EASY Meta-Programming with Rascal

Leveraging the Extract-Analyze-SYnthesize Paradigm

Paul Klint

Joint work with (amongst others):
Bas Basten, Mark Hills, Anastasia Izmaylova, Davy Landman, Arnold Lankamp, Bert Lisser, Atze van der Ploeg, Tijs van der Storm, Jurgen Vinju, Vadim Zaytsev
Cast of Our Heroes

- Alice, system administrator
- Bernd, forensic investigator
- Charlotte, financial engineer
- Daniel, multi-core specialist
- Elisabeth, model-driven engineering specialist
Meet Alice

- Alice is security administrator at a large online marketplace
- **Objective**: look for security breaches
- **Solution**:
  - Extract relevant information from system log files, e.g. failed login attempts in Secure Shell
  - Extract IP address, login name, frequency, …
  - Synthesize a security report
Meet Bernd

- **Bernd**: investigator at German forensic lab
- **Objective**: finding common patterns in confiscated digital information in many different formats. This is very labor intensive.
- **Solution**:
  - Design **DERRICK** a domain-specific language for this type of investigation
  - Extract data, analyze the used data formats and synthesize Java code to do the actual investigation
Meet Charlotte

- Charlotte works at a large financial institution in Paris

- **Objective**: connect legacy software to the web

- **Solution**:
  - extract call information from the legacy code, analyze it, and synthesize an overview of the call structure
  - Use entry points in the legacy code as entry points for the web interface
  - Automate these transformations
Meet Daniel

- Daniel is concurrency researcher at one of the largest hardware manufacturers worldwide

- **Objective**: leverage the potential of multi-core processors and find concurrency errors

- **Solution**:
  - extract concurrency-related facts from the code (e.g., thread creation, locking), analyze these facts and synthesize an abstract automaton
  - Analyze this automaton with third-party verification tools
Meet Elisabeth

• Elisabeth is software architect at an airplane manufacturer

• **Objective:** Model reliability of controller software

• **Solution:**
  
  • describe software architecture with UML and add reliability annotations
  
  • Extract reliability information and synthesize input for statistics tool
  
  • Generate executable code that takes reliability into account
What are their Technical Challenges?

- How to parse source code/data files/models?
- How to extract facts from them?
- How to perform computations on these facts?
- How to generate new source code (trafo, refactor, compile)?
- How to synthesize other information?

EASY: Extract-Analyze-SYnthesize Paradigm
System Under Investigation (SUI)
Why a new Language?

- No current technology spans the full range of EASY steps
- There are many fine technologies but they are
  - highly specialized with steep learning curves
  - hard to learn unintegrated technologies
  - not integrated with a standard IDE
  - hard to extend

Goal
Keep all benefits of ASF+SDF and Rscript in a **new, unified, extensible, teachable** framework
Here comes Rascal to the Rescue
Rascal Elevator Pitch
Rascal Elevator Pitch

- Sophisticated built-in data types
- Immutable data
- Static safety
- Generic types
- Local type inference
- Pattern Matching
- Syntax definitions and parsing

- Concrete syntax
- Visiting/traversal
- Comprehensions
- Higher-order
- Familiar syntax
- Java and Eclipse integration
- Read-Eval-Print (REPL)
HOW EXCITING!!
PLEASE TELL ME MORE!!
Rascal ...

• is a new language for meta-programming
• is based on Syntax Analysis, Term Rewriting, Relational Calculus
• extended super set (regarding features not syntax!) of ASF+SDF and Rscript
• relations used for sharing and merging of facts for different languages/modules
• embedded in the Eclipse IDE
• easily extensible with Java code
Rascal design based on ...

- **Principle of least surprise**
  - Familiar (Java-like) syntax
  - Imperative core
- **What you see is what you get**
  - No heuristics (or at least as few as possible)
  - *Explicit* preferred over *implicit*
- **Learnability**
  - Layered design
  - Low barrier to entry
Rascal provides

- Rich (immutable) data: lists, sets, maps, tuples, relations, … with comprehensions and many operators
- Syntax definitions & parser generation
- Syntax trees, tree traversal
- Pattern matching (text, trees, lists, sets, …) and pattern-directed invocation
- Code generation (string templates & trees)
- Java and Eclipse (IMP) integration
Bridging Gaps

Rascal Programming

Analysis
- Parsing/Matching
- Comprehension
- Projection
- Extraction
- Traversal

Data
- ASTs
- Sets
- Relations

Synthesis
- Abstract syntax
- Concrete syntax
- Rewriting
- Annotation

Visualization

Figure
One-stop-shop

Cool parsers

Deal of the day:
Cheap type checkers

Fancy visualization

Just in: new modeling gadgets
Some Classical Examples

- Read-Eval-Print
- Hello
- Factorial
- ColoredTrees
Read-Eval-Print

\[
\text{rascal}\>1 + 1 \\
\text{int}: \ 2
\]

\[
\text{rascal}\>[1,2,3] \\
\text{list}\ [\text{int}]: \ [1,2,3]
\]

\[
\text{rascal}\>[1,2,3] + [9,5,1] \\
\text{list}\ [\text{int}]: \ [1,2,3,9,5,1]
\]
Read-Eval-Print

\[ rascal>\{1,2,3\} \]
\[ \text{set [int]} : \{1,2,3\} \]

\[ rascal>\{1,2,1\} \]
\[ \text{set [int]} : \{1,2\} \]

\[ rascal>\{1,2,3\} + \{9,5,1\} \]
\[ \text{set [int]} : \{1,2,3,9,5\} \]

Sets do not contain duplicates

Set union
Read-Eval-Print

Set comprehension

\[
\text{rascal}\{i^2 | i \leftarrow [1..10]\}
\]
\[
\text{set[int]}: \{1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, \ldots \}
\]

\[
\text{rascal}\{i^2 | i \leftarrow [1..10], t \% 2 == 0\}
\]
\[
\text{set[int]}: \{4, 16, 36, \ldots \}
\]
rascal> import IO;
ok
rascal> for (i <- [1..10]) {
    >>>>>>>>> println("<i> * <i> = <i> * i>");
    >>>>>>>>> }
1 * 1 = 1
2 * 2 = 4
3 * 3 = 9
4 * 4 = 16
5 * 5 = 25
6 * 6 = 36
7 * 7 = 49
8 * 8 = 64
9 * 9 = 81
10 * 10 = 100
list[void]: []
Hello (on the command line)

```
rascal > import IO;
ok

rascal> println("Hello, my first Rascal program");
Hello, my first Rascal program
ok
```
Hello (as function in module)

```rascal
module demo::basic::Hello
import IO;
public void hello() {
    println("Hello, my first Rascal program");
}
```

```
rascal > import demo::basic::Hello;
ok

rascal> hello();
Hello, my first Rascal program
ok
```
module demo::Factorial
public int fac(int N){
    return N <= 0 ? 1 : N * fac(N - 1);
}

rascal> import demo::Factorial;
ok

rascal> fac(47);
int: 2586232415111681806429643551536119799691976323891200000000000
Types and Values

- **Atomic**: bool, num, int, real, str, loc (source code location), datetime
- **Structured**: list, set, map, tuple, rel (n-ary relation), abstract data type, parse tree
- **Type system**:
  - Types can be parameterized (polymorphism)
  - All function signatures are explicitly typed
  - Inside function bodies types can be inferred (local type inference)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bool</td>
<td>true, false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int, real</td>
<td>1, 0, -1, 123, 1.023e20, -25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>str</td>
<td>“abc”, “values is &lt;x&gt;”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>datetime</td>
<td>$2010-07-15T09:15:23.123+03:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuple[t₁, ..., tₙ]</td>
<td>&lt;1,2&gt;, &lt;“john”, 43, true&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list[t]</td>
<td>[], [1], [1,2,3], [true, 2, “abc”]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set[t]</td>
<td>{}, {1,3,5,7}, {“john”, 4.0}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel[t₁, ..., tₙ]</td>
<td>{&lt;1,10,100&gt;,&lt;2,20,200&gt;}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map[t, u]</td>
<td>(), (“a”:1, “b”:2,”c”:3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node</td>
<td>f, add(x,y), g(“abc”,[2,3,4])</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
User-defined datastructures

- Named alternatives
  - name acts as constructor
  - can be used in patterns
- Named fields (access/update via . notation)
- All datastructures are a subtype of the standard type node
  - Permits very generic operations on data
- Parse trees resulting from parsing source code are represented by the datatype ParseTree
ColoredTrees: CTree

data CTree = leaf(int N)
  | red(CTree left, CTree right)
  | black(CTree left, CTree right) ;

rb = red(black(leaf(1), red(leaf(2), leaf(3))),
        black(leaf(4), leaf(5)));
data STAT = asgStat(Id name, EXP exp)
  | ifStat(EXP exp,list[STAT] thenpart,
          list[STAT] elsepart)
  | whileStat(EXP exp, list[STAT] body)
;
Type Hierarchy

- **void**
  - **bool**
  - **int**
  - **real**
  - **str**
  - **loc**
  - **list**
  - **map**
  - **tuple**
  - **set**
  - **map**
  - **node**
  - **rel**
  - **Tree**

- **ADT**
  - **A_1**
  - **...**
  - **A_n**

- **alias**

- **C**
  - **Java**
  - **...**

- **EASY**

- **subtype-of**
Pattern matching

Given a pattern and a value:

- Determine whether the pattern matches the value
- If so, bind any variables occurring in the pattern to corresponding subparts of the value
Pattern matching

Pattern matching is used in:

- **Explicit** `match operator Pattern := Value`
- **Switch**: matching controls case selection
- **Visit**: matching controls visit of tree nodes
Patterns

Regular: Grep/Perl like regular expressions

```
/^<before:\W*><word:\w+><after:\.*$/
```

Abstract: match data types

```
whileStat(Exp, Stats*)
```

Concrete: match parse trees

```
`while <Exp> do <Stats*> od`
```
Regular Patterns

rascal>/[a-z]+/ := "abc"
bool: true

rascal>/rac/ := "abracadabra";
bool: true

rascal>/^rac/ := "abracadabra";
bool: false

rascal>/rac$/ := "abracadabra";
bool: false
Regular Patterns

- Matches non-word characters (\W) followed by one or more letters.
- Binds text matched by [a-z]+ to variable x. (Is only available in the body of the if statement)
- Prints: abc.
- Regular patterns are tricky (in any language)!
Patterns

Abstract/Concrete patterns support:

- List matching: \([P_1, \ldots, P_n]\)
- Set matching: \(\{P_1, \ldots, P_n\}\)
- Named subpatterns: \(N:P\)
- Anti-patterns: \(!P\)
- Descendant: \(/N\)

Can be combined/nested in arbitrary ways
List Matching

rascal> L = [1, 2, 3, 1, 2];
list[int]: [1,2,3,1,2]

rascal> [X*, 3, X] := L;
bool: true

rascal> X;
Error: X is undefined

rascal> if([X*, 3, X] := L) println("X = <X>");
X = [1, 2]
ok

List pattern

X* is a list variable and abbreviates list[int] X

X is bound but has limited scope

List matching provides associative (A) matching
Set Matching

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{rascal> S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\};}
  \item \texttt{set[int]: \{1,2,3,4,5\}}
  \item \texttt{rascal> \{3, Y\*\} := S;}
  \item \texttt{bool: true}
  \item \texttt{rascal> if(\{3, Y\*\} := S) println(“Y = \langle Y\rangle”);}
  \item \texttt{Y = \{5,4,2,1\}}
  \item \texttt{ok}
\end{itemize}

Set pattern

\texttt{Y\*} is a set variable and abbreviates \texttt{set[int] Y}

Set matching provides \textbf{associative}, \textbf{commutative}, \textbf{identity} (ACI) matching
Note

- List and Set matching are **non-unitary**
- E.g., \([L^*, M^*] := [1, 2]\) has three solutions:
  - \(L == [], M == [1,2]\)
  - \(L == [1], M == [2]\)
  - \(L == [1,2], M == []\)
- In boolean expressions, matching, etc. solutions are generated when failure occurs later on (local backtracking)
- Side effects are undone (using recovery cache)
Descendant Matching

whileStat(_, ifStat(_, _, _))

Match a while statement that contains an if statement at arbitrary depth
Enumerators and Tests

- Enumerate the elements in a value
- Tests determine properties of a value
- Enumerators and tests are used in comprehensions
Enumerators

- Elements of a list or set
- The tuples in a relation
- The key/value pairs in a map
- The elements in a datastructure (in various orders!)

```rascal
int x <- { 1, 3, 5, 7, 11 }
int x <- [ 1 .. 10 ]
asgStat(Id name, _) <- P
```
Comprehensions

- Comprehensions for lists, sets and maps
- Enumerators generate values; tests filter them

\[ \{n \times n \mid \text{int } n \leftarrow [1 \ldots 10], n \% 3 == 0\}; \]
set[int]: \{9, 36, 81\}

\[ \{\text{name} \mid /\text{asgStat(id name, _)} \leftarrow P\}; \]
\{...\}
Control structures

- Combinations of enumerators and tests drive the control structures
- `for`, `while`, `all`, `one`

```
rascal> for(/int n ← rb, n > 3){ println(n);}
4
5
ok
rascal> for(/asgStat(Id name, _) ← P, size(name)>10){ println(name); }
```

...
Switching

- A **switch** does a top-level case distinction

```rascal
switch (P){
    case whileStat(EXP Exp, Stats*):
        println("A while statement");
    case ifStat(Exp, Stats1*, Stat2*):
        println("An if statement");
}
```
Visiting

- Recall the **visitor design pattern**:  
  - Decouples traversal, and  
  - Action per visited node  
- A *visit* does a complete traversal

Recall the coloured trees (*CTree*):

![Coloured Tree Diagram]

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EASY Meta-Programming with Rascal

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Count all Red Nodes (switch + recursion)

```java
public int cntRed(CTree t) {
    switch(t){
        case leaf(_): return 0;
        case red(l,r): return 1 + cntRed(l) + cntRed(r);
        case black(l,r): return cntRed(l) + cntRed(r);
    }
}
```

cntRed( ) => 2
Count all Red Nodes (using visit)

```
public int cntRed(CTree t) {
    int c = 0;
    visit(t){
        case red(_,_): c += 1;
    };
    return c;
}
```

`cntRed( )` => 2

Visit traverses the complete tree and modifies c
Increment all leaves in a `CTree`

```java
public CTree inc(CTree T) {
    return visit(T) {
        case int N => N + 1;
    };
}
```

Visit traverses the complete tree and returns modified tree

Matching by cases and local subtree replacement
Note

- This code is insensitive to the number of constructors
  - Here 3: leaf, black and red
  - In Java or Cobol: hundreds
- Lexical/abstract/concrete matching
- List/set matching
- Visits can be parameterized with a strategy
Let's add green nodes

data CTree green(CTree left, CTree right);

Problem: convert red nodes into green nodes
Full/shallow/deep replacement

```java
public CTree frepl(CTree T) {
    return visit (T) {
        case red(CTree T1, Ctree T2) => green(T1, T2)
    };
}

public CTree srepl(CTree T) {
    return top-down-break visit (T) {
        case red(CTree T1, Ctree T2) => green(T1, T2)
    };
}

public CTree drepl(Ctree T) {
    return bottom-up-break visit (T) {
        case red(Ctree T1, Ctree T2) => green(T1, T2)
    };
}
```
Different ways to Traverse a Tree,1

data CTree = leaf(int N)
            | red(int N, CTree left, CTree right)
            | black(int N, CTree left, CTree right);

public list[int] getLeaves1(CTree t){
    switch(t) {
        case leaf(n):       return [n];
        case black(n,l,r):  return [n] + getLeaves1(l) + getLeaves1(r);
        case red(n,l,r):    return [n] + getLeaves1(l) + getLeaves1(r);
    }
}

getLeaves1(                                   ) = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]
Different ways to Traverse a Tree, 2

data CTree = leaf(int N)
  | red(int N, CTree left, CTree right)
  | black(int N, CTree left, CTree right);

public list[int] getLeaves2(CTree t){
  switch(t) {
    case leaf(n): return [n];
    case black(n,l,r): return getLeaves2(l) + getLeaves2(r) + [n];
    case red(n,l,r): return getLeaves2(l) + getLeaves2(r) + [n];
  }
}

getLeaves2(                             ) = [3,5,6,4,2,8,9,7,1]
Different ways to Traverse a Tree

```java
data CTree = leaf(int N)
            | red(int N, CTree left, CTree right)
            | black(int N, CTree left, CTree right);

public list[int] getLeaves3(CTree t){
  switch(t) {
    case leaf(n): return [n];
    case black(n,l,r): return getLeaves3(l) + [n] + getLeaves3(r);
    case red(n,l,r): return getLeaves3(l) + [n] + getLeaves3(r);
  }
}

getLeaves3(                                   ) = [3,2,5,4,6,1,8,7,9]
```
Syntax and Parsing

Given a grammar and a sentence find the structure of the sentence and discover its parse tree

S
   NP
  /   
John saw NP
      DET N
          PP

the boy in the park with a telescope
Syntax and Parsing

- Uses a new formalism that is based on (and improves upon) the Syntax Definition Formalism (SDF)
- Modular grammar definitions
- Integrated lexical and context-free parsing
- A complete grammar can be imported and can be used for:
  - Parsing source code (parse functions)
  - Matching concrete code patterns
  - Synthesizing source code
Syntax for Exp

module demo::lang::Exp::Concrete::NoLayout::Syntax

lexical IntegerLiteral = [0-9]+;

start syntax Exp =
    IntegerLiteral
    | bracket "(" Exp ")"
    > left Exp "*" Exp
    > left Exp "+" Exp
    ;
Even numbers:

In many flavours

See Tutor: Recipes/Basic/Even
public list[int] even0(int max) {
    list[int] result = [];
    for (int i <- [0..max])
        if (i % 2 == 0)
            result += i;
    return result;
}

even0(25);  // [0,2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20,22,24]
Even1: remove type declarations

```rascal
public list[int] even0(int max) {
    list[int] result = [];
    for (int i <- [0..max])
        if (i % 2 == 0)
            result += i;
    return result;
}
```
Even1: remove type declarations

```rascal
public list[int] even1(int max) {
    result = [];
    for (i <- [0..max])
        if (i % 2 == 0)
            result += i;
    return result;
}
```

```rascal
rascal>even1(25);
list[int]: [0,2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20,22,24]
```
public list[int] even1(int max) {
    result = [];
    for (i <- [0..max])
        if (i % 2 == 0)
            result += i;
    return result;
}
public list[int] even2(int max) {
    result = [];
    for (i <- [0..max], i % 2 == 0) {
        result += i;
    }
    return result;
}

rascal>even2(25);
list[int]: [0,2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20,22,24]
Even3: for returns the list (using append)

```java
public list[int] even2(int max) {
    result = [];
    for (i <- [0..max], i % 2 == 0)
        result += i;
    return result;
}
```
public list[int] even3(int max) {
    result = for (i <- [0..max], i % 2 == 0)
             append i;
    return result;
}

rascal> even3(25);
list[int]: [0,2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20,22,24]
public list[int] even3(int max) {
  result = for (i <- [0..max], i % 2 == 0) append i;
  return result;
}
Even4: eliminate result variable

```rascal
public list[int] even4(int max) {
    return for (i <- [0..max], i % 2 == 0)
           append i;
}
```

```
rascal>even4(25);
list[int]: [0,2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20,22,24]
```
Even5: use comprehension

```java
public list[int] even4(int max) {
    return for (i <- [0..max], i % 2 == 0)
        append i;
}
```
Even5: use comprehension

```java
public list[int] even5(int max) {
    return [i | i <- [0..max], i % 2 == 0];
}
```

```
rascal>even5(25);
list[int]: [0,2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20,22,24]
```
Even6: use abbreviated function declaration

```rascal
public list[int] even5(int max) {
    return [i <- [0..max], i % 2 == 0];
}
```
Even6: use abbreviated function declaration

```rascal
public list[int] even6(int max) = [i | i <- [0..max], i % 2 == 0];
```

```rascal
rascal>even5(25);
list[int]: [0,2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20,22,24]
```
Pattern-directed Invocation

• A conventional function has formal parameters:
  • \texttt{int factorial(int n) \{ ... \}}

• In Rascal, also patterns can be used as formal parameters.

• At the call site, pattern matching determines which function to call \Rightarrow \text{pattern-directed invocation}. 
Pattern-directed Invocation: 99 bottles of beer

See Tutor: Recipes/Basic/BottlesOfBeer
99 Bottles of Beer

99 bottles of beer on the wall, 99 bottles of beer.
Take one down, pass it around, 98 bottles of beer on the wall.

98 bottles of beer on the wall, 98 bottles of beer.
Take one down, pass it around, 97 bottles of beer on the wall.

...
1 bottle of beer on the wall, 1 bottle of beer.
Take one down, pass it around, no more bottles of beer on the wall.

No more bottles of beer on the wall, no more bottles of beer.
Go to the store and buy some more, 99 bottles of beer on the wall.
module demo::basic::Bottles
import IO;

str bottles(0) = "no more bottles";
str bottles(1) = "1 bottle";
default str bottles(int n) = "<n> bottles";

public void sing(){
    for(n <- [99 .. 1]){
        println("<bottles(n)> of beer on the wall, <bottles(n)> of beer.");
        println("Take one down, pass it around, <bottles(n-1)> of beer on the wall.
");
    }
    println("No more bottles of beer on the wall, no more bottles of beer.");
    println("Go to the store and buy some more, 99 bottles of beer on the wall.");
}
Pattern-directed
Invocation:
derivatives

Examples
See Tutor: Recipes/Common/Derivative
Recall from Calculus:  
**The Derivative of a Function**

- \( \frac{dN}{dX} = 0 \), for constant \( N \)
- \( \frac{dX}{dX} = 1 \)
- \( \frac{dX}{dY} = 0 \), when \( X \neq Y \)
- \( \frac{d(E1 + E2)}{dx} = \frac{dE1}{dX} + \frac{dE2}{dX} \)
- \( \frac{d(E1 \times E2)}{dX} = (\frac{dE1}{dX} \times E2) + (E1 \times \frac{dE2}{dX}) \)
Representing Expressions

data Exp = con(int n)
  | var(str name)
  | mul(Exp e1, Exp e2)
  | add(Exp e1, Exp e2)
;

public Exp E = add(mul(con(3), var("y")), mul(con(5), var("x")));

3 * y + 5 * x
Derivative in Rascal

- \( \frac{dN}{dX} = 0 \), for constant \( N \)
- \( \frac{dX}{dX} = 1 \)
- \( \frac{dX}{dY} = 0 \), when \( X \neq Y \)
- \( \frac{d(E_1 + E_2)}{dx} = \frac{dE_1}{dX} + \frac{dE_2}{dX} \)
- \( \frac{d(E_1 \times E_2)}{dX} = \left( \frac{dE_1}{dX} \times E_2 \right) + \left( E_1 \times \frac{dE_2}{dX} \right) \)

Exp dd(con(n), var(V)) = con(0);

Exp dd(var(V1), var(V2)) = con((V1 == V2) ? 1 : 0);

Exp dd(add(Exp e1, Exp e2), var(V)) = add(dd(e1, var(V)), dd(e2, var(V)));

Exp dd(mul(Exp e1, Exp e2), var(V)) =
  add(mul(dd(e1, var(V)), e2), mul(e1, dd(e2, var(V))));
But ...

\[
\text{rascal}\triangleright \text{dd}(E, \text{var}("x"));} \\
\text{Exp: add(} \\
\text{\hspace{0.5em} add(} \\
\text{\hspace{1.5em} mul(} \\
\text{\hspace{2.5em} con(0),} \\
\text{\hspace{3.5em} var("y")),} \\
\text{\hspace{2.5em} mul(} \\
\text{\hspace{3.5em} con(3),} \\
\text{\hspace{4.5em} con(0))),} \\
\text{\hspace{0.5em} add(} \\
\text{\hspace{1.5em} mul(} \\
\text{\hspace{2.5em} con(0),} \\
\text{\hspace{3.5em} var("x")),} \\
\text{\hspace{2.5em} mul(} \\
\text{\hspace{3.5em} con(5),} \\
\text{\hspace{4.5em} con(1))))} \\
\text{d (3 \cdot y + 5 \cdot x) /dx} \\
\text{We expect} \\
\text{\hspace{2em} =} \\
\text{\hspace{4em} 5} \\
\text{We need simplification!}
\]
Simplifying Expressions

Exp simp(add(con(n), con(m))) = con(n + m);
Exp simp(mul(con(n), con(m))) = con(n * m);
Exp simp(mul(con(1), Exp e)) = e;
Exp simp(mul(Exp e, con(1))) = e;
Exp simp(mul(con(0), Exp e)) = con(0);
Exp simp(mul(Exp e, con(0))) = con(0);

Exp simp(add(con(0), Exp e)) = e;
Exp simp(add(Exp e, con(0))) = e;

default Exp simp(Exp e) = e;

Exp simplify(Exp e){
    return bottom-up visit(e){
        case Exp e1 => simp(e1)
    }
}
Victory!

\[
\texttt{rascal}\gg\texttt{simplify(dd(E, var("x")))};
\texttt{Exp: con(5)}
\]
Example

Generating HTML
Generating HTML

```html
<html>
<title>Example HTML file</title>
<body>
<ul>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Thee</li>
<li>Lemonade</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```
Generating Drinks Example

module HTML
import IO;

class HTML
{
    public str item(str op, str content) = "\<<op>\<content>\</op>\n";

    public str html(str title, str content) =
        item("html", item("title", title) + item("body", content));

    public str ul(str content) = item("ul", content);
    public str li(str content) = item("li", content);
}

rascal>item("li", "Coffee")
str: "\li>Coffee\li>\n"

rascal>println(item("li", "Coffee"))
<li>Coffee</li>
ok

rascal>println(html("ex1", ul(li("coffee") + li("tea"))))
<html><title>ex1</title>
<body><ul><li>coffee</li>
    <li>tea</li>
</ul></body>
</html>
ok
Saving to a file

```
rascal>writeFile(|file:///paulklint/tst.html|,
                  html("ex1", ul(li("coffee") + li("tea"))))
ok
```

And load in your browser to see the effect ...
Exercise, generate squares

- $1^2 = 1$
- $2^2 = 4$
- $3^2 = 9$
- $4^2 = 16$
- $5^2 = 25$
- $6^2 = 36$
- $7^2 = 49$
- $8^2 = 64$
- $9^2 = 81$
- $10^2 = 100$
module HTML

import IO;

public str item(str op, str content) = "\<<op\><content>\</<op\>\n";
public str html(str title, str content) =
    item("html", item("title", title) + item("body", content));
public str ul(str content) = item("ul", content);
public str li(str content) = item("li", content);

public str squared(int n) = li("<n><item("sup", "2")> = <n*n>");

public str squares(int max) =
    html("Squares from 1 to <max>",
        ul("<for(int i <- [1 .. max]){}><squared(i)></>")
    );

public void save(str name, str text){
    writeFile(|file://paulklint/| + name, text);
}

public str ex1() = html("ex1", ul(li("coffee") + li("tea")));

A Solution
Job interview: FizzBuzz!
A test from job interviews

Write a program that prints the numbers from 1 to 100.

But for multiples of three print "Fizz" instead of the number and for the multiples of five print "Buzz".

For numbers which are multiples of both three and five print "FizzBuzz".

Surprisingly: a substantial amount of applicants fails!
Exercise: write your fizzbuzz

rascal>fizzbuzz();
1
2
Fizz
4
Buzz
Fizz
7
8
Fizz
Buzz
11
Fizz
13
14
FizzBuzz
...

EASY Meta-Programming with Rascal
public void fizzbuzz() {
    for(int n <- [1 .. 100]){
        fb = ((n % 3 == 0) ? "Fizz" : "") + ((n % 5 == 0) ? "Buzz" : "");
        println((fb == "") ?"<n>" : fb);
    }
}

public void fizzbuzz2() {
    for (n <- [1..100])
        switch(<n % 3 == 0, n % 5 == 0>) {
            case <true,true> : println("FizzBuzz");
            case <true,false> : println("Fizz");
            case <false,true> : println("Buzz");
            default: println(n);
        }
}

public void fizzbuzz3() {
    for (n <- [1..100]) {
        if (n % 3 == 0) print("Fizz");
        if (n % 5 == 0) print("Buzz");
        else if (n % 3 != 0) print(n);
        println("\n");
    }
}

FizzBuzz Solutions
Generating getters and setters
Generating Getters and Setters (1)

- **Given:**
  - A class name
  - A mapping from names to types

- **Required:**
  - Generate the named class with getters and setters
Input

public map[str, str] fields = (  
  "name" : "String",  
  "age" : "Integer",  
  "address" : "String"
);

genClass("Person", fields)
public class Person {

    private Integer age;
    public void setAge(Integer age) { this.age = age; }
    public Integer getAge() { return age; }

    private String name;
    public void setName(String name) { this.name = name; }
    public String getName() { return name; }

    private String address;
    public void setAddress(String address) { this.address = address; }
    public String getAddress() { return address; }
}

Generating Getters and Setters

```rascal
public str genClass(str name, map[str,str] fields) {
  return "
  public class <name> {
    <for (x <- fields) {
      str t = fields[x];
      str n = capitalize(x);>
      private <t> <x>;
    }
    public void set<n>(<t> <x>) { this.<x> = <x>; }
    public <t> get<n>() { return <x>; }
  }
  
  
  ";
}
```
Generating Getters and Setters

```rascal
public str genClass(str name, map[str,str] fields) {
  return "'
    'public class <name> { 
    '    <for (x <- fields) { 
    '      str t = fields[x];
    '      str n = capitalize(x);>
    '      private <t> <x>;
    '      public void set<n>(<t> <x>) { this.<x> = <x>; }
    '      public <t> get<n>() { return <x>; }
    '    }
    '
    '};
  '}
";
}
```
Other features

- Solve equations using fixed point iteration
- Get/set fields of ADTs
- Exception handling
- Annotations
- Parameterized types
- Higher order functions
- Many libraries ...
Information

See:

- http://www.rascal-mpl.org
- http://tutor.rascal-mpl.org
- http://ask.rascal-mpl.org
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