

The Stratego Compiler

Eelco Visser

STRATEGO

For Stratego version 0.5a

www.stratego-language.org

Institute of Information and Computing Sciences
Universiteit Utrecht
January 31, 2001

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Address:

Institute of Information and Computing Sciences

Universiteit Utrecht

P.O.Box 80089

3508 TB Utrecht

email: visser@acm.org

<http://www.cs.uu.nl/~visser/>

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Eelco Visser

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Summary

This report documents the specification of the compiler for the strategy language Stratego. The compiler is specified in Stratego itself.

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Stratego is a language for the specification of program transformation based on rewriting strategies. The Stratego compiler is based on program transformation; it transforms a high-level Stratego specification via several intermediate representations to C. Several optimizations are performed on the intermediate representations. The compiler is bootstrapped, i.e., it is specified in Stratego itself. In this paper we give an overview of the Stratego compiler: architecture; issues in the compilation of strategies; some high-lights of the specification; and experience with using strategies for writing program transformations.

One of the shortcomings of implementing algebraic specifications by means of term rewriting is the necessity to encode the strategy to apply ‘equations’ by means of functions. This obscures the equational nature of specifications and hampers their modularity because rules become part of one particular strategy. This observation was done in several projects that used ASF+SDF [4] to define language processors, in particular program transformations. For example: normalization of box expressions for pretty-printing [3]; normalization of syntax definitions [8]; transformation of C++ programs [5].

Stratego is a language for the specification of program transformations that overcomes this shortcoming by providing user-definable rewriting strategies. A rewriting strategy is an expression in a language of strategy operators that combine rules (usually via their labels) in a program that traverses a term and applies the rules.

The preliminary ideas for the strategy operators in Stratego, inspired by the specification formalism ELAN [2], include operators for sequential non-deterministic programming, data-type specific and generic term traversal. In [6] an implementation of these operators in ASF+SDF is described. That interpretive implementation style can be used to write strategies for ASF+SDF equations and can be applied in other settings as well; the traditional way of defining a strategy with functions is replaced by a style in which an evaluation function interprets a strategy expression. This allows the concise specification of various strategies and the use of one rule with many different strategies.

These preliminary ideas are further developed in [10, 11]. Rewrite rules are no longer primitives, but are broken down into operations for matching, building and variable scope. System S, the resulting set of strategy operators, provides the primitive operations for defining both rewrite rules and strategies for applying them. A Stratego specification provides syntactic abstractions on top of System S. For example, a rewrite rule is an abstraction for a sequence of operations that first matches the subject term against a pattern, then satisfies a condition and finally builds the instantiation of a term pattern. The identification of this intermediate level allows the definition of very expressive abstractions such as contextual rules and overlays [9].

The Stratego compiler first translates a high-level Stratego specification to a System S expression, which is then translated to a list of abstract machine instructions that are implemented in C. The first compiler was written in SML. Based on the first experience with that compiler an improved compiler was specified in Stratego itself and bootstrapped. Bootstrapping proves to be a good approach for developing the compiler and the language because it provides a realistic case study and a good test case for the compiler. The compiler is being used in several program transformation case studies, such as a specification of an optimizer for a functional language [11], a deforestation algorithm for a functional language [?] and a transformation tool to speed up C++ programs for high-performance computing.

In this abstract we give an overview of System S and Stratego, present the architecture of the compiler and show some examples of the use of strategies in the compiler. In the full paper we will further elaborate the application of

Chapter: A Bootstrapped Compiler for Strategies
Section: Introduction

strategies in the compiler and give a first evaluation of the use of strategies in program transformation.

Chapter: A Bootstrapped Compiler for Strategies
Section: The Language

This section introduces System S, a calculus for the definition of tree transformations, and Stratego, a specification language providing syntactic abstractions for System S expressions. For an operational semantics see [10, 11].

```

module traversals
imports lists
strategies
  try(s)      = s <+ id
  repeat(s)   = rec x(try(s; x))
  topdown     = rec x(s; all(x))
  bottomup    = rec x(all(x); s)
  downup(s)   = rec x(s; all(x); s)
  onebu(s)    = rec x(one(x) <+ s)
  downup2(s1, s2) = rec x(s1; all(x); s2)
  map(s)      = rec x(nil + Cons(s, x))
  list(s)     = rec x(nil + Cons(s, x))
  alltd(s)    = rec x(s <+ all(x))
  oncetd(s)   = rec x(s <+ one(x))
  sometd(s)   = rec x(s <+ some(x))
  somebu(s)   = rec x(some(x) <+ s)

```

Figure 1: Specification of several generic term traversal strategies.

SYSTEM S

System S is a hierarchy of operators for expressing term transformations. The first level provides control constructs for sequential non-deterministic programming, the second level introduces combinators for term traversal and the third level defines operators for binding variables and for matching and building terms.

First-order terms are expressions over the grammar

$$t := x \mid C(t_1, \dots, t_n) \mid [t_1, \dots, t_n] \mid (t_1, \dots, t_n)$$

where x ranges over variables and C over constructors. The arity and types of constructors are declared in signatures. The notation $[t_1, \dots, t_n]$ abbreviates the list $\text{Cons}(t_1, \dots, \text{Cons}(t_n, \text{Nil}))$. Transformations in System S are applied to ground terms, i.e., terms without variables.

LEVEL 1: SEQUENTIAL NON-DETERMINISTIC PROGRAMMING

Strategies are programs that attempt to transform ground terms into ground terms, at which they may succeed or fail. In case of success the result of such an attempt is a transformed term. In case of failure the result is an indication of the failure. Strategies can be combined into new strategies by means of the following operators: The *identity* strategy `id` leaves the subject term unchanged and always succeeds. The *failure* strategy `fail` always fails. The *sequential composition* `s1; s2` first attempts to apply `s1` to the subject term and, if that succeeds, applies `s2` to the result. The *non-deterministic choice* `s1 + s2` attempts to apply either `s1` or `s2`. It succeeds if either succeeds and it fails if both fail; the order in which `s1` and `s2` are tried is unspecified. The *deterministic choice* `s1 <+ s2` attempts to apply either `s1` or `s2`, in that order. The *recursive closure* `rec x(s)` attempts to apply `s`, where at each occurrence of the variable `x` in `s`, the strategy `rec x(s)` is applied. The *test* strategy `test(s)` tries to apply `s`. It succeeds if `s` succeeds, and reverts the subject term to the original term. It fails if `s` fails. The *negation* `not(s)` succeeds (with the identity transformation) if `s` fails and fails if `s` succeeds. Two examples of strategies defined with these operators are `try` and `repeat` in Figure 1.

LEVEL 2: TERM TRAVERSAL

The Level 1 constructs apply transformations to the root of a term. In order to apply transformations throughout a term it is necessary to traverse it. For this

purpose, System S provides the following operators: For each n -ary constructor C the *congruence* operator $C(s_1, \dots, s_n)$ is defined. It applies to terms of the form $C(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ and applies s_i to t_i for $1 \leq i \leq n$. An example of the use of congruences is the operator $\text{map}(s)$ in Figure 1 that applies s to each element of a list.

Congruences can be used to define traversals over specific data structures. Specification of generic traversals (e.g., pre- or post-order over arbitrary structures) requires more generic operators. The operator $\text{all}(s)$ applies s to all children of a constructor application $C(t_1, \dots, t_n)$. In particular, $\text{all}(s)$ is the identity on constants (constructor applications without children). The strategy $\text{one}(s)$ applies s to one child of a constructor application $C(t_1, \dots, t_n)$; it is precisely the failure strategy on constants. The strategy $\text{some}(s)$ applies s to some of the children of a constructor application $C(t_1, \dots, t_n)$, i.e., to at least one and as many as possible. Like $\text{one}(s)$, $\text{some}(s)$ fails on constants.

Figure 1 defines various traversals based on these operators. For instance, $\text{oncetd}(s)$ tries to find *one* application of s somewhere in the term starting at the root working its way down; $s <+ \text{one}(x)$ first attempts to apply s , if that fails an application of s is (recursively) attempted at one of the children of the subject term. If no application is found the traversal fails. Compare this to the traversal $\text{alltd}(s)$, which finds *all* outermost applications of s and never fails.

LEVEL 3: MATCH, BUILD AND VARIABLE BINDING

The operators introduced thus far are useful for repeatedly applying transformation rules throughout a term. Actual transformation rules are constructed by means of pattern matching and building of pattern instantiations.

A match $?t$ succeeds if the pattern term t matches the subject term. As a side-effect, any variables in t are bound to the corresponding subterms of the subject term. If a variable was already bound before the match, then the binding only succeeds if the terms are the same. This enables non-linear pattern matching, so that a match such as $?F(x, x)$ succeeds only if the two arguments of F in the subject term are equal. This non-linear behaviour can also arise across other operations. For example, the two consecutive matches $?F(x, y); ?F(y, x)$ succeed exactly when the two arguments of F are equal. Once a variable is bound it cannot be unbound.

A build $!t$ replaces the subject term with the instantiation of the pattern t using the current bindings of terms to variables in t . A scope $\{x_1, \dots, x_n: s\}$ makes the variables x_i local to the strategy s . This means that bindings to these variables outside the scope are undone when entering the scope and are restored after leaving it. The operation $\text{where}(s)$ applies the strategy s to the subject term. If successful, it restores the original subject term, keeping only the newly obtained bindings to variables.

STRATEGO

The specification language Stratego provides syntactic abstractions for System S expressions. A specification consists of a collection of modules that define signatures, transformation rules and strategy definitions.

A signature declares the sorts and operations (constructors) that make up the structure of the language(s) being transformed. Example signatures are shown in the modules in Figure 2. A strategy definition $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = s$ introduces a new strategy operator f parameterized with strategies x_1 through x_n and with body s . Such definitions cannot be recursive, i.e., they cannot refer (directly or indirectly) to the operator being defined. All recursion must be expressed explicitly by means of the recursion operator `rec`. Labeled transformation rules are abbreviations of a particular form of strategy definitions. A conditional rule $L : l \rightarrow r \text{ where } s$ with label L , left-hand side l , right-hand side r , and condition s denotes a strategy definition $L = \{x_1, \dots, x_n : ?l; \text{where}(s); !r\}$. Here, the body of the rule first matches the left-hand side, and then attempts to satisfy the condition s . If that succeeds, then it builds the right-hand side r . The rule is enclosed in a scope that makes all term variables x_i occurring in l , s and r local to the rule. If more than one definition is provided with the same name, e.g., $f(xs) = s_1$ and $f(xs) = s_2$, this is equivalent to a single definition with the sum of the original bodies as body, i.e., $f(xs) = s_1 + s_2$.

The following definitions provide a useful shorthand. The notation $\langle s \rangle t$ denotes $!t; s$, i.e., the strategy that builds the term t and then applies s to it. The notation $s \Rightarrow t$ denotes $s; ?t$, i.e., the strategy that applies s to the current subject term and then matches the result against t . The combined notation $\langle s \rangle t \Rightarrow t'$ thus denotes $(!t; s); ?t'$. The $\langle s \rangle t$ notation can also be used in a build expression. For example, the strategy expression $!F(\langle s \rangle t, t')$ corresponds to $\{x : \langle s \rangle t \Rightarrow x; !F(x, t')\}$, where x is a new variable.

```

module terms
imports list-cons
signature
  sorts Term
  operations
    Wld :                               Term (* _ *)
    Var : String                        -> Term (* x *)
    Int : Int                          -> Term (* 0, 1, 2 ... *)
    Str : String                       -> Term (* "", "a", ... *)
    Op  : String * List(Term) -> Term (* f(t1,...,tn) *)

module strategy
imports terms
signature
  sorts SVar Strat SDef
  operations
    Id      :                               Strat (* id *)
    Fail    :                               Strat (* fail *)

    Test    : Strat                        -> Strat (* test s *)
    Not     : Strat                        -> Strat (* not s *)

    Seq     : Strat * Strat                -> Strat (* s1 ; s2 *)
    Choice  : Strat * Strat                -> Strat (* s1 + s2 *)
    LChoice : Strat * Strat                -> Strat (* s1 <+ s2 *)

    SVar    : String                      -> SVar
    Rec     : String * Strat               -> Strat (* rec x (s) *)
    Let     : SDef * Strat                 -> Strat (* let sdef in s2*)
    SDef    : String * List(String) * Strat -> SDef (* f(xs) = s *)
    Call    : SVar * List(Strat)           -> Strat (* f(ss) *)

    Path    : Int * Strat                  -> Strat (* i(s) *)
    Cong    : String * List(Strat)         -> Strat (* f(s1,...,sn) *)
    One     : Strat                        -> Strat (* one(s) *)
    Some    : Strat                        -> Strat (* some(s) *)
    All     : Strat                        -> Strat (* all(s) *)

    Match   : Term                        -> Strat (* ?t *)
    Build   : Term                        -> Strat (* !t *)

    Scope   : List(String) * Strat         -> Strat (* {xs: s} *)
    Where   : Strat                       -> Strat (* where s *)

    Prim    : String -> Strat

```

Figure 2: Abstract syntax of terms and System S expressions.

LIBRARY

The language comes with a growing library of strategy operators with functionality for

- Simple traversals (such as in Figure 1)
- Fixed-point traversals
- List operations
- Tuple operations
- Manipulation of expressions with (bound) variables, such as variable renaming, substitution, collection of the set of free variables etc. These operations are language independent and can be specialized to a language by instantiation of generic operations. Note that this concerns *object* variables in the language being manipulated, which are different from the meta-variable used in rules.

Chapter: A Bootstrapped Compiler for Strategies
Section: The Compiler

A Stratego specification defines a transformation on terms. The Stratego compiler translates a specification to an executable program that reads in a term, transforms it according to the specification and outputs the resulting transformed term. In this section we discuss the architecture of the compiler and the run-time system used in the generated programs. In the next section we give some examples of the specification of the compiler in Stratego itself.

ARCHITECTURE

The overall architecture of the compiler is shown in Figure 3. The compiler consists of four main components: front-end, optimizer, matching-tree, and back-end.

The front-end takes a Stratego specification (in abstract syntax form) and translates it to a list of System S expressions (SSE). The front-end itself is composed of five stages: joining sections of the same kind (normalization); translation of rules and signatures to strategy definitions; extraction of the definitions that are actually needed for implementation of the operator `main`; elimination of the syntactic abstractions (sugar) of the Stratego level; and (selective) inlining definitions. The result of this stage is a list of strategy definitions for parameterless operators.

The optimizer simplifies a System S expression by applying algebraic laws. The matching-tree automaton transformer targets expressions that are choices of strategies starting with a match. Common prefixes are extracted to prevent inspecting a term more than once. The back-end translates an expression to abstract machine instructions.

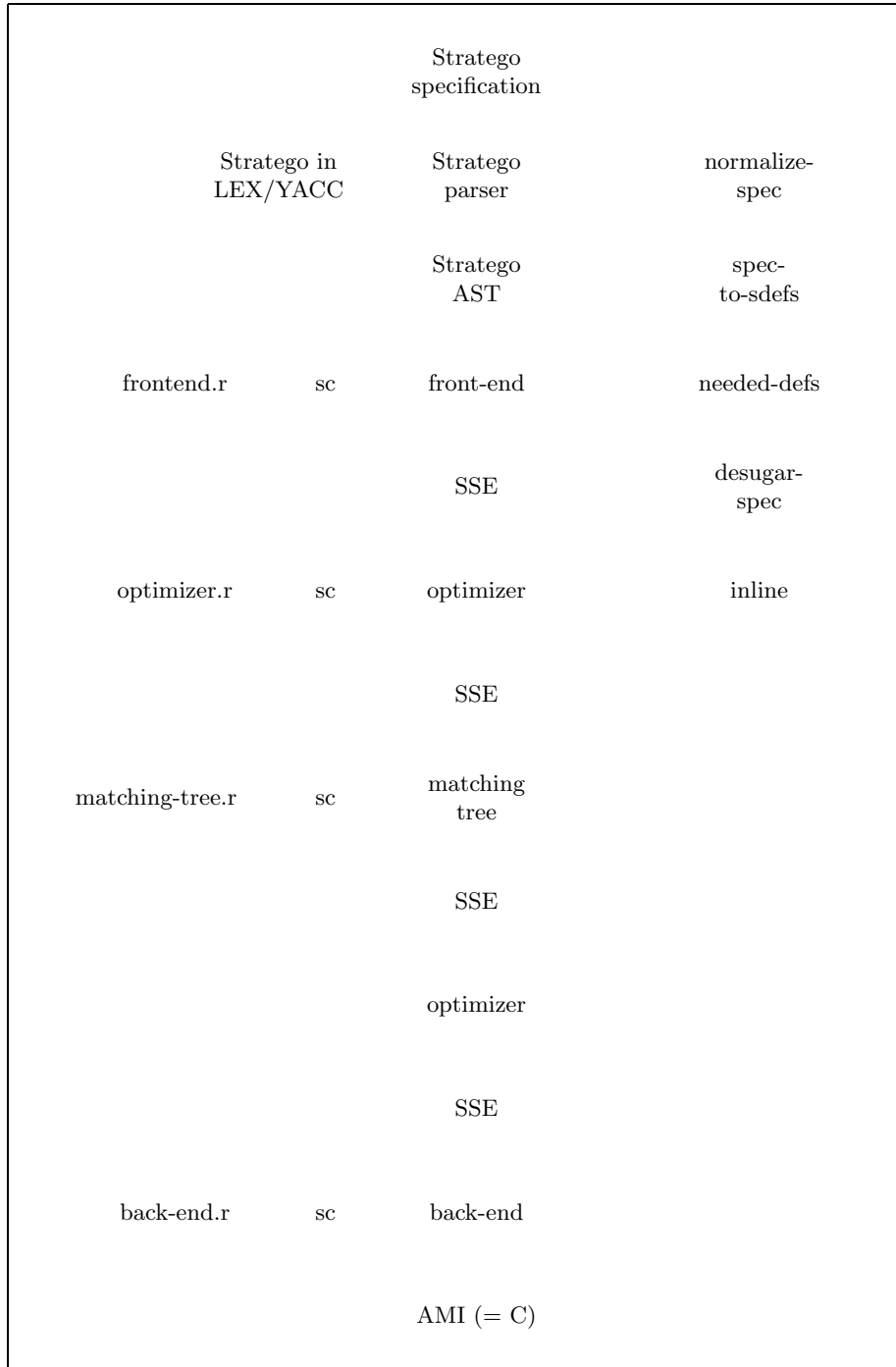


Figure 3: Architecture of the Stratego compiler (sc)

RUN-TIME SYSTEM

The abstract machine instructions produced by the compiler are implemented as macros or procedures in C. These procedures make use of a run-time system that supports stack and term management. The return- and choice-stacks are needed for control. The term-stack is used to deconstruct terms in matching and term traversal. For the representation of terms the *ATerms* package [7] is used. This package provides an implementation of terms based on hash-consing and supports garbage collection.

The run-time system is implemented in C. Therefore, the compiler and generated transformation programs only depend on `gcc`. The Stratego compiler (`sc`) is being developed on a Linux platform and is also used on Sun machines. Although this has not been done, there should be no problem in porting the compiler to Windows NT platforms with GNU software.

Chapter: A Bootstrapped Compiler for Strategies
Section: Examples

In this section we give some examples to illustrate the specification of the compiler in Stratego.

EXAMPLE 1: PIPELINES

The `main` strategy of the front-end defines a pipeline of operations. In addition to the operations discussed in the previous section, `use-def` analysis is used to determine if variables are used in builds without being bound in match operations.

Note that in general such a pipeline may fail to apply to a term. In this case, if an error is detected either in the `use-def` analysis (due to undeclared or uninitialized variables) or in the `needed-defs` transformation (missing definition), the pipeline fail. In these cases an error message is derived from the failure.

```
module frontend
imports normalize-spec spec-to-sdefs needed-defs
      desugar inlining use-def
strategies

  main = normalize-spec;
        where(spec-use-def);
        spec-to-sdefs;
        needed-defs;
        desugar-spec;
        inline
```

EXAMPLE 2: DESUGARING

The following specification is a fragment from module `desugar.r` that defines the elimination of syntactic abstractions (sugar). Rules `Bapp2` transforms a build expression such as `!F(<s> G(y))` to `{x: <s> G(y) => x; !F(x)}` in order to extract the strategy application inside the build.

Rule `Bapp2` uses a contextual pattern `t[App(s, t')]` to reach an application `App(s, t')` at an arbitrary depth inside the term matching `t`. This application is replaced with the newly generated variable `Var(x)` in the right-hand side by means of the context `t[Var(x)]`. The right-hand side replaces the build by a scope construct that declares a new local variable `x`. Inside the scope first `s` is applied to `t'` and the result matched against the new variable `x`. This variable is then used inside the term `t` in the build.

The strategy `desugar` desugars an expression by applying a set of rules, including `Bapp2`, repeatedly in a topdown traversal. The strategy `desugar-spec` applies this strategy to each definition body in a list of definitions.

```
module desugar
...
rules

  Bapp2 : Build(t[App(s, t')]) ->
    Scope([x], Seq(BAM(s, t', Var(x)), Build(t[Var(x)])))
    where new => x

strategies

  desugar = topdown(try(desugarRule);
    repeat(HL + (Bapp0 <+ Bapp1 <+ Bapp2)))

  desugar-spec = map(SDef(id, id, desugar))
```

EXAMPLE 3: COMPILATION

The back-end of the compiler translates expressions to lists of abstract machine instructions. For each language construct a rule defines the pattern of instructions it corresponds to. For example, the following rules define the translation of left choice `<+` and the generic traversal operator `all`.

```
module compiler
...
rules
  C : Instr(LChoice(s1, s2), env, rcs) ->
      Block([Cpush(fc),
              Instr(s1, env, rcs), Cpop, Goto(sc),
              Label(fc), Instr(s2, env, rcs),
              Label(sc)])
      where new => sc ; new => fc

  C : Instr(All(s), env, rcs) ->
      Block([AllInit,
              Label(c1),
              AllNextSon(c2),
              Instr(s, env, rcs),
              Goto(c1),
              Label(c2),
              AllBuild])
      where new => c1 ; new => c2
```

These rules are combined in the compilation strategy `compile`. The default `C` rules are applied after the specialized `Cs` rules. After translation the nested code is flattened to a single list. Some simple optimizations are performed by `peephole` and finally, the code is wrapped in some support code by `Assemble`.

```
module backend
...
strategies

  compile = map(MkInstr;
                topdown(repeat(Cs <+ C)));
                flatten-blocks;
                peephole;
                Assemble
```

Part I

Basics

TERMS

Terms are either variables, integers, strings or applications of a function symbol to a list of terms. A wildcard corresponds to an anonymous variable. In comments after the declarations of the operators an example of the notation used in concrete syntax.

```
module terms
imports list-cons
signature
  sorts Term
  constructors
    Wld  :                      Term    (* _ *)
    Var  : String              -> Term  (* x *)
    Int  : Int                  -> Term  (* 0, 1, 2 ... *)
    Real : Real                  -> Term  (* 0.0, 0.1, 2.3 ... *)
    Str  : String              -> Term  (* "", 'a', ... *)
    Op   : String * List(Term) -> Term  (* f(t1,...,tn) *)
```

Remarks:

List notation $[t_1, \dots, t_n]$ translates to $\text{Cons}(t_1, \dots, \text{Cons}(t_n, \text{Nil}))$

Tuple notation (t_1, \dots, t_n) translates to $\text{TCons}(t_1, \dots, \text{TCons}(t_n, \text{TNil}))$

STRATEGIES

In this module we define the operators of the core strategy language that will be used to express all programs in the high-level language.

```
module strategy
imports terms
imports list-cons
```

SEQUENTIAL NON-DETERMINISTIC PROGRAMS

The following operators provide a language for sequential non-deterministic programming.

```
signature
  sorts SVar Strat SDef
  constructors
    Id      :                               Strat    (* id *)
    Fail    :                               Strat    (* fail *)

    Test    : Strat                         -> Strat  (* test s *)
    Not     : Strat                         -> Strat  (* not s *)

    Seq     : Strat * Strat                 -> Strat  (* s1 ; s2 *)
    Choice  : Strat * Strat                 -> Strat  (* s1 + s2 *)
    LChoice : Strat * Strat                 -> Strat  (* s1 <+ s2 *)

    SVar    : String                       -> SVar
    Rec     : String * Strat                -> Strat  (* rec x . s *)
    Let     : SDef * Strat                  -> Strat  (* let sdef in s2 *)

    SDef    : String * List(String) * Strat -> SDef   (* f(xs) = s *)

    SDef    : List(Pragma) * String *
              List(String) * Strat         -> SDef   (* f(xs) = s *)

    DontInline : Pragma

    Call     : SVar * List(Strat)          -> Strat  (* f(ss) *)
```

TRAVERSAL OPERATORS

```
    Path     : Int * Strat                  -> Strat  (* i(s) *)
    Cong     : String * List(Strat)         -> Strat  (* f(s1,...,sn) *)
    One      : Strat                        -> Strat  (* one(s) *)
    Some     : Strat                        -> Strat  (* some(s) *)
    All      : Strat                        -> Strat  (* all(s) *)
    Thread   : Strat                        -> Strat  (* thread(s) *)
```

MATCHING AND BUILDING

```
signature
  constructors
```

Chapter: Abstract Syntax

```
Assign    : Term * Term -> Strat

Match     : Term                -> Strat    (* match(s) *)
Build     : Term                -> Strat    (* build(s) *)
MatchVar  : String              -> Strat    (* matchv(x) *)
MatchFun  : String              -> Strat    (* matcho(f) *)

Scope     : List(String) * Strat -> Strat    (* {xs: s} *)
Where     : Strat               -> Strat    (* where s *)
```

ANNOTATION

```
Mark      : Term                -> Strat    (* ! t *)
IsMark    : Term                -> Strat    (* ? t *)

AnnBuild   : Term * Term        -> Strat
AnnMatch   : Term * Term        -> Strat
AnnRemove  : Term               -> Strat
```

PRIMITIVES

Example primitives for Integers are: Plus, Minus, Geq, NewInt (generate new integer), etc. *)

Strings New, StrConc

signature

constructors

```
Prim      : String -> Strat

CountRule : String -> Strat
```

SIGNATURES

Types and Kinds

```
module signatures
```

```
signature
```

```
  constructors
```

```
    ConstType : Term          -> Type
```

```
    FunType   : List(Term) * Term -> Type
```

Signatures

```
signature
```

```
  sorts SortDecl OpDecl BSig
```

```
  constructors
```

```
    Sort      : String * List(Kind) -> SortDecl
```

```
    OpDecl    : String * Type       -> OpDecl
```

```
    Sorts     : List(SortDecl)      -> BSig
```

```
    Operations : List(OpDecl)       -> BSig
```

SYNTACTIC SUGAR

In this section we define specifications that declare signatures, rules and strategy definitions. This is just syntactic sugar for declaring a strategy. In Section ?? we will show how these constructs can be defined in terms of the basic strategies of Section .

```
module sugar
imports strategy signatures
```

VARIADIC VERSIONS OF SOME COMBINATORS

```
signature
constructors
  Seqs      : List(Strat) -> Strat
  Choices   : List(Strat) -> Strat
  LChoices  : List(Strat) -> Strat

  Lets      : List(SDef) * Strat -> Strat
```

MATCH, BUILD, APPLY COMBINATIONS

```
signature
constructors
  MA : Term * Strat      -> Strat  (* t => s *)
  AM : Strat * Term      -> Strat  (* s => t *)
  BA : Strat * Term      -> Strat  (* <s> t *)
  BAM : Strat * Term * Term -> Strat (* <s> t => t' *)
```

CONTEXTS & TERM APPLICATION

```
signature
constructors
  Con      : Var * Term * SVar -> Term  (* x[t](f) *)
  App      : Strat * Term      -> Term  (* <s> t *)
  Explode  : Term * Term      -> Term  (* t1 # (t2) *)
  ExplodeCong : Strat * Strat -> Strat  (* s1 # (s2) *)
  As       : Var * Term      -> Term  (* x@t *)
  BuildDefault : Term        -> Term  (* _ t *)
```

RULES & RULE DEFINITIONS

```
signature
sorts Rule RDef
constructors
  Rule  : Term * Term * Strat      -> Rule  (* t1 -> t2 where s *)
  LRule : Rule                    -> Strat  (* \ t1 -> t2 where \ *)
  SRule : Rule                    -> Strat
  RDef  : String * List(String) * Rule -> RDef  (* f(xs) : r *)
```

OVERLAYS

Chapter: Abstract Syntax

```
signature
  sorts Overlay
  constructors
    Overlay : String * List(String) * Term -> Overlay
```

SPECIFICATIONS

```
signature
  sorts BSpec Spec
  constructors
    Signature      : List(BSig)      -> BSpec
    Overlays       : List(Overlay)   -> BSpec
    Rules          : List(RDef)      -> BSpec
    Strategies     : List(SDef)      -> BSpec
    Imports        : List(String)    -> BSpec
    Specification : List(BSpec)      -> Spec
```

STRATEGO-NORMAL-FORMAT

```
module Stratego-Normal-Format
imports stratego lib
strategies

main = iowrap(stratego-specification)

stratego-specification =
  list(strategy-definition)
  <+ debug(!"not a stratego-specification: ")

strategy-definition =
  SDef(is-string, [], strategy-expression)
  <+ debug(!"not a strategy-definition: ")

strategy-expression =
rec exp(
  Id
  + Fail
  + Not(exp)
  + Test(exp)
  + Seq(exp, exp)
  + Choice(exp, exp)
  + LChoice(exp, exp)
  + Call(SVar(is-string), [])
  + Rec(is-string, exp)
  + Path(is-int, exp)
  + Cong(is-string, list(exp))
  + One(exp)
  + Some(exp)
  + All(exp)
  + Thread(exp)
  + Match(term-expression)
  + Build(term-expression)
  + Scope(list(is-string), exp)
  + Where(exp)
  + Prim(is-string)
  <+ debug(!"not a strategy-expression: ")
)

term-expression =
rec trm(
  Wld
  + Var(is-string)
  + Int(is-int)
  + Real(is-real)
  + Str(is-string)
  + BuildDefault(trm)
  + As(Var(is-string), trm)
```

Chapter: Abstract Syntax

```
+ Op(is-string, list(trm))  
<+ debug(!"not a term-expression: ")  
)
```

STRATEGO-OPTIMIZED-FORMAT

```
module Stratego-Optimized-Format
imports stratego automaton lib
strategies

main = iowrap(stratego-specification)

stratego-specification =
  list(strategy-definition)
  <+ debug(!"Not a stratego-specification: ")

strategy-definition =
  SDef(is-string, [], strategy-expression)
  + SDef(list(DontInline), is-string, [], strategy-expression)
  <+ debug(!"Not a strategy-definition: ")

strategy-expression =
rec exp(
  Id
  + Fail
  + Not(exp)
  + Test(exp)
  + Seq(exp, exp)
  + Choice(exp, exp)
  + LChoice(exp, exp)
  + Call(SVar(is-string), [])
  + Rec(is-string, exp)
  + Path(is-int, exp)
  + Cong(is-string, list(exp))
  + One(exp)
  + Some(exp)
  + All(exp)
  + Thread(exp)
  // + Match(term-expression)
  + Build(term-expression)
  + Scope(list(is-string + list(is-int)), exp)
  + Where(exp)
  + Prim(is-string)

  + Let(SDef(is-string, [], exp), exp)

  + Let(SDef(list(id), is-string, [], exp), exp)

  + Case(is-string, Var(id), list(Alt(id, id, exp)), exp)
  + Continue(is-string)

  + Assign(Var(id), term-expression)
  + Assign(Var(id))
```



```
      <+ debug(!"Not a strategy-expression: ")
    )

term-expression =
rec trm(
  Wld
  + Var(is-string)
  + Int(is-int)
  + Real(is-real)
  + Str(is-string)
  + Op(is-string, list(trm))
  + BuildDefault(trm)
  <+ debug(!"Not a term-expression: ")
)
```

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Section: Lexical Analyzer

```
%{

#include <aterm2.h>
#include "stratego.h"
#include "stratego.grm.tab.h"
#include "options.h"

static void eat_comment();
static void eat_c_comment();
static ATerm mkstring();
void yyerror(char *msg);

FILE *outfile;

#define lexerror(x, y) fprintf(stderr, "%s %s\n", x, y)

#define YY_DECL int yylex(YYSTYPE *lvalp)

extern char file_name[256];

/*
  lcid {lcstart}{idchars}*
  ucid {ucstart}{idchars}*
  lcid {idchars}+
  ucid {idchars}+
  */

%}

lcstart [a-z']
ucstart [A-Z_]
idchars {lcstart}|{ucstart}|[0-9'.\ -]
lcid {lcstart}{idchars}*
ucid {ucstart}{idchars}*
primeid ['']{lcid}|{ucid}
ID {lcid}|{ucid}
ws [\t\ ]*
num [0-9]+
real [\-]?[0-9]+[.][0-9]+
shortcom "//" [^\n]*[\n]
backslash \x5C
literate {backslash}"literate"
endcode {backslash}"end\{code\}"
begincode {backslash}"begin\{code\}"
endliterate {backslash}"endliterate"

%x COMM MODNAME IMP LIT STARTLIT

%option yylineno
%option noyywrap
```

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```
%%

/* Literate programs */

<INITIAL>{literate} BEGIN LIT;
<INITIAL>{endcode} BEGIN LIT;
<LIT>{begincode} BEGIN INITIAL;
<LIT>{endliterate} BEGIN INITIAL;
<LIT>\n ; /* ignore newlines */
<LIT>. ; /* ignore text */

/* Layout */

<INITIAL>{ws} ; /* ignore whitespace */
<INITIAL>{shortcom} ; /* ignore comments */
<INITIAL>\n ; /* ignore newlines */

/* Comments (SML style) */

<INITIAL>"(*" eat_comment();
<INITIAL>"/*" eat_c_comment();

/* Module header */

<INITIAL>"module" BEGIN MODNAME; return MODULE;
<INITIAL>"*" return ASTERISK;
<INITIAL>"=" return EQ;

/* Imports */

<INITIAL,MODNAME>"imports" BEGIN MODNAME; return IMPORTS;

<INITIAL,MODNAME>"strategies" BEGIN INITIAL; return STRATEGIES;
<INITIAL,MODNAME>"rules" BEGIN INITIAL; return RULES;
<INITIAL,MODNAME>"signature" BEGIN INITIAL; return SIGNATURE;
<INITIAL,MODNAME>"overlays" BEGIN INITIAL; return OVERLAYS;

<MODNAME>">" BEGIN INITIAL; return GT;

<INITIAL,MODNAME>":dump" BEGIN INITIAL; return DUMP;
<INITIAL,MODNAME>":load" BEGIN INITIAL; return LOAD;

<MODNAME>"(*" eat_comment();
<MODNAME>"/*" eat_c_comment();

<MODNAME>{endcode} BEGIN LIT;

<MODNAME>{lcid} (*lvalp).term = ATmakeString(yytext); return LCID;
<MODNAME>{ucid} (*lvalp).term = ATmakeString(yytext); return UCID;
```

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```
<MODNAME>[ \t\n] ; /* ignore whitespace */

/* keywords */

<INITIAL>"rec" return MU;
<INITIAL>"fail" return FAIL;
<INITIAL>"id" return SUCC;

<INITIAL>"some" return SOMETOK;
<INITIAL>"one" return ONE;
<INITIAL>"thread" return THREAD;
<INITIAL>"all" return ALL;
<INITIAL>"not" return NOT;
<INITIAL>"let" return LET;
<INITIAL>"in" return IN;

<INITIAL>"?"      return MATCHe;
<INITIAL>"!"      return BUILDe;

<INITIAL>"@"      return AS;

<INITIAL>"where"   return WHERE;
<INITIAL>"test"    return TEST;
<INITIAL>"sorts"   return SORTS;

<INITIAL>"constructors" return CONSTRUCTORS;
<INITIAL>"prim"     return PRIM;

<INITIAL>"stratego"    return STRATEGO;
<INITIAL>"script"     return SCRIPT;

/* Operators */

<INITIAL>"\\"      return BACKSLASH;
<INITIAL,MODNAME>"."    return DOT;
<INITIAL>":-" return BACKARROW;
<INITIAL>":=" return ASSIGN;
<INITIAL>"+ " return PLUS;
<INITIAL>"<+" return LTPLUS;
<INITIAL>"_ " return UNDERSCORE;
<INITIAL>"**" return STARSTAR;
<INITIAL>"*" return ASTERISK;
<INITIAL>"=" return EQ;
<INITIAL>"," return COMMA;
<INITIAL>";" return SEMICOLON;
<INITIAL>":" return COLON;
<INITIAL> "::" return DOUBLECOLON;
<INITIAL>"(" return LPAREN;
```

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Section: Lexical Analyzer

```
<INITIAL>" " return RPAREN;
<INITIAL>"{" return LCURLY;
<INITIAL>"}" return RCURLY;
<INITIAL>"[" return LBRACK;
<INITIAL>"]" return RBRACK;
<INITIAL>"<" return LT;
<INITIAL>">" return GT;
<INITIAL>"<<" return LL;
<INITIAL>">>" return GG;
<INITIAL>"-->" return LONGARROW;
<INITIAL>"->" return ARROW;
<INITIAL>"=>" return DOUBLEARROW;
<INITIAL>"<=" return LEFTDOUBLEARROW;
<INITIAL>"|" return BAR;
<INITIAL>"#" return EXPLODE;
<INITIAL>"^" return MODIFIER;

/* Identifiers, strings and numbers */

<INITIAL>{lcid} (*lvalp).term = ATmakeString(yytext); return LCID;
<INITIAL>{ucid} (*lvalp).term = ATmakeString(yytext); return UCID;
<INITIAL>{primeid} (*lvalp).term = ATmakeString(yytext+1); return UCID;
<INITIAL>"\" (*lvalp).term = mkstring(); return STRINGTOK;
<INITIAL>{num} (*lvalp).num = atoi(yytext); return INT;
<INITIAL>{real} (*lvalp).real = atof(yytext); return REAL;

/* All other characters are wrong */

<INITIAL>. lexerror ("ignoring illegal character", yytext);

<<EOF>>{BEGIN(INITIAL); yyterminate();}

%%

/*
 * Function which skips comment chars. The function allows '*' to
 * occur within comments.
 */

static void eat_comment()
{
    char c;

    while( 1 )
    {
        /* get a character */
        c = input();

        /* if it equals '*' and the next character equals ')' then
         * the end of the comment is reached.
         */
    }
}
```

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```
        */
        if( c == '*' )
        {
            c = input();
            if( c == ')' )
                return;
        }
    }
}

static void eat_c_comment()
{
    char c;

    while( 1 )
    {
        /* get a character */
        c = input();

        /* if it equals '*' and the next character equals '/' then
         * the end of the comment is reached.
         */
        if( c == '*' )
        {
            c = input();
            if( c == '/' )
                return;
        }
    }
}

static char* resize_buf( char* buf, int size)
{
    buf = (char*)realloc( buf, size );
    assert( buf != NULL );
    return buf;
}

#define CHECK(buf, size, ind ) \
if( ind == size ){ size *= 2; buf = resize_buf( buf, size );}

/*
 * This functions parses a quoted string and accepts
 * escaped quotes (e.g., "hello \"world\"") within strings.
 */
static ATerm mkstring()
{
    ATerm theString;
    char* buf = NULL;
```

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```
int c;
int size = 512;
int ind = 0;

/* use dynamically resizable buffer to store string */
buf = resize_buf( buf, size );

/* add opening quote */
CHECK( buf, size, ind );
buf[ind++] = '"';

while( 1 )
{
    c = input();

    if( c == '\\' )
        break;

    if( c <= 0 )
    {
        yyerror( "String not terminated at eof" );
        return NULL;
    }

    /* Handle escaped character */
    if( c == '\\\\' )
    {
        CHECK( buf, size, ind );
        buf[ind++] = c;
        c = input();
    }

    CHECK( buf, size, ind );
    buf[ind++] = c;
}
/* Add closing quote */
CHECK( buf, size, ind );
buf[ind++] = '"';

/* terminate string */
buf[ind] = '\\0';

/* convert to aterm */
theString = ATparse( buf );

/* free buffer */
free( buf );

/* return quotes string */
return theString;
```

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```
}  
/* flex user code */
```


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```
%{
#include <aterm1.h>
#include "stratego.h"

extern int yylineno;
extern char file_name[256];
extern FILE *yyin;

ATerm parse_tree;

void yymessage(char *msg)
{
    fprintf(stderr, "%s: line %d - %s\n", file_name, yylineno + 1, msg);
}

void yyerror(char *msg)
{
    yymessage(msg);
    exit(1);
}

%}

%union{
    int    num;
    double real;
    char   *string;
    ATerm  term;
    ATermList list;
}

%{

/* int yylex(void); */

int yylex(YSTYPE *lvalp);
int yyparse(void);

int parse()
{
    int result;
    result = yyparse();
    return result;
}

%}

%token <term> LCID
%token <term> STRINGTOK
%token <term> UCID
%token <term> ID
```

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%token ARROW
%token LONGARROW
%token ASSIGN
%token ASTERISK
%token BACKARROW
%token BAR
%token BUILD
%token AS
%token ANNBUILD
%token ANNRM
%token BUILD_e
%token COMMA
%token EQ
%token FAIL
%token GG
%token IMPORTS
%token KIDS
%token LBRACK
%token LCURLY
%token LL
%token LPAREN
%token LT
%token GT
%token ANNMATCH
%token MATCH
%token MATCH_e
%token MODULE
%token NEW
%token CONSTRUCTORS
%token OVERLAYS
%token PARSEPROG
%token PARSEQUERY
%token PRIM
%token RCURLY
%token RPAREN
%token RULES
%token SIGNATURE
%token SORTS
%token STARSTAR
%token STRATEGIES
%token STR_GT
%token SUCC
%token UNDERSCORE
%token DOT
%token BACKSLASH
%token EXPLODE
%token MODIFIER

%token STRATEGO

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%token SCRIPT
%token DUMP
%token LOAD

%token IN

%right COLON DOUBLECOLON
%right PLUS LTPLUS
%right SEMICOLON
%right DOUBLEARROW
%right LEFTDOUBLEARROW
%left ASSIGN
%right RBRACK
%right NOT WHERE TEST ONE ALL THREAD SOMETOK MU LET
%right <real> REAL
%right <num> INT

%type <list> commands
%type <term> command

%type <term> decl
%type <list> decls
%type <term> id
%type <list> idlist
%type <term> kind
%type <list> kinds
%type <list> mods
%type <term> opdecl
%type <list> opdecls
%type <term> optcond
%type <list> optcont
%type <term> optkind
%type <list> optstrategylist
%type <list> opttermlist
%type <list> optvarlist
%type <list> overlays
%type <term> overlay
%type <term> rule
%type <term> stratrule
%type <term> rule_def
%type <list> rules
%type <term> sdecl
%type <list> sdecls
%type <term> start
%type <list> strategies
%type <term> strategy
%type <term> optapplication
%type <term> strategy_def
%type <list> strategylist
%type <term> strategytail

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```
%type <term> tail
%type <term> term
%type <list> termlist
%type <term> trav
%type <list> tvarlist
%type <term> type
%type <list> typelist
%type <list> varlist

%start start

%pure_parser

%%

start : MODULE id decls {parse_tree = ATmake("Specification([<list>])", $3);}
| STRatego SCRIPT commands {parse_tree = $3}
    | LT strategy GT term {parse_tree = App2("App", $2, $4);}
| strategy {parse_tree = App1("Strategy", $1);}
;

commands : command {$$ = ATmakeList1($1);}
| commands command {$$ = ATappend($1, $2);}
| {$$ = ATmakeList0();}
;

command : DUMP STRINGTOK {$$ = App1("Dump", $2);}
| LOAD STRINGTOK {$$ = App1("Load", $2);}
| decl {$$ = $1;}
| GT strategy {$$ = App1("Eval", $2);}
;

decls : decl {$$ = ATmakeList1($1);}
| decls decl {$$ = ATappend($1, $2);}
    | {$$ = ATmakeList0();}
    ;

mods : {$$ = ATmakeList0();}
| mods id {$$ = ATappend($1, $2);}
;

decl : IMPORTS mods {$$ = App1("Imports", (ATerm) $2);}
| RULES rules {$$ = App1("Rules", (ATerm) $2);}
| STRATEGIES strategies {$$ = App1("Strategies", (ATerm) $2);}
| SIGNATURE sdecls {$$ = App1("Signature", (ATerm) $2);}
| OVERLAYS overlays {$$ = App1("Overlays", (ATerm) $2);}
;

sdecls : sdecl {$$ = ATmakeList1($1);}
| sdecls sdecl {$$ = ATappend($1, $2);}
```

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```

| {$$ = ATmakeList0();}
;

sdecl : SORTS idlist {$$ = App1("Sorts", (ATerm) $2);}
| CONSTRUCTORS opdecls {$$ = App1("Operations", (ATerm) $2);}
;

idlist :                {$$ = ATmakeList0();}
| idlist id optkind    {$$ = ATinsert($1, App2("Sort", $2, $3));}

optkind : {$$ = ATmake("Nokind");}
| LPAREN termlist RPAREN {$$ = App1("Kinds", (ATerm) $2);}
;

kinds : kind {$$ = ATmakeList1($1);}
| kinds kind {$$ = ATappend($1, $2);}
;

kind : ASTERISK {$$ = ATmake("Type");}
| STARSTAR {$$ = ATmake("TypeList");}
;

opdecls : {$$ = ATmakeList0();}
| opdecls opdecl {$$ = ATappend($1, $2);}
;

opdecl : id COLON type {$$ = App2("OpDecl", $1, $3);}
;

type : typelist ARROW term {$$ = App2("FunType", (ATerm) $1, $3);}
| term {$$ = App1("ConstType", $1);}
;

typelist
: typelist ASTERISK term {$$ = ATappend($1, $3);}
| term {$$ = ATmakeList1($1);}
;

id : LCID {$$ = $1;}
| UCID {$$ = $1;}
;

/* Terms */

term : id optcont    {if(ATisEmpty($2))
    $$ = App1("Var", $1);
else
    $$ = App3("Con",
        App1("Var", $1), ATgetFirst($2),
        ATgetFirst(ATgetNext($2)));}

```

```

| UNDERSCORE {$$ = ATmake("Wld");}

| UNDERSCORE term {$$ = App1("BuildDefault", $2);}

| INT          {$$ = App1("Int", (ATerm) ATmakeInt($1));}
| REAL         {$$ = App1("Real", (ATerm) ATmakeReal($1));}
| STRINGTOK {$$ = App1("Str", $1);}
| id opttermlist {$$ = App2("Op", $1, (ATerm) $2);}
| id AS term      {$$ = App2("As", App1("Var", $1), $3);}
| LT strategy GT term {$$ = App2("App", $2, $4);}
| LBRACK termlist tail RBRACK {$$ = list_to_consnl_op_tl($2, $3);}
| LPAREN termlist RPAREN {$$ = list_to_tconstnsl_op($2);}
| term EXPLODE LPAREN term RPAREN
{$$ = App2("Explode", $1, $4)}
;

tail      : {$$ = ATmake("Op(\"Nil\", [])");}
| BAR term {$$ = $2;}
;

optcont : {$$ = ATmakeList0();}
| LBRACK term optcond RBRACK trav
{$$ = ATmakeList2($2, App2("Call", $5, (ATerm) ATmakeList0()));}
;

trav      : {$$ = ATmake("SVar(\"oncetd\")"); }
| LPAREN id RPAREN {$$ = App1("SVar", $2);}

opttermlist
: {$$ = ATmakeList0();}
| LPAREN termlist RPAREN {$$ = $2;}
;

termlist: term {$$ = ATmakeList1($1);}
| term COMMA termlist {$$ = ATinsert($3, $1);}
| {$$ = ATmakeList0();}
;

tvarlist: LCID {$$ = ATmakeList1($1);}
| LCID COMMA tvarlist {$$ = ATinsert($3, $1);}
| {$$ = ATmakeList0();}
;

/* Rewrite rules */

rules      : {$$ = ATmakeList0();}
| rules rule_def {$$ = ATappend($1, $2);}
;

```

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```

rule_def
: id optvarlist COLON rule {$$ = App3("RDef", $1, (ATerm) $2, (ATerm) $4);}
| id optvarlist
DOUBLECOLON stratrule {$$ = App3("RDef", $1, (ATerm) $2, (ATerm) $4);}
;

rule      : term ARROW term optcond  {$$ = App3("Rule", $1, $3, $4);}
}
;

stratrule : strategy LONGARROW strategy optcond
{$$ = App3("StratRule", $1, $3, $4);}
;

optcond : {$$ = ATmake("Id");}
| WHERE strategy {$$ = App1("Where", $2);}
;

/* Strategies */

optapplication
: {$$ = ATmake("Id");}
| LEFTDOUBLEARROW strategy {$$ = $2;}

strategy
: id optstrategylist  {$$ = App2("Call", App1("SVar", $1), (ATerm) $2);}

| id MODIFIER id optstrategylist
  {$$ = App2("Call", App1("SVar", App2("Mod", $1, $3)), (ATerm)$4);}

| strategy EXPLODE LPAREN strategy RPAREN
{$$ = App2("ExplodeCong", $1, $4)}

| MATCH LPAREN term RPAREN {$$ = App1("Match", $3);}

| MATCH LPAREN term RPAREN {$$ = App1("Match", $3);}

/* | MATCHe term optapplication {$$ = App2("AM", $3, $2);} */

| MATCHe term  {$$ = App1("Match", $2);}

| BUILD  LPAREN term RPAREN {$$ = App1("Build", $3);}
| BUILDe term {$$ = App1("Build", $2);}

| ANNMATCH LPAREN term COMMA term RPAREN
{$$ = App2("AnnMatch", $3, $5);}
| ANNBUILD LPAREN term COMMA term RPAREN
{$$ = App2("AnnBuild", $3, $5);}
| ANNRM term                {$$ = App1("AnnRemove", $2);}

```

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```

| NEW      {$$ = ATmake("Prim(\"new\")");}
| STR_GT   {$$ = ATmake("Prim(\"str_gt\")");}
| KIDS     {$$ = ATmake("Prim(\"kids\")");}
| PRIM LPAREN STRINGTOK RPAREN {$$ = App1("Prim", $3);}

| BACKSLASH rule BACKSLASH {$$ = App1("LRule", $2);}
| LT strategy GT term {$$ = App2("BA", $2, $4);}

| strategy DOUBLEARROW term {$$ = App2("AM", $1, $3);}

/* | term ASSIGN term {$$ = App2("AM", $1, App1("Build", $3));} */
| FAIL     {$$ = ATmake("Fail");}
| SUCC     {$$ = ATmake("Id");}
| INT strategy {$$ = App2("Path", (ATerm) ATmakeInt($1), $2);}
| NOT LPAREN strategy RPAREN {$$ = App1("Not", $3);}
| WHERE LPAREN strategy RPAREN {$$ = App1("Where", $3);}
| TEST LPAREN strategy RPAREN {$$ = App1("Test", $3);}
| LCURLY tvarlist COLON strategy RCURLY
{$$ = App2("Scope", (ATerm) $2, $4);}
| strategy SEMICOLON strategy {$$ = App2("Seq", $1, $3);}
| strategy PLUS strategy {$$ = App2("Choice", $1, $3);}
| strategy LTPLUS strategy {$$ = App2("LChoice", $1, $3);}
| MU id LPAREN strategy RPAREN {$$ = App2("Rec", $2, $4);}
| SOMETOK LPAREN strategy RPAREN {$$ = App1("Some", $3);}
| ONE LPAREN strategy RPAREN {$$ = App1("One", $3);}
| ALL LPAREN strategy RPAREN {$$ = App1("All", $3);}
| THREAD LPAREN strategy RPAREN {$$ = App1("Thread", $3);}
| LPAREN strategylist RPAREN {$$ = tuple_cong($2);}
| LBRACK strategylist
strategytail RBRACK {$$ = list_cong($2, $3);}
| STRINGTOK {$$ = App1("Match", App1("Str", $1));}
| INT      {$$ = App1("Match",
App1("Int", (ATerm) ATmakeInt($1)));}
| REAL     {$$ = App1("Match",
App1("Real", (ATerm) ATmakeReal($1)));}
| LET strategies IN strategy {$$ = App2("Let", $2, $4);}
;

strategytail
: {$$ = ATmake("Call(SVar(\"Nil\"), [])");}
| BAR strategy {$$ = $2;}
;

optstrategylist
: {$$ = ATmakeList0();}
| LPAREN strategylist RPAREN {$$ = $2;}
;

strategylist
: {$$ = ATmakeList0();}

```


Chapter: Parser
Section: Parser

```
| strategy  {$$ = ATmakeList1($1);}
| strategy COMMA strategylist  {$$ = ATinsert($3, $1);}
;

/* Strategy definitions */

strategies
:
    {$$ = ATmakeList0();}
| strategies strategy_def  {$$ = ATappend($1, $2);}
;

strategy_def
: id optvarlist EQ strategy {$$ = App3("SDef", $1, (ATerm) $2, $4);}
;

optvarlist
:  {$$ = ATmakeList0();}
| LPAREN varlist RPAREN  {$$ = $2;}
;

varlist :  {$$ = ATmakeList0();}
| id {$$ = ATmakeList1($1);}
| id COMMA varlist  {$$ = ATinsert($3, $1);}
;

overlays: {$$ = ATmakeList0();}
| overlay overlays  {$$ = ATinsert($2, $1);}
;

overlay : id LPAREN varlist RPAREN EQ term
{$$ = App3("Overlay", $1, (ATerm) $3, $6);}
| id EQ term  {$$ = App3("Overlay", $1, (ATerm) ATmakeList0(), $3);}
;

/* Note this allows contexts in overlay definitions; should be excluded
by checking in front-end */
```

PACK-STRATEGO

This module defines a packing algorithm for Stratego.

- command-line option handling
- writing dependencies to .r.dep
- finding file based on path
- parsing the file for a module based on given parser
- flattening

```
module pack-stratego
imports lib pack-graph pack-modules sugar

strategies

  main = pack-modules(pack-stratego, basename)

strategies

  pack-stratego(mkpt) =
    \ root -> (root, (), []) \;
    graph-nodes(Fst; get-module(!["." | <mkpt>()]),
                get-stratego-imports,
                \ (n,x,xs) -> [x|xs] \ );
    unzip;
    (id, flatten-stratego)

  get-module(mkpath) =
    guarantee-extension(!"r"); //debug(!"looking for: ");
    split(id, mkpath); find-in-path;
    split(id, parse-mod)
    <+ guarantee-extension(!"tree"); //debug(!"looking for: ");
    split(id, mkpath); find-in-path;
    split(id, ReadFromFile)
    <+ \ x -> <fatal-error> ["module ", x, " not found"] \

  get-stratego-imports =
    \ (_, Specification(xs)) -> xs \;
    filter(\Imports(xs) -> xs \ );
    concat

  flatten-stratego =
    map(\Specification(xs) -> xs\; filter(not(Imports(id)))));
    concat;
    \ xs -> Specification(xs) \

rules
```

```
parse-mod :  
  'in -> trm  
  where <conc-strings> ("pack-stratego",  
                        <get-pid; int-to-string>()) => out;  
        (* <println> (stderr, [" parsing ", in]); *)  
        <call>("parse-mod", ["-silent", "-i", 'in, "-o", out]);  
        <ReadFromFile> out => trm;  
        <rm-files> [out]
```

Chapter: Library

The modules in this chapter define common operations on Stratego data types.

LIBRARY FOR STRATEGIES

This module instantiates several language independent functions defined in module `subs` to the strategy language.

```
module stratlib
imports strategy substitution free-variables

rules

  Add1 : Var(x)  -> [x]
  Add2 : SVar(x) -> [x]

  IsVar  : Var(x) -> x
  IsSVar : Call(SVar(x), []) -> x
  MkTVar : x -> Var(x)
  MkSVar : x -> SVar(x)
  MkCall : x -> Call(SVar(x), [])

strategies

  SVarShape(s) = Call(SVar(s), [])
```

BOUND VARIABLES

The following rules and strategies define which constructs bind variables. The **Bind** rules define which variables are bound. The **paste** strategies define where new variables should be pasted in case of renaming. The **boundin** strategies define in which arguments of the constructs the variables are binding.

```
rules

  Bind0 : Scope(xs, s) -> xs
  Bind0 : LRule(Rule(t1, t2, s)) -> <tvars> t1
  Bind1 : Let(SDef(f, xs, s1), s2) -> [f]
  Bind2 : SDef(f, xs, s) -> xs
  Bind3 : Rec(x, s) -> [x]

strategies

  tpaste(nwvars) =
    Scope(nwvars, id)

  tboundin(bnd, ubnd, ignore) =
    Scope(ignore, bnd)

  spaste(nwvars) =
```

Chapter: Library

```
    Let(SDef(nwvars; Hd, id, id), id)
+ SDef(id, nwvars, id)
+ Rec(nwvars; Hd, id)

sboundin(bnd, ubnd, ignore) =
    Let(SDef(ignore, ignore, ubnd), bnd)
+ SDef(ignore, ignore, bnd)
+ Rec(ignore, bnd)
```

FREE VARIABLES AND RENAMING

strategies

```
tvars = free-vars(Add1, Bind0, tboundin)

svars = free-vars(Add2, Bind1 + Bind2 + Bind3, sboundin)

trename = rename(Var, Bind0, tboundin, tpaste)
srename = rename(SVar, Bind1 + Bind2 + Bind3, sboundin, spaste)

svars-arity =
    free-vars2(\Call(SVar(f), as) -> [(f, <length> as)]\
        , (Bind1 + Bind2 + Bind3)
        , sboundin
        , {f:?(f,_) , f})

tsubs = substitute(IsVar)

ssubs = substitute(IsSVar)

tsubstitute = substitute(IsVar, Var, Bind0, tboundin, tpaste)

strename = trename ; srename

is_var_list = map(Var(id))
is_svar_list = map(SVar(id))
```

Context strategies for strategies

strategies

```
conLChoice(s) = rec x(s + LChoice(x, id) + LChoice(id, x))

conChoice(s) = rec x(s + (Choice(x, id) + Choice(id, x)))

conChoiceL(s) = Choice(s, id) + s
```

```
choicebu-l'(s) = rec x(try(Choice(id, x); s))  
choicebu-l(s) = rec x(try(Choice(x, x); s))  
choicetd(s) = rec x(s <+ Choice(x, x))  
choicemap(s) = rec x(Choice(x, x) <+ s)  
choicebu(s) = rec x(try(Choice(x, x); s))  
firstInSeq(s) = s <+ Seq(s, id)  
lastInSeq(s) = Seq(id, rec x(s <+ Seq(not(oncetd(s)), x)))
```

Part II

Compilation

Chapter: Frontend

In this section we define the desugaring procedure that translates a specification in the high-level syntax to an expression in the core language.

Chapter: Frontend

FRONTEND

```
module frontend
imports normalize-spec
      spec-to-sdefs
      use-def
      check-constructors
      desugar

strategies

frontendIO = iowrap(frontend)

frontend =
  //where(dtime; debug(!"  frontend initialization: "));
  normalize-spec;
  //where(dtime; debug(!"  normalize-spec: "));
  where(spec-use-def);
  //where(dtime; debug(!"  spec-use-def: "));
  ExpandOverlays;
  //where(dtime; debug(!"  ExpandOverlays: "));
  try(CheckConstructors);
  //where(dtime; debug(!"  CheckConstructors: "))
  RulesToSdefs;
  //where(dtime; debug(!"  RulesToSdefs: "));
  strename;
  //where(dtime; debug(!"  strename: "));
  \Specification([_,Strategies(sdefs)]) -> sdefs\;
  // where(dtime; debug(!"  needed-defs: "));
  desugar-spec
```

NORMALIZE-SPEC

```
module normalize-spec
imports stratego lib
```

The first phase of the front-end is the normalization of specifications. A specification consists of a list of basic specifications (signatures, overlays, rules and strategy definitions) in any order. Normalization collects the basic specifications of each kind and creates a specification of the form

```
Specification([Signature(id),
               Overlays(id),
               Rules(id),
               Strategies(id)])
```

rules

```
BSpecs : Specification(bspecs) -> bspecs

NormBSIG : Operations(ods) -> ods
NormBSIG : Sorts(ss) -> []

NormBSP : Signature(bsigs) -> (<normalize-sigs> bsigs, [], [], [])
NormBSP : Strategies(sdefs) -> ([], [], [], sdefs)
NormBSP : Rules(rdefs) -> ([], [], rdefs, [])
NormBSP : Overlays(ols) -> ([], ols, [], [])

Combine : ((ods1, ols1, rdefs1, sdefs1), (ods2, ols2, rdefs2, sdefs2)) ->
  (<conc> (ods1, ods2),
   <conc> (ols1, ols2),
   <conc> (rdefs1, rdefs2),
   <conc> (sdefs1, sdefs2))

MkSpec : (ods, ols, rdefs, sdefs) ->
  Specification([Signature([Operations(ods)]),
                 Overlays(ols),
                 Rules(rdefs),
                 Strategies(sdefs)])
```

strategies

```
normalize-sigs =
  map(NormBSIG);
concat

normalize-specIO = iowrap(normalize-spec)

normalize-spec =
```

Chapter: Frontend

```
BSpecs;  
map(NormBSP);  
foldr(!([], [], [], []), Combine);  
MkSpec;  
Specification(vars-to-consts);  
define-lrules
```

Furthermore, the grammar cannot distinguish term variables from unary constructors. This distinction can only be made based on the signature. Variables are renamed to operator applications by duplicating the specification and mapping one specification to a substitution.

rules

```
Names    : Signature(bsigs) -> <filter(OpNames); concat> bsigs  
OpNames  : Operations(ods)  -> <filter(OpName)> ods  
OpName   : OpDecl(f, ConstType(_)) -> f  
  
Names    : Overlays(ols) -> <filter(OLName)> ols  
OLName   : Overlay(x, [], t) -> x
```

strategies

```
const-names = filter(Names); concat  
  
vars-to-consts =  
  split(const-names; map(split(id, \x -> Op(x, [])\ ))  
    ,id);  
  tsubs
```

rules

```
UnaryConstructorName : OpDecl(f, ConstType(_)) -> f  
UnaryConstructorName : Overlay(x, [], t) -> x
```

rules

```
DefLRule : LRule(Rule(t1, t2, s)) ->  
  Scope(<tvars> t1, SRule(Rule(t1, t2, s)))
```

strategies

```
define-lrules = topdown(try(DefLRule))
```

Chapter: Frontend

USE-DEF

```
module use-def
imports sugar list-set stratlib
```

In the triple (u, d, e) u represents the variables used in a build and d the variables bound (defined) in a match. e represents the variables that are used but never defined. The following strategies define for each construct involved with term variables how it uses or defines variables.

strategies

```
use-term      = {t: ?t; ![(<tvars> t, [], [])]}
def-term      = {t: ?t; ![([], <tvars> t, [])]}

constructs(x) =
  Build(use-term) + Match(def-term) + MA(def-term, x) +
  AM(x, def-term) + BA(x, use-term) + BAM(x, use-term, def-term) +
  Scope(id, x) + Rule(def-term, use-term, x) +
  Overlay(id, id, use-term) + Cong(id, map(x))
```

The parallel union of two use-def triples simply takes the point-wise union of each of the sets. In the sequential union the uses of the second triple are accounted for by the defines in the first triple.

rules

```
Union : ((u1, d1, e1), (u2, d2, e2)) ->
  (<union> (u1, u2), <union> (d1, d2), <union> (e1, e2))

SeqUnion : ((u1, d1, e1), (u2, d2, e2)) ->
  (<union> (u1, <diff> (u2, d1)),
   <union> (d1, d2), <union> (e1, e2))
```

Because System S expressions can contain choice operators, the use-def information of an expression is represented as a set of use-def triples, one for each path. The strategy `seq-join` joins two sets of triples, where for each pair of triples (`cart` stands for Cartesian product) the sequential union is taken.

strategies

```
seq-join = cart(SeqUnion)
seqs-join = foldr(![([], [], [])], cart(SeqUnion))
```

The `UDjoin` rules define for each construct involved with variables how use-def information is propagated.

rules

```

UDjoin : Seqs(xs)          -> <seqs-join> xs
UDjoin : Seq(xs, ys)       -> <seqs-join> [xs, ys]
UDjoin : Rule(l, r, c)     -> <seqs-join> [l, c, r]
UDjoin : StratRule(l, r, c) -> <seqs-join> [l, c, r]
UDjoin : MA(t, s)          -> <seqs-join> [t, s]
UDjoin : AM(s, t)          -> <seqs-join> [s, t]
UDjoin : BA(s, t)          -> <seqs-join> [t, s]
UDjoin : BAM(s, t1, t2)    -> <seqs-join> [t1, s, t2]
UDjoin : Cong(f, ss)       -> <seqs-join> ss
UDjoin : Scope(xs, uds)    -> <map>(JoinScope(!xs))> uds
UDjoin : Overlay(f, xs, t) -> Overlay(f, xs, <seqs-join> [([],xs,[]),t])

JoinScope(xs) : (u, d, e) ->
  (u, <diff> (d, <xs>()),
   <conc> (<isect> (u, <xs>()), e))

```

For all other constructs the use-def information is combined with `Union`. Finally, the use-def information for an expression is computed by `use-def`.

strategies

```

default-join =
  explode-term; Snd;
  foldr(![([]), [], []], cart(Union))

use-def =
  rec x((constructs(x) <+ all(x)); (UDjoin <+ default-join))

```

Each definition of the the specification is checked for valid use of variables. That is, variables should be declared and defined before they are used.

strategies

```

spec-use-defIO = iowrap(where(spec-use-def))

spec-use-def = Specification([Signature(id),
                              Overlays(defs-use-def),
                              Rules(defs-use-def),
                              Strategies(defs-use-def)])

defs-use-def = filter(check); ?[]

check = SDef(id, id, use-def; not([([]), id, []])); err-msg +
  RDef(id, id, use-def; not([([]), id, []])); err-msg +
  Overlay(id, id, id); use-def;
  not(Overlay(id,id,[([]),[],[]])); err-msg

```

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The following rules transform definitions with use-def information that indicates an error to a readable error message.

rules

```
MsgU : [] -> []
MsgU : [x] ->
    ["variable ", x, ": used, but not bound"]
MsgU : [x, y | ys] ->
    ["variables ", Cons(x, Cons(y, ys)), ": used, but not bound"]

MsgD : [] -> []
MsgD : [x] ->
    ["variable ", x, ": matched, but not declared"]
MsgD : [x, y | ys] ->
    ["variables ", Cons(x, Cons(y, ys)), ": matched, but not declared"]

MsgE : [] -> []

MsgE : [x] ->
    ["variable ", x, ": declared, but not bound"]

MsgE : [x, y | ys] ->
    ["variables ", [x, y | ys], ": declared, but not bound"]

MsgS : (u, d, e) -> <concat> [<MsgU> u, <MsgE> e]
MsgR : (u, d, e) -> <concat> [<MsgU> u, <MsgE> e]

MkMsg : RDef(l, xs, uds) -> ["error in rule ", l, " : "
    | <map>(MsgR); concat> uds]

MkMsg : SDef(f, xs, uds) -> ["error in definition ", f, " : "
    | <map>(MsgS); concat> uds]

MkMsg : Overlay(f, xs, uds) -> ["error in overlay ", f, " : "
    | <map>(MsgR); concat> uds]
```

strategies

```
err-msg = MkMsg; fatal-error
```

SPECIFICATION TO LIST OF DEFINITIONS

Translation of a specification consisting of a signature, rules and strategy definitions to a list of strategy definitions.

```
module spec-to-sdefs
imports strategy sugar stratlib list-sort
```

CONGRUENCES FROM SIGNATURE

Congruences are recognized by the parser as strategy calls; The following strategy generates strategy definitions from the signature; For instance, the operator declaration

```
OpDecl("F", FunType([_, _], _))
```

is translated to the strategy definition

```
SDef("F", ["x1", "x2"], Cong("F", [SVar("x1"), SVar("x2")]))
```

rules

```
MkCongDef : OpDecl(f, ConstType(t)) -> SDef(f, [], Cong(f, []))
```

```
MkCongDef : OpDecl(f, FunType(ts, t)) ->
  SDef(f, xs, Cong(f, <map(MkCall)> xs))
  where <map(new)> ts => xs
```

```
MkCongDefs : Sorts(sds)      -> []
MkCongDefs : Operations(ods) -> <map(MkCongDef)> ods
```

strategies

```
congdefs = map(MkCongDefs); concat
```

CONSTRUCTORS FROM OPERATORS

```
(*
  MkConsDef : OpDecl(f, FunType(ts, t)) ->
    RDef(f, [], )
    where <map(new)> ts => xs

    RDef(f, [],
      Rule(Op(x1,...,xn), Op(f, xs), id)

  MkConsDef :
    Overlay(f, xs, t) -> RDef(f, [], Op(x1,...,xn), t)
*)
```


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CONGRUENCES FROM OVERLAYS

Each overlay defines a congruence operator as well as abstractions to be used in match and build operations.

rules

```
Overlay-to-Congdef :
  Overlay(f, xs, t) -> SDef(f, xs, <trm-to-cong> t)

Trm-to-Cong : Var(x)          -> Call(SVar(x), [])
Trm-to-Cong : Op(f, ts)       -> Call(SVar(f), ts)
Trm-to-Cong : Str(x)          -> Match(Str(x))
Trm-to-Cong : Int(x)          -> Match(Int(x))
Trm-to-Cong : Real(x)         -> Match(Real(x))
Trm-to-Cong : BuildDefault(x) -> Id
```

strategies

```
trm-to-cong = rec x(try(Op(id, map(x)))); Trm-to-Cong)
```

EXPANDING OVERLAYS

rules

```
ExpOverlay(ols) :
  Op(f, ts) -> <tsubstitute> (sbs, t)
  where ols; fetch(where({xs, t: ?Overlay(f, xs, t);
                          !(<zip(id)> (xs, ts), t)}
                    => (sbs, t)))
```

```
// Note: when overlays in overlay definitions already have been
// expanded the repeat is not necessary. Therefore exp-overlays1 and
// exp-overlays2:
```

strategies

```
exp-overlays1(ols) =
  try(where(not(ols => [])));
  topdown(repeat(ExpOverlay(ols)))

exp-overlays2(ols) =
  try(where(not(ols => [])));
  topdown(try(ExpOverlay(ols)))
```

RULE DEFINITIONS TO STRATEGY DEFINITIONS

A rule definition defines an implicitly scoped strategy definition;

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rules

```
RDtoSD : RDef(f, xs, r) -> SDef(f, xs, Scope(<tvars> r, SRule(r)))
```

```
DeclareVariables :  
  SDef(f, xs, s) -> SDef(f, xs, Scope(<tvars> s, s))
```

COUNTING

```
AddCounter : SDef(f, xs, s) -> SDef(f, xs, Seq(s, CountRule(f)))
```

SPECIFICATION TO DEFINITION LIST

Desugaring a specification consist of deriving the list of joined strategy definitions from its rule definitions and strategy definitions; The signature components are ignored;

rules

```
Sp0 : Specification(bspecs) -> bspecs  
Sp1 : Signature(bsigs)      -> <congdefs> bsigs  
Sp2 : Strategies(sdefs)     -> sdefs  
Sp3 : Rules(rdefs)          -> <map(RDtoSD)> rdefs
```

```
RulesToSdefs :  
  Specification([  
    Signature(bsigs),  
    Rules(rdefs),  
    Strategies(sdefs)  
  ]) ->  
  Specification([  
    Signature(bsigs),  
    Strategies(<concat>  
      [<congdefs> bsigs,  
       <map(RDtoSD)> rdefs,  
       <map(DeclareVariables)> sdefs])  
  ])
```

```
ExpandOverlays :  
  Specification([  
    Signature(bsigs),  
    Overlays(ols),  
    Rules(rdefs),  
    Strategies(sdefs)  
  ]) ->  
  Specification([  
    Signature(bsigs),  
    Rules(<exp-overlays2(!ols')> rdefs),
```

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```
      Strategies(<conc>(<map(Overlay-to-Congdef)> ols, <exp-overlays2(!ols')> sdefs))
    ])
    where <exp-overlays1(!ols)> ols => ols'

strategies

ExpandOverlaysIO = iowrap(ExpandOverlays)

spec-to-sdefs =
  Spec-to-Sdefs;
  strename
```

DESUGARING

Desugaring : translating high-level constructs to low-level ones

```
module desugar
imports stratego stratlib list-sort use-def lib
```

VARYADIC OPERATORS

rules

```
HL : Seqs([])          -> Id
HL : Seqs([s | ss])    -> Seq(s, Seqs(ss))
HL : Choices([])       -> Fail
HL : Choices([s | ss]) -> Choice(s, Choices(ss))
HL : LChoices([])      -> Fail
HL : LChoices([s | ss]) -> LChoice(s, LChoices(ss))

HL : Lets([], s) -> s
HL : Lets([sdef | sdefs], s) -> Let(sdef, Lets(sdefs, s))

MkSeq : (s1, s2) -> Seq(s1, s2)
```

strategies

```
seqs = foldr(!Id, MkSeq)
```

MATCH, BUILD, APPLY COMBINATIONS

rules

```
HL : BA(s, t)          -> Seq(Build(t), s)
HL : MA(t, s)          -> Seq(Match(t), s)
HL : AM(s, t)          -> Seq(s, Match(t))
HL : BAM(s, t1, t2) -> Seqs([Build(t1), s, Match(t2)])
```

STRATEGY APPLICATIONS

Factoring out strategy applications; The right-hand side of a rule can contain applications of a strategy to a term; This is factored out by translating it to a condition that applies the strategy and matches the result against a new variable, which is then used in the rhs; In fact this can be generalized to applications in arbitrary builds;

rules

```
Bapp0 : Build(t[App(Build(t'), t'')]) -> Build(t[t'])
```

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```
Bapp1 : Build(App(s, t')) -> Seq(Build(t'), s)

Bapp2 : Build(t[App(s, t')]) ->
  Scope([x], Seq(BAM(s, t', Var(x)), Build(t[Var(x)])))
  where new => x
```

TERM EXPLOSION AN CONSTRUCTION

rules

```
Expl : Match(t[Explode(t1, t2)]) ->
  Scope([x],
    Seq(Match(t[Var(x)]),
      Where(BAM(Prim("_ST_explode_term"),
        Var(x),
        Op("TCons", [t1, Op("TCons", [t2, Op("TNil", [])])])
        ))))
    where new => x

Expl : Build(t[Explode(t1, t2)]) ->
  Scope([x],
    Seq(BAM(Prim("_ST_mkterm"),
      Op("TCons", [t1, Op("TCons", [t2, Op("TNil", [])])]),
      Var(x),
      Build(t[Var(x)])))
    where new => x

Expl : ExplodeCong(s1, s2) ->
  Seq(Prim("_ST_explode_term"),
    Seq(Cong("TCons", [s1, Cong("TCons", [s2, Cong("TNil", [])])]),
      Prim("_ST_mkterm")))
```

RULES TO STRATEGIES

A rule corresponds to a strategy that first matches the left-hand side, then checks the conditions and finally builds the right-hand side; The left-hand side and right-hand side should be in basic term format, as defined by the predicate `—bterm—`;

strategies

```
pureterm = not(topdown(Con(id, id, id) + App(id, id)))

buildterm = not(topdown(Con(id, id, id) + Wld))
```

rules

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```
RtoS : SRule(Rule(l, r, s)) -> Seqs([Match(l), s, Build(r)])
      where <pureterm> l ; <buildterm> r
```

```
RtoS : SRule(StratRule(l, r, s)) -> Seqs([l, s, r])
```

CONTEXTS

Factoring out contexts; Contexts used in a rule are translated to a local traversal that replaces the pattern occurring in the context in the lhs by the pattern occurring in the context in the rhs;

rules

```
Rcon : SRule(Rule(l[Con(Var(c), l', f)], r[Con(Var(c), r', Call(f', []))], s)) ->
      Scope([c'], SRule(
        Rule(l[Var(c)], r[Var(c')],
          Seq(s, BAM(Call(f', [SRule(Rule(l', r', Id))],
            Var(c), Var(c'))))))
      where new => c'

Rcon' : SRule(Rule(l[Con(Var(c), l', f)], r[Con(Var(c), r', Call(f', []))], s)) ->
      SRule(Rule(l[Var(c)],
        r[App(Call(f', [SRule(Rule(l', r', Id))], Var(c))),
        s))

Rcon'' : SRule(Rule(l[Con(Var(c), l', Call(f, []))], r, s)) ->
      SRule(Rule(l[Var(c)], r,
        Seq(s, BA(Call(f, [Match(l')], Var(c)))))
      (* Con(Var(c), _, _) should not occur in r *)
```

Note: The local traversal should be closed for variables not occurring in the outer pattern; But this is more relevant for multi-contexts which are not supported yet;

Other problems:

- local variables for inner rule; the inner SRule should be enclosed in a `Scope(xs, _)` where

```
<diff> (<tvars> (l', r'), <tvars> (l[Var(c)], r[Var(c')])) => xs
```

- placement of derived strategy in where clause; option first do a matching traversal at start of where, and at end of where do a replacing traversal.

- multiple uses of context in rhs

DESUGARING SINGLE RULES

strategies

Chapter: Frontend

```
desugarRule = rec x(try(Rcon; x + Scope(id, x) + RtoS))
```

DESUGARING STRATEGIES

strategies

```
desugar =  
  topdown(try(desugarRule);  
    repeat(HL + (Bapp0 <+ Bapp1 <+ Bapp2) + Expl))  
  
desugar' = topdown(try(desugarRule); repeat(HL))  
  
desugar-spec = map(SDef(id, id, desugar))
```

NEEDED DEFINITIONS

Extract those definitions that are needed for the main strategy and join the bodies of operators with multiple definitions.

```
module needed-defs
imports strategy sugar stratlib list-set list-misc lib pack-graph

JOINING DEFINITIONS

strategies

  joindefs = JoinDefs1 <+ JoinDefs2

rules

  JoinDefs1 :
    [sdef] -> sdef

  JoinDefs2 :
    defs @ [SDef(f, xs, s) | _] -> SDef(f, ys, <choices> ss)
  where <map(new)> xs => ys;
        <map(MkCall)> ys => ys';
        <map({zs, s: ?SDef(f, zs, s); !<ssubs> (zs, ys', s)})> defs => ss

OBTAINING NEEDED DEFINITIONS

strategies

  choices = foldr(!Fail, \ (s1,s2) -> Choice(s1,s2) \ )

  definition-names =
    foldr(![], union, \ SDef(f,xs,_) -> [(f, <length>xs)] \ )

  all-defs =
    \ defs -> (<definition-names> defs, defs, []) \;
    graph-nodes-undef-roots(get-definition
                          ,svars-arity
                          ,\ (_,x,d) -> [x|d] \ );
    (NoMissingDefs <+ MissingDefs; <exit> 1)

  needed-defs =
    \ defs -> (("main", 0), defs, []) \;
    graph-nodes-undef(get-definition
                      ,svars-arity
                      ,\ (_,x,d) -> [x|d] \ );
    (NoMissingDefs <+ MissingDefs; <exit> 1)
```


Chapter: Frontend

```
get-definition =  
  CongruenceDef//; debug  
  <+ OverloadedDef; joindefs  
  <+ NonOverloadedDef; joindefs
```

A strategy operator f with arity n is needed. All definitions for the operator are fetched and joined. Note that this entails that (1) operators can be overloaded and (2) there can be more than one definition of an operator.

rules

```
OverloadedDef :  
  ((f, n), defs) -> fdefs  
  where <filter(SDef(?f,where(length => n),id))> defs => fdefs  
  
NonOverloadedDef :  
  ((f, 0), defs) -> fdefs  
  where <filter(SDef(?f,id,id))> defs => fdefs  
  
CongruenceDef :  
  ((Mod(c, mod), n), defs) -> fdef  
  where <DefineCongruence> (c, mod, n) => fdef  
  
NoMissingDefs :  
  (defs, []) -> defs  
  
MissingDefs :  
  (defs, [f|fs]) -> defs  
  where <map(MissingDefMod <+ MissingDef)> [f|fs]  
  
MissingDef :  
  (f, n) -> <error> ["error: operator ", f, "/", n, " undefined "]  
  
MissingDefMod :  
  (Mod(c, m), n) ->  
  <error> ["error: operator ", c, "^", m, "/", n, " undefined "]
```

DISTRIBUTING CONGRUENCES

For each constructor c , there is a corresponding distributing congruence c^D , defined according to the following scheme:

```
c^D(s1,...,sn) : Pair(c(x1,...,xn),env) -> c(y1,...,yn)  
where <s1> Pair(x1,env) => y1;  
  ...  
  <sn> Pair(xn, envn) => yn
```

This is implemented by the following rules.

```

overlays
  OpPair(t1, t2) = Op("Pair", [t1,t2])

rules
  DefineCongruence :
    (c, "D", n) ->
      SDef(Mod(c, "D"), ss, Scope([env | <conc>(xs1, ys1)],
                                   SRule(Rule(OpPair(Op(c, xs2), Var(env)),
                                                Op(c, ys2),
                                                Seqs(conds))))))

    where new => env;
      <copy(MkDistApplication); tuple-unzip(id)> (n, Var(env))
      => (conds, ss, xs1, xs2, ys1, ys2)

  MkDistApplication :
    env -> (BAM(Call(SVar(s),[]), OpPair(Var(x), env), Var(y)),
           s, x, Var(x), y, Var(y))
    where new => s; new => x; new => y

```

THREADING CONGRUENCES

For each constructor c , there is a corresponding threading congruence c^T , defined according to the following scheme:

```

 $c^T(s_1, \dots, s_n) : \text{Pair}(c(x_1, \dots, x_n), e\text{-first}) \rightarrow \text{Pair}(c(y_1, \dots, y_n), e\text{-last})$ 
where <s1> Pair(x1,e-first) => Pair(y1,e2);
    ...;
    <sn> Pair(xn, en) => Pair(yn, e-last)

```

The following rules implement this scheme:

```

DefineCongruence :
  (c, "T", 0) ->
    SDef(Mod(c, "T"), [], Scope([e],
                                   SRule(Rule(OpPair(Op(c, []), Var(e)),
                                                OpPair(Op(c, []), Var(e)),
                                                Id))))

  where new => e

DefineCongruence :
  (c, "T", n) ->
    SDef(Mod(c, "T"), ss, Scope([e-first | <concat> [es, xs1, ys1]],
                                   SRule(Rule(OpPair(Op(c, xs2), Var(e-first)),
                                                OpPair(Op(c, ys2), Var(e-last)),
                                                Seqs(as))))))

  where <copy(new)> (<add>(n,1), ()) => [e-first | es];
    <last> es => e-last;
    <zipr(MkThreadApplication); tuple-unzip(id)> ([e-first | es], es)

```

Chapter: Frontend

```
      => (as, ss, xs1, xs2, ys1, ys2)
MkThreadApplication :
  (e1,e2) -> (BAM(Call(SVar(s),[]), OpPair(Var(x), Var(e1)),
                                         OpPair(Var(y), Var(e2))),
            s, x, Var(x), y, Var(y))
where new => s; new => x; new => y
```

INLINING

```
module inlining
imports strategy stratlib lib stratego-laws
```

INLINING WITH DEFINITION ENVIRONMENT

The inlining strategy uses an environment with all the definitions to be inlined and distributes it over the other definitions, substituting bodies for calls to operators.

Heuristics for inlining: inline all operators with arguments. Also nullary operators that represent rules (do a match as first action).

```
strategies

  inlineIO = iowrap(inline)

  inline =
    repeat(init-exand;
           expand-definitions);
    rename-sdefs

  // select definitions to inline

  init-exand =
    //map(simplify0);
    split(filter(not(definition-to-inline)),
          filter(definition-to-inline); not([]))

  definition-to-inline =
    SDef(id, [id| id], id) +
    SDef(not("main"), [], body-to-inline)

  body-to-inline =
    rec x(
      Id
      + Fail
      + Seq(Match(id), id)
      + Scope(id, Seq(Match(id), id))
      + Seq(Scope(id, Seq(Match(id), id)), id)
      // + Choice(x, x)
      // + LChoice(x, x)
    )

strategies

  // inlining calls
```

Chapter: A Bootstrapped Compiler for Strategies

```

expand-definitions =
  env-topdown(repeat(ExpandCall (* + Simplify *) ))

rules

ExpandCall :
  (Call(SVar(f), ss), env) -> (<strename> s, <ExtendEnv> (xs, ss, env))
  where <length> ss => n;
        <fetch(SDef(?f, where(length => n); ?xs , ?s))> env

ExpandCall :
  (Call(SVar(f), ss), env) -> (Call(SVar(g), ss), env)
  where <fetch(?SDef(f, [], Call(SVar(g), [])))> env

ExtendEnv :
  (xs, ss, env) ->
    <conc> (<zip(\ (x, s) -> SDef(x, [], s)\ )> (xs, ss), env)

rules

// Rename the names of all top-level strategy definitions;
// The Stratego syntax cannot be used for names of C functions.

rename-sdefs :
  sdefs -> sdefs'
  where <filter(NewName)> sdefs => tbl;
        <map((id, MkCall))> tbl => sbs;
        <map(RenameSDef(!tbl, !sbs))> sdefs => sdefs'

NewName :
  SDef(x, _, _) -> (x, <new>())
  where not(!x => "main")

RenameSDef(mktbl, mksbs) :
  SDef(x, xs, s) -> SDef(y, xs, <ssubs> (<mksbs>(), s))
  where (mktbl; fetch(? (x, y))) <+ (!x => y)

```

TODO: generate a name that looks more like the original name.

Chapter: Optimizer

```
module optimizer
imports stratego stratego-laws lib

strategies

  main = iowrap(optimizer)

  optimizer = downup(repeat(simplify))

\literate[{\btt stratego-laws}]

% $Id: stratego-laws.r,v 1.4 2001/01/20 08:33:14 visser Exp $

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% 02111-1307, USA.

This module specifies basic simplification rules for strategies.

\begin{code}
module stratego-laws
imports stratego desugar list scope-laws bind-laws idfail-laws
  congruence-laws
strategies

Simplify =
  ElimId
  + ElimFail
  + AssociateR
  + Idempotency
  + EmptyScope

Optimize =
  Simplify
  + HL
```

Chapter: Optimizer

```
+ HoistLet
+ CopyPropagation
+ FuseScope
+ NoEffect
+ (Inline <+ InlineDont)

simplify0 =
  downup(repeat(Simplify))

simplify =
  downup(repeat(Optimize))

simplify-cong =
  downup(repeat(Optimize + MatchingCongruence));
  topdown(try(NarrowScope))

simplify-widen =
  downup(repeat(Optimize + WidenScope));
  topdown(try(CleanupScope; try(FuseScope)))

rules

Commutativity :
  Choice(x, y) -> Choice(y, x)

AssociateR:
  Choice(Choice(x, y), z) -> Choice(x, Choice(y, z))

AssociateR :
  Seq(Seq(x, y), z) -> Seq(x, Seq(y, z))

AssociateR :
  LChoice(LChoice(x, y), z) -> LChoice(x, LChoice(y, z))

AssociateL:
  Seq(s1, Seq(s2, s3)) -> Seq(Seq(s1, s2), s3)

Idempotency :
  Choice(x, x) -> x
Idempotency :
  LChoice(x, x) -> x
Idempotency :
  Where(Where(s)) -> Where(s)
Idempotency :
  Not(Not(s)) -> Test(s)
Idempotency :
  Test(Test(s)) -> Test(s)
Idempotency :
  Where(Seq(Where(s1), Seq(Build(t), s2))) ->
  Where(Seq(s1, Seq(Build(t), s2)))
```

```

\end{code}

module bind-laws
imports stratego
strategies
rules

  // inlining with contextual rules

  InlineC1 :
    Let(SDef(f, [], s1), s2[Call(SVar(f), [])]) ->
    Let(SDef(f, [], s1), s2[<strename> s1])

  InlineC2 :
    Let(SDef(f, xs@[_|_], s1), s2[Call(SVar(f), ss)]) ->
    Let(SDef(f, xs, s1),
    s2[<ssubs; strename> (xs, ss, s1)])

  InlineC3 :
    Let(SDef(f, xs@[_|_], s1), s2[Call(SVar(f), ss)]) ->
    Let(SDef(f, xs, s1),
    s2[<zip(\ (x, s) -> SDef(x, [], s)\ );
        foldr(!s1, \ (def, s) -> Let(def, s)\ );
        strename> (xs, ss)])

  // inlining with hand-made contextual traversal

  Inline1 :
    Let(SDef(f, [], s), Call(SVar(f), [])) -> s

  Inline :
    Let(SDef(f, [], s1), s2) -> s2'
    where <onced-stop(?Call(SVar(f), []); !s1,
        Case(id,id,id,id) + Matrix(id,id))> s2 => s2';
        <not('in)> (Call(SVar(f), []), s2')

  InlineDont :
    Let(SDef(f, [], s1), s2) ->
    Let(SDef([DontInline], f, [], s1), s2)

  // dead code elimination

  Dead :
    Let(SDef(f, xs, s1), s2) -> s2
    where <not('in)> (SVar(f), s2)

  // hoisting let bindings

  HoistLet :

```


Chapter: Optimizer

```
Seq(s1, Let(sdef, s2)) ->
Let(sdef, Seq(s1, s2))

HoistLetFromCase :
  Case(lab, t, alts, def) ->
  Lets(sdefs, Case(lab, t, alts', def))
  where <map(AltGiveSDef)> alts => sdefs => [_|_];
        <map(AltDropLet)> alts => alts'

AltDropLet :
  Alt(c, args, Let(sdef, s)) -> Alt(c, args, s)

AltGiveSDef :
  Alt(c, args, Let(sdef, s)) -> sdef

rules

NoEffect :
  Seq(Build(t1), Seq(Build(t2), s)) ->
  Seq(Build(t2), s)

CopyPropagation :
  Seq(Build(t), Scope(xs, Seq(Assign(Var(x)), s))) ->
  Seq(Build(t), Scope(ys, <tsubs> ([x], [t], s)))
  where <'in> (x, xs); <diff> (xs, [x]) => ys

CopyPropagation :
  Scope(xs, Seq(Assign(Var(x), Var(y)), s)) ->
  Scope(ys, <tsubs> ([x], [Var(y)], s))
  where <'in> (x, xs); <diff> (xs, [x]) => ys

CopyPropagation :
  Scope(xs, Seq(Assign(Var(x)), Seq(Assign(Var(y)), s))) ->
  Scope(ys, Seq(Assign(Var(x)), <tsubs> ([y], [Var(x)], s)))
  where <'in> (x, xs); <'in> (y, xs); <diff> (xs, [y]) => ys

CopyPropagation :
  Scope(xs, Seq(Assign(Var(x)), Seq(Assign(Var(y), Var(x)), s))) ->
  Scope(ys, Seq(Assign(Var(x)), <tsubs> ([y], [Var(x)], s)))
  where <'in> (x, xs); <'in> (y, xs); <diff> (xs, [y]) => ys

CopyPropagation :
  Seq(Assign(Var(x)), Seq(Build(Var(x)), s)) ->
  Seq(Assign(Var(x)), s)

CopyPropagationNotValid :
  Seq(Assign(x), Seq(Assign(y,x), s)) ->
  Seq(Assign(x), Seq(Assign(y), s))
```

Chapter: Optimizer

```
module idfail-laws
imports stratego
strategies

ElimId = I1 + I2 + I3 + I4 + I7 + I8 + I9 + I10 + I12 + I16

rules
  I1  : Test(Id)           -> Id
  I2  : Not(Id)            -> Fail
  I3  : Seq(Id, s)         -> s
  I4  : Seq(s, Id)         -> s
  I5  : Choice(s, Id)      -> Id // !!! very aggressive !
  I6  : Choice(Id, s)      -> Id // !!! very aggressive !
  I7  : LChoice(Id, s)     -> Id
  I8  : Scope(xs, Id)      -> Id
  I9  : Rec(x, Id)         -> Id
  I10 : All(Id)            -> Id
  I12 : Where(Id)          -> Id
  I16 : Match(Wld)         -> Id

  NotValid : One(Id)       -> Id
  NotValid : Some(Id)      -> Id

strategies

ElimFail =
  F1 + F2 + F3 + F5 + F6 + F7 + F8 + F9 + F10 +
  F11 + F12 + F13 + F14 + F15

rules

  F1  : Test(Fail)         -> Fail
  F2  : Not(Fail)          -> Id
  F3  : Seq(Fail, s)       -> Fail
  F4  : Seq(s, Fail)       -> Fail // ! not valid with side effects
  F5  : Scope(xs, Fail)    -> Fail
  F6  : Rec(x, Fail)       -> Fail
  F7  : Some(Fail)         -> Fail
  F8  : One(Fail)          -> Fail
  F9  : Path(i, Fail)      -> Fail
  F10 : Cong(f, ls)        -> Fail where <fetch(?Fail)> ls
  F11 : Choice(Fail, s)    -> s
  F12 : Choice(s, Fail)    -> s
  F13 : LChoice(Fail, s)   -> s
  F14 : LChoice(s, Fail)   -> s
  F15 : Where(Fail)        -> Fail

  NotValid : All(Fail) -> Fail
```

Chapter: A Bootstrapped Compiler for Strategies

```
module scope-laws
imports stratego list-set

rules

  EmptyScope:
    Scope([], s) -> s

  FuseScope :
    Scope(xs, Scope(ys, s)) -> Scope(<conc> (xs, ys), s)

  WidenScope :
    Seq(Scope(xs, s1), s2) ->
      Scope(xs, Seq(s1, s2))

  WidenScope :
    Seq(s1, Scope(xs, s2)) ->
      Scope(xs, Seq(s1, s2))

  CleanupScope :
    Scope(xs, s) -> Scope(ys, s)
    where <isect> (xs, <tvars> s) => ys; not(?xs)

  NarrowScope :
    Scope(xs, Seq(s1, s2)) ->
      Scope(ys, Seq(s1, Scope(zs, s2)))
    where <isect> (<tvars> s1, xs) => ys;
          <diff> (xs, ys) => zs; not([])

module congruence-laws
imports stratego

rules

  MatchingCongruence :
    Cong(f, ss) -> Match(Op(f, ts))
    where <map>(\ Match(t) -> t \ + \ Id -> Wld \ )> ss => ts

  TransformingCongruence :
    Cong(f, ss) ->
      Scope(xs, Seq(Match(Op(f, xs')),
                    Build(Op(f, ts))))
    where <map(new)> ss => xs;
          <map>(\ x -> Var(x) \ )> xs => xs';
          <zip>(\ (x, s) -> App(s, x) \ )> (xs', ss) => ts
```

Chapter: Matching Automata

```
module compile-match
imports match-to-matrix matrix-to-dfa

strategies

  // the following optimization algorithm has been split into
  // three separate components: optimize1, compile-match, optimize2

  optimize =
  apply-to-bodies(
    simplify-cong;
    match-to-dfa;
    simplify;
    simplify-widen
  )

  optimize-body =
    simplify-cong;
    match-to-dfa;
    simplify;
    simplify-widen

  apply-to-bodies(s) = map(SDef(id,id,s))

  optimize1-comp =
    iowrap(apply-to-bodies(simplify-cong))

  compile-match-comp =
    iowrap(apply-to-bodies(match-to-dfa))

  optimize2-comp =
    iowrap(apply-to-bodies(simplify; simplify-widen))

  match-to-dfa =
    match-to-matrix;
    matrix-to-dfa;
    strename

module match-to-matrix
imports stratego matrix desugar stratego-laws

strategies

  match-to-matrix =
    downup(repeat(MatchToMatrix + MatrixMerge + Simplify))

rules

  MatchToMatrix :
```

Chapter: Matching Automata

```

Match(t) -> <term-to-matrix> t

MatrixMerge :
  Seq(Matrix(ps, [Row(ts, s1)]), s2) ->
  Matrix(ps, [Row(ts, Seq(s1, s2))])

MatrixMerge :
  Scope(xs, Matrix(ps, rows)) ->
  Matrix(ps, <map(\ Row(ts, s) -> Row(ts, Scope(xs, s)) \ )> rows)

MatrixMerge :
  Choice(Matrix(ps1, rows1), Matrix(ps2, rows2)) ->
  Matrix(<union> (ps1, ps2), <conc> (rows1, rows2))

MatrixMerge :
  Choice(Matrix(ps1, rows1), Choice(Matrix(ps2, rows2), s)) ->
  Choice(Matrix(<union> (ps1, ps2), <conc> (rows1, rows2)), s)

MatrixMerge :
  Choice(Matrix(ps1, rows1), LChoice(Matrix(ps2, rows2), s)) ->
  LChoice(Matrix(<union> (ps1, ps2), <conc> (rows1, rows2)), s)

MatrixMerge :
  LChoice(Matrix(ps1, rows1), Matrix(ps2, rows2)) ->
  Matrix(<union> (ps1, ps2), <conc> (rows1, rows2))

MatrixMerge :
  LChoice(Matrix(ps1, rows1), LChoice(Matrix(ps2, rows2), s)) ->
  LChoice(Matrix(<union> (ps1, ps2), <conc> (rows1, rows2)), s)

MatrixMerge :
  LChoice(Matrix(ps1, rows1), Choice(Matrix(ps2, rows2), s)) ->
  LChoice(Matrix(<union> (ps1, ps2), <conc> (rows1, rows2)), s)

// The following rule is invalid because of the inequality
//
// (s1 + s2); s3 /= (s1; s3) + (s2; s3)
//
// Also it leads to code explosion

MatrixMergeNotValid :
  Seq(Matrix(ps, rows), s1) ->
  Matrix(ps, <map(\ Row(ts, s2) -> Row(ts, Seq(s2, s1)) \ )> rows)

// In some cases it might be interesting to consider though, e.g.,
// if s1 is small and always succeeds.

module matrix

```

Chapter: Matching Automata

```
imports stratego automaton
signature
  (* subsorts Matrix < Strat *)
  constructors
    Row      : List(Term) * Strat -> Row
    Row      : List(Term) * List(Term) * Strat -> Row
    Matrix   : List(List(Int)) * List(Row) -> Matrix
    Matrix   : List(Row) -> Matrix
    Off      : List(Int) -> Term

strategies

// Creating a matrix from a term

term-to-matrix =
  \ t -> As(Off([]), [t]) \;
  topdown(try(Propagate));
  collect-substitutions;
  \ (ts, s) -> Matrix(<collect-offsets> ts, [Row(ts, Seqs(s))]) \

collect-offsets =
  collect( \ Off(p) -> p \ )

// Renaming the matrix to obtain the same variables based on position
// relative to the root in all patterns

rename-matrix =
  Matrix(map(rename-row));
  \ Matrix(rows) ->
    Matrix(<map( \ Row(ts,s) -> ts \ ); collect-offsets> rows, rows) \

rename-row =
  RenameRow;
  Row(topdown(try(Propagate)), id);
  AddRowSubstitutions

rules

RenameRow :
  Row(ts, fin) -> Row(As(Off([]), ts), fin)

Propagate :
  As(Off(path), Op(f, ts)) -> As(Off(path), Op(f, As(Off(path), ts)))

Propagate :
  As(Off(path), As(Var(x), t)) -> As(Var(x), As(Off(path), t))

Propagate :
  As(Off(path), BuildDefault(t)) -> As(Off(path), Wld)
```

Chapter: Matching Automata

```
Propagate :
  As(Off(path), ts) -> ts'
  where <nzip0(Annotate(!path))> ts => ts'

Annotate(mkpath) :
  (i, t) -> As(Off([i | path]), t)
  where mkpath => path

// Replace variables by wildcards and add renamings from new to old
// variables

rules

  AddRowSubstitutions :
    Row(ts, s) -> Row(ts', Seq(Seqs(sbs), s))
    where <collect-substitutions> ts => (ts', sbs)

// Collecting substitution

strategies

  collect-substitutions =
    collect-split(IgnoreVar, CollectSubst)

rules

  IgnoreVar :
    As(Off(path), Var(x)) -> As(Off(path), Wld) where <is-list> path

  IgnoreVar :
    As(Var(x), As(Off(path), t)) -> As(Off(path), t)

  CollectSubst :
    As(Off(path), Var(x)) -> [Assign(Var(x), Var(path))]

  CollectSubst :
    As(Var(x), As(Off(path), t)) -> [Assign(Var(x), Var(path))]

module automaton
imports stratego

signature
constructors
  Final  : List(Int) -> Automaton
  Case   : String * Path * List(Alt) * Automaton -> Automaton
  Alt    : String * List(Path) * Automaton -> Automaton
```

Chapter: Matching Automata

```
Continue : String -> Automaton

// Assign(t1, t2) assigns t2 to t1

Assign : Term * Term -> Term

// Assign(t) assigns the current term to the term t

Assign : Term -> Term

// Translating renamed matrix to automaton

module matrix-to-dfa
imports matrix stratego-laws desugar match-to-matrix

strategies

matrix-to-dfa =
  init-matrix-table;
  topdown(repeat(reduce-matrix + MatrixScope + Simplify));
  destroy-matrix-table

reduce-matrix =
  (MatrixSeenBefore <+
   MatrixRowsEmpty <+
   SkipWild <+
   ShiftColumn <+
   Mixture)

strategies

// Matrix memoization table interface

init-matrix-table =
  where(<create-table> "matrix")

destroy-matrix-table =
  where(<destroy-table> "matrix")

rules

memo-matrix :
  (m, f) -> <table-put> ("matrix", m, f)

matrix-is-defined :
  m -> <table-get> ("matrix", m)

rules
```


Chapter: Matching Automata

```
MatrixScope :
  Matrix(ps, rows) ->
    Scope(ps, Lets(sdefs, Seq(Assign(Var([0])), Matrix(rows'))))
    where <unzip(RowLet)> rows => (sdefs, rows')

RowLet :
  Row(ts, s) -> (SDef(f, [], s), Row([], ts, Call(SVar(f), [])))
  where new => f

// If matrix already computed create a reference to the corresponding case

MatrixSeenBefore :
  Matrix(rows) -> Continue(label)
  where <matrix-is-defined> rows => label

// All rows are empty

MatrixRowsEmpty :
  Matrix(rows) -> LChoices(states)
  where <map(\ Row([], [], s) -> s \ )> rows => states

// The next column contains only wildcards

SkipWild :
  Matrix(rows) -> Matrix(rows')
  where <map(Row(id, [As(id,Wld)|id]; Tl, id))> rows => rows'

// The next column contains a mixture of constructors and wildcards
// Move it to the first list for later consideration

ShiftColumn :
  Matrix(rows) -> Matrix(rows')
  where <not(map(Row([As(id,not(Wld))|id],id,id))> rows;
  <map(ShiftColumnRow)> rows => rows'

ShiftColumnRow :
  Row(ts1, [t | ts2], s) -> Row([t | ts1], ts2, s)

// The last column contains at least one constructor and possibly
// a mixture of wildcards and constructors.
// The outedges are the constructors that are matched against.
// For each constructor there is a transition. The default state is
// the one reachable when none of the constructors match, i.e., reachable
// through a wildcard.

Mixture :
  Matrix(rows) -> Case(label, Var(path), alts, def)
  where <get-path> rows => path;
        <outedges> rows => cs;
        <transitions> (rows, cs) => alts;
```

Chapter: Matching Automata

```

<default-state> rows => def;
new => label; <memo-matrix> (rows, label)

get-path :
  [Row([As(Off(path),_) | _], _, _) | _] -> path

strategies

// Get the outgoing edges for a state, i.e., the list of
// constructor name and its arguments from the
// first column of a row

outedges = filter(ConsArgs); uniq

offsets = map( \ As(Off(p), t) -> Var(p) \ )

rules

ConsArgs :
  Row([As(_, Op(c,ts))|_], _, _) -> (Fun(c, <length> ts), <offsets> ts)

ConsArgs :
  Row([As(_, Int(n))|_], _, _) -> (Int(n), [])

ConsArgs :
  Row([As(_, Str(x))|_], _, _) -> (Str(x), [])

strategies

// Compute the transitions

transitions = rzip(Transition)

rules

Transition :
  (rows, (c, args)) -> Alt(c, args, Matrix(rows'))
  where <filter(ConsTransition(MatchCons(!c, !args)))> rows => rows'

// map a row onto the row of patterns left to match after the
// given constructor is matched. Shift the new patterns to the
// list of unprocessed patterns on the right.

ConsTransition(match-cons) :
  Row([As(_, t) | pats], pats', fin) ->
  Row(pats, <conc> (pats'', pats'), fin)
  where <match-cons> t => pats''

MatchCons(mkc, mkargs) :
  Op(c, ts) -> ts

```

Chapter: Matching Automata

```
    where mkc => Fun(c, ar); <eq> (<length> ts, ar)

MatchCons(mkc, mkargs) :
  Str(x) -> []
  where mkc => Str(x); mkargs => []

MatchCons(mkc, mkargs) :
  Real(r) -> []
  where mkc => Real(r); mkargs => []

MatchCons(mkc, mkargs) :
  Int(n) -> []
  where mkc => Int(n); mkargs => []

MatchCons(mkc, mkargs) :
  Wld -> ts
  where mkargs; map(\ Var(p) -> As(Off(p), Wld)\ ) => ts

strategies

// Get the default state (reachable via wildcards)

default-state =
  filter(WildPat);
  \ rows -> Matrix(rows) \

rules

WildPat :
  Row([As(_, Wld) | pats], pats', fin) -> Row(pats, pats', fin)

// Linearizing match operations

module linearize
imports stratego

strategies

make-linear =
  choicemap(MakeLinear)

rules

MakeLinear' :
  Scope(xs, Seq(Match(t), s)) ->
  Scope(<conc> (xs, ys), Seq(Match(t'), Seq(Where(ts), s)))
  where <linearize> t => (t', ys, ts)
```

```
MakeLinear :  
  Match(t) ->  
    Scope(ys, Seq(Match(t'), Where(ts)))  
  where <linearize> t => (t', ys, ts)  
  
linearize :  
  t -> (t', ys, ts)  
  where <thread-alltd(NewVar + OldVar)>  
    Pair(t, ([], [], Id)) => Pair(t', (xs, ys, ts))  
  
NewVar :  
  Pair(Var(x), (xs, ys, ts)) -> Pair(Var(x), ([x | xs], ys, ts))  
  where <not(in)> (x, xs)  
  
OldVar:  
  Pair(Var(x), (xs, ys, ts)) ->  
  Pair(Var(x), (xs, [y | ys], Seq(Assign(Var(x), Var(y)), ts)))  
  where <in> (x, xs); new => y
```

Chapter: Backend
Section: Abstract Machine

In this section we define the abstract machine instructions and a simplifier and peephole optimizer for abstract machine programs.

INSTRUCTION SIMPLIFICATION

```
module ins-simplification
imports instructions list
```

BLOCK FLATTENING

The following rules specify the flattening of nested blocks into a single block with a list of instructions. This transformation enables peephole optimization, which optimizes adjacent instructions.

The strategy `flatten-blocks` is designed to minimize stack-depth.

rules

```
BlkFlat' : Block(is) -> Block(is')
  where <rec x( Nil + Cons(id, x) ; try(BlkFlatAux))> is => is'

BlkFlatAux : Cons(Block(is1), is2) -> <conc> (is1, is2)

BlkFlat1 : Cons(Block([]), is) -> is
BlkFlat2 : Cons(Block(Cons(i, is)), is') ->
  Cons(i, Cons(Block(is), is'))
```

strategies

```
flatten-blocks =
  rec x(try( Nil + Block(x) +
    Cons(id, x);
    rec y(try(BlkFlat1 + BlkFlat2; Cons(id, y); y))))
```

PEEPHOLE OPTIMIZATION

Some sequences of adjacent instructions can be reduced to an equivalent, but shorter (code size reduction) or more efficient sequence of instructions.

rules

```
PH : Cons(MatchVar(n), Cons(BuildVar(n), is)) ->
  Cons(MatchVar(n), is)

PH : Cons(MatchFun(f, n), Cons(TravInit, Cons(AllBuild, is))) ->
  Cons(MatchFun(f, n), is)
```

Environment stack operations

```
PH : Cons(Epush(0), is) -> is
```

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```
PH : Cons(Epop(0), is) -> is

PH : Cons(Epush(n), Cons(Epush(m), is)) ->
    Cons(Epush(<plus> (n, m)), is)

PH : Cons(Epop(n), Cons(Epop(m), is)) ->
    Cons(Epop(<plus> (n, m)), is)
```

Term stack operations

```
PH : Cons(Arg(n), Cons(Tpop, is)) -> is
```

Redundant jumps

```
PH' : Cons(Goto(l), Cons(Label(l), is)) ->
    Cons(Label(l), is)

// leave this for the C compiler to avoid getting warnings in
// case that the label is not used anywhere.

PH' : Cons(Goto(l), is[Cons(Label(l), Cons(Goto(l'), is'))]) ->
    Cons(Goto(l'), is)
```

MERGING LABELS

Two adjacent label definitions can be merged into a single label definitions. This requires substituting the label that is left for the label that is removed in all jumps to that label.

rules

```
Dbllbls : Cons(Label(l1), Cons(Label(l2), is)) ->
    Cons(LabelSubsU(l2, l1),
    Cons(Label(l1),
    Cons(LabelSubsD(l2, l1), is)))
```

Applying upward substitutions

```
SbsU : Cons(LabelSubsU(l2, l1), Cons(Label(l2), is)) ->
    Cons(LabelSubsU(l2, l1), Cons(Label(l1), is))

SbsU : Cons(LabelSubsU(l2, l1), Cons(Goto(l2), is)) ->
    Cons(LabelSubsU(l2, l1), Cons(Goto(l1), is))

SbsU : Cons(LabelSubsU(l2, l1), Cons(Cpush(l2), is)) ->
    Cons(LabelSubsU(l2, l1), Cons(Cpush(l1), is))
```

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```
SbsU : Cons(LabelSubsU(l2, l1), Cons(Rpush(l2), is)) ->
      Cons(LabelSubsU(l2, l1), Cons(Rpush(l1), is))
```

Applying downward substitutions

```
SbsD : Cons(LabelSubsD(l2, l1), Cons(Label(l2), is)) ->
      Cons(Label(l1), Cons(LabelSubsD(l2, l1), is))
```

```
SbsD : Cons(LabelSubsD(l2, l1), Cons(Goto(l2), is)) ->
      Cons(Goto(l1), Cons(LabelSubsD(l2, l1), is))
```

```
SbsD : Cons(LabelSubsD(l2, l1), Cons(Cpush(l2), is)) ->
      Cons(Cpush(l1), Cons(LabelSubsD(l2, l1), is))
```

```
SbsD : Cons(LabelSubsD(l2, l1), Cons(Rpush(l2), is)) ->
      Cons(Rpush(l1), Cons(LabelSubsD(l2, l1), is))
```

Propagating substitutions up and down the list.

```
Up : Cons(i, Cons(LabelSubsU(l1, l2), is)) ->
     Cons(LabelSubsU(l1, l2), Cons(i, is))
     where not (<id> i => LabelSubsU(_,_))
```

```
Down : Cons(LabelSubsD(l2, l1), Cons(i, is)) ->
       Cons(i, Cons(LabelSubsD(l1, l2), is))
       where not (<id> i => LabelSubsD(_,_))
```

Removing substitutions at top and bottom of the list.

```
UnSbsU : Cons(LabelSubsU(l2, l1), is) -> is
```

```
UnSbsD : Cons(LabelSubsD(l2, l1), Nil) -> Nil
```

THE STRATEGY

The peephole optimization strategy.

strategies

```
ph = rec y(try(PH; y + SbsU + (Up; (SbsU <+ Cons(id, y)))))

phdown = repeat(PH + Db1Lb1s + (SbsD <+ (UnSbsD + Down)))
phup    = repeat(PH + (SbsU <+ rec x(Up; Cons(id, try(x)))))

peephole' = Block(listbu(ph);
```


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```
        repeat(UnSbsU);  
        listtd(try(SbsD <+ (UnSbsD <+ Down))))  
  
    peephole' = Block(listdu2(phdown, phup);  
        repeat(UnSbsU))  
  
    peephole = try(Block(listdu(repeat(PH))))
```

Chapter: Backend
Section: Compilation

In this section we define the translation from strategies to abstract machine instructions.

(** Consider transformation to an A-Normal-form like format. **)

BACKEND

```

module backend
imports compiler specialized ins-simplification lib
strategies

main = iowrap(compile)

compile =
  where(declare-procs => decls);
  where(compile-procs => funs);
  where(get-afuns => (vardecls, mkafuns));
  !Block([Block(vardecls),
          Block(decls),
          Block([PROC("init_afuns"), Block(mkafuns), ENDPROC]),
          Block(funs)])

declare-procs =
  where(<create-table> "symbol-table");
  map(DeclareProc)

DeclareProc =
  ?SDef(f, [], s);
  <table-put> ("symbol-table", f, <conc-strings> ("_stratego_", f));
  !PROCDECL(f)

is-toplevel-proc = ?f;
  <table-get> ("symbol-table", f)

get-afun = ?AFun(f, i);
where(
  <table-get> ("symbol-table", AFun(f, i)) => lab
  <+ new => lab;
  <table-put> ("symbol-table", AFun(f, i), lab)
);
!lab

get-afuns =
  <table-getlist> "symbol-table";
  filter(? (AFun(_, _), _));
  map(\ (AFun(f, i), lab) ->
    (VARDECL(ATerm(), lab), MOVE(lab, ATmakeAFun(f, i, 0))) \ );
  unzip

compile-procs =
  map(MkInstr;
    try(Ctop);
    topdown(repeat(Cspecial <+ C));
    flatten-blocks;

```

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peephole)

Make a strategy into an instruction

rules

MkInstr : s -> Instr(s, [], 0)

COMPILER

```
module compiler
imports instructions strategy list automaton stratlib
```

semi-instructions: strategies embedded into instructions

```
signature
constructors
  Instr : Strategy * Env * REnv -> Instr
```

Looking up variables in the environment

rules

```
io-index : (x, env) -> (i, o)
  where <fetch({i, xs: ?(i, xs); !(i, <get-index> (x, xs))}; ?(i, o))> env
```

Semi-instructions can be refined to instructions by means of the following rules.

SEQUENTIAL PROGRAMMING

Identity and failure

rules

```
C : Instr(Id, env, rcs) ->
  Block([])

C : Instr(Fail, env, rcs) ->
  Goto("fail")
```

Test and negation

Note: this is really a where implementation the environment is not restored.

```
C : Instr(Test(s), env, rcs) ->
  Block([Tdupl,
        Instr(s, env, rcs),
        Tpop])

C : Instr(Not(s), env, rcs) ->
  Block([Cpush(fc),
        Tdupl,
        Instr(s, env, rcs),
        Cpop, Crestore, Cjump,
        Label(fc)])
  where new => fc
```

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Sequential composition

```
C : Instr(Seq(s1, s2), env, rcs) ->
    Block([Instr(s1, env, rcs),
           Instr(s2, env, rcs)])
```

Choice

```
C : Instr(LChoice(s1, s2), env, rcs) ->
    Instr(Choice(s1, s2), env, rcs)

C : Instr(Choice(s1, s2), env, rcs) ->
    Block([Cpush(fc),
           Instr(s1, env, rcs),
           Goto(sc),
           Label(fc),
           Choices(s2, sc, env, rcs)])
    where new => sc ; new => fc

C : Choices(Choice(s1, s2), sc, env, rcs) ->
    Block([Ccontinue(fc),
           Instr(s1, env, rcs),
           Goto(sc),
           Label(fc),
           Choices(s2, sc, env, rcs)])
    where new => fc

C : Choices(LChoice(s1, s2), sc, env, rcs) ->
    Choices(Choice(s1, s2), sc, env, rcs)

C : Choices(s, sc, env, rcs) ->
    Block([Instr(s, env, rcs),
           Goto(done),
           Label(sc),
           Cpop,
           Label(done)])
    where not(<Choice(id,id) + LChoice(id,id)> s);
    new => done
```

Matching automaton

```
C : Instr(Assign(Var(x)), env, rcs) ->
    MoveTop(j, o)
    where <io-index> (x, env) => (j, o)

C : Instr(Assign(Var(x), Var(y)), env, rcs) ->
    Move(j1, o1, j2, o2)
```

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```

      where <io-index> (x, env) => (j1, o1);
             <io-index> (y, env) => (j2, o2)

C : Instr(Assign(Var(x), t), env, rcs) ->
    Instr(Where(Seq(Build(t), Assign(Var(x)))), env, rcs)
    where !t; (?Op(_,_) + ?Int(_) + ?Str(_) + ?Real(_))

// Case expressions

rules

C : Instr(Case(lab, x, alts, def), env, rcs) ->
    Block([Branch(Case(lab, x, alts, def), sc, env, rcs),
           Label(sc)])
    where new => sc

strategies

C = Cbranch <+ CbranchOther

rules

Cbranch :
    Branch(Case(lab, Var(x), alts, def), sc, env, rcs) ->
    Block([Goto(lab),
           Label(lab),
           Alts(alts, (j, o), fc, sc, env, rcs),
           ins])
    where <io-index> (x, env) => (j, o);
           <DefaultLabel> (def, sc, env, rcs) => (fc, ins)

Cbranch :
    Branch(Continue(lab), sc, env, rcs) -> Goto(lab)

Cbranch :
    Branch(Call(SVar(f),[]), sc, env, rcs) ->
    Block([Rpush(sc),
           Goto(f)])
    where <not(is-toplevel-proc)> f => lab

Cbranch :
    Branch(Call(SVar(f),[]), sc, env, rcs) ->
    Ccall(f,[])
    where <is-toplevel-proc> f => lab

CbranchOther :
    Branch(s, sc, env, rcs) ->
    Block([Instr(s, env, rcs),
           Goto(sc)])

```

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```

DefaultLabel :
  (Fail, sc, env, rcs) -> ("fail", Block([]))

DefaultLabel :
  (s, sc, env, rcs) ->
    (lab, Block([Label(lab), Branch(s, sc, env, rcs)]))
  where <not(eq)> (s, Fail); new => lab

C : Alts([], x, fc, sc, env, rcs) ->
  Block([])

C : Alts([Alt(c, args, s)], x, fc, sc, env, rcs) ->
  Block([
    <TestConstructor> (x, c, fc),
    Block(get-args),
    Branch(s, sc, env, rcs)
  ])
  where <nzip0(CArg(!env,!x))> args => get-args

C : Alts([Alt(c, args, s) | alts], x, fc, sc, env, rcs) ->
  Block([
    <TestConstructor> (x, c, match-fail),
    Block(get-args),
    Branch(s, sc, env, rcs),
    Label(match-fail),
    Alts(alts, x, fc, sc, env, rcs)
  ])
  where !alts => [_|_];
        new => match-fail;
        <nzip0(CArg(!env,!x))> args => get-args

TestConstructor :
  ((j, o), Fun(f, n), fc) ->
  TestFunFC(VAR(lab), fc, Egetd(j, o))
  where <get-afun> AFun(f, n) => lab

TestConstructor : ((j, o), Int(n), fc) -> TestInt(j, o, n, fc)
TestConstructor : ((j, o), Real(n), fc) -> TestReal(j, o, n, fc)
TestConstructor : ((j, o), Str(x), fc) -> TestStr(j, o, <escape> x, fc)

CArg(env,src) :
  (n, Var(x)) -> MoveArg(i1, o1, i2, o2, n)
  where <io-index> (x, <env>()) => (i1, o1); src => (i2,o2)

```

JUMPING

```

C : Instr(Rec(x, s), env, rcs) ->
  Block([Rpush(sc),
    Label(x),

```


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```

        Instr(s, env, rcs),
        Return,
        Label(sc)])
where new => sc

C : Instr(Call(SVar(x), []), env, rcs) ->
    Ccall(lab, [])
    where <is-toplevel-proc> x => lab

C : Instr(Call(SVar(x), []), env, rcs) ->
    Block([Rpush(ret), Goto(x), Label(ret)])
    where <not(is-toplevel-proc)> x; new => ret

C : Instr(Let(sdef, s), env, rcs) ->
    Block([Instr(s, env, rcs),
           Goto(y),
           Instr(sdef, env, rcs),
           Label(y)])
    where new => y

    // This is not optimal! Causes a chain of jumps to the end of the
    // code

Ctop :
    Instr(SDef(x, [], s), env, rcs) ->
    Block([PROC(x),
           Instr(s, env, rcs),
           ENDPROC()])

Ctop :
    Instr(SDef(pragmas, x, [], s), env, rcs) ->
    Instr(SDef(x, [], s), env, rcs)

C : Instr(SDef(x, [], s), env, rcs) ->
    Block([Label(x),
           Instr(s, env, rcs),
           Return])

C : Instr(SDef(pragmas, x, [], s), env, rcs) ->
    Instr(SDef(x, [], s), env, rcs)

Path

C : Instr(Path(i, s), env, rcs) ->
    Block([TpushIthSon(i),
           Instr(s, env, rcs),
           TputIthSon(i)])

```

Congruence

```

C : Instr(Cong(f, ss), env, rcs) ->
    Block([TestFunTop(VAR(lab)),
           TravInit,
           Instr(CongKids(ss), env, rcs),
           AllBuild])
  where <get-afun> AFun(f, <length> ss) => lab

C : Instr(CongWld(ss), env, rcs) ->
    Block([TravInit,
           Instr(CongKids(ss), env, rcs),
           AllBuild])

C : Instr(CongKids(Nil), env, rcs) ->
    Block([])

C : Instr(CongKids(Cons(s, ss)), env, rcs) ->
    Block([OneNextSon,
           Instr(s, env, rcs),
           Instr(CongKids(ss), env, rcs)])

```

Generic traversal operators; All

```

C : Instr(All(s), env, rcs) ->
    Block([AllInit,
           Label(c1),
           AllNextSon(c2),      (* Succeed if there are no more children *)
           Instr(s, env, rcs),
           Goto(c1),           (* process next child *)
           Label(c2),
           AllBuild])
  where new => c1 ; new => c2

```

One

```

C : Instr(One(s), env, rcs) ->
    Block([IsAppl,
           OneInit,
           Label(c1),
           OneNextSon,          (* Fail if there are no more children *)
           Cpush(c1),
           Instr(s, env, rcs),
           Cpop,
           OneBuild])
  where new => c1 ; new => c2

```

Some

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```

C : Instr(Some(s), env, rcs) ->
  Block([IsAppl,
        SomeInit,
        Label(c1),
        SomeNextSon(c2), (* jump to c2 if all children have been handled
                           and CounterOk *)
        Cpush(c1),
        Instr(s, env, rcs),
        Cpop,
        CounterOK, (* record success of at least one child *)
        Goto(c1),
        Label(c2),
        SomeBuild])
  where new => c1 ; new => c2

```

Thread

```

C : Instr(Thread(s), env, rcs) ->
  Block([ThreadInit(),
        Label(c1),
        ThreadNextSon(c2),
        Instr(s, env, rcs),
        ThreadSetEnv(),
        Goto(c1),
        Label(c2),
        ThreadBuild())])
  where new => c1 ; new => c2

```

Scope

```

C : Instr(Scope(xs, s), env, i) ->
  Block([Epushd(i, o),
        Instr(s, [(i, xs) | env], <add> (i, 1)),
        Epopd(i, o)])
  where <length> xs => o

```

Where

```

C : Instr(Where(s), env, rcs) ->
  Block([Tdupl,
        Instr(s, env, rcs),
        Tpop])

```

Primitives

```

C : Instr(Prim(x), env, rcs) ->

```

```

Iprim(x)

C : Instr(Prim2(x, y), env, rcs) ->
  Iprim2(x, y)

C : Instr(CountRule(x), env, rcs) ->
  ICountRule(x)

```

Building Terms

```

// what happens with NULL variables?

C : Instr(Build(t), env, rcs) ->
  Block([Block(xs),
          Tset(BuildTerm(t, env, rcs))])
  where <tvars; map(TestVar(!env, !rcs))> t => xs

TestVar(env, rcs) :
  x -> ins
  where <io-index> (x, <env>()) => (i,o);
        ((<eq> (i, <rcs>()); !NotNull(o)) <+ !NotNulld(i, o) => ins)

C : BuildTerm(Str(x), env, rcs) ->
  ATmakeString(<escape> x)

C : BuildTerm(Int(x), env, rcs) ->
  MakeInt(x)

C : BuildTerm(Real(x), env, rcs) ->
  ATmakeReal(x)

C : BuildTerm(Var(x), env, rcs) ->
  ins
  where <io-index> (x, env) => (i, o);
        ((<eq> (i, rcs); !Eget(o)) <+ !Egetd(i, o) => ins)

C : BuildTerm(BuildDefault(t), env, rcs) ->
  BuildTerm(t, env, rcs)

C : BuildTerm(Op(f, ts), env, rcs) ->
  app # ( [f | <map(\ t -> BuildTerm(t, env, rcs) \ )> ts] )
  where <length> ts => len; <leq> (len, 6);
        <conc-strings> ("App", <int-to-string> len) => app

C : BuildTerm(Op(f, ts), env, rcs) ->
  AppN(f, "ATmakeList" # ([len | args]))
  where <length> ts => len; <gt> (len, 6);
        <map(\ t -> BuildTerm(t, env, rcs) \ )> ts => args

```

Chapter: Backend
Section: Compilation

```
C : BuildTerm(App(s, t), env, rcs) ->
    AppEncountered(App(s, t))
  //Block([BuildTerm(t, env, rcs),
  //      Instr(s, env, rcs)])
  where debug(!"compiler.r: App encountered: ")
```

SPECIAL PATTERNS

This module defines exceptions to the normal compiler rules by recognizing patterns that can be implemented in a more efficient way.

```
module specialized
imports compiler stratego-laws
```

REPEAT

A repetition of a strategy **s1** for 0 or more times, terminated with an application of a strategy **s2** can be translated into a loop structure. Only one **Cpush** is performed to deal with failure of the loop body. This has the effect that two copies of the subject term are on the stack. The loop body works on the top-most. If the body succeeds, this term can be committed and ‘saved’ by copying it over the term under the top of the stack.

The pattern **Repeat(s1, s2)** is an overlay that is defined below.

rules

```
Cspecial :: Instr(Repeat(?s1, ?s2), ?env, ?rcs) -->
! Block([Cpush(end_loop),
        Label(loop),
        Instr(s1, env, rcs),
        Tduplinv,
        Goto(loop),
        Label(end_loop),
        Instr(s2, env, rcs)])
where new => loop; new => end_loop
```

This is an instance of tail recursion that can be further generalized to arbitrary many loop bodies. In that generalization we might consider the following rule which is not applicable in general because of backtracking:

```
Choice(Seq(s1, Call(SVar(x), [])), Seq(s2, Call(SVar(x), []))) ->
Seq(Choice(s1, s2), Call(SVar(x), []))
```

It is applicable when the strategies **s1** and **s2** are mutually exclusive, i.e., if **s1** succeeds, **s2** cannot possibly succeed.

The **Repeat(s1, s2)** overlay. The overlay recognizes the pattern of the **repeat** strategy operator from the library:

```
repeat(s) = rec x((s; x) <+ id)
```

but generalized to arbitrary terminators (other than **id**). The overlay transforms the first argument of the **LChoice** to a left-associative pattern. The result should

be a sequential composition with the recursion variable as second argument and a strategy as first argument, where the recursion variable does not appear in the strategy. The second definition takes care of the presence of `CountRule` strategies, which are added by the frontend for profiling.

strategies

```
Repeat(s1, s2) =
  {x: Rec(?x, LChoice(repeat(AssociateL);
                        Seq(not(oncetd(SVar(?x))); s1,
                            Call(SVar(?x), []))
                        ,not(oncetd(SVar(?x))); s2))}

Repeat(s1, s2) =
  {x, s1', str:
   Rec(?x, LChoice(repeat(AssociateL);
                     ?Seq(s1', Seq(Call(SVar(x), []), Countrule(str)));
                     !Seq(Seq(s1', CountRule(str)), Call(SVar(x), []));
                     Seq(not(oncetd(SVar(?x))); s1, id)
                     ,not(oncetd(SVar(?x))); s2))}
```

MATCHING ONLY TRAVERSALS

If a traversal is matching only it does not need to rebuild the subject term after inspection; the original subject term is not transformed. This should be done for all traversals in general, but we try it out first for the `oncetd` traversal from the library.

strategies

```
IsMatch = not(oncetd(Build(id)))

Oncetd(s) = {x: Rec(?x, LChoice(s, One(Call(SVar(?x), []))))}

Cspecial = CsOncetd
```

rules

```
CsOncetd ::
  Instr(Oncetd(?s; IsMatch), ?env, ?rcs) -->
  ! Block([
    Rpush(endloop),
    Label(startloop),
    Cpush(else),
    Instr(s, env, rcs),
    Cpop,
    Goto(repeat),
    Label(else),
```

Chapter: Backend
Section: Compilation

```

    IsAppl,
    MatchTravInit,
    Label(nextson),
    OneMatchNextSon,
    Cpush(nextson),
    Rpush(doneit),
    Goto(startloop),
    Label(doneit),
    Cpop,
    MatchTravEnd,
    Label(repeat),
    Return,
    Label(endloop)
  ])
  where new => startloop;
        new => else;
        new => nextson;
        new => doneit;
        new => repeat;
        new => endloop

```

FETCH

strategies

```

Fetch(s) = {x:
  Rec(?x, LChoice(Cong("Cons", [s, Id]),
    Cong("Cons", [Id, Call(SVar(?x), [])]))))}

Fetch(s) = {x:
  Rec(?x, LChoice(Seq(Cong("Cons", [s, Id]), CountRule("Cons")),
    Seq(Cong("Cons", [Id, Call(SVar(?x), [])]), CountRule("Cons"))))}

Cspecial = CsFetch

```

rules

```

CsFetch ::
  Instr(Fetch(?s; IsMatch), ?env, ?rcs) -->
  ! Block([
    Tdupl,
    Label(a),
    TestFunTop(VAR(lab)),
    Cpush(b),
    Arg(0),
    Instr(s, env, rcs),
    Tpop,
    Cpop,
    Goto(end),

```


Chapter: Backend
Section: Compilation

```
      Label(b),  
      Arg(1),  
      Tdrop,  
      Goto(a),  
      Label(end),  
      Tpop,  
    ])  
  where new => a; new => b; new => end;  
    <get-afun> AFun("Cons", 2) => lab
```

This can be generalized to other traversals that have congruences with recursive calls, if the recursive call is only to one of the children and the others are identities.

Chapter: Backend
Section: Postprocessing

The postprocessing phase of the compiler takes an abstract machine program and derives initialization information from it. Currently it only deals with the initialization of rule counters by looking at the use of **CountRule** instructions.

POSTPROCESS

Postprocessing of generated code to extract global variable information.

```
module postprocess
imports instructions lib list-misc list-sort

rules

  CR1 : ICountRule(f) -> RuleCounter(f)

  CR2 : RuleCounter(f) -> RuleCounter(f, <new> f)

  CR3(b_rcs) : ICountRule(f) -> ICountRule(f')
    where b_rcs; fetch(?RuleCounter(f, f'))

  Main : Block(is) -> Program(RuleCounters(rcs), Block(is'))
    where
      <filter(CR1); uniq; map(CR2)> is => rcs;
      <map(try(CR3(!rcs)))> is => is'

strategies

  main = iowrap(id)
```

Chapter: Other Operations
Section: Experiments

Consider as an example of optimization:

```
conc . map(s)  
zip(id) . unzip -> id
```

Chapter: Compiler

In this chapter we put the compiler components developed in the previous chapters together into the Stratego Compiler *sc*.

Chapter: Compiler
Section: Glue

PROTO-SC: STRATEGO COMPILER

This module glues together the components that make up the Stratego compiler. It is usually run from a script that provides the default information about paths.

```
module sc
imports lib sugar
signature
  sorts Option
  constructors
    Dir      : String -> Option
    ExecDir  : String -> Option
    InclDir  : String -> Option
    CInclDir : String -> Option
    CLibDir  : String -> Option
    Input    : String -> Option
    Main     : String -> Option
    AST      : Option
    Ignore   : Option
    CC       : Option
    NORM     : Option
    FUSION   : Option
    FRONTEND : Option
```

Processing the command-line options

```
strategies

main = sc

sc = (process-sc-options <+ sc-usage; <exit> 1);
  ((need-help(sc-usage; <exit> 1), id)
   <+ sc-announce;
     parse;
     output-ast;
     add-main;
     core;
     cc1;
     cc2;
     try(not((option-defined(?NORM()), id));
          (id, remove-intermediates));
     <println>(stderr, ["compilation succeeded"]);
     <exit> 0
   <+ <println>(stderr, ["compilation failed"]);
     <exit> 1
  )

process-sc-options =
  where(filter-options(?"-I") => incl);
```

```

    where(filter-option-args(?"-CI" => cincl);
    where(filter-option-args(?"-CL" => clib);
    parse-options(sc-options <+ io-options);
    (option-defined(Input(?'in)));
    \ opts ->
      ([InclDir(incl), CInclDir(cincl), CLibDir(clib) | opts],
       ('in, ".r")) \
    <+ \opts -> ([Help | opts], "")\ )

sc-options =
  ArgOption("-e",          \x -> ExecDir(x)\ )
+ ArgOption("-I",          !Ignore) // \x -> InclDir(x)\ )
+ ArgOption("--Include", !Ignore) // \x -> InclDir(x)\ )
+ ArgOption("-CI",         !Ignore) // \ (x,y) -> CInclDir(x)\ )
+ ArgOption("-CL",         !Ignore) // \ (x,y) -> CLibDir(x)\ )
+ Option("-CC",            !CC )
+ Option("--norm",         !NORM )
+ ArgOption("-i",          \x -> Input(<basename> x)\ )
+ ArgOption("--main",      \x -> Main(x)\ )
+ ArgOption("-m",          \x -> Main(x)\ )
+ Option("--ast",          !AST )
+ Option("-F",             !FRONTEND )
+ Option("--fusion",       !FUSION )

strategies

sc-usage =
sc-version;
<println>(stderr,
  ["Usage: sc [options] -i file\n",
   "Options:\n",
   " -i spec      Compile specification spec\n",
   " -o target    Name executable target\n",
   " --main s     Name main strategy [default: main]\n",
   " -I dir       Look in dir for imported Stratego modules\n",
   " -CI dir      Look in dir for C include files\n",
   " -CL dir      Look in dir for C object libraries\n",
   " --ast        Output abstract syntax of specification\n",
   " --norm       Do not remove intermediate files\n",
   " -F           Produce all definitions pre-processed by frontend\n",
   " -h|--help    Display this message"
  ])

sc-version =
(option-defined(DeclVersion(?version)) <+ !"" => version);
where(<println>(stderr,
  ["The Stratego Compiler (version ", version, ")"])))

sc-announce =
try((option-defined(Verbose), id);

```

Chapter: Compiler
Section: Glue

```
(sc-version, id))
```

Parsing specifications

strategies

```
parse =
  (option-defined(InclDir(?incl));
   option-defined(ExecDir(?edir));
   try(option-defined(Output(?out))), id);
  (id, pipe'(<pref(!edir)> "/pack-stratego", !".tree",
            <conc> (<![ "-dep", out] <+ ![]>(), ["--silent" | incl])));
  try((id, copy-file(id, !out, !".tree")))
```

strategies

```
output-ast =
  try((option-defined(AST), (?file, ?ext));
      <println>(stderr,
               ["abstract syntax (after parsing) written to ", file, ext]));
      <exit> 0)

output-frontend(dir) =
  try((option-defined(FRONTEND), id);
      (id, extract-all(dir)
        <+ <fatal-error> ["extracting all definitions failed"]);
      (id, (?file, ?ext));
      <println>(stderr,
               ["abstract syntax (after frontend) written to ", file, ext]));
      <exit> 0)
```

Adding main strategy

(*** What happens if the specification already contains a main strategy? ***)

rules

```
AddMain(m) :
  Specification(sects) ->
  Specification([Strategies([SDef("main", [], Call(SVar(<m>()), []))])
                | sects])
```

strategies

```
add-main =
  ((option-defined(Main(?m)), id);
   (id, transform-file(AddMain(!m), !".tree1"))
   <+ (id, transform-file(id, !".tree1")))
```


The core of the compiler consists of the components that transform a specification to abstract machine instructions.

```

strategies

core =
  (list(try(ExecDir(?dir))), id);
  (id, frontend(!dir));

      output-frontend(!dir);

  (id, extract(!dir);
      inline(!dir);
      stratego-nf(!dir);
      optimize1(!dir));

  try((option-defined(FUSION),
      fusion(!dir)));

  (id, compile-match(!dir);
      optimize2(!dir);
      stratego-of(!dir);
      backend(!dir);
      abstract-mf(!dir);
      postprocess(!dir);
      pp-instructions(!dir)
  )

core-old =
  (list(try(ExecDir(?dir))), id);
  (id, frontend(!dir);
      extract(!dir);
      inline(!dir);
      stratego-nf(!dir);
      optimizer(!dir);
      stratego-nf(!dir);
      matching-tree(!dir);
      stratego-of(!dir);
      optimizer(!dir);
      stratego-of(!dir);
      backend(!dir);
      abstract-mf(!dir);
      postprocess(!dir);
      pp-instructions(!dir)
  )

rules

pref(d) : x -> <conc-strings> (<d>(), x)

```

strategies

```

frontend(d)      = pipe(<pref(d)> "/frontend",      !".s1")
extract(d)       = pipe(<pref(d)> "/extract",        !".s2")
extract-all(d)  = pipe(<pref(d)> "/extract-all",    !".sdefs")
inline(d)        = pipe(<pref(d)> "/inline",         !".s")
optimizer(d)     = pipe(<pref(d)> "/optimizer",      !".so1")
matching-tree(d) = pipe(<pref(d)> "/matching-tree",  !".so2")

optimize1(d)     = pipe(<pref(d)> "/optimize1",      !".so1")

fusion(d)        = pipe(<pref(d)> "/fusion",         !".so2")

compile-match(d) = pipe(<pref(d)> "/compile-match",  !".so3")
optimize2(d)     = pipe(<pref(d)> "/optimize2",      !".so4")

backend(d)       = pipe(<pref(d)> "/backend",        !".i1")
new-backend(d)   = pipe(<pref(d)> "/newbackend",     !".i1")
postprocess(d)   = pipe(<pref(d)> "/postprocess",    !".i")
pp-instructions(d) = pipe(<pref(d)> "/pp-instructions", !".c")

stratego-nf(d)   = pipe(<pref(d)> "/Stratego-Normal-Format", id)
stratego-of(d)   = pipe(<pref(d)> "/Stratego-Optimized-Format", id)
abstract-mf(d)   = pipe(<pref(d)> "/Abstract-Machine-Format", id)

```

strategies

rules

```

I-option : x -> <conc-strings>("-I", x)
L-option : x -> <conc-strings>("-L", x)

```

strategies

```

lib(d)      = <conc-strings>(<d>(), "/lib")
liblib(d)   = <conc-strings>(<lib(d)>(), "/lib")
include(d)  = <conc-strings>(<lib(d)>(), "/include")
libstrat(d) = <conc-strings>(<lib(d)>(), "/stratego")

gcc = \ args -> <call>("gcc", args) \

cc1 =
  where(<println>(stderr, ["compiling"]));
  (list(try(CInclDir(?cincl))), id);

```

Chapter: Other Operations
Section: Experiments

```
(id, where(conc-strings => cfile);
  (id, !".o");
  where(conc-strings => target);
  where(<gcc> <conc> (cinc1,["-c", cfile,"-o", target])))

cc2 =
  where(<println>(stderr, ["linking"]));
  (list(try(Dir(?dir) + CLibDir(?clib) + Output(?out))), id);
  (id, where(conc-strings => ofile);
    (try(!out), !""");
    where(conc-strings => target);
    where(<gcc> <conc>([ofile, "-o", target],
      <map(split-at-space); concat> clib)))

remove-intermediates =
  ?(base, _);
  where(<rzip(conc-strings); rm-files>
    (base, [".tree", ".tree1", ".s", ".s1", ".s2",
      ".so1", ".so2", ".so3", ".so4",
      ".i1", ".i", ".o"])))
```

Part III

Run-Time System

Chapter: Run-time System

DISPLAYS VS STATIC LINKS

Dealing with static scope requires keeping track of the currently enclosing scope. In simple cases it is sufficient to take an offset from the top of the environment stack.

`environment[esp - o]`

But when several activations of the same scope can be created due to recursion, this mechanism fails because the static offsets to variables in outer scopes do not correspond to the dynamic offsets on the actual stack.

Common solutions for this problem are static links, displays and lambda lifting (e.g., [1]).

Displays use a global array that give for each nesting depth the most recent activation record for that nesting depth. This gives fast access to the stack. However, it turns out that this mechanism requires a lot of bookkeeping and it does not combine well with backtracking. For each entry in the display a stack of previous activation records has to be maintained.

A static link is a reference to the activation record of the previous nesting level. Finding a stack offset using static links requires following the links until the activation record of the right level is found.

The Stratego run-time system uses static links. There is a single stack that keeps track of static links. A static link consists of a pointer to the environment stack, the nesting depth and a pointer to the static link of the enclosing activation record.

Chapter: Run-time System
Section: stratego.h

```
/*

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Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA
02111-1307, USA.

*/

/* $Id: stratego.h,v 1.3 2000/10/30 00:08:44 visser Exp $ */

#include <aterm2.h>
#include "stratego/aterm-extension.h"
#include "stratego/debug.h"
#include "stratego/util.h"
#include "stratego/options.h"
#include "stratego/svm.h"
```

Chapter: Run-time System
Section: aterm-extension.h

```
/*

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Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA
02111-1307, USA.

*/

/* $Id: aterm-extension.h,v 1.5 2000/09/03 17:24:04 visser Exp $ */

#include <aterm2.h>

/* Extension of ATerm library */

#define t_string(t) ATgetName(ATgetSymbol(t))

#define t_is_appl(t) (ATgetType(t) == AT_APPL)

#define t_is_string(t) (t_is_appl(t) && ATisQuoted(ATgetSymbol(t)))

#define ATisReal(t) (ATgetType(t) == AT_REAL)
#define ATisInt(t) (ATgetType(t) == AT_INT)

ATerm list_to_consnil(ATerm t);
ATerm list_to_tconstnil(ATerm t);
ATerm list_to_consnil_op(ATermList t);
ATerm list_to_consnil_op_tl(ATermList t, ATerm tl);
ATerm list_to_consnil_shallow(ATerm t);
ATerm list_to_tconstnil_op(ATermList t);
ATerm consnil_to_list(ATerm t);
ATerm consnil_to_list_shallow(ATerm t);
ATerm tuple_cong(ATermList t);
ATerm list_cong(ATermList t, ATerm tl);

#define MakeInt(n) ((ATerm)ATmakeInt(n))

ATerm ATmakeString(char *name);
```

Chapter: Run-time System
Section: aterm-extension.h

```
ATerm ATmakeStringQ(char *name);
ATbool ATisString(ATerm t);
ATbool ATisThisString(ATerm t, char *name);
ATermList ATmap(ATermList l, ATerm (* f)(ATerm));
ATbool AHasName(ATerm t, char *name);

ATerm App0(char *name);
ATerm App1(char *name, ATerm arg1);
ATerm App2(char *name, ATerm arg1, ATerm arg2);
ATerm App3(char *name, ATerm arg1, ATerm arg2, ATerm arg3);
ATerm App4(char *name, ATerm arg1, ATerm arg2, ATerm arg3, ATerm arg4);
ATerm App5(char *name, ATerm arg1, ATerm arg2, ATerm arg3, ATerm arg4, ATerm arg5);
ATerm App6(char *name, ATerm arg1, ATerm arg2, ATerm arg3, ATerm arg4, ATerm arg5, ATerm a);
ATerm App7(char *name, ATerm arg1, ATerm arg2, ATerm arg3, ATerm arg4, ATerm arg5, ATerm a);

ATerm AppN(char *name, ATermList args);

#define ATisInt(t) (ATgetType(t) == AT_INT)
```


Chapter: Run-time System
Section: debug.h

```
/*

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Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA
02111-1307, USA.

*/

/* Booleans */
#include <assert.h>

#define true 1
#define false 0

extern int debugging;

/* #define DEBUG */

#define toe(t) (ATIsEmpty(t) ? t : ATgetFirst(t))

#ifdef DEBUG
#define trace(x) Trace("", x, term_stack, return_stack, environment, \
    choice_stack, lchoice_stack)
#define debug(x) Trace(x, -1, term_stack, return_stack, environment, \
    choice_stack, lchoice_stack)
#define debugs(x) if (debugging > 1) x
#else
#define trace(x)
#define debug(x)
#define debugs(x)
#endif
```

Chapter: Run-time System
Section: util.h

```
/*

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02111-1307, USA.

*/

#ifndef UTIL_H
#define UTIL_H

#include <string.h>

#ifndef streq
# define streq(s,t) (!(strcmp(s,t)))
#endif

#ifndef MIN
# define MIN(a,b) ((a) < (b) ? (a) : (b))
#endif

#ifndef MAX
# define MAX(a,b) ((a) > (b) ? (a) : (b))
#endif

#define IDX_TOTAL          0
#define IDX_MIN            1
#define IDX_MAX            2

#define STATS(array, value) \
    array[IDX_TOTAL] += value; \
    if(value < array[IDX_MIN]) \
        array[IDX_MIN] = value; \
    if(value > array[IDX_MAX]) \
        array[IDX_MAX] = value
```

Chapter: Run-time System
Section: util.h

```
#define MYMAXINT 0x7FFFFFFF  
  
#endif
```

Chapter: Run-time System
Section: options.h

```
/*

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Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA
02111-1307, USA.

*/

#include <aterm2.h>

ATbool silent;
char *program_name;
char *input_file;
char *output_file;
ATbool binary_output;
int show_stats;
ATermList includes;

void process_options(int argc, char *argv[]);
```

Chapter: Run-time System
Section: svm.h

```
/*

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Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA
02111-1307, USA.

*/

/*

$Id: svm.h,v 1.11 2000/09/21 11:18:38 visser Exp $

Implementation of abstract machine instructions for strategy core language

TODO

* The environment is not saved before a choice. This means that some
  variables can become instantiated in a failing alternative and then
  not be restored to uninitialized.

* Make stack sizes dynamic or at least configurable from the
  command-line.

*/

#ifndef __defined_stratego_svm_h
#define __defined_stratego_svm_h

/* Constants for stack-size */

#define TSIZE 150000
#define RSIZE 150000
#define ESIZE 150000
#define DSIZE 100000
#define CSIZE 150000
#define NR_COUNTERS 50000
#define NR_RULECOUNTERS 0
```

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```
/* Idiom */

#define between(a, x, b) (assert((a) <= (x)), assert((x) <= (b)))

/* Error handling */

#define panic(s) ATfprintf(stderr, "fatal error: %s\n", s); exit(1);

/* Dispatching */

#define GO(s) {register void *a; if((a = s) != NULL) goto *a;}

#define GOBOOL(s) if((s) == 0) goto fail;

/* Profiling */

extern int rule_counter;
extern int match_counter;
extern int build_counter;

struct {
    char *name;
    long int count;
} rule_counters[NR_RULECOUNTERS];

long int cur_rule_counter;

#define CountRule(f) rule_counters[f].count++; rule_counter++;

#define RuleCounter(s1, s2, n) \
    rule_counters[n].name = s2; rule_counters[n].count = 0;

/* Counters */

struct {
    int count;
    int ok;
} counter_stack[NR_COUNTERS];
long int cur_counter;

#define CounterInit() cur_counter = -1

#define NewCounter() assert(cur_counter < NR_COUNTERS - 1); \
    cur_counter++; \
    counter_stack[cur_counter].count = 1; \
    counter_stack[cur_counter].ok = 0;

#define CloseCounter() cur_counter--;
```

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```

#define CounterOK()      counter_stack[cur_counter].ok = 1
#define IsCounterOK()    counter_stack[cur_counter].ok

#define TheCounter()      (counter_stack[cur_counter].count)
#define IncCounter()      TheCounter()++
#define DecCounter()      TheCounter()--
#define SetCounter(i)     TheCounter() = i

/* Term stack */

ATerm term_stack[TSIZE];
long int tsp;

/* The stackpointer tsp points to the element on top of the stack */

#define Ttop()            (term_stack[tsp])
#define Ttopi(i)          (term_stack[tsp - (i)])
#define Tset(t)           assert((t) != NULL); Ttop() = (t)
#define Tseti(i, t)       assert((t) != NULL); Ttopi(i) = (t)
#define Tpush()           assert(tsp < TSIZE); tsp++; Ttop() = NULL
#define Tpop()            assert(tsp > 0); tsp--
#define Tdupl()           Tpush(); Tset(Ttopi(1))
#define Tduplinv()        Tseti(1, Ttop());
#define Tdrop()           Tseti(1, Ttop()); Tpop()
#define Tinitst()         tsp = 0; Ttop() = NULL

#define Tswap(i, j)       {ATerm t; t = Ttopi(i); Tseti(i, Ttopi(j)); Tseti(j, t);}

#define Arg(n)            Tpush(); Tset(ATgetArgument(Ttopi(1), n))

#define Argi(i, n)        Tpush(); Tset(ATgetArgument(Ttopi(i), n))

void TprintStack(void);
void TprintStackTop(int j, char *s);

/* Return stack */

void *return_stack[RSIZE];
long int rsp;

void *fail_address;
ATbool failed;

/* rsp points to the next *free* element of the return stack */

#define Rpush(l) \
    if(rsp >= RSIZE) { \
        ATfprintf(stderr, "Fatal error: loop detected" \
            " (rstack overflow; rsp = %d)\n", rsp); \
    }

```

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```
    assert(rsp < RSIZE); \
} return_stack[rsp++] = &&l;
#define Return() goto *(return_stack[--rsp])

/* Environment stack */

ATerm environment[ESIZE];
long int esp;

/* esp points to the next *free* element in the environment */

#define Einit()    esp = 0;

#define Ei(i)      (esp - (i))

#define Eget(i)    (between(0, Ei(i), ESIZE), environment[Ei(i)])
#define Eset(i, t) (between(0, Ei(i), ESIZE), environment[Ei(i)] = (t))

#define Egeta(i)    (between(0, i, ESIZE), environment[i])
#define Eseta(i, t) (between(0, i, ESIZE), environment[i] = (t))

#define Enext()    {assert(esp < ESIZE); environment[esp++] = NULL;}
#define Eprev()    {assert(esp < ESIZE); environment[--esp] = NULL;}

#define Epush(i)    {int j; for(j = 0; j < i; j++) {Enext();}}
#define Epop(i)     {int j; for(j = 0; j < i; j++) {Eprev();}}

void EprintStack(void);
void EprintStackTop(int, char *);

/* Display stack */

long int display[DSIZE];
int dsp;

long int Ed(int i, int o);

#define Egetd(i, o)  Egeta(Ed(i, o))
#define Esetd(i, o, t) Eseta(Ed(i, o), t)

#define D(i)  display

#define DgetEsp()    display_stack[dsp].esp
#define DsetEsp(i)    display_stack[dsp].esp = i

void Epushd(int i, int o);
void Epopd(int i, int o);
void Dinit(void);
void Drestore(void);
```



```

/* Matching */

void *_MatchVar(int i);
void *_MatchVard(int i, long int o);
void *_MatchInt(int i);
void *_MatchIntFC(int i, void *);
void *_MatchReal(double i);
void *_MatchRealFC(double i, void *);
void *_MatchString(char *s);
void *_MatchStringFC(char *s, void *);
void *_MatchFun(char *f, int n);
void *_MatchFunFC(char *f, int n, void *fc);

// void *_TestFunFC(char *f, int n, void *fc, ATerm);
void *_TestFunFC(ATerm, void *fc, ATerm);

void *_TestIntFC(int n, void *fc, ATerm);
void *_TestRealFC(double, void *fc, ATerm);
void *_TestStringFC(char *, void *fc, ATerm);

#define MatchVar(i)          GO(_MatchVar(i))
#define MatchVard(i, o)     GO(_MatchVard(i, o))
#define MatchInt(i)         GO(_MatchInt(i))
#define MatchIntFC(i, fc)   GO(_MatchIntFC(i, fc))
#define MatchReal(i)        GO(_MatchReal(i))
#define MatchRealFC(i, fc)  GO(_MatchRealFC(i, fc))
#define MatchString(s)      GO(_MatchString(s))
#define MatchStringFC(s, fc) GO(_MatchStringFC(s, fc))
#define MatchFun(f, n)      GO(_MatchFun(f, n))
#define MatchFunFC(f, n, fc) GO(_MatchFunFC(f, n, fc))

// #define TestFunFC(f, n, fc, t)    GO(_TestFunFC(f, n, fc, t))
#define TestFunFC(f, fc, t)    GO(_TestFunFC(f, fc, t))

#define TestIntFC(n, fc, t)    GO(_TestIntFC(n, fc, t))
#define TestRealFC(n, fc, t)  GO(_TestStringFC(n, fc, t))
#define TestStringFC(n, fc, t) GO(_TestStringFC(n, fc, t))

/* Building */

#define NotNULLd(i, o) \
    {if(Egetd(i, o) == NULL) goto *fail_address;}

#define BuildVar(i) \
    {ATerm t; \
    if((t = Eget(i)) == NULL) { \
        /* ATfprintf(stderr, "Warning: unbound variable (%d)\n", i); */ \
        goto *fail_address; \
    } else {Tset(t);}}

```

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```
#define BuildVard(i, o) \
{ATerm t; \
  if((t = Egetd(i, o)) == NULL) { \
    /* ATfprintf(stderr, "Warning: unbound variable (%d, %d)\n", i, o); */ \
    goto *fail_address; \
  } else {Tset(t);}}
```

```
#define BuildStr(s) \
  Tset(ATmakeString(s))
```

```
#define BuildInt(i) \
  Tset((ATerm) ATmakeInt(i))
```

```
#define BuildReal(r) \
  Tset((ATerm) ATmakeReal(r))
```

```
void BuildFun(char *f, int i);
```

```
/* Annotations */
```

```
#define GetAnn() \
{ATerm x; \
  if((x = ATgetAnnotation(Ttopi(1), Ttop())) == NULL) \
    { goto *fail_address; } \
  else { Tset(x); } \
}
```

```
#define SetAnn() \
  Tseti(2, ATsetAnnotation(Ttopi(2), Ttopi(1), Ttop())); Tpop(); Tpop()
```

```
#define RemoveAnn() \
  Tseti(1, ATremoveAnnotation(Ttopi(1), Ttop())); Tpop();
```

```
/* Choice stack */
```

```
struct {
  long int tsp;
  long int esp;
  long int rsp;
  long int counter;
  void      *continuation;
  int      dsp;
} choice_stack[CSIZE];
long int csp;
```

```
/* csp points to the next free choice stack entry */
```

```
#define Cset(cont, a, b, c, d, e) \
{ \
  choice_stack[csp].continuation = cont; \
```

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```
    choice_stack[csp].tsp = a; \
    choice_stack[csp].esp = b; \
    choice_stack[csp].rsp = c; \
    choice_stack[csp].counter = d; \
    choice_stack[csp].dsp = e; \
}

#define Cpush(x) \
{ \
    assert(csp < CSIZE); \
    Cset(&x, tsp, esp, rsp, cur_counter, dsp); \
    csp++; Tdupl(); \
}

#define Cpop()    Tdrop(); csp--;

#define Crestore() \
{ \
    csp--; \
    tsp = choice_stack[csp].tsp; \
    esp = choice_stack[csp].esp; \
    rsp = choice_stack[csp].rsp; \
    dsp = choice_stack[csp].dsp; \
    cur_counter = choice_stack[csp].counter; \
}

#define Cjump() {goto *choice_stack[csp].continuation;}

#define Ccontinue(x) \
{ \
    choice_stack[csp].continuation = &x; \
    csp++; \
    Tdupl(); \
}

#define Cempty() (csp == 0)

void CprintStackTop(int j, char *s);

/* Path Traversal */

#define IsAppl() if(!t_is_appl(Ttop())) {goto *fail_address;};

#define TpushIthSon(i) Tpush(); Tset(ATgetArgument(Ttopi(1), i - 1));

#define TputIthSon(i) Tseti(1, ATsetArgument(Ttopi(1), Ttop(), i - 1)); Tpop();

/* Traversal */

void TravInit();
```

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```
void *_NextSon(void *on_empty);
void *_SomeNextSon(void *s);
void TravBuild(void);

#define NextSon(x)      GO(_NextSon(x))
#define SomeNextSon(x) GO(_SomeNextSon(x))

#define AllInit()      TravInit()
#define AllNextSon(s)  NextSon(s)
#define AllBuild()     TravBuild()

#define OneInit()      TravInit()
#define OneNextSon()   NextSon(fail_address)
#define OneBuild()     TravBuild()

#define SomeInit()     TravInit()
#define SomeBuild()    TravBuild()

#define ThreadInit() \
    MatchFun("Pair", 2); \
    Arg(1); \
    Argi(2,0); \
    TravInit();

#define ThreadNextSon(s) \
    NextSon(s); \
    Tpush(); \
    Tset(Ttopi(TheCounter() + 3)); \
    Tpush(); \
    BuildFun("Pair", 2);

#define ThreadSetEnv() \
    MatchFun("Pair",2); \
    Arg(0); \
    Argi(2, 1); \
    Tseti(TheCounter() + 4, Ttop()); \
    Tpop(); \
    Tdrop();

#define ThreadGetEnv() ThreadSetEnv()

#define ThreadBuild() \
    TravBuild(); \
    Tswap(0,1); \
    Tpush(); \
    BuildFun("Pair", 2); \
    Tdrop();

void MatchTravInit();
void *_MatchNextSon(void *on_empty);
```

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```
#define OneMatchNextSon() GO(_MatchNextSon(fail_address))
#define MatchTravEnd() {Tpop(); CloseCounter();}

/* Procedure header and footer */

#define DOIT_START \
\
ATerm doit(ATerm t) \
{ \
    Tinitst(); Einit(); CounterInit(); Tset(t); fail_address = &&fail;

#define DOIT_END \
\
    return(Ttop()); \
    fail : \
        if(csp > 0) {Crestore(); Cjump();} \
        if(csp == 0) {\
            ATfprintf(stderr, "** strategy failed\n"); \
            failed = ATtrue; return Ttop(); \
            exit(1); } \
        else {ATfprintf(stderr, "**** Cstack underflow\n"); exit(2);} \
}

int _stratego_main(void);

#define DOIT \
\
ATerm doit(ATerm t) \
{ \
    Tinitst(); Einit(); CounterInit(); Tset(t); fail_address = &&fail; \
    _stratego_init_afuns(); \
    _stratego_main(); \
\
    return(Ttop()); \
    fail : \
        if(csp > 0) {Crestore(); Cjump();} \
        if(csp == 0) {\
            ATfprintf(stderr, "** strategy failed\n"); \
            failed = ATtrue; return Ttop(); \
            exit(1); } \
        else {ATfprintf(stderr, "**** Cstack underflow\n"); exit(2);} \
}
#endif

/* New instructions */

#define MoveTerm(i1, o1, t2) \
```

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```
{ATerm t1 = Egetd(i1, o1); \
  if(t1 != NULL && t1 != t2) goto fail; \
  else Esetd(i1, o1, t2);}

#define MoveTop(i, o) MoveTerm(i, o, Ttop())

#define Move(i1, o1, i2, o2) \
  {ATerm t2 = Egetd(i2, o2); MoveTerm(i1, o1, t2);}

#define MoveArg(i1, o1, i2, o2, n) \
  Esetd(i1, o1, ATgetArgument(Egetd(i2, o2), n))

#define TestFun(i, o, f, n, k) \
  TestFunFC(ATmakeAFun(f, n, 0), k, Egetd(i, o))

#define TestFunTop(f) \
  TestFunFC(f, &&fail, Ttop())

#define TestInt(i, o, n, k) \
  TestIntFC(n, k, Egetd(i, o))

#define TestReal(i, o, n, k) \
  TestRealFC(n, k, Egetd(i, o))

#define TestStr(i, o, n, k) \
  TestStringFC(n, k, Egetd(i, o))

#define PROC(f) \
int f(void) \
{ \
  int csp_bottom = csp; \
  Cpush(fail);

#define ENDPROC \
  Cpop(); \
  assert(csp == csp_bottom); \
  return 1; \
  fail : \
    if(csp > csp_bottom) {Crestore(); Cjump();} \
    if(csp == csp_bottom) return 0; \
    else {ATfprintf(stderr, "**** Cstack underflow\n"); exit(2);} \
}

#define PROCDECL(f) \
  int f(void)

#define Ccall(f) \
  GOBOOL(f())

#define VARDECL(t, x) t x
```

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```
#define MOVE(x, e) x = (e); ATprotectAFun(x)
```

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Section: stratego.c

```
/*

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Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA
02111-1307, USA.

*/

/*

$Id: stratego.c,v 1.8 2000/09/20 08:08:26 visser Exp $

Implementation of abstract machine instructions for strategy
primitives. See strategy.h for more documentation.

*/

#include <aterm2.h>
#include "stratego.h"

#define ATmakeSymbol ATmakeAFun

ATbool ATfindSymbol(char *name, int arity, ATbool quoted);

/* Profiling */

int rule_counter = 0;
int match_counter = 0;
int build_counter = 0;
ATbool failed = false;

/* Term stack */

void TprintStack(void)
{
    TprintStackTop(tsp, "");
}
```



```

void TprintStackTop(int j, char *s)
{
    int i;
    ATfprintf(stderr, "tsp = %d %s\n", tsp, s);
    for(i = tsp; i >= tsp - j && i >= 0; i--) {
        if(term_stack[i] == NULL)
            ATfprintf(stderr, "  ts[%d] = NULL (%d)\n", i, tsp == i);
        else
            ATfprintf(stderr, "  ts[%d] = %t (%d)\n", i, term_stack[i], tsp == i);
    }
}

/* Environment stack */

void EprintStack(void)
{
    int i;
    ATfprintf(stdout, "esp = %d\n", esp);
    for(i = 0; i <= esp; i++) {
        if(environment[i] == NULL)
            ATfprintf(stdout, "  es[%d] = NULL (%d)\n", i, esp == i);
        else
            ATfprintf(stdout, "  es[%d] = %t (%d)\n", i, environment[i], esp == i);
    }
}

void EprintStackTop(int j, char *s)
{
    int i;
    ATfprintf(stdout, "esp = %d %s\n", esp, s);
    for(i = esp; i >= esp - j && i >= 0; i--) {
        if(environment[i] == NULL)
            ATfprintf(stdout, "  es[%d] = NULL (%d)\n", i, esp == i);
        else
            ATfprintf(stdout, "  es[%d] = %t (%d)\n", i, environment[i], esp == i);
    }
}

void CprintStackTop(int j, char *s)
{
    int i;
    ATfprintf(stdout, "csp = %d %s\n", csp, s);
    for(i = csp; i >= csp - j && i >= 0; i--) {
        ATfprintf(stdout, "  csp[%d] = (%d,%d,%d,%d,%d,%d)\n",
            i,
            ,choice_stack[i].continuation
            ,choice_stack[i].tsp
            ,choice_stack[i].esp

```

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```
        ,choice_stack[i].rsp
        ,choice_stack[i].counter
        ,choice_stack[i].dsp
    );
}
}

/* Display stack */

int max_nesting = -1;

#define Desp(x)      display[x]
#define Dnesting(x) display[x - 1]
#define Dnext(x)     display[x - 2]

void Dinit(void)
{
    dsp = -1;
}

int dframe(int i)
{
    int x;
    x = dsp;
    while(x >= 2 && Dnesting(x) > i)
        x = Dnext(x);
    return Dnesting(x) == i ? x : -1;
}

long int Ed(int i, int o)
{
    int x;
    x = display[dframe(i)] - o;
    //ATfprintf(stderr, "Ed(%d, %d) = %d (frame = %d)\n", i, o, x, dframe(i));
    return x;
}

void Epushd(int i, int o)
{
    int x = dframe(i - 1);
    Epush(o);
    dsp += 3;
    Desp(dsp)      = esp;
    Dnesting(dsp) = i;
    Dnext(dsp)     = x;
    //ATfprintf(stderr, "Epushd(%d, %d) : x = %d dsp = %d\n", i, o, x, dsp);
}

void Epopd(int i, int o)
{

```

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```
    assert(Desp(dsp) == esp);
    assert(Dnesting(dsp) == i);
    Epop(o);
    dsp -= 3;
    //ATfprintf(stderr, "Epopd(%d, %d) : dsp = %d\n", i, o, dsp);
}

void Drestore(void)
{
}

/* Matching */

void *_MatchVar(int i)
{
    if(Eget(i) == NULL) {Eset(i, Ttop());}
    else if(!ATisEqual(Eget(i), Ttop())) {return fail_address;}
    return NULL;
}

void *_MatchVard(int i, long int o)
{
    if(Egetd(i, o) == NULL) {Esetd(i, o, Ttop());}
    else if(!ATisEqual(Egetd(i, o), Ttop())) {return fail_address;}
    return NULL;
}

void *_MatchInt(int i)
{
    if((ATGetType(Ttop()) != AT_INT) || (ATgetInt((ATermInt) Ttop()) != i))
        {return fail_address;}
    return NULL;
}

void *_MatchIntFC(int i, void *fc)
{
    if((ATGetType(Ttop()) != AT_INT) || (ATgetInt((ATermInt) Ttop()) != i))
        {return fc;}
    return NULL;
}

void *_TestIntFC(int i, void *fc, ATerm t)
{
    if((ATGetType(t) != AT_INT) || (ATgetInt((ATermInt) t) != i))
        {return fc;}
    return NULL;
}

void *_MatchReal(double i)
{
}
```

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```
    if((ATGetType(Ttop()) != AT_REAL) || (ATgetReal((ATermReal) Ttop()) != i))
        {return fail_address;}
    return NULL;
}

void *_MatchRealFC(double i, void *fc)
{
    if((ATGetType(Ttop()) != AT_REAL) || (ATgetReal((ATermReal) Ttop()) != i))
        {return fc;}
    return NULL;
}

void *_TestRealFC(double i, void *fc, ATerm t)
{
    if((ATGetType(t) != AT_REAL) || (ATgetReal((ATermReal) t) != i))
        {return fc;}
    return NULL;
}

void *_MatchString(char *s)
{
    if(!ATisThisString(Ttop(), s))
        {return fail_address;}
    return NULL;
}

void *_MatchStringFC(char *s, void *fc)
{
    if(!ATisThisString(Ttop(), s))
        {return fc;}
    return NULL;
}

void *_TestStringFC(char *s, void *fc, ATerm t)
{
    if(!ATisThisString(t, s))
        {return fc;}
    return NULL;
}

void *_MatchFun(char *f, int n)
{
    assert(Ttop() != NULL);
    //ATfprintf(stderr, "_MatchFun(%s, %d)\n", f, n);
    if(!t_is_appl(Ttop())
        || ATgetArity(ATgetSymbol(Ttop())) != n
        || strcmp(ATgetName(ATgetSymbol(Ttop())), f) != 0
        || ATisQuoted(ATgetSymbol(Ttop())))
        {return fail_address;}
    return NULL;
}
```

```

void *_MatchFunFC(char *f, int n, void *fc)
{
    assert(Ttop() != NULL);
    //ATfprintf(stderr, "_MatchFunFC(%s, %d)\n", f, n);
    if(!t_is_appl(Ttop()))
        || ATgetAriety(ATgetSymbol(Ttop())) != n
        || strcmp(ATgetName(ATgetSymbol(Ttop()))), f) != 0
        || ATisQuoted(ATgetSymbol(Ttop()))
    {
        return fc;
    }
    return NULL;
}

void *_TestFunFC_oldest(char *f, int n, void *fc, ATerm t)
{
    assert(t != NULL);
    if(!t_is_appl(t)
        || ATgetAriety(ATgetSymbol(t)) != n
        || strcmp(ATgetName(ATgetSymbol(t))), f) != 0
        || ATisQuoted(ATgetSymbol(t)))
    {
        return fc;
    }
    return NULL;
}

void *_TestFunFC_old(char *f, int n, void *fc, ATerm t)
{
    AFun fun = ATmakeAFun(f, n, 0);
    assert(t != NULL);

    if(!t_is_appl(t) || ATgetAFun((ATermAppl) t) != fun)
        return fc;
    else
        return NULL;
}

void *_TestFunFC(AFun fun, void *fc, ATerm t)
{
    assert(t != NULL);
    if(!t_is_appl(t) || ATgetAFun((ATermAppl) t) != fun)
        return fc;
    else
        return NULL;
}

/* Building */

```

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```
void BuildFun(char *f, int i)
{
    int j;
    Tset((ATerm) ATmakeList0());
    for(j = i; j > 0; j--) {
        Tseti(1, (ATerm) ATinsert((ATermList) Ttop(), Ttopi(1)));
        Tpop();
    }
    Tset((ATerm) ATmakeApplList(ATmakeSymbol(f, i, ATfalse),
        (ATermList) Ttop()));
}
```

/* Traversal

Initialization: Declare a new counter that will keep track of the number of arguments of the node. Push the list of arguments on the stack and set the counter to 0. */

```
void TravInit()
{
    NewCounter();
    if(t_is_appl(Ttop())) {
        Tpush();
        Tset((ATerm) ATgetArguments((ATermAppl) Ttopi(1)));
    }
    else {Tpush(); Tset((ATerm) ATmakeList0());}
    SetCounter(0);
}
```

/* When the list of arguments is empty proceed with the code at |on_empty|. Otherwise shift the next argument on the stack. */

```
void *_NextSon(void *on_empty)
{
    if(ATisEmpty((ATermList) Ttopi(TheCounter())))
        {return on_empty;}
    else {
        Tpush();
        IncCounter();
        Tset(ATgetFirst((ATermList) Ttopi(TheCounter())));
        Tseti(TheCounter(), (ATerm) ATgetNext((ATermList) Ttopi(TheCounter())));
    }
    return NULL;
}
```

```
void *_SomeNextSon(void *s)
{
    if(ATisEmpty((ATermList) Ttopi(TheCounter())))
        {if(IsCounterOK()) {return s;} else {return fail_address;}}
    else {
```

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```

    Tpush();
    IncCounter();
    Tset(ATgetFirst((ATermList) Ttopi(TheCounter())));
    Tseti(TheCounter(), (ATerm) ATgetNext((ATermList) Ttopi(TheCounter())));
}
return NULL;
}

```

/* Rebuild the list of arguments and rebuild the application of the original function symbol. */

```

void TravBuild(void)
{
    if(t_is_appl(Ttopi(TheCounter() + 1)))
    {
        /* if(!(ATgetArity(ATgetSymbol(Ttopi(TheCounter() + 1)))
            == TheCounter() + ATgetLength(Ttopi(TheCounter()))))
        {
            int i;
            for(i = 0; i <= TheCounter() + 1; i++)
            {
                ATfprintf(stdout, "tsp[top-%d] = %t\n", i, Ttopi(i));
            }
            ATfprintf(stdout, "TheCounter = %d arity = %d\n", TheCounter(),
                ATgetArity(ATgetSymbol(Ttopi(TheCounter() + 1))));
        }

        /*
        assert(ATgetArity(ATgetSymbol(Ttopi(TheCounter() + 1))) ==
            (TheCounter() + ATgetLength(Ttopi(TheCounter()))));
        for(; TheCounter() > 0; DecCounter())
        {
            Tseti(TheCounter(),
                (ATerm) ATinsert((ATermList) Ttopi(TheCounter()), Ttop()));
            Tpop();
        }

        Tseti(1,
            (ATerm) ATmakeApplList(ATgetSymbol(Ttopi(1)), (ATermList) Ttop()));
        Tpop();
        CloseCounter();
    }
}

```

/* Matching Traversal

When a traversal looks into a term only to match subterms, there is no need to rebuild the term afterwards. */

```

void MatchTravInit()
{
    NewCounter();
}

```

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```
    SetCounter(ATgetAriety(ATgetSymbol(Ttop())));  
    Tpush();  
}  
  
/* When the list of arguments is empty proceed with the code at  
|on_empty|. Otherwise shift the next argument on the stack. */  
  
void *_MatchNextSon(void *on_empty)  
{  
    if(TheCounter() == 0)  
        {return on_empty;}  
    else {  
        DecCounter();  
        Tset(ATgetArgument(Ttopi(1), TheCounter()));  
    }  
    return NULL;  
}
```


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