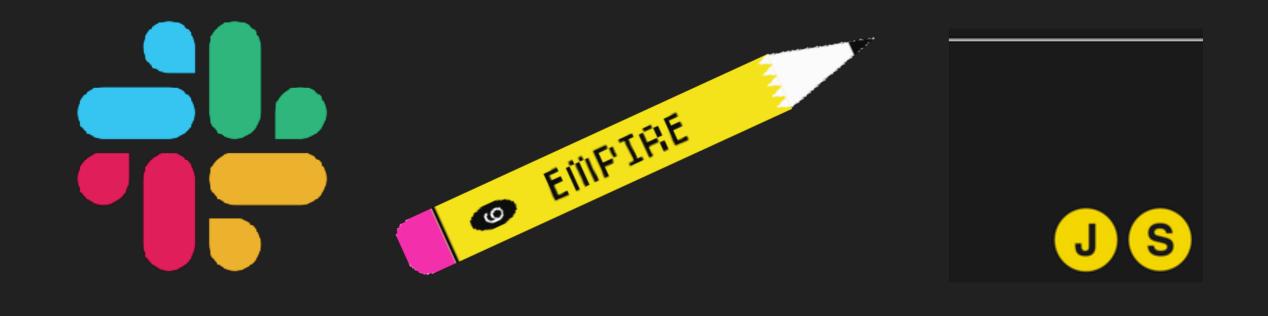
Parsing

Parsers

Jenna Zeigen JSConf Hawaii 2/5/2020

Senior Frontend Engineer at Slack

Organizer of EmpireJS
Organizer of BrooklynJS



@zeigenvector jenna.is/at-jsconfhi

parsing Darsers!

1. abcs of language

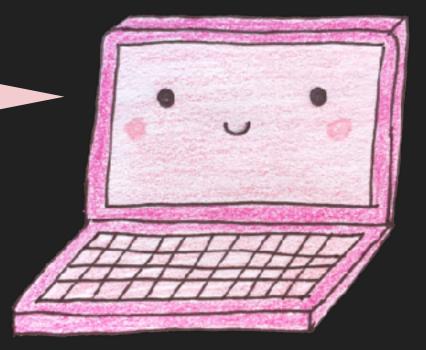
1. abcs of language 2. hmm, actually, let's just step through a (small) parser

1 6 3065 language

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the abcs of language

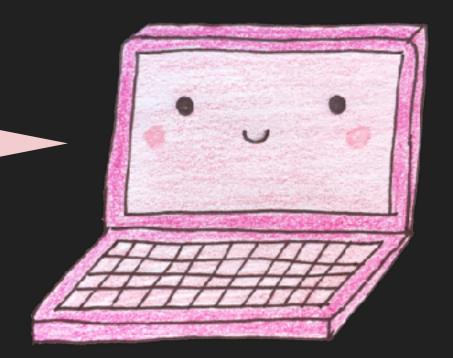
"language" is a structured system of communication



the abcs of language

"natural language" is a naturally evolved system that humans use to communicate with each other

You speak
And I know just what
You're what you're sayin'



the abcs of language

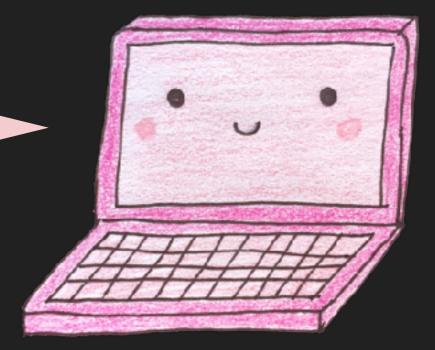
"formal languages" have an alphabet and words, which can be combined correctly based on specific rules

I got new rules, I count 'em I got new rules, I count 'em
♪ ♪ ♪



a language's grammar is the set of rules for that language

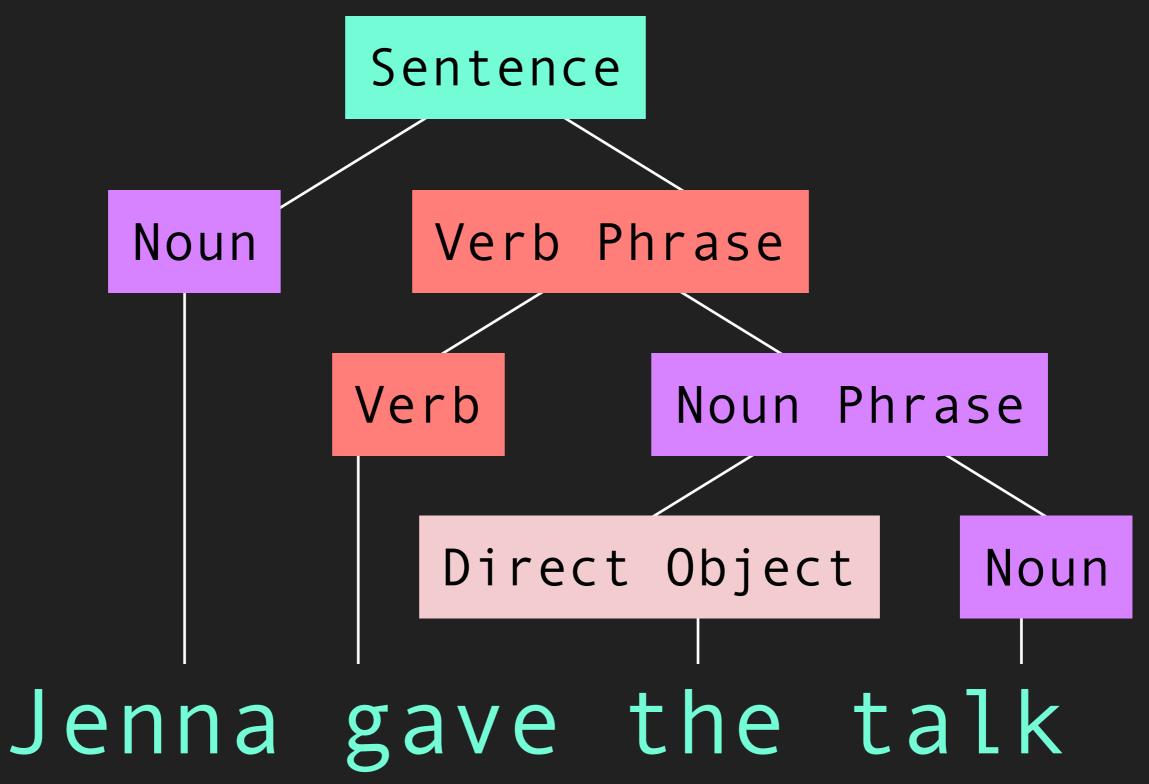
Stop! Grammar time!



"formal grammars" put these rules in terms of replacement

To the left, to the left
To the left, to the left (Mmm)
To the left, to the left
Non-terminals in the spot to the left
To the left, to the left
The grammar tells us for what symbols
They are replaceable





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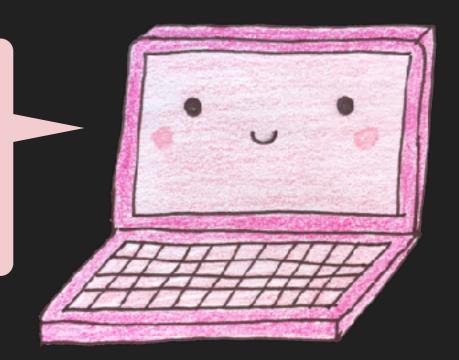
Sentence = Noun + Verb Phrase

Verb Phrase = Verb + Noun Phrase

Noun Phrase = Direct
Object + Noun

Programming language grammars are defined in their spec

```
thank u, spec
thank u, spec
thank u, spec
I'm so very grateful for my spec
```



Q javascript from:@jenna in:#general

Q javascript from:@jenna in:#general

```
javascript "front end"
in:#random in: #general
    from:@jenna
```

```
javascript "front end" in:#random
    in: #general from:@jenna
        Query → Term
    Query - Term Query
       Query - Filter
   Query - Filter Query
```

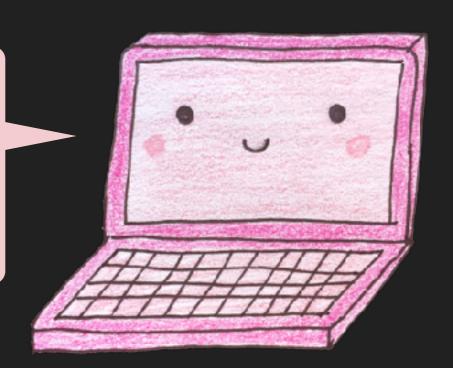
```
javascript "front end"
in:#random in: #general
from:@jenna
```

Darse Sers

moving parse

the process of analyzing language against the rules of its grammar

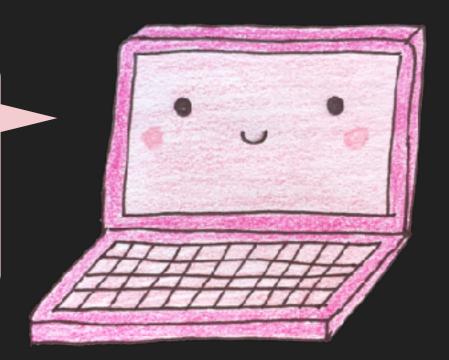
I got my rules up,
And a bit of language
Is its syntax okay?
Yeah we're parsing in the USA



moving parse

a function that takes raw input and returns meaningful data created from the input, or an error

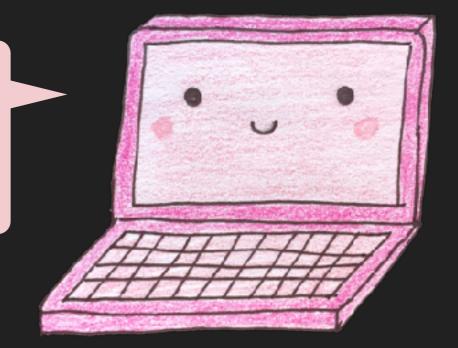
All the beautiful inputs
Are very, very meaningful
You know, space is my favorite delimiter
I felt so symbolic yesterday



moving parse

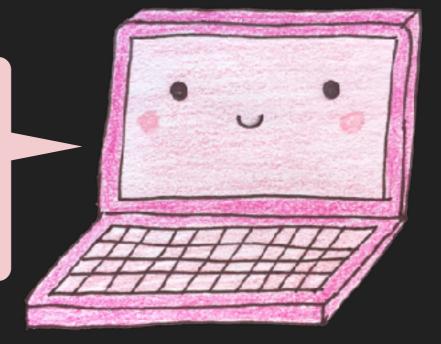
parsers usually have two parts: the lexer and the parser

lexer and parser making us a tree P-A-R-S-I-N-G
♪ ♪ ♪



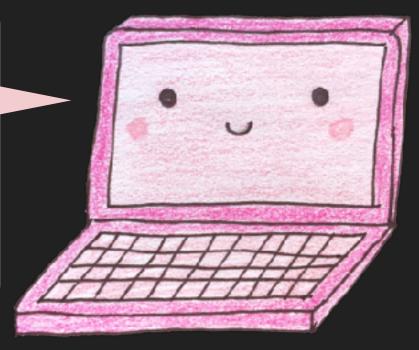
the lexer takes the text and breaks it down into meaningful units, called "tokens"

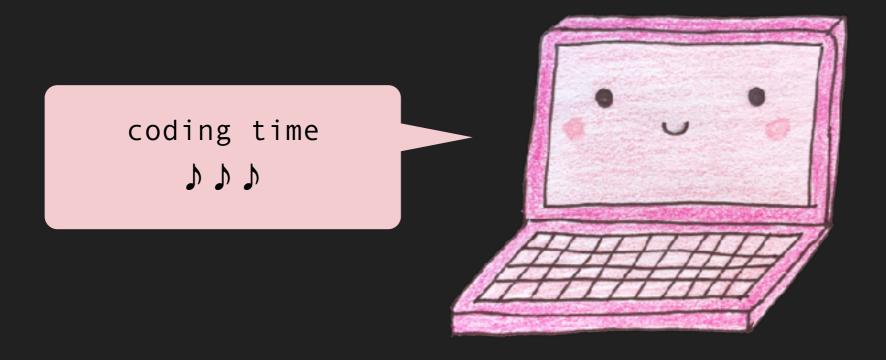
Reading through this code I've been asked to invoke Got a lexer out here first Made a nice short token



first, the "scanner" goes through and breaks the string of characters into the proper chunks, or "lexemes"

I was born to lex (Yes)
According to the spec
What amazing tech,
Having this effect (Woo)
And soon the parser will turn
These strings into objects (Money)





```
const lexemes =
'Jenna gave the
talk'.split(' ');
```

```
const
              lexemes
      "Jenna gave the talk"
               split
```

then, the "evaluator" combines the lexeme's type with its value to create the "token"

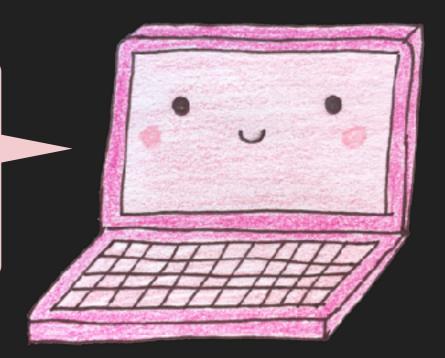
I then begin to encounter with my parse,

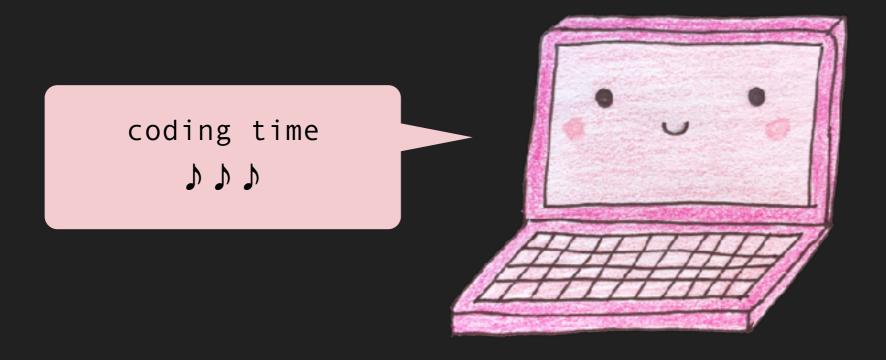
To split the text apart

Break it down into sections

Tokens from the lexemes

♪ ♪ ♪





```
const
              lexemes
      "Jenna gave the talk"
               split
```

Keyword

Identifier

Punctuator

String

Punctuator

Identifier

Punctuator

String

Punctuator

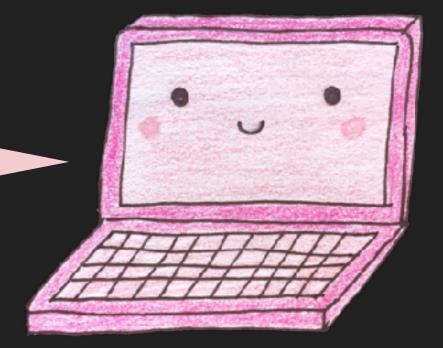
Punctuator

```
{ "type": "Keyword", "value": "const" },
{ "type": "Identifier", "value": "lexemes" },
{ "type": "Punctuator", "value": "=" },
{ "type": "String", "value": "'Jenna gave a talk'"
{ "type": "Punctuator", "value": "." },
{ "type": "Identifier", "value": "split" },
{ "type": "Punctuator", "value": "(" },
{ "type": "Punctuator", "value": ")" },
{ "type": "Punctuator", "value": ";" }
                weird lex but ok
```

parse for the course

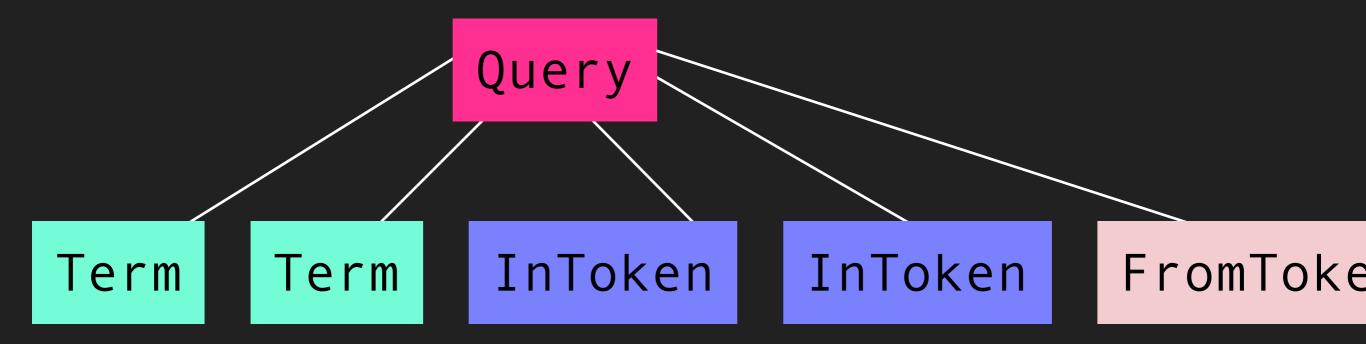
the parser will check that the syntax is correct while creating a structural representation

Every single word
Is perfect as it can be
And I put it in a tree



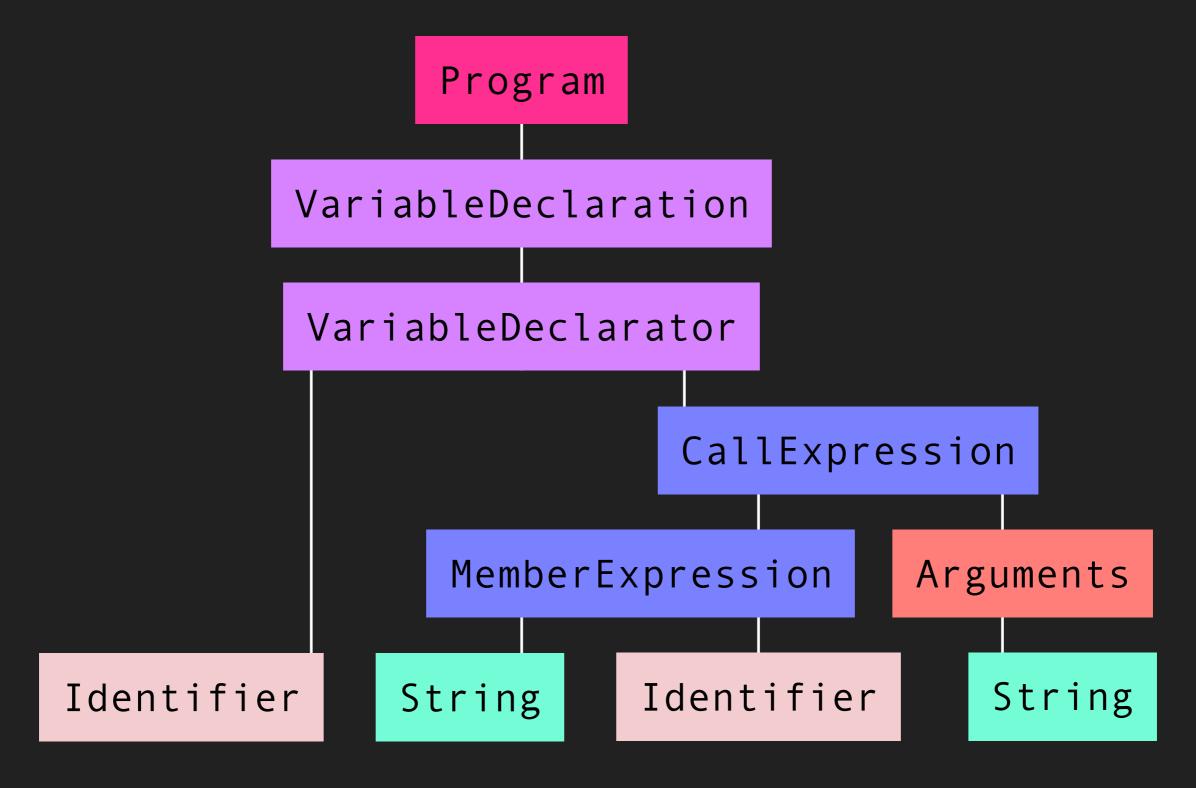
parse for the course

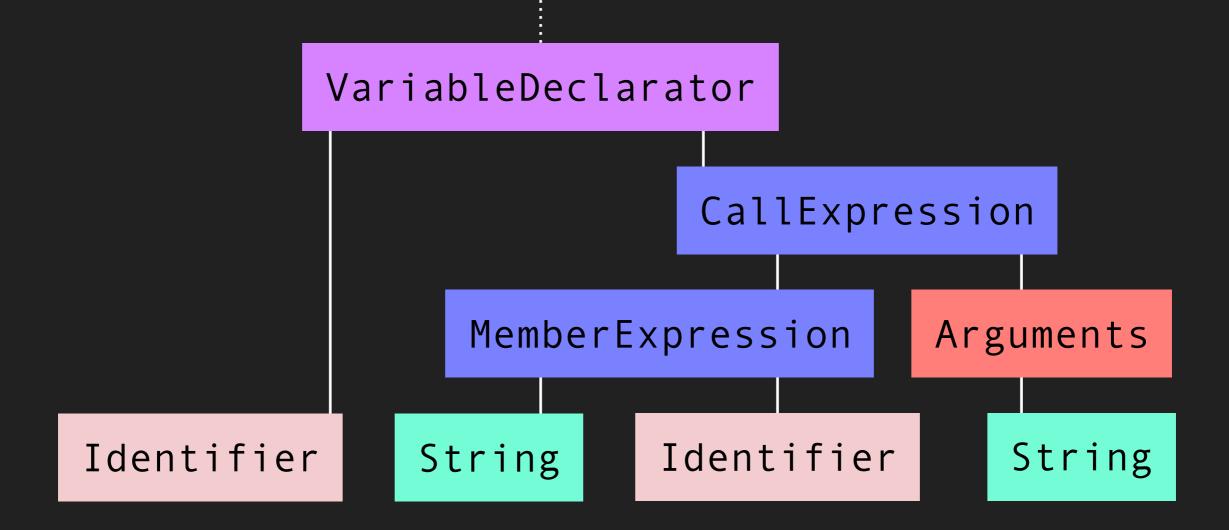
javascript "front end" in:#random
in: #general from:@jenna



parse for the course







const lexemes = 'Jenna gave
the talk'.split(' ');

```
"type": "Program",
"body": [
    "type": "VariableDeclaration",
    "declarations": [
         "type": "VariableDeclarator",
        "id": { "type": "Identifier", "name": "lexemes" },
         "init": {
           "type": "CallExpression",
           "callee": {
             "type": "MemberExpression",
             "computed": false,
             "object": {
               "type": "Literal",
"value": "Jenna gave the talk",
"raw": "'Jenna gave a talk'"
             "property": { "type": "Identifier", "name": "split" }
           "arguments": [
             { "type": "Literal", "value": " ", "raw": "' '" }
    "kind": "const"
```

Computers can have a little JavaScript, as a tree



syntax city

```
javascript "front end"
in: #random in: #general
```

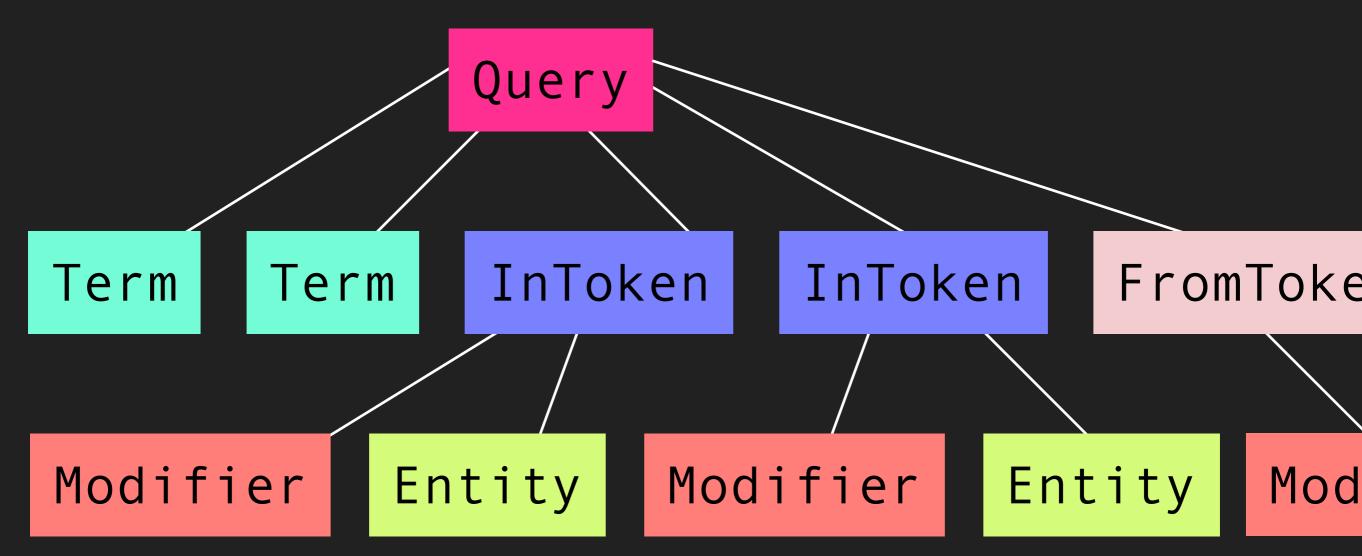
from: @jenna

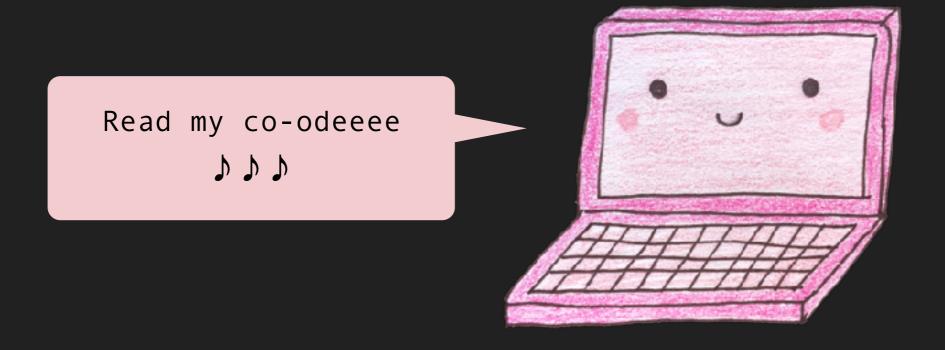
syntax city

```
javascript "front end" in:#random
    in: #general from:@jenna
        Query → Term
    Query - Term Query
      Query - Filter
   Query - Filter Query
 Filter → Modifier Entity
```

syntax city

javascript "front end" in:#random
in: #general from:@jenna





the more complicated stuff.

```
/in: ?([^ ]+)|from: ?
([^ ]+)'|"([^"]+)"|
\'([^\\']+)\'|([^ ]+)'/
```

A "regular grammar" is one where all the production rules are one of the following:

A - a

 $A \rightarrow aB$

 $A \rightarrow a$ $A \rightarrow aB$

Query → Term

Query → Term Query

Query → Filter

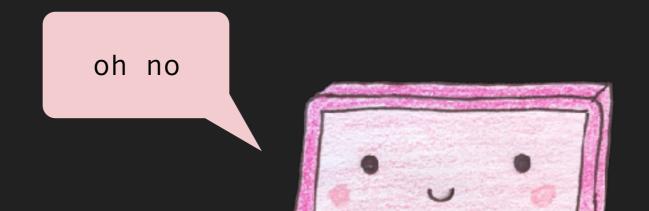
Query → Query Filter

 $A \rightarrow a$ $A \rightarrow Ba$

Query → Query Filter Filter → Modifier Entity

 $A \rightarrow a$ $A \rightarrow Ba$

Query → Query Filter Filter → Modifier Entity



A "context-free grammar" has rules that follow

 $A \rightarrow \alpha$

where A is a non-terminal and α is a combo of terminal and non-terminal

$$S \rightarrow SS$$

$$S \rightarrow ()$$

$$S \rightarrow (S)$$

$$S \rightarrow []$$

$$S \rightarrow [S]$$

real world parsing

```
javascript "front end"
     in: #random
     in: #general
     from: @jenna
```

Term Term Modifier Entity Modifier Entity Entity Modifier

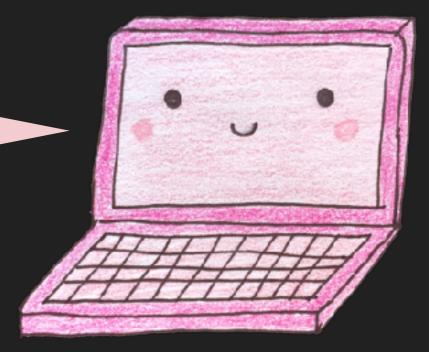
then, the parser goes through and matches the tokens to production rules

It's as if you know me better

Than I ever knew myself

I love how you can tell

All the pieces, pieces, pieces of me



Term Term Modifier Entity Modifier

Entity Modifier Entity

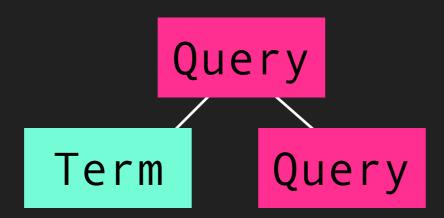
Term Term Modifier Entity Modifier

Entity Modifier Entity

Query

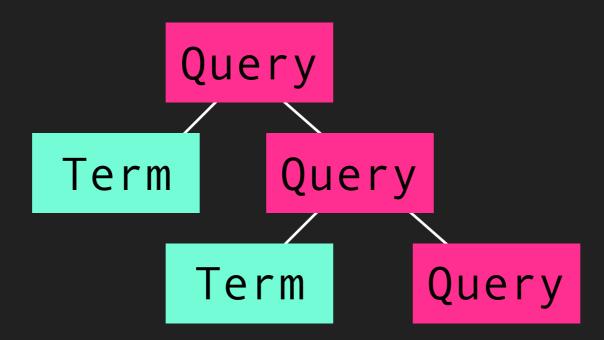
Term Modifier Entity Modifier

Entity Modifier Entity



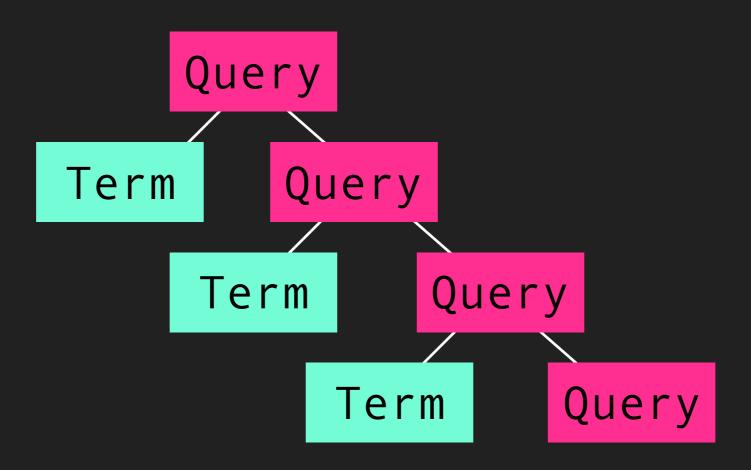
Modifier Entity Modifier

Entity Modifier Entity



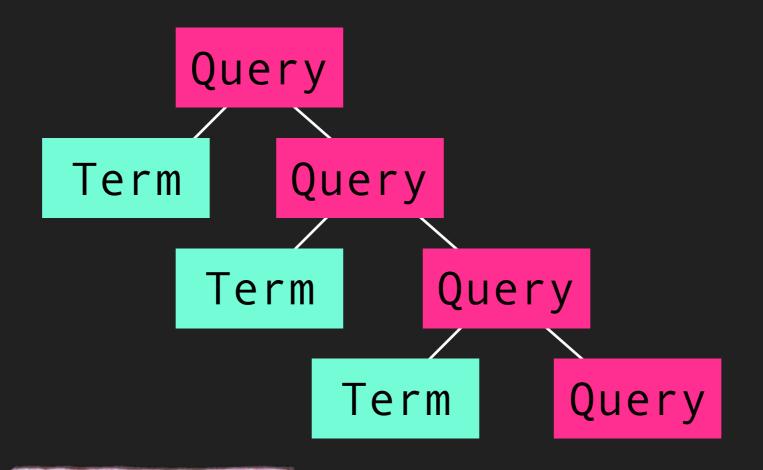
Modifier Entity Modifier

Entity Modifier Entity



Modifier Entity Modifier

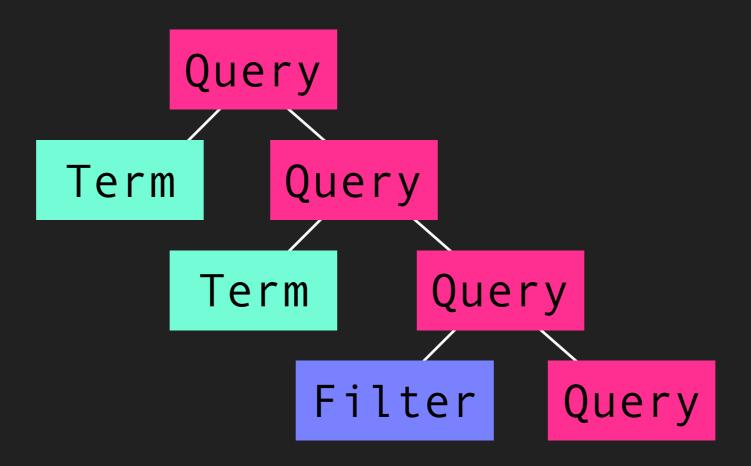
Entity Modifier Entity



oh no

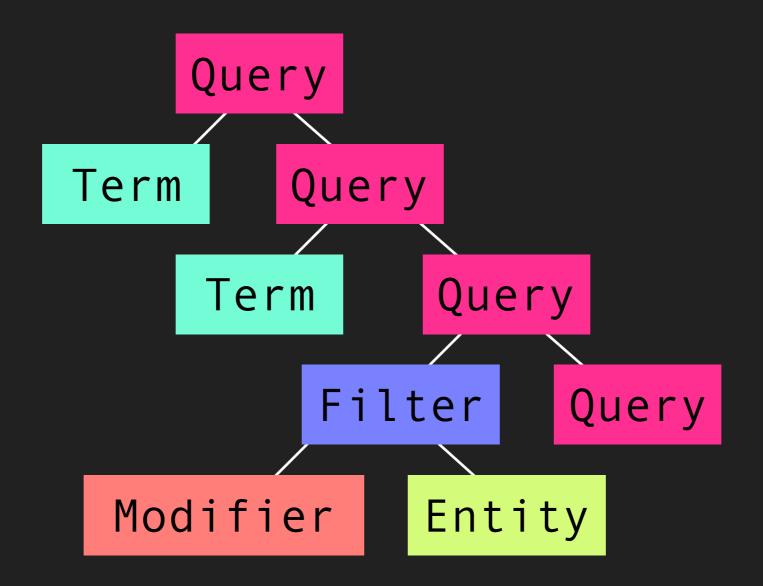
Modifier Entity Modifier

Entity Modifier Entity



Modifier

Entity Modifier Entity



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Grammars! Lexers! Tokens! Parsers! Trees!

"thank you"

"JSConf Hawaii"

from: @zeigenvector

jenna.is/at-jsconfhi

extra credit

the "Chomsky hierarchy" describes different classes of formal grammars

Stop! Grammar time!



@zeigenvector
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extra credit

```
Type 0: Recursively Enumerable
```

Type 1: Context-Sensitive

Type 2: Context-Free

Type 3: Regular