

**Bootstrapping Clarification.** It seems there was some confusion.

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline A & B \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline X & Y \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline X & Y \\ \hline \end{array}$$

## Scanners.

We will talk about scanners and the tools and technology we use to generate them.

**Goals.** You should be able to:

- formulate regular expressions (as on the problem sheet I'll hand out);
- convert regular expressions to NFAs; simulate NFA execution;
- give these regular expressions to a tool and create scanners;
- know when to parse and when to lex.

## Today's topic: Regular Expressions

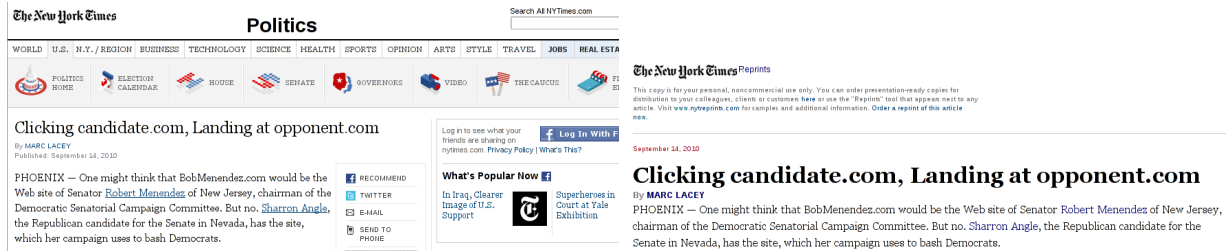
Credit: Ras Bodik, UC Berkeley.

<http://cs164fa09.pbworks.com>, <http://cs164fa10.pbworks.com>.

## Four Motivating Applications

Regular expressions are useful. Here's some evidence.

**Web scraping and rewriting.** The Web is better with print-friendly pages—no ads.



Engineering a solution: Rewrite links to automatically go to print-friendly pages.

Implementation details: Upon loading a webpage, find links, fetch their targets, search each target for a print-friendly link, then rewrite the link.

[Berkeley students had to do this as part of their first assignment, in Greasemonkey.]

**Cucumber testing framework:** a framework for testing all sorts of things using stylized natural-language scripts, e.g. Web applications, or Excel files (<http://adomokos.blogspot.com/2010/03/testing-excel-with-cucumber.html>).

Idea: give a series of scenarios (plus additional context) and have an engine which executes scenarios.

We show one scenario here.

```
Scenario: Display column headers and captions
Given I have 2 categories
    And I have 3 child elements under the first category
When I open the Excel workbook
Then I should see "Category" in the "A1" cell
    (etc)
```

How does Cucumber actually interpret this text? Regular expressions. e.g.

```
"Then /^I should see "([^"]*)" in the "([^"]*)" cell$/ do |value, cell|
  @worksheet.get_cell_value(cell).strip.should == value
```

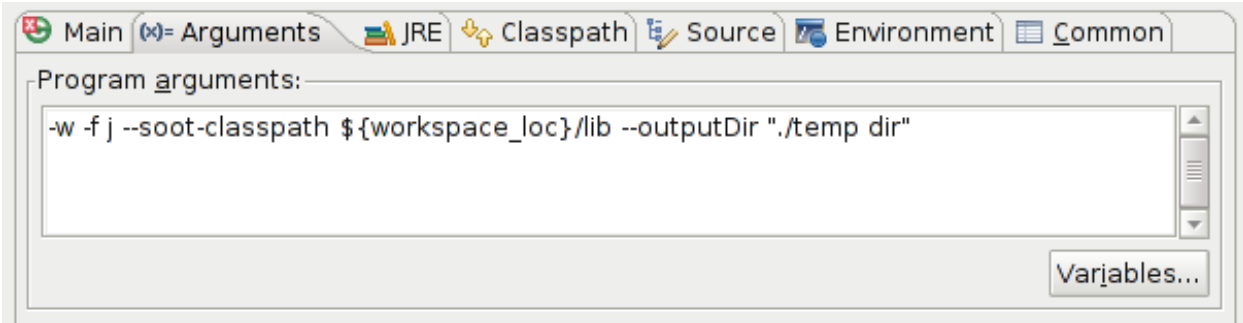
**Lexical analyzers.** (We saw this yesterday.)

Input: stream of characters.

Output: stream of tokens.

```
let rec tcs s = match s with | EmptyStmt -> EmptyStmt
```

**Filename/commandline processing languages.** Consider the following:



Eclipse should convert this to:

```
args = { "-w", "-f", "j", "--soot-classpath", "/home/plam/lib", "--outputDir",
        "\"./temp dir\"" }
```

This is surprisingly complicated, since it requires variable substitution, escaping, quotes, etc.; Eclipse apparently gets this wrong in some cases.

## The Plan<sup>1</sup>

Design a small string processing language to *find* and *extract* substrings. Implement this language efficiently. Explore applications of this language and algorithms supporting its implementation.

**The Language.** Arithmetic expressions over variables.

Token	Lexeme
ID	sequence of one or more letters/digits starting with a letter.
EQUALS	"=="
PLUS	"+"
TIMES	"*"

**An Imperative Scanner.** Note that this primarily states *how* to scan.

```
c = nextChar();
if (c == '=') { c = nextChar(); if (c == '=') { return EQUALS; } }
if (c == '+') return PLUS;
if (c == '*') return TIMES;
if (isalpha(c)) {
    c = nextChar();
    while (isalnum(c)) { c = nextChar(); }
    undoNextChar(c);
    return ID;
}
```

---

<sup>1</sup>See Section 2.1 of the text for more.

Plusses and minuses:

Here, enjoy some real hand-written scanner code:

<http://mxr.mozilla.org/mozilla/source/js/src/jsscan.c>

```
    } else {
        /* Enforce the http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/#wf-Legalchar WFC. */
        if (c != 0x9 && c != 0xA && c != 0xD &&
            !(0x20 <= c && c <= 0xD7FF) &&
            !(0xE000 <= c && c <= 0xFFFF)) {
            goto badncr;
        }
    }
} else {
    /* Try to match one of the five XML 1.0 predefined entities. */
    switch (length) {
        case 3:
            if (bp[2] == 't') {
                if (bp[1] == 'l')
                    c = '<';
                else if (bp[1] == 'g')
                    c = '>';
            }
            break;
```

Also, you can see page 53 of the textbook for another pseudocode example.

**Idea.** Instead of *how*, say *what*—in our example, the token definitions for '==', EQUALS, IDs...

Let's look at the plumbing in the scanner implementation.

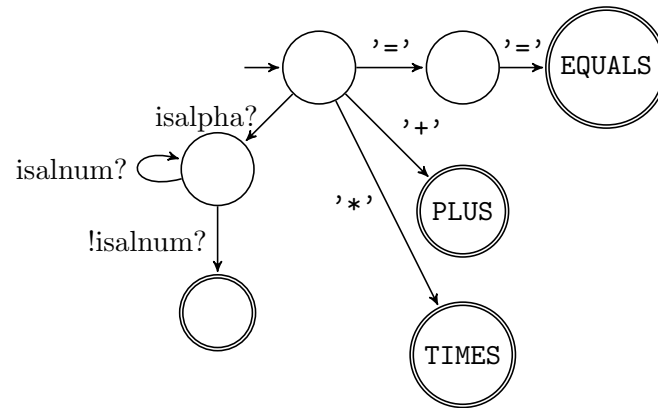
1. `c = nextChar();`: reading characters
2. `return TOK;`: tokens always returned
3. `undoNextChar(c)`: lookahead explicit (programmer-managed)
4. ifs and whiles: explicit control-flow.

We would like to hide the plumbing and specify just the structure of the language (a DSL!)

Here is the code structure:

```
READ a character
COMPARE with our targets;
    IF found, READ and COMPARE with newly-appropriate targets
REPEAT while we have inputs; RETURN tokens
```

This is actually a *finite automaton*.



**Declarative Scanner.** We want to separate the (1) declarative part (*what* are the tokens?) from (2) the imperative part (*how* to process the input?).