

Parsing Expressions

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Expressions

- Such as
 - $5*2+12$
 - $17+3*(4*3+75)$
- Can be modelled as a datatype

```
data Expr
= Num Int
| Add Expr Expr
| Mul Expr Expr
```

Showing and Reading

- We have seen how to write

```
showExpr :: Expr -> String
```

built-in show function produces ugly results

```
Main> showExpr (Add (Num 2) (Num 4))
"2+4"
```

```
Main> showExpr (Mul (Add (Num 2) (Num 3)) (Num 4))
(2+3)*4
```

- This lecture: How to write

```
readExpr :: String -> Expr
```

built-in read function does not match showExpr

Parsing

- Transforming a "flat" string into something with a richer structure is called *parsing*
 - expressions
 - programming languages
 - natural language (swedish, english, dutch)
 - ...
- Very common problem in computer science
 - Many different solutions

Expressions

```
data Expr
= Num Int
| Add Expr Expr
| Mul Expr Expr
```

- Let us start with a simpler problem
- How to parse

```
data Expr
= Num Int
```

but we keep in mind that we want to parse real expressions...

Parsing Numbers

```
number :: String -> Int
```

```
Main> number "23"
23
Main> number "apa"
?
Main> number "23+17"
?
```

Parsing Numbers

- Parsing a string to a number, there are three cases:
 - (1) the string is a number, e.g. "23"
 - (2) the string is not a number at all, e.g. "apa"
 - (3) the string *starts* with a number, e.g. "17+24"

Case (1) and (3) are similar...

how to model these?

```
type Parser a = String -> Maybe (a, String)
```

Parsing Numbers

```
number :: Parser Int
```

```
Main> number "23"
Just (23, "")
Main> number "apa"
Nothing
Main> number "23+17"
Just (23, "+17")
```

how to implement?

Parsing Numbers

```
number :: Parser Int
number (c:s) | isDigit c = Just (digits 0 (c:s))
number _ = Nothing
```

a helper function

with an extra argument

```
digits :: Int -> String -> (Int,String)
digits n (c:s) | isDigit c = digits (10*n + digitToInt c) s
digits n s = (n,s)
```

```
import Data.Char
```

at the top of your file

Parsing Numbers

```
number :: Parser Int
```

```
num :: Parser Expr
num s = case number s of
  Just (n, s') -> Just (Num n, s')
  Nothing -> Nothing
```

a case expression

```
Main> num "23"
Just (Num 23, "")
Main> num "apa"
Nothing
Main> num "23+17"
Just (Num 23, "+17")
```

Expressions

```
data Expr
= Num Int
| Add Expr Expr
```

- Expressions are now of the form
 - "23"
 - "3+23"
 - "17+3+23+14+0"

a chain of numbers with "+"

Parsing Expressions

```
expr :: Parser Expr
```

```
Main> expr "23"
Just (Num 23, "")
Main> expr "apa"
Nothing
Main> expr "23+17"
Just (Add (Num 23) (Num 17), "")
Main> expr "23+17*3"
Just (Add (Num 23) (Num 17), "**3")
```

Parsing Expressions

```

expr :: Parser Expr
expr s1 = case num s1 of
  Just (a, '+' : s2) -> case expr s3 of
    Just (b, s4) -> Just (Add a b, s4)
    Nothing -> Just (a, '+' : s2)
  r -> r
  
```

continues with a + sign?

start with a number?

can a parse another expr?

Expressions

```

data Expr
= Num Int
| Add Expr Expr
| Mul Expr Expr
  
```

- Expressions are now of the form

- "23"
- "3+23*4"
- "17*3+23*5*7+14"

a chain of terms with "+"

a chain of factors with "*"

Grammar for Expressions

- Parse Expressions according to the following BNF grammar:

```

<expr> ::= <term> | <term> "+" <expr>
<term> ::= <factor> | <factor> "*" <term>
<factor> ::= "(" <expr> ")" | <number>
  
```

If you have not seen BNF before:

- don't get confused, this is not Haskell
- ask for a refund on your Bachelor degree

Parsing Expressions

```

expr :: Parser Expr
expr s1 = case term s1 of
  Just (a, '+' : s2) -> case expr s2 of
    Just (b, s3) -> Just (Add a b, s3)
    Nothing -> Just (a, '+' : s2)
  r -> r
  
```

```

term :: Parser Expr
term = ?
  
```

Parsing Terms

```

term :: Parser Expr
term s1 = case factor s1 of
  Just (a, "*" : s2) -> case term s2 of
    Just (b, s3) -> Just (Mul a b, s3)
    Nothing -> Just (a, "*" : s2)
  r -> r
  
```

a factor

term

a "*" sign

Horrible cut-and-paste programming!
 Better: abstract over the differences between term and expr and make a more general function

Parsing Chains

```

chain p op f s =
  case p s of
    Just (n,c:s') | c == op ->
      case chain p op f s' of
        Just (m,s'') -> Just (f n m,s'')
        Nothing -> Just (n,c:s')
  r -> r
  
```

```

expr, term :: Parser Expr
expr = chain term '+' Add
term = chain factor '*' Mul
  
```

Factor?

```
factor :: Parser Expr
factor = num
```

Parentheses

- So far no parentheses
- Expressions look like
 - 23
 - 23+5*17
 - 23+5*(17+23*5+3)

a factor can be a parenthesized expression again

Factor?

```
factor :: Parser Expr
factor ('(:s) =
  case expr s of
    Just (a, '):s1 -> Just (a, s1)
    _              -> Nothing
factor s = num s
```

Reading an Expr

```
Main> readExpr "23"
Just (Num 23)
Main> readExpr "apa"
Nothing
Main> readExpr "23+17"
Just (Add (Num 23) (Num 17))
```

```
readExpr :: String -> Maybe Expr
readExpr s = case expr s of
  Just (a, "") -> Just a
  _           -> Nothing
```

Alternative number parsing

```
number :: Parser Int
number (c:s) | isDigit c = Just (n,s')
  where n = read $ takeWhile isDigit (c:s)
        s' = dropWhile isDigit s
number _ = Nothing
```

Summary

- Parsing becomes easier when
 - Failing results are explicit
 - A parser also produces the *rest* of the string
- Case expressions
 - To look at an intermediate result
- Higher-order functions
 - Avoid copy-and-paste programming

The Code (1)

```
readExpr :: String -> Maybe Expr
readExpr s = case expr s of
  Just (a, "") -> Just a
  _            -> Nothing

expr, term :: Parser Expr
expr = chain term '+' Add
term = chain factor '*' Mul

factor :: Parser Expr
factor (':'s) =
  case expr s of
    Just (a, '):s1 -> Just (a, s1)
    _              -> Nothing
factor s = num s
```

The Code (2)

```
chain p op f s =
  case p s of
    Just (n,c:s2) | c == op ->
      case chain p op f s2 of
        Just (m,s3) -> Just (f n m,s3)
        Nothing    -> Just (n,c:s2)
    _ -> r
```

```
number :: Parser Int
number (c:s) | isDigit c = Just (digits 0 (c:s))
number _              = Nothing

digits :: Int -> String -> (Int,String)
digits n (c:s) | isDigit c = digits (10*n + digitToInt c) s
digits n s                = (n,s)
```

Refactoring the Parser: First Attempt

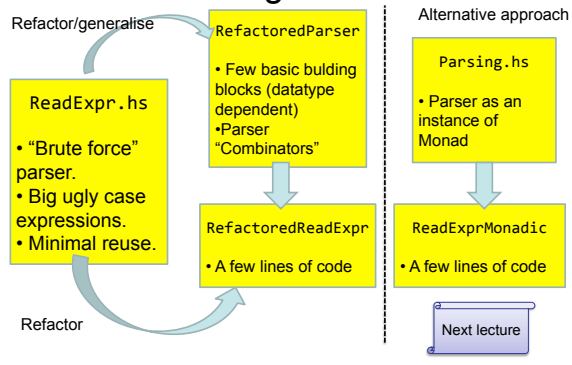
Many operations in our Parser can be made **more general**

- more reuse, less clutter

Here we refactor the definition into

- **Basic building blocks** for parsers (dependent on the type of our Parser)
- **Combinators**: building blocks for making parsers from other parsers (independent of the type of Parser)

The Big Picture



Basic parsers (1)

```
sat :: (Char -> Bool) -> Parser Char
sat p (c:cs) | p c = Just (c,cs)
sat _ _          = Nothing

char :: Char -> Parser Char
char c = sat (==c)
```

As before

Parses a specific character

Basic parsers (1)

```
succeed :: a -> Parser a
succeed a s = Just (a,s)

fail :: Parser a
fail s = Nothing
```

Always succeeds in producing an a without consuming any of the input string

Always fails

Not so useful on their own – but will be handy in combination with other parsers...

Basic parsers (2)

```
(+++ ) :: Parser a -> Parser a -> Parser a  
(p +++ q) s =  
  listToMaybe [x | Just x <- [p s, q s]]
```

the successful
parses

return the first
successful parse

try parsing
both with p
and with q

Example

```
Main> (number +++ succeed 42) "123xxx"  
Just (123,"xxx")  
Main> (number +++ succeed 42) "xxx"  
Just (42,"xxx")  
Main> map (sat isDigit +++ char '{')  
  ["{hello", "8{hello", "hello"]  
[Just ('{',"heLlo"),Just ('8',"heLlo"),Nothing]
```

Basic parsers (2)

```
pmap :: (a -> b) -> Parser a -> Parser b  
pmap f p s = case p s of  
  Nothing -> Nothing  
  Just (a,s') -> Just (f a ,s')
```

```
Main> pmap digitToInt (sat isDigit) "1+2"  
Just (1,"+2")
```

Parse one thing after another

Several ways to parse one thing then another, e.g.

- parse first thing, discard result then parse second thing (function `>->`)
- parse first thing, parse and discard a second thing, return result of the first (`<-<`)
- parse the first thing and then parse a second thing in a way which depends on the value of the first (function `>*>`)
- parse a sequence of as many things as possible (functions `zeroOrMore`, `oneOrMore`)

Parse one thing after another

```
(>->) :: Parser a -> Parser b -> Parser b  
(p >-> q) s = case p s of  
  Nothing -> Nothing  
  Just (_, s') -> q s'
```

throws away the
result of first parse

```
Main> (char '(' >-> sat isDigit) "(1+2)"  
Just ('1',"+2")
```

Parse one thing after another

```
>*> :: Parser a -> (a -> Parser b) -> Parser b  
(p >*> f) s = case p s of  
  Nothing -> Nothing  
  Just (a,rest) -> f a rest
```

```
Main> (sat isDigit >*> \a -> sat (>a)) "12xxx"  
Just ('2',"xxx")  
Main> (sat isDigit >*> \a -> sat (>a)) "10xxx"  
Nothing
```

Parse one thing after another

```
>*> :: Parser a -> (a -> Parser b) -> Parser b
(p >*> f) s = case p s of
    Nothing -> Nothing
    Just (a,rest) -> f a rest
```

```
Main> (sat isDigit >*> \a -> sat (>a)) "12xxx"
Just ('2',"xxx")
Main> (sat isDigit >*> \a -> sat (>a)) "10xxx"
Nothing
```

Derived Parsers

```
(>->) :: Parser a -> Parser b -> Parser b
p >-> q = p >*> \_ -> q
```

(as before) throws away the result of first parser

```
<-< :: Parser a -> Parser b -> Parser a
(p <-< q) s = p >*> \a -> q >-> succeed a
```

throws away the result of second parser

```
Main> (sat isDigit <-< char '>') "2>xxx"
Just ('2',"xxx")
```

Parsing sequences to lists

```
(<:>) :: Parser a -> Parser [a] -> Parser [a]
p <:> q = p >*> \a -> pmap (a:) q
```

```
zeroOrMore,oneOrMore :: Parser a -> Parser [a]
```

```
zeroOrMore p = oneOrMore p +++ succeed []
oneOrMore p = p <:> zeroOrMore p
```

```
Main> zeroOrMore (sat isDigit) "1234xxxx"
Just ("1234","xxxx")
Main> zeroOrMore (sat isDigit) "x1234xxx"
Just ("","x1234xxx")
Main> (char '@' <:> oneOrMore (char '+')) "@++xxx"
Just ("@++","xxx")
```

Building Parsers with Parsers

```
number :: Parse Int
number = pmap read (oneOrMore (sat isDigit))
```

read can't fail here since it is only applied to a list of digits!

```
num :: Parse Expr
number = pmap Num number
```

Int -> Expr

Parse Int

Building Parsers with Parsers

```
expr, term, factor :: Parser Expr
```

```
expr = chain term '+' Add
term = chain factor '*' Mul
```

(as before)

```
factor = (char '(' >-> expr <-< char ')')
        +++ num
```

```
chain :: Parser a -> Char -> (a -> a -> a) -> Parser a
chain p c f =
    pmap (foldr1 f) (p <:> afterFirst)
    where afterFirst = zeroOrMore (char c >-> p)
```

Summary (Refactoring)

- By using higher-order programming we can build **parser combinators** (functions that build parsers from parsers) from which specific parsers can be quickly written.
- Next time: Turning parser combinators into a Monads