CSE P 501 – Compilers

Implementing ASTs

(in Java)

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Agenda

- Representing ASTs as Java objects
- Parser actions
- Operations on ASTs
    - Modularity and encapsulation
- Visitor pattern

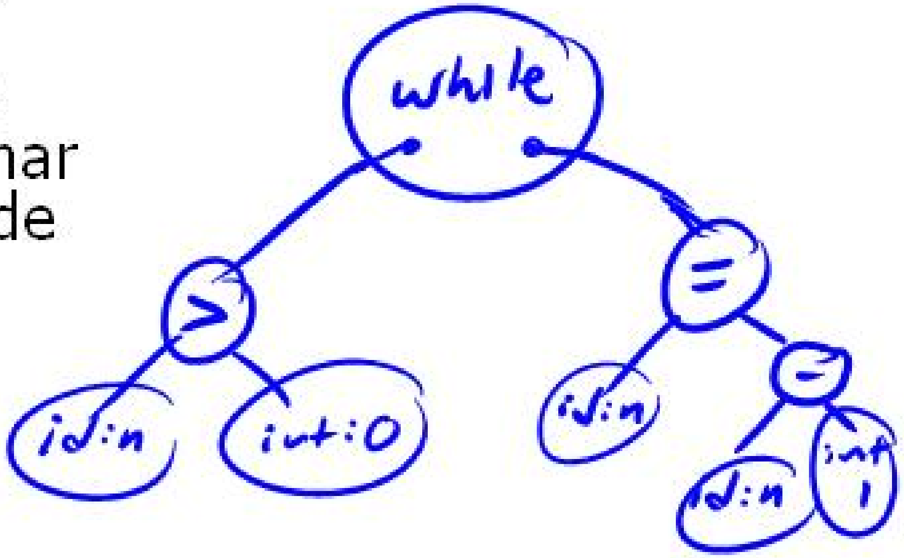
- This is a general sketch of the ideas – more details and examples in the MiniJava web site and project starter code

Review: ASTs

- An Abstract Syntax Tree captures the essential structure of the program, without the extra concrete grammar details needed to guide the parser
- Example:

```
while ( n > 0 ) {
   n = n – 1;
}
```

- AST:



AST
stmt
while
if
expr
int
+

Representation in Java

- Basic idea: use small classes as records (structs) to represent AST nodes
  - Simple data structures, not too smart
  - Take advantage of type system
- But also use a bit of inheritance so we can treat related nodes polymorphically
- Following slides sketch the ideas – do not feel obligated to use literally

AST Nodes - Sketch

```
// Base class of AST node hierarchy
public abstract class ASTNode {
   // constructors (for convenience)
   …                    member
   // operations
   …
   // string representation
   public abstract String toString() ;
   // visitor methods, etc.
}
```

Some Statement Nodes

```
// Base class for all statements
public abstract class StmtNode extends ASTNode { … }

// while (exp) stmt
public class WhileNode extends StmtNode {
    public ExpNode exp;
    public StmtNode stmt;
    public WhileNode(ExpNode exp, StmtNode stmt) {
            this.exp = exp; this.stmt = stmt;
    }
    public String toString() {
            return “While(” + exp + “) ” + stmt;
    }
}
```

(Note on toString: most of the time we'll want to print the tree in a separate traversal, so this is mostly useful for limited debugging)

More Statement Nodes

```
// if (exp) stmt [else stmt]
public class IfNode extends StmtNode {
   public ExpNode exp;
   public StmtNode thenStmt, elseStmt;
   public IfNode(ExpNode exp,StmtNode thenStmt,StmtNode elseStmt) {
         this.exp=exp; this.thenStmt=thenStmt;this.elseStmt=elseStmt;
   }
   public IfNode(ExpNode exp, StmtNode thenStmt) {
         this(exp, thenStmt, null);
   }
   public String toString() { ... }
}
```

Expressions

i++;

x;

x+y;

```
// Base class for all expressions
public abstract class ExpNode extends ASTNode { ... }

// exp1 op exp2
public class BinExp extends ExpNode {
   public ExpNode exp1, exp2;          // operands
   public int op;                      // operator (lexical token)
   public BinExp(Token op, ExpNode exp1, ExpNode exp2) {
         this.op = op; this.exp1 = exp1; this.exp2 = exp2;
   }
   public String toString() {
         ...
   }
}
```

More Expressions

```
// Method call: id(arguments)
public class MethodExp extends ExpNode {
    public ExpNode id;        // method
    public List args;         // list of argument expressions
    public BinExp(ExpNode id, List args) {
        this.id = id; this.args = args;
    }
    public String toString() {
        ...
    }
}
```

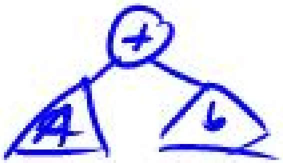
&c

- These examples are meant to get across the ideas, not necessarily to be used literally
  - E.g., it may be better to have a specific AST node for "argument list" that encapsulates the List of arguments
- You'll also need nodes for class and method declarations, parameter lists, and so forth
- But… For the project we strongly suggest using the AST classes in the starter code, which are taken from the MiniJava website
  - Modify if you need to & know what you're doing

Position Information in Nodes

- To produce useful error messages, it's helpful to record the source program location corresponding to a node in that node
  - Most scanner/parser generators have a hook for this, usually storing source position information in tokens
  - Included in the MiniJava starter code – good idea to take advantage of it in your code

```
Expr ::= Expr:a PLUS Expr:b
{: RESULT = new Plus(a, b, aleft); :}
| Expr:a MINUS Expr:b
```



p = parse(__)
debug_parse(—)

AST Generation

- Idea: each time the parser recognizes a complete production, it produces as its result an AST node (with links to the subtrees that are the components of the production)
- When we finish parsing, the result of the goal symbol is the complete AST for the program

Example: Recursive-Descent AST Generation

```
// parse while (exp) stmt
WhileNode whileStmt() {
    // skip “while (”
    getNextToken();
    getNextToken();

    // parse exp
    ExpNode condition = exp();
    ...
```

```
    // skip “)”
    getNextToken;

    // parse stmt
    StmtNode body = stmt();

    // return AST node for while
    return
        new WhileNode
            (condition, body);
}
```

AST Generation in YACC/CUP

- A result type can be specified for each item in the grammar specification
- Each parser rule can be annotated with a semantic action, which is just a piece of Java code that returns a value of the result type
- The semantic action is executed when the rule is reduced

YACC/CUP Parser Specification

- Specification

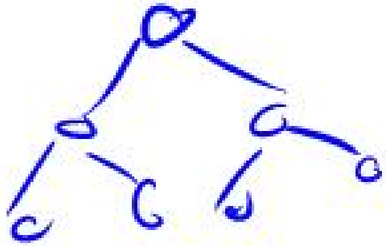
```
non terminal StmtNode stmt, whileStmt;
non terminal ExpNode exp;
...
stmt ::= ...
       | WHILE LPAREN exp:e RPAREN stmt:s
           {: RESULT = new WhileNode(e,s); :}
       ;
```

  - See the starter code for version with line numbers

ANTLR/JavaCC/others

- Integrated tools like these provide tools to generate syntax trees automatically
  - Advantage: saves work; don't need to define AST classes and write semantic actions
  - Disadvantage: generated trees might not have the right level of abstraction for what you want to do
- For our project, do-it-yourself with CUP
  - Starter code should give the general idea

Operations on ASTs



pgm
classdecl
    field
    field
    meth
    meth
classdecl

- Once we have the AST, we may want to:
  - Print a readable dump of the tree (pretty printing)
  - Do static semantic analysis:
    - Type checking
    - Verify that things are declared and initialized properly
    - Etc. etc. etc. etc.
  - Perform optimizing transformations on the tree
  - Generate code from the tree, or
  - Generate another IR from the tree for further processing

Where do the Operations Go?

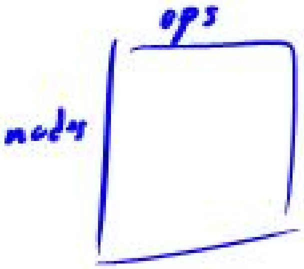
- Pure "object-oriented" style
    - Really, really, really smart AST nodes
    - Each node knows how to perform every operation on itself

```
public class WhileNode extends StmtNode {
   public WhileNode(…);
   public typeCheck(…);
   public StrengthReductionOptimize(…);
   public generateCode(…);
   public prettyPrint(…);
   …
}
```

Critique

- This is nicely encapsulated – all details about a WhileNode are hidden in that class
- But it is poor modularity
- What happens if we want to add a new Optimize operation?
  - Have to open up every node class
- Furthermore, it means that the details of any particular operation (optimization, type checking) are scattered across the node classes

Modularity Issues



- Smart nodes make sense if the set of operations is relatively fixed, but we expect to need flexibility to add new kinds of nodes
- Example: graphics system
  - Operations: draw, move, iconify, highlight
  - Objects: textbox, scrollbar, canvas, menu, dialog box, plus new objects defined as the system evolves

Modularity in a Compiler

- Abstract syntax does not change frequently over time
  - ∴ Kinds of nodes are relatively fixed
- As a compiler evolves, it is common to modify or add operations on the AST nodes
  - Want to modularize each operation (type check, optimize, code gen) so its components are together
  - Want to avoid having to change node classes when we modify or add an operation on the tree

Two Views of Modularity

	Type check	Optimize	Generate x86	Flatten	Print
IDENT	X	X	X	X	X
exp	X	X	X	X	X
while	X	X	X	X	X
if	X	X	X	X	X
Binop	X	X	X	X	X
...					

	✓ draw	✓ move	✓ iconify	✓ highlight	✓ transmogrify
circle	X	X	X	X	X
text	X	X	X	X	X
canvas	X	X	X	X	X
scroll	X	X	X	X	X
dialog	X	X	X	X	X
...					

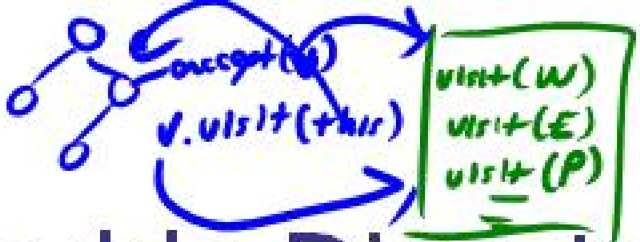
Visitor Pattern

- Idea: Package each operation (optimization, print, code gen, …) in a separate class
- Create one instance of this visitor class
  - Sometimes called a "function object"
  - Contains all of the methods for that particular operation, one for each kind of AST node
- Include a generic "accept visitor" method in every node class
- To perform the operation, pass the "visitor object" around the AST during a traversal

Avoiding instanceof

- We'd like to avoid huge if-elseif nests in the visitor to discover the node types

```
void checkTypes(ASTNode p) {
    if (p instanceof WhileNode) { … }
    else if (p instanceof IfNode) { … }
    else if (p instanceof BinExp) { … }
…
}
```



Visitor Double Dispatch

- Include a "visit" method for every AST node type in each Visitor
  void visit(WhileNode);
  void visit(ExpNode);
  etc.
- Include an accept(Visitor v) method in each AST node class
- When Visitor v is passed to AST node, node's accept method calls v.visit(this)
  - Selects correct Visitor method for this node
  - "Double dispatch"

Visitor Interface

```
interface Visitor {
   // overload visit for each AST node type
   public void visit(WhileNode s);
   public void visit(IfNode s);
   public void visit(BinExp e);
   …
}
```

- Aside: The result type can be whatever is convenient, doesn’t have to be void, although that is common

Accept Method in Each AST Node Class

- Example

```
public class WhileNode extends StmtNode {
    ...
    // accept a visit from a Visitor object v
    public void accept(Visitor v) {
      v.visit(this);   // dynamic dispatch on "this" (WhileNode)
    }
    ...
}
```

- Key points
  - Visitor object passed as a parameter to WhileNode
  - WhileNode calls visit, which dispatches to visit(WhileNode) automatically – i.e., the correct method for this kind of node

Composite Objects

- What if an AST node refers to subnodes?
- Visitors often control the traversal

```
public void visit(WhileNode p) {
    p.expr.accept(this);
    p.stmt.accept(this);
}
```

visitor

- Also possible to include more than one kind of accept method in each node to let nodes implement different kinds of traversals
  - Probably not needed for MiniJava project

Example TypeCheckVisitor

```
// Perform type checks on the AST
public class TypeCheckVisitor implements Visitor {
   // override operations for each node type
   public void visit(BinExp e) {
      // visit subexpressions – pass this visitor object
      e.exp1.accept(this); e.exp2.accept(this);
      // do additional processing on e before or after
   }
   public void visit(WhileNode s) { … }
   public void visit(IfNode s) { … }
   …
}
```

Encapsulation

- A visitor object often needs to be able to access state in the AST nodes
  - ∴ May need to expose more node state than we might do to otherwise
  - Overall a good tradeoff – better modularity
    - (plus, the nodes are relatively simple data objects anyway – not hiding much of anything)

Visitor Actions

- A visitor function has a reference to the node it is visiting (the parameter)
  - ∴ can access and manipulate subtrees directly
- Visitor object can also include local data (state) shared by the visitor methods

```
public class TypeCheckVisitor extends NodeVisitor {
    public void visit(WhileNode s) { … }
    public void visit(IfNode s) { … }
    …
    private <local state>;  // all methods can read/write this
}
```

References

- For Visitor pattern (and many others)
  - *Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software*, Gamma, Helm, Johnson, and Vlissides, Addison-Wesley, 1995 (the classic, uses C++, Smalltalk)
  - *Object-Oriented Design & Patterns*, Horstmann, A-W, 2nd ed, 2006 (uses Java)
- Specific information for MiniJava AST and visitors in Appel textbook & online

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