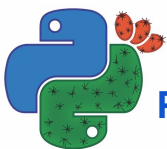


When RegEx is Not Enough

Nati Cohen (@nocoot)



PyCon Israel 2016

Nati Cohen (@nocoot)

Production Engineer @ SimilarWeb

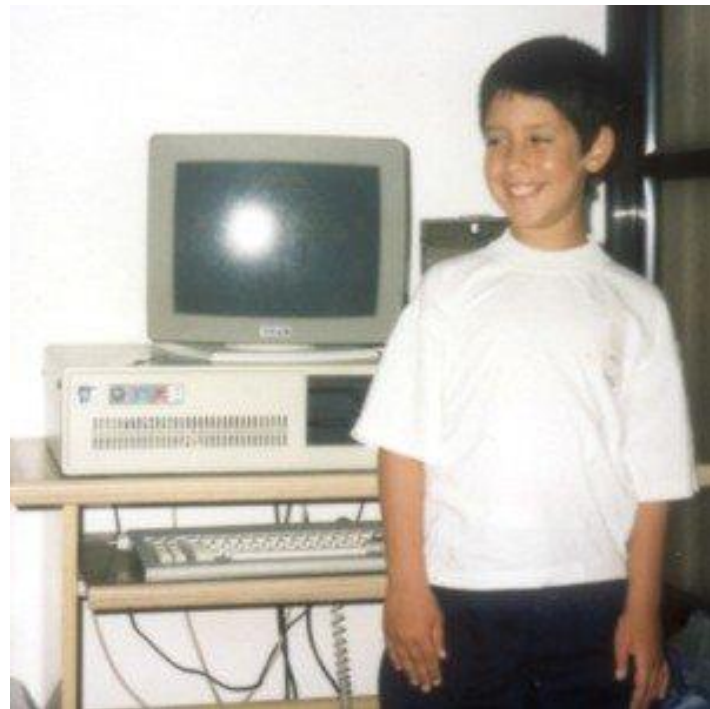
CS MSc Student @ IDC Herzliya

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The Task

“We need you to read our app’s
configuration, and do <STUFF>
with it”



Too easy, right?

```
import ConfigParser
```

```
config = ConfigParser.RawConfigParser()
```

```
config.read('app.cfg')
```

```
# do <STUFF>
```

Oh, and it's not INI

- Not json
- Not XML either
- Existing code can't be used



It's quite simple...

- **Data types** (strings, numerals, arrays, maps)

- **References**

- **Methods**

- Manipulate arrays/maps
- External values (i.e. etcd)

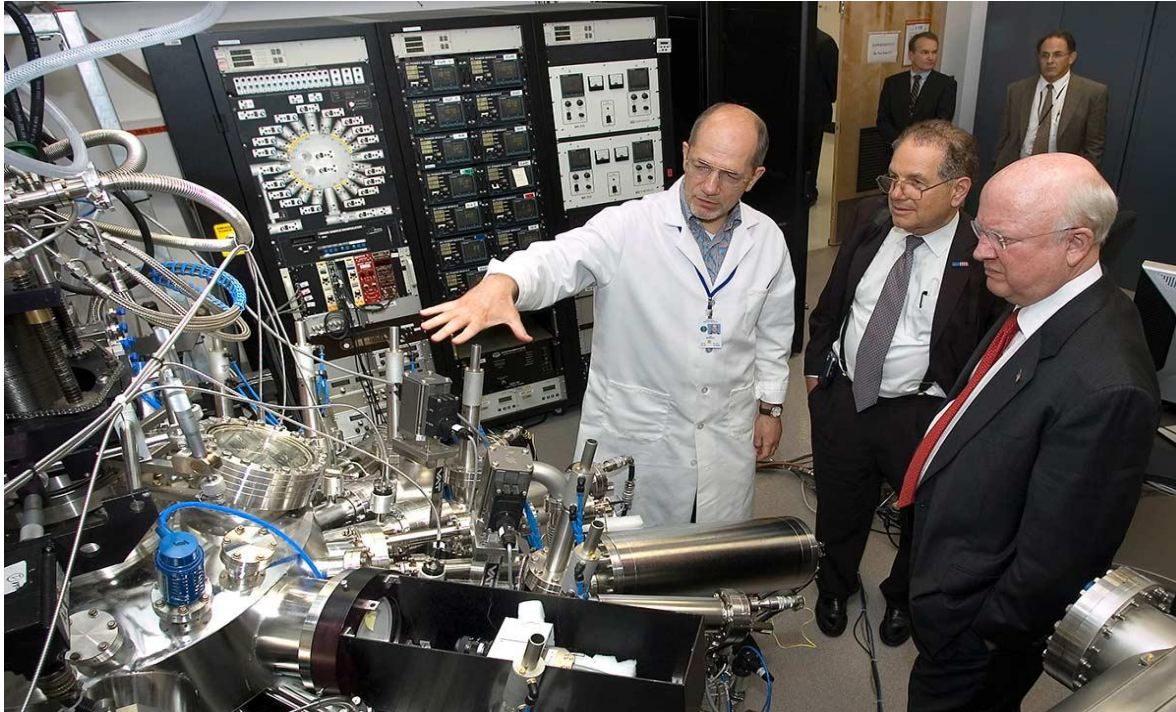
- **Nested**

- **Recursive**

```
{
  Section_A: {
    #...
    Key_X: {
      dsl: "{max:{cref:Section_B, Key_Z}}"
    }
    #...
    Key_Y: {
      dsl: "{where:{etcd2folder:a/s/l}, 6}"
    }
  }
  Section_B: {
    #...
```


Oh boy

— — —



Source: <https://www.bnl.gov/cmpmsd/mbe/>

Regular Expressions

I know regular expressions

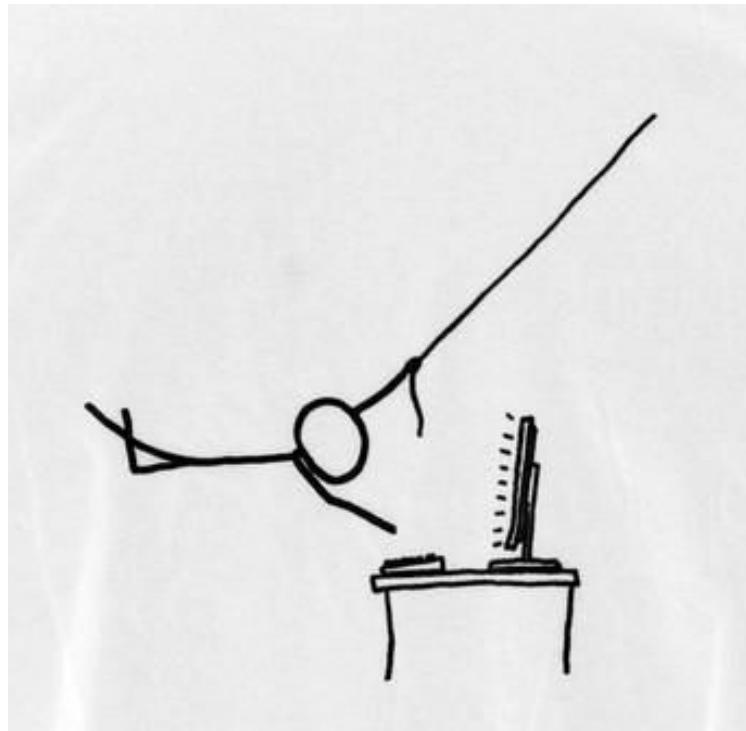
— — —

- Developer superpower
- Pattern matching
- Used for:

Validation

String Replacement

“Parsing”



Source: <https://xkcd.com/208/>

(Simplified) INI file

[section]

key=value

key2=value2

[another_section]

foo=bar

(Simplified) Regular Expression

```
if re.match('\[(\w+)\]', line):
```

```
    # <section stuff>
```

```
elif re.match('(\w+)=(\w+)', line):
```

```
    # <key-value stuff>
```

[section]

key=value

key2=value2

[another_section]

foo=bar

Can I use it?

- Regular Languages
- From CS theory / Linguistics

A language which can be **validated** in **$O(1)$ space**

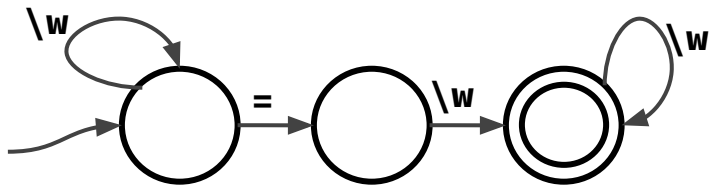
- Recognized by
 - Finite Automaton
 - Regular Expression

Regular or Not Regular?

INI key-value pairs

`'some_key=some_value'`

`"(\w+)=(\w+)"`



INI key-value pairs where
key and value match

`'some_key=some_key'`

Not Regular

Theory Aside

```
>>> import re
```

```
>>> re.match(r'(\w+)=\1',
```

```
            'some_key=some_key')
```

```
<_sre.SRE_Match object at 0x7fb357fe25d0>
```

More **awesome sauce** can be found in [Matthew Barnett's regex module](#)

A large yellow rubber duck is positioned in the foreground, floating in a harbor. In the background, there are several sailboats and a building. The word "WAT" is overlaid in large, white, outlined letters on the left side of the image. The entire image is surrounded by a dense, repeating pattern of a complex, nonsensical string of characters, likely a form of digital art or a meme.

Source: <http://blog.codinghorror.com/regex-use-vs-regex-abuse/>

Should I use RegEx?

- The **iterative** coffee test
 - Make it readable: verbose (re.X), comments, named-groups
- Wrapper code
 - Common pattern: regex in loop
- Better alternatives?
 - Parsers



Source: <http://broncrab.deviantart.com/art/Hulk-punches-Thor-308252233>

Parsers

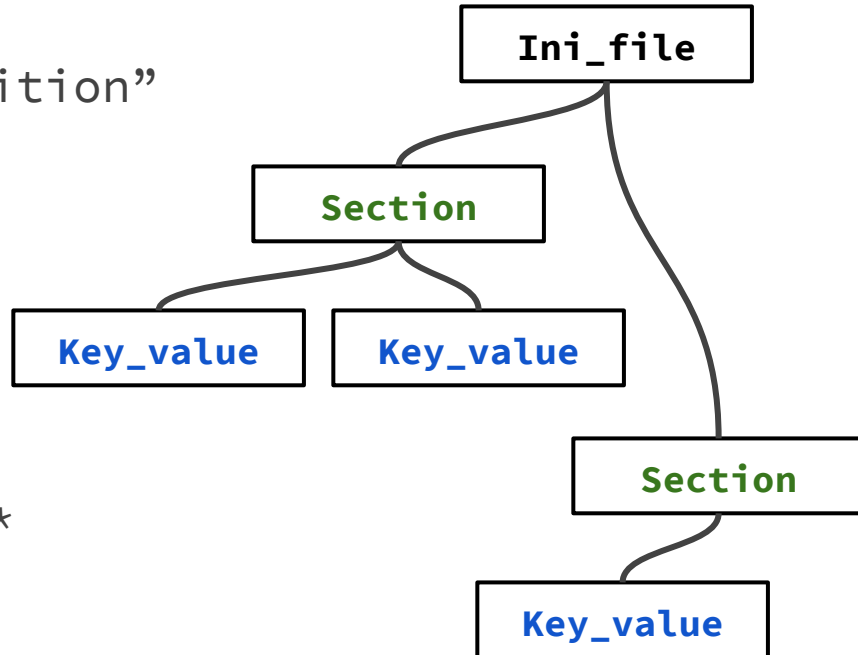
def parser(data, grammar): return tree

- Parsing: “Structural Decomposition”
- Grammar defines the structure
- Example:

```
Ini_file <- Section*
```

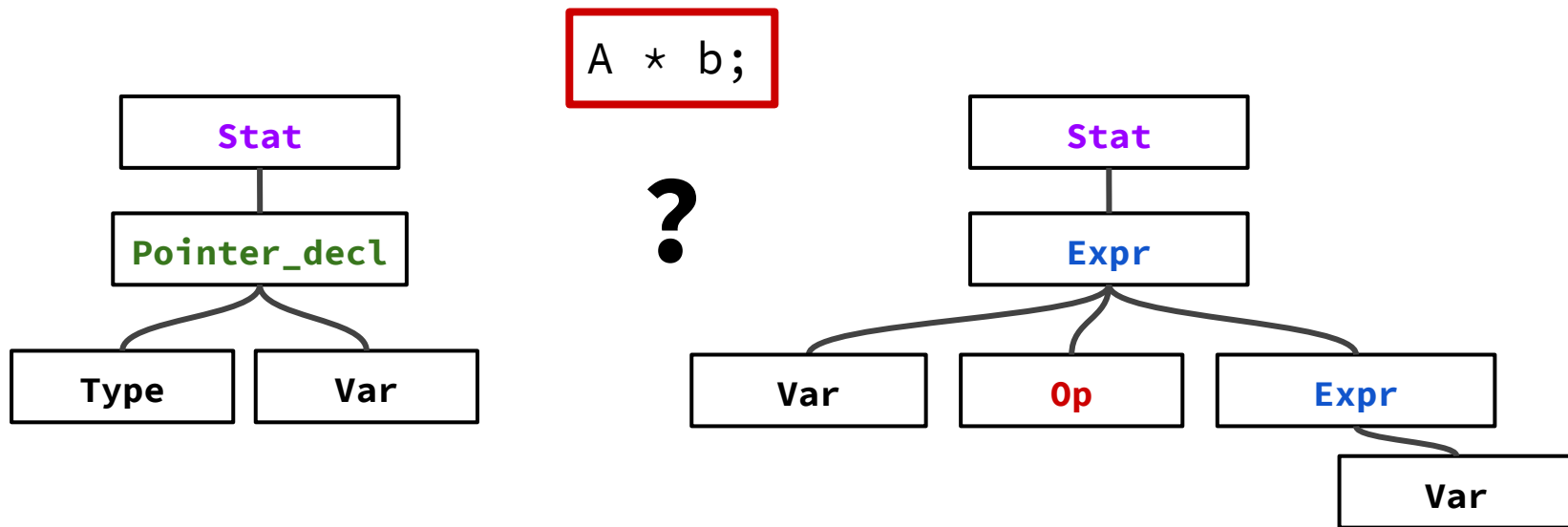
```
Section <- [\w+] \n Key_value*
```

```
Key_value <- \w+=\w+ \n
```

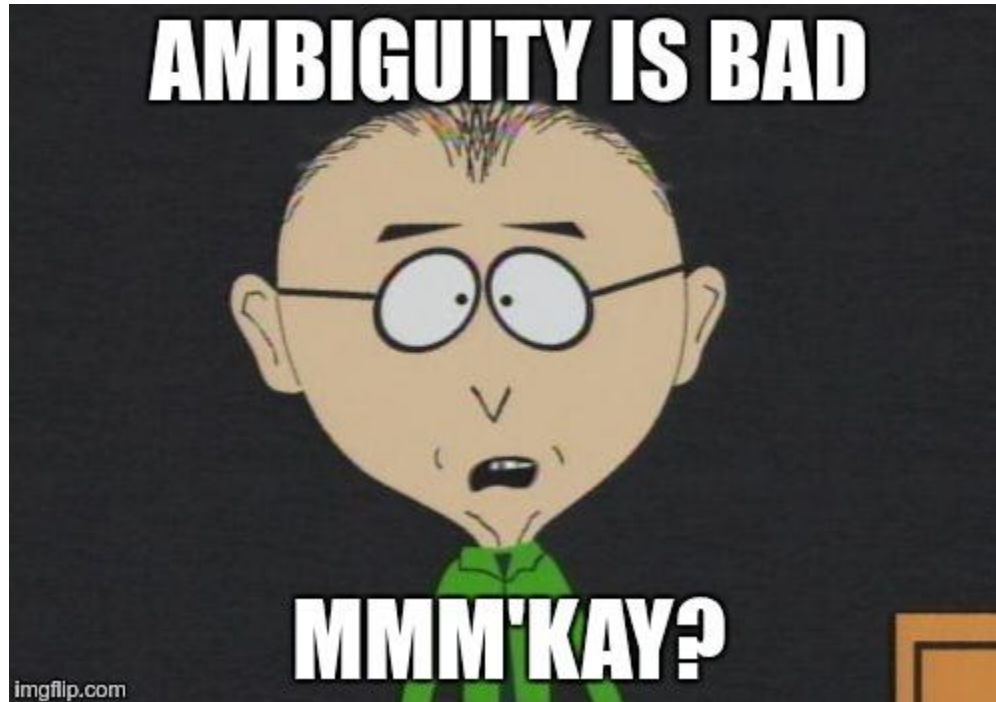


Grammar Ambiguity

When you have more than one way to parse



Grammar Ambiguity



Choosing a parser

— — —

- Grammar Expressiveness
- QuickStart
- ~~Complexity~~
 - Time
 - Space

import pyparsing

```
lbrack = Literal("[").suppress()
rbrack = Literal("]").suppress()
equals = Literal("=").suppress()
semi    = Literal(";")
comment = semi + Optional( restOfLine )
nonrbrack = "".join( [ c for c in printables if c != "]" ] ) + " \t"
nonequals = "".join( [ c for c in printables if c != "=" ] ) + " \t"
sectionDef = lbrack + Word( nonrbrack ) + rbrack
keyDef = ~lbrack + Word( nonequals ) + equals + restOfLine
inibnf = Dict( ZeroOrMore( Group( sectionDef + Dict( ZeroOrMore( Group( keyDef
) ) ) ) ) )
iniFile = file(strng)
iniData = "".join( iniFile.readlines() )
bnf = inifile_BNF()
tokens = bnf.parseString( iniData )
```

Source: <https://pyparsing.wikispaces.com/Examples>

Getting Started with Pyparsing

by Paul McGuire

Copyright © 2006 O'Reilly Media, Inc.
ISBN: 9780596141215
Released October 2, 2007

Need to extract data from a text file or a web page? Or do you want to make your application more flexible with user-defined commands or search strings? Do regular expressions and *lex/yacc* make your eyes blur and your brain hurt?

Pyparsing could be the solution. *Pyparsing* is a pure-Python class library that makes it easy to build recursive-descent parsers quickly. There is no need to handcraft your own parsing state machine. With *pyparsing*, you can quickly create HTML page scrapers, logfile data extractors, or complex data structure or command processors. This Short Cut shows you how!

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import parsimonious

— — —

- PEG parser by Eric Rose
 - PEG == No Ambiguity
 - Designed to parse MediaWiki
- Parsing Horrible Things @ PyCon US 12
 - Including comparison to existing parsers
- Easy to use!

```
from parsimonious import Grammar
```

```
Grammar(my_rules).parse(my_data) # -> tree
```

Example: grammar

```
ini_grammar = parsimonious.Grammar(r"""  
    file = section*  
  
    section = "[" text "]" "\n" key_values  
  
    key_values = key_value*  
  
    key_value = text "=" text "\n"  
  
    text = ~"[\w]*"  
  
    """)
```

Example: parser

```
with open('config.ini') as text_file:  
    tree = ini_grammar.parse(text_file.read())
```



Example: output

```
<Node called "section" matching "...">
  <Node matching "[">
    <RegexNode called "text" matching "another_section">
    <Node matching "]">
  #...
  <Node called "key_value" matching "...">
    <RegexNode called "text" matching "foo">
    <Node matching "=">
    <RegexNode called "text" matching "bar">
  #...
```

[another_section]

foo=bar

Climbing trees

— — —

```
class ININodeVisitor(NodeVisitor):  
  
    def generic_visit(self, node, visited_children):  
  
        pass # For unspecified visits, return None  
  
    def visit_text(self, node, visited_children):  
  
        return node.text # text rule  
  
    def visit_key_value(self, node, visited_children):  
  
        return tuple([e for e in visited_children if e is not None])
```


Climbing trees

— — —

#...

```
def visit_key_values(self, node, visited_children):  
    return dict(e for e in visited_children if e is not None)
```

#...

```
nv = ININodeVisitor()
```

```
print nv.visit(tree) # {'another_section': {'foo': 'bar'}}
```

Common pitfalls

— — —

- Avoiding circular definitions
- Parsing exceptions can be vague
- NodeVisitor documentation is lacking
 - “For now, have a look at its docstrings for more detail”
 - [`ast.NodeVisitor\(\)`](#) doesn't add much

A = **B** / “foo”

B = **C**

C = **A**

[illegible]

Summary

— — —

- Regular Expressions are far more
- Don't fear the Parser
 - Fear leads to .* suffering
- Now you have two hammers!



Source: <https://retcon-punch.com/2013/07/25/thor-god-of-thunder-10/>

Thank You!

Nati Cohen (@nocoot)

References

— — —

- [Eric Rose](#)
 - [erikrose/parsimonious](#)
 - Parsing Horrible Things with Python (PyCon US 2012) [[Video](#)] [[Slides](#)]
 - [Python parser comparison](#) (w/ Peter Potrowl, 8/2011)
- Ford, Bryan. "Parsing expression grammars: a recognition-based syntactic foundation." ACM SIGPLAN Notices. Vol. 39. No. 1. ACM, 2004. [[paper](#)]

References

— — —

- [PEG.js](#) a simple parser generator for JavaScript

NOTE: import regex

```
>>> json_pattern = r'''
```

```
...     (? (DEFINE)
...         (?<number>    -? (?= [1-9]|0(?:\d) ) \d+ (\. \d+)? ([eE] [+ -]? \d+)? )
...         (?<boolean>   true | false | null )
...         (?<string>    " ([^"\\\]* | \\\"\\\\ [^"\\\bfnrt\\/] | \\\"\\\\ u [0-9a-f]{4} )* " )
...         (?<array>     \[ (?: (?&json) (?: , (?&json) )* )? \s* \] )
...         (?<pair>      \s* (?&string) \s* : (?&json) )
...         (?<object>    \{ (?: (?&pair) (?: , (?&pair) )* )? \s* \} )
...         (?<json>     \s* (?: (?&number) | (?&boolean) | (?&string) | (?&array) | (?&object) ) \s* )
...     )
...     ^ (?&json) $
... '''
```

```
# Read data ...
```

```
>>> regex.match(json_pattern, data, regex.V1 | regex.X)
<regex.Match object; ... >
```


NOTE: Parsers are not always

```
>>> import urlparse
```

```
>>> urlparse.urlparse('http://Hi :: PyCon!.il').netloc  
'Hi :: PyCon!.il'
```

See [Django's URLValidator](#)

NOTE: PEG vs CFG

Theorem: The class of PELs includes non-context-free languages.

Proof: The classic example language $a^n b^n c^n$ is not context-free, but we can recognize it with a PEG $G = (\{A, B, D\}, \{a, b, c\}, R, D)$, where R contains the following definitions:

$$\begin{array}{lll} A & \leftarrow & a A b / \epsilon \\ B & \leftarrow & b B c / \epsilon \\ D & \leftarrow & \&(A !b) a^* B !. \end{array}$$

&e - Match pattern **e** and unconditionally backtrack