

# A Tale of Two Grammars



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**Programmable  
Grammar  
Transformations**

# Grammar refactoring example

BGF (*read2*)

ClassBodyDeclarations:  
ClassBodyDeclaration

ClassBodyDeclarations:  
ClassBodyDeclarations ClassBodyDeclaration

ClassBody:  
"{" ClassBodyDeclarations? "}"

ClassBody:

"{" ClassBodyDeclaration \* "}"



XBGF (*grammar refactoring*)

**deyaccify**(ClassBodyDeclarations);

**inline**(ClassBodyDeclarations);

**massage**(

ClassBodyDeclaration+? ,

ClassBodyDeclaration \* );

# Grammar extension example

## BGF (*read2*)

ClassModifier:

"public"  
"protected"  
"private"  
"abstract"  
"static"  
"final"  
"strictfp"

FieldModifier:

"public"  
"protected"  
"private"  
"static"  
"final"  
"transient"  
"volatile"

MethodModifier:

"public"  
"protected"  
"private"  
"abstract"  
"static"  
"final"  
"synchronized"  
"native"  
"strictfp"

## XBGF (grammar optimisation)

```
unite(InterfaceModifier, Modifier);  
unite(ConstructorModifier, Modifier);  
unite(MethodModifier, Modifier);  
unite(FieldModifier, Modifier);
```

... ..

# Grammar revision example

BGF (*impl2, impl3*)

Expression2:

Expression3 Expression2Rest ?

Expression2Rest:

( Infixop Expression3 )\*

Expression2Rest:

~~Expression3~~ "instanceof" Type

XBGF (*grammar correction*)

**project**(

Expression2Rest:

< Expression3 > "instanceof" Type

);

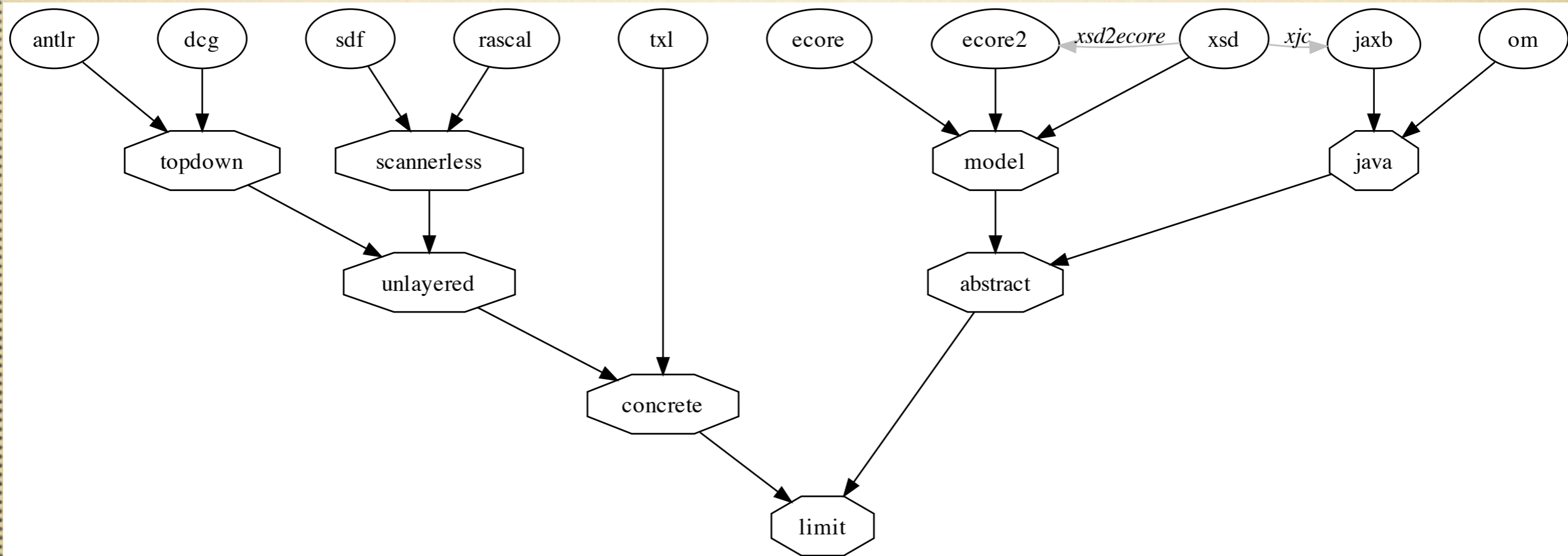
# Grammar Convergence

# Claims we all hear

- “This compiler implements that language”
- “This appendix contains an [insert parsing technique here] optimised grammar of the language”
- “This grammarware produces data suitable to use with that grammarware”
- “These are 100 implementations of one language”
- “This language is a subset/superset of that language”
- “This version of a compiler is backward compatible”

# Grammar convergence

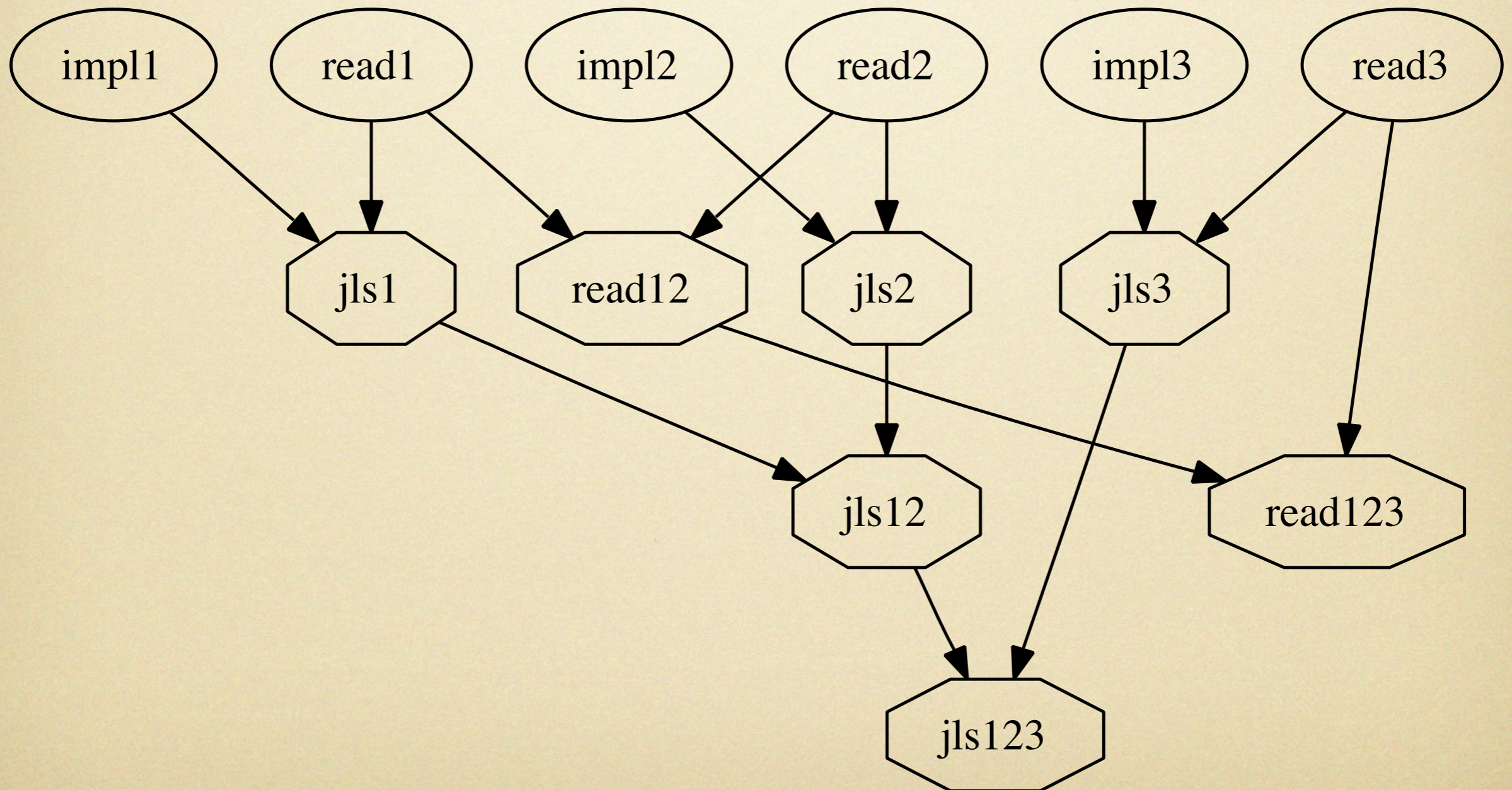
Different implementations of the same language  
(parsers, data models, etc.)



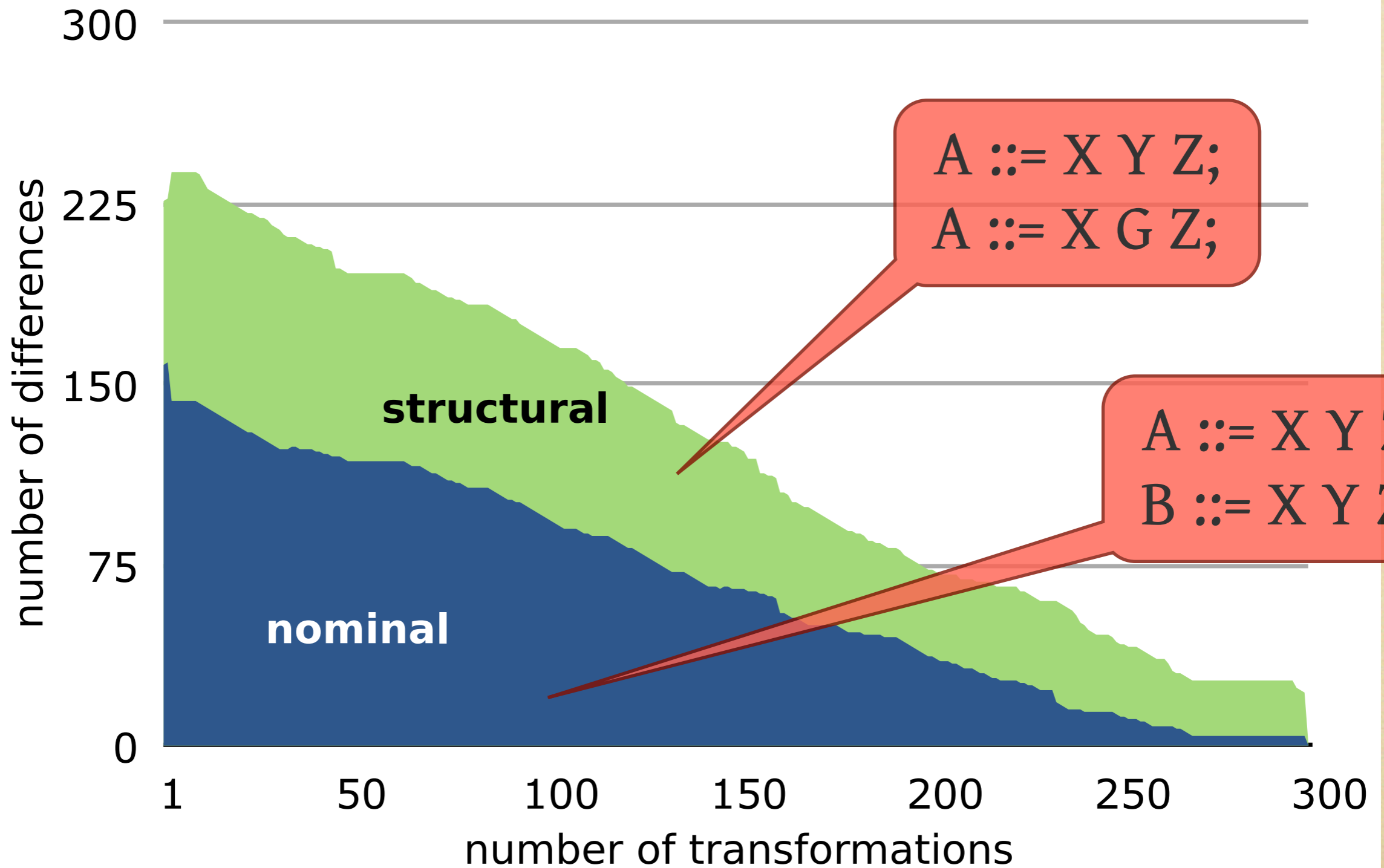


# Alternative scenario

Different versions of a language as documented by specifications

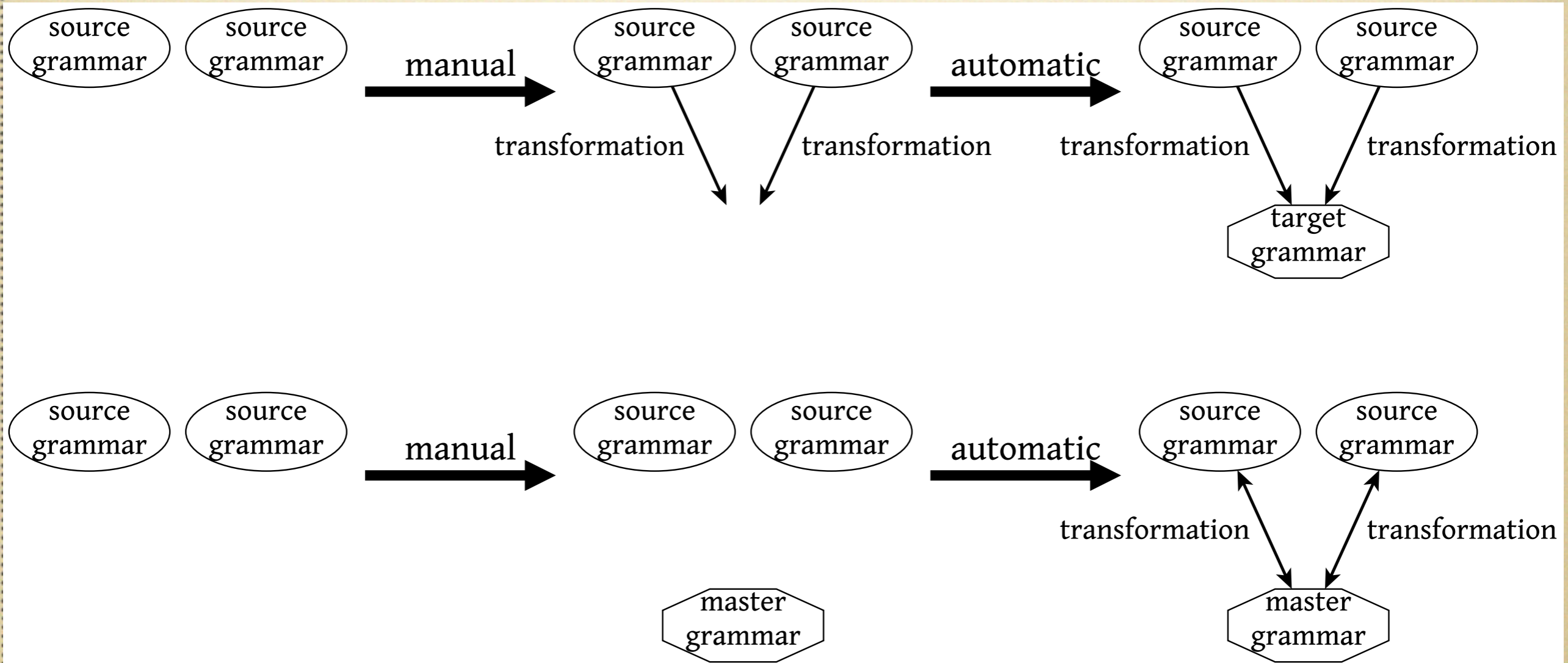


# Transform until equal



**Guided  
Grammar  
Convergence**

# Guided convergence



# Abstract Normal Form



**Vadim Zaytsev**

@grammarware

Defining a normal form and converting your models/grammars to that normal form does wonders.

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# Abstract Normal Form

- lack of selectable (named) subexpressions
- lack of labels for production rules
- lack of terminal symbols
- maximal outward factoring of inner choices
- lack of horizontally-defined nonterminals
- the set of starting symbols equals the set of non-leaf tops

# Production signature

Expression		Production signature
$x$	nonterminal, $x \neq n$	1
$n$	recursion	0
$s?$	optional subexpression, $x \neq n$	?
$n?$	optional recursion	$\odot$
$s^+$	iteration, $x \neq n$ , one or more	+
$n^+$	iterative recursion, one or more	$\oplus$
$s^*$	iteration, $x \neq n$ , zero or more	*
$n^*$	iterative recursion, zero or more	$\otimes$
$\alpha$	“any character” metasymbol	$\alpha$
$(e_1, \dots)$	sequence	sorted concatenation of prodsigs

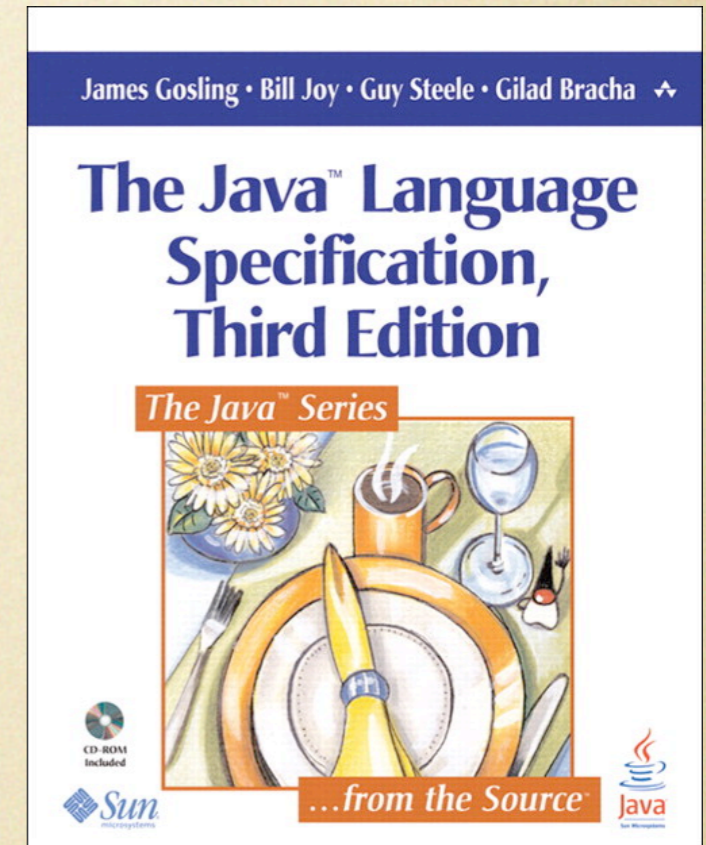
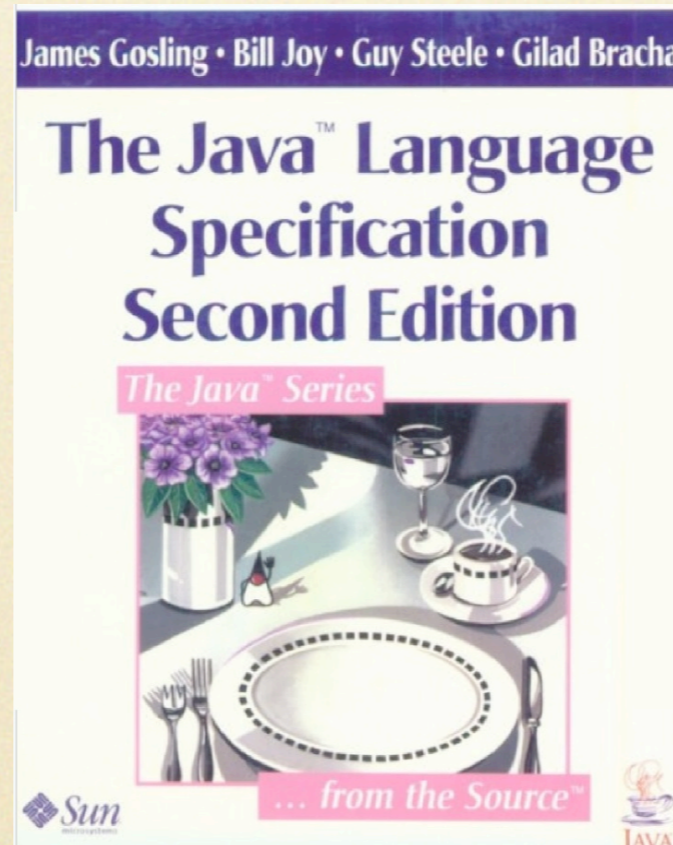
# Computation of prodsigs

Master grammar		Rascal	
	expr :		Expr :
1	STR	001	Expr Ops Expr
	expr :		Expr :
1	INT	$1 \oplus$	Name Expr <sup>+</sup>
	expr :		Expr :
$1 \oplus$	STR expr <sup>+</sup>	000	Expr Expr Expr
	expr :		Expr :
001	expr operator expr	0	Expr
	expr :		Expr :
000	expr expr expr	1	Name
			Expr :
		1	Int



# Case Studies

# Case study: JLS



# JLS convergence results

	<b>jls1</b>	<b>jls12</b>	<b>jls123</b>	<b>jls2</b>	<b>jls3</b>	<b>read12</b>	<b>read123</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of lines	682	5114	2847	6774	10721	1639	3082	30859
Number of transformations	67	290	111	387	544	77	135	1611
○ Semantics-preserving (§4.2.2)	45	231	80	275	381	31	78	1121
○ Semantics-increasing/-decreasing	22	58	31	102	150	39	53	455
○ Semantics-revising	—	1	—	10	13	7	4	35
Preparation phase (§4.2.1)	1	—	—	15	24	11	14	65
○ Known bugs	—	—	—	1	11	—	4	16
○ Post-extraction	—	—	—	7	8	7	5	27
○ Initial correction	1	—	—	7	5	4	5	22
Resolution phase	21	59	31	97	139	35	43	425
○ Extension (§4.2.3)	—	17	26	—	—	31	38	112
○ Relaxation (§4.2.4)	18	39	5	75	112	—	2	251
○ Correction (§4.2.5)	3	3	—	22	27	4	3	62

Convergence reveals  
relationships



# Guided convergence of FL

	<i>antlr</i>	<i>dcg</i>	<i>sdf</i>	<i>rascal</i>	<i>txl</i>	<i>ecore</i>	<i>ecore<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>xsd</i>	<i>jaxb</i>	<i>om</i>
One to many nonterminals	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	—	—
Nominal mismatches	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
More liberal definitions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+
Superfluous nonterminals	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
Disconnected nonterminals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	+
Maximum number of versions	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1
Chain production rules	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	+
Permutations	—	—	—	—	—	±	+	+	+	+
Reflexive chain rules	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—
Undefined matched as...	$\varepsilon$	$\varepsilon$	$\varepsilon$	$\varepsilon$	$\varepsilon$	$\varphi$	$\varepsilon$	$\varepsilon$	$\varepsilon$	$\varepsilon$
Aggregation	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—
Layered definitions	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meaningful chain rules	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—

# Bibliography

# Resources

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- Zaytsev, *Language Convergence Infrastructure*, GTTSE 2009, LNCS 6491.
- Lämmel, Zaytsev, *Recovering Grammar Relationships for the JLS*, SCAM 2009, SQJ 19:2, CoRR [abs/1008.4188](#).
- Zaytsev, *Guided Grammar Convergence*, draft.

**Thank you!**

[grammarware.net](http://grammarware.net)

[slps.sf.net](http://slps.sf.net)