

CMPE 152: Compiler Design

November 7 Lab

Department of Computer Engineering
San Jose State University

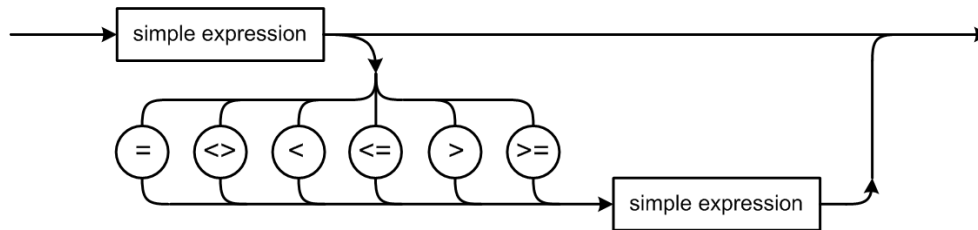


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Instructor: Ron Mak
www.cs.sjsu.edu/~mak

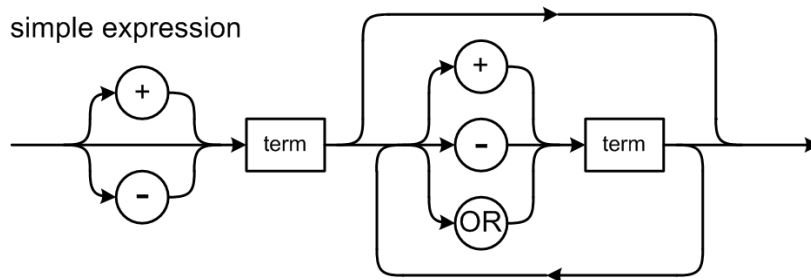


Expression Syntax Diagrams

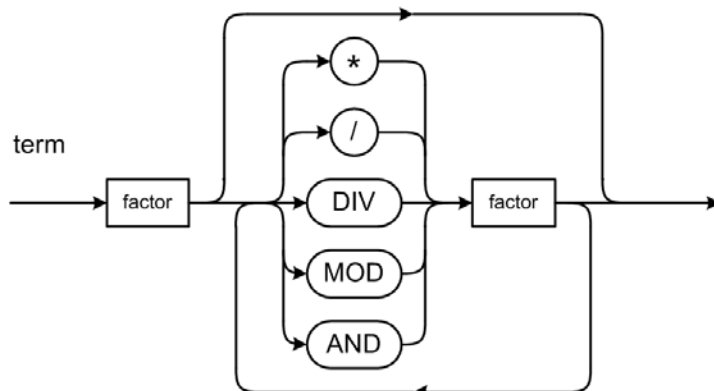
expression



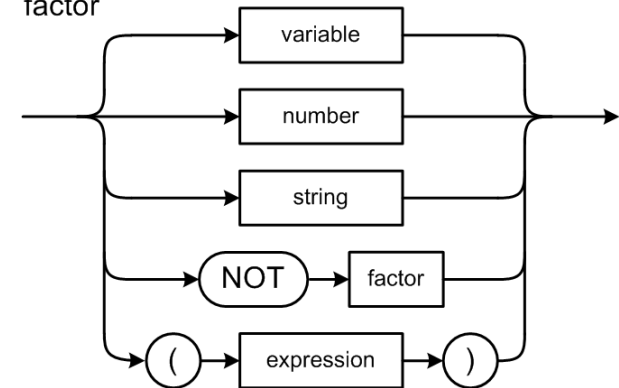
simple expression



term



factor



□ What code should we generate for a relational expression?

Relational Expressions

- Suppose **i** and **j** are local integer variables, and that:
 - **i** → slot #0
 - **j** → slot #1
- 0 represents **false** and 1 represents **true**.
- For the expression **i < j** leave either 0 or 1 on top of the operand stack:

The code in **red** are the only parts that change based on the expression.

```

iload_0          ; push the value of i (slot #0)
iload_1          ; push the value of j (slot #1)
if_icmplt L003    ; branch if i < j
iconst_0         ; push false
goto L004         ; go to next statement

L003:
    iconst_1      ; push true

L004:
```

Your code generator also needs to emit labels.

Relational Expression Code Template

Code to evaluate the first operand

`iload_0`

Code to evaluate the second operand

`iload_1`

Compare-and-branch-if-true to *true-label* instruction

`if_icmplt L003`

`iconst_0
goto next-label`

False code

`iconst_0
goto L004`

true-label:
`iconst_1`

True code

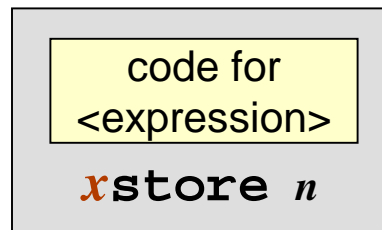
L003:
`iconst_1`

next-label:

L004:

Assignment Statement Code Template

- The code template for an assignment statement to a local variable `<variable> := <expression>`



Where *x* is *i*, *l*, *f*, or *d*
depending on the type
of the computed value
of `<expression>`.

- You can generate a shortcut store instruction such as *istore_3* (3 is a slot number) whenever possible.

IF Statement Code Templates

Code to evaluate the boolean expression

ifeq *next-label*

Code for the THEN statement

next-label:

- The code that evaluates the boolean expression leaves either **0 (false)** or **1 (true)** on top of the operand stack.
 - **ifeq** branches if [TOS] is **0** (the expression is **false**)

Code to evaluate the boolean expression

ifeq *false-label*

Code for the THEN statement

goto *next-label*

false-label:

Code for the ELSE statement

next-label:

Example: IF Statement

```

PROGRAM IfTest;
VAR
    i, j, t, f : integer;

BEGIN {IF statements}
    ...
    IF i < j THEN t := 300;

    IF i = j THEN t := 200
        ELSE f := -200;

    ...
END.

```

```

getstatic      iftest/i I
getstatic      iftest/j I
if_icmplt      L002
iconst_0
goto          L003

L002:
iconst_1

L003:
ifeq          L001
sipush        300
putstatic     iftest/t I

L001:
getstatic      iftest/i I
getstatic      iftest/j I
if_icmpeq      L005
iconst_0
goto          L006

L005:
iconst_1

L006:
ifeq          L007
sipush        200
putstatic     iftest/t I
goto          L004

L007:
sipush        200
ineg
putstatic     iftest/f I

L004:

```

Looping Statement Code Template

loop-label:

Code for statements before the test

Code to evaluate the boolean test expression

ifne *next-label*

Code for statements after the test

goto *loop-label*

next-label:

- The code that evaluates the boolean expression leaves either **0 (false)** or **1 (true)** on top of the operand stack.
 - **ifne** branches if [TOS] is **not 0** (the expression value is **true**)
- There might not be any code before or after the test.

Example: Newton's Square Root Function

FUNCTION sqrt(^{#0}x : real) : real;

VAR

^{#1}i : integer;

^{#2}root : real;

BEGIN

i := 0;

root := x;

REPEAT

root := (x/root + root)/2;

i := i + 1;

UNTIL i > 10;

sqrt := root;

END;

```
iconst_0
istore_1    ; i := 0
fload_0
fstore_2    ; root := x
```

L000:

```
fload_0    ; x
fload_2    ; root
fdiv       ; /
fload_2    ; root
fadd       ; +
fconst_2   ; 2.0
fdiv       ; /
fstore_2   ; ==> root
iinc 1 1   ; i := i + 1;
```

```
iload_1    ; i
bipush 10  ; 10
if_icmpgt L001 ; if i > 10 goto L001
iconst_0   ; false
goto L002
```

L001:

```
iconst_1   ; true
```

L002:

```
ifne L001  ; if true goto L003
goto L000
```

L003:

```
fload_2
freturn    ; return root
```

Example: FOR Statement

```
PROGRAM ForTest;
VAR
    j, k, n : integer;

BEGIN {FOR statements}
    ...

    FOR k := j TO 5 DO BEGIN
        n := k;
    END;

    ...
END.
```

Remember that **program variables** are translated into **Jasmin static fields**, and so they have names, not slot numbers.

```

                                getstatic    fortest/j I
                                putstatic    fortest/k I

L001:
                                getstatic    fortest/k I
                                iconst_5
                                if_icmpgt    L003
                                iconst_0
                                goto         L004

L003:
                                iconst_1

L004:
                                ifne        L002

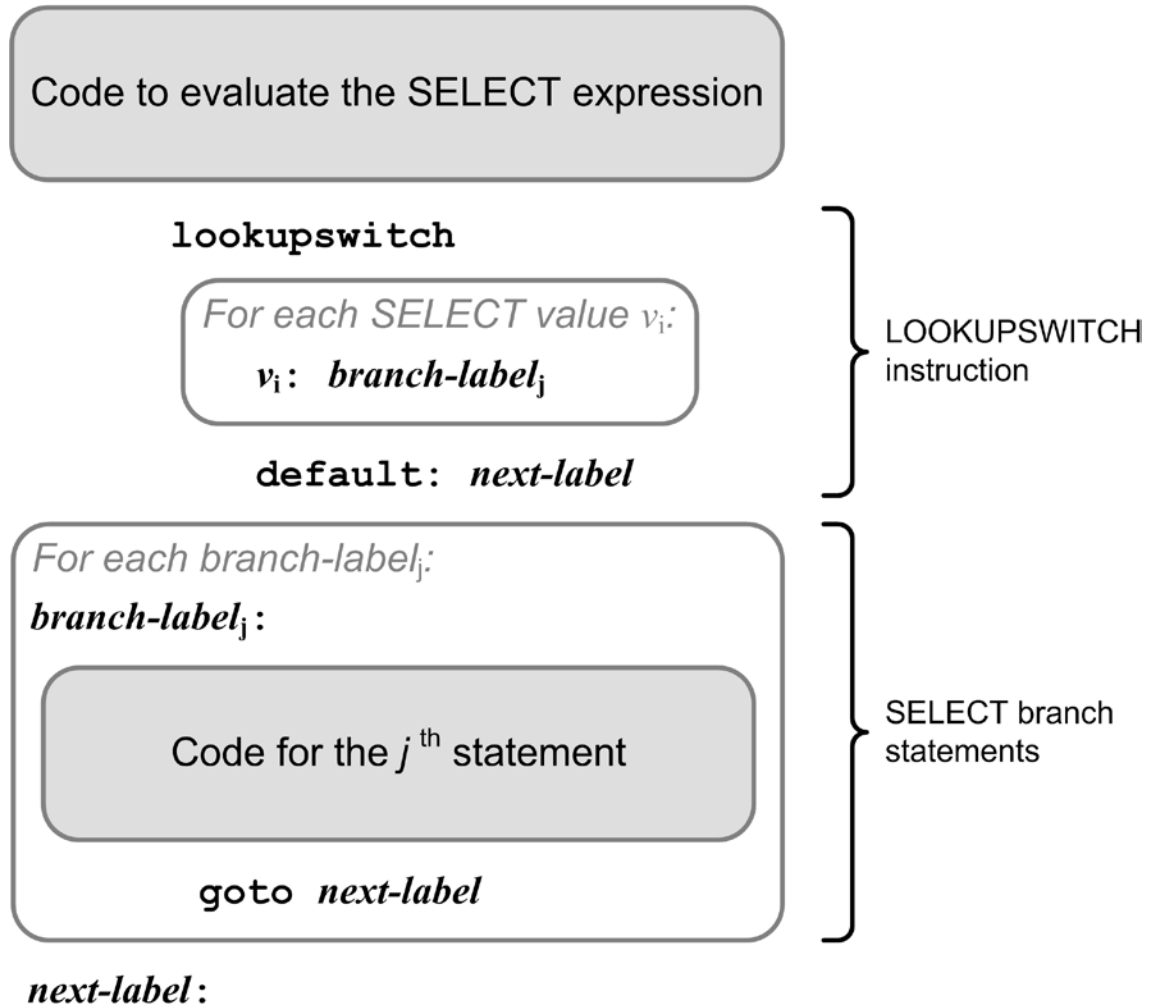
                                getstatic    fortest/k I
                                putstatic    fortest/n I

                                getstatic    fortest/k I
                                iconst_1
                                iadd
                                putstatic    fortest/k I
                                goto         L001

L002:
```

This is code emitted for a general > test. It can be much improved!

SELECT Statement

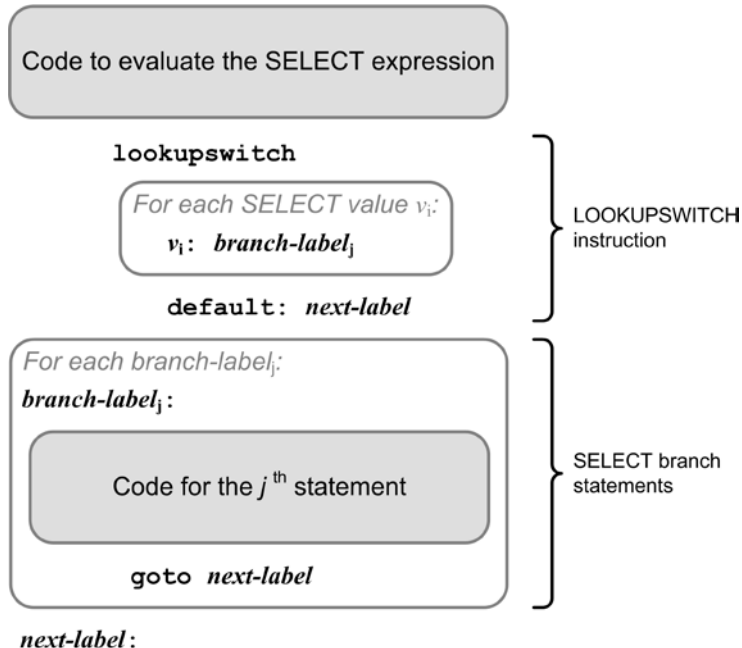


Example: CASE Statement

```

    VAR #0 i, #1 j : integer;
    ...
    CASE i OF
        100,105:      j := 1000;
        200,256,282: j := 2000;
    END

```



```

    iload_0 ; i

```

```

    lookupswitch
        100: L010
        105: L010
        200: L020
        256: L020
        282: L020
        default: L099

```

```

L010:
    sipush 1000
    istore_1 ; j := 1000
    goto L099
L020:
    sipush 2000
    istore_1 ; j := 2000
    goto L099
L099:

```