Funktionen

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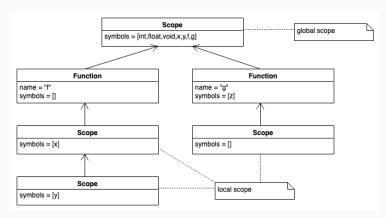
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Funktionen und Scopes

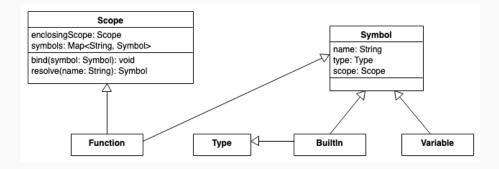
```
int x = 42;
int y;
void f() {
   int x;
   x = 1;
   y = 2;
   { int y = x; }
}
void g(int z){}
```

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Erweiterung des Klassendiagramms für Funktions-Scopes



Quelle: Eigene Modellierung nach einer Idee in (Parr 2010, p. 147)

Funktionen sind Symbole und Scopes

```
class Function(Scope, Symbol):
    def __init__(name, retType, enclScope):
        Symbol.__init__(name, retType)  # we are "Symbol" ...
        enclosingScope = enclScope  # ... and "Scope"
```

Funktionen: Listener

```
funcDecl : type ID '(' params? ')' block ;
         : param (',' param)*;
params
param
        : type ID ;
call : ID '(' exprList? ')';
exprList : expr (',' expr)*;
int f(int x) {
   int y = 9;
int x = f(x):
```

```
def enterFuncDecl(Parser.FuncDeclContext ctx):
   name = ctx.ID().getText()
   type = scope.resolve(ctx.type().getText())
   func = Function(name, type, scope)
    scope.bind(func)
    # change current scope to function scope
    scope = func
def exitFuncDecl(Parser.FuncDeclContext ctx):
   scope = scope.enclosingScope
def exitParam(Parser.ParamContext ctx):
   t = scope.resolve(ctx.type().getText())
   var = Variable(ctx.ID().getText(), t)
   scope.bind(var)
def exitCall(Parser.CallContext ctx):
   name = ctx.ID().getText()
   func = scope.resolve(name)
   if func == None:
        error("no such function: " + name)
   if func.type == Variable:
        error(name + " is not a function")
```

Wrap-Up

- Symboltabellen: Verwaltung von Symbolen und Typen (Informationen über Bezeichner)
- Funktionen: Nested Scopes => hierarchische Organisation
- Umgang mit dem Funktionsnamen, den Parametern und dem Funktionskörper

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