

**Question 1**

For the following grammar, design a predictive parser and show the predictive parsing table. Perform desired processing like removing left-recursion and left-factoring on the grammar if required.

$$S \rightarrow (L)|a$$

$$L \rightarrow L, S|LS|b$$

**Solution**

To design a predictive parser, first we need to remove left-recursion from the grammar:

$$S \rightarrow (L)|a$$

$$L \rightarrow bL'$$

$$L' \rightarrow ,SL'|SL'|\epsilon$$

Following are the FIRST, FOLLOW sets of Non - Terminals:

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

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

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

$$FIRST(S) = \{ (, a \}$$

$$FIRST(L') = \{ b \}$$

$$FIRST(L) = \{ , , (, a, \epsilon \}$$

Now we will create the parsing table for our predictive parser.

Non - Terminal	(	)	a	b	,	\$
S	$S \rightarrow (L)$		$S \rightarrow a$			
L		$L' \rightarrow \epsilon$		$L' \rightarrow b$		
L'	$L' \rightarrow SL'$		$L' \rightarrow SL$		$L' \rightarrow ,SL'$	

## Question 2

Show that the following grammar is LALR(1) but not SLR(1).

$$S \longrightarrow Lp \mid qLr \mid sr \mid qsp$$

$$L \longrightarrow s$$

### Solution

Let's first construct the FIRST, FOLLOW sets

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

$$FOLLOW(L) = \{p, r\}$$

$$FIRST(S) = \{s, q\}$$

$$FIRST(L) = \{s\}$$

### SLR(1) Parser :

Consider following states for our parser and  $S'$  as starting state

- $I_0 = \text{Closure}([S' \longrightarrow \cdot S])$
- $I_1 = \text{Goto}(I_0, S)$
- $I_2 = \text{Goto}(I_0, q)$
- $I_3 = \text{Goto}(I_0, s)$
- $I_4 = \text{Goto}(I_0, L)$
- $I_5 = \text{Goto}(I_2, L)$
- $I_6 = \text{Goto}(I_2, s)$
- $I_7 = \text{Goto}(I_3, r)$
- $I_8 = \text{Goto}(I_4, p)$
- $I_9 = \text{Goto}(I_5, r)$
- $I_{10} = \text{Goto}(I_6, p)$

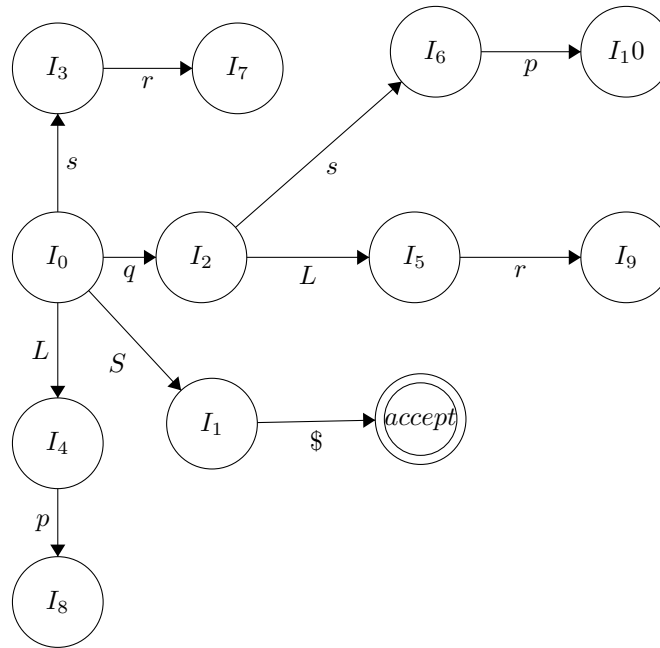
Following are the corresponding productions for our states.

States	$I_0$	$I_1$	$I_2$	$I_3$	$I_4$	$I_5$	$I_6$										
Productions	$S' \longrightarrow \cdot S$ $S \longrightarrow \cdot Lp$ $S \longrightarrow \cdot qLr$ $S \longrightarrow \cdot sr$ $S \longrightarrow \cdot qsp$ $L \longrightarrow \cdot s$	$S' \longrightarrow S \cdot$	$S \longrightarrow q \cdot Lr$ $S \longrightarrow q \cdot sp$ $L \longrightarrow \cdot s$	$S \longrightarrow s \cdot r$ $L \longrightarrow s \cdot$	$S \longrightarrow L \cdot p$	$S \longrightarrow qL \cdot r$	$S \longrightarrow qs \cdot p$ $L \longrightarrow s \cdot$										
<table><tr><th>States</th><th><math>I_7</math></th><th><math>I_8</math></th><th><math>I_9</math></th><th><math>I_{10}</math></th></tr><tr><td>Productions</td><td><math>S \longrightarrow sr \cdot</math></td><td><math>S \longrightarrow Lp \cdot</math></td><td><math>S \longrightarrow qLr \cdot</math></td><td><math>S \longrightarrow qsp \cdot</math></td></tr></table>								States	$I_7$	$I_8$	$I_9$	$I_{10}$	Productions	$S \longrightarrow sr \cdot$	$S \longrightarrow Lp \cdot$	$S \longrightarrow qLr \cdot$	$S \longrightarrow qsp \cdot$
States	$I_7$	$I_8$	$I_9$	$I_{10}$													
Productions	$S \longrightarrow sr \cdot$	$S \longrightarrow Lp \cdot$	$S \longrightarrow qLr \cdot$	$S \longrightarrow qsp \cdot$													

Following is the SLR(1) parse table for the given grammar:

States	p	q	r	s	\$	S	L
$I_0$		s2		s3		1	4
$I_1$					accept		
$I_2$				s6			5
$I_3$	r5		<b>s7</b> <b>r5</b>				
$I_4$	s8						
$I_5$			s9				
$I_6$	<b>s10</b> <b>r5</b>		r5				
$I_7$					r3		
$I_8$					r1		
$I_9$					r2		
$I_{10}$					r4		

We can easily see that there are shift/reduce conflict in some(Highlighted). Hence it is not SLR(1).  
Following is the Transition diagram for the parser.



## LALR(1):

Consider following states for our parser and S' as starting state

- $I_0 = \text{Closure}([S' \rightarrow \cdot S])$
- $I_1 = \text{Goto}(I_0, S)$
- $I_2 = \text{Goto}(I_0, L)$
- $I_3 = \text{Goto}(I_0, q)$
- $I_4 = \text{Goto}(I_0, s)$
- $I_5 = \text{Goto}(I_2, p)$
- $I_6 = \text{Goto}(I_3, L)$
- $I_7 = \text{Goto}(I_3, s)$
- $I_8 = \text{Goto}(I_4, r)$
- $I_9 = \text{Goto}(I_6, r)$
- $I_{10} = \text{Goto}(I_7, p)$

Following are the corresponding productions for our states.

States	$I_0$	$I_1$	$I_2$	$I_3$	$I_4$
Productions	$S' \rightarrow \cdot S, \$$ $S \rightarrow \cdot qLr, \$$ $S \rightarrow \cdot sr, \$$ $S \rightarrow \cdot Lp, \$$ $S \rightarrow \cdot qsp, \$$ $L \rightarrow \cdot s, \$$	$S' \rightarrow S \cdot, \$$	$S \rightarrow L \cdot p, \$$	$S \rightarrow q \cdot Lr, \$$ $S \rightarrow q \cdot sp, \$$ $L \rightarrow \cdot s, r$	$S \rightarrow s \cdot r, \$$ $L \rightarrow s \cdot p$

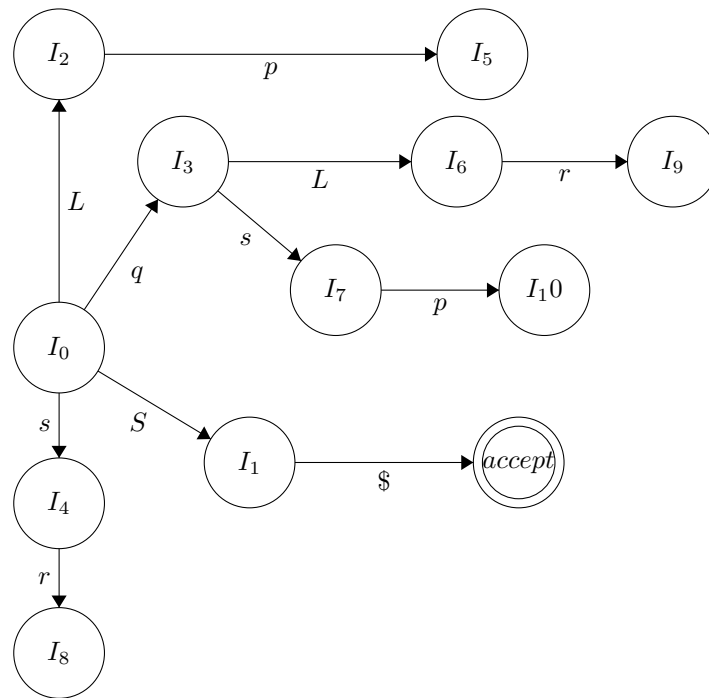
  

States	$I_5$	$I_6$	$I_7$	$I_8$	$I_9$	$I_{10}$
Productions	$S \rightarrow Lp \cdot, \$$	$S \rightarrow qL \cdot r, \$$	$S \rightarrow qs \cdot p, \$$ $L \rightarrow s \cdot r$	$S \rightarrow sr \cdot, \$$	$S \rightarrow qLr \cdot, \$$	$S \rightarrow qsp \cdot, \$$

Following is the parse table for LALR(1) grammar:

States	p	q	r	s	\$	S	L
$I_0$		s3		s4		1	2
$I_1$					accept		
$I_2$	s5						
$I_3$				s7			6
$I_4$	r5		s8				
$I_5$					r1		
$I_6$			s9				
$I_7$	s10		r5				
$I_8$					r3		
$I_9$					r2		
$I_{10}$					r4		

Following is the transition diagram for our LALR(1) parser:



Every cell of the LALR(1) parse table contains only one shift or reduce action. So, there is no conflict in parsing. Hence, we can say that given grammar is LALR(1).

### Question 3

Construct an SLR parsing table for the following grammar. Show the canonical set of states and the transition diagram.

$$R \rightarrow R'|'R$$

$$R \rightarrow RR$$

$$R \rightarrow R*$$

$$R \rightarrow (R)$$

$$R \rightarrow a|b$$

Note that the vertical bar in the first production is the "or" symbol (i.e., terminal), and is not a separator between alternations. Resolve the parsing action conflicts in such a way that regular expressions will be parsed normally. Include your disambiguation rules in the PDF file, and show the final parsing table.

### Solution

Following are the FIRST, FOLLOW sets of R:

$$FOLLOW(R) = \{\$, *, , ( , ) , ' , ' , a , b\}$$

$$FIRST(R) = \{( , a , b\}$$

Consider following states for our parser SLR(1) and S as starting state

- $I_0 = \text{Closure}([S \rightarrow \cdot R])$
- $I_1 = \text{Goto}(I_0, R)$
- $I_2 = \text{Goto}(I_0, ()|\text{Goto}(I_1, ()|\text{Goto}(I_2, ()|\text{Goto}(I_5, ()|\text{Goto}(I_6, ()|\text{Goto}(I_8, ()|\text{Goto}(I_9, ()$
- $I_3 = \text{Goto}(I_0, a)|\text{Goto}(I_1, a)|\text{Goto}(I_2, a)|\text{Goto}(I_5, a)|\text{Goto}(I_6, a)|\text{Goto}(I_8, a)|\text{Goto}(I_9, a)$
- $I_4 = \text{Goto}(I_0, b)|\text{Goto}(I_1, b)|\text{Goto}(I_2, b)|\text{Goto}(I_5, b)|\text{Goto}(I_6, b)|\text{Goto}(I_8, b)|\text{Goto}(I_9, b)$
- $I_5 = \text{Goto}(I_1, ' '|'\text{Goto}(I_6, ' '|'\text{Goto}(I_8, ' '|'\text{Goto}(I_9, ' '|'$
- $I_6 = \text{Goto}(I_1, R)|\text{Goto}(I_6, R)|\text{Goto}(I_8, R)|\text{Goto}(I_9, R)$
- $I_7 = \text{Goto}(I_1, *)|\text{Goto}(I_6, *)|\text{Goto}(I_8, *)|\text{Goto}(I_9, *)$
- $I_8 = \text{Goto}(I_2, R)$
- $I_9 = \text{Goto}(I_5, R)$
- $I_{10} = \text{Goto}(I_8, )$

Following are the corresponding productions for our states.

States	$I_0$	$I_1$	$I_2$	$I_3$	$I_4$	$I_5$
Productions	$S \rightarrow \cdot R$ $R \rightarrow \cdot R' R$ $R \rightarrow \cdot RR$ $R \rightarrow \cdot R^*$ $R \rightarrow \cdot (R)$ $R \rightarrow \cdot a$ $R \rightarrow \cdot b$	$S \rightarrow R \cdot$ $R \rightarrow R \cdot ' R$ $R \rightarrow R \cdot R$ $R \rightarrow R \cdot *$ $R \rightarrow R \cdot ' R$ $R \rightarrow \cdot RR$ $R \rightarrow \cdot R^*$ $R \rightarrow \cdot (R)$ $R \rightarrow \cdot a$ $R \rightarrow \cdot b$	$R \rightarrow (\cdot R)$ $R \rightarrow \cdot R' R$ $R \rightarrow \cdot RR$ $R \rightarrow \cdot R^*$ $R \rightarrow \cdot (R)$ $R \rightarrow \cdot a$ $R \rightarrow \cdot b$	$R \rightarrow a \cdot$	$R \rightarrow b \cdot$	$R \rightarrow R' \cdot R$ $R \rightarrow \cdot R' R$ $R \rightarrow \cdot RR$ $R \rightarrow \cdot R^*$ $R \rightarrow \cdot (R)$ $R \rightarrow \cdot a$ $R \rightarrow \cdot b$

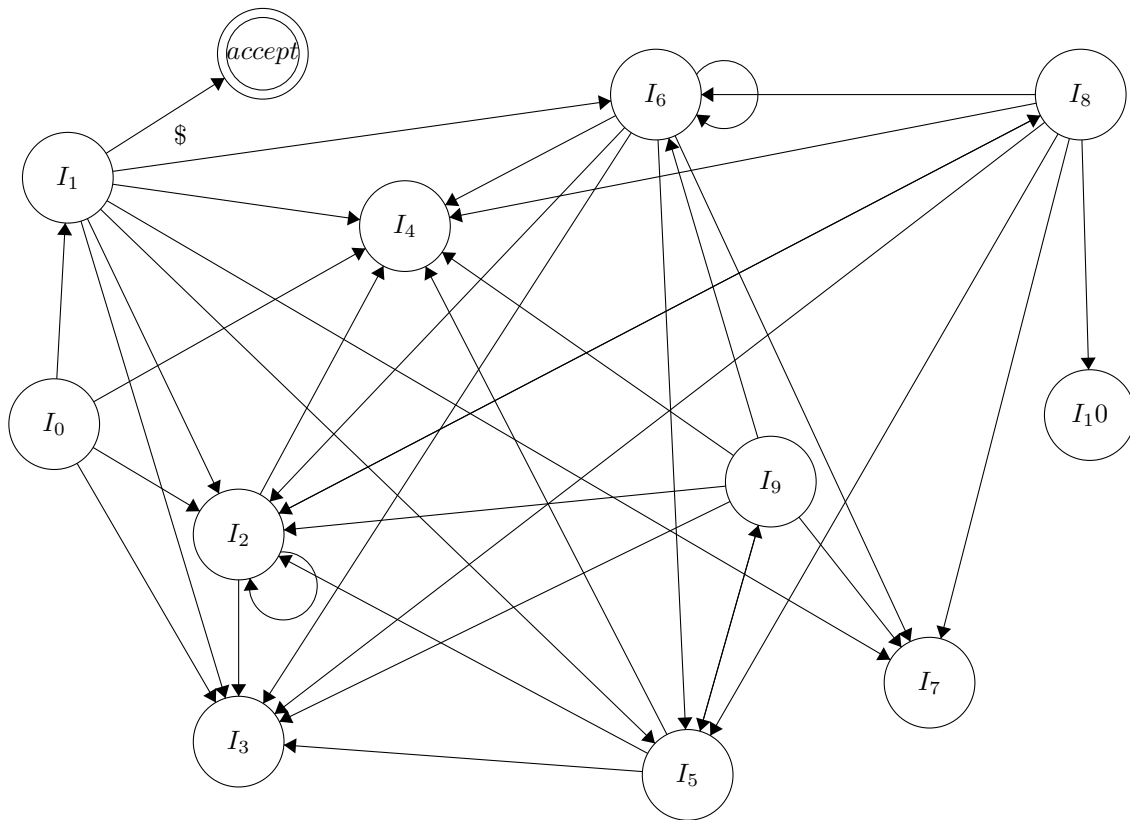
States	$I_6$	$I_7$	$I_8$	$I_9$	$I_{10}$
Productions	$R \rightarrow R R \cdot$ $R \rightarrow R \cdot ' R$ $R \rightarrow R \cdot R$ $R \rightarrow R \cdot *$ $R \rightarrow R \cdot ' R$ $R \rightarrow \cdot RR$ $R \rightarrow \cdot R^*$ $R \rightarrow \cdot (R)$ $R \rightarrow \cdot a$ $R \rightarrow \cdot b$	$R \rightarrow R^* \cdot$	$R \rightarrow (R \cdot)$ $R \rightarrow R \cdot ' R$ $R \rightarrow R \cdot R$ $R \rightarrow R \cdot l$ $R \rightarrow R \cdot ' R$ $R \rightarrow \cdot RR$ $R \rightarrow \cdot R^*$ $R \rightarrow \cdot (R)$ $R \rightarrow \cdot a$ $R \rightarrow \cdot b$	$R \rightarrow R' R \cdot$ $R \rightarrow R \cdot ' R$ $R \rightarrow R \cdot R$ $R \rightarrow R \cdot *$ $R \rightarrow R \cdot ' R$ $R \rightarrow \cdot RR$ $R \rightarrow \cdot R^*$ $R \rightarrow \cdot (R)$ $R \rightarrow \cdot a$ $R \rightarrow \cdot b$	$R \rightarrow (R) \cdot$

I have left some productions as they will start repeating. Let's construct the parse table for above

States	R	(	a	b	\$	'	*	)
$I_0$	1	s2	s3	s4				
$I_1$	6	s2	s3	s4	accept	s5	s7	
$I_2$	8	s2	s3	s4				
$I_3$		r5	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5
$I_4$		r6	r6	r6	r6	r6	r6	r6
$I_5$	9	s2	s3	s4				
$I_6$	6	<b>s2</b> <b>r2</b>	<b>s3</b> <b>r2</b>	<b>s4</b> <b>r2</b>	r2	<b>s5</b> <b>r2</b>	<b>s7</b> <b>r2</b>	r2
$I_7$		r3	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3
$I_8$	6	s2	s3	s4		s5	s7	s10
$I_9$	6	<b>s2</b> <b>r1</b>	<b>s3</b> <b>r1</b>	<b>s4</b> <b>r1</b>	r1	<b>s5</b> <b>r1</b>	<b>s7</b> <b>r1</b>	r1
$I_{10}$		r4	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4

As we can see there are shift-reduce conflict in the parse table. To resolve this conflict we can do following : If the current character is of lower precedence as compared to look-ahead then we can shift else reduction will be performed. This will resolve the conflict and we will get SLR(1) grammar.

Following is the automata of SLR(1) parser for the given language





## Question 4

Coding

### Solution

To run the solution. Run "run.sh"

To run for file say "file.txt", Replace "sample.txt" in script with "file.txt"

Tools used : Flex, Bison in C++

NOTE: You need to have flex, bison, g++, printf, cat commands installed.