COS320: Compiling Techniques

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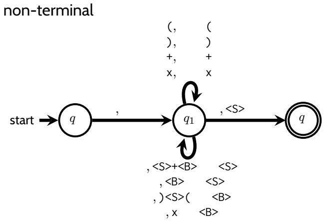
Parsing III: LR parsing

Bottom-up parsing

- Stack holds a word in $(N\cup\ \ )^*$ such that it is possible to derive the part of the input string that has been consumed from its reverse.
- · t any time, may read a letter from input string and push it on top of the stack
- · t any time, may non-deterministically choose a rule $\ ::= \gamma_1 ... \gamma_n$ and apply it in reverse: pop $\gamma_n ... \gamma_1$ off the top of the stack, and push .
- · ccept when stack just contains start non-terminal

<S> ::= <B>+<S> | <B>

<B> ::= (<S>) | x



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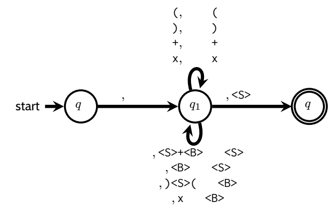

State	Stack	Input
q		(x+x)+x
q_1		(x+x)+x
q_1	(	x+x)+x
q_1	x(	+x)+x
q_1	<B>(	+x)+x
q_1	+<B>(	x)+x
q_1	x+<B>(	)+x
q_1	<B>+<B>(	)+x
q_1	<S>+<B>(	)+x
q_1	<S>(	)+x
q_1	)<S>(	+x
q_1	<B>	+x
q_1	+<B>	x
q_1	x+<B>	
q_1	<B>+<B>	
q_1	<S>+<B>	
q_1	<S>	
q		

LL vs LR

- LL parsers are top-down, LR parsers are bottom-up
- Easier to write LR grammars
  - Every LL(k) grammar is also LR(k), but not vice versa.
  - No need to eliminate left (or right) recursion
  - No need to left-factor
- Harder to write LR parsers
  - But parser generators will do it for us!

Bottom-up PD· has two kinds of actions:

- *Shift*: move lookahead token to the top of the stack
- *Reduce*: remove $\gamma_n, \ldots, \gamma_1$ from the top of the stack, replace with (where $::= \gamma_1 \ldots \gamma_n$ is a rule of the grammar)
- Just as for LL parsing, the trick is to resolve non-determinism.
  - When should the parser shift?
  - When should the parser reduce?

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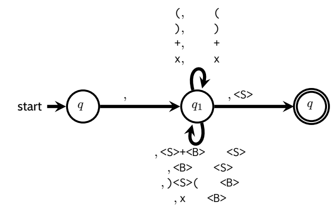

Determinizing the bottom-up PDA

- **Intuition**: reduce greedily
  - If any reduce action applies, then apply it
    - · ctually, a bit more nuanced: only apply reduction action if it is "relevant" (can eventually lead to the input word being accepted)
  - If no reduce action applies, then shift
- Can use the states of the PD· to implement greedy strategy
  - State tracks top few symbols of the stack

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- Can use the states of the PD· to implement greedy strategy
  - State tracks top few symbols of the stack
- · **hallenge**: after applying reduce action, need to re-compute the state
- **Solution**: use the stack to store *states*
  - Shift reads current state off the top of the stack, then pushes the next state
  - Reduce $::= \gamma_1, \ldots \gamma_n$ pops last n states, then proceeds from $(n \quad 1)$th state as if had been read

Warm-up: LR(0) parsing

<S> ::= (<L>) | x

<L> ::= <S> | <L>;<S>

- $LR(0)$ = LR with 0-symbol lookahead
- · n **LR(0) item** of a grammar $G = (N, \quad, R, S)$ is of the form $::= \gamma_1 \ldots \gamma \bullet \gamma \quad {}_1 \ldots \gamma_n$, where $::= \gamma_1 \cdots \gamma_n$ is a rule of G
  - $\gamma_1 \ldots \gamma_i$ derives part of the word that has already been read
  - $\gamma_i \quad {}_1 \ldots \gamma_n$ derives part of the word that remains to be read
  - LR(0) items $\sim$ states of an NF· that determines when a reduction applies to the top of the stack
- LR(0) items for the above grammar:
  - <S> ::= ●(<L>), <S> ::= (●<L>), <S> ::= (<L>●), <S> ::= (<L>)●,
  - <S> ::= ●x, <S> ::= x●,
  - <L> ::= ●<S>, <L> ::= <S>●,
  - <L> ::= ●<L>;<S>, <L> ::= <L>●;<S>, <L> ::= <L>;●<S>, <L> ::= <L>;<S>●,

closure and goto

- For any set of items I, define **closure**(I) to be the least set of items such that
  - **closure**(I) contains I
  - If **closure**(I) contains an item of the form $::= \quad \bullet B\beta$ where B is a non-terminal, then **closure**(I) contains $B ::= \bullet\gamma$ for all $B ::= \gamma \in R$
- **closure**(I) saturates I with all items that may be relevant to reducing via I
  - E.g., **closure**({<S> ::= (•<L>)}) =
    {<S> ::= (•<L>), <L> ::= •<S>, <L> ::= •<L>;<S>, <S> ::= •(<L>)<S> ::= •x}
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  - Part of the not-quite greedy strategy: don't try to reduce using all rules all the time, track only a relevant subset

- For any item set I, and (terminal or non-terminal) symbol $\gamma \in N \cup$ define **goto**$(I, \gamma) =$ **closure**$(\{ \quad ::= \quad \gamma \bullet \beta \mid \quad ::= \quad \bullet \gamma\beta \in I\})$
  - I.e., **goto**(I, γ) is the result of "moving • across γ"
  - E.g., **goto**(**closure**({<S> ::= (•<L>)}, <L>)) = {<S> ::= (<L>•), <L> ::= <L>•;<S>, }

Mechanical construction of LR(0) parsers

1. · dd a new production $S' ::= S\$$ to the grammar.
   - S' is new start symbol
   - $\$$ marks end of the stack
2. Construct transitions as follows: for each closed item set I,
   - For each item of the form $\quad ::= \gamma_1 ... \gamma_n \bullet$ in I, add *reduce* transition

     $$\epsilon, IJ_1 ... J_{n} \;\; {}_1 K \to K' K, \text{ where } K' = \textbf{goto}(K, \quad)$$

   - For each item of the form $\quad ::= \gamma \bullet a\beta$ in I with $a \in \quad$, add a *shift* transition

     $$a, I \to I' I \text{ where } I' = \textbf{goto}(I, a)$$

Resulting automaton is deterministic $\iff$ grammar is LR(0)

Conflicts

- Recall: · utomaton is deterministic $\iff$ grammar is LR(0)
- Observe: for LR(0) grammars, each closed set of items is either a *reduce* state or a *shift* state
  - Reduce state has exactly one item, and it's of the form $\{ \quad ::= \gamma \bullet \}$
  - Shift state has *no* items of the form $\quad ::= \gamma \bullet$
- Reduce/reduce conflict: state has two or more items of the form $\quad ::= \gamma \bullet$ (choice of reduction is non-deterministic!)
- Shift/reduce conflict: state has an item of the form $\quad ::= \gamma \bullet$ *and* one of the form $\quad ::= \gamma \bullet a\beta$ (choice of whether to shift or reduce is non-deterministic!)

Simple LR (SLR)

- Simple LR is a straight-forward extension of LR(0) with a lookahead token
- **Idea**: proceed exactly as LR(0), but eliminate (some) conflicts using lookahead token
  - For each item of the form $::= \gamma_1 ... \gamma_n \bullet$ in I, add *reduce* transition

$$\epsilon, IJ_1 ... J_{n\ \ 1} K \to K' K, \text{ where } K' = \textbf{goto}(K, \ \ )$$

  with any lookahead token in **follow**(·)
- Example: the following grammar is SLR, but not LR(0)

<S> $::=$ <T>b
<T> $::=$ a<T> $|$ ϵ

Consider: **closure**($\{$`<S'> ::= •<S>`$\}$) contains `T ::= •`.

- SLR parser generators: Jison

LR(1) parser construction

- LR(1) parser generators: Menhir, Bison
- · n **LR(1) item** of a grammar $G = (N, \ \ , R, S)$ is of the form $(\ \ ::= \gamma_1 ... \gamma \ \bullet \gamma \ \ _1 ... \gamma_n, a)$, where $\ \ ::= \gamma_1 \cdots \gamma_n$ is a rule of G and $a \in$
  - $\gamma_1 ... \gamma_i$ derives part of the word that has already been read
  - $\gamma_{i\ \ 1} ... \gamma_n$ derives part of the word that remains to be read
  - a is a lookahead symbol
- For any set of items I, define **closure**(I) to be the least set of items such that
  - **closure**(I) contains I
  - If **closure**(I) contains an item of the form $(\ \ ::= \ \ \bullet B\beta, a)$ where B is a non-terminal, then **closure**(I) contains $(B ::= \bullet\gamma, b)$ for all $B ::= \gamma \in R$ and all $b \in$ **first**(βa).
- Construct PD· as in LR(0)

LALR⊠)

- LR(1) transition tables can be very large
- L· LR(1) ("lookahead LR(1)") make transition table smaller by merging states that are identical except for lookahead
- Merging states can create reduce/reduce conflicts. Say that a grammar is L· LR(1) if this merging *doesn't* create conflicts.
- L· LR(1) parser generators: Bison, Yacc, ocamlyacc, Jison

Summary of parsing

- For any k, $LL(k)$ grammars are $LR(k)$
- SLR grammars are $L \quad LR(1)$ are $LR(1)$
- In terms of *language expressivity*, there is an SLR (and therefore L· LR(1) and LR(1) grammar for any context-free language that can be accepted by a deterministic pushdown automaton).
- Not every deterministic context free language is LL(k): $\{a^n b^n : n \in \quad\} \cup \{a^n c^n : n \in \quad\}$ is DCFL but not LL(k) for any k.[1]

[1] John C. Beatty, *Two iteration theorems for the · · (k) · anguages*