

LR(k) Parser

Consider a rightmost derivation in normal and reversed order.

$$S \Rightarrow_{rm}^* \delta A z \Rightarrow_{rm} \delta \alpha \beta z \Rightarrow_{rm}^* \delta \alpha w z \Rightarrow_{rm}^* \delta v w z \Rightarrow_{rm}^* uvwz.$$

$$uvwz \Leftarrow_{rm}^* \delta vyz \Leftarrow_{rm}^* \delta \alpha yz \Leftarrow_{rm}^* \delta \alpha \beta z \Leftarrow_{rm} \delta A z \Leftarrow_{rm}^* S.$$

$$\bullet uvyz \Leftarrow_{rm}^* \delta \bullet vyz \Leftarrow_{rm}^* \delta \alpha \bullet yz \Leftarrow_{rm}^* \delta \alpha \beta \bullet z \Leftarrow_{rm} \delta A \bullet z \Leftarrow_{rm}^* S \bullet.$$

$$\$ \mid uvyz \$ \Rightarrow_R^* \$ \delta \mid vyz \$ \Rightarrow_R^* \$ \delta \alpha \mid yz \$ \Rightarrow_R^* \$ \delta \alpha \beta \mid z \$ \xrightarrow{\alpha \beta \rightarrow A}_R \$ \delta A \mid z \Rightarrow_R^* \$ S \mid \$$$

We define $[A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet \beta, k:z]$ to be a valid LR(k) item for a viable prefix $\delta \alpha$.

Let R_k denote a set of valid LR(k) items.

We define $Valid_k: (N \cup \Sigma)^* \rightarrow 2^{R_k}$ or $\langle \cdot \rangle_k$ for short.

$$Valid_k(\gamma) = \langle \gamma \rangle_k$$

$$= \{[A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet \beta, x] \in R_k \mid S \Rightarrow_{rm}^* \delta A z \Rightarrow_{rm} \delta \alpha \beta z, \gamma = \delta \alpha, x = k:z\}$$

Lemma If $[A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet \beta \gamma, x] \in \langle \delta \alpha \rangle_k$, then $[A \rightarrow \alpha \beta \bullet \gamma, x] \in \langle \delta \alpha \beta \rangle_k$.

Proof

$$\exists S \Rightarrow_{rm}^* \delta A z \Rightarrow_{rm} \delta \alpha \beta \gamma z \text{ and } x = k:z.$$

$$\therefore [A \rightarrow \alpha \beta \bullet \gamma, x] \in \langle \delta \alpha \beta \rangle_k.$$

Cololary If $[A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet X \beta, x] \in \langle \delta \alpha \rangle_k$, $[A \rightarrow \alpha X \bullet \beta, x] \in \langle \delta \alpha X \rangle_k$.

Theorem If $[B \rightarrow \eta \bullet A \psi, x] \in \langle \delta \eta \rangle_k$ and $A \rightarrow \alpha \in P$, then

$[A \rightarrow \bullet \alpha, y] \in \langle \delta \eta \rangle_k$ where $y \in \text{First}_k(\psi x)$ and vice versa.

Proof $\exists S \Rightarrow_{rm}^* \delta B u \Rightarrow_{rm} \delta \eta A \psi u \Rightarrow_{rm}^* \delta \eta A \underline{v} u \Rightarrow_{rm} \delta \eta \alpha v u = \gamma \alpha v u,$
 $x = k:u. \psi \Rightarrow^* v, y = k:vu = k:vx \in \text{First}_k(\psi x).$

Let $K \subseteq R_k$.

Definition $\partial_{LR(k)}: 2^{R_k} \rightarrow 2^{R_k}$, ∂_k or ∂ for short.
(desc_{LR(k)}, desc_k in text).

$$\partial_k K = \{[B \rightarrow \bullet \eta, y] \in R_k \mid [A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet B \beta, x] \in K, \\ B \rightarrow \eta \in P, y \in \text{First}_k(\beta \cdot x)\}$$

Definition $\chi_{LR(k)}^X: 2^{R_k} \times (N \cup \Sigma) \rightarrow 2^{R_k}$, χ_k^X or χ^X for short
(passes- $X_{LR(k)}$, passes- X in text).

$$\chi_k^X K = \{[A \rightarrow \alpha X \bullet \beta, x] \in R_k \mid [A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet X \beta, x] \in K\}$$

If $K \in \langle \delta \rangle_k$, $\partial_k^* K \in \langle \delta \rangle_k$.

If $K \in \langle \delta \rangle_k$, $\chi_k^X K \in \langle \delta \cdot X \rangle_k$.

We define $\rho_{LR(k)} \subseteq (N \cup \Sigma)^* \times (N \cup \Sigma)^*$ or ρ for short.

$\gamma \rho_k \delta$, if $\langle \gamma \rangle_k = \langle \delta \rangle_k$.

ρ_k is an **equivalent** binary relation on $(N \cup \Sigma)^*$.

$[\gamma]_k = \{\delta \in (N \cup \Sigma)^* \mid \gamma \rho_k \delta\}$ equivalent class on $(N \cup \Sigma)^*$.

We extend the domain of $\langle \cdot \rangle_k$ from $(N \cup \Sigma)^*$ to $2^{(N \cup \Sigma)^*}$.

We may write $\langle \delta \rangle_k$ **instead** of $\langle [\delta]_k \rangle_k$ since $\langle \delta \rangle_k = \langle [\delta]_k \rangle_k$.

We may write $\langle \delta \rangle_k$ **instead** of $[\delta]_k$, or vice versa, since $\langle \delta \rangle_k \leftrightarrow^{1:1} [\delta]_k$.

The following statements are equivalent:

An LR(k) state	$\langle \delta \rangle_k \leftrightarrow^{1:1} [\delta]_k$
A set of valid LR(k) items	$\langle \delta \rangle_k$
A set of valid viable prefixes	$[\delta]_k$
A set of valid stack strings	$[\delta]_k$

Canonical Collection of LR(k) states, C_k and $Q: C_k \times (N \cup \Sigma) \rightarrow C_k$.
 (sets of LR(k) items, equivalent classes of valid viable prefixes).

$\langle \varepsilon \rangle_k := \partial_k^*([S' \rightarrow \bullet S, \varepsilon]); C_k := \{\langle \varepsilon \rangle_k\}; Q := \emptyset;$

repeat

for $\langle \delta \rangle_k \in C_k$ **do**

for $X \in N \cup \Sigma$ **where** $K^X = \{[A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet X \beta, x] \in \langle \delta \rangle_k\}$ **do**

$\langle \delta \cdot X \rangle_k := \partial_k^*(\chi_k^X(K^X));$

$C_k := C_k \cup \langle \delta \cdot X \rangle_k;$

$Q := Q \cup \{\langle \delta \rangle_k \cdot X \rightarrow \langle \delta \cdot X \rangle_k\}$

od od

until no more states are added to C_k .

Fact & Construction of shift actions of Γ in LR(k) parsing.

If $[B \rightarrow \alpha \bullet X \beta, x] \in \langle \delta \rangle_k \in C_k$ and $X \in N \cup \Sigma$, then

$$\exists [B \rightarrow \alpha X \bullet \beta, x] \in \langle \delta \cdot X \rangle_k \in C_k \text{ and}$$

$$\text{Add } \langle \delta \rangle_k \mid X \cdot z \rightarrow \langle \delta \rangle_k \langle \delta \cdot X \rangle_k \mid z \in \Gamma, z \in \text{First}_{k-1}(\beta \cdot z).$$

Fact & Construction of reduce actions of Γ in LR(k) parsing.

If $[B \rightarrow \alpha \bullet A \beta, x] \in \langle \delta \rangle_k \in C_k$ and $A \rightarrow X_1 X_2 \dots X_n \in P$, then

$$\exists [A \rightarrow \bullet X_1 X_2 \dots X_n, y] \in \langle \delta \rangle_k \text{ where } y \in \text{First}_k(\beta \cdot x),$$

$$[1 \leq \forall i \leq n: \exists [A \rightarrow X_1 X_2 \dots X_i \bullet \dots X_n, y] \in \langle \delta X_1 X_2 \dots X_i \rangle_k \text{ and}$$

$$\exists \langle \delta \cdot X_1 \dots X_{i-1} \rangle_k \mid X_i \cdot z \rightarrow \langle \delta \cdot X_1 \dots X_{i-1} \rangle_k \langle \delta \cdot X_1 \dots X_{i-1} X_i \rangle_k \mid z \in \Gamma,$$

$$\text{where } z \in \text{First}_k(X_{i+1} \dots X_n \cdot y)]$$

$$\exists [B \rightarrow \alpha A \bullet \beta, x] \in \langle \delta \cdot A \rangle_k \in C_k \text{ and } \exists \langle \delta \rangle_k \mid y \rightarrow \langle \delta \rangle_k \langle \delta \cdot A \rangle_k \mid y \in \Gamma.$$

$$\text{Add } \langle \delta \rangle_k \langle \delta \cdot X_1 \rangle_k \langle \delta \cdot X_1 X_2 \rangle_k \dots \langle \delta \cdot X_1 X_2 \dots X_n \rangle_k \mid y \rightarrow \langle \delta \rangle_k \langle \delta \cdot A \rangle_k \mid y \in \Gamma.$$

LR(k) parser is a pdt $M_k = \{C_k, \Sigma, \Gamma, P, \tau, [\varepsilon]_k, \{[\varepsilon]_k[S]_k\}, \$, | \}$ where

$$\Gamma = \{[\delta]_k[\delta \cdot X_1]_k[\delta \cdot X_1 X_2] \dots [\delta \cdot X_1 X_2 \dots X_n]_k \mid \mathbf{x} \rightarrow [\delta]_k[\delta \cdot A]_k \mid \mathbf{x} \mid$$

$$[A \rightarrow X_1 X_2 \dots X_n \bullet, \mathbf{x}] \in \langle \delta \cdot X_1 X_2 \dots X_n \rangle_k\}$$

$$\cup \{[\delta]_k \mid \mathbf{a}x \rightarrow [\delta]_k[\delta \cdot \mathbf{a}]_k \mid x \mid [A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet \mathbf{a} \beta, y] \in \langle \delta \rangle_k, x \in \text{First}_{k-1}(\beta y)\}$$

$$\tau([\delta]_k[\delta \cdot X_1]_k \dots [\delta \cdot X_1 X_2 \dots X_n]_k \mid \mathbf{x} \rightarrow [\delta]_k[\delta \cdot A]_k \mid \mathbf{x})$$

$$= A \rightarrow X_1 \dots X_n \in P,$$

$$\tau([\delta]_k \mid \mathbf{a}x \rightarrow [\delta]_k[\delta \cdot \mathbf{a}]_k \mid x)$$

$$= \varepsilon.$$

$$[B \rightarrow \alpha \bullet A \beta, y] \in \langle \delta \rangle_k$$

$$[B \rightarrow \alpha A \bullet \beta, y] \in \langle \delta \cdot A \rangle_k$$

$$[A \rightarrow \bullet X_1 X_2 \dots X_n, \mathbf{x}] \in \langle \delta \rangle_k$$

$$[A \rightarrow X_1 \bullet X_2 \dots X_n, \mathbf{x}] \in \langle \delta \cdot X_1 \rangle_k$$

$$[A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet \mathbf{a} \beta, y] \in \langle \delta \rangle_k$$

$$[A \rightarrow X_1 X_2 \bullet \dots X_n, \mathbf{x}] \in \langle \delta \cdot X_1 X_2 \rangle_k$$

$$[A \rightarrow \alpha \mathbf{a} \bullet \beta, y] \in \langle \delta \cdot \mathbf{a} \rangle_k$$

...

$$[A \rightarrow X_1 X_2 \dots X_n \bullet, \mathbf{x}] \in \langle \delta \cdot X_1 \dots X_n \rangle_k$$