Grammar:

\[
S' \rightarrow S \\
S \rightarrow Xb \\
X \rightarrow YZ \\
Y \rightarrow aa \\
Z \rightarrow cS \\
Z \rightarrow \varepsilon
\]

Terminal actions are called "shifts." In state N on input X, shift to state M:
\[
\text{action}(N, x) = sM
\]

Non-terminal actions are called "goto." In state R, on input Y, shift to state S:
\[
\text{goto}(R, Y) = S
\]

Accept after start state sees "$"

Reduce when parser is in a state and the next input can "follow" the LHS in a derivation, e.g., in state 8, reduce on \(\text{Follows}(Y) = \text{First}(Z) = \{c, \$\}\)