

# Embeddable Framework for Syntax-Safe Source Code Generation

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# Source Code Generation

## Simplest example

```
String.format('SELECT * FROM %s  
              WHERE first_name = "%s"  
              AND last_name  = "%s"',  
              tableName, firstName, lastName);
```

## Others

- ▶ Source-to-source compilers, preprocessors
- ▶ Parser and lexer generators
- ▶ Generally, any application involving XML, JSON, etc.

# Approaches to Source Code Generation

## Code templates

- ▶ Naturally suited for any input language
- ▶ Embedded in every programming language
- ▶ Hard to provide syntactical correctness
- ▶ Mix the logic and syntactical issues of produced language

```
String.format('SELECT * FROM %s  
              WHERE first_name = "%s"  
              AND last_name  = "%s"',  
              tableName, firstName, lastName);
```

# Approaches to Source Code Generation

## Source code generation framework

- ▶ Each input language requires it's own framework
- ▶ Tedious and error-prone to implement
- ▶ Easier to provide syntactical correctness
- ▶ Isolates concerns of concrete syntax

```
selectAll(tableName,  
           and(equal("first_name", firstName),  
               equal("last_name", lastName))));
```

# Existing solutions

## Restricted to

- ▶ Set of supported input languages  
(`System.CodeDOM`, `JavaGen`, ORM systems)
- ▶ Set of target programming languages  
(`System.CodeDOM`, `qretty`, `ASF+SDF`)

# Objective

## Design and implementation of a translator

- ▶ Takes arbitrary syntax description
- ▶ Produce implementation of source code generation framework
- ▶ That guarantees syntactical correctness
- ▶ In unrestricted set of target programming languages

# Design concept

## Transformation to a formal model



# Design concept

## Language definition

- ▶ Is given as context-free grammar

## Source code generation framework

- ▶ Set of algebraic data types definitions
- ▶ Printer function

## Transformation

- ▶ To every non-terminal  $T$  associate type  $\tau(T)$
- ▶ Relations between non-terminals are mapped to correspondent relations between types



# Implementation

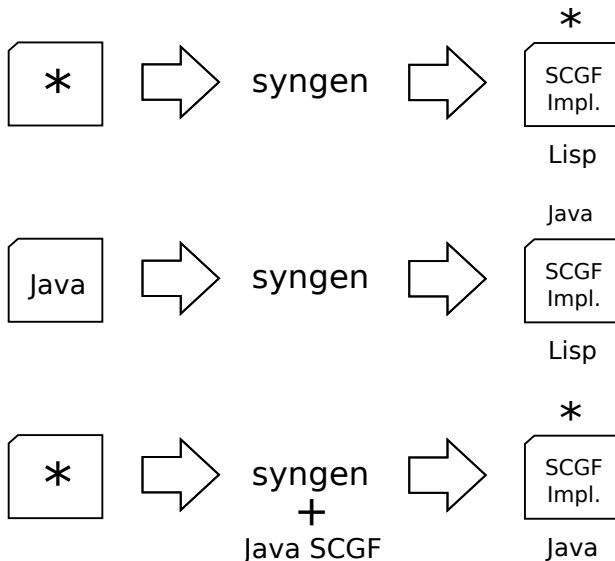
## Problem

In order to produce SCGF implementation, `syngen` should itself use SCGF for target programming language.

## Solution

Implement `syngen` in Lisp programming language.

# Bootstrapping of syngen



# Examples of syngen definitions

## JSON

```
value : (nothing) "null"  
      | (btrue)  "true"  
      | (bfalse) "false"  
      | string  
      | integer  
      | (array)  "[" . value^", "* . "]"  
      | (object) "{" . entry^", "* . "}"  
      ;
```

```
entry : string . ":" value ;
```

## Usage

```
pr(object(entry("name", string("John Doe")),  
          entry("age", integer(32))  
          entry("children", array(string("Bob"),  
                                   string("Alisa")))))
```

# Examples of syngen definitions

## Python-like programming language

```
{ : . "\n" . ;
} : . ;

$( : . "(" . ;
$) : . ")" ;

id : /[a-zA-Z_][a-zA-Z_0-9]*/ ;

unit : stmtnt+ ;

_ stmtnt \
  : "def" id $( id~, "* $) { stmtnt+ }
  | "return" expr
  | (var) id "=" expr
  | "if" expr { stmtnt+ }
  ;

expr : (ref) id
      | (int) integer
      | (op) expr op expr
      | (call) id $( expr~, "* $)
      ;

op : (equal) "=="
    | (plus) "+"
    | (minus) "-"
    | (mult) "*"
    ;
```

Thank you for attention

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