

Parsing with PHP

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- ▶ Long time PHP developer
- ▶ Regular speaker, author, etc.
- ▶ Studies computer science in Dortmund
- ▶ Active open source developer:
 - ▶ eZ Components (Graph, WebDav, *Document*), Arbit, PHPUnit, Torii, PHPillow, KaForkL, Image 3D, WCV, ...

Introduction

Examples

The document component

- ▶ Parsers in PHP? Why the hell?

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- ▶ Applications for parsers
 - ▶ Markup languages
 - ▶ Domain specific languages (DSL)
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 - ▶ Language interpreters (template languages)
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- ▶ *No!* – regular expressions only work for regular languages. [1]
- ▶ Regular languages
 - ▶ ... cannot express recursion
 - ▶ ... grammars must be right-linear (right-regular)
- ▶ What does that mean?

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1 S ::= "( A )"  
2 A ::= "foo"  
3   | S
```

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```

- ▶ ... and recursion

```
1 S ::= "( " A " )"  
2 A ::= "foo" | S  
3  
4 (   
5   \ (   
6     ( (?>foo) | (?R) )   
7   \ )   
8 )
```

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6      (?# The actual recursion )
7      (?>[^\[\]]* | (?R) )
8      (?# Match the closing tag )
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 - ▶ Building the full parser for your markup language
 - ▶ Finding contents in HTML documents
- ▶ Regular expressions are perfect for:
 - ▶ Tokenizing (example follows)
 - ▶ Parse regular DSLs (seldom)

Introduction

Examples

The document component

► <http://www.the-art-of-web.com/php/parse-links/>

```
1 $url = "http://www.example.net/somepage.html";
2 $input = @file_get_contents($url) or die('Could not
    access file: ' . $url');
3 $regex = "<a\s[^>]*href=(\"??)([^\"]\s)*?\\1[^\"]*>(.*
    </a>\"";
4 if ( preg_match_all( "$regex/siU", $input, $matches )
    )
5 {
6     // $matches[2] = array of link addresses
7     // $matches[3] = array of link text – including HTML
    code
8 }
```

► The correct way: [2]

```
1 $oldSetting = libxml_use_internal_errors( true );
2
3 $html = new DOMDocument();
4 $html->loadHtmlFile( $url );
5 $xpath = new DOMXPath( $html );
6 $links = $xpath->query( '//a' );
7 foreach ( $links as $link ) {
8     echo $link->getAttribute( 'href' ), "\n";
9 }
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- ▶ Maintainable
- ▶ Correct
- ▶ Handles recursion properly

- ▶ <http://www.tutorials.de/forum/php-tutorials/279124-bbcode-mit-php-parsen.html>

```
1 function parseBBCode2HTML( $bb )
2 {
3     $bb = preg_replace(
4         '(\[b\](.*?)\[\/b\])', '<b>$1</b>', $bb );
5     $bb = preg_replace(
6         '(\[i\](.*?)\[\/i\])', '<i>$1</i>', $bb );
7     $bb = preg_replace(
8         '(\[color=(\[a-f\d\]{6}?)\.*\](.*?)\[\/color\])',
9         '<font_color="#$1">$2</font>', $bb );
10    $bb = preg_replace(
11        '(\[url=(\[^\_]+\)\.*\](.*)\[\/url\])',
12        '<a_href="$1">$2</a>', $bb );
13    $bb = preg_replace(
14        '(\n)', "<br/>\n", $bb );
15    return $bb;
16 }
```

▶ Does not handle invalid markup:

1 Input: " Hello **[b]**world!" :

2 ⇒ Hello **[b]**world!

3

4 Input: " Hello **[b]**world **[/b]**!" :

5 ⇒ Hello world **[/b]**!

6

7 Input: " **[i]** Hello **[b]**world **[/i]****[/b]**!" :

8 ⇒ **<i>**Hello ****world **</i>**!

▶ Fails:

- ▶ Does not report formatting errors
- ▶ Creates invalid markup

- ▶ It is trivial to do it correct.
- ▶ Define tokens first:

```
1 protected $tokens = array(  
2     'open'  => '(\A\[ (?P<value>[a-z]+) \])',  
3     'close' => '(\A\[ / (?P<value>[a-z]+) \])',  
4     'text'  => '(\A(?P<value>[^\[\]]+|\[\]))',  
5 );
```

► Tokenize input string:

```
1 public function tokenize( $string ) {
2     $scanned = array();
3     while (strlen($string)) {
4         foreach ($this->tokens as $type => $expression) {
5             if (preg_match($expression, $string, $match)) {
6                 $scanned[] = array(
7                     'type' => $type,
8                     'content' => $match['value'],
9                 );
10                $string = substr($string, strlen($match[0]));
11                continue 2;
12            }
13        }
14        throw new Exception("Could not process: '$string'");
15    }
16    return $scanned;
17 }
```

► Build AST from token stream

```
1 public function parse( array &$tokens, $tag = null ) {
2     $ast = array();
3     while ( $token = array_shift( $tokens ) ) {
4         switch ( $token['type'] ) {
5             case 'text':
6                 $ast[] = $token['content'];
7                 break;
8             case 'open':
9                 $ast[] = array(
10                    'tag' => $token['content'],
11                    'content' => $this->parse( $tokens, $token['content'] ),
12                );
13                break;
14             case 'close':
15                 if ( $token['content'] !== $tag ) throw new Exception( "Unexpected_
16                    closing_tag:_{$token['content']}." );
17                 return $ast;
18             }
19         }
20     if ( $tag !== null ) throw new Exception( "Missing_closing_tag_for_{$tag}." );
21     return $ast;
22 }
```

▶ Example result

```
1 Input: "[i]Hello [b]world[/b][ /i]!":
2 AST:
3 array(2) {
4     [0] => array(2) {
5         ["tag"] => string(1) "i"
6         ["content"] => array(2) {
7             [0] => string(6) "Hello "
8             [1] => array(2) {
9                 ["tag"] => string(1) "b"
10                ["content"] => array(1) {
11                    [0] => string(5) "world"
12                }
13            }
14        }
15    }
16    [1] => string(1) "!"
17 }
```

▶ Proper error messages:

```
1 Input: " Hello [b]world!":  
2 => Exception: Missing closing tag for b.  
3  
4 Input: " Hello [b]world [/b]!":  
5 => Exception: Unexpected closing tag: b.  
6  
7 Input: " [i] Hello [b]world [/i][/b]!":  
8 => Exception: Unexpected closing tag: i.
```

▶ TODO (trivial):

- ▶ Add context information to errors (line, position)
- ▶ Parse attributes in tags

► Parse simplified CSS specifications:

```
page {  
    page-size: "A4";  
    page-orientation: "portrait";  
    padding: "22mm 16mm";  
  
    // Margin for pages specifies an additional  
        outer border, which can be used  
    // to cut it off later, f.e. in printing  
    margin: "0mm";  
}  
  
para {  
    margin: "3mm 0mm 1mm 0mm";  
}
```

► The grammar:

```
1 File      ::= Directive+
2 Directive ::= Address '{' Formatting* '}'
3 Formatting ::= Name ':' ' "' Value '""';'
4 Name      ::= [A-Za-z-]+
5 Value     ::= [^"]+
6
7 Address   ::= Element ( Rule ) *
8 Rule     ::= '>'? Element
9 Element  ::= ElementName ( '.' ClassName | '#'
      ElementId )
10
11 ClassName ::= [A-Za-z_-]+
12 ElementName ::= XMLName* | '*'
13 ElementId  ::= XMLName
14
15 * XMLName references to http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/#NT-Name
```

► Tokens

- 1 T_WHITESPACE ⇒ '(\\A\\s+)S',
- 2 T_COMMENT ⇒ '(\\A/*.**/)SUs',
- 3 T_COMMENT ⇒ '(\\A//.*\$)Sm',
- 4 T_START ⇒ '(\\A\\{)S',
- 5 T_END ⇒ '(\\A\\})S',
- 6 T_FORMATTING ⇒ '(\\A(?P<name>[A-Za-z-]+)\\s*:\\s*s*" (?P<value>[^\"]+)"\\s*;)S',
- 7 T_ADDRESS ⇒ '(\\A' . \$xmlName . ')S',
- 8 T_DESC_ADDRESS ⇒ '(\\A>[\\t\\x20]+' . \$xmlName . ')S',
- 9 T_ADDRESS_CLASS ⇒ '(\\A\\. [A-Za-z-]+)S',
- 10 T_ADDRESS_ID ⇒ '(\\A#' . \$xmlName . ')S',

► Common read() method

```
1 private function read( array $types , array &$tokens ) {
2     $token = array_shift( $tokens );
3
4     if ( !in_array( $token['type'], $types , true ) ) {
5         $names = array();
6         foreach ( $types as $type )
7             {
8                 $names[] = $this->tokenNames[$type];
9             }
10
11         $this->triggerError( E_PARSE,
12             "Expected one of: " . implode( ', ', $names ) . ", found " .
13             $this->tokenNames[$token['type']] . " .",
14             $this->file , $token['line'] , $token['position']
15         );
16     }
17     return $token;
18 }
```

► Simple domain specific LL(1) parser

```
1  $directives = array();
2  $addressTokens = array( self::T_ADDRESS, self::T_DESC_ADDRESS, self::
    T_ADDRESS_ID, self::T_ADDRESS_CLASS );
3
4  while ( count( $tokens ) > 1 ) {
5      $formats = array(); $address = array();
6
7      do {
8          $addressToken = $this->read( $addressTokens, $tokens );
9          $address[] = $addressToken['match'][0];
10     } while ( $tokens[0]['type'] !== self::T_START );
11
12     $this->read( array( self::T_START ), $tokens );
13
14     while ( $tokens[0]['type'] !== self::T_END ) {
15         $format = $this->read( array( self::T_FORMATTING ), $tokens );
16         $formats[$format['match']['name']] = $format['match']['value'];
17     }
18
19     $this->read( array( self::T_END ), $tokens );
20
21     $directives[] = new ezcDocumentPdfCssDirective(
22         $address,
23         $formats,
24         $this->file, $addressToken['line'], $addressToken['position']
25     );
26 }
```

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- ▶ Like CSS border specifications

```
1 border: 1px solid #f00 2px dotted black;
```

- ▶ Size definition

1 `(?:[+ -]?\s*(?:\d*\.)?\d+)(?:mm|px|pt|in)?`

▶ Size definition

1 `(?:[+ -]?\s*(?:\d*\.)?\d+)(?:mm|px|pt|in)?`

▶ Border definition

1 `(?:none|dotted|dashed|solid|double|groove|ridge|inset|outset|inherit)`

► Size definition

1 `(?:[+ -]? \s* (?: \d* \.)? \d+) (?: mm | px | pt | in) ?`

► Border definition

1 `(?: none | dotted | dashed | solid | double | groove | ridge | inset | outset | inherit)`

► Color definitions:

1 `(?: #? ([0-9a-f]) ([0-9a-f]) ([0-9a-f]) ([0-9a-f]) ?)`

2 `(?: #? ([0-9a-f]{2}) ([0-9a-f]{2}) ([0-9a-f]{2}) ([0-9a-f]{2}) ?)`

3 `(?: \s* rgb \s* (\s* ([0-9]+) \s* , \s* ([0-9]+) \s* , \s* ([0-9]+) \s*) \s* (\s* ([0-9]+) \s*) \s*)`

► Border style definition:

```
1  (?:  
2    (?:([+-]?\s*(?:\d*\.)?\d+)(?:mm|px|pt|in)?\s*)?  
3    (?:([none|dotted|dashed|solid|double|groove|  
4      ridge|inset|outset|inherit])\s*)?  
5    (?:  
6      (?:transparent|none|  
7      (?:#[0-9a-f]{2})([0-9a-f]{2})([0-9a-f]{2})([0-9a-f]{2})  
8      (?:\s*rgb\s*(\s*([0-9]+)\s*,\s*([0-9]+)\s*,\s*  
9      \s*([0-9]+)\s*\)\s*) |  
10   )?)?  
11  )
```


Introduction

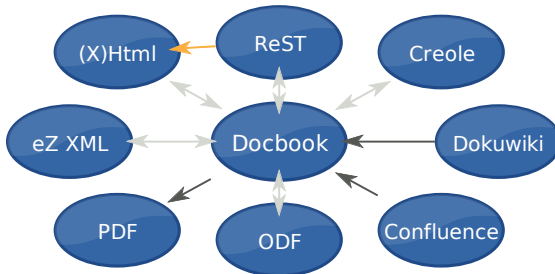
Examples

The document component

- ▶ Support conversions between document markup formats
- ▶ Applications in content management
 - ▶ Different input mechanisms
 - ▶ WYSISWYG editor (HTML)
 - ▶ Simple text editor (wiki markup)
 - ▶ Emails (ReST)
 - ▶ Different output formats
 - ▶ Web frontend (HTML)
 - ▶ Technical documentation management (Docbook)
 - ▶ Print (PDF)

- ▶ Currently supported formats
 - ▶ Docbook
 - ▶ (X)Html
 - ▶ eZ XML
 - ▶ ReST
 - ▶ Wiki
 - ▶ Dokuwiki, popular PHP based wiki (wiki.php.net) (read-only)
 - ▶ Creole, wiki markup standardization initiative
 - ▶ Confluence, Apache Atlassian wiki dialect (read-only)
- ▶ Currently in development
 - ▶ PDF (write only)
 - ▶ ODF

- ▶ Docbook as central conversion format
 - ▶ Possible conversion shortcuts
 - ▶ Conversions always configurable and extensible



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- ▶ RST is a context-sensitive (type 1) language.
 - ▶ Easy to prove with the pumping lemma for context-free languages [3] on the title markup.
 - ▶ There are no general parser approaches for context-sensitive languages.
 - ▶ The document component uses a manually crafted pseudo shift-reduce-parser for those languages.

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- ▶ Design your parser with language properties in mind.
- ▶ Do *not* try to *parse* with regular expressions.

- ▶ Open questions?
- ▶ Further remarks?
- ▶ Contact
 - ▶ Mail: <kore@php.net>
 - ▶ Web: <http://kore-nordmann.de/> (Slides will be available here soonish)
 - ▶ Twitter: <http://twitter.com/koredn>

▶ Some further links

- ▶ http://kore-nordmann.de/blog/0081_parse_html_extract_data_from_html.html
- ▶ http://kore-nordmann.de/blog/do_NOT_parse_using_regexp.html
- ▶ <http://ezcomponents.org/docs/tutorials/Document>

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Do not try parsing with regular expressions.
http://kore-nordmann.de/blog/do_NOT_parse_using_regexp.html,
July 2007.
- [2] K. Nordmann.
Extracting data from html.
http://kore-nordmann.de/blog/0081_parse_html_extract_data_from_html.html, February 2009.
- [3] Wikipedia.
Pumping lemma for context-free languages — wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, 2009.
[Online; accessed 4-August-2009].