Metaparse

Mpllibs

- Template Metaprogramming libraries
- http://abel.web.elte.hu/mpllibs
 - Metaparse
 - Metamonad
 - Metatest
 - Safe Printf

Mpllibs

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- Endre Sajó
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Agenda

- Parsing at compile-time
- Metaparse
- Haskell-like DSL for template metaprogramming
- Advanced parser creation techniques

```
f
```

```
template <class N> struct f impl :
  boost::mpl::plus<
    typename f<
      typename boost::mpl::minus<</pre>
        N, boost::mpl::int <1>>::type
    >::type,
    typename f<
      typename boost::mpl::minus<</pre>
        N, boost::mpl::int <2>>::type
    >::type
  > {};
template <class N> struct f : boost::mpl::eval if<</pre>
    typename boost::mpl::less<</pre>
      N, boost::mpl::int <2>>::type,
    f impl<N>,
    boost::mpl::int <1>
  > {};
```

```
f
```

```
template <class N> struct f impl :
  boost::mpl::plus<
    typename f<
      typename boost::mpl::minus<</pre>
        N, boost::mpl::int <1>>::type
    >::type,
    typename f n =
      typena if n < 2
        N, b then f(n-1) + f(n-2)
    >::type else 1
 > {};
template <class N> struct f : boost::mpl::eval if<</pre>
    typename boost::mpl::less<</pre>
      N, boost::mpl::int <2>>::type,
    f impl<N>,
    boost::mpl::int <1>
 > {};
```

```
f
```

```
template <class N> struct fib impl :
  boost::mpl::plus<
    typename fib<</pre>
      typename boost::mpl::minus<</pre>
         N, boost::mpl::int <1>>::type
    >::type,
    typename fib<</pre>
      typename boost::mpl::minus<</pre>
         N, boost::mpl::int <2>>::type
    >::type
  > {};
template <class N> struct fib : boost::mpl::eval if<</pre>
    typename boost::mpl::less<</pre>
      N, boost::mpl::int <2>>::type,
    fib impl<N>,
    boost::mpl::int <1>
  > {};
```

```
f
```

```
template <class N> struct fib impl :
  boost::mpl::plus<
    typename fib<</pre>
      typename boost::mpl::minus<</pre>
        N, boost::mpl::int <1>>::type
    >::type,
    typename fib n =
      typena if n < 2
        N, b then fib (n-1) + fib (n-2)
    >::type else 1
  > {};
template <class N> struct fib : boost::mpl::eval if<</pre>
    typename boost::mpl::less<</pre>
      N, boost::mpl::int <2>>::type,
    fib impl<N>,
    boost::mpl::int <1>
  > {};
```

fib;

Xpressive

```
sregex re = sregex::compile("x[ab]");
// No static verification
```

Xpressive

```
sregex re = sregex::compile("x[ab]");

// No static verification

sregex re = 'x' >> (as_xpr('a') | 'b');

// One has to learn the
// "regular expression" → Xpressive expression
// mapping
```

Xpressive

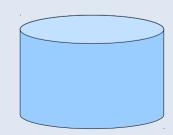
```
sregex re = sregex::compile("x[ab]");
 // No static verification
sregex re = 'x' >> (as xpr('a') | 'b');
 // One has to learn the
 // "regular expression" → Xpressive expression
 // mapping
             sregex re = REGEXP("x[ab]");
```

Spirit

Spirit

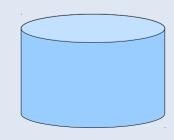
```
double rN = 0.0, rI = 0.0;
    '(' >> double [ref(rN) = 1]
        >> -(',' >> double [ref(iN) = 1]) >> ')'
   \mid double [ref(rN) = 1]
grammar<"COMPLEX">
  ::RULE("COMPLEX ::= CMP | REAL"
  ::RULE("CMP ::= '(' REAL (',' IMAG)? ')'")
  ::RULE("REAL ::= DOUBLE"
  ::RULE("IMAG ::= DOUBLE"
::build()
  .ACTION("REAL")[ref(rN) = 1]
  .ACTION("IMAG")[ref(iN) = 1]
.done()
```

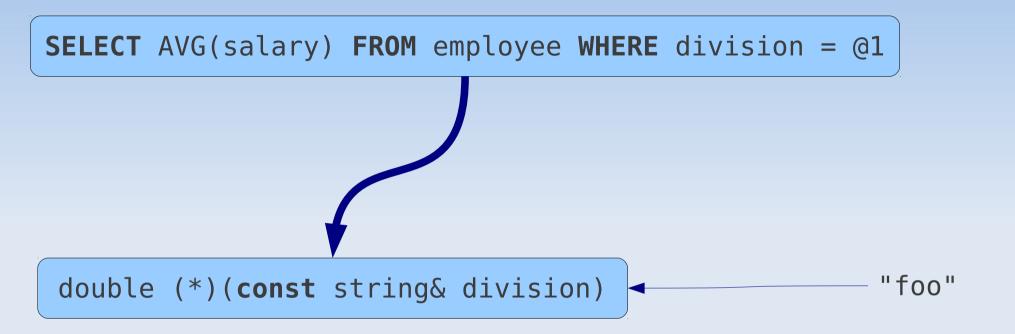
SELECT AVG(salary) **FROM** employee **WHERE** division = @1

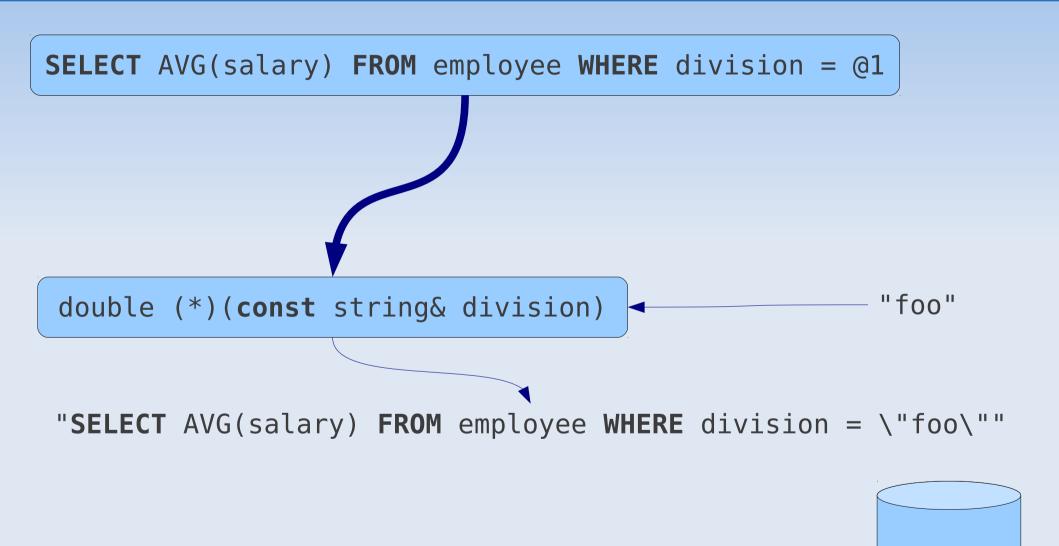


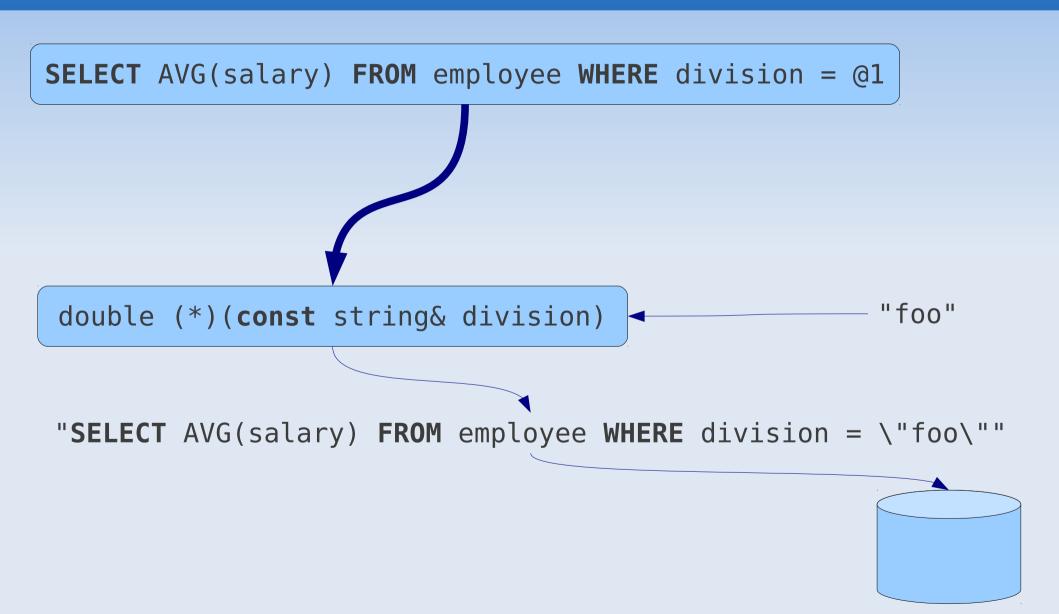
SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employee WHERE division = @1

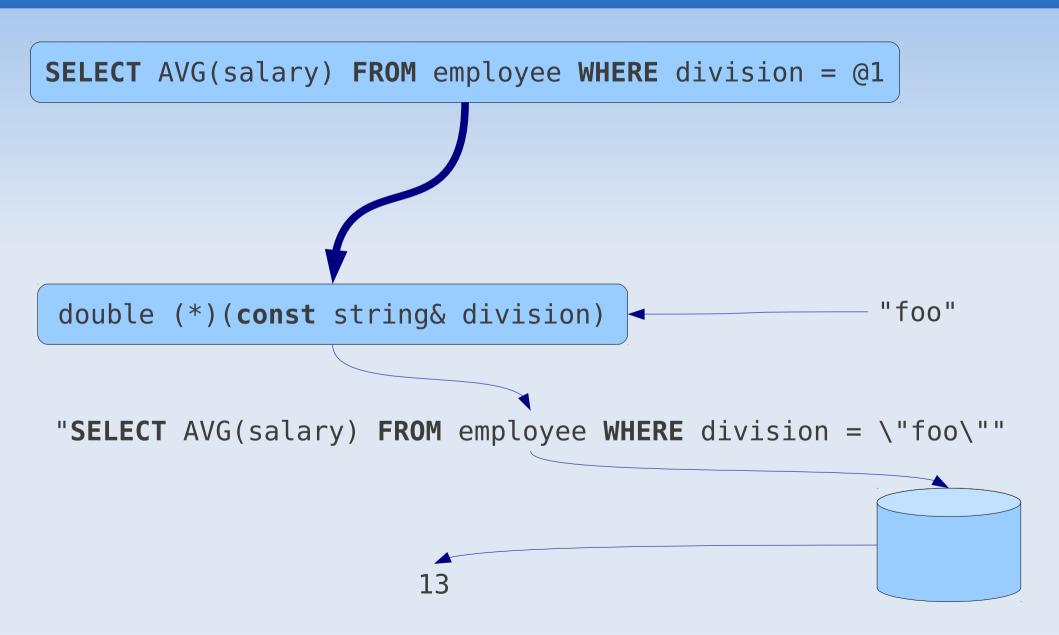
double (*)(const string& division)











Error handling

```
sregex re = REGEXP("xab]");
```

Error handling

```
sregex re = REGEXP("xab]");
```

```
line 1, col 4: ] without [
```

```
C++ source code

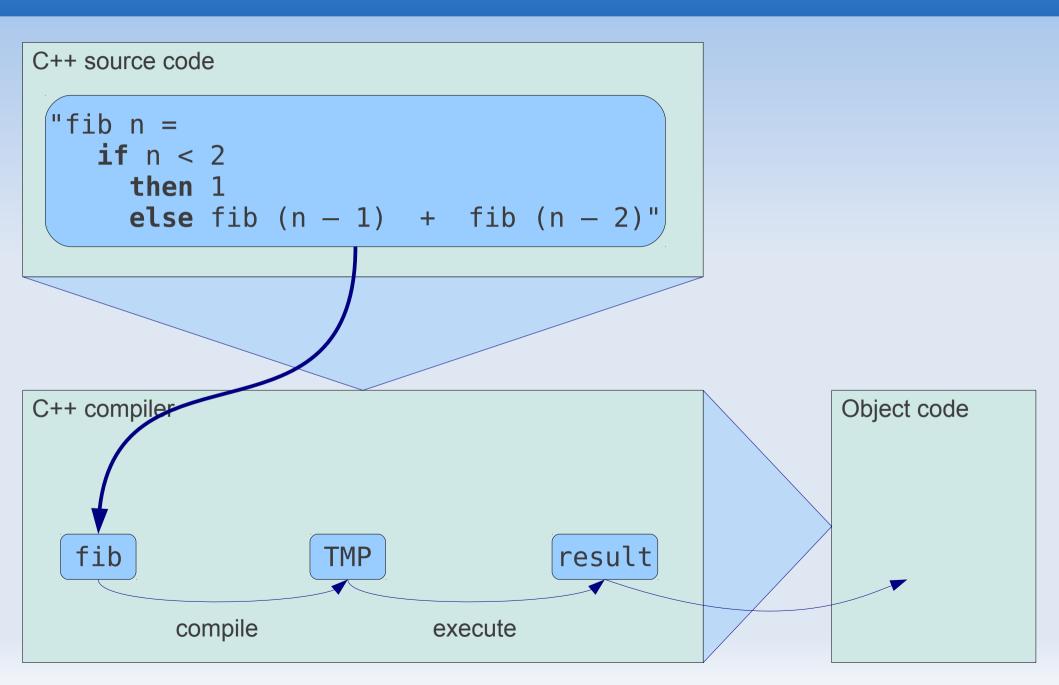
"fib n =
    if n < 2
        then 1
        else fib (n - 1) + fib (n - 2)"</pre>
```

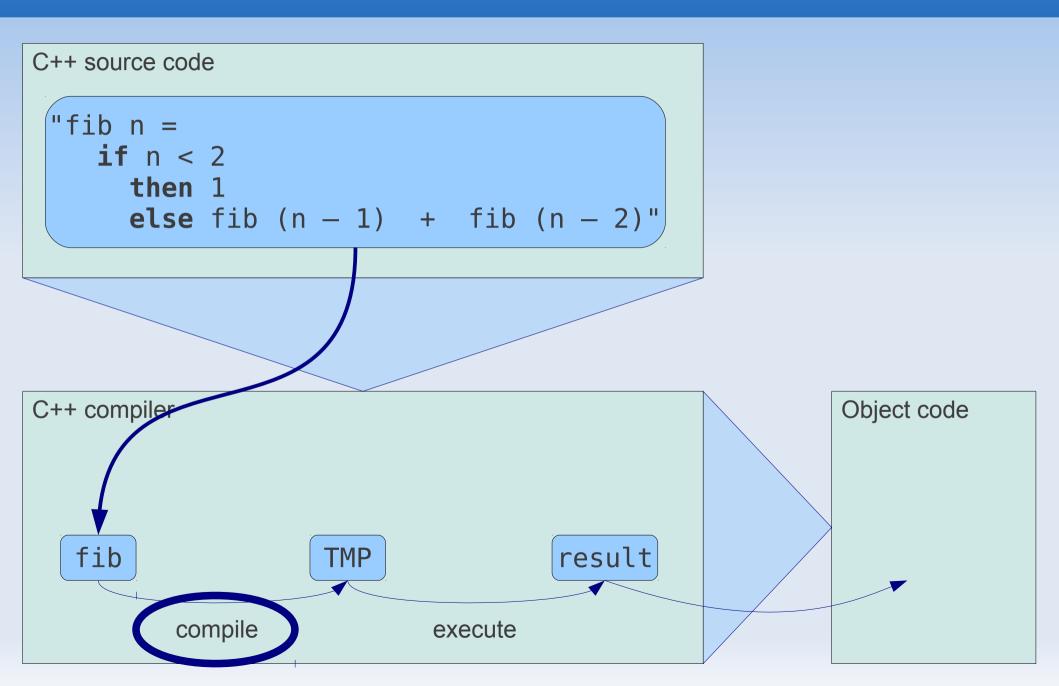
```
C++ source code
 "fib n =
    if n < 2
      then 1
      else fib (n - 1) + fib (n - 2)"
C++ compiler
```

```
C++ source code
 "fib n =
    if n < 2
      then 1
      else fib (n - 1) + fib (n - 2)"
C++ compiler
  fib
                    TMP
         compile
```

```
template <class N> struct fib impl :
C++ source code
                                           boost::mpl::plus<
                                             typename fib<
 "fib n =
                                               typename boost::mpl::minus<</pre>
                                                 N, boost::mpl::int <1>>::type
      if n < 2
                                             >::type,
                                             typename fib<</pre>
         then 1
                                               typename boost::mpl::minus<</pre>
         else fib (n-1)
                                                 N, boost::mpl::int <2>>::type
                                             >::type
                                           > {};
                                         template <class N> struct fib : boost::mpl::eval if<</pre>
                                             typename boost::mpl::less<</pre>
                                               N, boost::mpl::int <2>>::type,
                                             boost::mpl::int <1>,
                                             fib impl<N>
                                           > {};
C++ compiler
    fib
                             TMP
              compile
```

```
C++ source code
 "fib n =
    if n < 2
      then 1
      else fib (n-1) + fib (n-2)"
C++ compiler
                                   result
  fib
                    TMP
         compile
                           execute
```





The "compile" step

Generalised constant expressions (C++11)

The "compile" step

- Generalised constant expressions (C++11)
 - Familiar syntax
 - They have to build a value
 - How to build a metaprogram with them?
 - Sprout https://github.com/bolero-MURAKAMI/Sprout
- Template metaprograms

The "compile" step

- Generalised constant expressions (C++11)
 - Familiar syntax
 - They have to build a value
 - How to build a metaprogram with them?
 - Sprout https://github.com/bolero-MURAKAMI/Sprout
- Template metaprograms
 - One can build types, functions, values with them
 - Complex syntax (familiar to metaprogrammers :))

- The string to compile is a string literal
- How to pass it to a template metaprogram?

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 boost::mpl::string<'Hell','o Wo','rld!'>

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 MPLLIBS_STRING("Hello World!")

- The string to compile is a string literal
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- Mpllibs.Metaparse (C++11)
 MPLLIBS_STRING("Hello World!")

```
boost::mpl::string<'Hell','o Wo','rld!'>
```

```
boost::mpl::string<'Hell','o Wo','rld!'>
```

"Hello World!"

string<>

```
boost::mpl::string<'Hell','o Wo','rld!'>
```

```
push_back<
   string<>,
   char_< 'H' >
>::type
```

```
boost::mpl::string<'Hell','o Wo','rld!'>
```

```
push_back<
  push_back<
    string<>,
    char_< 'H' >
    ::type,
    char_< 'e' >
>::type
```

```
boost::mpl::string<'Hell','o Wo','rld!'>
 push back<
   push back<
     // ...
     push back<
       push back<
          string<>,
                    'H'
         char <
       >::type,
                    'e'
       char <
     >::type,
                  יןי
     char <
     // ...
   >::type,
   char <
                 . i .
 >::type
```

```
boost::mpl::string<'Hell','o Wo','rld!'>
  push back<
    push back<
      // ...
      push back<
        push back<
          string<>,
          char <"Hello World!"[0]>
        >::type,
        char <"Hello World!"[1]>
      >::type,
      char <"Hello World!"[2]>
      // ...
    >::type,
    char <"Hello World!"[11]>
  >::type
```

```
"Hello World!"
boost::mpl::string<'Hell','o Wo','rld!'>
  push back<
    push back<
      // ...
      push back<
         push back<
           string<>,
           char < "Hello World!"[0]>
         >::type,
         char_<"Hello World!"[1]
      >::type,
                                                  Constant expression
      char < "Hello World!"</pre>
      // . . .
    >::typ<u>e</u>,
    char < "Hello World!"[11]
  >::type
```

```
MPLLIBS STRING("Hello World!")
push back<
  push back<
    // ...
    push back<
                                              Boost.Preprocessor
      push back<
        string<>,
        char <"Hello World!"[0]>
      >::type,
      char <"Hello World!"[1]>
    >::type,
    char <"Hello World!"[2]>
    // ...
  >::type,
  char <"Hello World!"[11]>
>::type
```

MPLLIBS_STRING("Hello World!")

```
#define MPLLIBS STRING(S) \
  push back< \</pre>
    push back< \
      // ...
      push back< \</pre>
         push back< \</pre>
           string<>, \
           char <
                                S[0]> \
         >::type, \
         char <
                              S[1]> \
      >::type, \
                            S[2]> \
      char <
      // ...
    >::type, \
    char <
                          S[11]> \
  >::type
```

```
MPLLIBS_STRING("Hello World!")
```

```
#define MPLLIBS STRING(S) \
  push back< \</pre>
    push back< \</pre>
      // ...
                                            #define PRE(z, n, u) \
       push back< \</pre>
                                              push back<</pre>
         push back< \</pre>
           string<>, \
           char <
                                  S[0]> \
         >::type, \
         char <
                               S[1]> \
       >::type, \
                             S[2]> \
       char <
       // ...
    >::type, \
    char <
                           S[11]> \
  >::type
```

```
MPLLIBS STRING("Hello World!")
#define MPLLIBS STRING(S) \
  BOOST PP REPEAT(12, PRE, ~) \
                                       #define PRE(z, n, u) \
                                         push back<</pre>
          string<>, \
                              S[0]> \
          char <
        >::type, \
        char <
                            S[1]> \
      >::type, \
                          S[2]> \
      char <
      // ...
    >::type, \
                        S[11]> \
    char <
  >::type
```

```
MPLLIBS STRING("Hello World!")
#define MPLLIBS STRING(S) \
  BOOST PP REPEAT(12, PRE, ~) \
                                       #define PRE(z, n, u) \
                                         push back<</pre>
          string<>, \
          char <
                              S[0]> \
        >::type, \
        char <
                            S[1]> \
                                      #define POST(z, n, u) \
      >::type, \
                                         , char <S[n]>>::type
                          S[2]> \
      char <
      // ...
    >::type, \
    char <
                        S[11]> \
  >::type
```

```
MPLLIBS_STRING("Hello World!")
```

```
#define PRE(z, n, u) \
   push_back
```

```
#define POST(z, n, u) \
   , char_<S[n]>>::type
```

```
push back<
 push back<
   // ...
    push back<
     push back<
       string<>,
       char < "X"[0] >
     >::type,
     char < "X"[1] >
   >::type,
   char_< "X"[2] >
   // ...
 >::type,
 char_< "X"[11] >
>::type
```

```
push back<
 push back<
   // ...
    push back<
     push back<
        string<>,
       char < "X"[0] >
     >::type,
      char < "X"[1] >
   >::type,
   char_< "X"[2] >
   // ...
 >::type,
 char_< "X"[11]
>::type
```

```
push back<
                constexpr char at(
  push back<</pre>
    // ...
    push back<
      push back<
        string<>,
        char < "X"[0] >
      >::type,
      char < "X"[1] >
    >::type,
    char_< "X"[2] >
    // ...
  >::type,
  char_< "X"[11]
>::type
```

```
template <int N>
push back<
                constexpr char at(const char (&)s[N], int n)
  push back<</pre>
    // ...
    push back<
      push back<
        string<>,
        char < "X"[0] >
      >::type,
      char < "X"[1] >
    >::type,
    char_< "X"[2] >
    // ...
  >::type,
  char_< "X"[11]
>::type
```

```
template <int N>
push back<
                constexpr char at(const char (&)s[N], int n)
  push back<</pre>
                { return n >= N ? 0 : s[n]; }
    // ...
    push back<
      push back<</pre>
        string<>,
        char < "X"[0] >
      >::type,
      char < "X"[1] >
    >::type,
    char_< "X"[2] >
    // ...
  >::type,
         "X"[11]
  char <
>::type
```

```
template <int N>
push back<
                 constexpr char at(const char (&)s[N], int n)
  push back<</pre>
                 { return n >= N ? 0 : s[n]; }
    // ...
    push back<
      push back<</pre>
        string<>,
        char <at("X", 0)>
      >::type,
      char <at("X", 1)>
    >::type,
    char <at("X", 2)>
    // ...
  >::type,
  char <at("X", 11)>
>::type
```

MPLLIBS_STRING("X")

```
push back<
  push back<
    // ...
    push back<
      push back<
        string<>,
        char <at("X", 0)>
      >::type,
      char <at("X", 1)>
    >::type,
    char <at("X", 2)>
    // ...
  >::type,
  char <at("X", 11)>
>::type
```

MPLLIBS_STRING("X\0\0...\0")

```
MPLLIBS_STRING("X")
```

```
push back<
  push back<
    // ...
    push back<
      push back<
        string<>,
        char <at("X", 0)>
      >::type,
      char <at("X", 1)>
    >::type,
    char <at("X", 2)>
    // ...
  >::type,
  char <at("X", 11)>
>::type
```

```
template <class S, char C, bool EOS>
struct push_back_if;
```

```
MPLLIBS_STRING("X\0\0...\0")
```

```
template <class S, char C, bool EOS>
push back if<</pre>
                          struct push back if;
  push back if<</pre>
    // ...
    push back if<
                                   MPLLIBS STRING("X\0\0...\0")
      push back if<</pre>
        string<>,
        at("X", 0), (0 < sizeof("X"))
      >::type,
      at("X", 1), (1 < sizeof("X"))
    >::type,
    at("X", 2), (2 < sizeof("X"))
    // ...
  >::type,
  at("X", 11), (11 < sizeof("X"))
>::type
```

 This solution can't deal with strings longer than 11 characters

- This solution can't deal with strings longer than 11 characters
- This limit can be configurable
 #define MPLLIBS LIMIT STRING 11

- A parser is a template metafunction (class)
struct sample_parser {
 template <class S, class Pos>
 struct apply : /* ... */ {};
};

- A parser is a template metafunction (class)
struct sample_parser {
 template <class S, class Pos>
 struct apply : /* ... */ {};
};

- Return values:
 - Result, remaining string, source position
 - Error

A parser is a templa
struct return_ {
 struct sample_pars
 template <class
 struct apply :
};</pre>

```
template <class Result>
struct return_ {
```

- Return values:
 - Result, remaining string, source position
 - Error

• A parser is a templa
struct sample_pars
 template <class
 struct apply : /
};</pre>

```
template <class Result>
struct return_ {
  template <class S, class Pos>
  struct apply {
    typedef Result result;
    typedef S remaining;
    typedef Pos source_position;
  };
};
```

- Return values:
 - Result, remaining string, source position
 - Error

• A parser is a templa
struct sample_pars
 template <class
 struct apply : /
};</pre>

Return values:

```
template <class Result>
struct return_ {
  template <class S, class Pos>
  struct apply {
    typedef Result result;
    typedef S remaining;
    typedef Pos source_position;
  };
};
```

```
template <class Msg>
struct fail {
```

purce position

```
template <class S, class Pos>
struct apply {
   typedef Result result;
   typedef S remaining;
   typedef Pos source_position;
};
```

Return values:

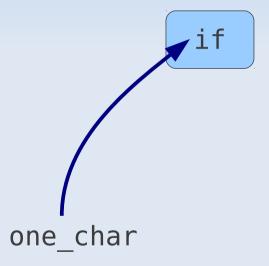
```
template <class Msg>
struct fail {
  template <class S, class Pos>
  struct apply {
    typedef Msg reason;
    typedef Pos source_position;
  };
};
```

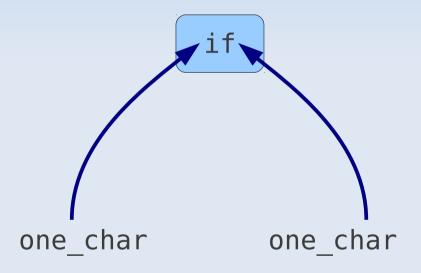
purce position

template <class Result>

```
struct one_char {
  template <class S, class Pos>
  struct apply {
    typedef typename mpl::front<S>::type result;
    typedef typename mpl::pop_front<S>::type remaining;
    typedef /* ... */ source_position;
  };
};
```

if





Parser combinators

- A parser combinator is a function taking parsers as arguments and building new parsers
- Higher-order function

```
template <class P, class Pred, class Msg>
struct accept_when {
```

```
template <class P, class Pred, class Msg>
struct accept when {
  template <class R>
  struct impl : mpl::apply<</pre>
    typename mpl::if <</pre>
      typename mpl::apply<Pred, typename R::result>::type,
      return <typename R::result>,
      fail<Msq>
    >::type,
    typename R::remaining, typename R::source position
  > {};
  template <class S, class Pos>
  struct apply : mpl::eval if<</pre>
    typename is error<mpl::apply<P, S, Pos>>::type,
    mpl::apply<P, S, Pos>,
    impl<typename mpl::apply<P, S, Pos>::type>
  > {};
```

```
template <class C>
struct lit :
{};
```

```
template <class C>
struct lit :
   accept_when<one_char, mpl::equal_to<mpl::_1, C>, ...>
{};
```

DSL for template metaprograms

- Template metaprograms are pure functional programs
- We should follow the syntax of a functional language (Haskell)
- Write metaprograms in a Haskell-like language

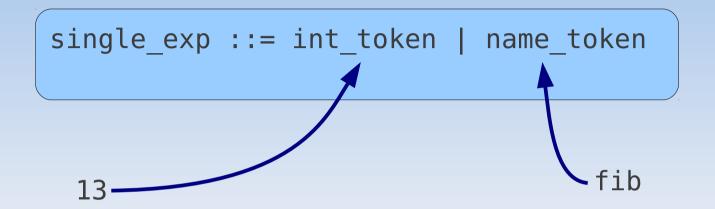
```
"fib n =
    if n < 2
        then 1
    else fib (n - 1) + fib (n - 2)"
```

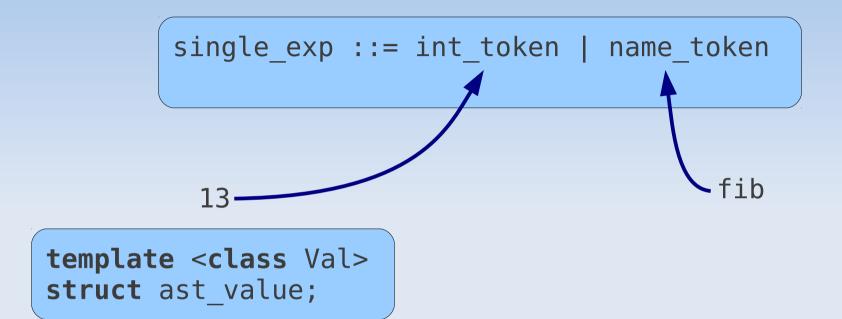
```
"fib n =
  if n < 2
    then 1
    else fib (n - 1) + fib (n - 2)"</pre>
```

```
"fib n =
  if n < 2
     then 1
     else fib (n-1) + fib (n-2)"
                  Abstract Syntax Tree
```

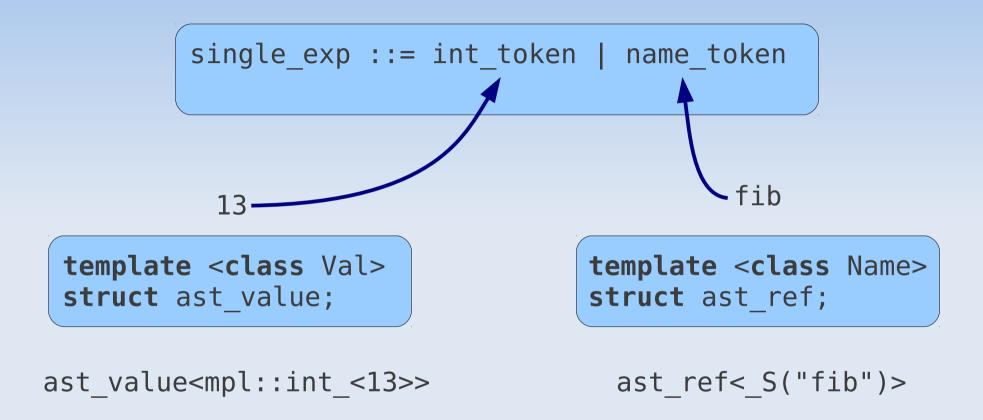
```
"fib n =
   if n < 2
     then 1
     else fib (n-1) + fib (n-2)"
                    Abstract Syntax Tree
                                              Template metafunction class
```

```
single_exp ::= int_token | name_token
```





```
ast_value<mpl::int_<13>>
```



```
single exp ::= int token | name token
                                               fib
   template <class Val>
                                     template <class Name>
   struct ast value;
                                      struct ast ref;
 ast value<mpl::int <13>>
                                       ast ref< S("fib")>
typedef transform<</pre>
 int token,
  mpl::lambda<
    ast value<mpl:: 1>
  >::type
```

> int exp;

```
single exp ::= int token | name token
                                                fib
   template <class Val>
                                      template <class Name>
   struct ast value;
                                      struct ast ref;
 ast value<mpl::int <13>>
                                        ast ref< S("fib")>
typedef transform<</pre>
                                   typedef transform<</pre>
  int token,
                                     name token,
  mpl::lambda<
                                     mpl::lambda<
    ast value<mpl:: 1>
                                       ast ref<mpl:: 1>
                                     >::type
  >::type
> int exp;
                                  > name exp;
```

```
single_exp ::= int_token | name_token
```

```
typedef one_of<int_exp, name_exp> single_exp;
```

```
typedef transform<
  int_token,
  mpl::lambda<
    ast_value<mpl::_1>
  >::type
> int_exp;
```

```
typedef transform<
  name_token,
  mpl::lambda<
    ast_ref<mpl::_1>
  >::type
> name_exp;
```

```
single_exp ::= int_token | name_token
application ::= single_exp+
```

```
single_exp ::= int_token | name_token
application ::= single_exp+

fib 6
```

```
single exp ::= int token | name token
application ::= single exp+
                fib 6
    template <class F, class Arg>
    struct ast application;
     ast application<
        ast ref< S("fib")>,
        ast value<mpl::int <6>>
```

Abstract Syntax Tree

Abstract Syntax Tree

Nullary template metafunction

template <class AST>
struct bind;

Abstract Syntax Tree

```
template <class AST>
struct bind;
ast_value<mpl::int_<13>>
ast_application<F, A>
ast_ref<_S("fib")>
```

Abstract Syntax Tree

```
template <class AST>
                   struct bind;
ast value<mpl::int <13>> ──── lazy value<mpl::int <13>>
ast application<F, A>
ast ref< S("fib")>
                template <class V>
                struct lazy value {
                  typedef V type;
```

Abstract Syntax Tree

```
template <class AST>
                    struct bind;
ast value<mpl::int <13>> ──── lazy value<mpl::int <13>>
ast application<F, A> ─────────────────────── lazy application<F, A>
ast ref< S("fib")>
              template <class F, class Arg>
              struct lazy application :
                mpl::apply<typename F::type, A>
```

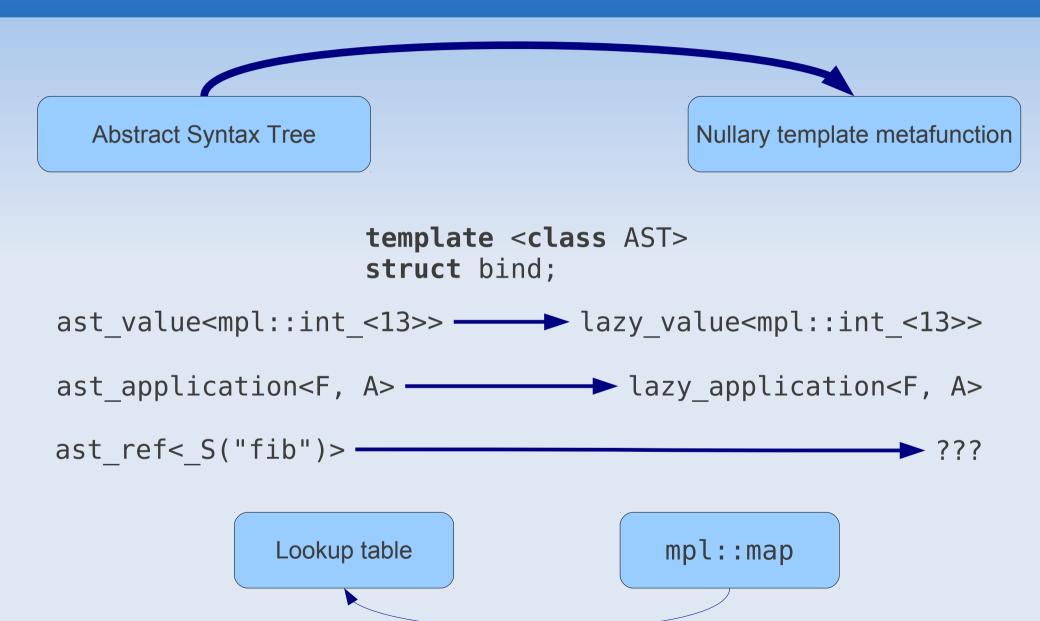
Abstract Syntax Tree

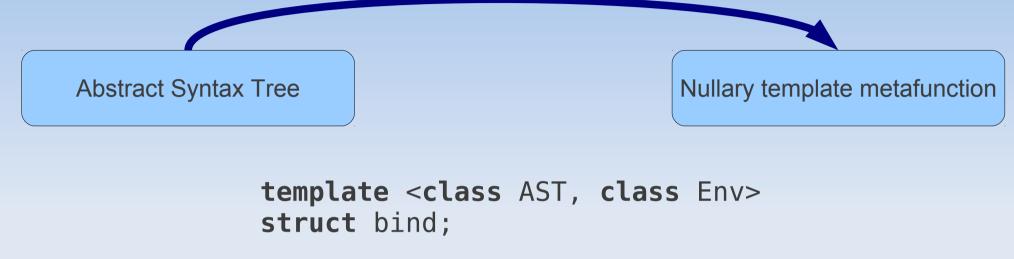


Nullary template metafunction

template <class AST>
struct bind;

Lookup table





Lookup table

mpl::map

"plus 6 7"

```
"plus 6 7"

ast_application<
  ast_application<
  ast_ref<_S("plus")>,
  ast_value<mpl::int_<6>>
  >,
  ast_value<mpl::int_<7>>
```

```
"plus 6 7"
                parse
ast application<
  ast application<
    ast ref< S("plus")>,
    ast value<mpl::int <6>>
  ast value<mpl::int <7>>
lazy application<
 lazy application<
                 plus,
   lazy value<mpl::int <6>>
 lazy value<mpl::int <7>>
```

bind

bind 4

```
"plus 6 7"
                parse
ast application<
  ast application<
    ast ref< S("plus")>,
    ast value<mpl::int <6>>
  ast value<mpl::int <7>>
lazy application<
 lazy application<
   curried lazy plus,
   lazy value<mpl::int <6>>
 lazy value<mpl::int <7>>
```

```
struct curried lazy plus
 typedef
  curried lazy plus
  type;
 template <class A>
 struct apply {
  struct type {
   template <class B>
   struct apply:
    mpl::plus<</pre>
     typename A::type,
     typename B::type
    > {};
```

```
lazy_application<
    lazy_application<
        curried_lazy_plus,
        lazy_value<mpl::int_<6>>
        >,
        lazy_value<mpl::int_<7>>
>::type
```

```
lazy_application
    lazy_application
    curried_lazy_plus,
    lazy_value<mpl::int_<6>>
    lazy_value<mpl::int_<6>>
>::type

mpl::apply<
    curried_lazy_plus,
    lazy_value<mpl::int_<6>>
>::type
```

```
lazy_application
lazy_application
curried_lazy_plus,
lazy_value<mpl::int_<6>>
>,
lazy_value<mpl::int_<7>>
>::type

curried_lazy_plus::apply<
lazy_value<mpl::int_<6>>
>::type

curried_lazy_plus::apply<
lazy_value<mpl::int_<6>>
>::type

curried_lazy_plus::apply
lazy_value<mpl::int_<6>>
>::type
```

```
lazy application<del><</del>
  lazy application<
                                      mpl::apply<
    curried lazy plus,
                                        curried lazy plus,
    lazy value<mpl::int <6>>
                                        lazy value<mpl::int <6>>
                                      >::type
  lazy value<mpl::int <7>>
>::type
                                      curried_lazy plus::apply<</pre>
                                        lazy value<mpl::int <6>>
                                      >::type
mpl::apply<
  curried lazy plus::apply<</pre>
    lazy value<mpl::int <6>>
  >::type,
  lazy value<mpl::int <7>>
>::type
```

```
template <class Env>
struct builder {
  typedef builder type;
```

```
template <class Env>
struct builder {
  typedef builder type;
```

```
typedef builder<mpl::map<>> meta_hs;
```

```
template <class Env>
struct builder {
  typedef builder type;

template <class Name, class V>
  struct import
```

```
typedef builder<mpl::map<>> meta hs;
template <class Env>
struct builder {
  typedef builder type;
  template <class Name, class V>
  struct import : builder<</pre>
  > {};
```

```
template <class Env>
struct builder {
  typedef builder type;

template <class Name, class V>
  struct import : builder<
    typename mpl::insert<Env, mpl::pair<Name, V>>::type
  > {};
```

```
template <class Env>
struct builder {
  typedef builder type;

template <class Name, class V>
  struct import : builder<
    typename mpl::insert<Env, mpl::pair<Name, V>>::type
> {};
```

```
meta_hs
::import<_S("plus"), curried_lazy_plus>::type
::import<_S("minus"), curried_lazy_minus>::type;
```

```
typedef builder<mpl::map<>> meta hs;
template <class Env>
struct builder {
 typedef builder type;
 template <class Name, class V>
  struct import : builder<</pre>
   typename mpl::insert<Env, mpl::pair<Name, V>>::type
 > {};
 template <class Name, template <class> class F>
  struct import1 : import<Name, curry1<F>> {};
 template <class Name, template <class, class> class F>
  struct import2 : import<Name, curry2<F>> {};
          meta hs
            ::import< S("plus"), curried lazy plus>::type
             ::import< S("minus"), curried lazy minus>::type;
```

```
typedef builder<mpl::map<>> meta hs;
template <class Env>
struct builder {
  typedef builder type;
  template <class Name, class V>
  struct import : builder<</pre>
    typename mpl::insert<Env, mpl::pair<Name, V>>::type
  > {};
  template <class Name, template <class> class F>
  struct import1 : import<Name, curry1<F>> {};
  template <class Name, template <class, class> class F>
  struct import2 : import<Name, curry2<F>>> {};
// ...
};
                  meta hs
                    ::import2< S("plus"), lazy plus>::type
                    ::import2< S("minus"), lazy minus>::type;
```

```
meta_hs
    ::import2<_S("plus"), lazy_plus>::type
    ::import2<_S("minus"), lazy_minus>::type
```

```
meta_hs
    ::import2<_S("plus"), lazy_plus>::type
    ::import2<_S("minus"), lazy_minus>::type
    ::define<_S("x = minus y 2")>::type
    ::define<_S("y = plus 6 7")>::type;
```

```
meta_hs
    ::import2<_S("plus"), lazy_plus>::type
    ::import2<_S("minus"), lazy_minus>::type
    ::define<_S("x = minus y 2")>::type
    ::define<_S("y = plus 6 7")>::type;
```

```
definition ::= name_token '=' application
```

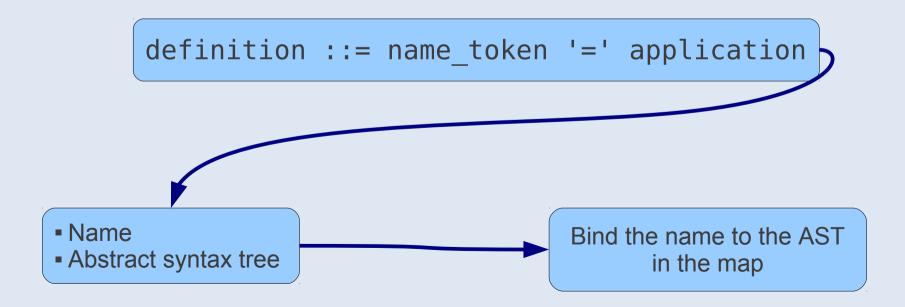
```
meta_hs
    ::import2<_S("plus"), lazy_plus>::type
    ::import2<_S("minus"), lazy_minus>::type
    ::define<_S("x = minus y 2")>::type
    ::define<_S("y = plus 6 7")>::type;
```

Abstract syntax tree

```
definition ::= name_token '=' application

• Name
```

```
meta_hs
    ::import2<_S("plus"), lazy_plus>::type
    ::import2<_S("minus"), lazy_minus>::type
    ::define<_S("x = minus y 2")>::type
    ::define<_S("y = plus 6 7")>::type;
```



- We store ASTs in the map instead of values
- We need to turn "normal" values into ASTs
 - Not into lazy values!

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- We need to turn "normal" values into ASTs
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```
template <class V>
struct ast_bound;
```

- We store ASTs in the map instead of values
- We need to turn "normal" values into ASTs
 - Not into lazy values!

```
template <class V>
struct ast_bound;
```

```
template <class Env>
struct builder {
  template <class Name, class V>
  struct import : builder<
     typename mpl::insert<
        Env,
        mpl::pair<Name,
        >::type
  > {};
  // ...
};
```

- We store ASTs in the map instead of values
- We need to turn "normal" values into ASTs
 - Not into lazy values!

```
template <class V>
struct ast_bound;
```

```
template <class Env>
struct builder {
  template <class Name, class V>
  struct import : builder<
     typename mpl::insert<
     Env,
     mpl::pair<Name, ast_bound<V>>
     >::type
  > {};
  // ...
};
```

- The rules of binding have changed
 - We assumed that there is a value in the Env map
 - Now there is an AST instead
 - We need to bind that AST recursively

- The rules of binding have changed
 - We assumed that there is a value in the Env map
 - Now there is an AST instead
 - We need to bind that AST recursively

```
ast_ref<_S("fib")> → mpl::at<Env, _S("fib")>::type
```

- The rules of binding have changed
 - We assumed that there is a value in the Env map
 - Now there is an AST instead
 - We need to bind that AST recursively

```
ast_ref<_S("fib")>  mpl::at<Env, _S("fib")>::type
  bind<Env, mpl::at<Env, S("fib")>::type>::type
```

- Define functions as well
 - We need a way to describe functions in the AST
 - Lambda abstraction

- Define functions as well
 - We need a way to describe functions in the AST
 - Lambda abstraction

```
template <class F, class ArgName>
struct ast_lambda;
```

- Define functions as well
 - We need a way to describe functions in the AST
 - Lambda abstraction

```
template <class F, class ArgName>
struct ast_lambda;
```

```
definition ::= name_token+ '=' application
```

f a b = plus a b

```
ast lambda<
                               ast lambda<
                                  ast application<
                                    ast application<
                                      ast ref< S("plus"),</pre>
                                      ast_ref< S("a")
f a b = plus a b
                                    ast ref< S("b")
                                   S("b")
                                S("a")
```

- Binding a lambda abstraction is tricky
 - The value we bind the lambda argument to is not known until runtime
 - The value of the parameter will always be a value (not an AST)

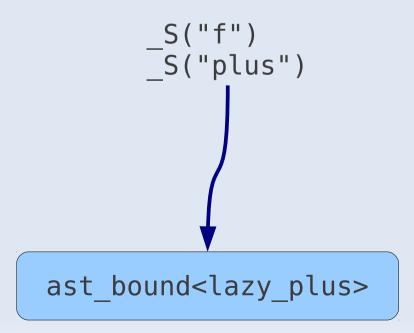
- Binding a lambda abstraction is tricky
 - The value we bind the lambda argument to is not known until runtime
 - The value of the parameter will always be a value (not an AST)
 - bind builds a metafunction class storing the Env (closure)

- Binding a lambda abstraction is tricky
 - The value we bind the lambda argument to is not known until runtime
 - The value of the parameter will always be a value (not an AST)
 - bind builds a metafunction class storing the Env (closure)
 - It expects one argument (the lambda argument)
 - When it is called:
 - It does the binding
 - It evaluates the result of binding

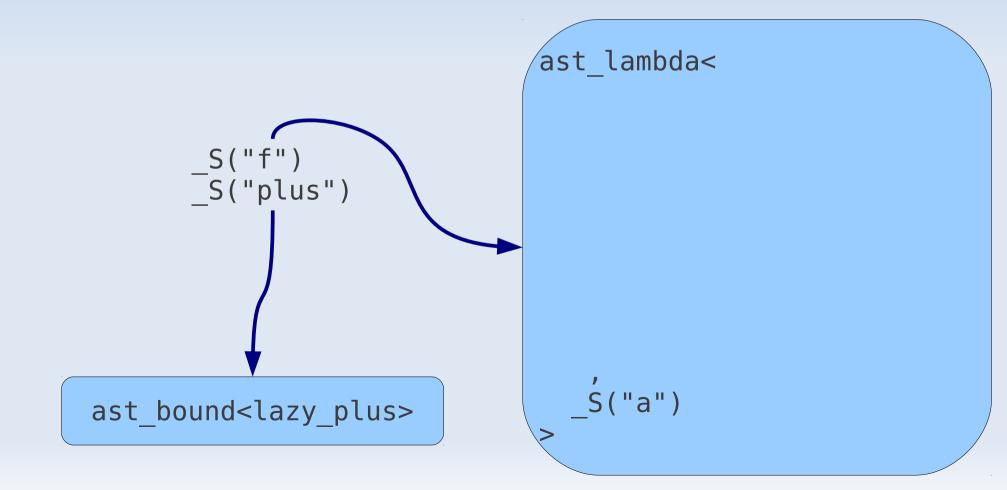
```
meta_hs
    ::import2<_S("plus"), lazy_plus>::type
    ::define<_S("f a b = plus a b")>::type;
```

```
_S("f")
_S("plus")
```

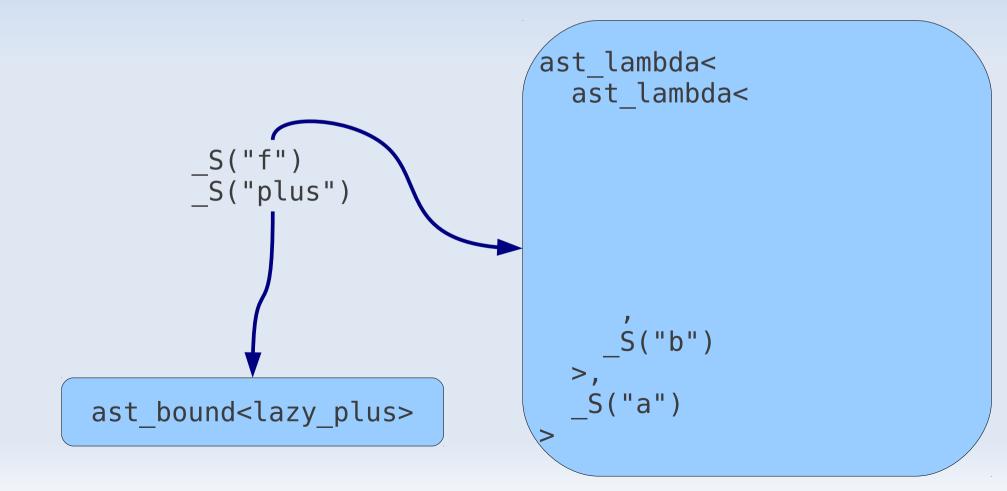
```
meta_hs
    ::import2<_S("plus"), lazy_plus>::type
    ::define<_S("f a b = plus a b")>::type;
```



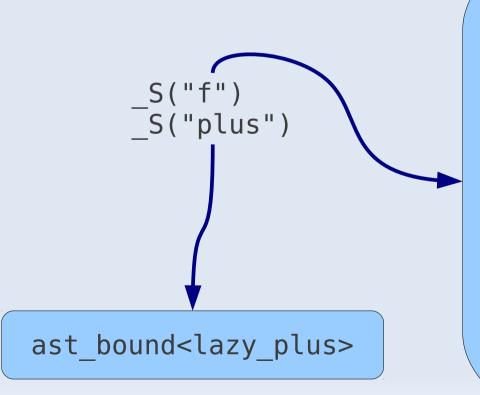
```
meta_hs
    ::import2<_S("plus"), lazy_plus>::type
    ::define<_S("f a b = plus a b")>::type;
```



```
meta_hs
    ::import2<_S("plus"), lazy_plus>::type
    ::define<_S("f a b = plus a b")>::type;
```



```
meta_hs
    ::import2<_S("plus"), lazy_plus>::type
    ::define<_S("f a b = plus a b")>::type;
```



```
ast lambda<
  ast lambda<
    ast application<
      ast application<
         ast ref< S("plus"),</pre>
         ast ref< S("a")</pre>
      ast ref< S("b")
     S("b")
  S("a")
```

Operators can be added

```
• a + b → plus a b
```

```
• a — b → minus a b
```

• ...

Operators can be added

```
a + b → plus a b
a - b → minus a b
```

They can be added to meta_hs

```
typedef
```

```
builder<mpl::map<>>
    ::import<_S("plus"), lazy_plus>::type
    ::import<_S("minus"), lazy_minus>::type
    // ...
meta hs;
```

```
meta_hs
   ::import3<_S("if_"), lazy_eval_if>::type
```

```
template <class C, class T, class F>
struct lazy_eval_if:
   mpl::eval_if<typename C::type, T, F>
{};
```

```
meta_hs
    ::import3<_S("if_"), lazy_eval_if>::type
    ::define<_S("fact n = if_ (n == 0) 1 (n * fact (n-1))");</pre>
```

```
template <class C, class T, class F>
struct lazy_eval_if :
   mpl::eval_if<typename C::type, T, F>
{};
```

```
meta_hs
    ::import3<_S("if_"), lazy_eval_if>::type
    ::define<_S("fact n = if_ (n == 0) 1 (n * fact (n-1))");</pre>
```

```
fact n = if n == 0 then 1 else n * fact (n-1)
```

```
template <class C, class T, class F>
struct lazy_eval_if :
   mpl::eval_if<typename C::type, T, F>
{};
```

```
typedef
  meta_hs
    ::define<
      _S("fact n = if n == 0 then 1 else n * fact (n-1)")
    >::type
  fact_library;
```

```
typedef
  meta_hs
    ::define<
      _S("fact n = if n == 0 then 1 else n * fact (n-1)")
    >::type
  fact_library;
```

```
fact_library
::define<_S("f n = fact (fact n)")>::type;
```

```
typedef
  meta_hs
    ::define<
      _S("fact n = if n == 0 then 1 else n * fact (n-1)")
    >::type
  fact_library;
```

```
fact_library
    ::define<_S("f n = fact (fact n)")>::type;
```

```
fact_library
::define<_S("g n = 2 + fact n")>::type;
```

```
typedef
  meta_hs
    ::define<
      _S("fact n = if n == 0 then 1 else n * fact (n-1)")
    >::type
    ::get<_S("fact")>::type
    fact;
```

```
typedef
  meta_hs
    ::define<
      _S("fact n = if n == 0 then 1 else n * fact (n-1)")
    >::type
    ::get<_S("fact")>::type
    fact;
```

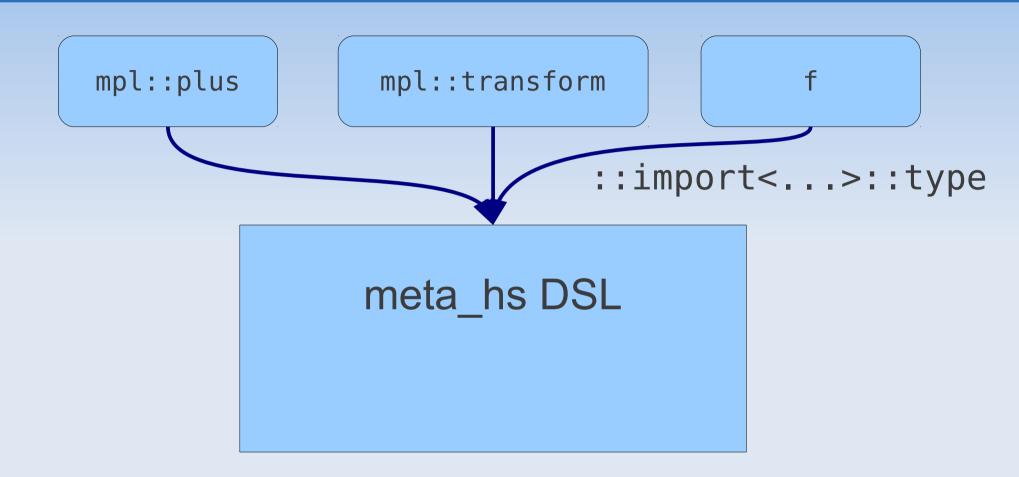
```
mpl::apply<fact, mpl::int_<3>>::type
```

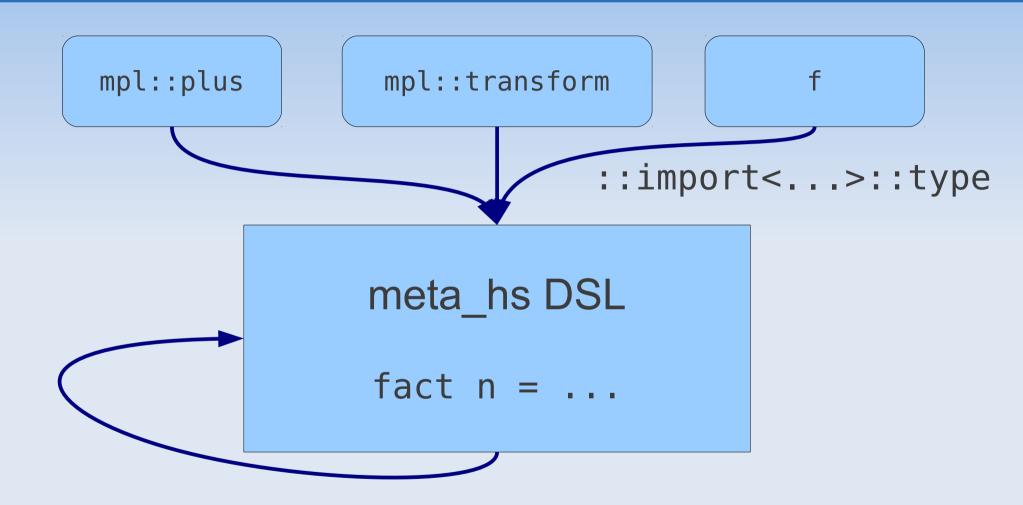
```
typedef
  meta_hs
    ::define<
      _S("fact n = if n == 0 then 1 else n * fact (n-1)")
    >::type
    ::get<_S("fact")>::type
    fact;
```

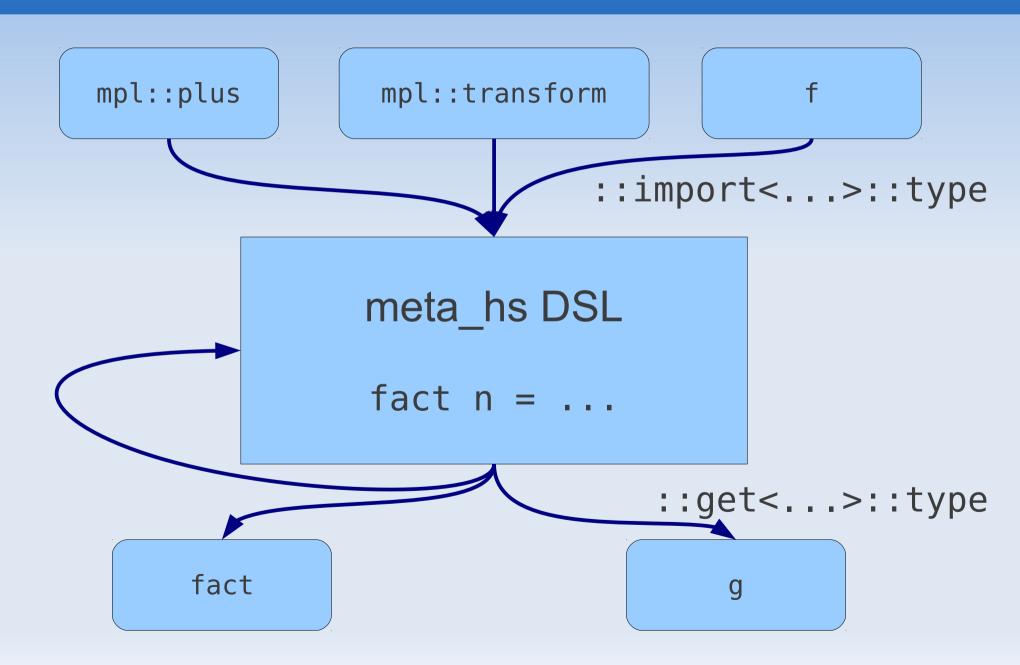
```
mpl::apply<fact, mpl::int_<3>>::type
```

```
mpl::transform<
  mpl::vector_c<int, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5>,
  fact
>::type
```

meta_hs DSL



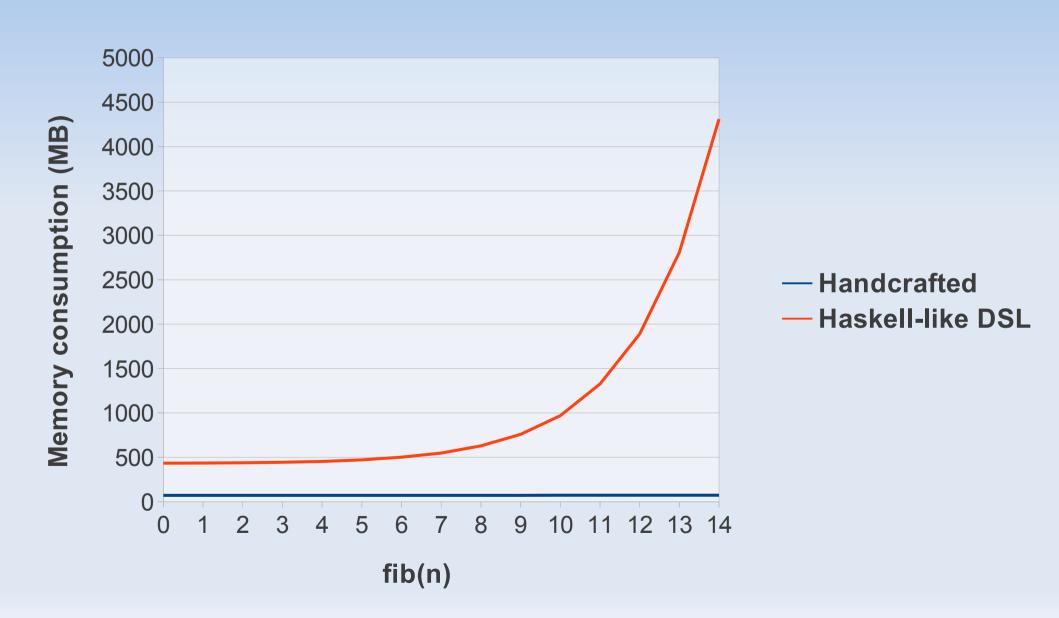




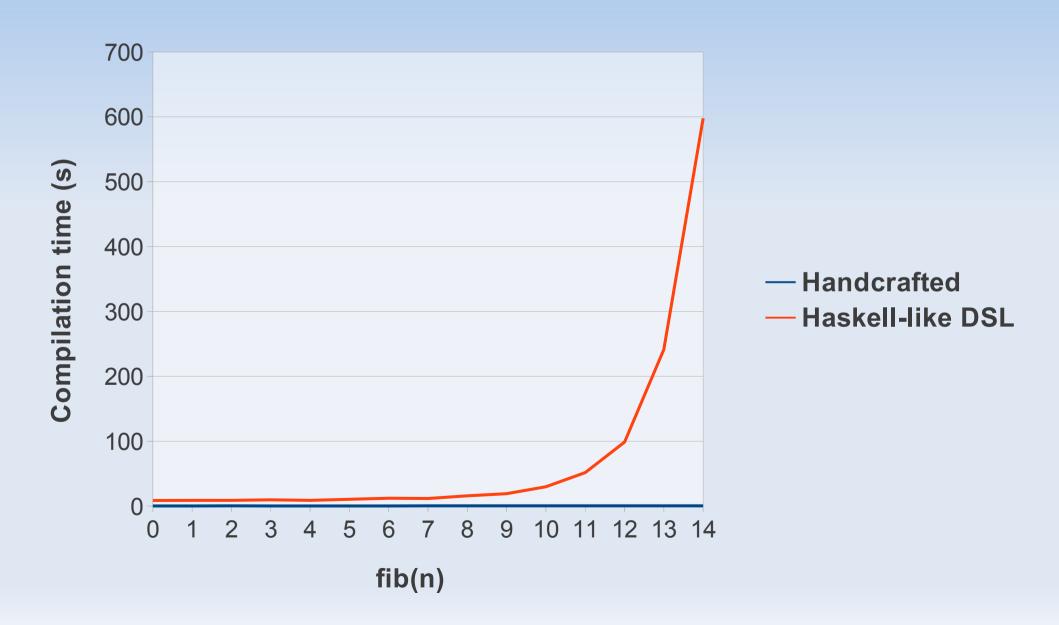
Performance

- Fibonacci
 - Handcrafted (based on Boost.MPL)
 - Generated
- Linux
- GCC 4.7, 64 bit (-std=c++0x)
- 1.6 GHz, 2 cores
- 2 GB memory

Memory usage



Compilation time



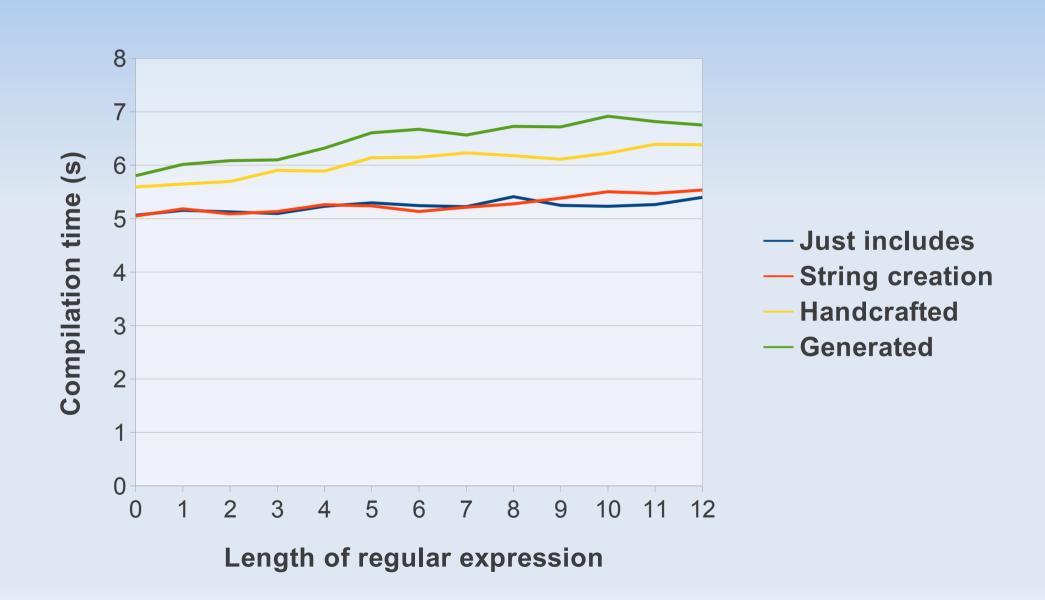
Regular expressions

- Syntactical sugar for Xpressive
- We generate code the could have been written using the original Xpressive interface
- Easy to measure the difference
- Where the costs are coming from?

Regular expressions

- Virtual Machine (VirtualBox 1.2)
- Host OS: Windows 7
- Guest OS: Linux
- g++4.6, -std=c++0x
- Memory: 1 GB
- Processor: Inter Core2 Duo, 2.53 GHz

Compilation time



```
template <class P, class Result>
struct always {
  template <class S, class Pos>
  struct apply :
    mpl::eval_if<
      typename is_error<mpl::apply<P, S, Pos>>::type,
      mpl::apply<P, S, Pos>,
      mpl::apply<return_<Result>, /* ... */ >
    >
    {};
};
```

```
struct definition {
  template <class S, class Pos>
  struct apply {
```

```
};
};
```

```
definition ::= name token '=' application
struct definition {
  template <class S, class Pos>
  struct apply {
    typedef typename mpl::apply<</pre>
      sequence<name token, define token, application>,
      S, Pos
    >::type r;
```

```
definition ::= name token '=' application
struct definition {
  template <class S, class Pos>
  struct apply {
    typedef typename mpl::apply<</pre>
      sequence<name token, define token, application>,
      S, Pos
    >::type r;
    typedef pair<</pre>
      typename mpl::front<typename get result<r>::type>::type,
      typename mpl::back<typename get result<r>::type
    > type;
    // TODO: error propagation
 };
```

```
typedef
bind<name_token, lambda<name,
bind<define_token, lambda<ignore,
bind<application, lambda<body,
return_<mpl::pair<name, body>>
>>>>>

definition;
```

bind<parser, lambda expression>

lambda<arg, body>

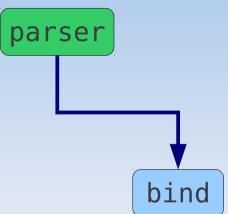
```
typedef
bind<name_token, lambda<name,
bind<define_token, lambda<ignore,
bind<application, lambda<body,
return_<mpl::pair<name, body>>
>>>>>

definition;
```

bind

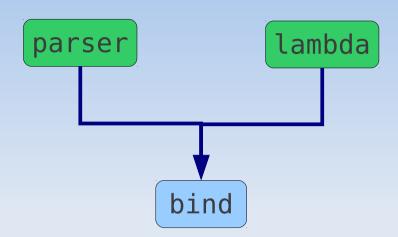
```
typedef
bind<name_token, lambda<name,
bind<define_token, lambda<ignore,
bind<application, lambda<body,
return_<mpl::pair<name, body>>
>>>>>

definition;
```

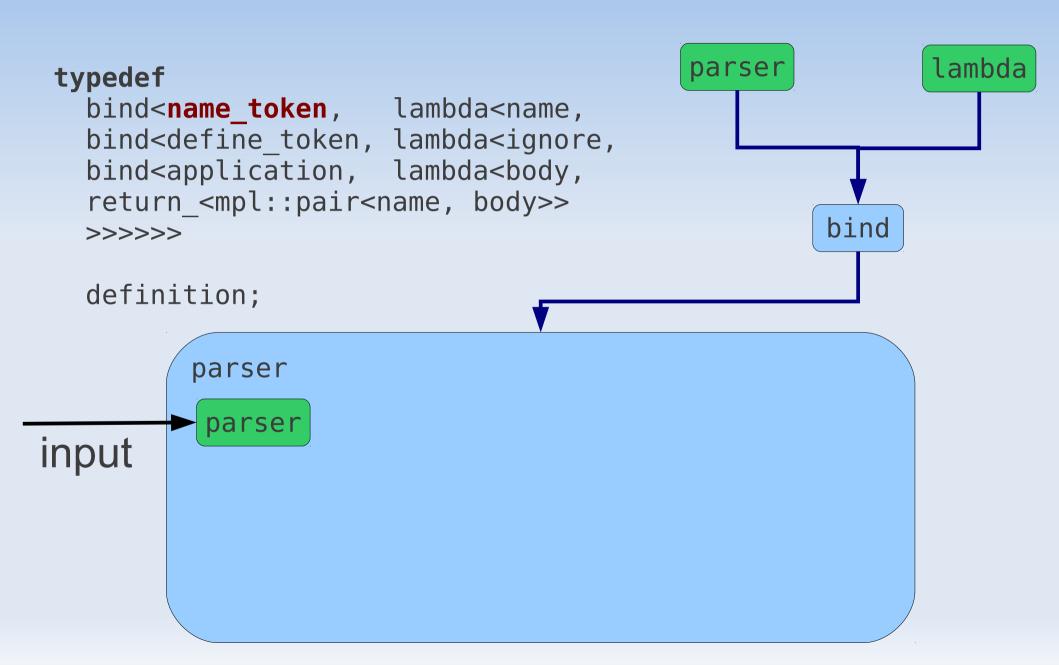


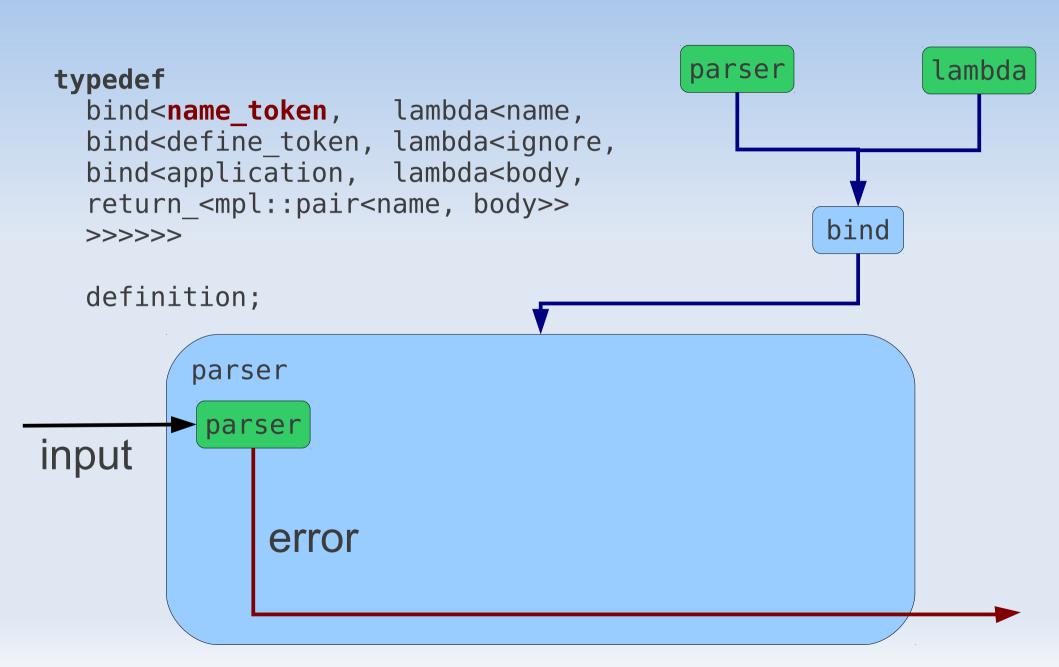
```
typedef
bind<name_token, lambda<name,
bind<define_token, lambda<ignore,
bind<application, lambda<body,
return_<mpl::pair<name, body>>
>>>>>

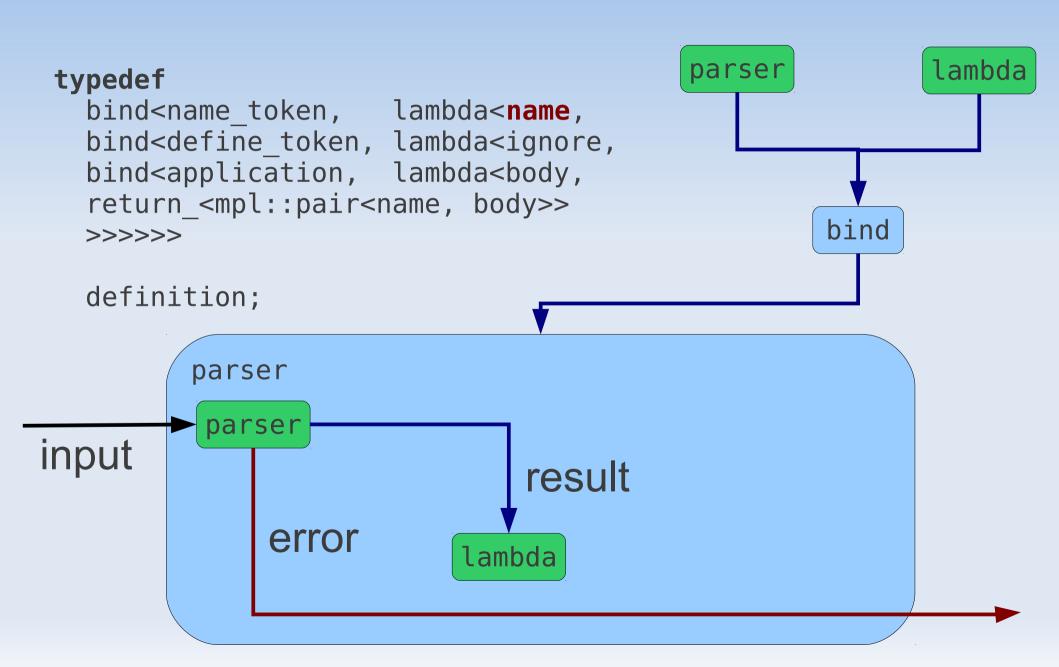
definition;
```

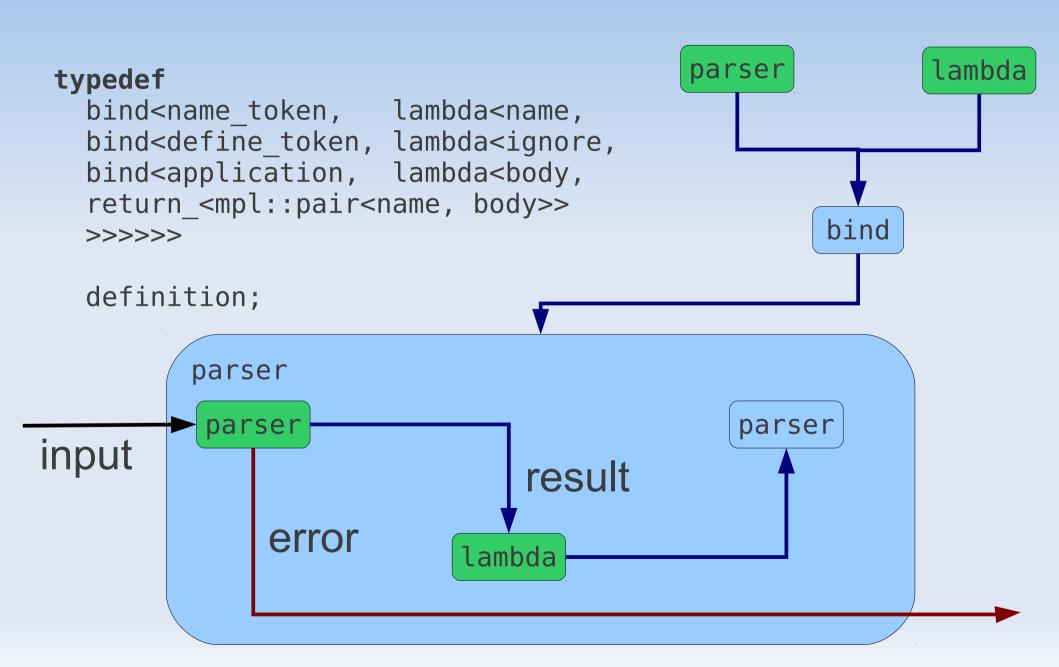


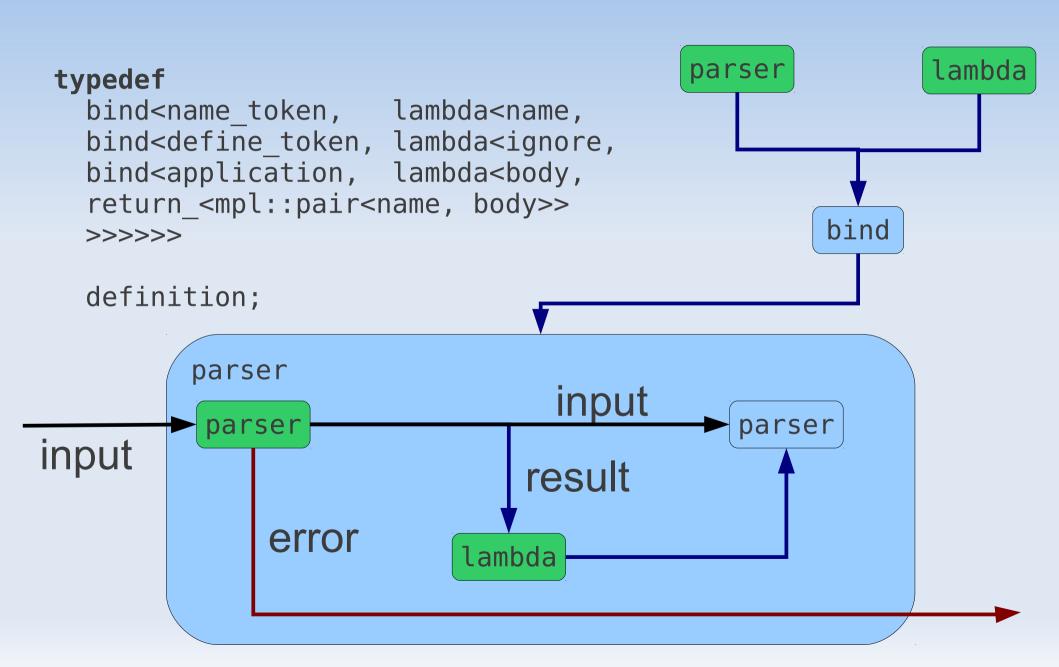
```
parser
                                                             lambda
typedef
  bind<name token, lambda<name,</pre>
  bind<define token, lambda<ignore,</pre>
  bind<application, lambda<body,</pre>
  return <mpl::pair<name, body>>
                                                      bind
  >>>>>
  definition;
         parser
```

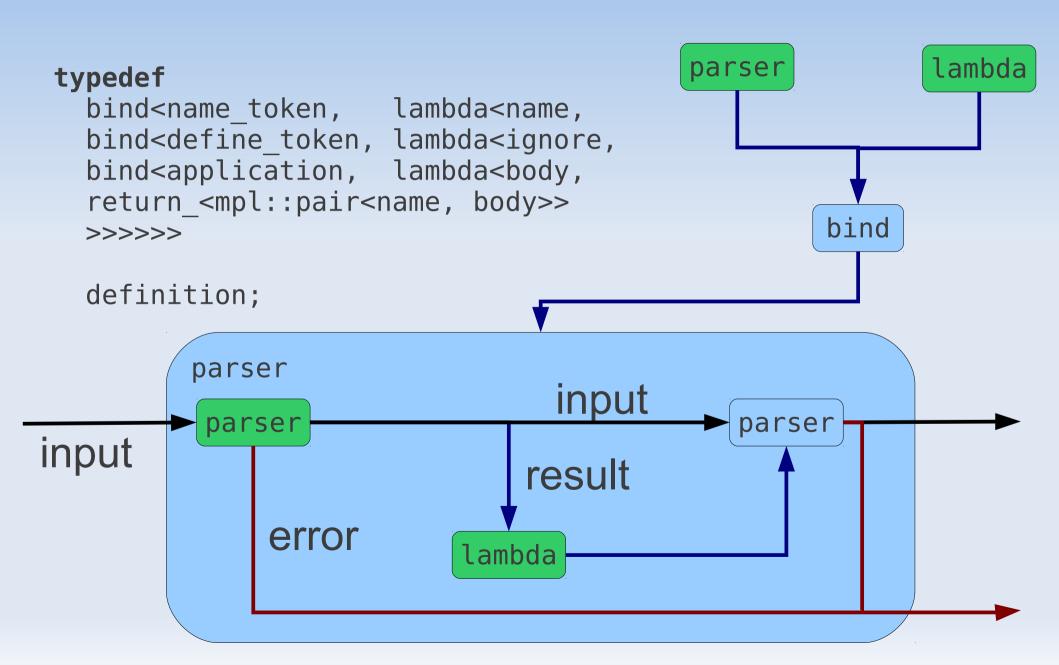












2 + 1 operations

• fail :: string → parser

```
return_ :: result → parserfail :: string → parser
```

```
    bind :: parser × (result → parser) → parser
    return_ :: result → parser
    fail :: string → parser
```

Parser monad

```
    bind :: parser × (result → parser) → parser
    return_ :: result → parser
    fail :: string → parser
```

Parser monad

2 + 1 operations

```
    bind :: parser × (result → parser) → parser
    return_ :: result → parser
    fail :: string → parser
```

Haskell's do notation

Do notation

Summary

- Parsing at compile-time is useful for DSL embedding
- One can parse using template metaprograms
- Metaparse
 - Parser combinators
 - Monadic parsing
- Real world example: DSL for template metaprograms

Q & A

Mpllibs.Metaparse

http://abel.web.elte.hu/mpllibs