

Abstract Syntax Trees

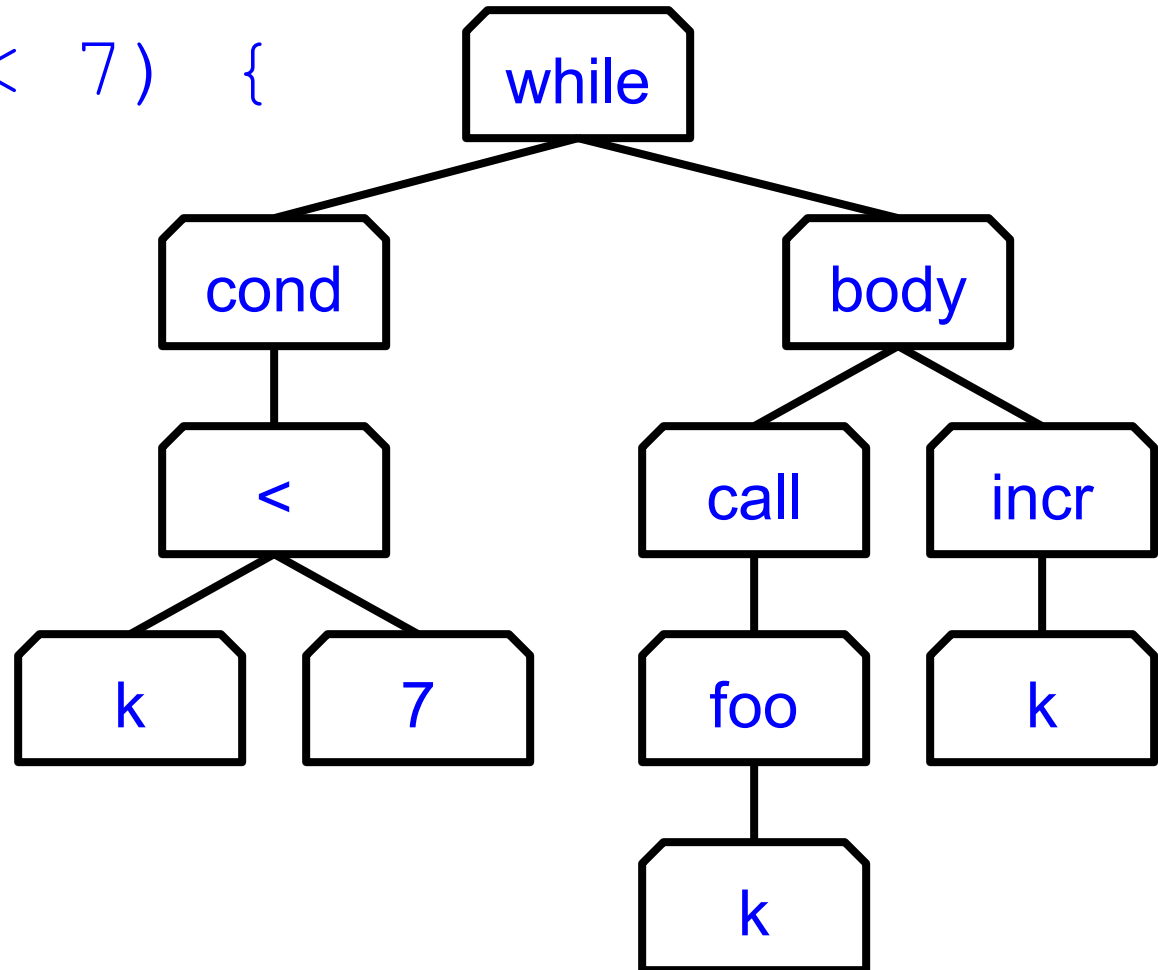


Abstract Syntax Tree

- An ***abstract syntax tree (AST)*** is a ***tree*** model of an entire program or a certain “program structure” (e.g., a statement or an expression in a Java program)
- An AST is “abstract” in the sense that some of the actual characters used in the “concrete” program text do not appear in the AST

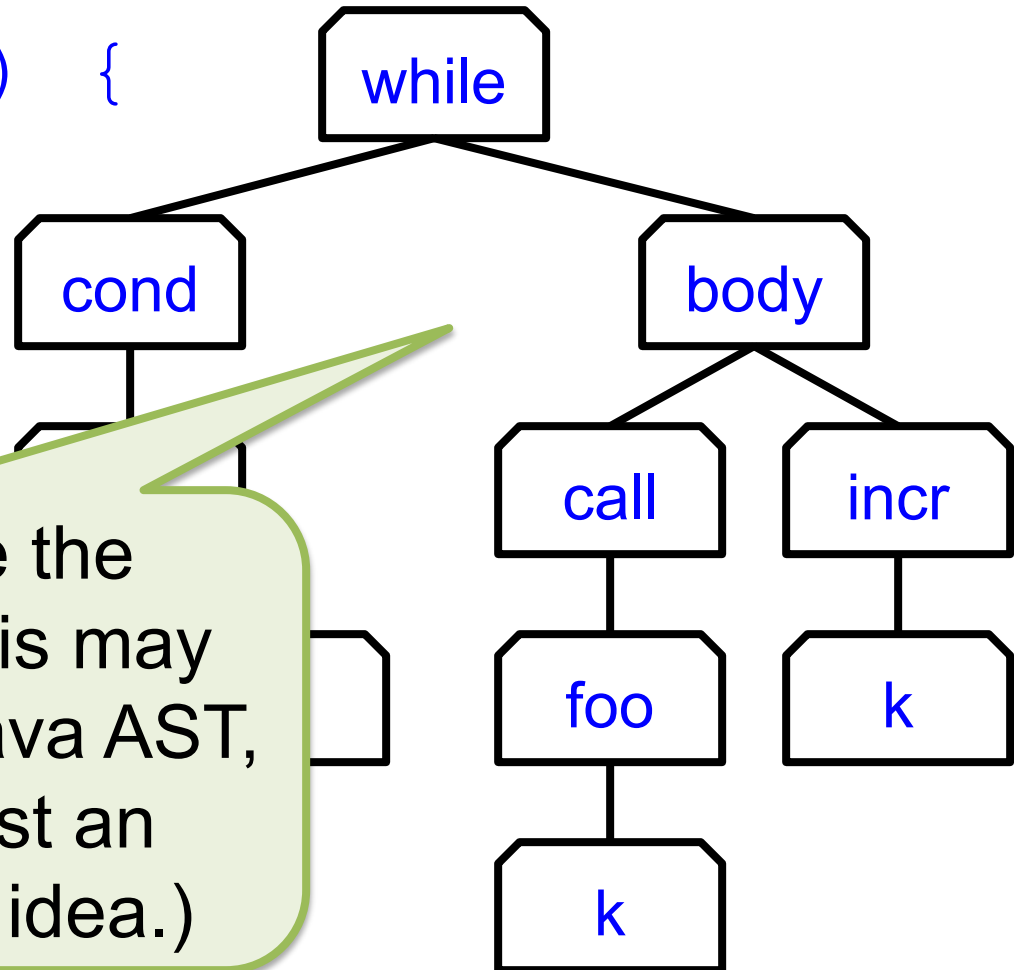
Example: A Java Statement

```
while (k < 7) {  
    foo(k);  
    k++;  
}
```



Example: A Java Statement

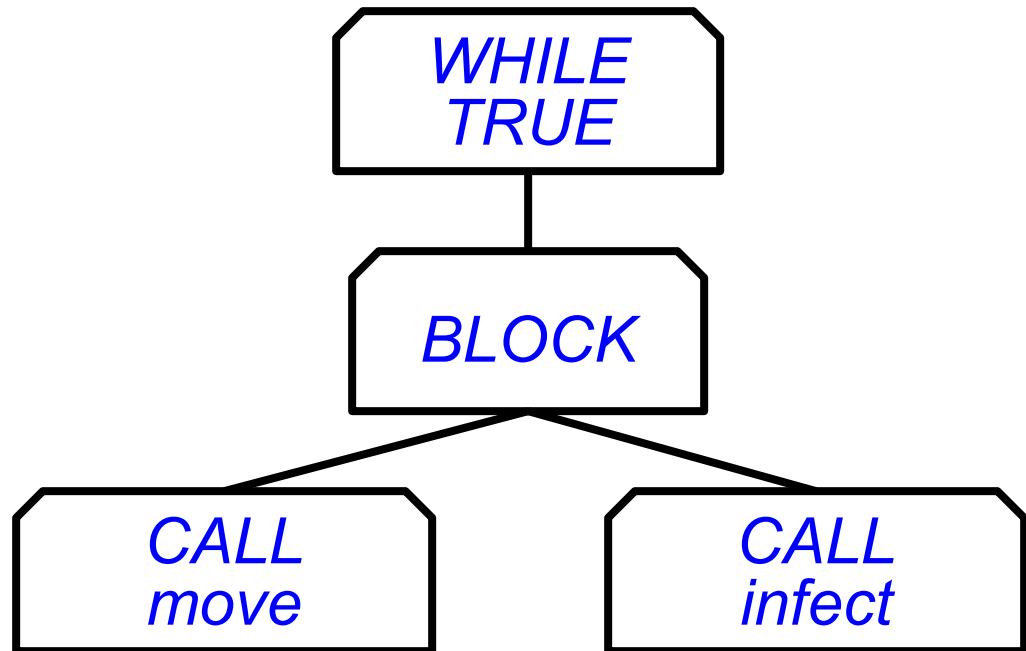
```
while (k < 7) {  
    foo(k);  
    k++;  
}
```



You should see the connections! (This may not be an *actual* Java AST, however; it is just an illustration of the idea.)

Example: A BL Statement

WHILE true DO
move
infect
END WHILE



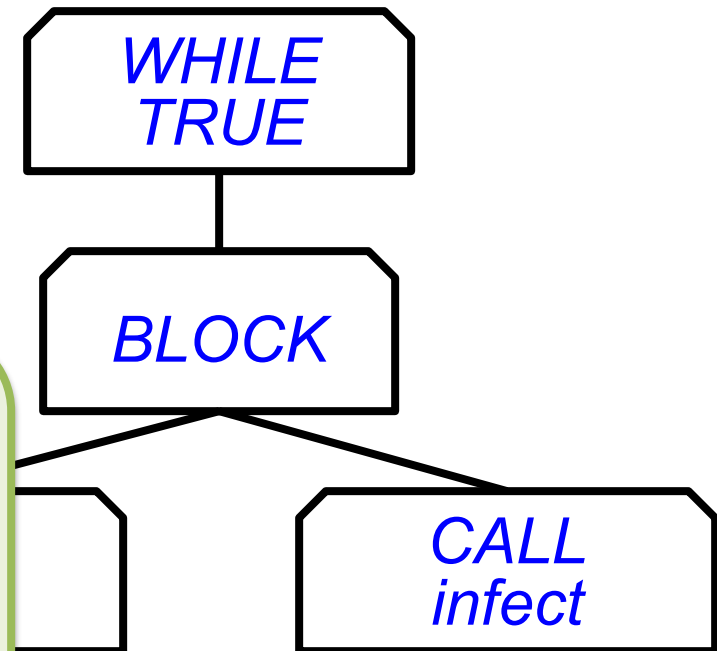
Example: A BL Statement

WHILE true DO

move

infect

END WHILE



You should see the connections! (This is an actual AST for BL; notice it uses a different “design”.)

BL Statement Kinds

instruction

IF test THEN

BLOCK

END IF

IF test THEN

BLOCK

ELSE

BLOCK

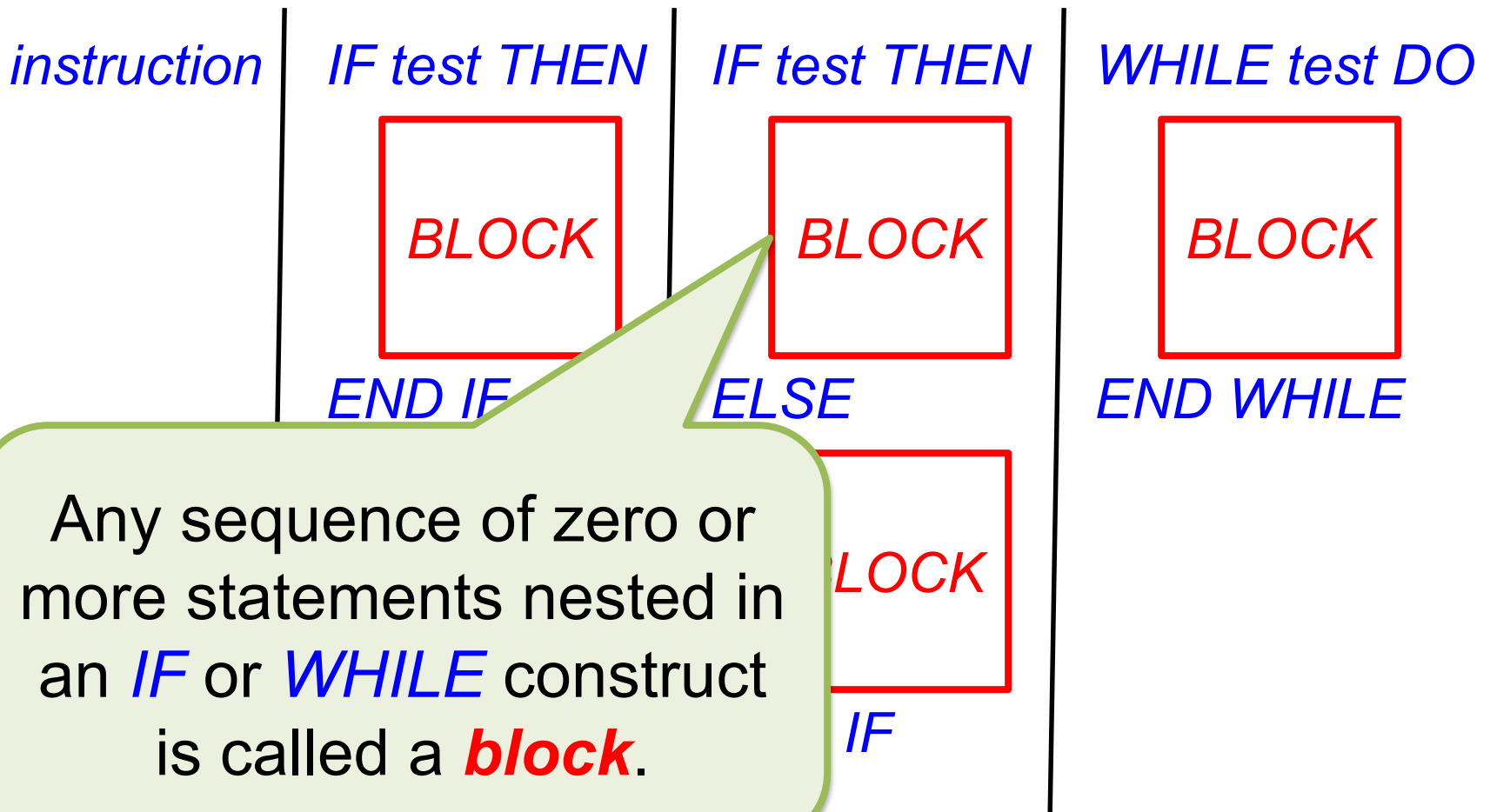
END IF

WHILE test DO


BLOCK

END WHILE

BL Statement Kinds



CALL Statement

<i>BL Example</i>	<i>AST</i>
<i>turnleft</i>	 <p>A diagram of an AST node for the CALL statement. It is a rounded rectangle with a black border, containing the text <i>CALL</i> on the top line and <i>turnleft</i> on the bottom line, both in blue italicized font.</p>

IF Statement

<i>BL Example</i>	<i>AST</i>
<p><i>IF next-is-enemy THEN turnleft move END IF</i></p>	<pre>graph TD; A["IF NEXT_IS_ENEMY"] --- B["BLOCK"]; B --- C["CALL turnleft"]; B --- D["CALL move"]</pre>

IF_ELSE Statement

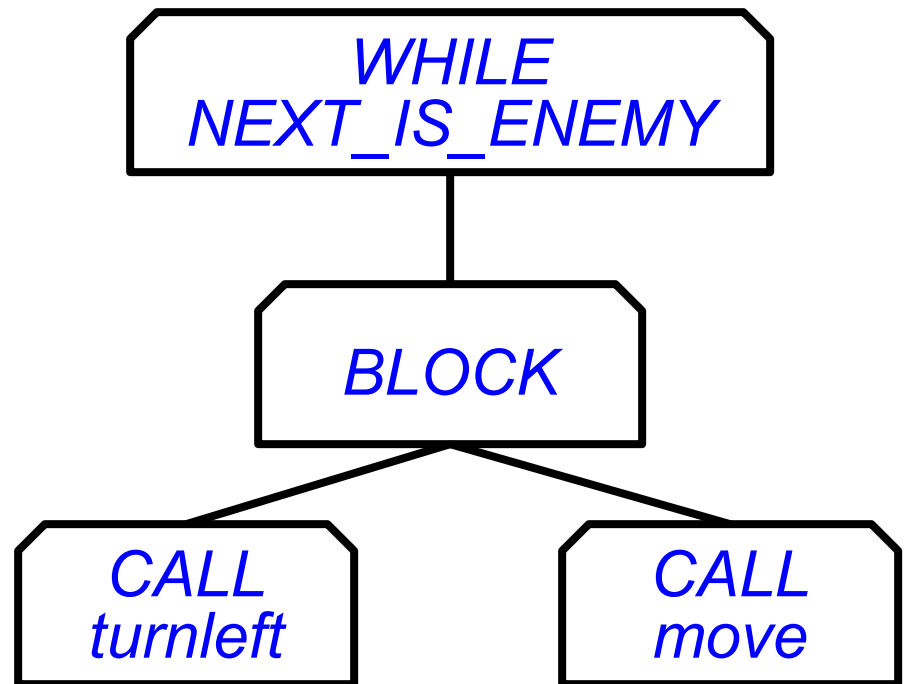
<i>BL Example</i>	<i>AST</i>
<pre><i>IF next-is-enemy THEN</i> <i> turnleft</i> <i>ELSE</i> <i> move</i> <i>END IF</i></pre>	<pre>graph TD; A["IF_ELSE NEXT_IS_ENEMY"] --> B["BLOCK"]; A --> C["BLOCK"]; B --> D["CALL turnleft"]; C --> E["CALL move"]</pre>

WHILE Statement

BL Example

*WHILE next-is-enemy DO
turnleft
move
END WHILE*

AST



Why *BLOCK*?

- Draw the AST for this BL code with and without the intermediate notion of *BLOCK*:

IF next-is-empty THEN

move

turnright

ELSE

infect

END IF

Why *BLOCK*?

- Draw the AST for the code with and without the intermediate

```
IF next-is-empty THEN  
  move  
  turnright  
ELSE  
  infect  
END IF
```

If it's not clear, draw the AST for this code with and without *BLOCK*:

```
IF next-is-empty THEN  
  move  
ELSE  
  turnright  
  infect  
END IF
```

AST Node Labels

- An AST for BL is a *tree of* ... what?
- Each node has *some* of the following:
 - The *kind* of statement (e.g., *BLOCK*, *WHILE*)
 - The *test* condition (e.g., *NEXT_IS_EMPTY*, *TRUE*)
 - The *call* of an instruction (e.g., *infect*, *move*), realizing that this may be an instruction defined elsewhere in the program (e.g., *FindObstacle* in an earlier BL example)

This mathematical 3-tuple of information (of which either **test** or **call** might be relevant, depending on the **kind**) will be called a *STATEMENT_LABEL*.

- The **kind** of statement (e.g., *BLOCK*, *WHILE*)
- The **test** condition (e.g., *NEXT_IS_EMPTY*, *TRUE*)
- The **call** of an instruction (e.g., *infect*, *move*), realizing that this may be an instruction defined elsewhere in the program (e.g., *FindObstacle* in an earlier BL example)

The mathematical model of an AST for a BL statement is therefore a *tree of STATEMENT_LABEL.*

- The **kind** of statement (e.g., *BLOCK*, *WHILE*)
- The **test** condition (e.g., *NEXT_IS_EMPTY*, *TRUE*)
- The **call** of an instruction (e.g., *infect*, *move*), realizing that this may be an instruction defined elsewhere in the program (e.g., *FindObstacle* in an earlier BL example)

Resources

- Wikipedia: Abstract Syntax Tree
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstract_syntax_tree