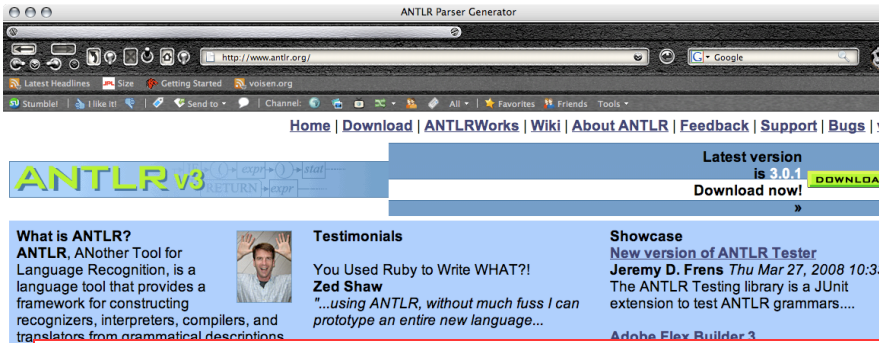

context free grammars

CS 119

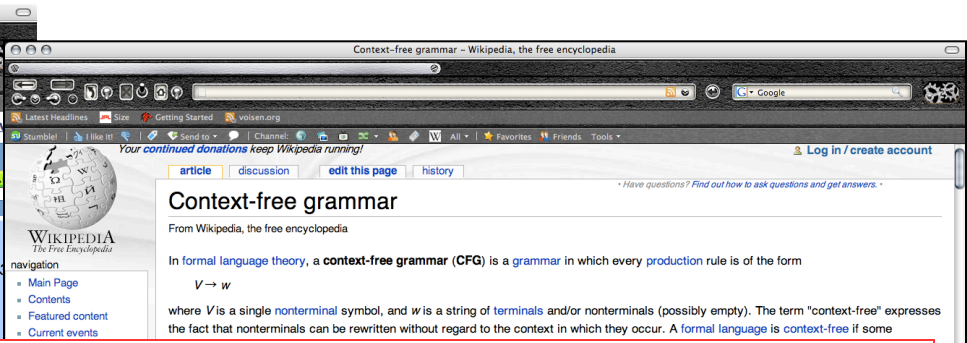
a property can be seen as a
language defined by a grammar



What is ANTLR?
 ANTLR, ANother Tool for Language Recognition, is a language tool that provides a framework for constructing recognizers, interpreters, compilers, and translators from grammatical descriptions.

Testimonials
 You Used Ruby to Write WHAT?!
Zed Shaw
 "...using ANTLR, without much fuss I can prototype an entire new language..."

Showcase
 New version of ANTLR Tester
Jeremy D. Frens Thu Mar 27, 2008 10:33
 The ANTLR Testing library is a JUnit extension to test ANTLR grammars....
 Adobe Flex Builder 3



Context-free grammar

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In formal language theory, a **context-free grammar (CFG)** is a *grammar* in which every *production rule* is of the form

$$V \rightarrow w$$

where *V* is a single *nonterminal* symbol, and *w* is a string of *terminals* and/or nonterminals (possibly empty). The term "context-free" expresses the fact that nonterminals can be rewritten without regard to the context in which they occur. A formal language is *context-free* if some

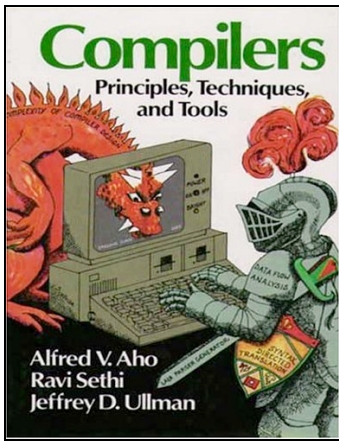
```

block
:  ^(BLOCK_SCOPE blockStatement*)
;

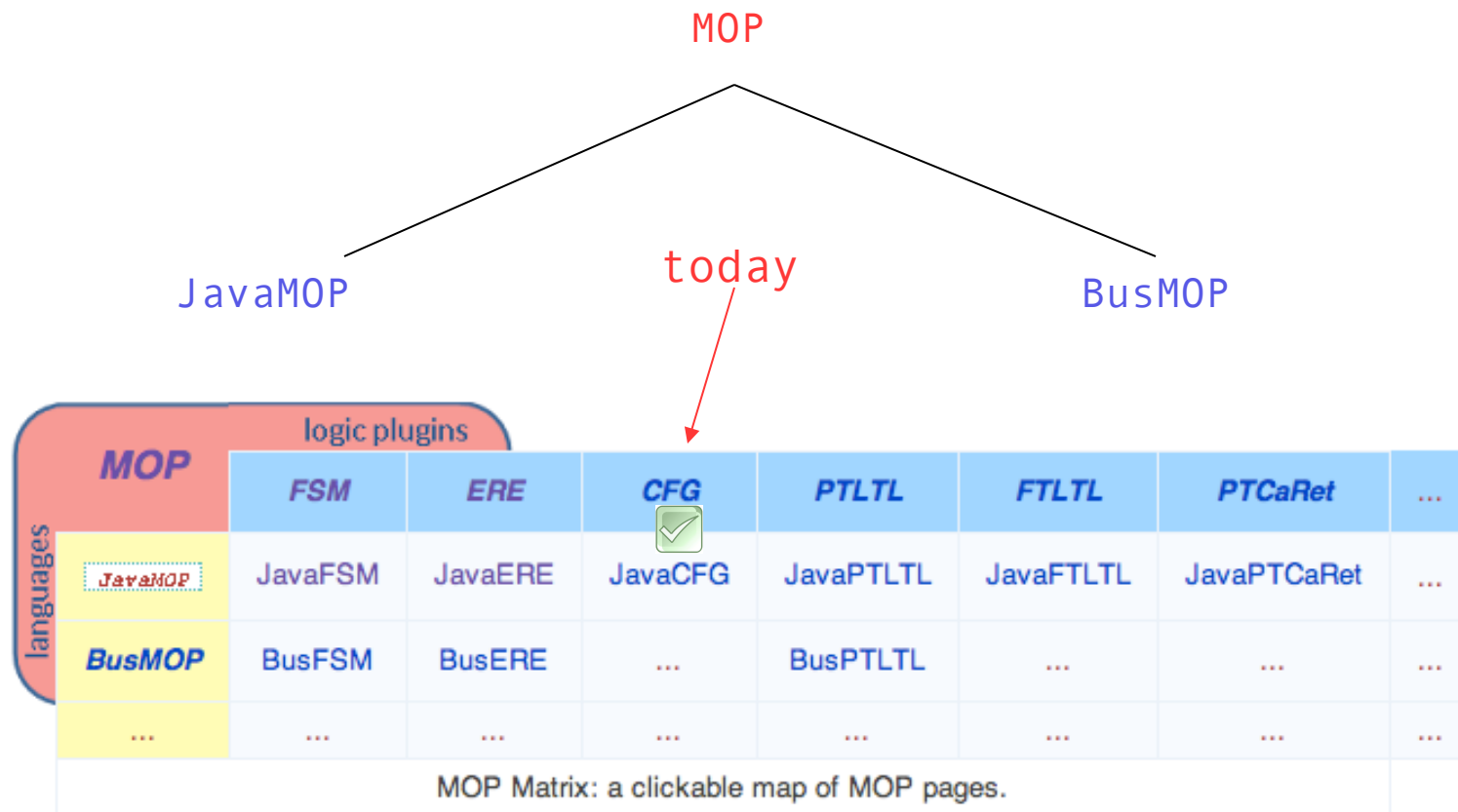
blockStatement
:  localVariableDeclaration
   | typeDeclaration
   | statement
;

localVariableDeclaration
:  ^(VAR_DECLARATION localModifierList type variableDeclaratorList)
;

statement
:  block
   | ^(ASSERT expression expression?)
   | ^(IF parenthesizedExpression statement statement?)
   | ^(FOR forInit forCondition forUpdater statement)
   | ^(FOR_EACH localModifierList type IDENT expression statement)
   | ^(WHILE parenthesizedExpression statement)
   | ^(DO statement parenthesizedExpression)
   | ^(TRY block catches? block?) // The second optional block is the optional finally block.
   | ^(SWITCH parenthesizedExpression switchBlockLabels)
   | ^(SYNCHRONIZED parenthesizedExpression block)
   | ^(RETURN expression?)
   | ^(THROW expression)
   | ^(BREAK IDENT?)
   | ^(CONTINUE IDENT?)
   | ^(LABELED_STATEMENT IDENT statement)
   | expression
   | SEMI // Empty statement.
;
  
```



instances of MOP

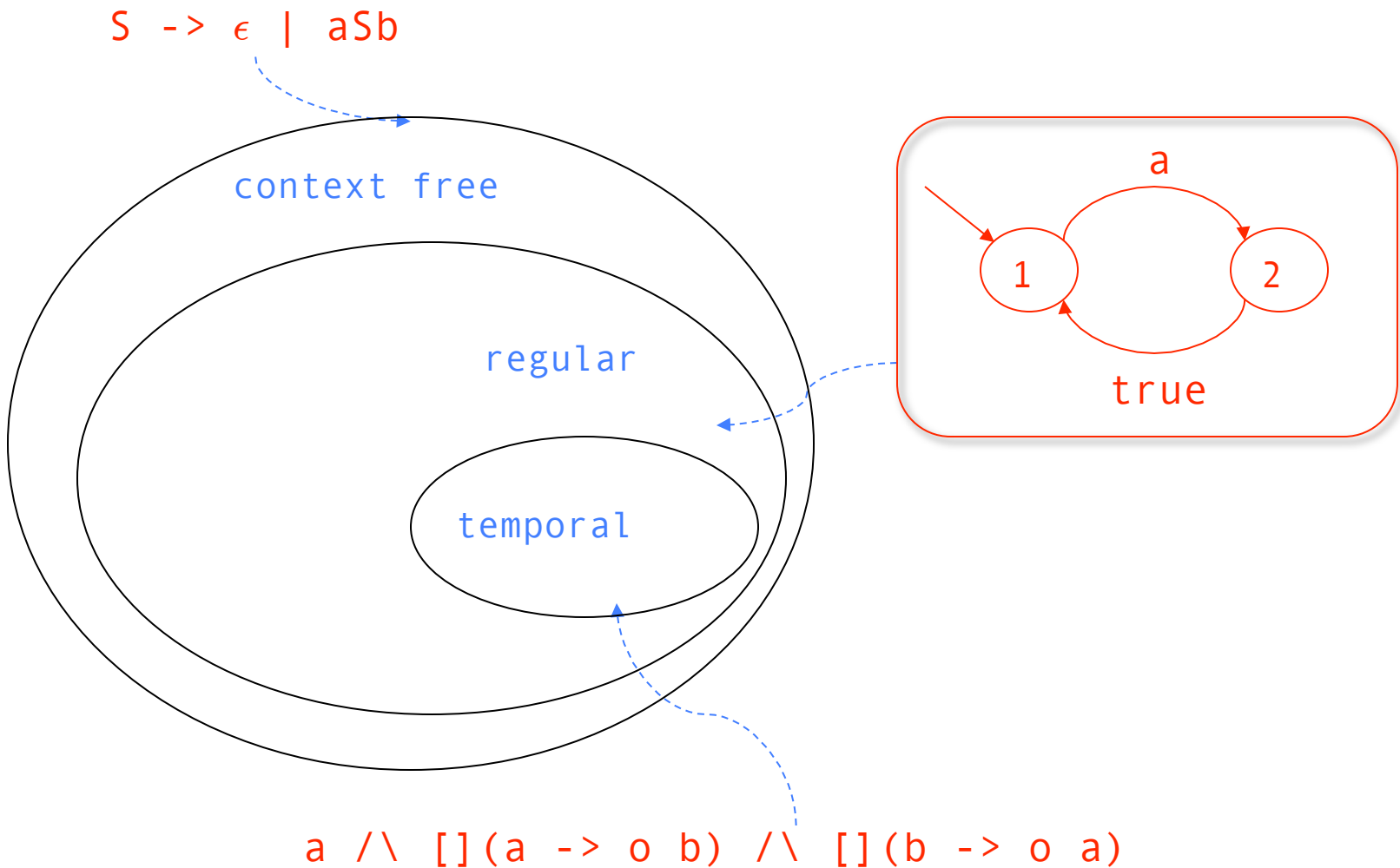


Chomsky's language hierarchy

Grammar	Languages	Automaton	Production rules (constraints)
Type-0	Recursively enumerable	Turing machine	$\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ (no restrictions)
Type-1	Context-sensitive	Linear-bounded non-deterministic Turing machine	$\alpha A \beta \rightarrow \alpha \gamma \beta$
Type-2	Context-free	Non-deterministic pushdown automaton	$A \rightarrow \gamma$
Type-3	Regular	Finite state automaton	$A \rightarrow a$ and $A \rightarrow aB$

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chomsky_hierarchy

the language hierarchy



MOP Context Free Grammar (CFG) Plugin - FSL

http://fsl.cs.uiuc.edu/index.php/Special:CFGPlugin

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MOP Context Free Grammar (CFG) Plugin

Authors:

Patrick Meredith
Feng Chen
Dongyun Jin
Grigore Rosu

Links:

MOP
CFGPlugin
CFG Plugin Input Syntax
CFG Plugin Output Syntax
CFG Table Output Syntax
CFG Monitoring Algorithm

		logic plugins					
		FSM	ERE	CFG	PTLTL	FTLTL	PTCaRet
languages	MOP	JavaFSM	JavaERE	JavaCFG	JavaPTLTL	JavaFTLTL	JavaPTCaRet
	JavaMOP	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BusMOP	BusFSM	BusERE	...	BusPTLTL	...	...
...	

MOP Matrix: a clickable map of MOP pages.

This page allows one to synthesize online monitors from context-free grammars (CFG), using the CFG plugin for MOP available for download below. The generated monitors are stack-based, similar in spirit to LR(1) parsing; see links in the top-right box for details and syntax. These monitors for CFG specifications are language-independent and can be used in various language instances of MOP, as well as in other monitoring applications not necessarily based on MOP. Simply chose one of the examples below from the list on the left, or write your own in the text box, then click run.

Download: [MOP_CFG_Plugin.zip](#)

Note: if there are any technical difficulties please alert pmereid@cs.uiuc.edu

Choose an example:

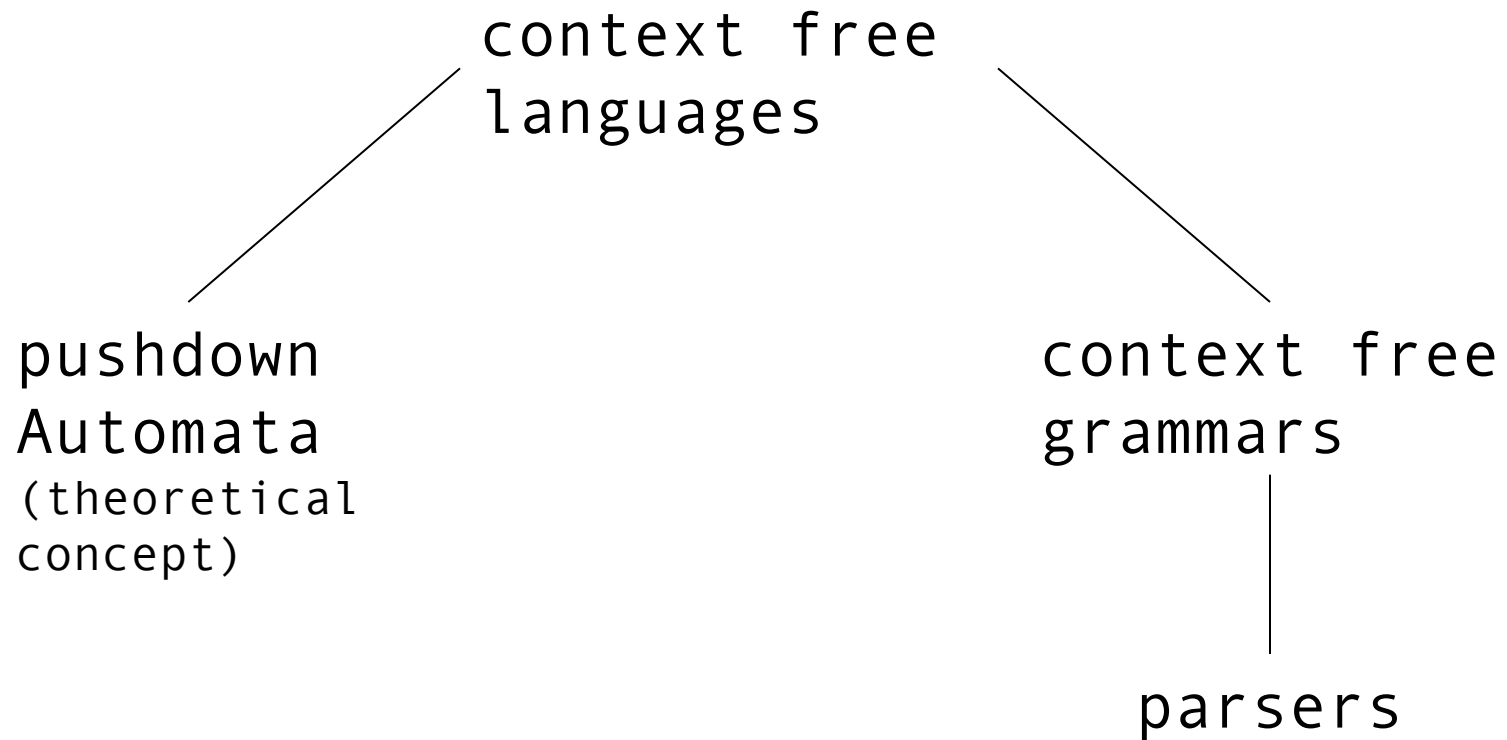
- a b
- a* b
- a^n b^n
- conflict-1 shift-reduce
- conflict-2 reduce-reduce
- conflict-3 SafeLock
- conflicts
- ClosedReader
- Lock
- SafeFile

Run Reset CFG Syntax Help (new window)

Please press the Run button once and wait; it may take a few seconds to run CFGPlugin; the execution of CFGPlugin using this web interface is limited to 2 minutes of CPU time and 500 MB of RAM.

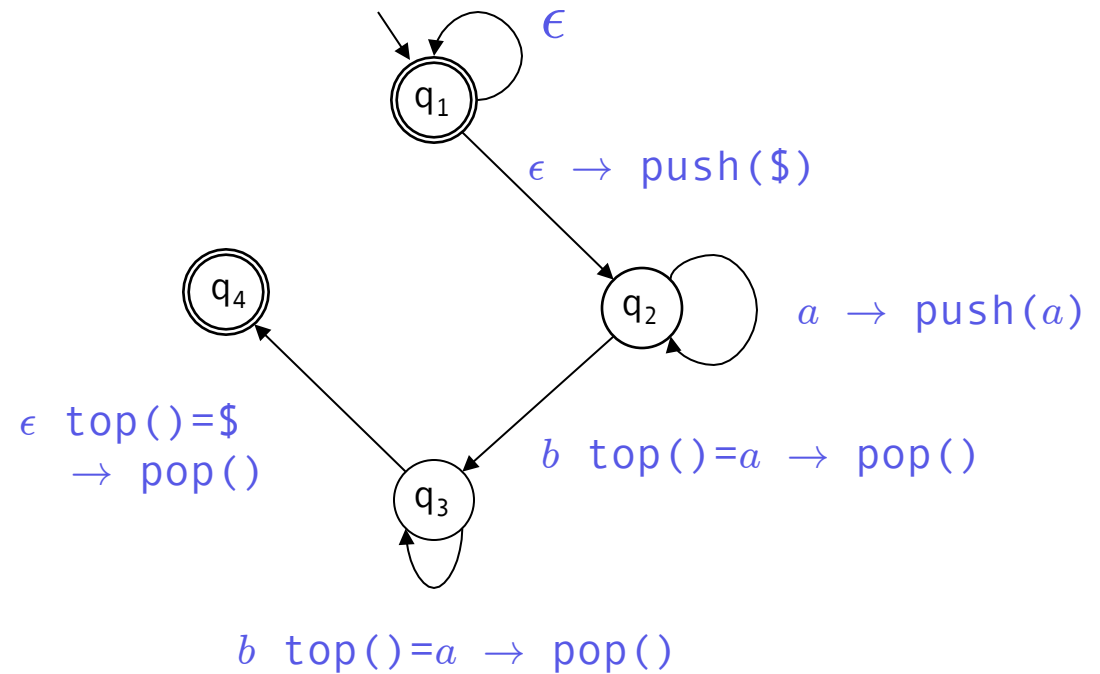
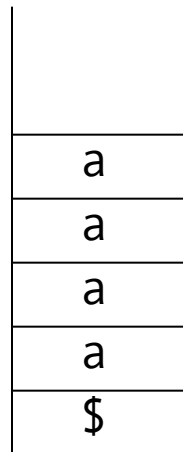
Powered By MediaWiki

the 4 elements



context free languages and pushdown automata

$a^n b^n$ $S \rightarrow \epsilon \mid aSb$ input: aaaa bbbb



CFL parsers

Consider the term: ax

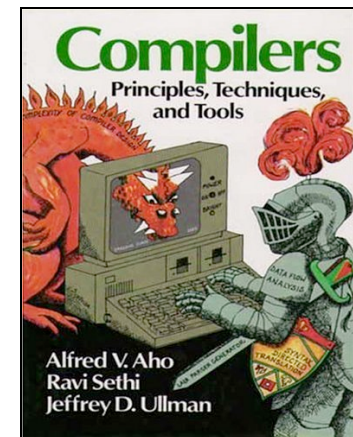
example
grammar:

$$\begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow Ax \\ A \rightarrow a \\ A \rightarrow b \end{array}$$

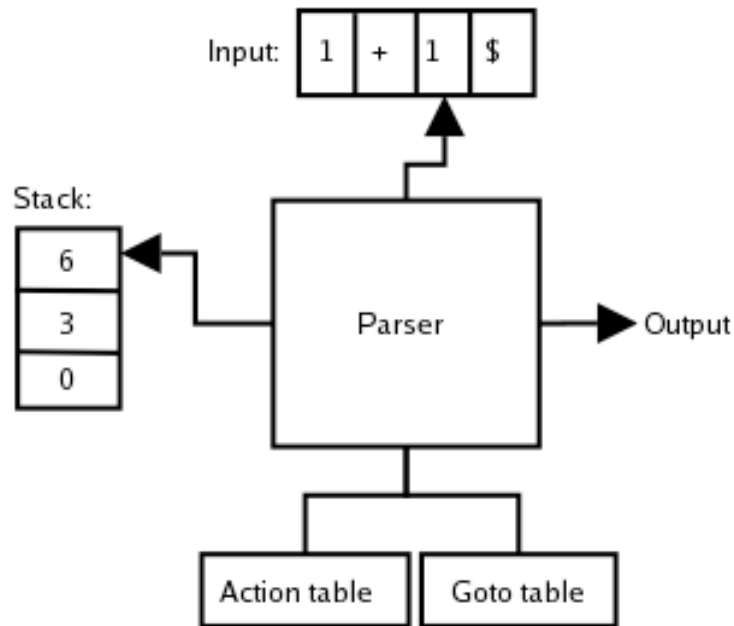
- **top-down parser**
 - expands non-terminals into RH-sides

$$S \rightarrow Ax \rightarrow ax$$

- **bottom-up parser**
 - reduces RH-sides to non-terminals
 - $LALR(1) \subset LR(1) \subset DCFL \subset CFL$
JavaMOP

$$ax \rightarrow Ax \rightarrow S$$


structure of a table-driven bottom-up parser



- an **input buffer**
- a **stack** of states visited
- an **action-table** giving a grammar rule to apply given the current state and current terminal in input buffer
- a **goto-table** describing which new state it should go to

actions

- *Shift* - push token onto stack
- *Reduce* - remove handle from stack and push on corresponding nonterminal
- *Accept* - recognize sentence when stack contains only the distinguished symbol and input is empty
- *Error* - happens when none of the above is possible; means original input was not a sentence!

abstract algorithm

- start with an empty stack
- a "shift" action corresponds to pushing the current input symbol onto the stack
- a "reduce" action occurs when we have a handle on top of the stack. To perform the reduction, we pop the handle off the stack and replace it with the non-terminal on the LHS of the corresponding rule.

specification

S → lock S release
S → epsilon

the lock/release example

()	lock lock lock release release release	SHIFT
(lock)	lock lock release release release	SHIFT
(lock lock)	lock release release release	SHIFT
(lock lock lock)	release release release	SHIFT
(lock lock lock release)	release release	RED(S)
(lock lock S)	release release	SHIFT
(lock lock S release)	release	RED(S)
(lock S)	release	SHIFT
(lock S release)		RED(S)
(S)		ACC

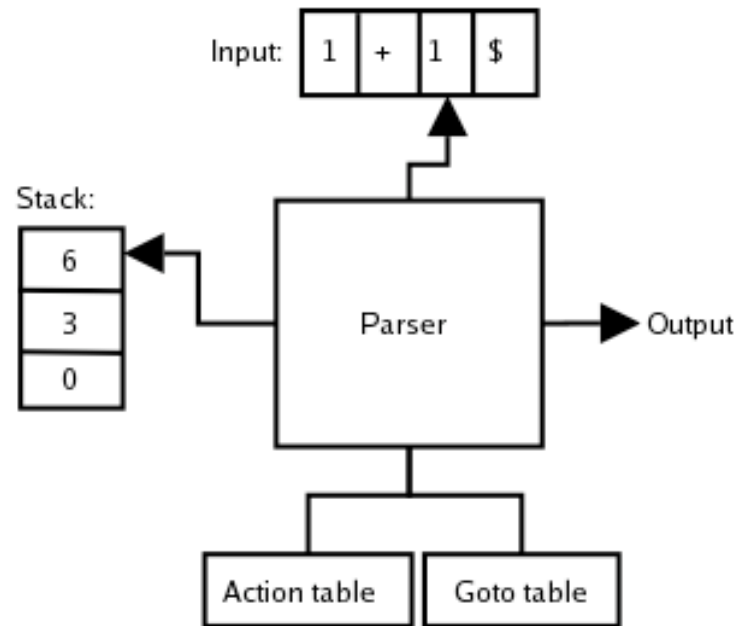
expressions example

Given the language:

```
<Expression> --> <Term> | <Term> + <Expression>
<Term>       --> <Factor> | <Factor> * <Term>
<Factor>     --> [ <Expression> ] | 0...9
```

(	( 2 * [1 + 3])	SHIFT
(2)	(* [1 + 3])	REDUCE
(<Factor>)	(* [1 + 3])	SHIFT
(<Factor> *)	([1 + 3])	SHIFT
(<Factor> * [)	(1 + 3])	SHIFT
(<Factor> * [1)	(+ 3])	REDUCE (twice)
(<Factor> * [<Term>)	(+ 3])	SHIFT (twice)
(<Factor> * [<Term> + 3) ()		REDUCE (thrice)
(<Factor> * [<Term> + <Expression>) ()		REDUCE
(<Factor> * [<Expression>) ()		SHIFT
(<Factor> * [<Expression>]) ()		REDUCE
(<Factor> * <Factor>)	()	REDUCE
(<Factor> * <Term>)	()	REDUCE
(<Term>)	()	REDUCE
(<Expression>)	()	SUCCESS

recall structure of a table-driven bottom-up parser



JavaMOP specification

event lock
event release

productions :
S -> lock S release | epsilon

input

lock
lock
lock
release
release
release
\$

Action				Goto	
	\$	lock	release		S
0	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(1)	SHIFT(Error)	0	3
1	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(2)	SHIFT(4)	1	6
2	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(2)	SHIFT(5)	2	7
3	ACCEPT	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	3	Error
4	REDUCE(S, 2)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	4	Error
5	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	REDUCE(S, 2)	5	Error
6	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(8)	6	Error
7	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(9)	7	Error
8	REDUCE(S, 3)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	8	Error
9	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	REDUCE(S, 3)	9	Error

0

JavaMOP
specification

event lock
event release

productions :
S -> lock S release | epsilon

input

lock
lock
lock
release
release
release
\$

Action			Goto	
	\$	lock	release	S
0	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(1)	SHIFT(Error)	0 3
1	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(2)	SHIFT(4)	1 6
2	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(2)	SHIFT(5)	2 7
3	ACCEPT	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	3 Error
4	REDUCE(S, 2)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	4 Error
5	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	REDUCE(S, 2)	5 Error
6	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(8)	6 Error
7	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(9)	7 Error
8	REDUCE(S, 3)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	8 Error
9	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	REDUCE(S, 3)	9 Error

1
0

JavaMOP
specification

event lock
event release

productions :
S -> lock S release | epsilon

input

lock
lock
lock
release
release
release
\$

Action				Goto	
	\$	lock	release		S
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8	REDUCE(S, 3)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	8	Error
9	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	REDUCE(S, 3)	9	Error

2
1
0

JavaMOP specification

event lock
event release

productions :
S -> lock S release | epsilon

input

lock
lock
lock
release
release
release
\$

Action				Goto	
	\$	lock	release		S
0	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(1)	SHIFT(Error)	0	3
1	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(2)	SHIFT(4)	1	6
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8	REDUCE(S, 3)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	8	Error
9	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	REDUCE(S, 3)	9	Error

2
2
1
0

JavaMOP specification

event lock
event release

productions :
S -> lock S release | epsilon

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release
release
\$

Action				Goto	
	\$	lock	release		S
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7	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(9)	7	Error
8	REDUCE(S, 3)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	8	Error
9	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	REDUCE(S, 3)	9	Error

5
2
2
1
0

JavaMOP specification

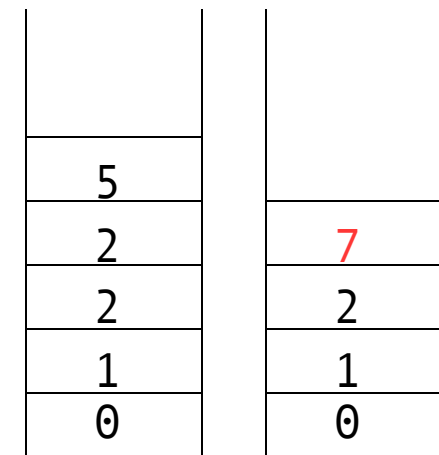
event lock
event release

productions :
S -> lock S release | epsilon

input

lock
lock
lock
release
release
release
\$

Action			Goto	
	\$	lock	release	S
0	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(1)	SHIFT(Error)	0 3
1	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(2)	SHIFT(4)	1 6
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8	REDUCE(S, 3)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	8 Error
9	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	REDUCE(S, 3)	9 Error



JavaMOP specification

event lock
event release

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3	ACCEPT	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	3	Error
4	REDUCE(S, 2)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	4	Error
5	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	REDUCE(S, 2)	5	Error
6	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(8)	6	Error
7	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(9)	7	Error
8	REDUCE(S, 3)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	8	Error
9	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	REDUCE(S, 3)	9	Error

9
7
2
1
0

JavaMOP specification

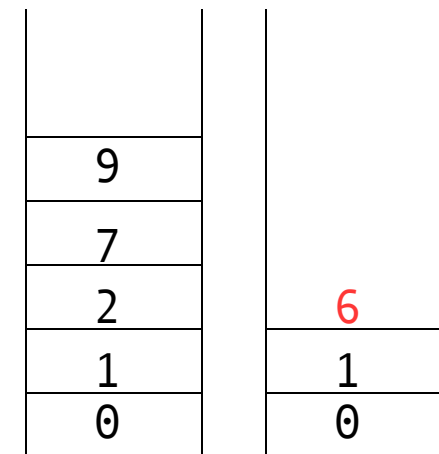
event lock
event release

productions :
S -> lock S release | epsilon

input

lock
lock
lock
release
release
release
\$

	Action			Goto	
	\$	lock	release	S	
0	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(1)	SHIFT(Error)	0	3
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JavaMOP specification

event lock
event release

productions :
S -> lock S release | epsilon

input

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release
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\$

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8	REDUCE(S, 3)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	8	Error
9	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	REDUCE(S, 3)	9	Error

8
6
1
0

JavaMOP specification

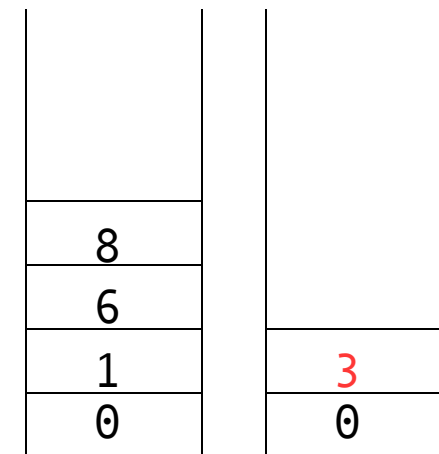
event lock
event release

productions :
S -> lock S release | epsilon

input

lock
lock
lock
release
release
release
\$

Action				Goto	
	\$	lock	release		S
0	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(1)	SHIFT(Error)	0	3
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9	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	REDUCE(S, 3)	9	Error



JavaMOP specification

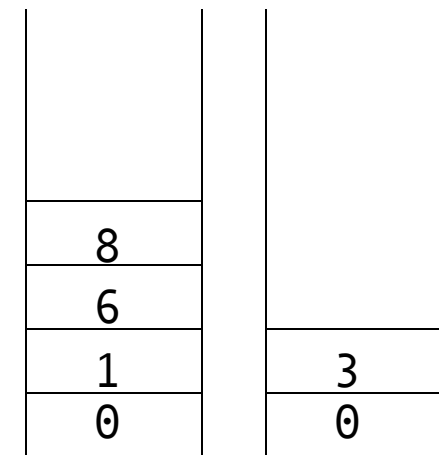
event lock
event release

productions :
S -> lock S release | epsilon

input

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Action				Goto	
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7	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(9)	7	Error
8	REDUCE(S, 3)	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	8	Error
9	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	REDUCE(S, 3)	9	Error



JavaMOP algorithm

```

globals action_table, goto_table
initialize stack.push(initial_state)
procedure monitor(event, stack)
  locals state, state', stack', A
  while (true) {
    state <- stack.top()
    switch (action_table[state,event].action_type) {
    case shift :
      state' <- action_table[state, event].next_state
      if (state' = error) {
        violation
        break while
      }
      stack.push(state')
      if (action_table[state', $].action_type = reduce) {
        stack' <- stack.clone()
        monitor($, stack')
      }
    }
    break while
  case reduce :
    stack.pop(action_table[state, event].pop)
    A <- action_table[state, event].non_terminal
    state' <- stack.top()
    stack.push(goto_table[state', A])
    continue while
  case accept :
    validation
    break while
  }
}

```

input

```

lock
lock
lock
release
release
release
$

```

8
6
1
0

Action			Goto		
	\$	lock	release		S
0	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(1)	SHIFT(Error)	0	3
1	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(2)	SHIFT(4)	1	6
2	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(2)	SHIFT(5)	2	7
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9	SHIFT(Error)	SHIFT(Error)	REDUCE(S, 3)	9	Error

Within one method invocation, locks should be acquired and released correctly (all taken locks should be released as many times as taken)

```
public class Lock {  
  
    synchronized void lock(){  
        // ...  
    }  
  
    synchronized void unlock(){  
        // ...  
    }  
  
}
```

```
static void start() {
    a();
}

static void a() {
    l1.lock(); // this is correct
    l1.unlock();

    l2.unlock(); // error : starts with unlock

    l3.lock(); // error : unlock missing

    l4.lock();
    b();
}

static void b() {
    l4.unlock(); // error : unlock in other method
}
```

```

package cfg.locking;

import java.util.*;

SafeLock(Lock l, Thread t) {

    event acq after(Lock l, Thread t) :
        call(* Lock.lock()) && target(l) && thread(t) {}

    event rel after(Lock+ l, Thread t) :
        call(* Lock.unlock()) && target(l) && thread(t) {}

    event begin before(Thread t) :
        execution(* *.*(..) && thread(t) {}

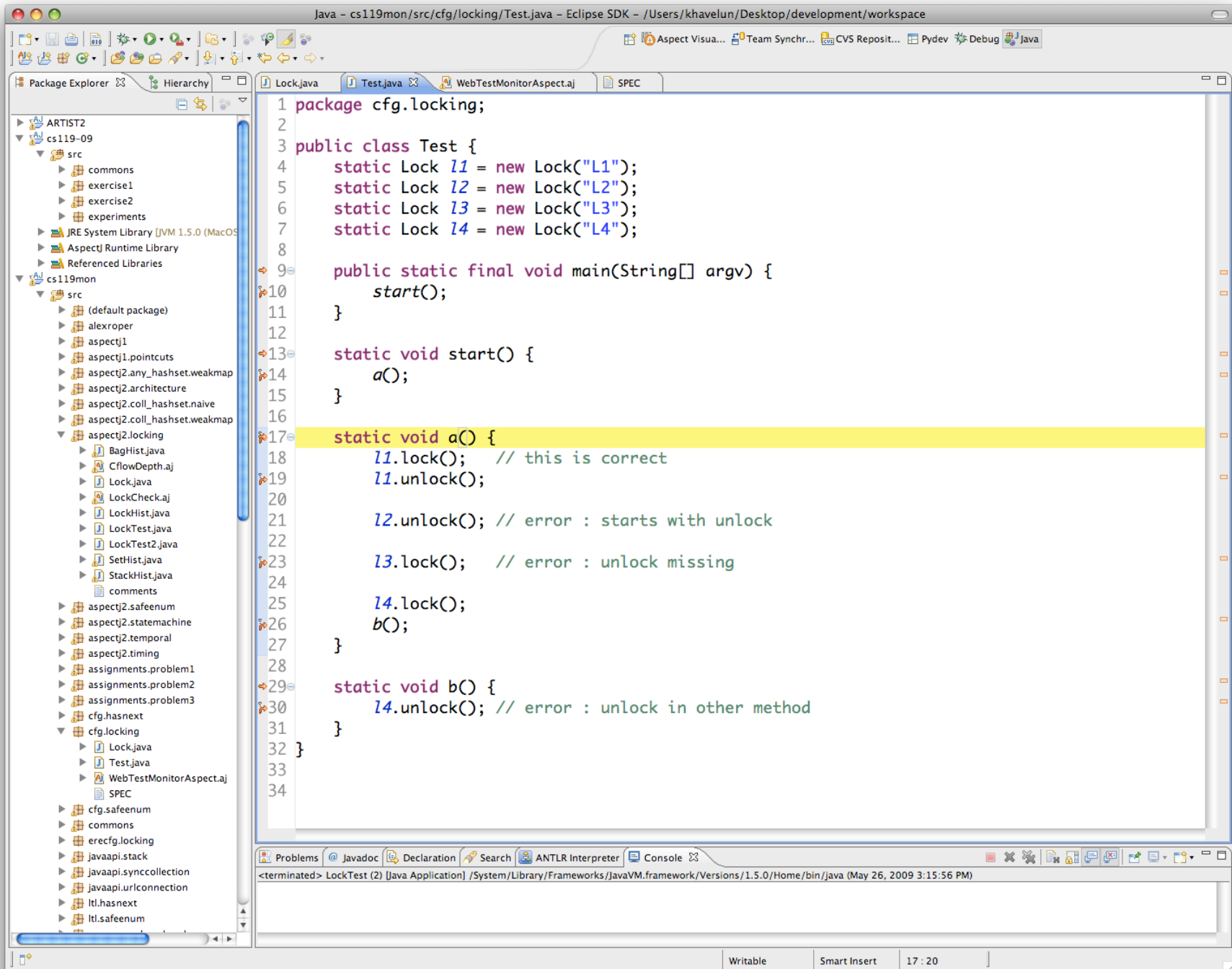
    event end after(Thread t) :
        execution(* *.*(..) && thread(t) {}

    cfg : S -> begin S end | acq S rel | S S | epsilon

    @fail {
        System.out.println("Unmatched acquire/release at line number " + __LOC);
    }
}

```

DEMO ON SLIDES



MOP Context Free Grammar (CFG) Plugin - FSL

http://fsl.cs.uiuc.edu/index.php/Special:CFGPlugin

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MOP Context Free Grammar (CFG) Plugin

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Grigore Rosu

Links:
MOP
CFGPlugin
CFG Plugin Input Syntax
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CFG Table Output Syntax
CFG Monitoring Algorithm

		logic plugins					
languages	MOP	FSM	ERE	CFG	PTLTL	FTLTL	PTCaRet
	JavaMOP	JavaFSM	JavaERE	JavaCFG	JavaPTLTL	JavaFTLTL	JavaPTCaRet
BusMOP	BusFSM	BusERE	...	BusPTLTL	...	...	...
...

MOP Matrix: a clickable map of MOP pages.

This page allows one to synthesize online monitors from context-free grammars (CFG), using the CFG plugin for MOP available for download below. The generated monitors are stack-based, similar in spirit to LR(1) parsing; see links in the top-right box for details and syntax. These monitors for CFG specifications are language-independent and can be used in various language instances of MOP, as well as in other monitoring applications not necessarily based on MOP. Simply chose one of the examples below from the list on the left, or write your own in the text box, then click run.

Download: [MOP_CFG_Plugin.zip](#)

Note: if there are any technical difficulties please alert pmeredit@cs.uiuc.edu

Choose an example:

- a b
- a* b
- a^n b^n
- conflict-1 shift-reduce
- conflict-2 reduce-reduce
- conflict-3 SafeLock
- conflicts
- ClosedReader
- Lock

```

event begin
event end
event acq
event rel

cfg : S -> begin S end | acq S rel | S S | epsilon
  
```

MOP Context Free Grammar (CFG) Plugin - FSL

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conflicts

ClosedReader

Lock

```
event begin
event end
event acq
event rel

cfg : S -> begin S end | acq S rel | S S | epsilon
```

Run Reset CFG Syntax Help (new window)

Number of generated monitors (since 14 December 2008): 1329 (MOP), 116 (CFG), 26 (Language-neutral CFG)

The textbox below shows the generated monitor; see [CFG Plugin Output Syntax](#) (opens new window) for its precise syntax and meaning. Below the textbox is a more easily read tabular representation of it.

```
nt(0) = S
t(3) = rel
t(0) = begin
t(2) = acq
t(1) = end

[
[0,$ => shift(-2)]
[0,t(0) => shift(15)]
[0,t(1) => shift(-2)]
[0,t(2) => shift(22)]
[0,t(3) => shift(-2)]
[1,$ => reduce(nt(0), 2)]
[1,t(0) => reduce(nt(0), 2)]
[1,t(1) => shift(-2)]
[1,t(2) => reduce(nt(0), 2)]
[1,t(3) => shift(-2)]
[2,$ => shift(-2)]
[2,t(0) => reduce(nt(0), 2)]
[2,t(1) => reduce(nt(0), 2)]
[2,t(2) => reduce(nt(0), 2)]
[2,t(3) => shift(-2)]
[3,$ => shift(-2)]
[3,t(0) => reduce(nt(0), 2)]
[3,t(1) => shift(-2)]
[3,t(2) => reduce(nt(0), 2)]
]
```

Below is a more readable representation of the monitor; see [CFG Table Output Syntax](#) (opens new window) for its precise syntax and meaning.

	Action					Goto	
	\$	begin	end	acq	rel		S
0	error	shift(15)	error	shift(22)	error	0	13
1	reduce(S, 2)	reduce(S, 2)	error	reduce(S, 2)	error	1	error
2	error	reduce(S, 2)	reduce(S, 2)	reduce(S, 2)	error	2	error
3	error	reduce(S, 2)	error	reduce(S, 2)	reduce(S, 2)	3	error
4	reduce(S, 2)	reduce(S, 2)	error	reduce(S, 2)	error	4	error
5	error	reduce(S, 2)	reduce(S, 2)	reduce(S, 2)	error	5	error
6	error	reduce(S, 2)	error	reduce(S, 2)	reduce(S, 2)	6	error
7	reduce(S, 3)	reduce(S, 3)	error	reduce(S, 3)	error	7	error
8	error	reduce(S, 3)	reduce(S, 3)	reduce(S, 3)	error	8	error
9	error	reduce(S, 3)	error	reduce(S, 3)	reduce(S, 3)	9	error
10	reduce(S, 3)	reduce(S, 3)	error	reduce(S, 3)	error	10	error

Done


CFG Plugin Input Syntax - FSL

http://fsl.cs.uiuc.edu/index.php/CFG_Plugin_Input_Syntax

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CFG Plugin Input Syntax

The MOP CFG plugin uses the following syntax, which is defined in BNF:

```
// BNF below is extended with {p} for zero or more and [p] for zero or one repetitions of p
<CFG Syntax> ::= {"event" <Event Name>} "cfg:" <CFG>
<CFG> ::= <Production> {"," <Production>}
<Production> ::= <NonTerminal Name> "->" <RightHandSide> {"|" <RightHandSide>}
<RightHandSide> ::= <NonTerminalOrEventName> { <NonTerminalOrEventName> } | "epsilon"
<NonTerminalOrEventName> ::= <NonTerminal Name> | <Event Name>

<CFG State> ::= "match" | "fail"
```

Links:

- MOP
- CFG Plugin
- CFG Plugin Input Syntax
- CFG Plugin Output Syntax
- CFG Table Output Syntax
- CFG Monitoring Algorithm

Events are the *terminals* of the CFG; every other symbol used in the CFG is assumed a nonterminal. The first nonterminal defined in the CFG is considered to be the start symbol. Spaces are only necessary around <NonTerminal Name>'s and <Event Name>'s. All other tokens can be distinguished without need of spaces; e.g., both "cfg:S->epsilon|a S b" and "cfg : S -> epsilon | a S b" will work fine.

The definition of events is particular to the language instance of MOP used. For this plugin page itself, the event definitions are blank, as this is only a demonstration of the logic itself.

Example

```
event a
event b
cfg: S -> b S b | b A b | epsilon,
      A -> A a | a
```

This page was last modified 23:41, 17 May 2009. This page has been accessed 268 times.

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Done

JavaMOP 2.0 Context Free Grammar (JavaCFG) Plugin - FSL

http://fsl.cs.uiuc.edu/index.php/Special:JavaCFGPlugin2.0

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		logic plugins							
		MOP	FSM	ERE	CFG	PTLTL	FTLTL	PTCaRet	...
languages	JavaMOP	JavaFSM	JavaERE	JavaCFG	JavaPTLTL	JavaFTLTL	JavaPTCaRet	...	
	BusMOP	BusFSM	BusERE	...	BusPTLTL	...	...	...
	

MOP Matrix: a clickable map of MOP pages.

CFGPlugin
CFG Plugin Input Syntax
CFG Monitoring Algorithm

JavaCFG is an instance of **MOP** for Java and for **CFG** specifications. This instance is technically unnecessary, since one can simply run **JavaMOP** with **CFG** specifications, which is precisely what the online interface below does. JavaCFG has, however, conceptual (and potentially theoretical) value; many Java users prefer to specify properties exclusively as parametric context free patterns. Enter your **CFG** specification in the form below or chose (and modify) one example from the menu - provided examples are also reachable from the menu of the main **JavaMOP** interface. Go to **JavaMOP** for instructions on how to download and install it, as well as on how to compile the AspectJ monitors generated below.

Run JavaCFG Online

Enter your specification or chose (and modify) one example from the menu. Click **Run** to run JavaCFG. The generated monitor can be compiled using any AspectJ compiler; [HERE](#) are instructions on how to do it (must read it if you want to compile the generated aspect monitor!).

Choose an example:

- SafeFile
- SafeFileWriter
- SafeLock

```

package cfg.locking;
import java.util.*;

SafeLock(Lock l, Thread t) {

    event acq after(Lock l, Thread t) :
        call(* Lock.lock()) && target(l) && thread(t) {}

    event rel after(Lock+ l, Thread t) :
        call(* Lock.unlock()) && target(l) && thread(t) {}

    event begin before(Thread t) :
        execution(* *.*(..) && thread(t) {}

    event end after(Thread t) :
        execution(* *.*(..) && thread(t) {}

    cfg : S -> begin S end | acq S rel | S S | epsilon
  
```

Run Reset Specification Syntax Help (new window) CFG Syntax Help (new window)

Number of generated monitors (since 14 December 2008): 1330 (MOP), 117 (CFG), 943 (JavaMOP), 91 (JavaCFG)

See the Plugin Output (new window)

```

package cfg.locking;
import java.util.*;
import org.apache.commons.collections.map.*;
  
```

Done

END OF
DEMO ON SLIDES

properties of Java library APIs

The screenshot shows the Java API documentation for the `Enumeration` interface in the `java.util` package. The page title is "Enumeration (Java 2 Platform SE 5.0)". The navigation bar includes "Overview", "Package", "Class", "Use", "Tree", "Deprecated", "Index", and "Help". The "Class" tab is selected. The page content shows the package `java.util` and the interface `Enumeration<E>`. It lists "All Known Subinterfaces: `NamingEnumeration<T>`" and "All Known Implementing Classes: `StringTokenizer`". A red box highlights a note: R_2 : An enumeration should not be propagated after the underlying vector has been changed. A "Method Summary" table is also visible, listing `hasMoreElements()` and `nextElement()`.

Java™ 2 Platform Standard Ed. 5.0

Overview Package **Class** Use Tree Deprecated Index Help

PREV CLASS NEXT CLASS FRAMES NO FRAMES

SUMMARY: NESTED | FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD DETAIL: FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD

java.util

Interface Enumeration<E>

All Known Subinterfaces:
[NamingEnumeration<T>](#)

All Known Implementing Classes:
[StringTokenizer](#)

R_2 : An enumeration should not be propagated after the underlying vector has been changed .

Method Summary

boolean	hasMoreElements()	Tests if this enumeration contains more elements.
E	nextElement()	Returns the next element of this enumeration if this enumeration object has at least one more element to provide.

CFG specification

```
package cfg.safeenum;
```

```
import java.io.*;  
import java.util.*;
```



```
suffix SafeEnumeration(Vector v, Enumeration e) {  
  event create after(Vector v) returning(Enumeration e) :  
    call(Enumeration Vector.elements()) && target(v) {}
```

```
  event updatesource before(Vector v) :  
    (call(* Vector.remove*(..)) || call(* Vector.add*(..)) ) && target(v) {}
```

```
  event next before(Enumeration e) :  
    call(* Enumeration.nextElement()) && target(e) {}
```

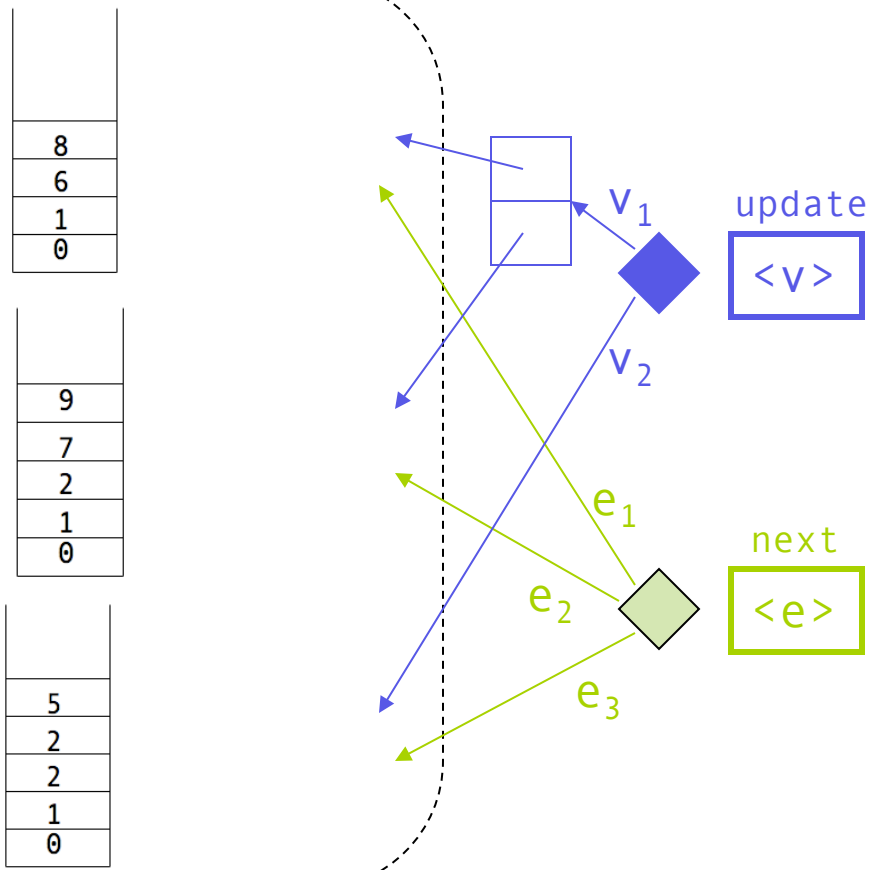
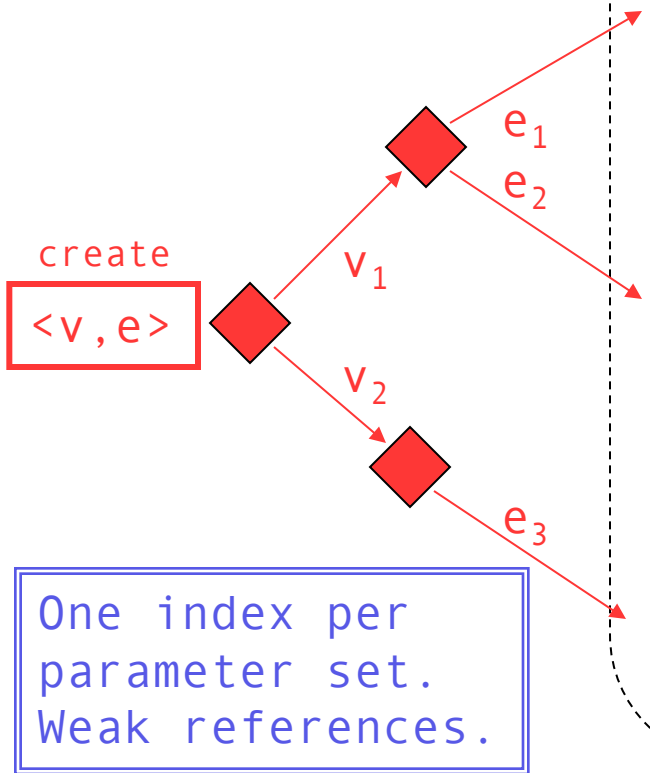
```
cfg :  
  Bad -> create NextStar updatesource UpdateStar next,  
  NextStar -> next NextStar | epsilon,  
  UpdateStar -> updatesource UpdateStar | epsilon
```

```
@match {  
  System.out.println("improper enumerator usage");  
}  
}
```

indexing works as for regular expressions

Action					Goto		
	\$	create	updatesource	next	NextStar	UpdateStar	5
0	shift(error)	shift(6)	shift(error)	shift(error)	0	error	7
1	shift(error)	shift(error)	shift(5)	shift(error)	1	error	error
2	shift(error)	shift(error)	reduce(NextStar, 1)	shift(2)	2	8	error
3	shift(error)	shift(error)	shift(3)	reduce(UpdateStar, 1)	3	error	9
4	shift(error)	shift(error)	shift(3)	shift(10)	4	error	11
5	shift(error)	shift(error)	shift(3)	shift(13)	5	error	14
6	shift(error)	shift(error)	shift(4)	shift(2)	6	1	error
7	accept	shift(error)	shift(error)	shift(error)	7	error	error
8	shift(error)	shift(error)	reduce(NextStar, 2)	shift(error)	8	error	error
9	shift(error)	shift(error)	shift(error)	reduce(UpdateStar, 2)	9	error	error
10	reduce(S, 3)	shift(error)	shift(error)	shift(error)	10	error	error
11	shift(error)	shift(error)	shift(error)	shift(12)	11	error	error
12	reduce(S, 4)	shift(error)	shift(error)	shift(error)	12	error	error
13	reduce(S, 4)	shift(error)	shift(error)	shift(error)	13	error	error
14	shift(error)	shift(error)	shift(error)	shift(15)	14	error	error
15	reduce(S, 5)	shift(error)	shift(error)	shift(error)	15	error	error

events:
 create<v,e> ← monitor creation event
 update<v>
 next<e>



end