

# Package ‘rly’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Tools to Create Formal Language Parser

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**Description** R implementation of the common parsing tools 'lex' and 'yacc'.

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**URL** <https://github.com/systemincloud/rly>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/systemincloud/rly/issues>

**Suggests** testthat, knitr, rmarkdown

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Depends** R (>= 3.3.0)

**Imports** R6, futile.logger

**RoxygenNote** 6.1.1

**Collate** 'logger.R' 'lex.R' 'yacc.R' 'rly-package.R'

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**NeedsCompilation** yes

**Repository** CRAN

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## R topics documented:

lex . . . . .	2
Lexer . . . . .	3
LexToken . . . . .	4

LRParser	4
NullLogger	4
RlyLogger	5
yacc	5
YaccProduction	7

<b>Index</b>	<b>8</b>
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lex	<i>Build a lexer</i>
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## Description

Build all of the regular expression rules from definitions in the supplied module

## Usage

```
lex(module = NA, args = list(), debug = FALSE, debuglog = NA,
     errorlog = NA)
```

## Arguments

module	R6 class containing lex rules
args	list of arguments that should be passed to constructor
debug	on and off debug mode
debuglog	custom logger for debug messages
errorlog	custom logger for error messages

## Value

Lexer ready to use

## Examples

```
TOKENS = c('NAME', 'NUMBER')
LITERALS = c('=', '+', '-', '*', '/', '(', ')')

Lexer <- R6::R6Class("Lexer",
  public = list(
    tokens = TOKENS,
    literals = LITERALS,
    t_NAME = '[a-zA-Z_][a-zA-Z0-9_]*',
    t_NUMBER = function(re='\\d+', t) {
      t$value <- strtoi(t$value)
      return(t)
    },
    t_ignore = " \\t",
    t_newline = function(re='\\n+', t) {
      t$lexer$lineno <- t$lexer$lineno + nchar(t$value)
    }
  )
)
```

```
        return(NULL)
    },
    t_error = function(t) {
        cat(sprintf("Illegal character '%s'", t$value[1]))
        t$lexer$skip(1)
        return(t)
    }
)
)

lexer <- rly::lex(Lexer)
lexer$input("5 + 3")
print(lexer$token()$value)
# [1] 5
print(lexer$token()$value)
# [1] "+"
print(lexer$token()$value)
# [1] 3
```

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Lexer

*Lexing Engine*

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## Description

The following Lexer class implements the lexer runtime. There are only a few public methods and attributes:

- `input()` - Store a new string in the lexer
- `token()` - Get the next token
- `clone()` - Clone the lexer
- `lineno` - Current line number
- `lexpos` - Current position in the input string

## Usage

Lexer

## Format

An [R6Class](#) generator object

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LexToken	<i>Lex Token</i>
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**Description**

Token class. This class is used to represent the tokens produced

**Usage**

LexToken

**Format**

An [R6Class](#) generator object

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LRParser	<i>The LR Parsing engine</i>
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**Description**

The LR Parsing engine

**Usage**

LRParser

**Format**

An [R6Class](#) generator object

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NullLogger	<i>Null logger is used when no output should be generated.</i>
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**Description**

Does nothing.

**Usage**

NullLogger

**Format**

A [R6Class](#) object

**Examples**

```
debuglog <- NullLogger$new()
debuglog$info('This will not print')
```

---

RlyLogger

*Print log message to file or console.*

---

**Description**

This object is a stand-in for a logging object created by the logging module. RLY will use this by default to create things such as the parser.out file. If a user wants more detailed information, they can create their own logging object and pass it into RLY. '

**Usage**

```
RlyLogger
```

**Format**

A [R6Class](#) object

**Examples**

```
debuglog <- rly::RlyLogger$new(".", "file.out")
debuglog$info('This is info message')

file.remove("file.out")
```

---

yacc

*Build a parser*

---

**Description**

This function is entry point to the library

**Usage**

```
yacc(module = NA, args = list(), method = "LALR", debug = FALSE,
      start = NA, check_recursion = TRUE, debugfile = "parser.out",
      outputdir = NA, debuglog = NA, errorlog = NA)
```

**Arguments**

module	R6 class containing rules
args	list of arguments that should be passed to constructor
method	type of algorithm
debug	on and off debug mode
start	provide custom start method
check_recursion	should yacc look for recursions in rules
debugfile	the name of the custom debug output logs
outputdir	the directory of custom debug logs
debuglog	custom logger for debug messages
errorlog	custom logger for error messages

**Value**

Parser ready to use

**Examples**

```
TOKENS = c('NAME', 'NUMBER')
LITERALS = c('=', '+', '-', '*', '/', '(', ')')

Parser <- R6::R6Class("Parser",
  public = list(
    tokens = TOKENS,
    literals = LITERALS,
    # Parsing rules
    precedence = list(c('left', '+', '-'),
                      c('left', '*', '/'),
                      c('right', 'UMINUS')),
    # dictionary of names
    names = new.env(hash=TRUE),
    p_statement_assign = function(doc='statement : NAME "=" expression', p) {
      self$names[[as.character(p$get(2))] ] <- p$get(4)
    },
    p_statement_expr = function(doc='statement : expression', p) {
      cat(p$get(2))
      cat('\n')
    },
    p_expression_binop = function(doc="expression : expression '+' expression
                                   | expression '-' expression
                                   | expression '*' expression
                                   | expression '/' expression", p) {
      if(p$get(3) == '+') p$set(1, p$get(2) + p$get(4))
      else if(p$get(3) == '-') p$set(1, p$get(2) - p$get(4))
      else if(p$get(3) == '*') p$set(1, p$get(2) * p$get(4))
      else if(p$get(3) == '/') p$set(1, p$get(2) / p$get(4))
    },
  )
```

```

p_expression_uminus = function(doc="expression : '-' expression %prec UMINUS", p) {
  p$set(1, -p$get(3))
},
p_expression_group = function(doc="expression : '(' expression ')'", p) {
  p$set(1, p$get(3))
},
p_expression_number = function(doc='expression : NUMBER', p) {
  p$set(1, p$get(2))
},
p_expression_name = function(doc='expression : NAME', p) {
  p$set(1, self$names[[as.character(p$get(2))]])
},
p_error = function(p) {
  if(is.null(p)) cat("Syntax error at EOF")
  else          cat(sprintf("Syntax error at '%s'", p$value))
}
)
)

parser <- rly::yacc(Parser)

```

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YaccProduction

*Object sent to grammar rule*


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## Description

This class is a wrapper around the objects actually passed to each grammar rule. Index lookup and assignment actually assign the `.value` attribute of the underlying `YaccSymbol` object. The `lineno()` method returns the line number of a given item (or 0 if not defined). The `linespan()` method returns a tuple of (startline, endline) representing the range of lines for a symbol. The `lexspan()` method returns a tuple (lexpos, endlexpos) representing the range of positional information for a symbol.

## Usage

```
YaccProduction
```

## Format

An [R6Class](#) generator object

# Index

## \* **datasets**

- Lexer, [3](#)
- LexToken, [4](#)
- NullLogger, [4](#)
- RlyLogger, [5](#)
- YaccProduction, [7](#)

## \* **data**

- LRParser, [4](#)

[lex](#), [2](#)

[Lexer](#), [3](#)

[LexToken](#), [4](#)

[LRParser](#), [4](#)

[NullLogger](#), [4](#)

[R6Class](#), [3–5](#), [7](#)

[RlyLogger](#), [5](#)

[yacc](#), [5](#)

[YaccProduction](#), [7](#)