

LR Parsing

Dr. Mattox Beckman

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Objectives

You should be able to ...

- ▶ Explain the difference between an LL and LR parser.
- ▶ Generate the finite state machine from an LR grammar.
- ▶ Use the state machine to detect ambiguity.

Further reading: See Dragon Book §4.x.

What Is LR Parsing?

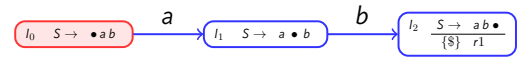
- ▶ What is an LR parser?
 - ▶ An LR parser uses a **Left-to-right** scan and produces a **Rightmost** derivation.
 - ▶ A.k.a. bottom-up parsing
 - ▶ Uses a *push-down automata* to do the work.
- ▶ There are four actions.
 - Shift** Consume a token from the input.
 - Reduce** Build a tree from components.
 - Goto** Jump to a different state, after a reduce.
 - Accept** Signal that we're done.

Shifting

Shifting involves three steps.

1. Consume a token from the input.
2. Push the token and the current state to the stack.
3. Go to the next state.

Example:

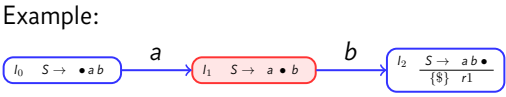


Grammar $S \rightarrow a b$
 Input $\bullet a b \$$
 Stack (empty)
 Current State 0

We will shift the a and then we go to state 1.

Shifting

- Shifting involves three steps.
1. Consume a token from the input.
 2. Push the token and the current state to the stack.
 3. Go to the next state.



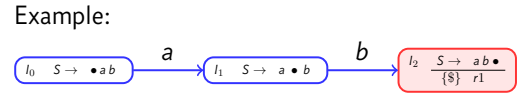
Grammar $S \rightarrow a b$
 Input $a \bullet b \$$
 Stack $0, a$
 Current State 1

We will shift the b and then we go to state 2.



Shifting

- Shifting involves three steps.
1. Consume a token from the input.
 2. Push the token and the current state to the stack.
 3. Go to the next state.



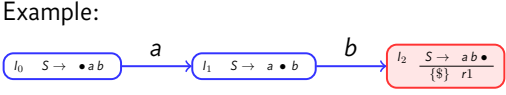
Grammar $S \rightarrow a b$
 Input $a b \bullet \$$
 Stack $0, a, 1, b$
 Current State 2

What should happen now?



Reducing

- Reducing involves three steps.
1. Pop the tokens and states from the stack. (How many?)
 2. Return to the last state popped.
 3. Construct a new tree from the popped tokens.



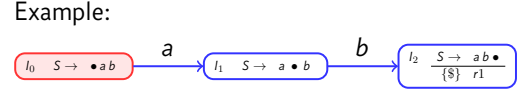
Grammar $S \rightarrow a b$
 Input $a b \bullet \$$
 Stack $0, a, 1, b$
 Current State 2

We are ready to reduce.



Reducing

- Reducing involves three steps.
1. Pop the tokens and states from the stack. (How many?)
 2. Return to the last state popped.
 3. Construct a new tree from the popped tokens.

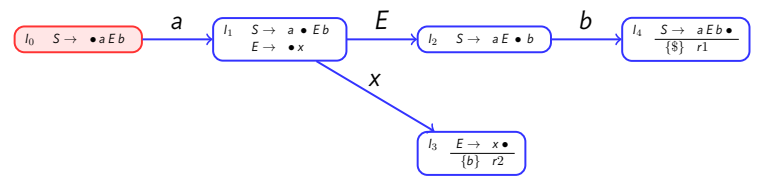


Grammar $S \rightarrow a b$
 Input $a b \bullet \$$
 Stack
 Current State 0

Now we have an S tree. Go To or Accept could happen here.



A More Complex Example

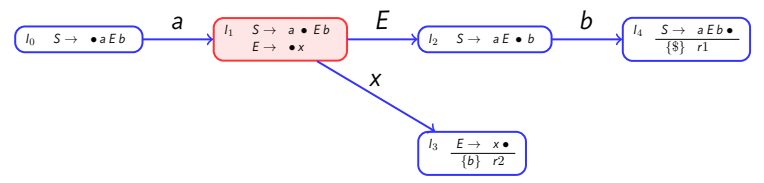


Grammar
 $S \rightarrow a E b$
 $E \rightarrow x$
 Input $\bullet a x b \$$

Stack (Empty)

Current State 0

A More Complex Example

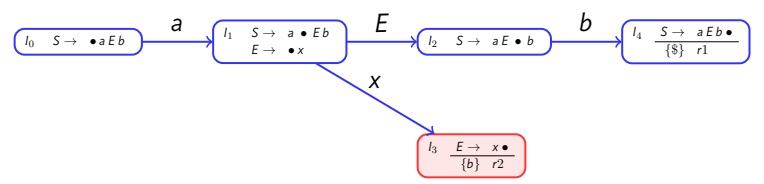


Grammar
 $S \rightarrow a E b$
 $E \rightarrow x$
 Input $a \bullet x b \$$

Stack 0,a

Current State 1

A More Complex Example

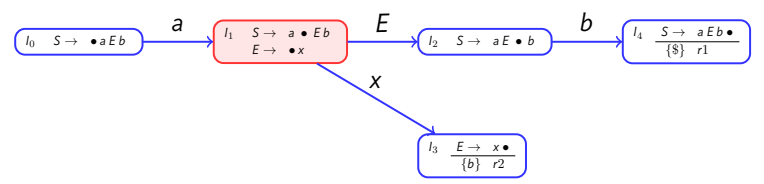


Grammar
 $S \rightarrow a E b$
 $E \rightarrow x$
 Input $a x \bullet b \$$

Stack 0,a,1,x

Current State 4

A More Complex Example

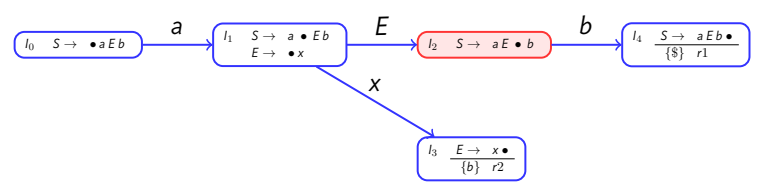


Grammar
 $S \rightarrow a E b$
 $E \rightarrow x$
 Input $a x \bullet b \$$

Stack 0,a

Current State 1

A More Complex Example

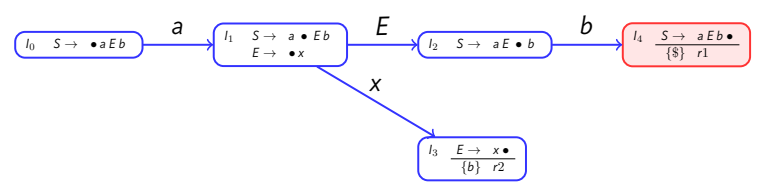


Grammar
 $S \rightarrow a E b$
 $E \rightarrow x$

Input $a x \bullet b \$$ Stack $0, a, 1, x$

Current State 2

A More Complex Example

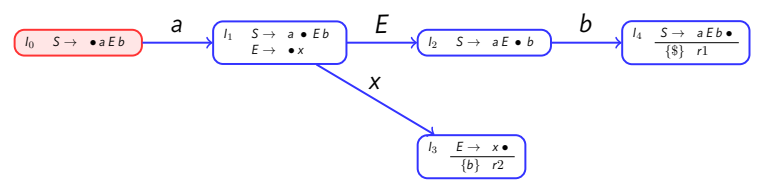


Grammar
 $S \rightarrow a E b$
 $E \rightarrow x$

Input $a x b \bullet \$$ Stack $0, a, 1, x, 2, b$

Current State 3

A More Complex Example



Stack (Empty)

Now we have the result:

```

  S
 / | \
a  E  b
   |
   x

```

Grammar
 $S \rightarrow a E b$
 $E \rightarrow x$

Input $a x b \bullet \$$ Current State 0

Representing the Automata

We will represent the automata using two tables.

Action Table Shift, Reduce n , Accept

Goto Table Destination State

The rows are the state numbers, the columns are the symbols.

The Algorithm

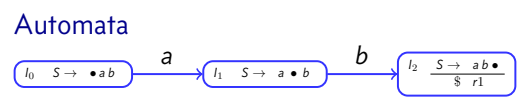
- ▶ To create the start state, add the *transitive closure* of the start symbol.

Example 1	Start	Example 2	Start
$S \rightarrow x S e$	$S \rightarrow \bullet x S e$	$S \rightarrow x S e$	$S \rightarrow \bullet x S e$
$E x$	$\bullet E x$	$F x$	$\bullet F x$
$E \rightarrow a E$	$E \rightarrow \bullet a E$	$E \rightarrow a E$	$E \rightarrow \bullet a E$
$F x$	$\bullet F x$	$F x$	$F \rightarrow \bullet q$
$F \rightarrow q$	$F \rightarrow \bullet q$	$F \rightarrow q$	

The Algorithm, ctd

- ▶ Let x be an arbitrary terminal, A be an arbitrary nonterminal, and α and β be arbitrary (possibly empty) strings of symbols.
- ▶ In an item set i , take every production of the form $E \rightarrow \alpha \bullet x \beta$ and produce a new state j containing the transitive closure of $E \rightarrow \alpha x \bullet \beta$. Add a shift in the action table for column x and state i , and destination state j in the goto table for column x and state i .
- ▶ In an item set i , take every production of the form $E \rightarrow \alpha \bullet A \beta$ and produce a new state j containing the transitive closure of $E \rightarrow \alpha A \bullet \beta$. Add j to the goto table in column A and state i .
- ▶ In an item set i , take every rule of the form $E \rightarrow \alpha \bullet$ and add a reduce actions for state i for each terminal in the follow set of E .
- ▶ If an item set is recreated, reuse the original; do not create a duplicate.

Automata Example 1



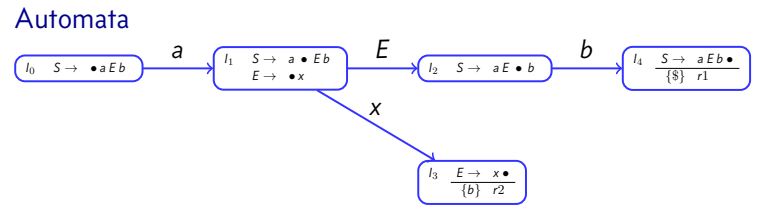
Tabular Representation

Grammar: $S \rightarrow a b$

Action	Goto		
	a	b	\$
0	s		
1		s	
2			r1

Goto	Goto			
	a	b	\$	S
0	1			
1		2		
2				

Automata Example 2



Grammar

Grammar: $S \rightarrow a E b$, $E \rightarrow x$

Action	Goto				
	a	b	x	\$	S
0	s				
1			s		
2		s			
3		r2			
4				r1	

Goto	Goto					
	a	b	x	\$	S	E
0	1					
1			3			2
2		4				
3						
4						

Automata Example 3.1

► Let's build the table for this automata.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 S \rightarrow aEb \\
 \quad | abS \\
 E \rightarrow Ex \\
 \quad | b
 \end{array}$$

Automata Example 3.2

$$I_0 \quad S \rightarrow \bullet aEb \\ \qquad \qquad \bullet abS$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 S \rightarrow aEb \\
 \quad | abS \\
 E \rightarrow Ex \\
 \quad | b
 \end{array}$$

Action	
	a b x \$
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Goto	
	a b x \$ S E
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Automata Example 3.2

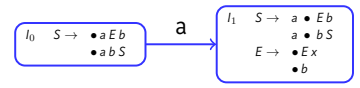
$$I_0 \quad S \rightarrow \bullet aEb \Leftarrow \\ \qquad \qquad \bullet abS \Leftarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 S \rightarrow aEb \\
 \quad | abS \\
 E \rightarrow Ex \\
 \quad | b
 \end{array}$$

Action	
	a b x \$
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Goto	
	a b x \$ S E
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Automata Example 3.3

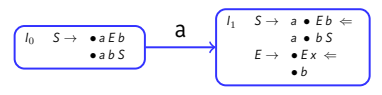


$$\begin{array}{l}
 S \rightarrow aEb \\
 \quad | abS \\
 E \rightarrow Ex \\
 \quad | b
 \end{array}$$

Action	
	a b x \$
0	s
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Goto	
	a b x \$ S E
0	1
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Automata Example 3.3

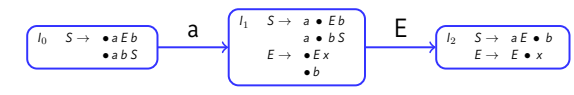


$S \rightarrow aEb$
 $\quad | abS$
 $E \rightarrow Ex$
 $\quad | b$

	a	b	x	\$
0	s			
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

	a	b	x	\$	S	E
0	1					
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

Automata Example 3.4

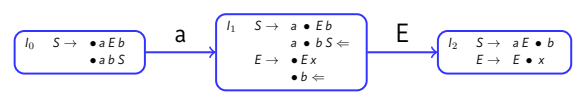


$S \rightarrow aEb$
 $\quad | abS$
 $E \rightarrow Ex$
 $\quad | b$

	a	b	x	\$
0	s			
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

	a	b	x	\$	S	E
0	1					
1						2
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

Automata Example 3.4

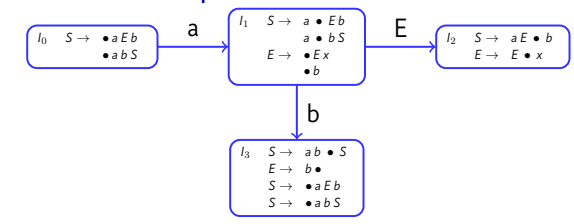


$S \rightarrow aEb$
 $\quad | abS$
 $E \rightarrow Ex$
 $\quad | b$

	a	b	x	\$
0	s			
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

	a	b	x	\$	S	E
0	1					
1						2
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

Automata Example 3.5

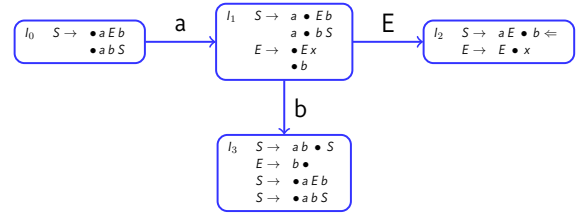


$S \rightarrow aEb$
 $\quad | abS$
 $E \rightarrow Ex$
 $\quad | b$

	a	b	x	\$
0	s			
1		s		
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

	a	b	x	\$	S	E
0	1					
1		3				2
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

Automata Example 3.5



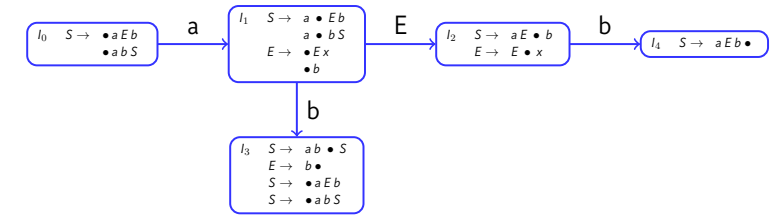
S → aEb
 | abS
E → Ex
 | b

	a	b	x	\$
0	s			
1		s		
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

	a	b	x	\$	S	E
0	1					
1		3				2
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						



Automata Example 3.6



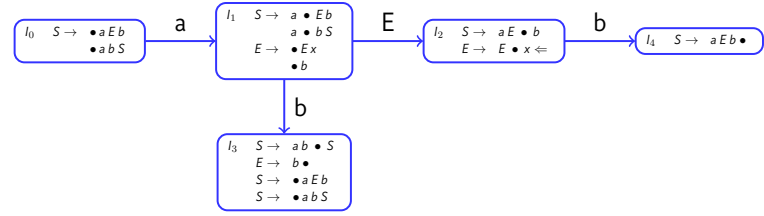
S → aEb
 | abS
E → Ex
 | b

	a	b	x	\$
0	s			
1		s		
2		s	s	
3				
4				
5				
6				

	a	b	x	\$	S	E
0	1					
1		3				2
2		4	5			
3						
4						
5						
6						



Automata Example 3.6



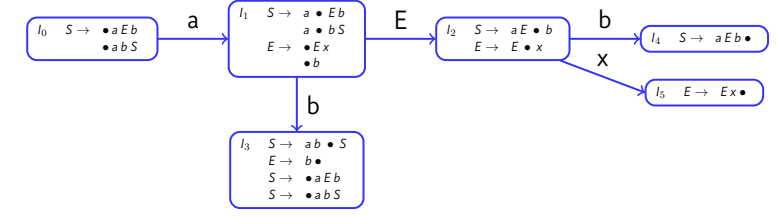
S → aEb
 | abS
E → Ex
 | b

	a	b	x	\$
0	s			
1		s		
2		s	s	
3				
4				
5				
6				

	a	b	x	\$	S	E
0	1					
1		3				2
2		4	5			
3						
4						
5						
6						



Automata Example 3.7



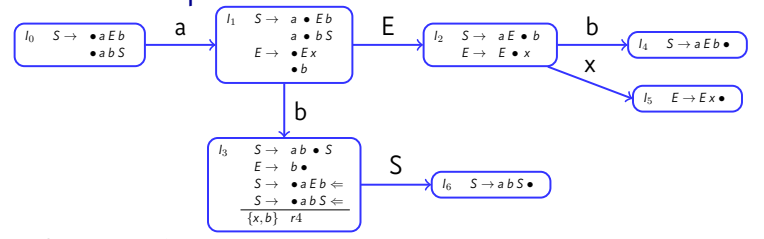
S → aEb
 | abS
E → Ex
 | b

	a	b	x	\$
0	s			
1		s		
2		s	s	
3				
4				
5				
6				

	a	b	x	\$	S	E
0	1					
1		3				2
2		4	5			
3						
4						
5						
6						



Automata Example 3.8

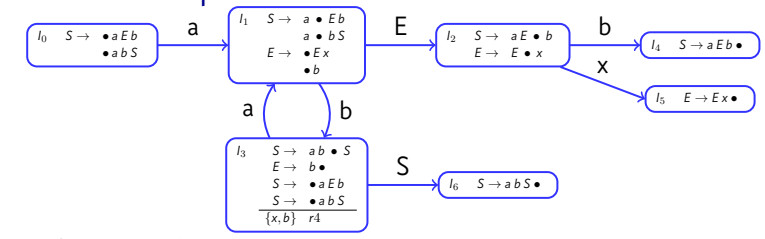


$S \rightarrow aEb$
 $\quad | abS$
 $E \rightarrow Ex$
 $\quad | b$

	a	b	x	\$
0	s			
1		s		
2		s	s	
3		r4	r4	
4				
5				
6				

	a	b	x	\$	S	E
0	1					
1		3				2
2		4	5			
3					6	
4						
5						
6						

Automata Example 3.9

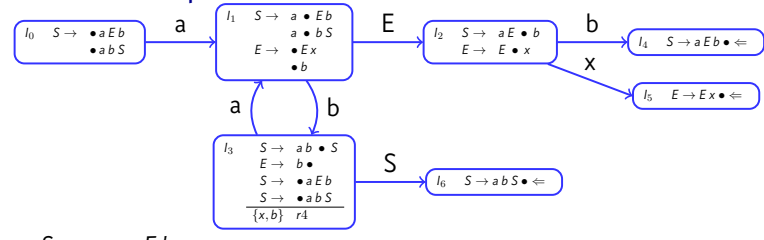


$S \rightarrow aEb$
 $\quad | abS$
 $E \rightarrow Ex$
 $\quad | b$

	a	b	x	\$
0	s			
1		s		
2		s	s	
3	s	r4	r4	
4				
5				
6				

	a	b	x	\$	S	E
0	1					
1		3				2
2		4	5			
3	1				6	
4						
5						
6						

Automata Example 3.9

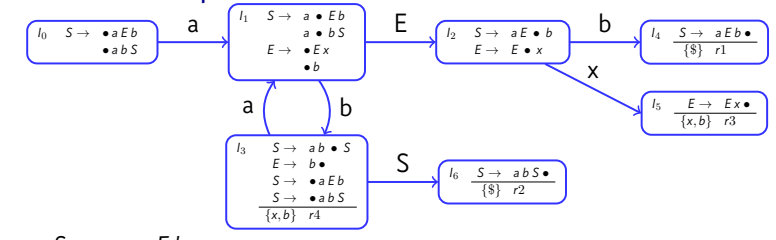


$S \rightarrow aEb$
 $\quad | abS$
 $E \rightarrow Ex$
 $\quad | b$

	a	b	x	\$
0	s			
1		s		
2		s	s	
3	s	r4	r4	
4				
5				
6				

	a	b	x	\$	S	E
0	1					
1		3				2
2		4	5			
3	1				6	
4						
5						
6						

Automata Example 3.10



$S \rightarrow aEb$
 $\quad | abS$
 $E \rightarrow Ex$
 $\quad | b$

	a	b	x	\$
0	s			
1		s		
2		s	s	
3	s	r4	r4	
4				r1
5		r3	r3	
6				r2

	a	b	x	\$	S	E
0	1					
1		3				2
2		4	5			
3	1				6	
4						
5						
6						

Activity

Your turn. Try to build the automata for this grammar. There's a surprise waiting for you!

$$\begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow a E b \\ \quad | x \\ E \rightarrow E x E \\ \quad | b \end{array}$$

