

# Toy C Compiler



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY,  
ALLAHABAD

**Language Used: Python**

## Members:

1. Roshan Baghwar	IIT2017147
2. Akash Singh	BIM2017004
3. Yashwant Panchal	BIM2017006
4. Mayank Taskande	ITM2017008
5. Ashutosh Kumar	ISM2017003
6. Anup Bediya	ISM2017002

Our Toy C Compiler is based on following stages;

Read in a C file then:

1. Lex the file
2. Parse the file
3. Semantic Analysis
4. Generate the assembly code of the file

### ☑ Task 1:

Write a program that accepts a C source file.

---

*/\* Main (myCompiler.py) \*/*

```
import sys
import subprocess
import argparse

from lexer import *
import tokens
from parser import *
import rules
from code_gen import *

if __name__=="__main__":

    # Parse the command-line arguments
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description='myCompiler')
```

```

# The input .c file name
parser.add_argument('input', metavar='cFile',
                    type=argparse.FileType('r'), help="the input c
file")

# The output file name
parser.add_argument('-o', metavar='outputFile', dest='output',
                    help="the name of the output file")

# A flag to create only the asm file
parser.add_argument('-S', dest='asm_only', action='store_const',
const=True,
                    default=False, help="create only the assembly
file")

args = parser.parse_args()

try:
    # Read the input file
    program_text = args.input.read()
except:
    print("Could not read input file.")
else:
    # If the file opened and was read, then carry on with tokenizing
    try:
        token_list = tokenize(program_text, tokens.prims)
    except TokenException as e: # catch any exceptions from the lexer
        print(e)
        sys.exit(1)
    else:
        try:
            # Parse the input into a syntax tree. See parser.py for
            # documentation on what all these parameters are.
            parse_root = generate_tree(token_list, rules.rules,
rules.S,
                                tokens.comment_start,
                                tokens.comment_end,

```

```

                                add_rule = rules.E_add,
                                neg_rule = rules.E_neg,
                                mult_rule = rules.E_mult,
                                pointer_rule = rules.E_point,
                                dec_sep_rule =

rules.declare_separator_base,

                                dec_exp_symbol =

rules.declare_expression)

    except ParseException as e: # catch any exceptions from the
parser

        print(e)
        sys.exit(1)
    else:
        try:

            # As defined/explained in code_gen_obj.py
            code = CodeManager()
            info = StateInfo()

            # Traverse the tree and generate asm into the
CodeManager object
            info = make_code(parse_root, info, code)

            # Check if main function exists and has right type
            mainfunc = info.get_func("main")
            if mainfunc["args"] or mainfunc["ftype"] != Type("int",
0): raise NoMainFunctionException()

            # Saves code string to complete_code
            complete_code = code.get_code(mainfunc["label"])
        except (RuleGenException,
                VariableRedeclarationException,
                VariableNotDeclaredException,
                NoMainFunctionException) as e:
            # Catch any exceptions from the code generation step

            print(e)
            sys.exit(1)

```

```

        else:
            try:
                # Open the file for saving generated asm code
                if args.output: output_name = args.output
                else: output_name = args.input.name.split(".")[0]

                g = open(output_name + ".s", "w")
            except:
                print("Could not create output asm file.")
            else:
                # Write the code to the file

                g.write(complete_code)
                g.close()

                print("Compilation completed.")

                # Compile the file into a final executable
                # TODO: check version of nasm first
                if not args.asm_only:
                    subprocess.call(["nasm", "-f", "macho64",
output_name + ".s"])

                    subprocess.call(["ld", output_name + ".o",
"-o", output_name])

                    print("Done.")

        finally:
            args.input.close()

```

---

```
/* Main Code ends */
```

---

## ☑ Task 2:

Write a LEXER program that accepts a C file and returns a list of tokens.

---

/\* Lexer Code (*lexer.py*) \*/

```
import re

class Token:

    def __init__(self, name, text = None, priority = None):
        # the general type of token (e.g. "assignment" or "bracket")
        self.name = name

        # usually the literal text of the token (e.g. "=" or "{")
        self.text = text

        # the parser does not apply a rule if the next token is higher
priority
        # See the parser for more info.
        self.priority = priority

    def match(self, token):
        if not isinstance(token, Token): return False
        if self.name != token.name: return False
        if not self.text: return True
        return (self.text == token.text)

    def __eq__(self, other):
        """Checks if two tokens are exactly equal in name and text"""
        return ((self.name == other.name) and (self.text == other.text))

    def __repr__(self):
        return str(str(self.name) + " " + str(self.text))
```

```

def display(self, level = 0):
    """Debugging tool used to display tokens in a parse tree"""
    print("|      " * level + str(self))
def bracket_repr(self):
    return self.text

class TokenException(Exception):
    """Exception thrown when a program cannot be split into tokens"""
    def __init__(self, bad_part):
        self.bad_part = bad_part
    def __str__(self):
        return "Error tokenizing part: " + self.bad_part

def tokenize(program, prims):
    """Executes the task of the lexer.
    program - the input program text, as a string
    prims - a list of the primitive tokens to split program into
    Returns a list of tokens representing the program.
    """

    # `parts` stores the current tokenization of the program
    # To begin, split the program by whitespace
    parts = re.split("\s+", program)

    # split by each of the primitives, in order
    for prim in prims:
        new_parts = [] # temporary storage for the next iteration of parts

        # for every part in current tokenization
        for part in parts:
            # if it isn't already a token, try splitting it up
            if isinstance(part, str):
                split = part.split(prim.text)

                # add results of splitting to new_parts
                for s in split:
                    if len(s) > 0: new_parts.append(s)

```

```
        new_parts.append(prim)

    # we add one too many `prim`s above
    new_parts.pop()

    # if it's already a token, don't do anything
    else:
        new_parts.append(part)

parts = new_parts

# For each remaining string element of parts, tokenize it properly
def make_token(part):
    # if it's already a token, don't change anything
    if isinstance(part, Token):
        return part
    # if it's a number, store it as an integer
    elif re.fullmatch("[0-9]*", part):
        return Token("integer", part)
    # if it's a valid name, store it as a name
    elif re.fullmatch("[a-zA-Z_][a-zA-Z0-9_]*", part):
        return Token("name", part)
    else: # we've found something unexpected! complain.
        raise TokenException(part)

return list(map(make_token, parts))
```

---



`/* Lexer Code ends */`

---

### ☑ Task 3:

Write a PARSER program to transform the list of tokens into the syntax tree.

---

`/* Parser Code (parser.py) */`

```
class ParseNode:

    def __init__(self, rule, children):
        self.rule = rule
        self.children = children
    def __repr__(self):
        return str(self.rule.orig) + " -> " + str(self.children)
    def display(self, level = 0):
        """Used for printing out the tree"""
        print("|" * level + str(self.rule.orig))
        for child in self.children:
            child.display(level+1)
    def bracket_repr(self):
        outstr = "[" + str(self.rule.orig) + " "
        outstr += ' '.join(child.bracket_repr() for child in self.children)
        outstr += "]"
        return outstr

class ParseException(Exception):
```

```

def __init__(self, stack):
    self.stack = stack

def __str__(self):
    return "Error parsing input.\nEnd tree: " + str(self.stack)

def generate_tree(tokens, rules, start_symbol,
                  comment_start, comment_end,
                  add_rule, neg_rule,
                  mult_rule, pointer_rule,
                  dec_sep_rule, dec_exp_symbol):

    # Remove comments from tokens

    comm_start = 0 # index at which comment starts
    in_comment = False
    for index, token in enumerate(tokens):
        if token == comment_start and not in_comment:
            in_comment = True
            comm_start = index
        if token == comment_end and in_comment:
            in_comment = False

        # remove tokens in the comment (replace with None)
        for i in range(comm_start, index+1): tokens[i] = None

    tokens = [token for token in tokens if token]

    # stores the stack of symbols for the bottom-up shift-reduce parser
    stack = []

    # stores the tree itself in an analogous stack
    tree_stack = []

    while True:
        #print(stack) # great for debugging

```

```

        skip_neg = False # don't apply the unary +/- rule if binary +/-
skipped
        skip_point = False # don't apply pointer rule if binary * skipped

    for rule in rules:

        if len(rule.new) > len(stack): continue
        else:
            # check if the rule matches with the top of the stack
            for rule_el, stack_el in zip(reversed(rule.new),
reversed(stack)):

                # Break if any element of rule doesn't match the stack
                if not rule_el.match(stack_el): break
            else:

                if( rule.priority is not None
                    and len(tokens) > 0 and tokens[0].priority is not
None
                    and tokens[0].priority > rule.priority ):

                    if rule == add_rule: skip_neg = True
                    # If we skiped binary * for this reason, also skip
pointer dereference
                    if rule == mult_rule: skip_point = True

                    # if we're supposed to skip unary +/-, do so
                    elif rule == neg_rule and skip_neg:
                        pass

                    # if we're supposed to skip unary *, do so
                    elif rule == pointer_rule and skip_point:
                        pass

                    elif rule == dec_sep_rule and stack[-2] !=
dec_exp_symbol:

                        pass

        else:

```

```

        tree_stack = tree_stack[:-len(rule.new)] +
[ParseNode(rule, tree_stack[-len(rule.new):])]
        # simplify the stack
        stack = stack[:-len(rule.new)] + [rule.orig]
        break # don't bother checking the rest of the rules
    else: # none of the rules matched
        # if we're all out of tokens, we're done
        if not tokens: break
        else: # inject another token into the stack
            stack.append(tokens[0])
            tree_stack.append(tokens[0])
            tokens = tokens[1:]

# when we're done, we should have the start symbol left in the stack
if stack == [start_symbol]:
    return tree_stack[0]
else:
    raise ParseException(tree_stack)

```

---

/\* Parser Code ends \*/

---

#### ☑ Task 4:

Write a PARSER program to transform the list of tokens into the syntax tree.

---



```

        "\tmov rbp, rsp",
        "\tlea rax, [rel retmain]",
        "\tpush rax",
        "\tpush rbp",
        "\tmov rbp, rsp",
        "", # on calling get_code, make this "\tjmp
main_label"

        "retmain:",
        "\tpop rdi",
        "\tmov rax, 0x2000001",
        "\tsyscall"]

self.lines = [] # stores the asm lines generated
self.data = ["", "\tsection .data", "var:\tdeb 0"]

self.labelnum = 0 # current label number
def get_code(self, main_label):

    self.setup[10] = "\tjmp " + main_label
    return '\n'.join(self.setup + self.lines + self.data)
def add_command(self, comm, arg1 = "", arg2 = ""):
    """Adds a command to the list of current commands"""
    self.lines.append("\t" + comm +
                      ((" " + arg1) if arg1 else "") +
                      ((" , " + arg2) if arg2 else ""))
def get_label(self):
    """Returns a string that is an unused label name"""
    label_name = "__label" + str(self.labelnum)
    self.labelnum += 1
    return label_name

def add_label(self, label_name):

    self.lines.append(label_name + ":")

class Type:

    def __init__(self, type_name = "int", pointers = 0):

```

```

        self.type_name = type_name
        self.pointers = pointers
    def __repr__(self):
        return "*" * self.pointers + self.type_name
    def __eq__(self, other):
        return (self.type_name == other.type_name) and (self.pointers ==
other.pointers)

class StateInfo:

    def __init__(self, var_offset = 0, symbols = [], funcs = [], t =
Type()):
        # Amount of offset from rbp for last variable, divided by 8
        self.var_offset = var_offset
        self.symbols = symbols[:] # symbol table
        self.funcs = funcs[:] # function table

        # the type of the most thing returned by the most recent node
        # (see code_gen.py for more explanation)
        self.t = t
    def is_declared(self, name):
        """Whether a variable is declared"""
        return (name in [dec[0] for dec in self.symbols])
    def func_declared(self, func_name):
        """Whether a function is declared"""
        return (func_name in [func["fname"] for func in self.funcs])
    def add_space(self):

        s = self.c()
        s.var_offset += 1
        return s
    def add(self, name, t):

        if self.is_declared(name): raise
VariableRedeclarationException(name)
        else:
            s = self.c()

```

```

        s.var_offset += 1
        s.symbols += [(name, s.var_offset, t)]
        return s

def get(self, name):
    """Returns the memory location and type of a variable"""
    var_loc = [var for var in self.symbols if var[0] == name]
    if var_loc:
        return (var_loc[0][1], var_loc[0][2])
    else:
        raise VariableNotDeclaredException(name)

def add_func(self, func_name, func_type, func_args, label):
    """Returns a copy of StateInfo with a function added to the
function table"""
    if self.func_declared(func_name): raise
VariableRedeclarationException(func_name)
    else:
        s = self.c()
        s.funcs += [{"fname": func_name,
                        "ftype": func_type,
                        "args": func_args,
                        "label": label}] #TODO: complain if function is
declared but never defined
        return s

def get_func(self, func_name):
    """Returns details about the function `func_name`"""
    func_loc = [func for func in self.funcs if func["fname"] ==
func_name]
    if func_loc: return func_loc[0]
    else:
        raise VariableNotDeclaredException(func_name)

def c(self):
    """Returns a copy of this object"""
    return StateInfo(self.var_offset, self.symbols, self.funcs, self.t)

```



---

/\* Generating Assembly Code ends \*/

---

---

/\* myCompiler - Usage Screenshots \*/

---



