语义分析 (3. 符号表与类型检查)

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语义分析

语法制导的定义 (SDD)

语法制导的翻译 (SDT)

符号表与类型检查

Another big difference is that we discourage the use of actions directly within the grammar because ANTLR 4 automatically generates listeners and visitors for you to use that trigger method calls when some phrases of interest are recognized during a tree walk after parsing. See also Parse Tree Matching and XPath.



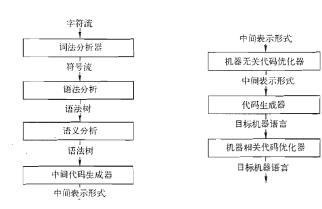


Terence Parr



属性文法: 语义动作嵌入到文法中

ANTLR4: 将语义动作与文法分离



符号表

Definition (符号表 (Symbol Table))

符号表是用于保存各种信息的数据结构。

标识符: 词素、类型、大小、存储位置等

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public class ST<Key extends Comparable<Key>, Value>

	ST()	create an empty symbol table
void	put(Key key, Value val)	associate val with key
Value	get(Key key)	value associated with key
void	remove(Key key)	remove key (and its associated value)
boolean	contains(Key key)	is there a value associated with key?
int	size()	number of key–value pairs
<pre>Iterable<key></key></pre>	keys()	all keys in the symbol table

可使用 HashTable 或 Red-Black Tree

"领域特定语言" (DSL) 通常只有单作用域 (全局作用域)

host=antlr.org port=80 webmaster=parrt@antlr.org

"通用程序设计语言" (GPL) 通常需要嵌套作用域

```
    1/开始全局作用域 int x; //定义全局作用域 中的变量x void f(){ //定义全局作用域中的变量x int y; //定义f作用域中的变量y { int i; } //在嵌套作用域中定出变量i { int j; } //在嵌套作用域中定出变量j }
    void g() { //定义全局作用域中的函数g int i; //定义g作用域中的变量i }
```

```
0
           int x;
                                                 globals
     0
          void f(){
                                                 xfg
             int y;
     0
             { int i; }
                                          function f 6 function g
     0
             { int j; }
                                               @ local
                                      local
     0
          void g() {
             int i;
                                                   function g
                  nested scope in f:
       function f:
globals:
                        x f
                                         x f
                                                  x f
                                                          x f
               x f
                                 x f
                                                                 0
                                  Time ---
                                                                Depth
```

```
    package symbols;

                                     // 文件 Env.java
    import java.util.*;
    public class Env {
 4)
       private Hashtable table;
 5)
       protected Env prev;
       public Env(Env p) 创建新的,旧的"压栈
 6)
 7)
          table = new Hashtable(); prev = p;
 8)
 9)
       public void put (String s, Symbol sym) {
10)
          table.put(s, sym);
11)
12)
       public Symbol get (String s) {
13)
          for( Env e = this; e != null; e = e.prev ) {
14)
             Symbol found = (Symbol)(e.table.get(s));
15)
             if ( found != null ) return found;
16)
17)
          return null;
- 18)
19) }
```

struct: 类型作用域

```
0
     struct A {
        int x;
0
        struct B { int y; };
                                                                  GlobalScope
                                          SymbolTable
        B b;
                                                                   symbols = [int, float, void, A, a, f]
                                          globals
       struct C {int z; };
                                                                                    MethodSymbol
        C c;
                                                        StructSymbol
                                                        name = "A"
                                                                                    name = "f"
                                                                                    orderAras = ∏
                                                        symbols = [x, B, b, C, c]
     Aa;
                                                  StructSymbol
                                                                   StructSymbol
                                                                                   6 LocalScope
     void f()
                                                  name = "B"
                                                                    name = "C"
                                                                                     symbols = [D, d]
                                                  symbols = [v]
                                                                    symbols = [z]
                                                                                     StructSymbol
       struct D {
                                                                                     name = "D"
          int i:
                                                                                     symbols = [i]
        };
       D d;
       d.i = a.b.y;
```

d.i a.b.y

声明:添加符号与作用域 ("def")

使用:解析符号 ("ref")

先声明后使用

```
{ int x; char y; { bool y; x; y; } x; y; }
```

```
{ int x; char y; { bool y; x; y; } x; y; }
```

翻译任务:解析每个标识符(引用处)的类型

```
{ { x:int; y:bool; } x:int; y:char; }
```

Definition (类型表达式 (Type Expressions))

- ▶ 基本类型是类型表达式;
 - ▶ char, bool, int, float, double, void, ...
- ▶ 类名是类型表达式;

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- ▶ $record(\langle id : t, ... \rangle)$ 是类型表达式 (C 结构体);

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- ▶ record(⟨id: t,...⟩) 是类型表达式 (C 结构体);
- ▶ 如果 s 和 t 是类型表达式, 则 $s \times t$ 是类型表达式;
- ▶ 如果 s 和 t 是类型表达式, 则 $s \rightarrow t$ 是类型表达式;

```
\{ top = null; \}
program
            \rightarrow
                 block
   block
                                    \{ saved = top; 
                                      top = \mathbf{new} \ Env(top);
                                      print("{ "); }
                 decls stmts ' }'
                                    \{ top = saved; 
                                      print("} "); }
   dects
                 decls decl
    decl
                 type id
                                    \{ s = new Symbol; 
                                      s.type = type.lexeme;
                                      top.put(id.lexeme, s); }
   stmts
                 stmts stmt.
    stmt
                 block
                                   { print("; "); }
                 factor :
  factor
                 id
                                    \{ s = top.get(id.lexeme); \}
                                      print(id.lexeme);
                                      print(":");
                                      print(s.type);
```

```
{ char y; { bool y; y; } y; }
{ { y : bool; } y : char; }
```

```
\{top = null; \}
program
           \rightarrow
                block
                                                局部变量 saved
   block
                                   \{ saved = top; \}
                                     top = new Env(top);
                                     print("{ "); }
                decls stmts ' }'
                                   \{ top = saved \}
                                     print("} "); }
   dects
                decls decl
                type id;
    decl
                                   \{ s = new Symbol, \}
                                     s.type = type.lexeme;
                                     top_put(id.lexeme, s); }
  stmts
                stmts stmt
    stmt
                block
                factor ;
                                  { print("; "); }
  factor
                                   \{ s = top.get(id.lexeme); \}
                id
                                     print(id.lexeme);
                                     print(":");
                                     print(s.type);}
```

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类型声明

```
float x;
record { float x; float y; } p;
record { int tag; float x; float y; } q;
```

符号表中记录标识符的类型、宽度 (width)、偏移地址 (offset)

需要为每个 record 生成单独的符号表

全局变量 t **与** w 将 B 的**类型与宽度**信息传递给产生式 $C \rightarrow \epsilon$ (在语法制导定义中, t 与 w 是 C 的**继承属性**)

$$T
ightarrow B$$
 { $t = B.type; w = B.width; }$ { $T.type = C.type; T.width = C.width \}$ } $B
ightarrow int$ { $B.type = integer; B.width = 4; }$ } $B
ightarrow float$ { $B.type = float; B.width = 8; }$ } $C
ightarrow \epsilon$ { $C.type = t; C.width = w; }$ } $C
ightarrow [num] C_1$ { $C.type = array(num.value, C_1.type); C.width = num.value \times C_1.width; }$

图 6-15 计算类型及其宽度

float x:目前仅关心类型声明 (float)

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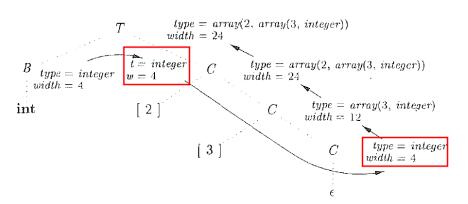


图 6-16 数组类型的语法制导翻译

int[2][3]

全局变量 offset 表示变量的相对地址

全局变量 top 表示当前的符号表

图 6-17 计算被声明变量的相对地址

float x; float y;

```
T 	o 	ext{record '{'}} \{ egin{array}{ll} Env.push(top); top = new Env(); \\ Stack.push(offset); offset = 0; \} \\ D ' \}' \{ egin{array}{ll} T.type = record(top); T.width = offset; \\ top = egin{array}{ll} Env.pop(); offset = Stack.pop(); \} \end{array} \}
```

图 6-18 处理记录中的字段名

$$T \rightarrow \mathbf{record}' \{' \quad \{ \begin{array}{l} Env.push(top); \ top = \mathbf{new} \ Env(); \\ Stack.push(offset); \ offset = 0; \ \} \\ D' \}' \quad \{ \begin{array}{l} T.type = record(top); \ T.width = offset; \\ top = Env.pop(); \ offset = Stack.pop(); \ \} \end{array} \right.$$

record 类型表达式: record(top)

字段名的偏移量是相对地址

$$T \rightarrow \mathbf{record}' \{' \quad \{ \begin{array}{l} Env.push(top); \ top = \mathbf{new} \ Env(); \\ Stack.push(offset); \ offset = 0; \ \} \\ D' \}' \quad \{ \begin{array}{l} T.type = record(top); \ T.width = offset; \\ top = Env.pop(); \ offset = Stack.pop(); \ \} \end{array} \right.$$

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全局变量 top 表示当前的符号表

$$T \rightarrow \mathbf{record}' \{' \quad \{ \begin{array}{l} Env.push(top); \ top = \mathbf{new} \ Env(); \\ Stack.push(offset); \ offset = 0; \ \} \\ D' \}' \quad \{ \begin{array}{l} T.type = record(top); \ T.width = offset; \\ top = Env.pop(); \ offset = Stack.pop(); \ \} \end{array} \right.$$

record 类型表达式: record(top)

字段名的偏移量是相对地址

全局变量 top 表示当前的符号表

全局变量 Env 表示符号表栈

```
T 	o 	ext{record } '\{' 	ext{ } \{ 	ext{ } Env.push(top); 	ext{ } top = 	ext{ } new 	ext{ } Env(); \\ 	ext{ } Stack.push(offset); 	ext{ } offset = 0; \ \} 
D'\}' 	ext{ } \{ 	ext{ } T.type = 	ext{ } record(top); 	ext{ } T.width = 	ext{ } offset; \\ 	ext{ } top = 	ext{ } Env.pop(); 	ext{ } offset = 	ext{ } Stack.pop(); \ \}
```

record 类型表达式: record(top)

字段名的偏移量是相对地址

全局变量 top 表示当前的符号表

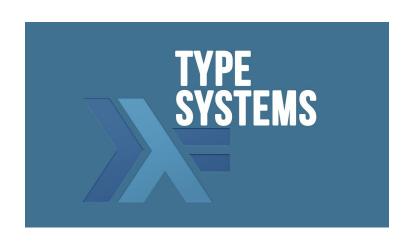
全局变量 Env 表示符号表栈

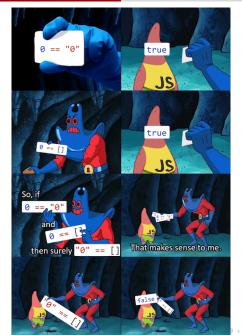
record { float x; float y; } p;

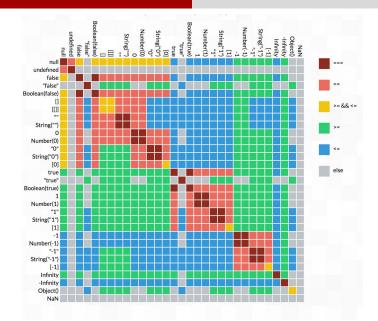
```
float x;
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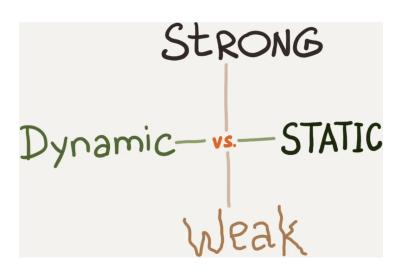
symtab @ antlr by parrt

symtab @ cs652 by parrt









https://youtu.be/C5fr0LZLMAs

类型检查的常见形式

if two type expressions are equivalent then return a given type else return type_error

```
typedef struct {
        int data[100];
        int count;
        } Stack;
typedef struct {
        int data[100];
        int count;
        } Set;
Stack x, y;
Set r, s;
```

Definition (结构等价 (Structurally Equivalent))

此处不作严格定义

Definition (名等价 (Name Equivalent))

结构等价中的"结构"又是什么意思?

 $array(\mathbf{n}, t)$ $array(\mathbf{m}, t)$

结构等价中的"结构"又是什么意思?

$$array(\mathbf{n}, t)$$
 $array(\mathbf{m}, t)$

结构等价中的"结构"又是什么意思?

$$array(\mathbf{n}, t)$$
 $array(\mathbf{m}, t)$

不同的语言有不同的设计方案

类型综合:根据子表达式的类型确定表达式的类型

if f 的类型为 $s \rightarrow t$ 且 x 的类型为 s then 表达式 f(x) 的类型为 t

$$E_1 + E_2$$

重载函数的类型综合规则

if f 可能的类型为 $s_i \rightarrow t_i$ $(1 \le i \le n)$,其中, $s_i \ne s_j$ $(i \ne j)$ and x 的类型为 s_k $(1 \le k \le n)$ then 表达式 f(x) 的类型为 t_k

类型推导: 根据某语言结构的使用方式确定表达式的类型

if f(x) 是一个表达式,

then 对某些 α 和 β , f 的类型为 $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ 且 x 的类型为 α

null(x): x 是一个列表, 它的元素类型未知

类型转换

$$t_1 = (float) 2$$

 $t_2 = t_1 * 3.14$

类型转换

$$t_1 = (float) 2$$

 $t_2 = t_1 * 3.14$

```
if ( E_1.type = integer and E_2.type = integer ) E.type = integer;
else if (E_1.type = float \text{ and } E_2.type = integer) \cdots
```

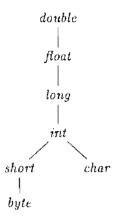
类型转换

$$t_1 = (float) 2$$

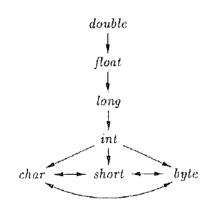
 $t_2 = t_1 * 3.14$

if (
$$E_1.type = integer$$
 and $E_2.type = integer$) $E.type = integer$; else if ($E_1.type = float$ and $E_2.type = integer$) \cdots

不要写这样的代码!!!



a) 拓宽类型转换



b) 窄化类型转换

Conversion@cppreference.com

```
E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2 \quad \{ E.type = \underbrace{max} E_1.type, E_2.type); \\ a_1 = \underbrace{widen}(E_1.addr, E_1.type, E.type); \\ a_2 = \underbrace{widen}(E_2.addr, E_2.type, E.type); \\ E.addr = \underbrace{new} Temp(); \\ gen(E.addr'='a_1'+'a_2); \}
```

图 6-27 在表达式求值中引入类型转换

```
Addr widen(Addr a, Type t, Type w)

if (t = w) return a;

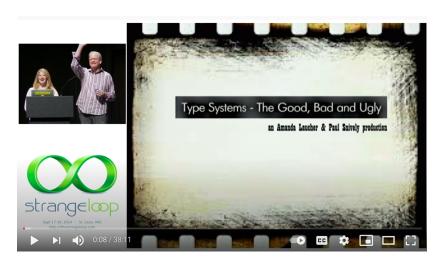
else if (t = integer and w = float) {

temp = new Temp();

gen(temp '=' (float) a);

return temp;
}

else error;
}
```



https://youtu.be/SWTWkYbcWU0

Thank You!



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