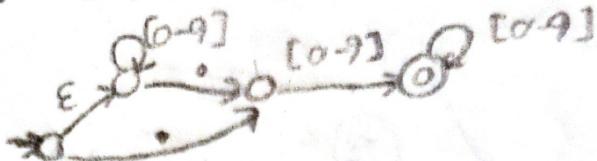
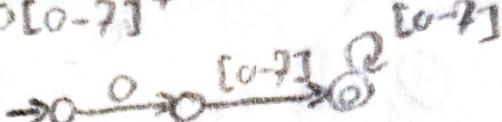


Teste EN 2025 (Teste reconstruído de memória, pode haver coisas erradas)

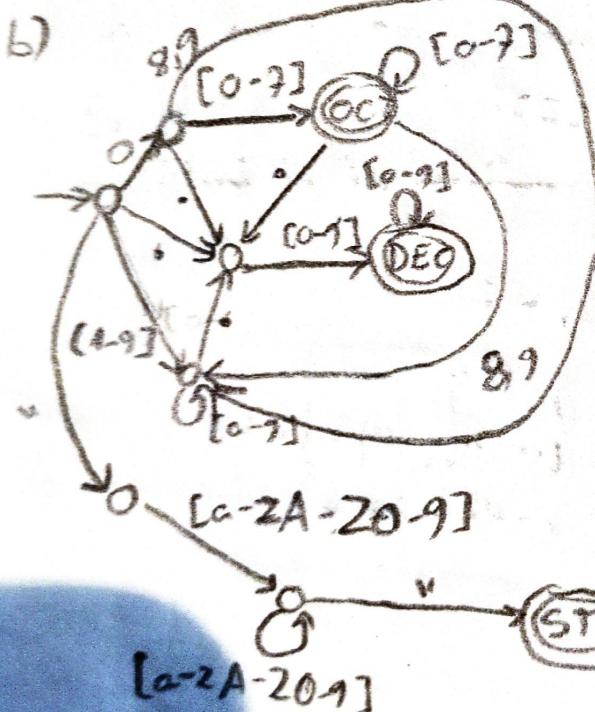
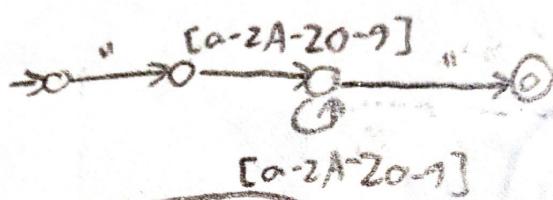
a) DEC  $[0-9]^*$ ,  $[0-9]^+$



OCT  $0[0-7]^+$



STR "a-zA-Z0-9"



c) 0 "a" 00 "b" 00.48.7 "5.40"

ERR: 0 "

STR: "a"

OCT: 00

STR: "b"

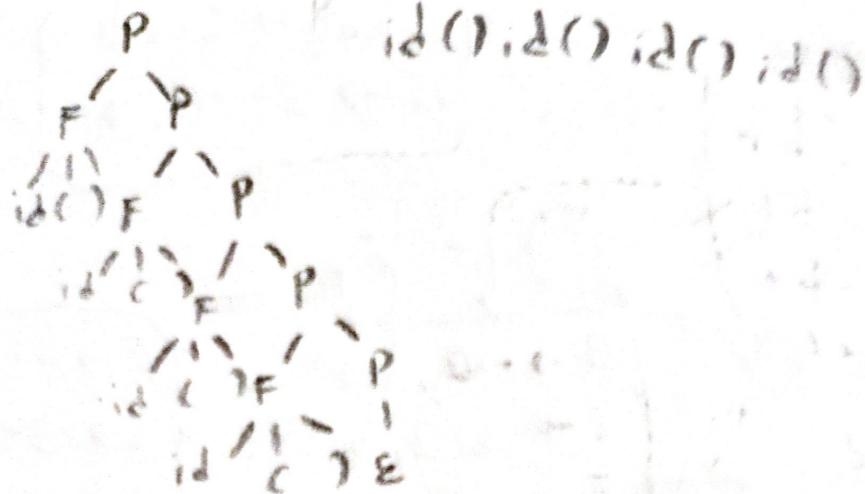
DEC: 00.48

DEC: .7

ERR: 5.

DEC: 5.40 ERR: "\$"

2 a)



b)

Expandido a gramática, temos:

Uma gramática  $n \mid \in LL(1) \Leftrightarrow$

$P \rightarrow id()P$  para algum  $A \rightarrow \alpha \mid B$   
 $\boxed{id} \in \text{var}$   $\text{First}(\alpha) \cap \text{First}(B) = \emptyset$

$\mid E$  isso verifica-se nesta gramática  
 para

$\text{First}(id()P) \cap \text{First}(id \in \text{var} P) = \{id\}$   
 então a gramática  $n \mid \in LL(1)$

$$1 \quad P \rightarrow id P'$$

$$2 \quad 1 \epsilon$$

$$3 \quad P' \rightarrow ()P$$

$$4 \quad 1 \text{ var} P$$

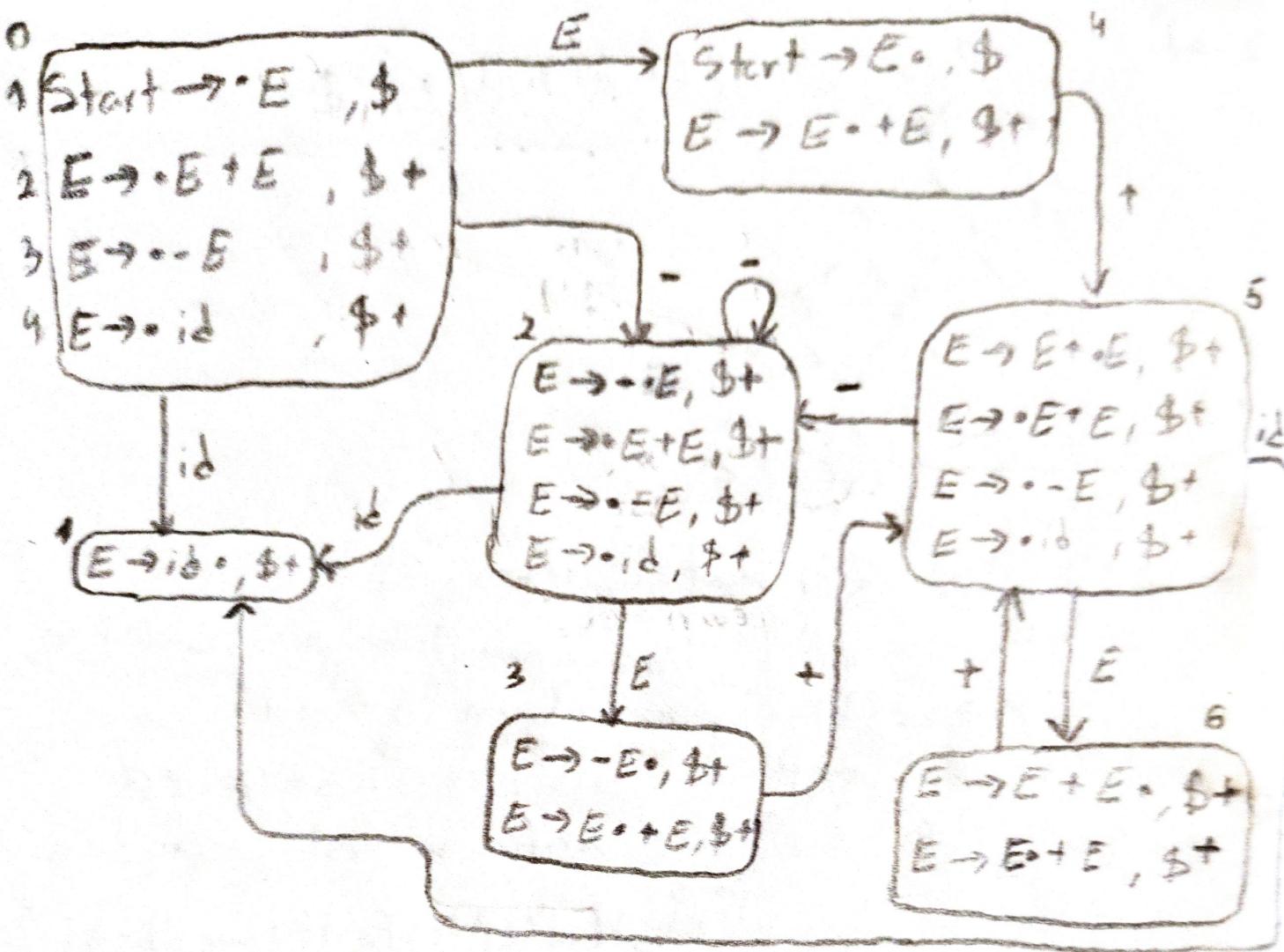
$$\text{First}(P) = \{id, \epsilon\}$$

$$\text{First}(P') = \{(), \text{var}\}$$

$$\text{Follow}(P) = \{\$\} \cup \text{Follow}(P) = \{\$\}$$

$$\text{Follow}(P') = \text{Follow}(P) = \{\$\}$$

	( )	id	var	\$
P				
P'	3	1	4	



b)

	ACTION				GOTO	
	+	-	id	\$	E	S
0	s2	s1		r4		
1	r4					
2	s2	s1		r3		
3	r3					
4	s5				Acc	
5	s2	s1		r6		
6	r3	s5		r2		

$T[3, +] = r3 \} \text{ Prioridade}$   
 $T[6, +] = r2 \} \text{ Associativa à esquerda}$

c) Start  $\rightarrow E \quad \{ \$\$ = \text{newnode}(\text{Program}, \text{NULL}),$   
 $\text{addChild}(\$ \$, \$1); \}$

$E \rightarrow E + E \quad \{ \$ \$ = \text{newnode}(ADD, \text{NULL}),$   
 $\text{addChild}(\$ \$, \$1),$   
 $\text{addChild}(\$ \$, \$3); \}$

$1 - E \quad \{ \$ \$ = \text{newnode}(MIN, \text{NULL}),$   
 $\text{addChild}(\$ \$, \$2); \}$

$1 \text{ id} \quad \{ \$ \$ = \text{newnode}(ID, \$1, \text{lexeme}); \}$

4 a)

sqr<sup>t</sup>:

1  $x := \text{param}[0]$

2  $err := 0,00000G$

3  $div := 2$

4  $try := x$

5  $t_1 := try / div$

6  $t_2 := x / t_1$

7  $next := t_1 + t_2$

8  $t_3 := next - try$

9 if FALSE  $t_3 < err$  goto 13

10  $t_4 := try - next$

11 if FALSE  $t_4 < err$  goto 13

12 goto 15

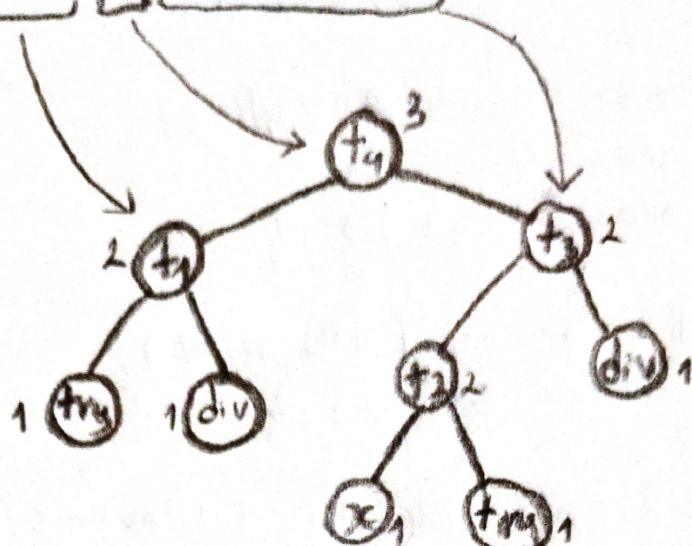
13  $try := next$

14 goto 5

15  $t_5 := try$

16 return try

$$b) \underbrace{(\text{try} / \text{div}) + (\text{x} / \text{try} / \text{div})}_{\text{exp}}$$



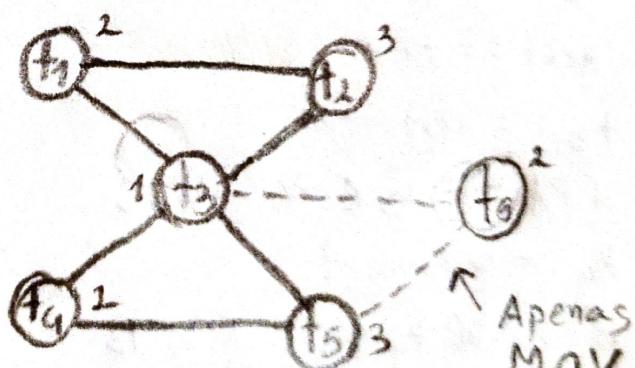
O número de Ershov da root é 3, portanto são precisos, no mínimo 3 registros.

Como?

Lifetimes

$$\begin{array}{l}
 t_1 := \text{try} \\
 t_2 := \text{div} \\
 t_3 := t_1 / t_2 \\
 t_4 := x \\
 t_5 := t_4 / t_3 \\
 t_6 := t_3 + t_5
 \end{array}
 \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} t_1 \\ t_2 \\ t_3 \\ t_4 \\ t_5 \\ t_6 \end{array} \right| \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} t_1 \\ t_2 \\ t_3 \\ t_4 \\ t_5 \\ t_6 \end{array} \right|$$

Podemos fazer o grafo de interferência



Colorindo de forma greedy, começando em  $t_3$ , temos:

Node	Cor
$t_1$	2
$t_2$	3
$t_3$	1
$t_4$	2
$t_5$	3
$t_6$	2

Então, com os registros R1, R2 e R3 podemos recresver a expressão como:

MOV R2 try  
 MOV R3 div  
 DIV R1 R2 R3  
 MOV R2 x  
 DIV R3 R2 R1  
 ADD R2 R1 R3

4 e) Return value, old stack pointer, frame pointer, parâmetros, espaço para spilling, variáveis locais e temporárias

Alternativas :- Passar parâmetros por registros

✓ velocidade

X maior chance de spilling

- Passar parâmetros pelo heap:

X não é otimizado pois "double" é de tamanho estático

- Saved registers; caso haja registros convencionados "callee-saver"

- Guardar return address num registro; neste caso é adequado porque se trata de uma função folha

- Usar display, lambda lifting ou apenas um static link para voltar à frame da caller function.

- etc ...