Semantics

Semantics

CMPT 379: Compilers

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anoopsarkar.github.io/compilers-class

Program Errors

- Program is lexically well-formed
 - Identifiers have valid names
 - Strings are properly terminated
 - No unknown characters
- Program is syntactically well-formed:
 - Package declaration have the correct structure
 - Expressions are syntactically valid
- Does this mean that the program is legal?

Example (decaf program)

```
package test {
         var myBin bool;
         func foo() void {
                  var x[o] int;
                  var k int = myBin * y;
         func foo() void {
         func fibonacci(n int) int {
                  return foo() + fibonacci(n-1);
         }
```

Example (decaf program)

```
package test {
              var myBin bool;
                                        Cannot define Array type as local variable
              func foo() void {
                                              Cannot define Array of size 0
                       var x[o] int;
                                                    Variable not declared
Cannot redefine
                       var k int = myBin * y
   functions
                                                 Cannot multiply
                                                     boolean
              func foo() void {
                                               Cannot add void
              func fibonacci(n int) int {
                       return foo() + fibonacci(n-1);
                                       No main function
```

Goal of Semantic Analysis

- Ensure that the program has a welldefined meaning
- Verifies properties of the program that are not caught during the earlier phases
 - All variables are declared before use
 - Types are used correctly in expressions
 - Method calls have correct number and types of parameters and return value

Challenges in Semantic Analysis

Reject all/most of the incorrect programs

Accept all correct programs

Validity vs Correctness

Validity vs Correctness

```
Incorrect! Should
func fibonacci (n int) int {
                                    be "return n;"
      if (n<=1) return o;
      return fibonacci (n-1) + fibonacci(n-2);
func main() int {
      print int (fibonacci(40));
```

Challenges in Semantic Analysis

Reject the largest number of incorrect programs

Accept all correct programs

Work fast!

Other Goals of Semantic Analysis

- Gather useful information about the program for code generation:
 - Determine what variables are meant by each identifier
 - Build an internal representation of inheritance hierarchies
 - Keep track of variables which are in scope at each program point

Limitation of CFGs

- Using CFGs
 - How would you prevent duplicate package definitions?
 - How would you differentiate variables of one type from variables of another type?
 - How would you ensure all called methods are defined?
- For most programming languages, these are provably impossible in a CFG

Implementing Semantic Analysis

- Attribute Grammars
 - Augment parsing rules to do checking during parsing
 - Has its limitations
- Recursive AST Walk
 - Construct the AST, then use recursion to explore the tree

Scoping

- The same name (identifier) in a program may refer to fundamentally different things:
- This is perfectly legal Java code:

```
public class A {
        char A;
        A A (A A) {
             A.A = 'A';
             return A ( (A) A);
        }
}
```

- The same name (identifier) in a program may refer to fundamentally different things:
- This is perfectly legal Java code:

```
public class A {
         char A;
         A A (A A) {
               A.A = 'A';
                return A ( (A) A);
          }
}
```

- The same name (identifier) in a program may refer to completely different objects:
- This is perfectly legal C++ code:

```
int Awful () {
    int x = 137;
    {
        string x = "Scope!"
        if (float x = 0)
            double x = x;
    }
    if (x == 137) cout << "Y";
}</pre>
```

- The same name (identifier) in a program may refer to completely different objects:
- This is perfectly legal C++ code:

Scope

- The scope of an entity is the set of locations in a program where that entity's name refers to that entity.
- The introduction of new variables into scope may hide older variables
- How do we keep track of what's visible?

- Symbol tables map names (string format) to descriptors (information about identifiers)
- As we run our semantic analysis, continuously update the symbol table with information about what is in scope

```
int x = 137;
    int z = 42;
    int testFunc(int x, int y){
        printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
3:
4:
5:
             int x, z;
6:
             z = y;
7:
             X = Z;
8:
                  int y = x;
9:
10:
                       printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
11:
12:
                  printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
13:
14:
              printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
15:
16:
17: }
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    int testFunc(int x, int y){
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                       printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
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```

```
Symbol Table
X 0
```

```
int x = 137;
    int z = 42;
    int testFunc(int x, int y){
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             int x, z;
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             z = y;
7:
             X = Z;
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                  int y = x;
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                       printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
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12:
                  printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
13:
14:
              printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
15:
16:
17: }
```

Symbol Table	
X	0
Z	1

```
int x = 137;
    int z = 42;
    int testFunc(int x, int y) {
2:
        printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
3:
4:
5:
             int x, z;
6:
             z = y;
             X = Z;
7:
8:
                  int y = x;
9:
10:
                       printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
11:
12:
                  printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
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Symbol Table	
X	0
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    int testFunc(int x, int y) {
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        printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
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5:
            int x, z;
6:
             z = y;
             X = Z;
7:
8:
                  int y = x;
9:
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                       printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
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12:
                  printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
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14:
              printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
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16:
17: }
```

Symbol Table	
X	0
Z	1
X	2
Y	2

```
int x = 137;
    int z = 42;
1:
    int testFunc(int x, int y) {
        printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
3:
4:
5:
             int x, z;
6:
             z = y;
             X = Z;
7:
8:
                  int y = x;
9:
10:
                       printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
11:
12:
                  printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
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Symbol Table	
X	0
Z	1
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Y	2

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    int z = 42;
    int testFunc(int x, int y) {
        printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
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             z = y;
7:
             X = Z;
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                  int y = x;
9:
10:
                       printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
11:
12:
                  printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
13:
14:
              printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
15:
16:
17: }
```

Symbol Table		
X	0	
Z	1	
X	2	
Y	2	

```
int x = 137;
    int z = 42;
    int testFunc(int x, int y) {
        printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @2, y @2, z @1);
3:
4:
5:
            int x, z;
6:
            z = y;
            X = Z;
7:
8:
                  int y = x;
9:
10:
                      printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
11:
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                  printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
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Symbol Table	
X	0
Z	1
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        printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @2, y @2, z @1);
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5:
            int x, z;
6:
            z = y;
            X = Z;
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8:
                  int y = x;
9:
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                      printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x, y, z);
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            z = y;
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```

Symbol Ta	able
X	0
Z	1
X	2
Y	2
X	5
Z	5

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            X = Z;
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                  int y = x;
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X	2	
Y	2	
X	5	
Z	5	
Y	9	

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7:
8:
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9:
10:
                     printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @5, y @9, z @5);
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8:
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    int testFunc(int x, int y) {
        printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @2, y @2, z @1);
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           int x, z;
           z @5 = y @2;
6:
           x @5 = z @5;
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6:
           x @5 = z @5;
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                     printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @5, y @9, z @5);
11:
12:
                 printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @5, y @9, z @5);
13:
14:
             printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @5, y @2, z @5);
15:
16:
17: }
```

Symbol Ta	able
X	0
Z	1
X	2
Y	2
X	5
Z	5

```
int x = 137;
    int z = 42;
    int testFunc(int x, int y) {
        printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @2, y @2, z @1);
3:
4:
5:
           int x, z;
           z @5 = y @2;
6:
           x @5 = z @5;
7:
8:
                int y = x @5;
9:
10:
                     printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @5, y @9, z @5);
11:
12:
                 printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @5, y @9, z @5);
13:
14:
             printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @5, y @2, z @5);
15:
16:
17: }
```

Symbol Table	
X	0
Z	1
X	2
Y	2

```
int x = 137;
    int z = 42;
    int testFunc(int x, int y) {
        printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @2, y @2, z @1);
3:
4:
5:
           int x, z;
           z @5 = y @2;
6:
           x @5 = z @5;
7:
8:
                int y = x @5;
9:
10:
                     printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @5, y @9, z @5);
11:
12:
                 printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @5, y @9, z @5);
13:
14:
             printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @5, y @2, z @5);
15:
16:
17: }
```

Symbol Table	
X	0
Z	1
X	2
Y	2

```
int x = 137;
    int z = 42;
    int testFunc(int x, int y) {
        printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @2, y @2, z @1);
3:
4:
5:
           int x, z;
           z @5 = y @2;
6:
           x @5 = z @5;
7:
8:
                int y = x @5;
9:
10:
                     printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @5, y @9, z @5);
11:
12:
                 printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @5, y @9, z @5);
13:
14:
             printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @5, y @2, z @5);
15:
16:
17: }
```

Symbol Table		
X	0	
Z	1	
X	2	
Y	2	

```
int x = 137;
    int z = 42;
    int testFunc(int x, int y) {
        printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @2, y @2, z @1);
3:
4:
5:
           int x, z;
           z @5 = y @2;
6:
           x @5 = z @5;
7:
8:
                int y = x @5;
9:
10:
                     printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @5, y @9, z @5);
11:
12:
                 printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @5, y @9, z @5);
13:
14:
             printf("%d, %d, %d\n", x @5, y @2, z @5);
15:
16:
17: }
```

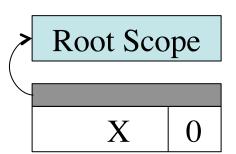
Symbol Table		
X	0	
Z	1	

- Symbol tables map names (string format) to descriptors (information about identifiers)
- As we run our semantic analysis, continuously update the symbol table with information about what is in scope
- Typical implementation: stack
- Basic Operations:
 - Push scope: Enter a new scope
 - Pop scope: Leave a scope, discarding all declarations
 - Insert symbol: add a new identifier to the current scope
 - Lookup symbol: Given an identifier, find a descriptor

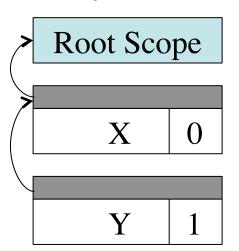
Using a Symbol Table

- To process a portion of the program that creates a scope (block statements, function calls, classes, etc.)
 - Enter a new scope
 - Add all variable declarations to the symbol table
 - Process the body of the block/function/class
 - Exit the scope
- Much of semantic analysis is defined over the parse tree using symbol tables

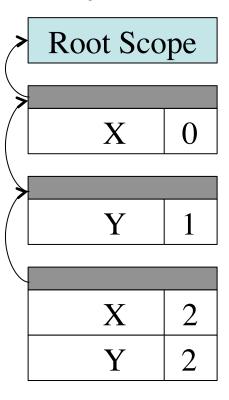
```
o: int x;
1: int y;
   int testFunc(int x, int y)
3:
         int w, z;
4:
6:
            int y;
7:
8:
            int w;
9:
10:
11: }
```



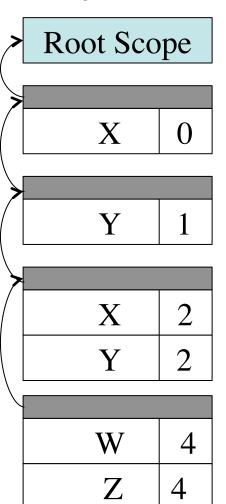
```
o: int x;
   int y;
   int testFunc(int x, int y)
3:
4:
        int w, z;
6:
            int y;
7:
8:
9:
            int w;
10:
11: }
```

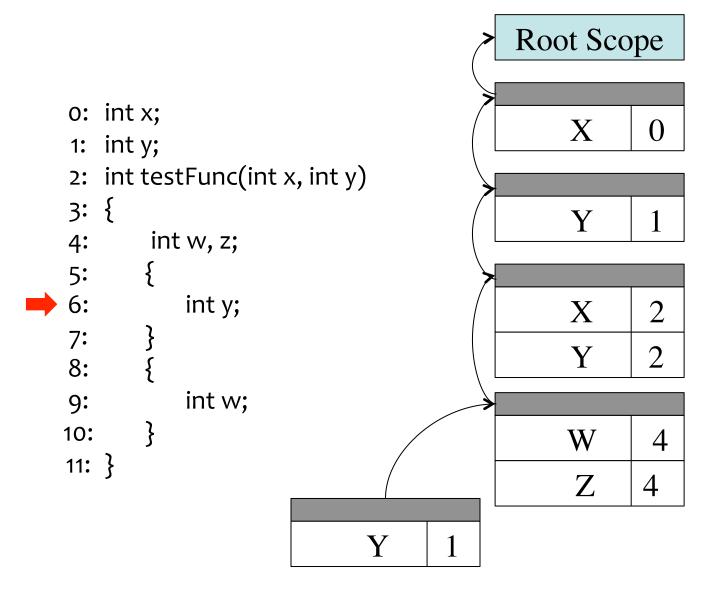


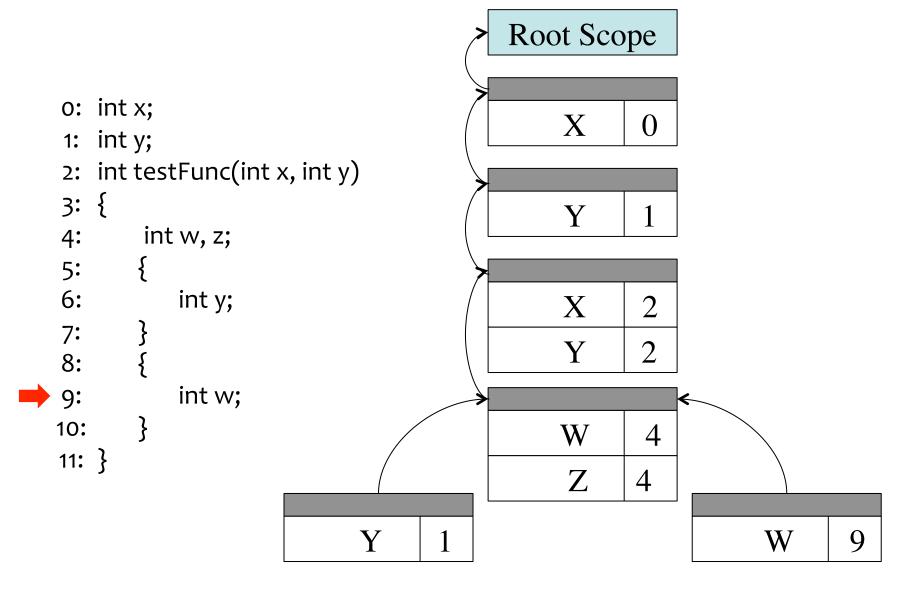
```
o: int x;
   1: int y;
2: int testFunc(int x, int y)
  3: {
  4:
           int w, z;
  6:
              int y;
  7:
  8:
  9:
              int w;
  10:
  11: }
```



```
o: int x;
   int y;
   int testFunc(int x, int y)
3: {
        int w, z;
            int y;
7:
8:
9:
            int w;
10:
11: }
```







Spaghetti Stacks

- Treat the symbol table as a linked structure of scopes
- Each scope stores a pointer to its parent, but not vice-versa
- From any point in the program, symbol table appears to be a stack
- This is called a spaghetti stack

Why Two Interpretations?

- Spaghetti stack is a static structure; explicit stack is dynamic structure.
- Spaghetti stack can be stored in the abstract syntax tree data structure for a program.
- Explicit stack uses less memory and is better for recursive function invocations.

```
public class Base {
    public int publicBaseInt = 1;
    protocted int baseInt = 2;
}
```



Base	
publicBaseInt	1
BaseInt	2

```
public class Base {
   public int publicBaseInt = 1;
   protocted int baseInt = 2;
public class Derived extends Base {
   public int derivedInt = 3;
   public int publicBaseInt = 4;
   public void doSomething(){
         System.out.println(publicBaseInt);
         System.out.println(baseInt);
         System.out.println(derivedInt);
         int publicBaseInt = 6;
         System.out.println(publicBaseInt);
```

Root Scope

Base	
publicBaseInt	1
BaseInt	2

Derived	
derivedInt	3
publicBaseInt	4

```
public class Base {
   public int publicBaseInt = 1;
   protocted int baseInt = 2;
public class Derived extends Base {
   public int derivedInt = 3;
   public int publicBaseInt = 4;
   public void doSomething(){
         System.out.println(publicBaseInt);
         System.out.println(baseInt);
         System.out.println(derivedInt);
         int publicBaseInt = 6;
         System.out.println(publicBaseInt);
```

Root Scope

>	Base	
	publicBaseInt	1
	BaseInt	2

Derived	
drivedInt	3
publicBaseInt	4

```
public class Base {
   public int publicBaseInt = 1;
   protocted int baseInt = 2;
public class Derived extends Base {
   public int derivedInt = 3;
   public int publicBaseInt = 4;
   public void doSomething(){
         System.out.println(publicBaseInt);
         System.out.println(baseInt);
         System.out.println(derivedInt);
         int publicBaseInt = 6;
         System.out.println(publicBaseInt);
```

Root Scope

Base	
publicBaseInt	1
BaseInt	2

7	Derived	
	drivedInt	3
	publicBaseInt	4

```
public class Base {
   public int publicBaseInt = 1;
   protocted int baseInt = 2;
public class Derived extends Base {
   public int derivedInt = 3;
   public int publicBaseInt = 4;
   public void doSomething(){
         System.out.println(publicBaseInt);
         System.out.println(baseInt);
         System.out.println(derivedInt);
         int publicBaseInt = 6;
         System.out.println(publicBaseInt);
```

Root Scope

>	Base	
	publicBaseInt	1
	BaseInt	2

Derived	
drivedInt	3
publicBaseInt	4

```
public class Base {
   public int publicBaseInt = 1;
   protocted int baseInt = 2;
public class Derived extends Base {
   public int derivedInt = 3;
   public int publicBaseInt = 4;
   public void doSomething(){
         System.out.println(publicBaseInt);
         System.out.println(baseInt);
         System.out.println(derivedInt);
         int publicBaseInt = 6;
         System.out.println(publicBaseInt);
```

Root Scope

Base	
publicBaseInt	1
BaseInt	2

Derived	
drivedInt	3
publicBaseInt	4

```
public class Base {
   public int publicBaseInt = 1;
   protocted int baseInt = 2;
public class Derived extends Base {
   public int derivedInt = 3;
   public int publicBaseInt = 4;
   public void doSomething(){
         System.out.println(publicBaseInt);
         System.out.println(baseInt);
         System.out.println(derivedInt);
         int publicBaseInt = 6;
         System.out.println(publicBaseInt);
```

Root Scope

Base	
publicBaseIn	nt 1
BaseInt	2

Derived	
drivedInt	3
publicBaseInt	4

```
public class Base {
   public int publicBaseInt = 1;
   protocted int baseInt = 2;
public class Derived extends Base {
   public int derivedInt = 3;
   public int publicBaseInt = 4;
   public void doSomething(){
         System.out.println(publicBaseInt);
         System.out.println(baseInt);
         System.out.println(derivedInt);
         int publicBaseInt = 6;
         System.out.println(publicBaseInt);
```

Root Scope

>	Base	
	publicBaseInt	1
	BaseInt	2

>	Derived	
	drivedInt	3
	publicBaseInt	4

doSomething	g
publicBaseInt	6

```
public class Base {
   public int publicBaseInt = 1;
   protocted int baseInt = 2;
public class Derived extends Base {
   public int derivedInt = 3;
   public int publicBaseInt = 4;
   public void doSomething(){
         System.out.println(publicBaseInt);
         System.out.println(baseInt);
         System.out.println(derivedInt);
         int publicBaseInt = 6;
         System.out.println(publicBaseInt);
               3
```

Root Scope

Base	
publicBaseIn	t 1
BaseInt	2

Derived	
drivedInt	3
publicBaseInt	4

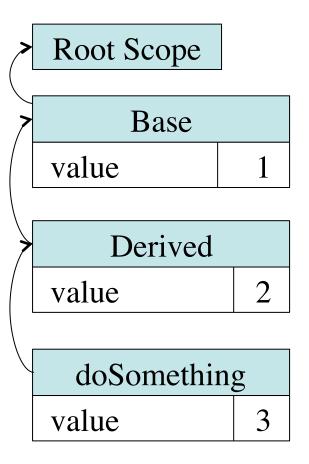
doSomethin	g
publicBaseInt	6

Inheritance and Scoping

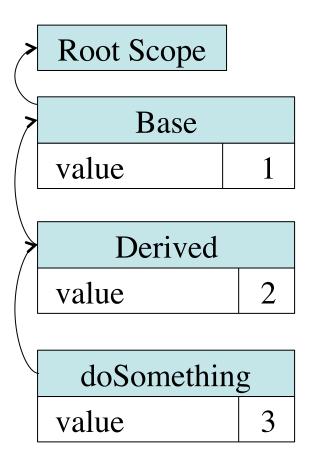
- Typically, the scope for a derived class will store a link to the scope of its base class
- Looking up a field of a class traverses the scope chain until that field is found or a semantic error is found

Explicit Disambiguation

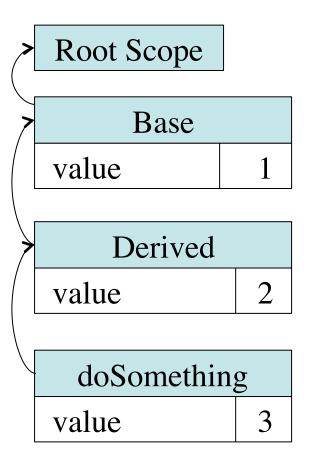
```
public class Base {
   public int value = 1;
public class Derived extends Base {
   public int value = 2;
   public void doSomething () {
          int value = 3;
         System.out.println(value);
         System.out.println(this.value);
         System.out.println(super.value);
```



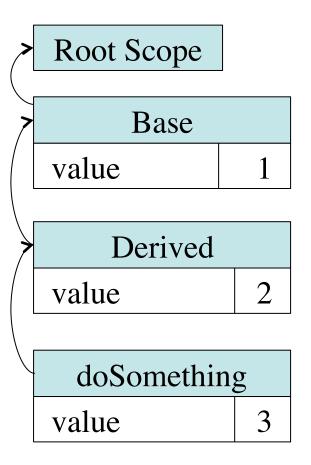
```
public class Base {
   public int value = 1;
public class Derived extends Base {
   public int value = 2;
   public void doSomething () {
          int value = 3;
         System.out.println(value);
         System.out.println(this.value);
         System.out.println(super.value);
```



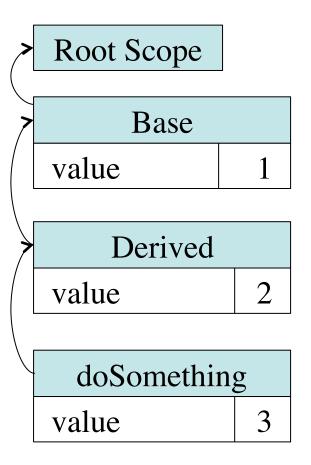
```
public class Base {
   public int value = 1;
public class Derived extends Base {
   public int value = 2;
   public void doSomething () {
          int value = 3;
         System.out.println(value);
         System.out.println(this.value);
         System.out.println(super.value);
            > 3
```



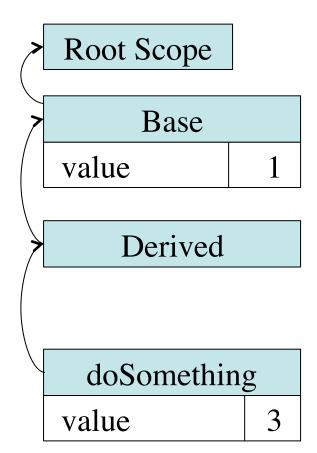
```
public class Base {
   public int value = 1;
public class Derived extends Base {
   public int value = 2;
   public void doSomething () {
          int value = 3;
         System.out.println(value);
         System.out.println(this.value);
         System.out.println(super.value);
             > 3
               2
```



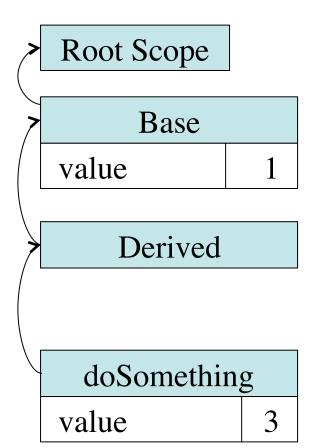
```
public class Base {
   public int value = 1;
public class Derived extends Base {
   public int value = 2;
   public void doSomething () {
          int value = 3;
         System.out.println(value);
         System.out.println(this.value);
         System.out.println(super.value);
```



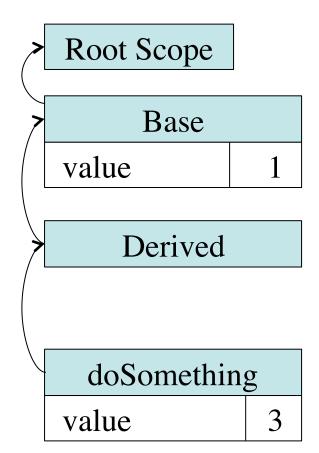
```
public class Base {
   public int value = 1;
public class Derived extends Base {
   public void doSomething () {
          int value = 3;
         System.out.println(value);
         System.out.println(this.value);
         System.out.println(super.value);
```



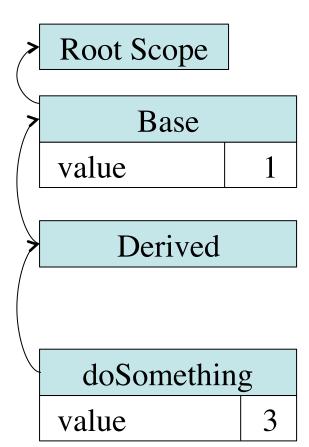
```
public class Base {
   public int value = 1;
public class Derived extends Base {
   public void doSomething () {
          int value = 3;
         System.out.println(value);
         System.out.println(this.value);
         System.out.println(super.value);
            > 3
```



```
public class Base {
   public int value = 1;
public class Derived extends Base {
   public void doSomething () {
          int value = 3;
         System.out.println(value);
         System.out.println(this.value);
         System.out.println(super.value);
             > 3
```



```
public class Base {
   public int value = 1;
public class Derived extends Base {
   public void doSomething () {
          int value = 3;
         System.out.println(value);
         System.out.println(this.value);
         System.out.println(super.value);
```



Disambiguating Scopes

- Maintain a second table of pointers into the scope stack
- When looking up a value in a specific scope, begin the search from that scope
- Some languages allow you to jump up to any arbitrary base class (for example, C++)

Single and Multi-pass Compilers

- Our predictive parsing methods always scan the input from left-to-right
 - LL(1), LR(0), SLR(1), LALR(1),...
- Since we only need one token of lookahead, we can do lexical analysis and parsing simultaneously in one pass over the file
- Some compilers can combine lexical analysis, parsing, semantic analysis, and code generation into same pass
 - Single pass compilers
- Other compilers rescan the input multiple times
 - Multi-pass compilers

Single and Multi-pass Compilers

- Some languages are defined to support single-pass compilers
 - C, C++
- Some languages require multi-passes
 - Java
- Most modern compilers uses many passes over the input program

Scoping in Multi-pass Compilers

- Completely parse the input into an abstract syntax tree (first pass)
- Walk the AST, gathering information about classes (second pass)
- Walk the AST checking other properties (third pass)
- Could combine some of these

Static and Dynamic Scoping

- The scoping we've seen so far is called static scoping and is done at compile time
 - Identifiers refer to logically related variables
- Some languages uses dynamic scoping, which is done at runtime
 - Identifiers refer to the variable with that name that is closely nested at runtime

```
int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
   print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3(){
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42



```
int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
   print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3 () {
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42



```
int x = 137;
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void function1(){
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   int x = 0;
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void function3(){
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42



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int x = 137;
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void function1(){
    print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3 () {
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42

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int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
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   int x = 0;
   function1();
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   int y = 0;
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function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42

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int x = 137;
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void function1(){
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    function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42

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int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
   print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3 () {
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42

```
int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
   print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3 () {
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42
X	0

```
int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
   print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3 () {
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42
X	0

```
int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
   print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3 () {
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42
X	0

```
int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
   print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3 () {
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42
X	0

```
int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
   print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3 () {
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42
X	0

```
int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
   print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3 () {
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42
X	0

```
int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
    print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
}
void function3 () {
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

```
Symbol Table
X 137
Y 42
```

```
int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
   print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3 () {
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

```
Symbol Table
X 137
Y 42
```

```
int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
   print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3 () {
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42
Y	0

```
int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
   print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3 () {
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42
Y	0

```
int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
   print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3(){
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42
Y	0

```
int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
   print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3(){
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42
Y	0
X	0

```
int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
   print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3(){
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42
Y	0
X	0

```
int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
   print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3(){
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42
Y	0
X	0

```
int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
    print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3(){
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42
Y	0
X	0

```
> 179
42
0
```

```
int x = 137;
int y = 42;
void function1(){
   print(x + y);
void function2(){
   int x = 0;
   function1();
void function3(){
   int y = 0;
   function2();
function1();
function2();
function3();
```

Symbol Table	
X	137
Y	42
Y	0
X	0

```
> 179
42
0
```

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Symbol Table	
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Dynamic Scoping in Practice

- Examples: Perl
- Often implemented by preserving symbol table at runtime
- Often less efficient than static scoping
 - Compiler cannot hardcode location of variables
 - Names must be resolved at runtime

Summary

- Semantic analysis verifies that a syntactically valid program is correctlyformed and computes additional information about the meaning of the program
- Scope checking determines what objects or classes are referred to by each name in the program.
- Scope checking is usually done with a symbol table implemented either as a stack or spaghetti stack.
- In object-oriented programs, the scope for a derived class is often placed inside of the scope of a base class.
- Some semantic analyzers operate in multiple passes in order to gain more information about the program.
- In dynamic scoping, the actual execution of a program determines what each name refers to.
- With multiple inheritance, a name may need to be searched for along multiple paths.