

# Program Normalization



---

Software Development Tools Lab WS 15/16  
Carina Oberle

---

---

## Problem 1 Loop normalization

---

---

### Problem 1.1 For

---

- Need to place 'step' in front of every **continue** statement. (Still problematic: labeled continue in cascaded loops.)
  - Name collisions possible because we put loop variables ahead of our new loop.
- 

---

### Problem 1.2 ForEach

---

- **continue** statements are not a problem in this case and need no special handling.
  - Translation into **while** loop via Iterator (Java) resp. Enumerator (C#).
- 

---

### Problem 1.3 DoWhile

---

- Translation into **while** loop not clear. Problem: **continue** and **break** statements.
  - A translation into a **while(true)** loop would be possible, where we exit the loop as soon as the condition evaluates to false at the end of the loop.
- 

---

## Problem 2 Frequency Analysis

---

Boa (<http://boa.cs.iastate.edu>)

---

---

### Problem 2.1 Loops

---

Boa distinguishes the following loop kinds: **while**, **do**, **for**. Figure 1 shows an AST representation of a loop as Statement.

We may distinguish ForEach loops from common for loops via their child nodes. Listing 1 exemplarily shows that a ForEach loop has attributes *kind*, *statements*, *variable\_declaration* and *expression*. A common For loop, however, by default has attributes *kind*, *statements*, *initializations*, *updates* and *expression*. Yet, attribute *variable\_declaration* is never set, as potential variable declarations are listed in attribute *initializations*.

```
{  
  "kind": "FOR",
```

| Attribute            | Type                              |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| condition            | <u>Expression?</u>                |
| expression           | <u>Expression?</u>                |
| initializations      | <u>array</u> of <u>Expression</u> |
| kind                 | <u>StatementKind</u>              |
| statements           | <u>array</u> of <u>Statement</u>  |
| type_declaration     | <u>Declaration?</u>               |
| updates              | <u>array</u> of <u>Expression</u> |
| variable_declaration | <u>Variable?</u>                  |

Figure 1: Boa Repräsentation eines Statements

```
"statements": [{ "kind": "BLOCK", "statements": [{ "kind": "EXPRESSION", "expression": { "kind": "METHODCALL", "expressions": [{ "kind": "VARACCESS", "variable": "canvas" }], "method": "drawBitmap", "method_args": [{ "kind": "VARACCESS", "variable": "bitmap" }, { "kind": "VARACCESS", "variable": "t.src" }, { "kind": "VARACCESS", "variable": "t.dst" }, { "kind": "LITERAL", "literal": "null" } ] } ] } ], "variable_declaration": { "name": "t", "variable_type": { "name": "TileRect", "kind": "OTHER" } }, "expression": { "kind": "VARACCESS", "variable": "tileRects" } }
```

Listing 1: AST representation of a ForEach loop

---

### Problem 2.2 Goto (C#)

---

Boa has no explicit representation of Goto statements, which is why they are handled as *StatementKind.OTHER*. The dataset “2015 September/GitHub” does not contain any statements of this kind, as there is not yet any AST data available for C# projects.

---

### Problem 3 SwitchCase

---

The standard version of a switch block, containing **break** statements at the end of each section, may be intuitively translated into an **if/else** construct. Yet, in case of fall-throughs there are quite a few cases that need special handling. Especially **break** statements inside **if** block obfuscate the control flow. We address important cases in the test classes. <sup>1</sup>

---

### Problem 4 Boolean Expressions

---

For normalizing boolean expressions, we first collect a mapping from references to assigned expressions for each method. A reference that is assigned more than once or inside a conditional (if or switch) is regarded as unknown.

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://github.com/stg-tud/kave-java/tree/carina-sdt/cc.kave.common/src/test/java/cc/kave/common/model/ssts/transformation/switchblock>