Benjamin Smith

Email: bxs566@case.edu

Course: CSDS 337 - Compiler Design Instructor: Dr. Vipin Chaudhary

Number of hours delay for this Problem Set:

Cumulative number of hours delay so far:

ID: 3559750

Problem Set - 4

Term: Spring 2024 Due Date: 3^{rd} April, 2024

Jackson Schuetzle

0

40

I discussed this homework with:

Problem 1 - 15 points

Suppose that we have a production $A \to BCD$. Each of the four nonterminals A, B, C, and D have two attributes: s is a synthesized attribute, and i is an inherited attribute. For each of the sets of rules below, tell whether (i) the rules are consistent with an S-attributed definition (ii) the rules are consistent with an L-attributed definition, and (iii) whether the rules are consistent with any evaluation order at all?

a
$$A.s = B.i + C.s.$$

b
$$A.s = B.i + C.s$$
 and $D.i = A.i + B.s$.

c
$$A.s = B.s + D.s.$$

d
$$A.s = D.i$$
, $B.i = A.s + C.s$, $C.i = B.s$, and $D.i = B.i + C.i$.

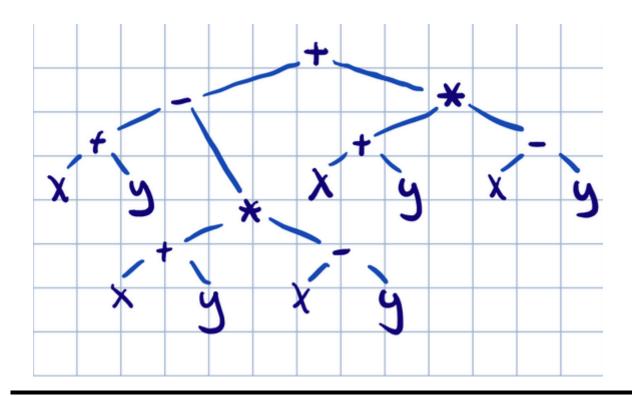
Solution:

- a The rule is S-attributed. The rule is also L-attributed. The rule can be evaluated with a depth-first order.
- b The rules are not S-attributed because D.i is not in the head of the production and thus D.iA.i+B.s is an inherited attribute. The rules are L-attributed because there are no cyclic dependencies in the inherited attributes of A. The rules are consistent with a depth-first evaluation order.
- c The rule is S-attributed and L-attributed. The rule is consistent with a depth-first evaluation order.
- d The rules are not S-attributed. The rules are not L-attributed either because the rules B.i = A.s + C.sand C.i = B.s form a cyclic dependency. The rules are not consistent with any evaluation order because no acyclic dependency graph can be created for some inputs.

Problem 2 - 15 points

Construct the DAG for the expression ((x+y)-((x+y)*(x-y)))+((x+y)*(x-y))

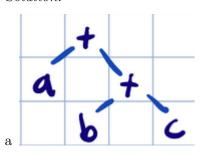
Solution:



Problem 3 - 15 points Translate the arithmetic expression a + (b + c).

- a A syntax tree.
- b Quadruples.
- c Triples.
- d Indirect triples.

Solution:



	#	Op	Arg1	Arg2	Res
b [0	+	b	c	t1
	1	+	a	t1	t2

	#	Op	Arg1	Arg2
\mathbf{c}	0	+	b	c
	1	+	a	(0)

	#	Statement	#	Op	Arg1	Arg2
d	0	(10)	10	+	b	С
	1	(11)	11	+	a	(10)

Problem 4 - 20 points

A real array A[i; j; k] has index i ranging from 1 to 4, j ranging from 0 to 4, and k ranging from 5 to 10. Reals take 8 bytes each. If A is stored row-major, starting at byte 0, find the location of:

```
a A[3;4;5]
```

b
$$A[1;2;7]$$

c
$$A[4;3;9]$$
.

Repeat the above if A is stored in column-major order.

Solution:

Row-major:

a A row takes 5*4*8=160 bytes of space. The i=3 row starts at 320. Add 5*3*8=120 to get to the j=4 column in the row. Add 0*8=0 to get to the k=5 index in the column. The location of A[3;4;5] is at 440 bytes.

```
640 + 16 = 56 bytes.
```

$$c 480 + 80 + 72 = 632$$
 bytes.

Column-major:

a

b

 \mathbf{c}

Problem 5 - 20 points

Add rules to the syntax-directed definition of Fig. 1 for the following control-flow constructs:

PRODUCTION	SEMANTIC RULES
$P \rightarrow S$	S.next = newlabel() $P.code = S.code \mid\mid label(S.next)$
$S \rightarrow \mathbf{assign}$	S.code = assign.code
$S \rightarrow \mathbf{if} (B) S_1$	B.true = newlabel() $B.false = S_1.next = S.next$ $S.code = B.code \mid\mid label(B.true) \mid\mid S_1.code$
$S \rightarrow \mathbf{if} (B) S_1 \mathbf{else} S_2$	$B.true = newlabel()$ $B.false = newlabel()$ $S_1.next = S_2.next = S.next$ $S.code = B.code$ $ label(B.true) S_1.code$ $ gen('goto' S.next)$ $ label(B.false) S_2.code$
$S \rightarrow $ while $(B) S_1$	$begin = newlabel() \ B.true = newlabel() \ B.false = S.next \ S_1.next = begin \ S.code = label(begin) B.code \ label(B.true) S_1.code \ gen('goto' begin)$
$S \rightarrow S_1 S_2$	

Figure 1: Rules to the syntax-directed definition

- A repeat-statement repeat S while B.
- A for-loop for $(S_1; B; S_2)S_3$.

```
Solution: S \to \mathbf{for} \ (S_1; B; S_2)S_3

begin = newlabel()

B.true = newlabel()

B.false = S.next

S_3.next = begin

S.code = S_1.code \mid | label(begin) \mid | B.code

\mid | label(B.true) \mid | S_3.code \mid | S_2.code

\mid | gen('goto' begin)
```

Problem 6 - 15 points

Translate the following expressions using the ifFalse mechanism:

```
a if (a == b \&\& c == d || e == f) x = 1;
b if (a == b || c == d || e == f) x = 1;
c if (a == b \&\& c == d \&\& e == f) x = 1;
```

Solution:

- b if False (a! = b && c! = d && e! = f) x = 1;
- c if False ($a! = b \quad || \quad c! = d \quad || \quad e! = f) \quad x = 1;$