

Principles of Programming Languages

<http://www.di.unipi.it/~andrea/Didattica/PLP-14/>

Prof. Andrea Corradini

Department of Computer Science, Pisa

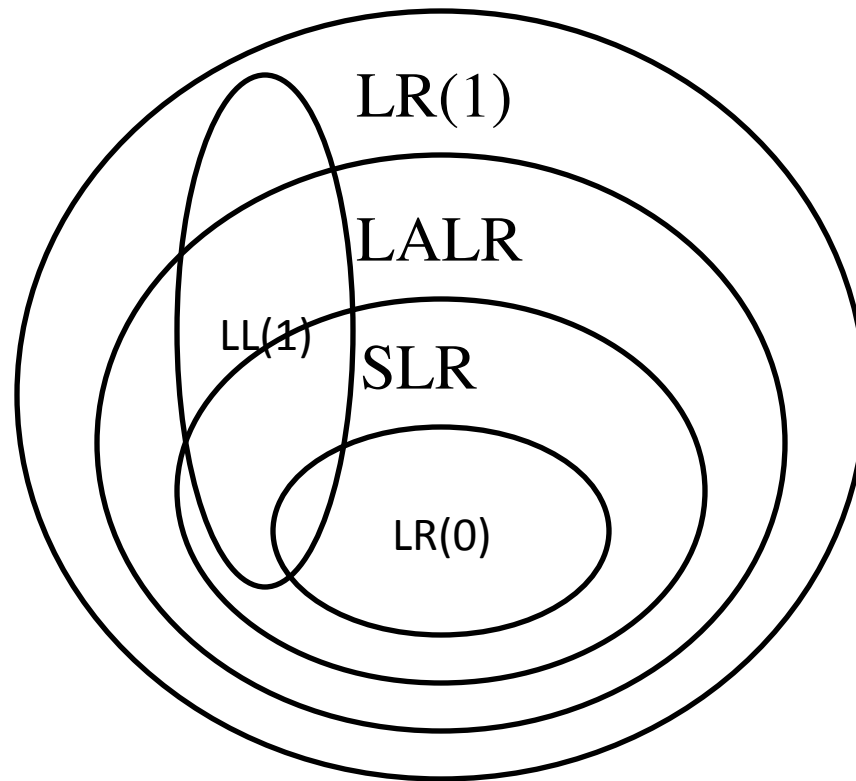
Lesson 9

- LR parsing with ambiguous grammars
- Error detection in LR parsing
- Some exercises on parsing

LL, SLR, LR, LALR Summary

- LL parse tables
 - Nonterminals \times terminals \rightarrow productions
 - Computed using FIRST/FOLLOW
- LR parsing tables computed using closure/goto
 - LR states \times terminals \rightarrow shift/reduce actions
 - LR states \times nonterminals \rightarrow goto state transitions
- A grammar is
 - LL(1) if its LL(1) parse table has no conflicts
 - SLR if its SLR parse table has no conflicts
 - LALR if its LALR parse table has no conflicts
 - LR(1) if its LR(1) parse table has no conflicts

LL, SLR, LR, LALR Grammars

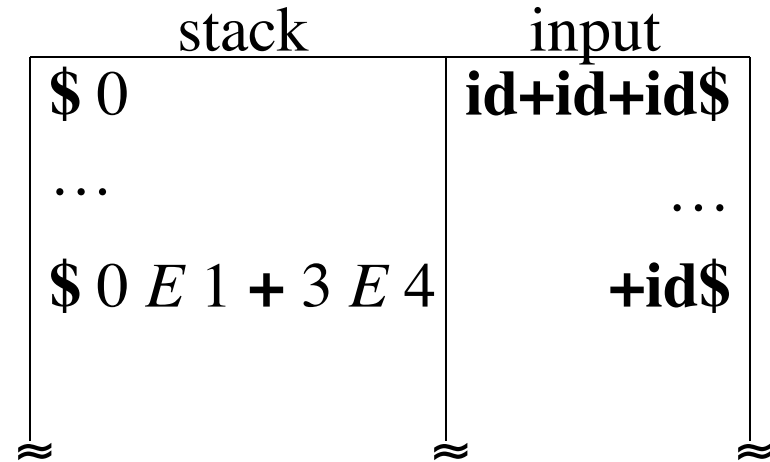


Dealing with Ambiguous Grammars

1. $S' \rightarrow E$
2. $E \rightarrow E + E$
3. $E \rightarrow id$

| | id | + | \$ | E |
|---|----|-------|-----|-----|
| 0 | s2 | | | 1 |
| 1 | | s3 | acc | |
| 2 | | r3 | r3 | |
| 3 | s2 | | | 4 |
| 4 | | s3/r2 | r2 | |

Shift/reduce conflict:
 $action[4,+]$ = shift 4
 $action[4,+]$ = reduce $E \rightarrow E + E$

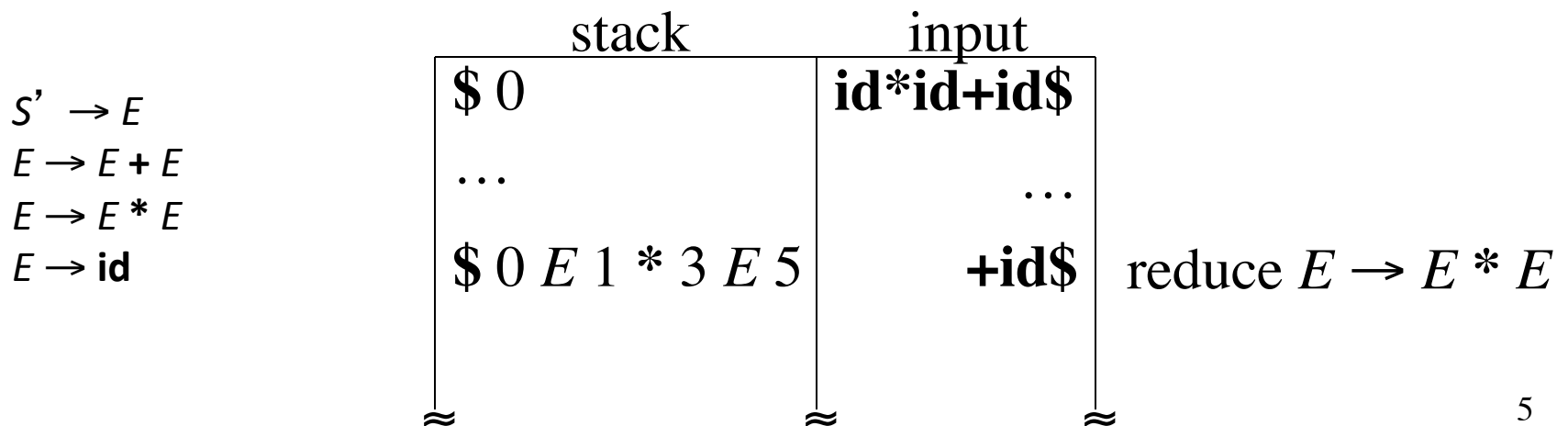


When shifting on **+**:
yields right associativity
id+(id+id)

When reducing on **+**:
yields left associativity
(id+id)+id

Using Associativity and Precedence to Resolve Conflicts

- Left-associative operators: reduce
- Right-associative operators: shift
- Operator of higher precedence on stack: reduce
- Operator of lower precedence on stack: shift



Error Detection in LR Parsing

- Canonical LR parser uses full LR(1) parse tables and will never make a single reduction before recognizing the error when a syntax error occurs on the input
- SLR and LALR may still reduce when a syntax error occurs on the input, but will never shift the erroneous input symbol

Error Recovery in LR Parsing

- Panic mode
 - Pop until state with a goto on a nonterminal A is found, (where A represents a major programming construct), push A
 - Discard input symbols until one is found in the FOLLOW set of A
- Phrase-level recovery
 - Implement error routines for every error entry in table
- Error productions
 - Pop until state has error production, then shift on stack
 - Discard input until symbol is encountered that allows parsing to continue

Exercises on Parsing

1. Context-free Languages strictly include Regular Language
 - Prove it by showing that $L = \{ a^n b^n \mid n > 0 \}$ is context-free but not regular
2. Consider the grammar:
 - $A \rightarrow aB \mid BC$
 - $B \rightarrow bB \mid \varepsilon$
 - $C \rightarrow c$
 - Construct the LL(1) parsing table
 - Show configurations of stack and input recognizing strings *bbc*, *abb*

Exercises on Parsing

- Consider the grammar augmented with a new start symbol S' and production $S' \rightarrow S$:
 - ① $S' \rightarrow S$
 - ② $S \rightarrow A B$
 - ③ $A \rightarrow A a$
 - ④ $A \rightarrow \varepsilon$
 - ⑤ $B \rightarrow b C$
 - ⑥ $C \rightarrow c$
 - a) Construct the LR(0) sets of items.
 - b) Construct the SLR parsing table from the LR(0) items.
 - c) Is the grammar LR(0)? Is it SLR?