

Abstract Syntax Trees

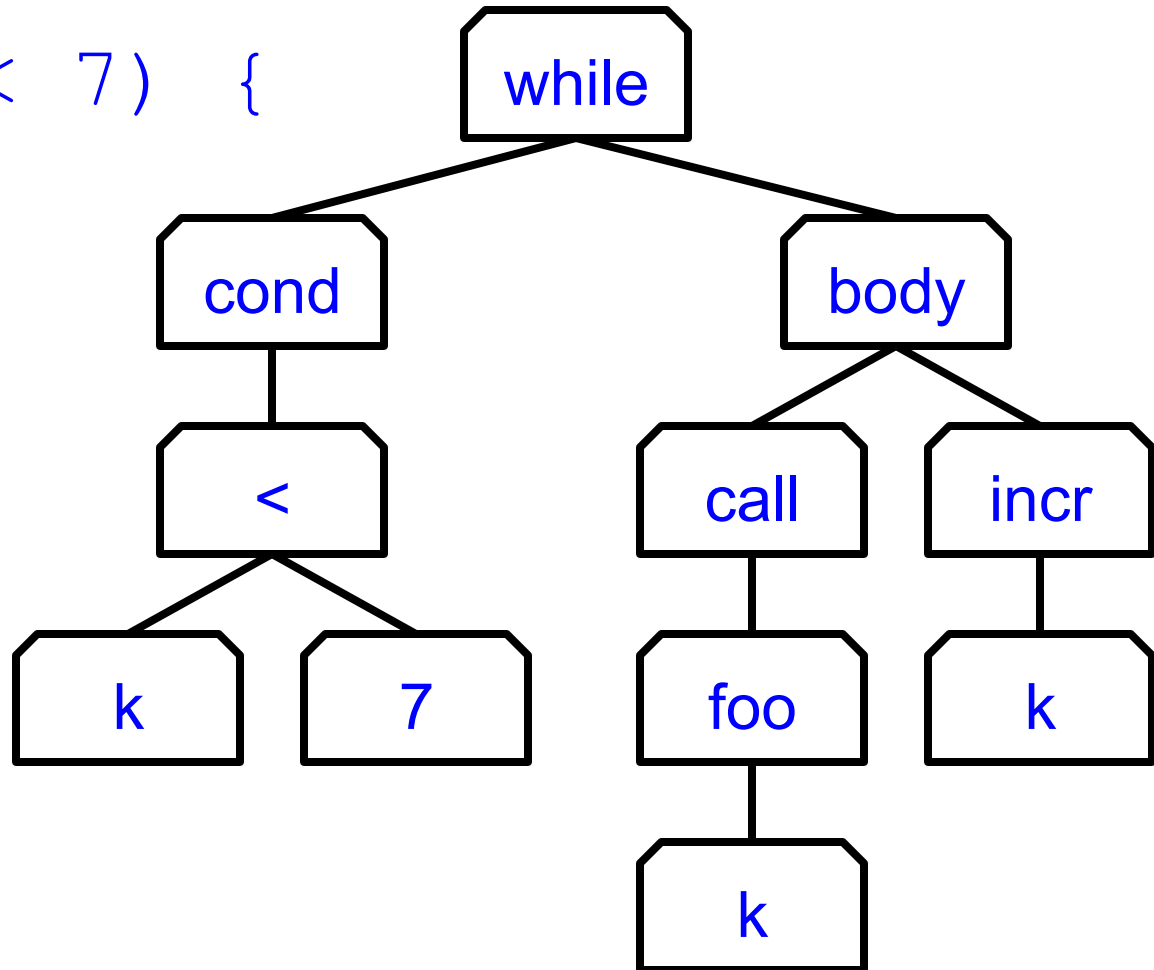


Abstract Syntax Tree

- An ***abstract syntax tree (AST)*** is a ***tree*** model of an entire program or a certain “program structure” (e.g., a statement or an expression in a Java program)
- An AST is “abstract” in the sense that some of the actual characters used in the “concrete” program text do not appear in the AST

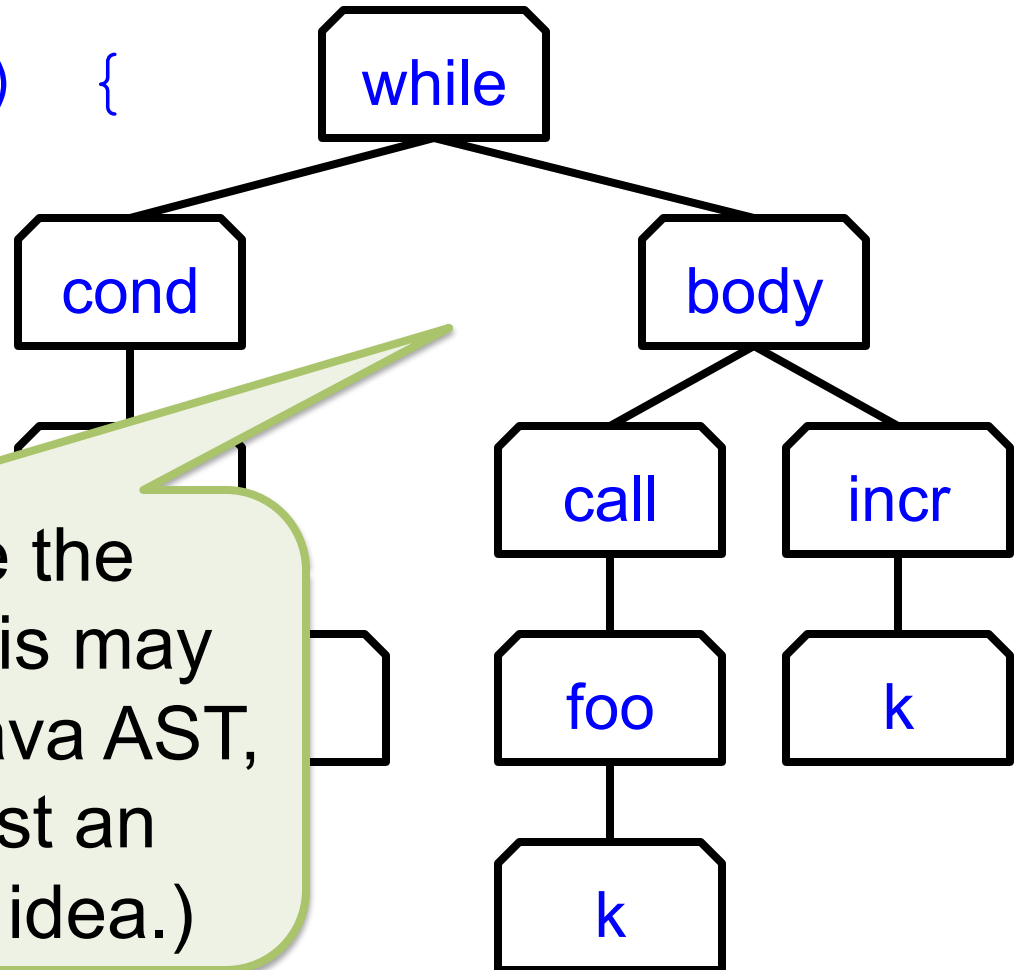
Example: A Java Statement

```
while (k < 7) {  
    foo(k);  
    k++;  
}
```



Example: A Java Statement

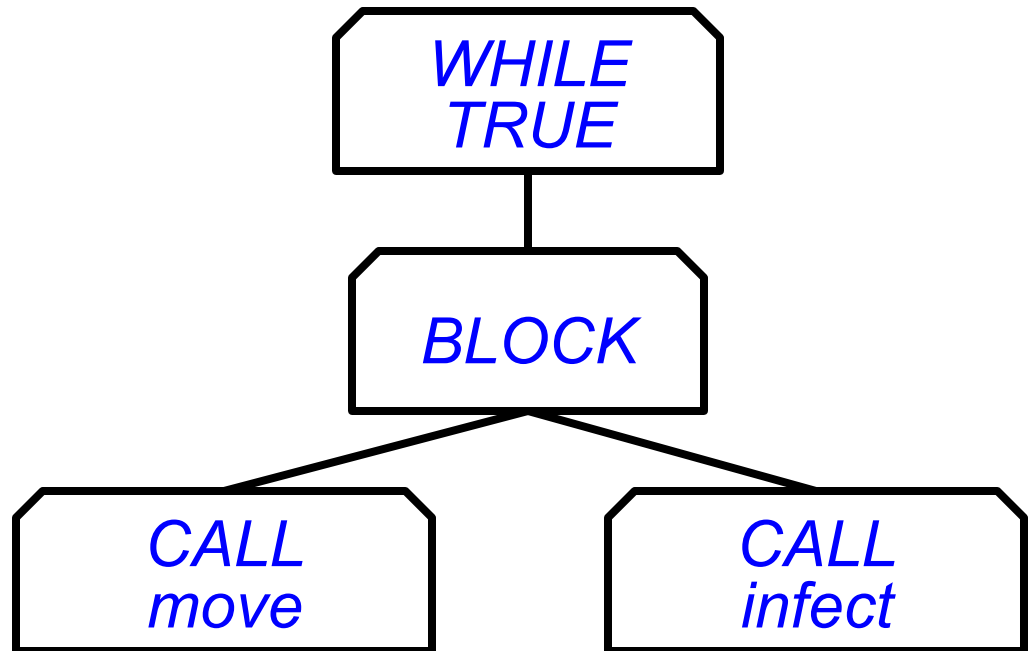
```
while (k < 7) {  
    foo(k);  
    k++;  
}
```



You should see the connections! (This may not be an *actual* Java AST, however; it is just an illustration of the idea.)

Example: A BL Statement

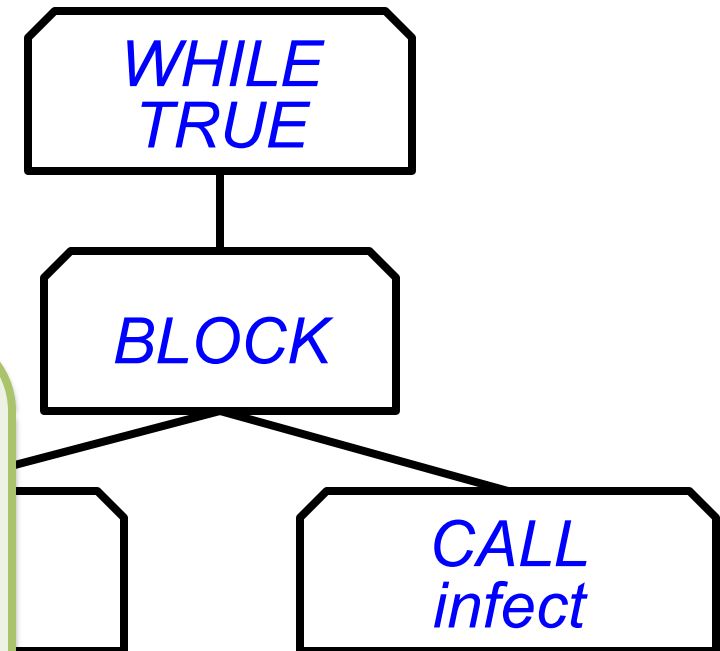
WHILE true DO
move
infect
END WHILE



Example: A BL Statement

WHILE true DO
move
infect
END WHILE

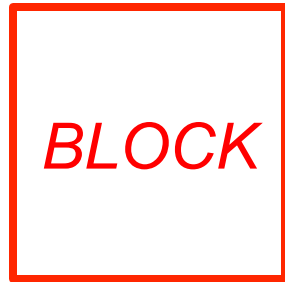
You should see the connections! (This is an actual AST for BL; notice it uses a different “design”.)



BL Statement Kinds

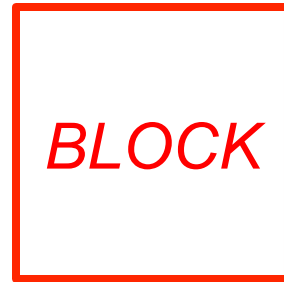
instruction

IF test THEN

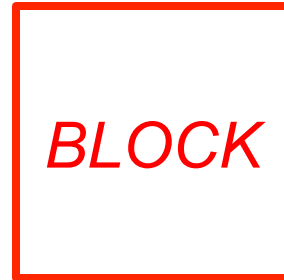


END IF

IF test THEN

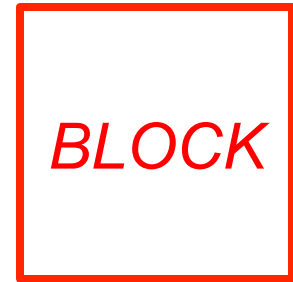


ELSE



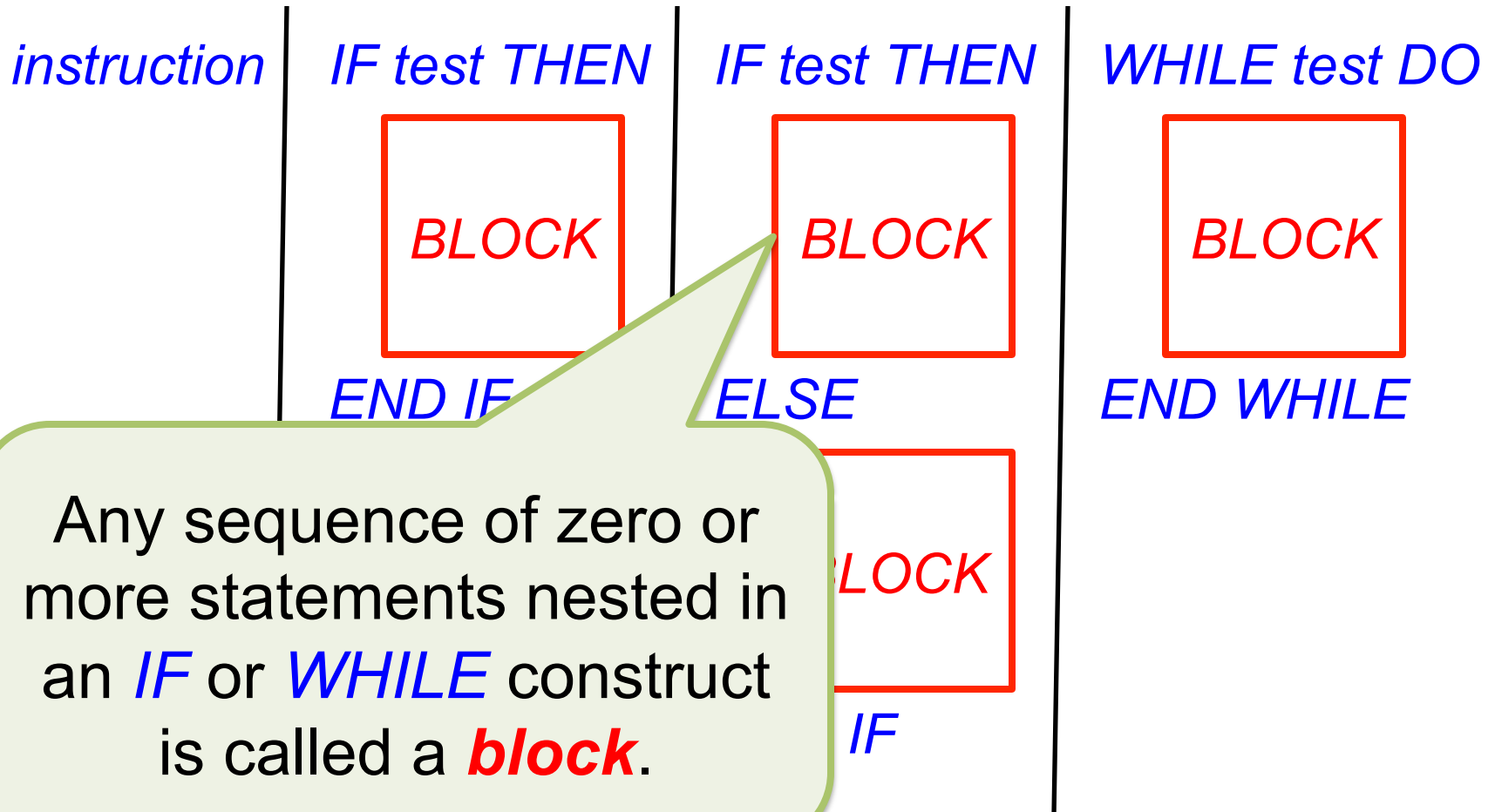
END IF

WHILE test DO



END WHILE

BL Statement Kinds



CALL Statement

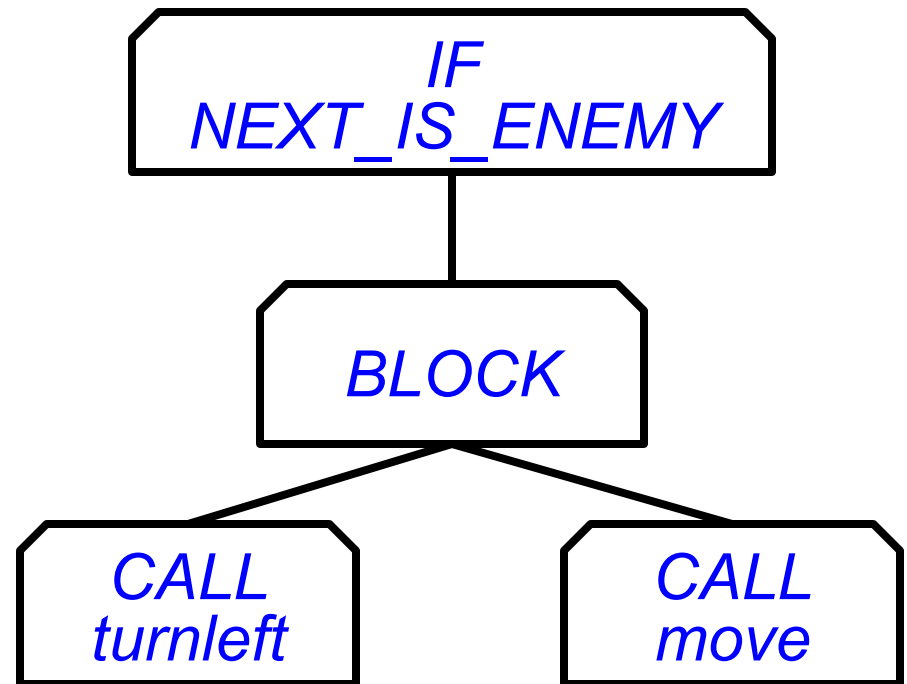
<i>BL Example</i>	<i>AST</i>
<i>turnleft</i>	<div><i>CALL</i> <i>turnleft</i></div>

IF Statement

BL Example

IF next-is-enemy THEN
turnleft
move
END IF

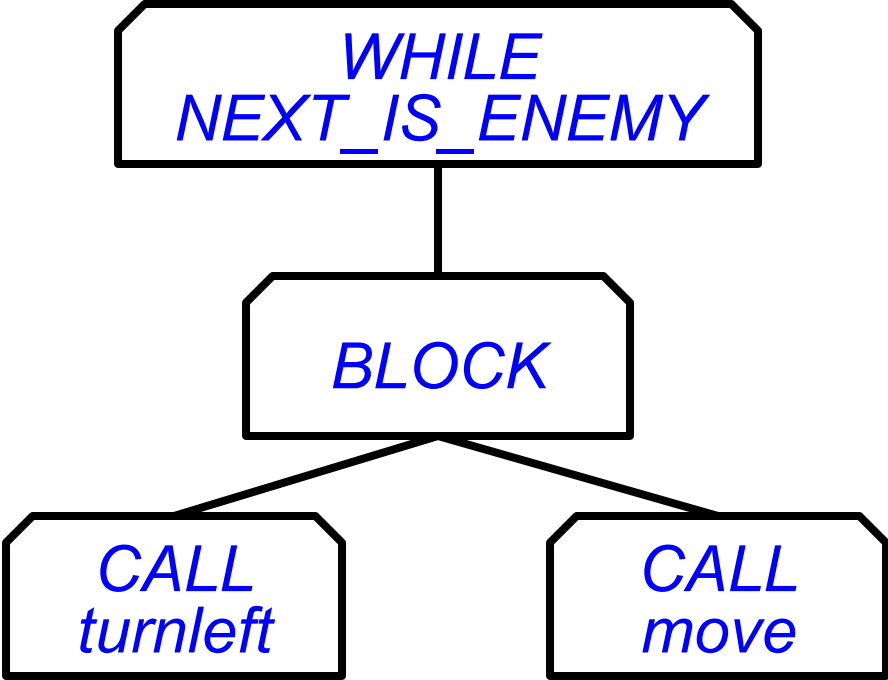
AST



IF_ELSE Statement

<i>BL Example</i>	<i>AST</i>
<i>IF next-is-enemy THEN turnleft ELSE move END IF</i>	<pre>graph TD; A["IF_ELSE NEXT_IS_ENEMY"] --> B["BLOCK"]; A --> C["BLOCK"]; B --> D["CALL turnleft"]; C --> E["CALL move"]</pre>

WHILE Statement

<i>BL Example</i>	<i>AST</i>
<i>WHILE next-is-enemy DO turnleft move END WHILE</i>	 <pre>graph TD; A["WHILE NEXT_IS_ENEMY"] --> B["BLOCK"]; B --> C["CALL turnleft"]; B --> D["CALL move"]</pre>

Why *BLOCK*?

- Draw the AST for this BL code with and without the intermediate notion of *BLOCK*:

IF next-is-empty THEN

move

turnright

ELSE

infect

END IF

Why *BLOCK*?

- Draw the AST for the code with and without the intermediate

IF next-is-empty THEN
 move
 turnright
ELSE
 infect
END IF

If it's not clear, draw the AST for this code with and without *BLOCK*:

IF next-is-empty THEN
 move
ELSE
 turnright
 infect
END IF

AST Node Labels

- An AST for BL is a *tree of* ... what?
- Each node has *some* of the following:
 - The *kind* of statement (e.g., *BLOCK*, *WHILE*)
 - The *test* condition (e.g., *NEXT_IS_EMPTY*, *TRUE*)
 - The *call* of an instruction (e.g., *infect*, *move*), realizing that this may be an instruction defined elsewhere in the program (e.g., *FindObstacle* in an earlier BL example)

This mathematical 3-tuple of information (of which either **test** or **call** might be relevant, depending on the **kind**) will be called a *STATEMENT_LABEL*.

- The **kind** of statement (e.g., *BLOCK*, *WHILE*)
- The **test** condition (e.g., *NEXT_IS_EMPTY*, *TRUE*)
- The **call** of an instruction (e.g., *infect*, *move*), realizing that this may be an instruction defined elsewhere in the program (e.g., *FindObstacle* in an earlier BL example)

The mathematical model of an AST for a BL statement is therefore a *tree of STATEMENT_LABEL*.

- The **kind** of statement (e.g., *BLOCK*, *WHILE*)
- The **test** condition (e.g., *NEXT_IS_EMPTY*, *TRUE*)
- The **call** of an instruction (e.g., *infect*, *move*), realizing that this may be an instruction defined elsewhere in the program (e.g., *FindObstacle* in an earlier BL example)

Resources

- Wikipedia: Abstract Syntax Tree
 - [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstract syntax tree](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstract_syntax_tree)