



Mansoura University
Faculty of Computers and Information
Sciences
Department of Computer Science
Second Semester- 2020-2021



[CS422p] Compiler Construction

Grade: Fourth grade

By : Zeinab Awad



Faculty of Computers and Information
Mansoura University

Compiler construction

Syntax Analysis

BY :ZEINAB AWAD

Computer Science Department

Zeinab_awad@mans.edu.eg

Syntax Analysis

Bottom UP Parsing

Bottom Up Parsing

- Look ahead LR(1) PARSER LALR(1):
 - I. Augment the grammar.
 - II. Draw DFA using LR(1) items.
 - III. Constructing the LALR(1) parse table.

LALR(1) –SLR(1) Parsing – question 1.

Let grammar G be given by:

$S' \rightarrow S$

$S \rightarrow Aa \mid bAc \mid dc \mid bda$

$A \rightarrow d$

Show G is LALR(1) but not SLR(1).

Solution: NOTE: LR(1) ITEMS=LR(0)ITEMS+LOOK AHEAD

Step-1: Augment The Grammar and add LR(1) items:

0: $S' \rightarrow .S, \$$

1: $S \rightarrow .Aa, \$$

2: $S \rightarrow .bAc, \$$

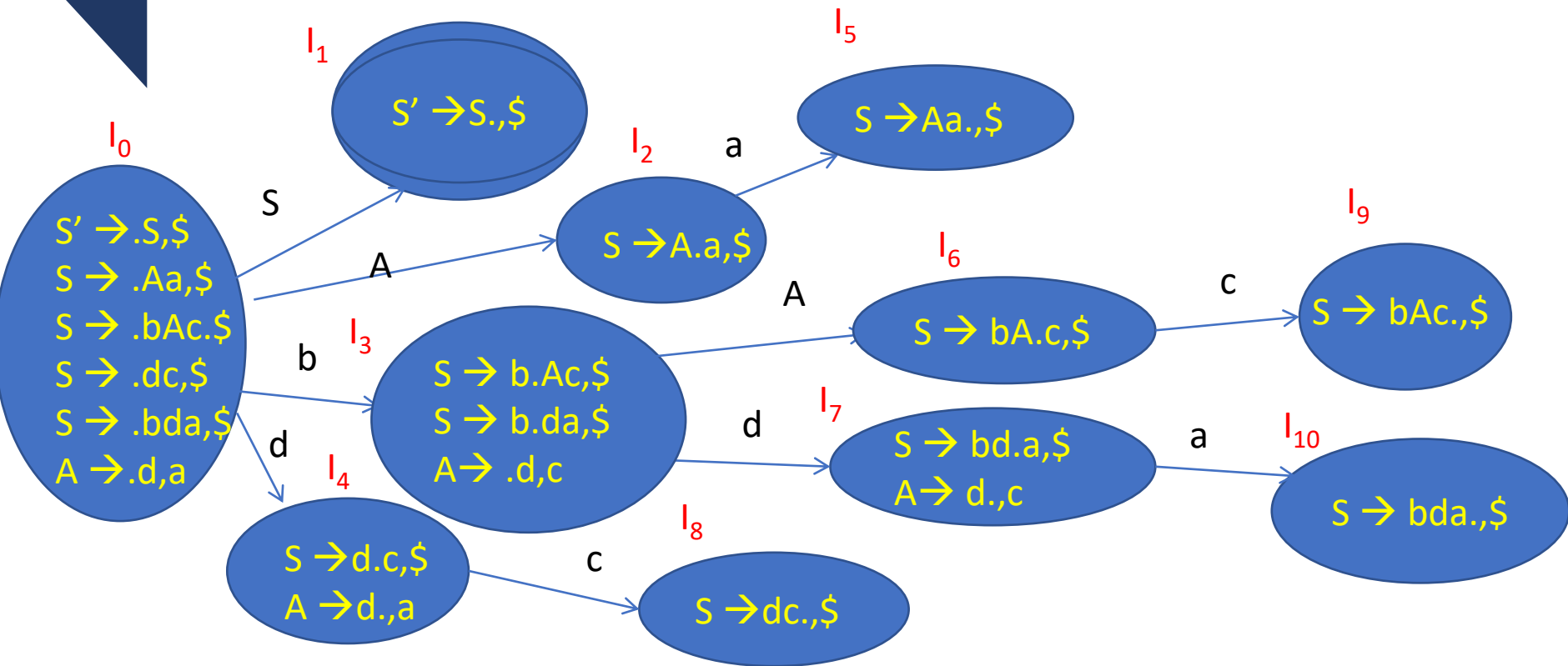
3: $S \rightarrow .dc, \$$

4: $S \rightarrow .bda, \$$

5: $A \rightarrow .d, a$

LALR(1)-SLR(1) Parsing – PROVING THAT G is .

Step -2 : Draw DFA using LR(1) items .



LALR(1)-SLR(1) Parsing – PROVING THAT G is LALR(1) .

States	Actions					Go To	
	a	b	c	d	\$	S	A
I ₀		S3		S4		1	2
I ₁					ACC		
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		

Step -3 : Construct the LR(1) parsing table .

NOTE : add the reduce actions to the look ahead (terminals) of the rule.

LALR(1)-SLR(1) Parsing – PROVING THAT G is LALR(1) .

We notice that the final LALR(1) parsing table is the same as LR(1) without merging the states with common LR(0) items but different look ahead. Thus, the given grammar is LALR(1).

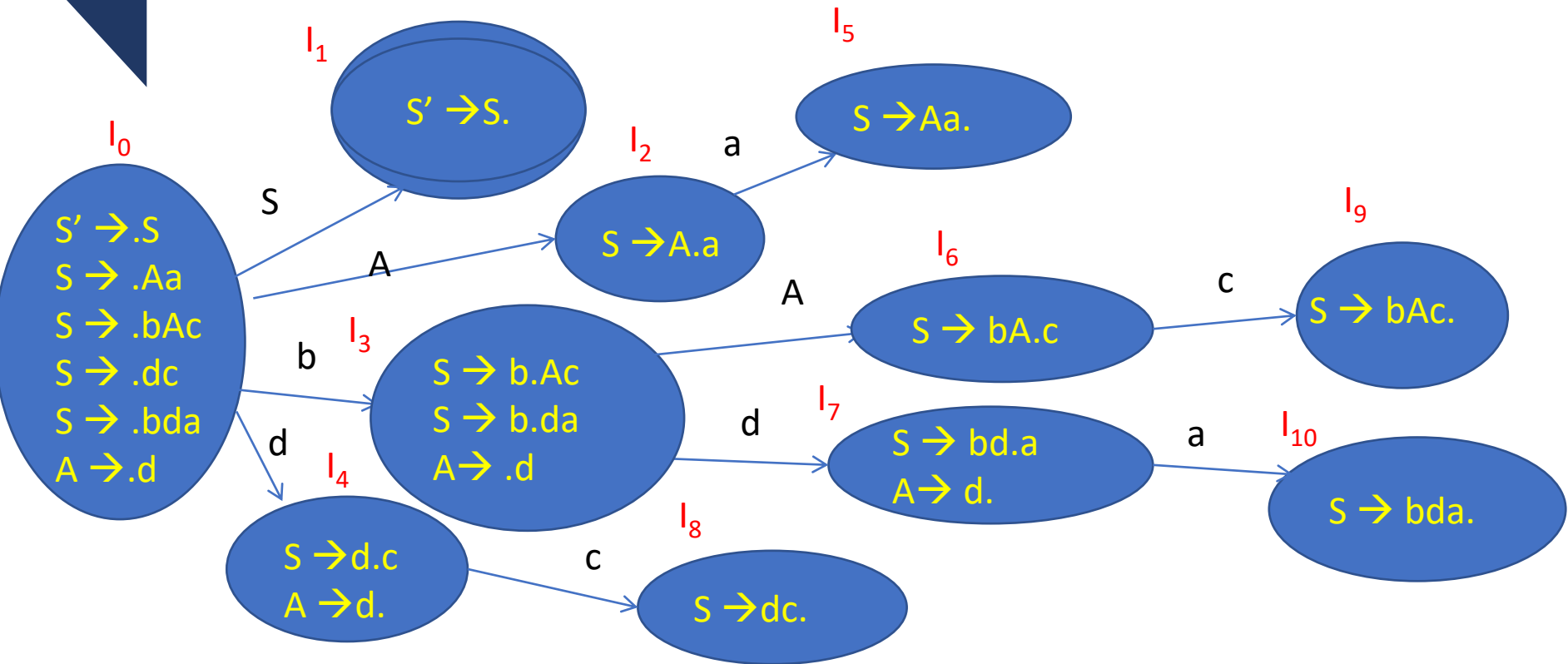
LALR(1)-SLR(1) Parsing – PROVING THAT G is NOT SLR(1) .

Follow the procedures mentioned before(in the previous lab) for constructing the state diagram (DFA) for the SLR(1) parsing using the LR(0) items .the grammar will be as follows:

- 0: $S' \rightarrow .S$
- 1: $S \rightarrow .Aa$
- 2: $S \rightarrow .bAc$
- 3: $S \rightarrow .dc$
- 4: $S \rightarrow .bda$
- 5: $A \rightarrow .d$

LALR(1)-SLR(1) Parsing – PROVING THAT G is not SLR(1) .

Step -2 : Draw DFA using LR(0) items .



LALR(1)-SLR(1) Parsing – PROVING THAT G is NOT SLR(1) .

Since there is a shift–reduce conflict in the row number 4, and column 'c', because c belongs to $\text{follow}(A) = \{a, c\}$. Also ,there is another shift-reduce conflict in the row number 7, and column 'a' . because a belongs to $\text{follow}(A) = \{a, c\}$. Hence the grammar is not SLR(1).

SYNTAX ANALYSIS

Thanks