

# VisualLISA

## Behind the Scenes



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# Outline

- Introduction
- Visual Language Grammar for VisualLISA
- DEViL
- Implementation
- Results



# Introduction

- VisualLISA is a project under the UCE-15 of MSc in Informatics' 2<sup>nd</sup> year;
- VisualLISA is a graphical interface for the compilers-compiler LISA.
- VisualLISA will be used to edit visually LISA specifications.
- Can't VisualLISA be a generic VisualAG tool?



# Visual Language Grammar

- Differences between visual and textual Grammars?
  - + Operators to relate two or more symbols in space;
  - + Attributes to compute symbol's position;
  - Notion of order of symbol's occurrence;





# Visual Language Grammar

(...)

```
AG_ELEM → LEFT_SYMBOL | NON_TERMINAL | TERMINAL | SYNT_ATTRIBUTE  
        | INH_ATTRIBUTE | TREE_BRANCH | IV_ATTRIBUTE  
        | SYNT_CONNECTION | INH_CONNECTION | IV_CONNECTION
```

(...)

```
TERMINAL → over(rectangle, text)
```

(...)

```
TREE BRANCH → points_from( points_to(line, ~TERMINAL),  
                           ~LEFT_SYMBOL)  
              | points_from(points_to(line, ~NONTERMINAL),  
                           ~LEFT_SYMBOL)
```



# DEViL — Development Environment for Visual Languages

## Bad Aspects

- Complex Installation;
- Disperse Documentation and written in German;
- Generated Editor is only compatible with the SO where it is Generated;
- ...

## Good Aspects

- Very good support;
- Too much examples, addressing several DEViL features;
- Exists for MacOS, Windows and Linux
- ...

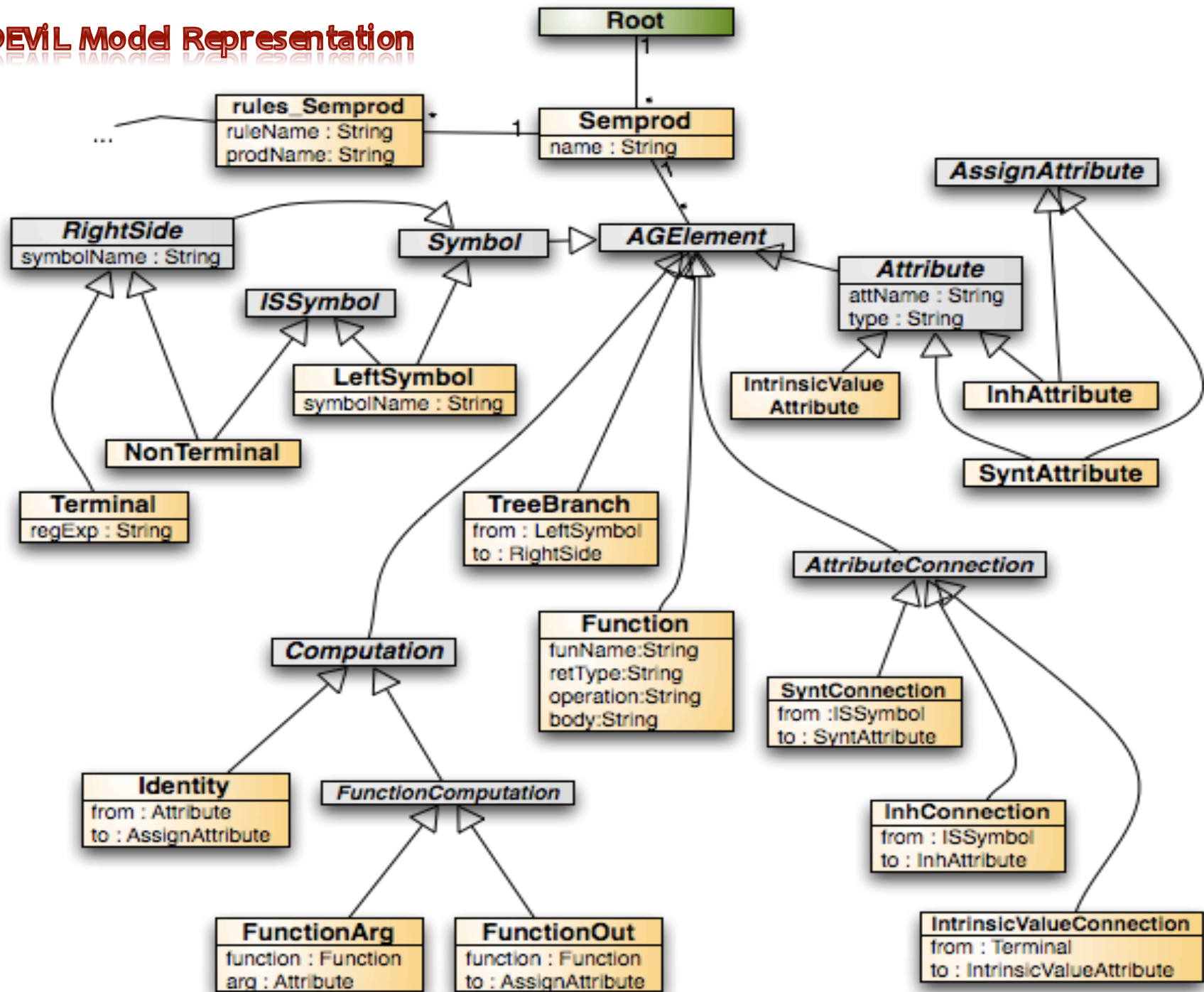


# Implementation

- Visual Language Grammar into DEViL Model Representation
- Editor Generation
- Semantic Analysis
- Code Generation



# DEVIL Model Representation



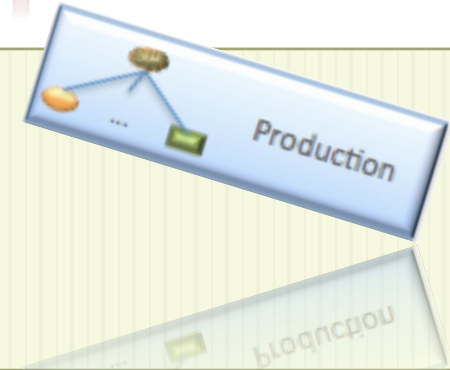
# Editor Generation

- Definition of Models to create different views:
  - Define buttons' Look & Feel;
  - Define buttons' behavior;
  - ...
- Definition of Canvas' Look & Feel:
  - Assign Visual Patterns to each grammar Symbol or Attribute;
  - Define computations to implement the Visual Pattern assigned (*ex: SYNT.drawing, SYNT.text, ...*);
  - Calculate values for Symbols' attributes;

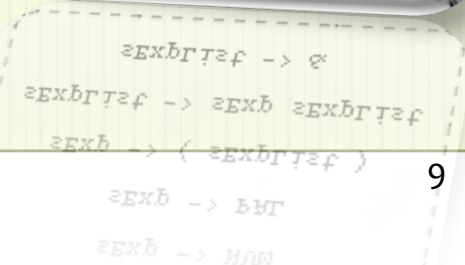
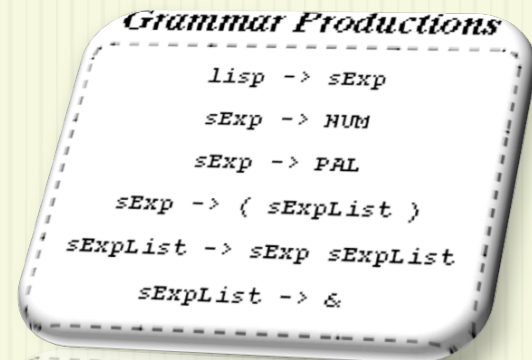


# Editor Generation

```
VIEW rootView ROOT Root {  
  BUTTON IMAGE "img::btnSemprod"  
  INSERTS Semprod  
    INFO "Inserts a new Grammar Production";  
}
```



```
SYMBOL rootView_Root INHERITS VRootElement, VPForm  
COMPUTE  
  SYNT.drawing = ADDROF(rootViewDrawing);  
END;  
  
SYMBOL rootView_Root_semprods INHERITS  
VPFormElement, VPSimpleList  
COMPUTE  
  SYNT.formElementName = "productions";  
END;
```



# Semantic Analysis

```

Root (obj1958272)
├── semprods: ...
│   └── Semprod (lisp -> sExp)
│       ├── name: 'lisp -> sExp'
│       ├── grammarElements: ...
│       │   ├── LeftSymbol (obj1453139)
│       │   │   ├── setSize: '100 100'
│       │   │   ├── position: '100 20'
│       │   │   └── symbolName: 'lisp'
│       │   ├── NonTerminal (obj1921101)
│       │   ├── TreeBranch (obj1952053)
│       │   ├── SyntAttribute (obj1166388)
│       │   ├── SyntConnection (obj1493876)
│       │   ├── InhAttribute (obj1587568)
│       │   └── InhConnection (obj1260545)
│       └── computationRules: ...
│           └── setSize: '300 300'
├── Semprod (sExp -> NUM)
├── Semprod (sExp -> PAL)
├── Semprod (sExp -> ( sExpList ))
├── Semprod (sExpList -> sExp sExpList)
└── Semprod (sExpList -> & )

```

- DEViL builds a tree representation for our specification, based on the grammar specified;
- DEViL gives us a sort of a tree walker to perform computations given a tree context;
- The tree walker is named *addCheck*
- A tree context is any symbol or attribute in the tree representation;

```

├── σεμβλοq (σεκβγτq -> ε )
├── σεμβλοq (σεκβγτq -> σεκβ σεκβγτq)
├── σεμβλοq (σεκβ -> ( σεκβγτq ))
├── σεμβλοq (σεκβ -> βγτ)
├── σεμβλοq (σεκβ -> ηλq)
├── σερετq: ,300 300,
├── σεμβλερετομρηεε: ...
│   ├── τυροσερεετομ (ορ115ε0242)
│   ├── τυρηερεερε (ορ112ε12εε)
│   ├── εδυρεσερεετομ (ορ114ε3881ε)
│   ├── εδυρηερεερε (ορ111εε388)
│   ├── εεεεεεεε (ορ112ε502ε)
│   └── ηονδεεεεεε (ορ112ε51101)
│       ├── εεεεεεεε: ,τταβ,
│       ├── εεεεεεεε: ,100 20,
│       └── εεεεεεεε: ,300 100,

```



# Semantic Analysis

Semantic Constraint: A production must have one and only one root symbol

```
checkutil::addCheck Semprod {
  set n [llength [c::getList {$obj.grammarElements.CHILDREN[LeftSymbol]}]]
  set symbName [c::get {$obj.name.VALUE}]

  if { $n == 0 } {
    return "Production '$symbName' must have one Root symbol!"
  } elseif { $n > 1 } {
    return "Production '$symbName' must have only one Root symbol!"
  }
  return ""
}
```



# Code Generation

- Definition of code templates with IPTG/PTG files;
- Definition of code generation using LIDO files:
  - Use CONSTITUENTS to access/refer to symbols far down on the tree from the actual context;
  - Use INCLUDING\* to access/refer to symbols far up on the tree from the actual context;
  - Use of SYNT attributes to calculate code or parts of code;

\* INCLUDING reduces the need of using inherited attributes;



# Code Generation

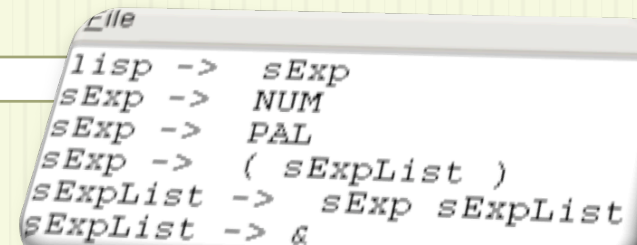
```
bnfProd(lhs, rhs):  
  [lhs] -> [rhs]
```

```
SYMBOL bnfgen_Semprod: bnfLHS : PTGNode;  
SYMBOL bnfgen_Semprod: bnfRHS : PTGNode;  
SYMBOL bnfgen_Semprod: bnfCode : PTGNode;  
SYMBOL bnfgen_Semprod  
COMPUTE
```

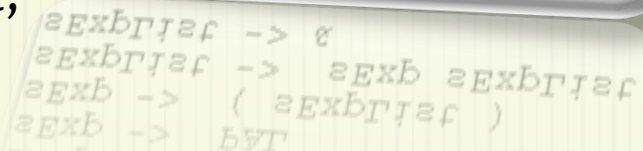
```
  SYNT.bnfLHS = CONSTITUENTS bnfgen_LeftSymbol.pers_symbolName  
                WITH(PTGNode, PTGNewLineSeq, PTGAsIs, PTGNull);
```

```
  SYNT.bnfRHS = PTGAsIs(VLString(SELECT(vList(  
    "printBNFOrderedRHSElements", THIS.objId), eval()))));
```

```
  SYNT.bnfCode = PTGbnfProd(THIS.bnfLHS, THIS.bnfRHS);  
END;
```



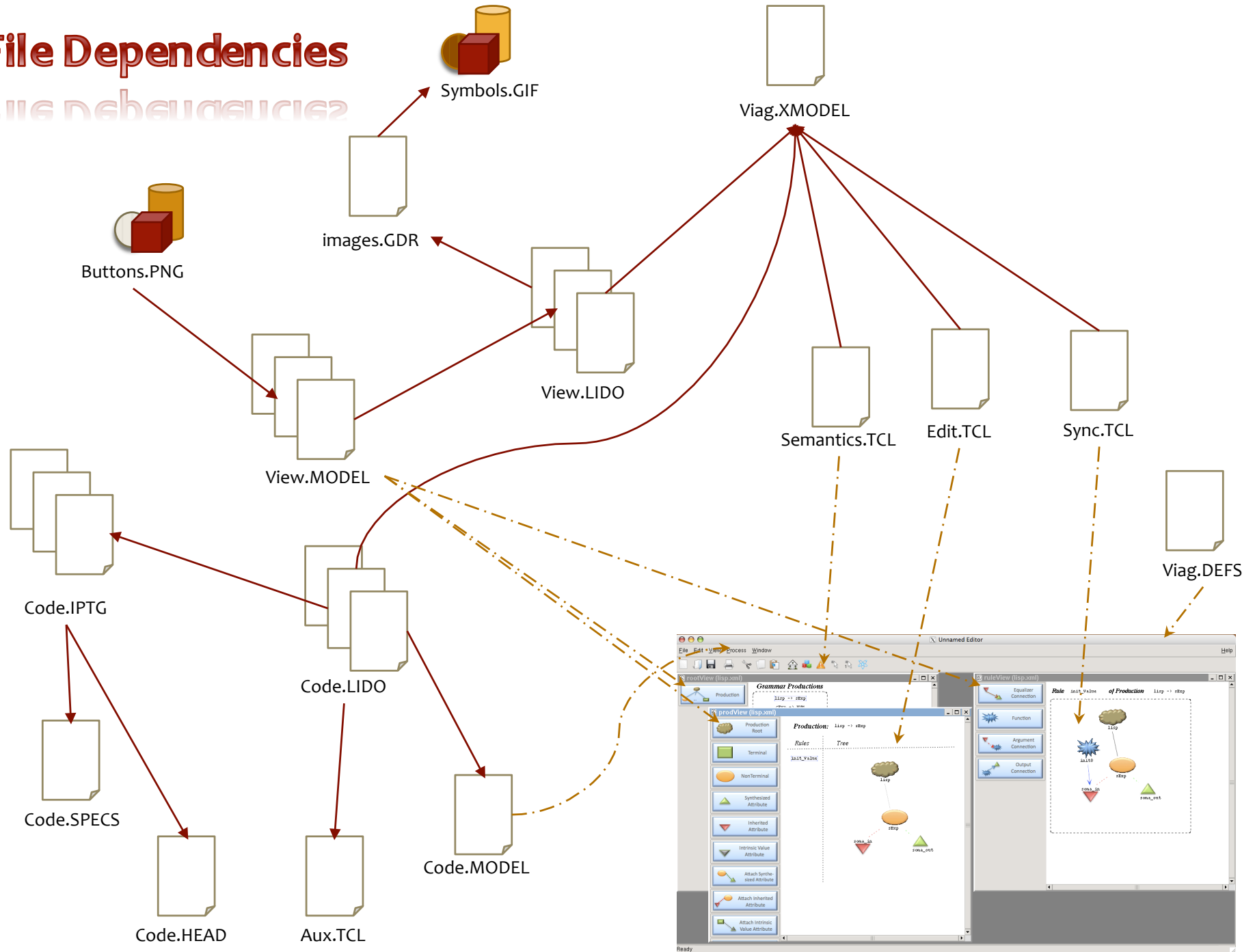
```
File  
lisp -> sExp  
sExp -> NUM  
sExp -> PAL  
sExp -> ( sExpList )  
sExpList -> sExp sExpList  
sExpList -> &
```



```
sExpList -> &  
sExpList -> sExp sExpList  
sExp -> ( sExpList )  
sExp -> PAL
```

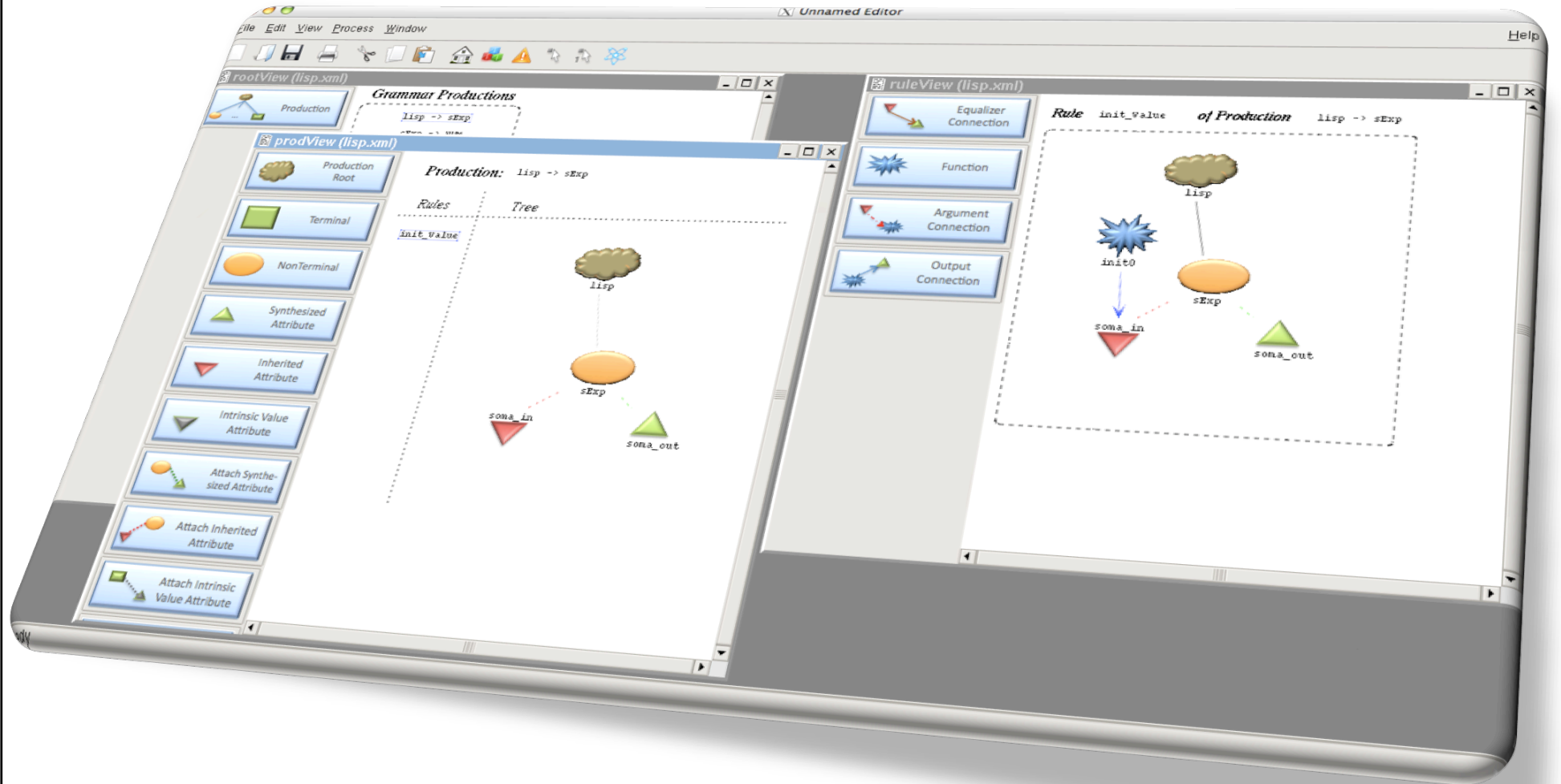
# File Dependencies

File Dependencies



# The Editor

LUG Edifol



# THE END



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