

## **$LL(k)$ : Parsing With More Than A Single Symbol of Lookahead**

1. Review of  $LL$ , top-down parsing
2. Example  $LL(1)$  conflict
3. Left-factoring
4. Resolving  $LL(k)$  conflicts with  $LL(k+1)$
5.  $LL(k)$  parsing in  $(...)+$ ,  $(...)^*$  loops
6. Minimal use of lookahead
7. Why does ANTLR go “off to lunch” sometimes?

## 1. Review of $LL$ , top-down parsing

- $LL$  is goal oriented.
- 1-to-1 relationship between grammar, parser state.
- Recursive-descent is preferred over automaton.

## Example:

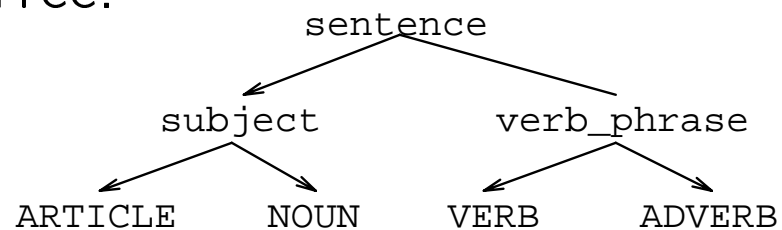
sentence : subject verb\_phrase ;

subject : {ARTICLE} NOUN ;

verb\_phrase : VERB {ADVERB} ;

Input: The dog ran quickly

Parse Tree:



## 2. Example $LL(1)$ conflict

Simple:

```
stat : ID ":" stat
      | ID ":=" expr
      ;
```

Less obvious:

```
a : {ID} ID ;
```

### 3. Left-factoring

```
stat : ID ":" stat
      | ID ":=" expr
      ;
```

becomes

```
stat : ID
      (   ":" stat
        |   ":=" expr
        )
      ;
```

How to left-factor this?

```
stat:   ID ":" stat           /* statement label */
      |  expr ";"           /* assignment stat */
      ;
expr:   ID ":=" expr
      |  INT
      ;
```

#### 4. Resolving $LL(k)$ conflicts with $LL(k+1)$

operands

```
: ID
| REGISTER
| REGISTER "," NUM
| REGISTER "," REGISTER "," REGISTER
;
```

This is  $LL(3)$ , but not  $LL(2)$ .

## 5. $LL(k)$ parsing in $(...)+$ , $(...)*$ loops

Loop termination: examines what follows loop.

a : (A B)\* A C ;

Will use  $LL(2)$  termination decision:

```
while ( LA(1)==A && LA(2)==B ) { ... }
```

## 6. Minimal use of lookahead

operands

```
:   ID
|   REGISTER
|   REGISTER "," NUM
|   REGISTER "," REGISTER "," REGISTER
;
```

- To distinguish between alts 1 and 2,3,4:  
 $LL(1)$
- To distinguish between alts 2 and 3,4:  
 $LL(2)$
- To distinguish between alts 3 and 4:  $LL(3)$



## 7. Why does ANTLR go “off to lunch?”

- Computing  $LL(k > 1)$  lookahead sets is exponentially complex in  $k$  and the size of the grammar; size of one lookahead set in the worst case is  $O(|T|^k)$ .
- ANTLR goes to great lengths to avoid computing full  $LL(k)$  lookahead sets; e.g., it uses linear approximate lookahead— $LL^1(k)$ —whenever possible.
- The larger the grammar the higher the likelihood that you’ll hit a “landmine”.
- Ways around it: use a syntactic predicate to turn off the analysis; try lowering lookahead requirements.
- Those with iron stomachs can read my dissertation for more info.