



Bottom-Up Parsing Algorithms

- LR(k) parsing
 - L: scan input Left to right
 - R: produce Rightmost derivation
 - k tokens of lookahead
- LR(0)
 - zero tokens of look-ahead
- SLR
 - Simple LR: like LR(0), but uses FOLLOW sets to build more “precise” parsing tables
 - LR(0) is a toy, so we focus on SLR
- Reading: Section 4.7



Problem: when to shift, when to reduce?

- Recall our favorite grammar:
 - $E \rightarrow T + E \mid T$
 - $T \rightarrow \text{int} * T \mid \text{int} \mid (E)$
- The step
 - $T * \text{int} + \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} * \text{int} + \text{int}$
 - is not part of any rightmost derivation
- Hence, reducing first int to T was a mistake
- *How to know when to reduce and when to shift?*



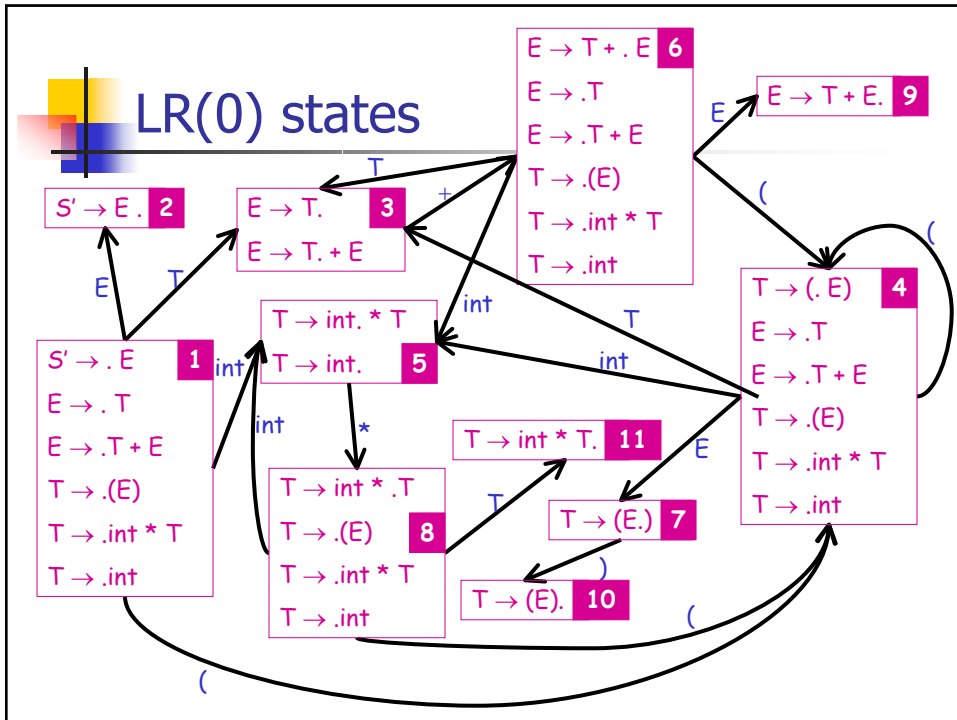
What we need for LR parsing

- LR(0) states
 - describe states in which the parser can be
 - Note: LR(0) states are used by both LR(0) and SLR parsers
- Parsing tables
 - transitions between LR(0) states,
 - actions to take when transiting:
 - shift, reduce, accept, error
- How to construct LR(0) states?
- How to construct parsing tables?
- How to drive the parser?



LR(0) state = set of LR(0) items

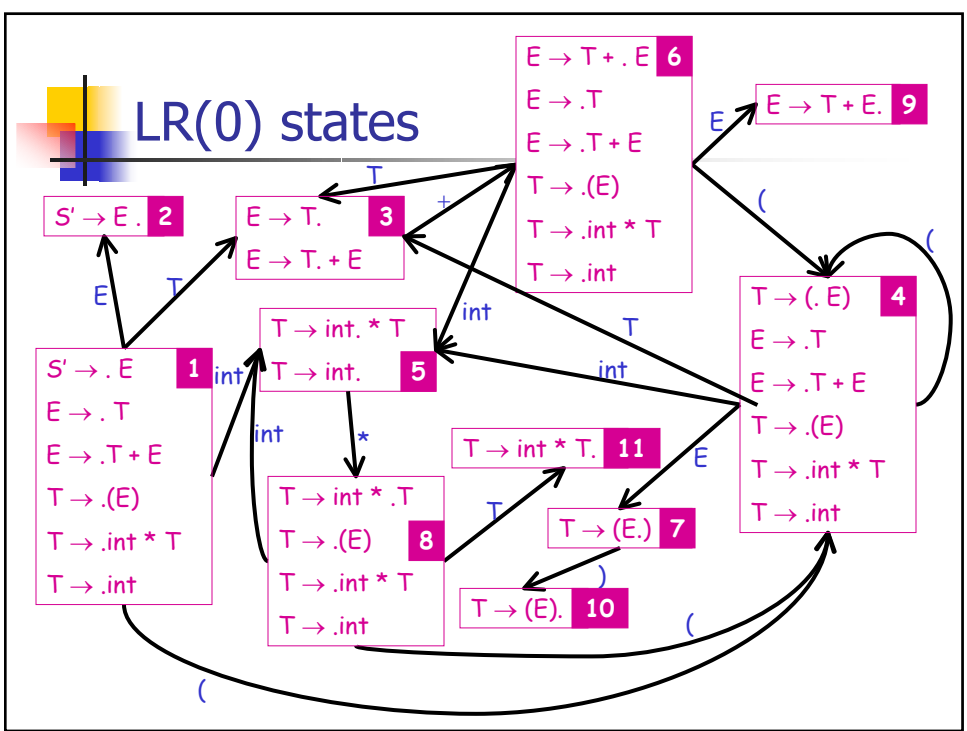
- An LR(0) item $[X \rightarrow \alpha . \beta]$ says that
 - the parser is looking for an X
 - it has an α on top of the stack
 - expects to find input string derived from β
- Notes:
 - $[X \rightarrow \alpha . a\beta]$ means that if a is on the input, it can be shifted (resulting in $\alpha a . \beta$). That is:
 - a is a correct token to see on the input, and
 - shifting a would not "over-shift" (still a viable prefix).
 - $[X \rightarrow \alpha .]$ means that we could reduce α to X



- ## Naïve SLR Parsing Algorithm
1. Let M be LR(0) state machine for G
 - each state contains a set I of LR(0) items
 2. Let $|x_1 \dots x_n \$$ be initial configuration
 3. Repeat until configuration is $S | \$$
 - Let $\alpha | \omega$ be current configuration
 - Run M on current stack α
 - If M rejects α , report parsing error
 - If M accepts α , let a be next input
 - Shift if $[X \rightarrow \beta \cdot a \gamma] \in \text{Items}$
 - Reduce if $[X \rightarrow \beta \cdot] \in \text{Items}$ and $a \in \text{Follow}(\alpha)$
 $\dots \beta | a \dots \rightarrow \dots | X a \dots$
 - Report parsing error if neither applies

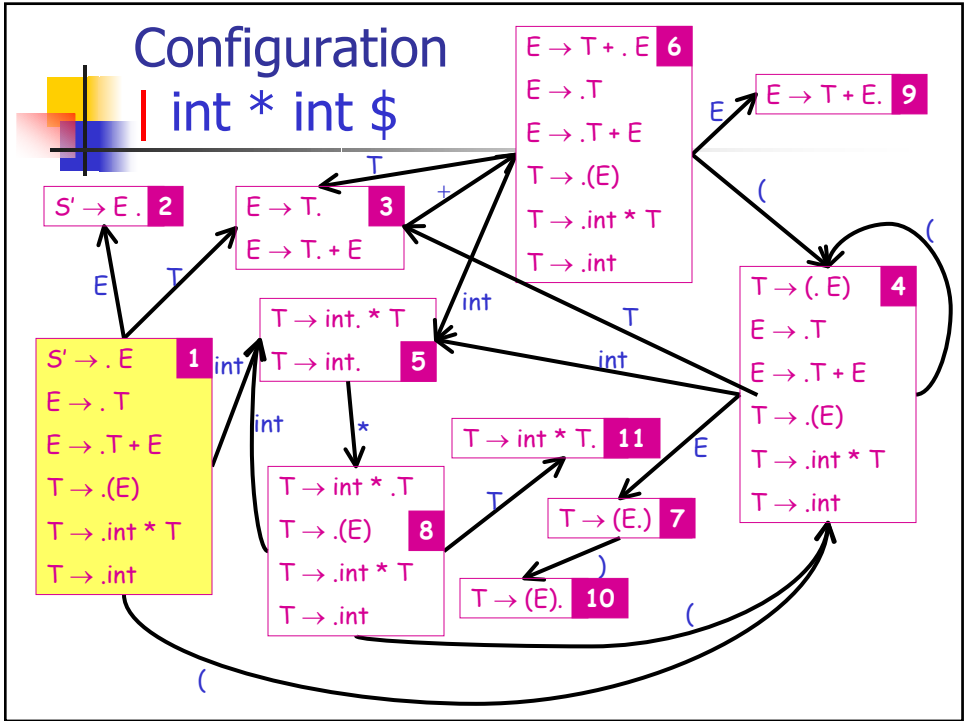
Notes

- If there is a conflict in the last step, grammar is not SLR(k)
- k is the amount of lookahead
 - In practice k = 1



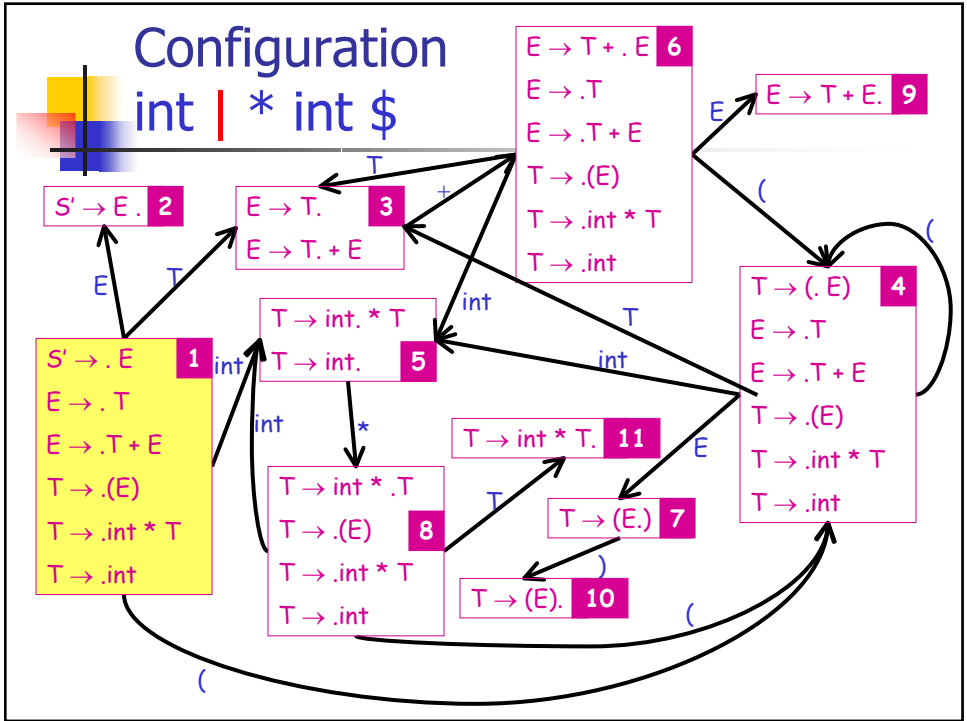
SLR Example

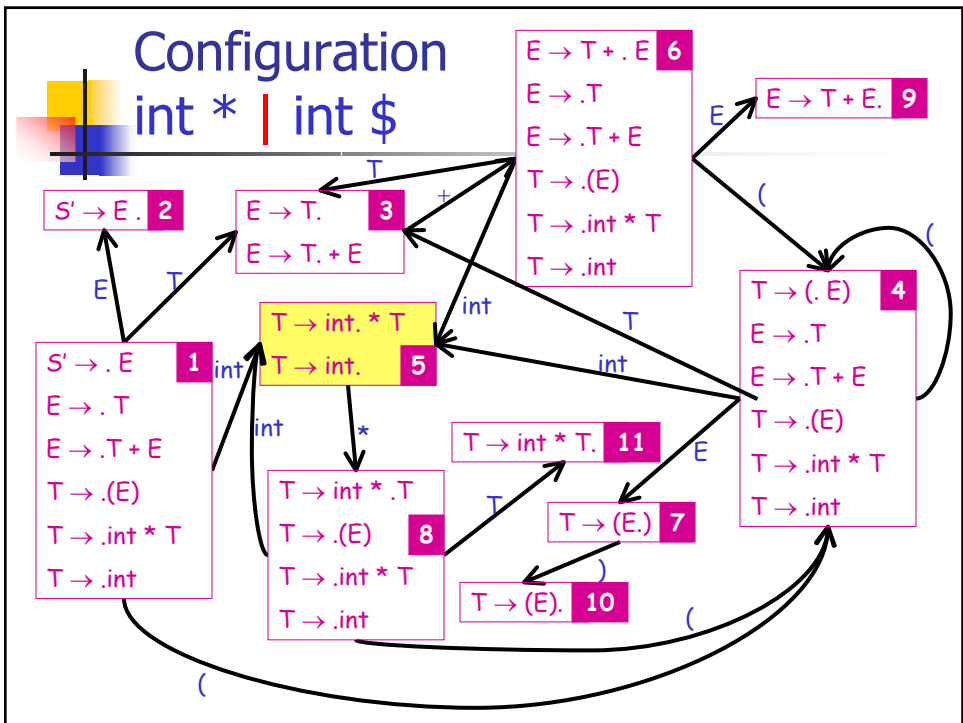
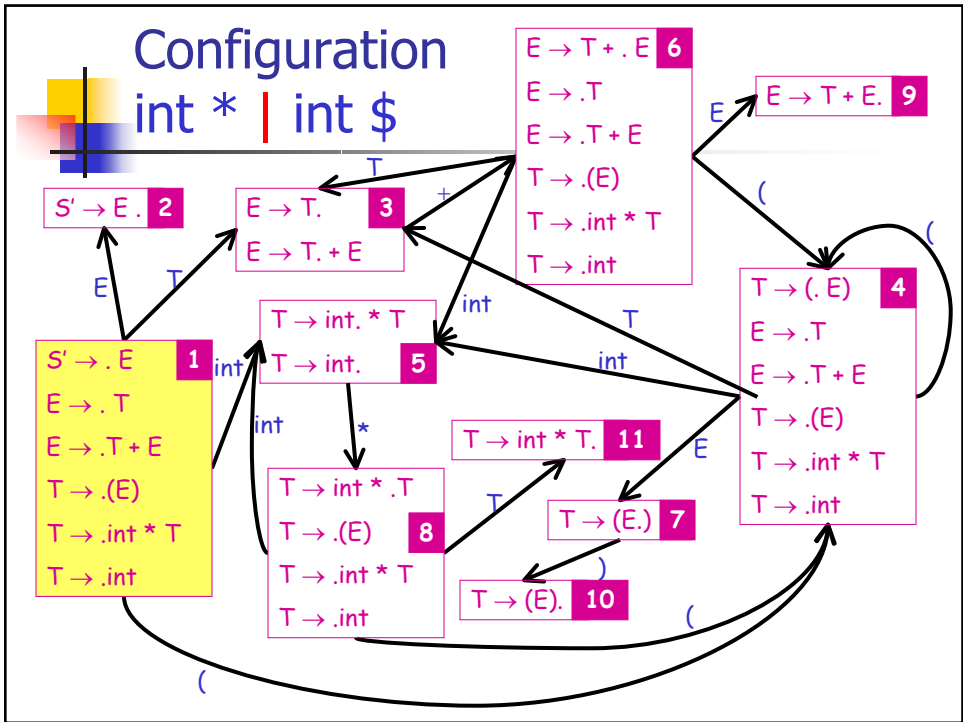
Configuration	DFA Halt State	Action
int * int \$	1	

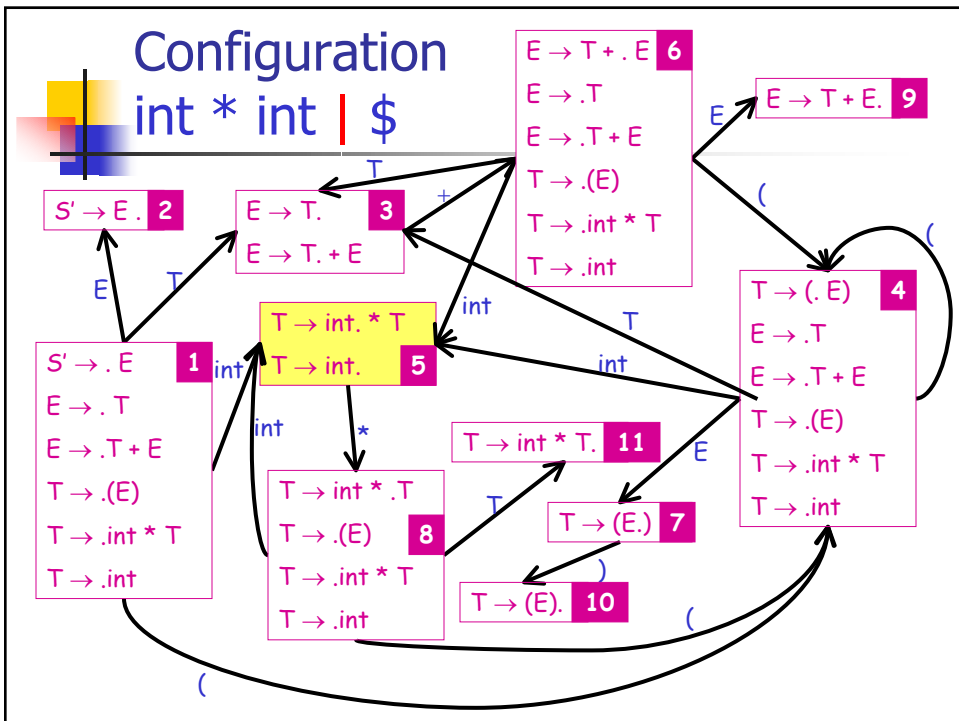
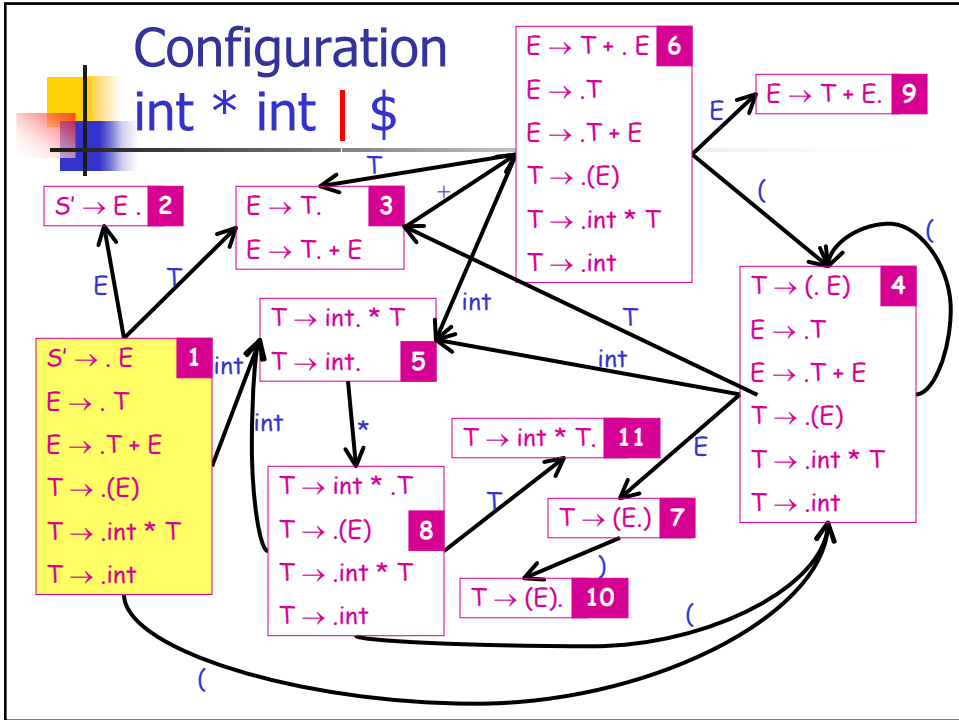


SLR Example

Configuration	DFA Halt State	Action
int * int \$	1	shift
int * int \$	5	

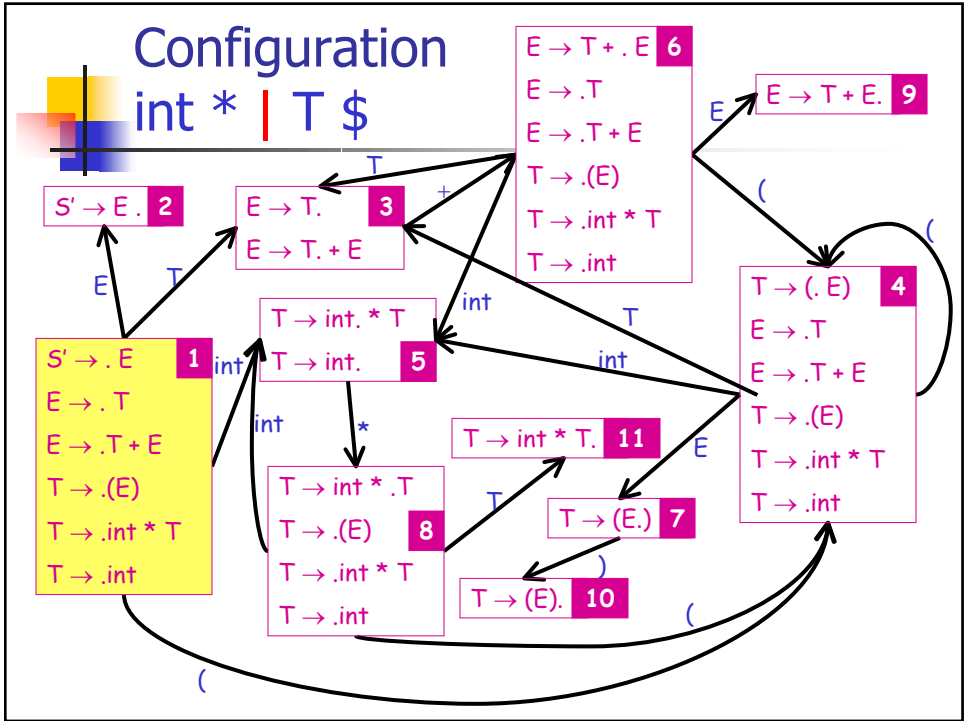


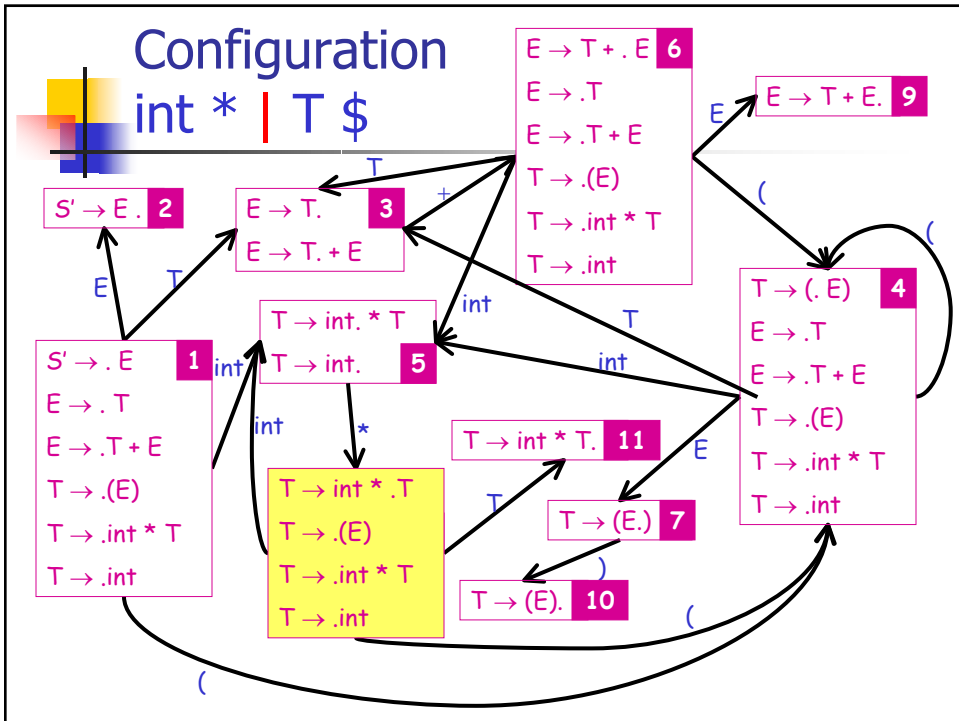
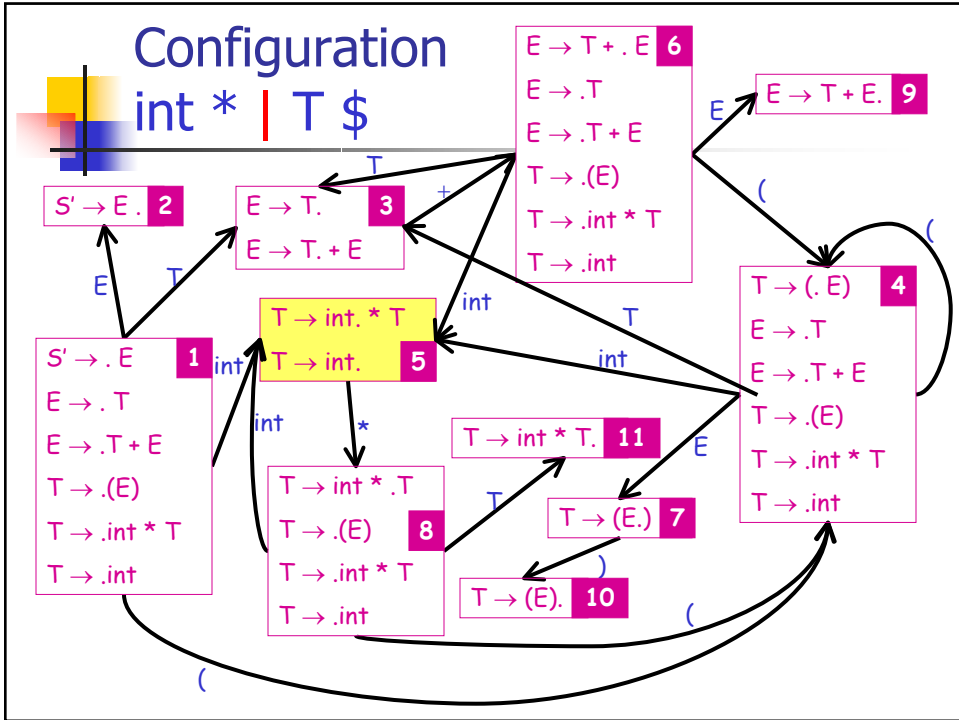




SLR Example

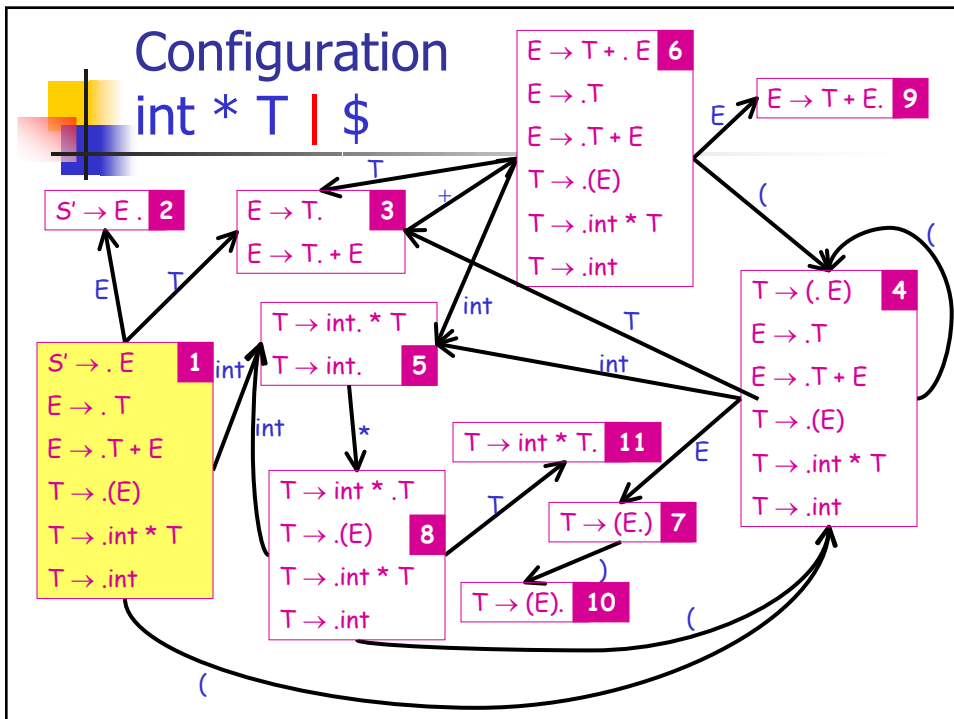
Configuration	DFA Halt State	Action
int * int \$	1	shift
int * int \$	5 * not in Follow(T)	shift
int * int \$	8	shift
int * int \$	5 \$ ∈ Follow(T)	reduce T → int
int * T \$	8	

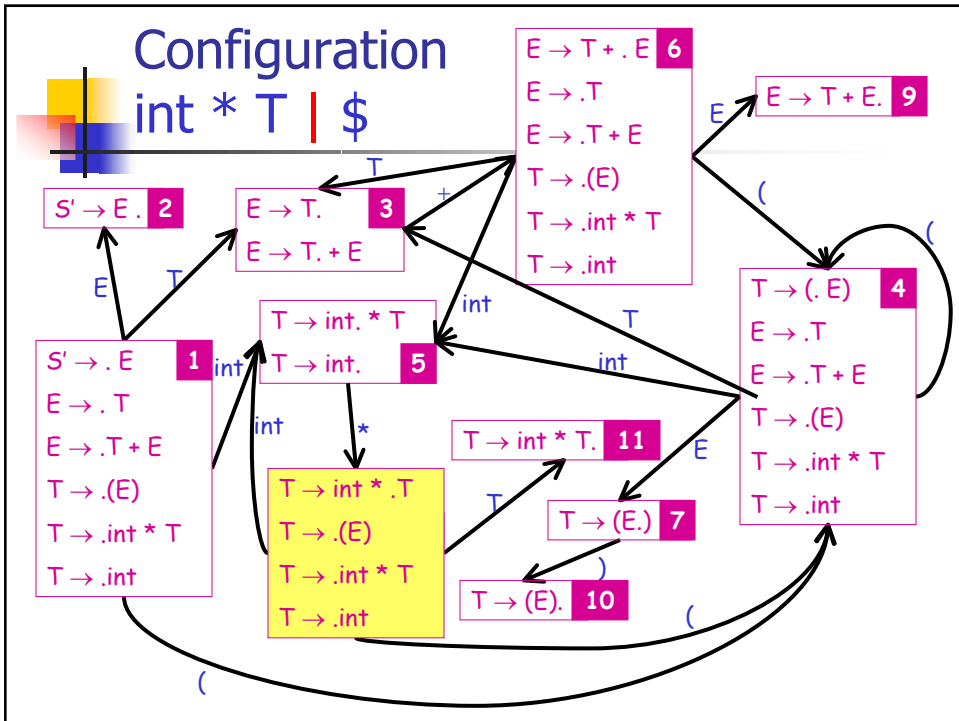
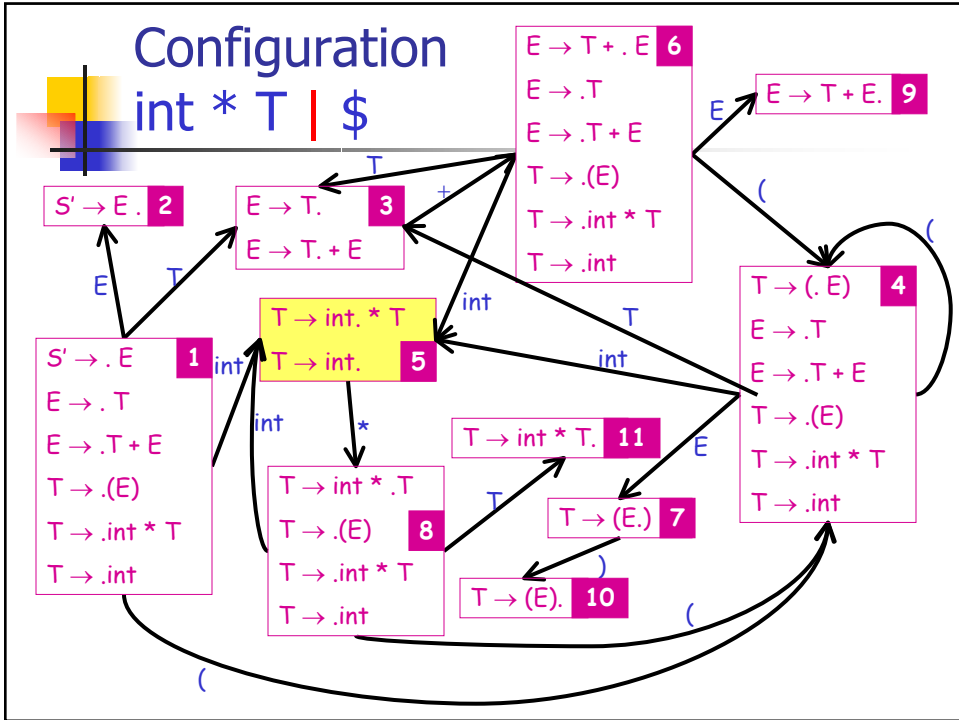


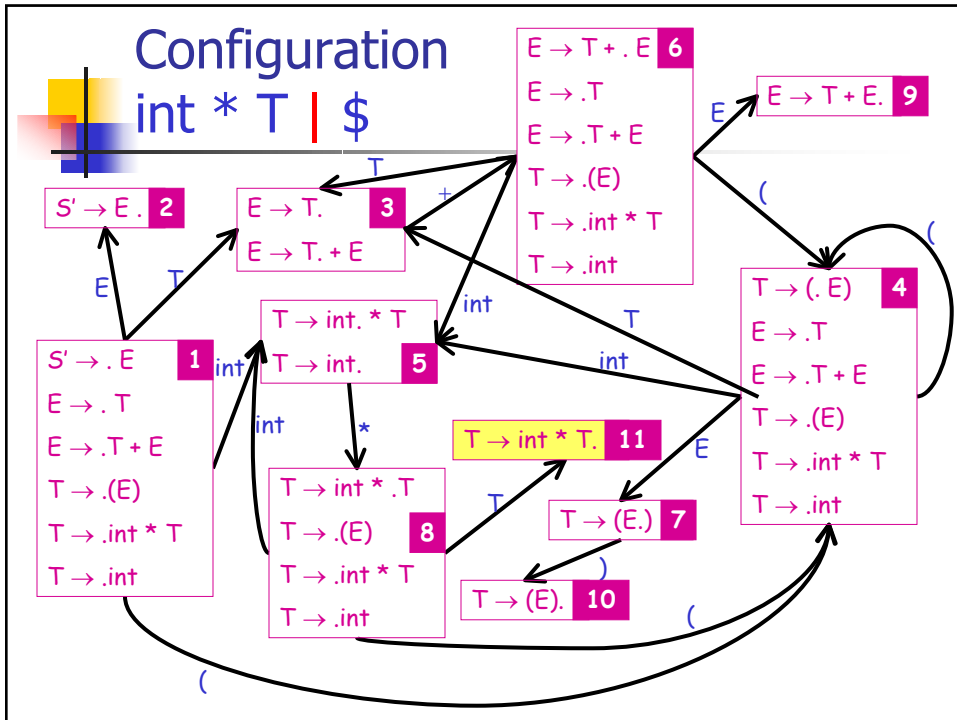


SLR Example

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int * int \$	1	shift
int * int \$	5 * not in Follow(T)	shift
int * int \$	8	shift
int * int \$	5 \$ ∈ Follow(T)	reduce T→int
int * T \$	8	shift
int * T \$	11	

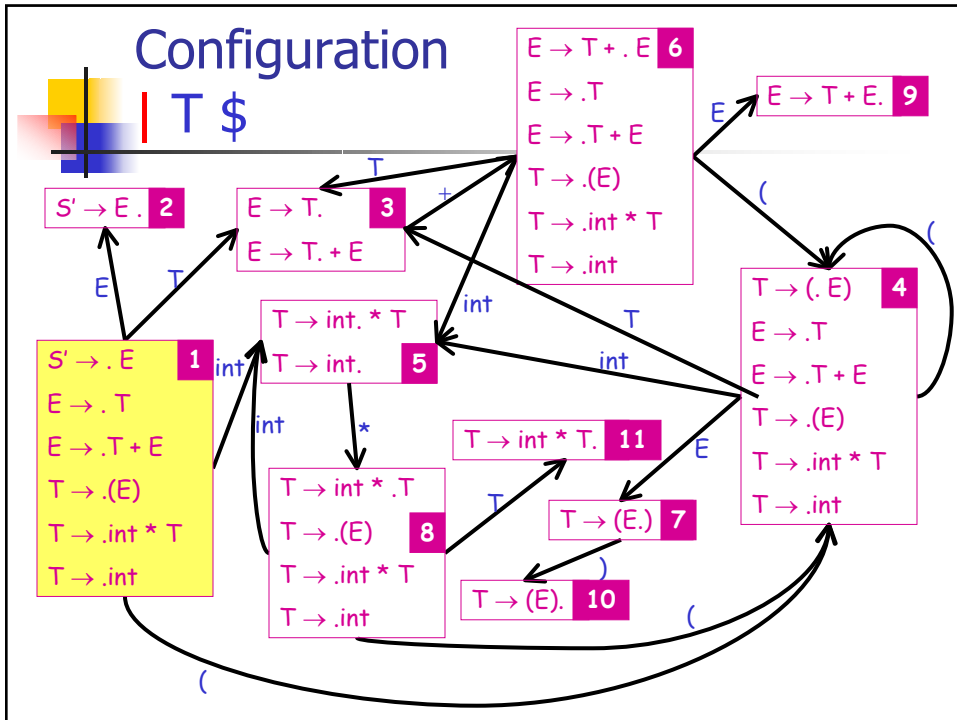






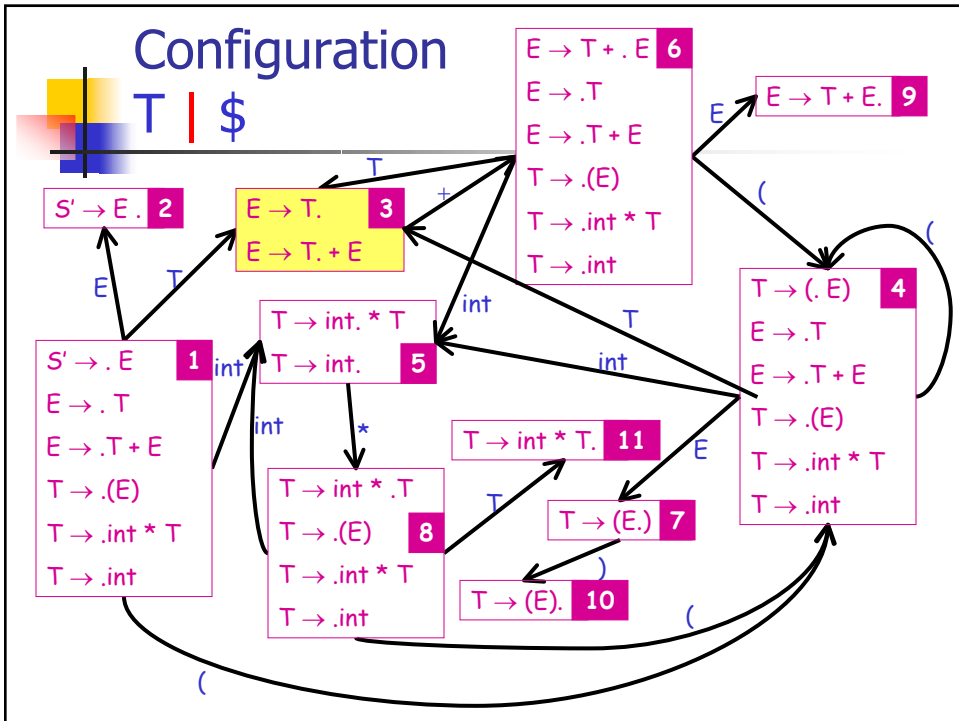
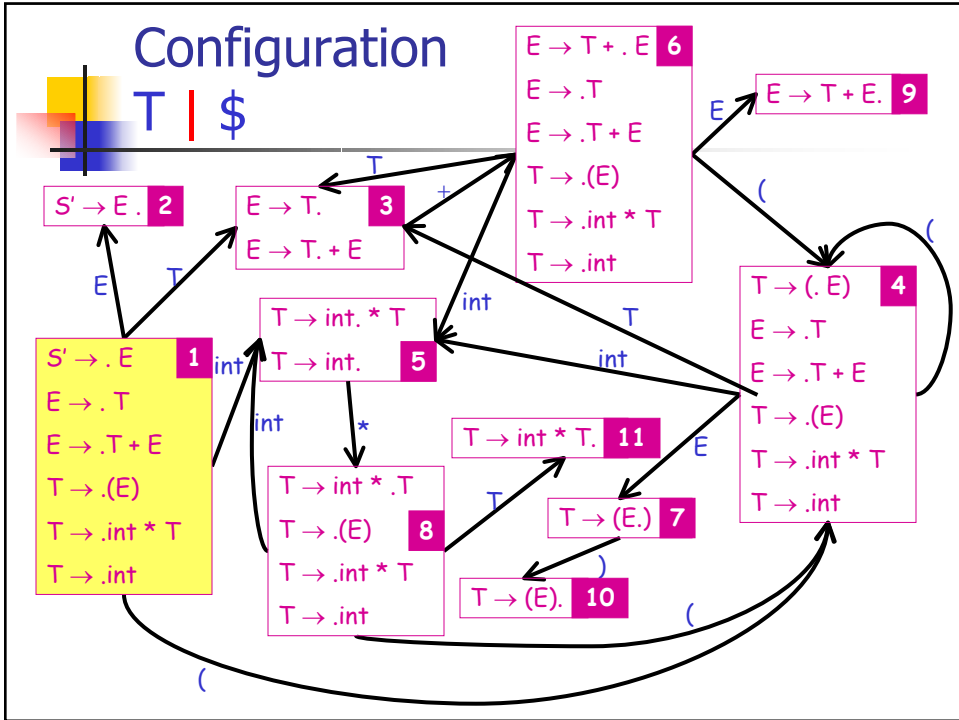
SLR Example

Configuration	DFA Halt State	Action
int * int \$	1	shift
int * int \$	5 * not in Follow(T)	shift
int * int \$	8	shift
int * int \$	5 \$ ∈ Follow(T)	reduce $T \rightarrow int$
int * T \$	8	shift
int * T \$	11 \$ ∈ Follow(T)	reduce $T \rightarrow int * T$
T \$	1	



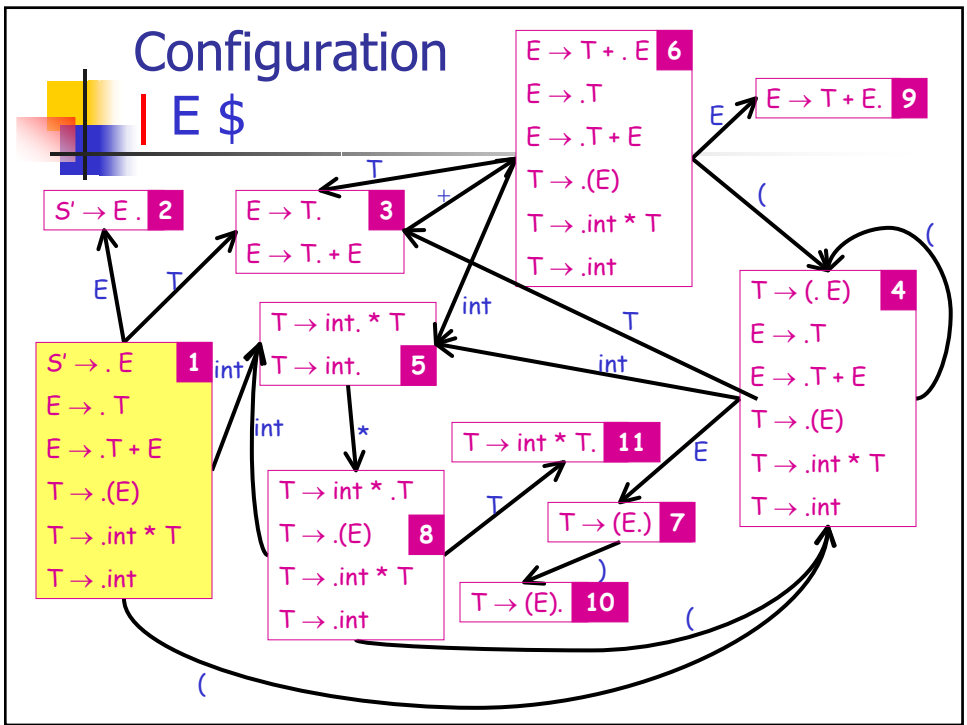
SLR Example

<i>Configuration</i>	<i>DFA Halt State</i>	<i>Action</i>
int * int \$	1	shift
int * int \$	5 * not in Follow(T)	shift
int * int \$	8	shift
int * int \$	5 \$ ∈ Follow(T)	reduce T → int
int * T \$	8	shift
int * T \$	11 \$ ∈ Follow(T)	reduce T → int * T
T \$	1	shift
T \$	3	



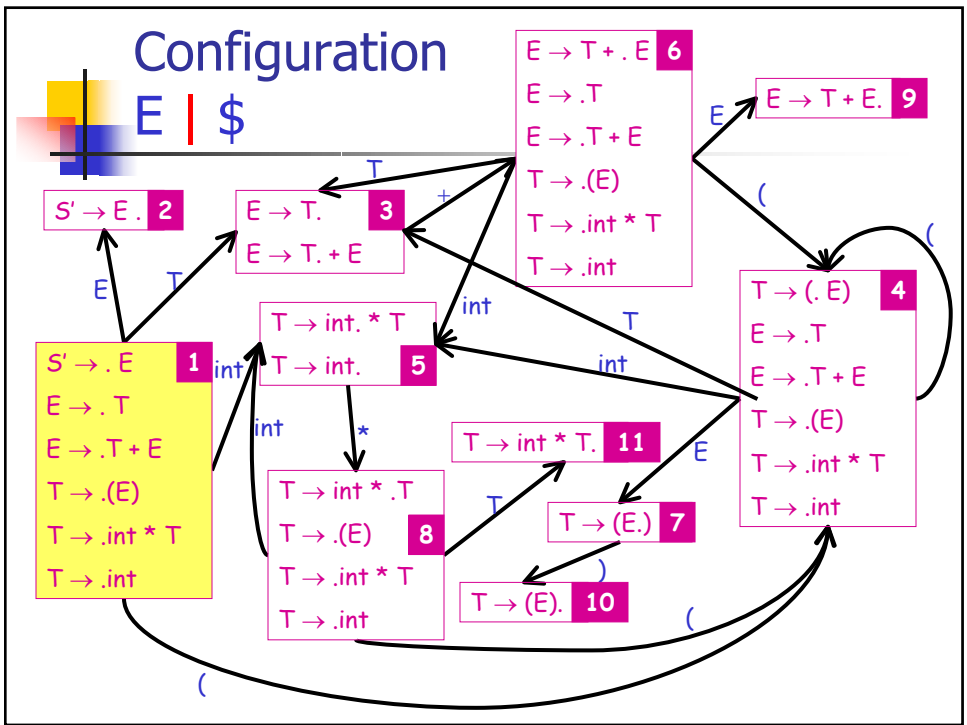
SLR Example

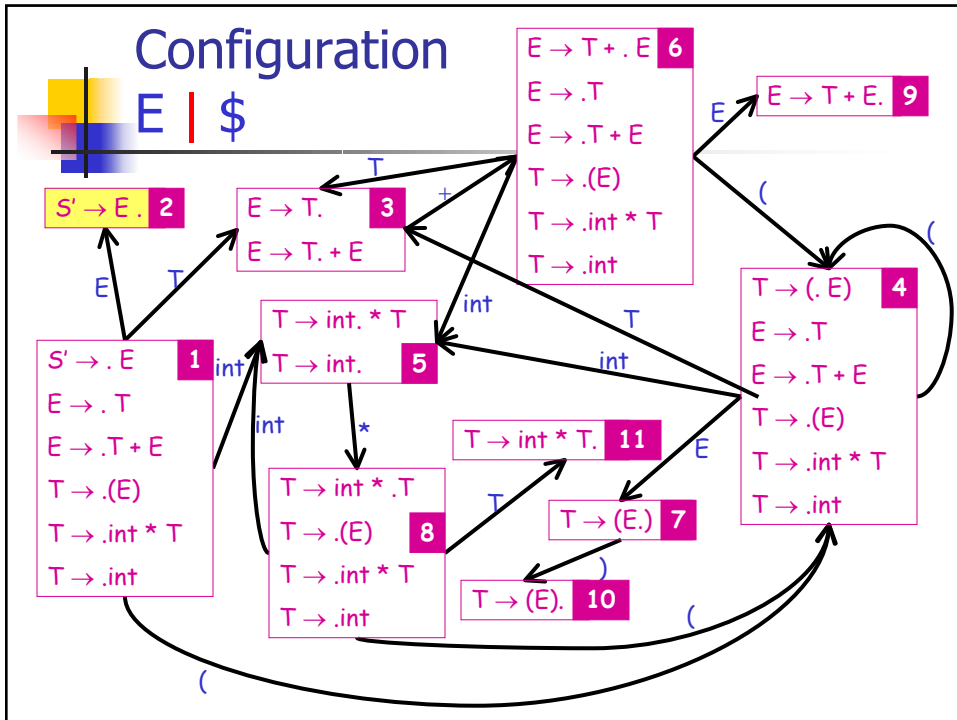
Configuration	DFA Halt State	Action
int * int \$	1	shift
int * int \$	5 * not in Follow(T)	shift
int * int \$	8	shift
int * int \$	5 \$ ∈ Follow(T)	reduce T→int
int * T \$	8	shift
int * T \$	11 \$ ∈ Follow(T)	reduce T→int * T
T \$	1	shift
T \$	3 \$ ∈ Follow(E)	reduce E→T
E \$	1	



SLR Example

Configuration	DFA Halt State	Action
int * int \$	1	shift
int * int \$	5 * not in Follow(T)	shift
int * int \$	8	shift
int * int \$	5 \$ ∈ Follow(T)	reduce T→int
int * T \$	8	shift
int * T \$	11 \$ ∈ Follow(T)	reduce T→int * T
T \$	1	shift
T \$	3 \$ ∈ Follow(E)	reduce E→T
E \$	1	shift
E \$	2	ACCEPT





- ### Notes
- Can also use one more state:
 - it accepts in state " $S' \rightarrow E \$ \cdot$ "
 - i.e., it accepts in configuration $E \$ |$, not in $E | \$$.
 - Rerunning the automaton at each step is wasteful
 - Most of the work is repeated



An Improvement

- Remember the state of the automaton on each prefix of the stack
- Change stack to contain pairs
 ⟨ DFA State , Symbol ⟩



An Improvement (Cont.)

- For a stack
 ⟨ state₁, sym₁ ⟩ . . . ⟨ state_n, sym_n ⟩
 state_n is the final state of the DFA on sym₁ ... sym_n
- Detail: bottom of stack is ⟨start,any⟩ where
 - any is any dummy state
 - start is the start state of the DFA



Goto Table

- Define $\text{Goto}[i,A] = j$ if $\text{state}_i \xrightarrow{A} \text{state}_j$
- **Goto** is just the transition function of the DFA
 - One of two parsing tables



Refined Parser Moves

- **Shift x**
 - Push $\langle a, x \rangle$ on the stack
 - a is current input
 - x is a DFA state
- **Reduce $X \rightarrow \alpha$**
 - As before
- **Accept**
- **Error**



Action Table

For each state s_i and terminal a

- If s_i has item $X \rightarrow \alpha.a\beta$ and $\text{Goto}[i,a] = j$ then $\text{Action}[i,a] = \text{shift } j$
- If s_i has item $X \rightarrow \alpha.$ and $a \in \text{Follow}(X)$ and $X \neq S'$ then $\text{Action}[i,a] = \text{reduce } X \rightarrow \alpha$
- If s_i has item $S' \rightarrow S.$ then $\text{action}[i,\$] = \text{accept}$
- Otherwise, $\text{action}[i,a] = \text{error}$



SLR Parsing Algorithm

Let Input = $w\$$ be initial input

Let $J = 1$

Let DFA state 1 have item $S' \rightarrow .S$

Let stack = $\langle 1, \text{dummy} \rangle$

repeat

case $\text{action}[\text{top_state}(\text{stack}), \text{Input}_j]$ of

shift k : push $\langle k, \text{Input}_j \rangle$, $J++$

reduce $X \rightarrow A$:

pop $|A|$ pairs,

replace $\text{Input}_{j-|A|}$ to Input_{j-1} with X

$J = J - |A|$

accept: halt normally

error: halt and report error



Notes on SLR Parsing Algorithm

- Note that the algorithm uses only the DFA states and the input
 - The stack symbols are never used!
- However, we still need the symbols for semantic actions



Constructing SLR states

- LR(0) state machine
 - encodes all strings that are valid on the stack
 - each valid string is a configuration, and hence corresponds to a state of the LR(0) state machine
 - each state tells us what to do (shift or reduce?)

Example SLR Parse Table

	int	*	+	()	\$	E	T
1	s5			s4			s2	s3
2						acc		
3			s6		r2	r2		
4	s5			s4			s7	s3
5		s8	r4		r4	r4		
6	s5			s4			s9	s3
7					s10			
8	s5			s4				s11
9					r1	r1		
10			r5		r5	r5		
11			r3		r3	r3		

- 1: $E \rightarrow T + E$
- 2: $E \rightarrow T$
- 3: $T \rightarrow \text{int} * T$
- 4: $T \rightarrow \text{int}$
- 5: $T \rightarrow (E)$

Example SLR Parse

Stack	Input	J	Act
<1,?>	int * int \$	1	s5
<5,int><1,?>		2	s8
<8,*><5,int><1,?>		3	s5
<5,int><8,*><5,int><1,?>		4	r4
<8,*><5,int><1,?>	int * T \$	3	s11
<11,T> <8,*><5,int><1,?>		4	r3
<1,?>	T \$	1	s3
<3,T><1,?>		2	r2
<1,?>	E \$	1	s2
<2,E><1,?>		2	acc



Another Example

`int * (int + int) * int $`