

Software transformation and generation

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Strategy operators and lists of terms

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Strategies for dealing with (property) lists

- **map (s)** , succeeds if **s** succeeds for each element of the list, yields the modified list of terms
- **filter (s)** , applies **s** to each element of a list, yielding a list with the elements resulting from the successful application of **s**
- **concat** , turns a list of lists into a list of elements

Composing strategies that manipulate lists of terms

strategies

```
generate-gets-and-sets =  
  map (property-to-gettersetter) ; concat
```

```
mapconcat(s) = map(s) ; concat
```

```
generate-gets-and-sets-equivalent =  
  mapconcat (property-to-gettersetter)
```

Translating entities

```
entity-to-class :
```

```
|[ entity x_Class { prop* } ]| ->
```

```
|[ @Entity public class x_Class {
```

```
    public x_Class () { }
```

```
    @Id @GeneratedValue private Long id;
```

```
    public Long getId() { return id; }
```

```
    private void setId(Long id) {
```

```
        this.id = id;
```

```
    }
```

```
    ~*cbds
```

```
}
```

```
]|
```

```
where <generate-gets-and-sets> prop* => cbds
```

Quotation and anti-quotation for Java

```
"|[" ClassBodyDec "]"| " -> E {cons("ToMetaExpr") }
```

```
"|[" ClassBodyDec* "]"| " -> E {cons("ToMetaListExpr") }
```

```
"~" E -> ClassBodyDec {cons("FromMetaExpr") }
```

```
"~*" E -> ClassBodyDec* {cons("FromMetaExpr") }
```

variables

```
"stm" [0-9\']* -> Stm {prefer}
```

```
"bstm" [0-9\']* "*" -> BlockStm* {prefer}
```

ASTs and signatures

```
module Entity
signature
  constructors
    SimpleSort : Id -> Sort
    Property   : Id * Sort -> Property
    Entity     : Id * List(Property) -> Entity
              : Entity -> Definition
    Model     : List(Definition) -> Model
              : String -> Id
```

Concrete and abstract syntax in rules

```
property-to-gettersetterConcrete:
```

```
  |[ x_prop : srt ]| -> ...
```

```
property-to-gettersetterAbstract:
```

```
  Property(x_prop, srt) -> ...
```

```
addBlockAbstract:
```

```
  If(e, stm) -> If(e, Block([stm]))
```

```
    where <not(?Block(_))> stm
```

```
addBlockConcreteAbstract:
```

```
  If(e, stm) -> |[ if (e) {stm} ]|
```

```
    where <not(?Block(_))> stm
```


Basic strategies

- **id**, returns the term to which it is applied
- **fail**, always fails
- **? (t)**, fails if the term to which it is applied does not match **t**, otherwise returns the term and binds variables
- **! (t)**, yields the term **t**

Basic strategy operators

- $s ; t$, strategy (function) composition, applies s to the term to which it is applied and the result is applied to t , fails when s or t fails
- $s < r + t$, guarded left choice operator, if s succeeds r is applied to its result, else t is applied to the original term, fails when r or t is selected and fails
- $s + t$, choice

Many other operators are a combination...

```
not(s)           = s < fail + id
s1 <+ s2         = s1 < id + s2
try(s)          = s <+ id
repeat(s)       = try(s; repeat(s))
<s> p           = !p ; s
s => p          = s ; ?p
<s> p1 => p2    = !p1 ; s; ?p2
```

Including rules!

$L : p1 \rightarrow p2$ where s
is syntactic sugar for

$L = ?p1 ; \text{where}(s) ; !p2$

term variable
scope

$\text{where}(s)$
is syntactic sugar for
 $\{x : ?x ; s ; !x\}$

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