

# *Design Patterns - Using FAST*

# Design Patterns in

😊 FAST 😊

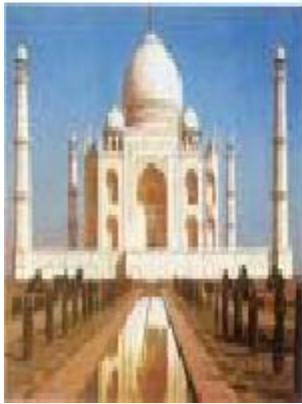
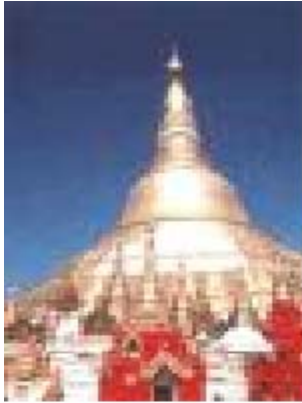
*Agent Zhang*

2006.4

# What is Design Pattern?

*Proven* design idioms  
for software development

Has its root in  
architecture...



The *famous* book...

# Design Patterns

Elements of Reusable  
Object-Oriented Software

Erich Gamma  
Richard Helm  
Ralph Johnson  
John Vlissides



© 1995 by Erich Gamma, Richard Helm, Ralph Johnson, and John Vlissides

Foreword by Grady Booch



ADDISON WESLEY PROFESSIONAL COMPUTING SERIES



Why *Design Pattern*?

# Design Patterns

✓ Robustness

Something **proven** to work  
is always *nice*!

# Design Patterns

✓ Efficiency

We needn't start from *scratch*  
every time!

# Design Patterns

✓ Laziness



Never reinvent  
the wheels!



But...

wait...

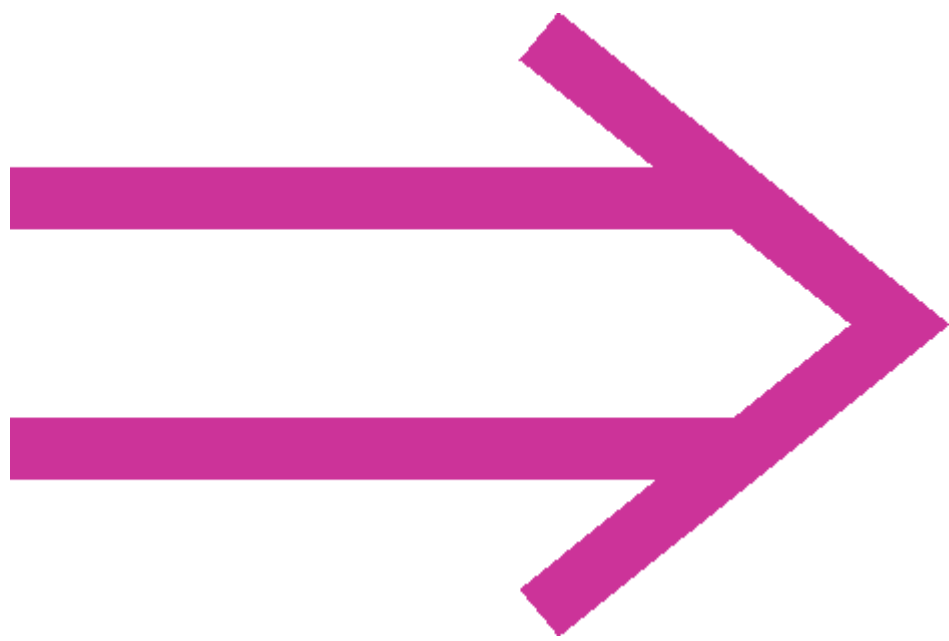
What is  
FAST?

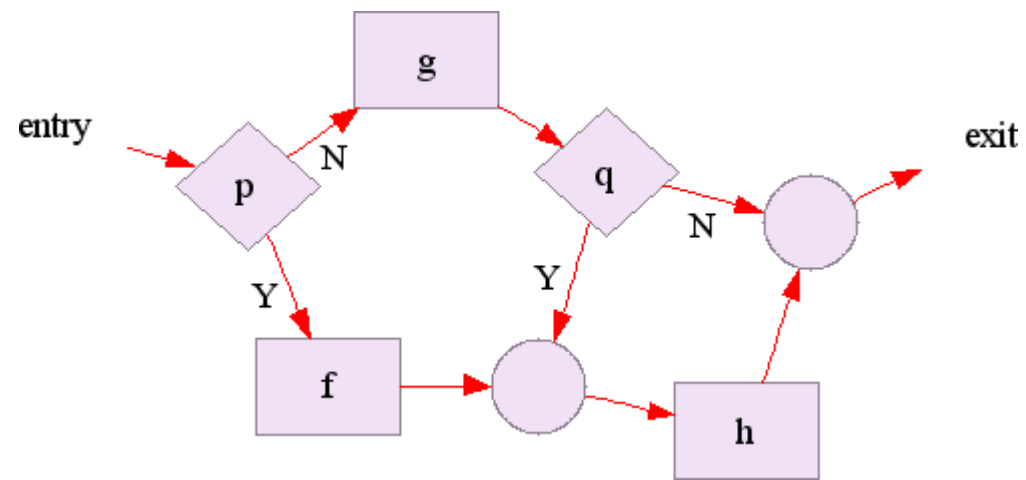
# Flowchart Abstract Syntax Tree *transformer*



Recall our *second* homework  
for Programming Methodology...

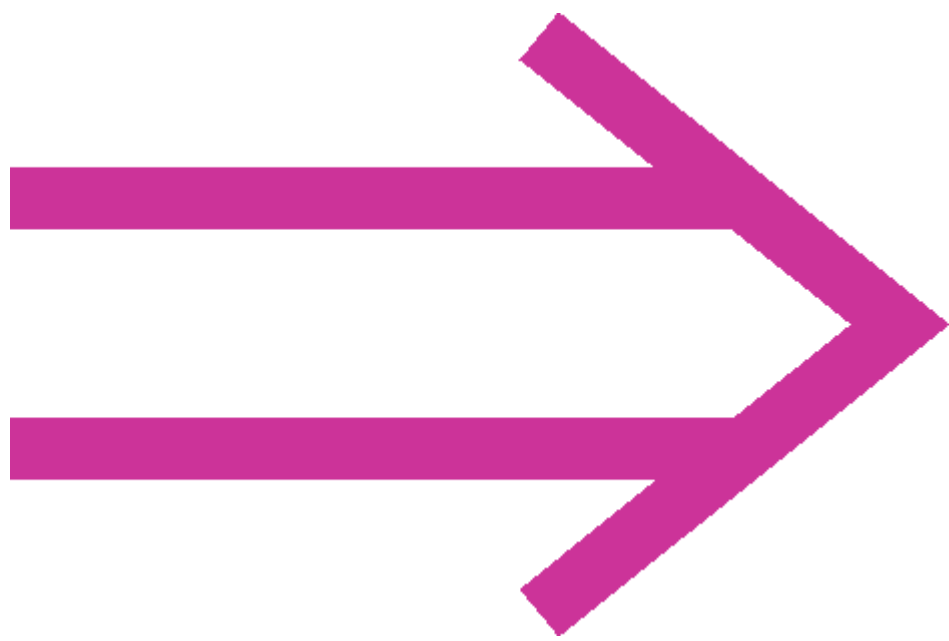
Given an arbitrary  
flowchart program

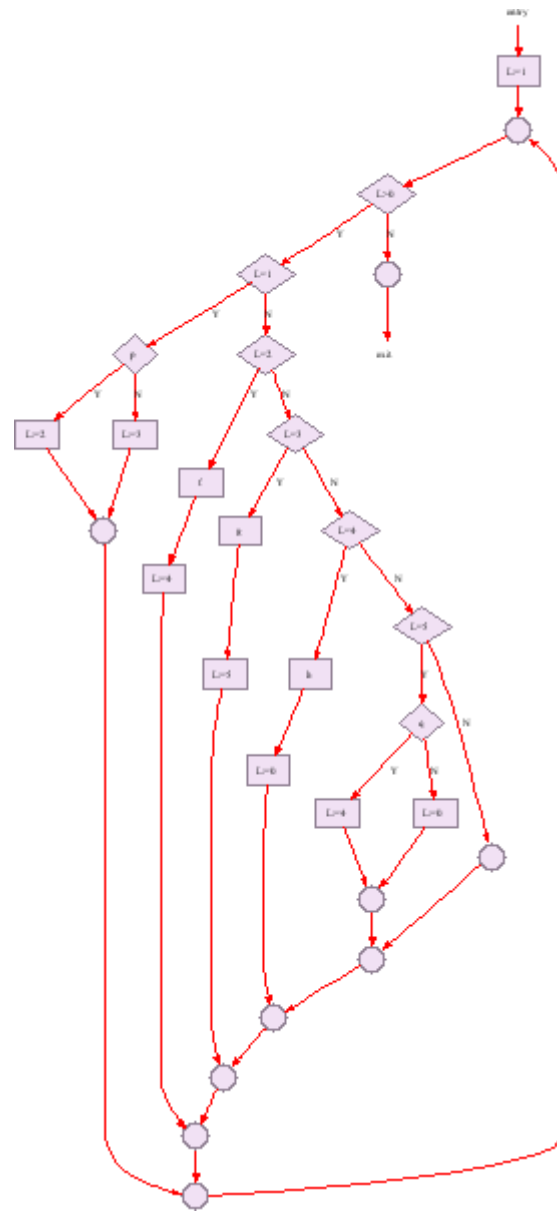




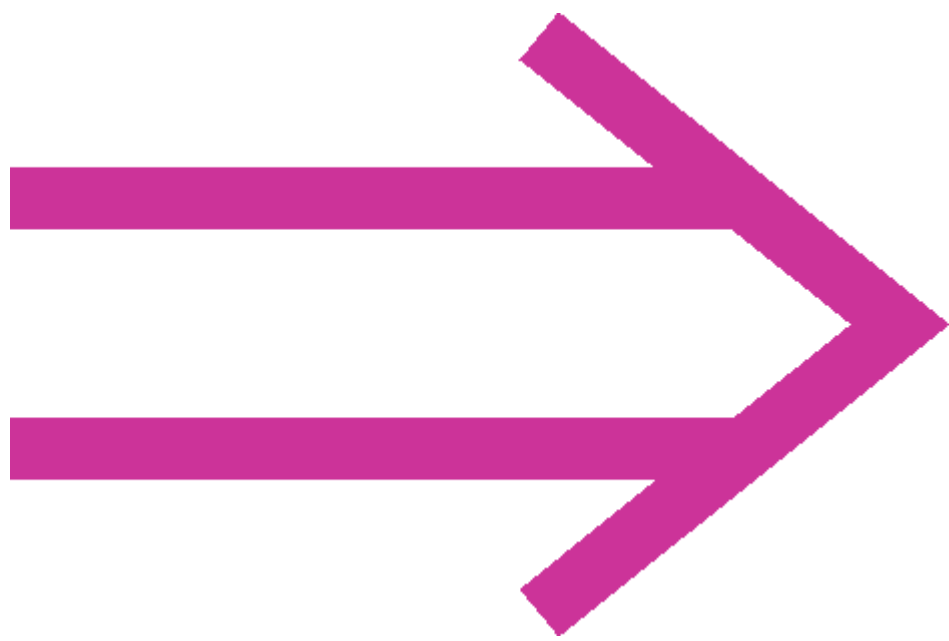
We were asked to convert that to  
a *structural* program

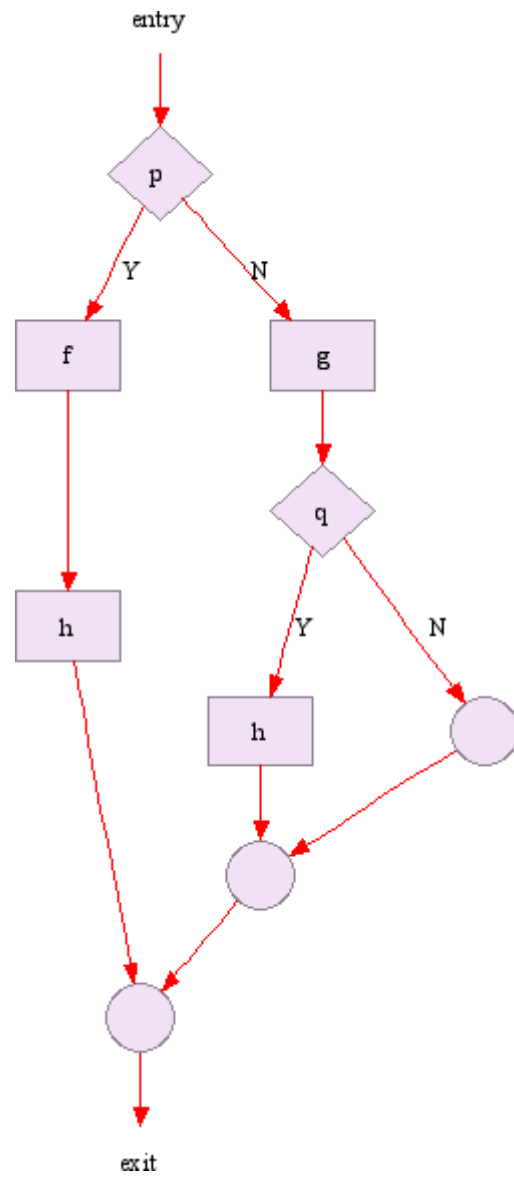






And also a *recursive*  
**structural** program







*Any* problems of this category  
can be solved by **FAST** !

**FAST** is powered by  
mature design patterns



# FAST

✓ Robustness

FAST passes 500+ tests

FAST

✓ Efficiency

**FAST**'s core was done  
in *3* days!

FAST

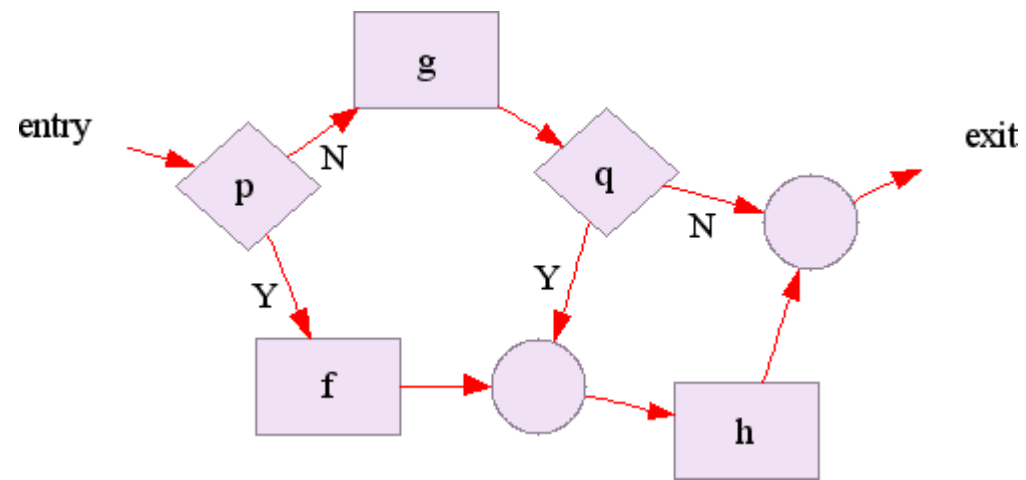
✓ Laziness

**FAST** is a frivolous project  
optimized for *fun*

One Problem...

How to *type* the  
original flowchart *into*  
the machine?

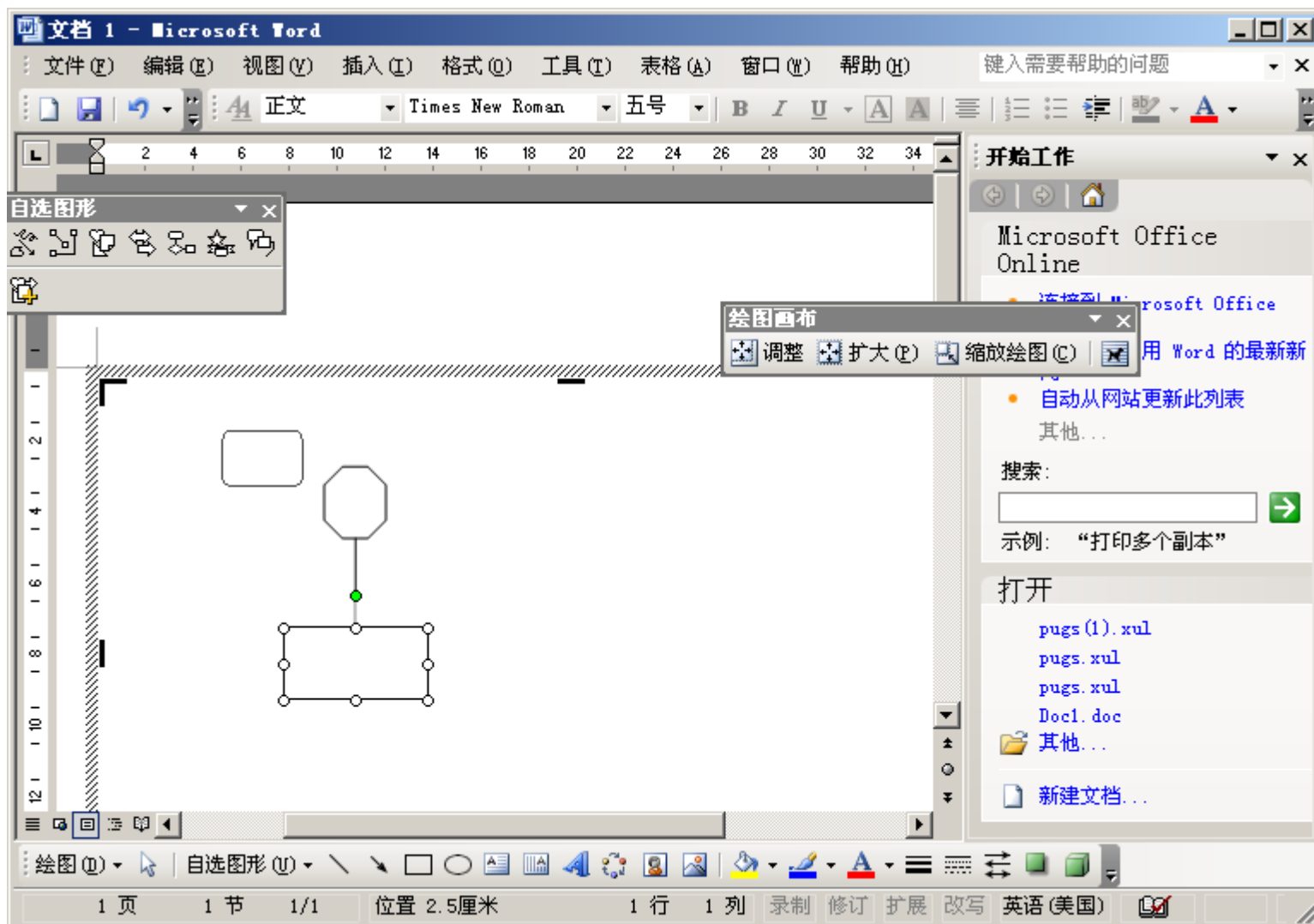




Keyboard sucks...

Drag and drop by  
a mouse ?

As in...



GUI *rocks*  
for interfacing **beginners**

Hmm, however...



☹ Economy ?



☹ Scalability?

☹ flexibility?

☹ Testability?

GUI *sucks*  
for prototyping FAST

GUI *sucks*  
for testing FAST

GUI *sucks*  
for interfacing apps

GUI *sucks*  
for experienced users

Let's look *back*...



Does keyboard  
really **suck** ?

Does keyboard  
really ~~suck~~ ?

# Pattern #1

♡ Interpreter

Given a language, define a representation for its *grammar* along with an *interpreter* that uses the representation to interpret sentences in the language.

Make a language of  
*my own* !

That's a *dream*  
in my **childhood...**



Perhaps of **all** the creations of man  
*language* is the most astonishing.

-- *Giles Lytton Strachey*

Why yet another  
language?



FAST has a  
*user language*  
for entering flowcharts

entry => <p>

<p> => [f]

[f] => [h]

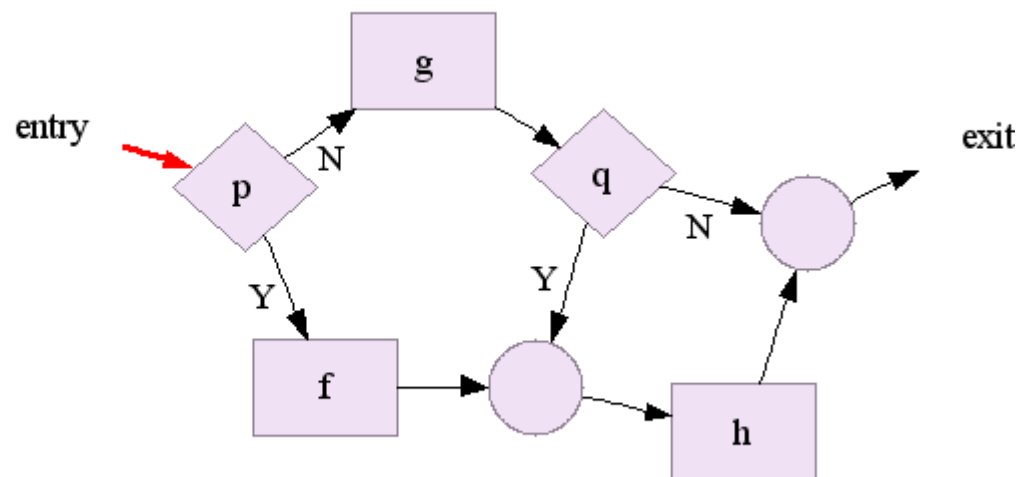
[h] => exit

<p> => [g]

[g] => <q>

<q> => [h]

<q> => exit



entry => <p>

<p> => [f]

[f] => [h]

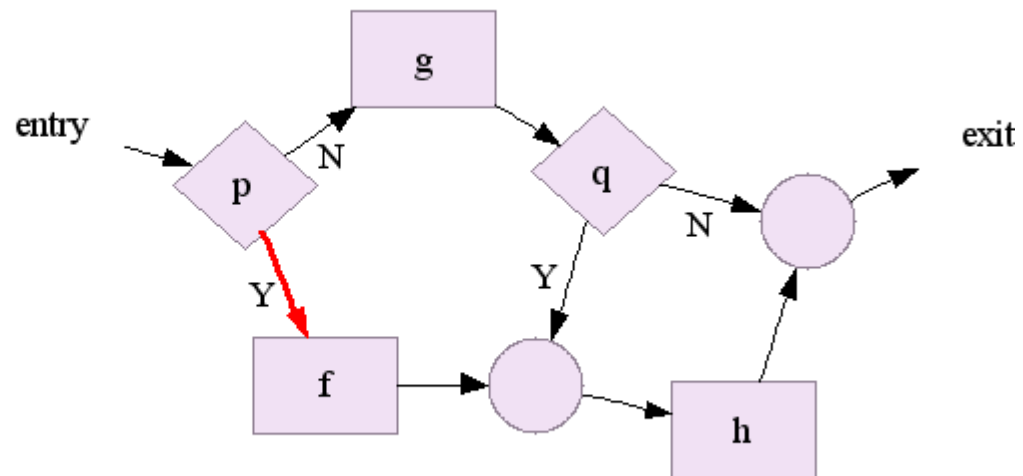
[h] => exit

<p> => [g]

[g] => <q>

<q> => [h]

<q> => exit



entry => <p>

<p> => [f]

[f] => [h]

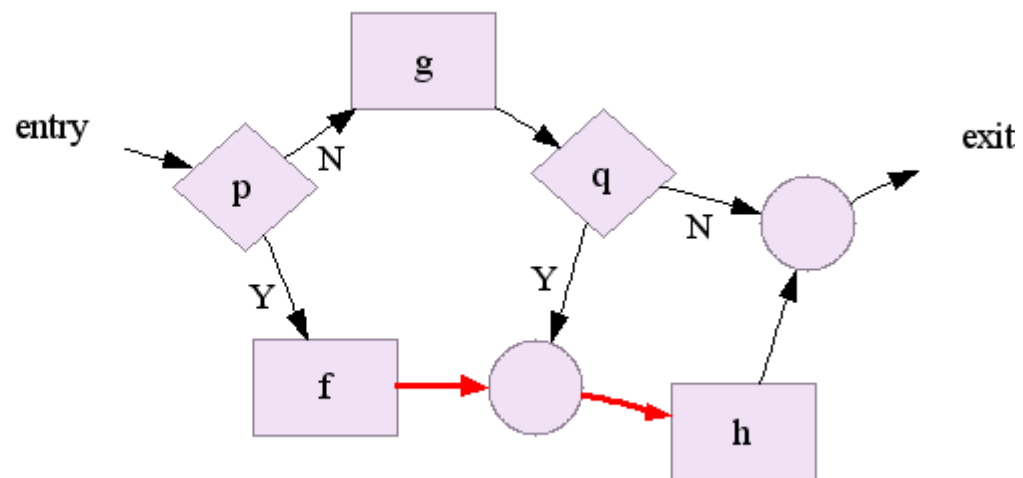
[h] => exit

<p> => [g]

[g] => <q>

<q> => [h]

<q> => exit



entry => <p>

<p> => [f]

[f] => [h]

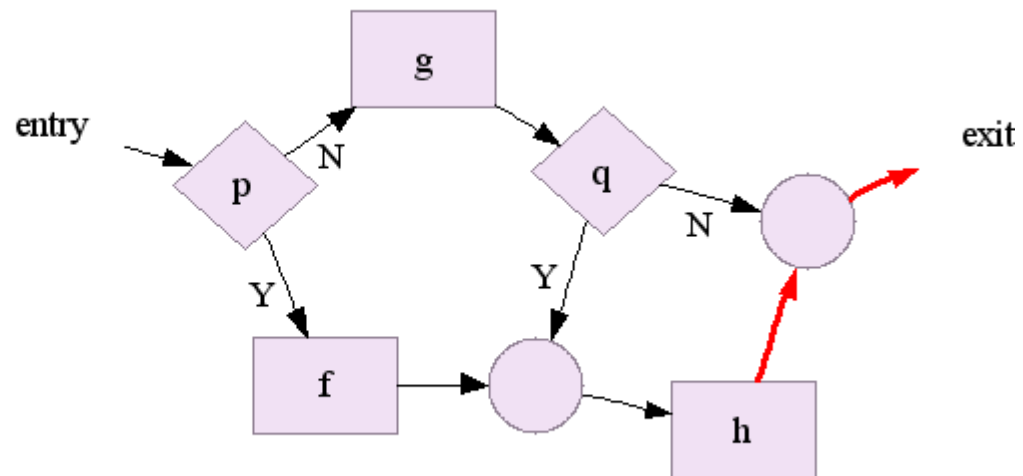
[h] => exit

<p> => [g]

[g] => <q>

<q> => [h]

<q> => exit



entry => <p>

<p> => [f]

[f] => [h]

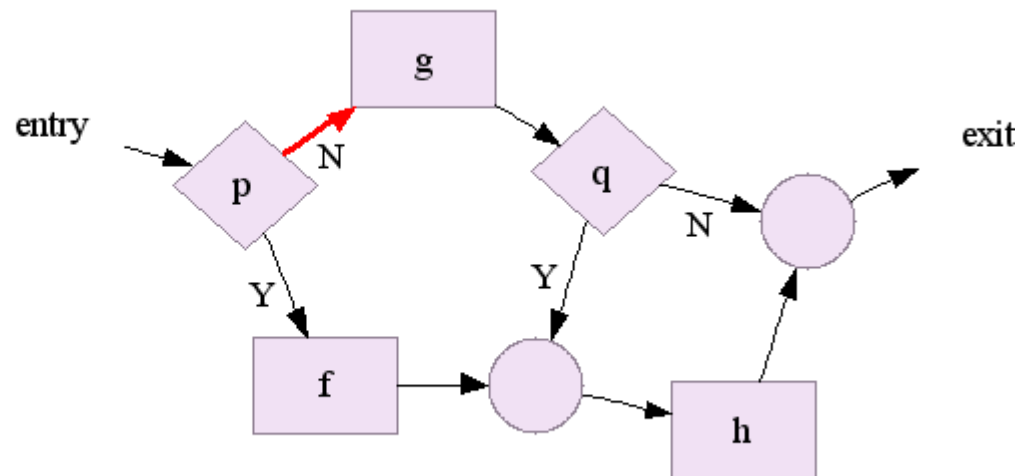
[h] => exit

<p> => [g]

[g] => <q>

<q> => [h]

<q> => exit



entry => <p>

<p> => [f]

[f] => [h]

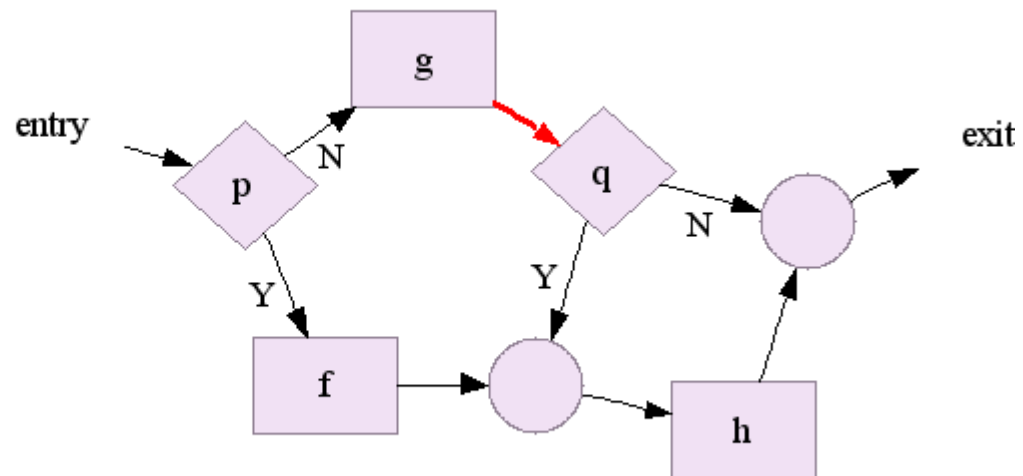
[h] => exit

<p> => [g]

[g] => <q>

<q> => [h]

<q> => exit



entry => <p>

<p> => [f]

[f] => [h]

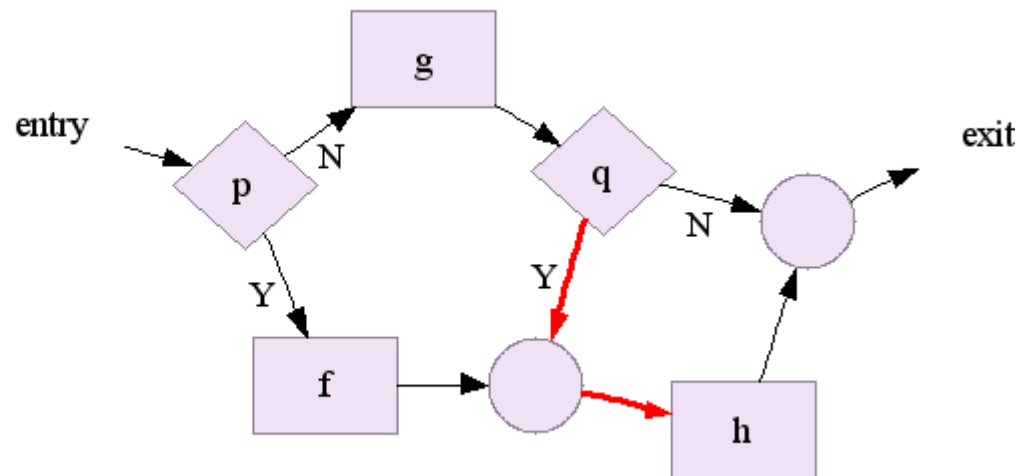
[h] => exit

<p> => [g]

[g] => <q>

<q> => [h]

<q> => exit





entry => <p>

<p> => [f]

[f] => [h]

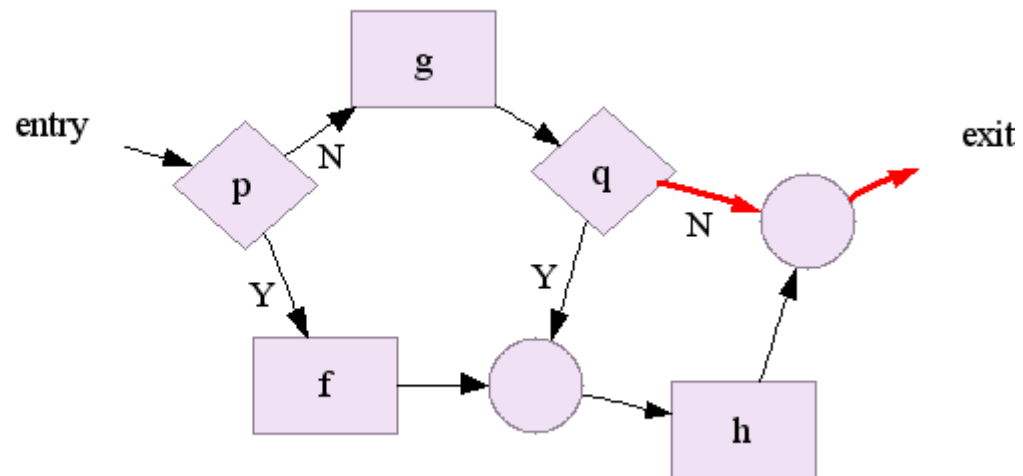
[h] => exit

<p> => [g]

[g] => <q>

<q> => [h]

<q> => exit



The *grammar* for this  
mini-language...

program : statement (s)

statement : node '=>' node

node : 'entry'

| 'exit'

| '[' string ']'

| '<' string '>'

string : char (s)

How to *implement*  
this grammar ?

It's *trivial* if you're  
using Perl!

It only costs me  
*21*  
lines of code !



```

1 sub parse {
2     my( $self, $infile ) = @_
3     open $in, $infile or die $!;
4     my( %edge_from, %edge_to );
5     while (<$in>) {
6         if (/^\s* (.*\S) \s* => \s* (.*\S) \s*$/x) {
7             my( $from, $to ) = ( $1, $2 );
8             $edge_from{$to}    ||= [];
9             $edge_from{$from}  ||= [];
10            $edge_to{$from}     ||= [];
11            $edge_to{$to}       ||= [];
12            push @{$edge_from{$to}}, $from;
13            push @{$edge_to{$from}}, $to;
14        } else {
15            parse_error $fname, "syntax error: $_";
16        }
17    }
18    close $in;
19    $self->{edge_from} = \%edge_from;
20    $self->{edge_to}   = \%edge_to;
21 }

```

# *Basic Usage* of FAST



*l* input file ``*bar*''

entry  $\Rightarrow$   $\langle p \rangle$

$\langle p \rangle \Rightarrow [f]$

$[f] \Rightarrow [h]$

$[h] \Rightarrow \text{exit}$

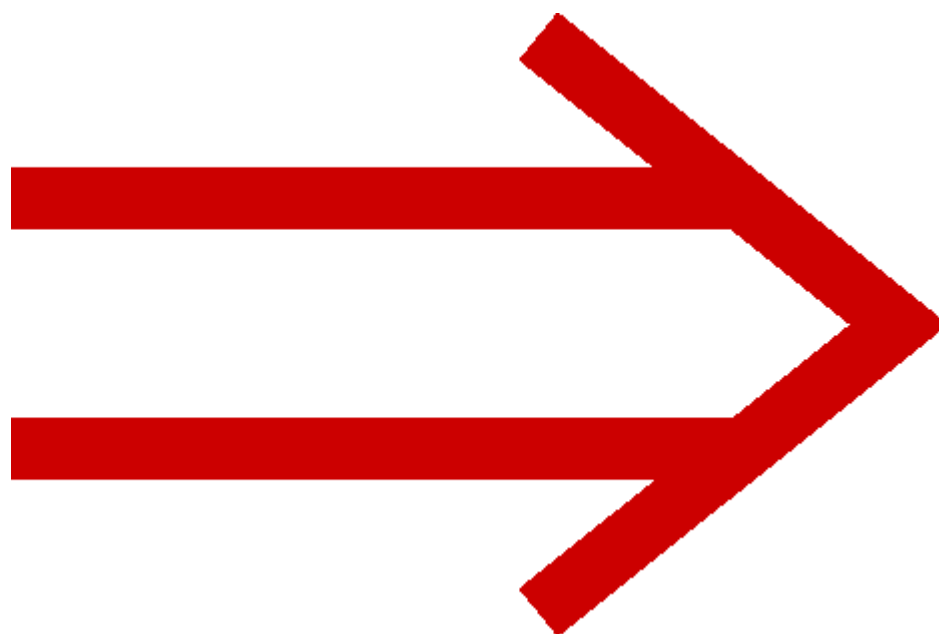
$\langle p \rangle \Rightarrow [g]$

$[g] \Rightarrow \langle q \rangle$

$\langle q \rangle \Rightarrow [h]$

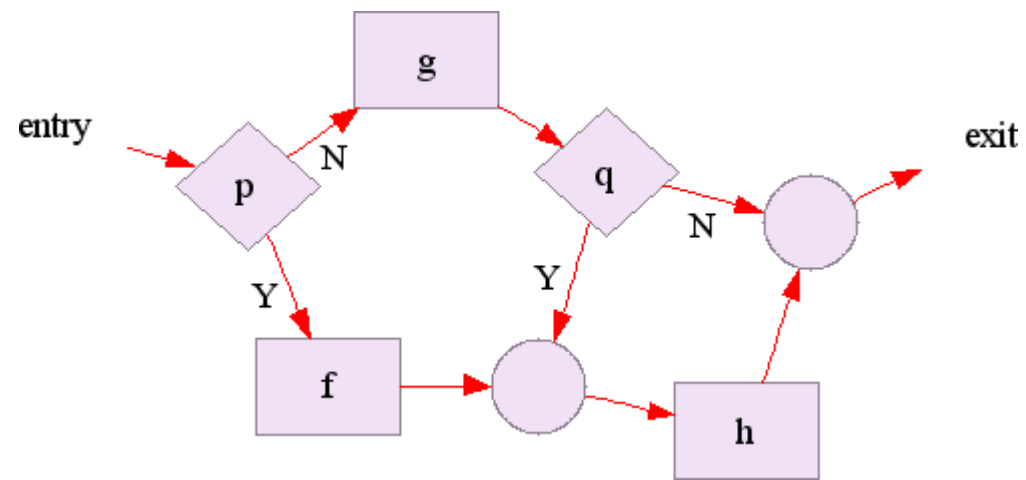
$\langle q \rangle \Rightarrow \text{exit}$

C:> *fast bar*



6 output files !

bar  $\Rightarrow$  bar.png



bar  $\Rightarrow$  bar.asm



test p

jno L1

do f

L2:

do h

L3:

exit

L1:

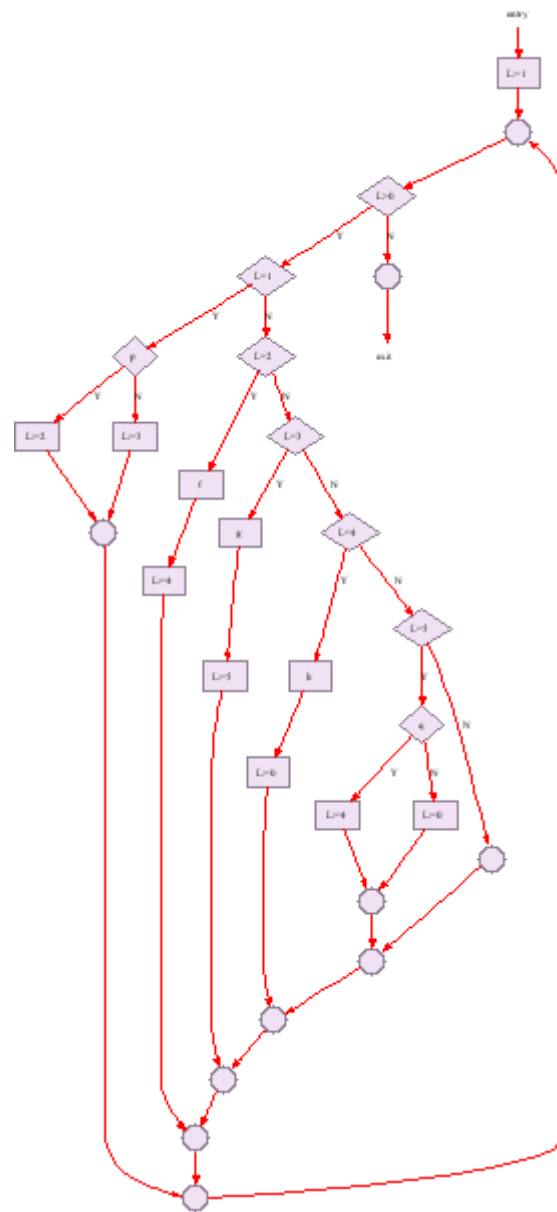
do g

test q

jno L3

jmp L2

bar  $\Rightarrow$  bar.unopt.png



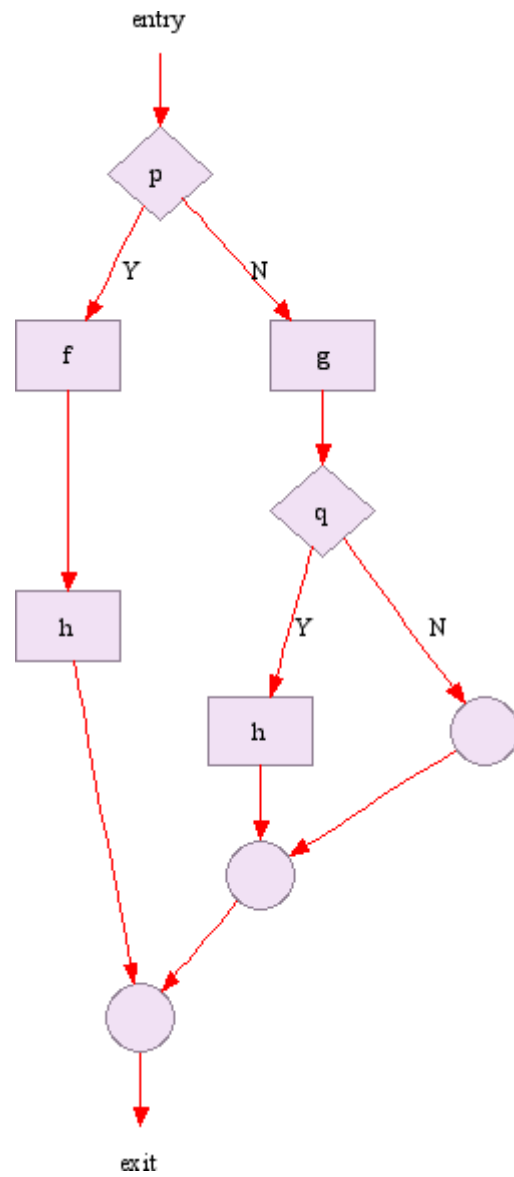
bar  $\Rightarrow$  bar.unopt.c

```

do L:=1
while (L>0) {
  if (L=1) {
    if (p) {
      do L:=2
    } else {
      do L:=3
    }
  } else {
    if (L=2) {
      do f
      do L:=4
    } else {
      if (L=3) {
        do g
        do L:=5
      } else {
        if (L=4) {
          do h
          do L:=0
        } else {
          if (L=5) {
            if (q) {
              do L:=4
            } else {
              do L:=0
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

bar  $\Rightarrow$  bar.opt.png



bar  $\Rightarrow$  bar.opt.c



```
// bar.opt.c
if (p) {
    do f
    do h
} else {
    do g
    if (q) {
        do h
    }
}
}
```

Looking into  
the **FAST** *Internals*...

Structural flowcharts  
are represented by  
*trees*

*What* do those trees  
look like?

# Pattern #2

♡ Composite

Compose objects into *tree* structures  
to represent **part-whole** hierarchies.  
Composite lets clients treat individual  
objects and compositions of objects  
*uniformly* .

Yeah, that's a story  
about *trees*...



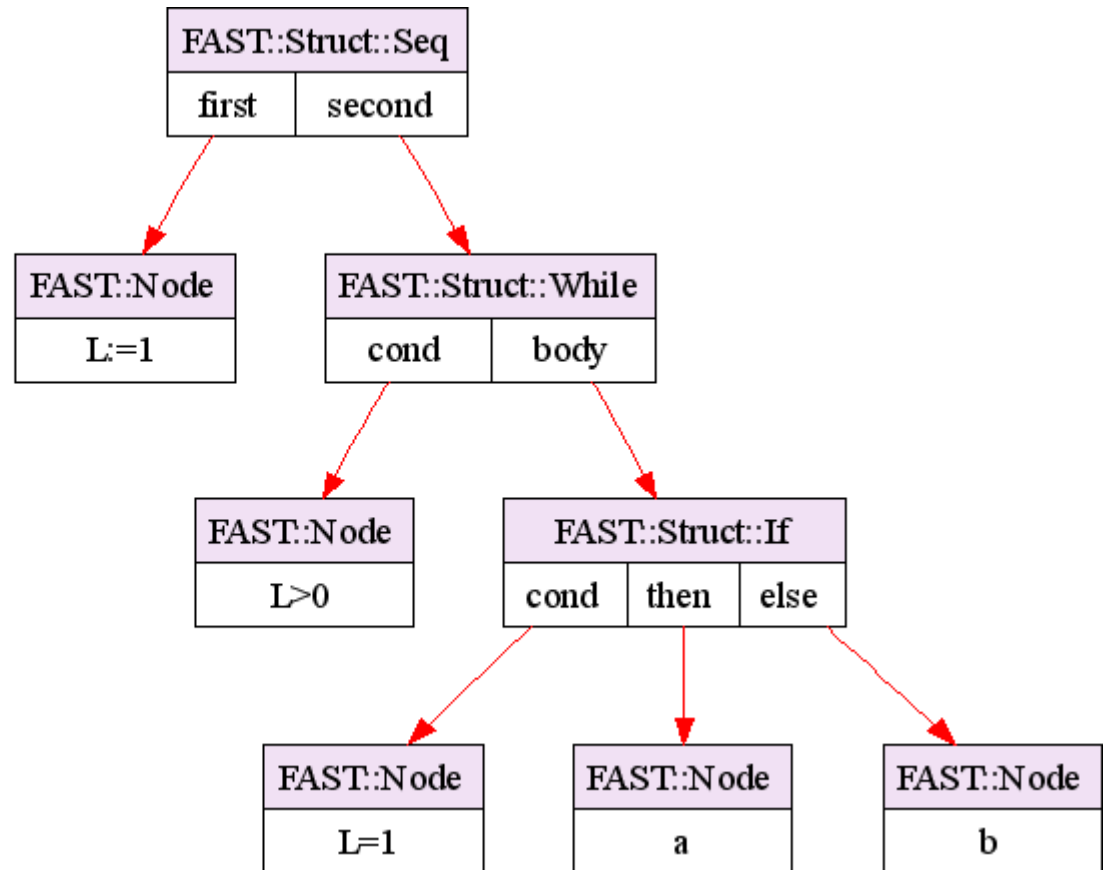


*Every* structural flowchart  
can be represented by  
a *tree*

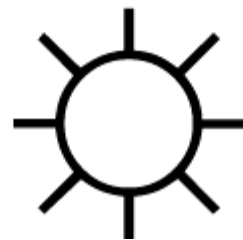
```

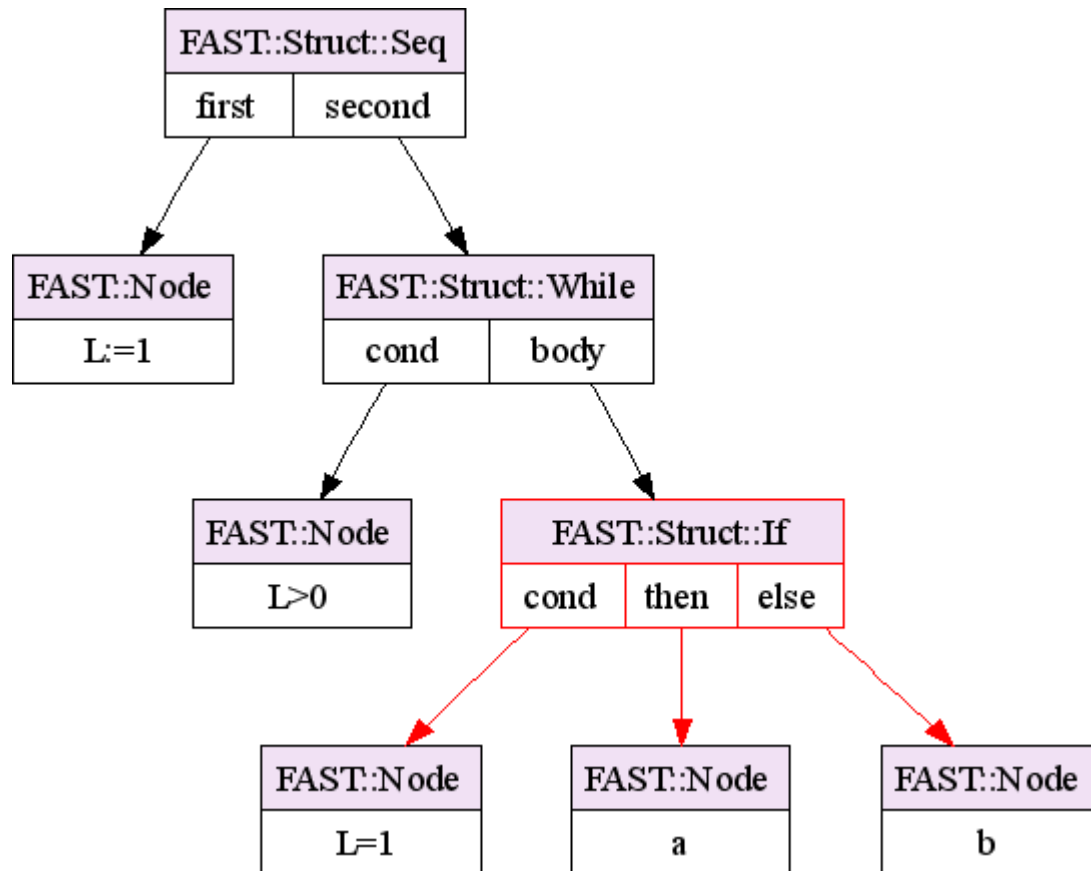
1 L:=1
2 while ( L>0 ) {
3     if ( L=1 ) {
4         do a
5     } else {
6         do b
7     }
8 }

```

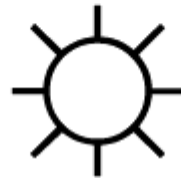


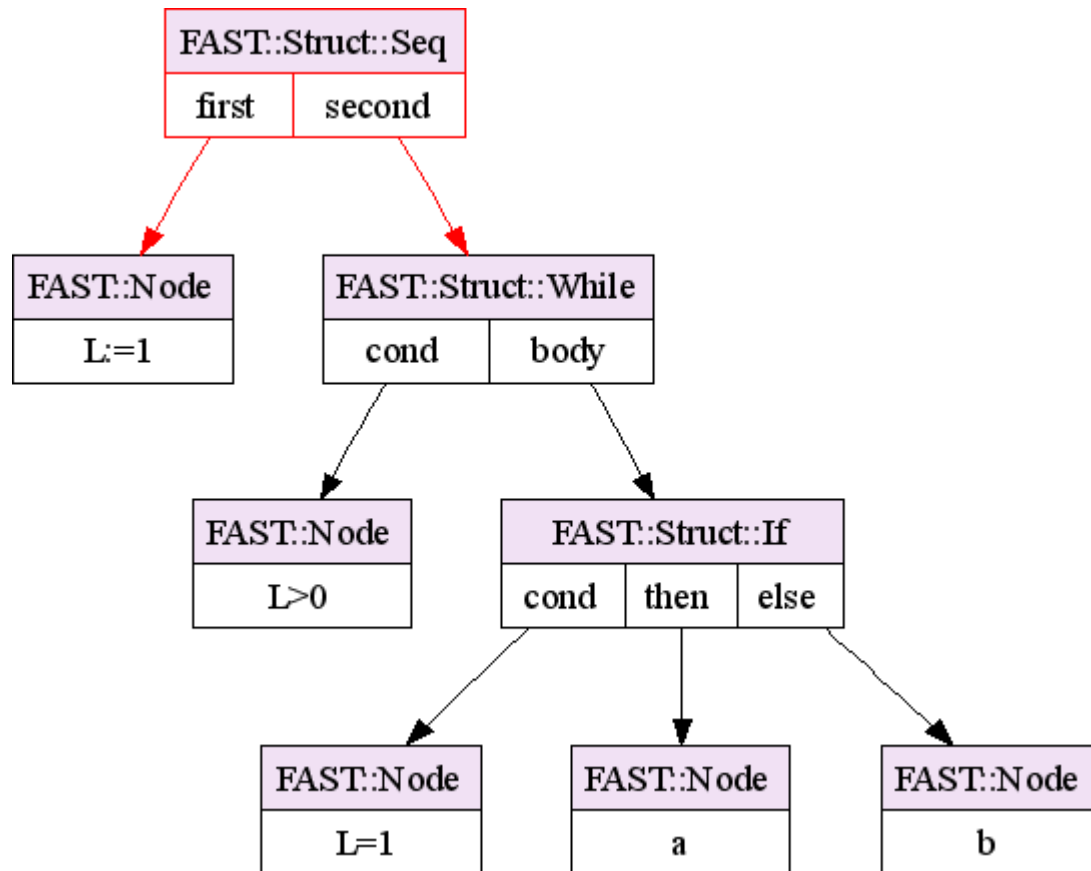
*Every* node is  
also a **tree**.





*Every* tree is  
represented by its  
root node.





# Hence...



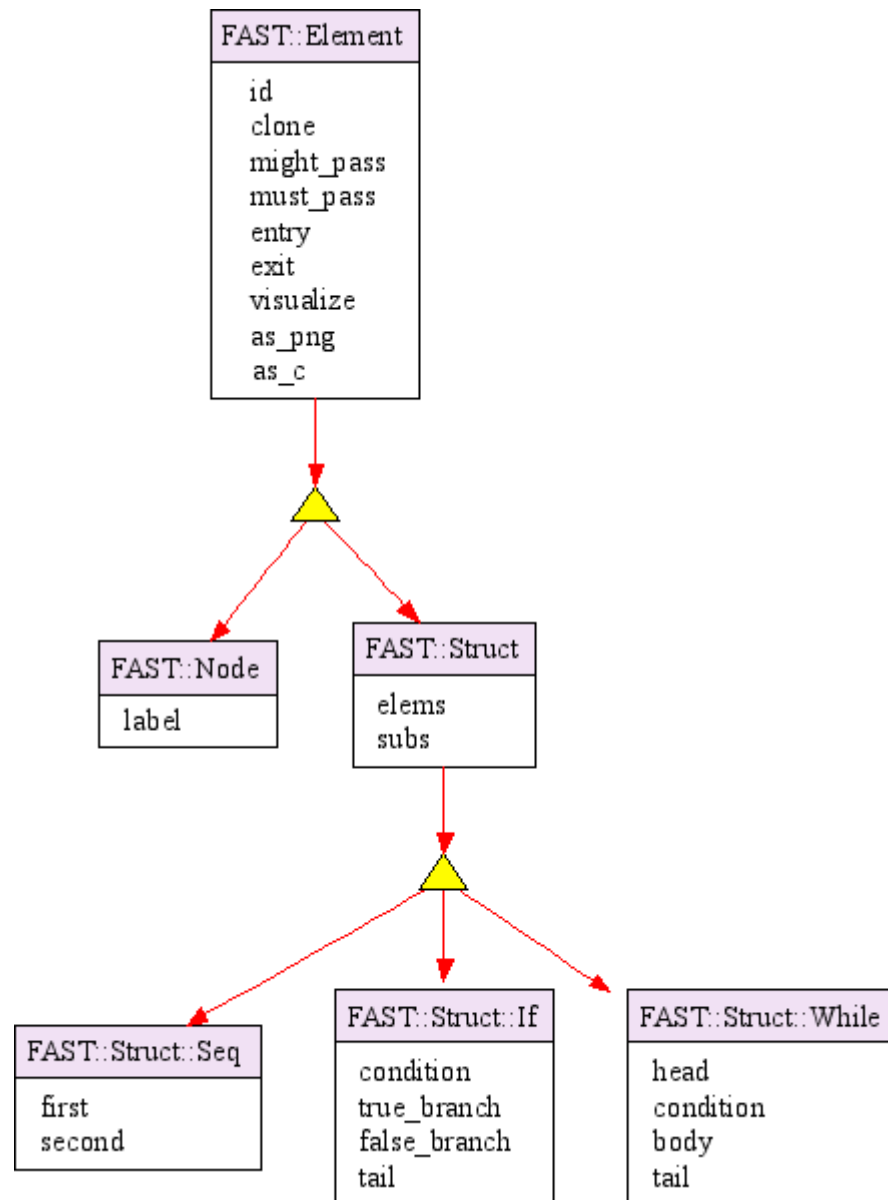
Trees and nodes  
share the *same* interface.





There is *no*  
**Tree** class any more

As evidenced in  
the *UML* thingy...

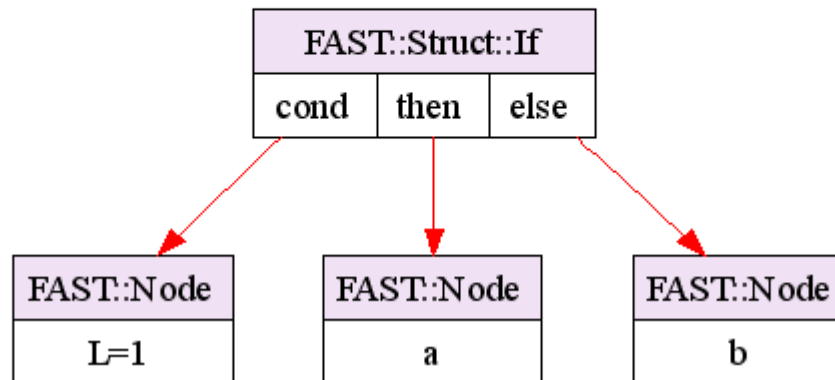


# Composite Pattern

- ✓ Building the tree is easy

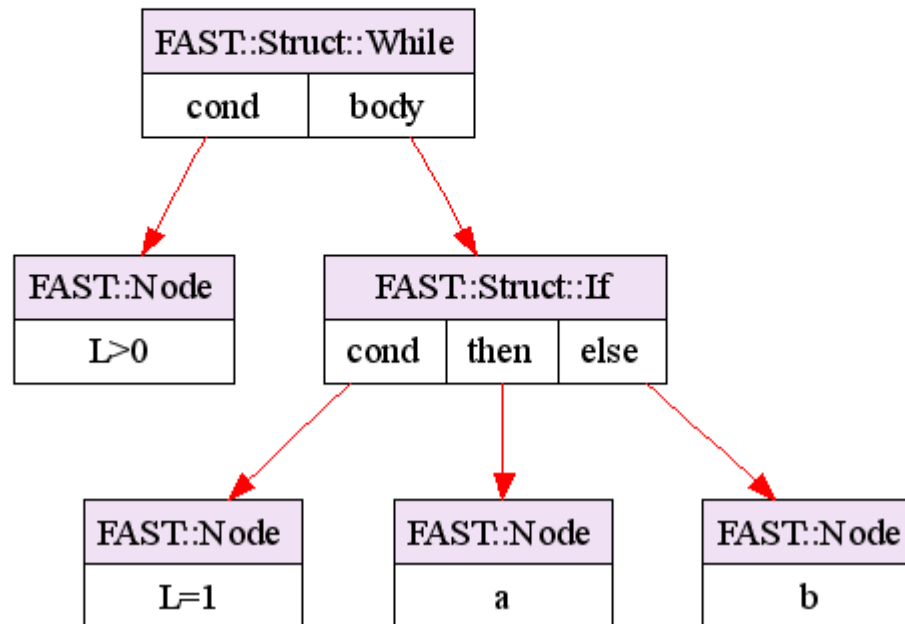
```
$if = FAST::Struct::If ->new( '<L=1>' , ' [a]' , ' [b]' );
```

```
$if = FAST::Struct::If ->new( '<L=1>' , '[a]' , '[b]' );
```



```
$if = FAST::Struct::If ->new( '<L=1>' , '[a]' , '[b]' );  
$while = FAST::Struct::While ->new( '<L>0>' , $if );
```

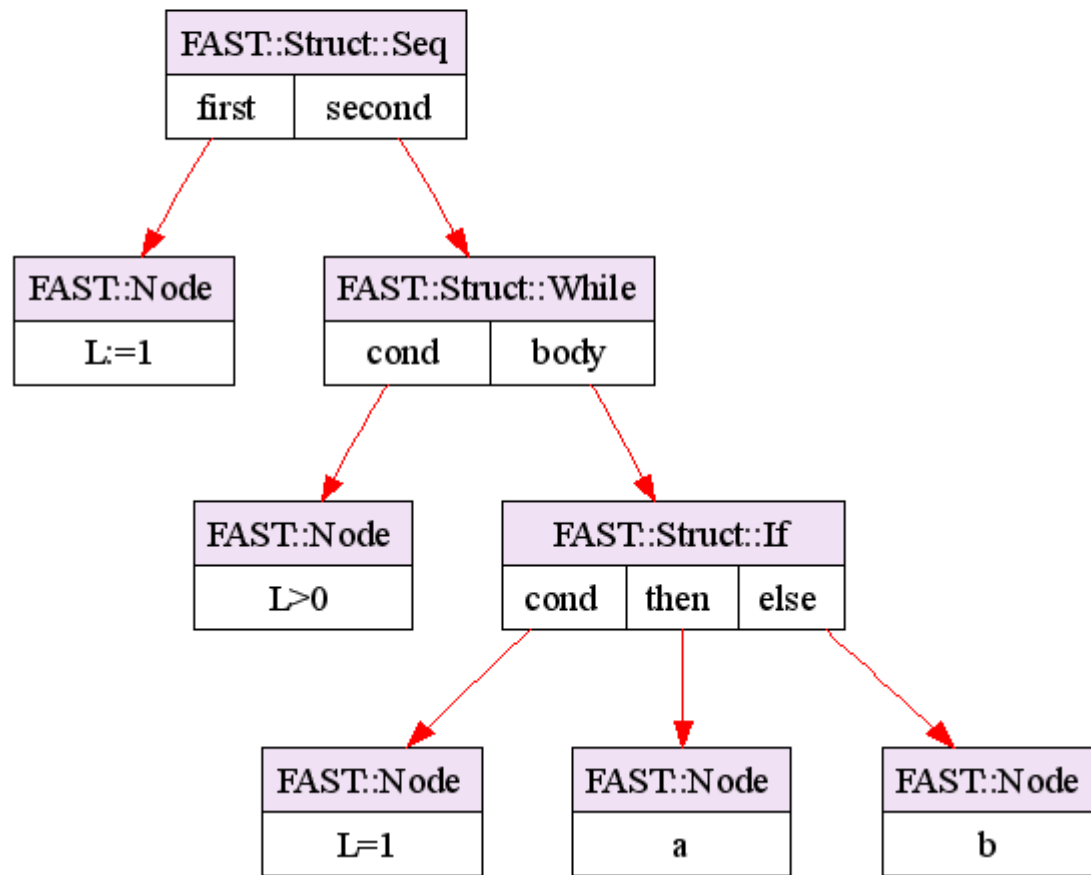
```
$if = FAST::Struct::If ->new ( '<L=1>' , ' [a]' , ' [b]' );  
$while = FAST::Struct::While ->new ( '<L>0>' , $if );
```





```
$if = FAST::Struct::If ->new( '<L=1>' , '[a]' , '[b]' );  
$while = FAST::Struct::While ->new( '<L>0>' , $if );  
$seq = FAST::Struct::Seq ->new( 'L:=1' , $while );
```

```
$if = FAST::Struct::If ->new( '<L=1>' , '[a]' , '[b]' );  
$while = FAST::Struct::While ->new( '<L>0>' , $if );  
$seq = FAST::Struct::Seq ->new( 'L:=1' , $while );
```

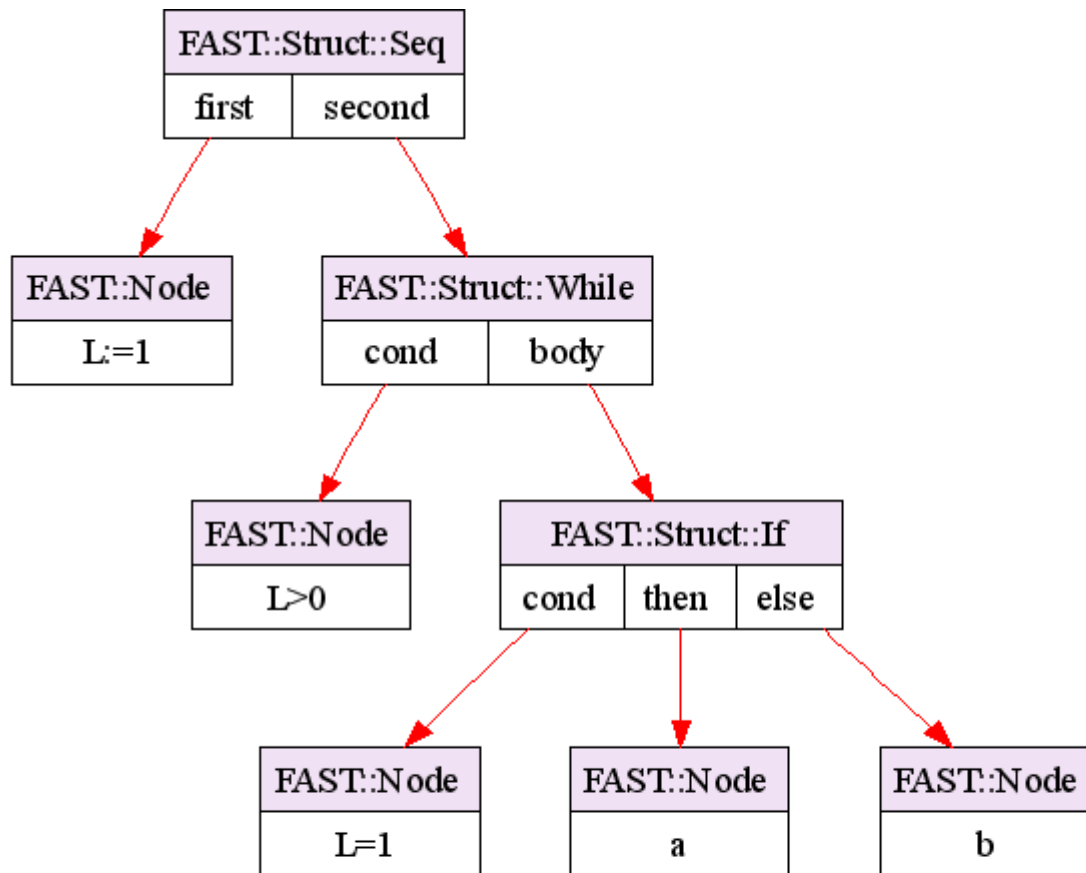


# Composite Pattern

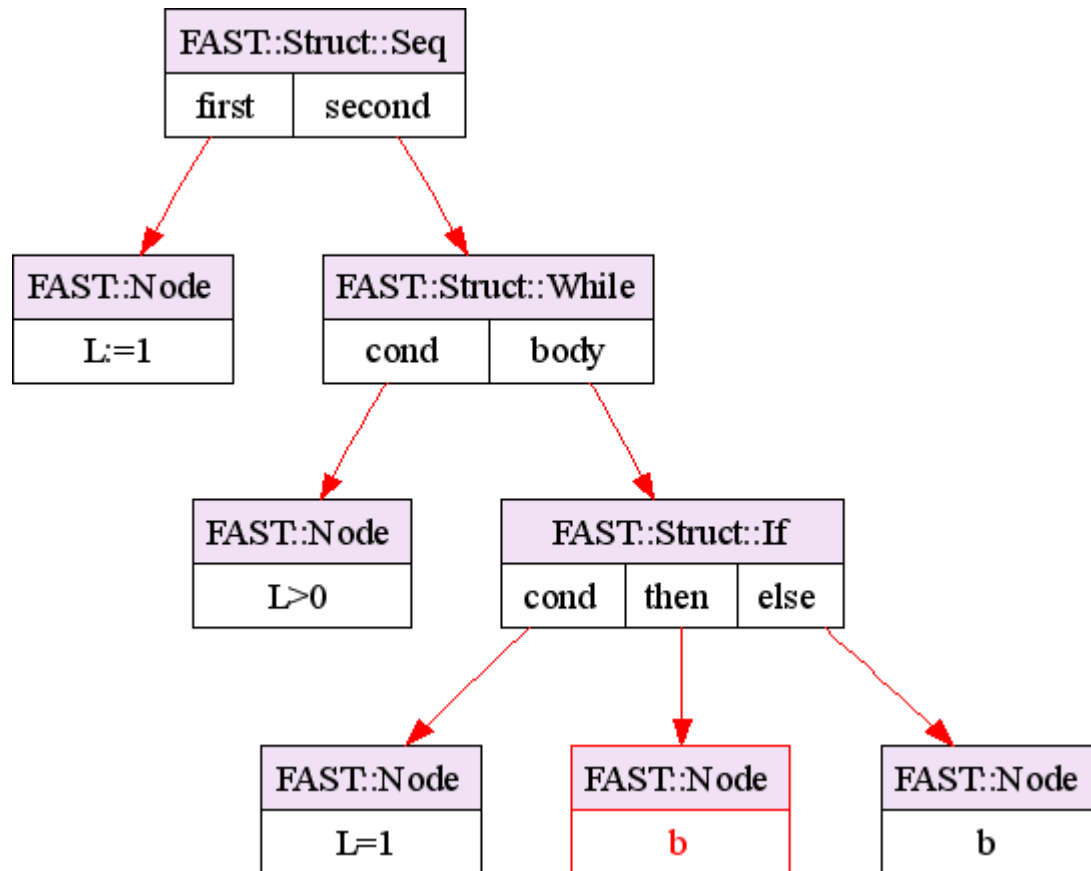
- ✓ Handling the tree is easy

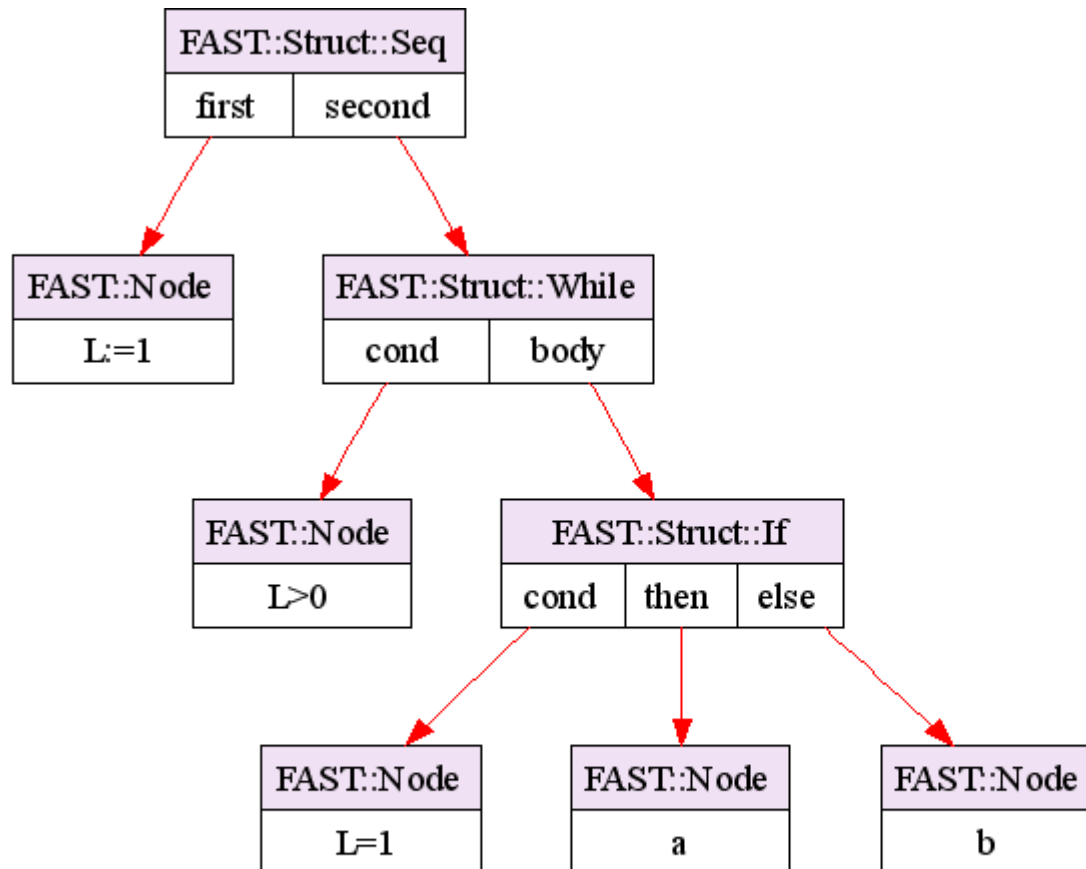
```
$tree1->subs($node_name, $tree2);
```

Substitute **\$tree2** for every node  
named **\$node\_name** in **\$tree1**.

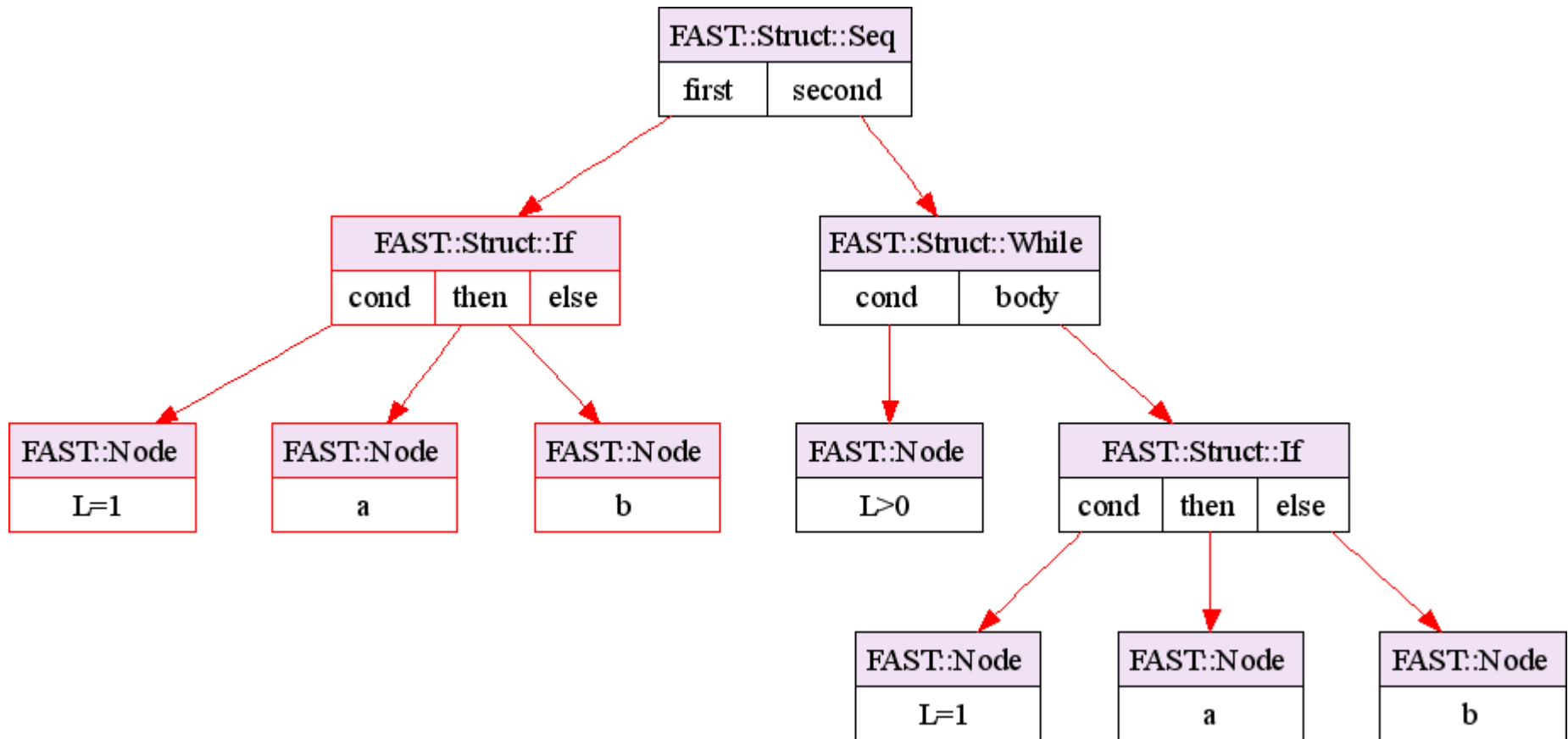


`$seq->subs ( '[a]', '[b]' );`





`$seq->subs ( '[L:=1]' , $if ) ;`





The **subs** method  
is *also*

The **subs** method  
is *also*  
*21* lines of code !

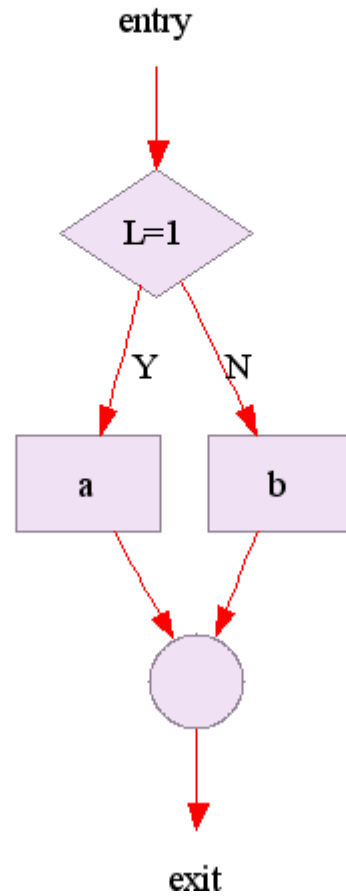
```
1 package FAST::Struct;
2
3 # Substitue a copy of $dest for every node named $label
4 # in the current FAST::Struct subtree:
5 sub subs {
6     my ($self, $label, $dest) = @_ ;
7     $dest = $self->_node($dest);
8     my $relems = $self->elems;
9     my $done;
10    for my $e (@$relems) {
11        if ($e->isa('FAST::Node')) {
12            if ($e->label eq $label) {
13                $e = $dest->clone;
14                $done = 1;
15            }
16        } else {
17            $done = $e->subs($label, $dest) || $done;
18        }
19    }
20    return $done;
21 }
```

# Composite Pattern

- ✓ Visualizing the tree is easy

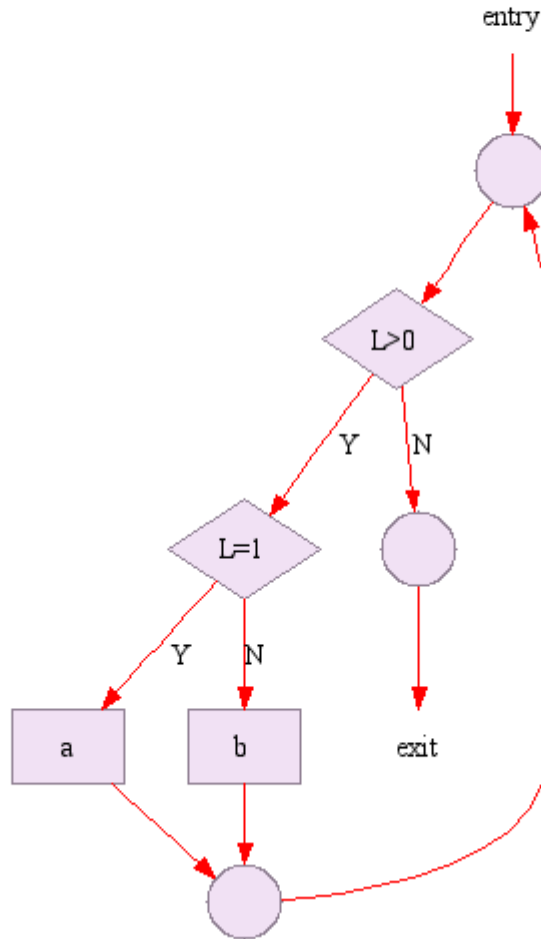
```
$if->as_png ( ' if.png' ) ;
```

```
$if->as_png ( 'if.png' ) ;
```



```
$while->as_png ( 'while.png' ) ;
```

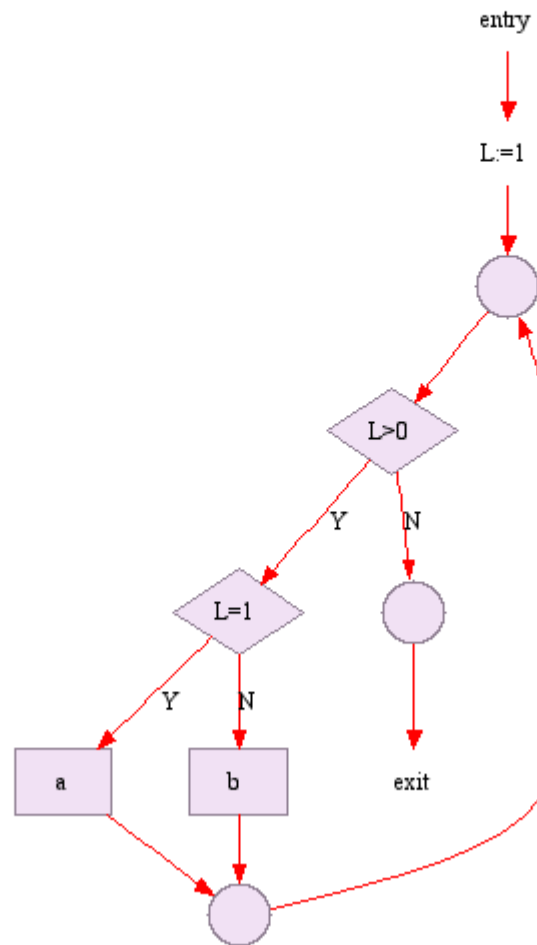
```
$while->as_png ('while.png') ;
```





```
$seq->as_png ( 'seq.png' ) ;
```

`$seq->as_png ( ' seq.png' ) ;`



The operations of **trees** and **nodes**  
are *unified* !



There are many, many  
*more* design patterns  
in **FAST**...

You can find them  
*yourself.*



Get **FAST** and the **slides** today!



<http://perlcabal.org/agent/slides/patterns/patterns.xul>

<http://perlcabal.org/agent/slides/patterns/patterns.ppt>

<http://perlcabal.org/agent/slides/patterns/patterns.pdf>

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*powered* by  
**Sporx** and...





*Takahashi*+++

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were *dawn* by  
*AT&T's* **Graphviz**

# Thank you!

