

Formal Languages and Compilers

Proff. Breveglieri, Morzenti

Written exam¹: laboratory question

04/02/2020

SURNAME:.....
NAME:..... Student ID:.....
Course: ☐ Laurea Magistrale ☐ V. O. ☐ Laurea Triennale ☐ Other: ...
Instructor: ☐ Prof. Breveglieri ☐ Prof Morzenti

The laboratory question must be answered taking into account the implementation of the Acse compiler given with the exam text.

Modify the specification of the lexical analyser (`flex` input) and the syntactic analyser (`bison` input) and any other source file required to extend the `Lance` language with the **try-catch** statement. This construct is composed of two parts: a block of code placed after the **try** keyword, and a list of **catch** blocks. The execution of the construct begins with the `try` block, inside this block, a **throw** statement may appear, which throws an exception. The execution of a `throw` statement outside a `try` block is undefined behaviour.

When an exception is thrown, the execution of the `try` block is interrupted, and control is transferred to the `catch` blocks. Each `catch` block is characterized by a numeric identifier, the parameter of the `throw` statement determines which `catch` blocks have to be executed. The argument of the `throw` statement and the identifier of the `catch` blocks are arbitrary expressions. An arbitrary number of `catch` blocks is allowed (including any). If no `catch` block matches the thrown value, the control flow proceeds from the end of the `try-catch` statement. If multiple `catch` blocks have the same identifier, all of them are executed, in the order in which they appear in the source code. The `try-catch` statement does not allow nesting.

The following code exemplifies its use.

```
int a;
read(a);
try {
    if (a == 1)
        throw 10;
    write(1);
    if (a == 2)
        throw 20;
    write(2);
} catch (a + 10) {
    write(10);
} catch (20) {
    write(20);
};
```

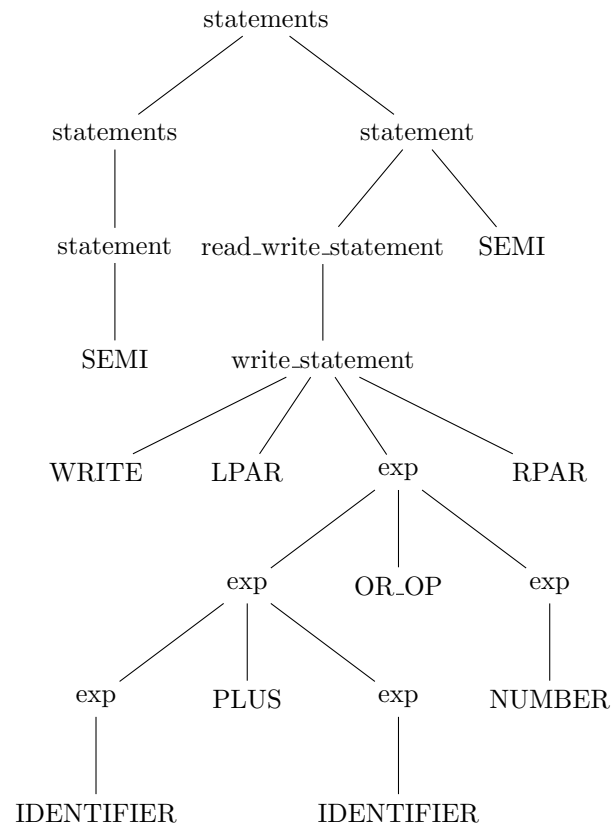
¹Time 60'. Textbooks and notes can be used.
Pencil writing is allowed. Write your name on any additional sheet.

1. Define the tokens (and the related declarations in **Acse.lex** and **Acse.y**). (2 points)
 2. Define the syntactic rules or the modifications required to the existing ones. (4 points)
 3. Define the semantic actions needed to implement the required functionality. (19 points)
- The solution is in the attached patch.

4. Given the following Lance code snippet:

```
; write ( x + y | 1 );
```

write down the syntactic tree generated during the parsing with the Bison grammar described in Acse.y *starting from the statements nonterminal*. (5 points)



5. (**Bonus**) Describe how you would modify your implementation in order to make **try-catch** statements nestable.