

Programming Assignment 1 - ANTLR4

Programming Languages (SWE3006-42)
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Introduction

- **Deadline : 2022.10.23**
- **You have two days for late submission (~2022.25)**
 - **25%** deduction per day
- **Submit both source code and Report**

Introduction

■ ANTLR(Another Tool for Language Recognition)

- A powerful parser generator
- Parser for reading, processing, executing, or translating structured text or binary files.
- Widely used to build languages, tools, and frameworks

■ ANTLR

- Input: a grammar file (e.g., Hello.g4)
- Output: parser code in Java (e.g., Hello*.java)

■ You have to get used to Java for this PA1

Install ANTLR (version 4.9.2) - Java tools

■ ANTLR(www.antlr.org)

- <https://www.antlr.org/download/antlr-4.9.2-complete.jar>

■ Installation JRE/JDK & ANTLR

```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt upgrade
$ sudo apt install default-jre
$ sudo apt install default-jdk
$ sudo apt install curl

$ cd /usr/local/lib
$ sudo curl -O https://www.antlr.org/download/antlr-4.9.2-complete.jar -o
antlr-4.9.2-complete.jar
$ sudo ln -s antlr-4.9.2-complete.jar antlr-complete.jar

$ vi ~/.bashrc
{
export CLASSPATH=".:usr/local/lib/antlr-complete.jar:$CLASSPATH"
alias antlr4='java -jar /usr/local/lib/antlr-complete.jar'
alias grun='java org.antlr.v4.gui.TestRig'
```

→ Add 3 lines at the end of ~/.bashrc

----- \$ source ~/.bashrc → Reflect the effect to the current shell

Example Grammar File (*.g4)

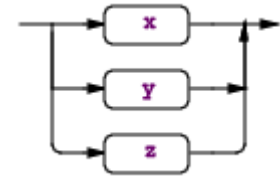
```
/* Example grammar for Expr.g4 */  
grammar Expr;           // name of grammar  
  
//parser rules - start with lowercase letters  
prog: (expr NEWLINE)* ;  
expr: expr ('*' | '/') expr  
      | expr ('+' | '-') expr  
      | INT  
      | '(' expr ')' ;  
  
//lexer rules - start with uppercase letters  
NEWLINE : [\r\n]+ ;  
INT      : [0-9]+ ;  
WS       : [ \t\r\n]+ -> skip;
```

Regular Expressions

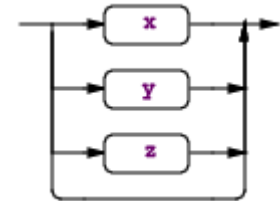
- ▶ . matches any single character
- ▶ * matches zero or more copies of preceding expression
- ▶ + matches one or more copies of preceding expression
- ▶ ? matches zero or one copy of preceding expression
 - ▶ -?[0-9]+ : signed numbers including optional minus sign
- ▶ [] matches any character within the brackets
 - ▶ [AbcI], [A-Z], [A-Za-z], [^I23A-Z] ← exclude [I23A-Z]
- ▶ ^ matches the beginning of line
- ▶ \$ matches the end of line
- ▶ \ escape metacharacter e.g. * matches with *
- ▶ | matches either the preceding expression or the following
 - ▶ abc|ABC
- ▶ () groups a series of regular expression
 - ▶ (123)(123)*

Regular Expressions (subrules)

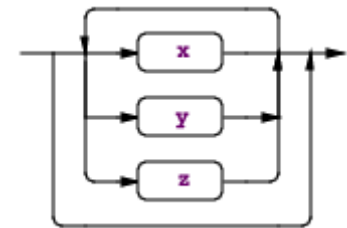
- ▶ $(x|y|z)$: match any alternative within the subrule exactly



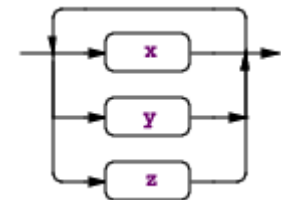
- ▶ $(x|y|z)?$: match nothing or any alternative within subrule



- ▶ $(x|y|z)^*$: match an alternative within subrule zero or more times



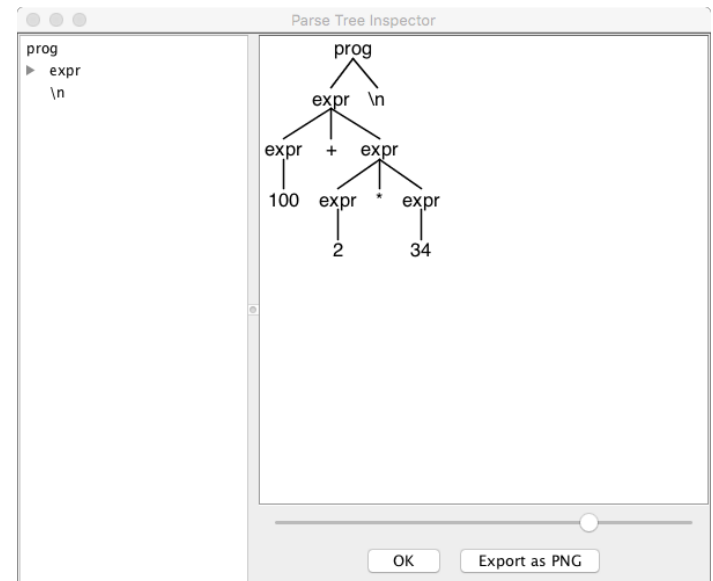
- ▶ $(x|y|z)^+$: match an alternative within subrule one or more times.



Running ANTLR Parser Generator

- ▶ Writing a grammar file
 - ▶ E.g., Expr.g4 (slide 4)
- ▶ Process with ANTLR
 - ▶ `$ antlr4 Expr.g4`
- ▶ Compile java programs
 - ▶ `$ javac Expr*.java`
- ▶ Run a generated parse
 - ▶ `$ grun Expr prog -gui`
 - ▶ `$ grun Expr prog -tree`

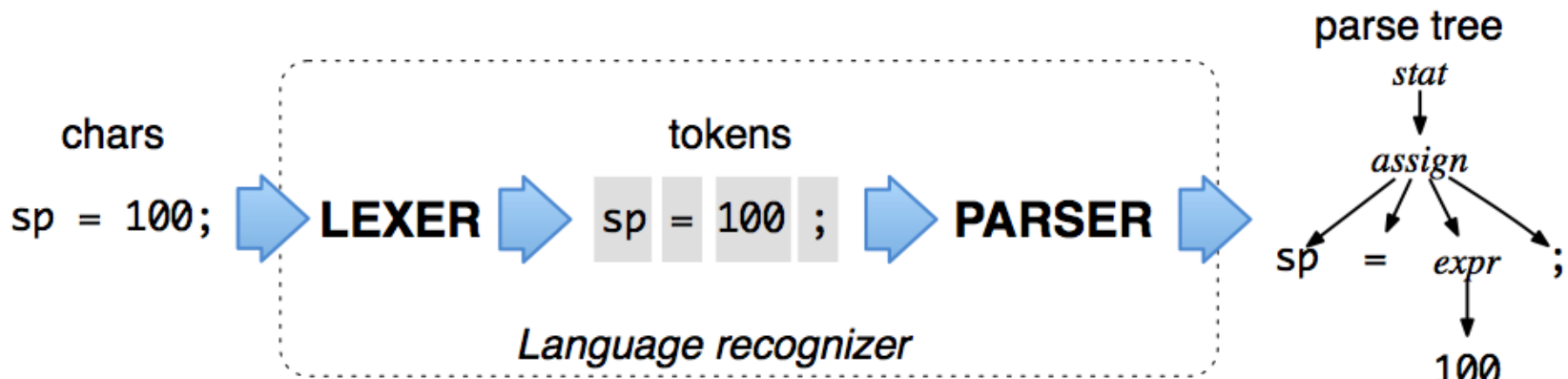
```
$ antlr4 Expr.g4
$ javac Expr*.java
$ grun Expr prog -gui
100 + 2*34
^D
```



Parse Tree

■ ANTLR-generated parser builds a data structure

- Parse tree (or syntax tree)
- "Organization of input" according to grammar



Parse Tree Manipulation

■ Now, you have a parse tree

- Walk a parse tree with ANTLR tools - Visitor

■ Visitor

- Make functions triggered at entering/exit of nodes
- To generate visitor class, use **-visitor** option for antlr4
 - e.g., **antlr4 -visitor Expr.g4**

Parse Tree Manipulation

```
// Generated from Expr.g4 by ANTLR 4.9.2
import org.antlr.v4.runtime.tree.AbstractParseTreeVisitor;

/**
 * This class provides an empty implementation of {@link ExprVisitor},
 * which can be extended to create a visitor which only needs to handle a subset
 * of the available methods.
 *
 * @param <T> The return type of the visit operation. Use {@link Void} for
 * operations with no return type.
 */
public class ExprBaseVisitor<T> extends AbstractParseTreeVisitor<T> implements ExprVisitor<T> {
    @Override public T visitProg(ExprParser.ProgContext ctx) { return visitChildren(ctx); }
    @Override public T visitInfixExpr(ExprParser.InfixExprContext ctx) { return visitChildren(ctx); }
    @Override public T visitNumberExpr(ExprParser.NumberExprContext ctx) { return visitChildren(ctx); }
    @Override public T visitParensExpr(ExprParser.ParensExprContext ctx) { return visitChildren(ctx); }
}
```

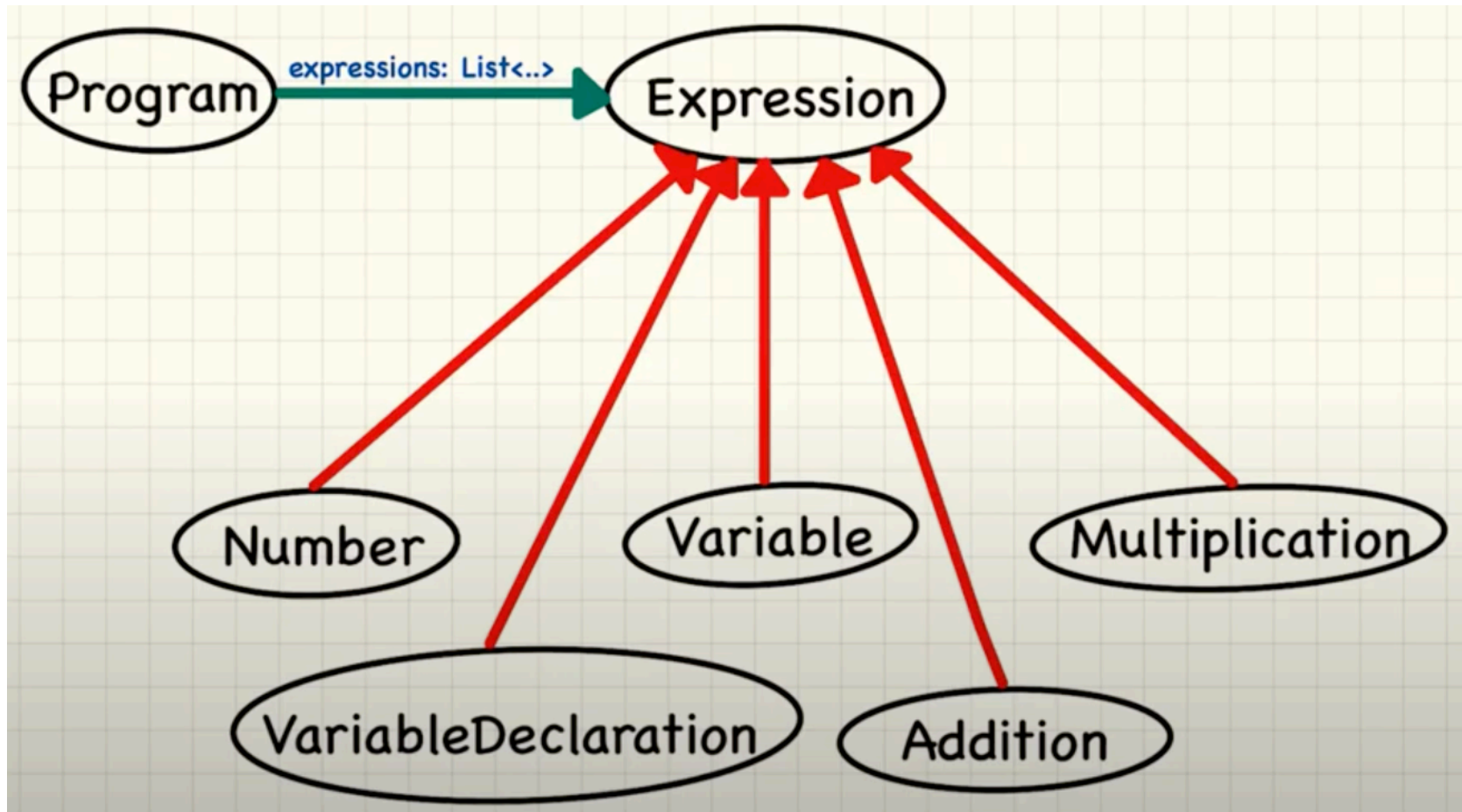
```
/* Expr.g4 */
grammar Expr;

// parser rules
prog : (expr NEWLINE)*;
expr : expr ('*' | '/') expr # InfixExpr
      | expr ('+' | '-') expr # InfixExpr
      | INT # NumberExpr
      | '(' expr ')' # ParsensExpr

// lexer rules
NEWLINE: [\r\n]+;
INT: [0-9]+;
WS: [ \t\r\n]+ -> skip;
```

ExprBaseVisitor.java: generated by ANTLR4 along with multiple java files and others

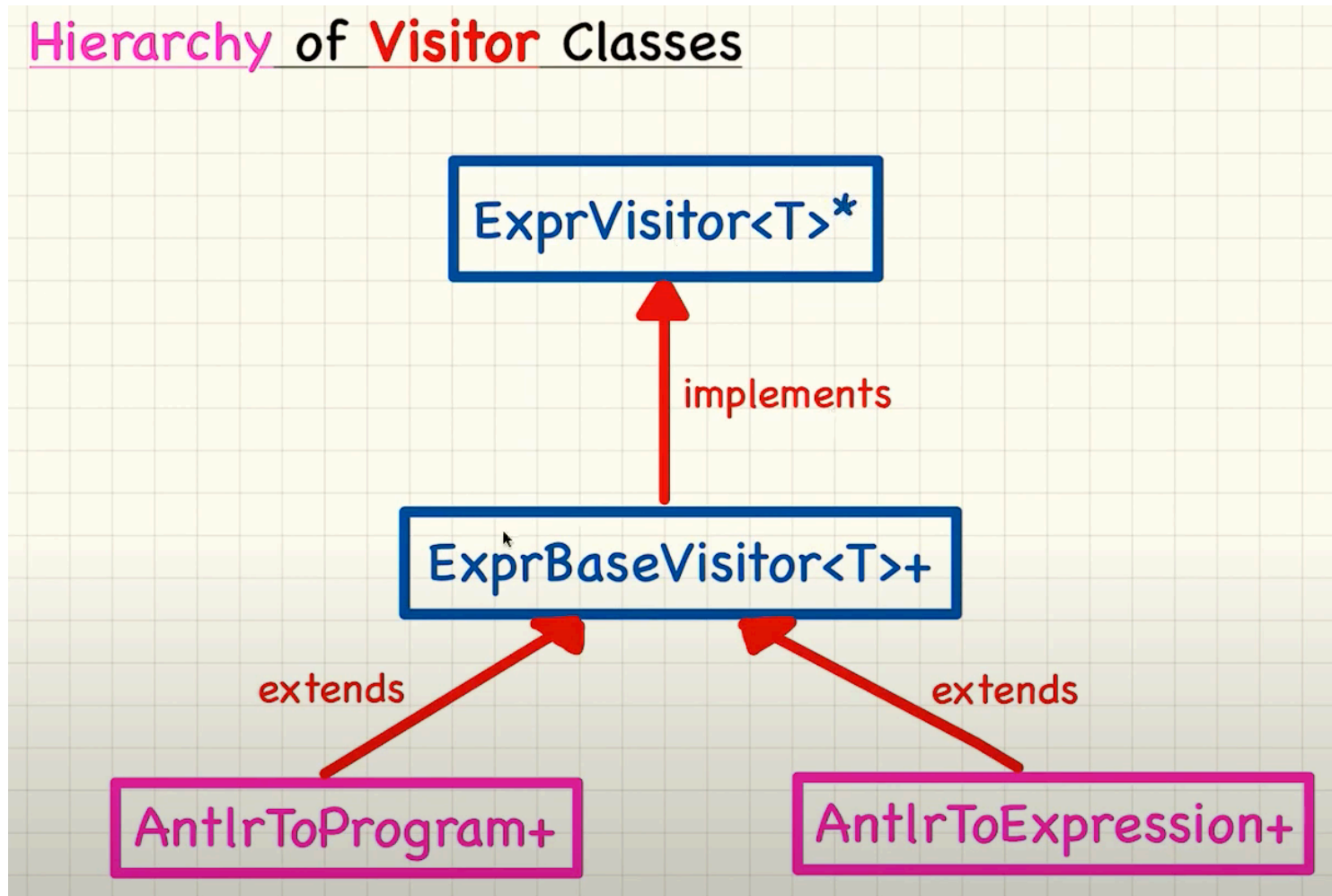
Parse Tree Manipulation



출처: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2o9ImGNI1uw&list=PL5dxAmCmjv_4FGYtGzcvBeoS-BobRTJLq&index=3

Parse Tree Manipulation

Hierarchy of **Visitor** Classes



출처: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2o9ImGNI1uw&list=PL5dxAmCmjv_4FGYtGzcvBeoS-BobRTJLq&index=3

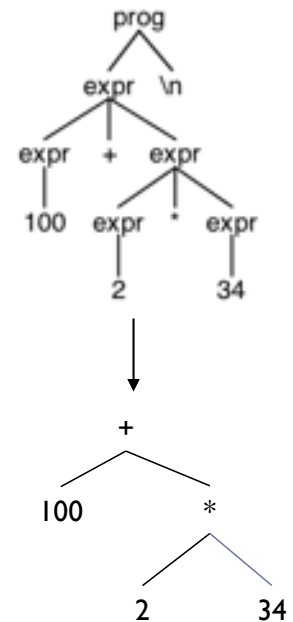
Parse Tree Manipulation

```
public class BuildAstVisitor extends MathBaseVisitor<T> {  
    public T visitProg(MathParser.CompileUnitContext ctx) {  
        return visit(ctx.expr());  
    }  
  
    public T visitNumberExpr(MathParser.NumberExprContext ctx) {  
        return visit(ctx.expr());  
    }  
  
    public T visitParensExpr(MathParser.ParensExprContext ctx) {  
        return visit(ctx.expr());  
    }  
  
    public T visitInfixExpr(MathParser.InfixExprContext ctx) {  
        return visit(ctx.expr());  
    }  
}
```

PA1

■ Build a Java program using ANTLR Visitor class for Build AST(Abstract Syntax Tree)

- Expand grammar to execute following rule
 - Assign number in a variable
 - `a = 10;`
- Assign a variable to another variable is not allowed
 - You can only assign integer and real values to variables
- Call function in `java.lang.Math` and execute the function.
 - `min(5,7) = 5`
- Build AST
 - Antler build parse tree when you execute
 - Convert the parse tree to AST
 - Should use only visitor, not listener



PA1

■ Build a Java program using ANTLR Visitor class for Build AST(Abstract Syntax Tree)

- Print AST in terminal
 - This program should print 'ADD', 'MUL', 'SUB', 'DIV', 'ASSIGN' not '+', '*', '-', '/', '='
- Calculate the input
 - Calculate the resulting values of expressions
 - The function call expressions will be tested with 4 function in **java.lang.Math**
 - min, max, pow, sort
 - If just assign expression is given as input, **just print 0**
 - Evaluation result of "a=5;" should be 0

PA1

```
yongwoo@fpga2:~/antlr$ java program
3 + 4
ADD
      3.0
      4.0
7.0
yongwoo@fpga2:~/antlr$ java program
3 + 5 * 4
ADD
      3.0
      MUL
          5.0
          4.0
23.0
yongwoo@fpga2:~/antlr$ java program
3 * (3 + 5) * 4
MUL
      MUL
          3.0
          ADD
              3.0
              5.0
          4.0
96.0
yongwoo@fpga2:~/antlr$
```

```
yongwoo@fpga2:~/antlr$ java program
sqrt(4)
sqrt
      4.0
2.0
yongwoo@fpga2:~/antlr$
```

```
yongwoo@fpga2:~/antlr$ java program
a = 4
ASSIGN
      a
      4.0
0.0
yongwoo@fpga2:~/antlr$
```

PA1

■ **AstNodes.java**

- Define AST nodes to print
- The nodes have to defined as class

■ **BuildAstVisitor.java**

- Build AST using ExprBaseVisitor.java

■ **AstCall.java**

- Define methods to print the AST nodes
- The name of the method should be “Call”

■ **Evaluate.java**

- Define methods to calculate the expression we get as input
- The name of the method should be “evaluate”

PA1

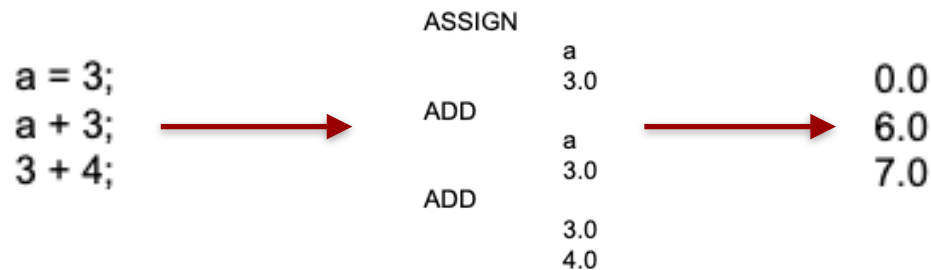
■ Program.java

- Define the main method in the file
 - In the main method,
 - Build parse tree
 - Accept input as command line
 - Call the method as define (call and evaluate)
 - Print out resulting value
 - Calculation should be in double
 - $5/2 = 2.5$ not 2.
 - **ctrl + d after you enter input**

PA1

■ Additional Information

- Input can be multiple lines. Generate one AST
 - e.g.,



- You don't need to consider divide by 0
- Just consider assigning numbers to the variables
 - `a=pow(5,5);` <- no need to consider this
 - `a = b = 5` <- no need to consider this
- Only numbers can be given for the function arguments
- Negative numbers can be used for inputs

PA1

```
wigkx@wigkxserver:~/Desktop/peuon/t$ javac *.java
wigkx@wigkxserver:~/Desktop/peuon/t$ java program
a = 3; a + pow(3,2); a/2+(2*3+5);
ASSIGN
    a
    3.0
ADD
    a
    pow
        3.0
        2.0
ADD
    DIV
        a
        2.0
    ADD
        MUL
            2.0
            3.0
        5.0
0.0
12.0
12.5
```

Cheating

■ All assignments should be written individually.

■ **Cheating will make you fail this course**

- Copying, retyping, outsourcing, submitting copies of others and etc.
- We will actively check for plagiarism.
- We have an automated system that computes the similarity between the submitted materials.
- Disciplinary actions will follow.

Reference

■ The Definitive ANTLR4 Reference - Terence Parr

■ <http://antlr.org> > Dev Tools > Resources

- Documentation
 - <https://github.com/antlr/antlr4/blob/master/doc/index.md>
- Runtime API (look into “Java Runtime” for ANTLR4 APIs)
 - <http://www.antlr.org/api/>

■ Java util package

- <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/util/index.htm>