

Building an IDE with Rascal

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Building on Past Work

- GIPE and GIPE II: Centaur (LeLisp, Prolog)
- ASF+SDF (Lisp, then C, with Java front-end)
- Rascal (C and Java, now completely in Java), building on the Eclipse IDE Meta-Tooling Platform (Eclipse IMP) for language IDE support

Running Example: Oberon-0

- A subset of Oberon, a successor to Pascal and Modula-2
- Developed as part of a language workbench competition
- Includes common, basic features from many languages: variables, constants, procedures, arrays, records, simple control flow constructs
- Goal was to develop a number of language tools: editor, type checker, compiler, etc

A Swap Procedure in Oberon-0

```
PROCEDURE Swap(VAR x, y: INTEGER);  
VAR  
    temp: INTEGER;  
BEGIN  
    temp := x;  
    x := y;  
    y := temp  
END Swap;
```

Arrays and Procedures in Oberon-0

```
MODULE testL4;
VAR
  x: ARRAY 4 OF INTEGER;
  i: INTEGER;

PROCEDURE f(i: INTEGER; z: ARRAY 4 OF INTEGER);
BEGIN
  Write(z[i]); WriteLn()
END f;

BEGIN
  i := 0;
  WHILE i < 4 DO
    x[i] := i; f(i,x);
    i := i + 1
  END
END testL4.
```

Parsing in Rascal

- Grammars defined using Rascal grammar definition notation
- A Rascal program then builds a Java-based parser for the grammar
- Parser is GLL – filtering rules used to remove ambiguities

Example: Oberon-0 Grammar

syntax Statement

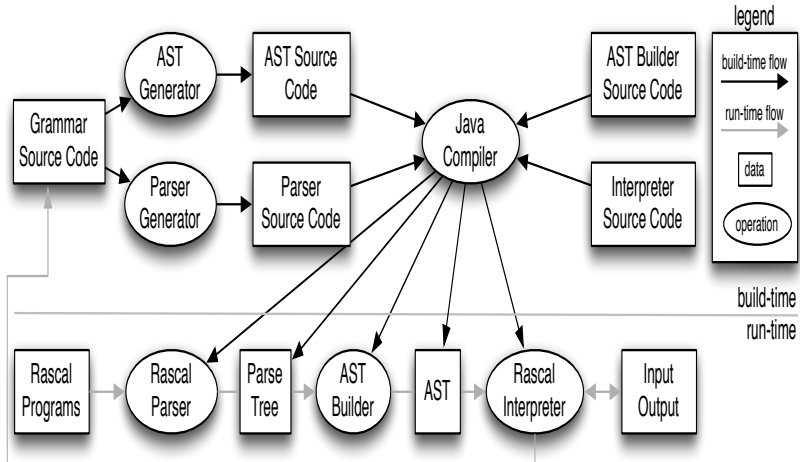
= assign: Ident var " := " Expression exp

| ifThen: "IF" Expression condition "THEN"
 {Statement ";" }+ body
 ElsIfPart*
 ElsePart?
 "END"

| whileDo: "WHILE" Expression condition "DO"
 {Statement ";" }+ body
 "END"

;

Rascal Meta-Programming Architecture



Outliners in IDEs

- Outlines provide a quick overview of code, indicating which constructs (classes, methods, functions, variables, etc) have been defined
- Outlines also provide a way to browse the code quickly – selecting an element in the outline takes the programmer to the appropriate part of the code

Code Outlining Example: Java in Eclipse

The screenshot displays the Eclipse IDE interface. On the left, the 'IO.java' editor shows the following code:

```

private final IValueFactory values;

public IO(IValueFactory values){
    super();
    this.values = values;
}

public void print(IValue arg, IEvaluatorContext eval){
    PrintWriter currentOutputStream = eval.getStdOut();

    synchronized(currentOutputStream){
        try{
            if(arg.getType().isStringType()){
                currentOutputStream.print(((IString) arg).getValue().toString());
            }else if(arg.getType().isSubtypeOf(Factory.Tree)){
                currentOutputStream.print(TreeAdapter.yield((IConstructor) arg));
            }else{
                currentOutputStream.print(arg.toString());
            }
        }finally{
            currentOutputStream.flush();
        }
    }
}

public void iprint(IValue arg, IEvaluatorContext eval){
    PrintWriter currentOutputStream = eval.getStdOut();
    StandardTextWriter w = new StandardTextWriter(true, 2);

    synchronized(currentOutputStream){
        try{
    
```

On the right, the Outline view shows the project structure and a list of methods:

- org.rascalimpl.library
- Import declarations
- IO 34422 3/11/11 4:34 PM jurgenv
 - types : TypeFactory
 - values : IValueFactory
 - IO(IValueFactory)
 - print(IValue, IEvaluatorContext) : void
 - iprint(IValue, IEvaluatorContext) : void
 - iprintln(IValue, IEvaluatorContext) : void
 - println(IValue, IEvaluatorContext) : void
 - rprintln(IValue, IEvaluatorContext) : void
 - rprintlnln(IValue, IEvaluatorContext) : void
 - readFile(IString) : IValue
 - exists(ISourceLocation, IEvaluatorContext) : IValue
 - lastModified(ISourceLocation, IEvaluatorContext) : IValue
 - isDirectory(ISourceLocation, IEvaluatorContext) : IValue
 - isFile(ISourceLocation, IEvaluatorContext) : IValue
 - mkDirectory(ISourceLocation, IEvaluatorContext) : IValue
 - listEntries(ISourceLocation, IEvaluatorContext) : IValue
 - readFile(ISourceLocation, IEvaluatorContext) : IValue
 - writeFile(ISourceLocation, IList, IEvaluatorContext) : void
 - writeFile(ISourceLocation, IList, boolean, IEvaluatorContext) : void
 - appendToFile(ISourceLocation, IList, IEvaluatorContext) : void
 - readFileLines(ISourceLocation, IEvaluatorContext) : IList
 - readFileBytes(ISourceLocation, IEvaluatorContext) : IList

Outlining Support in Rascal: Building the Outline

- Outlines are built over the concrete syntax of a language
- Labels indicate the display name in the outline view
- Locations allow the user to jump to the outlined item

```
public node outlineModule(Module x) {  
    return outlineDecls(x.decls) [@label="<x.name>"];  
}
```

```
Node outlineDecls(Declarations decls) {  
    cds = outline([ constDecl() [@label="<cd.name>"] [@\loc=cd@\loc] |  
                  /ConstDecl cd := decls.consts ])[@label="Constants"];  
    tds = outline([ typeDecl() [@label="<td.name>"] [@\loc=td@\loc] |  
                  /TypeDecl td := decls.types ])[@label="Types"];  
    vds = outline([ varDecl() [@label="<vd.names>"] [@\loc=vd@\loc] |  
                  /VarDecl vd := decls.vars ])[@label="Variables"];  
    return outline([cds, tds, vds]);  
}
```


Outlining Support in Rascal: Registering the Outliner

- `registerOutliner` registers an outliner function with the IDE
- The IDE then calls this function to build the outline automatically as the file changes
- The IDE also provides the outline view, using the location and name info to build the view content

```
registerOutliner("14", outlineModule);
```

Code Outlining Example: Oberon-0 in Rascal

The screenshot displays an IDE window with several tabs: collatz.l3, test.l1, test.l2, testConstants.l4, and sample.l4. The main editor shows the following code:

```
PROCEDURE Multiply;
  VAR x, y, z: INTEGER;
BEGIN
  Read(x);
  Read(y);
  z := 0;
  WHILE x > 0 DO
    IF x MOD 2 = 1 THEN
      z := z + y
    END ;
    y := 2*y;
    (* Dag *)
    x := x DIV 2 END;
  Write(x);
  Write(y);
  Write(z);
  WriteLn
END Multiply;

(* def *)

PROCEDURE Divide;
  VAR x, (* Q *) y, r, q, w: INTEGER;
BEGIN
```

The 'Multiply' procedure is outlined in the right-hand pane, showing a tree structure:

- Constants
- ▼ Types
- Y
- Variables
- ▼ Procedures
- Nesting
- ▼ Multiply
- Constants
- Types
- ▼ Variables
- x, y, z
- Divide
- BinSearch

Annotators

- Annotators allow annotations to be added to language constructs and displayed in the editor
- Typical examples: name resolution, type checking – want errors to be displayed graphically to users, marking error locations

```
public Module checkModule(Module x) {  
  m = implode(x);  
  <m, st> = resolve(m);  
  errors = { error(l, s) | <l, s> <- st.scopeErrors };  
  if (errors == {}) {  
    errors = check(m, st.symbolTable);  
  }  
  return x[@messages = errors];  
}  
  
registerAnnotator("l4", checkModule);
```

Annotator Example: Type Checking Oberon-0

The screenshot displays an IDE window titled '*collatz.l3' with the following code:

```
1 MODULE Collatz;  
2  
3 VAR even, odd : INTEGER;  
4  
5 PROCEDURE doCollatz();  
6   VAR current : INTEGER;  
7     currentEven : BOOLEAN;  
8  
9   PROCEDURE computeEven();  
10  BEGIN  
11    IF current MOD 2 = 0 THEN  
12      currentEven := even  
13    ELSE  
14      currentE  
15    END  
16  END computeEven;  
17
```

The code is annotated with error markers (red 'x' icons) on lines 12 and 14. A tooltip is visible over line 14, displaying the error message: "Cannot assign value of type INTEGER, expected type BOOLEAN".

The right-hand pane shows an Outline view with the following structure:

- Constants
- Types
- Variables
 - even, odd
- Procedures
 - doCollatz

Contributors

- Contributors provide a way to add more advanced functionality
- Each contribution is a menu item – execution is triggered by the user
- Examples: interaction with external tools, compilation, visualization

An Example Contributors Menu

The screenshot shows an IDE window with a code editor on the left and a context menu on the right. The code editor contains the following Rascal code:

```
END printSequence;  
BEGIN  
  Read(current);  
  printSequence()  
END doCollatz;  
BEGIN  
  even := 1;  
  odd := 0;  
  doCollatz()  
END Collatz.
```

The context menu is open over the `printSequence()` call. The menu items are:

- Run As
- Debug As
- Validate
- Team
- Compare With
- Replace With
- Pretty Print
- WikiText
- Preferences...
- Oberon** (highlighted)
- Remove from Context

The **Oberon** sub-menu is open, showing the following options:

- Compile to C
- Compile to Java
- Format
- Obfuscate (protect your precious oberon0 code!)
- Show control flow graphs
- Compile to Java bytecode and run

The status bar at the bottom of the editor shows the text "Writable".

Visualization Contribution: Control Flow Graph

```

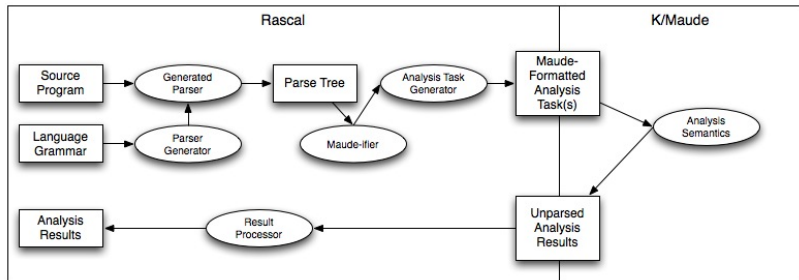
collatz.i3  collatz.i4  test.i1  swap.i3  Figure
20= BEGIN
21   swap2(w,x);
22   swap2(x,y);
23   swap2(y,z);
24   swap2(z,w)
25   END swap4;
26
27= PROCEDURE swap3Twice(VAR x,y,z : INTEG
28= BEGIN
29   swap3(x,y,z);
30   swap3(x,y,z)
31   END swap3Twice;
32
33= BEGIN
34   a := 1;
35   b := 2;
36   c := 3;
37   d := 4;
38   Write(a); Write(b); Write(c); Write(
39   swap4(a,b,c,a); swap3Twice(a,b,c); s
40   Write(a); Write(b); Write(c); Write(
41   END Swap.
    
```

```

graph TD
    Start([start Swap]) --> A1[a := 1]
    A1 --> B2[b := 2]
    B2 --> C3[c := 3]
    C3 --> D4[d := 4]
    D4 --> W1[Write(a)]
    W1 --> W2[Write(b)]
    W2 --> W3[Write(c)]
    W3 --> W4[Write(d)]
    W4 --> W5[WriteLn()]
    W5 --> S4[swap4(a, b, c, a)]
    S4 --> S3[swap3Twice(a, b, c)]
    S3 --> S2[swap3Twice(b, c, d)]
    
```

Contributors: Integration with External Tools

- Contributors in Rascal-based IDEs are not limited to those written in Rascal
- Example: linking a Rascal-based front-end with a Maude-based analysis framework



Contributors: Integration with External Tools

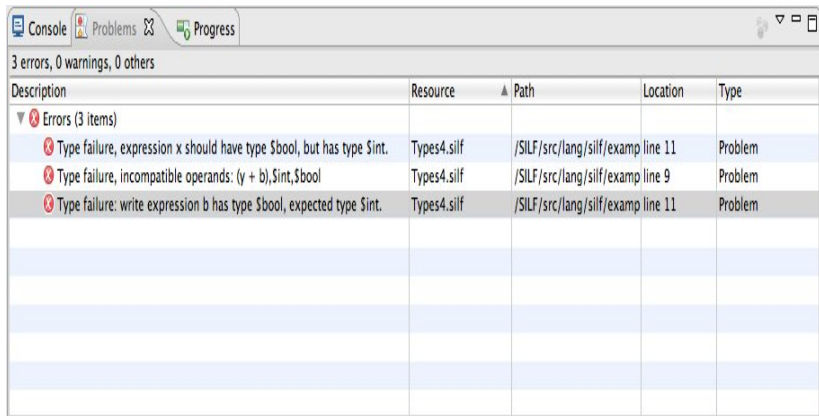
Information from the external tool can be used to set up annotations...

```
Types4.silf
1 function $int main(void)
2 begin
3   var $int x; var $int y;
4   var $bool b;
5
6   x := 3; y := 4; b := true;
7
8   x := x + y;
9   x := y + b;
10
11  if x then write y; else write b; fi
12
13
14  en
```

Type failure, expression x should have type \$bool, but has type \$int.

Contributors: Integration with External Tools

... and to add other information, such as entries in an Eclipse Problems view.



Conclusions

- Building on IMP, Rascal provides a number of hooks to add support for language IDEs
- Support based on higher-level constructs in Rascal: instead of generating from a language specification, Rascal provides abstractions for working with programming languages and programs, providing high degree of customizability
- Bridge to Java allows IDE features to be based on tools written in Rascal and/or Java and on external tools