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Towards Well-formed Fragment Composition with Reference Attribute Grammars

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Basic Terminology [Kristensen+87, Aßmann 03]

Fragment Composition: methodology for *syntax-safe* source code composition according to the language grammar or metamodel.

- ❑ a Basic implementation technique for syntax-safe templates, code generation, aspect-oriented programming systems,....

Fragment: partial or under-specified piece of *source code* of a program or model (e.g., method, field declaration, class, expression...)

Slot: Explicitly declared variation point in a fragment.

- ❑ can be bound to a syntactically compatible fragment

Hook: Implicit extension point in a fragment.

- ❑ can be extended with syntactically compatible fragments

Fragment Composition Example

Fragment „Item“

```
public class Item {  
    private double price;  
  
    public double getPrice(){  
        return price;  
    }  
  
    [[decSlot]] _____  
    _____  
}
```

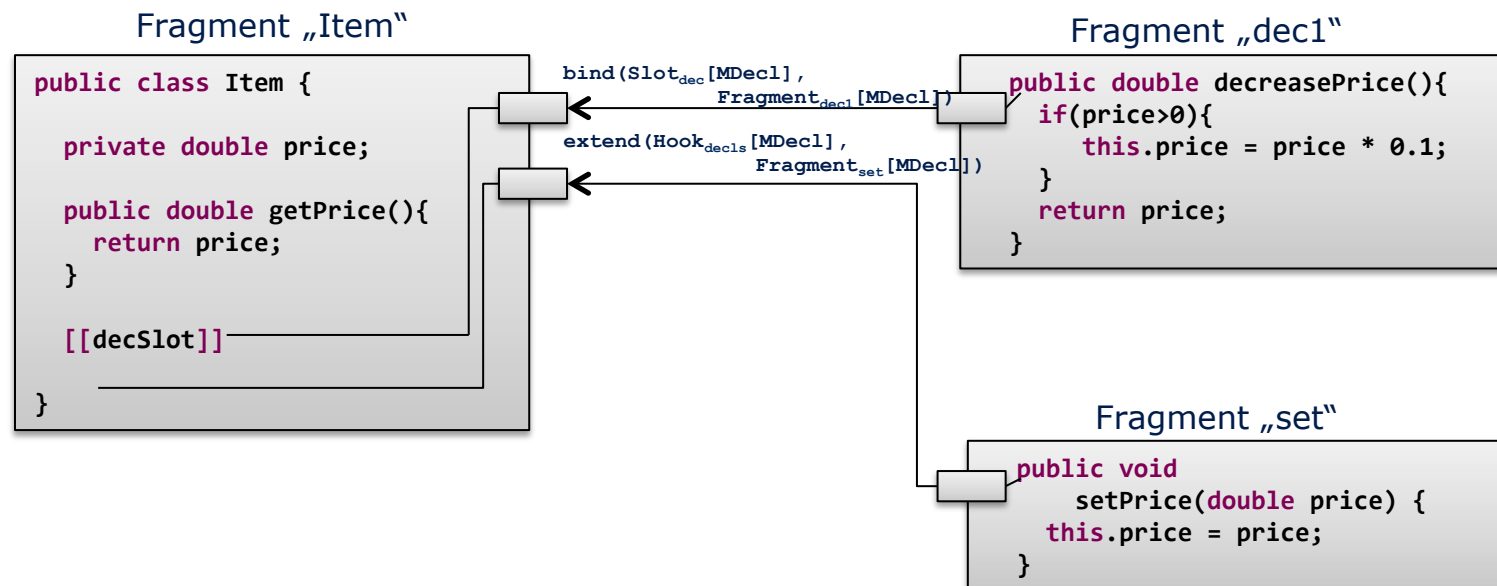
Fragment „dec1“

```
public double decreasePrice(){  
    if(price>0){  
        this.price = price * 0.1;  
    }  
    return price;  
}
```

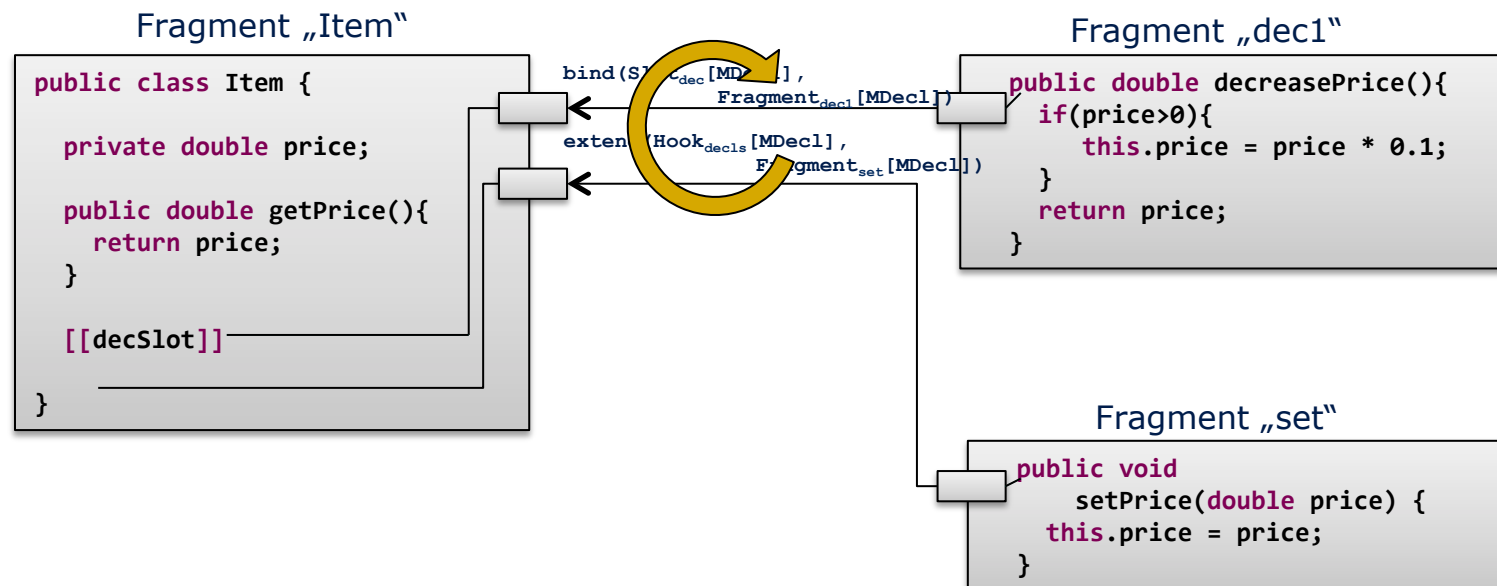
Fragment „set“

```
public void  
    setPrice(double price) {  
        this.price = price;  
    }
```

Fragment Composition Example



Fragment Composition Example



Fragment Composition Example

Fragment „Item“

```
public class Item {  
    private double price;  
  
    public double getPrice(){  
        return price;  
    }  
  
    public double decreasePrice(){  
        if(price>0){  
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        return price;  
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    }  
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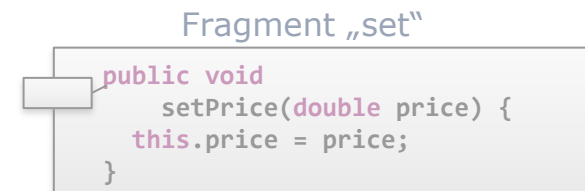
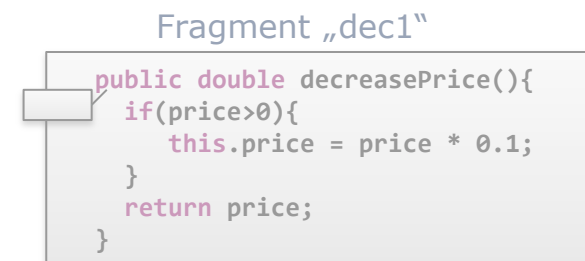
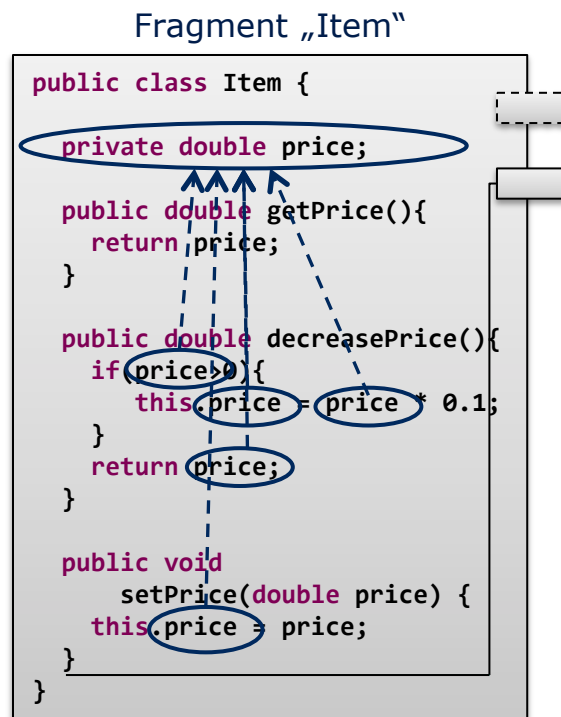
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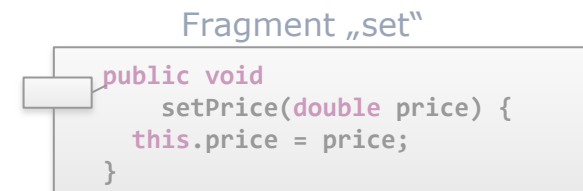
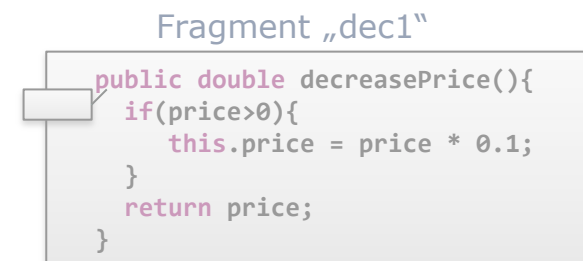
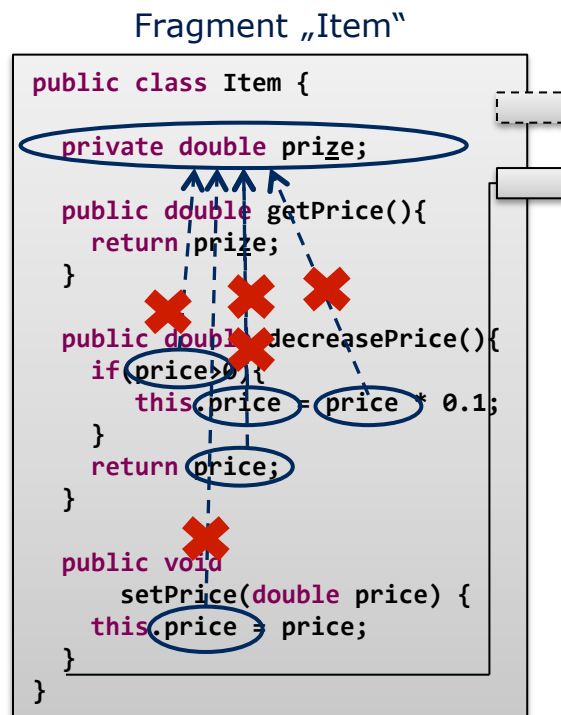
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Fragment Composition Example

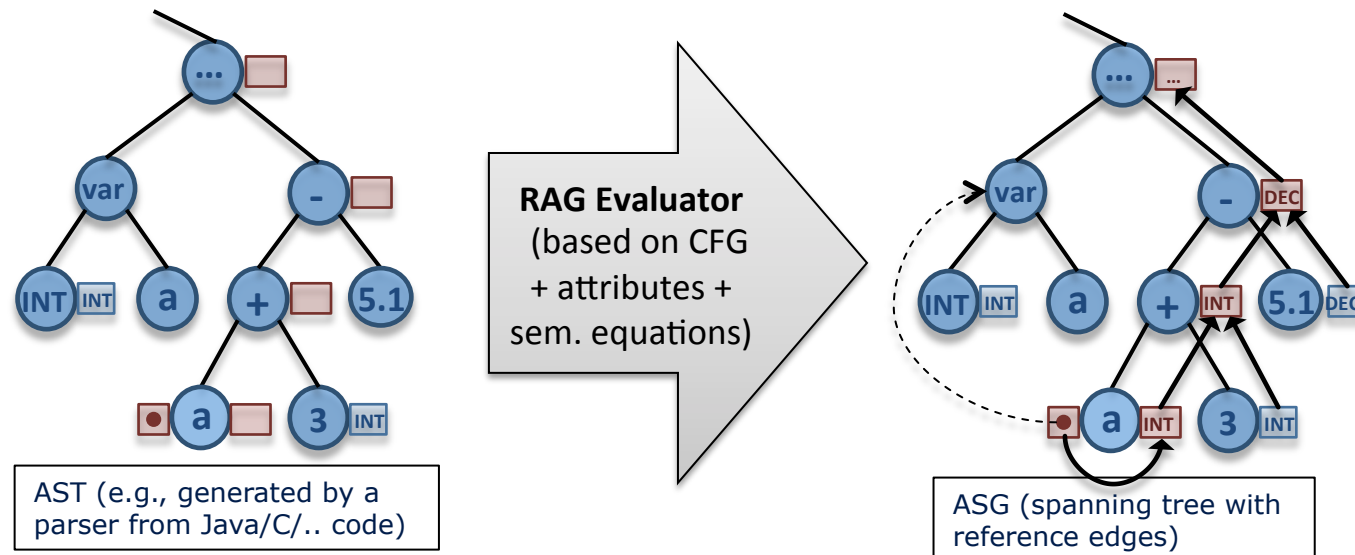


Fragment Composition Example

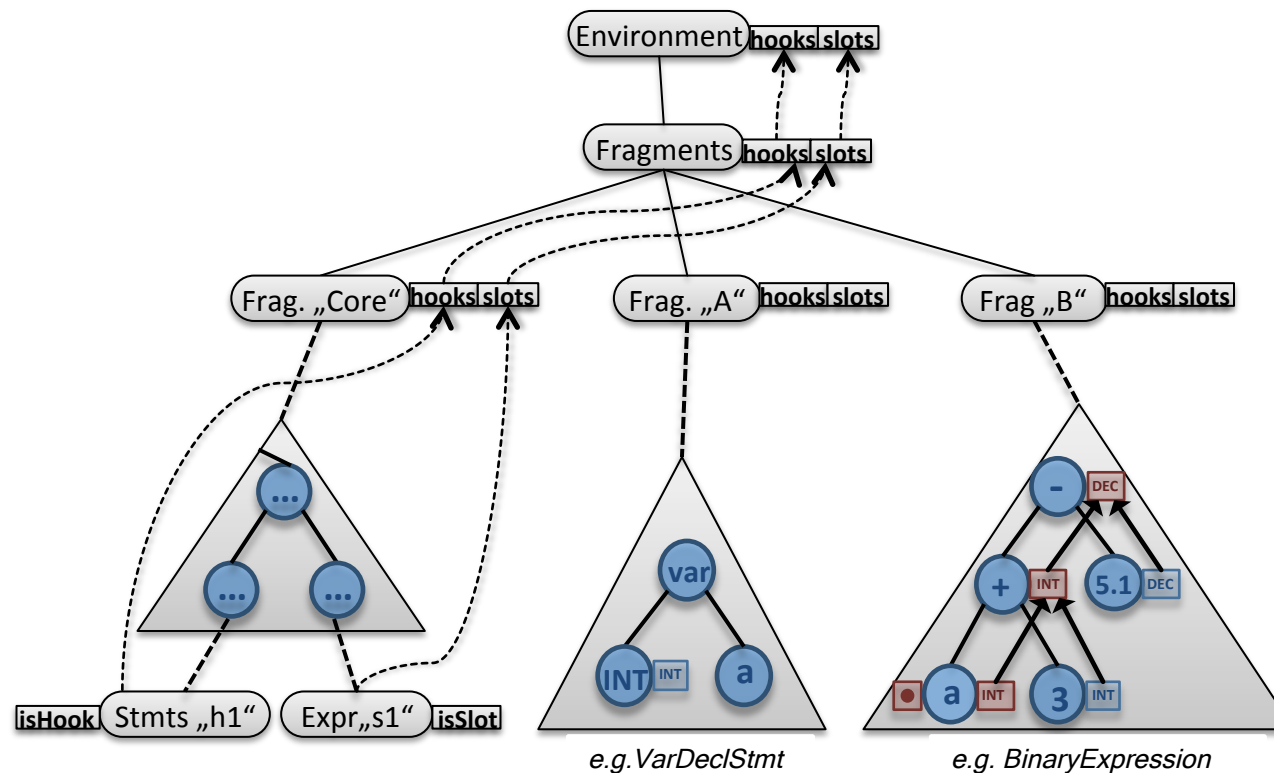


Solution Idea: Use Reference Attribute Grammars (RAGs) to specify fragment component models

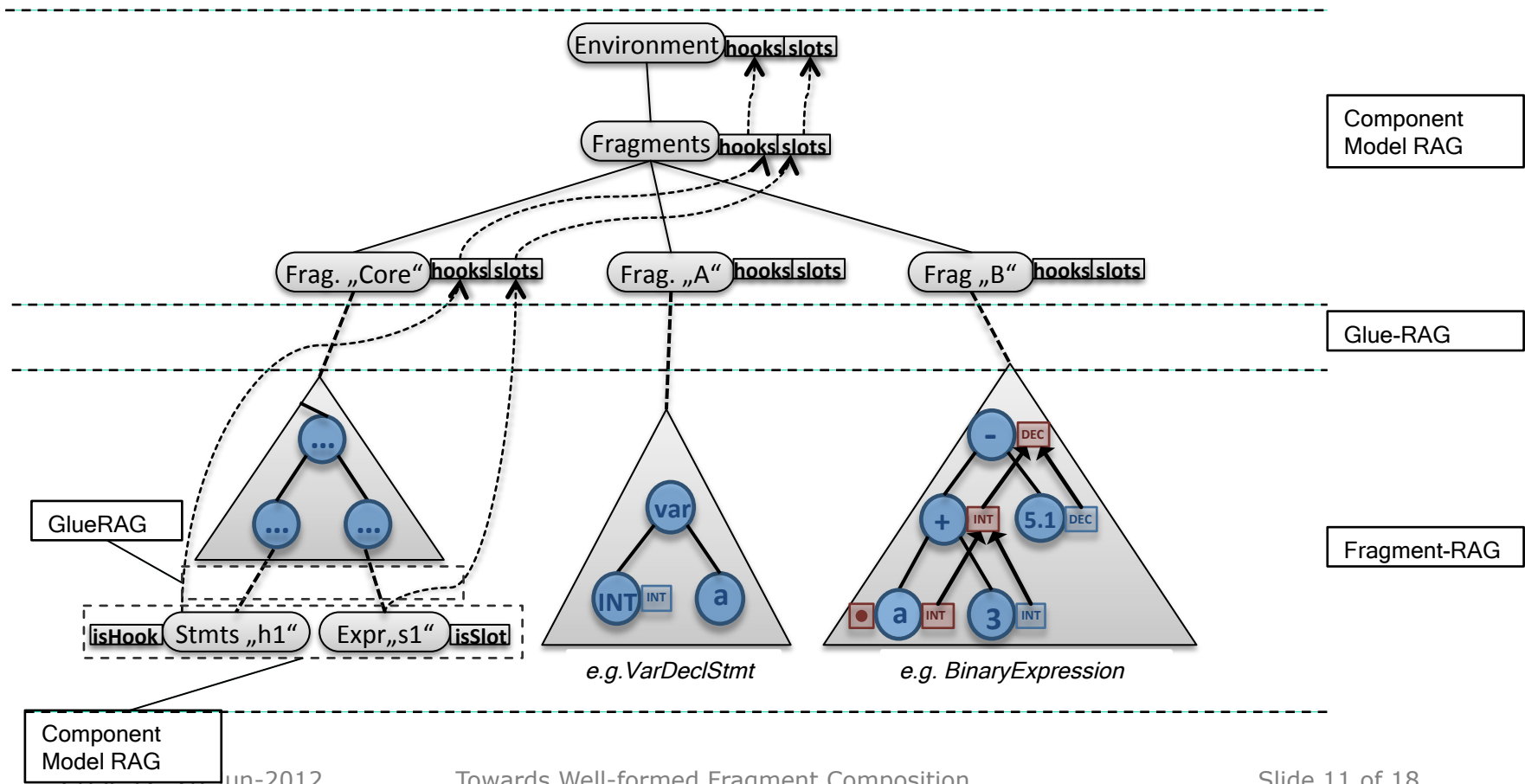
- Formalism for specifying static semantics of programming languages and generating compiler frontends.
- Context-sensitive extension to context-free grammars/tree grammars:
 - ❑ non-terminals are assigned with (**in**herited or **syn**thesized) *attributes*
 - ❑ for each context of an attribute (=grammar rule) a semantic equation specifies the attribute value



Example instance of a fragment component model



Example instance of a fragment component model



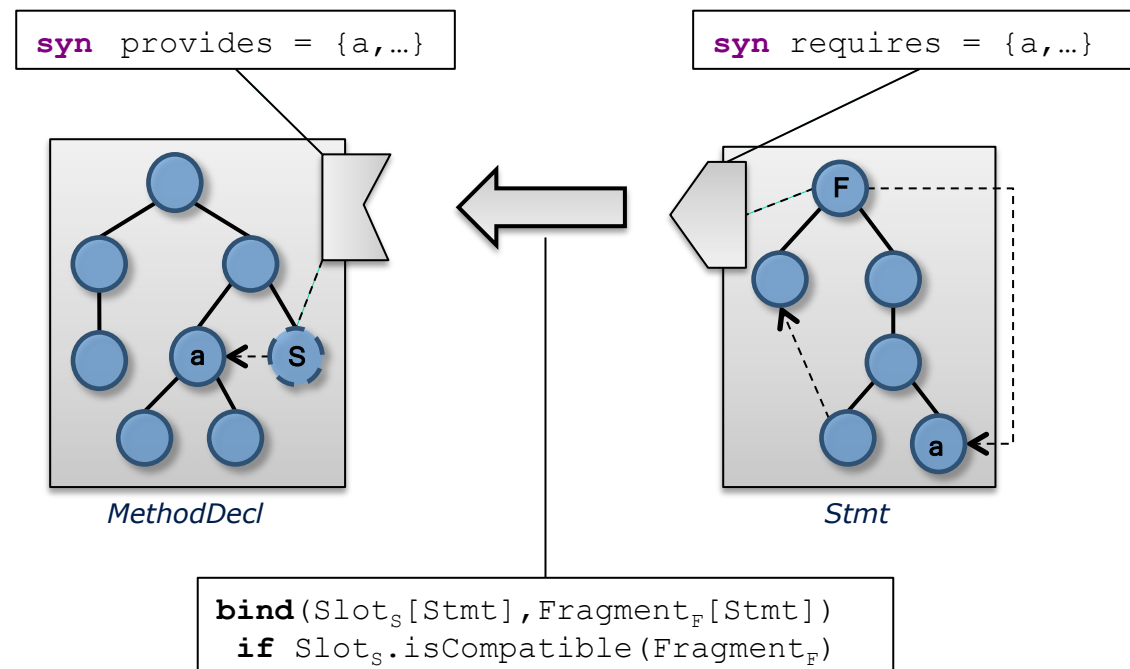
Terminology

Fragment assertions are (automatically) derived static properties of a given (code) fragment.

Fragment contracts are composition (pre-)conditions over fragment assertions.

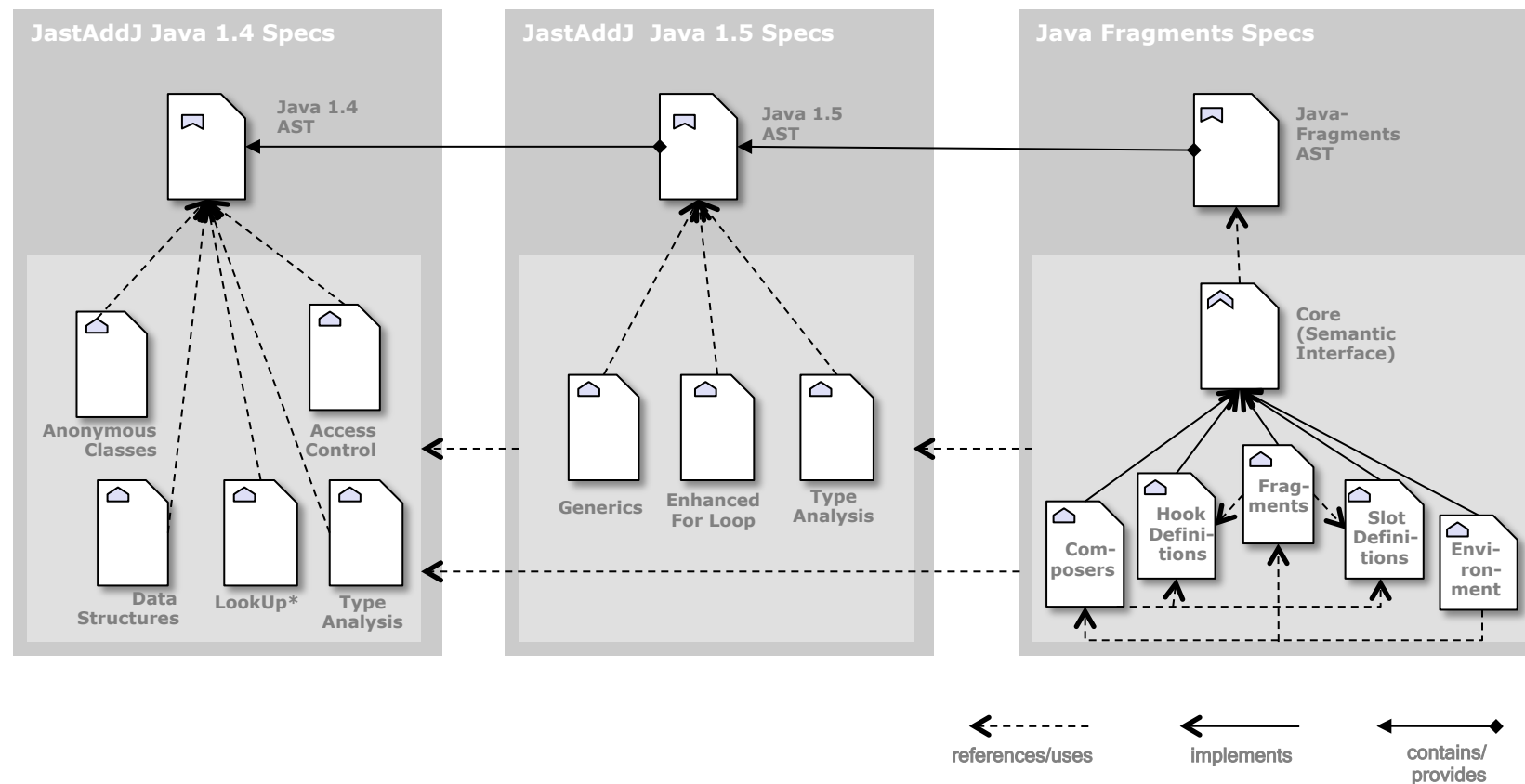
- ☐ Ensure fragment compatibility w.r.t. static semantics and additional constraints
- ☐ Locate errors in composition programs
- ☐ Automatically select a compatible fragment component from a fragment repository

Example: Def-Use Relation



- Java-Fragments based on the RAG tool **JastAdd2** and the **JastAddJ** extensible Java compiler by Hedin/Ekman
- JastAdd2 (www.jastadd.org)
 - ❑ Supports reference, higher-order and collection attributes, and rewrites
 - ❑ Supports OO ASTs and is implemented in Java
 - ❑ Supports extensible compiler construction approaches [Ekman06]
 - ❑ Generates Demand-driven evaluators with cached attributes
- JastAddJ
 - ❑ RAG based extensible Java compiler
 - ❑ Fully compliant with Java2 1.5
 - ❑ Modular Name + type analysis for Java
 - ❑ Bytecode reader + generator
 - ❑ Modular Java Grammar (basically LALR)
 - ❑ PrettyPrinter

Overview of the involved RAG specifications



Fragment Composition Features

- Extended Java 1.5 Specification and parser
 - ❑ Slot Markup (types, expressions, statements, literals, methods, variable declarations)
 - ❑ Addressable Hooks (class-members, method hooks, block hooks in different classes, parameter lists)
 - ❑ According fragment types
 - ❑ RAG API for *fragment contracts*
 - ❑ Java API for creating composition programs (staged composition possible)
 - ❑ Implementation of composition operators with conditional AST rewrites (not shown in the paper)

Benefits

- First approach for well-formed fragment composition
 - ❑ e.g., for generating safe template engines, AOP systems
- Universal approach that can be transferred to any language
 - ❑ like an “add-on”, if RAG frontend exists
- Founded in the RAG formalism

Open Issues/Outlook

- Complex usage/more industrial scenarios
 - ❑ we have a first prototype on architectural skeletons
- Transfer to model-based languages/ web languages
- Safe-C implementation
- (Non)confluency of composition steps
- Connection with composition languages / ADLs

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»Wissen schafft Brücken.«