

#### 赋值语句翻译的任务

- > 赋值语句的基本文法
  - $(1) S \rightarrow id = E;$
  - $\bigcirc E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2$

  - $\textcircled{4} E \rightarrow -E_1$

  - $\bigcirc E \rightarrow id$

- ▶赋值语句翻译的主要任务
  - > 生成对表达式求值的三地址码

#### > 例

> 源程序片段

$$> x = (a + b) * c ;$$

> 三地址码

$$> t_1 = a + b$$

$$> t_2 = t_1 * c$$

$$> x = t_2$$

#### 赋值语句的SDT

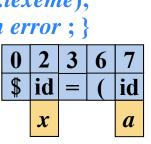
lookup(name): 查询符号表 返回name 对应的记录

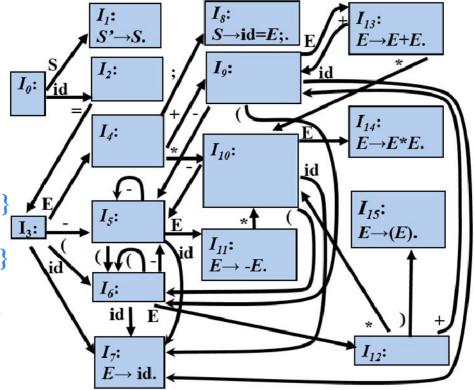
```
S \rightarrow id = E; { p = lookup(id.lexeme); if p == nil then error;
                S.code = E.code || gen(code): 生成三地址指令code gen(p '=' E.addr );}
E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2 \{ E.addr = newtemp() ; newtemp() : 生成一个新的临时变量t,
              E.code = E_{1}.code || E_{2}.code || 返回t的地址
               gen(E.addr '=' E_1.addr '+' E_2.addr); 
E \rightarrow E_1 * E_2 \{ E.addr = newtemp() \}
              E.code = E_1.code \parallel E_2.code \parallel
                                                               符号
                                                                         综合属性
              gen(E.addr '=' E_1.addr '*' E_2.addr); 
E \rightarrow -E_1 \{ E.addr = newtemp() \}
                                                                 S
                                                                           code
           E.code = E_1.code
                                                                 \boldsymbol{E}
                                                                           code
           gen(E.addr'=''uminus'E_1.addr); 
                                                                           addr
E \rightarrow (E_1) \{ E.addr = E_1.addr;
           E.code = E_1.code;
E \rightarrow id { E.addr = lookup(id.lexeme); if E.addr == nil then error;
           E.code = "; }
```

#### 增量翻译 (Incremental Translation)

```
S \rightarrow id = E; { p = lookup(id.lexeme); if p == nil then error;
               S.code = E.code \parallel
                                                 在增量方法中, gen()不仅要构造出
               gen(p'='E.addr); }
                                                 一个新的三地址指令, 还要将它添加
E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2 \{ E.addr = newtemp() \}
                                                到至今为止已生成的指令序列之后
              E.code = E_1.code \parallel E_2.code \parallel
              gen(E.addr '=' E_1.addr '+' E_2.addr); 
E \rightarrow E_1 * E_2 \{ E.addr = newtemp() \}
              E.code = E_1.code \parallel E_2.code \parallel
              gen(E.addr '=' E_1.addr '*' E_2.addr); 
E \rightarrow -E_1 \{ E.addr = newtemp() \}
           E.code = E_1.code||
           gen(E.addr '=' 'uminus' E_1.addr); 
E \rightarrow (E_1) \{ E.addr = E_1.addr;
           E.code = E_1.code;
E \rightarrow id { E.addr = lookup(id.lexeme); if E.addr == nil then error;
           E.code = "; }
```

```
\bigcirc S \rightarrow id = E; \{ p = lookup(id.lexeme); \}
                if p==nil then error ;
                gen(p'='E.addr); }
2E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2 \{ E.addr = newtemp() \}
         gen(E.addr '=' E_1.addr '+' E_2.addr); \}
\Im E \rightarrow E_1 * E_2 \{ E.addr = newtemp() \}
         gen(E.addr '=' E_1.addr '*' E_2.addr); 
4E \rightarrow -E_1 \{ E.addr = newtemp();
           gen(E.addr'='`uminus'E_1.addr); }
\textcircled{6}E → id { E.addr = lookup(id.lexeme);
             if E.addr==nil then error ; }
    例: x = (a+b)*c;
```





```
E \rightarrow E + E.
                                                                         I_2:
\bigcirc S \rightarrow id = E; \{ p = lookup(id.lexeme); \}
                     if p==nil then error ;
                                                                                                            I14:
                                                                          I_{d}:
                                                                                                            E \rightarrow E * E.
                    gen( p '=' E.addr ); }
2E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2 \{ E.addr = newtemp() \}
            gen(E.addr '=' E_1.addr '+' E_2.addr); \}
                                                                                                            I15:
                                                                          I_5:
\Im E \rightarrow E_1 * E_2 \{ E.addr = newtemp() \}
                                                                                                            E \rightarrow (E).
            gen(E.addr '=' E_1.addr '*' E_2.addr); 
                                                                                        E \rightarrow -E.
4E \rightarrow -E_1 \{ E.addr = newtemp();
                                                                          I_6:
              gen(E.addr '=' 'uminus' E_1.addr); 
I_7:
\textcircled{6}E → \overrightarrow{\text{id}} { E.addr = lookup(id.lexeme);
                                                                          E \rightarrow id.
                 if E.addr==nil then error ; }
```

 $S \rightarrow id = E$ ;

 $S' \rightarrow S$ .

例:	x =	( a ·	+ <b>b</b>	)*c;
	<b>†</b> †	<b>†</b> †	† † 1	

		, ,				
0	2	3	6	12	9	7
\$	id		(	E	+	id
	x			a		b

```
\bigcirc S \rightarrow id = E; \{ p = lookup(id.lexeme); \}
                 if p==nil then error;
                 gen(p'='E.addr); }
2E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2 \{ E.addr = newtemp() \}
          gen(E.addr '=' E_1.addr '+' E_2.addr); 
\Im E \rightarrow E_1 * E_2 \{ E.addr = newtemp() \}
          gen(E.addr '=' E_1.addr '*' E_2.addr); 
4E \rightarrow -E_1 \{ E.addr = newtemp() \}
           gen(E.addr '=' 'uminus' E_1.addr); 
\textcircled{6}E → id { E.addr = lookup(id.lexeme);
              if E.addr==nil then error ; }
```

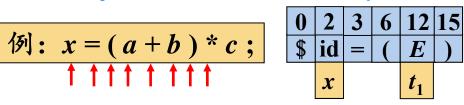
<b>S'</b> → <b>S</b> .	$S \rightarrow id = E;$	$E \rightarrow E + E$ .
$I_{\theta}$ : $I_{2}$ :	];/ I <sub>g</sub> : ✓ ic	*
	$I_{1\theta}$ :	$I_{14}$ : $E \rightarrow E * E$ .
E T		L
$I_3: \xrightarrow{I_5:} I_5:$	$\stackrel{\text{E}}{\underset{\text{id}}{ I_{II}:}} \stackrel{*f}{\underset{E\rightarrow -E.}{ I_{II}:}}$	$I_{15}$ : $E \rightarrow (E)$ .
$I_6$ :		$' \setminus   \cdot  $
$\stackrel{\text{id}}{\downarrow} \vec{E}$		*\\) +\/\ \[ I_{12}: \]
$E \rightarrow id$ .	<b>———</b>	

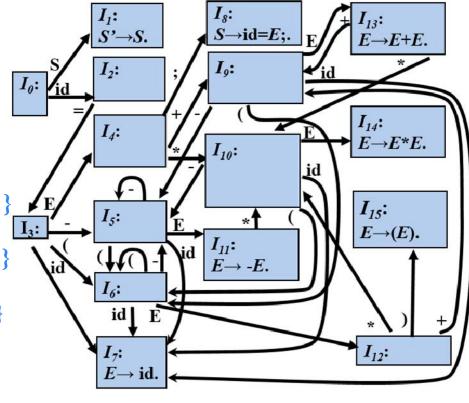
$$t_1 = a + b$$

例:	x = (a+b) * c;
	<b>† † † † † †</b>

0	2	3	6	12	9	13
\$	id	П	(	E	+	$\boldsymbol{E}$
	x			a		b

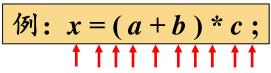
```
 \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1}S \rightarrow \operatorname{id} = E; \ \{p = lookup(\operatorname{id}.lexeme); \\ & if \ p = = nil \ then \ error; \\ & gen(p \ `=' E.addr ); \ \} \\ \textcircled{2}E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2 \{E.addr = newtemp(); \\ & gen(E.addr \ `=' E_1.addr \ `+' E_2.addr); \ \} \\ \textcircled{3}E \rightarrow E_1 \ `* E_2 \{E.addr = newtemp(); \\ & gen(E.addr \ `=' E_1.addr \ `*' E_2.addr); \ \} \\ \textcircled{4}E \rightarrow -E_1 \{E.addr = newtemp(); \\ & gen(E.addr \ `=' `uminus' E_1.addr); \ \} \\ \textcircled{5}E \rightarrow (E_1) \{E.addr = E_1.addr \ ; \ \} \\ \textcircled{6}E \rightarrow \operatorname{id} \ \ \{E.addr = lookup(\operatorname{id}.lexeme); \\ & if \ E.addr = = nil \ then \ error; \ \} \\ \end{array}
```



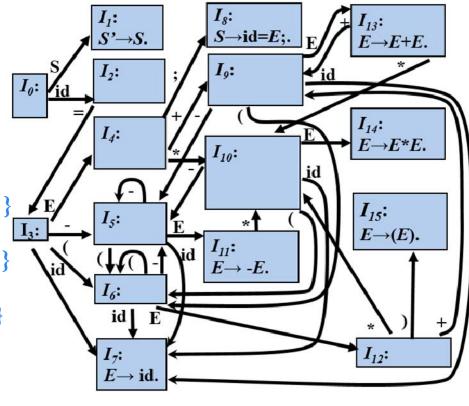


$$t_1 = a + b$$

```
(1)S \rightarrow id = E; \{ p = lookup(id.lexeme); \\ if p == nil then error; \\ gen(p '=' E.addr); \} 
(2)E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2 \{ E.addr = newtemp(); \\ gen(E.addr '=' E_1.addr '+' E_2.addr); \} 
(3)E \rightarrow E_1 * E_2 \{ E.addr = newtemp(); \\ gen(E.addr '=' E_1.addr '*' E_2.addr); \} 
(4)E \rightarrow -E_1 \{ E.addr = newtemp(); \\ gen(E.addr '=' 'uminus' E_1.addr); \} 
(5)E \rightarrow (E_1) \{ E.addr = E_1.addr; \} 
(6)E \rightarrow id \{ E.addr = lookup(id.lexeme); \\ if E.addr == nil then error; \}
```

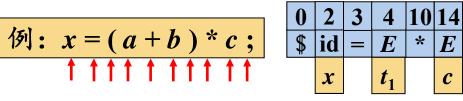


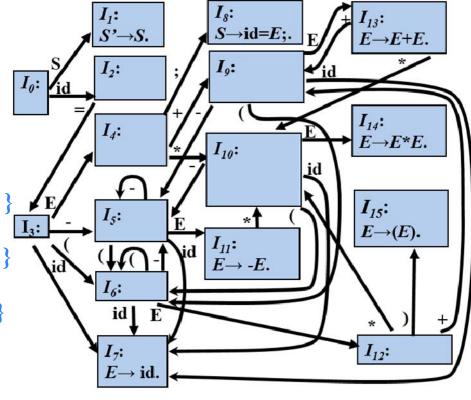
<b>0</b> \$	2 id	3	4 E	10 *	7 id
	x		$t_1$		c



$$t_1 = a + b$$

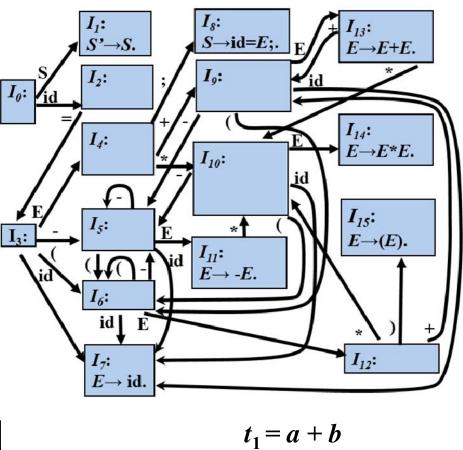
```
①S → id = E; { p = lookup(id.lexeme); if p == nil then error; gen(p '= 'E.addr); }
②E → E_1 + E_2{ E.addr = newtemp(); gen(E.addr '= 'E_1.addr '+ 'E_2.addr); }
③E → E_1 * E_2{ E.addr = newtemp(); gen(E.addr '= 'E_1.addr '* 'E_2.addr); }
④E → -E_1{ E.addr = newtemp(); gen(E.addr '= 'uminus' E_1.addr); }
⑤E → (E_1){ E.addr = E_1.addr; }
⑥E → id { E.addr = lookup(id.lexeme); if E.addr = nil then error; }
```





$$t_1 = a + b$$
$$t_2 = t_1 * c$$

```
\bigcirc S \rightarrow id = E; \{ p = lookup(id.lexeme); \}
                if p==nil then error;
                gen(p'='E.addr); 
2E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2 \{ E.addr = newtemp() \}
         gen(E.addr '=' E_1.addr '+' E_2.addr); \}
\Im E \rightarrow E_1 * E_2 \{ E.addr = newtemp() \}
         gen(E.addr '=' E_1.addr '*' E_2.addr); 
4E \rightarrow -E_1 \{ E.addr = newtemp();
           gen(E.addr'='`uminus'E_1.addr); }
\textcircled{6}E → id { E.addr = lookup(id.lexeme);
             if E.addr==nil then error; }
   例: x = (a+b)*c; \dagger id = E
```

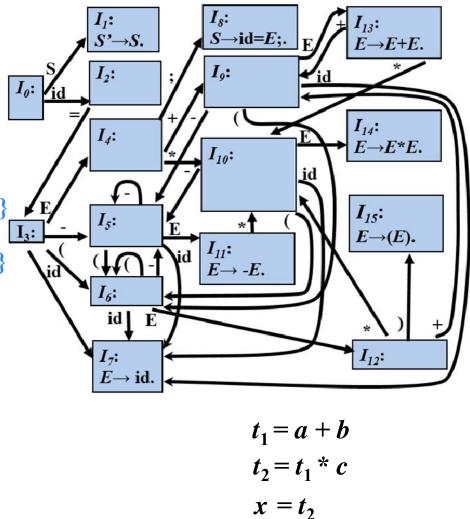


$$t_1 = a + b$$

$$t_2 = t_1 * c$$

$$x = t_2$$

```
\bigcirc S \rightarrow id = E; \{ p = lookup(id.lexeme); \}
                if p==nil then error;
                gen(p'='E.addr); 
2E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2 \{ E.addr = newtemp() \}
         gen(E.addr '=' E_1.addr '+' E_2.addr); 
\Im E \rightarrow E_1 * E_2 \{ E.addr = newtemp() \}
         gen(E.addr '=' E_1.addr '*' E_2.addr); 
4E \rightarrow -E_1 \{ E.addr = newtemp();
          gen(E.addr '=' 'uminus' E_1.addr); 
\textcircled{6}E → id { E.addr = lookup(id.lexeme);
             if E.addr==nil then error ; }
   例: x = (a+b)*c; $ S
```







#### 数组引用的翻译

▶赋值语句的基本文法

$$S \rightarrow id = E; \mid L = E;$$

$$E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2 \mid -E_1 \mid (E_1) \mid id \mid L$$

$$L \rightarrow id \mid E \mid \mid L_1 \mid E \mid$$

将数组引用翻译成三地址码时要解决的主要问题是确定数组元素的存放地址,也就是数组元素的寻址

# 数组元素寻址 (Addressing Array Elements)

- >一维数组
  - ▶ 假设每个数组元素的宽度是w,则数组元素a[i]的相对地址是:

 $base+i\times w$ 

其中, base是数组的基地址, i×w是偏移地址

- >二维数组
  - 》假设一行的宽度是 $w_I$ ,同一行中每个数组元素的宽度是 $w_2$ ,则数组元素 $a[i_I][i_2]$ 的相对地址是:

 $base+i_1\times w_1+i_2\times w_2$  偏移地址

▶k维数组

 $\triangleright$  数组元素 $a[i_1][i_2]...[i_k]$ 的相对地址是:

 $base+i_1\times w_1+i_2\times w_2+...+i_k\times w_k$  偏移地址

 $w_1 \to a[i_1]$  的宽度  $w_2 \to a[i_1]$   $[i_2]$  的宽度 ...  $w_k \to a[i_1]$   $[i_2]$  ... $[i_k]$ 的宽度

#### 带有数组引用的赋值语句的翻译

#### >例1

假设 type(a)=array(n, int),

▶源程序片段

$$> c = a[i];$$

addr(a[i]) = base + i\*4

>三地址码

$$> t_1 = i * 4$$

$$> t_2 = a [t_1]$$

$$\triangleright c = t_2$$

### 带有数组引用的赋值语句的翻译

#### >例2

假设 type(a) = array(3, array(5, int)),

▶源程序片段

$$> c = a[i_1][i_2];$$

$$c = a[i_1][i_2]; \quad addr(a[i_1][i_2]) = base + i_1*20 + i_2*4$$

>三地址码

$$>t_1=i_1*20$$

$$> t_2 = i_2 * 4$$

$$>t_3=t_1+t_2$$

$$\triangleright t_4 = a [t_3]$$

$$>c = t_{\Delta}$$

### 数组引用的SDT

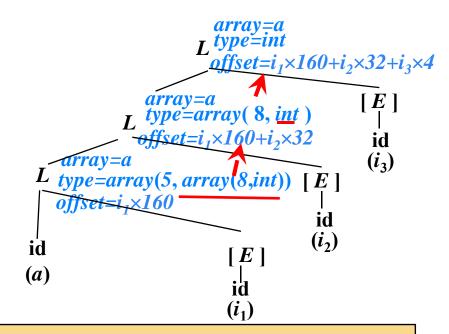
> 赋值语句的基本文法

$$S \rightarrow id = E; \mid L = E;$$

$$E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2 \mid -E_1 \mid (E_1) \mid id \mid L$$

$$L \rightarrow id \mid E \mid \mid L_1 \mid E \mid$$

$$base+i_1\times w_1+i_2\times w_2+\ldots+i_k\times w_k$$



假设 type(a) = array(3, array(5, array(8, int))),翻译语句片段 " $a[i_1][i_2][i_3]$ "

- > L的综合属性
  - > L.type: L生成的数组元素的类型
  - $\triangleright$  L.offset: 指示一个临时变量,该临时变量用于累加公式中的 $i_j \times w_j$ 项,从而计算数组引用的偏移量
  - > L.array: 数组名在符号表的入口地址

#### 数组引用的SDT

假设  $type(a) = array(3, \underline{array(5, array(8, int))})$ ,翻译语句片段 " $a[i_1][i_2][i_3]$ "

```
addr(a[i_1][i_2][i_3]) = base + i_1 \times w_1 + i_2 \times w_2 + i_3 \times w_3
S \rightarrow id = E:
                                                                                                     三地址码
   |L = E; \{ gen(L.array '|' L.offset '|' '=' E.addr ); \}
                                                                                                    t_1 = i_1 * 160
E \to E_1 + E_2 | -E_1 | (E_1) | id
                                                                                                    t_2 = i_2*32
  L \{ E.addr = newtemp(); gen(E.addr'='L.array'['L.offset']'); \} E addr=t_6
                                                                                                    t_3 = t_1 + t_2
L \rightarrow id [E] \{ L.array = lookup(id.lexeme); if L.array == nil then error;
                                                                                        array=a t_4=i_3*4
                                                                                      L type=int
                                                                                                    t_5 = t_3 + t_4
              L.type = L.array.type.elem;
                                                                                        offset=t_5 \quad t_6=a[t_5]
              L.offset = newtemp();
                                                                           array=a
Ltype=array(8, int)
                                                                                                       [E]addr=i_3
              gen(L.offset '=' E.addr '*' L.type.width ); }
   |L_1[E]| { L.array = L_1. array;
                                                                   array=a
                                                                                                 [E]_{addr=i_2}
                                                                L type = array(5, array(8, int))
             L.type = L_1.type.elem;
                                                                  -offset=t<sub>1</sub>
             t = newtemp();
            gen(t'='E.addr'*'L.type.width);
                                                                                              [E]addr=i_1
            L.offset = newtemp();
                                                               (a)
            gen( L.offset '=' L<sub>1</sub>.offset '+' t ); }
                                                                                               (i_1)
```

