



Cursul 11 - Parser functional

- ☐ Parserul ca functie
- ☐ Parsere de baza: return, esec, item
- ☐ Combinarea paserelor
 - Secventa
 - Alegere
- ☐ Primitive derivate
- ☐ Parserul ca monada
- ☐ Studiu de caz: expresii aritmetice



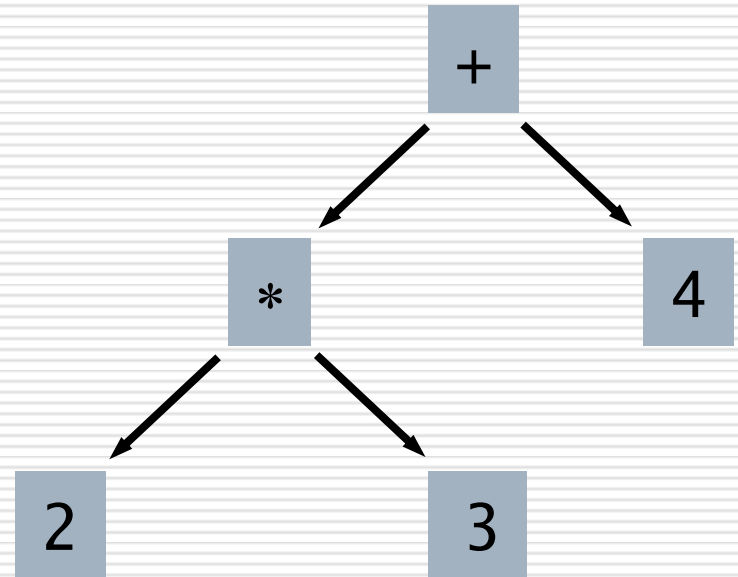
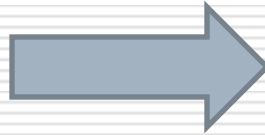
Ce este un parser?

- Un parser este un program ce analizeaza un text si determina structura sa sintactica relativ cu o descriere sintactica (gramatica independenta de context)



Ce este un parser?

2*3+4





-
- ❑ Parserul poate fi privit ca o functie

`type Parser = String → Tree`

- ❑ Mai general parserul poate produce un arbore fara sa consume intregul sir de intrare si atunci:

`type Parser = String → (Tree, String)`

- ❑ Inca mai general, daca presupunem ca parserul returneaza o lista de rezultate(lista [] va insemna esec, lista singleton va insemna succes):

`type Parser = String → [(Tree, String)]`



Parserul ca tip parametrizat

- Este util sa parametrizam tipul pentru a putea scrie parser cat mai general: un parser de tip `a` este o functie care are la intrare un string si produce o lista de rezultate, fiecare fiind o pereche ce cuprinde un rezultat de tip `a` si un string:

```
type Parser a = String → [(a, String)]
```



```
type Parser a = String → [(a, String)]
```

A parser for things
Is a function from strings
To list of pairs
Of things and strings



return, esec si item

- Parserul `return v` se termina cu succes si produce `v`

`return :: a -> Parser a`

`return v = \ i -> [(v, i)]`

(sau `return v i = [(v, i)]`)

- Parserul `esec`:

`esec :: Parser a`

`esec i = []`

- Parserul `item` consuma un caracter din sirul de intrare:

`item :: Parser a`

`item = \ i -> case i of`

`[] -> []`

`(x:xs) -> [(x, xs)]`



Aplicatia parse

```
parse :: Parser a -> String -> [(a, String)]  
parse p input = p input
```

```
*Main> parse (preturn 1) "hallo"  
[(1, "hallo")]
```

```
*Main> parse esec "hallo"  
[]
```

```
*Main> parse item "hallo"  
[('h', "allo")]
```




Alegere p +++ q

□ Se aplica p; daca aceasta esueaza se aplica q:

```
(+++ ) :: Parser a -> Parser a -> Parser a
p +++ q = \inp -> case parse  p inp of
    [] -> parse  q inp
    [(v, out)] -> [(v, out)]
```

```
*Main> parse (preturn 'd' +++ item ) "abc"
[('d',"abc")]
*Main> parse (esec +++ item ) "abc"
[('a',"bc")]
```



Primitive de parsare derivate

- Parserul `sat p` este un parser pentru un caracter ce satisface predicatul `p`:

```
sat :: (Char -> Bool) -> Parser Char
sat = do  x <- item
          if p x then return x else esec
```



Din sat construim:

```
digit :: Parser Char
```

```
digit = sat isDigit
```

```
lower :: Parser Char
```

```
lower = sat isLower
```

```
upper :: Parser Char
```

```
upper = sat isUpper
```



```
letter :: Parser Char
```

```
letter = sat isAlpha
```

```
alphanum :: Parser Char
```

```
alphanum= sat isAlphaNum
```

```
char :: Char -> Parser Char
```

```
char x = sat (== x)
```



Parserul string

```
string :: String -> Parser String
string [] = return []
string (x:xs) do char x
                string xs
                return (x:xs)
```



Repetitia

```
many :: Parser a -> Parser [a]
```

```
many p  = many1 p +++ return []
```

```
many1 :: Parser a -> Parser [a]
```

```
many1 p = do      v <- p  
                  vs <- many p  
                  return (v:vs)
```



Identificatori, numere, spatii

```
ident :: Parser String
```

```
ident = do x <- lower
```

```
      xs <- many alphanum
```

```
      return (x:xs)
```

```
nat :: Parser Int
```

```
nat = do xs <- many1 digit
```

```
      return(read xs)
```

```
space :: Parser ()
```

```
space = do xs <- many(sat isSpace)
```

```
      return ()
```



Ignorarea spatiilor

```
token :: Parser a -> Parser a
```

```
token p = do space
```

```
    v <- p
```

```
    space
```

```
    return v
```

```
identifier :: Parser String
```

```
identifier = token ident
```

```
natural :: Parser Int
```

```
natural = token nat
```

```
symbol :: String -> Parser String
```

```
symbol xs = token(string xs)
```




Un parser pentru liste de numere

```
p :: Parser [Int]
p = do symbol "["
      n <- natural
      ns <- many (do symbol ","
                     natural)
      symbol "]"
      return (n:ns)
```



Parserul ca monada

- Unele din definițiile de mai sus nu sunt corecte:
 - Notatia `do` este "sintactic sugar" pentru operatorul monadic `>>=` (ce trebuie definit)
- Trebuie adăugat:

```
newtype Parser a    = P (String -> [(a,String)])
```

```
instance Monad Parser where
```

```
    return v  = P (\inp -> [(v,inp)])
```

```
    p >>= f    = P (\inp -> case parse p inp of
```

```
        [] -> []
```

```
        [(v,out)] -> parse (f v) out)
```



Parserul ca monada

□ (<http://thor.info.uaic.ro/~grigoras/pf/exemple/curs11/Parsing.lhs>)

```
*Parsing> parse (string "aa") "aaan"  
[("aa", "an")]
```

```
*Parsing> parse identifier "  alpha  beta  gama  "  
[("alpha", "beta  gama  ") ]
```

```
*Parsing> parse identifier " 12alpha"  
[]
```

```
*Parsing> parse (symbol " :=" ) "      :=  gama"  
[(" :=", "gama")]
```



Un parser pentru expresii aritmetice

- Daca definim expresiile aritmetice prin gramatica:

$\text{expr} ::= \text{term} + \text{expr} \mid \text{term}$

$\text{term} ::= \text{factor} * \text{term} \mid \text{factor}$

$\text{factor} ::= (\text{expr}) \mid \text{nat}$

$\text{nat} ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid \dots$

atunci aceasta gramatica se traduce intr-un parser
prin rescrierea regulilor folosind primitivele de
parsare

<http://thor.info.uaic.ro/~grigoras/pf/exemple/curs11/parser Exp.lhs>



Un parser pentru expresii aritmetice

```
*Main> eval " 25+99*(8 + 2)"  
1015
```

```
*Main> eval "25+99*(8o + 2)"  
*** Exception: unused input *(8o + 2)
```

```
*Main> eval " a 25+99*(8 + 2)"  
*** Exception: invalid input
```