

Integrating generators EDSL's for Spirit X3 (WIP)

- ▶ **Embedded Linux Development**
- ▶ Provide training and consulting on various programming subjects
 - ▶ C, C++, Generic Programming, Template Meta Programming
 - ▶ Tizen, Enlightenment Foundation Libraries

- ▶ Embedded Linux Development
- ▶ Provide training and consulting on various programming subjects
 - ▶ C, C++, Generic Programming, Template Meta Programming
 - ▶ Tizen, Enlightenment Foundation Libraries

- ▶ Experiment with Spirit V2 (mORBid)
- ▶ CORBA EDSL for Spirit v2
- ▶ Motivation to work on Spirit X3
- ▶ Writing terminals and parsers for Spirit X3
- ▶ Generators for Spirit X3
- ▶ Extending Spirit X3 to other domains

- ▶ Experiment with Spirit V2 (mORBid)
- ▶ CORBA EDSL for Spirit v2
- ▶ Motivation to work on Spirit X3
- ▶ Writing terminals and parsers for Spirit X3
- ▶ Generators for Spirit X3
- ▶ Extending Spirit X3 to other domains

- ▶ Experiment with Spirit V2 (mORBid)
- ▶ CORBA EDSL for Spirit v2
- ▶ Motivation to work on Spirit X3
- ▶ Writing terminals and parsers for Spirit X3
- ▶ Generators for Spirit X3
- ▶ Extending Spirit X3 to other domains

- ▶ Experiment with Spirit V2 (mORBid)
- ▶ CORBA EDSL for Spirit v2
- ▶ Motivation to work on Spirit X3
- ▶ Writing terminals and parsers for Spirit X3
- ▶ Generators for Spirit X3
- ▶ Extending Spirit X3 to other domains

- ▶ Experiment with Spirit V2 (mORBid)
- ▶ CORBA EDSL for Spirit v2
- ▶ Motivation to work on Spirit X3
- ▶ Writing terminals and parsers for Spirit X3
- ▶ Generators for Spirit X3
- ▶ Extending Spirit X3 to other domains

- ▶ Experiment with Spirit V2 (mORBid)
- ▶ CORBA EDSL for Spirit v2
- ▶ Motivation to work on Spirit X3
- ▶ Writing terminals and parsers for Spirit X3
- ▶ Generators for Spirit X3
- ▶ Extending Spirit X3 to other domains

- ▶ mORBid was an experiment to bring CORBA to modern C++
- ▶ It uses Spirit v2 for all generation and parsing.
 - ▶ Parsing IDL and binary communication
 - ▶ Generating C++ from IDL compiler and binary communication
- ▶ Boost.Type_Erasure for object references
- ▶ Boost.ASIO for Network
- ▶ An EDSL for binary communication in Spirit v2

- ▶ mORBid was an experiment to bring CORBA to modern C++
- ▶ It uses Spirit v2 for all generation and parsing.
 - ▶ Parsing IDL and binary communication
 - ▶ Generating C++ from IDL compiler and binary communication
- ▶ Boost.Type_Erasure for object references
- ▶ Boost.ASIO for Network
- ▶ An EDSL for binary communication in Spirit v2

- ▶ mORBid was an experiment to bring CORBA to modern C++
- ▶ It uses Spirit v2 for all generation and parsing.
 - ▶ Parsing IDL and binary communication
 - ▶ Generating C++ from IDL compiler and binary communication
- ▶ Boost.Type_Erasure for object references
- ▶ Boost.ASIO for Network
- ▶ An EDSL for binary communication in Spirit v2

- ▶ mORBid was an experiment to bring CORBA to modern C++
- ▶ It uses Spirit v2 for all generation and parsing.
 - ▶ Parsing IDL and binary communication
 - ▶ Generating C++ from IDL compiler and binary communication
- ▶ Boost.Type_Erasure for object references
- ▶ Boost.ASIO for Network
- ▶ An EDSL for binary communication in Spirit v2

- ▶ mORBid was an experiment to bring CORBA to modern C++
- ▶ It uses Spirit v2 for all generation and parsing.
 - ▶ Parsing IDL and binary communication
 - ▶ Generating C++ from IDL compiler and binary communication
- ▶ Boost.Type_Erasure for object references
- ▶ Boost.ASIO for Network
- ▶ An EDSL for binary communication in Spirit v2

- ▶ mORBid was an experiment to bring CORBA to modern C++
- ▶ It uses Spirit v2 for all generation and parsing.
 - ▶ Parsing IDL and binary communication
 - ▶ Generating C++ from IDL compiler and binary communication
- ▶ Boost.Type_Erasure for object references
- ▶ Boost.ASIO for Network
- ▶ An EDSL for binary communication in Spirit v2

- ▶ Spirit v2 uses Boost.Proto
 - ▶ The natural way to use Boost.Proto is doing Proto transformations
 - ▶ Spirit v2 has a meta_compiler for transformation and grammar matching
 - ▶ Compile time Switch/case over syntax
 - ▶ Calls meta functions based on syntax. E.g, make_terminal, make_binary, make_directive
 - ▶ meta_compiler and meta functions are templated on a domain tag

- ▶ Spirit v2 uses Boost.Proto
 - ▶ The natural way to use Boost.Proto is doing Proto transformations
 - ▶ Spirit v2 has a meta_compiler for transformation and grammar matching
 - ▶ Compile time Switch/case over syntax
 - ▶ Calls meta functions based on syntax. E.g, make_terminal, make_binary, make_directive
 - ▶ meta_compiler and meta functions are templated on a domain tag

- ▶ Spirit v2 uses Boost.Proto
 - ▶ The natural way to use Boost.Proto is doing Proto transformations
 - ▶ Spirit v2 has a meta_compiler for transformation and grammar matching
 - ▶ Compile time Switch/case over syntax
 - ▶ Calls meta functions based on syntax. E.g, make_terminal, make_binary, make_directive
 - ▶ meta_compiler and meta functions are templated on a domain tag

- ▶ Spirit v2 uses Boost.Proto
 - ▶ The natural way to use Boost.Proto is doing Proto transformations
 - ▶ Spirit v2 has a meta_compiler for transformation and grammar matching
 - ▶ Compile time Switch/case over syntax
 - ▶ Calls meta functions based on syntax. E.g, make_terminal, make_binary, make_directive
 - ▶ meta_compiler and meta functions are templated on a domain tag

- ▶ Spirit v2 uses Boost.Proto
 - ▶ The natural way to use Boost.Proto is doing Proto transformations
 - ▶ Spirit v2 has a meta_compiler for transformation and grammar matching
 - ▶ Compile time Switch/case over syntax
 - ▶ Calls meta functions based on syntax. E.g, make_terminal, make_binary, make_directive
 - ▶ meta_compiler and meta functions are templated on a domain tag

- ▶ Spirit v2 uses Boost.Proto
 - ▶ The natural way to use Boost.Proto is doing Proto transformations
 - ▶ Spirit v2 has a meta_compiler for transformation and grammar matching
 - ▶ Compile time Switch/case over syntax
 - ▶ Calls meta functions based on syntax. E.g, make_terminal, make_binary, make_directive
 - ▶ meta_compiler and meta functions are templated on a domain tag

- ▶ Specialized the make meta-functions
- ▶ The meta-compilation creates a parser or generator
- ▶ Giving new meanings to terminals
- ▶ Composability

- ▶ Specialized the make meta-functions
- ▶ The meta-compilation creates a parser or generator
- ▶ Giving new meanings to terminals
- ▶ Composability

```
bool r = parse(first , last ,
    giop::compile<iiop::parser_domain>
    (giop::endianness
    [ "GIOP"
    & octet
    & octet
    & string
    & giop::ushort_
    & sequence[octet]
    ])
    , attr
);
```


- ▶ Specialized the make meta-functions
- ▶ The meta-compilation creates a parser or generator
- ▶ Giving new meanings to terminals
- ▶ Composability

- ▶ Specialized the make meta-functions
- ▶ The meta-compilation creates a parser or generator
- ▶ Giving new meanings to terminals
- ▶ Composability

```
bool r = parse(first , last ,
    giop::compile<iiop::parser_domain>
    (giop::endianness
    ["GIOP" // new meaning
    & octet
    & octet
    & string
    & giop::ushort_
    & sequence[octet]
    ])
    , attr
);
```

- ▶ Specialized the make meta-functions
- ▶ The meta-compilation creates a parser or generator
- ▶ Giving new meanings to terminals
- ▶ Composability

- ▶ Specialized the make meta-functions
- ▶ The meta-compilation creates a parser or generator
- ▶ Giving new meanings to terminals
- ▶ Composability

```
bool r = parse(first , last ,
    giop::compile<iiop::parser_domain>
    (giop::endianness
    [ "GIOP"
    & octet
    & octet
    & string
    & giop::ushort_
    & sequence[octet]
    ])
    % giop::compile<iiop::parser_domain>
    (octet('\0'))
    , attr
);
```

- ▶ Spirit X3 is the future
- ▶ Make format specifications easy to write on X3
- ▶ Write Spirit Karma for Spirit X3

- ▶ Spirit X3 is the future
- ▶ Make format specifications easy to write on X3
- ▶ Write Spirit Karma for Spirit X3

- ▶ Spirit X3 is the future
- ▶ Make format specifications easy to write on X3
- ▶ Write Spirit Karma for Spirit X3

- ▶ Spirit X3
 - ▶ How is it better than Spirit v2?
 - ▶ Why is it faster (compile-time)?
 - ▶ It doesn't use Boost.Proto and has a much leaner ET
 - ▶ Extending Spirit X3
 - ▶ Writing terminals and operators for new parsers
 - ▶ Writing generators

- ▶ Spirit X3
 - ▶ How is it better than Spirit v2?
 - ▶ Why is it faster (compile-time)?
 - ▶ It doesn't use Boost.Proto and has a much leaner ET
 - ▶ Extending Spirit X3
 - ▶ Writing terminals and operators for new parsers
 - ▶ Writing generators

- ▶ Spirit X3
 - ▶ How is it better than Spirit v2?
 - ▶ Why is it faster (compile-time)?
 - ▶ It doesn't use Boost.Proto and has a much leaner ET
 - ▶ Extending Spirit X3
 - ▶ Writing terminals and operators for new parsers
 - ▶ Writing generators

- ▶ Spirit X3
 - ▶ How is it better than Spirit v2?
 - ▶ Why is it faster (compile-time)?
 - ▶ It doesn't use Boost.Proto and has a much leaner ET
 - ▶ Extending Spirit X3
 - ▶ Writing terminals and operators for new parsers
 - ▶ Writing generators

- ▶ Spirit X3
 - ▶ How is it better than Spirit v2?
 - ▶ Why is it faster (compile-time)?
 - ▶ It doesn't use Boost.Proto and has a much leaner ET
 - ▶ Extending Spirit X3
 - ▶ Writing terminals and operators for new parsers
 - ▶ Writing generators

- ▶ Spirit X3
 - ▶ How is it better than Spirit v2?
 - ▶ Why is it faster (compile-time)?
 - ▶ It doesn't use Boost.Proto and has a much leaner ET
 - ▶ Extending Spirit X3
 - ▶ Writing terminals and operators for new parsers
 - ▶ Writing generators

```
struct eol_parser : parser<eol_parser>
{
    typedef unused_type attribute_type;
    static bool const has_attribute = false;

    template <typename I, typename C, typename A>
    bool parse(I& first, I last, C const& context
        , unused_type, Attribute& /*attr*/) const;
};

auto const eol = eol_parser{};
```



```
template <typename L, typename R>
inline sequence<
    typename as_parser<L>::value_type
    , typename as_parser<R>::value_type>
operator>>(L const& lhs, R const& rhs)
{
    return { as_parser(lhs), as_parser(rhs) };
}
```

- ▶ Parser concept
 - ▶ SFINAE operators
 - ▶ To convert constants and terminals into parsers.
e.g., `char_ >> '5'`
 - ▶ `as_parser` converts `int` to a parser before passing to `sequence<> parser`.
 - ▶ Customization points

- ▶ Parser concept
 - ▶ SFINAE operators
 - ▶ To convert constants and terminals into parsers.
e.g., `char_ >> '5'`
 - ▶ `as_parser` converts `int` to a parser before passing to `sequence<> parser`.
 - ▶ Customization points

- ▶ Parser concept
 - ▶ SFINAE operators
 - ▶ To convert constants and terminals into parsers.
e.g., `char_ >> '5'`
 - ▶ `as_parser` converts `int` to a parser before passing to `sequence<> parser`.
 - ▶ Customization points

- ▶ Parser concept
 - ▶ SFINAE operators
 - ▶ To convert constants and terminals into parsers.
e.g., `char_ >> '5'`
 - ▶ `as_parser` converts `int` to a parser before passing to `sequence<> parser`.
 - ▶ Customization points

- ▶ Parser concept
 - ▶ SFINAE operators
 - ▶ To convert constants and terminals into parsers.
e.g., `char_ >> '5'`
 - ▶ `as_parser` converts `int` to a parser before passing to `sequence<> parser`.
 - ▶ Customization points

- ▶ Customization points
 - ▶ specialize `x3::extension::as_parser`.
`template <> class as_parser<int>`
 - ▶ To allow 'c' har constants
 - ▶ Overload the ADL-enabled `as_spirit_parser` function
 - ▶ Inherit from `x3::parser_base`.
 - ▶ ADL-enables operators from Spirit X3
 - ▶ <http://talesofcpp.fusionfenix.com/post-8/true-story-i-will-always-find-you>

- ▶ Customization points
 - ▶ specialize `x3::extension::as_parser`.
`template <> class as_parser<int>`
 - ▶ To allow `'c'har` constants
 - ▶ Overload the ADL-enabled `as_spirit_parser` function
 - ▶ Inherit from `x3::parser_base`.
 - ▶ ADL-enables operators from Spirit X3
 - ▶ <http://talesofcpp.fusionfenix.com/post-8/true-story-i-will-always-find-you>

- ▶ Customization points
 - ▶ specialize `x3::extension::as_parser`.
`template <> class as_parser<int>`
 - ▶ To allow `'c'har` constants
 - ▶ Overload the ADL-enabled `as_spirit_parser` function
 - ▶ Inherit from `x3::parser_base`.
 - ▶ ADL-enables operators from Spirit X3
 - ▶ <http://talesofcpp.fusionfenix.com/post-8/true-story-i-will-always-find-you>

- ▶ Customization points
 - ▶ specialize `x3::extension::as_parser`.
`template <> class as_parser<int>`
 - ▶ To allow `'c'har` constants
 - ▶ Overload the ADL-enabled `as_spirit_parser` function
 - ▶ Inherit from `x3::parser_base`.
 - ▶ ADL-enables operators from Spirit X3
 - ▶ <http://talesofcpp.fusionfenix.com/post-8/true-story-i-will-always-find-you>

```
namespace foo {  
  
class point { ... };  
class point_parser { ... };  
  
point_parser as_spirit_parser(point const&);  
  
}
```

- ▶ Customization points
 - ▶ specialize `x3::extension::as_parser`.
`template <> class as_parser<int>`
 - ▶ To allow `'c'har` constants
 - ▶ Overload the ADL-enabled `as_spirit_parser` function
 - ▶ Inherit from `x3::parser_base`.
 - ▶ ADL-enables operators from Spirit X3
 - ▶ <http://talesofcpp.fusionfenix.com/post-8/true-story-i-will-always-find-you>

- ▶ Customization points
 - ▶ specialize `x3::extension::as_parser`.
`template <> class as_parser<int>`
 - ▶ To allow `'c'har` constants
 - ▶ Overload the ADL-enabled `as_spirit_parser` function
 - ▶ Inherit from `x3::parser_base`.
 - ▶ ADL-enables operators from Spirit X3
 - ▶ <http://talesofcpp.fusionfenix.com/post-8/true-story-i-will-always-find-you>

- ▶ Customization points
 - ▶ specialize `x3::extension::as_parser`.
`template <> class as_parser<int>`
 - ▶ To allow `'c'har` constants
 - ▶ Overload the ADL-enabled `as_spirit_parser` function
 - ▶ Inherit from `x3::parser_base`.
 - ▶ ADL-enables operators from Spirit X3
- ▶ <http://talesofcpp.fusionfenix.com/post-8/true-story-i-will-always-find-you>

- ▶ Customization points
 - ▶ specialize `x3::extension::as_parser`.
`template <> class as_parser<int>`
 - ▶ To allow `'c'har` constants
 - ▶ Overload the ADL-enabled `as_spirit_parser` function
 - ▶ Inherit from `x3::parser_base`.
 - ▶ ADL-enables operators from Spirit X3
 - ▶ <http://talesofcpp.fusionfenix.com/post-8/true-story-i-will-always-find-you>

- ▶ **Generator concept**
- ▶ Allowing same-syntax to build both generators and parsers
- ▶ Implementing generators in already developed parsers
 - ▶ Creates classes that are parsers and generators at the same time
 - ▶ Less typing
- ▶ Using Spirit.Karma test cases as basis for development

- ▶ Generator concept
- ▶ Allowing same-syntax to build both generators and parsers
- ▶ Implementing generators in already developed parsers
 - ▶ Creates classes that are parsers and generators at the same time
 - ▶ Less typing
- ▶ Using Spirit.Karma test cases as basis for development

- ▶ Spirit v2 had symmetric operators (\gg and \ll) for parsers and generators
- ▶ This symmetry causes unnecessary incompatibility
- ▶ This enables the user to write parsers and generators as a format specification

- ▶ Spirit v2 had symmetric operators (\gg and \ll) for parsers and generators
- ▶ This symmetry causes unnecessary incompatibility
- ▶ This enables the user to write parsers and generators as a format specification

- ▶ Spirit v2 had symmetric operators (\gg and \ll) for parsers and generators
- ▶ This symmetry causes unnecessary incompatibility (so I chose \gg for everything)
- ▶ This enables the user to write parsers and generators as a format specification

- ▶ Spirit v2 had symmetric operators (\gg and \ll) for parsers and generators
- ▶ This symmetry causes unnecessary incompatibility (so I chose \gg for everything)
- ▶ This enables the user to write parsers and generators as a format specification

```
auto status_line = "HTTP/1.1 "  
    >> int_ >> ' ' >> +char_ >> "\r\n";  
  
generate(output_it, status_line  
    , fusion::make_vector(200, "OK"));  
  
fusion::vector2<int, std::string> res;  
parse(first, last, status_line, res);
```

- ▶ Generator concept
- ▶ Allowing same-syntax to build both generators and parsers
- ▶ Implementing generators in already developed parsers
 - ▶ Creates classes that are parsers and generators at the same time
 - ▶ Less typing
- ▶ Using Spirit.Karma test cases as basis for development

- ▶ Generator concept
- ▶ Allowing same-syntax to build both generators and parsers
- ▶ Implementing generators in already developed parsers
 - ▶ Creates classes that are parsers and generators at the same time
 - ▶ Less typing
- ▶ Using Spirit.Karma test cases as basis for development

- ▶ Generator concept
- ▶ Allowing same-syntax to build both generators and parsers
- ▶ Implementing generators in already developed parsers
 - ▶ Creates classes that are parsers and generators at the same time
 - ▶ Less typing
- ▶ Using Spirit.Karma test cases as basis for development

- ▶ Generator concept
- ▶ Allowing same-syntax to build both generators and parsers
- ▶ Implementing generators in already developed parsers
 - ▶ Creates classes that are parsers and generators at the same time
 - ▶ Less typing
- ▶ Using Spirit.Karma test cases as basis for development

```
template <typename Derived>
struct char_parser : parser<Derived>
    , generator<Derived>
{
    template <typename I, typename C, typename A>
    bool parse(I& first, I last, C const& context
        , unused_type, A& attr) const;

    template <typename I, typename C, typename A>
    bool generate(I sink, C const& context
        , unused_type, A const& attr) const;

    ...
}
```

- ▶ Generator concept
- ▶ Allowing same-syntax to build both generators and parsers
- ▶ Implementing generators in already developed parsers
 - ▶ Creates classes that are parsers and generators at the same time
 - ▶ Less typing
- ▶ Using Spirit.Karma test cases as basis for development

- ▶ Generator concept
- ▶ Allowing same-syntax to build both generators and parsers
- ▶ Implementing generators in already developed parsers
 - ▶ Creates classes that are parsers and generators at the same time
 - ▶ Less typing
- ▶ Using Spirit.Karma test cases as basis for development

```
BOOST_TEST(test_gen("x"  
    , char_('x') | char_('i')));  
BOOST_TEST(test_gen("xi"  
    , char_('x') >> char_('i') | char_('i')));  
BOOST_TEST(test_gen("i"  
    , char_('i') | char_('x') >> char_('i')));  
  
boost::variant<int , char> v (10);  
BOOST_TEST(test_gen("10", char_ | int_ , v));  
BOOST_TEST(test_gen("10", int_ | char_ , v));
```

- ▶ Limitations of Spirit X3
- ▶ Domain specialization by new terminals and directives
- ▶ Using context for orthogonal aspects
- ▶ Using attribute matching for format specification
 - ▶ Semantic actions are not compatible with this approach
- ▶ Using ADL with Context for multiple backends
- ▶ Putting it all together

- ▶ It has only one compilation phase
- ▶ The only phase is during the ET construction
- ▶ We can only extend terminals meanings, but not give another meaning

- ▶ It has only one compilation phase
- ▶ The only phase is during the ET construction
- ▶ We can only extend terminals meanings, but not give another meaning

```
template <typename L, typename R>
inline sequence<
    typename as_parser<L>::value_type
    , typename as_parser<R>::value_type>
operator>>(L const& lhs, R const& rhs)
{
    return { as_parser(lhs), as_parser(rhs) };
}
```

- ▶ It has only one compilation phase
- ▶ The only phase is during the ET construction
- ▶ We can only extend terminals meanings, but not give another meaning

- ▶ It has only one compilation phase
- ▶ The only phase is during the ET construction
- ▶ We can only extend terminals meanings, but not give another meaning

- ▶ Limitations of Spirit X3
- ▶ Domain specialization by new terminals and directives
- ▶ Using context for orthogonal aspects
- ▶ Using attribute matching for format specification
 - ▶ Semantic actions are not compatible with this approach
- ▶ Using ADL with Context for multiple backends
- ▶ Putting it all together

- ▶ Limitations of Spirit X3
- ▶ Domain specialization by new terminals and directives
- ▶ Using context for orthogonal aspects
- ▶ Using attribute matching for format specification
 - ▶ Semantic actions are not compatible with this approach
- ▶ Using ADL with Context for multiple backends
- ▶ Putting it all together

```
struct octet_partor
: x3::parser<octet_partor>
, x3::generator<octet_partor>
{
    typedef int attribute_type;
    static bool const has_attribute = true;

    template <typename I, typename C, typename A>
    bool parse(I& first, I last, C const& context
        , x3::unused_type, A& attr) const
    {
        return octet_parse(*this, first, last
            , context, x3::unused, attr);
    }
}
```

```
template <typename I, typename C, typename A>
bool generate(O sink, C const& context
, x3::unused_type, A& attr) const
{
    return octet_generate(*this, sink, context
, x3::unused, attr);
}
};

octet_partor octet = {};
```


- ▶ Limitations of Spirit X3
- ▶ Domain specialization by new terminals and directives
- ▶ Using context for orthogonal aspects
- ▶ Using attribute matching for format specification
 - ▶ Semantic actions are not compatible with this approach
- ▶ Using ADL with Context for multiple backends
- ▶ Putting it all together

- ▶ Limitations of Spirit X3
- ▶ Domain specialization by new terminals and directives
- ▶ Using context for orthogonal aspects
- ▶ Using attribute matching for format specification
 - ▶ Semantic actions are not compatible with this approach
- ▶ Using ADL with Context for multiple backends
- ▶ Putting it all together

- ▶ Endianness obeys scopes
- ▶ Alignment obeys some scopes
- ▶ Both are runtime information that changes aspects of the format layout

- ▶ Endianness obeys scopes
- ▶ Alignment obeys some scopes
- ▶ Both are runtime information that changes aspects of the format layout

- ▶ Endianness obeys scopes
- ▶ Alignment obeys some scopes
- ▶ Both are runtime information that changes aspects of the format layout

```
template <typename C, typename E, typename A>
inline bool generate(C& container
    , E const& expr, A& attr)
{
    typedef forward_back_insert_iterator<C>
        iterator;
    iterator sink(container);
    ...
    alignment_attribute<iterator>
        alignment_attr{sink, 0u};
    auto align_context =
        boost::spirit::x3::make_context
        <alignment_tag>(alignment_attr, x3::unused);
    return as_generator(expression).generate
        (sink, align_context, x3::unused, attr);
}
```

- ▶ Limitations of Spirit X3
- ▶ Domain specialization by new terminals and directives
- ▶ Using context for orthogonal aspects
- ▶ Using attribute matching for format specification
 - ▶ Semantic actions are not compatible with this approach
- ▶ Using ADL with Context for multiple backends
- ▶ Putting it all together

- ▶ Limitations of Spirit X3
- ▶ Domain specialization by new terminals and directives
- ▶ Using context for orthogonal aspects
- ▶ Using attribute matching for format specification
 - ▶ Semantic actions are not compatible with this approach
- ▶ Using ADL with Context for multiple backends
- ▶ Putting it all together

- ▶ If attributes have a inherent sequence when parsing and generating
- ▶ Compatible syntax
- ▶ Let's forget parsing and generators
- ▶ Format specification

- ▶ If attributes have a inherent sequence when parsing and generating
- ▶ Compatible syntax
- ▶ Let's forget parsing and generators
- ▶ Format specification

- ▶ If attributes have a inherent sequence when parsing and generating
- ▶ Compatible syntax
- ▶ Let's forget parsing and generators
- ▶ Format specification

- ▶ If attributes have a inherent sequence when parsing and generating
- ▶ Compatible syntax
- ▶ Let's forget parsing and generators
- ▶ Format specification

- ▶ Limitations of Spirit X3
- ▶ Domain specialization by new terminals and directives
- ▶ Using context for orthogonal aspects
- ▶ Using attribute matching for format specification
 - ▶ Semantic actions are not compatible with this approach
- ▶ Using ADL with Context for multiple backends
- ▶ Putting it all together

- ▶ Limitations of Spirit X3
- ▶ Domain specialization by new terminals and directives
- ▶ Using context for orthogonal aspects
- ▶ Using attribute matching for format specification
 - ▶ Semantic actions are not compatible with this approach
- ▶ Using ADL with Context for multiple backends
- ▶ Putting it all together

- ▶ Limitations of Spirit X3
- ▶ Domain specialization by new terminals and directives
- ▶ Using context for orthogonal aspects
- ▶ Using attribute matching for format specification
 - ▶ Semantic actions are not compatible with this approach
- ▶ Using ADL with Context for multiple backends
- ▶ Putting it all together

- ▶ GIOP is a generic specification for CORBA messages
- ▶ IIOP is an Internet/TCP specification (with endianness and alignment)
- ▶ Grammar can be written in generic GIOP
- ▶ Parsing and generation must be with specific protocol (IIOP or other)
- ▶ We can use overload and ADL

- ▶ GIOP is a generic specification for CORBA messages
- ▶ IIOP is an Internet/TCP specification (with endianness and alignment)
- ▶ Grammar can be written in generic GIOP
- ▶ Parsing and generation must be with specific protocol (IIOP or other)
- ▶ We can use overload and ADL

- ▶ GIOP is a generic specification for CORBA messages
- ▶ IIOP is an Internet/TCP specification (with endianness and alignment)
- ▶ Grammar can be written in generic GIOP
- ▶ Parsing and generation must be with specific protocol (IIOP or other)
- ▶ We can use overload and ADL

- ▶ GIOP is a generic specification for CORBA messages
- ▶ IIOP is an Internet/TCP specification (with endianness and alignment)
- ▶ Grammar can be written in generic GIOP
- ▶ Parsing and generation must be with specific protocol (IIOP or other)
- ▶ We can use overload and ADL

- ▶ GIOP is a generic specification for CORBA messages
- ▶ IIOP is an Internet/TCP specification (with endianness and alignment)
- ▶ Grammar can be written in generic GIOP
- ▶ Parsing and generation must be with specific protocol (IIOP or other)
- ▶ We can use overload and ADL

```
namespace giop {  
  
struct octet_partor : x3::parser<octet_partor>  
                    , x3::generator<octet_partor>  
{  
    typedef int attribute_type;  
    static bool const has_attribute = true;  
  
    template <typename I, typename C, typename A>  
    bool parse(I& first, I const& last, C const&  
              context, x3::unused_type, A& attr) const  
    {  
        return octet_parse(*this, first, last  
                           , context, x3::unused, attr);  
    }  
...  
}
```

```
namespace iiop {  
  
template <typename I, typename C, typename A>  
bool octet_parse(giop::octet_partor const&  
    , I& first, I const& last  
    , C const& context, x3::unused_type, A& attr)  
{  
    ...  
}
```

```
template <typename I, typename E, typename A>
inline bool
parse(I& first, I last, E const& expr, A& attr)
{
    I saved = first;
    auto iiop_context =
        boost::spirit::x3::make_context
        <iiop::iiop_parse_tag>(x3::unused);
    auto align_context
        = boost::spirit::x3::make_context
        <alignment_tag, I>(saved, iiop_context);
    return as_parser(expr).parse
        (first, last, align_context, x3::unused, attr);
}
```

- ▶ Limitations of Spirit X3
- ▶ Domain specialization by new terminals and directives
- ▶ Using context for orthogonal aspects
- ▶ Using attribute matching for format specification
 - ▶ Semantic actions are not compatible with this approach
- ▶ Using ADL with Context for multiple backends
- ▶ Putting it all together

- ▶ Limitations of Spirit X3
- ▶ Domain specialization by new terminals and directives
- ▶ Using context for orthogonal aspects
- ▶ Using attribute matching for format specification
 - ▶ Semantic actions are not compatible with this approach
- ▶ Using ADL with Context for multiple backends
- ▶ Putting it all together

- ▶ Let's make a call

```
object1 -> is_a  
  ( "IDL:omg.org/CORBA/Object:1.0" );
```

```
template <typename Body>
auto message_1_0(Body const& body)
{
    return
        raw("GIOP")
        >> octet('\1') // major version
        >> octet('\0') // minor version
        >> endianness // one byte
        [
            octet(MessageType)
            >> raw_size(ulong_)[body]
        ]
    ;
}
```

Putting it all together

```
template <std::size_t MessageType, typename B>
auto request_1_0(B const& body)
{
    return
        sequence[service_context]
        >> ulong_           // request_id
        >> bool_            // response_expected
        >> sequence[octet]  // object key
        >> string           // operation
        >> sequence[octet]  // requesting_principal
        >> body
    ;
}
```

Putting it all together

```

auto isa_call = message_1_0<0u>
    (request_1_0(giop::string /* args */));
std::vector<std::vector<char>> empty;
std::vector<char> buffer;
giop::generate(buffer, isa_call
    , fusion::make_vector
        (empty                // service context
        , 0u                  // request id
        , true                 // expect response
        , "POARoot#object1"   // object key
        , "is_a"               // operation name
        , ""                   // request principal
        , "IDL:omg.org/CORBA/Object:1.0");

send(socket, buffer);

```

Putting it all together

```
auto isa_reply = message_1_0<1u>(reply_1_0
    (giop::bool_ /* return and out params */));
std::vector<std::vector<char>> empty;
std::vector<char> buffer;
iiop::generate(buffer, isa_reply
    , fusion::make_vector
        (empty, // service context
         , 0u, // request id
         , 0u, // reply status
         , true);

send(socket, buffer);
```

- ▶ Questions?
- ▶ Expertise Solutions - Felipe Magno de Almeida
felipe@expertisesolutions.com.br
- ▶ <https://github.com/expertisesolutions/spirit>
- ▶ <https://github.com/expertisesolutions/giop>
- ▶ <https://git.enlightenment.org/> for GUI in C++