# 04830180-编译实习

## 04. Type Checking

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#### **Outline**

- 目标和要求
- 主要步骤

## 目标

• 通过语法分析只是代表程序满足语法要求,但是不一定满足语义要求

She is a boy

- 词法、语法错误不再考虑
- Visitor数目不限制
  - 多次遍历AST

## 需要检查的错误

- 1. 使用未定义的类、变量和方法
- 2. 重复定义类、变量和方法
- 3. 类型不匹配
  - if、while的判断表达式必须是boolean型
  - Print参数必须为整数
  - 数组下标必须是int型
  - 赋值表达式左右操作数类型匹配
- 4. 参数不匹配
  - 类型、个数、return语句返回类型
  - 不允许重载
- 5. 操作数相关: +、\*、<等操作数须为整数
- 6. 类的循环继承、多重继承
- 7. 数组越界
- 8. 使用未初始化的变量
- 9. Bonus ...

```
class Test {
  public static void main (String[] a) {
    System.out.println(new Start().start());
class Start {
  public int start() {
    a = 1;
    return 0;
```

```
class Test {
  public static void main (String[] a) {
    System.out.println(new Start().start());
class Start {
  public int start() {
    return 0;
class Start {
```

```
class Test {
  public static void main (String[] a) {
    System.out.println(new Start().start());
class Start {
  public int start() {
    int a;
    a = 1;
    if (a) {
    } else {
    return 0;
```

```
class Test {
  public static void main (String[] a) {
    System.out.println(new Start().start());
class Start {
  public int start() {
    boolean a;
    int b;
    a = true;
    b = a + 1;
    return 0;
```

```
class Test {
  public static void main (String[] a) {
    System.out.println(new Start().start());
class Start {
  public int start() {
    Aa;
    int b;
    a = new A();
    b = a.test(1);
    return 0;
class A {
  public int test () {
    return 0;
```

```
class Test {
  public static void main (String[] a) {
    System.out.println(new Start().start());
class Start {
  public int start() {
    int[] a;
    boolean b;
    a = new int [b];
    return 0;
```

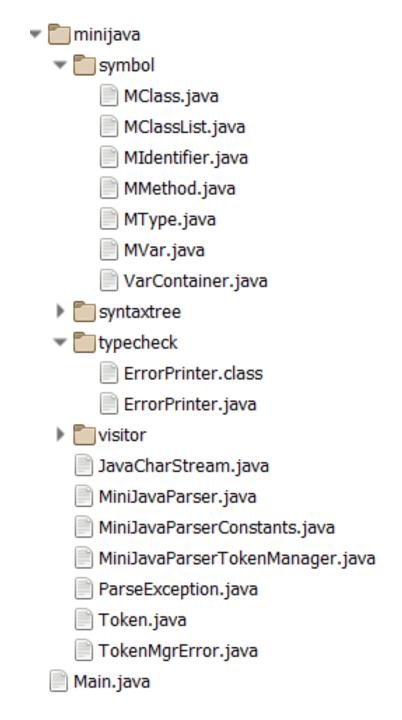
```
class Test {
  public static void main (String[] a) {
    System.out.println(new Start().start());
class Start {
  public int start() {
    return 0;
class A extends B {
class B extends C {
class C extends A {
```

```
class Test {
  public static void main (String[] a) {
    System.out.println(new Start().start());
class Start {
  public int start() {
    return 0;
  public int start(int i) {
    return 0;
```

```
class Test {
  public static void main (String[] a) {
    System.out.println(new Start().start());
class A {
class B extends A {
class Start {
  public int start {
    Aa;
    a = new B();
    Bb;
    b = new A();
    return 0;
```

## 作业要求

- 没有错误的不能报错
- 以上所提的六类错误均需能够检查出
- 需要输出错误类型
- Bonus: 提出PPT未列出的错误,并且能够检查
  - 随代码附上文档说明都检查了哪些额外的错误
  - 给出测试用例
- · 注意入口函数必须为模板中指定包下的Main函数
- 开发过程中以UCLA的8个错误用例为基础进行测试
- 打分过程中会使用未公开的测试用例
  - 每个测试用例只包含一个错误
- 评分标准: 代码清晰、测试用例通过数



minijava 💮	▼ 🛅 minijava
▼ 🛅 symbol	AllClasses.java
MClass.java	ASTAllocationExpression.java
MClassList.java	ASTAndExpression.java
MIdentifier.java	ASTArrayAllocationExpression.java
MMethod.java	ASTArrayAssignmentStatement.java
MType.java	ASTArrayLength.java
MVar.java	ASTArrayLookup.java
VarContainer.java	ASTArrayType.java
> syntaxtree	ASTAssignmentStatement.java
	ASTBlock.java
▼	ASTBooleanType.java
ErrorPrinter.class	ASTBracketExpression.java
ErrorPrinter.java	ASTClassDeclaration.java
▶ <u></u> visitor	ASTClassExtendsDeclaration.java
JavaCharStream.java	ASTCompareExpression.java
MiniJavaParser.java	ASTExpression.java
MiniJavaParserConstants.java	ASTFalseLiteral.java
MiniJavaParserTokenManager.java	ASTFormalParameter.java
ParseException.java	ASTGoal.java
	ASTIdentifier.java
Token.java	ASTIfStatement.java
TokenMgrError.java	
Main.java	

#### **Outline**

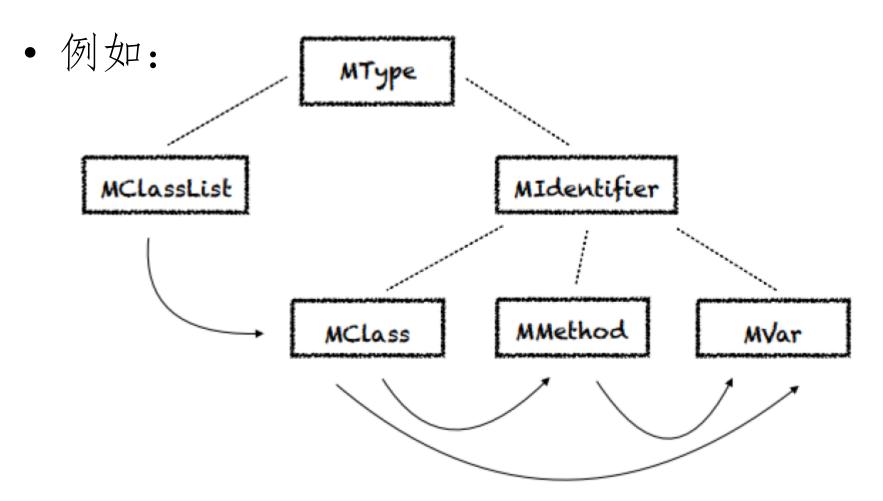
- 错误类型及举例
- 主要步骤

## 主要步骤

- 建立符号表
- 类型检查

```
public class Main{
  public static void main(String args[]){
    try{
      //InputStream in = new FileInputStream("Test.java");
      InputStream in = new FileInputStream(args[0]);
      Node root = new MiniJavaParser(in).Goal();
      MType allClassList = new MClassList();
      root.accept(new BuildSymbolTableVisitor(), allClassList);
      root.accept(new TypeCheckVisitor(), allClassList);
      if (ErrorPrinter.getsize() == 0){
        System.out.println("Program type checked successfully");
      else{
        System.out.println("Type error");
      ErrorPrinter.printAll();
```

## 设计符号表



虚线表示继承关系、实现表示包含关系

#### **Example: MMethod**

```
public class MMethod extends MIdentifier implements VarContainer{
   protected String returnType;
   protected HashMap<String, MVar> varList = new HashMap<String, MVar>();
   protected ArrayList<MVar> paramList = new ArrayList<MVar>();

public MMethod(String _name, String _returnType, MIdentifier _parent, int _row, int _col) {
    super(_name, "method", _row, _col);
    this.setParent(_parent);
    this.setReturnType(_returnType);
}
```

### BuildSymbolTableVisitor

- Visitor的选择
  - -需要考虑作用域
    - GJDepthFirst
  - 不需要考虑作用域
    - GJNoArguDepthFirst

### BuildSymbolTableVisitor

- Goal
- MainClass
- ClassDeclaration
- ClassExtendsDeclaration
- VarDeclaration
- MethodDelcaration
- FormalParameter

### BuildSymbolTableVisitor

- Goal
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```
MethodDeclaration ::= "public" Type Identifier "(" ( FormalParameterList )? ")" "{" ( VarDeclaration )* ( Statement )* "return" Expression ";" "}"

* f0 -> "public"

* f1 -> Type()

* f2 -> Identifier()

* f3 -> "("

* f4 -> ( FormalParameterList() )?

* f5 -> ")"
```

```
public MType visit(MethodDeclaration n, MType argu) {
 MType ret=null;
 n.f0.accept(this, argu);
 MType type = n.f1.accept(this, argu);
 MIdentifier id = (MIdentifier)n.f2.accept(this, argu);
 MMethod newMethod = new MMethod(id.getName(), type.getType(), (MIdentifier)argu, ...
 String msg = ((MClass)argu).insertMethod(newMethod);
 if (msg != null) {
  ErrorPrinter.print(msg, newMethod.getRow(), newMethod.getCol());
 n.f3.accept(this, newMethod);
 n.f4.accept(this, newMethod);
```

# 主要步骤

- 建立符号表
- 类型检查

## 各类错误的检查时机

- 建符号表过程:
  - 重复定义
- 符号表内检查:
  - 类的重载和循环定义
- 类型检查过程:
  - 剩下的错误

#### **TypeCheckVisitor**

```
public MType visit(MethodDeclaration n, MType argu) {
 MType ret=null;
 n.f0.accept(this, argu);
 MType type = n.f1.accept(this, argu);
 checkTypeDeclared(type);
 MIdentifier id = (MIdentifier)n.f2.accept(this, argu);
 MMethod newMethod = ((MClass)argu).getMethod(id.getName());
 n.f3.accept(this, newMethod);
 n.f4.accept(this, newMethod);
 n.f5.accept(this, newMethod);
 n.f6.accept(this, newMethod);
 n.f7.accept(this, newMethod);
 n.f8.accept(this, newMethod);
 n.f9.accept(this, newMethod);
 MType exp = n.f10.accept(this, newMethod);
 checkExpEqual(exp, type.getType(), "Return expression doesn't match return type");
 n.f11.accept(this, newMethod);
 n.f12.accept(this, newMethod);
 return ret;
```

## **TypeCheckVisitor**

```
public void checkTypeDeclared(MType type){
String typename = "";
if (type instanceof MIdentifier){
 typename = ((MIdentifier)type).getName();
 if (allClassList.containClass(typename)){
  return;
else{
 typename = type.getType();
 if (typename.equals("int") || typename.equals("int[]") || typename.equals("boolean")){
  return;
ErrorPrinter.print("Undefined type: \"" + typename + "\"", type.getRow(), type.getCol());
```

## 作业提交

- · ddl: 第7周上课前(4月9日15:10)
  - 迟交减50%
- 代码打包发送至jun.huang@pku.edu.cn
- 邮件题目 [compiler18]HW1\_学号
- 正文中告知小组成员以及分工