

# SLR table construction

Consider the following grammars and sentences:

$S \rightarrow aS|Ba$     $B \rightarrow Ba|b$

sentence: "aaba"

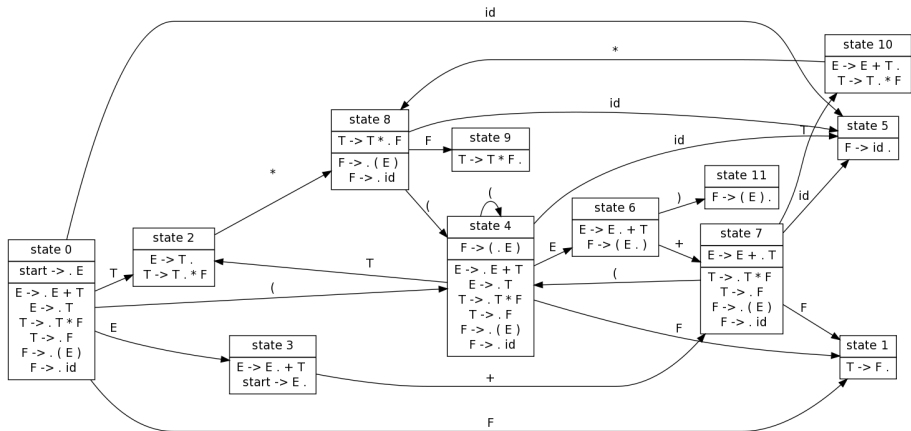
# LR(0) vs. SLR parsing

Consider the usual expression grammar:

$$E' \rightarrow E \quad E \rightarrow E + T \mid T \quad T \rightarrow T * F \mid F \quad F \rightarrow (E) \mid id$$

build LR(0) and SLR tables for the grammar, and then parse the sentence:

**id\*id+id**



<http://smlweb.cpsc.ucalgary.ca/start.html>

# LL(1) vs. SLR(1)

Consider the following grammars:

$$\blacktriangleright S \rightarrow AaAb|BbBa \quad A \rightarrow \epsilon \quad B \rightarrow \epsilon$$

$$\blacktriangleright S \rightarrow SA|A \quad A \rightarrow a$$

Build parsing tables for LL(1) and SLR(1)

## Towards more powerful parsers

Consider the following grammar and derive the SLR parsing table:

$$S \rightarrow L = R \mid R \quad L \rightarrow *R \mid id \quad R \rightarrow L$$

# Towards more powerful parsers

## Viable prefix

A **Viable prefix** is a prefix of a right-sentential form that can appear on the stack of a shift-reduce parser.

We say item  $A \rightarrow \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2$  is valid for a viable prefix  $\alpha\beta_1$  if there is a derivation  $S \Rightarrow^* \alpha A w \Rightarrow \alpha\beta_1\beta_2 w$ .