

Syntax Analysis - Exercise 1

Consider the following language:

$$L = \{(r a^* i^*)^n (t i^*)^n \mid n \geq 0\}$$

where the alphabet is $A = \{r, a, i, t\}$.

1. Define an unambiguous context-free grammar for the language
2. Define an LR grammar for the language and give a table for the bottom-up parser
3. Define an LL grammar for the language and give the corresponding table for the top-down parser

Solution

Exercise 1.1

The following is a non-ambiguous grammar for the language L.

$S ::= r A I S t I \mid \epsilon$

$A ::= a A \mid \epsilon$

$I ::= i I \mid \epsilon$

Exercise 1.2

Let's augment the same grammar and check if it is SLR(1):

$S' ::= S$

$S ::= r A I S t I$

$A ::= a A \mid \epsilon$

$I ::= i I \mid \epsilon$

The following is the collection of the items LR(0):

$I_0 = \text{Clos}(S' \rightarrow \cdot S)$	$\{S' \rightarrow \cdot S, S \rightarrow \cdot r A I S t I, S \rightarrow \cdot\}$
$I_1 = G(0, S)$	$\{S' \rightarrow S \cdot\}$
$I_2 = G(0, r) = G(5, r)$	$\{S \rightarrow r \cdot A I S t I, A \rightarrow \cdot a A, A \rightarrow \cdot\}$
$I_3 = G(2, A)$	$\{S \rightarrow r A \cdot I S t I, I \rightarrow \cdot i I, I \rightarrow \cdot\}$
$I_4 = G(2, a) = G(4, a)$	$\{A \rightarrow a \cdot A, A \rightarrow \cdot a A, A \rightarrow \cdot\}$
$I_5 = G(3, I)$	$\{S \rightarrow r A I \cdot S t I, S \rightarrow r A I S \cdot t I, S \rightarrow r A I S t \cdot\}$
$I_6 = G(3, i) = G(6, i) = G(10, i)$	$\{I \rightarrow i \cdot I, I \rightarrow \cdot i I, I \rightarrow \cdot\}$
$I_7 = G(4, A)$	$\{A \rightarrow a A \cdot\}$
$I_8 = G(5, S)$	$\{S \rightarrow r A I S \cdot t I\}$

I9 = G(6,I)	{I->iI.}
I10 = G(8,t)	{S->rASt.I, I->.iI, I->.}
I11 = G(10,I)	{S->rAStI.}

We should check now the presence of conflicts. The states in which possible conflicts can arise are the following: I2 (check follow(A)), I3 (check follow(I)), I4 (check follow(A)), I6 (check follow(I)), I10 (check follow(I)):

Follow	S	{\$,t}
	A	{i,r,t}
	I	{r,\$,t}

There are no conflicts. The following is the table SLR(1) (productions are numbered from 1 to 6):

Action	r	t	a	i	\$	Goto	S	A	I
I0	S/2	R/2	---	---	R/2		I1	--	---
I1	---	---	---	---	accept		--	--	---
I2	R/4	---	S/4	R/4	---		--	I3	---
I3	R/6	R/6	---	S/6	R/6		--	--	I5
I4	R/4	---	S/4	R/4	---		--	I7	---
I5	S/2	R/2	---	---	R/2		I8	--	---
I6	R/6	R/6	---	S/6	R/6		--	--	I9
I7	R/3	---	---	R/3	---		--	--	---
I8	---	S/10	---	---	---		--	--	---
I9	R/5	R/5	---	---	R/5		--	--	---
I10	R/6	R/6	---	S/6	R/6		--	--	I11
I11	---	R/1	-	---	R/1		-	-	---

Exercise 1.3

Let's check if the original grammar is also LL(1):

$S ::= r A I S t I \mid \epsilon$

$A ::= a A \mid \epsilon$

$I ::= i I \mid \epsilon$

FIRST & FOLLOW

FIRST	rAIS tI	{r}	FOLLOW	S	{t,\$}
	aA	{a}		A	{i,r,t}
	ϵ	{ ϵ }		I	{r,t,\$}
	iI	{i}			

Table:

	r	t	a	i	\$
S	0	1	---	---	1
A	3	3	2	3	---
I	5	5	---	4	5

The table is not multiply-defined thus the grammar is LL(1).