

GLL – a simple example

A brief overview of the GLL approach and the functions used in the following example is given in GLL Algorithm Sketch and Terminology on our GLL parsing webpage www.rhul.ac.uk/computerscience/research/csle/researchareas/gllparsers.aspx. Below is a GLL parser for the grammar

$$\begin{aligned} S & ::= a d \mid A d \\ A & ::= A a \mid \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

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read the input into  $I$  and set  $I[m] := \$$ 
create GSS node  $u_o := (L_0, 0)$ 
set  $c_I := 0$ ;  $c_U := u_o$ ;  $c_N := \$$ 
set  $\mathcal{R} := \emptyset$ ;  $\mathcal{P} := \emptyset$ ;
for  $0 \leq j \leq m$  { set  $\mathcal{U}_j := \emptyset$  }
goto  $L_S$ 

 $L_0$ : if ( $\mathcal{R} \neq \emptyset$ ) { remove  $(L, u, i, w)$  from  $\mathcal{R}$ 
       $c_U := u$ ;  $c_I := i$ ;  $c_N := w$ ; goto  $L$  }
else if (there is an SPPF node  $(S, 0, m)$ ) report success
else report failure

 $L_S$ : if ( $test(I[c_I], S, ad)$ )  $add(L_{S_1}, c_U, c_I, \$)$ 
      if ( $test(I[c_I], S, Ad)$ )  $add(L_{S_2}, c_U, c_I, \$)$ 
      goto  $L_0$ 
 $L_{S_1}$ :  $c_N := getNodeT(a, c_I)$ ;  $c_I := c_I + 1$ 
      if ( $test(I[c_I], S, d)$ ) {  $c_R := getNodeT(d, c_I)$ 
       $c_I := c_I + 1$ ;  $c_N := getNodeP(S ::= ad., c_N, c_R)$  }
      else goto  $L_0$ 
       $pop(c_U, c_I, c_N)$ ; goto  $L_0$ 
 $L_{S_2}$ :  $c_U := create(R_{A_1}, c_U, c_I, c_N)$ ; goto  $L_A$ 
 $R_{A_1}$ : if ( $test(I[c_I], S, d)$ ) {  $c_R := getNodeT(d, c_I)$ 
       $c_I := c_I + 1$ ;  $c_N := getNodeP(S ::= Ad., c_N, c_R)$  }
      else goto  $L_0$ 
       $pop(c_U, c_I, c_N)$ ; goto  $L_0$ 

 $L_A$ : if ( $test(I[c_I], A, a)$ )  $add(L_{A_1}, c_U, c_I, \$)$ 
      if ( $test(I[c_I], A, \epsilon)$ )  $add(L_{A_2}, c_U, c_I, \$)$ 
      goto  $L_0$ 
 $L_{A_1}$ :  $c_R := getNodeT(a, c_I)$ 
       $c_I := c_I + 1$ ;  $c_N := getNodeP(A ::= a., c_N, c_R)$ 
       $pop(c_U, c_I, c_N)$ ; goto  $L_0$ 
 $L_{A_2}$ :  $c_R := getNodeT(\epsilon, c_I)$ 
       $c_N := getNodeP(A ::= ., c_N, c_R)$ 
       $pop(c_U, c_I, c_N)$ ; goto  $L_0$ 
```

Notation usage

m – length of the input string

$\$$ – end-of-string symbol

I – array of length m containing the input string and $\$$

c_I – current input position, an integer between 0 and m

c_U – the current GSS node

c_N – the current SPPF node

c_R – an SPPF node, the right child of the node about to be constructed

\mathcal{R} – list of pending descriptors

\mathcal{U} – list of all constructed descriptors

\mathcal{U}_i – all elements $(L.u, w)$ such that $(L, u, i, w) \in \mathcal{U}$

\mathcal{P} – list of GSS node pop records

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