INE 5426

Trabalho 3: Analisador Semântico



NUMEXPRESSION -> TERM REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM	NUMEXPRESSION.val = REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM.val	
	REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM.her = TERM.val	
REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM1 -> PLUS_OR_MINUS TERM REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM2	REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM2.her = REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM1.her PLUS_OR_MINUS.op TERM.va	
	REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM1.val = REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM2.val	
REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM1 -> &	REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM1.val = REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM1.her	
PLUS_OR_MINUS -> +	PLUS_OR_MINUS.op = "+"	
PLUS_OR_MINUS -> -	PLUS_OR_MINUS.op = "-"	

TERM -> UNARYEXPR REC_UNARYEXPR	REC_UNARYEXPR.her = UNARYEXPR.val TERM.val = REC_UNARYEXPR.val	
REC_UNARYEXPR -> UNARYEXPR_OP TERM	REC_UNARYEXPR.val = REC_UNARYEXPR.her	
	UNARYEXPR_OP.op TERM.val	
REC_UNARYEXPR -> &	REC_UNARYEXPR.val = REC_UNARYEXPR.her	
UNARYEXPR_OP -> *	UNARYEXPR_OP.op = " * "	
UNARYEXPR_OP -> /	UNARYEXPR_OP.op = " / "	
UNARYEXPR_OP -> %	UNARYEXPR_OP.op = " % "	

UNARYEXPR -> PLUS_OR_MINUS FACTOR	UNARYEXPR.val = PLUS_OR_MINUS.op FACTOR.val	
UNARYEXPR -> FACTOR	UNARYEXPR.val = FACTOR.val	
FACTOR -> int_constant	FACTOR.val = lex	
FACTOR -> float_constant	FACTOR.val = lex	
FACTOR -> string_constant	FACTOR.val = lex	

FACTOR -> return_null	FACTOR.val = lex
FACTOR -> LVALUE	FACTOR.val = LVALUE.val
FACTOR -> (NUMEXPRESSION)	FACTOR.val = NUMEXPRESSION.val
LVALUE -> ident OPT_ALLOC_NUMEXP	LVALUE.val = ident

SDD para EXPA é L-atribuida?

- Como demonstrado durante a apresentação da SDD, todos os atributos herdados vem ou do pai, ou do irmão à esquerda.
- Portanto a SDD é considerada L-atribuida.

NUMEXPRESSION -> TERM REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM	NUMEXPRESSION.node = REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM.node	
	REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM.her = TERM.node	
REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM1 -> PLUS_OR_MINUS TERM REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM2	temp_node = PLUS_OR_MINUS.node	
REC_PLOS_WIINOS_TERIVIZ	temp_node.fe = REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM1.her	
	temp_node.node.fd = TERM.node	
	REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM2.her = temp_node.node	
	REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM1.node = REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM2.node	
REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM1 -> &	REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM1.node = REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM1.her	
PLUS_OR_MINUS -> +	PLUS_OR_MINUS.node = new node('+', ,)	
PLUS_OR_MINUS -> -	PLUS_OR_MINUS.node = new node('-', ,)	

TERM -> UNARYEXPR REC_UNARYEXPR	REC_UNARYEXPR.her = UNARYEXPR.node	
	TERM.node = REC_UNARYEXPR.node	
REC_UNARYEXPR -> UNARYEXPR_OP TERM	temp_node = UNARYEXPR_OP.node	
	temp_node.node.fe = REC_UNARYEXPR.her	
	temp_node.node.fd = TERM.node	
	REC_UNARYEXPR.node = temp_node.node	
REC_UNARYEXPR -> &	REC_UNARYEXPR.node = REC_UNARYEXPR.her	
UNARYEXPR_OP -> *	UNARYEXPR_OP.node = new node(*, ,)	
UNARYEXPR_OP -> /	UNARYEXPR_OP.node = new node(/, ,)	
UNARYEXPR_OP -> %	UNARYEXPR_OP.node = new node(%, ,)	

UNARYEXPR -> PLUS_OR_MINUS FACTOR	PLUS_OR_MINUS.node.fe = FACTOR.node	
	UNARYEXPR.node = PLUS_OR_MINUS.node	
UNARYEXPR -> FACTOR	UNARYEXPR.node = FACTOR.node	
FACTOR -> int_constant	FACTOR.node = new node(int_constant, lex)	
FACTOR -> float_constant	FACTOR.node = new node(float_constant, lex)	
FACTOR -> string_constant	FACTOR.node = new node(string_constant, lex)	

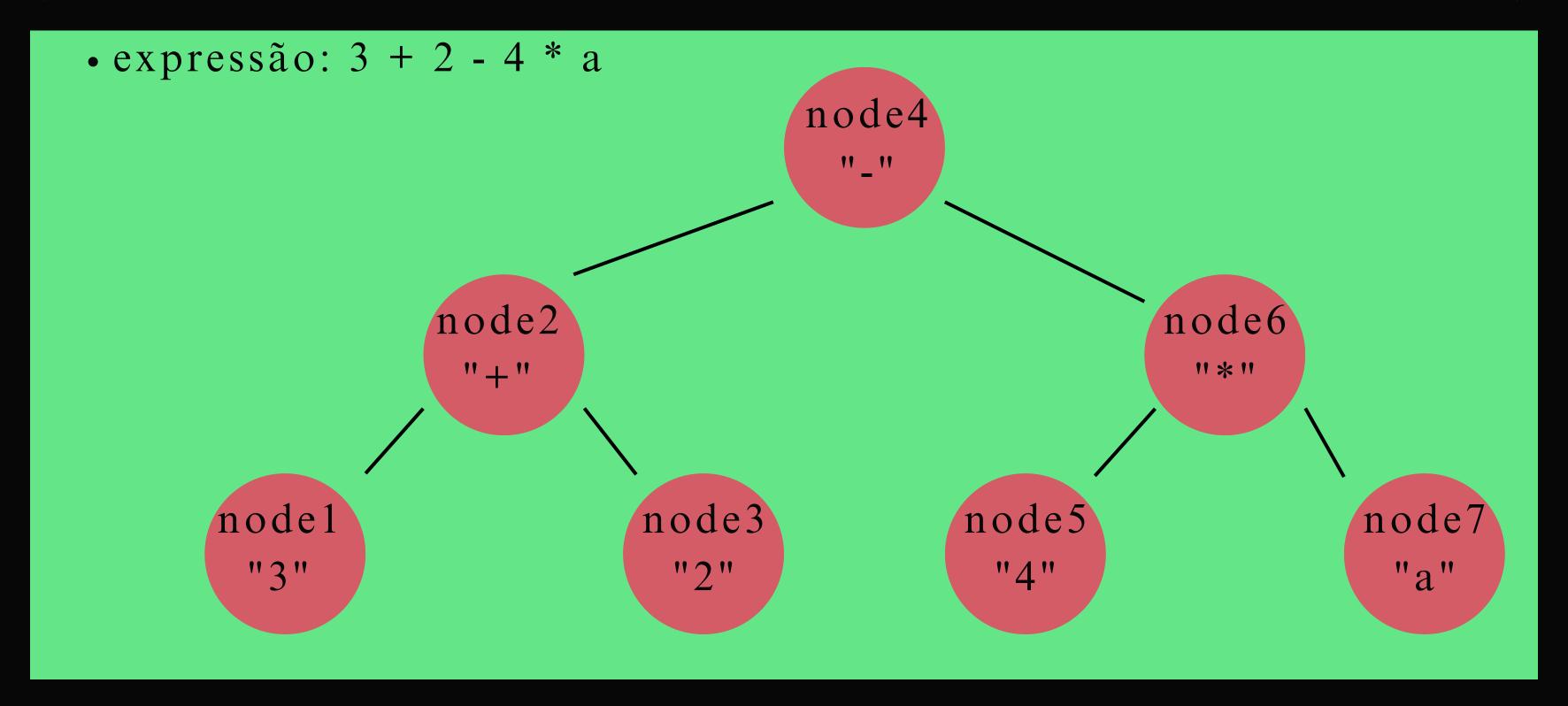
FACTOR -> return_null	FACTOR.node = new node(return_null, lex)	
FACTOR -> LVALUE	FACTOR.node = LVALUE.node	
FACTOR -> (NUMEXPRESSION)	FACTOR.node = NUMEXPRESSION.node	
LVALUE -> ident OPT_ALLOC_NUMEXP	LVALUE.node = new node(ident, val_from_table,)	

SDT para EXPA é L-atribuida?

- Assim como para a SDD de EXPA, demonstramos que os atributos herdados, sempre vem do pai, ou do irmão à esquerda.
- Portanto a SDT também é considerada L-atribuida.

Exemplo de árvore gerada pela SDT:

(este exemplo foi feito à mão pelos alunos seguindo as regras da SDT)



SDD e SDT para DEC

SDD para DEC:

VARDECL -> DATATYPE ident OPT_VECTOR	VARDECL.type = DATATYPE.type VARDECL.val = ident.lex VARDECL.dimension = OPT_VECTOR.dimension	
DATATYPE -> int	DATATYPE.type = int.lex	
DATATYPE -> float	DATATYPE.type = float.lex	
DATATYPE -> string	DATATYPE.type = string.lex	
OPT_VECTOR1 -> [int_constant] OPT_VECTOR2	OPT_VECTOR1.dimension = 1 + OPT_VECTOR2.dimension.	
	OPT_VECTOR1.size = int_constant.lex	
OPT_VECTOR -> &	OPT_VECTOR.dimension = 0	

SDD para DEC é L-atribuida?

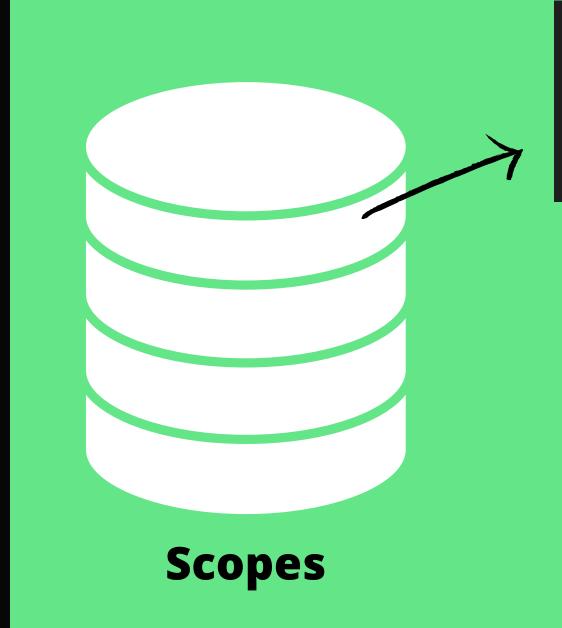
- A SDD de DEC, como demonstramos possui apenas atributos sintetizados.
- Portanto a SDD pode ser considerada como Latribuida.

VARDECL -> DATATYPE ident OPT_VECTOR	VARDECL.entry = insert_new_sst_symbol(ident.lex, DATATYPE.type, OPT_VECTOR.dimension, OPT_VECTOR.size);	
DATATYPE -> int	DATATYPE.type = int	
DATATYPE -> float	DATATYPE.type = float	
DATATYPE -> string	DATATYPE.type = string	
OPT_VECTOR1 -> [int_constant] OPT_VECTOR2	OPT_VECTOR1.dimension = 1 + OPT_VECTOR2.dimension.	
	OPT_VECTOR1.size = int_constant.lex	
OPT_VECTOR -> &	OPT_VECTOR.dimension = 0	

SDD para DEC é L-atribuida?

- A SDT de DEC, bem como sua SDD possui apenas atributos sintetizados.
- Logo a SDT também é considerada como L-atribuida.

Verificações no parser.y

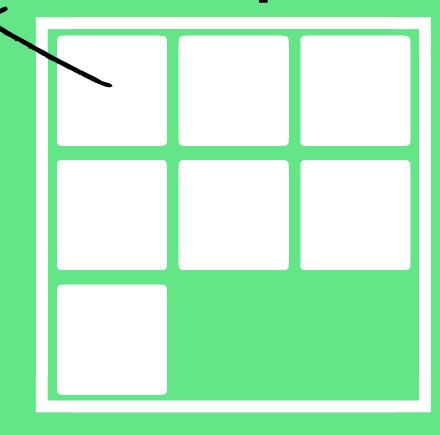


```
typedef struct {
    sst symbol_table[MAX_SCOPES];
    int num_symbols;
    bool is_loop;
} scope;
```

```
// Initializing the top of the
int top = 0;
int top_all_scopes = 0;

// Initializing the stack using
scope scopes[MAX_SCOPES];
scope all_scopes[MAX_SCOPES];
```

All Scopes





```
new_scope : { new_scope(false); }
```

symbol	type	usage count	dimensi on
printar	functior	1	0
a	int	2	0
list	int	1	2

```
//structing syntax symbol table
typedef struct {
   char symbol[32];
   char type[32];
   int usage_count;
   int dimension;
} sst;
```

```
%type <node> ALLOCEXPRESSION
     %type <symbol> OPT ALLOC NUMEXP
     %type <node> EXPRESSION
112
     %type <node> OPT REL OP NUM EXPR
113
     %type <symbol> REL OP
114
     %type <scope and expressions> NUMEXPRESSION
115
     %type <scope and expressions> REC PLUS MINUS TERM
     %type <scope and expressions> PLUS OR MINUS
117
     %type <scope and expressions> TERM
118
     %type <scope and expressions> REC UNARYEXPR
119
    %type <scope and expressions> UNARYEXPR OP
120
     %type <scope and expressions> UNARYEXPR
121
     %type <scope and expressions> FACTOR
     %type <scope and expressions> LVALUE
```

```
typedef struct scope_and_expressions {
    char * operation;
    char * vector;
    node node;
} scope_and_expressions;
```

```
union Value {
    int i;
    float f;
    char str[100];
};
typedef struct {
    char * node before;
    char * node after;
    char operation[3];
    char * result;
    union Value value;
 node;
```

```
OPT VECTOR: LSQRBRACKETS INT CONSTANT RSQRBRACKETS OPT VECTOR { $$ = $4 + 1; }
          | { $$ = 0; };
              $$ é o retorno
        %type <integer return> OPT VECTOR
                          OPT_VECTOR retorna um inteiro!
```

Verificações de tipo

Como essas estruturas se conversam?

```
%token <symbol> IDENT
                         IDENT FOLLOW IDENT
FUNCCALL OR EXPRESSION
                          node;
                           strcpy(new node.node before, $1);
                           new_node.result = get_var_type($1);
                           if ($2 != NULL && (strcpy($2->node.operation, "0") == 0)) {
                                  strcpy(new node.operation, $2->vector);
                                  char * result type = check operation(new node.result, $2->node.result, $2->node.operation);
                                  if (strcmp(result type, "0") == 0) {
                                         yyerror(" ");
                                         YYABORT;
                                  node new right node result = {new node.result, $2->node.result, $2->node.operation, result type};
                                  new node = new right node result;
                                  num_expressions[top_num_expressions] = new_node;
                                  top_num_expressions += 1;
```

Como essas estruturas se conversam?

Olha na tabela

```
char * get_var_type(char *ident) {
    scope scope = peek();
    sst* symbol = lookup_sst_symbol(scope.symbol_table, scope.num_symbols, ident);
    if (symbol != NULL) {
        return symbol->type;
    }
```

Como essas estruturas se conversam?

%token <symbol> IDENT coloca o tipo que encontrou em node.result! IDENT FOLLOW IDENT FUNCCALL OR EXPRESSION node; strcpy(new_node.node_before, \$1); new node.result = get var type(\$1); if (\$2 != NULL && (strcpy(\$2->node.operation, "0") == 0)) { strcpy(new node.operation, \$2->vector); char * result_type = check_operation(new_node.result, \$2->node.result, \$2->node.operation); if (strcmp(result type, "0") == 0) { yyerror(" "); YYABORT; node new right node result = {new node.result, \$2->node.result, \$2->node.operation, result type}; new node = new right node result; num expressions[top num expressions] = new_node; top_num_expressions += 1;

```
%type <node> OPT_REL_OP_NUM_EXPR
114 %type <symbol> REL_OP
115 %type <scope_and_expressions> NUMEXPRESSION
116 %type <scope_and_expressions> REC_PLUS_MINUS_TERM
117 %type <scope_and_expressions> PLUS_OR_MINUS
118 %type <scope_and_expressions> (TERM)
```

```
TERM : UNARYEXPR REC UNARYEXPR {
      char operation[3] = " ";
      if ($2) {
             char* result_type = check_operation($1->node.result, $2->node.result, $2->node.operation);
             if (strcmp(result_type, "0") == 0) {
                    yyerror(" ");
                    YYABORT;
             node new node;
             strcpy(new node.node before, $1->node.result);
             strcpy(new_node.node_after, $2->node.result);
             strcpy(new_node.operation, $2->node.operation);
             new node.result = result type;
             scope and expressions * this scope = malloc(sizeof(scope and expressions));
             this scope->node = new node;
             strcpy(this_scope->operation, $2->node.operation);
             $$ = this_scope;
        else {
             $$ = $1;
```

```
char * check_operation(char* node_before, char* node_after, char* operation) {
    if (strcmp(node_before, node_after) == 0) {
        if (strcmp(node_before, "string") == 0) {
            if (strcmp(operation, "+") != 0) {
                printf("Operator between strings is not +");
            }
            return node_before;
        }
    }
    printf("Error: Invalid Type Operation between %s %s %s!\n", node_before, op return "0";
}
```

```
{elemento esquerda, elemento direita, operador, resultado}
{"string", "string", "+", "string"},
{"int", "int", "+", "int"},
{"int", "int", "-", "int"},
{"int", "int", "*", "int"},
{"int", "int", "%", "int"},
{"int", "int", "/", "int"},
{"float", "float", "+", "float"},
{"float", "float", "-", "float"},
{"float", "float", "*", "float"},
{"float", "float", "%", "float"},
{"float", "float", "/", "float"},
```

```
%token <symbol> IDENT
FUNCCALL OR EXPRESSION
                          IDENT FOLLOW IDENT
                          nede new node;
                            strcpy(new node.node before, $1);
                           new node.result = get var type($1);
                           if ($2 != NULL && (strcpy($2->node.operation, "0") == 0)) {
                                   strcpy(new node.operation, $2->vector);
                                   char * result_type = check_operation(new_node.result, $2->node.result, $2->node.operation);
                                   if (strcmp(result_type, "0") == 0) {
                                          yyerror(" ");
                                          YYABORT;
                                  node new right node result = {new node.result, $2->node.result, $2->node.operation, result type};
                                   new node = new right node result;
                                   num expressions[top num expressions] = new node;
                                   top_num_expressions += 1;
                      };
```



Procura dentro do escopo, se o identificador existe em sua symbol table

```
char * get_var_type(char *ident) {
    scope scope = peek();
    sst* symbol = lookup_sst_symbol(scope.symbol_table, scope.num_symbols, ident);
    if (symbol != NULL) {
        return symbol->type;
    }
    sst* lookup_sst_symbol(sst *symbol_table, int num_symbols, char* symbol) {
        int i;
        sst * teste = symbol_table;
        for (i = 0; i < num_symbols; i++) {
            if (strcmp(symbol_table[i]:symbol, symbol) == 0) {
                return &symbol_table[i];
            }
        }
        return NULL;
}</pre>
```

```
LVALUE : IDENT OPT_ALLOC_NUMEXP {
    scope_and_expressions* this_scope = malloc(sizeof(scope_and_expressions));
    this_scope->node.operation = malloc(strlen($1) + strlen($2) + 1); // Allocate memory for concatenated string
    strcpy(this_scope->node.operation, $1); // Copy $1 into the operation string
    strcat(this_scope->node.operation, $2); // Concatenate $2 to the operation string
    this_scope->node.result = get_var_type($1);
    $$ = this_scope;
};
```

Verificando o break

Verificando o break

```
STATEMENT : VARDECL SEMICOLON
            ATRIBSTAT SEMICOLON
            PRINTSTAT SEMICOLON
            READSTAT SEMICOLON
            RETURNSTAT SEMICOLON
            IFSTAT
            FORSTAT
            new_scope LCURLYBRACKETS 5 (ATELIST RCURLYBRACKETS { pop(); }
            BREAK SEMICOLON {
              int t = top;
              while (true) {
                  if (scopes[t].is_loop == true) {
                     break;
                  t -= 1;
                  if (t < 0) {
                     printf("Error: Break found outside any loop\n");
            SEMICOLON {};
```

Gastamos muito tempo consertando erros e entendendo como trabalhar com strings (char) e ponteiros na linguagem C

```
scope_and_expressions * this_scope = malloc(sizeof(scope_and_expressions));
this_scope->node.value.i = $1;
strcpy(this_scope->node.result,"int");
```

```
typedef struct {
   char * node_before;
   char * node_after;
   char operation[3];
   char * result;
   union Value value;
} node;
```

```
%union{
   int address;
   char symbol[50];
   int usage_count;
   int integer_return;
   float float_return;
   struct recursive_list *recursive_list;
   struct node *node;
   struct scope_and_expressions *scope_and_expressions;
}
```

Função yylex(), se descomentada, fazia o analisador sintático seguir para as produções erradas!

```
int main()
   char str[20];
   int isExit = 1;
   while (isExit != 0) {
       printf("Please, type the file print or exit to leave:
       scanf("%[^\n]%*c", str);
       int isExit = strcmp(str, "_xit");
       if (isExit != 0)
           yyin = fopen(".'te ts/test1.txt","r");
           if (yyin) {
               yyparse();
               if(valid)
                   printf("\nSatisfies the grammar\n");
                   print table();
                   print tokens();
                 else {
                   break;
               printf("Can not find this file!\n");
        else {
           break;
```

```
test1.txt x

tests > \subsetem \test1.txt
    1    def perimetro(int a, int b, int c) {
    2         int perimetro;
    3         perimetro = a + b + c;
```

Colocamos para mostrar as tabelas de símbolos por escopo, mas não conseguimos corrigir nosso código a tempo, para um caso de teste dar certo e mostrá-las!

```
void show_tables() {
   int i;
   printf("Symbol Table\n");
   for (i = 0; i < top; i++) {
        print_sst_table(all_scopes[i].symbol_table, all_scopes[i].num_symbols);
   }
}</pre>
```

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Trabalho 3: Gerador de C.I.



FUNCLIST -> FUNCDEF FUNCLISTAUX	FUNCLIST.code = FUNCDEF.code + FUNCLISTAUX.code
FUNCLISTAUX -> FUNCLIST	FUNCLISTAUX.code = FUNCLIST.code
FUNCLISTAUX -> &	FUNCLISTAUX.code = " "
FUNCDEF -> DEF ident (PARAMLIST) { STATELIST }	jump_lable = new_lable(); FUNCDEF.code = "goto " + jump_lable + "\n" + ident + ":\n" + PARAMLIST.code + STATELIST.code + "\n" + jump_label + " :\n"

PARAMLIST -> DATATYPE ident PARAMLISTAUX	PARAMLIST.code = "param " + ident + PARAMLISTAUX.code
PARAMLIST -> &	PARAMLIST.code = " ";
PARAMLISTAUX -> comma PARAMLIST	PARAMLISTAUX.code = ", " + PARAMLIST.code
PARAMLISTAUX -> &	PARAMLIST AUX.code = "\n"
STATEMENT -> VARDECL ;	STATEMENT.code = VARDECL.code
STATEMENT -> ATRIBSTAT ;	STATEMENT.code = ATRIBSTAT.code

STATEMENT -> PRINTSTAT ;	STATEMENT.code = PRINTSTAT.code
STATEMENT -> READSTAT ;	STATEMENT.code = READSTAT.code
STATEMENT -> RETURNSTAT ;	STATEMENT.code = RETURNSTAT.code
STATEMENT -> IFSTAT	STATEMENT.code = IFSTAT.code
STATEMENT -> FORSTAT	STATEMENT.code = FOR STATE.code
STATEMENT -> { STATELIST }	STATEMENT.code = STATELIST.code

STATEMENT -> BREAK ;	last_loop_end_label = get_last_loop_end_label() STATEMENT.code = "goto " + last_loop_end_label + "\n";
STATEMENT -> ;	STATEMENT.code = " "

• Expmplo de entrada e saida (arivo tests/test5.txt):

```
def print oi() {
    string a;
    a = "0I";
    print a;
    return;
def main() {
    int retorno;
    retorno = print oi();
```

```
goto LABEL0
print oi :
 string a
t1 = "0I"
a = t1
 t2 = a
 t3 = t2
t4 = t3
t5 = t4
print t5
return
LABEL0 :
goto LABEL1
main :
int retorno
 t7 = call print oi
 retorno = t7
LABEL1 :
```

- A implementação completa da SDT esta no código fonte no arquivo src/code.y
- Para rodar o gerador de códe deve-se utilizar o comando "make code". Então basta passar no terminal caminho para o código fonte.
- · O código intermediário gerado aprecerá no terminal.

SDT para Geração de CI dificuldades

- Dureante a geração de código intermediário ainda exitem alguns bugs na criação de código para expressões.
- Acreditamos que estes bud estejam ocorrendo devido a erros com a utilização des strings em C no código da SDT.
- O grupo identificou e corrigiu alguns destes erros, porém para as expressões, não conseguimos identificar todos os erros a tempo.