Stage-2 Report

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实验内容

step5

语义分析

实现了Namer.visitDeclaration,即:

- ①调用ctx.findConflict,根据标识符名称检查所声明的变量是否被重复声明,若重复声明,抛出 DecafDeclConflictError;
- ②为声明的新变量创建变量符号,添加到符号表内;
- ③将该变量符号同decl关联;
- ④若声明时有初始值表达式init_expr,访问之。

```
def visitDeclaration(self, decl: Declaration, ctx: ScopeStack) -> None:
    """
    1. Use ctx.findConflict to find if a variable with the same name has been declared.
    2. If not, build a new VarSymbol, and put it into the current scope using ctx.declare.
    3. Set the 'symbol' attribute of decl.
    4. If there is an initial value, visit it.
    """
    if ctx.findConflict(decl.ident.value):
        raise DecafDeclConflictError(decl.ident.value)
    symbol = Varsymbol(decl.ident.value, decl.var_t.type)
    ctx.declare(symbol)
    decl.setattr('symbol', symbol)
    if decl.init_expr != NULL:
        decl.init_expr.accept(self, ctx)
```

实现了Namer.visitAssignment, 即:

①依次访问左右值表达式。

```
def visitAssignment(self, expr: Assignment, ctx: ScopeStack) -> None:
    """
    1. Refer to the implementation of visitBinary.
    """
    expr.lhs.accept(self, ctx)
    expr.rhs.accept(self, ctx)
```

实现了Namer.visitIdentifier, 即:

①调用ctx.lookup,根据该变量的标识符名称从符号表内找到对应变量符号,若不存在(未声明),抛出 DecafUndefinedVarError;

```
def visitIdentifier(self, ident: Identifier, ctx: ScopeStack) -> None:
    """
    1. Use ctx.lookup to find the symbol corresponding to ident.
    2. If it has not been declared, raise a DecafUndefinedVarError.
    3. Set the 'symbol' attribute of ident.
    """
    symbol = ctx.lookup(ident.value)
    if not symbol:
        raise DecafUndefinedVarError(ident.value)
    ident.setattr('symbol', symbol)
```

中间代码生成

实现了TACGen.visitDeclaration,即:

- ①为该decl所关联的变量符号分配一个新的临时变量成员temp;
- ②若声明时有初始值表达式*init_expr*,访问之,再调用*mv.visitAssignment*以添加一条赋值指令,将初始值表达式*init_expr*的值赋给该临时变量,并以*mv.visitAssignment*的返回值作为*decl*的值。

```
def visitDeclaration(self, decl: Declaration, mv: FuncVisitor) -> None:
    """
    1. Get the 'symbol' attribute of decl.
    2. Use mv.freshTemp to get a new temp variable for this symbol.
    3. If the declaration has an initial value, use mv.visitAssignment to set
it.

symbol = decl.getattr('symbol')
symbol.temp = mv.freshTemp()
if decl.init_expr != NULL:
    decl.init_expr.accept(self, mv)
    decl.setattr('val', mv.visitAssignment(symbol.temp,
decl.init_expr.getattr('val')))
```

实现了TACGen.visitAssignment, 即:

- ①访问右值表达式;
- ②调用mv.visitAssignment以添加一条赋值指令,将右值表达式的值赋给左值所关联的变量符号的临时变量成员temp,并以mv.visitAssignment的返回值作为expr的值。

```
def visitAssignment(self, expr: Assignment, mv: FuncVisitor) -> None:
    """
    1. Visit the right hand side of expr, and get the temp variable of left
hand side.
    2. Use mv.visitAssignment to emit an assignment instruction.
    3. Set the 'val' attribute of expr as the value of assignment
instruction.
    """
    symbol = expr.lhs.getattr('symbol')
    expr.rhs.accept(self, mv)
    expr.setattr('val', mv.visitAssignment(symbol.temp,
expr.rhs.getattr('val')))
```

实现了TACGen.visitIdentifier, 即:

①以ident所关联的变量符号的临时变量temp, 作为ident的值。

```
def visitIdentifier(self, ident: Identifier, mv: FuncVisitor) -> None:
    """
    1. Set the 'val' attribute of ident as the temp variable of the 'symbol'
attribute of ident.
    """
    ident.setattr('val', ident.getattr('symbol').temp)
```

实现了RiscvAsmEmitter.RiscvInstrSelector.visitAssign,即:

①将赋值语句翻译成为RISC-V中的MOVE指令。

```
def visitAssign(self, instr: Assign) -> None:
    self.seq.append(Riscv.Move(instr.dst, instr.src))
```

step6

语义分析

实现了Namer.visitCondExpr, 即:

①依次访问cond表达式、then表达式、otherwise表达式。

```
def visitCondExpr(self, expr: ConditionExpression, ctx: ScopeStack) -> None:
    """
    1. Refer to the implementation of visitBinary.
    """
    expr.cond.accept(self, ctx)
    expr.then.accept(self, ctx)
    expr.otherwise.accept(self, ctx)
```

中间代码生成

实现了TACGen.visitCondExpr, 即:

- ①访问cond表达式;
- ②创建两条label,分别为otherwise情况下TAC指令起始处skipLabel,条件表达式结束后下一条TAC指令起始处exitLabel;
- ③分配一个临时变量temp, 待为其添加完两种情况下的赋值指令后, 再将它作为expr的值;
- ④调用mv.visitCondBranch,添加一条条件跳转指令,以跳转至执行otherwise情况的一系列指令的入口 skipLabel;
- ⑤访问then表达式,再调用mv.visitAssignment添加一条赋值指令,将then表达式的值赋给先前创建的临时变量temp,再调用mv.visitBranch添加一条跳转指令,以跳转至exitLabel;
- ⑥调用mv.visitLabel添加skipLabel,再访问otherwise表达式,再调用mv.visitAssignment添加一条赋值指令,将otherwise表达式的值赋给先前创建的临时变量temp;
- ⑦调用mv.visitLabel添加exitLabel;
- ⑧将temp作为expr的值。

```
def visitCondExpr(self, expr: ConditionExpression, mv: FuncVisitor) -> None:
        1. Refer to the implementation of visitIf and visitBinary.
        expr.cond.accept(self, mv)
        skipLabel = mv.freshLabel()
        exitLabel = mv.freshLabel()
        temp = mv.freshTemp()
        {\tt mv.visitCondBranch(tacop.CondBranchOp.BEQ,\ expr.cond.getattr('val'),}
skipLabel)
        expr.then.accept(self, mv)
        mv.visitAssignment(temp, expr.then.getattr('val'))
        mv.visitBranch(exitLabel)
        mv.visitLabel(skipLabel)
        expr.otherwise.accept(self, mv)
        mv.visitAssignment(temp, expr.otherwise.getattr('val'))
        mv.visitLabel(exitLabel)
        expr.setattr('val', temp)
```

思考题

step5

```
1. addi sp, sp, -16
```

2. 要实现同名变量新定义覆盖旧的定义,则在构建符号表遇到声明语句时,不再检查是否重复声明,即Namer.visitDeclaration中不再调用ctx.findConflict。

如此,构造的新的symbol经过ctx.declare(symbol)将直接覆盖原符号表内的旧symbol。

step6

- 1. 在语法分析阶段, ply_parser.py中在p_if_else和p_else的docstring中, 给出了三条产生式:
 - statement_matched -> If LParen expression RParen statement_matched Else statement_matched
 - statement_unmatched -> If LParen expression RParen statement_matched Else statement_unmatched
 - statement_unmatched -> If LParen expression RParen statement

这使得如If...If...Else的字符串,必须将Else跟最近的If匹配。原因如下:

若Else跟非最近的If匹配,按上述三条产生式中的第一、二条产生式规则,If后的执行语句都应当是 statement_matched。而根据第一条产生式规则,该语句必然是既有If又有Else的,而实际字符串只有一个If。

因此,如If...If...Else的字符串,必须将Else跟最近的If匹配。故Else悬吊问题就解决了。

2. 若要实现条件表达式不短路,则应当将对then表达式和otherwise表达式的访问挪到条件跳转指令之前。即:

```
def visitCondExpr(self, expr: ConditionExpression, mv: FuncVisitor) ->
None:

1. Refer to the implementation of visitIf and visitBinary.

"""

expr.cond.accept(self, mv)
skipLabel = mv.freshLabel()
```

```
exitLabel = mv.freshLabel()
  temp = mv.freshTemp()
  expr.then.accept(self, mv)
  expr.otherwise.accept(self, mv)
  mv.visitCondBranch(tacop.CondBranchOp.BEQ, expr.cond.getattr('val'),
  skipLabel)
  mv.visitAssignment(temp, expr.then.getattr('val'))
  mv.visitBranch(exitLabel)
  mv.visitLabel(skipLabel)
  mv.visitAssignment(temp, expr.otherwise.getattr('val'))
  mv.visitLabel(exitLabel)
  expr.setattr('val', temp)
```