

Project 3

Implementation of a Code Generator

Due Friday, June 16, 2017

1. Problem:

In this assignment you are requested to use ANTLR to implement a **code generator** for **MIPS processors** using the techniques introduced for intermediate code generation. You can use the **SPIM simulator**, which simulates a MIPS processor, to verify the correctness of your code generator. The SPIM simulator and related information can be obtained from <http://www.cs.wisc.edu/~larus/spim.html>.

To simplify register allocation (similar to the functionality of the function `newtemp()` discussed in the class), you can maintain a stack of 10 general registers consisting of `$t0~$t9` for integer expression evaluation. You may assume that 10 registers are enough to evaluate every integer expression in the program. You can return all the registers you use to evaluate an expression back after evaluating that expression.

The code generator reads input from `stdin`, writes output to `stdout`, and writes errors to `stderr`.

You can follow the following steps:

1. Edit the grammar `Cactus.g` to add actions to parser rules.

```
// The attribute grammar for Cactus language
grammar Cactus;

// Parser rules
program : MAIN LP RP LB
        { System.out.println("\t" + ".data");}
        declarations
        {
            System.out.println("\t" + ".text");
            System.out.println("main:");
        }
        statements RB
;
...
```

```
// lexer rules
ELSE : 'else'
...
COMMENT : ...
```

2. Use the ANTLR tool to generate the scanner, parser, and semantic analyzer java code.

```
$antlr4 Cactus.g4
```

3. Compile the generated java code.

```
$javac Cactus*.java
```

4. Use the ANTLR tool to execute the code generator.

```
$grun Cactus program < input_file >! output_file
```

If input_file is as follows:

```
/* A program to sum 1 to n */
main()
{
    int n;
    int s;
    int i;

    read n;
    if ( n < 1 ) {
        write -1;
        return;
    } else {
        s = 0;
    } fi
    i = 1;
    while ( i <= n ) {
        s = s + i;
        i = i + 1;
    }
```

```

    }
    write s;
    return;
}

```

The output_file should be

```

        .data
n:        .word    0
s:        .word    0
i:        .word    0
        .text
main:
        li        $v0, 5
        syscall
        la        $t0, n
        sw        $v0, 0($t0)
        la        $t0, n
        lw        $t0, 0($t0)
        li        $t1, 1
        blt       $t0, $t1, L5
        b         L4
L5:
        b         L1
L4:
        b         L2
L1:      # then
        li        $t0, 1
        neg       $t0, $t0
        move      $a0, $t0
        li        $v0, 1
        syscall
        li        $v0, 10
        syscall
        b         L3
L2:      # else
        li        $t0, 0
        la        $t1, s

```

```

        sw      $t0, 0($t1)
L3:     # end if
        li      $t0, 1
        la      $t1, i
        sw      $t0, 0($t1)
L6:     # while
        la      $t0, i
        lw      $t0, 0($t0)
        la      $t1, n
        lw      $t1, 0($t1)
        ble     $t0, $t1, L10
        b       L9
L10:    b       L7
L9:     b       L8
L7:     # body
        la      $t0, s
        lw      $t0, 0($t0)
        la      $t1, i
        lw      $t1, 0($t1)
        add     $t0, $t0, $t1
        la      $t1, s
        sw      $t0, 0($t1)
        la      $t0, i
        lw      $t0, 0($t0)
        li      $t1, 1
        add     $t0, $t0, $t1
        la      $t1, i
        sw      $t0, 0($t1)
        b       L6
L8:     # end while
        la      $t0, s
        lw      $t0, 0($t0)
        move    $a0, $t0
        li      $v0, 1
        syscall
        li      $v0, 10

```

syscall

2. Handing in your program

To turn in the assignment, upload files Cactus.g and Cactus*.java to Ecourse site.

4. Grading

The grading is based on the correctness of your program. The correctness will be tested by a set of test cases designed by the instructor and teaching assistants.