

Lecture 8

Mondays
18/11/24

$$① E \rightarrow E + T$$

Parsing Simulation

$$② E \rightarrow T$$

$$③ T \rightarrow T * F$$

$$④ T \rightarrow F$$

$$⑤ F \rightarrow (E)$$

$$⑥ F \rightarrow id$$

SLR(1) → look at one token ahead.

* C → will start the steps.

① From I₀ if we get 'C' as the next token. It says we should shift to 4. The parser does not shift token in stack. It just shifts the state.

② Now 4 is top of stack & input has id. So shift to 5.

* For reducing, we go to the production & see how many things are in the body. Pop that many states from the stack.

③ From B we get + ∴ pop 5 from stack since only one item on the body. But this time we will not remove + from input. If production body had T * F → 3 things we would pop 5 items from stack. Now we will assume we are in state 4 and we got F_k since id reduced to F.

④ we are in 3 and we got + from +. Now state 4 we seen T. ∴ go to state 2. → means reduce 4th production rule.

* Always consume input only when we shift not reduce.

To th^{th} state
Stack
 $\$0$

Action

input string

$(\text{id} + \text{id}) * \text{id}$
augmented $\rightarrow (\text{id} + \text{id}) * \text{id} \$$

① $\$04$ include only this
② $\$045$
③ $\$04 \rightarrow \043
step 1 step 2

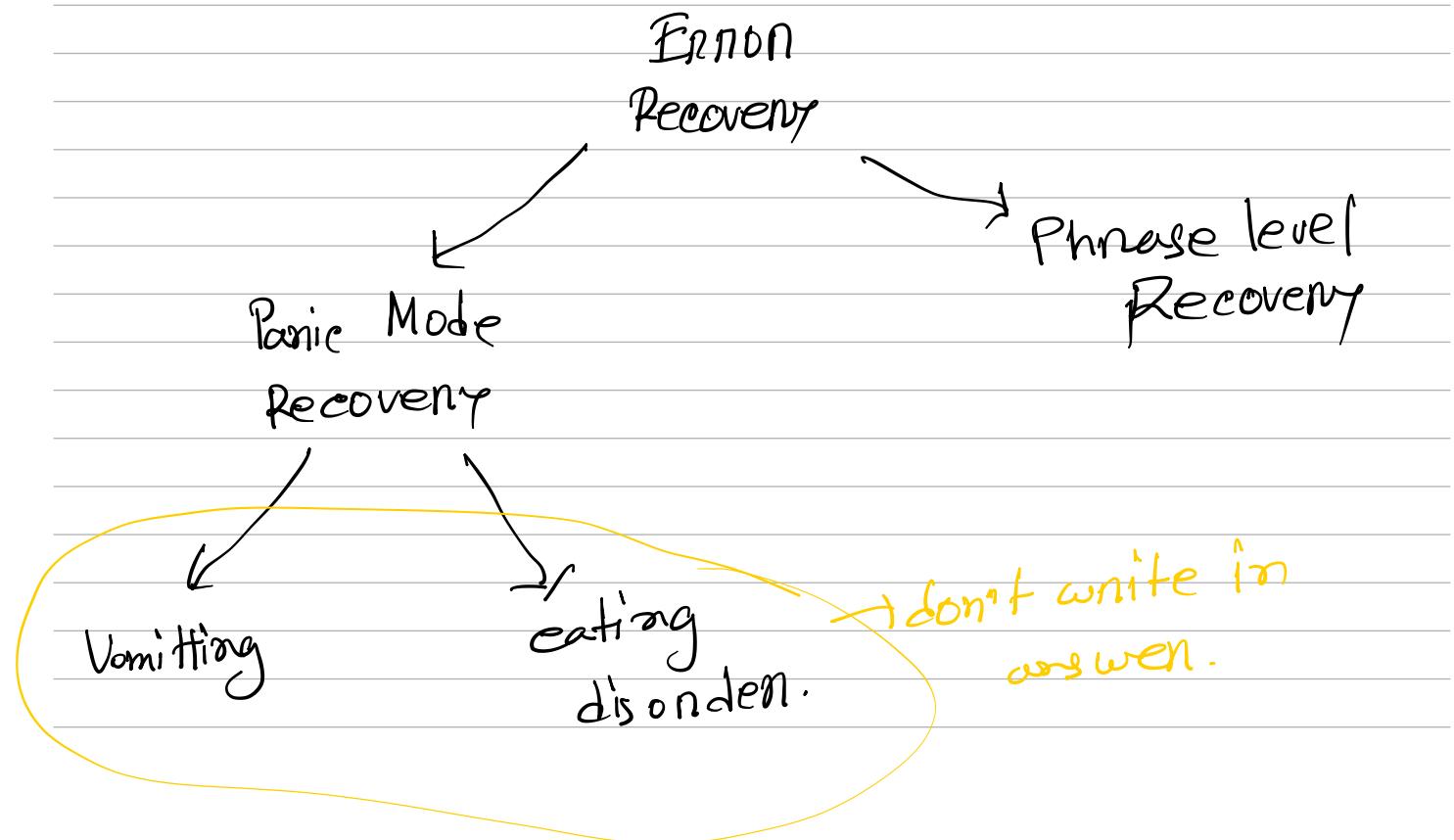
shift
shift
reduce

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| ④ $\$04 \rightarrow \042 | reduce | $+ \text{id}) * \text{id} \$$ |
| ⑤ $\$04 \rightarrow \048 | reduce | $+ \text{id}) * \text{id} \$$ |
| ⑥ $\$0486$ | shift | $\text{id}) * \text{id} \$$ |
| ⑦ $\$04865$ | shift | $) * \text{id} \$$ |
| ⑧ $\$0486 \rightarrow \04863 | reduce | $) * \text{id} \$$ |
| ⑨ $\$0486 \rightarrow \04869 | reduce | $) * \text{id} \$$ |
| ⑩ $\$048 \rightarrow \048 | reduce | $) * \text{id} \$$ |
| ⑪ $\$04811$ | shift | $* \text{id} \$$ |
| ⑫ $\$0 \rightarrow \03 | reduce | $* \text{id} \$$ |
| ⑬ $\$0 \rightarrow \02 | reduce | $* \text{id} \$$ |
| ⑭ $\$027$ | shift | $\text{id} \$$ |
| ⑮ $\$0275$ | shift | $\$$ |
| ⑯ $\$027 \rightarrow \02710 | reduce | $\$$ |
| ⑰ $\$0 \rightarrow \02 | reduce | $\$$ |
| ⑱ $\$0 \rightarrow \01 | reduce | $\$$ |
| ⑲ | Accept | |

* If the corresponding entry is blank then program is syntactically error. ^T
we can't do either shift or reduce.

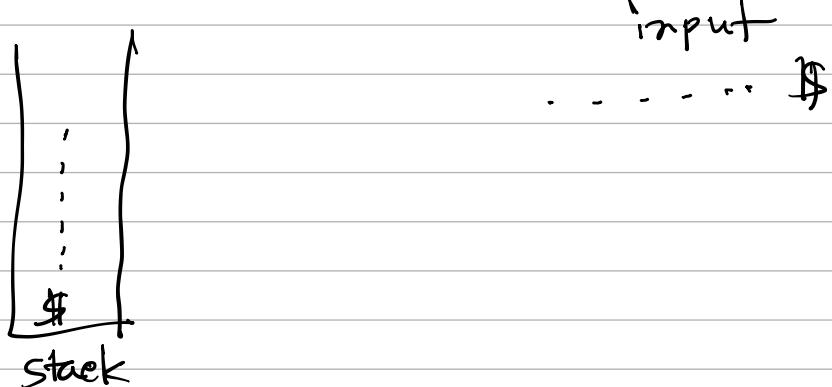
But how can the compiler indicate the errors? → Error Recovery in Compiler.

Though the error is in 3rd line, the compiler will recover itself from that stack position & go to the end to detect if there are more errors. Hence the program is not recovered, the compiler recovered itself to reach end.



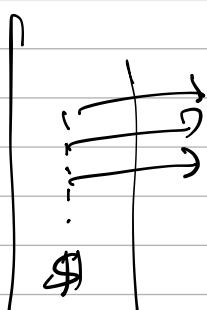
Panic Mode Recovery:

It has a stack & partial input.



vomiting: I will keep dropping states from stack until we get a transition for the particular input symbol.

losing { then ^{some} part of the program I already read and validated gets lost. This is why sometimes compiler throws errors like variable not assigned even though we assigned the variable.



Keep eating: keep consuming input tokens until we get a transition for current state. Thus we lose future information.

input
1 2 3 ... \$

Phrase level Recovery

For each of the blank entries there will be instructions about what to do.

End of Syntax Analysis