Due Apr 13 by 11:59pm

Points 40

Submitting a file upload

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In this lab you are to add your symbol table code to your semantic action set. The goal is to ensure that used variables have been declared.

Additionally, you will assign new symbols to intermediate values in expressions. This will allow us to allocate memory for the intermediate expressions.

Finally, we will add rudimentary type checking so that we don't mix VOID and INTs.

There are a number of details required in this lab. You will need to maintain how and when to add to the symbol table, when to remove from the symbol table, how to maintain offset values

The rules for insertion is as follows:

- a) You need to maintain a static scope counter, called "level" in your grammar (YACC) as a global variable
- b) each time you enter a compound statement, you need to increment level
- c) each time you exit a compound statement you need to decrement the level, whenever you exit a compound statement, you need to remove all the symbols defined at that level and reset your offset by the amount of memory words you removed with the deletion. Here are some sample code that may help

Some of my semantic action for FUNDEC on exit is....

```
offset-=Delete(1); /* remove all the symbols from what we put in from the function call*/
level=0; /* reset the level */
offset=goffset;
```

My semantic action for end of compound statement

- d) Whenever a variable is declared, it must not have been declared before at that level.
- -- if a variable is "new" to this level, then you need to insert the variable into the symbol table, along with the level and its size.
- e) each variable insertion also comes with a stored offset. The offset is initially set to 0 and indicates how far into the runtime stack the variable will be found. The offset is incremented by the size of the variable. 1 for scalars, the size of an array for arrays, and 0 for functions.
- f) the offset starts at 0 for the start of a function and the function paramaters start taking up offset. When the function is done, we must reset the main offset to a stored global offset (I call mine goffset).

The rules for use of variables are:

- a) Whenever a variable is used, it must occur at your level, or any level less, in a decreasing manner.
- b) If a variable is not defined, then error.
- c) If a variable is either scalar, array or function, then variable name must be used in the correct context. This means that you cannot have a variable name as an INT be used as a function -- this is a form of type checking in that the variable name has to be used in the correct context.

For example

void main(void)

{ int x;

```
To make your symbol table work, you will need to update the actions in AT LEAST the following production rules:
VARDEC
FUNDEC
PARAMS
Wherever ID occurs.
Rules for Type checking:
1) an expression inherits its type from the operations that occurs. You should NOT allow things like
int x;
void y;
x = x + y;
2) Each Number is an integer. Each ID has its declared type. Remember that if the ID is a function, then it has a type.
3) Each of the formal parameters of a function should match the length and type of argument list of the function.
Types have to agree for assignment statements.
REMINDERS
When you add semantic actions in the middle of a Right Hand side, remember to increment your $$/$1 references so you are still referencing the return values from the
subordinate production rules
Symbol Table changes

    The SymTable structs does not need "symbol", remove it

  The SymTable struct for label is fixed at size 10. Since LEX is doing a "strdup" from the heap, you
   can change the array in Symtable to a character pointer in your insert, just do an assignment.
  You need to add and maintain an element to the structure to identify the type of element (currently INT/VOID)
  You need to add an element to the Symbol Table structure to keep track if it is a function
  You need to be able to store information to know if it is an array. And if it is an array, the size of the array
  For functions, You need to store the number of parameters when declared (or better yet, a pointer to the parameter list). We will add later the types of the parameters
  You need to add an element for "level" that the variable is declared. This means that X can be declared in multiple
  levels.
  You will need a Symbol table function to remove variables introduced at level N to be removed when you move back to level N-1
  add to your YACC file an include file for the symbol table BEFORE your "include" of your abstract syntax tree
  add an element to your AST node for a pointer to an SymbTab entry.
2) You should consider updating your ASTnode to include a pointer to the Symbol table. This should be set to the symbol table structure that matches the ID you are
looking for. You will VERY likely need all the symbol table information. I kept my "name" variable and addded a pointer to Symbol table.
Intermediate expression shall get assigned a NEW temporary variable (this will help us generate assembly language later).
```

For us to deal with expressions, we have to come up with a scheme which allows us to retain the intermediate values of the expressions. The way we will do this is to

create new temporary variables for every "calculating" expression (ones with more than one term). Since our language does not allow variables names with a leading

"_", we will construct temporary names for the variables. We will insert them into our symbol table and retain the pointer to the new inserted symbol table entry.

Add temporary variables to hold intermediate values for expressions. You can reset the temporary variable count to 0, whenever you get to the end of expression

x[0] = 1; -- is illegal since x is not an array

x = x(10); -- is illegal (x is not a function)

statement.

Requirements

int x; -- level 0 offset 0

- 1) Modify the YACC file to include symbol table.
- 1a) Symbol table insert should generatic a semmantic error when same name is declared at the same level
- 1b) On completion of a compound statement, print out all variables defined in that context, and then remove them from the symbol table
- 1c) Whenever an ID occurs, you need to check that the name has been defined. You need to ensure the correct form is used properly (ie as a function, scalar, or array).
- 1d) You need to implement rudimentary type inheritance. You should not be doing expressions to VOID, for example
- 1e) Symbol entries need to maintain level. Level =0 for global variables and function names. level=1 for function parameter names and the primary compound statement of the function. level is incremented by one each time the compound statement is encountered. level is decremented by one each time the compound statement is exited

```
int z; -- level 0 offset 1
int f --- level 0 offset NA (we will use a register for return values instead of memory)
  (int x, level 1, offset 0
    int z[] level 1, offset 1
  )
    { int y -- level 1 offset 2
    { int y -- level 2 offset 3
    }
  }
}
```

- 2) for expressions, you need to add to the symbol table temporary variables of the form
- _t#, like _t1, _t2, etc. Any time you have an expression with multiple terms, you need to allocate a temporary variable for the result of the variable. This should be straight forward in your semantic action since you are already creating a node, we need to insert a new variable into the symbol table, with our current level, name defined as above, size as 1, and offset needs to increment by one.
- 2a) The temporary variable number can be a global number increment,

int t; level 0 offset 2 -- we are at global variables now

- 3) Submission
- a) Your YACC and SYMBOL Table code (with proper documentation)
- b) The output of the symbol table for EACH time a compound statement ends AND the symbol table at the end of the parse.

This INPUT should generate something close to this OUTPUT if

This is your <u>TEST INPUT</u> ☑, please provide your output in submission