

# To parse or to marshall, that is the question

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#### What is the agenda?

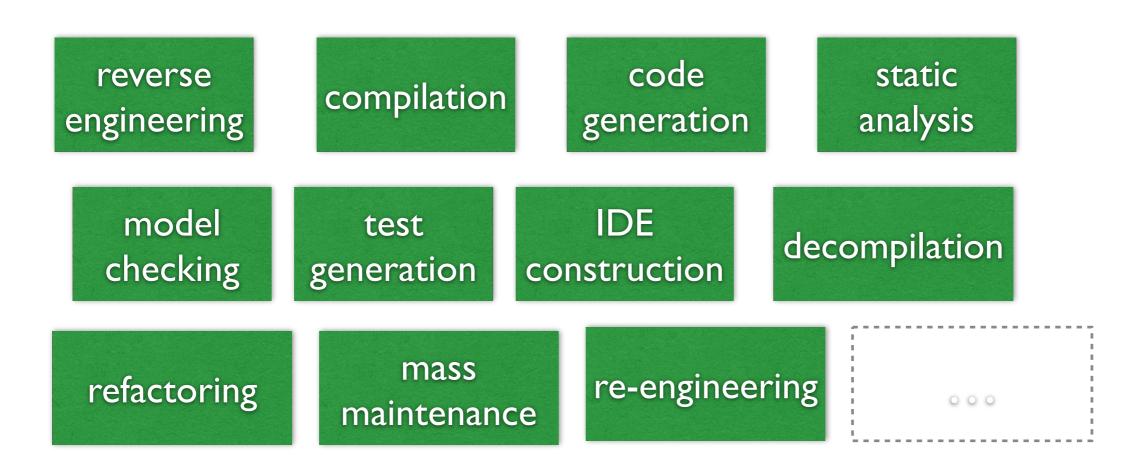
Introducing Rascal; community

Reuse of open compilers for programming languages;
 problems & solutions, exchange of thoughts

 Job opportunities in research software and industrial language engineering; opportunities

#### Context: Rascal MPL

- Integrated Metaprogramming Language 2009
  - The successor of ASF+SDF v1 1983, 2002 v2
- Fuses all required features for "metaprogramming"



#### Rascal is for everything meta

diverse languages everywhere

> DSL code models

parse
extract
query
infer
transform
generate

precise artefact identification is key

visuals

PL code

string graphs tables trees

facts

#### Integrated Meta Language

```
module Syntax

extend lang::std::Layout;
extend lang::std::Id;

start syntax Machine = machine: State+ states;
syntax State = @Foldable state: "state" Id name Trans* out;
syntax Trans = trans: Id event ":" Id to;
```

#### grammars for parsing and ASTs

```
import Syntax;

str compile(Machine m) =
   "while (true) {
   ' event = input.next();
   ' switch (current) {
      ' <for (q <- m.states) {>
      ' case \"<q.name>\":
      ' <for (t <- q.out) {>
      if (event.equals(\"<t.event>\"))
      ' current = \"<t.to>\";
      ' <}>
      ' break;
   ' <}>
   ' }
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```

There is a lot more to discover :-)

+ relational calculus
for query

open recursion= no expression problem URIs are qualified names

generation

Quickcheck is a language feature

# Bridging s\*cks



- Most meta-programming activities end up in bridging "stuff";
- Trap I: "eat your down dog food", make a DSL for every aspect of meta-programming, then generate all the glue code in between => semantic integration nightmare.
- **Trap 2**: "best tool for the job", connect parser generators with database engines, database engines with graph visualizations, etc. => glue code grows out of hand
- Robust separation of concerns; but brittle re-integration.
- Solution: language-integrated meta-DSL/PL: Rascal.
- Today: we explore the <u>limits</u> of integration

### Quick Demo

#### DSL with VScode IDE

#### Problem statement

- For reverse engineering, verification, re-engineering, refactoring, etc, ...
- Parsers are the **key enabling component**, and then Name resolution and (static) Type resolution come quickly after.
- For actual programming languages (C++) years of work.
  - then there are dialects, versions, and customer extensions, ...
- Creation of good (accurate & complete) parsers is too expensive
- Where to get good/excellent front-ends?

#### Open compilers to the rescue

- Eclipse JDT: Java Development Toolkit
- Clang C/C++ & LLVM intermediate formats
- Eclipse CDT: C language Development Toolkit
- AdaCore's libAdalang
- LFortran: open FORTRAN compiler based on LLVM
- libAST: Python's own parser
- Babylon: multi-dialect JavaScript parser in Javascript
- owl ASM: JVM bytecode parser/generator
- ... etc ...

"Open" as in **extensible**, not as in open-source

# Open Compilers are New

- Before, the open-source GCC compiler suite was alone & closed
- Good parsers were **golden assets** which were not shared easily.
- Parser experts were well-paid, invisible, engines of companies
- Eclipse was a huge positive force in open language engineering.
- Their Java compiler was "high fidelity" and complete, and incremental.
- Today we find **many open compilers**. An open compiler nurtures an ecosystem of people and projects around a programming language.
- Clang and the LLVM set a new standard in open compiler construction in terms of stable API, fidelity, completeness, and accuracy.





# Open Compilers Gains

- Complete: entire language supported
- Varied: dealing with dialects and versions
- Tested: many users, many human testers
- Maintained: language evolution => compiler evolution
- Supported: communities on stackoverflow, slack, ..



# Open Compilers: Pains

- Not automatically integrated
- Lossy & noisy: abstraction, desugaring, pre-processing, ...
- Ill-defined:
  - stretched relation to concrete syntax
  - order of nodes undefined/ill-defined
- Complex or over-simplified AST models
- No concrete syntax?!?
- Diverse host languages and target binaries
- Every open compiler is a "technological space"
- Is it not easier to just write a grammar?



# Bridged Compilers: Enabling

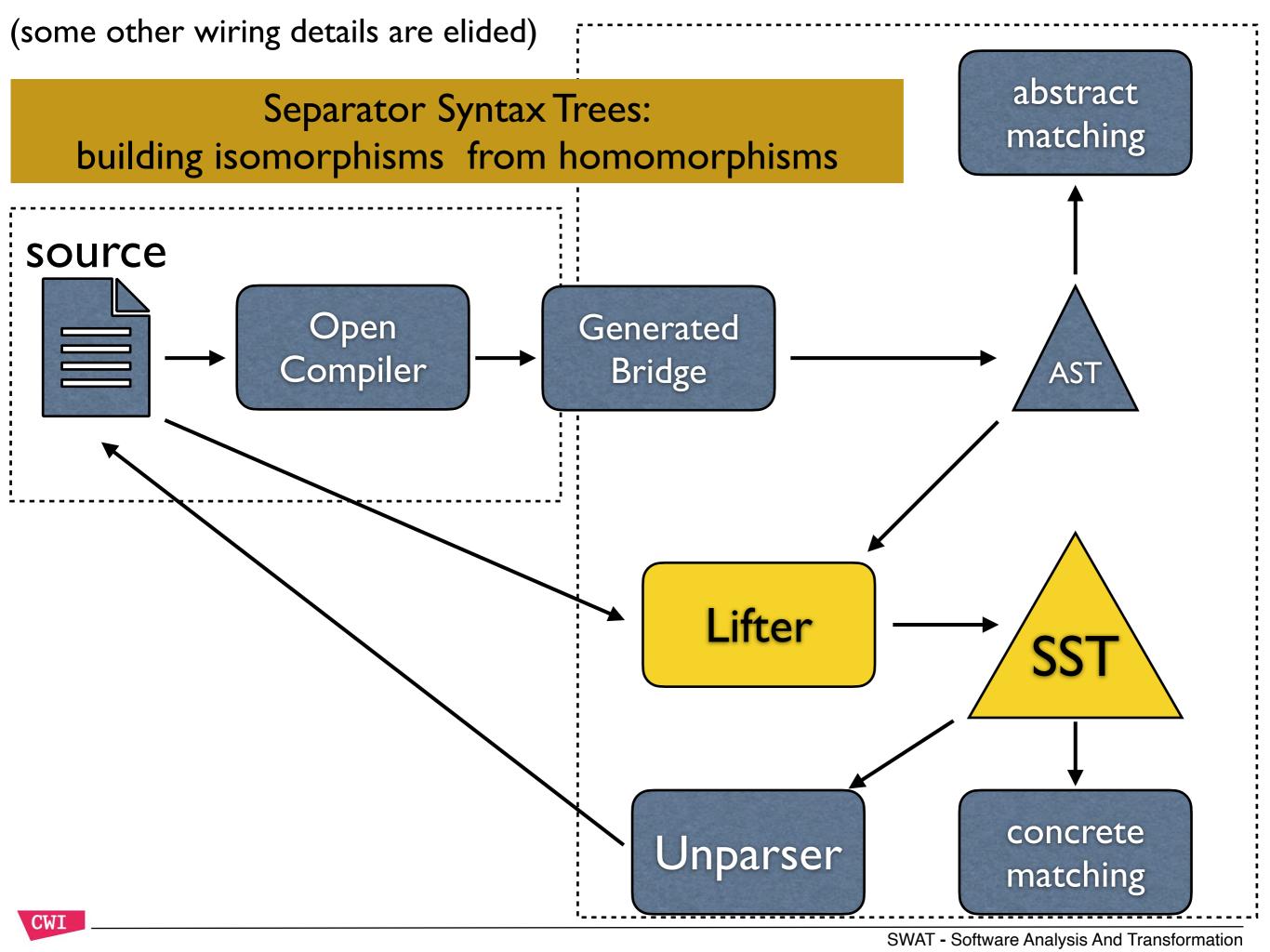
- "Java AIR" Java Analysis in Rascal
  - dozens of masters thesis and Ph.D. thesis chapters
  - e.g. Distinguished Paper on Java Reflection at ICSE 2017 (Landman)
  - decades of Software Evolution courses, 1000's students
- "CIAIR" C{++} Language analysis in Rascal
  - Large scale semi-automated migration of C++ test code (Philips Healthcare) [Schuts, Aarssen in SP&E]
- "Lua AIR", "PHP AIR", "Python AIR", "Ada AIR"
  - Security analysis, architecture conformance,
- But: lots of work and no concrete syntax..

- Does the gain of reusing an open compiler weigh against the pain of bridging them?
- That depends on who you are talking to...
- The authors of the bridge: mwah.
- The **users** of the bridge: yeah!

show Java, C++ and Ada AST models in VScode show Java, C++ and Ada
AST mappers
in VScode

#### Solutions

- PhD thesis of Rodin Aarssen:
  - Automatically deriving AST models and bridges from code
    - Requires a pre-existing Rascal front-end for the host language
    - Or, a reusable language workbench in the host language
  - Lifting ASTs to SSTs "separator syntax trees"
    - concrete syntax matching and construction
    - Requires some parser trickery (wrapping, unwrapping)
    - Most requested Rascal feature —ever— from all users.



### Concrete Syntax Value

```
1 visit (sst) {
    case (Decl)`class <Name c> {
                ' <Decl* pre>
                ' public:
                ' <Decl* between>
                ' <Type t> <Name n>;
                ' <Decl* post>
    \Rightarrow (Decl) `class <Name c> {
               <Decl* pre>
                public:
11
               <Decl* between>
                private:
            ' <Type t> <Name n>;
15
               void <Name setter>(<Type t> val) {
                 <Name n> = val;
17
18
                <Type t> <Name getter>() {
                  return <Name n>;
               <Decl* post>
22
             '}:`
23
      when !hasPrivateOrProtected(between),
        str name := capitalize("<n>"),
        Name setter := [Name] get < name > ",
        Name getter := [Name]"set<name>"
28 }
```

encapsulate field refactoring for C++

imagine this as two humongous prefix tree patterns. It would have filled several slides...

This one you can explain to a C++ programmer, the abstract one.. not.

# Back to JDT/Clair/Ada-air

- Ashim Shahi, Bas Basten, YT, et al. (CWI) wrote "JDT" library by hand
- Rodin Aarssen wrote & generated Clair (CWI, Swat.engineering)
- Damien DeCampos (Paris Saclay, Thales, TNO) wrote/generated Ada-air

source code Rascal Rascal open compiler

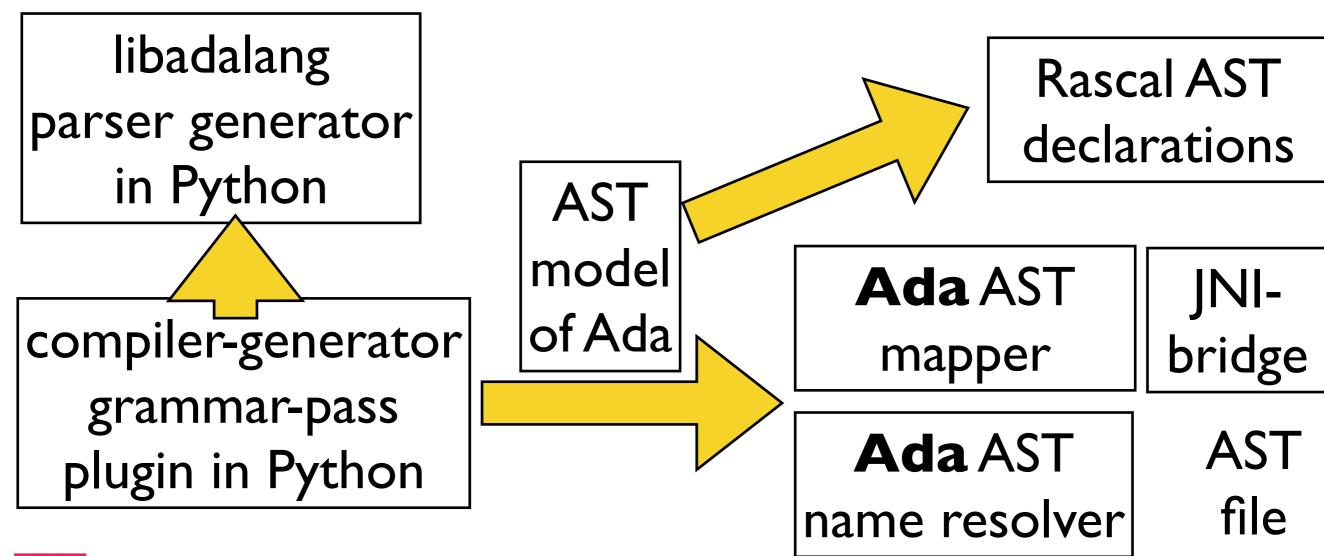
Rascal AST declarations

> Java AST mapper

Java AST name resolver

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# Bridge Generation

- Code generation can automate the mapping from one technological space (open compiler) to another (Rascal), but the generators can not be reused much.
- And you need testing testing testing testing, and did I mention testing?

# AST specification

- What is a good AST (for Rascal)? How to test an AST mapper?
  - every node has source **location** information
  - no gaps, no overlap between siblings
  - parents locations (tightly) wrap children locations
  - siblings are ordered from left to right
  - all identifiers have resolved (fully qualified) URI names
- These are "one-liner" queries in Rascal code, and required for separator syntax trees (concrete syntax) to work well.
- Execute them on a large body (first the standard library!) of example code, open-source code. And then the **real work** begins.

#### And then? Semantic models!

- Semantic models are derived (binary) relations for PL
  - call graph rel[loc caller, loc callee]
  - use-def rel[loc use, loc def]
  - scopes rel[loc outer, loc inner]
  - etc.
- Inspired by UML, FAMIX, KDM, RSF, URL's and RDF
- Java M3 used a lot, others under development
- Compositional and language agnostic:
  - cross-language, cross-architecture
- Constructed from AST traversal, fact extraction.

#### Conclusion

- Rascal is an easy general meta-programming language based on grammars and relational calculus and (concrete) string templates, functional/ structured programming, with open recursion.
- Open compilers are **golden**; bridging them is hard work
  - Generating the bridge is necessary, but bespoke for every compiler
- Concrete syntax with SST tips the pain/gain balance.
  - Concrete syntax is not only for concrete grammars anymore.
  - Only write grammars for PL if there is no open-compiler.
  - Still, always write grammars for DSLs (evolvability)

Caveat: SSTs are not in the `main` branch yet of Rascal.



# Community



- GitHub <a href="http://github.com/usethesource">http://github.com/usethesource</a>
- Master courses at Evolution, Compilers: UvA, TUE, RUG, Bergen, OU, ...
- Industrial users in software eng, fin-tech, high-tech, government, ...
- Spin-off Swat.engineering BV: DSL/PL {re}{verse}engineering
- User interfaces:
  - VScode IDE, Language Server Protocol (extension generators)
  - Jupyter(Lab) notebooks (kernel generators)
  - Eclipse IDE Plugin (plugin generators)
  - Commandline read-eval-print loop
  - **HTML5**, elm-like interactions
  - Maven, MOJO's for compilation, test running, console





# Jobs!



- Swat.engineering BV, Amsterdam/Almere) Davy Landman
  - language engineers, sr/jr
    - "DSLDI" with Rascal, VScode
    - Reverse engineering
  - Excellent rewards
- CWI SWAT group (pending funding proposal) RASCAL-LAB
  - 5 language engineers in 2023-2028, Rascal, Java, /everything/
  - 500+ components for **empirical software engineering**
  - (inter)<u>national</u> collaboration network