



**list**  
cea tech

# SMACC: PARSER GENERATION AND MORE

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## The Smalltalk Compiler-Compiler

- Parser generator
- AST classes generator
- Rewriting engine
- More?

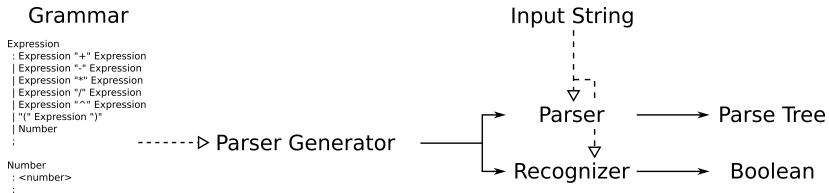


Figure: Basic workflow of parser generation

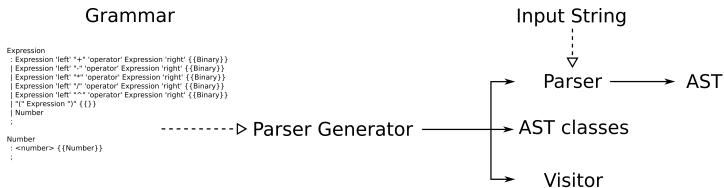


Figure: Now with AST and visitor generation

## LR

- Deterministic
- Practical parse time:  $O(n)$ ,  $n$  is the size of the input
- Does not handle ambiguities in languages

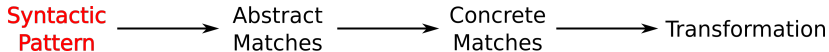
## Generalized-LR (GLR)

- Non-deterministic
- Exponential with the number of ambiguities
- Optimal for nearly-deterministic grammars

## Code transformation engine

- Pattern matching + transformation
- Works with syntactic patterns
- 2-step matching technique
- Based on parsing as intersection
- Automatic source transformation

```
1 'a' + 'b' -> 'a' 'b' +
```



## Syntactic

- written in the syntax of the host language
- will be parsed by the host language parser

```
1 'a' + 'b'
```

## Metavariables

- Variables in the logic sense
- Bound after matching to a subtree
- Are a token of the host language

```
1 'esug' ^ 2
```

## SYNTACTIC PATTERN MATCHING (1/3)

Syntactic Pattern  $\longrightarrow$  Abstract Matches  $\longrightarrow$  Concrete Matches  $\longrightarrow$  Transformation

Pattern

``esug` ^ 2`

Parsing...

`. `esug` ^ 2`

``esug` . ^ 2`

``esug` ^ . 2`

``esug` ^ 2 .`

Rule  
"Expression"

Parse table

Rule  
"Number"

Expression

```
: Expression 'left' "+" 'operator' Expression 'right' {{Binary}}
| Expression 'left' "." 'operator' Expression 'right' {{Binary}}
| Expression 'left' "*" 'operator' Expression 'right' {{Binary}}
| Expression 'left' "/" 'operator' Expression 'right' {{Binary}}
| Expression 'left' "^" 'operator' Expression 'right' {{Binary}}
| "(" Expression ")" {{}}
| Number
;
```

Number

```
: <number> {{Number}}
;
```

NodeType *typed esug metavariable*

NodeType *standard ast node*



## SYNTACTIC PATTERN MATCHING (2/3)

Syntactic Pattern  $\longrightarrow$  Abstract Matches  $\longrightarrow$  Concrete Matches  $\longrightarrow$  Transformation

Pattern

``esug` ^ 2`

Parsing...

`. `esug` ^ 2`

``esug` . ^ 2`

``esug` ^ . 2`

``esug` ^ 2 .`

Rule  
"Expression"

Binary

Parse table

Number

Rule  
"Number"

Number

Expression

```
: Expression 'left' "+" 'operator' Expression 'right' {{Binary}}
| Expression 'left' "-" 'operator' Expression 'right' {{Binary}}
| Expression 'left' "*" 'operator' Expression 'right' {{Binary}}
| Expression 'left' "/" 'operator' Expression 'right' {{Binary}}
| Expression 'left' "^" 'operator' Expression 'right' {{Binary}}
| "(" Expression ")" {{}}
| Number
;
```

Number

```
: <number> {{Number}}
;
```

NodeType typed esug metavariable

NodeType standard ast node

## SYNTACTIC PATTERN MATCHING (3/3)

Syntactic Pattern  $\longrightarrow$  Abstract Matches  $\longrightarrow$  Concrete Matches  $\longrightarrow$  Transformation

Pattern

``esug` ^ 2`

Parsing...

`. `esug` ^ 2`

``esug` . ^ 2`

``esug` ^ . 2`

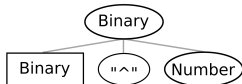
``esug` ^ 2 .`

Rule  
"Expression"

Binary

Binary

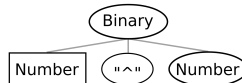
"^"



Number

Number

"^"



Rule  
"Number"

Number

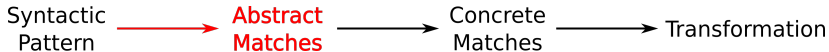
NodeType

*typed esug metavariable*

NodeType

*standard ast node*

# PARSING AS INTERSECTION



Formal proof: "The intersection of a context-free language with a regular language is again a context-free language"

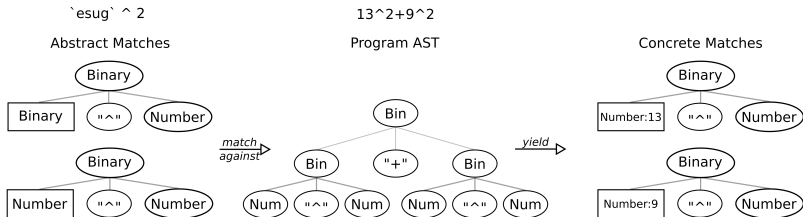
In our case:

- the first CF language is the host language
- the regular language is the pattern
- the second CF language is a grammar containing only the rules that can be reached from the pattern
  - this resulting grammar is equivalent to a forest of matches
  - by applying all of its rules

Makes it as easy as parsing a regular language with GLR

## MATCHING THE SOURCE

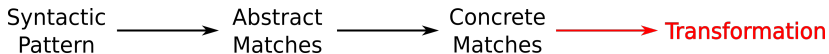
Syntactic Pattern  $\longrightarrow$  Abstract Matches  $\xrightarrow{\text{red}}$  Concrete Matches  $\longrightarrow$  Transformation



**NodeType** *typed esug metavariable*

**NodeType** *standard ast node*

## TRANSFORMING THE MATCH



```
1 'esug' ^ 2 -> ( 'esug' * 'esug' )
```

## Automated source rewriting

- the transformation part is not parsed
- metavariables are replaced by the source of their matched subtree

## Node rewrite

- play with the subtrees in Smalltalk
- replace nodes
- not automated unlike source transforms

## Applications of the Rewrite Engine

- Code migration
- Refactorings
- Search engine
- Code specialization
- ...

Upcoming features in my thesis:

- Search Engine
- Refactoring Engine
- Refactoring DSL

Tentative features:

- Code critics for grammars
- Code example generalizer

Syntactic pattern based search engine:

- Pattern matching and transformation are closely related
- Decoupling: proper syntactic search engine

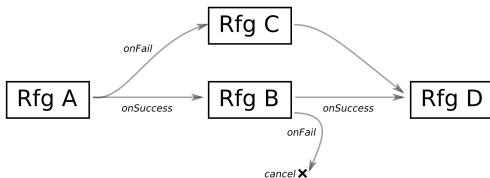
Example generalizer:

- Extension of a search engine
- Generalize a code example to a pattern with metavariable
- Progressively introduce generality and see its effects on the matches



## REFACTORING ENGINE AND DSL

## Refactoring Sequence

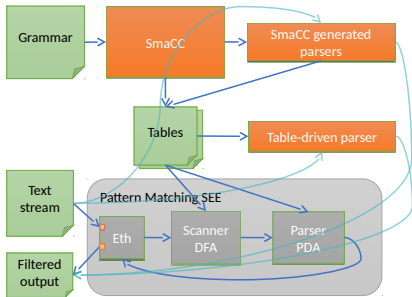


Principle = patterns and matches as first-class citizens

```
1 ast := MyParser parse: program.  
2 pattern := [ :power | 'esug' ^ 'power' ].  
3 pattern2 := [ 'Number:2' in: pattern ].  
4 match1 := ast select: pattern2.  
5 match2 := match1 select: [ :esug | esug := '  
    2019' ]
```

## The M2DC(H2020) Pattern Matching SEE

- Write grammar in SmaCC
- Export grammar objects and parse tables as simplified parse tables
- Load reconfigurable hardware with Ethernet IP (FPGA)
- Run... Extract patterns in SLURM events stream over UDP
- Table-driven scanner is 3 times faster than SmaCC's generated



To try:

- SmaCC's repository: <https://github.com/j-brant/SmaCC>
- My development fork:  
<https://github.com/SmaCCRefactoring/SmaCC>

To know more:

- The SmaCC booklet: <https://github.com/SquareBracketAssociates/Booklet-Smacc>
- Paper on the Rewrite Engine:  
<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01851857>
- Paper presentation @ICSME, 09/28/2018, Madrid

To discuss:

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Thanks!

Any questions?

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