

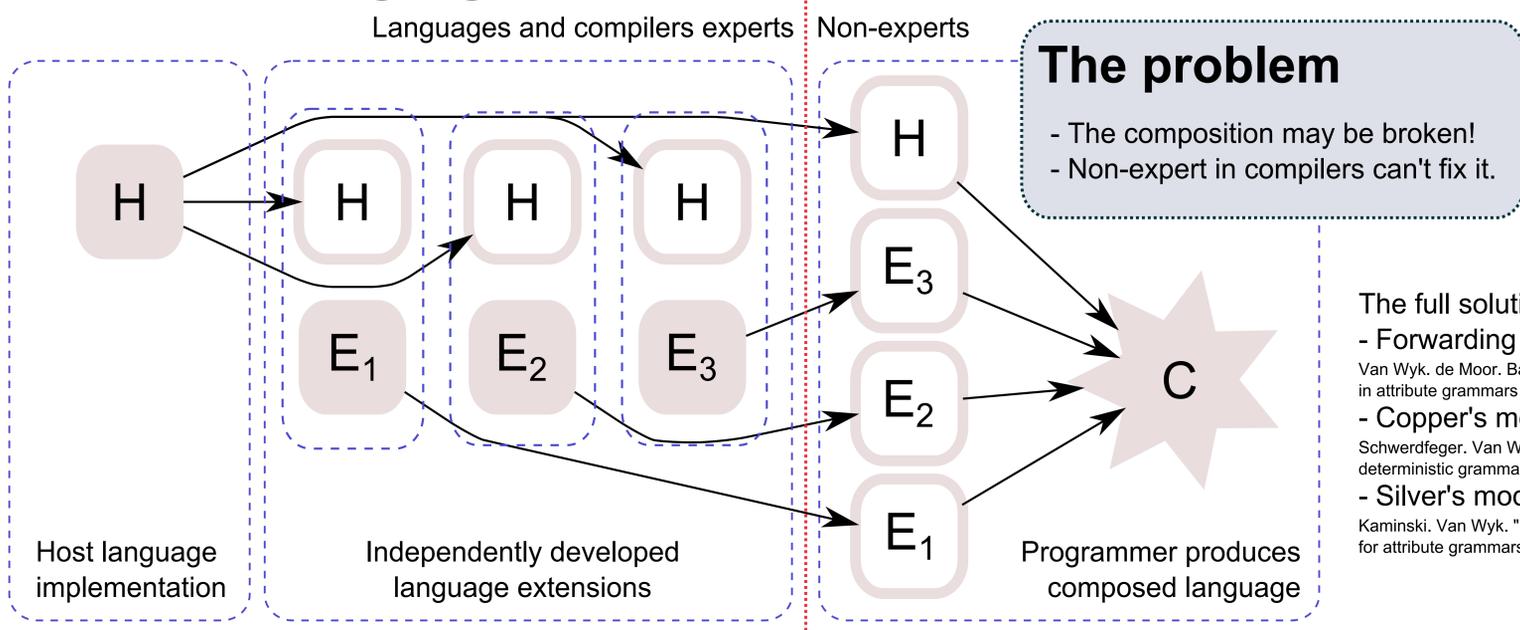
Modular well-definedness analysis for attribute grammars

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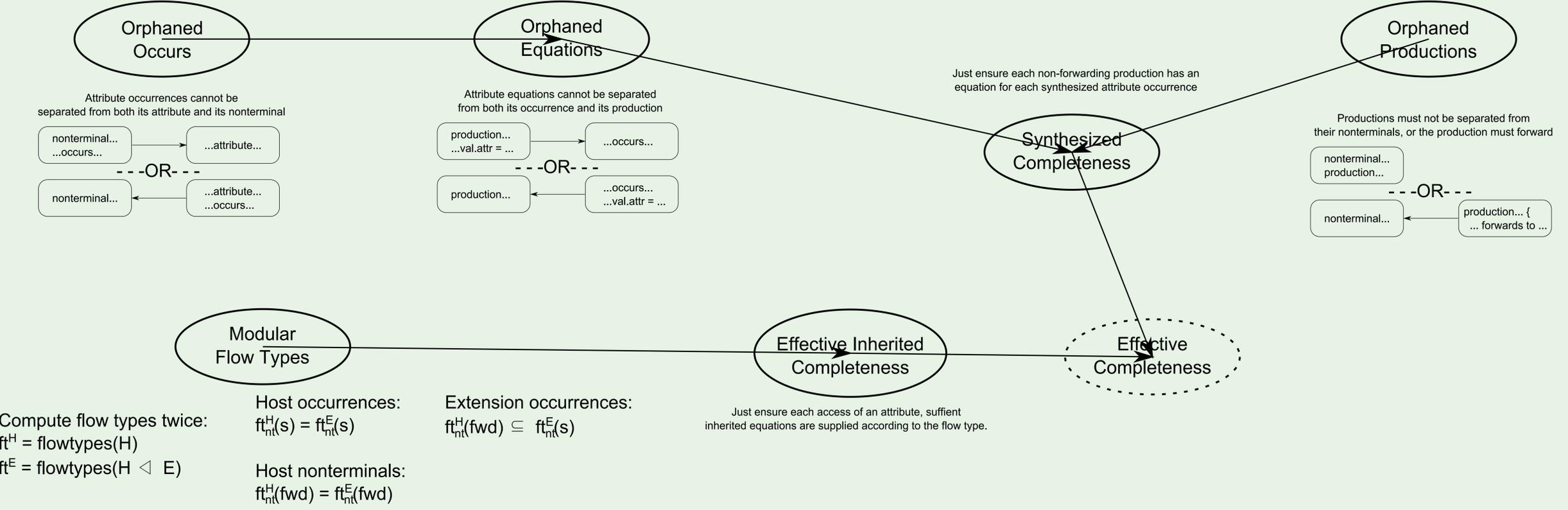
The language extension model



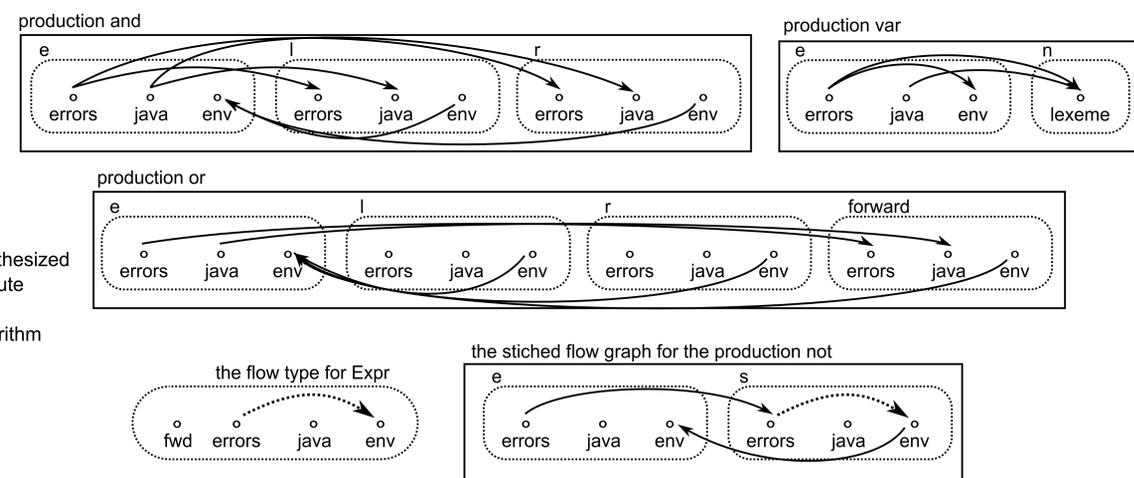
The solution

- Analyze each extension individually
 - $H \triangleleft E_1$
 - $H \triangleleft E_2$
 - $H \triangleleft E_3$
 - Analysis must ensure properties about the composed language
 - $H \triangleleft (E_1 \uplus_{\emptyset} E_2 \uplus_{\emptyset} E_3)$
 - Extension developers deal with errors
 - User has no conflict errors
- The full solution consists of:
- Forwarding
Van Wyk, de Moor, Backhouse, Kwiathowski. "Forwarding in attribute grammars for modular language design." CC '02
 - Copper's modular analysis for syntax
Schwerdfeger, Van Wyk. "Verifiable composition of deterministic grammars." PLDI '09
 - Silver's modular analysis for semantics
Kaminski, Van Wyk. "Modular well-definedness analysis for attribute grammars." SLE '12 (also our topic on this poster)

The analysis



Flow Types



- A flow type f_{nt} is a function mapping synthesized attributes to a set of their inherited attribute dependencies
 - Flow types can be computed by an algorithm similar to Knuth's algorithm for testing non-circularity.

Evaluation

- Questions:
1. Can we get grammars to pass this analysis?
 2. Can we still extend syntax and semantics given the restrictions?

Tested by getting Silver itself to pass the analysis

- Silver's extensions
- Unit testing (syntactic)
 - Convenience (syntactic)
 - Java translation (semantic)
 - "Easy terminals" (both)

Results: Yes to both!
 - Biggest problem was reference attributes. Worked around with error equations.
 - Analysis identified many bits of code that were already in need of refactoring.