Application examples

- Converting to a new language dialect
- Migrating from a procedural language to an object-oriented one, e.g. C to C++
- Adding code comments
- Requirement upgrading, e.g. using 4 digits for years instead of 2 (Y2K)
- Structural improvements, e.g. changing GOTOs to control structures
- Pretty printing

Simple program transformation

Modify all arithmetic expressions to reduce the number of parentheses using the formula:

Program Transformation

(a+b)*c = a*c+b*c

x := (2+5) *3 becomes x := 2*3 + 5*3

Transformation tools

- There are many transformation tools
- Program-Transformation.org lists about 90 of them
- · We will look at one of the most mature tools, TXL

TXL

- A generalized source-to-source translation system
- Uses a context-free grammar to describe the structures to be transformed
- Rule specification uses a by-example style
- Has been used to process billions of lines of code for Y2K purposes

TXL programs

- TXL programs consist of two parts:
 - Grammar for the input language
 - Transformation Rules
- Let's look at some examples...

nsformation

Adify all arithmetic expressions

Calculator.Txl - Grammar (Part 1)

end define

```
define programdefin[expression][nuend defineend ddefine expressiondefin[term] | [expression] [addop] [term]'+end defineend ddefine termend d[primary] | [term] [mulop] [primary]'*
```

Calculator.Txl - Grammar (Part 2)

```
define primary
  [number] | ( [expression] )
end define
define addop
  '+ | '-
end define
define mulop
  '* | '/
end define
```

Calculator.Txl - Transformation Rules (Part 1)	Calculator.Txl - Transformation Rules (Part 2)
<pre>rule main replace [expression] E [expression] construct NewE [expression] E [resolveAddition] [resolveSubtraction] [resolveMultiplication] [resolveDivision] [resolveParentheses] where not NewE [= E] by NewE end rule</pre>	<pre>rule resolveAddition replace [expression]</pre>

DotProduct.Txl (Part 1)

```
define program
  ([repeat number]) . ([repeat number])
  | [number]
end define
rule main
  replace [program]
   ( V1 [repeat number] ) .
   ( V2 [repeat number] )
   construct Zero [number]
   0
  by
   Zero [addDotProduct V1 V2]
end rule
```

DotProduct.Txl (Part 2)

Sort.Txl

```
define program
   [repeat number]
end define

rule main
   replace [repeat number]
      N1 [number] N2 [number]
      Rest [repeat number]
      where
      N1 [> N2]
   by
      N2 N1 Rest
end rule
```

www.txl.ca

- Guided Tour
- Many examples
- Reference manual
- Download TXL for many platforms

Example uses

- HTML Pretty Printing of Source Code
- Language to Language Translation
- Design Recovery from Source
- Improvement of security problems
- Program instrumentation and measurement
- Logical formula simplification and interpretation