
CS335: Assignment 2

Ayush Tharwani
170201

1 Problem 1

Grammar (G) :

$S \rightarrow (L)a$

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

Since this is a left recursive grammar, we will derive a non-left recursive grammar G' from this. We introduce a new non-terminal L' for this.

Grammar (G') :

$S \rightarrow (L)a$

$L \rightarrow bL'$

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

Next, we find the FIRST and FOLLOW Sets for the non terminals as:

Non-Terminal	FIRST	FOLLOW
S	{ '(', 'a' }	{ \$, ',', '(', 'a' }
L	{ 'b' }	{ ')' }
L'	{ ',', '(', 'a', '\epsilon' }	{ ')' }

Using the these Sets, we construct the Predictive Parser Table :

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

2 Problem 2

Grammar (G) :

$S \rightarrow Lp | qLr | sr | qsp$

$L \rightarrow s$

With new start symbol S', G becomes G' :

Grammar (G) :

$S' \rightarrow S$

$S \rightarrow Lp | qLr | sr | qsp$

$L \rightarrow s$

Let's compute the LR(0) Items/States of G' as follows:

$I_0 = Closure([S' \rightarrow .S]) = \{$
 (0) $S' \rightarrow .S,$
 (1) $S \rightarrow .Lp,$
 (2) $S \rightarrow .qLr,$
 (3) $S \rightarrow .sr,$
 (4) $S \rightarrow .qsp,$
 (5) $L \rightarrow .s$

}

$$I_1 = Goto(I_0, S) = \{ \\ S' \rightarrow S. \\ \}$$

$$I_2 = Goto(I_0, L) = \{ \\ S \rightarrow L.p \\ \}$$

$$I_3 = Goto(I_0, s) = \{ \\ S \rightarrow s.r, \\ L \rightarrow s. \\ \}$$

$$I_4 = Goto(I_0, q) = \{ \\ S \rightarrow q.Lr, \\ S \rightarrow q.sp, \\ L \rightarrow .s \\ \}$$

$$I_5 = Goto(I_2, p) = \{ \\ S \rightarrow Lp. \\ \}$$

$$I_6 = Goto(I_3, r) = \{ \\ S \rightarrow sr. \\ \}$$

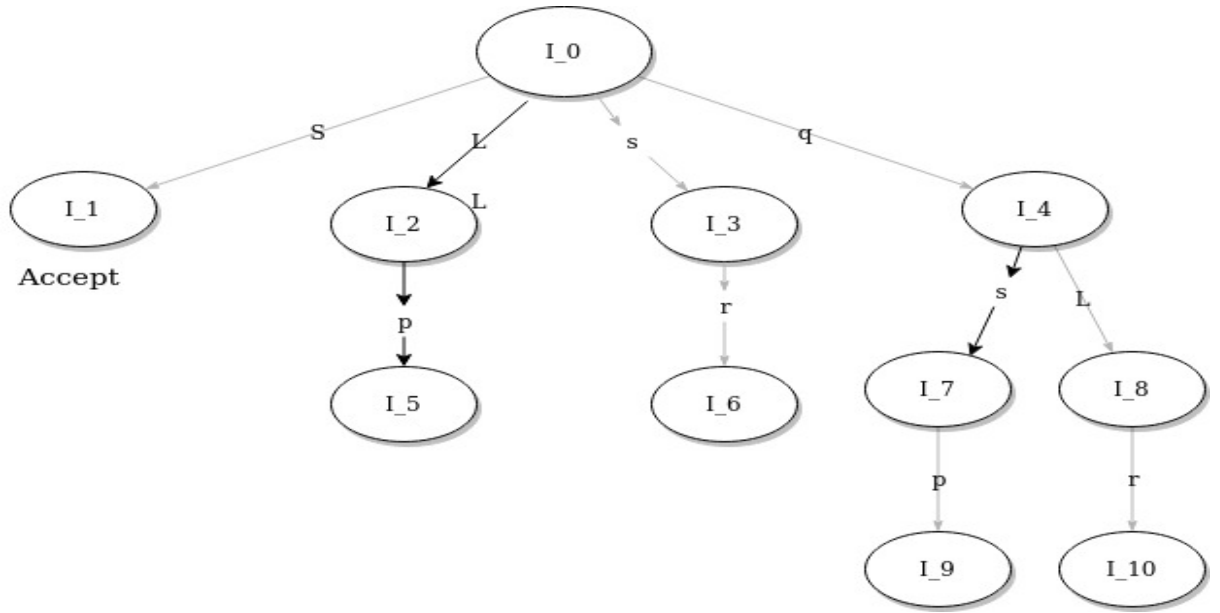
$$I_7 = Goto(I_4, s) = \{ \\ S \rightarrow qs.p, \\ L \rightarrow s. \\ \}$$

$$I_8 = Goto(I_4, L) = \{ \\ S \rightarrow qL.r \\ \}$$

$$I_9 = Goto(I_7, p) = \{ \\ S \rightarrow qsp. \\ \}$$

$$I_{10} = Goto(I_8, r) = \{ \\ S \rightarrow qLr. \\ \}$$

Using the above LR(0) items, we construct the the state diagram as follows:



State	Actions					Goto	
	'p'	'q'	'r'	's'	'\$'	'S'	L
0		s4		s3		1	2
1					acc		
2	s5						
3	r5		r5/s6				
4		s7					8
5					r1		
6					r3		
7	r5/s9		r5				
8			s10				
9					r4		
10					r2		

Since, there are shift-reduce conflicts at Action[3,'r'] and Action[7,'p'], the grammar is not SLR(1). Now, we will construct LR(1) items for G' in order to show that it is LALR(1).

$$I_0 = \text{Closure}([S' \rightarrow .S, \$]) = \{$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(0) S' \rightarrow .S, \$, \\ &(1) S \rightarrow .Lp, \$, \\ &(2) S \rightarrow .qLr, \$, \\ &(3) S \rightarrow .sr, \$, \\ &(4) S \rightarrow .qsp, \$, \\ &(5) L \rightarrow .s, p \end{aligned}$$

$$\}$$

$$I_1 = \text{Goto}(I_0, S) = \{$$

$$S' \rightarrow S., \$$$

$$\}$$

$$I_2 = \text{Goto}(I_0, L) = \{$$

$$S \rightarrow L.p, \$$$

$$\}$$

$$I_3 = \text{Goto}(I_0, q) = \{$$

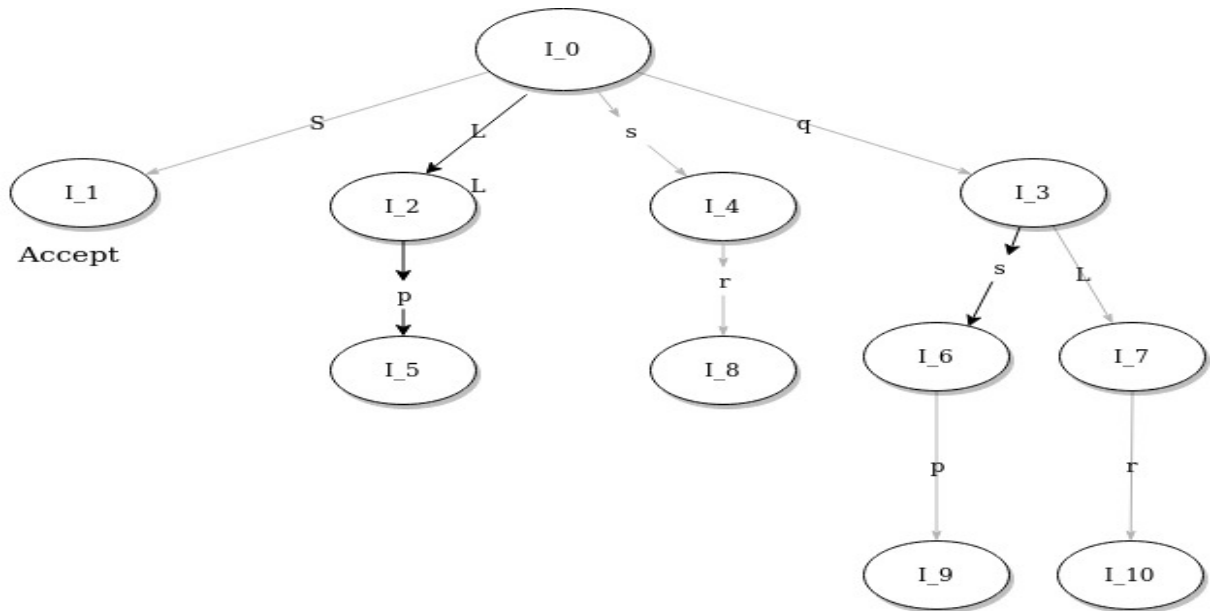
$$S \rightarrow q.Lr, \$,$$

$$S \rightarrow q.sp, \$,$$

$$\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& L \rightarrow .s, r \\
& \} \\
I_4 = Goto(I_0, s) = \{ \\
& \quad S \rightarrow s.r, \$, \\
& \quad L \rightarrow s., p \\
& \} \\
I_5 = Goto(I_2, p) = \{ \\
& \quad S \rightarrow Lp., \$, \\
& \} \\
I_6 = Goto(I_3, s) = \{ \\
& \quad S \rightarrow qs.p, \$, \\
& \quad L \rightarrow s., r, \\
& \} \\
I_7 = Goto(I_3, L) = \{ \\
& \quad S \rightarrow qL.r, \$, \\
& \} \\
I_8 = Goto(I_4, r) = \{ \\
& \quad S \rightarrow sr., \$, \\
& \} \\
I_9 = Goto(I_6, p) = \{ \\
& \quad S \rightarrow qsp., \$, \\
& \} \\
I_{10} = Goto(I_7, r) = \{ \\
& \quad S \rightarrow qLr., \$, \\
& \}
\end{aligned}$$

Using the above LR(1) items, we construct the the state diagram and LR(1) Table as follows:



State	Actions					Goto	
	'p'	'q'	'r'	's'	'\$'	'S'	L
0		s3		s4		1	2
1					acc		
2	s5						
3				s6			6
4	r5		s8				
5					r1		
6	s9		r5				
7			s10				
8					r3		
9					r4		
10					r2		

There are no shift-reduce or reduce-reduce conflicts in the table. Thus, the given grammar G is LALR(1).

3 Problem 3

Given Grammar (G) :

$R \rightarrow R' \mid R$

$R \rightarrow RR$

$R \rightarrow R^*$

$R \rightarrow (R)$

$R \rightarrow a \mid b$

We augment grammar G with new start symbol S' and rule $S' \rightarrow R$. Next we compute the LR(0) Items as follows:

$$I_0 = \text{Closure}([S' \rightarrow .R]) = \{$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(0) S' \rightarrow .R, \\ &(1) R \rightarrow .R' \mid R, \\ &(2) R \rightarrow .RR, \\ &(3) R \rightarrow .R^*, \\ &(4) R \rightarrow .(R), \\ &(5) R \rightarrow .a \\ &(6) R \rightarrow .b \end{aligned}$$

$$\}$$

$$I_1 = \text{Goto}(I_0, R) = \{$$

$$\begin{aligned} &S' \rightarrow R., \\ &R \rightarrow R.' \mid R, \\ &R \rightarrow R.R, \\ &R \rightarrow R.^*, \\ &R \rightarrow R.' \mid R, \\ &R \rightarrow R.R, \\ &R \rightarrow R.^*, \\ &R \rightarrow R.(R), \\ &R \rightarrow R.a \\ &R \rightarrow R.b \end{aligned}$$

$$\}$$

$$I_2 = \text{Goto}(I_0, '(') = \{$$

$$\begin{aligned} &R \rightarrow (.R), \\ &R \rightarrow .R' \mid R, \\ &R \rightarrow .RR, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& R \rightarrow .R*, \\
& R \rightarrow .(R), \\
& R \rightarrow .a \\
& R \rightarrow .b \\
& \} \\
I_3 = Goto(I_0, 'a') = \{ \\
& R \rightarrow a. \\
& \} \\
I_4 = Goto(I_0, 'b') = \{ \\
& R \rightarrow b. \\
& \} \\
I_5 = Goto(I_1, R) = \{ \\
& R \rightarrow RR., \\
& R \rightarrow R.'|'R, \\
& R \rightarrow R.R, \\
& R \rightarrow R.*, \\
& R \rightarrow .R'|'R, \\
& R \rightarrow .RR, \\
& R \rightarrow .R*, \\
& R \rightarrow .(R), \\
& R \rightarrow .a \\
& R \rightarrow .b \\
& \} \\
I_6 = Goto(I_1, ''|'') = \{ \\
& R \rightarrow R'|'.R, \\
& R \rightarrow .R'|'R, \\
& R \rightarrow .RR, \\
& R \rightarrow .R*, \\
& R \rightarrow .(R), \\
& R \rightarrow .a \\
& R \rightarrow .b \\
& \} \\
I_7 = Goto(I_1, '*') = \{ \\
& R \rightarrow R*., \\
& \} \\
I_2 = Goto(I_1, '(') \\
I_3 = Goto(I_1, 'a') \\
I_4 = Goto(I_1, 'b') \\
I_8 = Goto(I_2, R) = \{ \\
& R \rightarrow (R.), \\
& R \rightarrow R.'|'R, \\
& R \rightarrow R.R, \\
& R \rightarrow R.*, \\
& R \rightarrow .R'|'R, \\
& R \rightarrow .RR, \\
& R \rightarrow .R*, \\
& R \rightarrow .(R), \\
& R \rightarrow .a \\
& R \rightarrow .b \\
& \}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= Goto(I_2, ' (') \\ I_3 &= Goto(I_2, ' a') \\ I_4 &= Goto(I_2, ' b') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_5 &= Goto(I_5, ' R') \\ I_6 &= Goto(I_5, ' ' | ' ') \\ I_7 &= Goto(I_5, ' *') \\ I_2 &= Goto(I_5, ' (') \\ I_3 &= Goto(I_5, ' a') \\ I_4 &= Goto(I_5, ' b') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_9 = Goto(I_6, R) = \{ \\ &R \rightarrow R' | ' R., \\ &R \rightarrow R. ' | ' R, \\ &R \rightarrow R.R, \\ &R \rightarrow R.*, \\ &R \rightarrow .R' | ' R, \\ &R \rightarrow .RR, \\ &R \rightarrow .R*, \\ &R \rightarrow .(R), \\ &R \rightarrow .a \\ &R \rightarrow .b \\ \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= Goto(I_6, ' (') \\ I_3 &= Goto(I_6, ' a') \\ I_4 &= Goto(I_6, ' b') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_6 &= Goto(I_8, R) \\ I_5 &= Goto(I_8, ' ' | ' ') \\ I_7 &= Goto(I_8, ' *') \\ I_2 &= Goto(I_8, ' (') \\ I_{10} &= Goto(I_8, ' ') = \{ \\ &R \rightarrow (R)., \\ \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= Goto(I_8, ' a') \\ I_4 &= Goto(I_8, ' b') \\ I_6 &= Goto(I_9, R) \\ I_5 &= Goto(I_9, ' ' | ' ') \\ I_7 &= Goto(I_9, ' *') \\ I_2 &= Goto(I_9, ' (') \\ I_3 &= Goto(I_9, ' a') \\ I_4 &= Goto(I_9, ' b') \end{aligned}$$

Note that 'R' is the only Non-Terminal in the grammar G, with FIRST(R) = '(', 'a', 'b' and FOLLOW(R) = ')', '*', ')', '\$'. Using this and the above LR(0) items, we construct the the state diagram and SLR Table as follows:

State	Actions							Goto R
	' '	'*'	'(')'	'a'	'b'	'\$'	
0			s2		s3	s4		1
1	s6	s7	s2		s3	s4	acc	5
2			s2		s3	s4		8
3	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5	
4	r6	r6	r6	r6	r6	r6	r6	
5	r2/s6	r2/s7	r2/s2	r2	r2/s3	r2/s4	r2	5
6			s2		s3	s4		9
7	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3	
8	s6	s7	s2	s10	s3	s4		5
9	r1/s6	r1/s7	r1/s2	r1	r1/s3	r1/s4	r1	5
10	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4	

We observe that there are 10 shift-reduce conflicts in above SLR(1) table. The ambiguity is in Action[5,'|'], Action[5,'|'], Action[5,'*'], Action[5,'('], Action[5,'a'], Action[5,'b'], Action[9,'|'], Action[9,'*'], Action[9,'('], Action[9,'a'] and Action[9,'b'].

To overcome this problem, we introduce precedence and associativity for operators. The precedence is $() > * > concatenate(r2) > |$ and these are left-associative. Based on this, we can construct the new SLR table without any ambiguity :

State	Actions							Goto R
	' '	'*'	'(')'	'a'	'b'	'\$'	
0			s2		s3	s4		1
1	s6	s7	s2		s3	s4	acc	5
2			s2		s3	s4		8
3	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5	r5	
4	r6	r6	r6	r6	r6	r6	r6	
5	r2	s7	r2	r2	r2	r2	r2	5
6			s2		s3	s4		9
7	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3	
8	s6	s7	s2	s10	s3	s4		5
9	r1	s7	s2	r1	s3	s4	r1	5
10	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4	

4 Problem 4

- For this problem, I have used ply. The definition ahead is excerpted from <https://www.dabeaz.com/ply/ply.html>. *PLY is a pure-Python implementation of the popular compiler construction tools lex and yacc. The main goal of PLY is to stay fairly faithful to the way in which traditional lex/yacc tools work.*
- **INSTALLATION : pip3 install ply.**
- Make sure input file and p4.py are in same folder.
- command to run sample.txt :

```
python3 p4.py sample.txt
```

Output will be shown in stdout.

- Code is present in **lex.py**.
- **ERROR HANDLING** if the file contains any errors, the program will terminate with an error symbol.