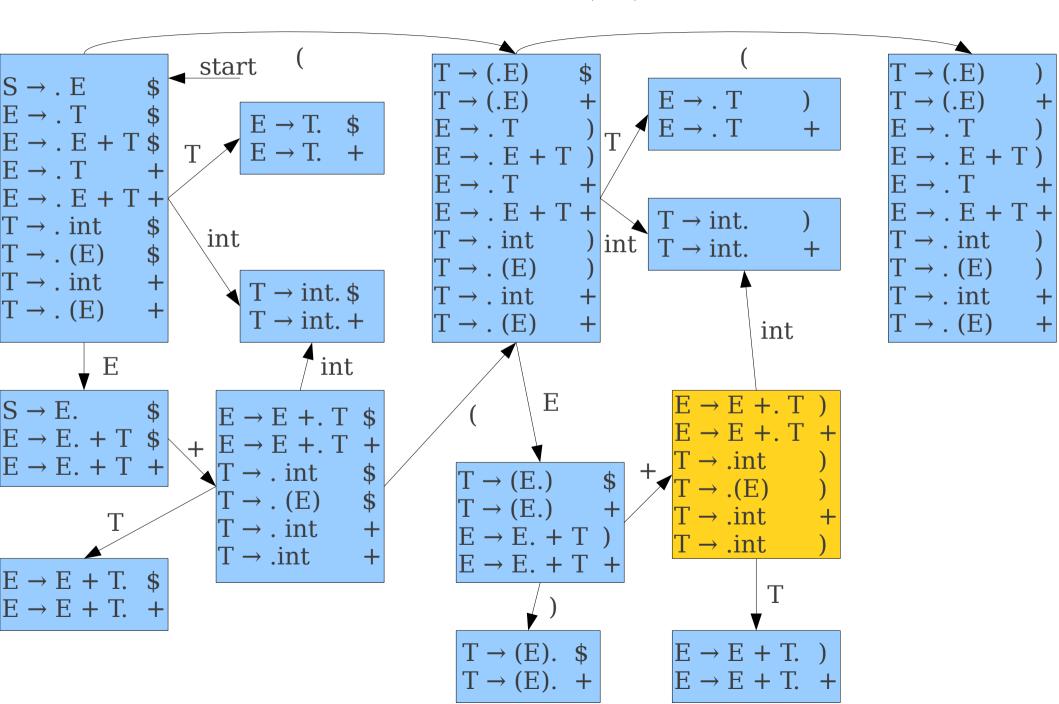


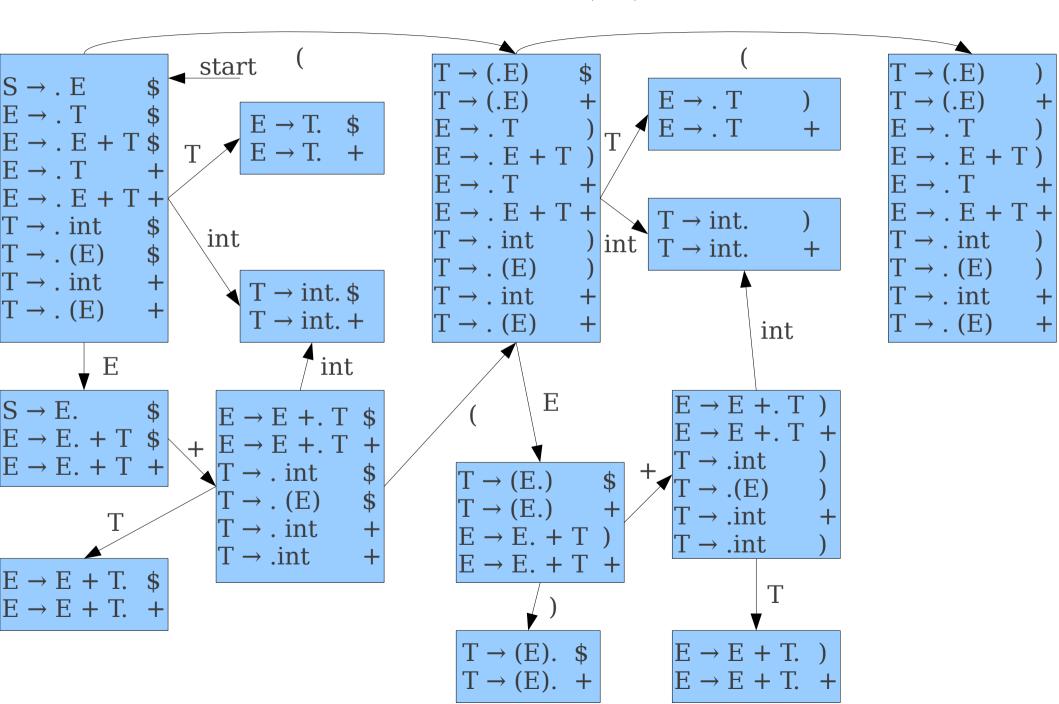


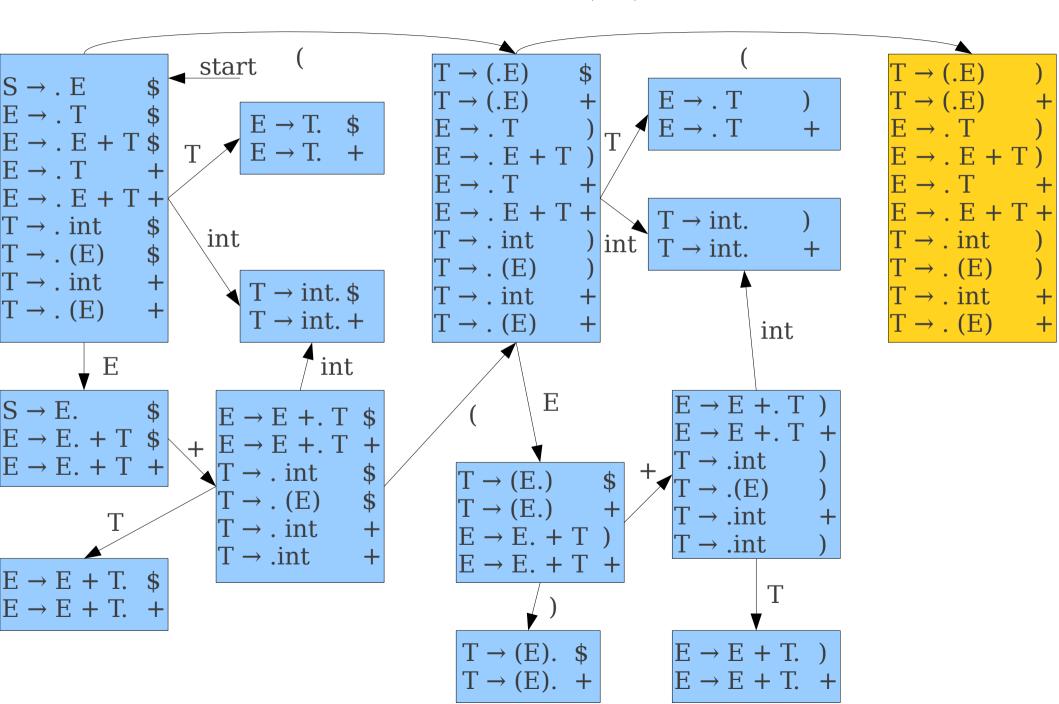


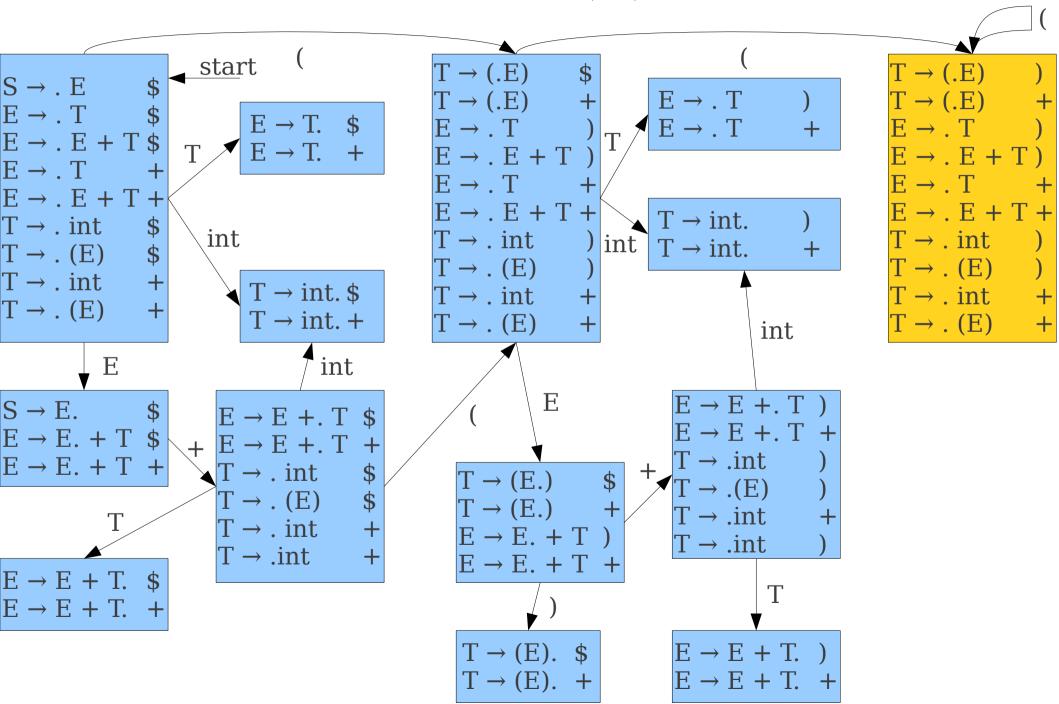


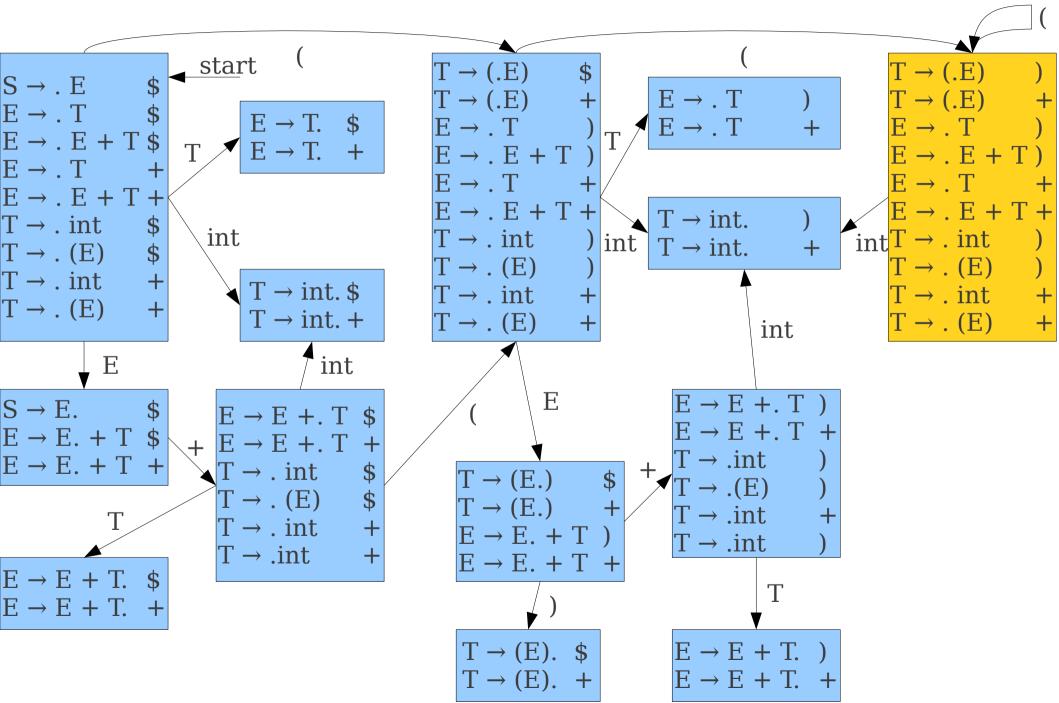


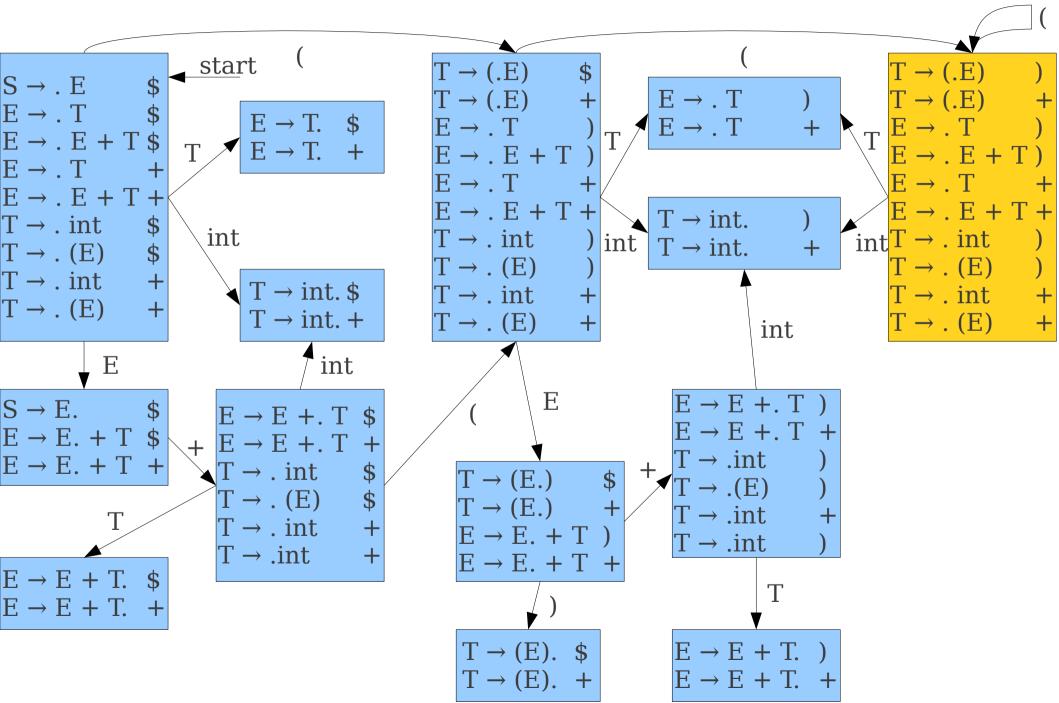


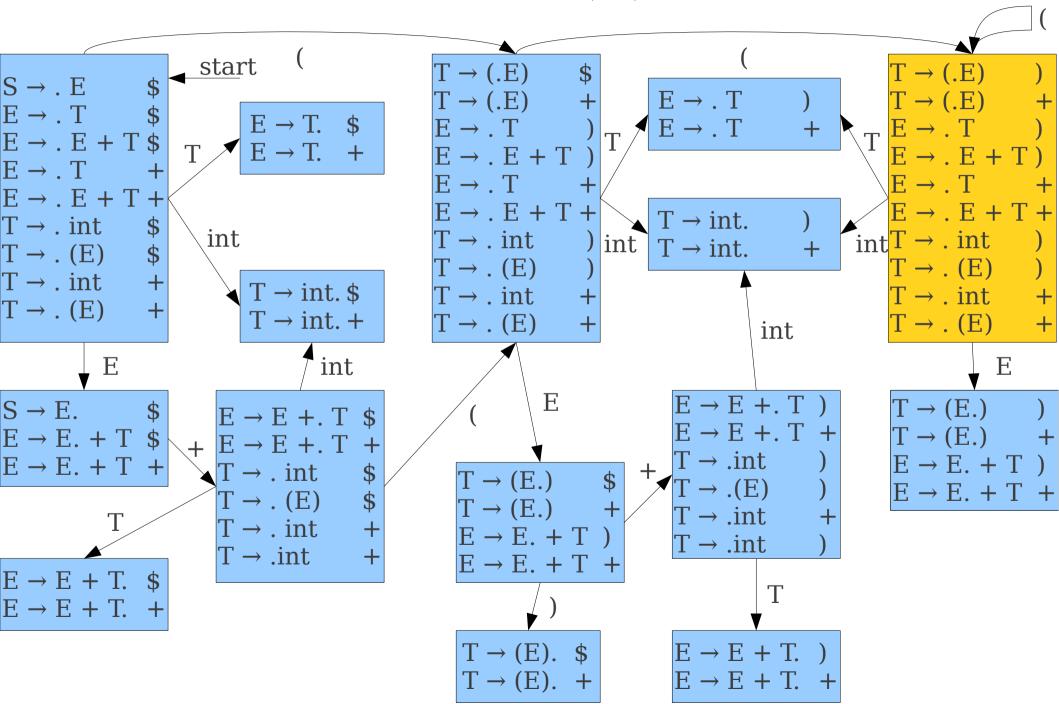


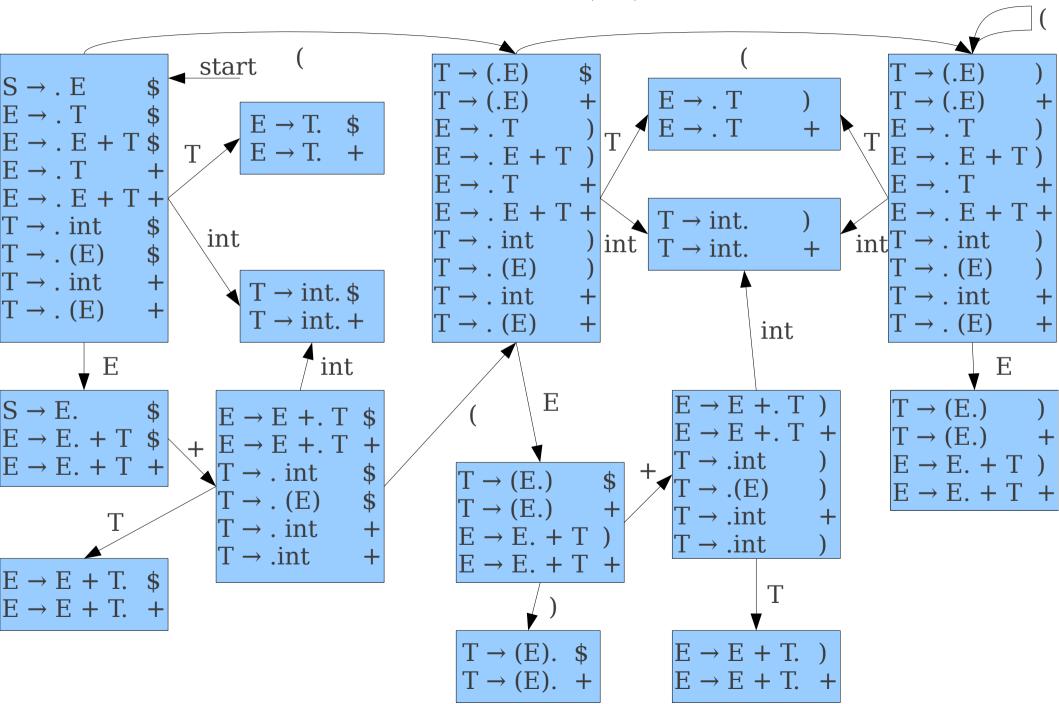


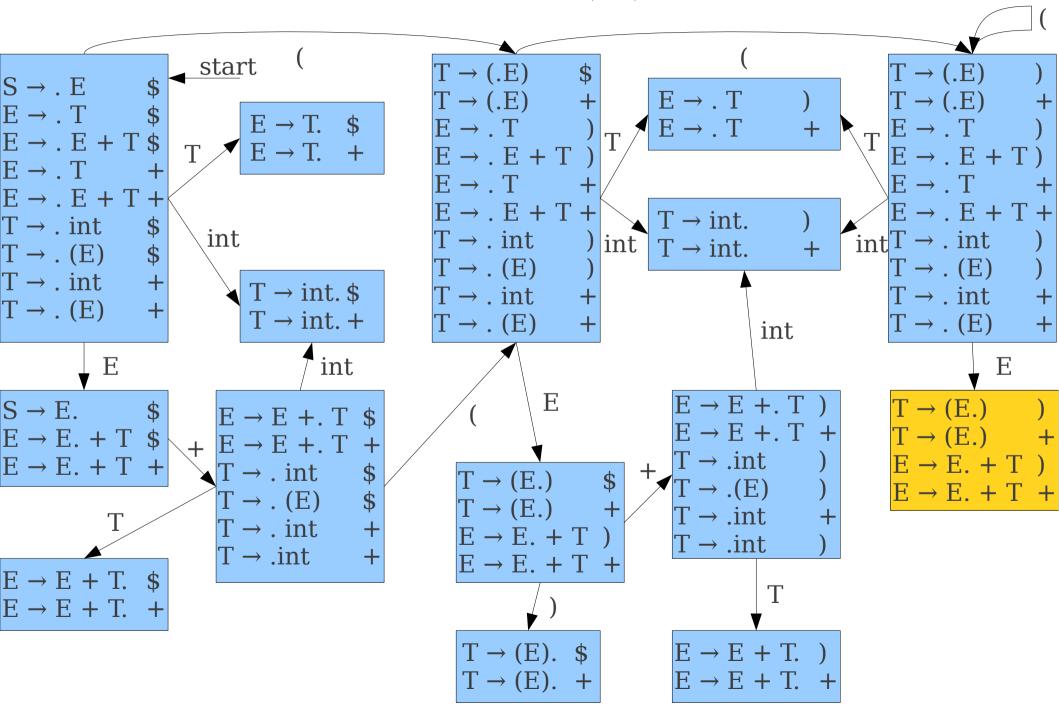


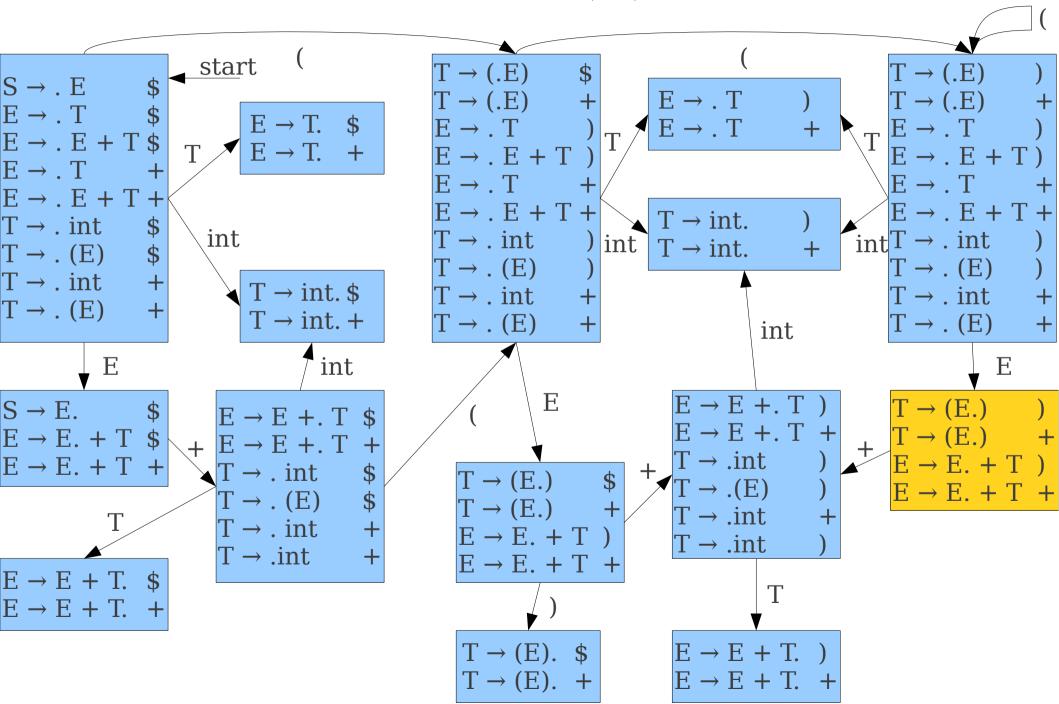


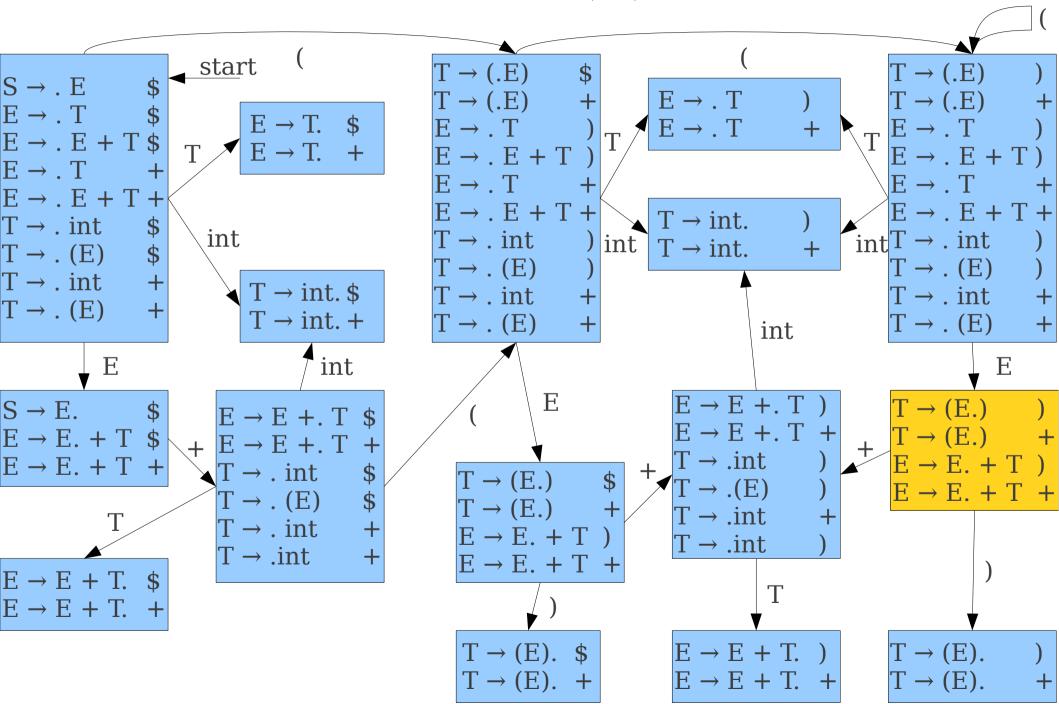


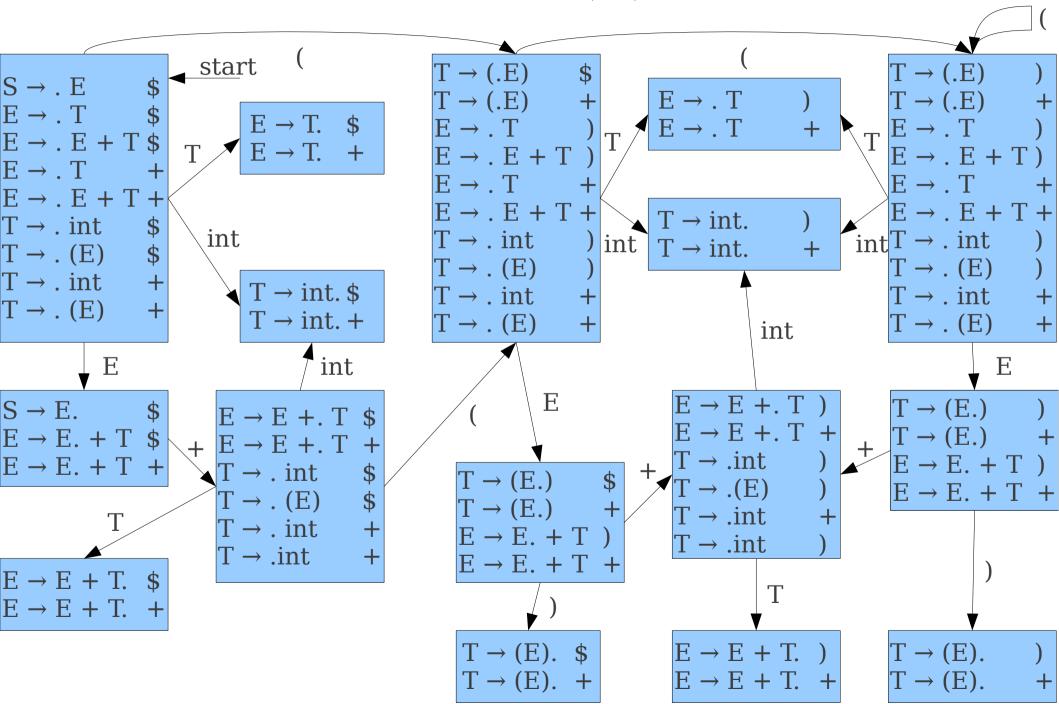












## Constructing LR(1) Automata II

- Begin in a state containing  $S \to \cdot E$  [\$], where S is the start symbol.
- Compute the **closure** of the state:
  - If  $A \to \alpha \cdot B\omega$  [t] is in the state, add  $B \to \cdot \gamma$  [t] to the state for each production  $B \to \gamma$  and for each terminal  $t \in FIRST^*(\omega t)$
- Repeat until no new states are added:
  - If a state contains a production  $A \to \alpha \cdot x\omega$  [t], add a transition on x from that state to the state containing the closure of  $A \to \alpha x \cdot \omega$  [t].

## Structure of LR(1) Automata

- Every LR(1) automaton simulates two processes simultaneously:
  - An LR(0) automaton for finding handles.
  - A **lookahead tracker** for determining what the lookahead is.
- Removing the lookaheads from an LR(1) automaton results in a (much larger) LR(0) automaton for the same grammar.

## Representing LR(1) Automata

- As with LR(0), use **action** and **goto** tables.
- **goto** table defined as before; encodes transition table as map from (state, token) to states.
- action table maps pairs (state, lookahead) to actions.
- Commonly combined into a single action/goto table.

	int	(	)	+	\$	T	Ε
1	s5					s4	s2
2				s6	ACCEPT		
3				r3	r3		
4				r2	r2		
5				r5	r5		
6	s5	s7				s3	
7	s10	s14				s10	s8
8			s9	s12			
9				r5	r5		
10			r2	r2			
11			r4	r4			
12	s11					s13	
13			r3	r3			
14	s11		s14			s10	s15
15			s16	s12			
16			r5	r5			

 $\mathbf{S} \to \mathbf{E}$ 

 $\mathbf{E} \to \mathbf{T}$ 

 $\mathbf{E} \to \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{T}$ 

 $\bm{T} \to \texttt{int}$ 

 $T \rightarrow (E)$ 

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

# The LR(1) Parsing Algorithm

- Begin with an empty stack and the input set to  $\omega$ \$, where  $\omega$  is the string to parse. Set **state** to the initial state.
- Repeat the following:
  - Let the next symbol of input be t.
  - If action[state, t] is shift, then shift the input and set state = goto[state, t].
  - If action[state, t] is reduce  $A \rightarrow \omega$ :
    - Pop  $|\omega|$  symbols off the stack; replace them with **A**.
    - Let the state atop the stack be **top-state**.
    - Set state = goto[top-state, A]
  - If action[state, t] is accept, then the parse is done.
  - If action[state, t] is error, report an error.

## Constructing LR(1) Parse Tables

- For each state *X*:
  - If there is a production  $A \to \omega \cdot [t]$ , set action  $[X, t] = \text{reduce } A \to \omega$ .
  - If there is the special production  $S \to E \cdot [\$]$ , where S is the start symbol, set action[X, t] = accept.
  - If there is a transition out of s on symbol t, set
     action[X, t] = shift.
- Set all other actions to error.
- If any table entry contains two or more actions, the grammar is not LR(1).

#### Next Time

#### SLR(1) Parsing

A smaller, simpler, and weaker variant of LR(1).

#### LALR(1) Parsing

An excellent tradeoff between SLR(1) and LR(1).

#### Parsing Ambiguous Grammars

Manually tweaking LR parsers.

#### Error Recovery

Report all the errors!