

Software Improvement Group





# **A Case Study in Grammar Engineering**

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# The Software Improvement Group



#### Characterization

- Based in Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- Spin-off from the Centre of Mathematics and Information Technology (CWI)
- Fact-based IT consulting

#### Services

- Software Risk Assessment
  - Exhaustive research of software quality and risks
  - Answers specific research questions
  - One time execution
- Software Monitor
  - Automated quality measurements executed frequently (daily-weekly)
  - Information presented in a web portal
- DocGen
  - Automated generation of technical documentation

### Overview



#### Problem

- Grammars are hard to write
- Motivation:
  - Effective and efficient way to develop and maintain a grammar
- How:
  - Apply solid software engineering techniques to grammars
- Methodology:
  - Versioning
  - Metrics
  - Visualization
  - Testing
- Case study:
  - Recovering of a VDM-SL grammar from the ISO document

**Tool-based grammar engineering** 





## Approach for grammar engineering



#### • Grammar evolution (CVS)

- Recovery
- Error correction
- Extension or restriction
- Refactoring

#### • Grammar metrics

- Size, complexity, and structure metrics
- Halstead metrics
- Disambiguation metrics (SDF specific)

#### • Grammar testing

- Unit, integration, and regression testing
- Coverage metrics
  - (Production) rule coverage
  - Non-terminal coverage (equivalent to BNF rule coverage)

# Approach for grammar engineering Grammar evolution deliverables



### 1. Initial grammar (revision 1)

- Recovery (context-free syntax + lexical syntax manual transcription)
- Error correction (visual detection of top and bottom non-terminals)
- + Addition of SDF specific constructs
- + Modularized grammar

### 2. Disambiguated grammar (revision 32)

- Extension or restriction (associativity attributes, priorities, reject productions, look-ahead restrictions)
- + Injections removal
- 3. Refactored grammar (revision 48)
  - Addition of annotations for AST building
  - Injections removal

### All deliverables can be used for parsing!!!

# Approach for grammar engineering Grammar metrics



Number of unique productions in priorities

Size and complexity metrics			Halstead metrics			
١	Number of terminals	n1	n1 Number of distinct operators			
	Number of non-terminals	n2	Number of distinct operands			
C	McCabe's cyclomatic complexity	N1	Total number of operators			
′S-P	Average RHS per production	N2	Total number of operands			
/S-N	Average RHS per non-terminal	n	n Program vocabulary			
Structure metrics			Program length			
MP	Tree impurity (%)	V	Program volume			
.EV	Normalized count of levels (%)	D	Program difficulty			
SLEV	Number of non-singleton levels	E	Program effort			
EP	Size of largest level	L	Program level			
EI	Maximum height	Т	Program time			
Disambiguation metrics (SDF specific)						
ST	Number of follow restrictions	ASSOC	Number of associativity attributes			

UPP

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REJP

Number of reject productions

1st International Conference on Software Language Engineering, 2008, Tolouse, France

# Approach for grammar engineering Grammar testing



### • Unit testing (define start non-terminal)

- Positive and negative
  - Parsing (weaker)
  - AST (stronger)

### • Integration testing (full test suite)

- Used to find errors in the initial grammar
- Used for regression testing

## Approach for grammar engineering Coverage metrics



- Rule Coverage (RC)
- Non-terminal Coverage (NC)

EBNF	SDF
type = "int"	"int" -> Type "(" Type ")" -> Type

### **Grammar evolution**



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Version	TERM	VAR	МСС	AVS-N	AVS-P	HAL-E	TIMP	CLEV	NSLEV	DEP	HEI
Initial	138	161	234	4.4	2.3	55.4	1%	34.9	4	69	16
Disambiguated	138	118	232	6.4	2.8	61.1	1.5%	43.9	4	39	16
Refactored	138	71	232	10.4	3.3	68.2	3%	52.6	3	27	14

### **Grammar evolution II Disambiguation information**



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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 4
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Test set	LOC	RC	NC
Specification of the MAA standard (Graeme Parkin)	269	19%	30%
Abstract Data Types (Matthew Suderman and Rick Sutcliffe)	1287	37%	53%
A crosswords assistant (Yves Ledru)	144	28%	43%
Modeling of Realms (Peter Gorm Larsen)	380	26%	38%
Exercises formal methods course University of Minho (Tiago Alves)	500	35%	48%
Total	2580	50%	70%

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### **Grammars comparison**



Grammar	TERM	VAR	MCC	AVS-N	AVS-P	HAL	TIMP	CLEV	NSLEV	DEP	HEI
Fortran 77	21	16	32	8.8	3.4	26	11.7	95.0	1	2	7
ISO C	86	65	149	5.9	5.9	51	64.1	33.8	3	38	13
Java v1.1	100	149	213	4.1	4.1	95	32.7	59.7	4	33	23
AT&T SDL	83	91	170	5.0	2.6	138	1.7	84.8	2	13	15
ISO $C^{++}$	116	141	368	6.1	6.1	173	85.8	14.9	1	121	4
ECMA Standard $C^{\#}$	138	145	466	4.7	4.7	228	29.7	64.9	5	44	28
ISO VDM-SL	138	71	232	10.4	3.3	256	3.0	52.6	3	27	14
VS Cobol II	333	493	739	3.2	1.9	306	0.24	94.4	3	20	27
VS Cobol II (alt)	364	185	1158	10.4	8.3	678	1.18	82.6	5	21	15
PL/SQL	440	499	888	4.5	2.1	715	0.3	87.4	2	38	29

### Contributions



#### • Documented methodology for iterative grammar development

- Version control
- Grammar metrics
- Unit testing
- Coverage
- Demonstrated how to make grammar development a controlled process
- Presented case study of a real-world grammar: VDM-SL
- Extension of Power & Malloy:
  - Extensive use of unit tests + coverage analysis
  - Metric reference data for several languages

### Future work



#### Testing

- Context-dependent branch coverage Lämmel (FASE'01)
- Automatic test generation
- VDM-SL grammar
  - Add VDM++ extensions
  - Java front-end



# Thank you!

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