

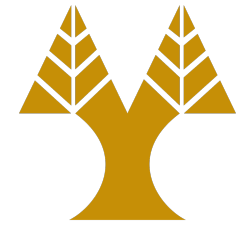
# ΕΠΛ323 - Θεωρία και Πρακτική Μεταγλωττιστών

Lecture 6b

## **Syntax Analysis**

Elias Athanasopoulos  
eliasathan@cs.ucy.ac.cy

# Bottom-up Parsing (shift-reduce parsing)

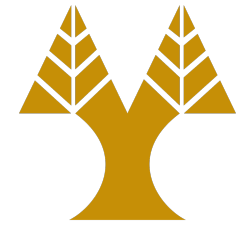


$S \rightarrow aABe$
$A \rightarrow Abc \mid b$
$B \rightarrow d$

$abbcde$	
$aAbcde$	$A \rightarrow b$
$aAde$	$A \rightarrow Abc$
$aABe$	$B \rightarrow d$
$S$	$S \rightarrow aABe$

*Rightmost derivation*

$S \xRightarrow{rm} aABe \xRightarrow{rm} aAde \xRightarrow{rm} aAbcde \xRightarrow{rm} abbcde$



# Handles

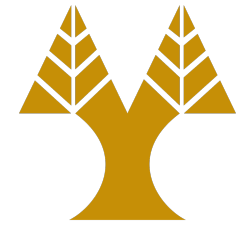
- A “handle” of a string is a substring that matches the right side of a production.
- The nonterminal of the left side of the production represents one step along the reverse of rightmost derivation.

<i>abbcde</i>	
<i>aAbcde</i>	$A \rightarrow b$
<i>aAde</i>	$A \rightarrow Abc$
<i>aABe</i>	$B \rightarrow d$
<i>S</i>	$S \rightarrow aABe$

<i>abbcde</i>	
<i>aAbcde</i>	$A \rightarrow b$
<i>aAAcde</i>	$A \rightarrow b$
	<i>No production</i>

Not all substrings are handles!

# Example


$$\begin{aligned} E &\rightarrow E + E \\ E &\rightarrow E * E \\ E &\rightarrow (E) \\ E &\rightarrow \text{id} \end{aligned}$$

*Rightmost derivation 1*

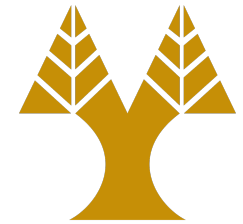
$$\begin{aligned} E &\xRightarrow{rm} \underline{E + E} \\ &\xRightarrow{rm} E + \underline{E * E} \\ &\xRightarrow{rm} E + E * \underline{\text{id}} \\ &\xRightarrow{rm} E + \underline{\text{id}} * \text{id} \\ &\xRightarrow{rm} \underline{\text{id}} + \text{id} * \text{id} \end{aligned}$$

*Rightmost derivation 2*

$$\begin{aligned} E &\xRightarrow{rm} \underline{E * E} \\ &\xRightarrow{rm} E * \underline{\text{id}} \\ &\xRightarrow{rm} \underline{E + E} * \underline{\text{id}} \\ &\xRightarrow{rm} E + \underline{\text{id}} * \text{id} \\ &\xRightarrow{rm} \underline{\text{id}} + \text{id} * \text{id} \end{aligned}$$

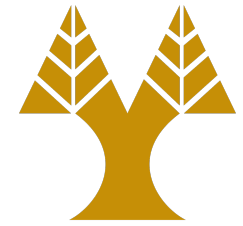
Ambiguous grammar, two rightmost derivations produce the same string.

# Handle Pruning



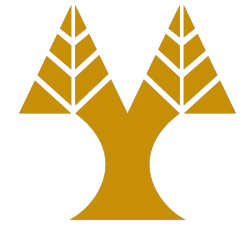
Right-Sentential Form	Handle	Reducing Production
$\mathbf{id + id * id}$	$\mathbf{id}$	$E \rightarrow \mathbf{id}$
$E + \mathbf{id * id}$	$\mathbf{id}$	$E \rightarrow \mathbf{id}$
$E + E * \mathbf{id}$	$\mathbf{id}$	$E \rightarrow \mathbf{id}$
$E + E * E$	$E * E$	$E \rightarrow E * E$
$E + E$	$E + E$	$E \rightarrow E + E$
$E$		

# Stack Implementation of Shift-Reduce Parsing



STACK	INPUT	ACTION
\$	id + id * id\$	shift
\$id	+ id * id\$	reduce by $E \rightarrow id$
\$E	+ id * id\$	shift
\$E +	id * id\$	shift
\$E + id	* id\$	reduce by $E \rightarrow id$
\$E + E	* id\$	shift
\$E + E *	id\$	shift
\$E + E * id	\$	reduce by $E \rightarrow id$
\$E + E * E	\$	reduce by $E \rightarrow E * E$
\$E + E	\$	reduce by $E \rightarrow E + E$
\$E	\$	accept

# Actions



- In a *shift* action, the next input symbol is shifted onto the top of the stack.
- In a *reduce* action, the parser knows the right end of the handle is at the top of the stack. It must then locate the left end of the handle within the stack and decide with what nonterminal to replace the handle.
- In an *accept* action, the parser announces successful completion of parsing.
- In an *error* action, the parser discovers that a syntax error has occurred and calls an error recovery routine.