A Monadic Parser and Interpreter for MiniJava Language

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Project Overview

- MiniJava language
 - A subset of Java
 - Can be compiled by a regular Java compiler
 - Basic features
 - Variables assignment
 - arithmetic operation
 - If, while, recursion, functions invoking each other
- 分工
 - Parser^[1]: 李寰
 - Interpreter: 章瀚元

^[1]Graham Hutton, Erik Meijer. Monadic parsing in Haskell. Journal of functional programming, 1998, 8(04): 437-444.

The Type Parser

Combinators - Char and String

```
item :: Parser Char
item = Parser f
    where f \Pi = \Pi
          f(c:cs) = [(c,cs)]
sat :: (Char -> Bool) -> Parser Char
sat p = do { c <- item; if p c then return c else zero }</pre>
sat' :: (Char -> Bool) -> Parser String
sat' p = do { x <- sat p; return [x] }</pre>
char :: Char -> Parser Char
char c = sat (c==)
string :: String -> Parser String
string "" = return ""
string (c:cs) = char c >> string cs >> return (c:cs)
next :: String -> Parser String
next cs = string cs +++ (item >> next cs)
```

Combinators - Applying a Parser

```
asterisk :: Parser a -> Parser [a]
asterisk p = plusSign p +++ return []
plusSign :: Parser a -> Parser [a]
plusSign p = do { x <- p; xs <- asterisk p; return (x:xs) }</pre>
space :: Parser String
space = sat' Char.isSpace
comments :: Parser String
comments = (string "/*" >> next "*/") +++ (string "//" >> next "\n")
white :: Parser String
white = asterisk (space +++ comments) >>= return . concat
token :: Parser a -> Parser a
token p = do { a <- p; white; return a }
apply :: Parser a -> String -> [(a,String)]
apply p = parse (white >> p)
```

Combinators - Parsing Sequence

```
-- ( (a op a) op a ) op a
lass :: Parser a -> Parser op -> (a -> b) -> (b -> op -> a -> b) -> Parser b
lass a op single cons = a >>= rest . single
   where rest x = (do
                   qo -> y
                   z <- a
                   rest $ cons x y z ) +++ return x
-- a op ( a op (a op a) )
rass :: Parser a -> Parser op -> (a -> b) -> (a -> op -> b -> b) -> Parser b
rass a op single cons = a >>= rest
    where rest x = (do
                   у <- ор
                   z <- a
                   r <- rest z
                   return $ (cons x y r) ) +++ return (single x)
```

Parsing Arithmetic Expressions - Operators and Ints

```
data AddOp = Plus | Minus
plus = token $ string "+" >> return Plus
minus = token $ string "-" >> return Minus
addOp = plus +++ minus
data MulOp = Times | Slash | Modulo
times = token $ string "*" >> return Times
slash = token $ string "/" >> return Slash
modulo = token $ string "%" >> return Modulo
mulOp = times +++ slash +++ modulo
data BasicExpr = Bool Bool | Int Int | Nul | ...
int = token $ plusSign (sat Char.isDigit) >>= return . Int . read
```

Parsing Arithmetic Expressions - Nodes in AST

```
data AddExpr = AMul MulExpr
| AddExpr AddExpr AddOp MulExpr

addExpr = lass mulExpr addOp AMul AddExpr

data MulExpr = AUnary UnaryExpr
| MulExpr MulExpr MulOp UnaryExpr

mulExpr = lass unaryExpr mulOp AUnary MulExpr
```

Parsing Arithmetic Expressions - An Example

```
Terminal
ghci> fst . head $ apply addExpr "10 / 3 - 4 * 5 % 7"
(AddExpr
    (MulExpr
        (int 10)
        (op "/")
        (int 3)
    (op "-")
    (MulExpr
        (MulExpr
            (int 4)
            (op "*")
            (int 5)
        (op "%")
        (int 7)
```

The Type Interp

Interpreting Arithmetic Expressions

```
addExpr :: AddExpr -> Interp Int
addExpr (AMul a) = mulExpr a
addExpr (AddExpr a b c) = do
    i <- addExpr a
    j <- mulExpr c
    case b of
         Plus -> return $ i + j
         Minus -> return $ i - j
mulExpr :: MulExpr -> Interp Int
mulExpr (AUnary a) = unaryExpr a
mulExpr (MulExpr a b c) = do
    i <- mulExpr a
    j <- unaryExpr c</pre>
    case b of
         Times -> return $ i * j
         Slash -> return $ i `div` j
         Modulo -> return $ i `mod` j
```

Interpreting Functions

```
data Func = Funci { funci :: Interp Int }
          | Funcf { funcf :: Int -> Interp Func }
env0 = [] :: [Env]
env1 = Env (Map.empty, Map.empty) :: Env
closure :: Interp Int -> Interp Int
closure i = Interp ( \((e0:es0) cs0 -> case interp i (env1:es0) cs0 of
                                   Right (a,e:es,cs) -> Left (a,e0:es,cs)
                                   Left (a.e:es.cs) -> Left (a.e0:es.cs) )
valf :: Ident -> Interp Func
apply :: [Int] -> Interp Func -> Interp Int
invoke :: [Int] -> Ident -> Interp Int
invoke xs id = closure . apply xs . valf $ id
```

Interpreting Functions

```
func :: Maybe Paras -> Block -> Func
func aa b =
    case as of
         Nothing -> Funci $ block b
         Just (APara (Para id)) \rightarrow Funcf \ \x \rightarrow (exti id x) \rightarrow h
              where h = return $ func Nothing b
         Just (Paras (Para _i id) _i p) \rightarrow Funcf x \rightarrow (exti id x) >> h
              where h = return $ func (Just p) b
pushe :: Interp Int
pushe = Interp ( \es cs -> Left (0, env1:es, cs) )
eval :: Program -> Interp Int
eval (Program [ClassDecl a b c d es f] EOF) = h
    where h = pushe >> methods es >> pushe >> invoke [] (Ident "main")
               where methods ...
```