

Abstract Syntax Tree

Beyond Theory

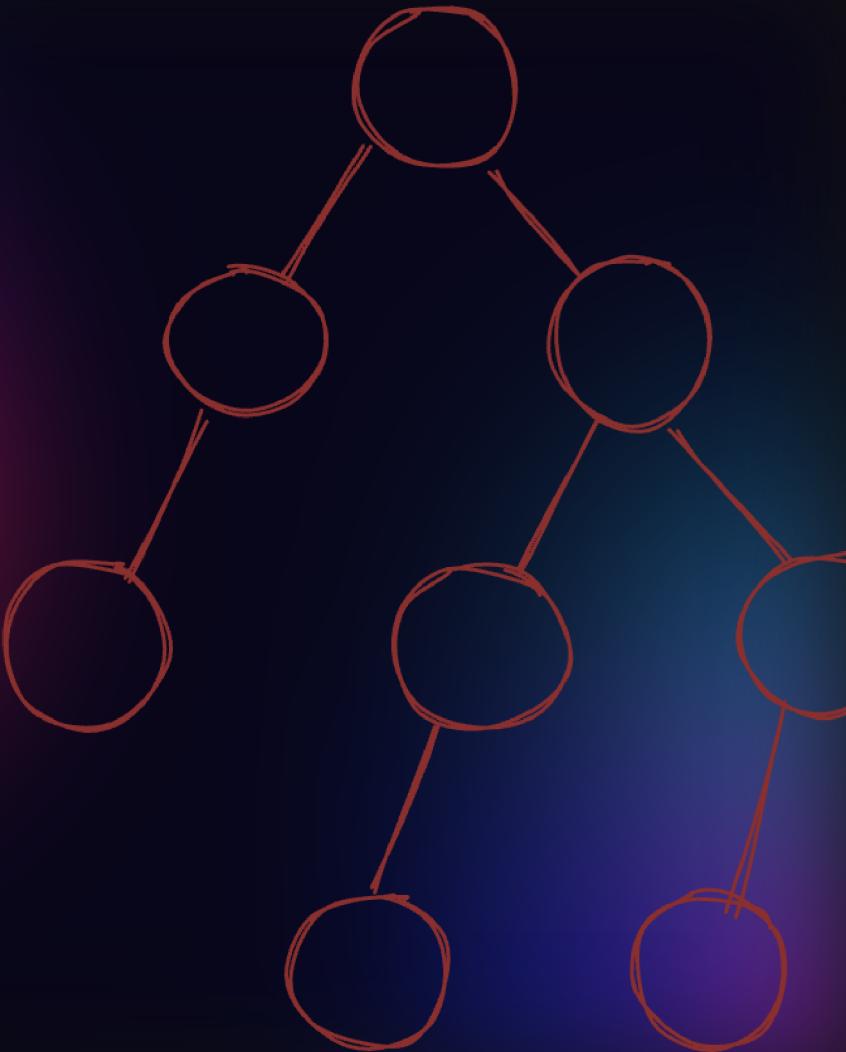


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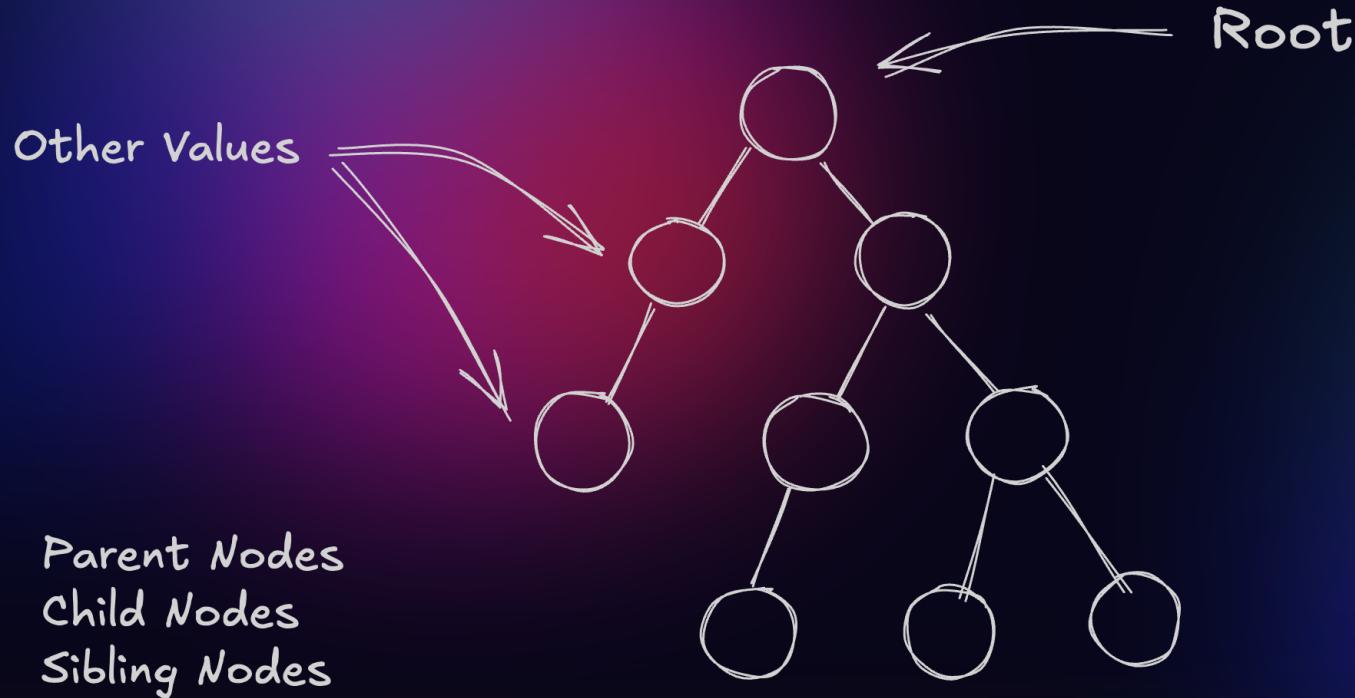
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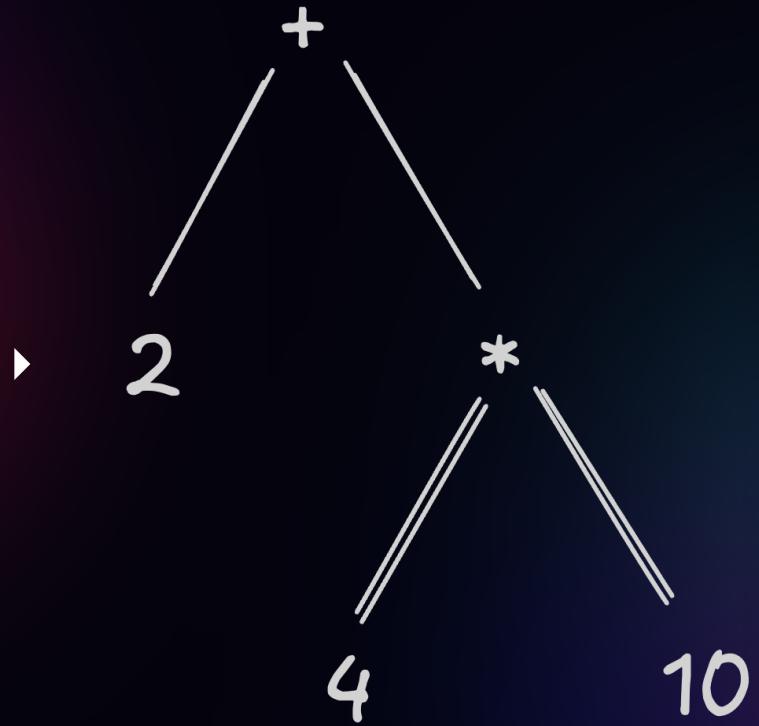
What is AST?

A tree representation of the syntactic structure of sourcecode



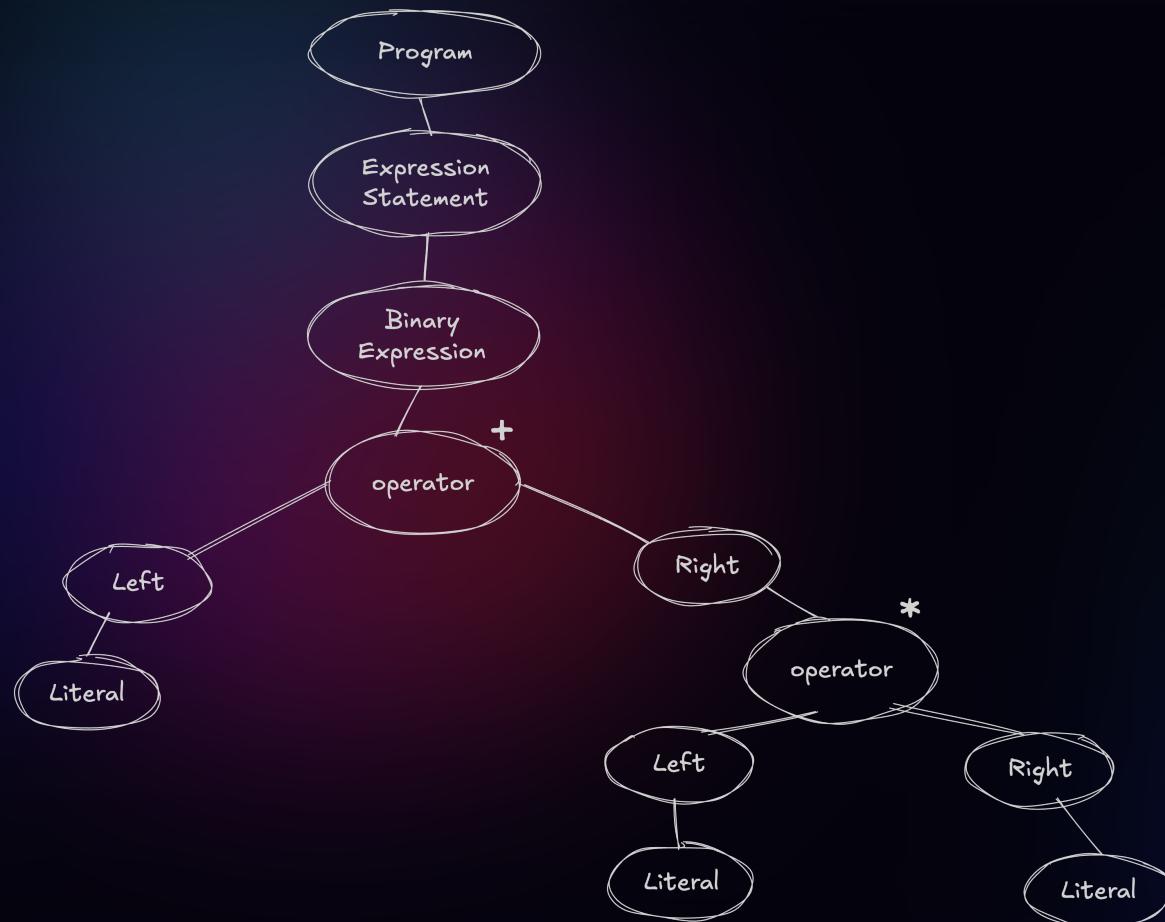
Quick Example

$2 + (4 * 10)$



$2 + (4 * 10)$

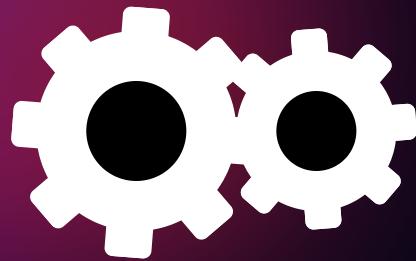
```
1  {
2    "type": "BinaryExpression",
3    "left": {
4      "type": "NumericLiteral",
5      "value": 2
6    }
7  }
```



Why AST Matters?

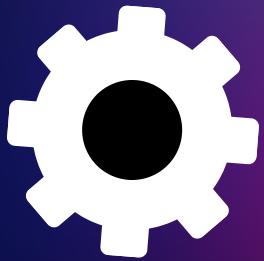
Compilers

High Level
Languages



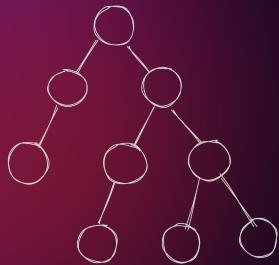
Low Level
Languages

XYZ

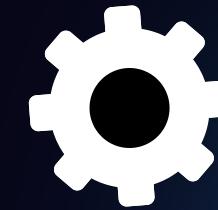


—

AST



—



123

Protocol



Linting



Formatting

BABEL

JSCODESHIFT

Transpiling

Transforming

Exploring AST

How does code get transformed to AST?

// Code: let x = 42;



LEXICAL ANALYSIS

```
{ type: 'keyword', value: 'let' },  
{ type: 'identifier', value: 'x' },  
{ type: 'operator', value: '=' },  
{ type: 'number', value: '42' },  
{ type: 'punctuation', value: ';' }
```



SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS

Converts tokens into AST
Validates syntax
Creates tree structure



GENERATE AST

```
{  
  "type": "BinaryExpression",  
  "left": {  
    "type": "Literal",  
    "value": 2,  
    "raw": "2"  
  },  
  "  
}
```

```
1 // Literal Nodes
2 "hello" -> { type: 'StringLiteral', value: 'hello' }
3 42 -> { type: 'NumericLiteral', value: 42 }
```

Common Node Types

Tools to Explore AST

astexplorer.net

[typescript ast viewer](#)

github.com/estree

AST in Practice

ESLint Custom Rules

Dead Code Detection

Dependency Analysis

Type Checking

Code Modernization

Style Analysis

Babel Plugins

Typescript Transformers

Document Generation

Component Analysis

Code Migration

Working with javascript AST

parser

generator

BABEL

traverse

types

@babel/parser

```
1 import fs from 'fs';
2 import babelParser from '@babel/parser';
```

@babel/traverse

```
1 import babelTraverse from '@babel/traverse';
2 const { default: traverse } = babelTraverse;
```

@babel/types

```
1 import * as t from '@babel/types';
```

@babel/generator

```
1 import babelGenerator from '@babel/generator';
2 const { default: generate } = babelGenerator;
```

Case Study

Styled Components Migration & Post-Transformation

Preface

How do we handle RWD ?

```
1 const GENERAL_WIDTH = 375;
2
3 // landing會先換算，讓 1rem = 1vw
4 export const px2Unit = (px) => {
5   const unit = (px / GENERAL_WIDTH) * 100;
6   return `${unit}rem`;
7 }
```

```
1 import styled from 'styled-components';
2 import { px2Unit } from './utils';
3
4 const StyledComponent = styled.div`  

5   width: ${px2Unit(100)};  

6   height: ${px2Unit(100)};  

7  

8   text-shadow:  

9     ${px2Unit(-1)} ${px2Unit(-1)} 0 #fff,  

10    ${px2Unit(1)} ${px2Unit(-1)} 0 #fff,  

11    ${px2Unit(-1)} ${px2Unit(1)} 0 #fff,  

12    ${px2Unit(1)} ${px2Unit(1)} 0 #fff;  

13 `;
```

Why is this Optimizable?

1

Runtime Performance Issue

- Cost might be high due to excessive and repeated calculation

2

Bad Developer Experience

- Manually add px2Unit everytime can be verbose and time-consuming

3

Maintenance Challenges

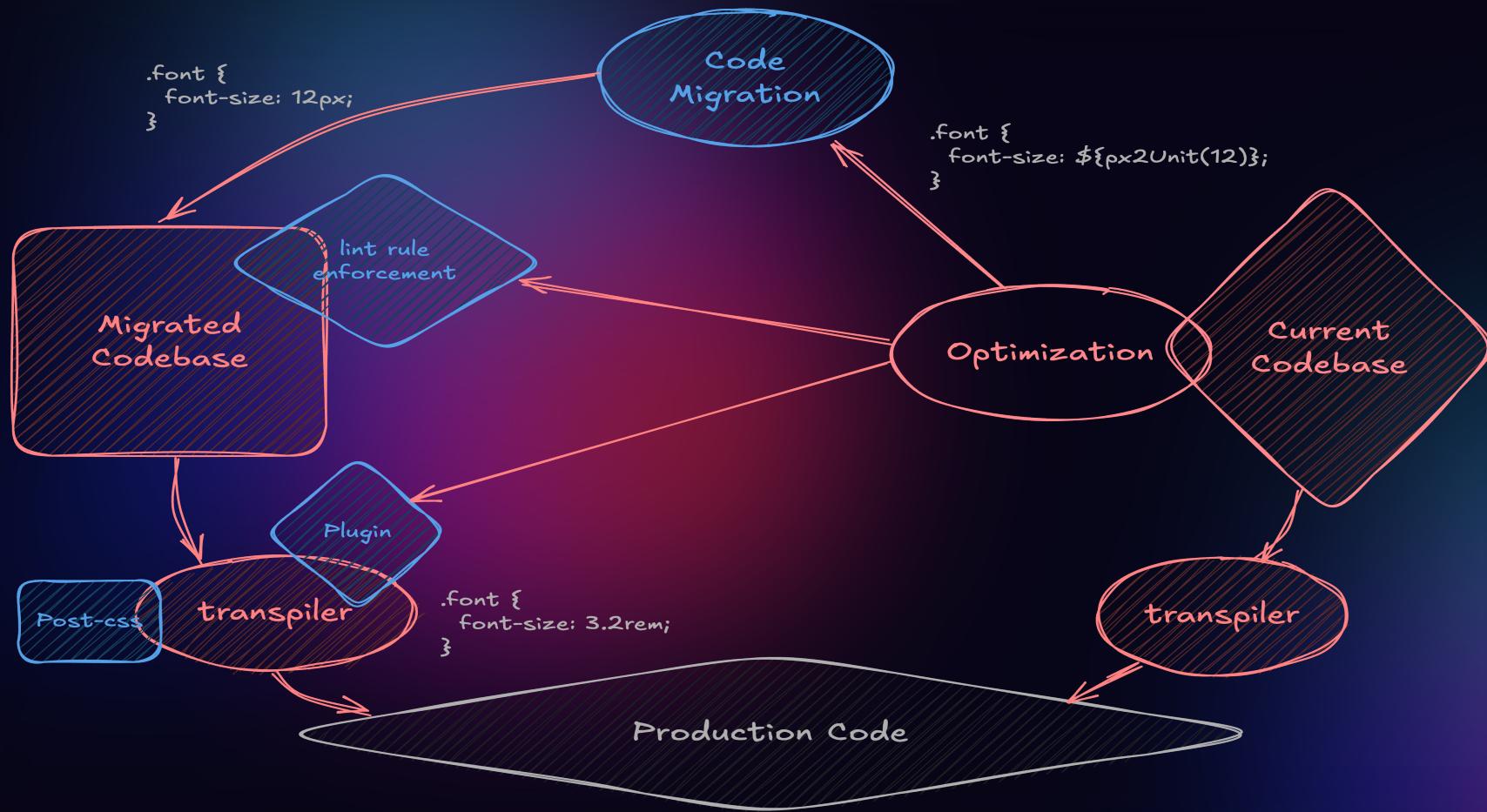
- Allowing scattered call to px2Unit and can be hard to maintain

Solution

1 Runtime to Buildtime transformation

2 Current codebase migration

3 Future Usage Enforcement



Enough talk—let's dive into it

[AST DEMO](#) | [SWC PLUGIN](#)

How do we do the migration?

- 1 Identify all styled-components.
- 2 Find all px2Unit call inside styled-components.
- 3 Remove all px2Unit call inside styled-components
- 4 Find all JSX expression container that contains px2Unit call
- 5 Remove all px2Unit call inside JSX expression container
- 6 Remove unused px2Unit imports

Identifying All Styled-Components

How Many valid ways to declare a styled-components?

```
1 // Basic Tagged Template Literal
```

```
1 // styled object method + Tagged Template Literal
```

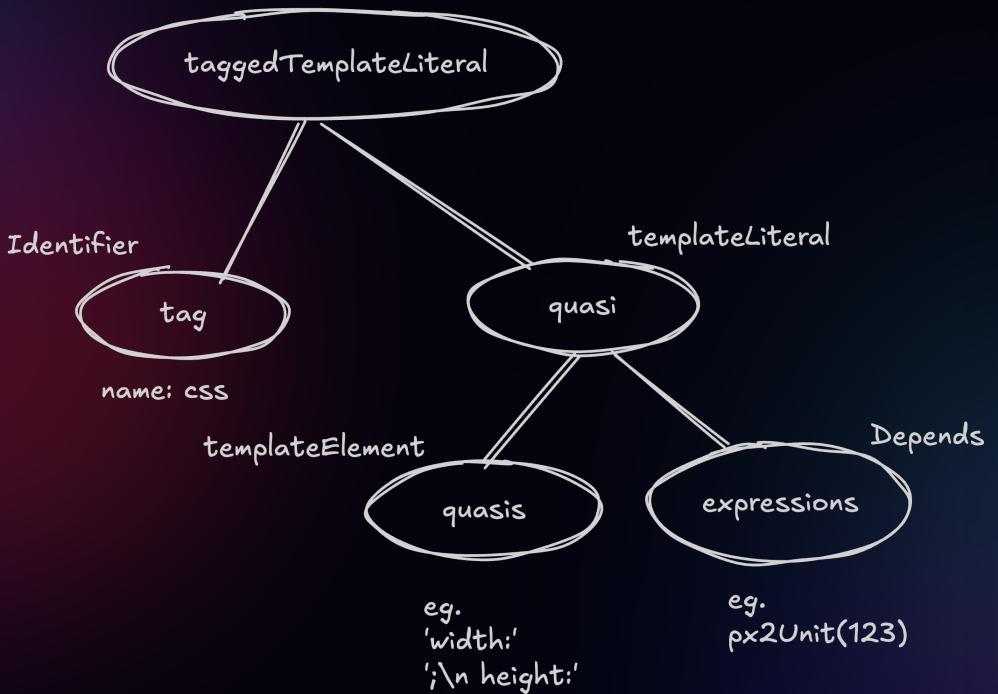
```
1 // styled function call + Tagged Template Literal
```

```
1 // styled object method function call
```

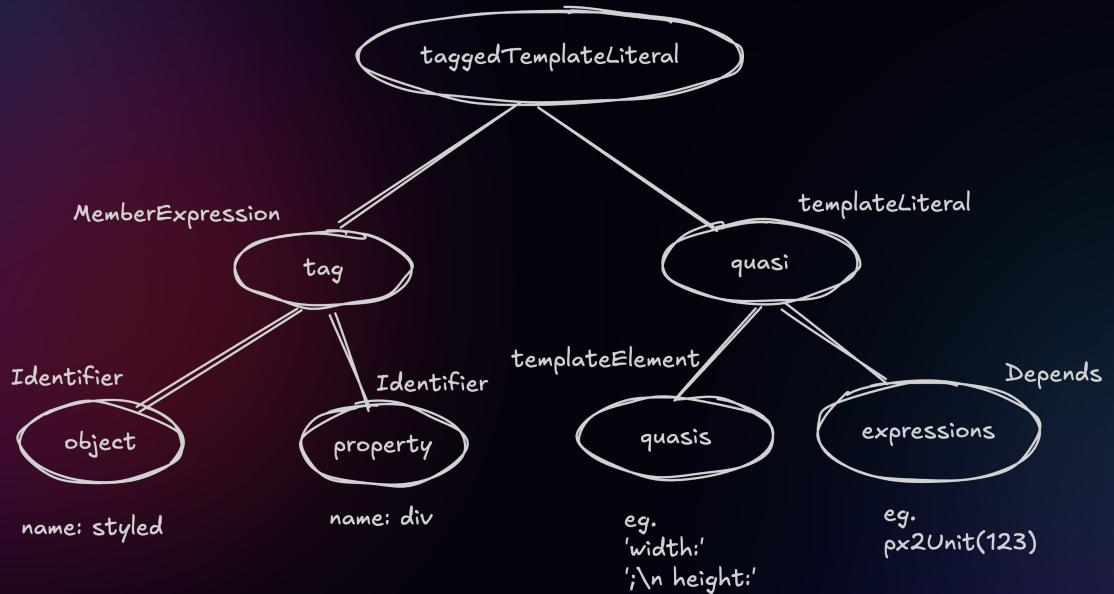
```
1 // attributes
```

```
1 // attributes function call
```

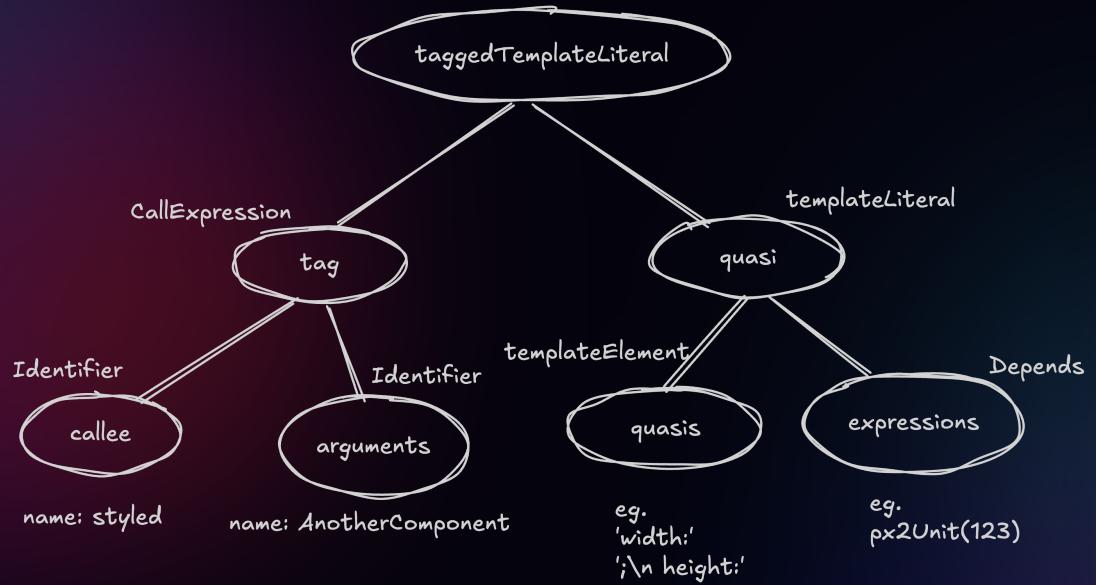
```
// Basic Tagged Template Literal  
const Component = css``;
```



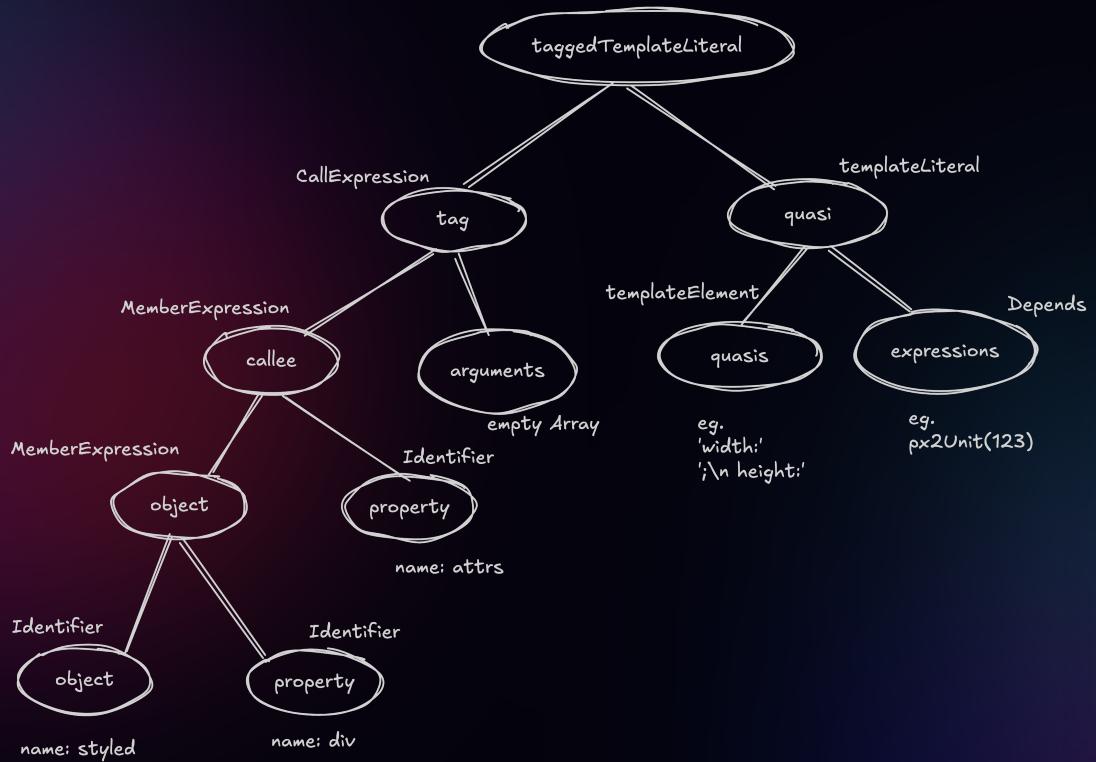
```
// styled object method  
const Component = styled.div``;
```



```
// styled function call  
const Component = styled(AnotherComponent)``;
```



```
// styled object method function call  
const Component = styled.div.attrs(``;
```



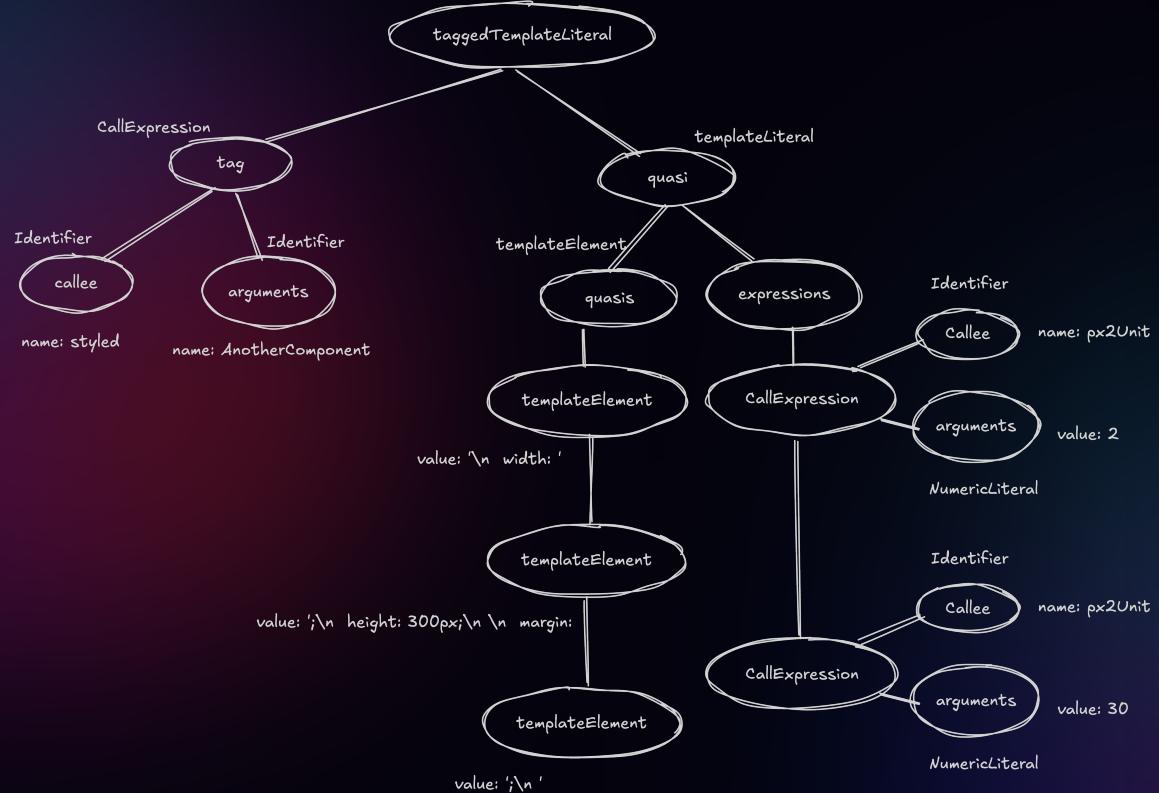
Finding all px2Unit call inside styled-components

How Many ways to use px2Unit inside styled-components?

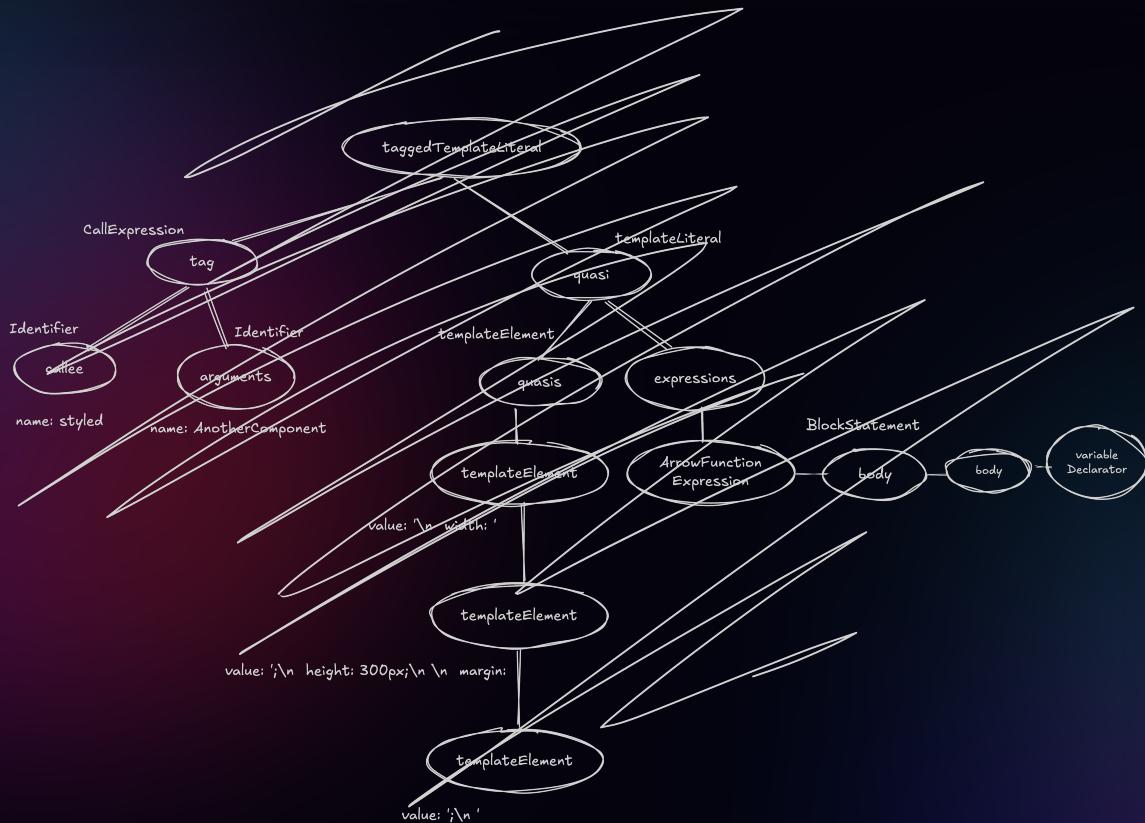
```
1 // Direct call
```

```
1 // Anything except direct call
```

```
// TaggedTemplateLiteral
export default styled(AnotherComponent)`  
  width: ${px2Unit(2)};  
  height: 300px;  
  margin: ${px2Unit(30)};
```



```
// TaggedTemplateLiteral
export default styled(AnotherComponent)`  
  width: ${() => {  
    const width = px2Unit(2)  
    return width  
  }};  
  height: 300px;  
  margin: ${px2Unit(30)};  
`
```



Removing all px2Unit call from styled-components


```
1 import { isCallExpression } from '@babel/types';
2 const isPx2UnitCall = (expression) =>
3   expression.callee?.name === "px2Unit";
4
5 {
6   TaggedTemplateExpression: (path) => {
7     if (!isStyledTag(path)) return;
8     const templateLiteralPath = path.get("quasi");
9     const { quasi, expressions } = templateLiteralPath.node;
10
11    expressions.forEach((expressionPath, i) => {
12      if (isCallExpression(expressionPath) && isPx2UnitCall(expressionPath)) {
13        // Replace the expression with px2Unit value
14      } else {
15        expressionPath.traverse({
16          CallExpression: (callExpressionPath) => {
17            if (isPx2UnitCall(callExpressionPath)) {
18              // Replace the expression with px2Unit value
19            }
20          }
21        })
22      }
23    })
24  }
25 }
```

Finding All JSX expression container that contains px2Unit call

Remove all JSX expression container that contains px2Unit call


```
1 const transformTemplate = (templateLiteralPath) => {
2   const { quasi, expressions } = templateLiteralPath.node;
3
4   expressions.forEach((expr, i) => {
5     const exprPath = templateLiteralPath.get(`expressions.${i}`);
6     const quasiPath = templateLiteralPath.get(`quasis.${i + 1}`);
7
8     if (isCallExpression(expr) && isPx2UnitCall(expr)) {
9       transformDirectPx2UnitCall(exprPath, quasiPath, quasi[i], quasi);
10    } else {
11      transformDynamicCall(exprPath);
12    }
13  })
14};
```



```
1 import { isNumericLiteral, isStringLiteral, stringLiteral } from '@babel/types';
2 const isPureLiteral = (expression) => isNumericLiteral(expression) || isStringLiteral(expression);
3 const isPx2UnitCall = (expression) => expression.callee?.name === "px2Unit";
4
5 {
6   JSXExpressionContainer: (jsxExpressionPath) => {
7     jsxExpressionPath.traverse({
8       CallExpression: (callExpressionPath) => {
9         if (isPx2UnitCall.jsxContainerPath.node.expression)) {
10           // handle direct px2Unit call eg. width={px2Unit(10)}
11         } else if (isTemplateLiteral.jsxContainerPath.node.expression)) {
12           // handle px2Unit call inside template literal eg. margin={`${px2Unit(10)} ${px2Unit(20)}`}
13         } else {
14           // handle all other complex expressions
15         }
16       }
17     })
18   }
19 }
```

CONCLUSION

AST can be intimidating and tricky as you first sees it,
but it can be extemely powerful if you know how to harness its power.

Thanks!

Q&A