

Marco: Safe, Expressive Macros for Any Language

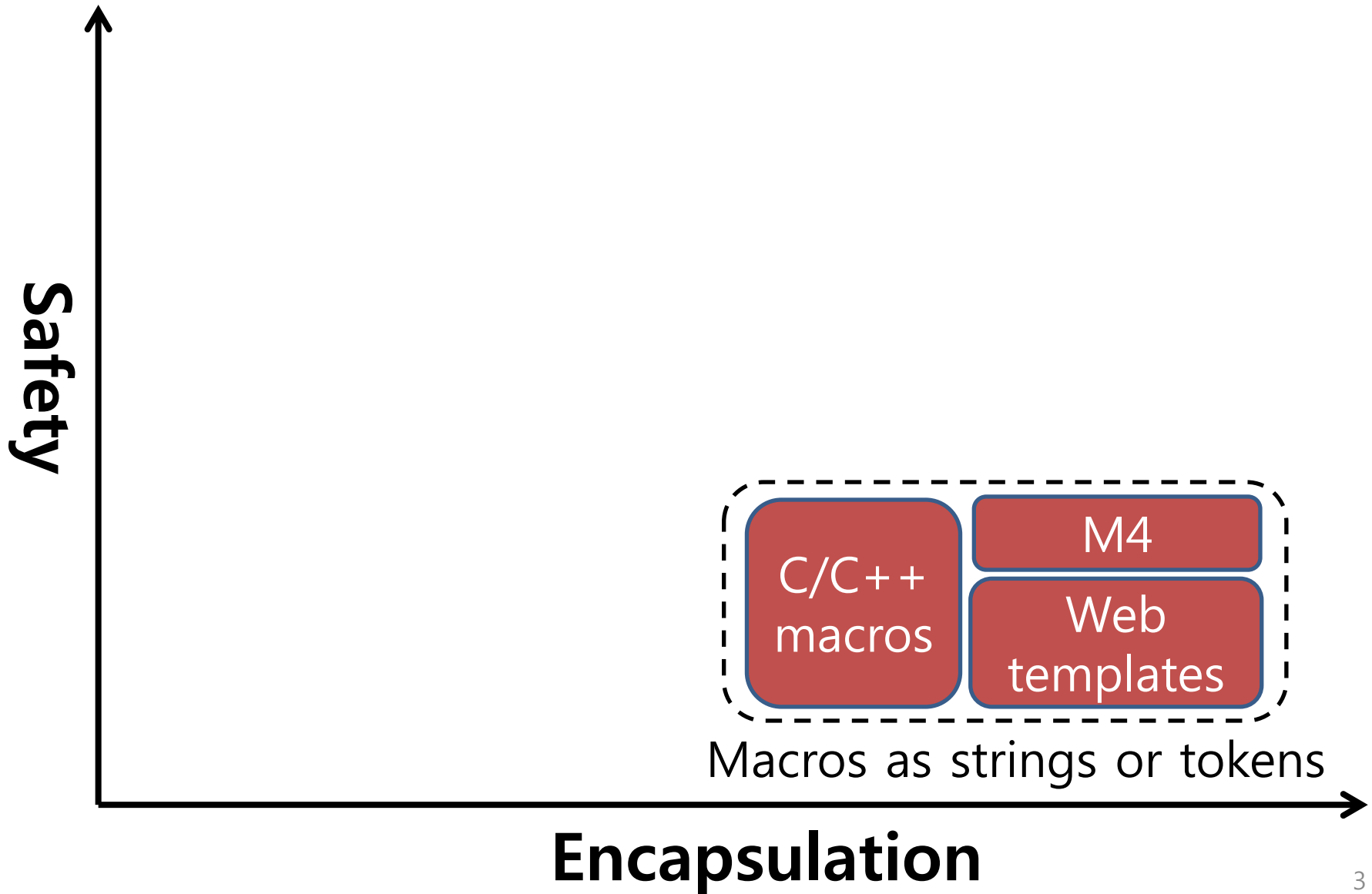
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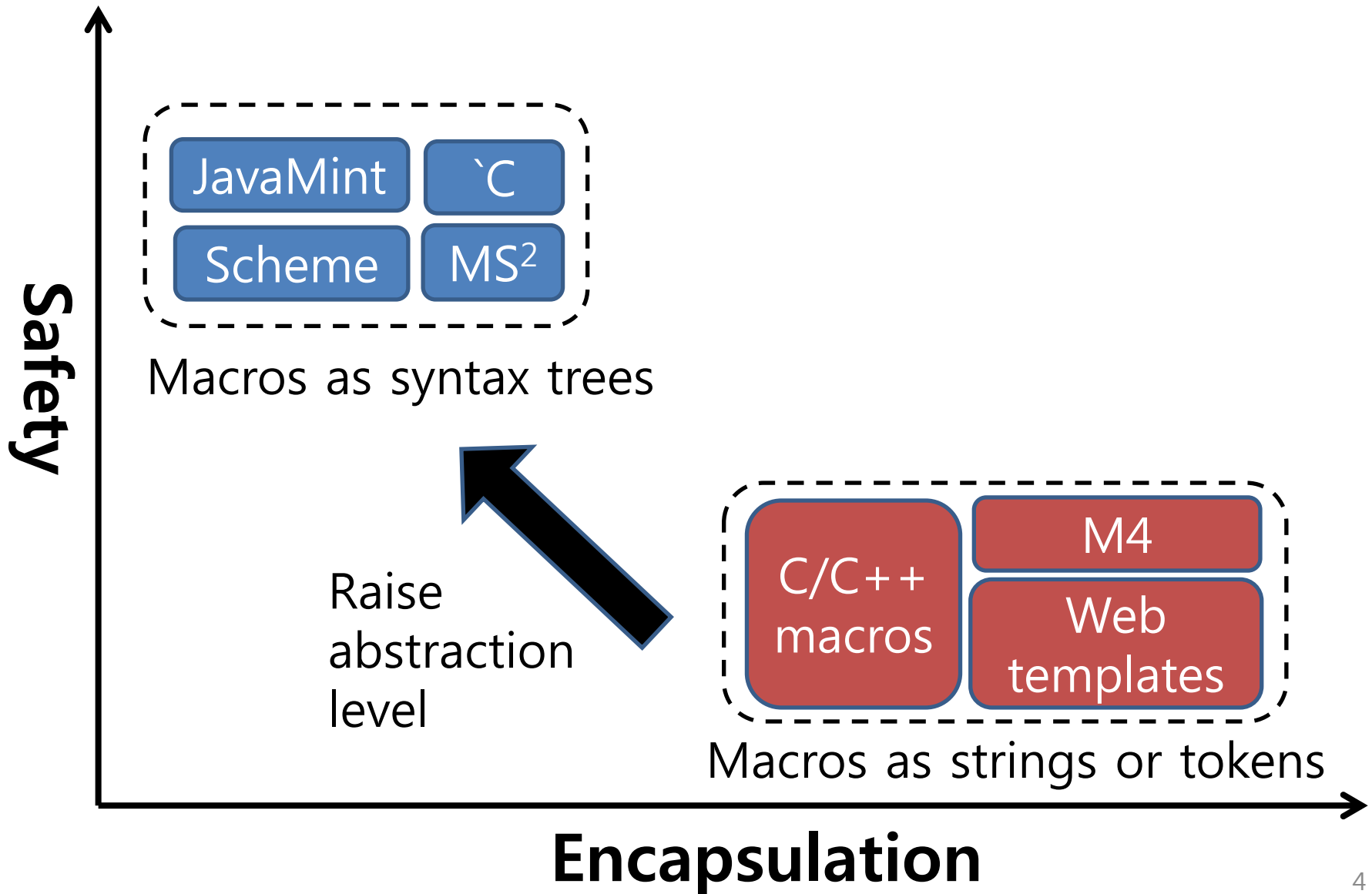
Macros in programming languages

- Abstraction
 - Simple, elegant core languages
 - Macros in C and Scheme
- Language interoperability
 - Target-language code as host-language data
 - Web templates for HTML and SQL code

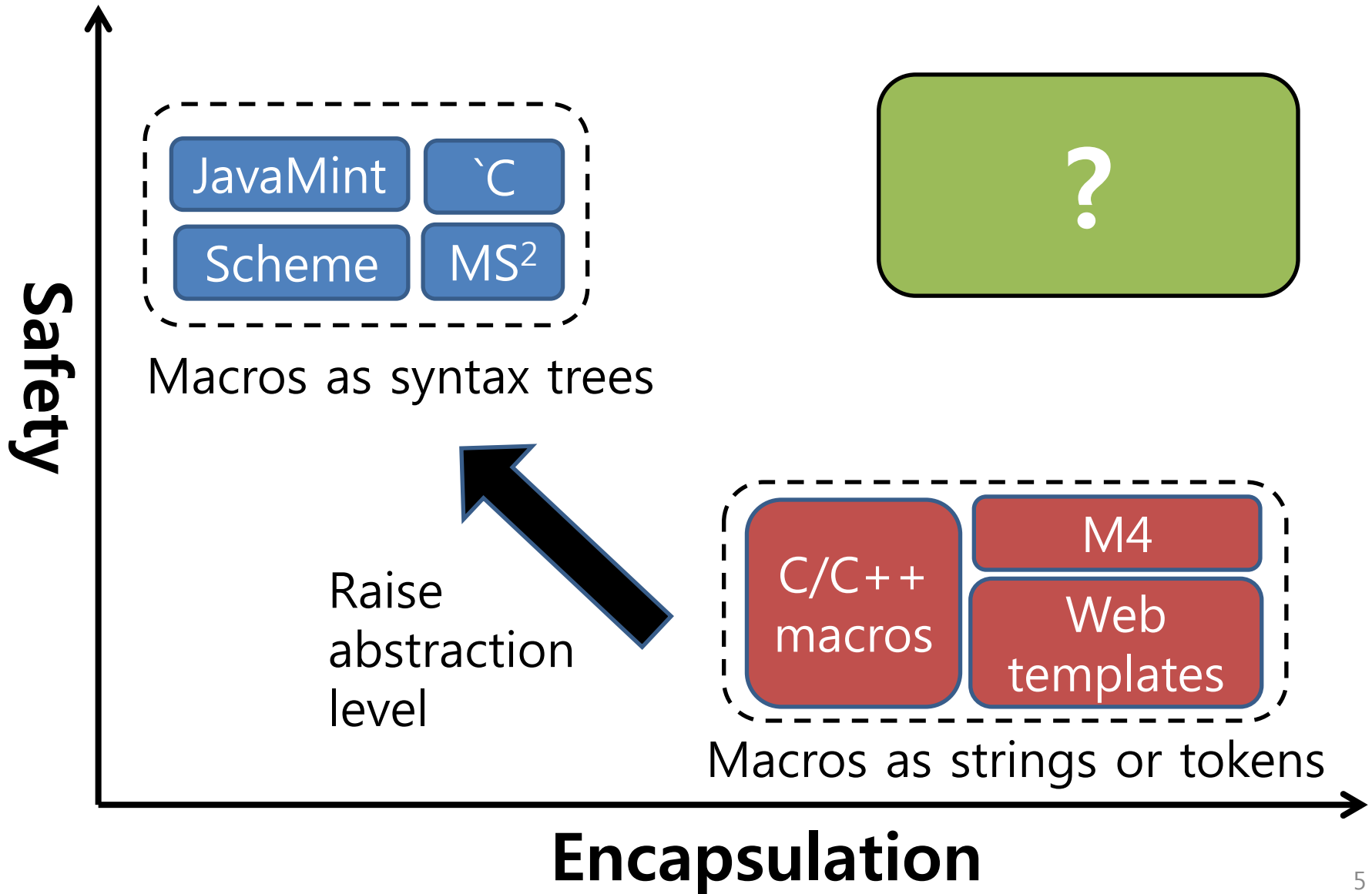
Unsafe macros for any Language



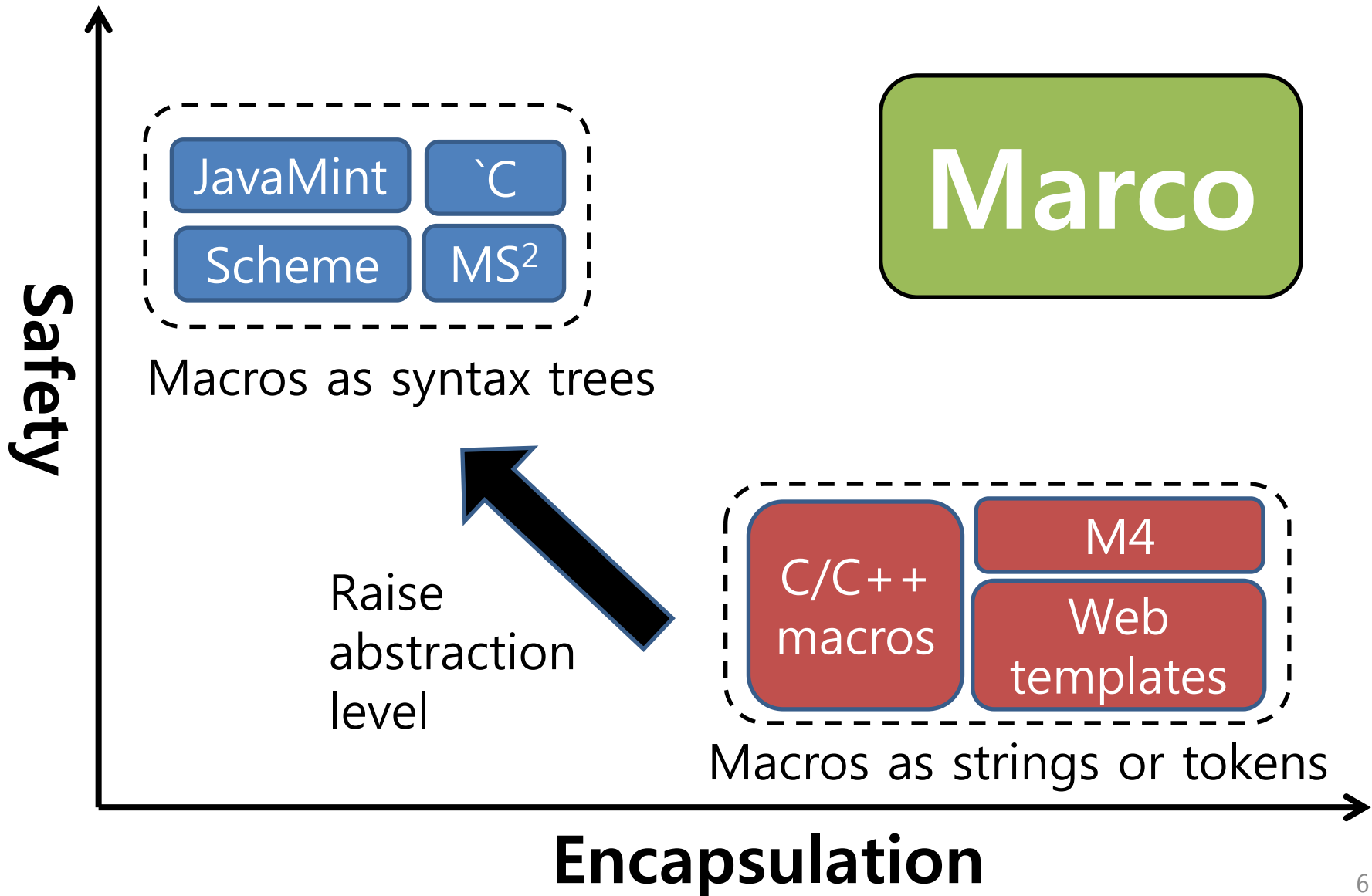
Safe macros for one language



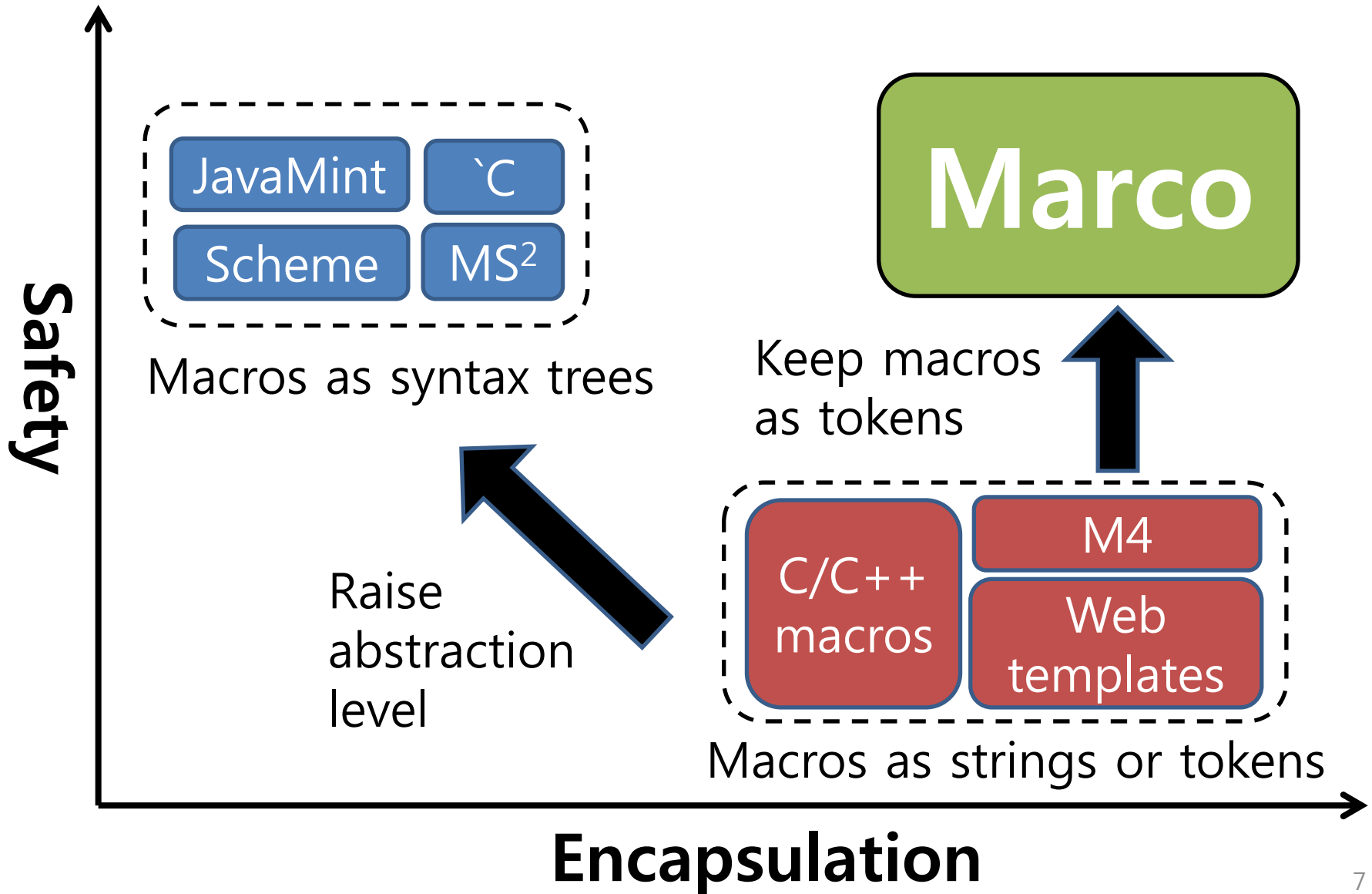
Safe macros for any Language



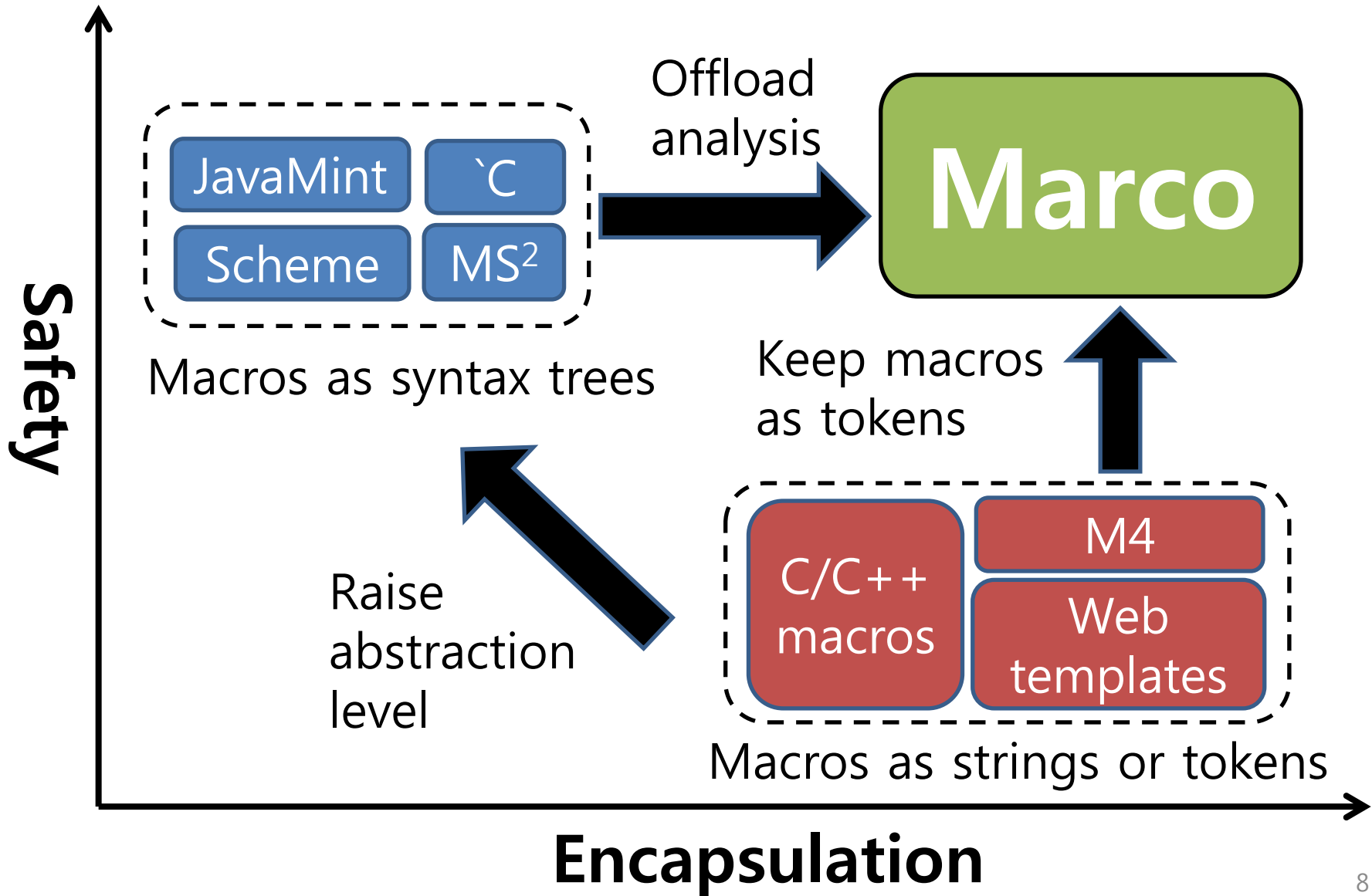
Marco: safe macros for any Language



Marco: safe macros for any Language



Marco: safe macros for any Language



Outline

- Introduction
- Marco language and architecture
 - Expressing macros as Tokens
 - Offloading analysis using oracle queries
- Oracle analysis in practice
 - Handling context sensitivity in C++
 - Classifying error messages
- Enforcing hygienic macro expansion
 - Discovering captured names
 - Propagating free names
- Summary

Expressing macros as tokens

```
#define swap(x, y) {  
    int temp = x;  
    x = y;  
    y = temp;  
}
```

C/C++ macro

```
code<cpp,stmt> swap(  
    code<cpp,id> x,  
    code<cpp,id> y) {  
    return `cpp(stmt) [ {  
        int temp = $x;  
        $x = $y;  
        $y = temp;  
    }]; }
```

Marco macro

- **Static typing**
 - code types parametized by language and category
 - `code<cpp,stmt>` and ``cpp(stmt)` for C++ statement
- **Explicit blanks**

Multilingual macros in Marco

```
code<cpp,stmt> swap(  
  code<cpp,id> x,  
  code<cpp,id> y) {  
  return `cpp(stmt) [ {  
    int temp = $x;  
    $x = $y;  
    $y = temp;  
  }]; }
```

C++

```
code<sql,stmt> select(  
  code<sql,expr> cond)  
{  
  return `sql(stmt) [  
    select names  
    from employees  
    where $cond  
  ]; }
```

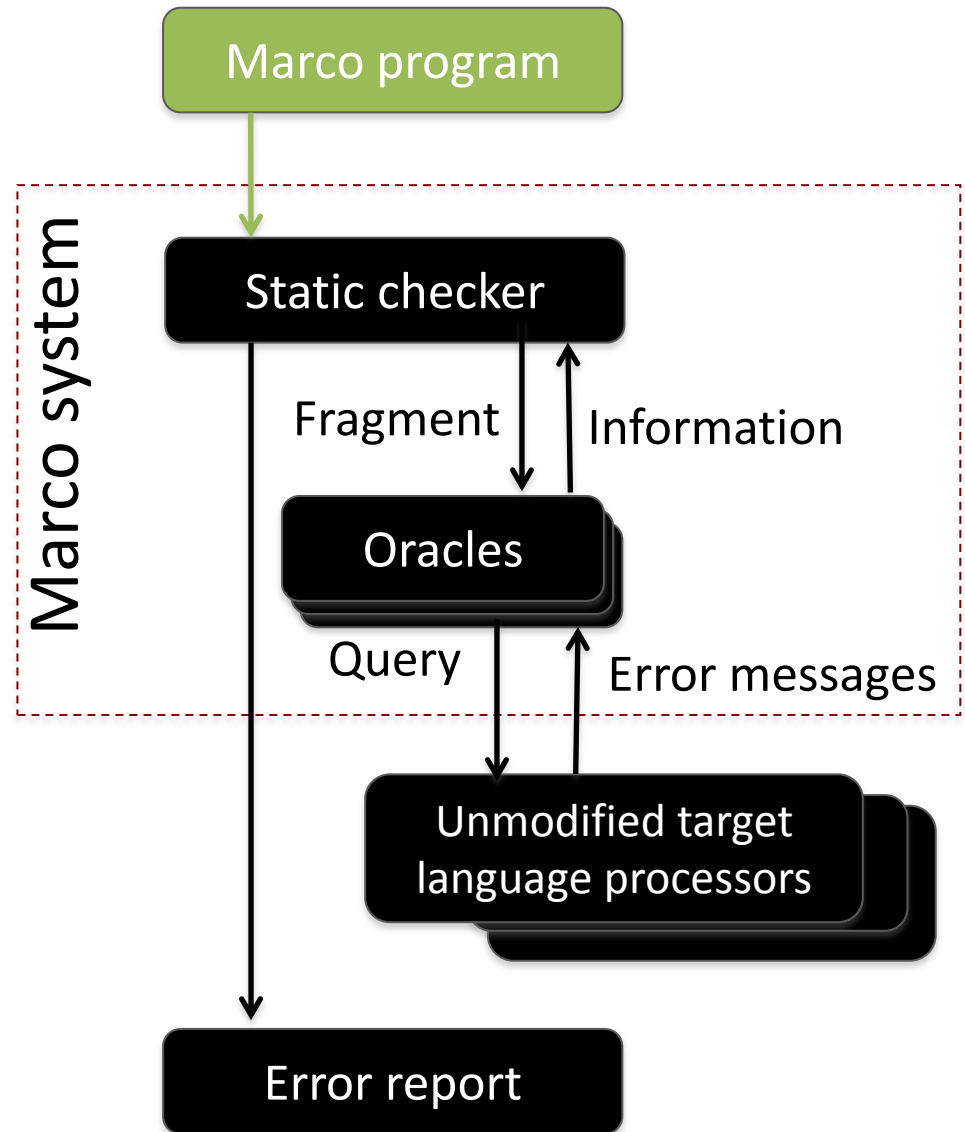
SQL

- Scannerless, extensible parser in *Rats!*
- `cpp selects a C++ lexical analyzer
- `sql selects an SQL lexical analyzer

Offloading analysis

```
code<cpp,stmt>
swap(
  code<cpp,id> x,
  code<cpp,id> y) {
  return `cpp(stmt)
[ {
  int temp = $x;
  $x = $y;
  $y = temp;
}];
}
```

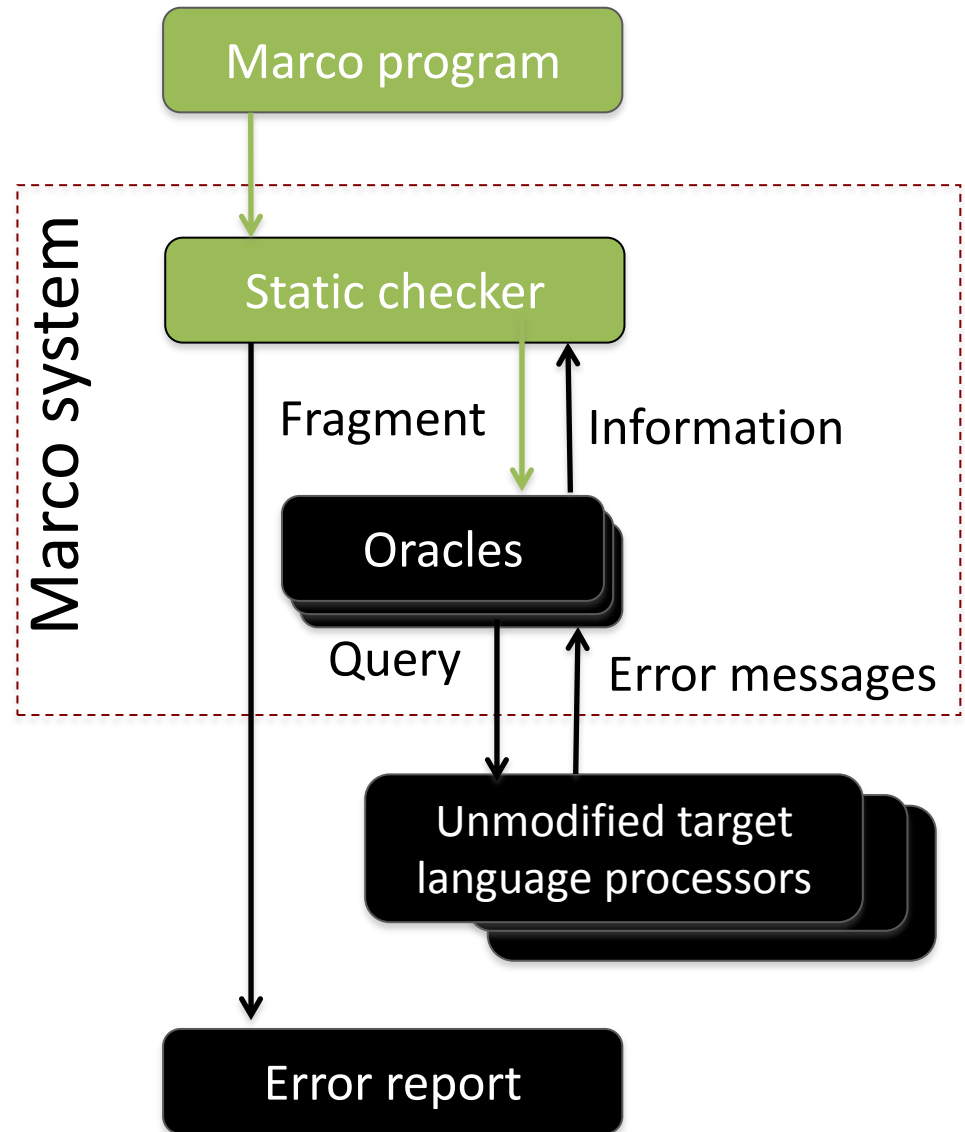
Marco program



Offloading analysis

```
cpp(stmt) [ {  
  int temp = $x;  
  $x = $y;  
  $y = temp;  
}]
```

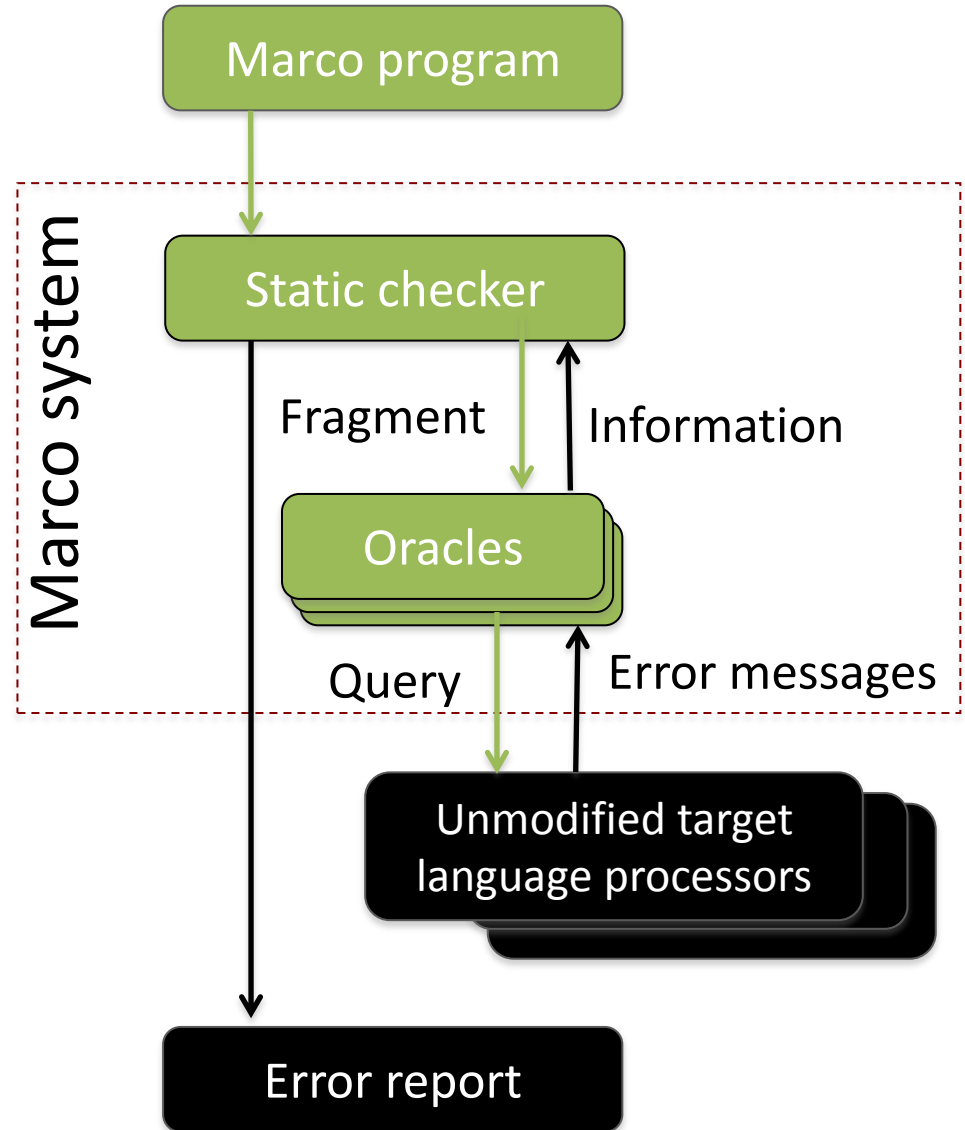
Fragment



Offloading analysis

```
cpp(stmt) [ {  
  int temp = _id0_;  
  _id1_ = _id2_;  
  _id3_ = temp;  
}]
```

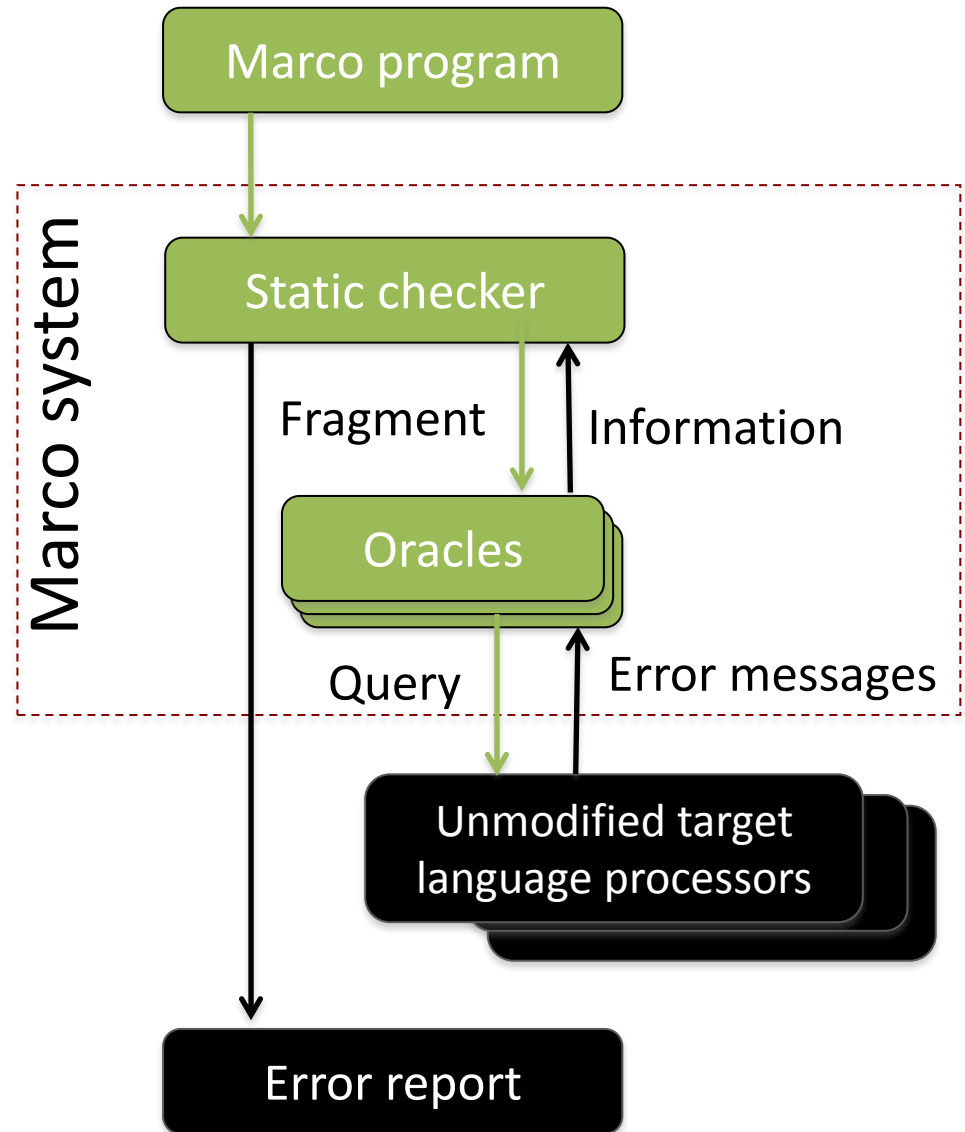
Fragment with concretized blanks



Offloading analysis

```
void _id4_() {  
  if (1) {  
    int temp == _id0_;  
    _id1_ = _id2_;  
    _id3_ = temp;  
  }  
  else ;  
}
```

Query

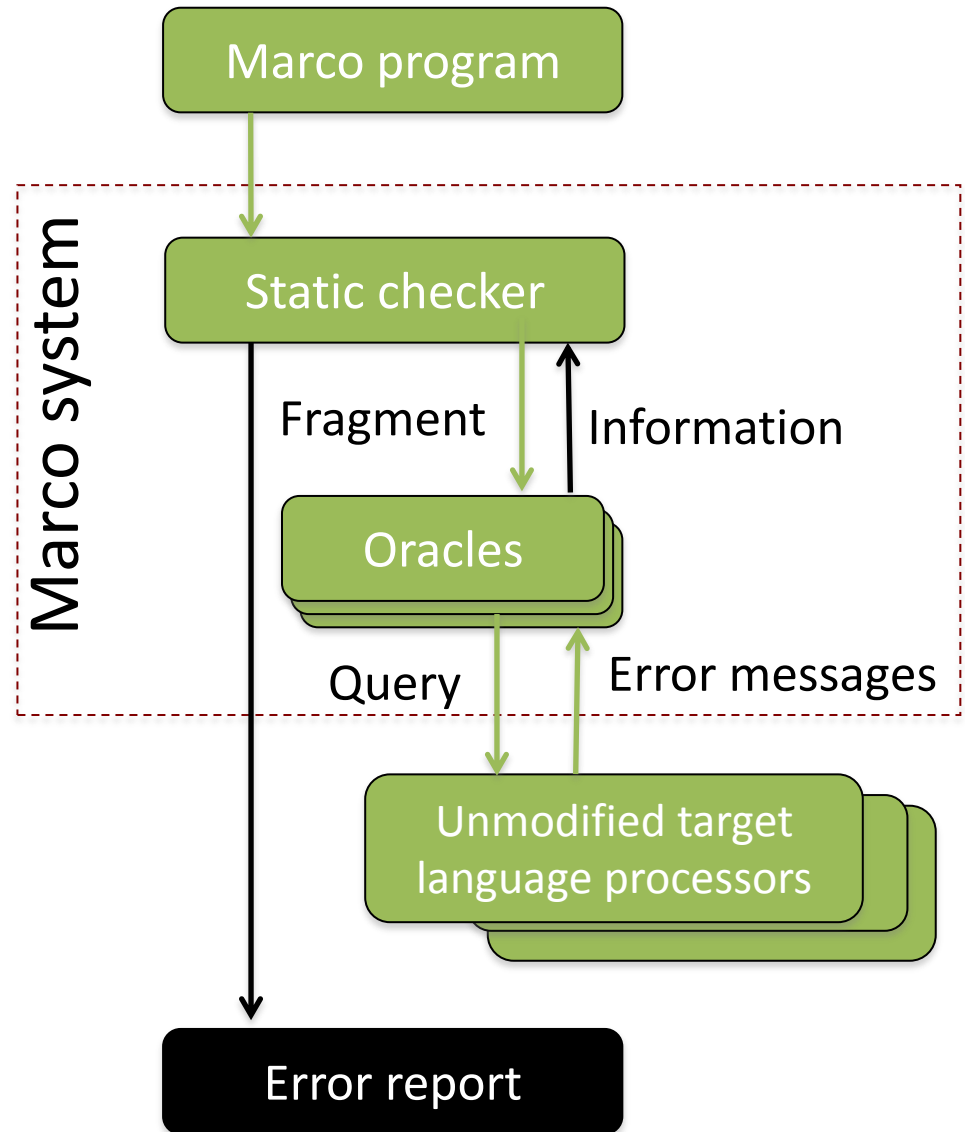


Offloading analysis

- ✘ '_id4_' was not declared
- ✘ '_id0_' was not declared
- ✘ '_id1_' was not declared
- ✘ '_id2_' was not declared
- ✘ '_id3_' was not declared

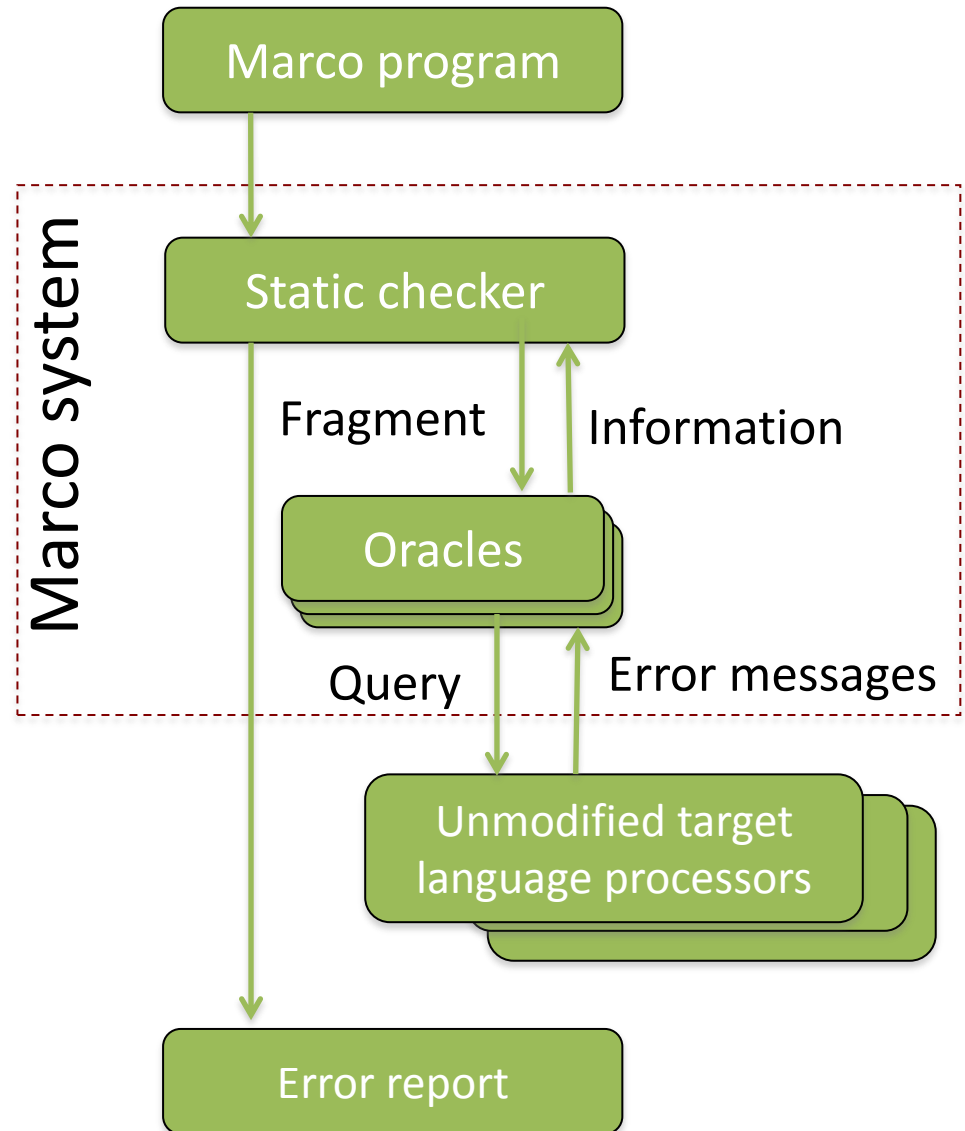


Error messages



Offloading analysis

No syntax error



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Naïve oracle analysis in theory

```
void* foo(typeless c)
{
    return 0;
}
```

well-formed fragment



No syntax error

```
void foo(typeless c)
{
    shadowed syntax
    errors
}
```

ill-formed fragment



Expected ';' before
'syntax'



Syntax error

Naïve oracle analysis in practice

```
void* foo(typeless c)
{
    return 0;
}
```

well-formed fragment

```
void foo(typeless c)
{
    shadowed syntax
    errors
}
```

ill-formed fragment



'foo' declared void



'typeless' was not declared



No syntax error



Expected ';' before 'syntax'



Syntax error

Syntax errors for well-formed fragments

```
void* foo(typeless c)
{
    return 0;
}
```

well-formed fragment



'typeless' was not declared



expected ',' or ':' before '{'



Syntax errors

Syntax errors for correct fragments

```
void* foo(typeless c)
{
    return 0;
}
```

well-formed fragment



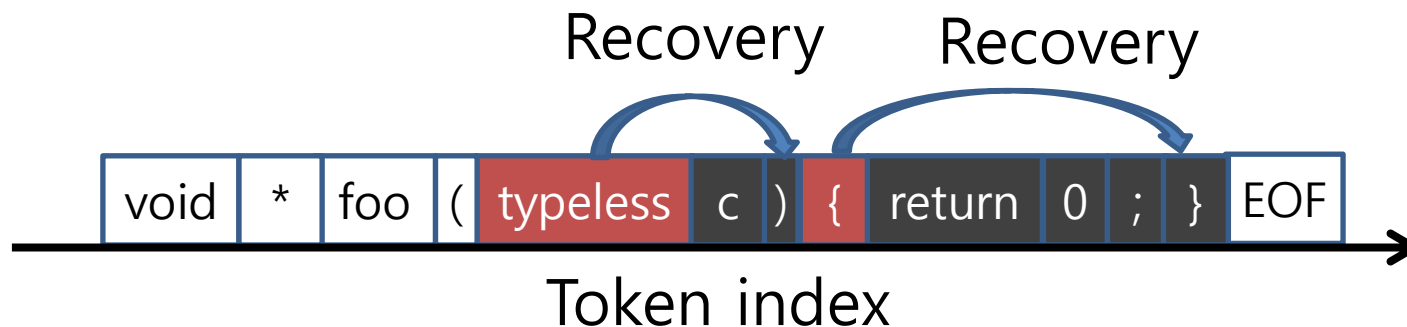
'typeless' was not declared



expected ',' or ':' before '{'



Syntax errors



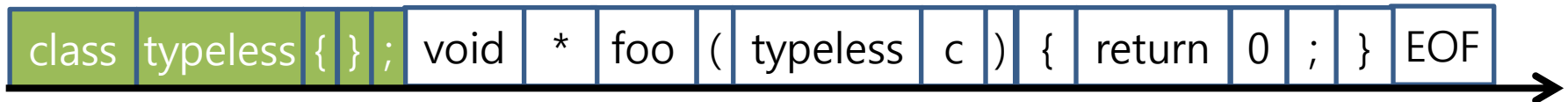
Our solution of speculating a context

```
class typeless {};  
void* foo(typeless c)  
{  
    return 0;  
}
```

well-formed fragment



No syntax errors



Token index

No syntax errors for wrong fragments

```
void foo(typeless c)
{
    shadowed syntax
    errors
}
```

ill-formed fragment



'foo' declared void



'typeless' was not
declared



No syntax error

No syntax errors for wrong fragments

```
void foo(typeless c)
{
  shadowed syntax
  errors
}
```

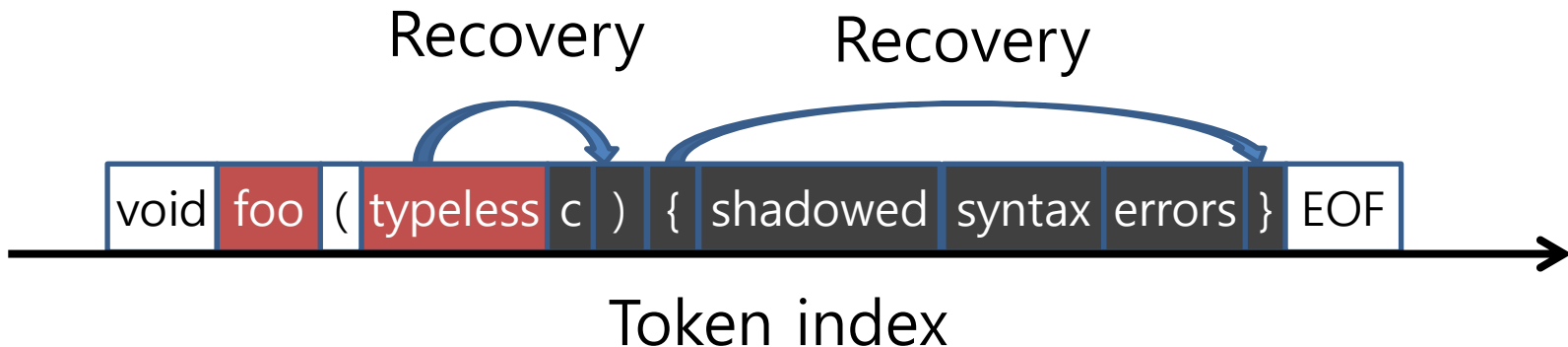
ill-formed fragment

✘ 'foo' declared void

✘ 'typeless' was not declared



No syntax error



Our solution of speculating a context

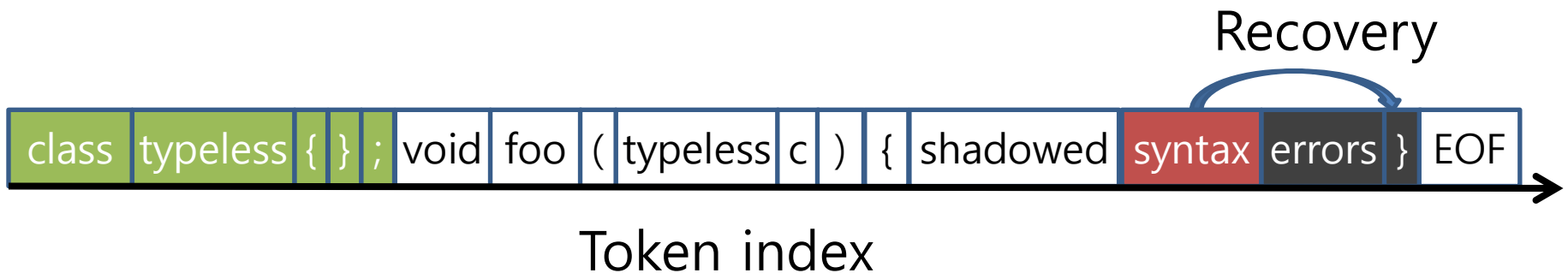
```
class typeless {};  
void foo(typeless c)  
{  
  shadowed syntax  
  errors  
}
```

Ill-formed fragment

 Expected ';' before 'syntax'



Syntax error



Speculations and backtracking

- Speculation
 - Guess entities for C++ identifiers
 - Type, variable, method, field, namespace
- Backtracking
 - Invalidate some speculations
 - Modest number of backtrackings in practice
- Empirical evaluation
 - 8 microbenchmarks and one realistic one
 - 10-20% backtrackings over 136 fragments

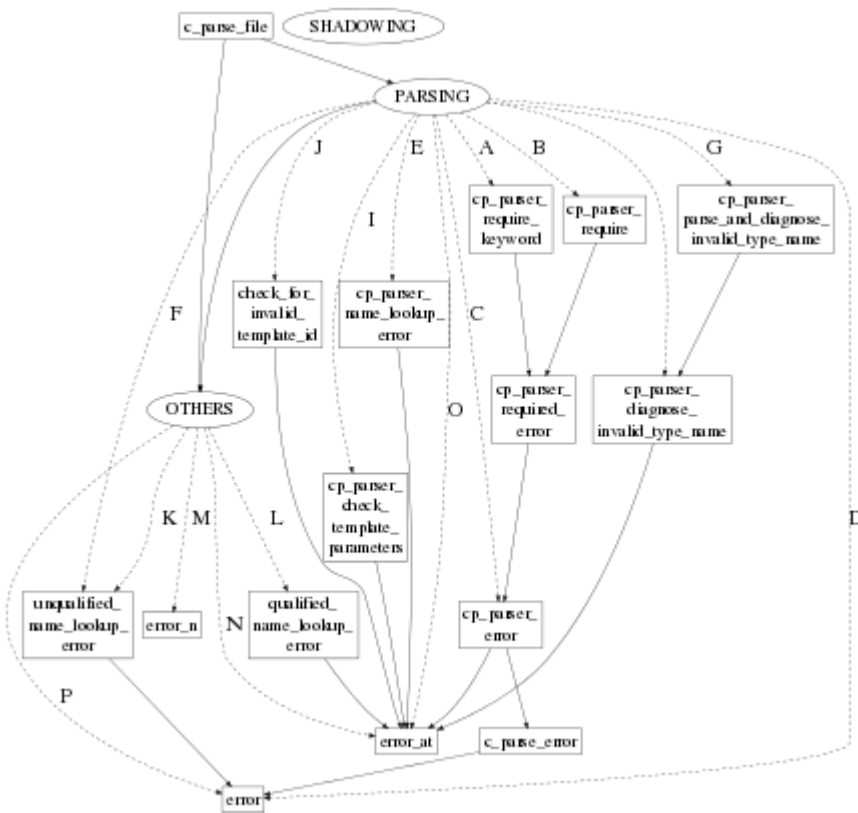
Backtracking in practice

- 8 micro benchmarks
 - 21 fragments
 - 20% queries backtrack
- “Aggregate” operator in IBM InfoSphere Streams
 - 115 fragments
 - 13% backtracking rate
- Modest rate of backtrackings

Classifying and handling error messages

Classes	Example	Handling
Syntax	expected ';' before '{'	Forward to programmers
Lookup	'typeless' was not declared	Eliminate them by speculating a proper context.
Shadowing	function 'typeless' was duplicated	
Non-shadowing	'foo' declared void	Ignore

Feasibility of classifying error messages



Dozens of regular expressions cover 384 critical error messages



Error Context	Call Sites	Syntax		Semantics		
		Parsing	Post-Parsing	Lookup	Other Shadow	Non-Shadow
A	27	27				
B	176	176				
C	92	73				
D	22	3	17		1	1
E	5		2	5		
F	2			2		
G	4			4		
H	2			2		
I	3			3		
J	4			4		
K	3			3		
L	5			5		
M	2					
N	71					2
O	125	1			7	71
P	1,012				51	117
						961

Abstracted call graph for printing error message in g++

Mapping from call sites to error classes

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Unhygienic macro expansion

```
code<cpp,stmt> swap(  
  code<cpp,id> x,  
  code<cpp,id> y) {  
  return `cpp(stmt) [ {  
    int temp = $x;  
    $x = $y;  
    $y = temp;  
  }]; }
```

A macro function

```
code<cpp,stmt> fail() {  
  return swap(  
    `cpp[temp],  
    `cpp[i]);  
}
```

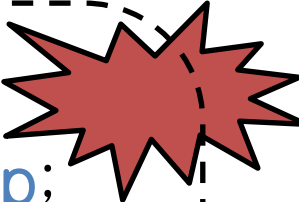
An unhygienic macro expansion

Unhygienic macro expansion

```
code<cpp,stmt> swap(  
  code<cpp,id> x,  
  code<cpp,id> y) {  
  return `cpp(stmt) [ {  
    int temp = $x;  
    $x = $y;  
    $y = temp;  
  }]; }
```

A macro declaring
a local variable (temp)

```
{  
  int temp = temp;  
  temp = i;  
  i = temp;  
}
```



Expanded code
containing accidental
name capture

Constraints for unhygienic expansion

```
code<cpp,stmt> swap(  
  code<cpp,id> x,  
  code<cpp,id> y) {  
  return `cpp(stmt) [ {  
    int temp = $x;  
    $x = $y;  
    $y = temp;  
  }]; }
```

A macro generating
captured name constraints

captured: $x \neq \text{temp}$

```
code<cpp,stmt> fail() {  
  return swap(  
    `cpp[temp],  
    `cpp[i]);  
}
```

A macro generating
free name constraints

free: $x = \text{temp}$

A conflict indicates that the macros are not hygienic

Captured name constraints

```
code<cpp,stmt> swap(  
  code<cpp,id> x,  
  code<cpp,id> y) {  
  return `cpp(stmt) [ {  
    int temp = $x;  
    $x = $y;  
    $y = temp;  
  }]; }
```

captured: $x_1 \neq \text{temp}$

How do we discover that **temp** is captured at the first blank?

A macro declaring a local variable (temp)

Oracle analysis for captured names

```
`cpp(stmt) [ {  
  int temp = $x;  
  $x = $y;  
  $y = temp;  
}]; }
```

Fragment

```
void _id0_() {  
  if (1) {  
    int temp = temp;  
    _id1_ = _id2_;  
    _id3_ = temp;  
  } else ;  
}
```

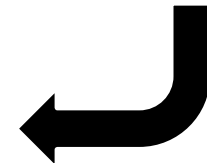
Oracle query

- ✗ `'_id1_'` was not declared
- ✗ `'_d2_'` was not declared
- ✗ `'_id3_'` was not declared



No lookup error for **temp**

captured: $x \neq \text{temp}$



Finding out free names

```
`cpp(id) [  
  temp  
]
```

Fragment

```
void _id0_() {  
  return temp;  
}
```

Oracle query

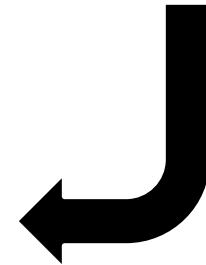


'temp' was
not declared

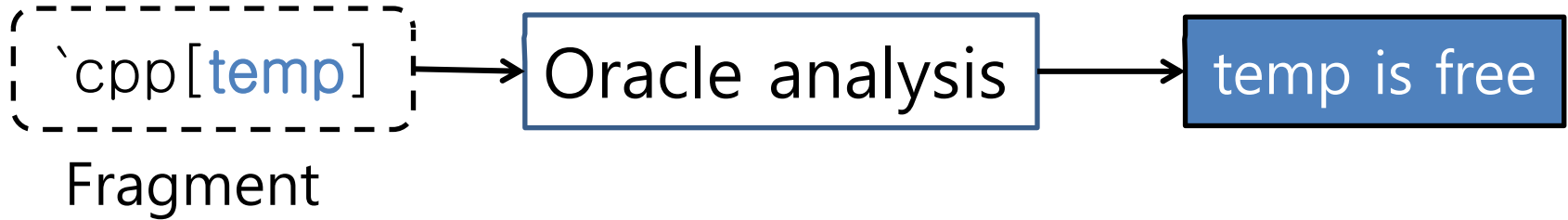


Lookup
error for
temp

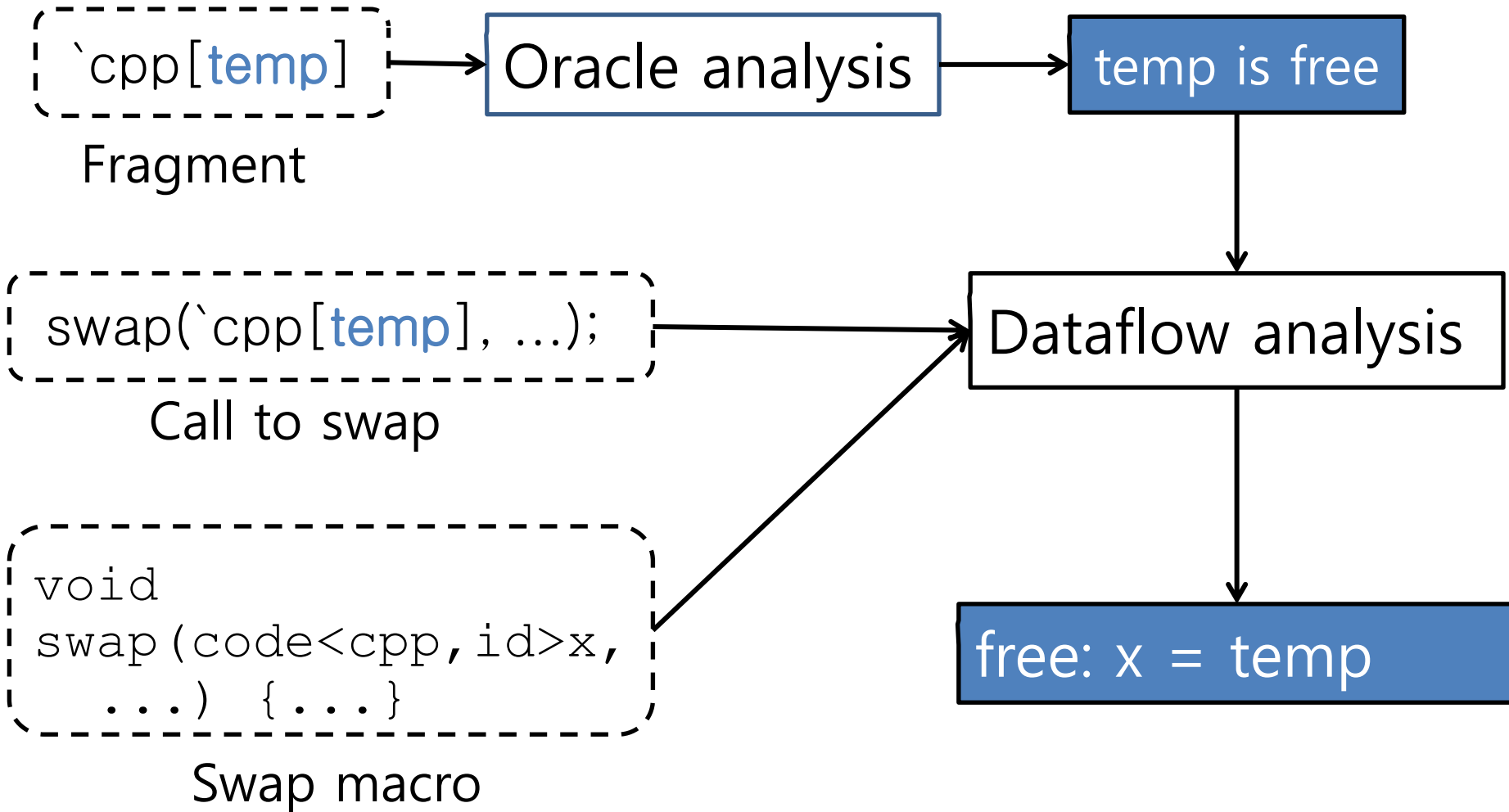
temp is free



Propagating free name constraints



Propagating free name constraints



Summary

- Macros in programming languages
 - Simple, elegant core language
 - Abstraction and interoperability
 - Tradeoff between safety and encapsulation
- Our approach in **Marco**
 - Representing macros as tokens
 - Offloading analyses to target-language processors
- Oracle analysis in practice
 - Context-sensitivity in C/C++
 - Speculations and backtracking
 - Classifying error messages