Functional Parsing for Novel Markup Languages



James Carlson Lambda Days (Krakow) July 28, 2022

What it is

Why we need it



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How I got started ...

Web app for editing and publishing math docs

Partial support: Simons Foundation







scripta.io

Elm, Lamdera

<u>Requirements</u>

- Instantaneous rendering
- In-place, real-time error handling
 - All text processed
 - Rendered text not messed up ...
 - Note error in rendered text
- **Fault-tolerant parser**



Matt Griffith (Elm Markup)

• Rob Simmons & Team (brilliant.org)

Prior and related work



Markup Languages

MicroLaTeX

XMarkdown





LO

l title Krakow Example

This is a [i [blue real]] test. Ho ho ho!

l theorem There are infinitely many primes \$p \equiv 1 \modulo p\$.

ll image width:300 https://images.io/robin.jpg

Krakow Example

This is a *real* test. Ho ho ho!

Theorem 1

There are infinitely many primes $p \equiv 1 \mod 4$.





Demo!

Syntax Tree

Parser I

type Expr = Fun String (List Expr) Meta Text String Meta | Verbatim String String Meta

This is [i strong] stuff.

[Text "This is", Fun "i" [Text "strong"], Text "stuff."]



Math: $f'(x) = 3*x^2$

[**Text** "Math:", **Verbatim** "math" [**Text** "f'(x) = 3*x^2"],]

Parser data flow

[i bright [blue flowers]]



Fun "blue" [Text "flowers"]]

Parser I

Shift-reduce algorithm

Functional loop

Functional Loops

type Step state a = Loop state | Done a

loop : state \rightarrow (state \rightarrow Step state a) \rightarrow a loop s nextStep = case nextStep s of Loop t -> loop t nextStep Done b -> b

type alias State = { tokens : List Token, tokenIndex : Int , stack : List Token, committed : List Expr}



Parser: nextStep function

nextStep : State -> Step State State nextStep state = case getToken state of Nothing -> if stackIsEmpty state then Done state else recoverFromError state

> Just token -> state > advanceTokenIndex > pushOrCommit token SHIFT > applyIf isReducible reduce > Loop

REDUCE

- STACK -> EXPR -> COMITTED
- CLEAR STACK



Parser III

reducibility

isReducible

[LB, S "i", S "strong", RB] -----> [L, ST, ST, R] -----> True

[LB, S "i", S "strong"] [L, ST, ST] False

Implementation: two mutually recursive functions

isReducible : List Symbol -> Bool

hasReducibleArgs : List Symbol -> Bool



[L, ST, ST, R][L, ST, L, ST, ST, R, ST, R]



hasReducibleArgs [ST] = True

hasReducibleArgs [L, ST, ST, R, ST] = True

L :: ST :: rest -> [L, ST, ST, R] [L, ST, L, ST, ST, R, ST, R]

Just R -> hasReducibleArgs (dropLast rest) [ST] [L, ST, ST, R, ST]









hasReducibleArgs **ST**

```
hasReducibleArgs : List Symbol -> Bool
hasReducibleArgs symbols =
   case symbols of
       [] -> []
           True
       ST :: rest ->
                               ST :: [ ]
           hasReducibleArgs rest
       L :: ->
           case split symbols of
              Nothing -> False
              Just ( prefix, suffix ) -> ([L, ST, ST, R], [ST])
                          [L, ST, ST, R]
       _ -> False
```

hasReducibleArgs [ST] = True hasReducibleArgs [L, ST, ST, R, ST] = True

hasReducibleArgs [L, ST, ST, R, ST]

[L, ST, ST, R, ST]

isReducible prefix && hasReducibleArgs suffix





Parser IV

worked examples

Par	SE):	Th	is is	s [i	str	on	g] :	stı	lff.	•
Toke	ens	5:	S	"Th	is 0	is	″″ ″	LE 1	3	S	" <u>-</u> 2
0:	С	=	[],	S	= []	, P) =	0	
1:	С	=	[T e	ext	" T	his	is	5 //],	S	=
2:	С	=	[]	'ext		Thi	S .	is	"]	/	S
3:	С	=	[]	'ext		Thi	S .	is	"]	/	S
4:	C S	=	[] [<mark>S</mark>	'ext	" str	Thi ong	s : ″,	is S	"] "i	ן יי ן	

i ", S "strong ", RB , S "stuff." 3 4 5

[], p = 1 (Commit immediately)

= [LB], p = 2 (Shift)

= [S "i", LB], p = 3 (Shift)

LB], p = 4 (Shift)

Parse: This is [i strong] stuff.

Tokens: S "This is ", LB, S "i ", S "strong ", RB , S "stuff." 1 2 3 4 0 5

4: c = [Text "This is "],s = [S "strong", S "i", LB], p = 4 (Shift)

- 5: c = [Text "This is "],s = [RB, S"strong", S"i", LB], p = 5 (Shift)
- 6: c = [Text "This is ", Fun "i" [Text "strong"]], s = [], p = 5 (REDUCE)
- s = [], p = 6 (Commit immediately)

DONE: This is strong stuff

7: c = [Text "This is ", Fun "i" [Text "strong"], Text "stuff"],



What happens if there is an error?

This is [i strong stuff.

This is [i strong stuff.





This is [i strong stuff.

"i",
$$LB$$
], $p = 4$ (ERROR)

- , Text "strong stuff"], s = [], p = 4 (DONE)



Error recovery algorithm:

recoverFromError : State -> State recoverFromError state = e case (List.reverse stack) of • LB :: S name :: rest ->opush error element(LB :: S name) onto committed • clear stack restart parser at index of head(rest) LB :: LB :: rest -> do something else • LB :: RB :: rest -> do something else



Compiler Pipeline



- List PrimitiveBlock
- Forest a = List (Tree a) (Forest Primitive Block)
- (Forest ExprBlock)

- (Forest ExprBlock, DocInfo)
- List (Html msg)





mapAccumulate

mapAccumulate : (s -> a -> (s, b)) -> s -> Tree a -> (s, Tree b)

Map a function over every note while accumulating some value.

(From zwilias/elm-rosetree)





Blocks

Blocks make certain errors impossible

blah blah blah

\begin{theorem} There are infinitely many prime numbers. \end{theorem}

blah blah blah

blah blah blah

I theorem There are infinitely many prime numbers.

blah blah blah



Blocks

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1 theorem
There are infinitely many primes
\$p \equiv 1 \modulo p\$.

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Krakow Example

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Kinds of blocks

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Notes

microLaTeX, xMarkdown: Parse to a common Syntax Tree (L0)

Speed?
 Differential parsing

• Tests Round trip: (a) parse, (b) pa

Round trip: (a) parse, (b) parse |> print |> parse, (c) compare







Thank you!

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