

Packrat Parsers Can Support Left Recursion

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Packrat Parsing

- Bryan Ford's ICFP'02 “Functional Pearl”
- Memoization of intermediate results → linear parse times
 - Backtracking
 - Unlimited look-ahead
- No ambiguities...

Ordered Choice

- The expression $e_1 \ / \ e_2$ means:
 - try e_1
 - if successful, return result
 - otherwise, **backtrack** and try e_2
- Makes parser's behavior easy to understand

Packrat Infestation!

- Dozens of implementations
 - Pappy, Rats!, LPeg, ...
- Used in lots of projects
 - Fortress, Matchete, ...
- We use them for program transformation
 - (e.g., OMeta, CAT)



Left Recursion

- Natural way to express syntax of left-associative operators
- Left recursive rules → left-associative ASTs

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

- **Problem:** top-down parsers do not support left recursion...

... but packrat parsers are different!

- Intermediate results stored in the parser's **memo table**
- Our paper:



A way to leverage the memo table to support left recursion

Technical Contributions

- Algorithm for supporting left recursion
- Experimental results:
 - typical uses of left recursion supported in linear time
 - very little overhead for non-left-recursive rules
 - can parse heavily left-recursive subset of the Java grammar (as defined in the JLS)

An Alternative Approach

- Rewrite left-recursive grammars
- Technique developed for CFGs, not fully understood in the context of ordered choice
- Pappy [Ford'02] and Rats! [Grimm'06] rewrite **directly left-recursive rules**
- **Indirectly left-recursive grammars must be rewritten manually**

Outline

- Memoization in packrat parsers
- Leveraging memoization to support left recursion
- Further details
- Performance
- Related work

Memoization

Input
1-2-3.
 ^

Grammar = {

expr ::= number “-” expr
 / number

stmt ::= expr “;”
 / expr “.”

}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr					
number					
stmt					

Memoization

Input
1-2-3.
 ^

Grammar = {

expr ::= number “-” expr
 / number

stmt ::= expr “;”
 / expr “.”

}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr					
number					
stmt	?				

Memoization

Input
1-2-3.
 ^

Grammar = {

expr ::= number “-” expr
 / number

stmt ::= expr “;”
 / expr “.”

}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr	?				
number					
stmt	?				

Memoization

Input
1-2-3.
 ^

Grammar = {

expr ::= number “-” expr
 / number

stmt ::= expr “;”
 / expr “.”

}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr	?				
number	I				
stmt	?				

Memoization

Input
1-2-3.
 ^

Grammar = {

expr ::= number “-” expr
 / number

stmt ::= expr “;”
 / expr “.”

}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr	?				
number	l				
stmt	?				

Memoization

Input
1-2-3.
 ^

Grammar = {

expr ::= number “-” expr
 / number

stmt ::= expr “;”
 / expr “.”

}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr	?		?		
number	l				
stmt	?				

Memoization

Input
1-2-3.
 ^

Grammar = {

expr ::= number “-” expr
 / number

stmt ::= expr “;”
 / expr “.”

}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr	?		?		
number	1		2		
stmt	?				

Memoization

Input
1-2-3.
 ^

Grammar = {

expr ::= number “-” expr
 / number

stmt ::= expr “;”
 / expr “.”

}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr	?		?		
number	1		2		
stmt	?				

Memoization

Input
1-2-3.
 ^

Grammar = {

expr ::= number “-” expr
 / number

stmt ::= expr “;”
 / expr “.”

}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr	?		?		?
number	1		2		
stmt	?				

Memoization

Input
1-2-3.
 ^

Grammar = {

expr ::= number “-” expr
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}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr	?		?		?
number	1		2		3
stmt	?				

Memoization

Input
1-2-3.
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Grammar = {

expr ::= number “-” expr
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}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr	?		?		?
number	1		2		3
stmt	?				

Memoization

Input
1-2-3.
 ^

Grammar = {

expr ::= number “-” expr
 / number

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 / expr “.”

}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr	?		?		?
number	1		2		3
stmt	?				

Memoization

Input
1-2-3.
 ^

Grammar = {

```
expr ::= number “-” expr
      / number
stmt ::= expr “;”
      / expr “.”
```

}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr	?		?		3
number	1		2		3
stmt	?				

Memoization

Input
1-2-3.
 ^

Grammar = {

expr ::= number “-” expr
 / number

stmt ::= expr “;”
 / expr “.”

}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr	?		(- 2 3)		3
number	1		2		3
stmt	?				

Memoization

Input
1-2-3.
 ^

Grammar = {

expr ::= number “-” expr
 / number

stmt ::= expr “;”
 / expr “.”

}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr	(- 1 (- 2 3))		(- 2 3)		3
number	1		2		3
stmt	?				

Memoization

Input
1-2-3.
 ^

Grammar = {

```
expr ::= number “-” expr
      / number
stmt ::= expr “;”
      / expr “.”
```

}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr	(- 1 (- 2 3))		(- 2 3)		3
number	1		2		3
stmt	?				

Memoization

Input
1-2-3.
 ^

Grammar = {

expr ::= number “-” expr
 / number

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	0	1	2	3	4
expr	(- 1 (- 2 3))		(- 2 3)		3
number	1		2		3
stmt	?				

Memoization

Input
1-2-3. ^

Grammar = {

expr ::= number “-” expr
/ number

stmt ::= expr “;”
/ expr “.”

}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr	(- 1 (- 2 3))		(- 2 3)		3
number	1		2		3
stmt	?				

Memoization

Input Grammar = {
1-2-3. ^
expr ::= number “-” expr
 / number
stmt ::= expr “;”
 / expr “.”}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr	(- 1 (- 2 3))		(- 2 3)		3
number	1		2		3
stmt	(- 1 (- 2 3))				

```
expr ::= number “-” expr  
      / number
```

(- I (- 2 3))

```
expr ::= number “-” expr  
      / number
```

(- | (- 2 3))

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

(- (- | 2) 3)

Left-recursion = trouble

Input Grammar = {
1-2-3.
 ^}

expr ::= expr “-” number
 / number

stmt ::= expr “;”
 / expr “.”

	0	1	2	3	4
expr					
number					
stmt					

Left-recursion = trouble

Input Grammar = {
1-2-3.
 ^ expr ::= expr “-” number
 / number
 stmt ::= expr “;”
 / expr “.”}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr					
number					
stmt	?				

Left-recursion = trouble

Input Grammar = {
1-2-3.
 ^ expr ::= expr “-” number
 / number
 stmt ::= expr “;”
 / expr “.”}

	0	1	2	3	4
expr	?				
number					
stmt	?				

Left-recursion = trouble

Input
1-2-3.
 ^

Grammar = {

expr ::= expr “-” number
 / number

stmt ::= expr “;”
 / expr “.”

}

	0	1	2	3	4	
expr	?	←				Infinite loop!
number						
stmt	?					

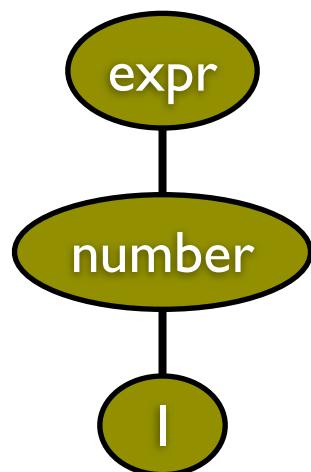
Warning:
Super-Duper
Important
Slide

1-2-3

expr ::= expr “-” number
/ number

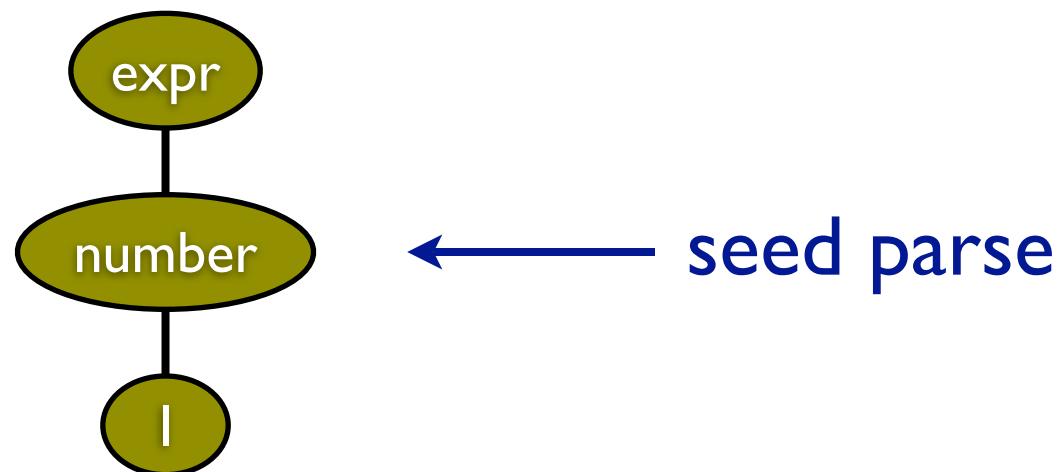
1-2-3

expr ::= expr “-” number
/ number



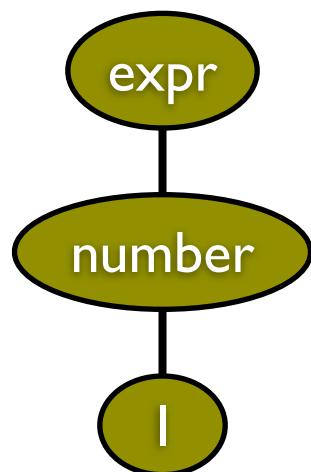
1-2-3

expr ::= expr “-” number
/ number



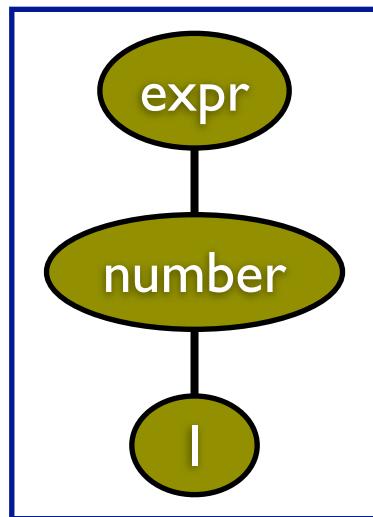
1-2-3

expr ::= expr “-” number
/ number



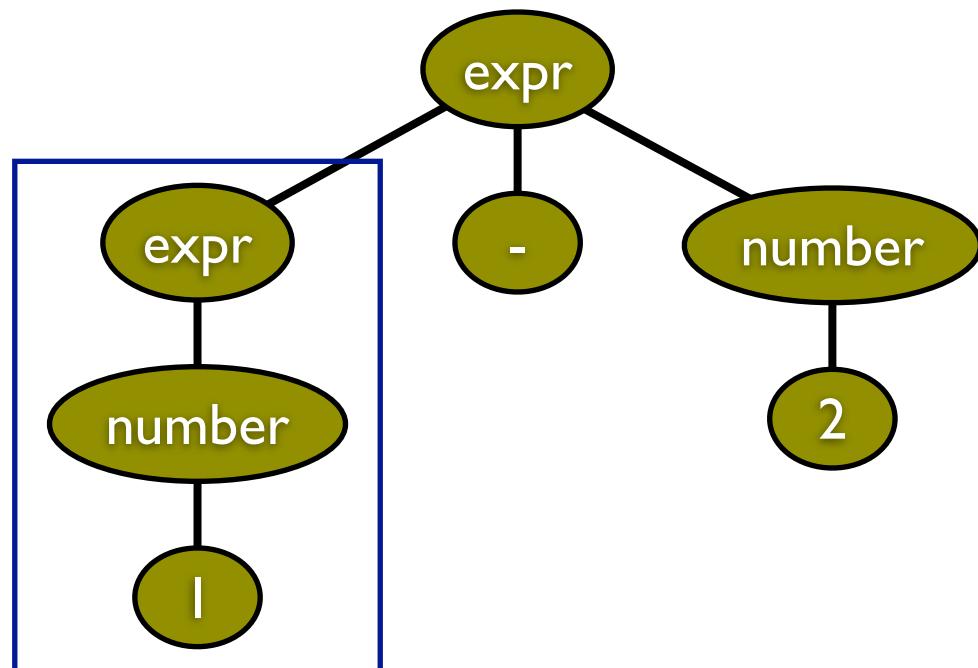
1-2-3

expr ::= expr “-” number
/ number



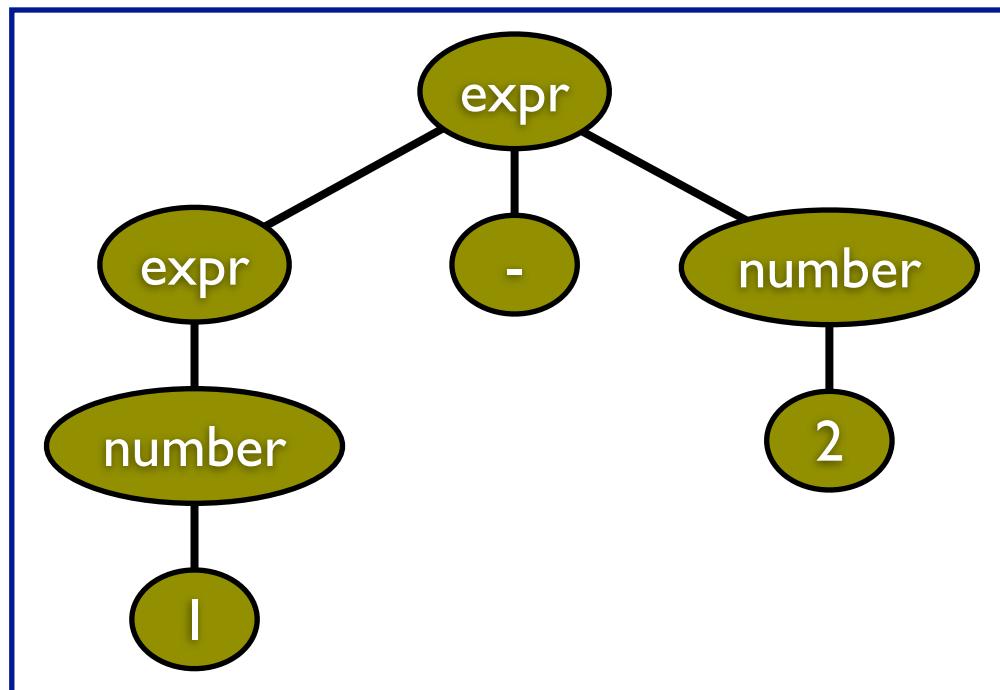
1-2-3

expr ::= expr “-” number
/ number



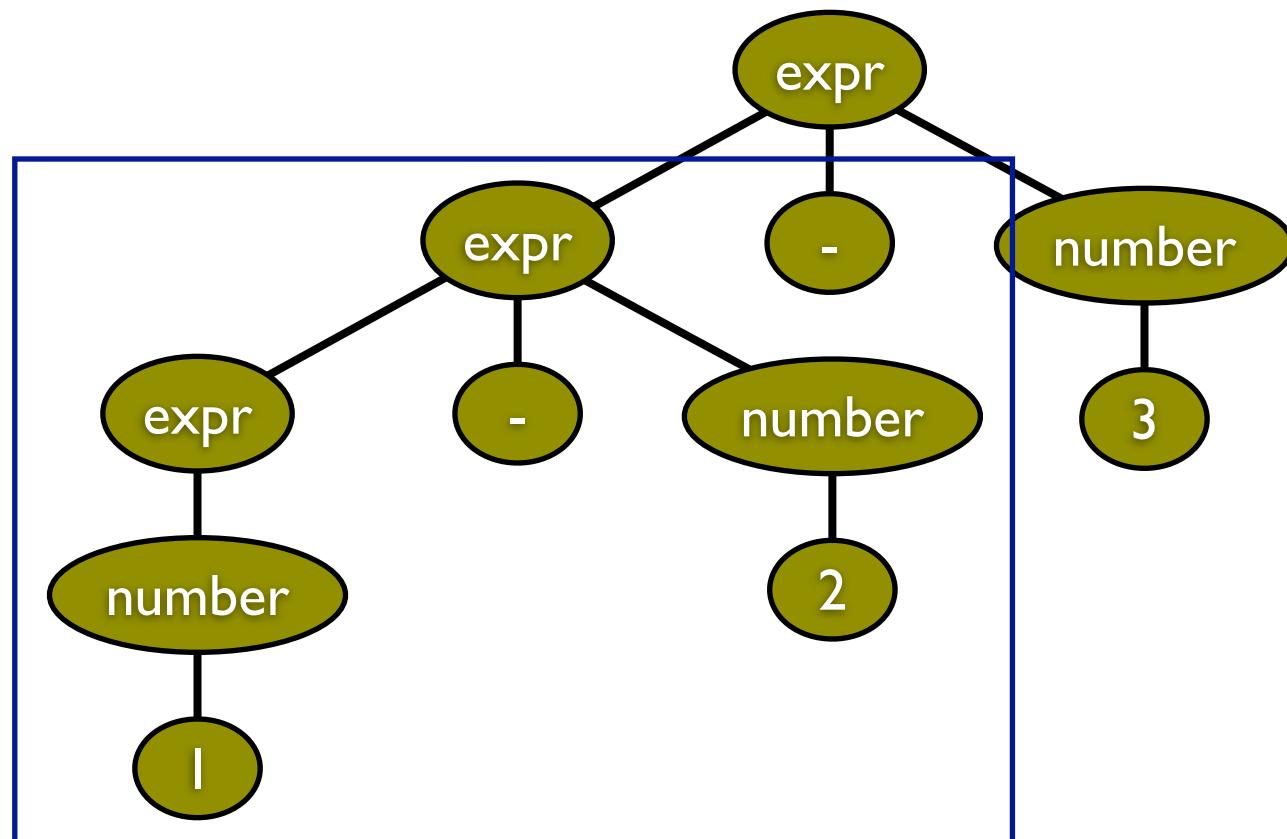
1-2-3

expr ::= expr “-” number
/ number



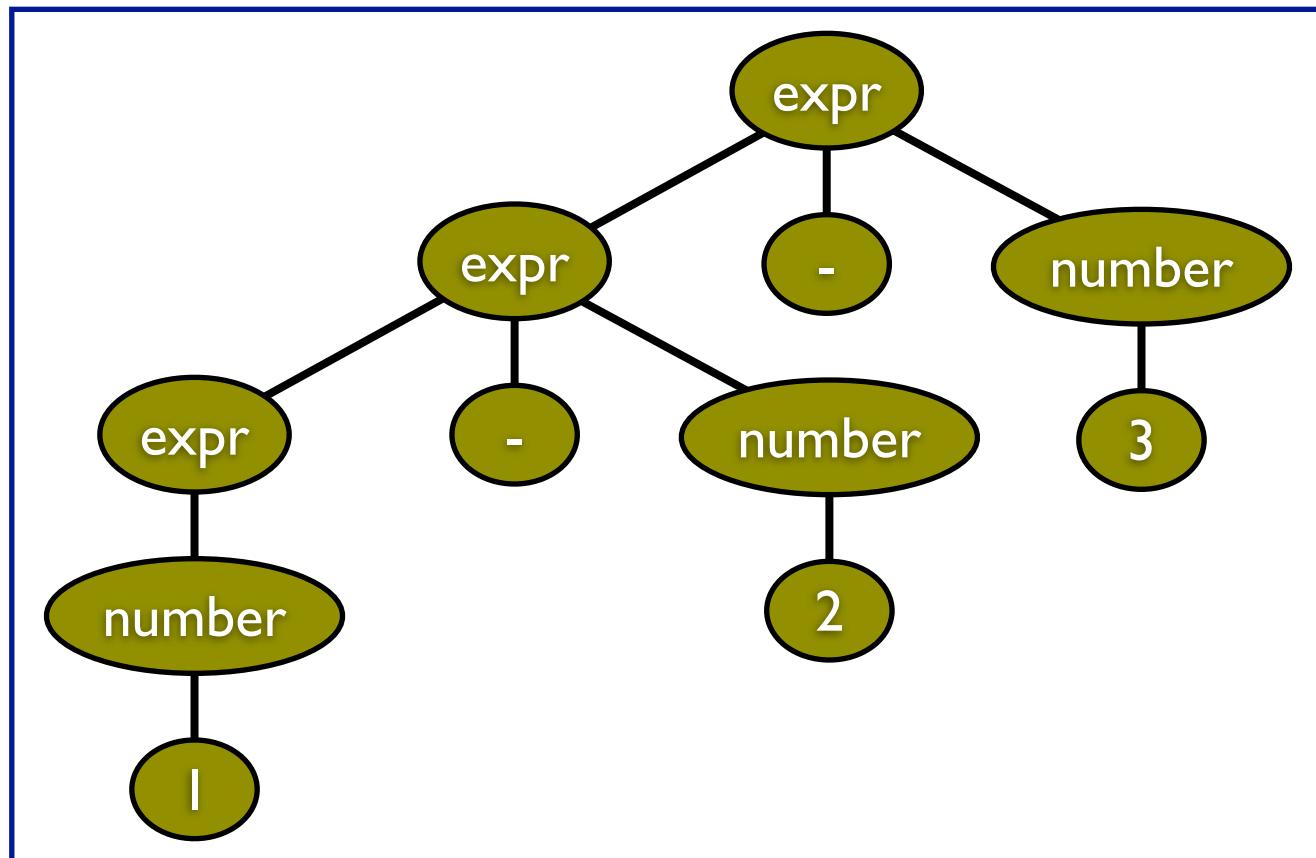
1-2-3

expr ::= expr “-” number
/ number



1-2-3

expr ::= expr “-” number
/ number



Finding the Seed

Input = 1-2-3

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
expr						

Finding the Seed

Input = 1-2-3

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
expr	FAIL					
number						

Finding the Seed

Input = 1-2-3
 ^

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
expr	FAIL					
number	I					

Finding the Seed

Input = 1-2-3
 ^

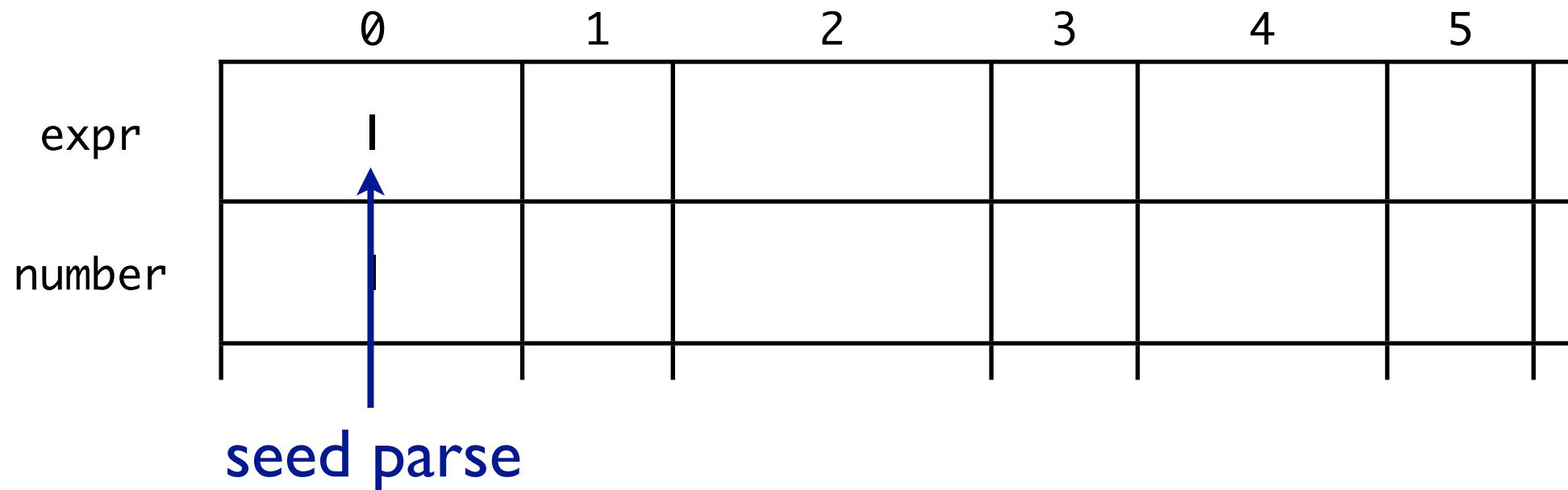
```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
expr						
number						

Finding the Seed

Input = 1-2-3
 ^

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```



Finding the Seed

Input = 1-2-3
 ^

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
expr						
number						

Growing the Seed

Input = 1-2-3
 ^

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
expr						
number						

Growing the Seed

Input = 1-2-3

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
expr						
number						

Growing the Seed

Input = 1-2-3
 ^

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
expr						
number						

Growing the Seed

Input = 1-2-3
 ^

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
expr						
number						

Growing the Seed

Input = 1-2-3
 ^

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
expr						
number			2			

Growing the Seed

Input = 1-2-3
 ^

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
expr	(- 2)					
number			2			

Growing the Seed

Input = 1-2-3

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
expr	(- 1 2)					
number	1		2			

Growing the Seed

Input = 1-2-3
 ^

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
expr	(- 2)					
number			2			

Growing the Seed

Input = 1-2-3
 ^

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
expr	(- 2)					
number			2			

Growing the Seed

Input = 1-2-3
 ^

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
expr	(- 2)					
number			2		3	

Growing the Seed

Input = 1-2-3

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
expr	(- (- 1 2) 3)					
number	1		2		3	

Growing the Seed

Input = 1-2-3
 ^

```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
expr	(- (- 1 2) 3)					
number	1		2		3	

Growing the Seed

Input = 1-2-3



```
expr ::= expr “-” number  
      / number
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
expr	(- (- 1 2) 3)					
number	1		2		3	

Other Aspects of the Algorithm

- Avoiding unnecessary work for non-left-recursive rules
- Supporting indirect left recursion
- See paper for details

Performance (I)

- Experimental results:
 - Our approach supports typical uses of left recursion in linear time
 - It introduces very little overhead for non-left-recursive rules
 - Left recursion faster than right recursion (w/o tail call optimization)

Performance (2)

- Bad news: possibly super-linear parse times
- Good news: only for contrived grammars

```
ones   ::= ones "1"  
        / "1"  
  
start ::= ones "2"  
        / "1" start
```

11111111
=====

=====

=====

=====

-

Related Work (I)

- [Frost & Hafiz'06]
 - can support left recursion by limiting otherwise infinite left recursion to N-1 levels
 - works for any top-down parser, but
 - must know length of input stream
 - $O(n^4)$

Related Work (2)

- [Johnson'95]: technique for building parsers for CFGs
 - based on memoization and CPS
 - left recursion support, polynomial parse times

Related Work (3)

- Katahdin [Seaton'07]
 - language w/ extensible syntax
 - supports rules **annotated as left-recursive** using similar iterative process
 - does not support indirect left recursion

Conclusion

- Packrat parsers can support left recursion
 - w/o left recursion elimination
 - usually in linear time
 - straightforward implementation
(see paper)

The End

“Just-in-case”
Slides

Ford's Transformation (I)

```
number ::= n:number d:digit → n * 10 + d  
        / d:digit           → d
```



```
number      ::= d:digit f:numberTail → f(d)  
numberTail ::= d:digit numberTail:f → λn.f(n * 10 + d)  
            / empty             → λx.x
```

Ford's Transformation (2)

Input = 123

	0	1	2	3
digit	1, pos'=1	2, pos'=2	3, pos'=3	FAIL
number	123, pos'=3	23, pos'=3	3, pos'=3	FAIL
numberTail			$\lambda n.(\lambda x.x)(n * 10 + 3),$ pos'=3	$\lambda x.x,$ pos'=3



$\lambda n.(\lambda n.(\lambda x.x)(n * 10 + 3))(n * 10 + 2),$
pos'=3

Ford's Transformation (3)

- From Bryan Ford's thesis:
 - “As long as the computation of each cell looks up only a limited number of previously-recorded cells in the matrix and completes in constant time, the parsing process as a whole completes in linear time.”
- At pos= i , the function returned by numberTail could perform $n-i$ additions and multiplications
- So computation of number takes O(n)
 - **Violates constant time stipulation!!**