

Chapter 5

5.8 Consider the following grammar

$declaration \rightarrow type \ var-list$

$type \rightarrow int \mid float$

$var-list \rightarrow identifier, \ var-list \mid identifier$

- Rewrite it in a form more suitable for bottom-up parsing.
- Construct the DFA of LR(0) items for the rewritten grammar.
- Construct the SLR(1) parsing table for the rewritten grammar.
- Show the parsing stack and the actions of an SLR(1) parser for the input string **int x,y,z** using the table of part(c).

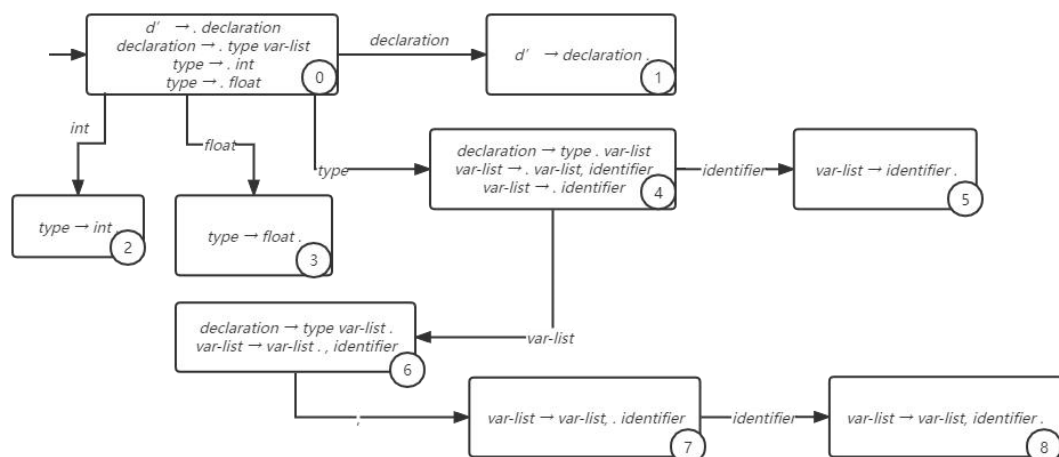
a.

$declaration \rightarrow type \ var-list$

$type \rightarrow int \mid float$

$var-list \rightarrow var-list, \ identifier \mid identifier$

b.



c.

Number:

(1) $declaration \rightarrow type\ var-list$

(2) $type \rightarrow int$

(3) $type \rightarrow float$

(4) $var-list \rightarrow var-list, identifier$

(5) $var-list \rightarrow identifier$

State	Input					Goto		
	<i>int</i>	<i>float</i>	<i>identifier</i>	,	\$	<i>declaration</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>var-list</i>
0	s2	s3				1	4	
1					accept			
2			r(2)					
3			r(3)					
4			s5					6
5				r(5)	r(5)			
6				s7	r(1)			
7			s8		r(4)			
8				r(4)	r(4)			

d.

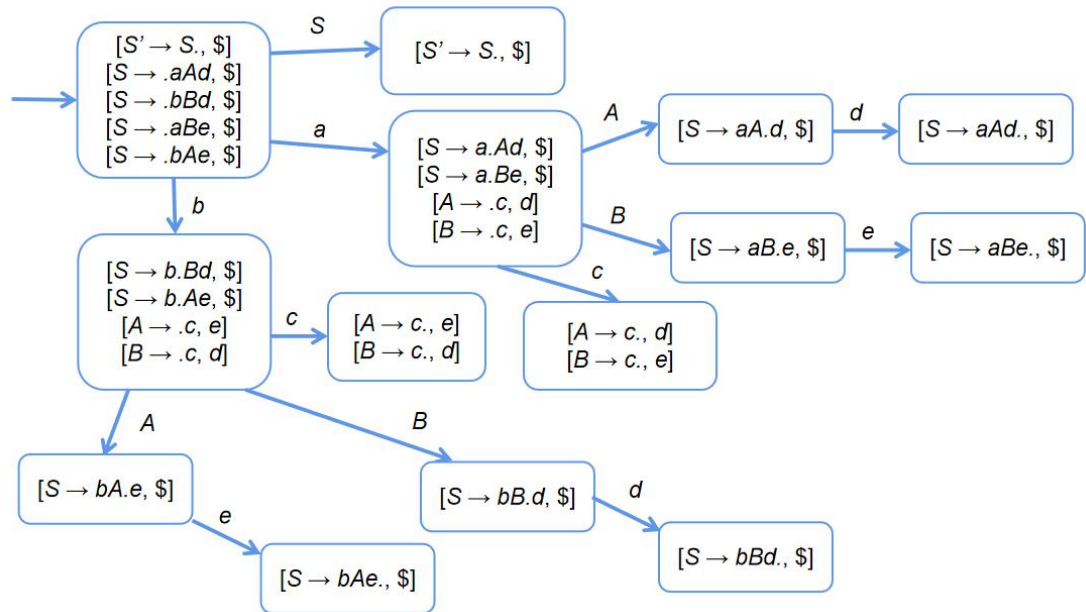
Parsing Stack	Input	Action
\$0	<i>int x, y, z</i> \$	shift 2
\$0 <i>int</i> 2	<i>x, y, z</i> \$	reduce 2
\$0 <i>type</i> 4	<i>x, y, z</i> \$	shift 5
\$0 <i>type</i> 4 <i>identifier</i> 5	<i>, y, z</i> \$	reduce 5
\$0 <i>type</i> 4 <i>var-list</i> 6	<i>, y, z</i> \$	shift 7
\$0 <i>type</i> 4 <i>var-list</i> 6 ,7	<i>y, z</i> \$	shift 8
\$0 <i>type</i> 4 <i>var-list</i> 6 ,7 <i>identifier</i> 8	<i>, z</i> \$	reduce 4
\$0 <i>type</i> 4 <i>var-list</i> 6	<i>, z</i> \$	shift 7
\$0 <i>type</i> 4 <i>var-list</i> 6 ,7	<i>z</i> \$	shift 8
\$0 <i>type</i> 4 <i>var-list</i> 6 ,7 <i>identifier</i> 8	\$	reduce 4
\$0 <i>type</i> 4 <i>var-list</i> 6	\$	reduce 1
\$0 <i>declaration</i> 1	\$	accept

5.12 Show that the following grammar is LR(1) but not LALR(1):

$S \rightarrow aAd / bBd / aBe / bAe$

$A \rightarrow c$

$B \rightarrow c$



From the DFA of LR(1) we can see that this grammar is LR(1). The 2 states derived by inputting a c will be combined as one item in the DFA of LALR(1), since they only differ in the lookaheads. So the grammar is LR(1) but not LALR(1).