

Parallel Parsing Processes

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Parser Combinator Libraries

- ◆ Monadic
 - Natural, lots of syntax and library-support
 - Very general (context-sensitive grammars)
 - Choice is inefficient
 - Need special annotations

This Lecture

- ◆ A monadic parsing library
- ◆ An efficient choice operator
 - Breadth-first rather than depth-first
- ◆ No special annotations
- ◆ *Derived*
- ◆ Used in GHC's Read class

Hughes' Technique for ADTs

- ◆ Start with the API
 - Constructors
 - Combinators
 - Run-functions
- ◆ Dream up properties that have to hold
 - Possibly inspired by a "semantics"

Hughes' Technique (II)

- ◆ First implementation
 - A big datatype
 - Each combinator becomes a constructor
 - Each run-function becomes an interpreter
- ◆ Using properties, consecutively refine this
 - Identify usage patterns
 - Give them names
 - Simplify away the old ones



Parser API

```
type P s a

-- parser combinators
symbol :: P s s
fail   :: P s a
(+++)  :: P s a -> P s a -> P s a

-- monadic operators
return :: a -> P s a
(>>=) :: P s a -> (a -> P s b) -> P s b
```

Semantics: Using Bags

```
[[_]] :: P s a -> [s] -> {(a, [s])}
[|symbol|] (c:s) = {(c, s)}
[|symbol|] [] = {}
[|fail|] s = {}
[|p +++ q|] s = [|p|] s \/ [|q|] s
[|return x|] s = {(x, s)}
[|p >>= k|] s =
  { (y, s'') | (x, s') <- [|p|] s
            , (y, s'') <- [|k x|] s'
  }
```

Implementation A

```
data P s a = Symbol          -- wrong!
           | Fail
           | P s a :+++ P s a
           |  $\forall b . P s b :>>= (b \rightarrow P s a)$ 
           | Return a
```

Implementation A (as before)

```
data P s a where
  Symbol :: P s s
  Fail   :: P s a
  (:+++) :: P s a -> P s a -> P s a
  (:>>=) :: P s a -> (a -> P s b) -> P s b
  Return :: a -> P s a
```

Implementation A (II)

```
-- extra operation
symbolMap :: (s -> a) -> P s a

-- semantics
[|symbolMap h|] (c:s) = {(h c, s)}
[|symbolMap h|] [] = {}

-- correct datatype
data P s a = SymbolMap (s -> a)
           | Fail
           | P s a :+++ P s a
           |  $\forall b . P s b :>>= (b \rightarrow P s a)$ 
           | Return a
```

Implementation A (III)

```
symbol = SymbolMap id
fail   = Fail
(++++) = (:+++)
(>>=) = (:>>=)
return = Return
```

Implementation A (IV)

```
parse :: P s a -> [s] -> {(a, [s])}
parse (SymbolMap h) (c:s) = {(h c, s)}
parse (SymbolMap h) [] = {}
parse Fail s = {}
parse (p :+++ q) s = parse p s \/ parse q s
parse (Return x) s = {(x, s)}
parse (p :>>= k) s =
  { (y, s'') | (x, s') <- parse p s
            , (y, s'') <- parse (k x) s'
  }
```

Implementation B

```
-- new constructor
SymbolBind k == symbol >>= k

-- new datatype
data P s a = SymbolBind (s -> P s a)
           | Fail
           | P s a :+++ P s a
           | Return a
```

Implementation B (II)

```
-- unchanged operations
fail = Fail
(+++) = (:+++)
return = Return

-- new symbol
symbol = SymbolBind return

-- new >>=
SymbolBind f >>= k = SymbolBind (\c.f c>>=k)
Fail >>= k = Fail
(p :+++ q) >>= k = (p>>=k) :+++ (q>>=k)
Return x >>= k = k x
```

Implementation B (III)

```
parse :: P s a -> [s] -> [(a, [s])]
parse (SymbolBind f) (c:s) = parse (f c) s
parse (SymbolBind f) [] = {}
parse Fail s = {}
parse (p :+++ q) s = parse p s \ / parse q s
parse (Return x) s = {(x,s)}
```

Implementation C

```
-- new constructor
ReturnPlus x p == return x +++ p

-- new datatype
data P s a = SymbolBind (s -> P s a)
           | Fail
           | ReturnPlus a (P s a)
```

Implementation C (II)

```
-- unchanged operations
fail = Fail
symbol = SymbolBind return

-- new return
return x = ReturnPlus x Fail
```

Implementation C (III)

```
-- new +++
SymbolBind f +++ SymbolBind g =
    SymbolBind (\c.f c +++ g c)
Fail +++ q = q
p +++ Fail = p
ReturnPlus x p +++ q = ReturnPlus x (p+++q)
p +++ ReturnPlus x q = ReturnPlus x (p+++q)

-- new >>=
SymbolBind f >>= k = SymbolBind (\c.f c>>=k)
Fail >>= k = Fail
ReturnPlus x p >>= k = k x +++ (p>>=k)
```

Implementation C (IV)

```
parse :: P s a -> [s] -> {(a,[s])}
parse (SymbolBind f) (c:s) = parse (f c) s
parse (SymbolBind f) []     = {}
parse Fail                 s = {}
parse (ReturnPlus x p) s = {(x,s)}\parse p s
```

Implementation C (V)

```
parse :: P s a -> [s] -> [(a,[s])]
parse (SymbolBind f) (c:s) = parse (f c) s
parse (SymbolBind f) []     = []
parse Fail                 s = []
parse (ReturnPlus x p) s = (x,s):parse p s
```

Implementation C, primed

```
type P' s a

symbol' :: P' s s
fail'   :: P' s a
(+++)   :: P' s a -> P' s a -> P' s a

return' :: a -> P' s a
(>>=') :: P' s a -> (a -> P' s b)
        -> P' s b

parse' :: P' s a -> [s] -> [(a,[s])]
```

Implementation D

```
-- context: "• >>= k"
type Ctxt s a b = a -> P' s b
type P s a      =  $\forall$ . Ctxt s a b -> P' s b

-- laws
p      === \k . p' >>= k
parse p === parse' p'
```

Implementation D (II)

```
-- parser combinators
symbol = \k. SymbolBind k
fail   = \k. Fail
p +++ q = \k. p k +++' q k

-- monadic operators
return x = \k. k x
p >>= f = \k. p (\x. f x k)

-- run-function
parse p = parse' (p return')
```

Extension: Look Ahead

```
-- new operation
look :: P s [s]

-- semantics
[|look|] s = {(s,s)}

-- datatype
data P' s a = ...
            | LookBind ([s] -> P' s a)
```

Extension: Look Ahead (II)

```
-- add to +++'
LookBind f +++' LookBind g =
  LookBind (\s.f s +++' g s)
LookBind f +++' q = LookBind (\s.f s +++' q)
p +++' LookBind f = LookBind (\s.p +++' f s)

-- add to >>='
LookBind f >>=' k = LookBind (\s.f s >>=' k)

-- add to parse'
parse' (LookBind f) s = parse' (f s) s
```

Usage of Look Ahead

```
munch :: (s -> Bool) -> P s [s]
munch r = do s <- look; inspect s
  where
    inspect (c:s) | r c =
      do symbol
         s' <- inspect s
         return (c:s')
    inspect _ =
      do return []
```

Usage of Look Ahead (II)

```
longest :: P s a -> P s a
try     :: P s a -> P s (Maybe a)
```

Extension: Other Parsers

```
parse' :: P' s a -> [s] -> Either Pos a
parse' p s = track p s pos0

track (SymbolBind f) (c:s) pos =
  track (f c) s $! next pos c
track (ReturnPlus x _) [] pos = Right x
track (ReturnPlus _ p) s pos = track p s pos
track (LookBind f) s pos = track (f s) s pos
track _ _ pos = Left pos
```

Discussion

- ◆ Derivation vs. hacking
- ◆ Efficiency
- ◆ Parsec, GHC
- ◆ Fudgets, SP a b
- ◆ Continuation monads
- ◆ Termination