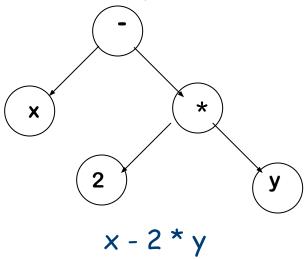
CENG513 Compiler Design and Construction A Short Kaleidoscope Tutorial

Abstract Syntax Tree

An abstract syntax tree is the procedure's parse tree with the nodes for most non-terminal nodes removed



- Can use linearized form of the tree
 - Easier to manipulate than pointers
 - \times 2 y * in postfix form
 - * 2 y \times in prefix form

Kaleidoscope Language

- top → definition | external | expression | ;
- definition → <u>def</u> prototype expression
- prototype → id (arg)
- $arg \rightarrow arg \mid id \mid \epsilon$
- expression → primary binoprhs
- primary → identifierexpr | numberexpr | parenexpr
- identifier expr → identifier | identifier (expression)
- expression \rightarrow expression $\mid \epsilon$
- numberexpr →number
- parenexpr \rightarrow (expression)
- binoprhs \rightarrow + primary | ϵ

Kaleidoscope AST

```
/// ExprAST - Base class for all expression nodes.
class ExprAST {
public:
 virtual ~ExprAST() = default;
};
/// NumberExprAST - Expression class for numeric literals like "1.0".
class NumberExprAST : public ExprAST {
double Val;
public:
 NumberExprAST(double Val) : Val(Val) {}
};
/// VariableExprAST - Expression class for referencing a variable, like "a".
class VariableExprAST : public ExprAST {
std::string Name;
public:
VariableExprAST(const std::string &Name) : Name(Name) {}
};
```

Kaleidoscope AST

```
/// BinaryExprAST - Expression class for a binary operator.
class BinaryExprAST : public ExprAST {
char Op;
std::unique ptr<ExprAST> LHS, RHS;
public:
 BinaryExprAST(char Op, std::unique ptr<ExprAST> LHS,
                std::unique ptr<ExprAST> RHS)
: Op(Op), LHS(std::move(LHS)), RHS(std::move(RHS)) {}
};
/// CallExprAST - Expression class for function calls.
class CallExprAST : public ExprAST {
 std::string Callee;
 std::vector<std::unique ptr<ExprAST>> Args;
public:
 CallExprAST (const std::string &Callee,
              std::vector<std::unique ptr<ExprAST>> Args)
    : Callee(Callee), Args(std::move(Args)) {}
};
```

Kaleidoscope AST

```
/// PrototypeAST - This class represents the "prototype" for a function,
/// which captures its name, and its argument names (thus implicitly the number
/// of arguments the function takes).
class PrototypeAST {
 std::string Name;
std::vector<std::string> Args;
public:
 PrototypeAST(const std::string &Name, std::vector<std::string> Args)
  : Name(Name), Args(std::move(Args)) {}
 const std::string &getName() const { return Name; }
};
/// FunctionAST - This class represents a function definition itself.
class FunctionAST {
 std::unique ptr<PrototypeAST> Proto;
 std::unique ptr<ExprAST> Body;
public:
 FunctionAST(std::unique ptr<PrototypeAST> Proto,
              std::unique ptr<ExprAST> Body)
   : Proto(std::move(Proto)), Body(std::move(Body)) {}
};
```

Basic Expression Parsing - primary \rightarrow identifier expr | number expr |

parenexpr

```
/// primary
/// ::= identifierexpr
/// ::= numberexpr
/// ::= parenexpr
static std::unique_ptr<ExprAST> ParsePrimary() {
    switch (CurTok) {
        default:
            return LogError("unknown token when expecting an expression");
        case tok_identifier:
            return ParseIdentifierExpr();
        case tok_number:
            return ParseNumberExpr();
        case '(':
            return ParseParenExpr();
    }
}
```

Basic Expression Parsing - primary → identifierexpr | numberexpr |

```
/// numberexpr ::= number
static std::unique ptr<ExprAST> ParseNumberExpr() {
  auto Result = std::make unique<NumberExprAST>(NumVal);
 getNextToken(); // consume the number
 return std::move(Result);
/// parenexpr ::= '(' expression ')'
static std::unique ptr<ExprAST> ParseParenExpr() {
 getNextToken(); // eat (.
 auto V = ParseExpression();
 if (!V)
   return nullptr;
 if (CurTok != ')')
   return LogError("expected ')'");
 getNextToken(); // eat ).
 return V;
```

Basic Expression Parsing - primary → identifierexpr | numberexpr |

```
/// ::= identifier '(' expression* ')'
static std::unique ptr <ExprAST> ParseIdentifierExpr() {
 std::string IdName = IdentifierStr;
 getNextToken(); // eat identifier.
if (CurTok != '(') // Simple variable ref.
   return std::make unique <VariableExprAST > (IdName);
// Call.
 getNextToken(); // eat (
std::vector<std::unique ptr<ExprAST>> Args;
if (CurTok != ')') {
while (true) {
     if (auto Arg = ParseExpression())
       Args.push back(std :: move(Arg));
       return nullptr;
     if (CurTok == ')')
       break;
     if (CurTok != ',')
        return LogError("Expected ')' or ',' in argument list" );
     getNextToken();
}
// Eat the ')'.
getNextToken();
 return std::make unique <CallExprAST > (IdName, std::move(Args));
```

Driver

```
/// top ::= definition | external | expression | ';'
static void MainLoop() {
 while (true) {
    fprintf(stderr, "ready> ");
   switch (CurTok) {
   case tok eof:
     return;
   case ';': // ignore top-level semicolons.
     getNextToken();
    break;
    case tok_def:
     HandleDefinition();
     break;
   case tok_extern:
     HandleExtern();
     break;
   default:
     HandleTopLevelExpression();
     break;
```

Sample Execution

```
$ ./a.out
ready> def foo(x y) x+foo(y, 4.0);
Parsed a function definition.
ready> def foo(x y) x+y y;
Parsed a function definition.
Parsed a top-level expr
ready> def foo(x y) x+y );
Parsed a function definition.
Error: unknown token when expecting an expression
ready> extern sin(a);
ready> Parsed an extern
ready> ^D
$
```

Kaleidoscope Language - Extended Repeat Until

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- primary → identifierexpr | numberexpr | parenexpr | repeatexpr
- identifier expr → identifier | identifier (expression)
- expression \rightarrow expression $\mid \epsilon$
- numberexpr →number
- parenexpr \rightarrow (expression)
- binoprhs \rightarrow + primary | ϵ
- repeatexpr → repeat expression until expression

References

Kaleidoscope Lexer and Parser

• <a href="https://llvm.org/docs/tutorial/MyFirstLanguageFrontend/Language