

COMP2212 PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE CONCEPTS

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LEXING IN HASKELL

THE ALEX TOOL

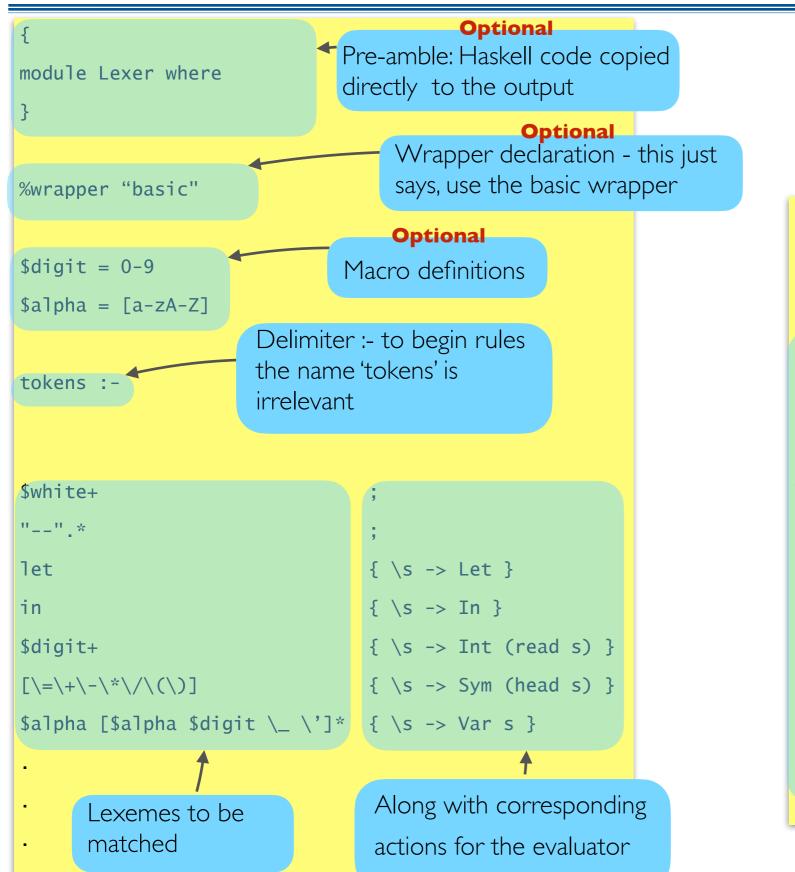
- The Alex tool is a code generation tool for automatically generating lexers in Haskell.
- The user provides an Alex specification
 - i.e. a list of lexemes and a tokenisation action for each lexeme
- Alex generates a Haskell function named alexScan that does the job of a scanner but also identifies tokens and actions to be taken
- Alex is parametrisable in the way it scans and evaluates in order to customise it you can provide implementations for the following
 - type AlexInput
 - · alexGetByte :: AlexInput → Maybe (Word8, AlexInput)
 - · alexInputPrevChar :: AlexInput → Char
- And provide an evaluator function alexScanTokens that does the evaluation
- This may seem a little complicated but fortunately there is a basic "wrapper" that provides default implementations of these for off-the-shelf use

THE BASIC WRAPPER

This is a simple way of getting a function String → [Token]

```
type AlexInput = (Char, [Byte], String)
                                                       This is all coded for you
-- previous char
-- rest of the bytes for the current char
-- rest of the input string
alexGetByte :: AlexInput -> Maybe (Byte,AlexInput)
alexGetByte (c,(b:bs),s) = Just (b,(c,bs,s))
alexGetByte (c,[],[]) = Nothing
alexGetByte (_,[],(c:s)) = case utf8Encode c of
                              (b:bs) -> Just (b, (c, bs, s))
alexInputPrevChar :: AlexInput -> Char
alexInputPrevChar (c, \_, \_) = c
alexScanTokens :: String -> [Token]
alexScanTokens str = go ('\n',[],str)
                                                          Note the type of actions
 where go inp@(_,_bs,str) =
                                                          here : String → Token
          case alexScan inp 0 of
                AlexEOF -> []
                AlexError _ -> error "lexical error"
                AlexSkip inp' len -> go inp'
                AlexToken inp' len act -> (act (take len str)): go inp'
```

ANATOMY OF AN ALEX FILE



Post-amble: Haskell code copied directly to the output. The datatype Token is usually defined here

```
-- Each action has type :: String -> Token
-- The token type:
data Token =
  Let
 In
 Sym Char |
 Var String |
 Int Int
 deriving (Eq,Show)
```

- There are other pre-defined wrappers available: posn, monad, monadUserState, and ByteString wrappers
 - You are unlikely to need any of these other than 'posn'
- The posn wrapper keeps track of line and column numbers of tokens in the input text.

```
data AlexPosn = AlexPn !Int -- absolute character offset
                      !Int -- line number
                      !Int -- column number
type AlexInput = (AlexPosn, -- current position,
                 Char, — previous char
                 [Byte], -- rest of the bytes for the current char
                            -- current input string
                 String)
                                                                     Again, note the type of actions:
alexScanTokens :: String -> [Token]
alexScanTokens str = go (alexStartPos,'\n',[],str)
                                                                     AlexPosn → String → Token
 where go inp@(pos, , ,str) =
    case alexScan inp 0 of
       AlexEOF -> []
       AlexError ((AlexPn _ line column),_,_,_) ->
           error $ "lexical error at " ++ (show line) ++ " line, " ++ (show column) ++ " column"
       AlexSkip inp' len
                              -> qo inp'
       AlexToken inp' len act -> act pos (take len str) : go inp'
```