



## Sequence 2.5 – Simple LR Parser

---

P. de Oliveira Castro    S. Tardieu

- **S**imple
- **L**eft-to-right: tokens are read from left to right
- **R**ightmost derivation: reductions are always applied from the right

## Grammar

$$(1) S \rightarrow T\#$$

$$(2) T \rightarrow aTbT$$

$$(3) T \rightarrow U$$

$$(4) U \rightarrow a$$

- $S$  is the start rule,  $\#$  is the EOF marker
- Terminals are  $\{a, b, \#\}$

# Start State

- Start by adding the start rule
- The . (dot) marks an imaginary cursor in the token flow
  - since we just started parsing; we are at the very start of the rule
  - we expect a  $T$  non-terminal

$$S \rightarrow .T\#$$

**Figure 1:** Start State

# Transitive Closure

- We expect a  $T$  non-terminal
  - therefore, we include all the rules that produce a  $T$
  - we add the  $.$  at the start of each production rule

$$\begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow .T\# \\ T \rightarrow .aTbT \\ T \rightarrow .U \end{array}$$

**Figure 2:** Start State

# Transitive Closure

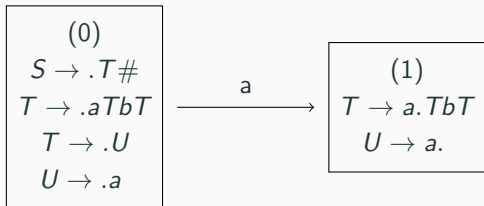
- Now the  $.$  is also before a  $U$  non-terminal
  - therefore, we include all the rules that produce a  $U$

$$\begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow .T\# \\ T \rightarrow .aTbT \\ T \rightarrow .U \\ U \rightarrow .a \end{array}$$

**Figure 3:** Start State (after closure)

# Adding Terminal Transitions

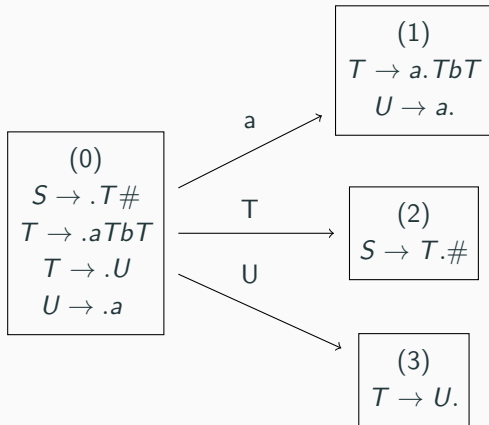
- For every **terminal** that follows the  $.$  we add a transition
  - Terminals that do not follow the  $.$  will not produce a valid derivation
  - The new state includes every rule that expects an  $a$  after the  $.$
  - In the new state, the  $.$  moves after the consumed  $a$  token



**Figure 4:** Terminal transitions

## Adding Non Terminal transitions

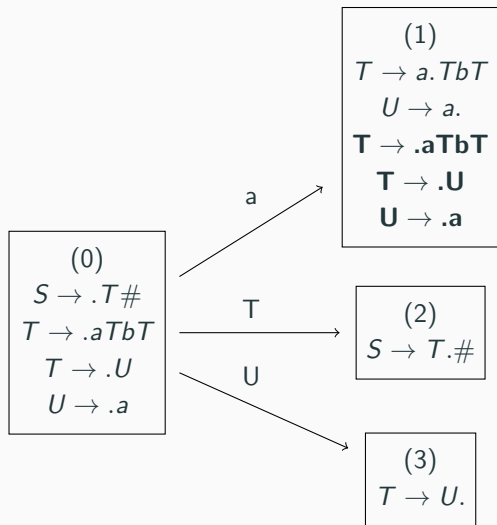
- For every **non terminal** that follows the  $\cdot$  we add a transition



**Figure 5:** Non Terminal Transitions



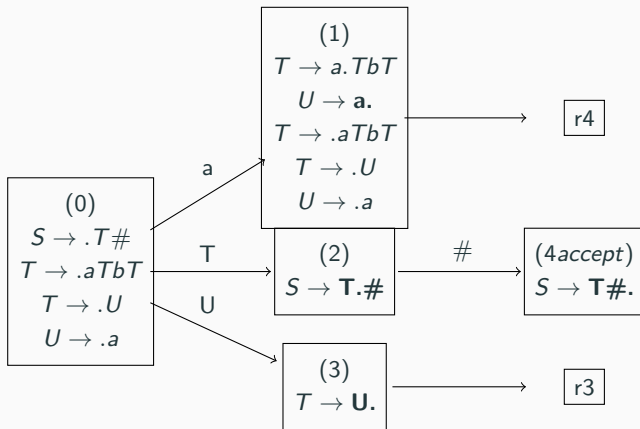
# Rules transitive Closure



**Figure 6:** Add new rules transitively in state (1)

# Reductions

- When the  $\cdot$  is at the end, we add a *reduce* transition
- When we reach with rule (1) the  $\#$  symbol, we have an *accept* state



**Figure 7:** Reduce transitions

## Adding transitions to state (1)

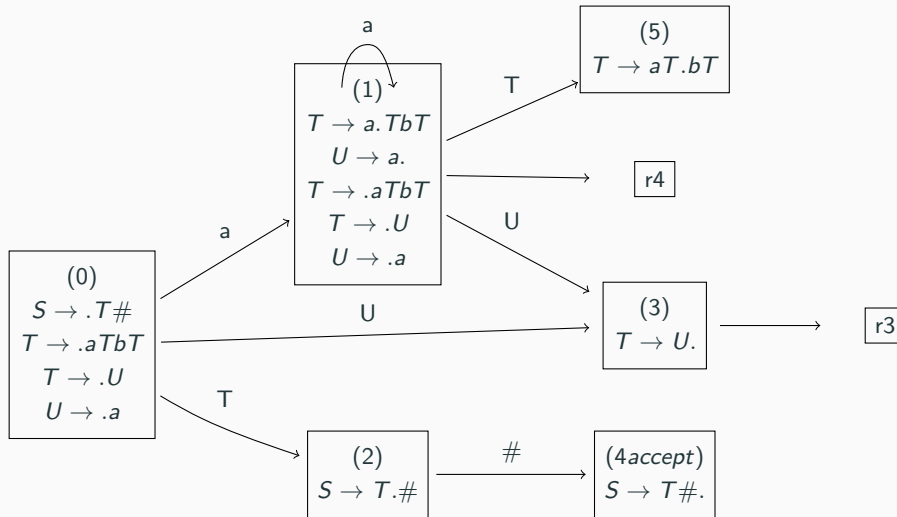


Figure 8: Add transitions to state (1)

## Adding transitions to state (6)

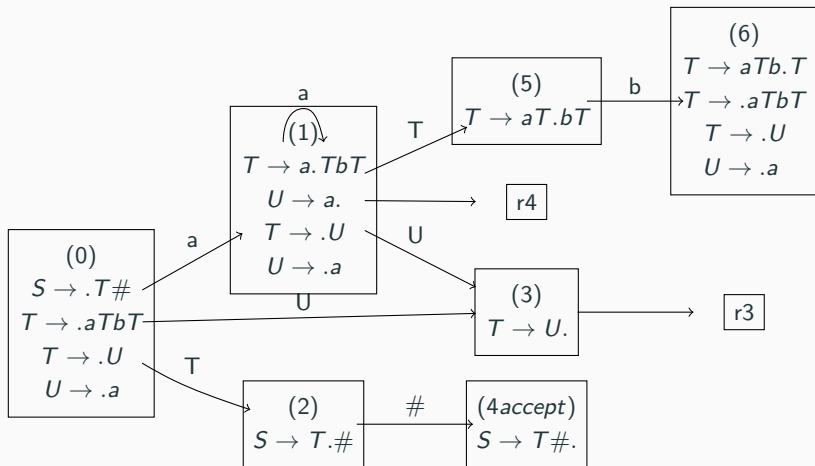
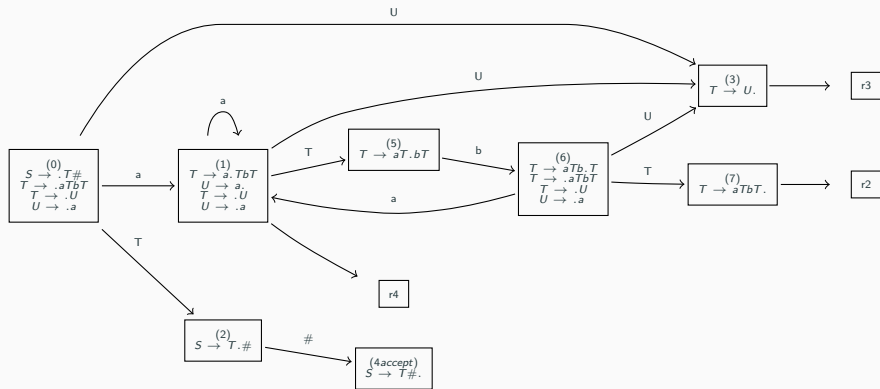


Figure 9: Add transitions to state (6)

# Adding transitions to state (7)



**Figure 10:** Adding transitions to state (7)

## Building Follow Sets

$$(1) S \rightarrow T\# \quad (2) T \rightarrow aTbT$$

$$(3) T \rightarrow U \quad (4) U \rightarrow a$$

- The Follow set is the set of terminals that may follow a non-terminal

$$\text{Follow}(T) = \{b, \#\}$$

$$\text{Follow}(S) = \{\}$$

- Because  $U$  is at the end of rule (3), everything that follows  $T$  may follow  $U$

$$\text{Follow}(U) = \text{Follow}(T)$$

## Building the parsing table

- Encodes the automaton in table format
- non-terminal transitions are *shifts*
- *reductions* are only affected to the Follow set of the produced terminal

State	a	b	#	S	T	U
0	s1				2	3
1	s1	r4	r4		5	3
2			s4			
3		r3	r3			
4 (accept)						
5		s6				
6	s1				7	3
7		r2	r2			

## Shift/Reduce or Reduce/Reduce Conflicts

- A conflict happens when two actions are possible for the same terminal
- By default, bison uses an LALR parser which is an extension of SLR
  - To debug shift/reduce or reduce/reduce conflicts bison outputs the parser automaton to a text file.
  - During the lab look at `src/parser/bison-report.txt`



## Example of parsing (aaababa#)

Stack	Input	Action
0	aaababa#	shift 1
0,a,1	aababa#	shift 1
0,a,1,a,1	ababa#	shift 1
0,a,1,a,1,a,1	baba#	reduce 4 (pop twice the RHS length) (4) $U \rightarrow a$ (here pop $2*1$ elements) and follow U transition from state 1 $\rightarrow$ 3
0,a,1,a,1,U,3	baba#	reduce 3 (3) $T \rightarrow U$ (here pop $2*1$ elements) and follow T transition from state 1 $\rightarrow$ 5
0,a,1,a,1,T,5	baba#	shift 6
0,a,1,a,1,T,5,b,6	aba#	shift 1

## Example of parsing (aaabba)

Stack	Input	Action
0,a,1,a,1,T,5,b,6,a,1	ba#	reduce 4
0,a,1,a,1,T,5,b,6,U,3	ba#	reduce 3
0,a,1,a,1,T,5,b,6,T,7	ba#	reduce 2
		(2) $T \rightarrow aTbT$ (pop 2*4 elements)
0,a,1,T,5	ba#	shift 6
0,a,1,T,5,b,6	a#	shift 1
0,a,1,T,5,b,6,a,1	#	reduce 4
0,a,1,T,5,b,6,U,3	#	reduce 3
0,a,1,T,5,b,6,T,7	#	reduce 2
0,T,2	#	shift 4
0,T,2,#		accept

# Produced Derivation Tree

