

## LALR(1) Parsers

In LALR parsing we generate LR(1) item sets and combine like cores. Remember that LR(1) items have the form

$$[ A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet \beta, \mu ]$$

where the first component is a marked production,  $A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet \beta$ , called the **core** of the item and  $\mu$  is a **lookahead** character.

### LALR Parsing Functions

1. Obtain the LR(1) item sets,  $\{ C_0, C_1, \dots, C_m \}$
2. Merge all sets that have the same core yielding,  $\{ M_0, M_1, \dots, M_n \}$ ,  $n \leq m$
3. Next State Transition Table  
Let  $M_p$  be the new merged item set,  $M_p = C_{j_1} \cup C_{j_2} \cup \dots \cup C_{j_k}$ . Each item set  $C_{j_c}$  has the same core. The next state transition entry from  $M_p$  to  $M_q$  on  $X$  can be obtained from the next state transition entries of the LR(1) machine.
4. Feed the new item sets and next state transitions into the LR(1) Constructor.

Let's look at the LR(1) item sets for the previous grammar. From these item we obtain the following LALR(1) item sets by combining like cores from the original LR(1) item sets.

Remember the following grammar:

0.  $G \rightarrow S$
1.  $S \rightarrow E = E$
2.     |  $f$
3.  $E \rightarrow T$
4.     |  $E + T$
5.  $T \rightarrow f$
6.     |  $T * f$

and the LR(1) item sets for that grammar

State	Basis Set	Closure Set	Next State or Reduce
0	$[ G \rightarrow \bullet S, \lambda ]$		17
		$[ S \rightarrow \bullet E = E, \lambda ]$	1
		$[ S \rightarrow \bullet f, \lambda ]$	3
		$[ E \rightarrow \bullet T, =:+ ]$	2
		$[ T \rightarrow \bullet T * f, =:+* ]$	2
		$[ T \rightarrow \bullet f, =:+* ]$	3
		$[ E \rightarrow \bullet E + T, =:+ ]$	1

1	[ S → E • = E, λ ] [ E → E • + T, =: + ]	4 5
2	[ E → T •, =: + ] [ T → T • * f, =: +: * ]	R3 11
3	[ S → f •, λ ] [ T → f •, =: +: * ]	R2 R5
4	[ S → E = • E, λ ]	6
	[ E → • T, λ: + ]	7
	[ T → • f, λ: +: * ]	8
	[ T → • T * f, λ: +: * ]	7
	[ E → • E + T, λ: + ]	6
5	[ E → E + • T, =: + ]	10
	[ T → • f, =: +: * ]	9
	[ T → • T * F, =: +: * ]	10
6	[ S → E = E •, λ ] [ E → E • + T, λ: + ]	R1 13
7	[ E → T •, λ: + ] [ T → T • * f, λ: +: * ]	R3 15
8	[ T → f •, =: +: * ]	R5
9	[ T → f •, =: +: * ]	R5
10	[ E → E + T •, =: + ] [ T → T • * f, =: +: * ]	R4 11
11	[ T → T * • f, =: +: * ]	12
12	[ T → T * f •, =: +: * ]	R6
13	[ E → E + • T, λ: + ]	14
	[ T → • f, λ: +: * ]	8
	[ T → • T * f, λ: +: * ]	14
14	[ E → E + T •, λ: + ] [ T → T • * f, λ: +: * ]	R4 15
15	[ T → T * • f, λ: +: * ]	16
16	[ T → T * f •, λ: +: * ]	R6
17	[ G → S •, λ ]	A

Now we will look for common core elements to combine item set or states in the LR(1) machine to obtain the item sets or states in an LALR(1) machine.

States with a common core are

LALR(1) States

LR(1) States

[0]

[1]

[2]

[3]

[4]

[5]

[6]

[7]

[8]

[9]

[10]

[11]

Click [here](#) for all of the LALR(1) combined states.

Combining the LR(1) states yields the following LALR(1) item sets or states

State	Basic Set	Closure Set	Next State or Reduce
-------	-----------	-------------	-------------------------

[0]

[1]

[2]

[3]

[4]

[5]

[6]

[7]

Click [here](#) for the complete LALR(1) item sets.

State	Basic Set	Closure Set	Next State or Reduce
[0]	[ $G \rightarrow \bullet S, \lambda$ ]	[ $S \rightarrow \bullet E = E, \lambda$ ] [ $S \rightarrow \bullet f, \lambda$ ] [ $E \rightarrow \bullet T, =:+$ ] [ $T \rightarrow \bullet T * f, =:+:*$ ] [ $T \rightarrow \bullet f, =:+:*$ ] [ $E \rightarrow \bullet E + T, =:+$ ]	[11] [1] [3] [2] [2] [3] [1]
[1]	[ $S \rightarrow E \bullet = E, \lambda$ ] [ $E \rightarrow E \bullet + T, =:+$ ]		[4] [5]
[2]	[ $E \rightarrow T \bullet, \lambda=:+$ ] [ $T \rightarrow T \bullet * f, \lambda=:+:*$ ]		R3 [9]
[3]	[ $S \rightarrow f \bullet, \lambda$ ] [ $T \rightarrow f \bullet, =:+:*$ ]		R2 R5
[4]	[ $S \rightarrow E = \bullet E, \lambda$ ]	[ $E \rightarrow \bullet T, \lambda:+$ ] [ $T \rightarrow \bullet f, \lambda:+:*$ ] [ $T \rightarrow \bullet T * f, \lambda:+:*$ ] [ $E \rightarrow \bullet E + T, \lambda:+$ ]	[6] [2] [7] [2] [6]

Applying the LR(1) Constructor to the above partial item sets we have

### Action Function F

State	f	=	+	*	$\lambda$
[0]					
[1]					
[2]					
[3]					
[4]					

Click [here](#) for the complete Action Table.

State	Basic Set	Closure Set	Next State or Reduce
[0]	[ $G \rightarrow \bullet S, \lambda$ ]	[ $S \rightarrow \bullet E = E, \lambda$ ] [ $S \rightarrow \bullet f, \lambda$ ] [ $E \rightarrow \bullet T, =:+$ ] [ $T \rightarrow \bullet T * f, =:+:*$ ] [ $T \rightarrow \bullet f, =:+:*$ ] [ $E \rightarrow \bullet E + T, =:+$ ]	[11] [1] [3] [2] [2] [3] [1]
[1]	[ $S \rightarrow E \bullet = E, \lambda$ ] [ $E \rightarrow E \bullet + T, =:+$ ]		[4] [5]
[2]	[ $E \rightarrow T \bullet, \lambda:=:+$ ] [ $T \rightarrow T \bullet * f, \lambda:=:+:*$ ]		R3 [9]
[3]	[ $S \rightarrow f \bullet, \lambda$ ] [ $T \rightarrow f \bullet, =:+:*$ ]		R2 R5
[4]	[ $S \rightarrow E = \bullet E, \lambda$ ]	[ $E \rightarrow \bullet T, \lambda:=:$ ] [ $T \rightarrow \bullet f, \lambda:=:+:*$ ] [ $T \rightarrow \bullet T * f, \lambda:=:+:*$ ] [ $E \rightarrow \bullet E + T, \lambda:=:$ ]	[6] [2] [7] [2] [6]

The next state or goto function is

### Next State Function G

State	S	E	T	f	=	+	*
[0]							
[1]							
[2]							
[3]							
[4]							

Click [here](#) for the complete Next State Table.

Repeating the LALR(1) parse tables we have

	Action Function F					Next State Function G							
	f	=	+	*	$\lambda$	S	E	T	f	=	+	*	
[0]	S	.	.	.	.	[11]	[1]	[2]	[3]	.	.	.	
[1]	.	S	S	.	.	.	.	.	.	[4]	[5]	.	
[2]	.	R3	R3	S	R3	.	.	.	.	.	.	[9]	
[3]	.	R5	R5	R5	R2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
[4]	S	.	.	.	.	.	[6]	[2]	[7]	.	.	.	
[5]	S	.	.	.	.	.	.	[8]	[7]	.	.	.	
[6]	.	.	S	.	R1	.	.	.	.	.	[5]	.	
[7]	.	R5	R5	R5	R5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
[8]	.	R4	R4	S	R4	.	.	.	.	.	.	[9]	
[9]	S	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[10]	.	.	.	
[10]	.	R6	R6	R6	R6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
[11]	.	.	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

Using the above LALR(1) parse tables, the LALR parse configuration for  $f * f = f + f$  yields

N	S	$\alpha$	A/ $\pi$	Grammar
-	0	$f * f = f + f$	-	0. $G \rightarrow S$ 1. $S \rightarrow E = E$ 2. $\quad   f$ 3. $E \rightarrow T$ 4. $\quad   E + T$ 5. $T \rightarrow f$ 6. $\quad   T * f$

Click [here](#) for the complete parse sequence.

# ANSWERS

The combined states are

LALR(1) States	LR(1) States
[0]	0
[1]	1
[2]	2, 7
[3]	3
[4]	4
[5]	5, 13
[6]	6
[7]	8, 9
[8]	10, 14
[9]	11, 15
[10]	12, 16
[11]	17

## [Return](#)

The complete LALR(1) item sets are

State	Basic Set	Closure Set	Next State or Reduce
[0]	[ $G \rightarrow \bullet S, \lambda$ ]	[ $S \rightarrow \bullet E = E, \lambda$ ] [ $S \rightarrow \bullet f, \lambda$ ] [ $E \rightarrow \bullet T, =:+$ ] [ $T \rightarrow \bullet T * f, =:+:*$ ] [ $T \rightarrow \bullet f, =:+:*$ ] [ $E \rightarrow \bullet E + T, =:+$ ]	[11] [1] [3] [2] [2] [3] [1]
[1]	[ $S \rightarrow E \bullet = E, \lambda$ ] [ $E \rightarrow E \bullet + T, =:+$ ]		[4] [5]
[2]	[ $E \rightarrow T \bullet, \lambda:=:+$ ] [ $T \rightarrow T \bullet * f, \lambda:=:+:*$ ]		R3 [9]
[3]	[ $S \rightarrow f \bullet, \lambda$ ] [ $T \rightarrow f \bullet, =:+:*$ ]		R2 R5
[4]	[ $S \rightarrow E = \bullet E, \lambda$ ]	[ $E \rightarrow \bullet T, \lambda:=:$ ] [ $T \rightarrow \bullet f, \lambda:=:+:*$ ] [ $T \rightarrow \bullet T * f, \lambda:=:+:*$ ] [ $E \rightarrow \bullet E + T, \lambda:=:$ ]	[6] [2] [7] [2] [6]
[5]	[ $E \rightarrow E + \bullet T, \lambda:=:+$ ]	[ $T \rightarrow \bullet f, \lambda:=:+:*$ ] [ $T \rightarrow \bullet T * F, \lambda:=:+:*$ ]	[8] [7] [8]
[6]	[ $S \rightarrow E = E \bullet, \lambda$ ] [ $E \rightarrow E \bullet + T, \lambda:=:$ ]		R1 [5]



[7]	[ $T \rightarrow f \bullet, \lambda := +:*$ ]	R5
[8]	[ $E \rightarrow E + T \bullet, \lambda := +$ ] [ $T \rightarrow T \bullet * f, \lambda := +:*$ ]	R4 [9]
[9]	[ $T \rightarrow T * \bullet f, \lambda := +:*$ ]	[10]
[10]	[ $T \rightarrow T * f \bullet, \lambda := +:*$ ]	R6
[11]	[ $G \rightarrow S \bullet, \lambda$ ]	A

[Return](#)

State	Action Function F					
	f	=	+	*	$\lambda$	
[0]	S	.	.	.	.	.
[1]	.	S	S	.	.	.
[2]	.	R3	R3	S	.	R3
[3]	.	R5	R5	R5	.	R2
[4]	S	.	.	.	.	.
[5]	S	.	.	.	.	.
[6]	.	.	S	.	.	R1
[7]	.	R5	R5	R5	.	R5
[8]	.	R4	R4	S	.	R4
[9]	S	.	.	.	.	.
[10]	.	R6	R6	R6	.	R6
[11]	.	.	.	.	.	A

[Return](#)

### Next State Function G

State	S	E	T	f	=	+	*
[0]	[11]	[1]	[2]	[3]	.	.	.
[1]	.	.	.	.	[4]	[5]	.
[2]	.	.	.	.	.	.	[9]
[3]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
[4]	.	[6]	[2]	[7]	.	.	.
[5]	.	.	[8]	[7]	.	.	.
[6]	.	.	.	.	.	[5]	.
[7]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
[8]	.	.	.	.	.	.	[9]
[9]	.	.	.	[10]	.	.	.
[10]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
[11]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

[Return](#)

The complete LALR parse sequence.

N	S	$\alpha$	A	$\pi$
-	0	$f * f = f + f$	-	-
3	<del>3</del> 0	$* f = f + f$	S	-
2	20	$* f = f + f$	R	5
9	920	$f = f + f$	S	-
10	<del>10</del> <del>9</del> 20	$= f + f$	S	-
2	<del>2</del> 0	$= f + f$	R	6
1	10	$= f + f$	R	3
4	410	$f + f$	S	-
7	<del>7</del> 410	$+ f$	S	-
2	<del>2</del> 410	$+ f$	R	5
6	6410	$+ f$	R	3
5	56410	$f$	S	-
7	<del>7</del> 56410	$\lambda$	S	-
8	<del>8</del> <del>5</del> <del>6</del> 410	$\lambda$	R	5
6	<del>6</del> 410	$\lambda$	R	4
11	110	$\lambda$	R	1

Accept