Interpreter Command Line

```
$ ./msdscript --interp
_let x = (1 + (2))
_in  x * 3
9
$
```

Parsing

Parsing is the task of turning text into `Expr` objects

```
_let x = (1 + (2))
_in  x * 3
```

```
new Let("x",
        new Add(new Num(1), new Num(2)),
        new Mult(new Var("x"), new Num(3)));
```

Parsing *does not* imply interpreting, but it's a good first step

Data Analysis for Parsing

Output: **`Expr`** ✓

Input: stream of characters

A stream of characters is either

- an empty stream
- a character followed by a stream of characters

```
_let x = (1 + (2))
_in  x * y
```

Handle one character at a time... not all that much help

Parsing Recipes

There's a whole big space of recipes for parsing

LALR(1), LL(k), PEG, GLR, SGLR, table-driven, recursive descent...

Parsing Recipes

There's a whole big space of recipes for parsing

LALR(1), LL(k), PEG, GLR, SGLR, table-driven, recursive descent...

MSDscript will be a compromise between nice-to-read and easy-to-parse

Parsing Anti-Pattern

First idea you may have: divide and conquer

```
parse_str("..... * .....")

= new Mult(parse_str("....."),
           parse_str("....."))
```

... does not work well

```
(1 * 3) * 2 + _let x = 1+2 _in 3*4
```

We'll stick to the stream-of-characters view

Parsing Numbers

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨number⟩

Parsing Numbers

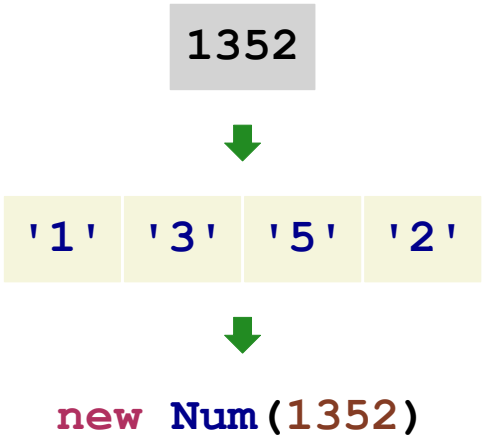
⟨expr⟩ = ⟨number⟩ sequence of digits: 0... 9

```
1352
```

```
new Num(1352)
```

Parsing Numbers

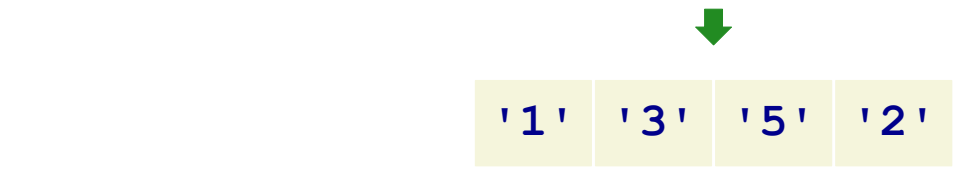
⟨expr⟩ = ⟨number⟩ sequence of digits: 0... 9



Parsing Numbers

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨number⟩ sequence of digits: 0... 9

```
1352
```




```
in.get(); // = '1'
in.get(); // = '3'
in.get(); // = '5'
in.get(); // = '2'
in.get(); // = EOF
```

Parsing Numbers

First try:

```
Expr *parse_num(std::istream &in) {
   int n = 0;
   while (1) {
      int c = in.get();
      if (isdigit(c))
        n = n*10 + (c - '0');
      else
        break;
   }
   return new Num(n);
}
```

Parsing Numbers

First try:

```
Expr *parse_num(std::istream &in) {
    int n = 0;
    while ....
        in
        if // just for demo purposes
          int main() {
        el    Expr *n = parse_num(std::cin);
          ]
    }         std::cout << n->to_pretty_string();
    retur     std::cout << "\n";
}
          
          return 0;
          }
```

parse.cpp

Parsing Numbers

First try:

```
Expr *parse_num(std::istream &in) {
    int n = 0;
    while (1) {
        int c = in.get();
        if (isdigit(c))
          n = n*10 + (c - '0');
        else
          break;
    }
    return new
}
```

```
$ c++ parse.cpp expr.o cmdline.o
$ ./a.out
123
123
$ ./a.out
-123
0
```

Parsing Numbers

First try:

```
Expr *parse_num(std::istream &in) {
   int n = 0;
   while (1) {
      int c = in.get();
      if (isdigit(c))
        n = n*10 + (c - '0');
      else
        break;
   }
   return new Num(n);
}
```

Parsing Numbers

```
Expr *parse_num(std::istream &in) {
  int n = 0;
  bool negative = false;

  if (in.peek() == '-') {
    negative = true;
    in.get(); // consume '-'
  }

  while (1) {
    int c = in.get();
    if (isdigit(c))
      n = n*10 + (c - '0');
    else
      break;
  }

  if (negative)
    n = -n;

  return new Num(n);
}
```

Parsing Numbers

```
Expr *parse_num(std::istream &in) {
  int n = 0;
  bool nega
  if (in.peek() == '-') {
    negative = true;
    in.get(); // consume '-'
  }

  while (1) {
    int c = in.get();
    if (isdigit(c))
      n = n*10 + (c - '0');
    else
      break;
  }

  if (negative)
    n = -n;

  return new Num(n);
}
```

Like `in.get()`, but leaves character in stream

Parsing Numbers

```
Expr *parse_num(std::istream &in) {
  int n = 0;
  bool negative = false;

  if (in.peek() == '-') {
    negative = true;
    in.get(); // consume '-'
  }

  while (1) {
    int c = in.get();
    if (isdigit(c))
      n = n*10 + (c - '0');
    else
      break;
  }

  if (negative)
    n = -n;

  return new Num(n);
}
```

better to check!

Parsing Numbers

```
Expr *parse_num(std::istream &in) {
  int n = 0;
  bool negative = false;

  if (in.peek() == '-') {
    negative = true;
    consume(in, '-');
  }

  while (1) {
    int c = in.get();
    if (isdigit(c))
      n = n*10 + (c - '0');
    else
      break;
  }

  if (negative)
    n = -n;

  return new Num(n);
}
```

Parsing Numbers

```
Expr *parse_num(std::istream &in) {
  int n = 0;
  bool negative = false;

  if (in.peek() == '-') {
    negative = true;
    consume(in, '-');
  }

  while
    int
    if
      n
    els
      b
  }

  if (negative)
    n = -n;

  return new Num(n);
}
```

```
static void consume(std::istream &in, int expect) {
  int c = in.get();
  if (c != expect)
    throw std::runtime_error("consume mismatch");
}
```

Parsing Numbers

```
Expr *parse_num(std::istream &in) {
  int n = 0;
  bool negative = false;

  if (in.peek() == '-') {
    negative = true;
    consume(in, '-');
  }

  while (1) {
    int c = in.get();
    if (isdigit(c))
      n = n*10 + (c - '0');
    else
      break;
  }

  if (negative)
    n = -n;

  return new Num(n);
}
```

Parsing Numbers

```
Expr *parse_num(std::istream &in) {
  int n = 0;
  bool negative = false;

  if (in.peek() == '-') {
    negative = true;
    consume(in, '-');
  }

  while (1) {
    int c = in.get();
    if (isdigit(c))
      n = n*10 + (c - '0');
    else
      break;
  }

  if (negative)
    n = -n;

  return new Num(n);
}
```

Parsing Numbers

```
Expr *parse_num(std::istream &in) {
  int n = 0;
  bool negative = false;

  if (in.peek() == '-') {
    negative = true;
    consume(in, '-');
  }

  while (1) {
    int c = in.get();
    if (isdigit(c))
      n = n*10 + (c - '0');
    else
      break;
  }

  if (negative)
    n = -n;

  return new Num(n
}
```

discarding `c` means we can't tell `-123` from `-123*`

Parsing Numbers

```
Expr *parse_num(std::istream &in) {
  int n = 0;
  bool negative = false;

  if (in.peek() == '-') {
    negative = true;
    consume(in, '-');
  }

  while (1) {
    int c = in.peek();
    if (isdigit(c)) {
      consume(in, c);
      n = n*10 + (c - '0');
    } else
      break;
  }

  if (negative)
    n = -n;

  return new Num(n);
}
```

Parsing Numbers

```
Expr *parse_num(std::istream &in) {
  int n = 0;
  bool negative = false;

  if (in.peek() == '-') {
    negative = true;
    consume(in, '-');
  }

  while (1) {
    int c = in.peek();
    if (isdigit(c)) {
      consume(in, c);
      n = n*10 + (c - '0');
    } else
      break;
  }

  if (negative)
    n = -n;

  return new Num(n);
}
```

General parsing strategy: peek to decide, then maybe consume

Parsing Numbers

```
Expr *parse_num(std::istream &in) {
  int n = 0;
  bool negative = false;

  if (in.peek() == '-') {
    negative = true;
    consume(in, '-');
  }

  while (1) {
    int c = in.peek();
    if (isdigit(c)) {
      consume(in, c);
      n = n*10 + (c - '0');
    } else
      break;
  }

  if (negative)
    n = -n;

  return new Num(n);
}
```

```
$ ./a.out
-123
-123
$ ./a.out
 -123
0
```

Ignoring Whitespace

```
static void skip_whitespace(std::istream &in) {
  while (1) {
    int c = in.peek();
    if (!isspace(c))
      break;
    consume(in, c);
  }
}
```

Parsing Expressions

```
Expr *parse_expr(std::istream &in) {
  skip_whitespace(in);
  return parse_num(in);
}

int main() {
  while (1) {
    Expr *e = parse_expr(std::cin);

    e->pretty_print(std::cout);
    std::cout << "\n";

    skip_whitespace(std::cin);
    if (std::cin.eof())
      break;
  }

  return 0;
}
```

Parsing Expressions

```
Expr *parse_expr(std::istream &in) {
  skip_whitespace(in);
  return parse_num(in);
}

int main() {
  while (1) {
    Expr *e = parse_expr(std::cin);

    e->pretty_print(std::cout);
    std::cout << "\n";

    skip_whitespace(std::cin);
    if (std::cin.eof())
      break;
  }

  return 0;
}
```

```
$ ./a.out
123
123
-123
-123
x
0
0
0
0
```

Parsing Expressions

```
Expr *parse_expr(std::istream &in) {
  skip_whitespace(in);

  int c = in.peek();
  if ((c == '-') || isdigit(c))
    return parse_num(in);
  else {
    consume(in, c);
    throw std::runtime_error("invalid input");
  }
}
```

More Expressions

So, far, our parser supports just numbers:

```
123
-456
0
```

Let's add support for parentheses:

```
(123)
(-456)
( (0 ))
```

Numbers and Parentheses

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| **(** ⟨expr⟩ **)**

Parentheses are not in **`Expr`**, because the **`Expr`** tree structure already handles grouping: it's ***abstract syntax***

The parser deals with characters in text, which is ***concrete syntax***

A grammar can be for abstract syntax or concrete syntax

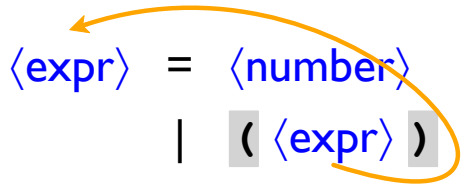
Numbers and Parentheses

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`

In concrete syntax, `gray` are literal characters to get

Whitespace can appear between any two things in the grammar

Numbers and Parentheses



When `parse_expr` sees `(`, it should call itself

Parsing Expressions

```
Expr *parse_expr(std::istream &in) {
  skip_whitespace(in);

  int c = in.peek();
  if ((c == '-') || isdigit(c))
    return parse_num(in);
  else if (c == '(') {
    consume(in, '(');
    Expr *e = parse_expr(in);
    skip_whitespace(in);
    c = in.get();
    if (c != ')')
      throw std::runtime_error("missing close parenthesis");
    return e;
  } else {
    consume(in, c);
    throw std::runtime_error("invalid input");
  }
}
```

Parsing Addition

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| **(** ⟨expr⟩ **)**
| ⟨expr⟩ **+** ⟨expr⟩

Parsing Addition

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`
| ⟨expr⟩ `+` ⟨expr⟩

```
1 + 2 + 3
```

Parsing Addition

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`
| ⟨expr⟩ `+` ⟨expr⟩

```
1 + 2 + 3
```

Parsing Addition

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`
| ⟨expr⟩ `+` ⟨expr⟩

`1 + 2 + 3`

Parsing Addition

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`
| ⟨expr⟩ `+` ⟨expr⟩

Disallow immediate `+` here

```
1 + 2 + 3
```

Parsing Addition

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`
| ⟨addend⟩ `+` ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`

```
1 + 2 + 3
```

Parsing Addition

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`
| ⟨addend⟩ `+` ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`

```
1 + 2 + 3
```

can't be ⟨addend⟩

Parsing Addition

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`
| ⟨addend⟩ `+` ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`

`1 + 2 + 3`
⟨expr⟩

Parsing Addition

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨addend⟩
| ⟨addend⟩ **+** ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| **(** ⟨expr⟩ **)**

Parsing Addition

```
Expr *parse_addend(std::istream &in) {
  skip_whitespace(in);

  int c = in.peek();
  if ((c == '-') || isdigit(c))
    return parse_num(in);
  else if (c == '(') {
    consume(in, '(');
    Expr *e = parse_expr(in);
    skip_whitespace(in);
    c = in.get();
    if (c != ')')
      throw std::runtime_error("missing close parenthesis");
    return e;
  } else {
    consume(in, c);
    throw std::runtime_error("invalid input");
  }
}
```

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨addend⟩
| ⟨addend⟩ + ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| (⟨expr⟩)

Parsing Addition

Changed the function name

```
Expr *parse_addend(std::istream &in) {
  skip_whitespace(in);

  int c = in.peek();
  if ((c == '-') || isdigit(c))
    return parse_num(in);
  else if (c == '(') {
    consume(in, '(');
    Expr *e = parse_expr(in);
    skip_whitespace(in);
    c = in.get();
    if (c != ')')
      throw std::runtime_error("missing close parenthesis");
    return e;
  } else {
    consume(in, c);
    throw std::runtime_error("invalid input");
  }
}
```

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨addend⟩
| ⟨addend⟩ + ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| (⟨expr⟩)

Parsing Addition

```
Expr *parse_addend(std::istream &in) {
  skip_whitespace(in);

  int c = in.peek();
  if ((c == '-') || isdigit(c))
    return parse_num(in);
  else if (c == '(') {
    consume(in, '(');
    Expr *e = parse_expr(in);
    skip_whitespace(in);
    c = in.get();
    if (c != ')')
      throw std::runtime_error("missing close parenthesis");
    return e;
  } else {
    consume(in, c);
    throw std::runtime_error("invalid input");
  }
}
```

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨addend⟩
| ⟨addend⟩ + ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| (⟨expr⟩)

Still call `parse_expr` to parse parenthesized

Parsing Addition

```
static Expr *parse_expr(std::istream &in) {
  Expr *e;

  e = parse_addend(in);

  skip_whitespace(in);

  int c = in.peek();
  if (c == '+') {
    consume(in, '+');
    Expr *rhs = parse_expr(in);
    return new Add(e, rhs);
  } else
    return e;
}
```

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨addend⟩
| ⟨addend⟩ + ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| (⟨expr⟩)

Parsing Multiplication

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨addend⟩
| ⟨addend⟩ `+` ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨multicand⟩
| ⟨multicand⟩ `*` ⟨addend⟩

⟨multicand⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`

```
1 * 2 + 3 * 4
```

Parsing Multiplication

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨addend⟩
| ⟨addend⟩ `+` ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨multicand⟩
| ⟨multicand⟩ `*` ⟨addend⟩

⟨multicand⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`

`1 * 2 + 3 * 4`

can't be ⟨addend⟩

Parsing Multiplication

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨addend⟩
| ⟨addend⟩ `+` ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨multicand⟩
| ⟨multicand⟩ `*` ⟨addend⟩

⟨multicand⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`

`1 * 2 + 3 * 4`

⟨addend⟩ ⟨addend⟩

Parsing Multiplication

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨addend⟩
| ⟨addend⟩ `+` ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨multicand⟩
| ⟨multicand⟩ `*` ⟨addend⟩

⟨multicand⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`

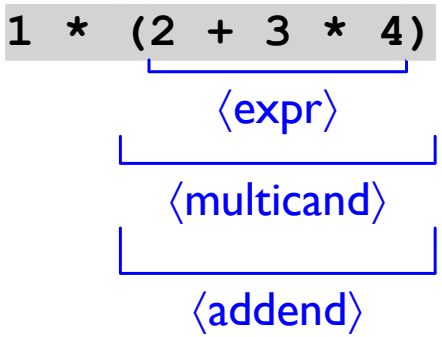
```
1 * (2 + 3 * 4)
```

Parsing Multiplication

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨addend⟩
| ⟨addend⟩ `+` ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨multicand⟩
| ⟨multicand⟩ `*` ⟨addend⟩

⟨multicand⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`



Parsing Multiplication

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨addend⟩
| ⟨addend⟩ **+** ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨multicand⟩
| ⟨multicand⟩ ***** ⟨addend⟩

⟨multicand⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| **(** ⟨expr⟩ **)**

- old `parse_addend` becomes `parse_multicand`
- new `parse_addend` calls `parse_multicand` and `parse_addend`

Parsing Let

How about variables and `_let`?

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨addend⟩
| ⟨addend⟩ `+` ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨multicand⟩
| ⟨multicand⟩ `*` ⟨addend⟩

⟨multicand⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`
| ⟨variable⟩
| `_let` ⟨variable⟩ `=` ⟨expr⟩ `_in` ⟨expr⟩

Parsing Let

How about variables and `_let`?

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨addend⟩
| ⟨addend⟩ `+` ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨multicand⟩
| ⟨multicand⟩ `*` ⟨addend⟩

⟨multicand⟩ = ⟨number⟩ (Starts with `-` or `isdigit`)
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`
| ⟨variable⟩
| `_let` ⟨variable⟩ `=` ⟨expr⟩ `_in` ⟨expr⟩

Parsing Let

How about variables and `_let`?

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨addend⟩
| ⟨addend⟩ `+` ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨multicand⟩
| ⟨multicand⟩ `*` ⟨addend⟩

⟨multicand⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)` Starts with `(`
| ⟨variable⟩
| `_let` ⟨variable⟩ `=` ⟨expr⟩ `_in` ⟨expr⟩

Parsing Let

How about variables and `_let`?

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨addend⟩
| ⟨addend⟩ `+` ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨multicand⟩
| ⟨multicand⟩ `*` ⟨addend⟩

⟨multicand⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`
| ⟨variable⟩
| `_let` ⟨variable⟩ `=` ⟨expr⟩ `_in` ⟨expr⟩

Let's say only ASCII letters: `a`- `z` and `A`- `Z`

Parsing Let

How about variables and `_let`?

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨addend⟩
| ⟨addend⟩ `+` ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨multicand⟩
| ⟨multicand⟩ `*` ⟨addend⟩

⟨multicand⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`
| ⟨variable⟩ Starts with `isalpha`
| `_let` ⟨variable⟩ `=` ⟨expr⟩ `_in` ⟨expr⟩

Parsing Let

How about variables and `_let`?

⟨expr⟩ = ⟨addend⟩
| ⟨addend⟩ `+` ⟨expr⟩

⟨addend⟩ = ⟨multicand⟩
| ⟨multicand⟩ `*` ⟨addend⟩

⟨multicand⟩ = ⟨number⟩
| `(` ⟨expr⟩ `)`
| ⟨variable⟩
| `_let` ⟨variable⟩ `=` ⟨expr⟩ `_in` ⟨expr⟩

Starts with `_`

Parsing Let

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Should not allow immediate `_let`...

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Should not allow immediate `_let`...

... but `parse_expr` will consume `*`, anyway

Parsing Let

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`parse_var` and `parse_let` helpers are a good idea

`parse_keyword` helper is also a good idea