

# Poor Man's Recognizer

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# Classical Parser

```
: host-compiler ( addr len -- )
\ search the host's dictionary
  2dup find-name ?dup
  IF nip nip State @
    IF name>comp ELSE name>int THEN
    execute
  EXIT THEN
\ try to convert to an integer number
  2dup 2>r snumber? ?dup 0=
  IF 2r> interpreter-notfound EXIT THEN
  2rdrop State @
  IF 0> IF swap postpone Literal THEN
    postpone Literal
  EXIT THEN
  drop
;
```

# Classical Parser

- The classical parser describes the entire parsing process in **one single definition**, which results in a **clumsy control structure**.
- It explicitly includes **all stages** after tokenization (**name**):
  - dictionary search (**find-name, snumber?**),
  - **xt** generation depending on **State**,
  - and the final **execute**.
- Every stage of the parsing process is contained in a single definition, which enhances **readability**.

# Poor Man's Recognizer

- In order to overcome the **clumsy control structure**, which becomes worse with every additional 'recognizer' clause, we want to be able to write **host-compiler** down as follows:

```
: host-compiler ( addr len -- )  
    host-find host-number not-found  
;
```

- All 'recognizers' in the definition of **host-compiler** have **identical stack behaviour**:

```
: <recognizer> ( addr len -- addr len | rdrop )
```

- When a match was found, we just **leave host-compiler** by way of an **rdrop**. Otherwise, **addr len** remains on the stack and the next recognizer is called until we finally bump into **not-found**.

# Poor Man's Recognizer

```
: host-find ( addr len -- addr len | rdrop )
  2dup find-name ?dup 0= ?EXIT   rdrop nip nip
  State @ IF name>comp ELSE name>int THEN
  execute ;

: host-number ( addr len -- addr len | rdrop )
  2dup 2>r snumber? ?dup 0= IF 2r> EXIT THEN
  rdrop rdrop rdrop
  State @ IF 0> IF swap postpone Literal THEN
    postpone Literal
  EXIT THEN
  drop ;

: host-compiler ( addr len -- )
  host-find host-number not-found
;
;
```

# Note on Parsing

- I pondered on gforth's `[ ]` and `parser`. They are defined in gforth as follows:

```
: ] ( -- ) ['] compiler is parser      1 State ! ;  
: [ ( -- ) ['] interpreter is parser   0 State ! ;
```

- Bad luck if you need to modify the parser e.g. in a cross-compiler environment that either compiles code **into the host** or **into the target**, which requires different parsers. `[` and `]` will **clobber** your `parser` setting!

# Note on Parsing

- A more useful implementation looks like this:

```
: ] ( -- ) 1 State ! ;  
: [ ( -- ) 0 State ! ;  
: host-parser ( addr len -- )  
  State @ IF compiler ELSE interpreter THEN  
;
```

