

AST

Presentation slides for developers

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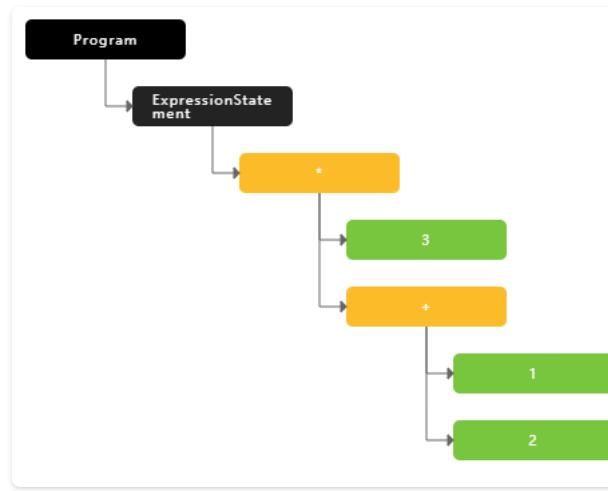
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简介

抽象语法树（Abstract Syntax Tree, AST）是源代码语法结构的一种抽象表示，它以树状的形式表现编程语言的语法结构，树上的每个节点都表示源代码中的一种结构。

一个简单的案例

$(1+2) * 3$



AST工具

AST explorer

The screenshot shows the **AST Explorer** application interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with icons for Snippet, JavaScript, Transform, and a dropdown for default settings. The status bar indicates the Parser is `babel-eslint-7.2.3` and the Transformer is `ESLint v8-8.9.0`, with a build time of `56ms`.

The main area has two tabs: **Tree** and **JSON**. The **Tree** tab is active, displaying a hierarchical tree structure of the abstract syntax tree. The root node is a `BlockStatement` with the following properties:

- `expression: false`
- `async: false`
- `params: []`
- `- body: BlockStatement { type: "BlockStatement" }`
 - `start: 417`
 - `end: 480`
 - `+ loc: { start, end }`
 - `- body: [+ ExpressionStatement { type, start, end, loc, expression, ... +i }]`
 - `+ range: [2 elements]`

The **JSON** tab shows the raw JSON representation of the AST. Below the tree and JSON tabs, there's a large code editor window containing the source code being analyzed.

Source Code (Prettier)

```
1 // Do not use template literals (at 18:40)
2 tips.forEach((tip, i) => console.log(`Tip ${i}:` + tip));
3 //
4 // Fixed output follows:
5 // -----
6 /**
7 * Paste or drop some JavaScript here and explore
8 * the syntax tree created by chosen parser.
9 * You can use all the cool new features from ES6
10 * and even more. Enjoy!
11 */
12
13
14 let tips = [
15   "Click on any AST node with a '+' to expand it",
16   "Hovering over a node highlights the \
17   corresponding location in the source code",
18   "Shift click on an AST node to expand the whole subtree"
19 ];
20
21 function printTips() {
22   tips.forEach((tip, i) => console.log(`Tip ${i}:` + tip));
23 }
```

AST Tree (Prettier)

```
1 // Do not use template literals (at 18:40)
2 tips.forEach((tip, i) => console.log(`Tip ${i}:` + tip));
3 //
4 // Fixed output follows:
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23 }
```

At the bottom of the code editor, there's a footer with the text: `Built with React, Babel, Font Awesome, CodeMirror, Express, and webpack | GitHub | Build: 1d50a8f`.

Ast Explore: (1+2)*3

AST Explorer | Snippet JavaScript @typescript-eslint/parser default

Parser: [@typescript-eslint/parser-5.30.3](#) 333ms

1 (1+2)*3

Autofocus Hide methods Hide empty keys Hide location data Hide type keys

Tree	JSON
<pre>- Program type: "Program" - body: [+ ExpressionStatement {type, expression, range}] sourceType: "module" + range: [2 elements] }</pre>	<pre>{"type": "Program", "body": [{"type": "ExpressionStatement", "expression": "(1+2)*3", "range": [1, 10]}], "sourceType": "module", "range": [1, 10]}</pre>

AST中的应用

1. 将 Javascript 代码进行格式化 (eslint/prettier)
2. 将 ES6+ 转化为 ES5 (babel)
3. 代码转换 (jscodeshift/gogocode)
4. 代码压缩 (terser)

AST与编译器

Vue的虚拟DOM, Babel的代码转换

1. Parse: 将字符串转为AST
2. Transform: 对AST进行操作
3. Code Generate: 生成新的代码



Parse

parse分为词法分析 和 语法分析

- 词法分析 将代码转为一组tokens， 每个token表示一个特有的语法

```
const a = 1

[
  {type: {}, value: 'const', start: 0, end: 5, loc: {}},
  {type: {}, value: 'a', start: 6, end: 7, loc: {}},
  {type: {}, value: '=', start: 8, end: 9, loc: {}},
  {type: {}, value: '1', start: 10, end: 11, loc: {}},
]
```

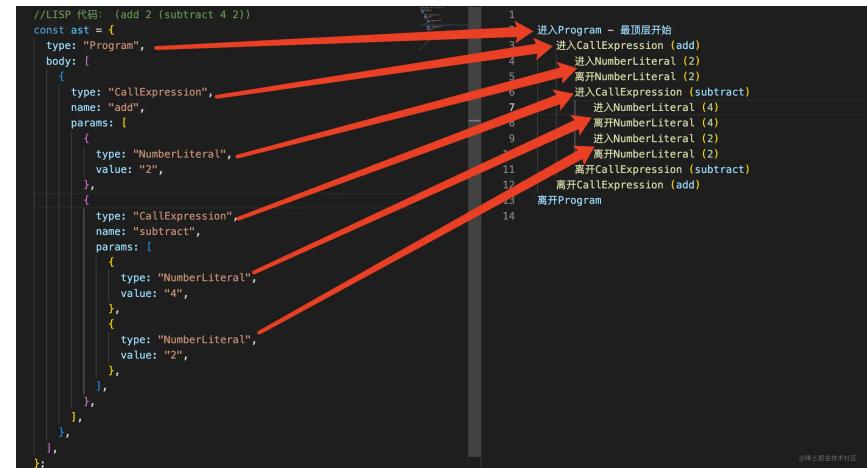
- 语法分析 将 Tokens 转化为结构化的 AST

Transform

根据当前AST（抽象语法树）生成一个新的AST（抽象语法树）

遍历AST（抽象语法树）的所有节点

```
{
  type: 'Program',
  body: [
    {
      type: 'CallExpression',
      name: 'add',
      params: [
        {
          type: 'NumberLiteral',
          value: '2'
        },
        {
          type: 'CallExpression',
          name: 'subtract',
          params: [
            {
              type: 'NumberLiteral',
              value: '4'
            },
            {
              type: 'NumberLiteral',
              value: '2'
            }
          ]
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```



Code Generate

代码生成阶段: 访问Transformation生成的AST(抽象语法树)或者再结合tokens, 按照指定的规则, 将“树”上的节点生成新的字符串

the-super-tiny-compiler

**THE
SUPER
TINY
COMPILER.**

AST在JS体系中应用

- ESLint
- Babel

Start Code

```
// invalid
if(a) console.log(true)

// valid
if(!a){
  console.log(false)
}
```

```
import type { Rule } from 'eslint'

export default {
  meta: {
    docs: {
      description: 'Disallow IfStatement without blocks',
      category: 'Stylistic Issues',
      recommended: true,
    },
    fixable: 'code',
    // rule options
    schema: [],
  },
  create(context: Rule.RuleContext) {
    return {
      // visitor
    }
  },
}
```

Visitor

访问器最基本的思想是创建一个“访问器”对象，这个对象可以处理不同类型的节点函数

```
IfStatement(node) {
  if (!node.consequent)
    return
  if (node.consequent.type === 'BlockStatement')
    return

  context.report({
    node,
    message: 'IfStatement without blocks',
    fix(fixer) {
      return [
        fixer.insertTextBefore(node.consequent, '{'),
        fixer.insertTextAfter(node.consequent, '}'),
      ]
    },
  })
}
```

Babel

Babel

- @babel/parser 可以把源码转换成`AST`
- @babel/traverse 用于对`AST`的遍历，维护了整棵树的状态，并且负责替换、移除和添加节点
- @babel/generator 可以把`AST`生成源码，同时生成`sourcemap`
- @babel/types 用于`AST`节点的 Lodash 式工具库，它包含了构造、验证以及变换`AST`节点的方法，对编写处理`AST`逻辑非常有用
- @babel/core Babel 的编译器，核心 API 都在这里面，比如常见的`transform`、`parse`，并实现了插件功能

Start Code

```
function testRegex(str){  
  const reg = /regex/;  
  return str.match(reg)  
}
```

提升Regex

```
const _reg = /regex/;  
  
function testRegex(str){  
  return str.match(_reg)  
}
```

步骤分解

1. 找到Program节点
2. 生成新的变量名来重命名，并用reg赋值
3. 生成新的AST

```
RegExpLiteral(path) {
  const program = path.findParent(types.isProgram)

  const name = path.parent.id.name
  const newIdentifier = path.scope.generateUidIdentifier(name)
  path.scope.rename(name, newIdentifier.name)
  const variableDeclaration = types.variableDeclaration('const', [types.variableDeclarator(newIdentifier, path.node)])

  program.node.body.unshift(variableDeclaration)
  path.parentPath.remove()
},
```

AST在小布会议中的使用

Vue3中的setup

使用响应式 API 来声明响应式的状态，在 setup() 函数中返回的对象会暴露给模板和组件实例。

```
<script>
import { ref } from 'vue'

export default {
  setup() {
    const count = ref(0)

    // 返回值会暴露给模板和其他的选项式 API 钩子
    return {
      count
    }
  },
  mounted() {
    console.log(this.count) // 0
  }
}
</script>

<template>
  <button @click="count++">{{ count }}</button>
</template>
```

setup 语法糖

```
<script setup>
import { ref, onMounted } from 'vue'

const count = ref(0)

onMounted(()=>{
  console.log(count.value) // 0
})
</script>

<template>
  <button @click="count++">{{ count }}</button>
</template>
```

两种语法的对比

Vue3的语法 `Composition API: setup()` 和 `

代码转换方法对比

原始的方法:

- 正则表达式

The screenshot shows a user interface for code search and replace. At the top, there is a search bar containing the regular expression `console.log\(.*\);?`. Below the search bar, there is a dropdown menu labeled "Replace". Underneath the "Replace" section, there is a section titled "files to include" with the placeholder text "e.g. *.ts, src/**/include (↑↓ for history)". At the bottom, there is a section titled "files to exclude". In the top right corner of the interface, there are several icons: a refresh symbol, a three-line menu, a file icon, and a save icon. To the right of the search bar, there are buttons for "Aa" (case sensitivity), "ab" (search term), and a blue star icon. To the right of the "Replace" section, there are buttons for "AB" (replace all) and a folder icon with "ab" and "ac" inside. On the far right, there is a three-dot menu icon. In the bottom right corner, there is a circular icon with a gear and a checkmark.

AST CodeMode工具

将函数的多个入参封装为一个对象传入，变成下面这样

```
import car from 'car';

const suv = car.factory('white', 'Kia', 'Sorento', 2010, 50000, r
const truck = car.factory(
  'silver',
  'Toyota',
  'Tacoma',
  2006,
  100000,
  true,
  true
);
```

```
import car from 'car';
const suv = car.factory({
  color: 'white',
  make: 'Kia',
  model: 'Sorento',
  year: 2010,
  miles: 50000,
  bedliner: null,
  alarm: true
});
const truck = car.factory({
  color: 'silver',
  make: 'Toyota',
  model: 'Tacoma',
  year: 2006,
  miles: 100000,
  bedliner: true,
  alarm: true
});
```

用 jscodeshift 实现

```
export default (fileInfo, api) => {
  const j = apijscodeshift;
  const root = j(fileInfo.source);

  // find declaration for "car" import
  const importDeclaration = root.find(j.Im
    source: {
      type: 'Literal',
      value: 'car'
    }
  });

  // get the local name for the imported mo
  const localName = importDeclaration.find(
    // current order of arguments
  const argKeys = [
    'color',
    'make',
    'model',
    'year',
    'miles',
    'bedliner',
    'alarm'
  ];
}
```

```
// find where `factory` is being called
return (
  root
    .find(j.CallExpression, {
      callee: {
        type: 'MemberExpression',
        object: {
          name: localName
        },
        property: {
          name: 'factory'
        }
      }
    })
)
```

```
.replaceWith(nodePath => {
  const { node } = nodePath;

  // use a builder to create the Objec
  const argumentsAsObject = j.object();
  // map the arguments to an Array
  node.arguments.map((arg, i) =>
    j.property('init', j.identifier(
    )
  );

  // replace the arguments with our i
  node.arguments = [argumentsAsObject];

  return node;
})

// specify print options for recast
.toSource({ quote: 'single', trailing:
});
```

用gogocode实现

```
const argKeys = [
  'color',
  'make',
  'model',
  'year',
  'miles',
  'bedliner',
  'alarm'
];
const argObj = {};
$(code)
  .find(`const ${_1} = car.factory(${_2});`)
  .each(item => {
    const variableName = item.match[1][0].value;
    item.match[2].forEach((match, j) => {
      argObj[argKeys[j]] = match.value;
    });
    item.replaceBy(
      `const ${variableName} = car.factory(${JSON.stringify(argObj)})`)
  );
})
.root()
.generate()
```

Transform Setup

```
<script lang="ts">
import { defineComponent, reactive, ref } from "vue"
import Hello from 'hello.vue'
export default defineComponent({
  components: { Hello },
  props: {
    title: {
      type: String,
      default: '',
    },
  },
  emits: ['accepted'],
  setup(props, context) {
    const a = ref(1)
    const b = reactive([])

    function accept() {
      context.emit('accepted')
    }

    return {
      accept,
      a,
      b,
      fn.
    }
  }
})
```

```
<script setup lang="ts">
import { reactive, ref, defineProps, defineEmits } from 'vue'
import Hello from 'hello.vue'
const props = defineProps({
  title: {
    type: String,
    default: '',
  }
})
const emit = defineEmits(['accepted'])
const a = ref(1)
const b = reactive([])

function accept() {
  emit('accepted')
}
</script>
```

转换步骤

GoGoCode PlayGround

1. 提取出setup中的给个Node节点，并且移除Setup节点

```
script.find('{ setup() ${$$0} }').match.$$0.forEach((node) => {
  if (node.type !== 'ReturnStatement')
    script.after(node)
})
script.find('setup(){}`).remove()
```

\$\$\$ 通配符

转换步骤

2. 移除 defineComponent

```
// remove defineComponent
script.find('export default $_$1').each((item) => {
  item.remove()
})

// remove import defineComponent
script.replace(
  'import { $$1,defineComponent } from \'vue\'',
  'import { $$1 } from \'vue\'',
)
```

replace

Summary

- 什么时候使用AST工具?



Summary

不足点：

1. 纯JS，缺乏一定类型推导
2. 有一定的学习成本。开发过程中可能会有很多调试的工作。不能和DOM一样
 1. 查询：getElement*，querySelector*
 2. 创建：createElement
 3. 修改：prepend，prepend，before，after，remove，replaceWith

