



LPeg: an Alternative to regexs based on PEGs

Roberto Ierusalimschy

PEG: Parsing Expression Grammars



- Not totally unlike context-free grammars
- Incorporate useful constructs from pattern-matching systems
 - $a?$, a^* , a^+ , $[a-z]$
- Key differences from CFGs: restricted backtracking and predicates

PEG: Short History

- Restricted backtracking and the not predicated first proposed by Alexander Birman, ~1970
- Later described by Aho & Ullman as TDPL (Top Down Parsing Languages) and GTDPL (general TDPL)
 - Aho & Ullman. The Theory of Parsing, Translation and Compiling. Prentice Hall, 1972
- Revamped by Bryan Ford, MIT, 2002
 - pattern-matching sugar and Packrat implementation

PEG x CFG

- There is an ongoing discussion about how PEG compares with CFG
 - I do not care :-)
- LPEG uses PEG as an alternative for pattern matching, not for parsing
 - although it can be used for parsing, too
 - particularly good for "little languages", like regexs, email addresses, CSV, etc.

PEGs Basics

- $A \leftarrow B C D / E F / \dots$
- To match A, match B followed by C followed by D
- If any of these matches fails, backtrack and try E followed by F
- If all options fail, A fails

Restricted Backtracking

- $S \leftarrow A B; \quad A \leftarrow A1 / A2 / \dots$
- To match A, first try A1
- If it fails, backtrack and try A2
- Repeat until a match
- Once an alternative matches, no more backtrack for this rule
 - if B fails!
- Resulting semantics equivalent to parser combinators using *Maybe* instead of *List*

Predicates

- `!exp` only matches if `exp` fails
 - either `exp` or `!exp` must fail, so predicate never consumes any input
- `&exp` is sugar for `!!exp`
- Predicates allow arbitrary look ahead
- Example: `!.` matches end of input

PEG x regexs

- PEG has a clear and formally-defined semantics
 - instead of an ad-hoc set of operators and rules
- PEG allows whole grammars
 - properly contains all LR(k) languages
- PEG can express most regex extensions
 - possessive and lazy repetitions, independent sub-patterns, look ahead, etc.
- PEG allows abstraction (names)

regex for Mail::RFC822::Address Validation



```
(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*(?:((?:[^\()<>@,;:\\".\\[\] \000-\031]+(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t])
)+|\Z|(?=[\["()<>@,;:\\".\\[\]]))|(?:[^\\"\\\]|\\.|(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t]))*"((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*)
(?:\.((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*(?:[^\()<>@,;:\\".\\[\] \000-\031]+(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t])
+|\Z|(?=[\["()<>@,;:\\".\\[\]]))|(?:[^\\"\\\]|\\.|(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t]))*"((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*)
)*@((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*(?:[^\()<>@,;:\\".\\[\] \000-\031]+(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t])
+|\Z|(?=[\["()<>@,;:\\".\\[\]]))|\.([^\\"\\\]|\\.|(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t]))*"((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*)
)*((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*(?:[^\()<>@,;:\\".\\[\] \000-\031]+(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t])
+|\Z|(?=[\["()<>@,;:\\".\\[\]]))|\.([^\\"\\\]|\\.|(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t]))*"((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*)
)*|((?:[^\()<>@,;:\\".\\[\] \000-\031]+(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t])
+|\Z|(?=[\["()<>@,;:\\".\\[\]]))|(?:[^\\"\\\]|\\.|(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t]))*"((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*)
)*\<((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*(?:@((?:[^\()<>@,;:\\".\\[\] \000-\031]+(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t])
+|\Z|(?=[\["()<>@,;:\\".\\[\]]))|\.([^\\"\\\]|\\.|(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t]))*"((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*)
)*((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*(?:[^\()<>@,;:\\".\\[\] \000-\031]+(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t])
+|\Z|(?=[\["()<>@,;:\\".\\[\]]))|\.([^\\"\\\]|\\.|(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t]))*"((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*)
)*((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*(?:[^\()<>@,;:\\".\\[\] \000-\031]+(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t])
+|\Z|(?=[\["()<>@,;:\\".\\[\]]))|\.([^\\"\\\]|\\.|(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t]))*"((?:\r\n)?[ \t])
)*((?:\r\n)?[ \t])
... (60 lines deleted)
\\[\]]))|(?:[^\\"\\\]|\\.|(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t]))*"((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*)((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*(?:[^\()<>@,;:\\".\\[\] \000-\031]+(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t])
+|\Z|(?=[\["()<>@,;:\\".\\[\]]))|(?:[^\\"\\\]|\\.|(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t]))*"((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*)
)*@((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*(?:[^\()<>@,;:\\".\\[\] \000-\031]+(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t])
+|\Z|(?=[\["()<>@,;:\\".\\[\]]))|\.([^\\"\\\]|\\.|(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t]))*"((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*)
)*((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*(?:[^\()<>@,;:\\".\\[\] \000-\031]+(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t])
+|\Z|(?=[\["()<>@,;:\\".\\[\]]))|\.([^\\"\\\]|\\.|(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t]))*"((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*)
)*((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*(?:[^\()<>@,;:\\".\\[\] \000-\031]+(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t])
+|\Z|(?=[\["()<>@,;:\\".\\[\]]))|\.([^\\"\\\]|\\.|(?:((?:\r\n)?[ \t]))*"((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*)
)*\>((?:\r\n)?[ \t])*)?;\s*)
```

Example: Repetition

- $S \leftarrow A^* \quad \text{---} \rightarrow \quad S \leftarrow A S / \varepsilon$
- Ordered choice makes repetition greedy
- Restricted backtracking makes it *blind*
- Matches maximum span of As
 - *possessive* repetition

Example: Non-Blind Greedy Repetition

- $S \leftarrow A^* B \quad \dashrightarrow \quad S \leftarrow A S / B$
- Ordered choice makes repetition greedy
- Whole pattern only succeeds with B at the end
- If ending B fails, previous A S also fails
 - engine backtracks until a match
- Result is a conventional greedy repetition

Example: Lazy Repetition

- $A^*?B \quad \text{---} \rightarrow \quad S \leftarrow B / A S$
- Ordered choice makes repetition lazy
- Matches minimum number of As until a B
 - also called *reluctant* repetition
- Another translation: $(!B A)^* B$

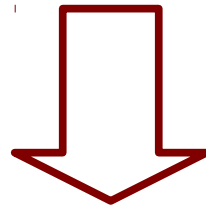
PEG x LPeg

- LPeg is mainly intended for pattern matching
 - small change in the grammar of grammars
- LPeg can be used Snobol-style, where patterns are first-class objects
- LPeg is implemented through a "parsing machine", instead of memoization
- LPeg offers a diverse set of *captures*
 - includes conventional regex captures, substitution, and up to semantic actions

Small Change in Patterns

PEG

```
Grammar      <- S Definition+ !.  
Definition   <- Identifier '<-' S Expression  
Expression   <- ...  
Primary      <- '(' S Expression ')' S
```



LPEG

```
Pattern      <- Grammar / Expression  
Grammar      <- S Definition+ !.  
Definition   <- Identifier '<-' S Expression  
Expression   <- ...  
Primary      <- '(' S Pattern ')' S
```

Snobol Style

```
letter = lpeg.R("az") + lpeg.R("AZ")  
digit = lpeg.R("09")  
alphanum = letter + digit
```

regex style

```
letter = re.compile("[a-zA-Z]")
```

```
print(re.find("hello world", "[A-Z]"))  
--> 7
```

```
print(re.match("hello world", "{ [a-zA-Z]+ }"))  
--> hello
```

```
print(re.match("hello world", "({[a-zA-Z]+} %s*)*"))  
--> hello      world
```


Captures

- `{patt}` - captures the substring that matches `patt`
- `patt -> {}` - creates a list with all captures from `patt`
- `patt -> string` - captures string
 - with placeholders changed to captures from `patt`
- `{~ patt ~}` - captures substring, changing all substrings captured inside it by the values of the captures

Examples

```
p = "{~ ([aeiou] -> '(%0)' / .)* ~}"  
print(re.match("a lovely day", p))  
--> (a) l(o)v(e)ly d(a)y
```

```
p = "R <- ( {. } R ) -> '%2%1' / { ' ' }"  
print(re.match("a lovely day", p))  
--> yad ylevo1 a
```

Example: SExp

```
SExp = [[  
SExp <- ('(' Sp SExp* ')' Sp) -> {} / Atom  
Atom <- {[^()%s]+} Sp  
Sp <- %s*  
]]
```

```
t = re.match("(a (b c) () d)", p)  
-- t == {'a', {'b', 'c'}, {}, 'd'}
```

Example: CSV

```
record = re.compile[[  
  record <- (field (',' field)* end) -> {}  
  field <- escaped / nonescaped  
  nonescaped <- { [^,%n] }  
  escaped <- '"' {~ ([^"] / '"')* ~} '"'  
  end <- (%n| / !.)  
]]
```

```
s = ["a ""name"", another name]  
t = record:match(s)  
-- t == {'a "name"', ' another name'}
```

More Captures

- `{:name: exp :}` - named capture
- `=name` - back reference to capture with that name

```
{ { :q: [ '"' ] : } ( '\ ' . / !(=q) . ) * =q }
```

Indented Text

```
first line
  subline 1
  subline 2
second line
third line
  subline 3.1
    subline 3.1.1
  subline 3.2
```

```
{'first line'; {'subline 1'; 'subline 2'};
 'second line';
 'third line'; { 'subline 3.1'; {'subline 3.1.1'};
                'subline 3.2'};
}
```

Indented Text

```
p = re.compile[[
  block <- (firstline
            (otherline / nestedblock)* ) -> {}
  firstline <- { :ident: ' '* :} line
  otherline <-  =ident !' ' line
  nestedblock <- &(=ident ' ') block
  line <- { [^%n\]* } %n\
]]
```

LPeg for Mail Address Validation

```
address <- mailbox / group
group <- phrase ":" mailboxes? ";"
phrase <- word ("," word?)*
mailboxes <- mailbox ("," mailbox?)*
mailbox <- addr_spec / phrase route_addr
route_addr <- "<" route? addr_spec ">"
route <- ("@" domain) ("," ("@" domain)?)* ":"
addr_spec <- local_part "@" domain
local_part <- word ( "." word)*
domain <- sub_domain ( "." sub_domain)*
sub_domain <- domain_ref / domain_literal
domain_ref <- atom
domain_literal <- "[" ([^][] / "\" .)* "]"
word <- atom / quoted_string
atom <- [^] %c()<>@,;:\".[ ]+
quoted_string <- "'" ([^"\\%n1] / "\" .)* "'"
```


Implementation: Example

```
S = re.compile[[  
  S <- 'xuxu' / . S  
]]
```

S

```
00: call -> 2  
01: jmp -> 11  
02: choice -> 8  
03: char 'x'  
04: char 'u'  
05: char 'x'  
06: char 'u'  
07: commit -> 10  
08: any  
09: call -> 2  
10: ret  
11: end
```

Implementation: Optimizations

```
S = re.compile[[  
  S <- 'xuxu' / . S  
]]
```

S

```
00: call -> 2  
01: jmp -> 11  
02: testchar 'x' -> 8  
03: choice -> 8 (1)  
04: char 'u'  
05: char 'x'  
06: char 'u'  
07: commit -> 10  
08: any  
09: jmp -> 2  
10: ret  
11: end
```

That is it. Thank you.