

Compilation

0368-3133

Tutorial 4:
(More) Bottom-Up Parsing

LR(0) Parsing

$S \rightarrow E \$$

$E \rightarrow E + T$

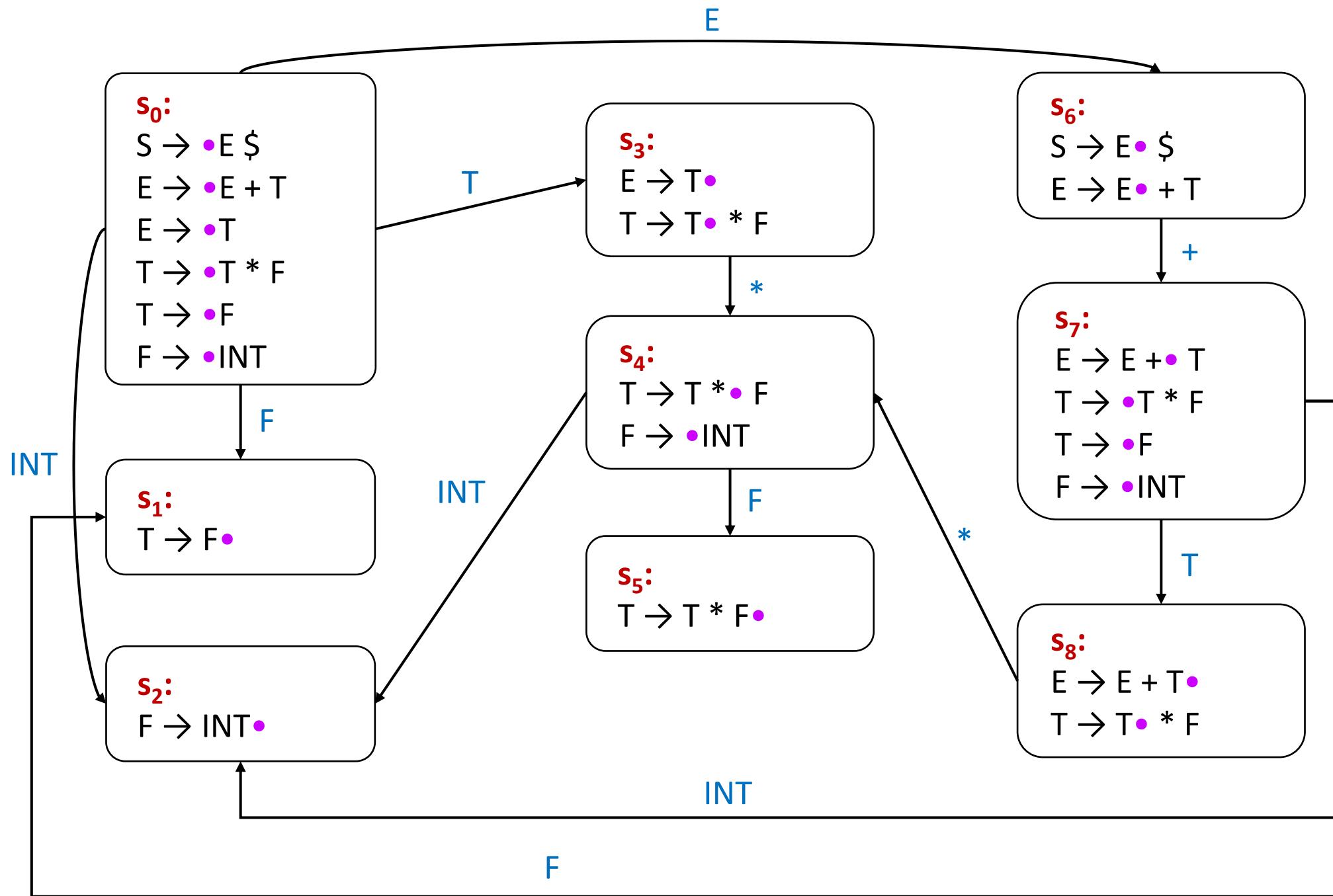
$E \rightarrow T$

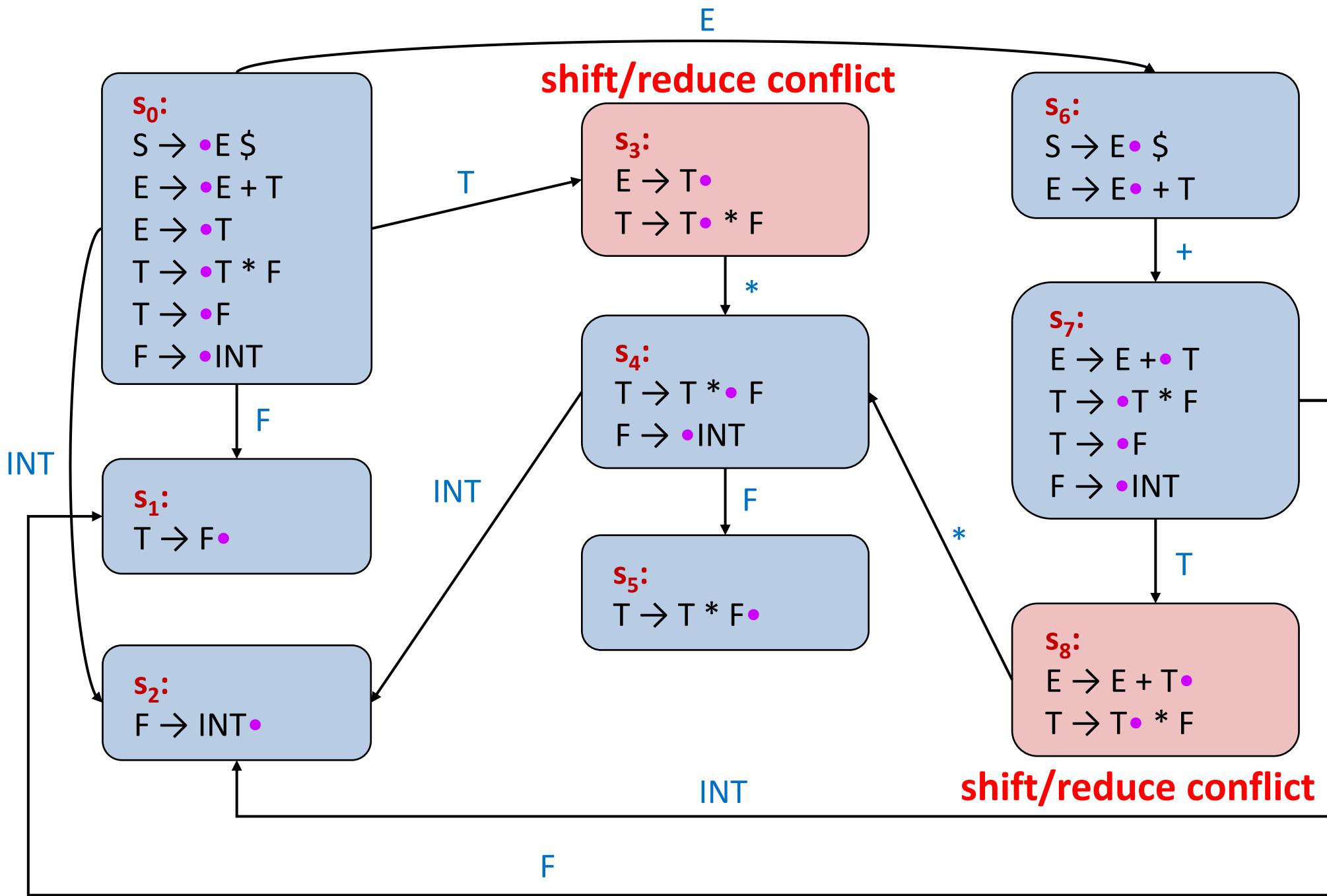
$T \rightarrow T * F$

$T \rightarrow F$

$F \rightarrow \text{INT}$

- What will be the LR(0) automaton for this CFG?





LR(0) Conflict

- The conflict occurs when the next token is: *
 - Shift/reduce conflict
- E can **only** be followed by: +, \$
- Taking this into account the **next token** can help...

```
S → E $  
E → E + T  
E → T  
T → T * F  
T → F  
F → INT
```

$s_3:$
 $E \rightarrow T \bullet$
 $T \rightarrow T \bullet * F$

SLR(1)

- Same push-down automaton as in LR(0)
- But **reduce** items have a **look-ahead set**:
 - $A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet \{t_1, t_2, \dots\}$
 - Where $\text{FOLLOW}(A) = \{t_1, t_2, \dots\}$

Reminder:

$\text{Follow}(A)$ = set of terminals (and $\$$) that can immediately follow A in some derivation

SLR(1)

- Solves shift-reduce conflicts using the look-ahead token t
- If $\text{FOLLOW}(Y) \cap \text{FIRST}(\beta) = \emptyset$ we can resolve the conflict:
 - If $t \in \text{FOLLOW}(Y)$, apply the reduce
 - Otherwise, apply the shift

$$Y \rightarrow y \bullet \{ \dots \}$$

$$X \rightarrow \alpha \bullet \beta$$

Reminder:

$\text{Follow}(A) = \text{set of terminals (and \$) that can immediately follow } A \text{ in some derivation}$

$\text{First}(\alpha) = \text{all terminals that } \alpha \text{ can start with}$

SLR(1)

- FOLLOW(E) =

$S \rightarrow E \$$
 $E \rightarrow E + T$
 $E \rightarrow T$
 $T \rightarrow T * F$
 $T \rightarrow F$
 $F \rightarrow INT$

$s_3:$
 $E \rightarrow T \bullet$
 $T \rightarrow T \bullet * F$

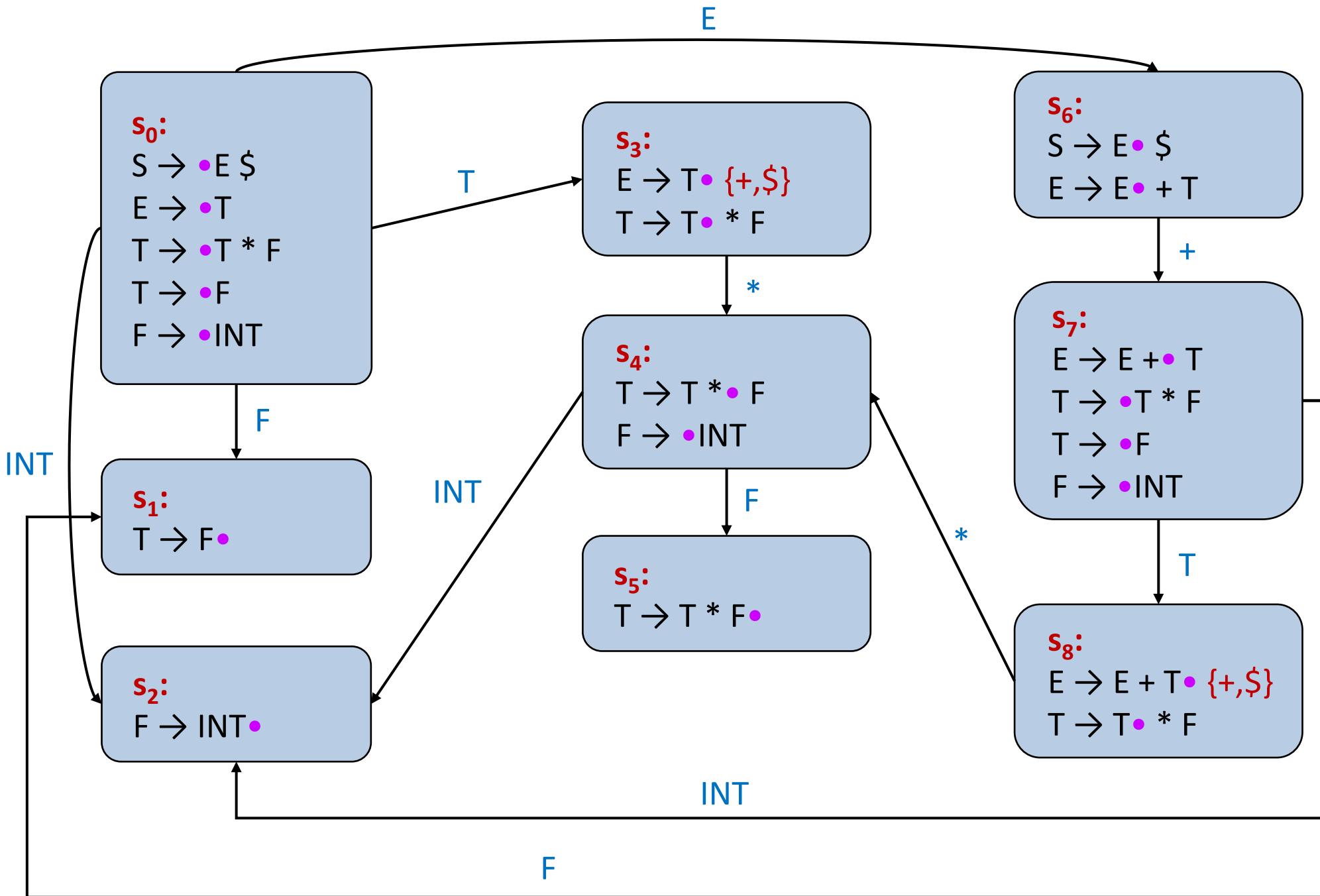
SLR(1)

- $\text{FOLLOW}(E) = \{+, \$\}$
- $\text{FIRST}(*) = \{*\}$
- Can resolve the conflict 😊
 - If $t \in \{+, \$\}$ apply the **reduce**
 - Otherwise, apply the **shift**

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow E \$ \\ E &\rightarrow E + T \\ E &\rightarrow T \\ T &\rightarrow T * F \\ T &\rightarrow F \\ F &\rightarrow \text{INT} \end{aligned}$$

s_3 :

$$\begin{aligned} E &\rightarrow T \bullet \\ T &\rightarrow T \bullet * F \end{aligned}$$



SLR(1) Parsing

$S \rightarrow E \$$

$E \rightarrow X$

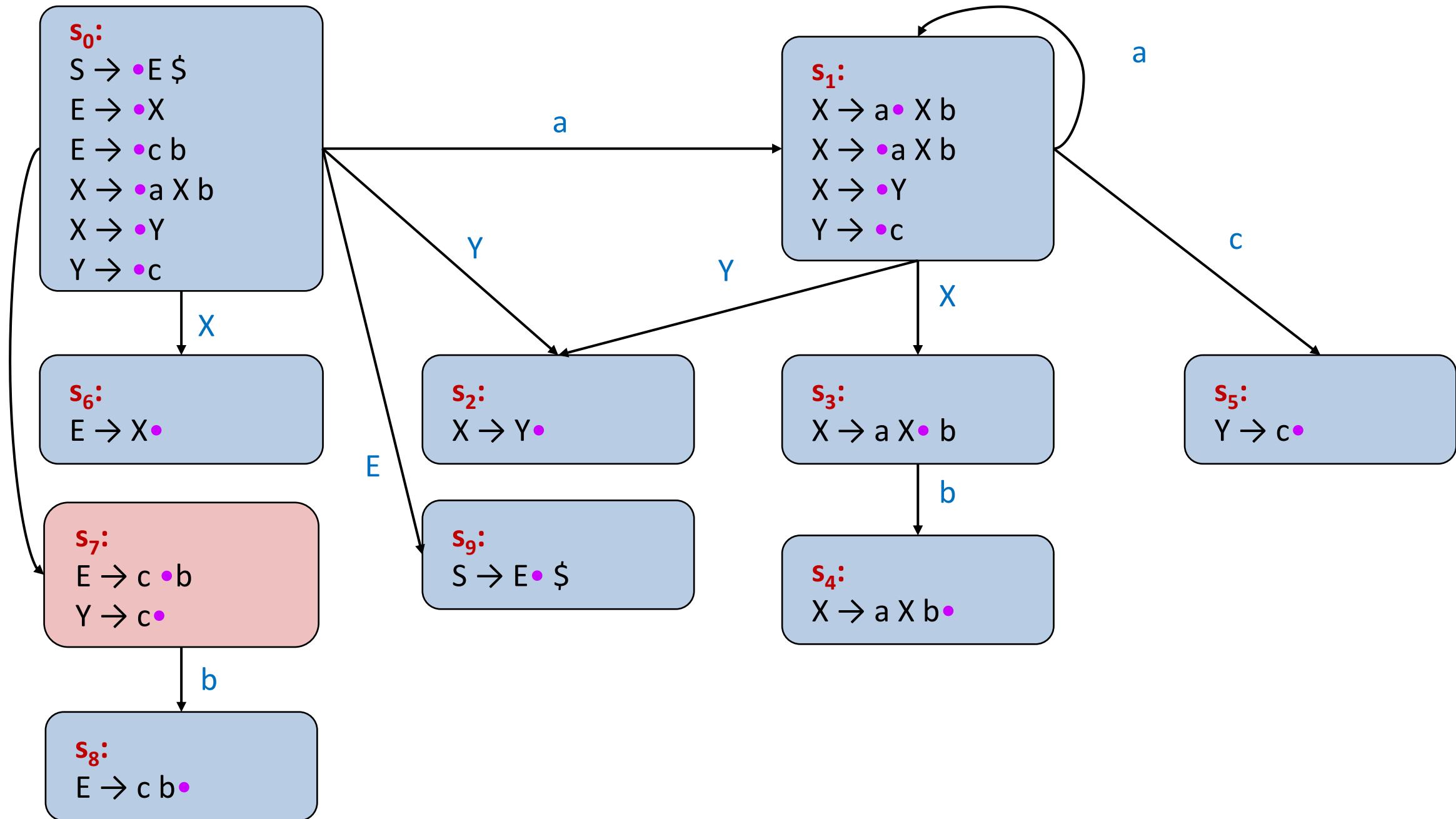
$E \rightarrow c b$

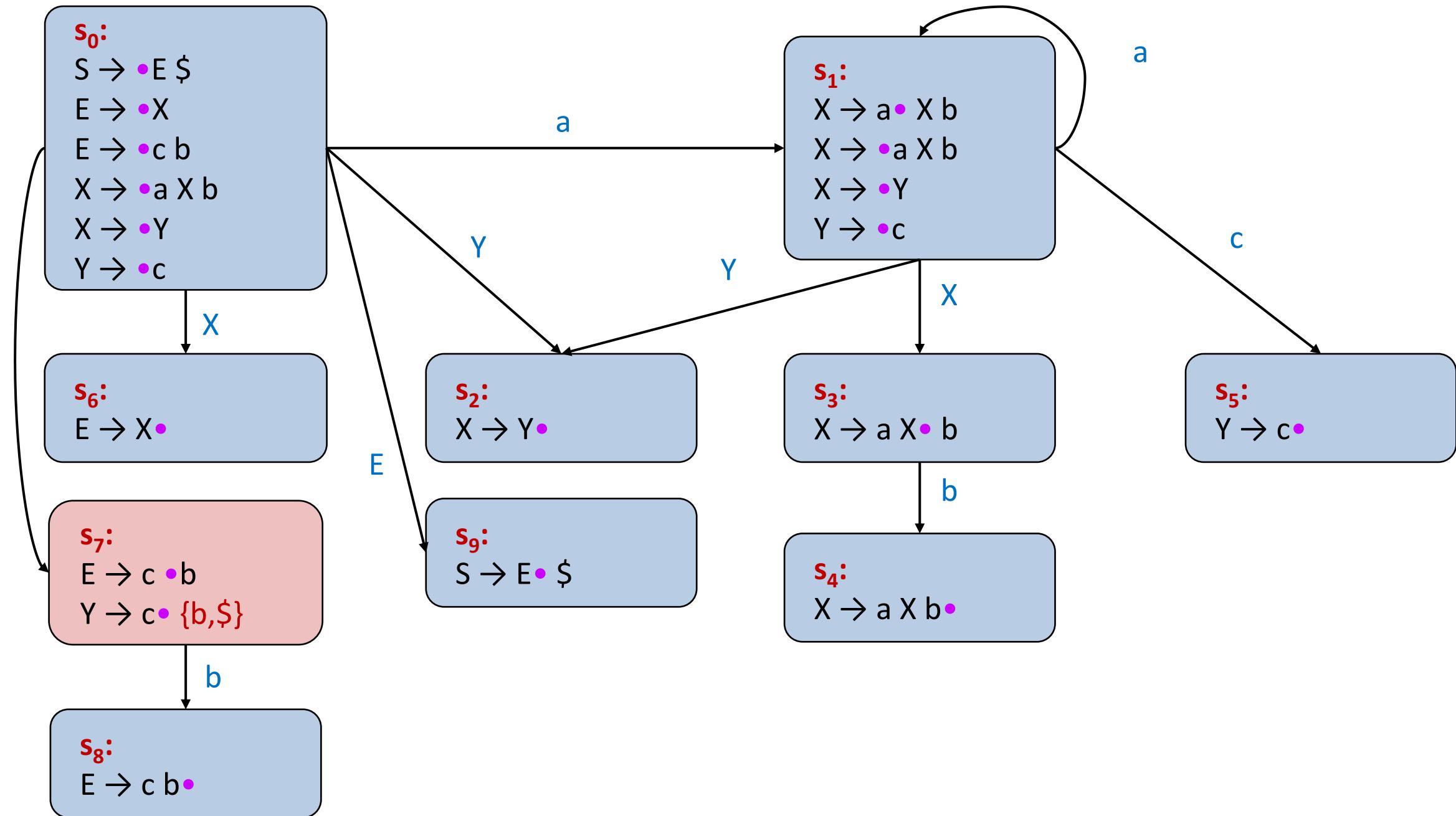
$X \rightarrow a X b$

$X \rightarrow Y$

$Y \rightarrow c$

- What will be the **SLR(1)** automaton for this CFG?





SLR(1) Conflict

- The conflict occurs when the next token is **b**
- Relying on FOLLOW(Y) considers all occurrences of Y in **all the states**
- **Three derivation options:**
 - $S \rightarrow E \rightarrow cb$
 - $S \rightarrow E \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow c$
 - $S \rightarrow E \rightarrow X \rightarrow aXb \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow a..aYb...b \rightarrow a..aCb...b$

$s_7:$
 $E \rightarrow c \bullet b$
 $Y \rightarrow c \bullet \{b, \$\}$

$S \rightarrow E \$$
 $E \rightarrow X$
 $E \rightarrow c b$
 $X \rightarrow a X b$
 $X \rightarrow Y$
 $Y \rightarrow c$

LR(1)

- Maintains items with more precise look-ahead sets
- An *LR(1) item* is of the form:
 - $A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet \beta \{ \sigma \}$
 - Where $\sigma = t_1, t_2, \dots$ (terminals)

LR(1) Item Closure Set

Given an LR(1) item I we define its *closure set* S inductively as follows:

- Base: $I \ni S$
- Inductive step: If $A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet B\beta \{\sigma\} \ni S$ then

for each rule $B \rightarrow \gamma$ also $B \rightarrow \bullet\gamma \{T\} \ni S$

where $T = \text{FIRST}(\beta, \sigma)$



$$\text{First}(\beta, \sigma) = \begin{cases} \text{First}(\beta) & \beta \text{ is not nullable} \\ (\text{First}(\beta) \cup \{\sigma\}) \setminus \{\epsilon\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

LR(1) Parsing

$S \rightarrow E \$$

$E \rightarrow X$

$E \rightarrow c b$

$X \rightarrow a X b$

$X \rightarrow Y$

$Y \rightarrow c$

- What will be the LR(1) automaton for this CFG?

s_0 :

$S \rightarrow \bullet E \$ \{ \$ \}$

s_0 :

$S \rightarrow \bullet E \$ \{ \$ \}$

$E \rightarrow \bullet X$

$E \rightarrow \bullet c b$

s_0 :

$S \rightarrow \bullet E \$ \{ \$ \}$

$E \rightarrow \bullet X \{ \$ \}$

$E \rightarrow \bullet c b \{ \$ \}$

s_0 :

$S \rightarrow \bullet E \$ \{ \$ \}$

$E \rightarrow \bullet X \{ \$ \}$

$E \rightarrow \bullet c b \{ \$ \}$

$X \rightarrow \bullet a X b$

$X \rightarrow \bullet Y$

s_0 :

$S \rightarrow \bullet E \$ \{ \$ \}$

$E \rightarrow \bullet X \{ \$ \}$

$E \rightarrow \bullet c b \{ \$ \}$

$X \rightarrow \bullet a X b \{ \$ \}$

$X \rightarrow \bullet Y \{ \$ \}$

s_0 :

$S \rightarrow \bullet E \$ \{ \$ \}$

$E \rightarrow \bullet X \{ \$ \}$

$E \rightarrow \bullet c b \{ \$ \}$

$X \rightarrow \bullet a X b \{ \$ \}$

$X \rightarrow \bullet Y \{ \$ \}$

$Y \rightarrow \bullet c$

s_0 :

$S \rightarrow \bullet E \$ \{ \$ \}$

$E \rightarrow \bullet X \{ \$ \}$

$E \rightarrow \bullet c b \{ \$ \}$

$X \rightarrow \bullet a X b \{ \$ \}$

$X \rightarrow \bullet Y \{ \$ \}$

$Y \rightarrow \bullet c \{ \$ \}$

s_1 :

$X \rightarrow Y \bullet \{ \$ \}$

Y

s_0 :

$S \rightarrow \bullet E \$ \{ \$ \}$

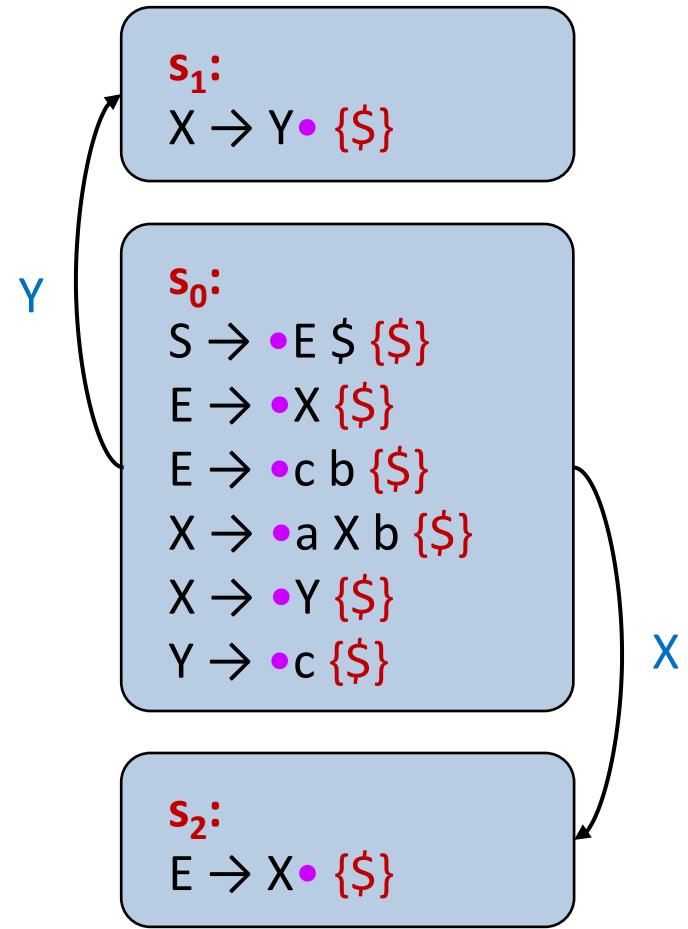
$E \rightarrow \bullet X \{ \$ \}$

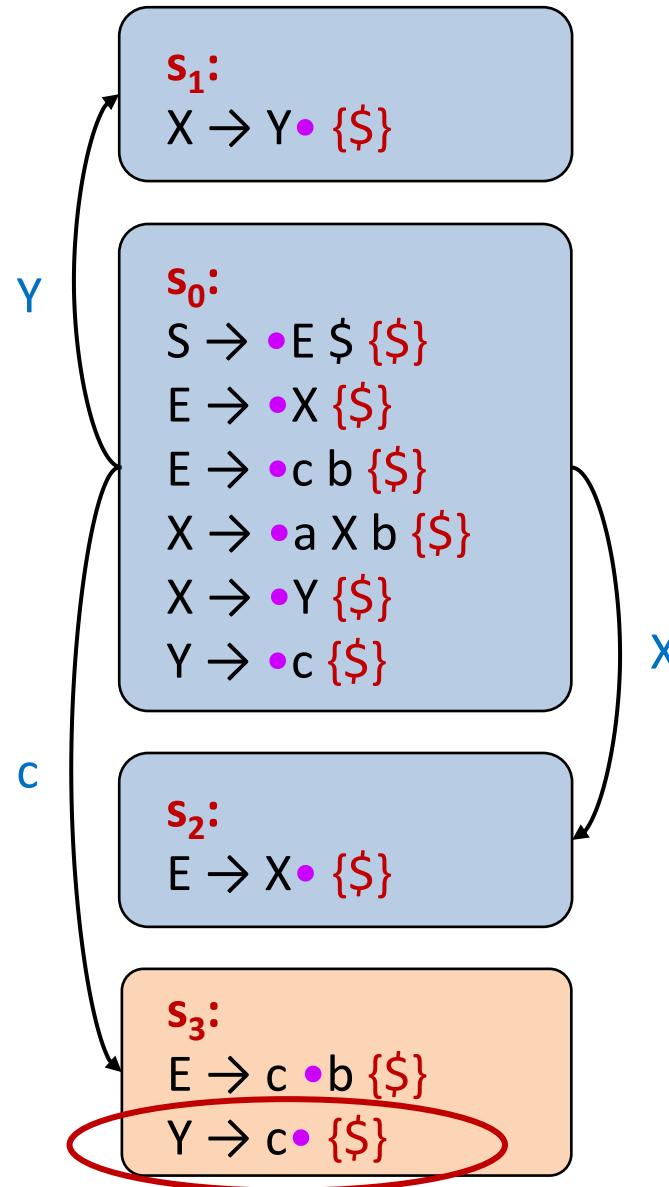
$E \rightarrow \bullet c b \{ \$ \}$

$X \rightarrow \bullet a X b \{ \$ \}$

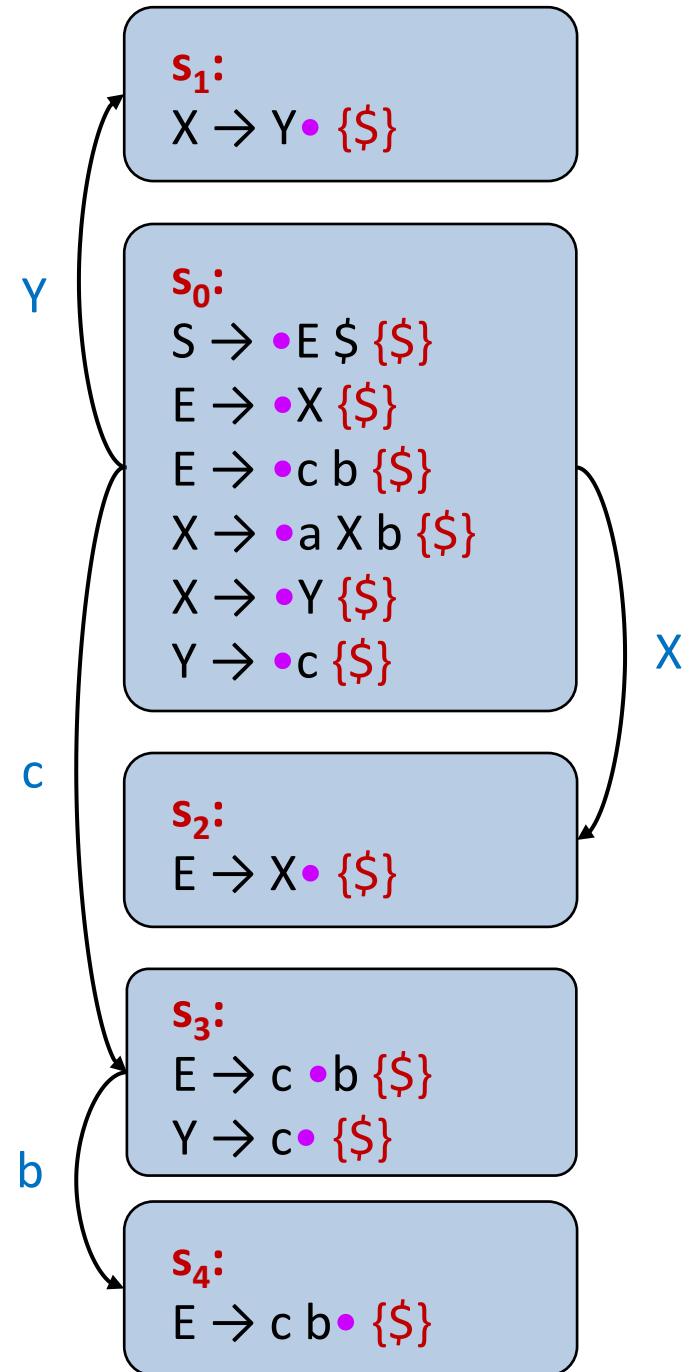
$X \rightarrow \bullet Y \{ \$ \}$

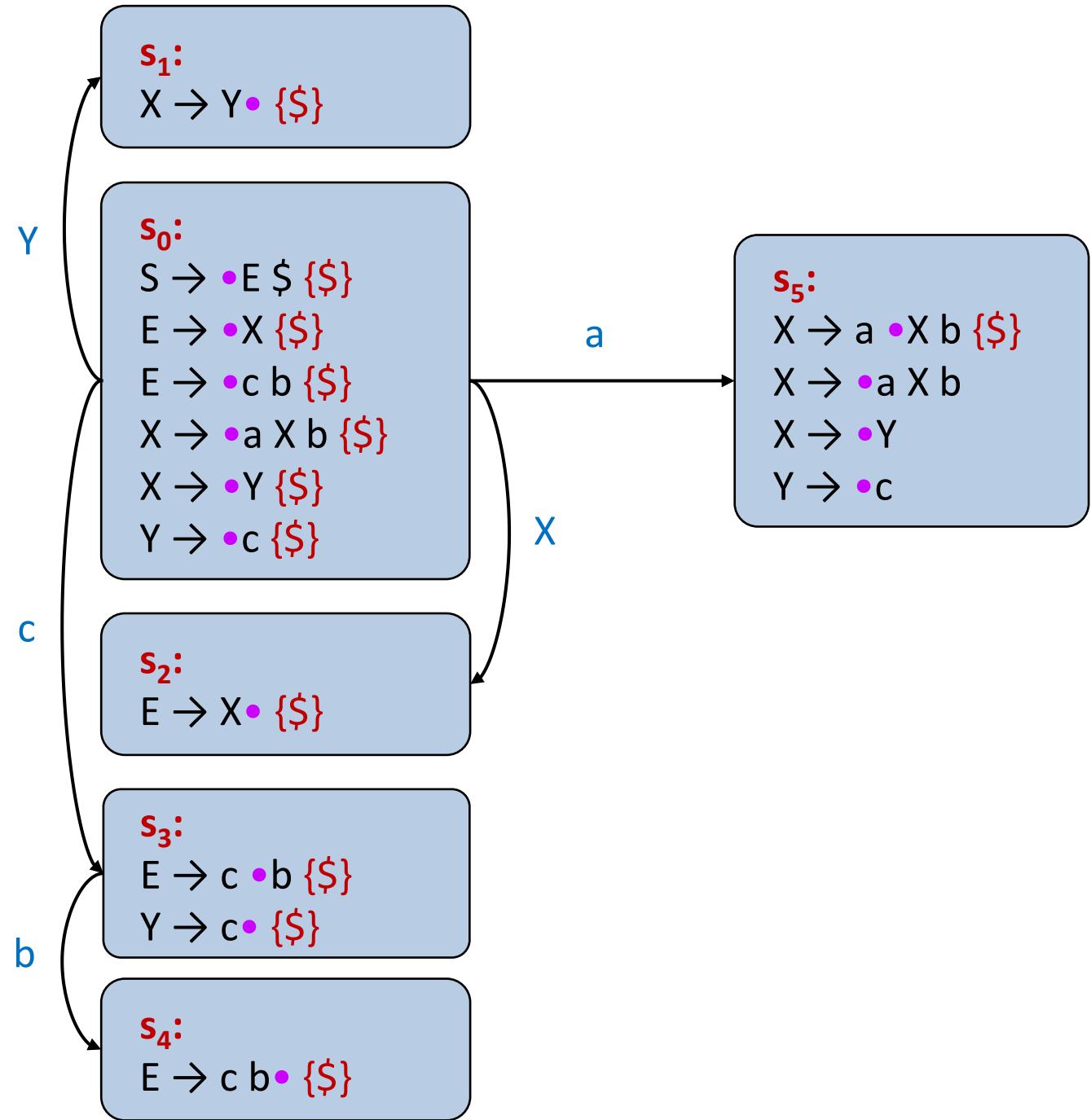
$Y \rightarrow \bullet c \{ \$ \}$

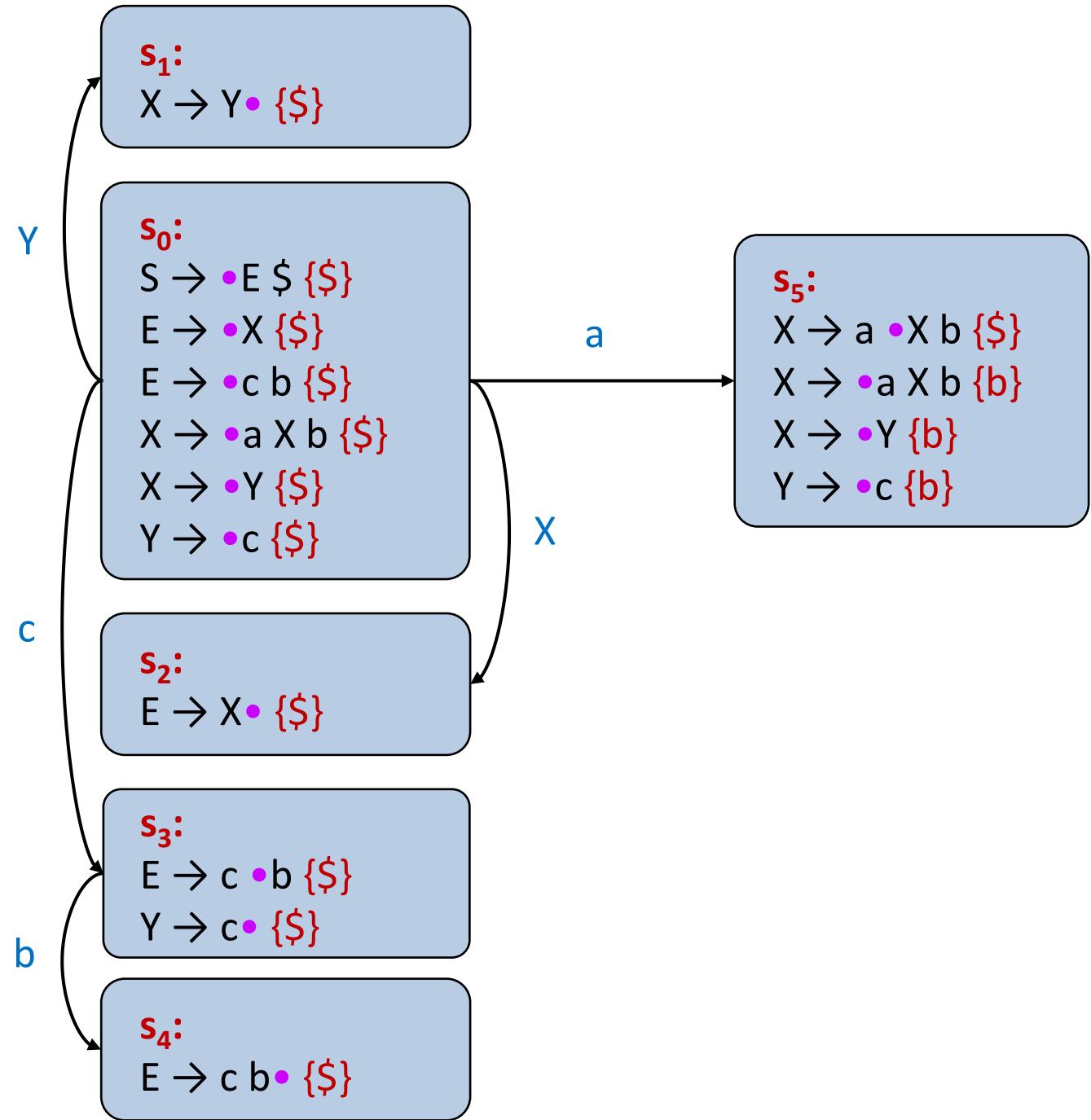


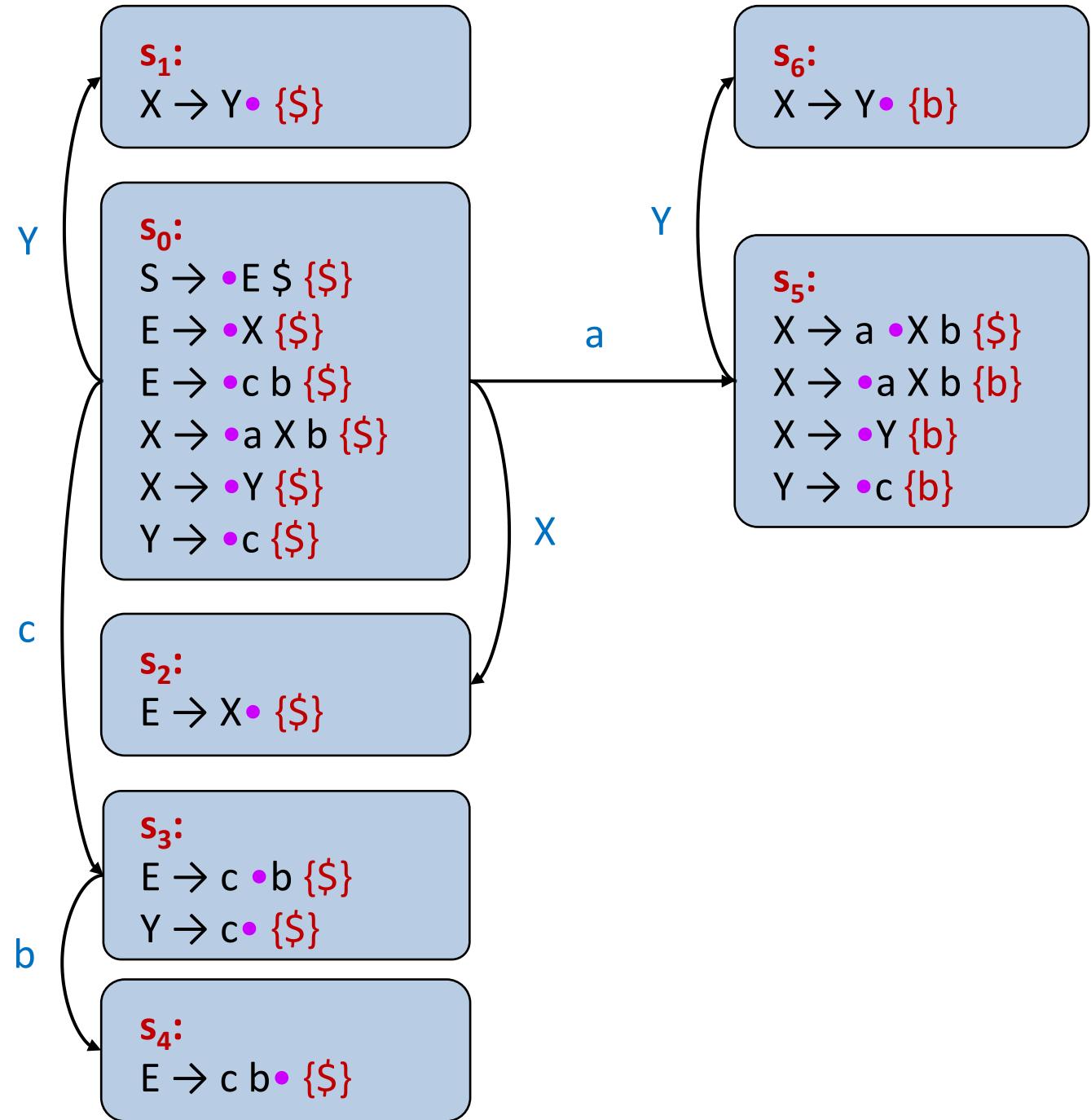


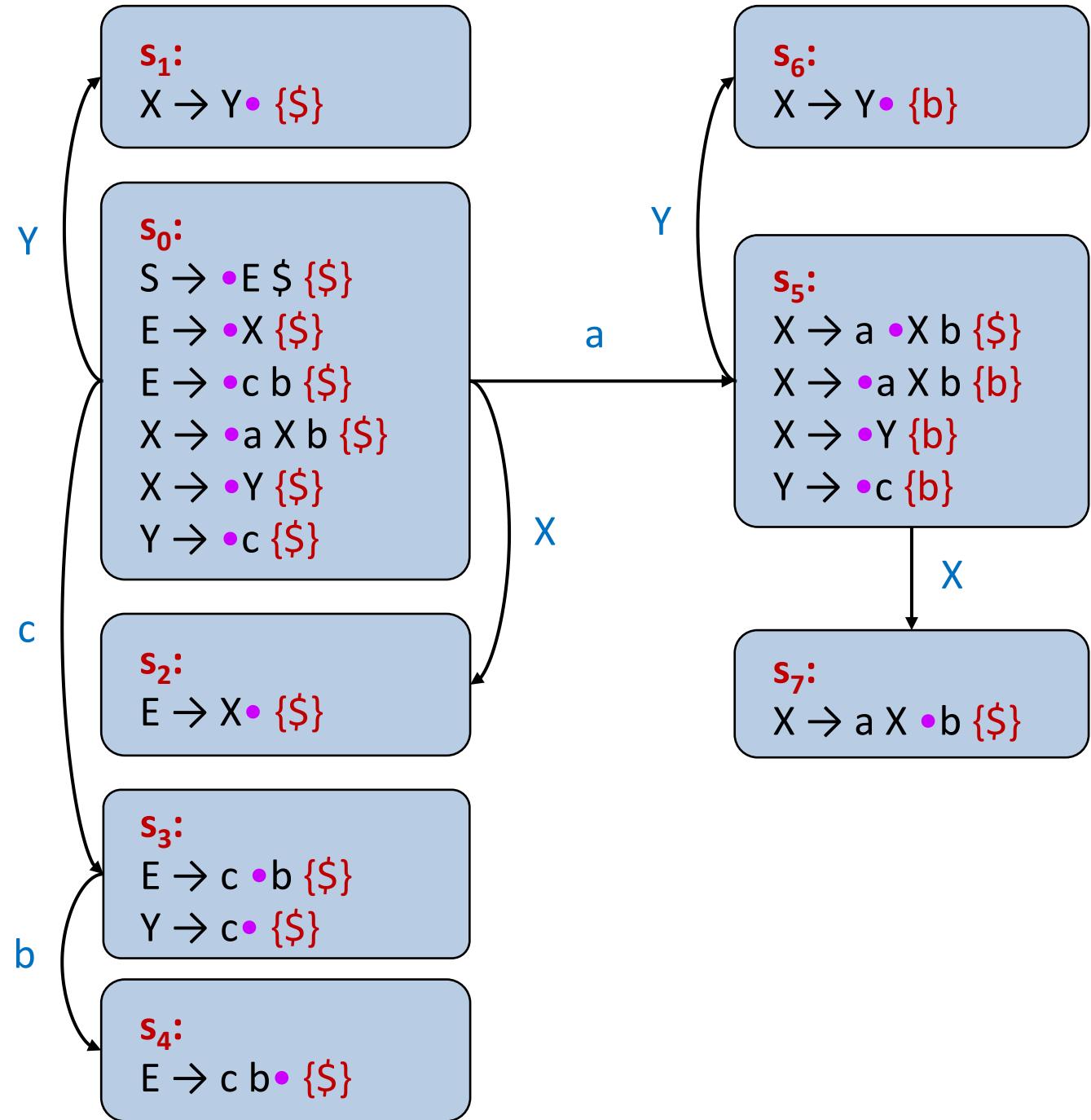
In SLR(1) we had: {b,\$}

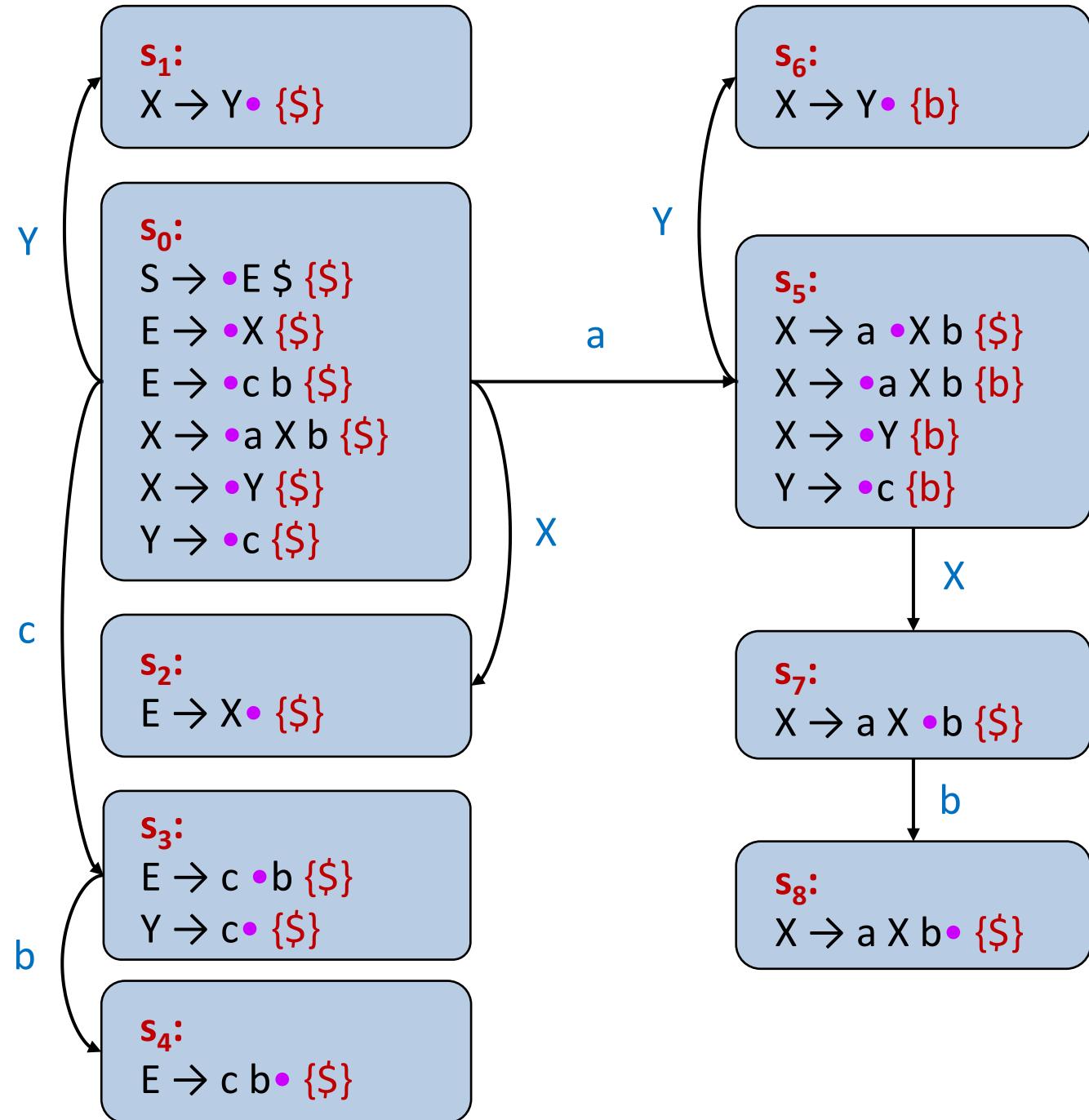


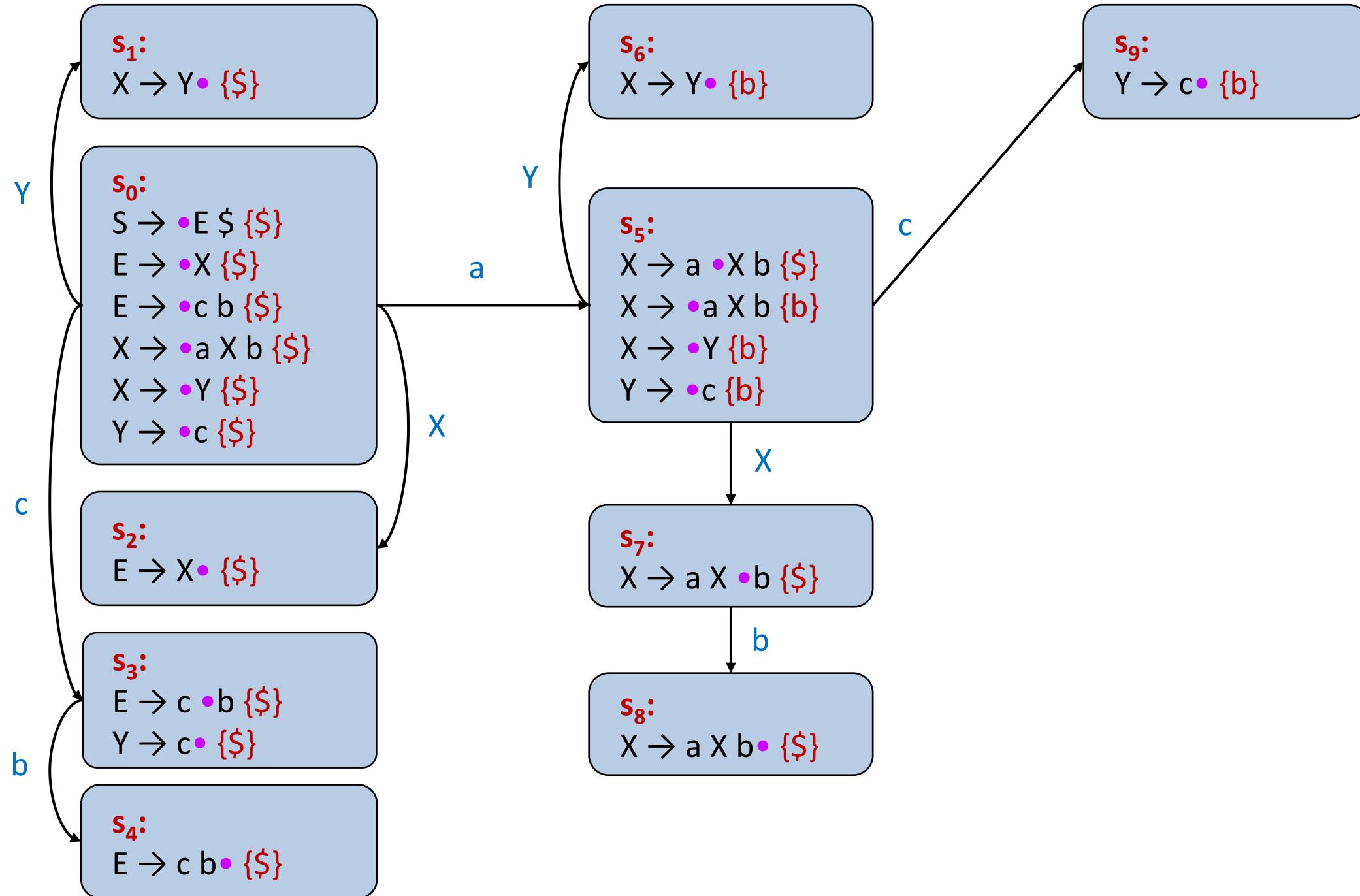


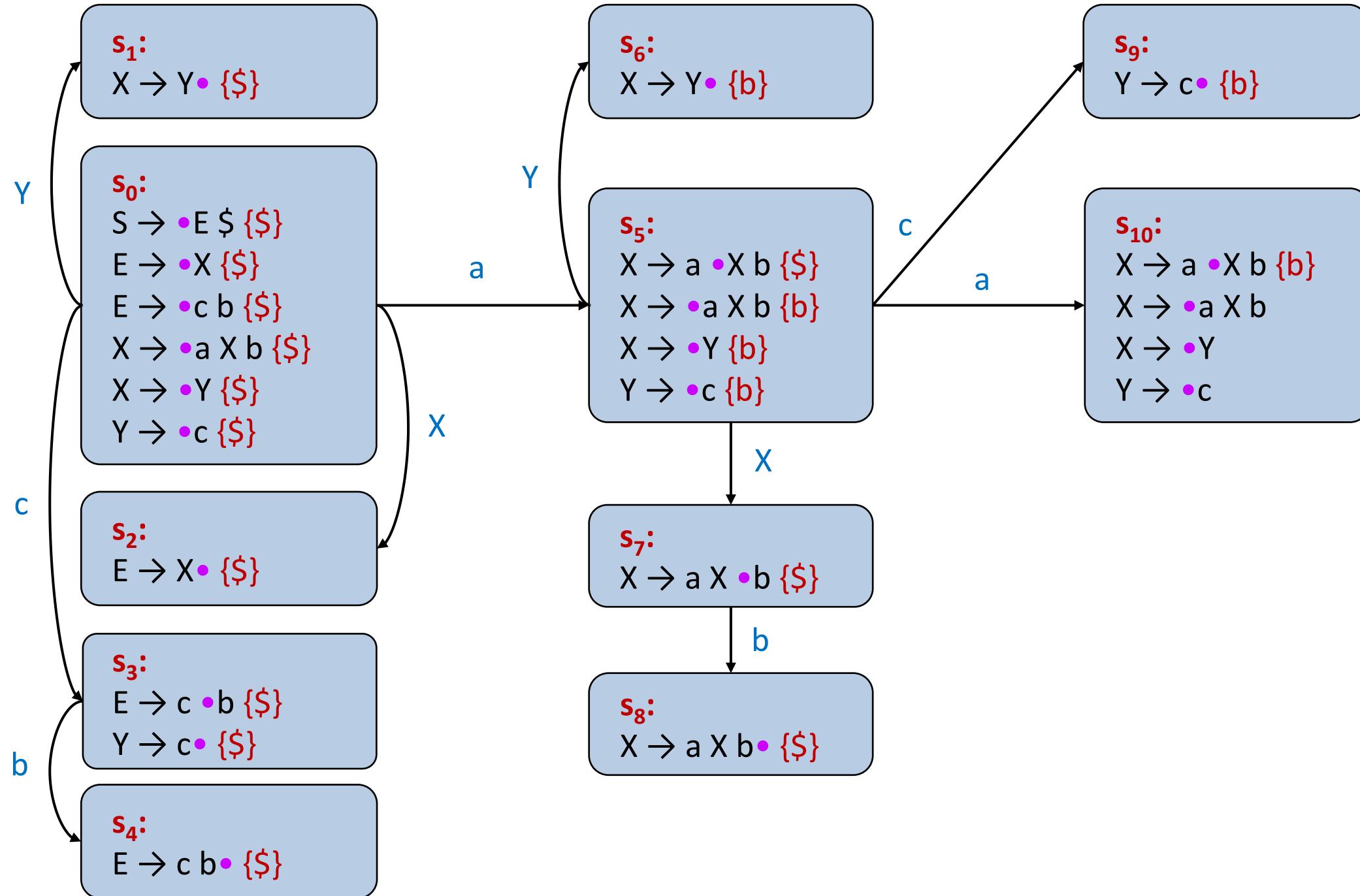


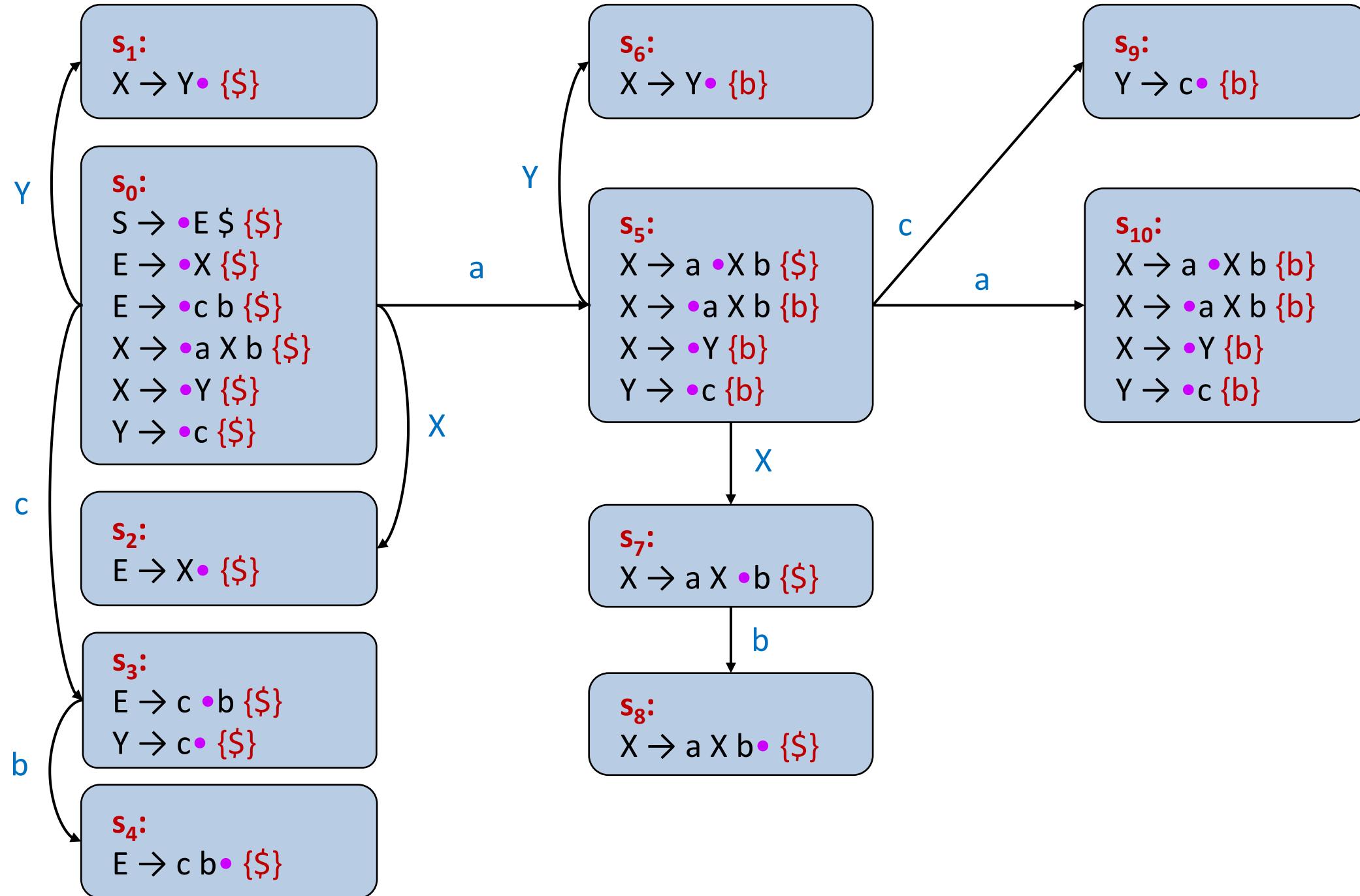


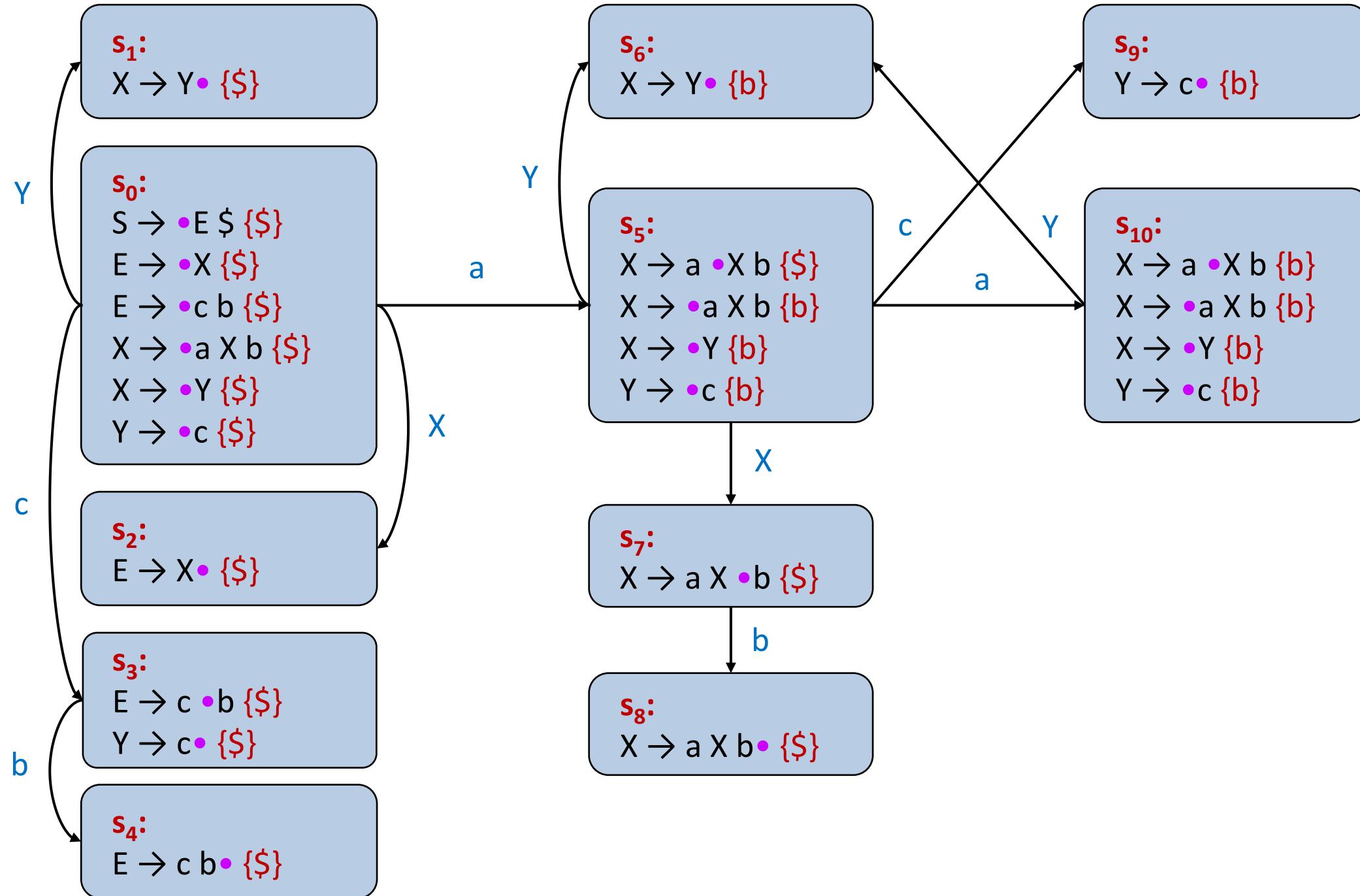


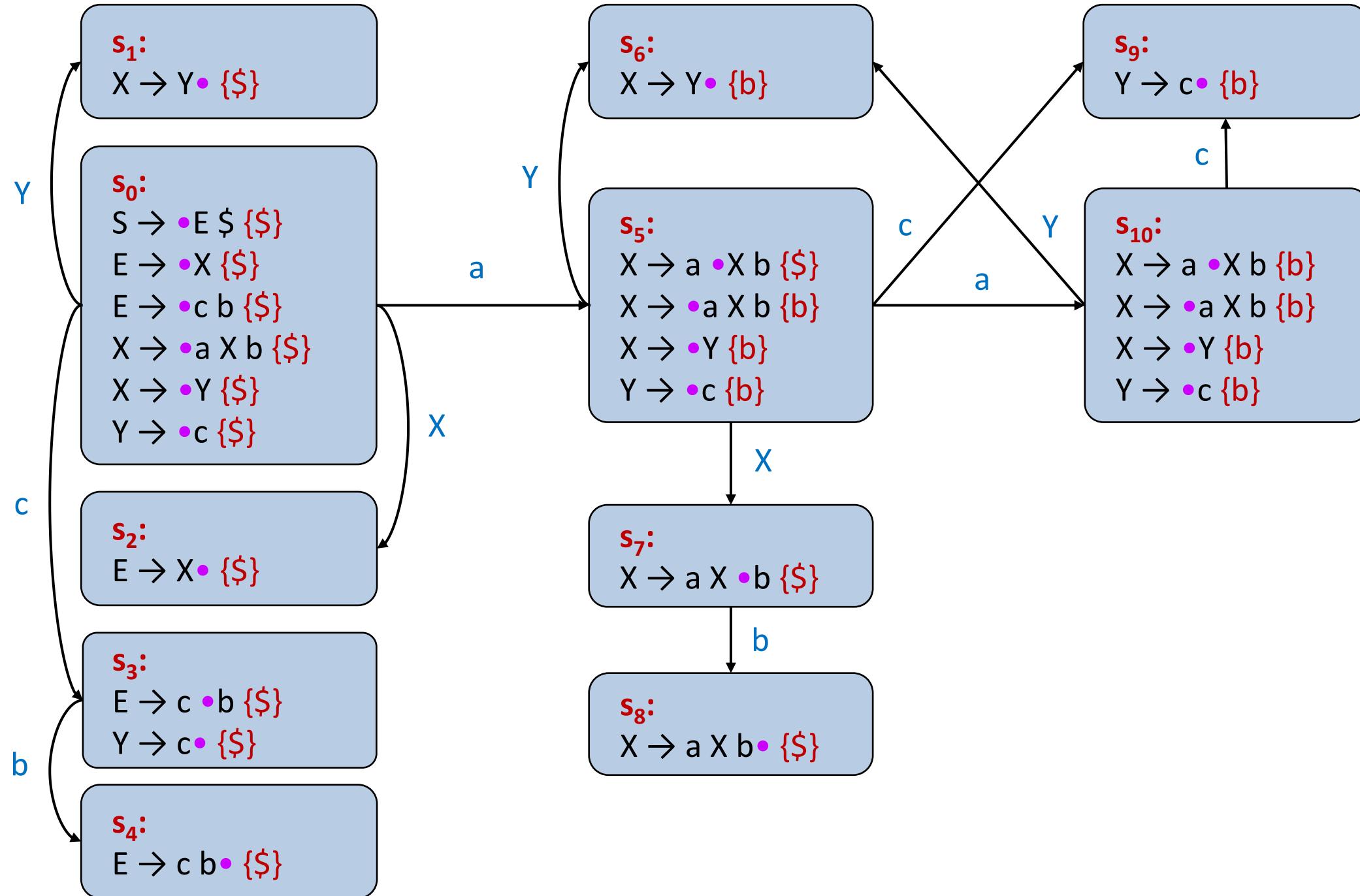


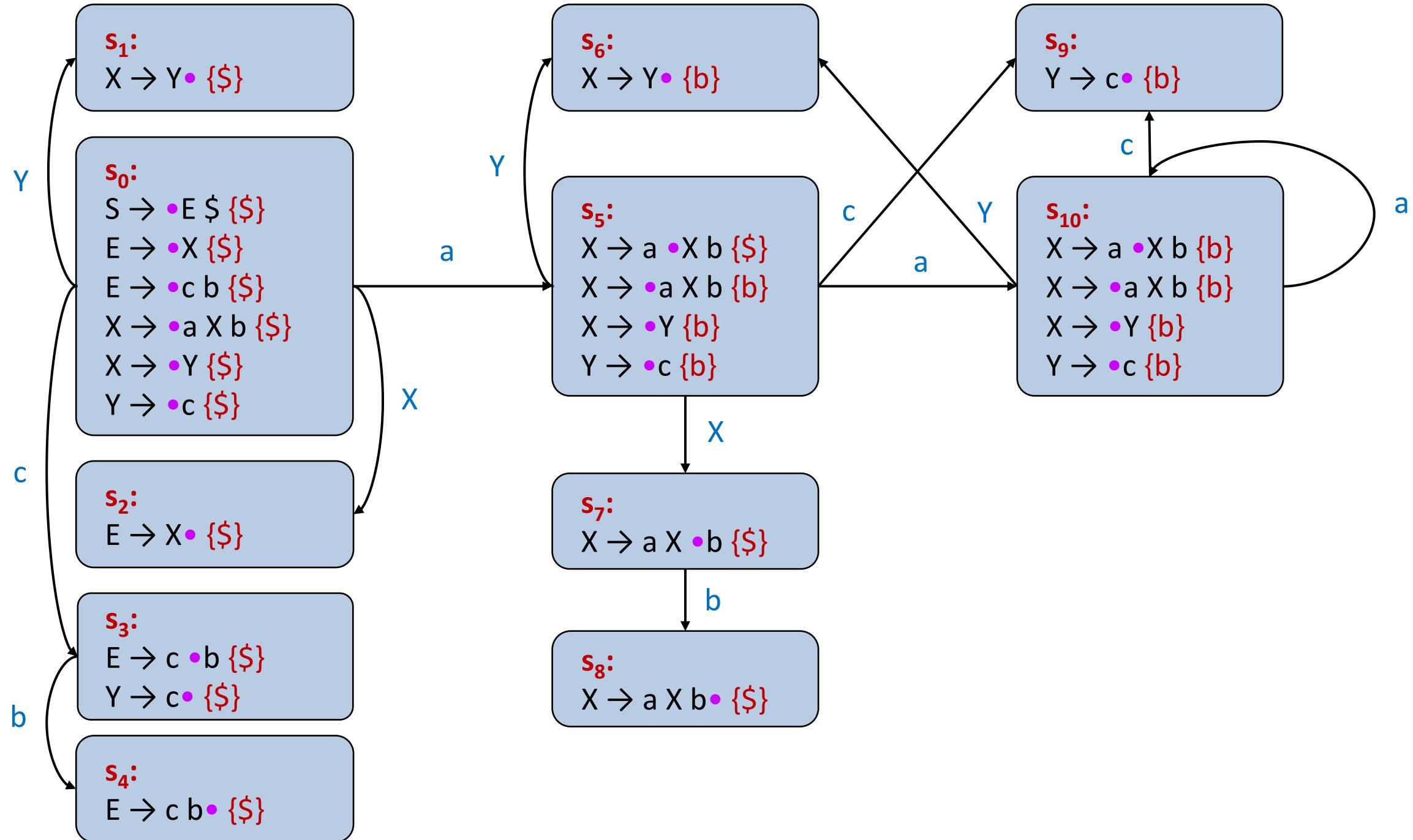


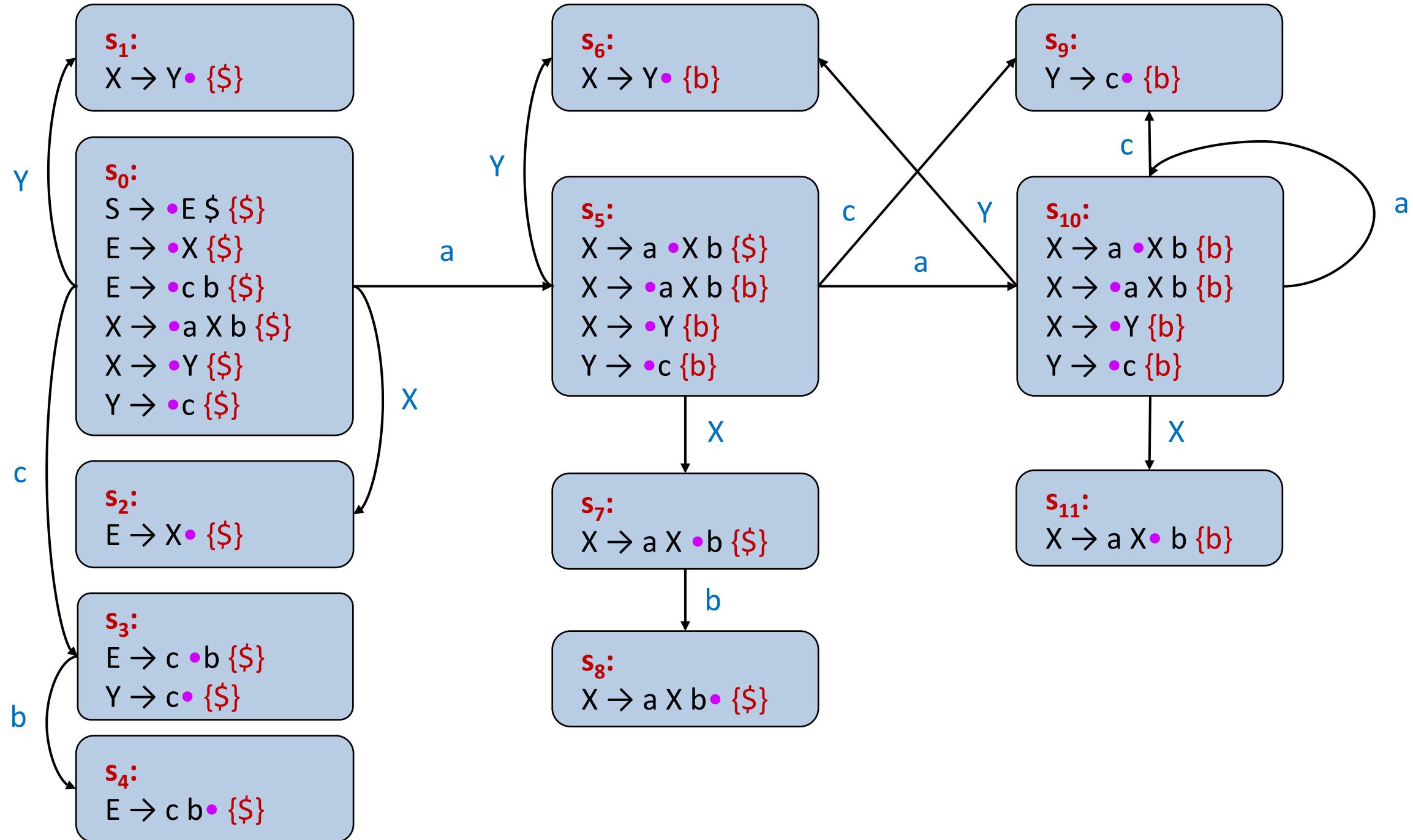


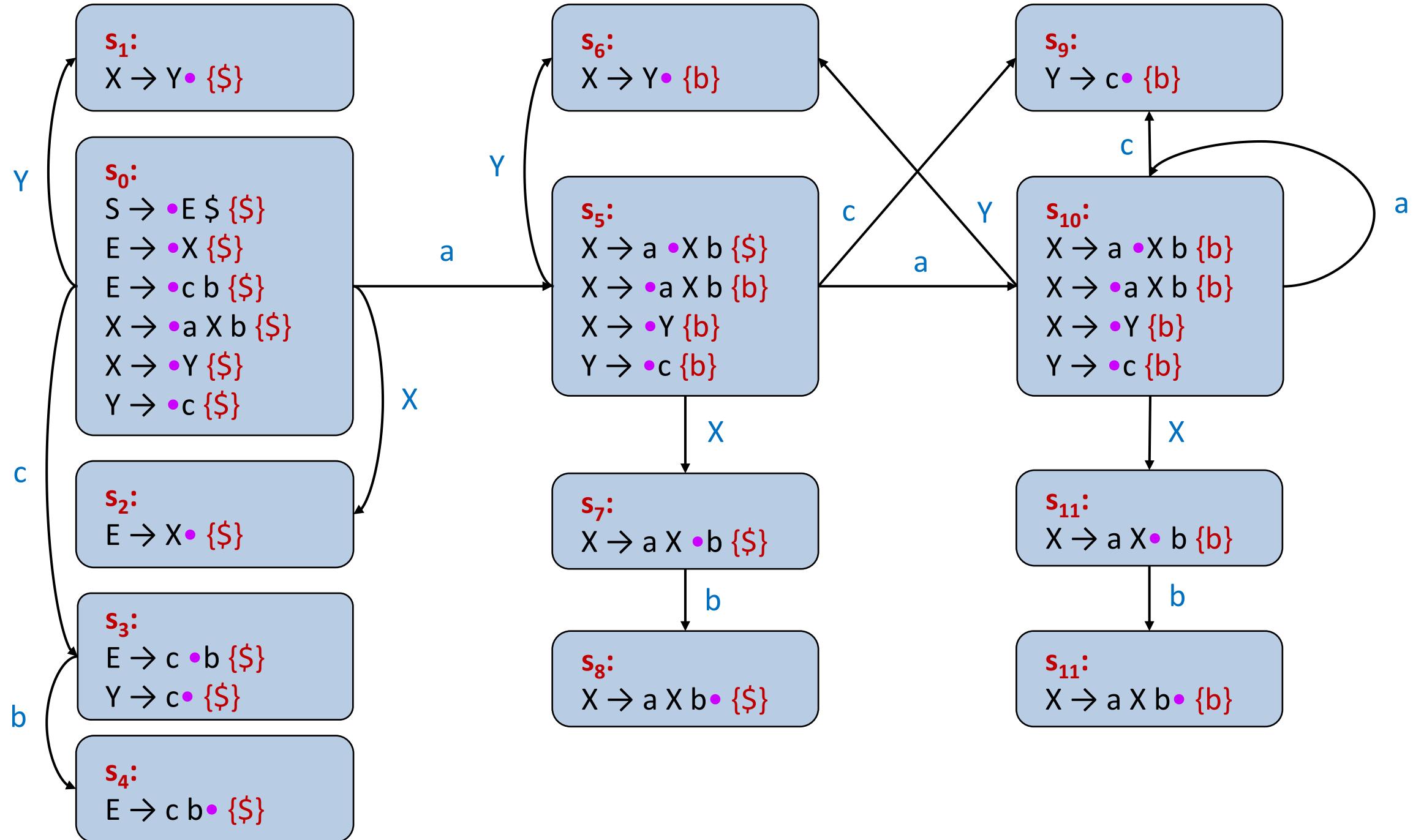












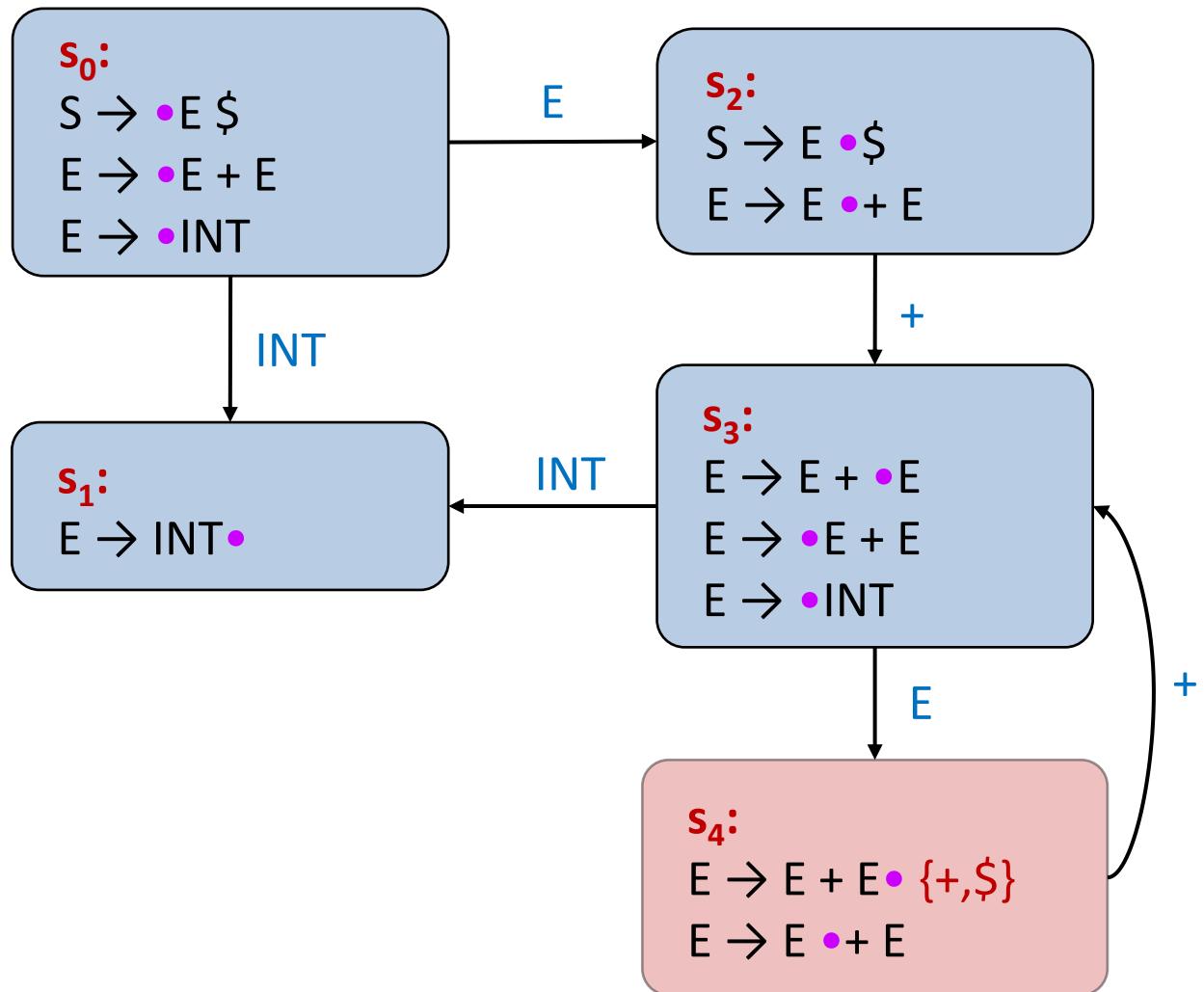
Resolving Conflicts

$S \rightarrow E \$$

$E \rightarrow E + E$

$F \rightarrow INT$

- What will be the **SLR(1)** automaton for this CFG?



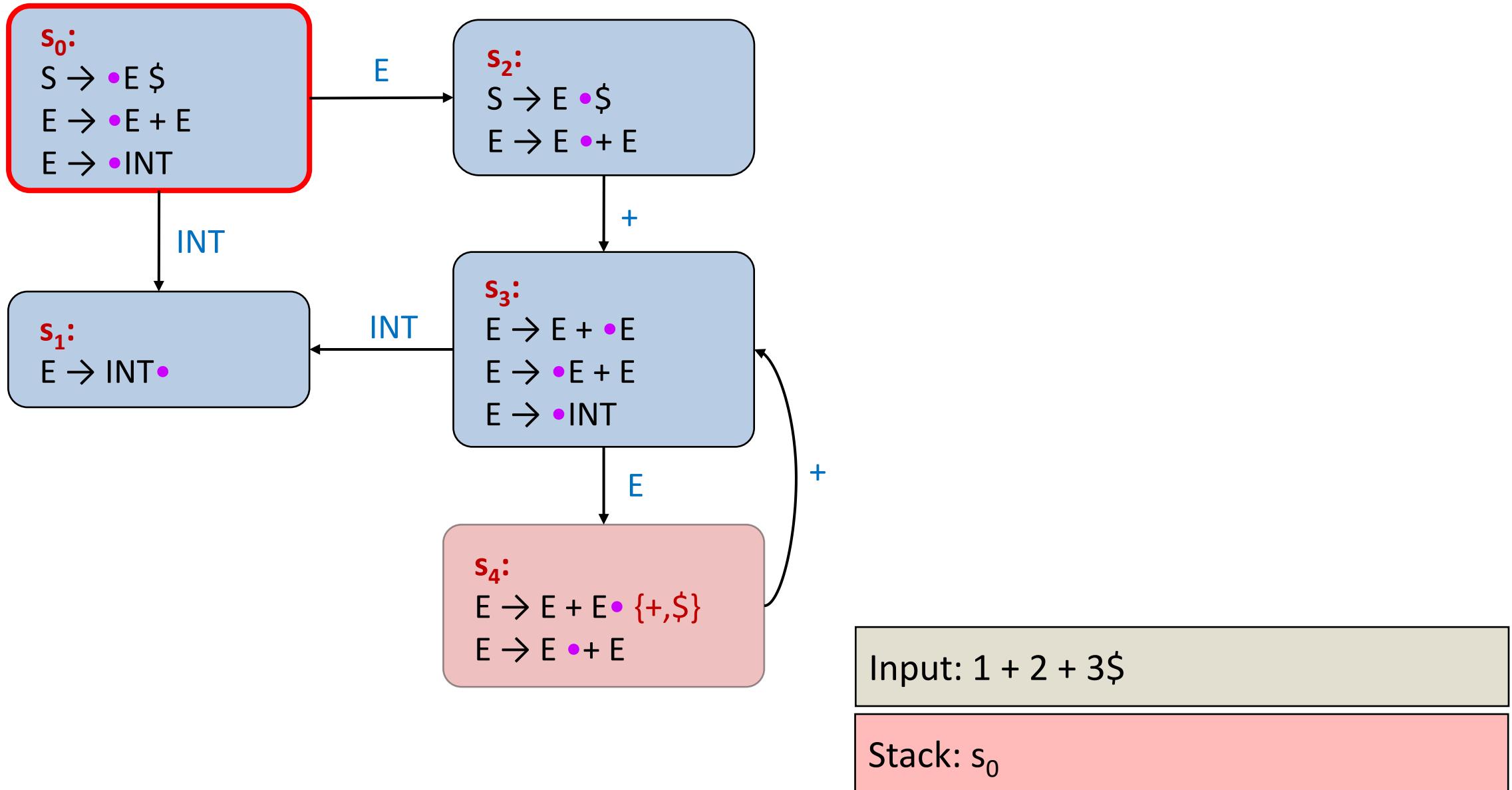
Resolving Conflicts – Associativity

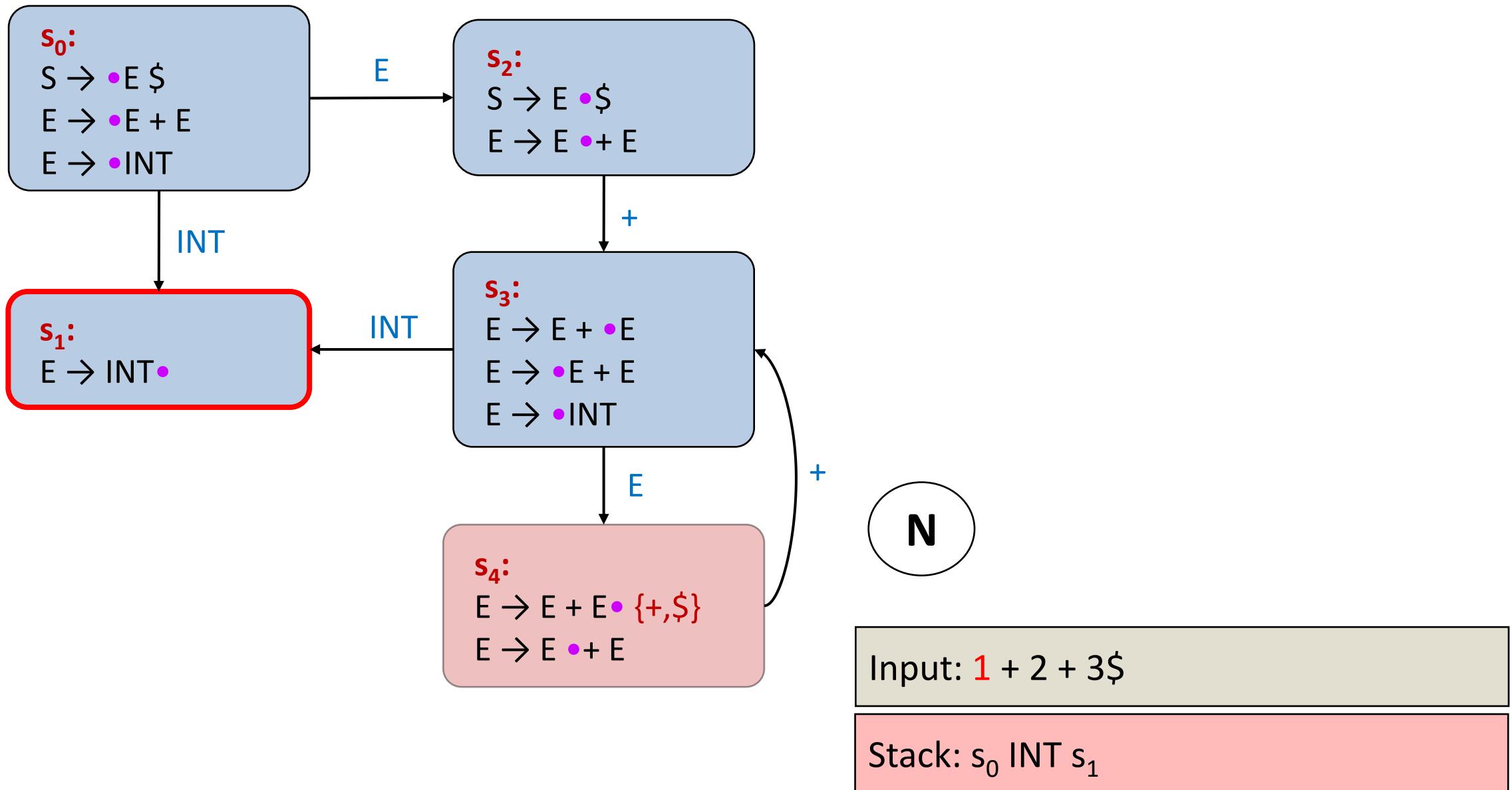
- How will each operation affect associativity?
- Shift:
 - Right associative ($x + y + z = (x + y) + z$)
- Reduce:
 - Left associative ($x + y + z = x + (y + z)$)

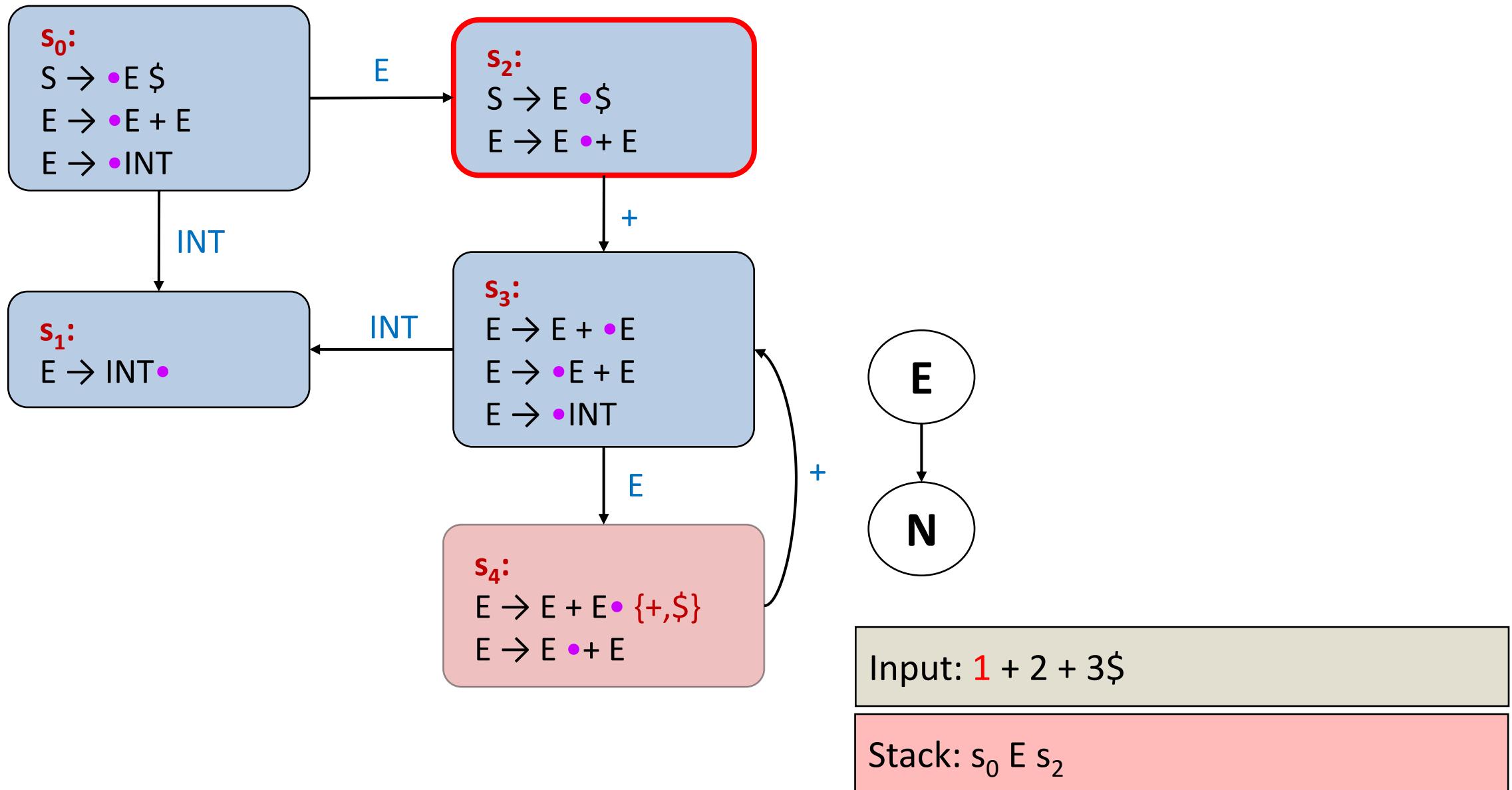
s₄:

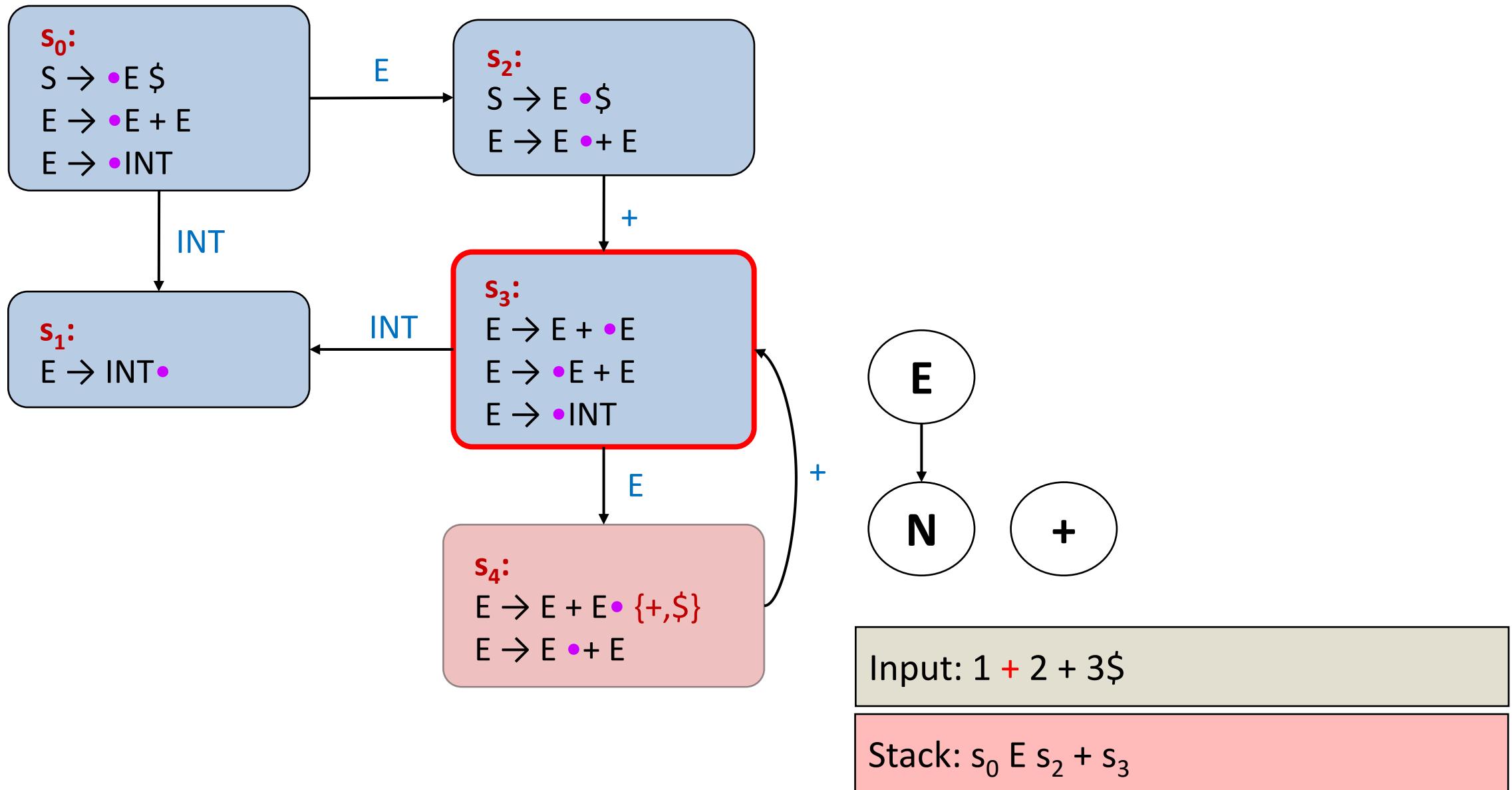
$E \rightarrow E + E \bullet \{+, \$\}$

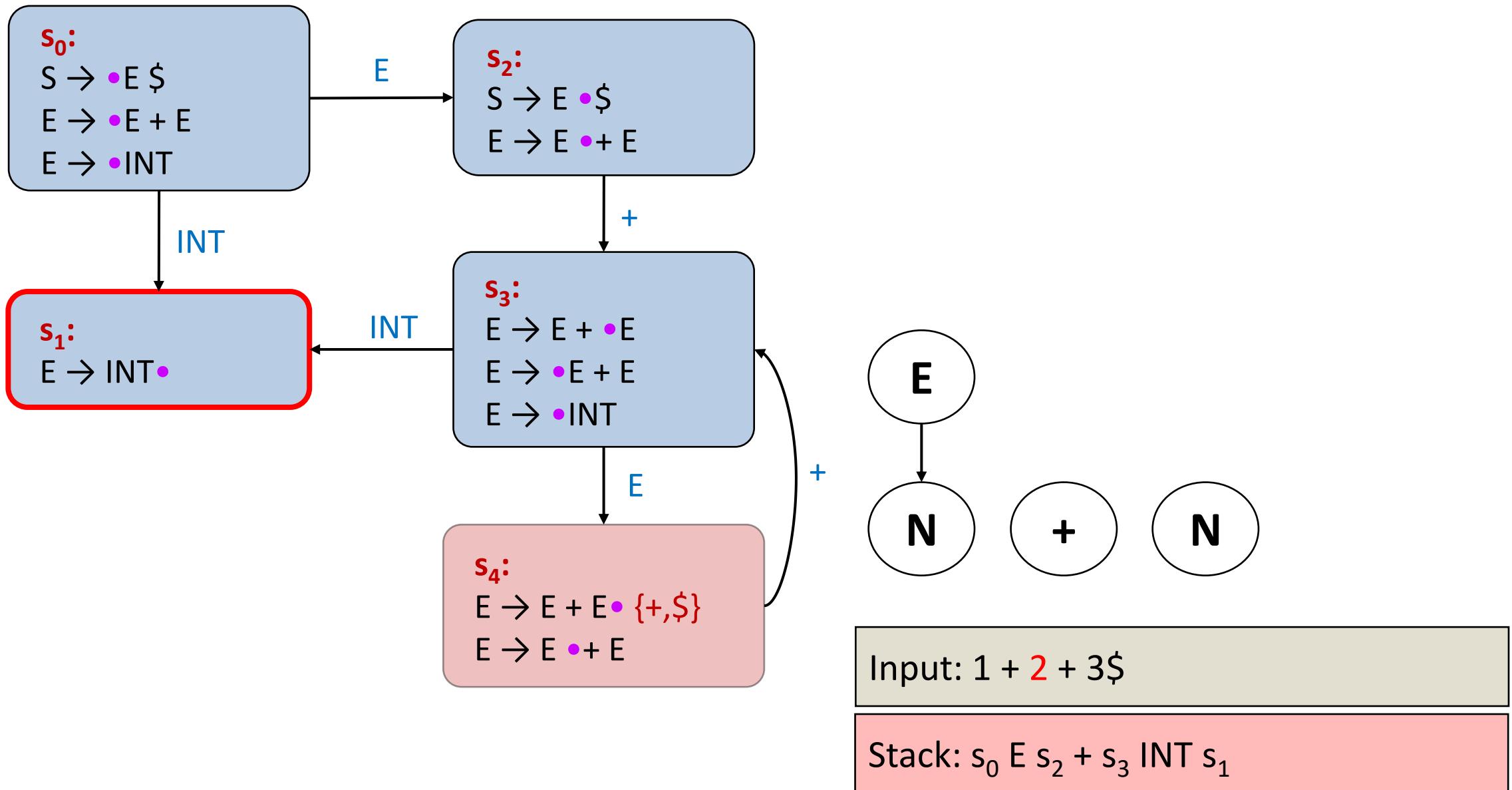
$E \rightarrow E \bullet + E$

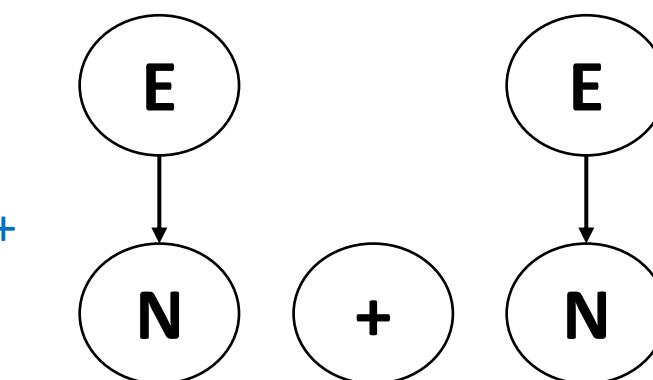
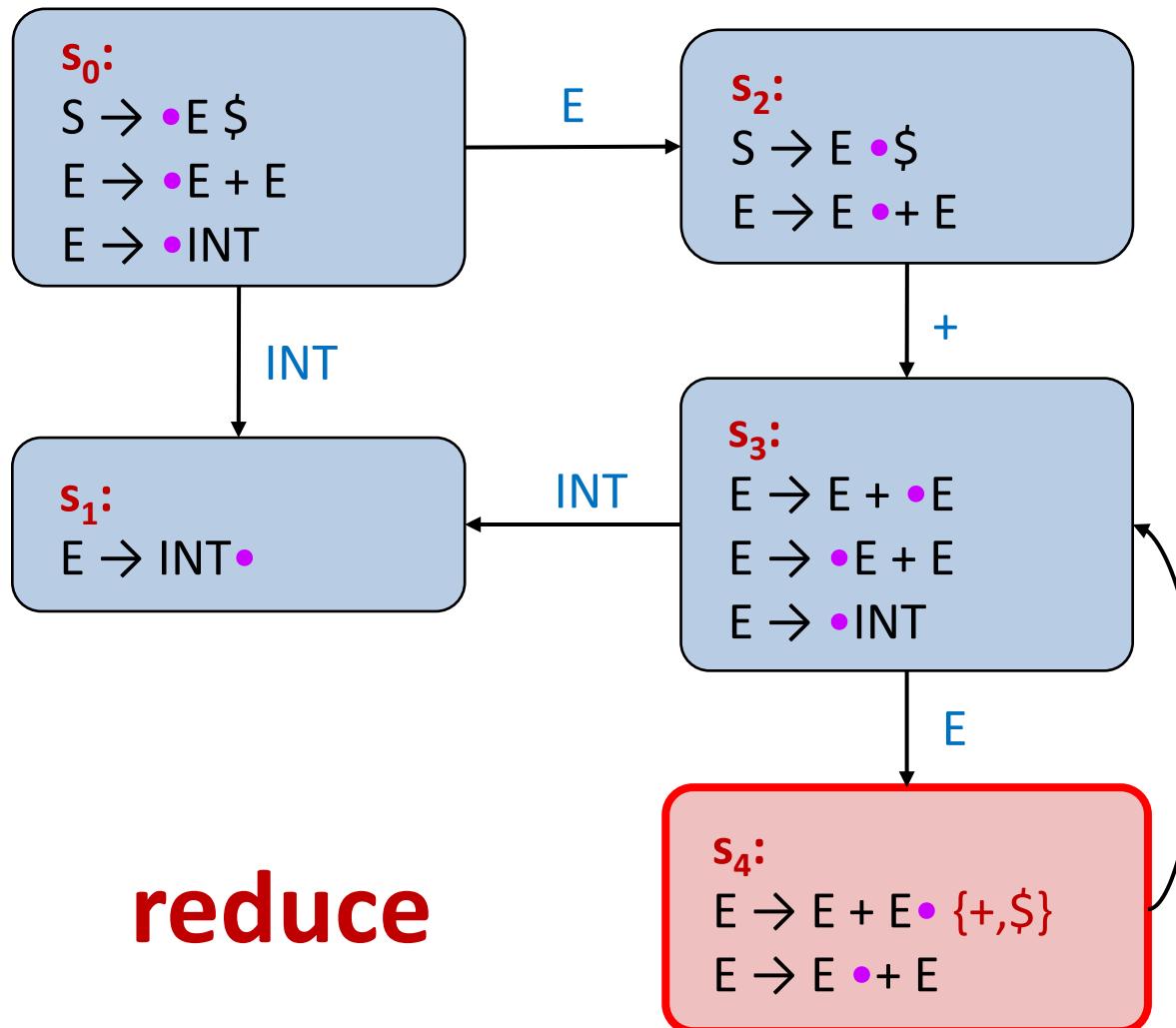






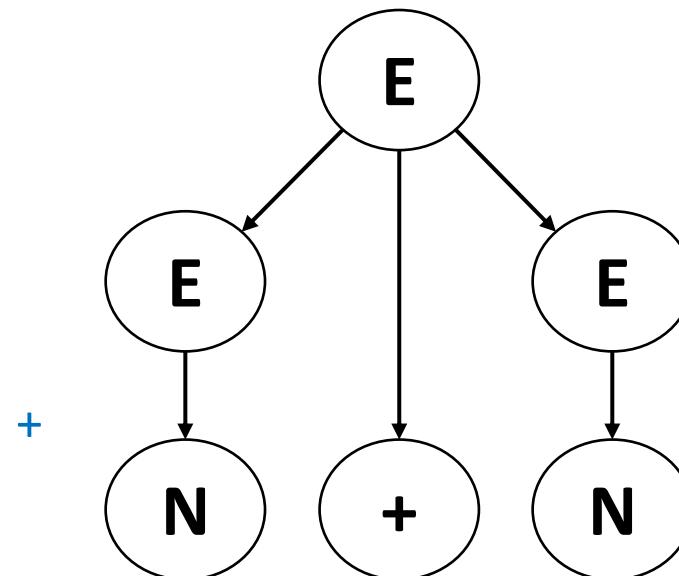
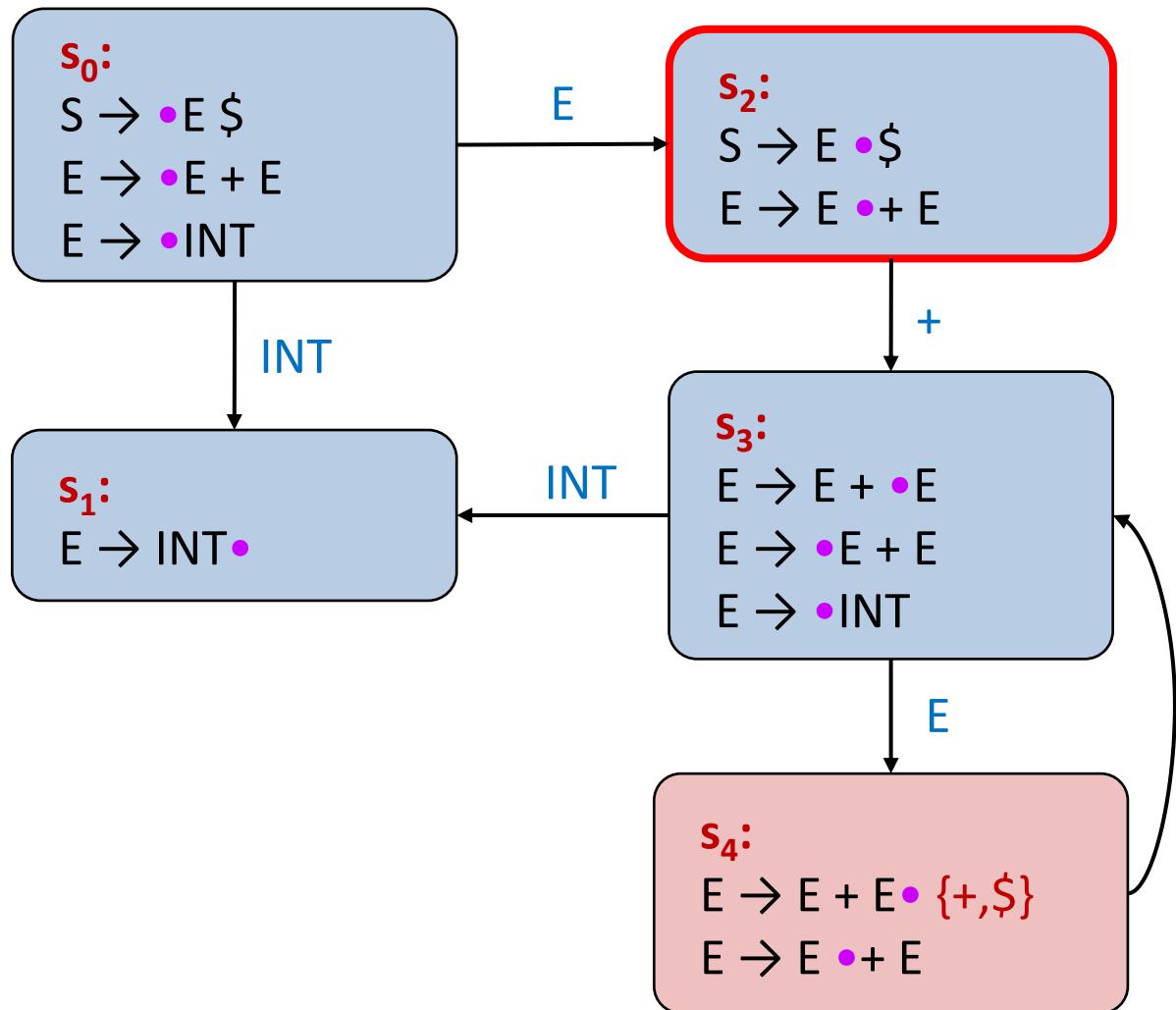






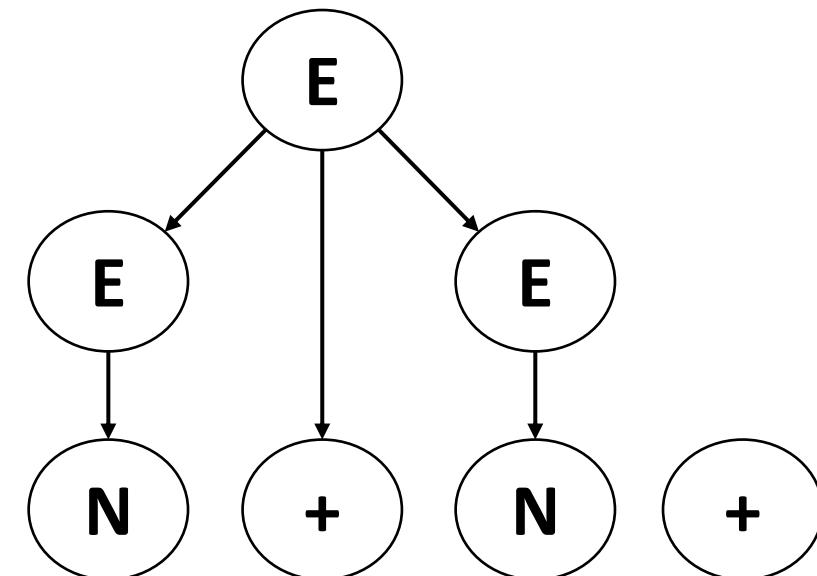
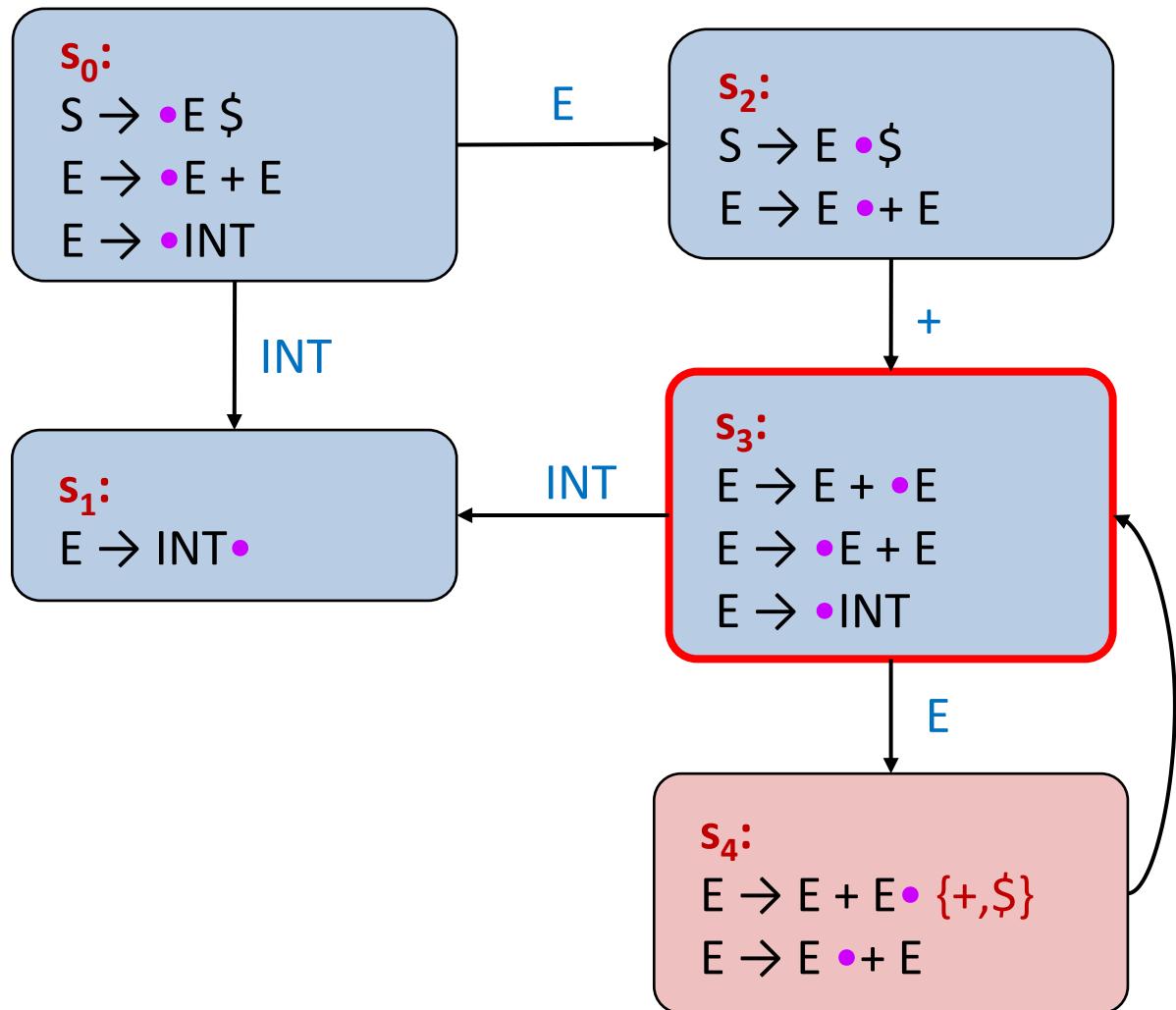
Input: 1 + 2 + 3\$

Stack: s₀ E s₂ + s₃ E s₄



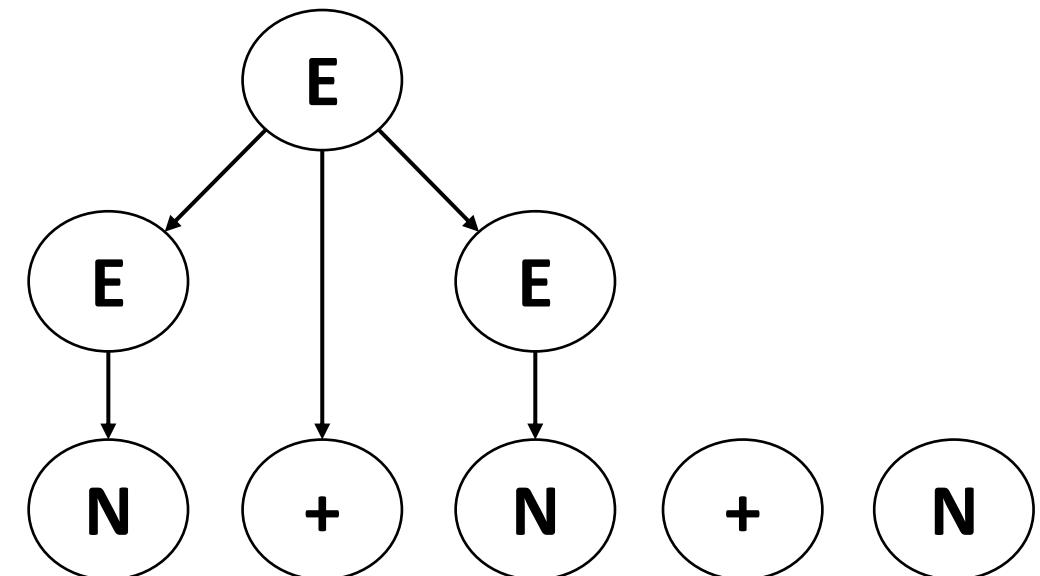
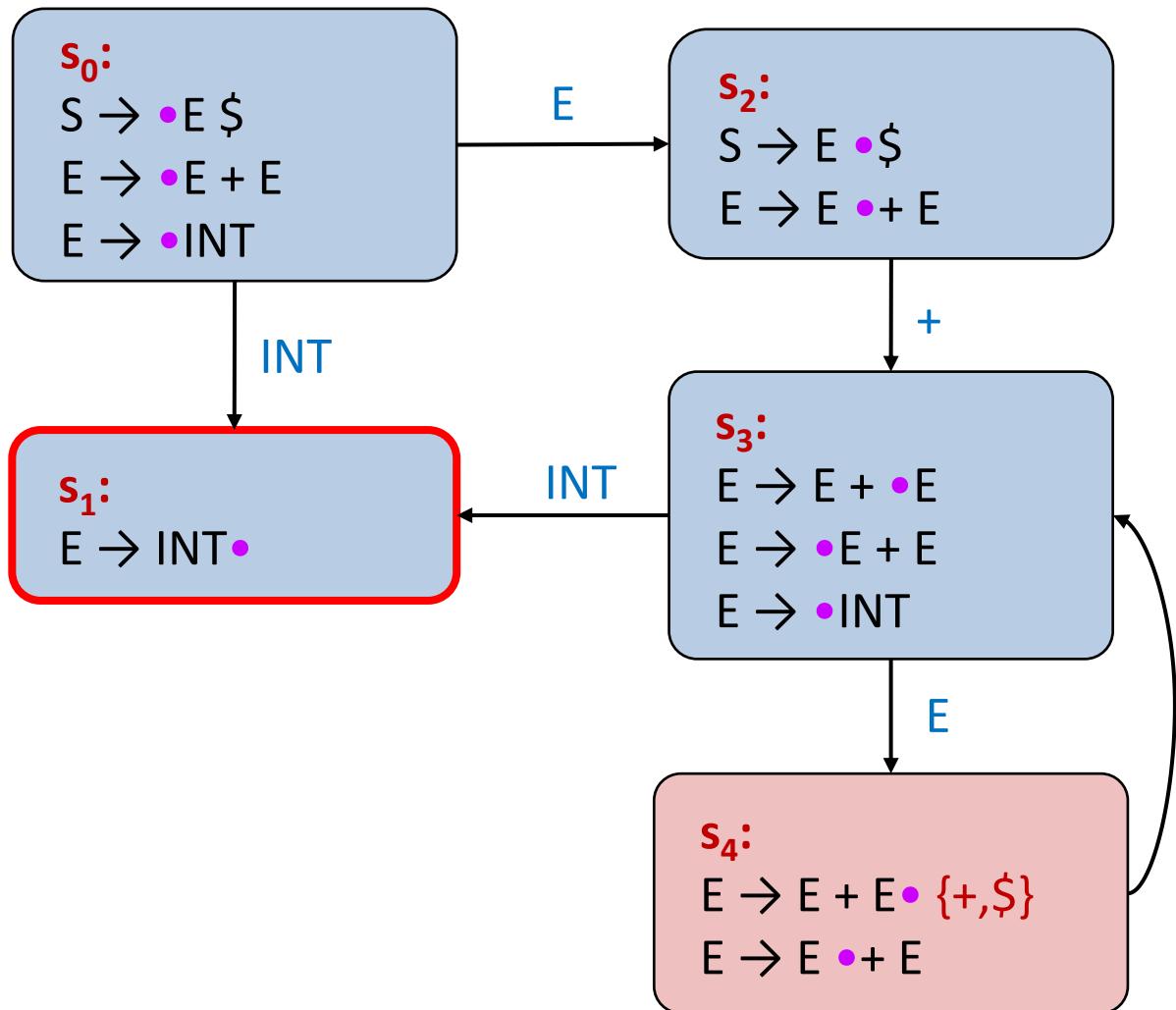
Input: 1 + 2 + 3\$

Stack: s₀ E s₂



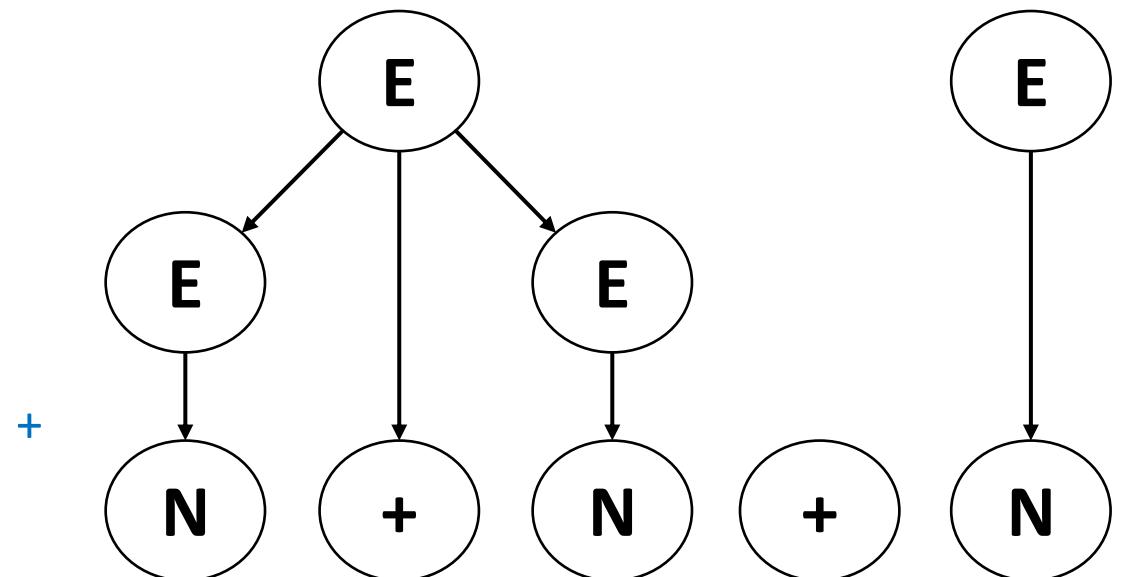
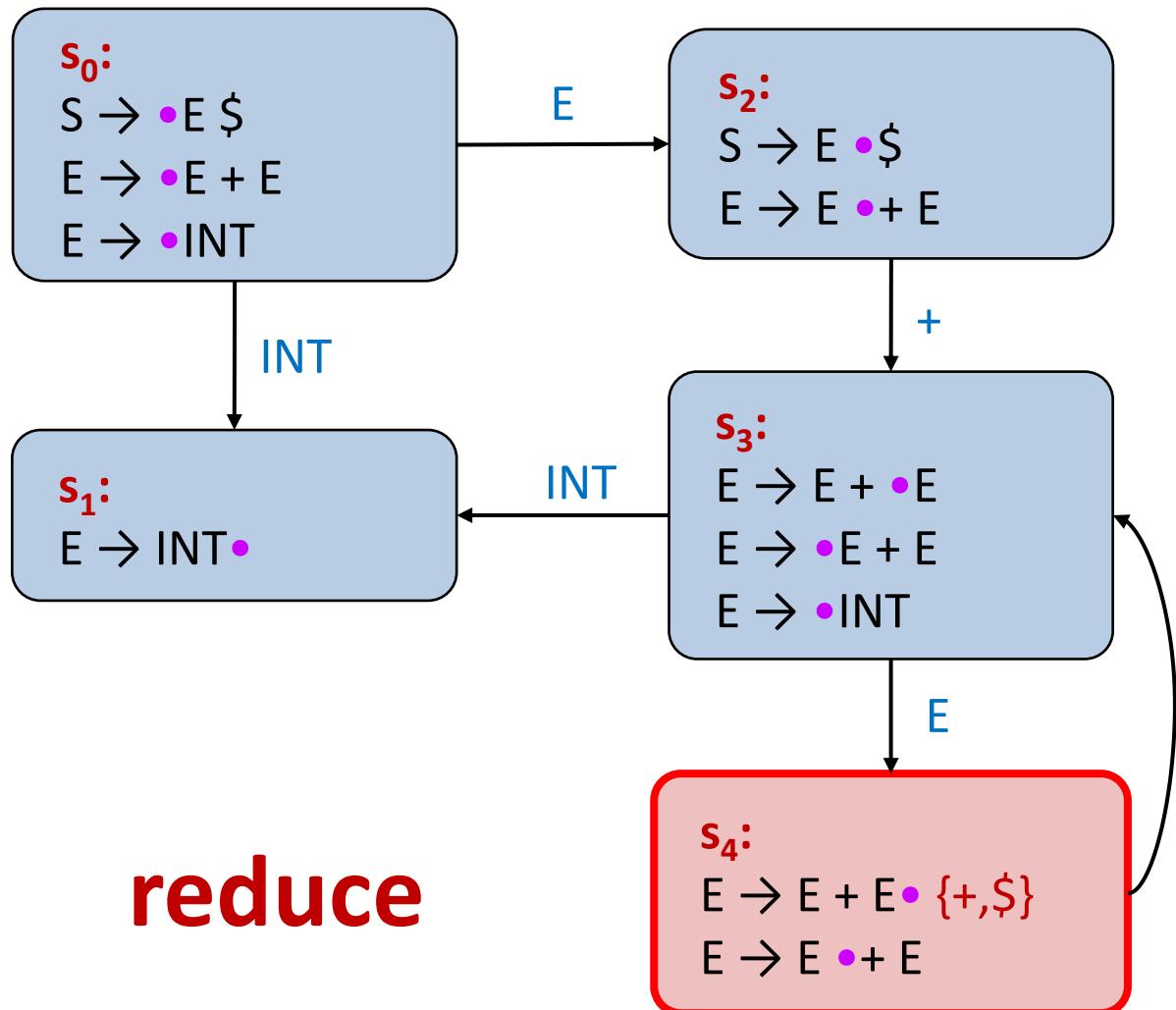
Input: $1 + 2 + 3\$$

Stack: $s_0 E s_2 + s_3$



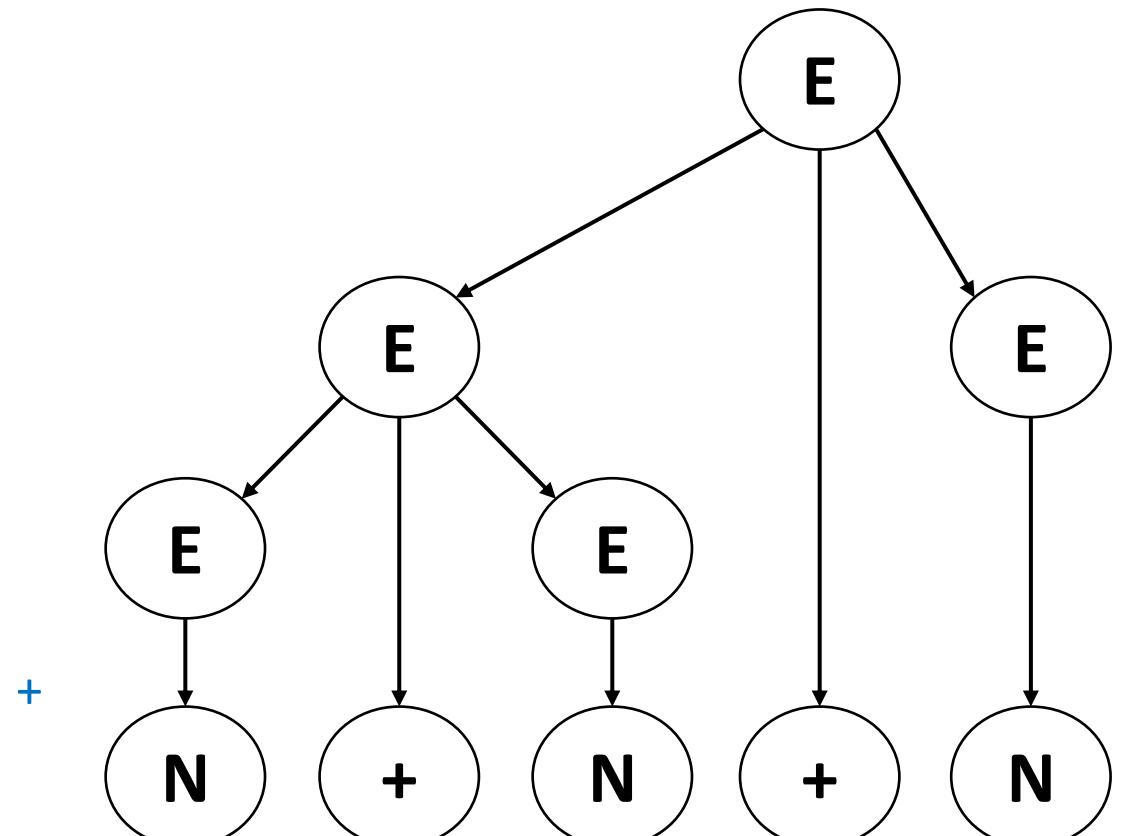
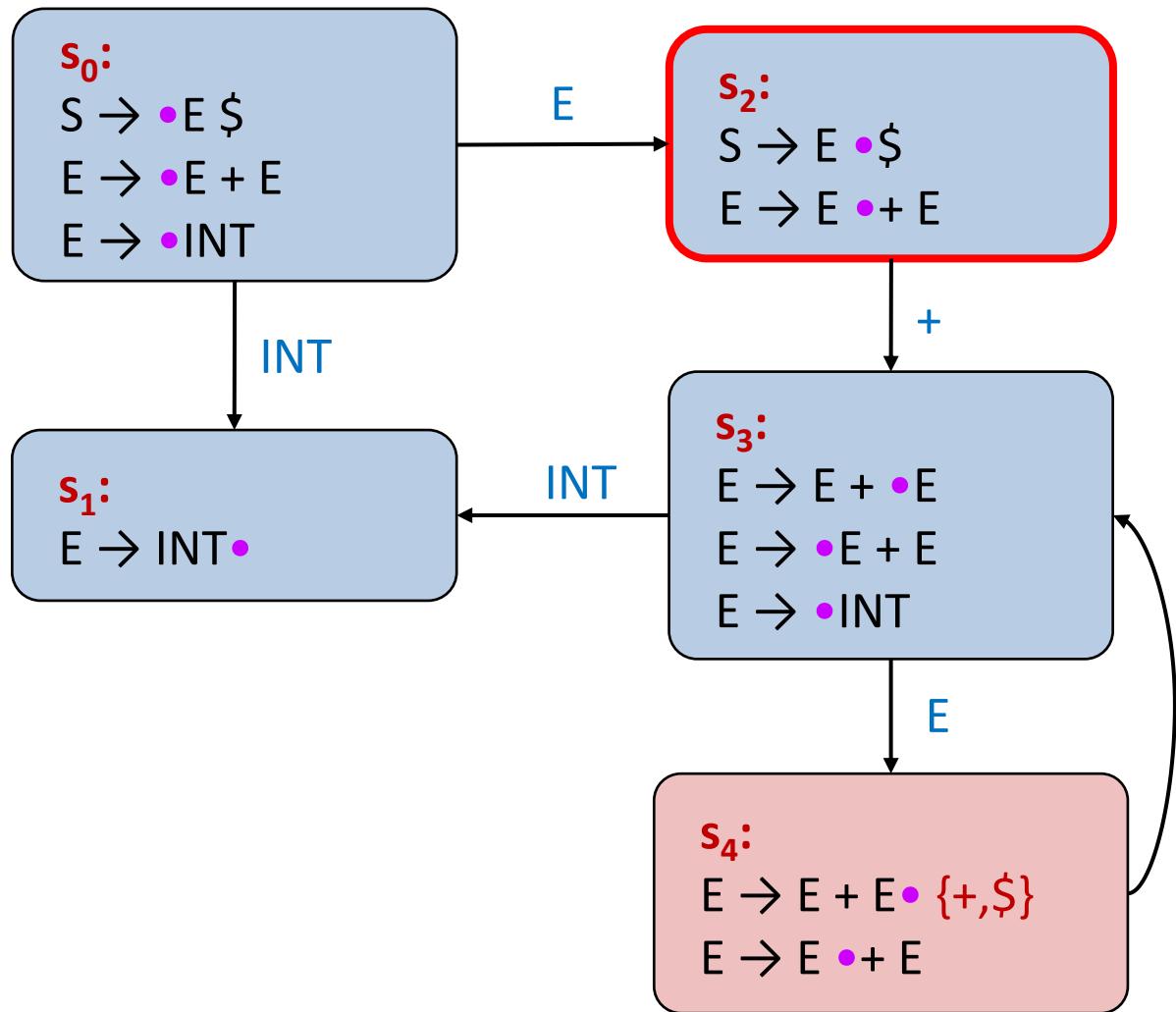
Input: $1 + 2 + 3\$$

Stack: $s_0 E s_2 + s_3 \text{INT } s_1$



Input: $1 + 2 + 3\$$

Stack: $s_0 \ E \ s_2 + s_3 \ E \ s_4$



Input: $1 + 2 + 3\$$

Stack: $s_0 \ E \ s_2$

Resolving Conflicts – Associativity

- How will each operation affect associativity?

- Shift:

- Right associative ($x + y + z = (x + y) + z$)

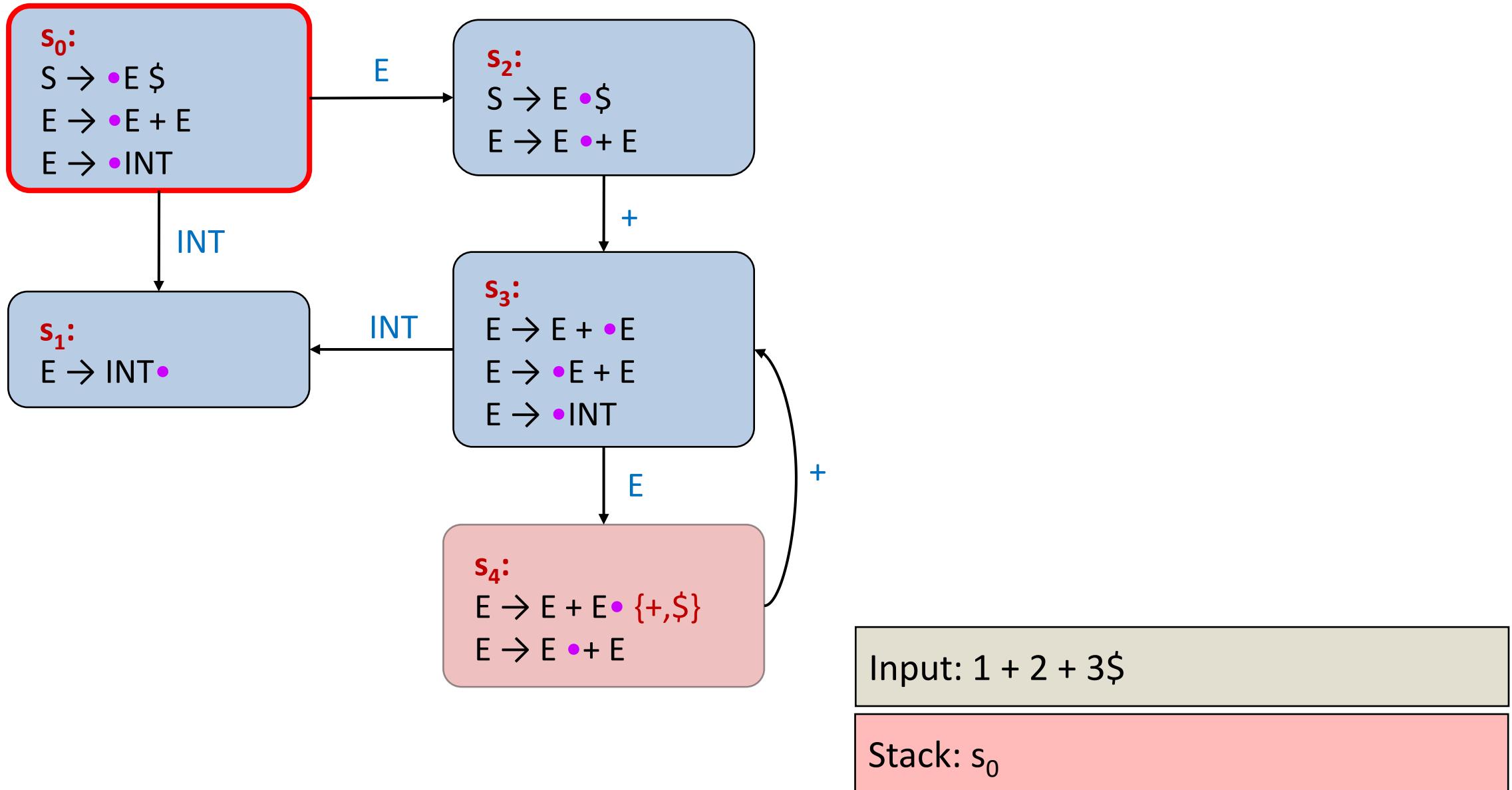
- Reduce:

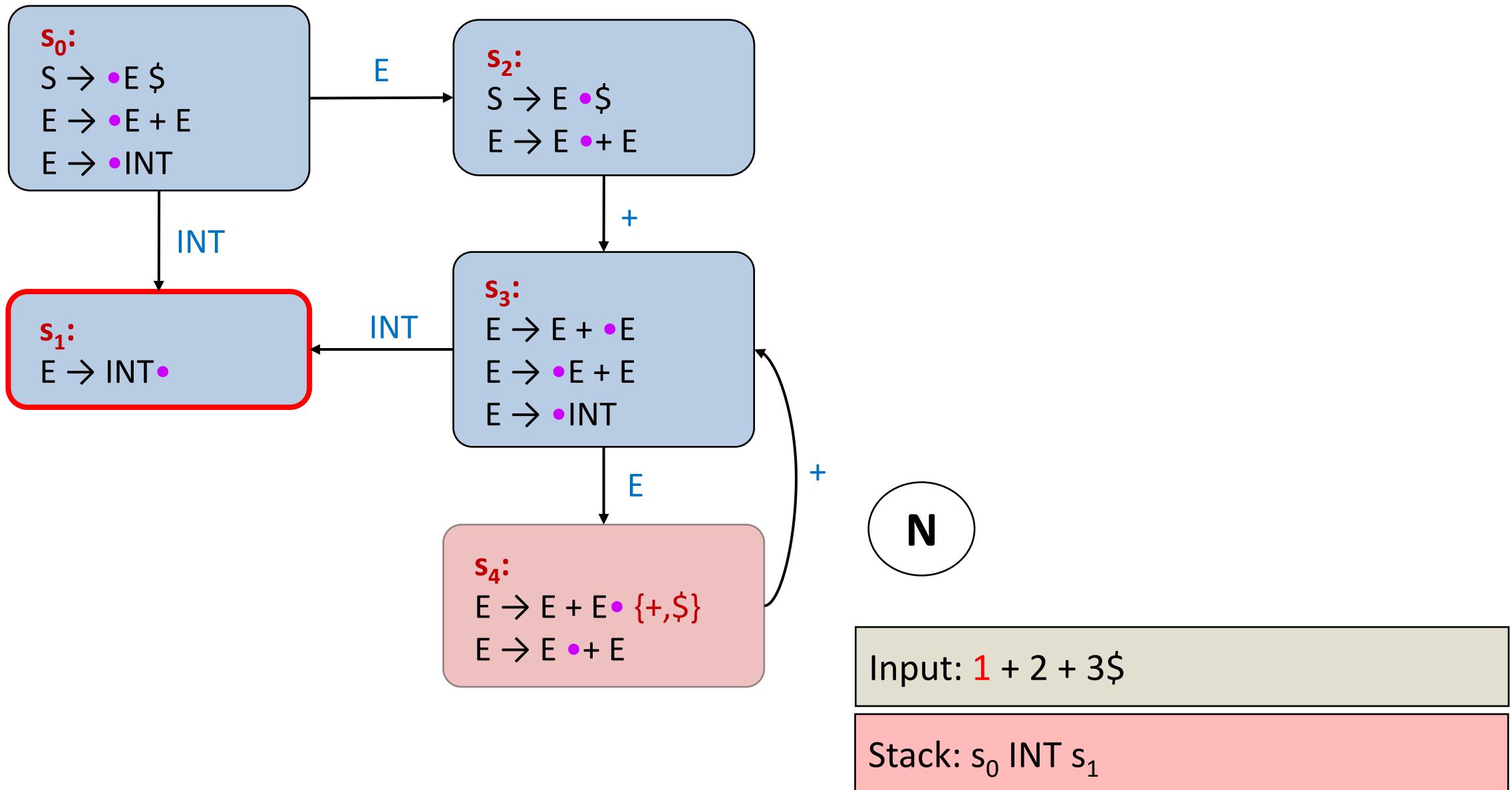
- Left associative ($x + y + z = x + (y + z)$)

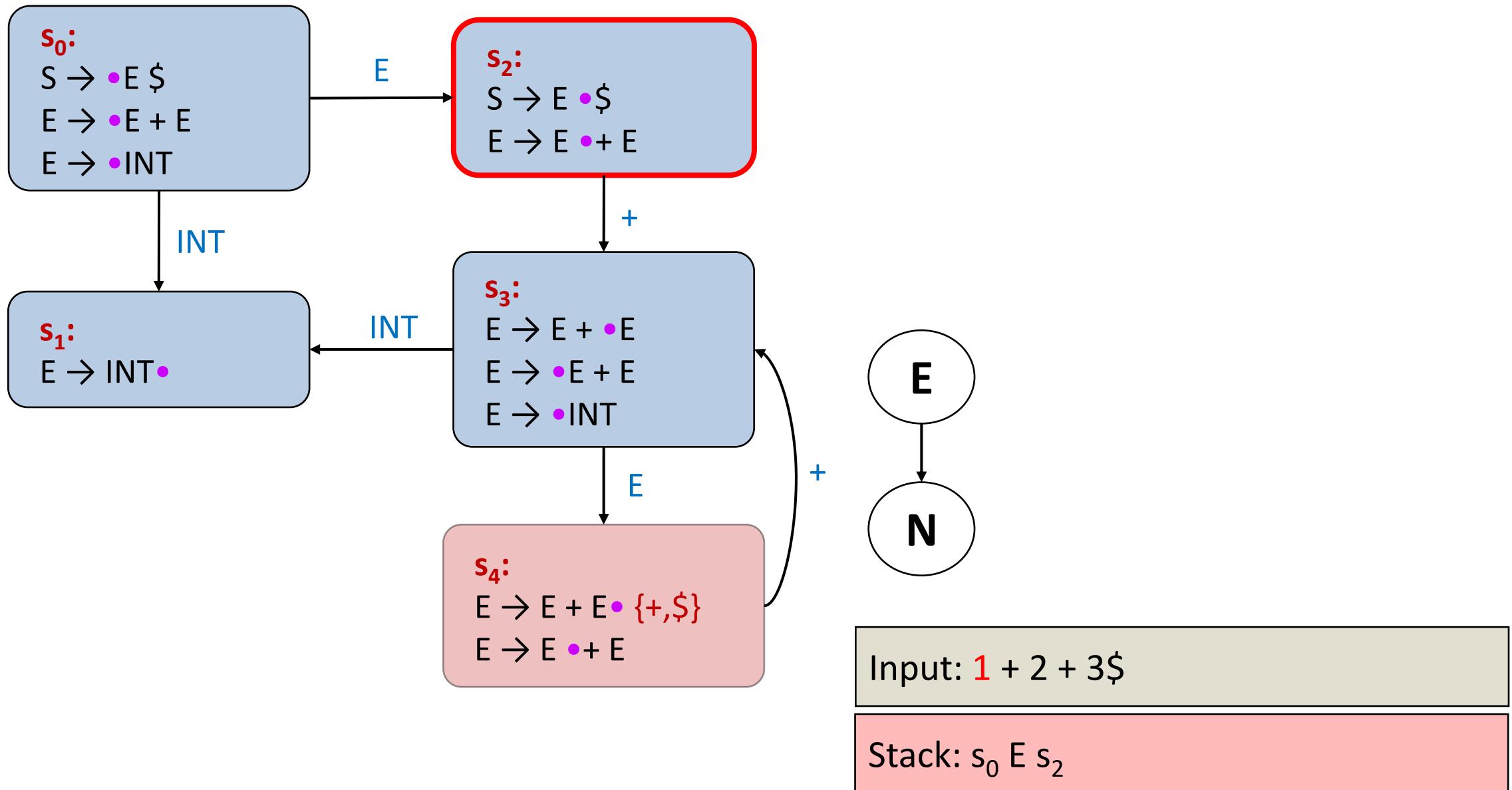
s₄:

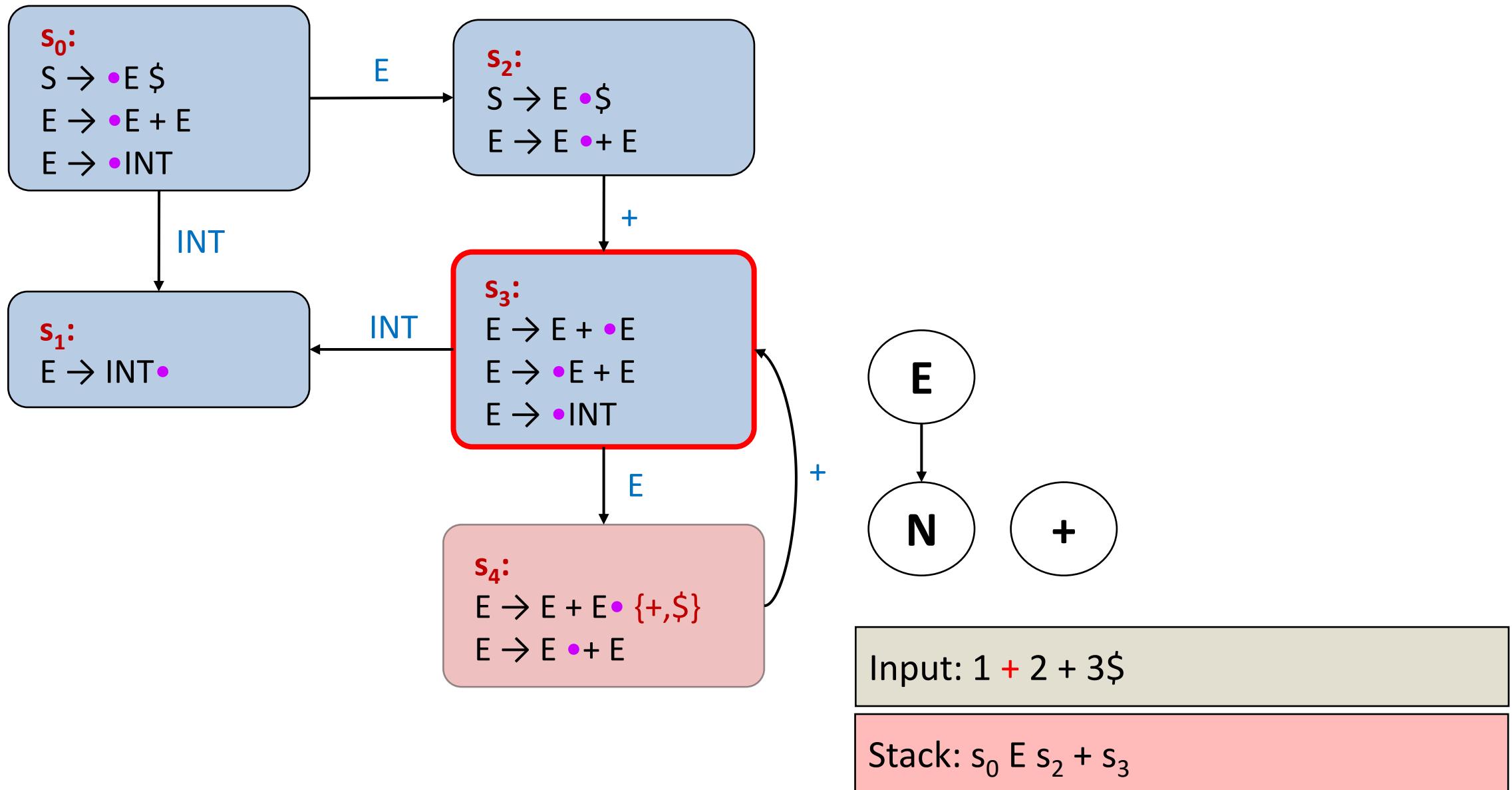
$E \rightarrow E + E \bullet \{+, \$\}$

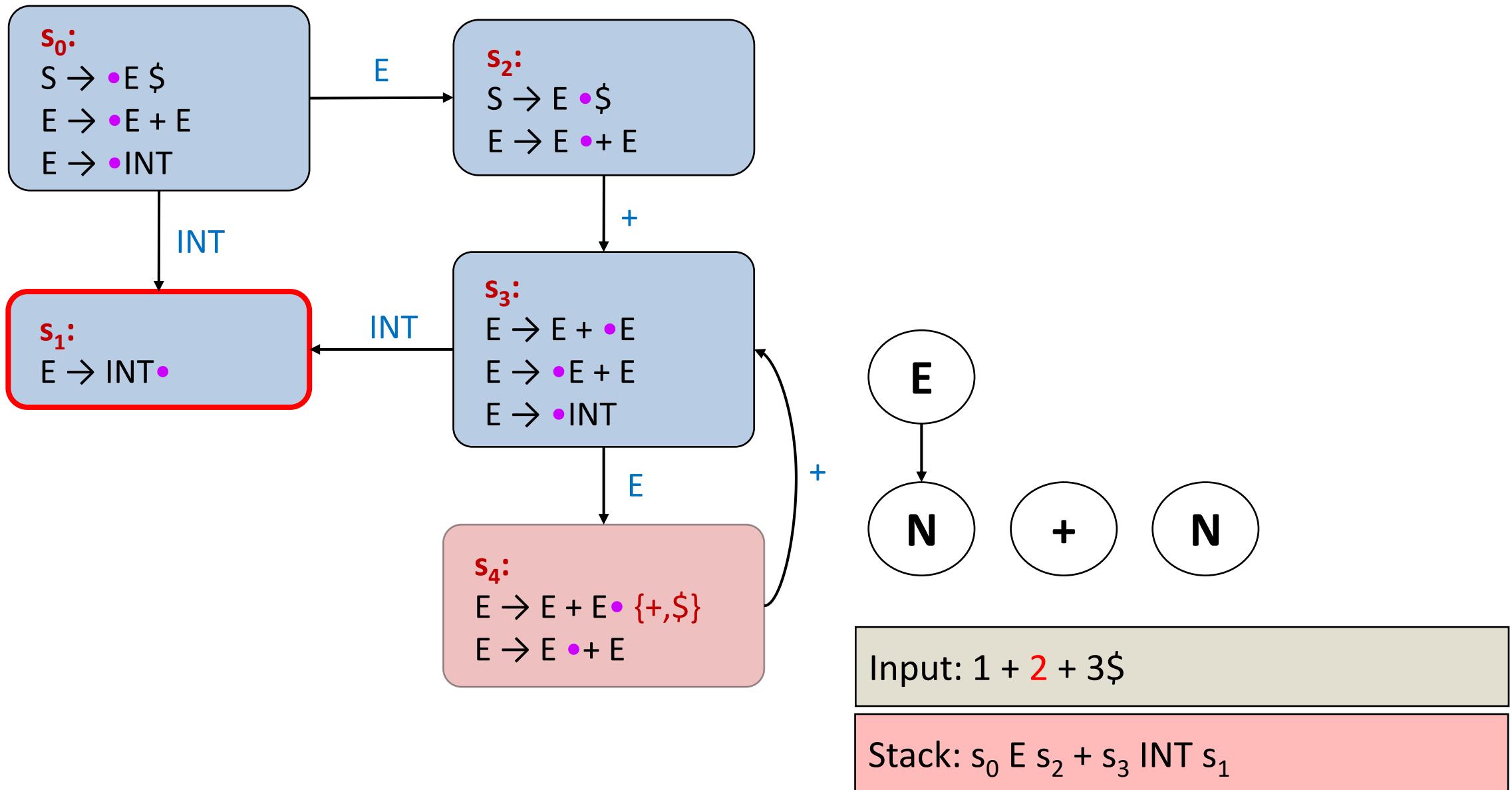
$E \rightarrow E \bullet + E$

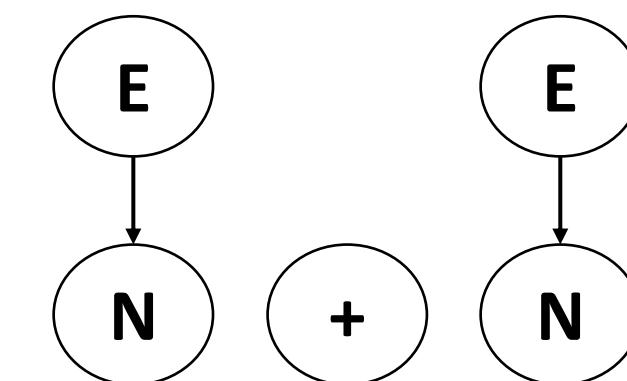
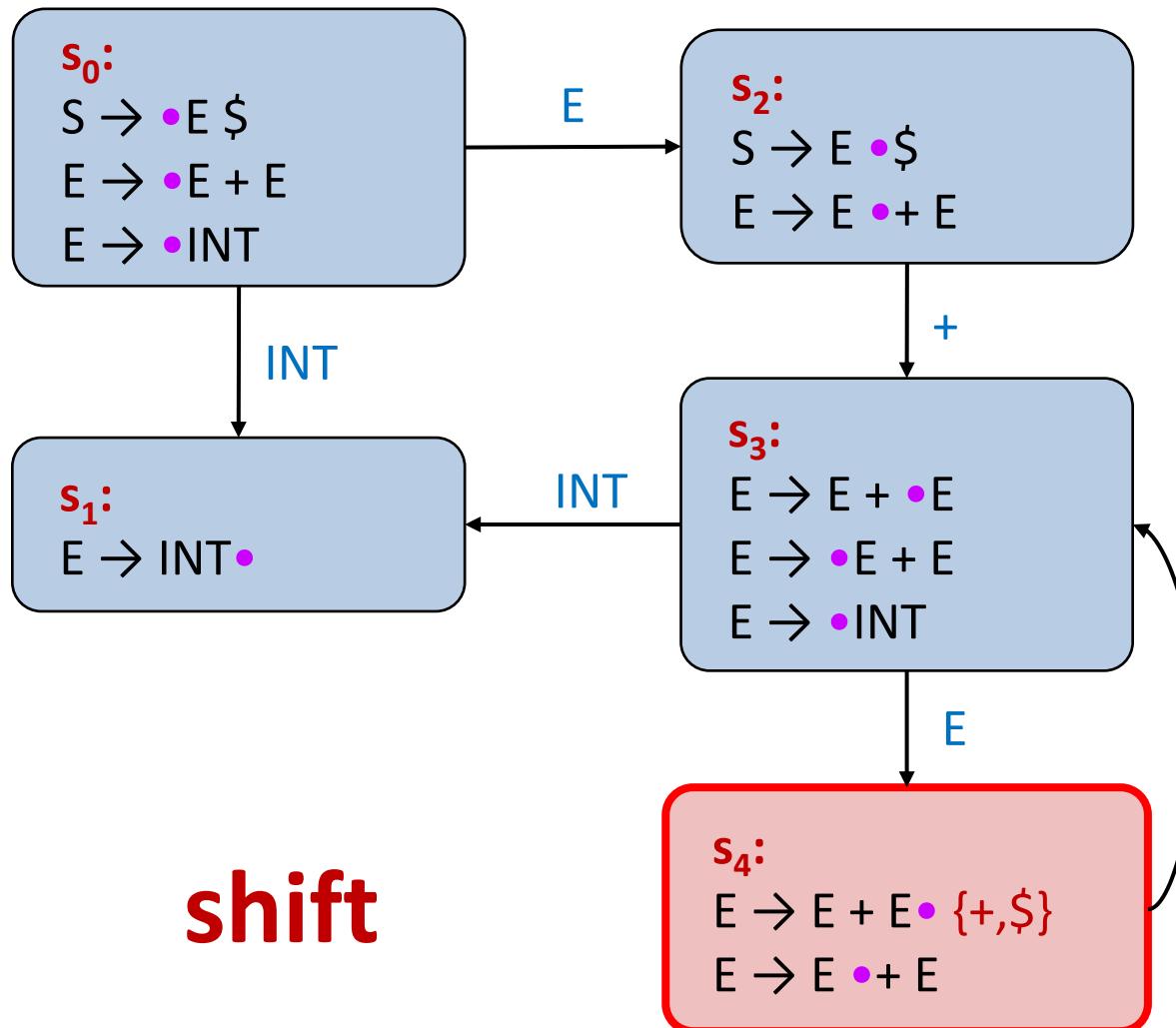






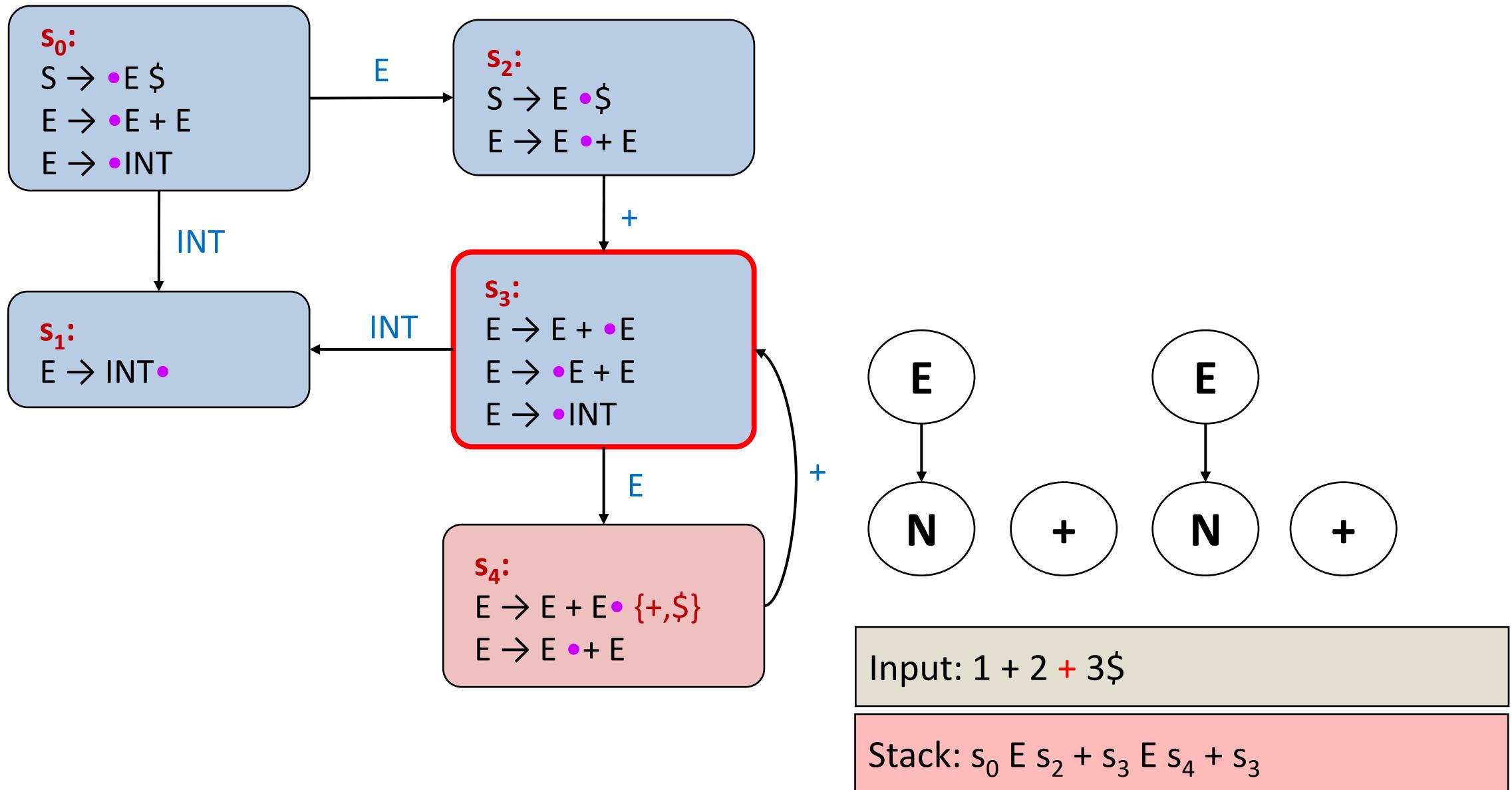


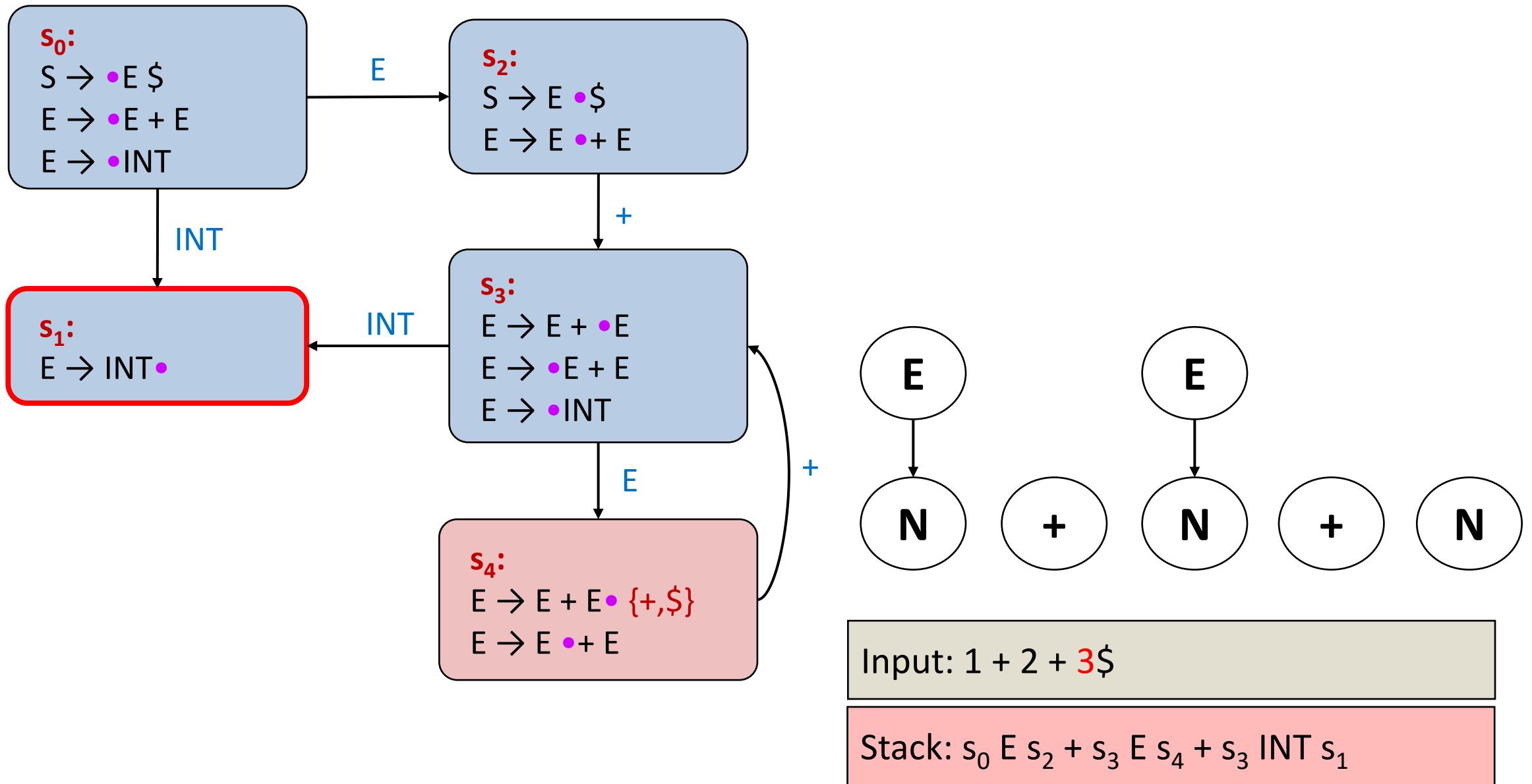


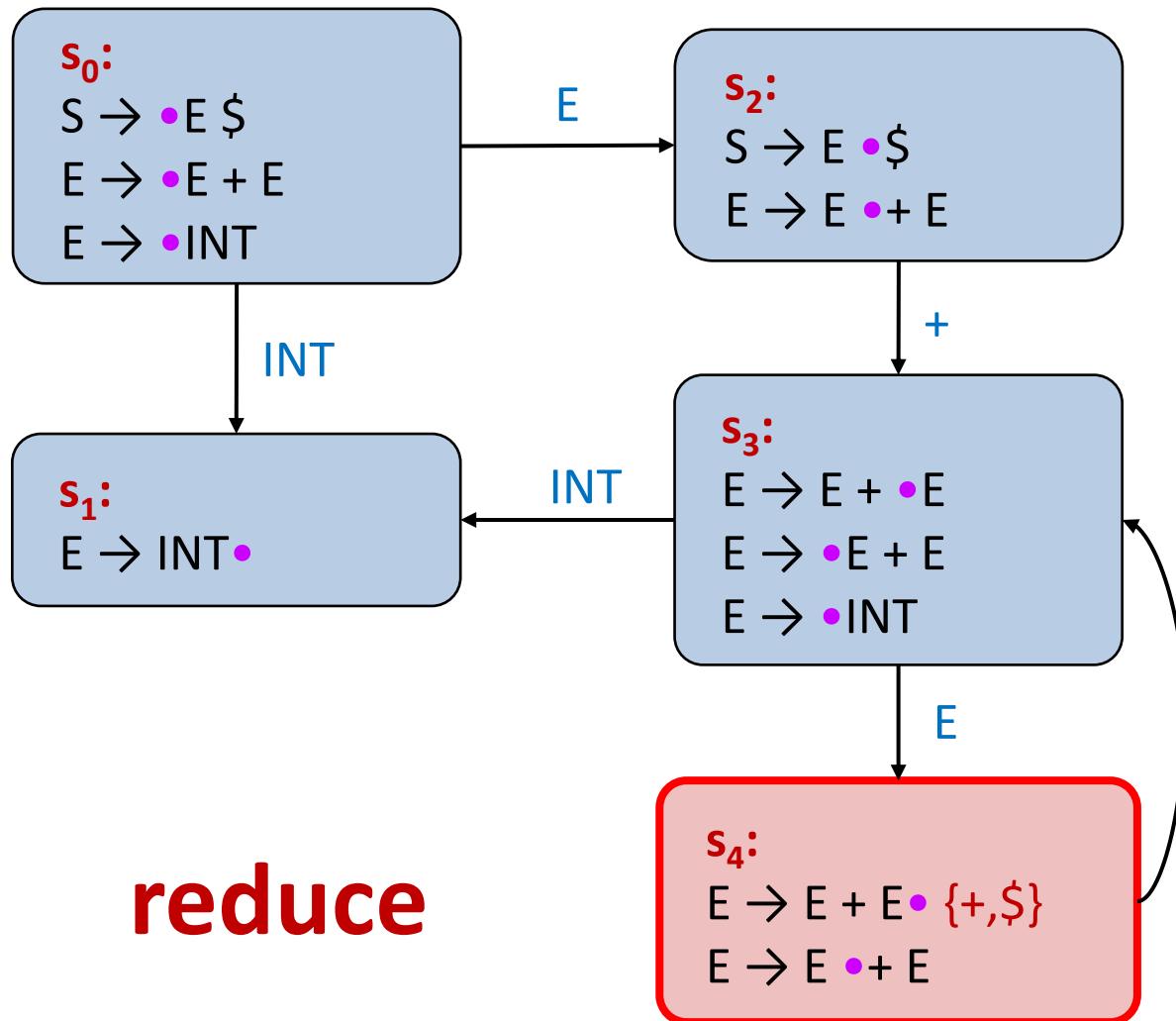


Input: 1 + 2 + 3\$

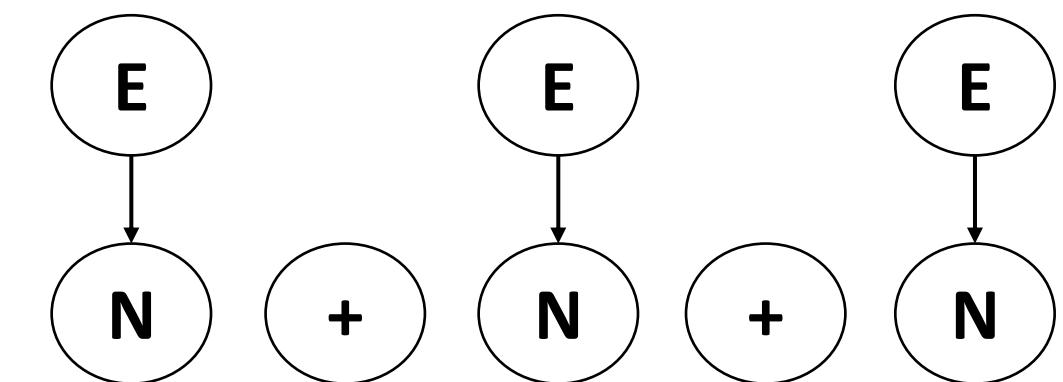
Stack: s₀ E s₂ + s₃ E s₄





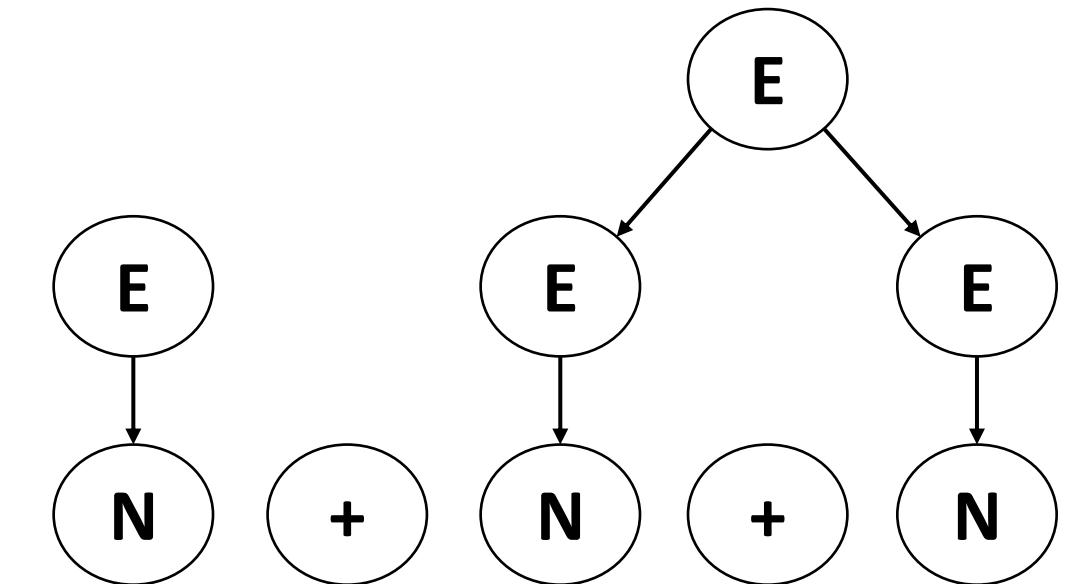
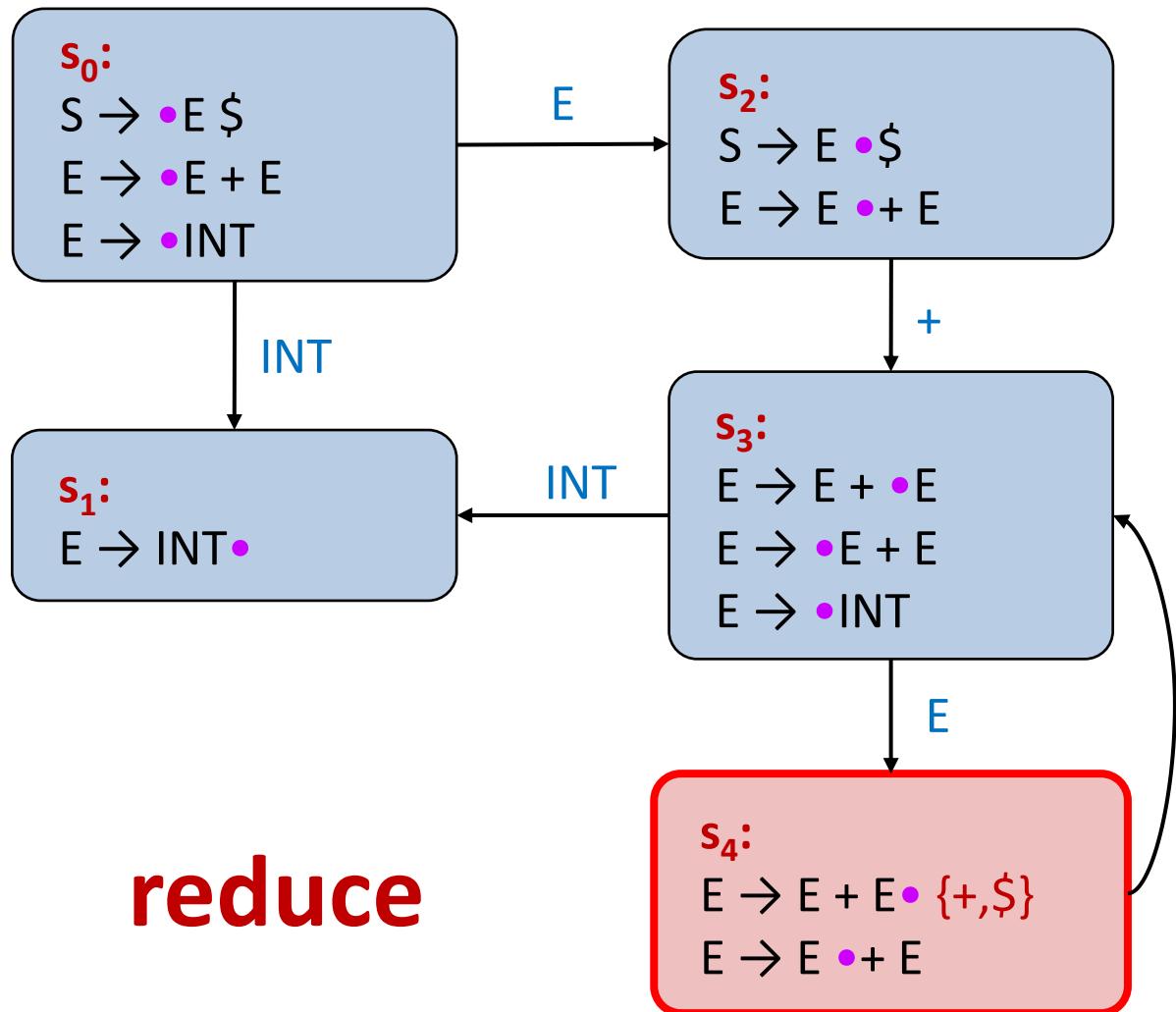


reduce



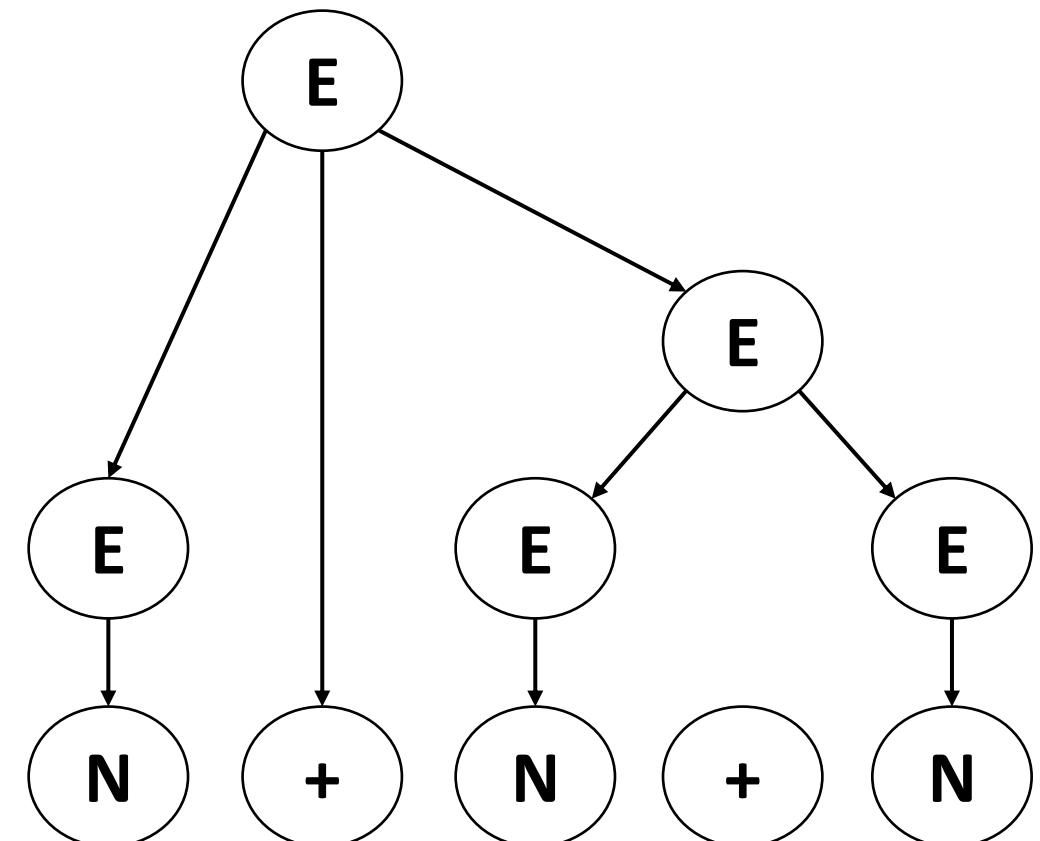
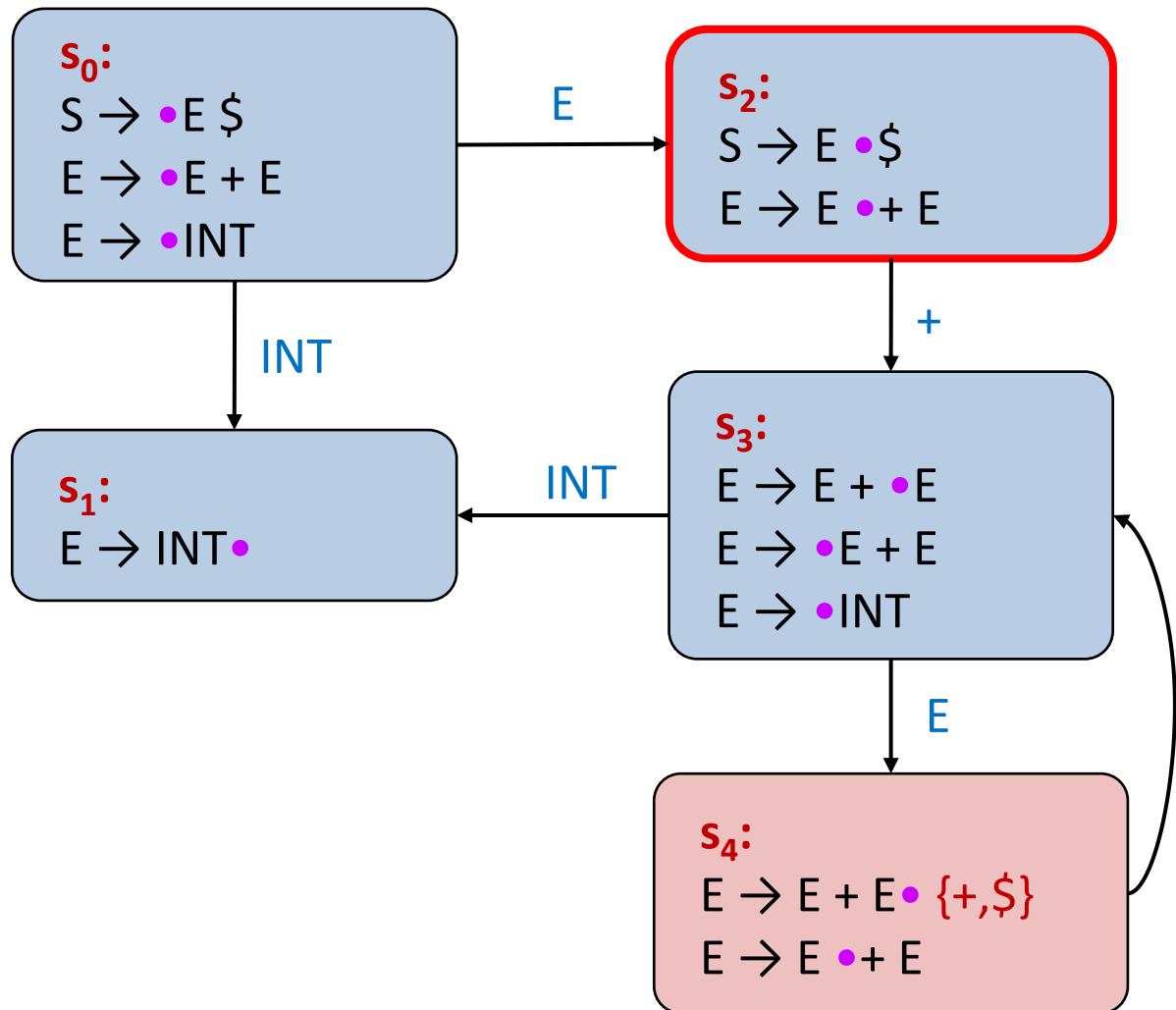
Input: $1 + 2 + 3\$$

Stack: $s_0 \rightarrow s_2 + s_3 \rightarrow s_4 + s_3 \rightarrow s_4$



Input: $1 + 2 + 3\$$

Stack: $s_0 E s_2 + s_3 E s_4$



Input: $1 + 2 + 3\$$

Stack: $s_0 \ E \ s_2$

Resolving Conflicts – Precedence

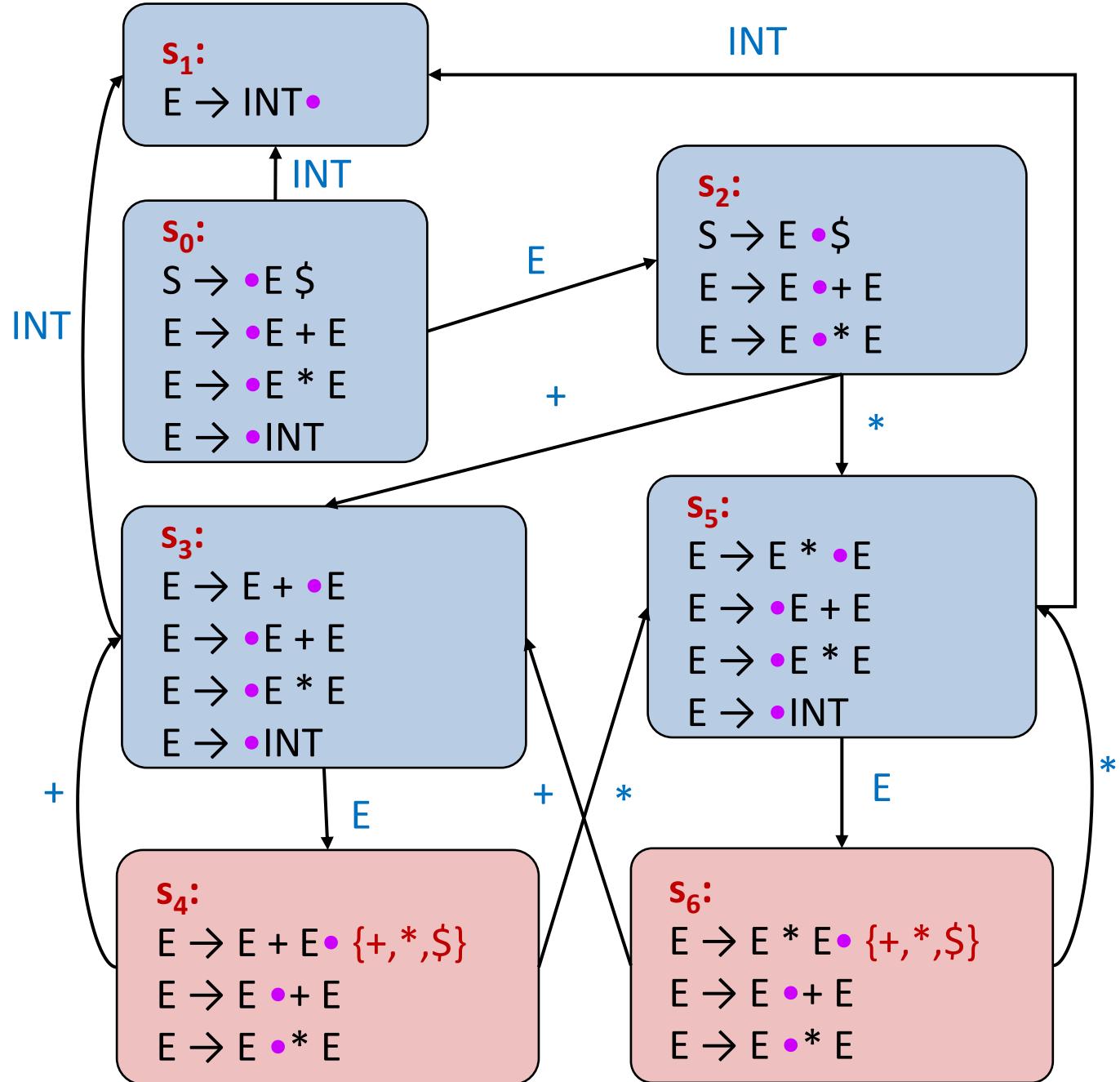
$S \rightarrow E \$$

$E \rightarrow E + E$

$E \rightarrow E * E$

$F \rightarrow \text{INT}$

- What will be the **SLR(1)** automaton for this CFG?



Resolving Conflicts – Precedence

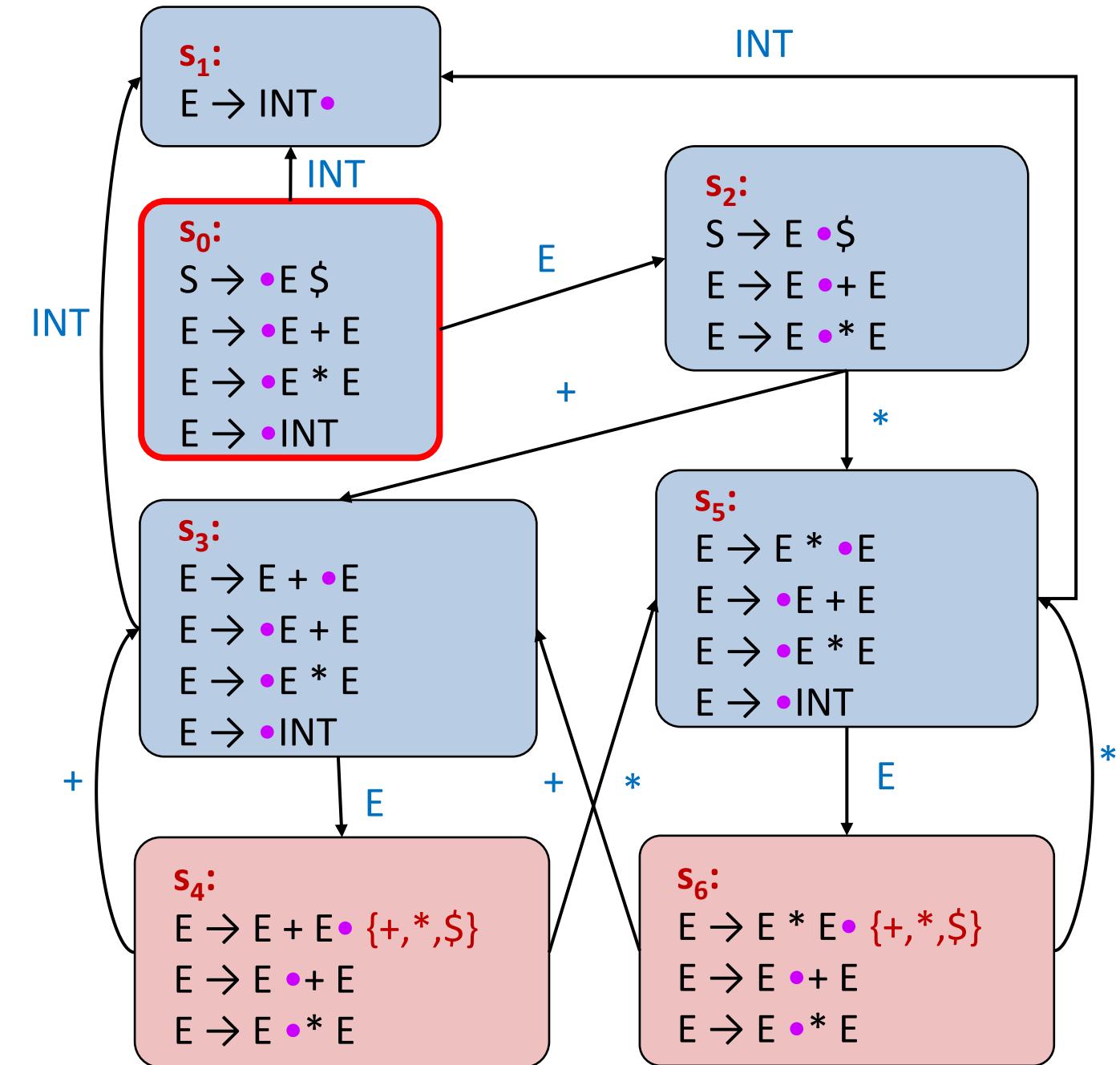
- When having a shift/reduce conflict:

- $E_1 \rightarrow \alpha_1 t_1 \beta_1 \bullet$
 - $E_2 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \bullet t_2 \beta_2$

- If t_1 has higher precedence, **reduce**
- If t_2 has higher precedence, **shift**

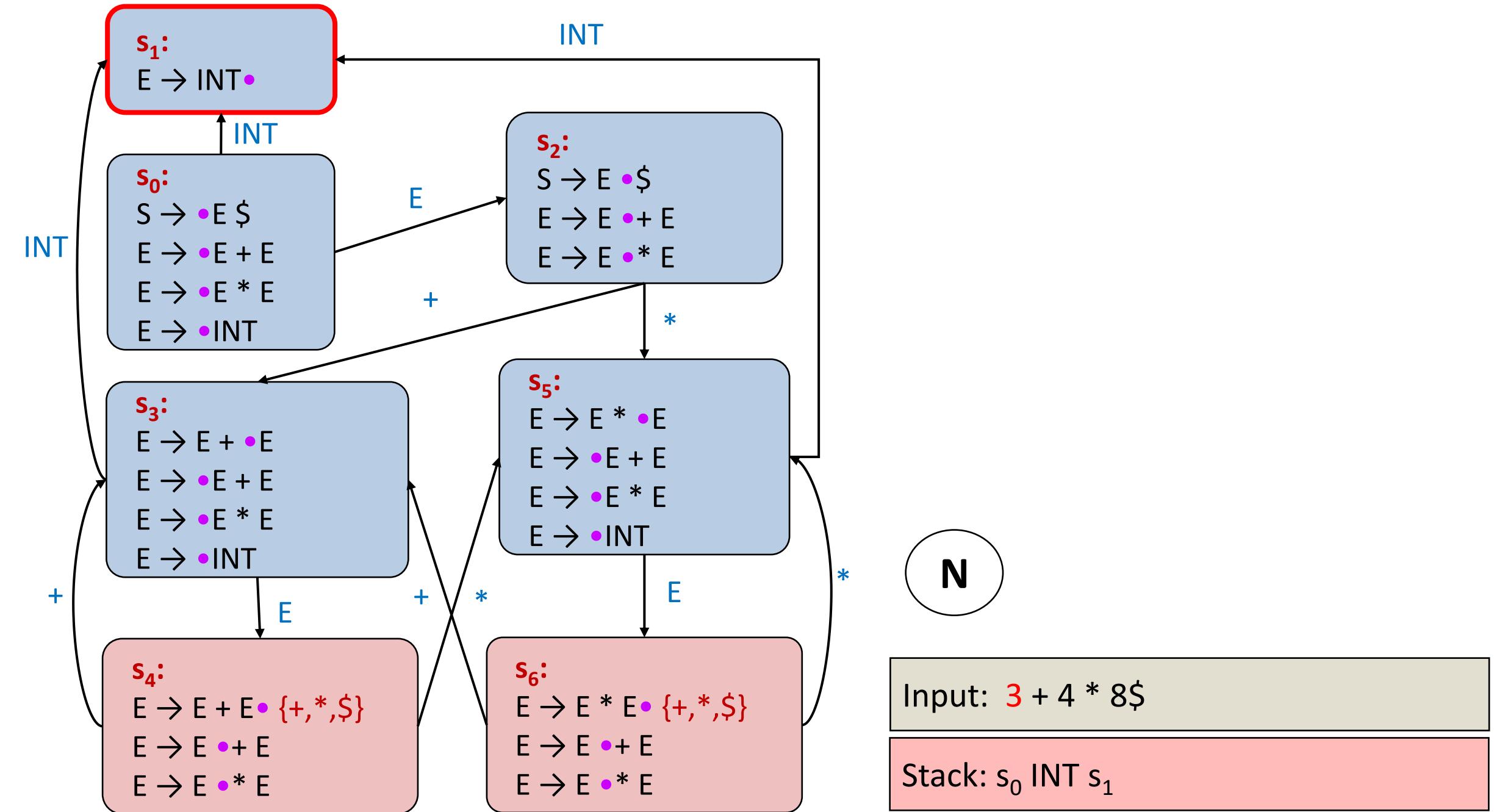
Resolving Conflicts – Precedence

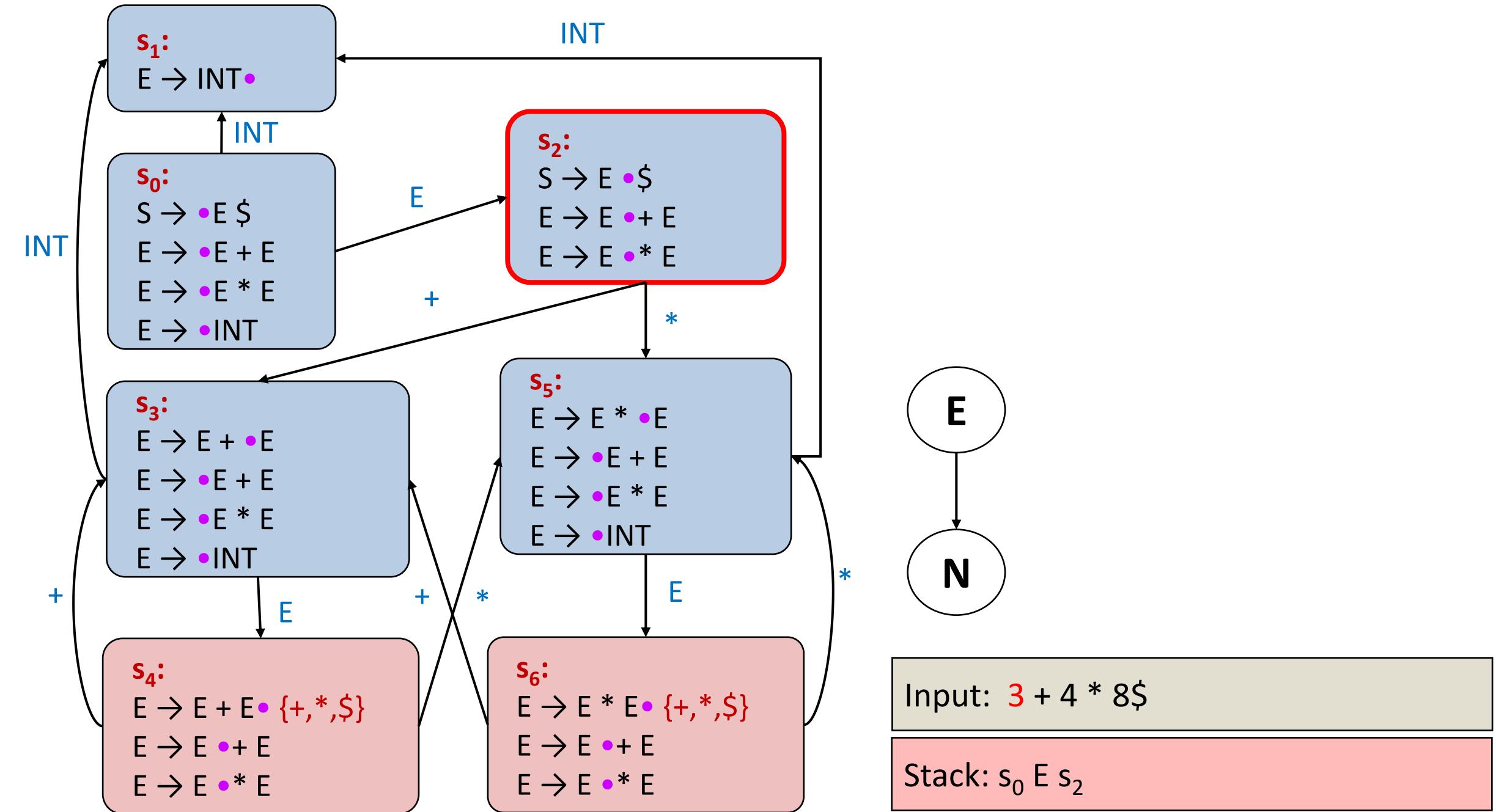
- In our case:
 - $E \rightarrow E + E$ •
 - $E \rightarrow E \bullet^* E$
- Assuming multiplication has higher precedence:
 - Resolve by **shift**

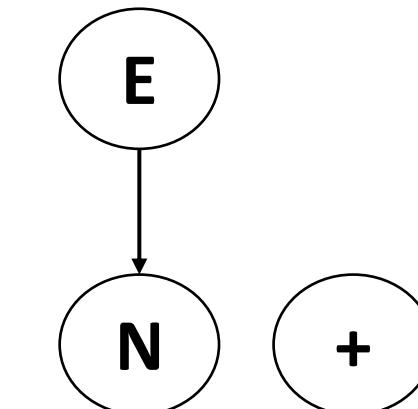
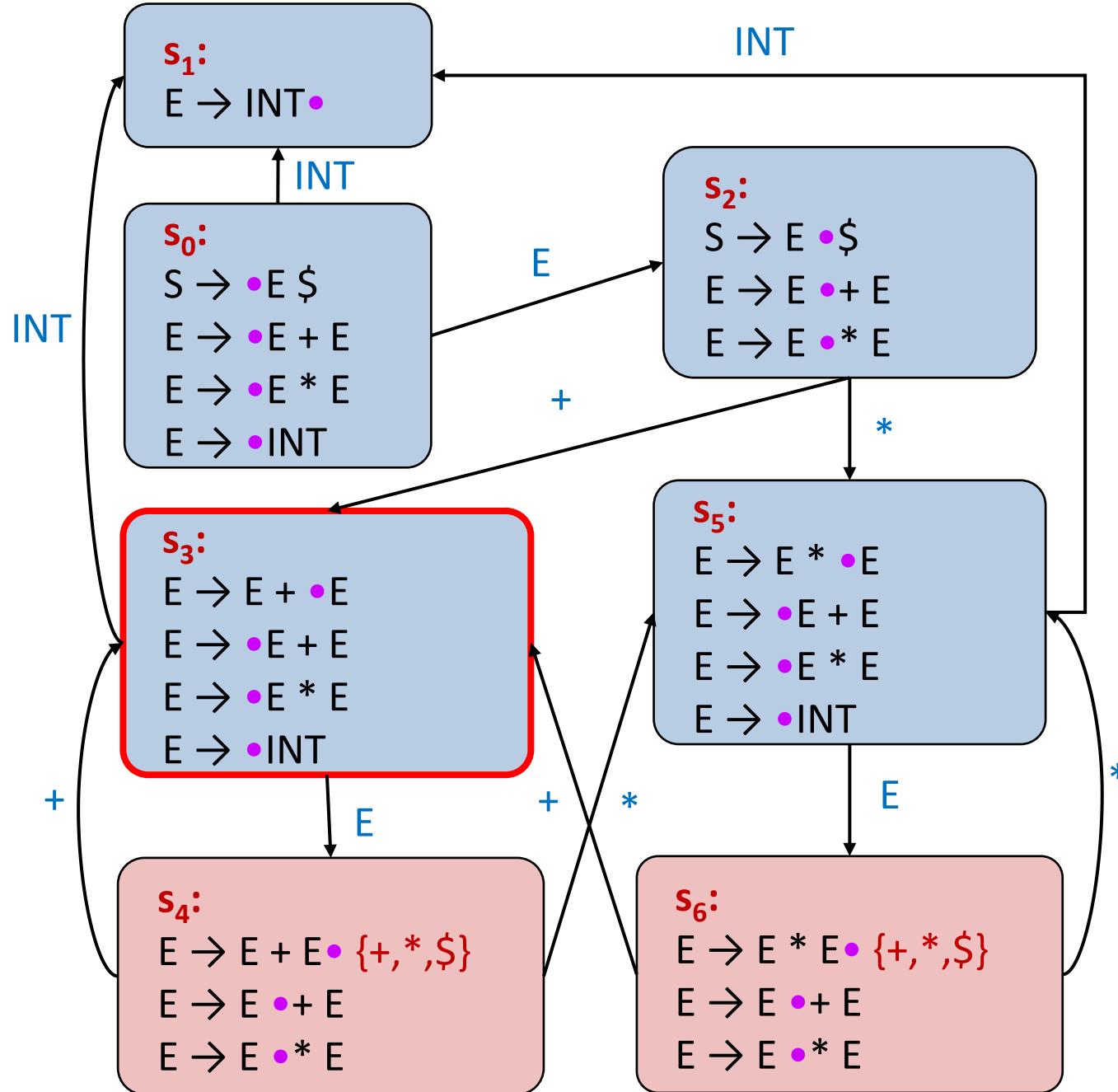


Input: 3 + 4 * 8\$

Stack: s₀

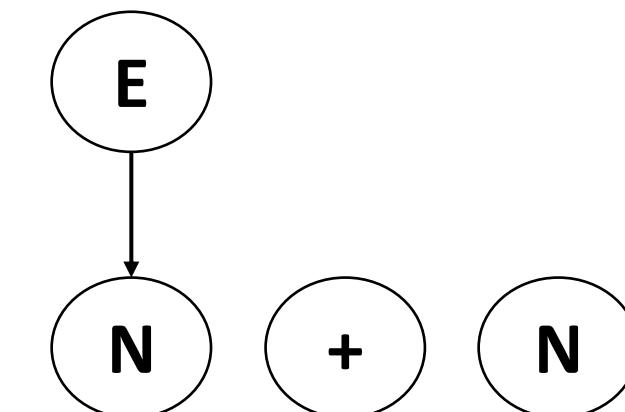
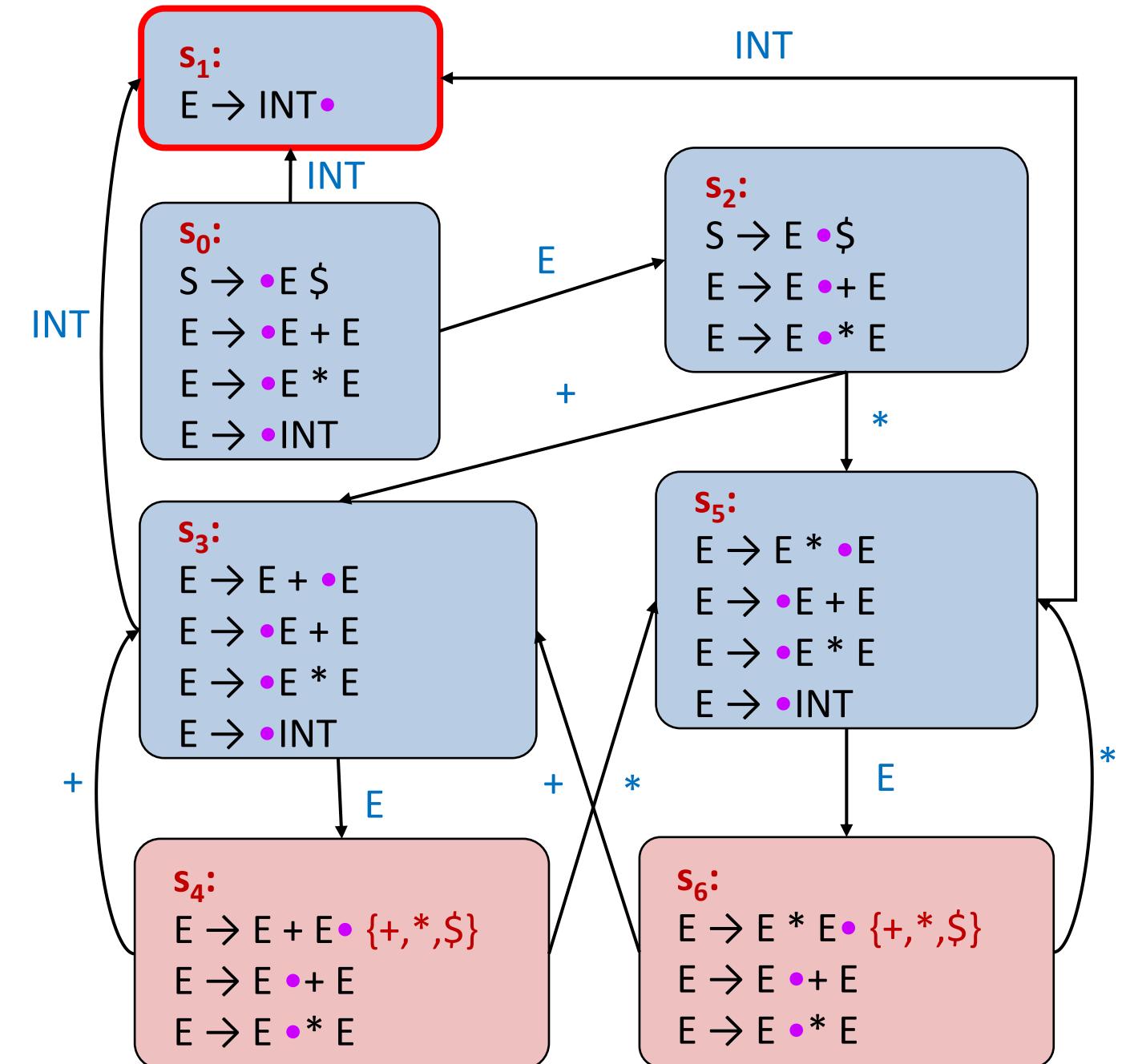






Input: 3 + 4 * 8\$

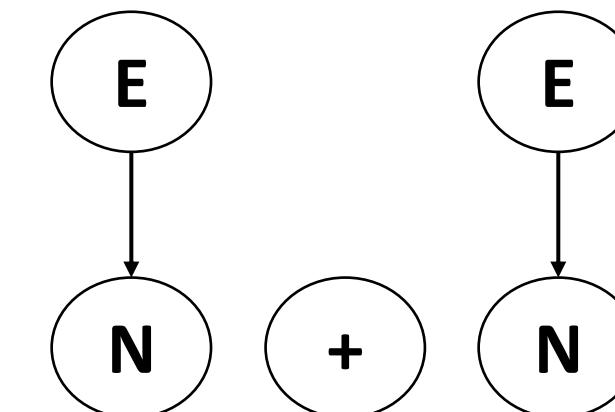
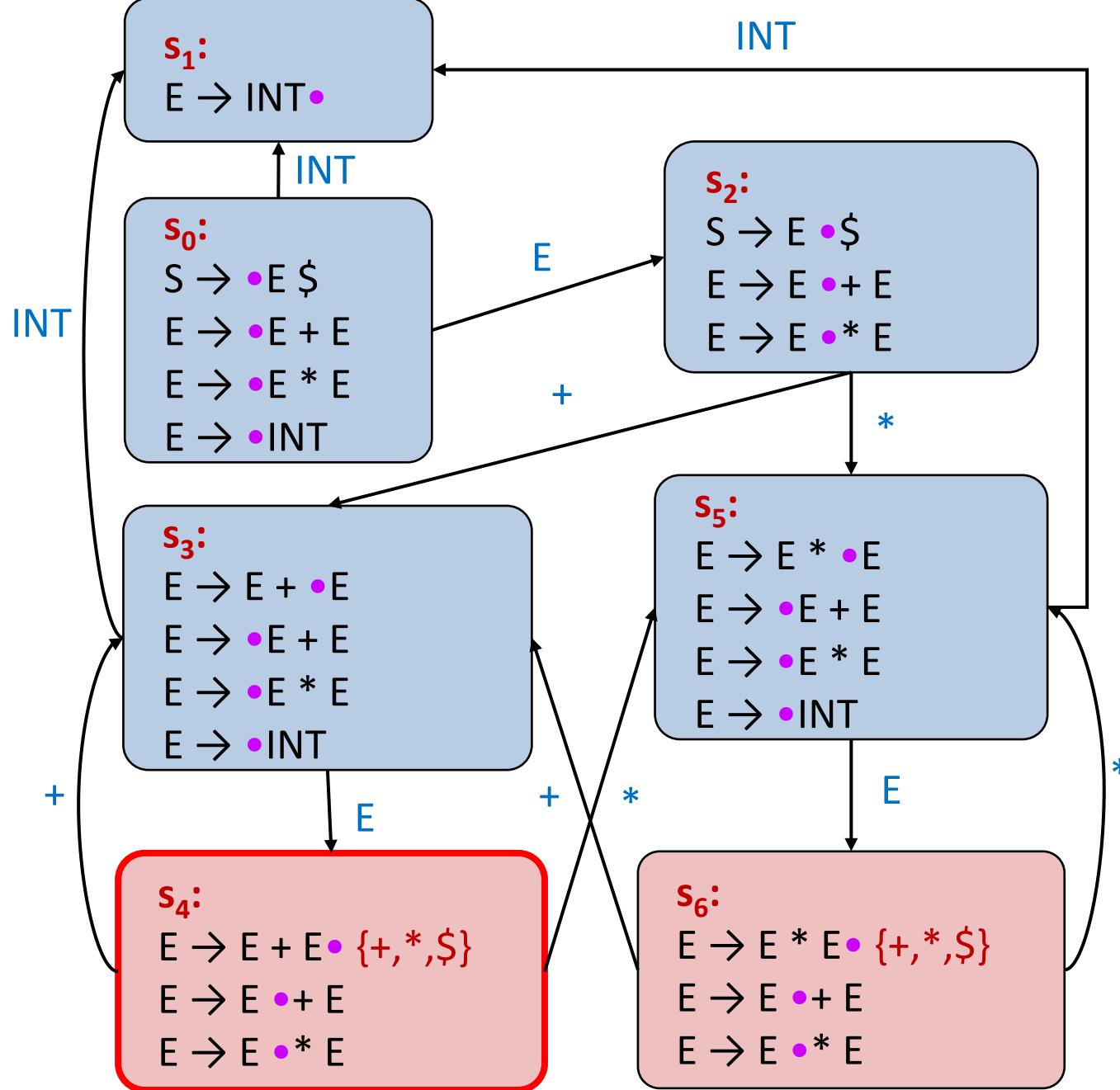
Stack: $s_0 \ E \ s_2 \ + \ s_3$



Input: $3 + 4 * 8\$$

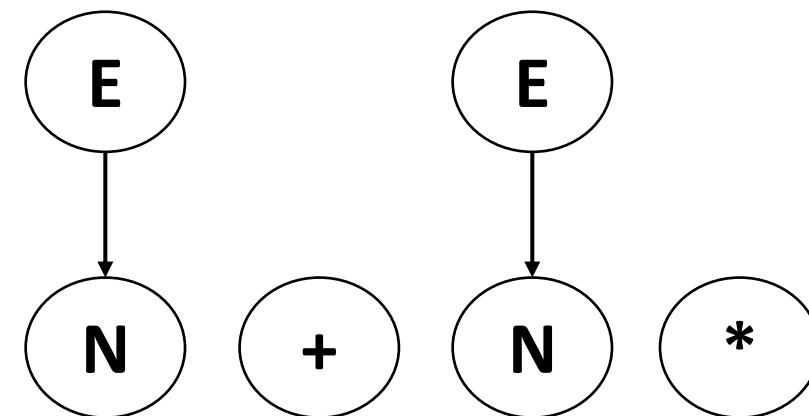
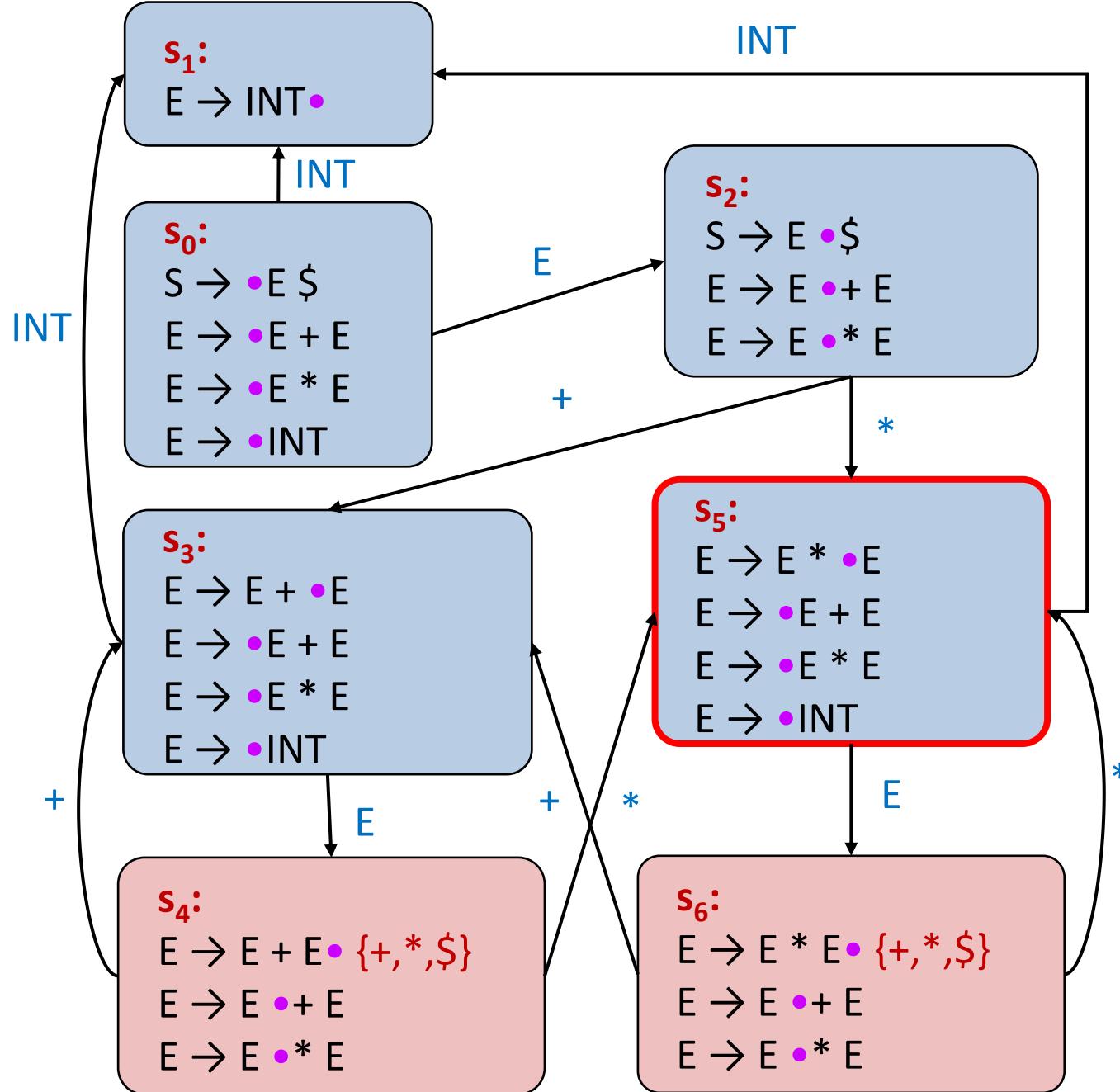
Stack: $s_0 \ E \ s_2 + s_3 \ INT \ s_1$

shift



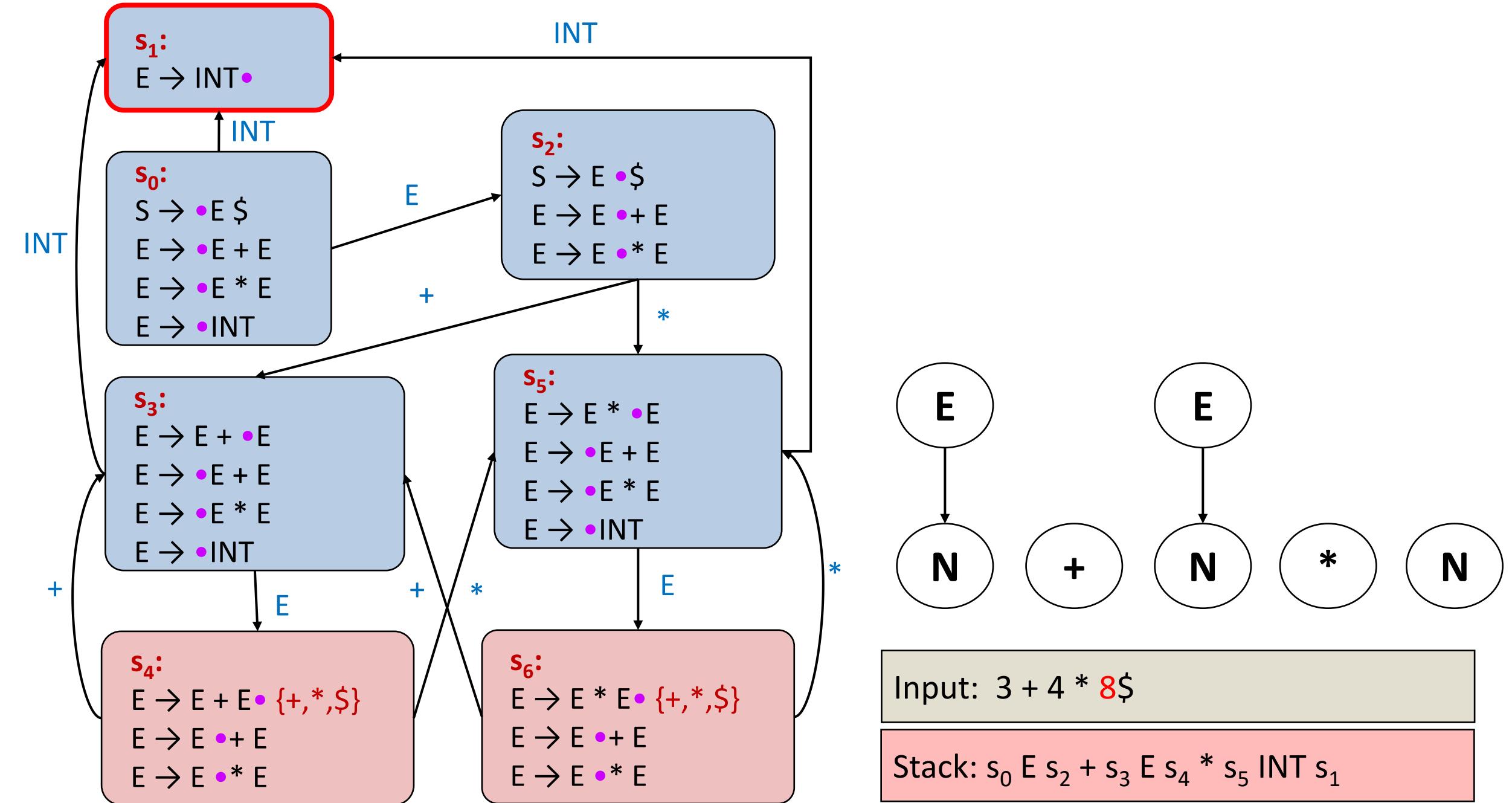
Input: `3 + 4 * 8$`

Stack: $s_0 \ E \ s_2 + s_3 \ E \ s_4$

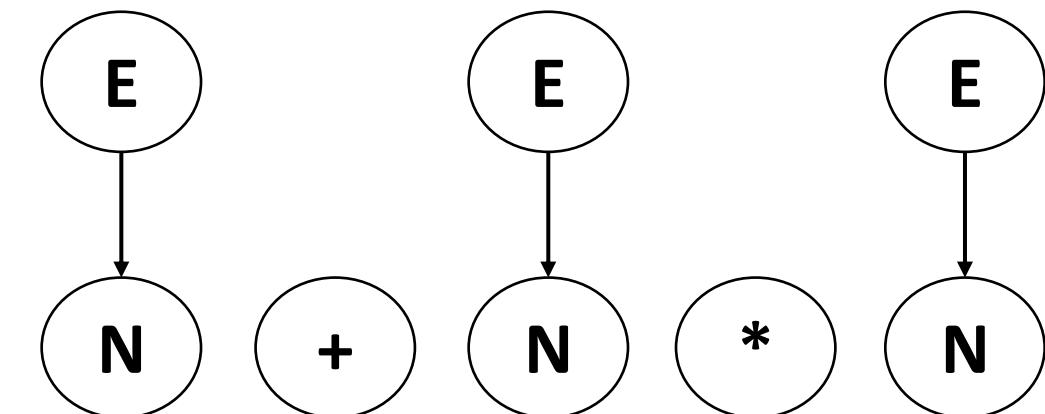
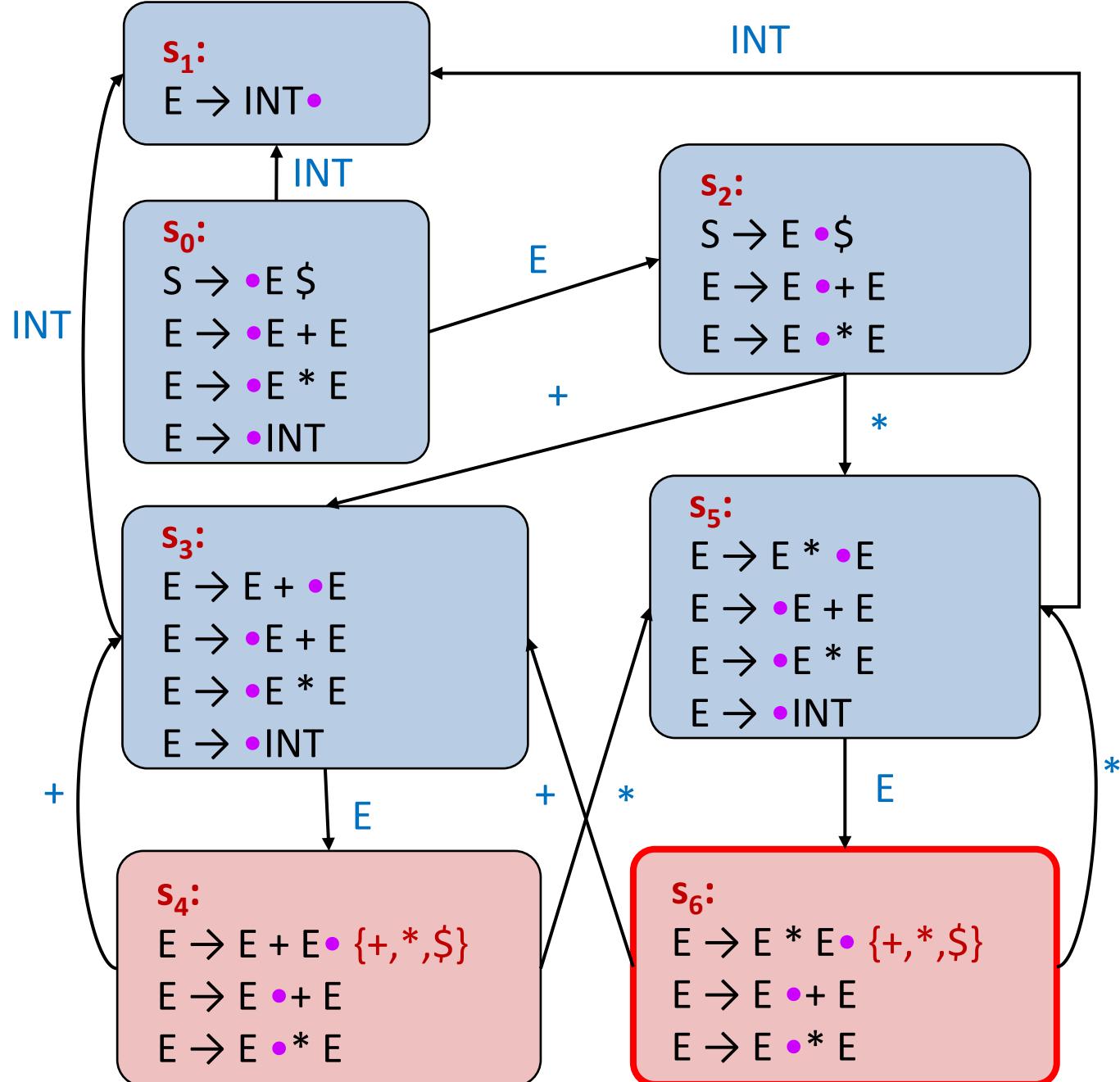


Input: $3 + 4 * 8\$$

Stack: $s_0 \ E \ s_2 + s_3 \ E \ s_4 * s_5$



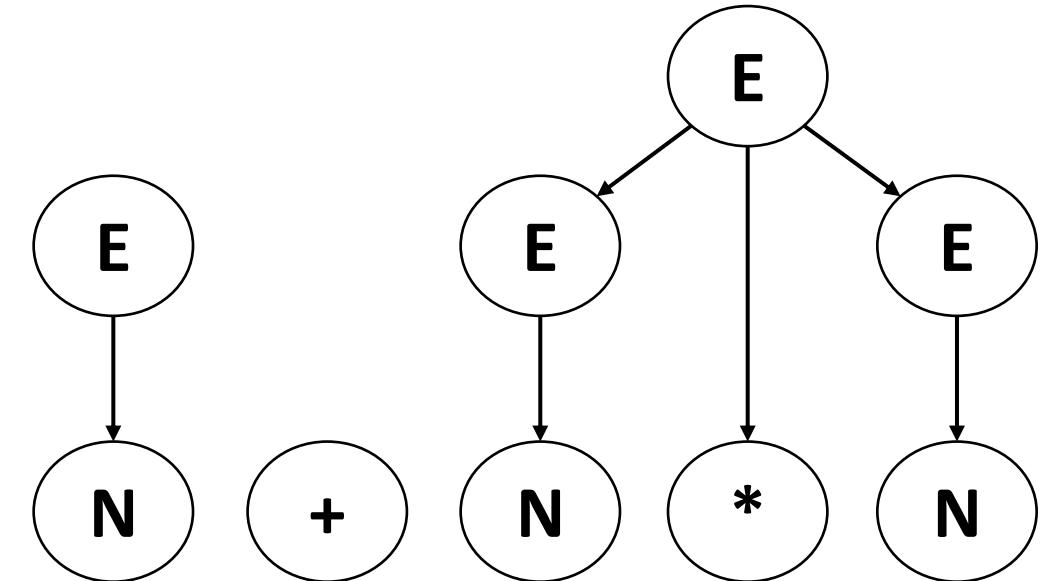
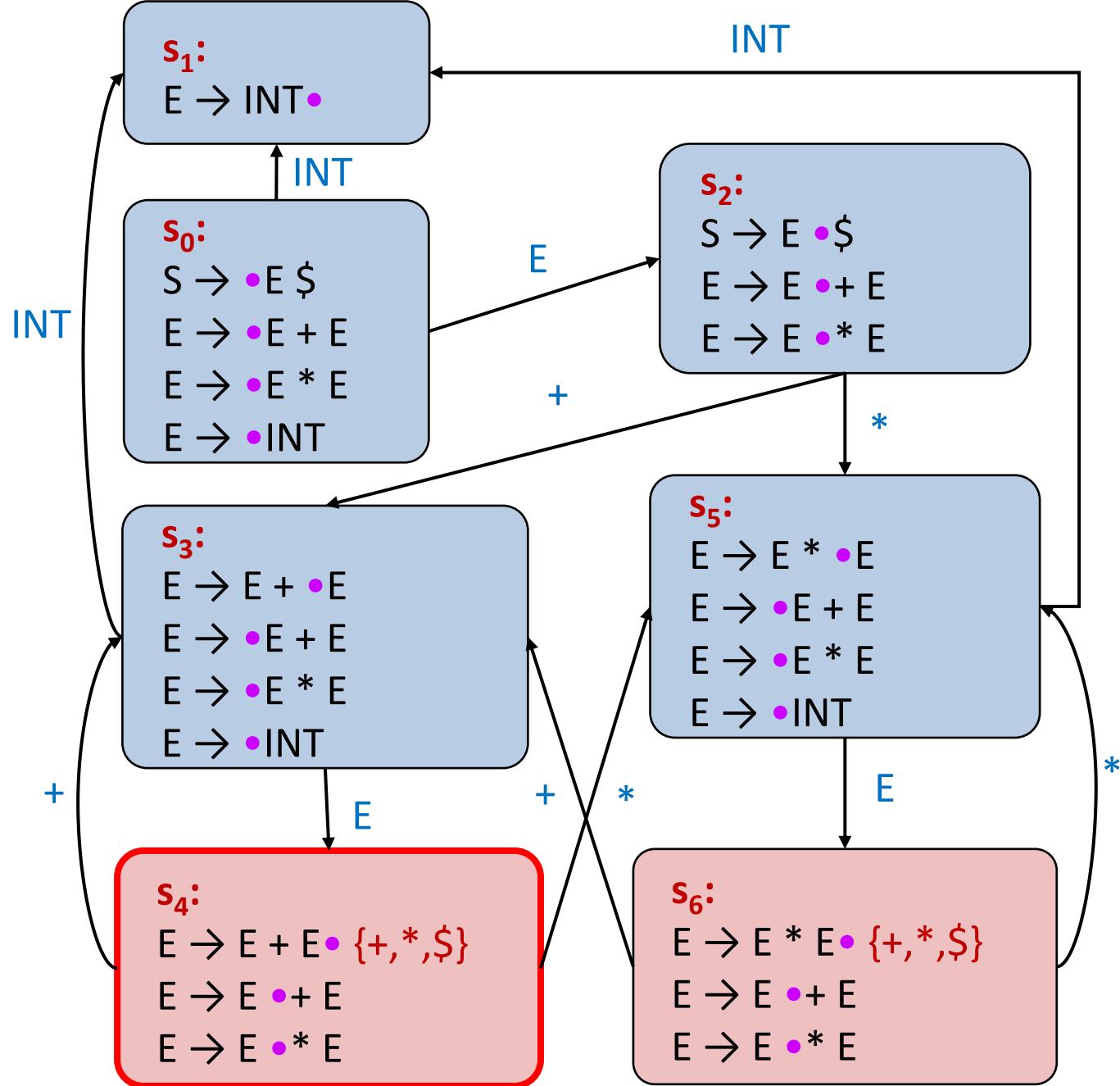
reduce



Input: $3 + 4 * 8\$$

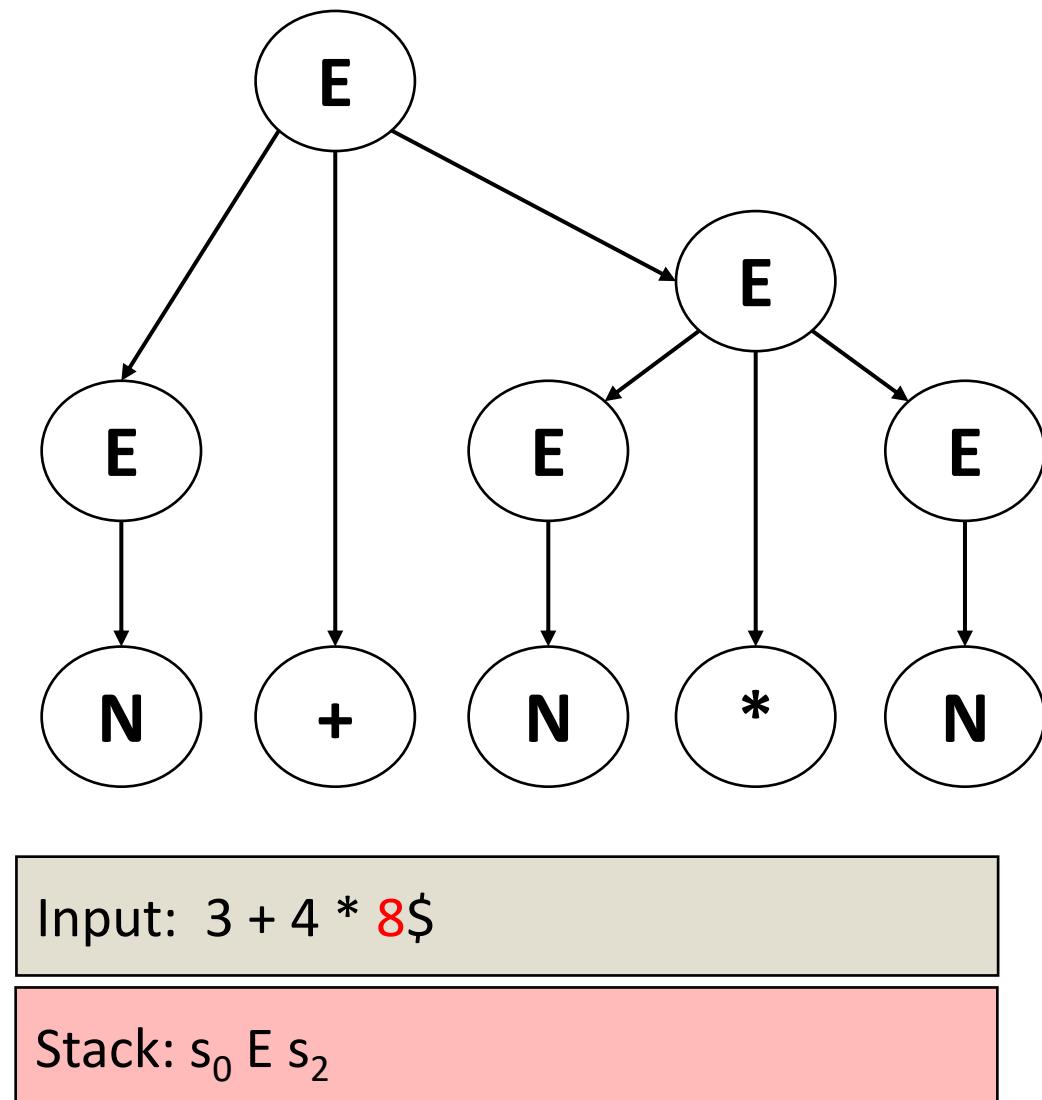
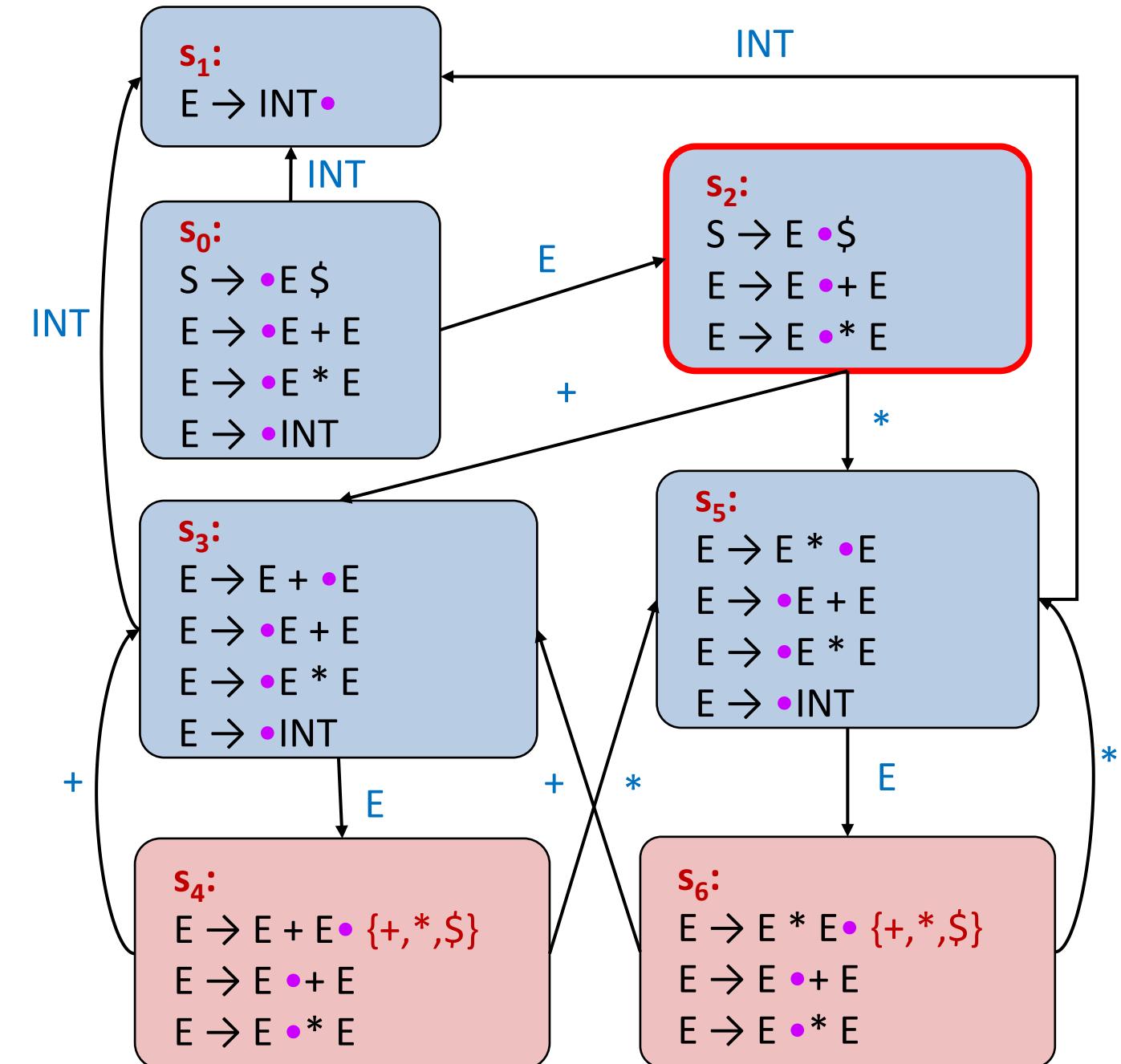
Stack: $s_0 E s_2 + s_3 E s_4 * s_5 E s_6$

reduce



Input: $3 + 4 * 8\$$

Stack: $s_0 \ E \ s_2 + s_3 \ E \ s_4$



Precedence & Associativity in CUP

“When there is a shift/reduce conflict, the parser determines whether the terminal to be shifted has a higher precedence, or if the production to reduce by does. If the terminal has higher precedence, it is shifted

...

Associativities are also used to resolve shift/reduce conflicts, but only in the case of equal precedences.”

<https://www2.cs.tum.edu/projects/cup/docs.php>

CUP Precedence ≠ Operator Precedence

precedence left PLUS;
precedence left TIMES;

exp ::= INT
| exp binop exp;

binop ::= PLUS | TIMES;

- **Operator precedence will not work correctly here**

“CUP also assigns each of its productions a precedence. That precedence is equal to the precedence of the last terminal in that production. If the production has no terminals, then it has lowest precedence.”

- **We always shift!**