Staging Parser Combinators for Efficient Data Processing

Parsing @ SLE, 14 September 2014

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What are they good for?

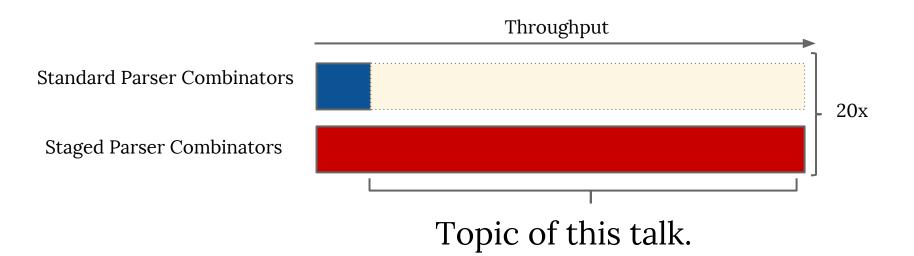
- Composable
 - Each combinator builds a new parser from a previous one
- Context-sensitive
 - We can make decisions based on a specific parse result
- Easy to Write
 - o DSL-style of writing
 - Tight integration with host language

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 23 May 2013 22:38:34 GMT
Server: Apache/1.3.3.7 (Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux)
Last-Modified: Wed, 08 Jan 2012 23:11:55 GMT
Etag: "3f80f-1b6-3e1cb03b"
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 129
Connection: close
... payload ...
```

```
Status
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 23 May 2013 22:38:34 GMT
Server: Apache/1.3.3.7 (Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux)
Last-Modified: Wed, 08 Jan 2012 23:11:55 GMT
                                                    Headers
Etag: "3f80f-1b6-3e1cb03b"
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 129
Connection: close
... payload ...
      Content
```

```
def status = ( ("HTTP/" ~ decimalNumber) ~> wholeNumber <~ (text ~ crlf)</pre>
) map ( .toInt)
                    I Transform parse results on the fly
def header = (headerName <~ ":") flatMap {</pre>
                                                   Make decision
  key => (valueParser(key) <~ crlf) map {</pre>
                                                   based on parse
    value => (key, value)
                                                   result
def respWithPayload = response flatMap {
                                              Make decision
  r => body(r.contentLength)
                                              based on parse
                                               result
```

Parser combinators are slow



Parser Combinators are slow

```
def status: Parser[Int] = ( ("HTTP/" ~ decimalNumber) ~> wholeNumber <~ (text ~</pre>
crlf)
                        class Parser[T] extends (Input => ParseResult[T]) ...
) map ( .toInt)
def header = (headerName <~ ":") flatMap {</pre>
  key => (valueParser(key) <~ crlf) map {</pre>
    value => (key, value)
def respWithPayload = response flatMap {
  r => body(r.contentLength)
```

Parser Combinators are slow

```
def status: Parser[Int] = ( ("HTTP/" ~ decimalNumber) ~> wholeNumber <~ (text ~
crlf)
                        class Parser[T] extends (Input => ParseResult[T]) ...
) map ( .toInt)
def header = (headerName <~ ":") flatMap {</pre>
                                                      def ~[U](that: Parser[U]) =
                                                      new Parser[(T,U)] {
  key => (valueParser(key) <~ crlf) map {</pre>
                                                          def apply(i: Input) = ...
    value => (key, value)
def respWithPayload = response flatMap {
  r => body(r.contentLength)
```

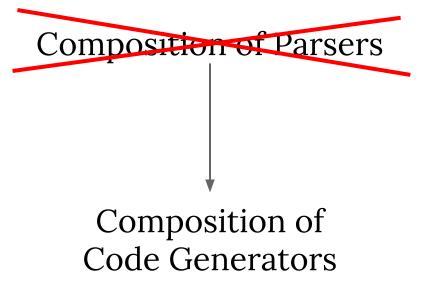
Parser Combinators are slow

- Prohibitive composition overhead
- **But:** composition is mostly static
 - Let us systematically remove it!

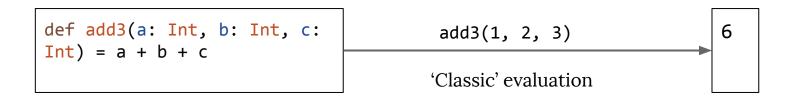
Staged Parser Combinators

Composition of Parsers

Staged Parser Combinators



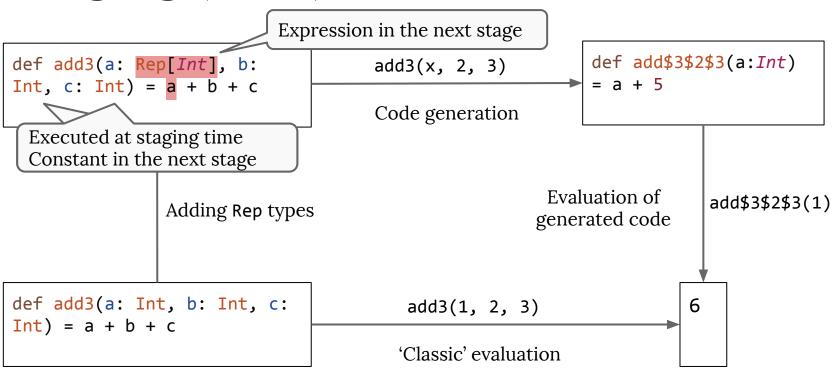
Staging (LMS)



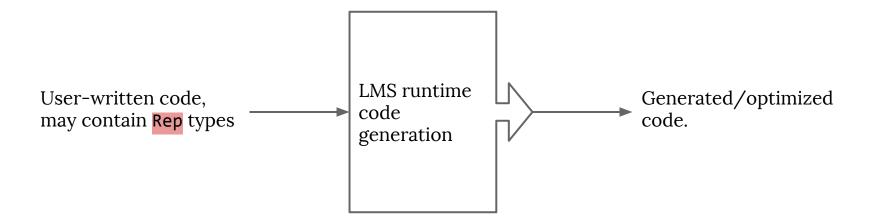
Staging (LMS)

```
Expression in the next stage
def add3(a: Rep[Int], b:
Int, c: Int) = a + b + c
 Executed at staging time
 Constant in the next stage
                Adding Rep types
def add3(a: Int, b: Int, c:
                                                                        6
                                          add3(1, 2, 3)
Int) = a + b + c
                                         'Classic' evaluation
```

Staging (LMS)



LMS



Staging Parser Combinators

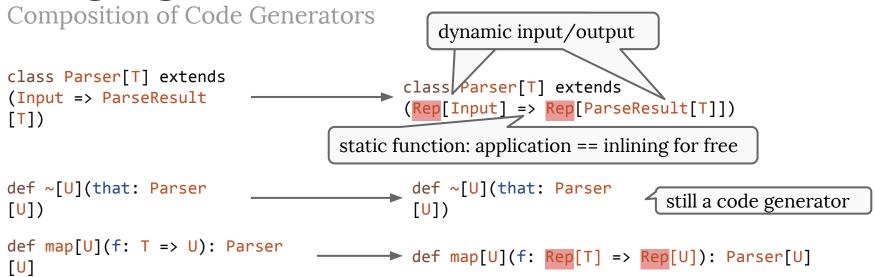
Composition of Code Generators

dynamic input/output

class Parser[T] extends
(Input => ParseResult
[T])

static function: application == inlining for free

Staging Parser Combinators

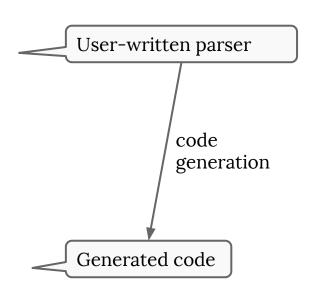


Staging Parser Combinators

```
Composition of Code Generators
                                              dynamic input/output
class Parser[T] extends
                                          class Parser[T] extends
(Input => ParseResult
                                          (Rep[Input] => Rep[ParseResult[T]])
[T]
                                   static function: application == inlining for free
def ~[U](that: Parser
                                           def ~[U](that: Parser
                                                                      still a code generator
[U])
def map[U](f: T => U): Parser
                                         def map[U](f: Rep[T] => Rep[U]): Parser[U]
[U]
                                           def flatMap[U](f: Rep[T] => Parser
def flatMap[U](f: T => Parser[U])
                                         → [U])
: Parser[U]
                                           : Parser[U]
                                                                     still a code generator
```

A closer look

```
def respWithPayload: Parser[..] =
  response flatMap {
    r => body(r.contentLength)
// code for parsing response
val response = parseHeaders()
val n = response.contentLength
//parsing body
var i = 0
while (i < n) {
 readByte()
 i += 1
```



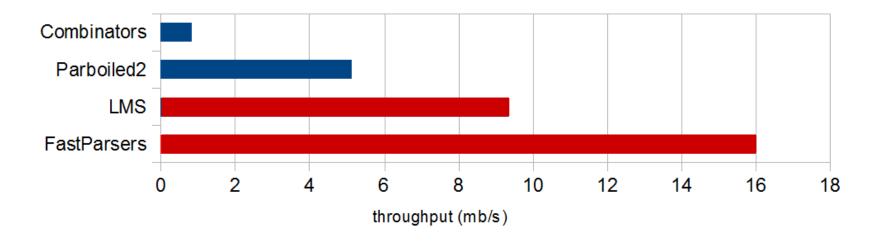
Gotchas

- Recursion
 - explicit recursion combinator (fix-point like)
- Diamond control flow
 - code generation blowup

General solution

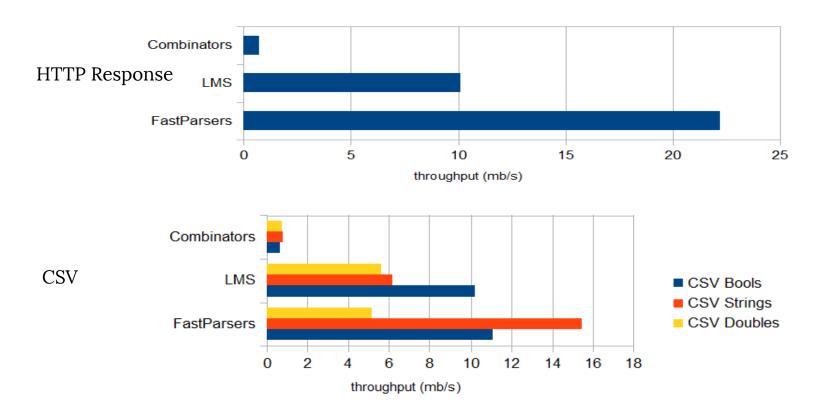
generate staged functions (Rep[Input => ParseResult])

Performance: Parsing JSON



- 20 times faster than Scala's parser combinators
- 3 times faster than Parboiled2

Performance



If you want to know more

- Parser Combinators for Dynamic Programming [OOPSLA '14]
 - based on ADP
 - o code gen for GPU
- Using Scala Macros [Scala '14]

Desirable Parser Properties

	Hand-written	Parser Generators	Staged Parser Combinators
Composable	×	√	✓
Specializable	×	×	✓
Context-Sensitive	√	~	✓
Fast	✓	✓	✓
Easy to write	×	√	✓

The people

- Eric Béguet
- Thierry Coppey

- Sandro Stucki
- Tiark Rompf
- Martin Odersky

Tack!

Fråga?

Staging all the way down

- Staged structs
 - boxing of temporary results eliminated
- Staged strings
 - substring not computed all the time

Optimizing String handling

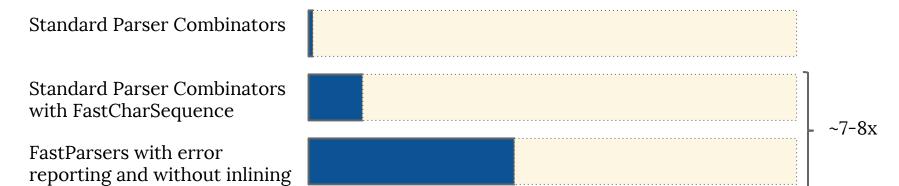
```
class InputWindow[Input](val in: Input, val start: Int, val end: Int){
    override def equals(x: Any) = x match {
        case s : InputWindow[Input] =>
            s.in == in \&\&
            s.start == start &&
            s.end == end
        case => super.equals(x)
```

Standard Parser Combinators

Beware!

- String.substring is in linear time (>= Java 1.6).
- Parsers on Strings are inefficient.
- Need to use a FastCharSequence which mimics original behaviour of substring.

Standard Parser Combinators
Standard Parser Combinators
with FastCharSequence

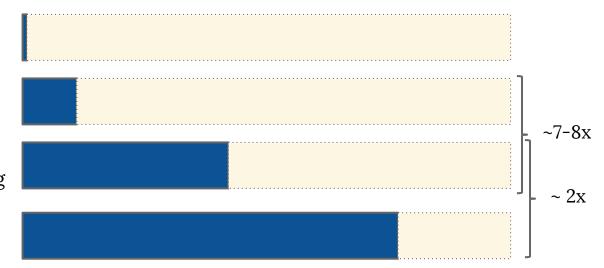


Standard Parser Combinators

Standard Parser Combinators with FastCharSequence

FastParsers with error reporting and without inlining

FastParsers without error reporting without inlining



reporting with inlining

