

CSSE 490 Model-Based Software Engineering: Transformational Programming



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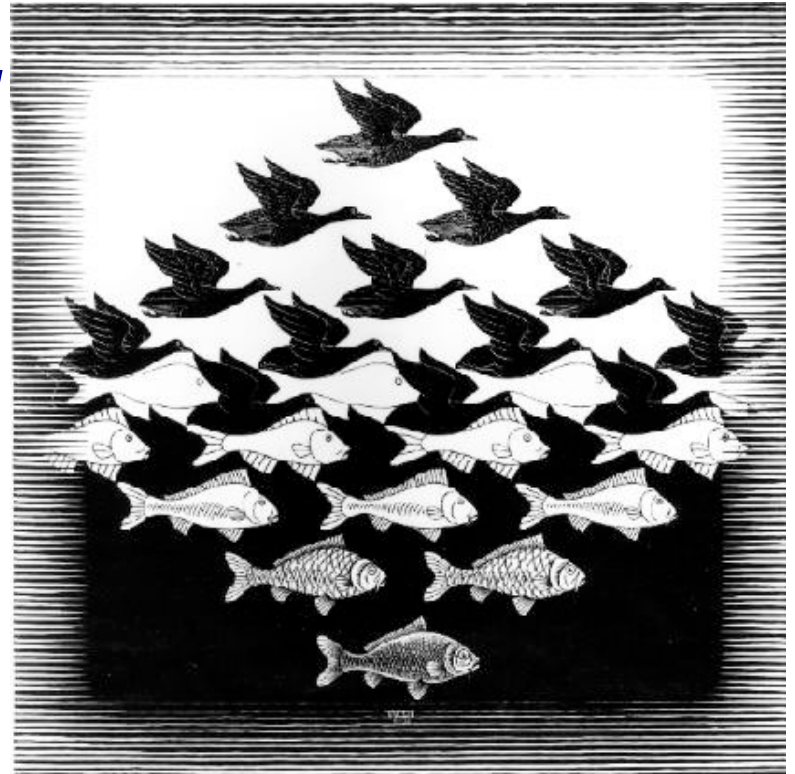


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Learning Outcomes: Transformations

Define transformation rules for abstraction and refinement.

- Outline transformation systems
- Introduce transformational programming
- Discuss paper (if time)



For all the SQL calls in a 2M line program done in MySQL, how would you rewrite them in Oracle SQL? (not the details, just the strategy)

- Think for a minute...
- Turn to a neighbor and discuss it for a minute



Rules need verifiers...



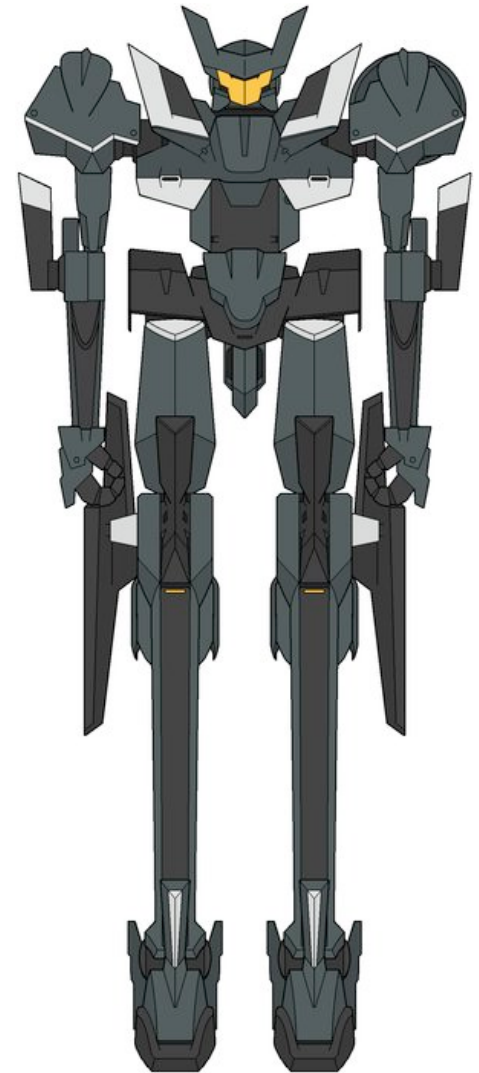


Transformational System Applications

- **General support for program modification**
- **Program synthesis from a formal specification**
- **Automatic program generation**
- **Adaptation to different environments**
- **Verification of program correctness**

Transformation Systems

- **Correct programs can be built if the task is split into sufficiently small and formally justified steps**
- **Many of those steps are automatable**
- **If the automatable steps are performed by a machine, the programmer is free to focus on creative aspects of the job!**



Transformation System Issues

- Specification vs. programming languages



- Level of automation – full, semi, user-driven

- Transformation mechanism approaches

Catalog approach:

Production rules, knowledge-based systems

Generative set approach:

Elementary transformations used in constructing new rules

Types of Transformational Systems

- **Restructuring/Optimization**

- Same input and output language

- **Conversion/Synthesis**

- Different input and output language



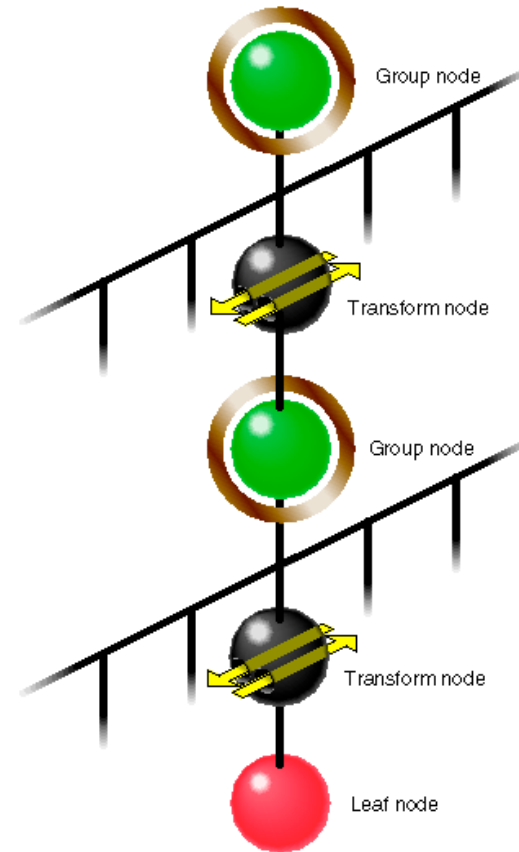
Transformational Programming

- Programming by successive application of transformation rules
- **Transformation** — a relation between two programs
- **Transformation rule** — mapping from one program to another that constitutes a correct transformation (e.g., equivalency)
- Guarantees that the final version of the program satisfies the initial formal specification



Specifying Basic Transformation Steps

- Rewrite rules
 - Substitution
 - Pattern Matching
 - Rule application
- Examples
 - Propositional formulae
 - Lambda calculus



Rewrite Rules

■ Rule: $L : l \rightarrow r$

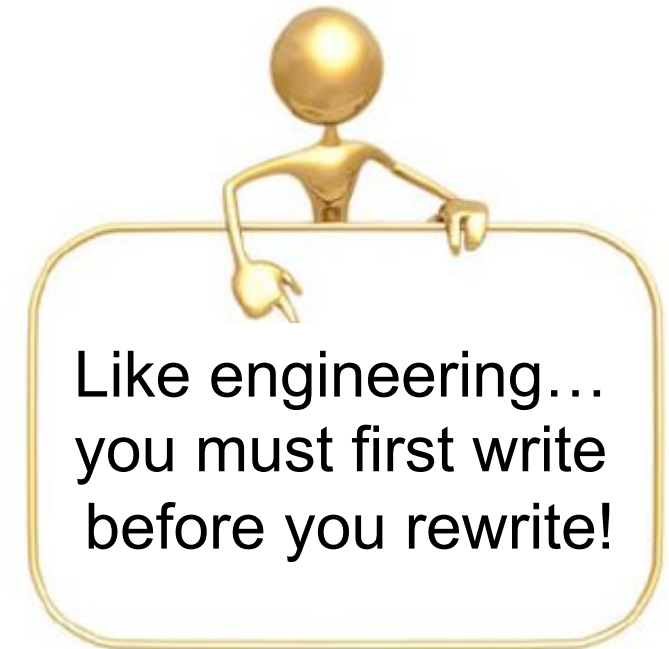
- Label/name L
- Left-hand side pattern l
- Right-hand side pattern r

■ Pattern: term with variables

- $t := x \mid C(t_1, \dots, t_n) \mid C \mid \text{int} \mid \text{string}$

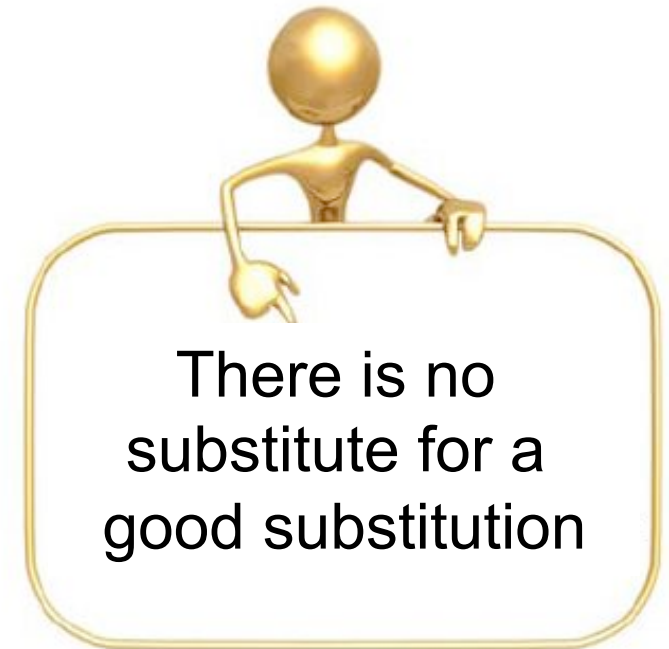
■ Examples

- $A : \text{Plus}(\text{Zero}, x) \rightarrow x$



Substitution

- A *substitution* is a mapping from variables to terms
- Notation: $[t_1/x_1, \dots, t_n/x_n]$ is a finite substitution mapping x_i to t_i and all other variables to themselves



- Application of a substitution s to a pattern

- $\text{subst}(s, x) = s(x)$

- $\text{subst}(s, \text{str}) = \text{str}$


- $\text{subst}(s, \text{num}) = \text{num}$

- $\text{subst}(s, C(t_1, \dots, t_n)) = C(\text{subst}(s, t_1), \dots, \text{subst}(s, t_n))$

Term Pattern Matching

- A term t matches with a pattern p if there is a substitution s such that

$$\text{subst}(s, p) = t$$



There is no match
for a term without a
pattern... 😊

Application of Rule

Rule $L : l \rightarrow r$

Term t

Application of L to t

$= \text{subst}(s, r),$
 if $\text{subst}(s, l) = t$
 $= \text{fail}, \text{ otherwise}$

$t1 \xrightarrow{-L} t2 : L \ t1$ rewrites to $t2$ under rule L

$t1 \rightarrow t2 : t1$ rewrites to $t2$ under some rule





Prop: Algebraic Simplification

```
Module prop-laws imports prop
```

```
Rules
```

```
  // Associativity relation
```

```
AA : And(And(x, y), z) → And(x, And(y, z))
```

```
AO : Or(Or(x, y), z) → Or(x, Or(y, z))
```

```
AI : Imp(Imp(x, y), z) → Imp(x, Imp(y, z))
```

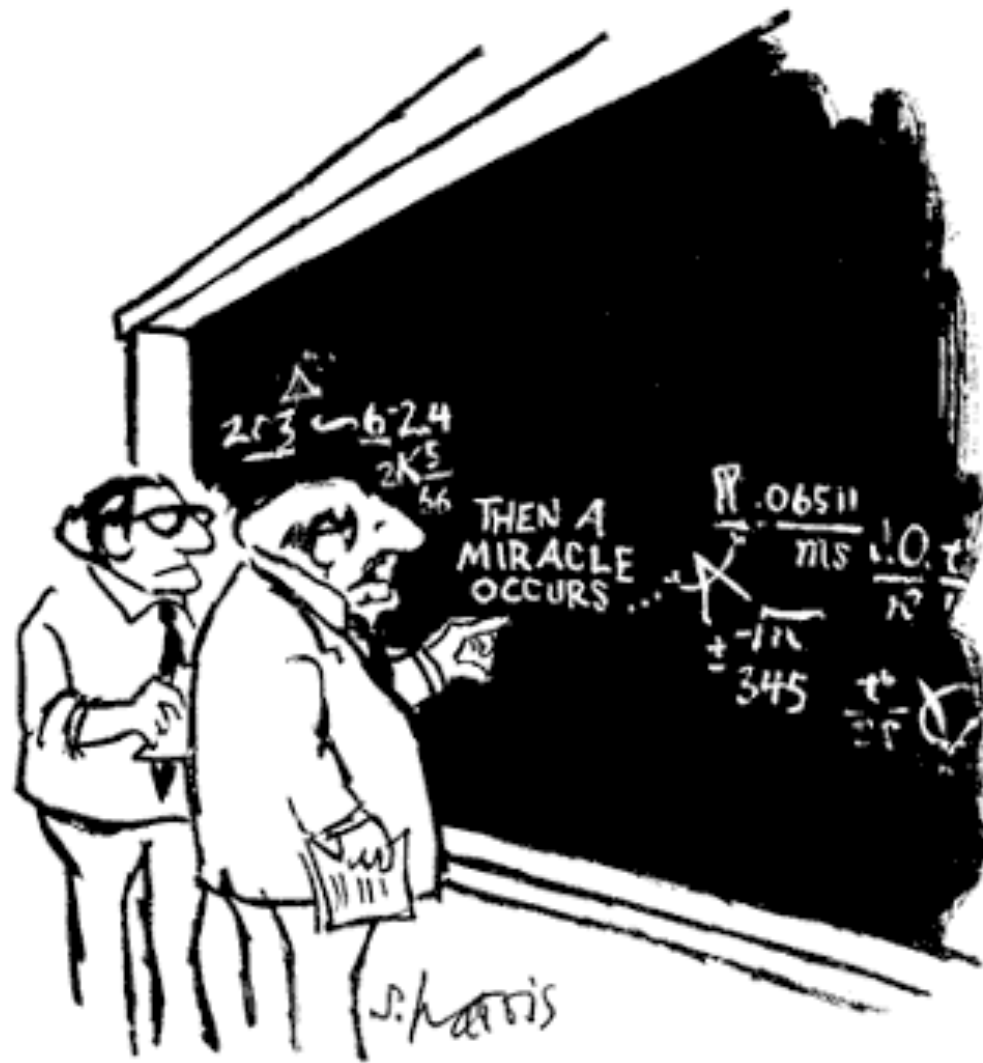
```
AE : Eq(Eq(x, y), z) → Eq(x, Eq(y, z))
```

```
  // Commutative relation
```

```
CA : And(x, y) → And(y, x)
```

```
CO : Or(x, y) → Or(y, x)
```

```
CE : Eq(x, y) → Eq(y, x)
```



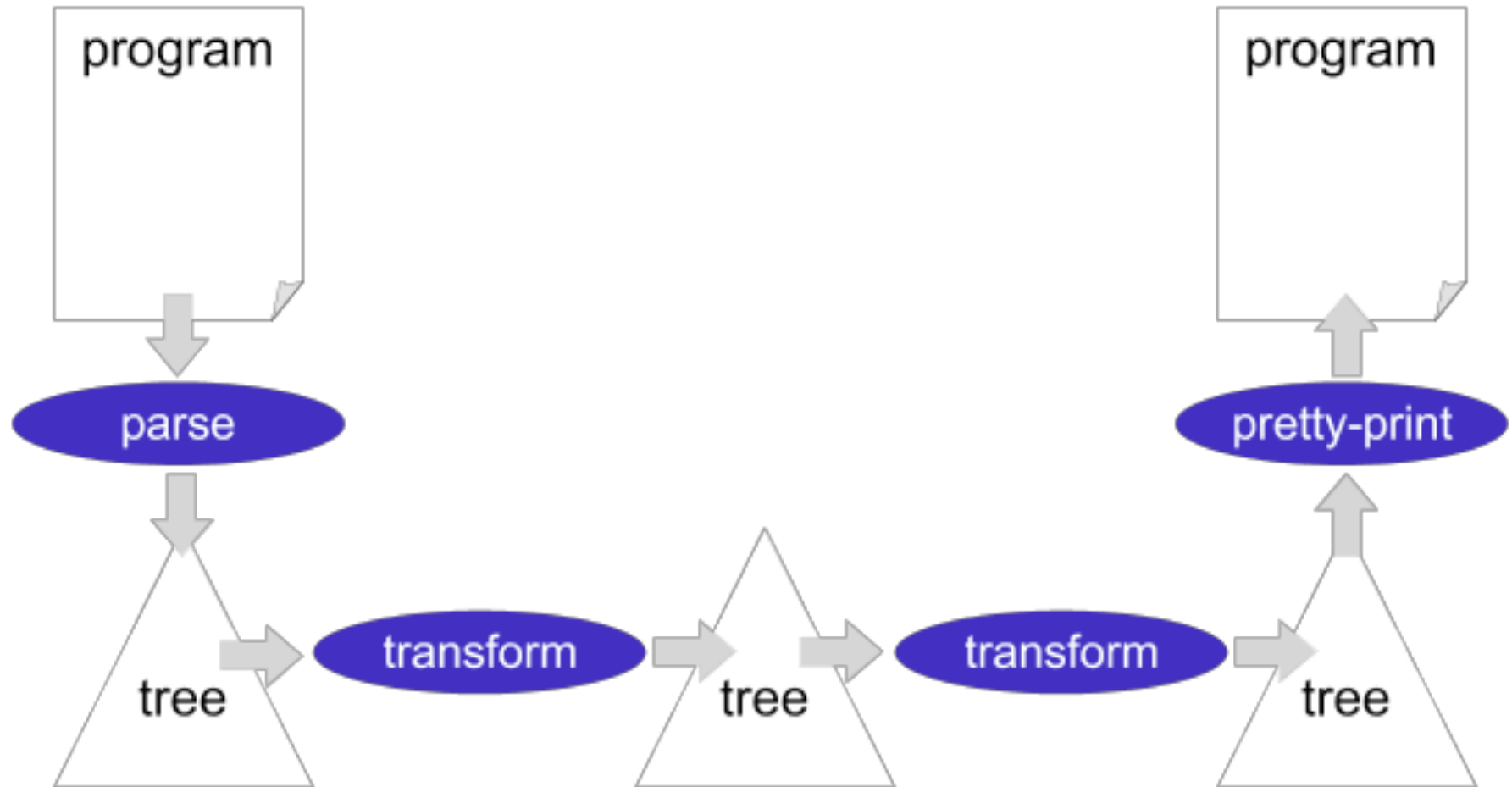
"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."



Program Transformation Paradigms

- Interactive Program Transformation
- Syntactic Abstractions in Intentional Programming
- Simple Tree Parsing
- Tree Parsing with Dynamic Programming
- Term Rewriting
- Term Rewriting with Strategy Annotations
- Functional Rewriting
- Rewriting with Traversal Functions
- Controlling Rewriting by Reflection
- Sequences of Canonical Forms
- Non-deterministic Sequential Strategies
- Generic Traversal Strategies

Simple Transformational System





Example Rewrite Rules

InlineF :

$$\begin{aligned} &| [\text{let } f(xs) = e \text{ in } e' [f(es)]] | \rightarrow \\ &| [\text{let } f(xs) = e \text{ in } e' [e[es/xs]]] | \end{aligned}$$

InlineV :

$$| [\text{let } x = e \text{ in } e' [x]] | \rightarrow | [\text{let } x = e \text{ in } e' [e]] |$$

Dead :

$$| [\text{let } x = e \text{ in } e'] | \rightarrow | [e'] | \text{ where } \langle \text{not(in)} \rangle (x, e')$$

Extract(f,xs) :

$$| [e] | \rightarrow | [\text{let } f(xs) = e \text{ in } f(xs)] |$$

Hoist :

$$\begin{aligned} &| [\text{let } x = e1 \text{ in let } f(xs) = e2 \text{ in } e3] | \rightarrow \\ &| [\text{let } f(xs) = e2 \text{ in let } x = e1 \text{ in } e3] | \\ &\text{where } \langle \text{not(in)} \rangle (x, \langle \text{free-vars} \rangle e2) \end{aligned}$$



Applications of Software Transformation

1/2

■ Compilers

- Translation (e.g. Java into C#)
- Desugaring (e.g. Java's foreach into for)
- Instruction selection
 - Maximal munch vs BURG-style dynamic programming
- Optimization
 - Data-flow optimization, Vectorization, GHC-style simplification, Deforestation, Domain-specific optimization, Partial evaluation...
- Type checking
- Specialization of dynamic typing



Applications of Software Transformation

2/2

■ Program generators

- Pretty-printer and signature generation from syntax definitions
- Application generation
(e.g. data format checkers from specifications)

■ Program migration

- Platform conversion (e.g. MacOS to Linux)

■ Program understanding

- Documentation generation (e.g. JavaDoc)

■ Document generation/transformation

- Web/XML programming (server-side scripts)



So, What does this have to do with MBE?

- **Reduces requirements errors as it forces rigor in the requirements analysis**
 - **Incompleteness and inconsistencies can be discovered and resolved**
- **Correctness by construction - preserving and guaranteeing essential properties**
- **Both specification and transformation rely on the rigors of Formal Specification and Transformation**

Paper Discussion: Feature-Based Transformation Approach Paper

Feature-based survey of model transformation approaches

- What are the main thrusts of the paper?
- What are the controversial points and your positions?
- What did you get out of reading about feature-based transformation approaches?





Homework and Milestone Reminders

- Continue to familiarize yourself with material on Eclipse Modeling Project

<http://www.eclipse.org/modeling/>