Kaleidoscope

代码解释(8/8)

万花筒语言 - LLVM 新手入门教程

https://llvm.org/docs/tutorial/MyFirstLanguageFrontend/LangImpl09.html

https://llvm.org/docs/tutorial/MyFirstLanguageFrontend/LangImpl10.html

PLCT - SSC

增加调试信息

- 作为总结,我们选择对代码重新进行注释
- •删了JIT和优化,增加debug模式
- git clone https://github.com/llvm/llvm-project.git
- cd llvm-project
- mkdir build
- cd build
- cmake -DLLVM_ENABLE_PROJECTS="clang;llvm;lldb" -G "Unix Makefiles" ../llvm
- make -j \$(nproc)
- make -j \$(nproc) Kaleidoscope

编译、调试

```
fib.ks

def fib(x)
    if x < 3 then
        1
    else
        fib(x-1)+fib(x-2);

def main() # 为程序提供执行入口
    fib(10);
```

```
Kaleidoscope-Ch9 < fib.ks &> fib.ll
# 读取fib.ks源文件,并输出到fib.ksdb

clang -x ir fib.ll -o fib-debug
# clang编译并输出到fib-debug

lldb fib-debug
# 使用lldb进行debug
```

LLVM IR 代码布局

```
Module
  Target information
    Global symbols
  [Global Variable]*
[Function declaration]*
[Function definition]*
     [Argument]*
  Entry Basic Block
    [Basic Block]*
         Label
  [Phi instruction]*
    [Instruction]*
Terminator Instruction
     Other stuff
```

```
; ModuleID = 'my cool jit'
指明源文件, 此处被设置为了字符串
source filename = "my cool jit"
指明编译自什么文件,此处被设置为了字符串
target datalayout = "e-m:w-p270:32:32-p271:32:32-p272:64:64-i64:64-f80:128-n8:16:32:64-S128"
数据布局,存储了ELF 数据类型长度等信息
define double @fib(double %x) !dbg !4 {
!4 在后面为fib定义了作用域等信息
entry:
 %x1 = alloca double, align 8
 call void @llvm.dbg.declare(metadata double* %x1, metadata !9, metadata !DIExpression()), !dbg !10
  为%x1定义了调试信息
 store double %x, double* %x1, align 8
 %x2 = load double, double* %x1, align 8, !dbg !11
 %cmptmp = fcmp ult double %x2, 3.000000e+00, !dbg !12
 %booltmp = uitofp i1 %cmptmp to double, !dbg !12
 %ifcond = fcmp one double %booltmp, 0.000000e+00, !dbg !12
 br i1 %ifcond, label %then, label %else, !dbg !12
then:
                                                ; preds = %entry
 br label %ifcont, !dbg !13
else:
                                                ; preds = %entry
 %x3 = load double, double* %x1, align 8, !dbg !14
 %subtmp = fsub double %x3, 1.000000e+00, !dbg !15
 %calltmp = call double @fib(double %subtmp), !dbg !15
 %x4 = load double, double* %x1, align 8, !dbg !16
 %subtmp5 = fsub double %x4, 2.000000e+00, !dbg !17
 %calltmp6 = call double @fib(double %subtmp5), !dbg !17
 %addtmp = fadd double %calltmp, %calltmp6, !dbg !17
 br label %ifcont, !dbg !17
ifcont:
                                                ; preds = %else, %then
 %iftmp = phi double [ 1.000000e+00, %then ], [ %addtmp, %else ], !dbg !17
 ret double %iftmp, !dbg !17
; Function Attrs: nounwind readnone speculatable willreturn
declare void @llvm.dbg.declare(metadata, metadata, metadata) #0
```

```
; Function Attrs: nounwind readnone speculatable willreturn
declare void @llvm.dbg.declare(metadata, metadata, metadata) #0
define double @main() !dbg !18 {
entry:
 %calltmp = call double @fib(double 1.000000e+01), !dbg !21
 ret double %calltmp, !dbg !21
attributes #0 = { nounwind readnone speculatable willreturn }
!llvm.module.flags = !{!0}
!llvm.dbg.cu = !{!1}
!0 = !{i32 2, !"Debug Info Version", i32 3}
!1 = distinct !DICompileUnit(language: DW LANG C, file: !2, producer: "Kaleidoscope Compiler", isOptimized: false, runtimeVersion: 0, emiss
ionKind: FullDebug, enums: !3)
!2 = !DIFile(filename: "fib.ks", directory: ".")
!3 = !{}
!4 = distinct !DISubprogram(name: "fib", scope: !2, file: !2, line: 3, type: !5, scopeLine: 3, flags: DIFlagPrototyped, spFlags: DISPFlagDe
finition, unit: !1, retainedNodes: !8)
!5 = !DISubroutineType(types: !6)
!6 = !\{!7, !7\}
!7 = !DIBasicType(name: "double", size: 64, encoding: DW ATE float)
!8 = !{!9}
!9 = !DILocalVariable(name: "x", arg: 1, scope: !4, file: !2, line: 3, type: !7)
!10 = !DILocation(line: 3, scope: !4)
!11 = !DILocation(line: 4, column: 6, scope: !4)
!12 = !DILocation(line: 4, column: 10, scope: !4)
!13 = !DILocation(line: 5, column: 5, scope: !4)
!14 = !DILocation(line: 7, column: 9, scope: !4)
!15 = !DILocation(line: 7, column: 11, scope: !4)
!16 = !DILocation(line: 7, column: 18, scope: !4)
!17 = !DILocation(line: 7, column: 20, scope: !4)
!18 = distinct !DISubprogram(name: "main", scope: !2, file: !2, line: 9, type: !19, scopeLine: 9, flags: DIFlagPrototyped, spFlags: DISPFla
gDefinition, unit: !1, retainedNodes: !3)
!19 = !DISubroutineType(types: !20)
!20 = !{!7}
!21 = !DILocation(line: 10, column: 7, scope: !18)
```

头文件、命名空间

```
#include "../include/KaleidoscopeJIT.h" // Kaleidoscope的JIT
#include "llvm/ADT/STLExtras.h" // llvm的STL拓展
#include "llvm/Analysis/BasicAliasAnalysis.h" // LLVM 基础的 无状态和本地别名分析
#include "llvm/Analysis/Passes.h" // 访问器函数的声明,其将pass用于分析库
#include "llvm/IR/DIBuilder.h" // 益于创建LLVM IR形式的debug信息
#include "llvm/IR/IRBuilder.h" // 统一且简单的LLVM指令创建接口
#include "llvm/IR/LLVMContext.h" // global类型的容器
#include "llvm/IR/LegacyPassManager.h" // 保存 维护 优化 pass的执行
#include "llvm/IR/Module.h" // LLVM IR对象的顶层容器
#include "llvm/IR/Verifier.h" // 函数校验
#include "llvm/Support/Host.h" // 宿主设备的基础信息
#include "llvm/Support/TargetSelect.h" // 确保 目标的特定类被连接到主可执行文件,并合理初始化
#include "llvm/Transforms/Scalar.h" // Scalar Pass
#include <cctype> // 用于查看字符类型
#include <cstdio> // 处理IO
#include <map>
                            // 用于名称与值的映射
#include <string> // 字符串
#include <vector> // 变长数组
using namespace llvm; // 基础类
using namespace llvm::orc; // ORC提供了模块API用于构建JIT编译器
```

```
// Token的枚举数组,负数用于区分不同token,正数用于存储 运算符 char类型的ASCII值
enum Token {
 tok_identifier = -4, // 变量名
 tok_if = -6, // 控制流 if
 tok_for = -9, // 控制流 for
 tok_unary = -12, // 一元运算符
 tok_var = -13 // 可变变量
};
// 返回token的名称
std::string getTokName(int Tok) {
 switch (Tok) {
 case tok eof:
  return "eof";
 case tok def:
  return "def";
 case tok extern:
  return "extern";
 case tok identifier:
  return "identifier";
 case tok number:
  return "number";
 case tok if:
```

```
case tok if:
   return "if";
 case tok then:
   return "then";
 case tok else:
   return "else";
 case tok_for:
   return "for";
 case tok_in:
   return "in";
 case tok_binary:
   return "binary";
 case tok unary:
   return "unary";
 case tok var:
   return "var";
 return std::string(1, (char)Tok); // 其他情况返回 Tok值
namespace {
class PrototypeAST; // 函数声明AST
class ExprAST; // 表达式AST
} // namespace
static LLVMContext TheContext; // 管理和global数据
static IRBuilder<> Builder(TheContext); // IR生成器
struct DebugInfo {
 // 遵循DWARF
 DICompileUnit *TheCU; // Debug Information 调试信息编译单元
 DIType *DblTy; // 调试信息类型
 std::vector<DIScope *> LexicalBlocks; // 调试词法作用域
```

```
void emitLocation(ExprAST *AST); // 为AST生成调试的代码位置信息
 DIType *getDoubleTy(); // 返回调试信息类型
} KSDbgInfo; // 生成一个调试信息对象, KaleidoscopeDebugInfo
// 存储源代码行列位置
struct SourceLocation {
 int Line; // 行
 int Col; // 列
};
static SourceLocation CurLoc; // 当前位置
static SourceLocation LexLoc = {1, 0}; // 词法解析位置
// 对每个读入的字符,先记录其位置,然后返回该字符
static int advance() {
 int LastChar = getchar();
 // linux:\n windows: \r\n macos: \r
 if (LastChar == '\n' | LastChar == '\r') {
   LexLoc.Line++; // 换行时,行数+1
   LexLoc.Col = 0; // 列数清零
 } else
   LexLoc.Col++; // 未换行时,列数+1
 return LastChar; // 返回当前字符
static std::string IdentifierStr; // 如果是 tok identifier 会保存 变量名
static double NumVal; // 如果是 tok number 会保存数值
// 从输入中读取并返回token
static int gettok() {
 static int LastChar = ' ';
```

```
// 跳过所有空格
while (isspace(LastChar))
  LastChar = advance();
// 词法解析的位置 传给 当前位置
CurLoc = LexLoc;
// 处理变量名和关键字: [a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9]*
if (isalpha(LastChar)) { // [a-zA-Z]
  IdentifierStr = LastChar;
  while (isalnum((LastChar = advance()))) // [a-zA-Z0-9]*
    IdentifierStr += LastChar;
  if (IdentifierStr == "def")
    return tok def;
  if (IdentifierStr == "extern")
    return tok extern;
  if (IdentifierStr == "if")
    return tok if;
  if (IdentifierStr == "then")
    return tok then;
  if (IdentifierStr == "else")
    return tok_else;
  if (IdentifierStr == "for")
    return tok for;
  if (IdentifierStr == "in")
    return tok in;
  if (IdentifierStr == "binary")
    return tok binary;
  if (IdentifierStr == "unary")
    return tok unary;
  if (IdentifierStr == "var")
    return tok var;
  return tok identifier;
```

```
return tok identifier;
// 数字: [0-9.]+
if (isdigit(LastChar) | LastChar == '.') { // [0-9.]
  std::string NumStr;
 do {
   NumStr += LastChar;
   LastChar = advance();
  } while (isdigit(LastChar) || LastChar == '.'); // [0-9.]*
 NumVal = strtod(NumStr.c_str(), nullptr);
 return tok number;
// 注释作用于整行
if (LastChar == '#') {
 do
   LastChar = advance();
 while (LastChar != EOF && LastChar != '\n' && LastChar != '\r');
 if (LastChar != EOF) // 不是文件结束,就继续读取
   return gettok();
// 文件结尾是最后一个字符,直接返回,不再继续读取
if (LastChar == EOF)
 return tok eof;
// 其他情况,直接返回字符的ASCII值,用于我们自定义运算符的识别
int ThisChar = LastChar;
LastChar = advance();
return ThisChar;
```

```
namespace {
// 输出流
raw ostream &indent(raw ostream &O, int size) {
 // n个' '
 return 0 << std::string(size, ' ');</pre>
/// 表达式抽象语法树,是所有表达式的基类
class ExprAST {
 SourceLocation Loc; // 代码位置
public:
 // 构造, 读取当前文件的代码位置, 存入AST的Loc
 ExprAST(SourceLocation Loc = CurLoc) : Loc(Loc) {}
 // 析构
 virtual ~ExprAST() {}
 // 代码生成
 virtual Value *codegen() = 0;
 // 输出行数
 int getLine() const { return Loc.Line; }
 // 输出列数
 int getCol() const { return Loc.Col; }
 // 输出行列数
 virtual raw ostream &dump(raw ostream &out, int ind) {
   return out << ':' << getLine() << ':' << getCol() << '\n';
};
/// 数字表达式AST
class NumberExprAST : public ExprAST {
 double Val; // 数值
```

```
public:
 NumberExprAST(double Val) : Val(Val) {}
 // 输出行列数
 raw_ostream &dump(raw_ostream &out, int ind) override {
   return ExprAST::dump(out << Val, ind);</pre>
 Value *codegen() override;
};
// 变量表达式AST
class VariableExprAST : public ExprAST {
 std::string Name; // 变量名
public:
 // 构造,代码位置 变量名
 VariableExprAST(SourceLocation Loc, const std::string &Name)
      : ExprAST(Loc), Name(Name) {}
 // 返回变量名
 const std::string &getName() const { return Name; }
 Value *codegen() override;
 // 输出行列数
 raw_ostream &dump(raw_ostream &out, int ind) override {
   return ExprAST::dump(out << Name, ind);</pre>
};
/// 一元运算符AST
class UnaryExprAST : public ExprAST {
  char Opcode;
                                   // 运算符
 std::unique ptr<ExprAST> Operand; // 操作数
public:
```

```
public:
 // 构造,运算符 操作数
 UnaryExprAST(char Opcode, std::unique ptr<ExprAST> Operand)
      : Opcode(Opcode), Operand(std::move(Operand)) {}
 Value *codegen() override;
 // 输出行列数
 raw ostream &dump(raw ostream &out, int ind) override {
    ExprAST::dump(out << "unary" << Opcode, ind);</pre>
   Operand->dump(out, ind + 1);
   return out;
};
// 二元运算符表达式AST
class BinaryExprAST : public ExprAST {
 char Op;
                                    // 运算符
 std::unique_ptr<ExprAST> LHS, RHS; // 左部,右部
public:
 // 获取代码位置,运算符,左部,右部
 BinaryExprAST(SourceLocation Loc, char Op, std::unique_ptr<ExprAST> LHS,
               std::unique ptr<ExprAST> RHS)
      : ExprAST(Loc), Op(Op), LHS(std::move(LHS)), RHS(std::move(RHS)) {}
 Value *codegen() override;
 // 输出行列数
 raw_ostream &dump(raw_ostream &out, int ind) override {
    ExprAST::dump(out << "binary" << Op, ind);</pre>
   LHS->dump(indent(out, ind) << "LHS:", ind + 1);
   RHS->dump(indent(out, ind) << "RHS:", ind + 1);</pre>
   return out;
```

```
/// 函数调用表达式AST
class CallExprAST : public ExprAST {
 std::string Callee;
                                            // 被调用函数名
 std::vector<std::unique ptr<ExprAST>> Args; // 参数列表
public:
 // 代码位置,被调用函数名,参数列表
 CallExprAST(SourceLocation Loc, const std::string &Callee,
             std::vector<std::unique_ptr<ExprAST>> Args)
      : ExprAST(Loc), Callee(Callee), Args(std::move(Args)) {}
 Value *codegen() override;
 // 输出行列数
 raw ostream &dump(raw ostream &out, int ind) override {
    ExprAST::dump(out << "call " << Callee, ind);</pre>
   for (const auto &Arg : Args)
     Arg->dump(indent(out, ind + 1), ind + 1);
   return out;
};
/// if表达式AST if then else
class IfExprAST : public ExprAST {
 std::unique ptr<ExprAST> Cond, Then, Else; // 条件,为true,为false
public:
 // 代码位置,条件,为true,为false
 IfExprAST(SourceLocation Loc, std::unique ptr<ExprAST> Cond,
           std::unique_ptr<ExprAST> Then, std::unique ptr<ExprAST> Else)
      : ExprAST(Loc), Cond(std::move(Cond)), Then(std::move(Then)),
       Else(std::move(Else)) {}
 Value *codegen() override;
  // 输出行列数
```

```
// 输出行列数
 raw ostream &dump(raw ostream &out, int ind) override {
    ExprAST::dump(out << "if", ind);</pre>
    Cond->dump(indent(out, ind) << "Cond:", ind + 1);</pre>
    Then->dump(indent(out, ind) << "Then:", ind + 1);</pre>
    Else->dump(indent(out, ind) << "Else:", ind + 1);</pre>
    return out;
};
/// for表达式AST for in
class ForExprAST : public ExprAST {
  std::string VarName; // 循环变量名
 // 初始表达式,结束表达式,步长表达式,主体表达式
  std::unique ptr<ExprAST> Start, End, Step, Body;
public:
 // 循环变量名,初始表达式,结束表达式,步长表达式,主体表达式
  ForExprAST(const std::string &VarName, std::unique ptr<ExprAST> Start,
             std::unique ptr<ExprAST> End, std::unique ptr<ExprAST> Step,
             std::unique ptr<ExprAST> Body)
      : VarName(VarName), Start(std::move(Start)), End(std::move(End)),
        Step(std::move(Step)), Body(std::move(Body)) {}
 Value *codegen() override;
  // 输出行列数
 raw ostream &dump(raw ostream &out, int ind) override {
    ExprAST::dump(out << "for", ind);</pre>
   Start->dump(indent(out, ind) << "Cond:", ind + 1);</pre>
    End->dump(indent(out, ind) << "End:", ind + 1);</pre>
    Step->dump(indent(out, ind) << "Step:", ind + 1);</pre>
    Body->dump(indent(out, ind) << "Body:", ind + 1);</pre>
    return out;
```

```
};
                                                                           语洪分析
/// 可变变量表达式AST: var in
class VarExprAST : public ExprAST {
 // 存储可变变量的vector
 std::vector<std::pair<std::string, std::unique ptr<ExprAST>>> VarNames;
 // 可变变量主体
 std::unique ptr<ExprAST> Body;
public:
 VarExprAST(
     // 变量名,AST 组成的pair 的 vector
     std::vector<std::pair<std::string, std::unique ptr<ExprAST>>> VarNames,
     std::unique ptr<ExprAST> Body)
      : VarNames(std::move(VarNames)), Body(std::move(Body)) {}
 Value *codegen() override; // 代码生成
 // 输出行列数
 raw ostream &dump(raw ostream &out, int ind) override {
   ExprAST::dump(out << "var", ind);</pre>
   for (const auto &NamedVar : VarNames)
     NamedVar.second->dump(indent(out, ind) << NamedVar.first << ':', ind + 1);
   Body->dump(indent(out, ind) << "Body:", ind + 1);</pre>
   return out;
};
// 函数声明AST 或 一元二元运算符表达式AST
class PrototypeAST {
 std::string Name;
                               // 函数名
 std::vector<std::string> Args; // 参数列表
 bool IsOperator;
                               // 是否为运算符
```

```
unsigned Precedence; // 二元运算符优先级
 int Line;
                         // 行数
public:
 // 代码位置,函数名,函数参数列表,是否为运算符,优先级
 PrototypeAST(SourceLocation Loc, const std::string &Name,
             std::vector<std::string> Args, bool IsOperator = false,
             unsigned Prec = 0)
     : Name(Name), Args(std::move(Args)), IsOperator(IsOperator),
       Precedence(Prec), Line(Loc.Line) {}
 Function *codegen();
 // 获取函数名
 const std::string &getName() const { return Name; }
 // 是否为一元运算符
 bool isUnaryOp() const { return IsOperator && Args.size() == 1; }
 // 是否为二元运算符
 bool isBinaryOp() const { return IsOperator && Args.size() == 2; }
 // 返回运算符名称,返回最后一个字符格式为:
 // "unary"加上一个char字符,所以返回最后一个字符
 char getOperatorName() const {
   assert(isUnaryOp() || isBinaryOp());
   return Name[Name.size() - 1];
 // 获取二元运算符优先级
 unsigned getBinaryPrecedence() const { return Precedence; }
 // 获取行数
 int getLine() const { return Line; }
};
/// 函数AST
```

```
return Name|Name.slze() - 1|;
 // 获取二元运算符优先级
 unsigned getBinaryPrecedence() const { return Precedence; }
 // 获取行数
 int getLine() const { return Line; }
};
/// 函数AST
class FunctionAST {
 std::unique ptr<PrototypeAST> Proto; // 函数声明
 std::unique_ptr<ExprAST> Body;
                                // 函数体
public:
 // 函数声明,函数体
 FunctionAST(std::unique ptr<PrototypeAST> Proto,
             std::unique ptr<ExprAST> Body)
      : Proto(std::move(Proto)), Body(std::move(Body)) {}
 Function *codegen();
 // 输出行列数
 raw ostream &dump(raw ostream &out, int ind) {
   indent(out, ind) << "FunctionAST\n";</pre>
   ++ind;
   indent(out, ind) << "Body:";</pre>
   return Body ? Body->dump(out, ind) : out << "null\n";
} // end anonymous namespace
```

```
static int CurTok; // 存储当前的Token枚举值(类型)
// 从词法分析中获取下一个Token,并赋值给CurTok
static int getNextToken() { return CurTok = gettok(); }
// 二元运算符的优先级, 运算符到优先级数字的映射
static std::map<char, int> BinopPrecedence;
// 查询二元运算符的优先级
static int GetTokPrecedence() {
 if (!isascii(CurTok))
   return -1;
 // 确保已经映射过
 int TokPrec = BinopPrecedence[CurTok];
 if (TokPrec <= 0)
   return -1;
 return TokPrec;
// AST解析的错误提示
std::unique_ptr<ExprAST> LogError(const char *Str) {
 fprintf(stderr, "Error: %s\n", Str);
 return nullptr;
// 函数声明解析的错误提示
std::unique_ptr<PrototypeAST> LogErrorP(const char *Str) {
 LogError(Str);
 return nullptr;
// 主计子网状仍专用
```

```
// 表达式解析的声明
static std::unique ptr<ExprAST> ParseExpression();
// numberexpr ::= number
// 数字解析
static std::unique_ptr<ExprAST> ParseNumberExpr() {
  auto Result = std::make unique<NumberExprAST>(NumVal);
 getNextToken();
 return std::move(Result);
// parenexpr ::= '(' expression ')'
// 括号解析
static std::unique ptr<ExprAST> ParseParenExpr() {
  getNextToken(); // eat (.
 // V为括号内表达式AST
  auto V = ParseExpression();
 if (!V)
   return nullptr;
 // 判断结束条件
 if (CurTok != ')')
   return LogError("expected ')'");
 getNextToken();
 return V;
/// identifierexpr
/// ::= identifier
/// ::= identifier '(' expression* ')'
static std::unique ptr<ExprAST> ParseIdentifierExpr() {
  std::string IdName = IdentifierStr; // 变量名
```

```
SourceLocation LitLoc = CurLoc; // 当前代码位置
getNextToken();
// 判断是变量还是函数
if (CurTok != '(')
  return std::make unique<VariableExprAST>(LitLoc, IdName);
// 函数调用
getNextToken();
std::vector<std::unique_ptr<ExprAST>> Args;
if (CurTok != ')') {
  while (1) {
   // 解析参数
   if (auto Arg = ParseExpression())
     Args.push_back(std::move(Arg));
    else
     return nullptr;
    if (CurTok == ')')
     break;
    if (CurTok != ',')
     return LogError("Expected ')' or ',' in argument list");
    getNextToken();
getNextToken();
// 构造Call AST
return std::make unique<CallExprAST>(LitLoc, IdName, std::move(Args));
```

```
/// ifexpr ::= 'if' expression 'then' expression 'else' expression
static std::unique_ptr<ExprAST> ParseIfExpr() {
  SourceLocation IfLoc = CurLoc; // 记录当前代码位置
  getNextToken();
  // 判断条件
  auto Cond = ParseExpression();
  if (!Cond)
    return nullptr;
  // then
  if (CurTok != tok then)
    return LogError("expected then");
  getNextToken();
  auto Then = ParseExpression();
  if (!Then)
   return nullptr;
 // else
  if (CurTok != tok else)
    return LogError("expected else");
  getNextToken();
  auto Else = ParseExpression();
 if (!Else)
    return nullptr;
  return std::make_unique<IfExprAST>(IfLoc, std::move(Cond), std::move(Then),
                                     std::move(Else));
```

```
/// forexpr ::= 'for' identifier '=' expr ',' expr (',' expr)? 'in' expression
static std::unique ptr<ExprAST> ParseForExpr() {
  getNextToken();
  if (CurTok != tok identifier)
    return LogError("expected identifier after for");
  std::string IdName = IdentifierStr; // 循环变量名
  getNextToken();
 // 初始赋值
  if (CurTok != '=')
    return LogError("expected '=' after for");
  getNextToken();
  auto Start = ParseExpression();
  if (!Start)
    return nullptr;
  if (CurTok != ',')
    return LogError("expected ',' after for start value");
  getNextToken();
  // 结束条件
  auto End = ParseExpression();
  if (!End)
    return nullptr;
  // 可选 步长
  std::unique ptr<ExprAST> Step;
  if (CurTok == ',') {
    getNextToken();
    Step = ParseExpression();
    if (!Step)
      return nullntr.
```

```
if (CurTok != tok in)
   return LogError("expected 'in' after for");
 getNextToken(); // eat 'in'.
  // for主体
  auto Body = ParseExpression();
 if (!Body)
   return nullptr;
 return std::make unique<ForExprAST>(IdName, std::move(Start), std::move(End),
                                     std::move(Step), std::move(Body));
/// varexpr ::= 'var' identifier ('=' expression)?
                     (',' identifier ('=' expression)?)* 'in' expression
static std::unique ptr<ExprAST> ParseVarExpr() {
 getNextToken();
  std::vector<std::pair<std::string, std::unique_ptr<ExprAST>>>
     VarNames; // 可变变量列表
  // 至少需要一个参数
 if (CurTok != tok identifier)
   return LogError("expected identifier after var");
 while (1) {
   std::string Name = IdentifierStr;
   getNextToken();
    // 初始化是可选的
    std::unique ptr<ExprAST> Init = nullptr;
```

```
if (CurTok == '=') {
     getNextToken(); // eat the '='.
     Init = ParseExpression();
     if (!Init)
       return nullptr;
   VarNames.push_back(std::make_pair(Name, std::move(Init)));
   if (CurTok != ',')
     break;
   getNextToken(); // eat the ','.
   if (CurTok != tok identifier)
     return LogError("expected identifier list after var");
 // in
 if (CurTok != tok in)
   return LogError("expected 'in' keyword after 'var'");
 getNextToken();
 // 解析主体
 auto Body = ParseExpression();
 if (!Body)
   return nullptr;
 return std::make unique<VarExprAST>(std::move(VarNames), std::move(Body));
/// primary
   ::= identifierexpr
```

```
return nullptr;
  return std::make unique<VarExprAST>(std::move(VarNames), std::move(Body));
/// primary
     ::= identifierexpr
/// ::= numberexpr
/// ::= parenexpr
     ::= ifexpr
/// ::= forexpr
/// ::= varexpr
// 首要解析
static std::unique_ptr<ExprAST> ParsePrimary() {
  switch (CurTok) {
  default:
    return LogError("unknown token when expecting an expression");
  case tok_identifier:
    return ParseIdentifierExpr(); // 变量
  case tok number:
    return ParseNumberExpr(); // 数字
  case '(':
    return ParseParenExpr(); // 括号
  case tok if:
    return ParseIfExpr(); // if
 case tok for:
    return ParseForExpr(); // for
 case tok var:
    return ParseVarExpr(); // var
```

```
/// unary
/// ::= primary
/// ::= '!' unary
static std::unique ptr<ExprAST> ParseUnary() {
 // 在此判断是否为一元运算符,否则就解析为Primary的表达式
 if (!isascii(CurTok) || CurTok == '(' || CurTok == ',')
   return ParsePrimary();
 // 解析一元运算符
 int Opc = CurTok; // 运算符
 getNextToken();
 if (auto Operand = ParseUnary()) // 解析 主体表达式,进入Primary解析
   return std::make unique<UnaryExprAST>(
       Opc, std::move(Operand)); // 返回 一元运算符的AST
 return nullptr;
/// binoprhs
/// ::= ('+' unary)*
// 解析 运算符+RHS的形式, 获取LHS和其左边运算符的优先级
static std::unique ptr<ExprAST> ParseBinOpRHS(int ExprPrec,
                                         std::unique ptr<ExprAST> LHS) {
 while (1) {
   // 为二元运算符获取优先级
   int TokPrec = GetTokPrecedence();
   // 如果当前运算符优先级小于前一运算符,直接返回LHS
   if (TokPrec < ExprPrec)</pre>
     return LHS;
   // 获取二元运算符
   int BinOp = CurTok;
```

```
SourceLocation BinLoc = CurLoc;
   getNextToken();
   // 解析RHS
   auto RHS = ParseUnary();
   if (!RHS)
     return nullptr;
   // 判断此运算符优先级是否小于下一运算符
   int NextPrec = GetTokPrecedence();
   if (TokPrec < NextPrec) {</pre>
     RHS = ParseBinOpRHS(TokPrec + 1, std::move(RHS));
     if (!RHS)
       return nullptr;
   // 解析完成,合并为 二元表达式的AST
   LHS = std::make unique<BinaryExprAST>(BinLoc, BinOp, std::move(LHS),
                                        std::move(RHS));
/// expression
/// ::= unary binoprhs
// 解析表达式
static std::unique_ptr<ExprAST> ParseExpression() {
 // 解析一元表达式,如果不是的话,会进行parse primary
  auto LHS = ParseUnary();
 if (!LHS)
   return nullptr;
  return ParseBinOpRHS(0, std::move(LHS));
```

```
/// prototype
/// ::= id '(' id* ')'
/// ::= binary LETTER number? (id, id)
/// ::= unary LETTER (id)
// 解析函数声明
static std::unique ptr<PrototypeAST> ParsePrototype() {
  std::string FnName; // 函数名
  SourceLocation FnLoc = CurLoc; // 代码位置
  unsigned Kind = 0;  // 0 = identifier, 1 = unary, 2 = binary.
  unsigned BinaryPrecedence = 30; // 默认优先级,在二元未给出优先级时使用
  // 判断是变量,一元运算符,二元远算符
  switch (CurTok) {
  default:
   return LogErrorP("Expected function name in prototype");
  case tok identifier:
    FnName = IdentifierStr;
   Kind = 0;
   getNextToken();
   break;
  case tok_unary:
    getNextToken();
   if (!isascii(CurTok))
     return LogErrorP("Expected unary operator");
   FnName = "unary";
    FnName += (char)CurTok; // 函数名为 unary+运算符
   Kind = 1;
    getNextToken();
    break;
```

```
case tok binary:
  getNextToken();
  if (!isascii(CurTok))
    return LogErrorP("Expected binary operator");
  FnName = "binary";
  FnName += (char)CurTok; // 函数名为 binary+运算符
  Kind = 2;
  getNextToken();
  // 在给出优先级时使用给二元运算符
  if (CurTok == tok number) {
    if (NumVal < 1 \mid NumVal > 100)
      return LogErrorP("Invalid precedence: must be 1..100");
    BinaryPrecedence = (unsigned)NumVal;
    getNextToken();
  break;
// 检查函数声明的括号
if (CurTok != '(')
  return LogErrorP("Expected '(' in prototype");
// 参数列表
std::vector<std::string> ArgNames;
while (getNextToken() == tok identifier)
  ArgNames.push back(IdentifierStr);
if (CurTok != ')')
  return LogErrorP("Expected ')' in prototype");
getNextToken();
// 验证运算符的类型和参数个数是否相符
if (Kind && ArgNames.size() != Kind)
```

```
// 巡址烂异付的关望州参数1 数定货相付
 if (Kind && ArgNames.size() != Kind)
   return LogErrorP("Invalid number of operands for operator");
 // 构造函数, Kind!=0用以返回布尔值
 return std::make unique<PrototypeAST>(FnLoc, FnName, ArgNames, Kind != 0,
                                      BinaryPrecedence);
/// definition ::= 'def' prototype expression
// 解析函数定义
static std::unique_ptr<FunctionAST> ParseDefinition() {
 getNextToken();
 auto Proto = ParsePrototype(); // 函数声明
 if (!Proto)
   return nullptr;
 if (auto E = ParseExpression()) // 函数体
   return std::make unique<FunctionAST>(std::move(Proto), std::move(E));
 return nullptr;
/// toplevelexpr ::= expression
// 将顶层表达式解析为匿名函数
static std::unique ptr<FunctionAST> ParseTopLevelExpr() {
 SourceLocation FnLoc = CurLoc;
 if (auto E = ParseExpression()) {
   // 构建匿名函数声明,未依照教程修改为main
   auto Proto = std::make unique<PrototypeAST>(FnLoc, " anon expr",
                                              std::vector<std::string>());
   return std::make unique<FunctionAST>(std::move(Proto), std::move(E));
 return nullptr;
```

```
if (auto E = ParseExpression()) // 函数体
   return std::make unique<FunctionAST>(std::move(Proto), std::move(E));
 return nullptr:
/// toplevelexpr ::= expression
// 将顶层表达式解析为匿名函数
static std::unique ptr<FunctionAST> ParseTopLevelExpr() {
 SourceLocation FnLoc = CurLoc;
 if (auto E = ParseExpression()) {
   // 构建匿名函数声明,未依照教程修改为main
   auto Proto = std::make_unique<PrototypeAST>(FnLoc, "__anon_expr",
                                              std::vector<std::string>());
   return std::make unique<FunctionAST>(std::move(Proto), std::move(E));
 return nullptr;
/// external ::= 'extern' prototype
// 解析extern
static std::unique ptr<PrototypeAST> ParseExtern() {
 getNextToken(); // eat extern.
 return ParsePrototype();
```

```
static std::unique ptr<DIBuilder> DBuilder; // Debug Builder
// DI获取double类型
DIType *DebugInfo::getDoubleTy() {
 if (DblTy)
                                                                       调试信息DI
   return DblTy;
  DblTy = DBuilder->createBasicType("double", 64, dwarf::DW ATE float);
 return DblTy;
// 为AST,生成DI的代码位置,更新Builder的位置记录
void DebugInfo::emitLocation(ExprAST *AST) {
 if (!AST)
   return Builder.SetCurrentDebugLocation(DebugLoc());
 // 记录作用域信息
 DIScope *Scope;
 if (LexicalBlocks.empty())
   Scope = TheCU;
  else
   Scope = LexicalBlocks.back();
  Builder.SetCurrentDebugLocation(
     DebugLoc::get(AST->getLine(), AST->getCol(), Scope));
// 创建函数DI,包含函数参数数量,文件位置和名
static DISubroutineType *CreateFunctionType(unsigned NumArgs, DIFile *Unit) {
  SmallVector<Metadata *, 8> EltTys;
  DIType *DblTy = KSDbgInfo.getDoubleTy();
 // 结果的类型Double
  EltTys.push back(DblTy);
 // 对应参数数量的类型
 for (unsigned i = 0, e = NumArgs; i != e; ++i)
   EltTys.push back(DblTy);
  return DBuilder->createSubroutineType(DBuilder->getOrCreateTypeArray(EltTys));
```

```
static std::unique ptr<Module> TheModule; // 构造module
static std::map<std::string, AllocaInst *>
   NamedValues; // 变量名到Alloca值的映射
static std::unique ptr<KaleidoscopeJIT> TheJIT; // 构造JIT
static std::map<std::string, std::unique ptr<PrototypeAST>>
   FunctionProtos; // 函数名,函数声明AST
// 代码生成时的错误处理
Value *LogErrorV(const char *Str) {
 LogError(Str);
 return nullptr;
  查找函数
Function *getFunction(std::string Name) {
 // 查找module中是否已经定义了函数
 if (auto *F = TheModule->getFunction(Name))
   return F;
 // 未找到函数定义,查找函数声明
 auto FI = FunctionProtos.find(Name);
 if (FI != FunctionProtos.end())
   return FI->second->codegen();
 // 其他情况,返回空
 return nullptr;
// 在entry的BasicBlock中 创建alloca指令,
// 此处为可变变量所设,本次未经优化,可直接看到alloca指令
static AllocaInst *CreateEntryBlockAlloca(Function *TheFunction,
                                       StringRef VarName) {
 IRBuilder<> TmpB(&TheFunction->getEntryBlock(),
```

代码生成

```
IRBuilder<> TmpB(&TheFunction->getEntryBlock(),
                  TheFunction->getEntryBlock().begin());
 return TmpB.CreateAlloca(Type::getDoubleTy(TheContext), nullptr, VarName);
// 生成数字代码
Value *NumberExprAST::codegen() {
 KSDbgInfo.emitLocation(this); // AST生成代码时发出该位置
 return ConstantFP::get(TheContext, APFloat(Val));
// 生成变量
Value *VariableExprAST::codegen() {
 // 在函数中查找变量
 Value *V = NamedValues[Name];
 if (!V)
   return LogErrorV("Unknown variable name");
 KSDbgInfo.emitLocation(this); // AST生成代码时发出该位置
 // 加载变量
 return Builder.CreateLoad(V, Name.c str());
// 生成一元运算符AST代码
Value *UnaryExprAST::codegen() {
 Value *OperandV = Operand->codegen(); // 主体生成
 if (!OperandV)
   return nullptr;
 // 查找函数 "unary"+运算符
 Function *F = getFunction(std::string("unary") + Opcode);
 if (!F)
   return LogErrorV("Unknown unary operator");
 KSDbgInfo.emitLocation(this); // AST生成代码时发出该位置
 return Builder.CreateCall(F, OperandV, "unop");
```

```
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// 生成二元运算符AST代码
Value *BinaryExprAST::codegen() {
 KSDbgInfo.emitLocation(this); // AST生成代码时发出该位置
 // 特别处理=, 因为左部不需要解析为表达式
 if (Op == '=') {
   // 此处预设变量为Double类型
   VariableExprAST *LHSE = static cast<VariableExprAST *>(LHS.get());
   if (!LHSE)
     return LogErrorV("destination of '=' must be a variable");
   // 生成右部
   Value *Val = RHS->codegen();
   if (!Val)
     return nullptr;
   // 查找变量名是否定义
   Value *Variable = NamedValues[LHSE->getName()];
   if (!Variable)
     return LogErrorV("Unknown variable name");
   // 存储函数值,函数名
   Builder.CreateStore(Val, Variable);
   return Val;
 // 表达式左部,右部
 Value *L = LHS->codegen();
 Value *R = RHS->codegen();
 if (!L || !R)
   return nullptr;
 switch (Op) {
 case '+':
```

```
switch (Op) {
  case '+':
   return Builder.CreateFAdd(L, R, "addtmp");
 case '-':
   return Builder.CreateFSub(L, R, "subtmp");
  case '/':
   return Builder.CreateFDiv(L, R, "divtmp");
 case '*':
   return Builder.CreateFMul(L, R, "multmp");
 case '<':
   L = Builder.CreateFCmpULT(L, R, "cmptmp");
   // 将0/1转换为Double
   return Builder.CreateUIToFP(L, Type::getDoubleTy(TheContext), "booltmp");
 default:
   break;
 // 如果不是内建二元运算符,那就是自定义的,构造响应函数
 Function *F = getFunction(std::string("binary") + Op);
 assert(F && "binary operator not found!");
 Value *Ops[] = {L, R};
 return Builder.CreateCall(F, Ops, "binop");
// 函数调用生成代码
Value *CallExprAST::codegen() {
 KSDbgInfo.emitLocation(this); // AST生成代码时发出该位置
 // 查找被调函数名
 Function *CalleeF = getFunction(Callee);
 if (!CalleeF)
   return LogErrorV("Unknown function referenced");
```

```
// 匹配参数个数
 if (CalleeF->arg size() != Args.size())
   return LogErrorV("Incorrect # arguments passed");
 // 参数解析
 std::vector<Value *> ArgsV;
 for (unsigned i = 0, e = Args.size(); i != e; ++i) {
   ArgsV.push back(Args[i]->codegen());
   if (!ArgsV.back())
     return nullptr;
 return Builder.CreateCall(CalleeF, ArgsV, "calltmp");
// 生成if
Value *IfExprAST::codegen() {
 KSDbgInfo.emitLocation(this); // AST生成代码时发出该位置
 // 条件生成
 Value *CondV = Cond->codegen();
 if (!CondV)
   return nullptr;
 // 通过和0.0是否相等判断,生成i1布尔值
 CondV = Builder.CreateFCmpONE(
     CondV, ConstantFP::get(TheContext, APFloat(0.0)), "ifcond");
 // 获取函数代码插入点
 Function *TheFunction = Builder.GetInsertBlock()->getParent();
 // then块插入到函数后
 BasicBlock *ThenBB = BasicBlock::Create(TheContext, "then", TheFunction);
 // else块
  RasicRlock *FlseRR = RasicRlock..Create(TheContext "else").
```

```
BasicBlock *ElseBB = BasicBlock::Create(TheContext, "else");
// ifcont
BasicBlock *MergeBB = BasicBlock::Create(TheContext, "ifcont");
// br语句
Builder.CreateCondBr(CondV, ThenBB, ElseBB);
// then生成
Builder.SetInsertPoint(ThenBB);
Value *ThenV = Then->codegen();
if (!ThenV)
 return nullptr;
// 创建then->ifcont
Builder.CreateBr(MergeBB);
// 在phi中更新then
ThenBB = Builder.GetInsertBlock();
// 生成else块
TheFunction->getBasicBlockList().push back(ElseBB);
Builder.SetInsertPoint(ElseBB);
Value *ElseV = Else->codegen();
if (!ElseV)
 return nullptr;
// 创建else->ifcont
Builder.CreateBr(MergeBB);
// 在phi中更新else
ElseBB = Builder.GetInsertBlock();
// 生成合并分支
TheFunction->getBasicBlockList().push_back(MergeBB);
Builder.SetInsertPoint(MergeBB):
```

```
Duttuel . Section trothe (mer gend),
  PHINode *PN = Builder.CreatePHI(Type::getDoubleTy(TheContext), 2, "iftmp");
  // 添加then和else到phi中,[value,label]
 PN->addIncoming(ThenV, ThenBB);
 PN->addIncoming(ElseV, ElseBB);
 return PN;
// Output for-loop as:
    var = alloca double
    start = startexpr
    store start -> var
    goto loop
// loop:
    bodyexpr
// loopend:
    step = stepexpr
    endcond = endexpr
    curvar = load var
    nextvar = curvar + step
    store nextvar -> var
    br endcond, loop, endloop
// outloop:
Value *ForExprAST::codegen() {
  Function *TheFunction = Builder.GetInsertBlock()->getParent();
 // 为entry中变量用alloca创建
 AllocaInst *Alloca = CreateEntryBlockAlloca(TheFunction, VarName);
```

```
KSDbgInfo.emitLocation(this); // AST生成代码时发出该位置
// 获得循环的初始值
Value *StartVal = Start->codegen();
if (!StartVal)
 return nullptr;
// 将值存入alloca
Builder.CreateStore(StartVal, Alloca);
// 在当前块后,插入loop
BasicBlock *LoopBB = BasicBlock::Create(TheContext, "loop", TheFunction);
// br进入loop
Builder.CreateBr(LoopBB);
// 记录loop的陷入位置
Builder.SetInsertPoint(LoopBB);
// 保存旧值,获取新值
AllocaInst *OldVal = NamedValues[VarName];
NamedValues[VarName] = Alloca;
// 生成loop
if (!Body->codegen())
  return nullptr;
// 生成步长
Value *StepVal = nullptr;
if (Step) {
 StepVal = Step->codegen();
 if (!StepVal)
   return nullptr;
\int a^2 c a \int
```

```
I Ctui II IIu T T P CI
} else {
 // 默认1.0
 StepVal = ConstantFP::get(TheContext, APFloat(1.0));
// 计算结束条件
Value *EndCond = End->codegen();
if (!EndCond)
 return nullptr;
// 重新载入,增加,重新储存alloca,以更新可变变量
Value *CurVar = Builder.CreateLoad(Alloca, VarName.c str());
Value *NextVar = Builder.CreateFAdd(CurVar, StepVal, "nextvar");
Builder.CreateStore(NextVar, Alloca);
// 获取布尔值,判断退出条件
EndCond = Builder.CreateFCmpONE(
    EndCond, ConstantFP::get(TheContext, APFloat(0.0)), "loopcond");
// 创建after loop并插入
BasicBlock *AfterBB =
   BasicBlock::Create(TheContext, "afterloop", TheFunction);
// br语句
Builder.CreateCondBr(EndCond, LoopBB, AfterBB);
// 后续代码都被插入after loop
Builder.SetInsertPoint(AfterBB);
// 恢复旧值
if (OldVal)
 NamedValues[VarName] = OldVal:
```

```
else
   NamedValues.erase(VarName);
 // 返回值为0.0
 return Constant::getNullValue(Type::getDoubleTy(TheContext));
// 可变变量AST的代码生成函数
Value *VarExprAST::codegen() {
 std::vector<AllocaInst *> OldBindings; // 分配stack上内存
 // 获取函数代码插入点
 Function *TheFunction = Builder.GetInsertBlock()->getParent();
 // 获取变量并初始化
 for (unsigned i = 0, e = VarNames.size(); i != e; ++i) {
   const std::string &VarName = VarNames[i].first; // first变量名
   ExprAST *Init = VarNames[i].second.get();
                                            // 变量值
   // 初始化
   Value *InitVal;
   if (Init) {
     InitVal = Init->codegen();
     if (!InitVal)
       return nullptr;
   } else { // 初始化默认值为0.0
     InitVal = ConstantFP::get(TheContext, APFloat(0.0));
   // 在entry块中创建alloca指令
   AllocaInst *Alloca = CreateEntryBlockAlloca(TheFunction, VarName);
   Builder.CreateStore(InitVal, Alloca);
   // 还原旧值,为循环变量最后一次生效的值
```

```
// 还原绑定
   NamedValues[VarName] = Alloca;
 KSDbgInfo.emitLocation(this); // AST生成代码时发出该位置
 // 生成主体,所有可变变量都在域内
 Value *BodyVal = Body->codegen();
 if (!BodyVal)
   return nullptr;
 // 弹出可变变量从域内
 for (unsigned i = 0, e = VarNames.size(); i != e; ++i)
   NamedValues[VarNames[i].first] = OldBindings[i];
 // 返回主体计算值
 return BodyVal;
  函数声明代码生成
Function *PrototypeAST::codegen() {
 // 构建: double(double,double)
 std::vector<Type *> Doubles(Args.size(), Type::getDoubleTy(TheContext));
 FunctionType *FT =
     FunctionType::get(Type::getDoubleTy(TheContext), Doubles, false);
 Function *F =
     Function::Create(FT, Function::ExternalLinkage, Name, TheModule.get());
 // 为参数设置名
 unsigned Idx = 0;
 for (auto &Arg : F->args())
   \Delta rg.setName(\Delta rgs[Tdx++]):
```

```
Arg.setName(Args[Idx++]);
 return F;
Function *FunctionAST::codegen() {
 // 将函数声明转为函数,保留引用为后续使用
 auto &P = *Proto;
 FunctionProtos[Proto->getName()] = std::move(Proto);
 Function *TheFunction = getFunction(P.getName());
 if (!TheFunction)
   return nullptr;
 // 如果是二元运算符,记录其优先级
 if (P.isBinaryOp())
   BinopPrecedence[P.getOperatorName()] = P.getBinaryPrecedence();
 // 创建entry BasicBlock
 BasicBlock *BB = BasicBlock::Create(TheContext, "entry", TheFunction);
 Builder.SetInsertPoint(BB);
 // 根据CompileUnit和源代码中代码位置将函数定义添加到调试信息中
 DIFile *Unit = DBuilder->createFile(KSDbgInfo.TheCU->getFilename(),
                                    KSDbgInfo.TheCU->getDirectory());
 DIScope *FContext = Unit;
 unsigned LineNo = P.getLine();
 unsigned ScopeLine = LineNo;
 // DISubprogram, 其中包含对该函数所有元数据的引用
 DISubprogram *SP = DBuilder->createFunction(
     FContext, P.getName(), StringRef(), Unit, LineNo,
     CreateFunctionType(TheFunction->arg size(), Unit), ScopeLine,
```

```
CreateFunctionType(TheFunction->arg size(), Unit), ScopeLine,
   DINode::FlagPrototyped, DISubprogram::SPFlagDefinition);
TheFunction->setSubprogram(SP);
// 为每个函数生成代码时,将作用域(函数)推到栈顶
KSDbgInfo.LexicalBlocks.push back(SP);
// 不为前序设置位置 函数中没有位置的引导指令被视为前序,
// 调试器会在中断函数时跳过
KSDbgInfo.emitLocation(nullptr);
// NamedValues清空,并记录此次参数列表
NamedValues.clear();
unsigned ArgIdx = 0;
for (auto &Arg : TheFunction->args()) {
 // Create an alloca for this variable.
 AllocaInst *Alloca = CreateEntryBlockAlloca(TheFunction, Arg.getName());
 // 为变量添加调试描述
 DILocalVariable *D = DBuilder->createParameterVariable(
     SP, Arg.getName(), ++ArgIdx, Unit, LineNo, KSDbgInfo.getDoubleTy(),
     true);
 DBuilder->insertDeclare(Alloca, D, DBuilder->createExpression(),
                        DebugLoc::get(LineNo, 0, SP),
                        Builder.GetInsertBlock());
 // 将初始值存入 alloca
 Builder.CreateStore(&Arg, Alloca);
 // 将参数加入到变量符号表中
 NamedValues[std::string(Arg.getName())] = Alloca;
```

```
// 将参数加入到变量符号表中
 NamedValues[std::string(Arg.getName())] = Alloca;
KSDbgInfo.emitLocation(Body.get()); // 函数主体生成代码,获得一个新位置
if (Value *RetVal = Body->codegen()) {
 // 完成函数
 Builder.CreateRet(RetVal);
 // 函数的代码生成结束时将作用域弹出
 KSDbgInfo.LexicalBlocks.pop_back();
 // 验证函数
 verifyFunction(*TheFunction);
 return TheFunction;
// 函数体读取错误,删除函数
TheFunction->eraseFromParent();
if (P.isBinaryOp())
 BinopPrecedence.erase(Proto->getOperatorName());
// 弹出函数的作用域
KSDbgInfo.LexicalBlocks.pop_back();
// 生成无效
return nullptr;
```

```
static void InitializeModule() {
 // 新建一个module
 TheModule = std::make_unique<Module / my cool jle j
TheModule->setDataLayout(TheJIT->getTargetMachine().createDataLayout()
 TheModule = std::make unique<Module>("my cool jit", TheContext);
// 处理函数定义,包括自定义的一元二元运算符
static void HandleDefinition() {
 if (auto FnAST = ParseDefinition()) {
   if (!FnAST->codegen())
     fprintf(stderr, "Error reading function definition:");
 } else {
   getNextToken();
// 处理extern的函数声明,一般用于使用拓展的库函数
static void HandleExtern() {
 if (auto ProtoAST = ParseExtern()) {
   if (!ProtoAST->codegen())
     fprintf(stderr, "Error reading extern");
   else
     FunctionProtos[ProtoAST->getName()] = std::move(ProtoAST);
 } else {
   getNextToken();
// 处理顶层表达式,用以解析只有表达式的情况
static void HandleTopLevelExpression() {
 if (auto FnAST = ParseTopLevelExpr()) {
   if (!FnAST->codegen()) {
     fprintf(stderr, "Error generating code for top level expr");
   else {
```

```
II (auto iliasi – raiselopteveitapi ()) (
   if (!FnAST->codegen()) {
     fprintf(stderr, "Error generating code for top level expr");
 } else {
   getNextToken();
/// top ::= definition | external | expression | ';'
// 主循环,负责跳转到不同的解析流程
static void MainLoop() {
 while (1) {
   switch (CurTok) {
   case tok_eof: // 检测到终止符, 跳出循环
     return;
   case ';': // 忽略顶层表达式的分号
     getNextToken();
     break;
   case tok def: // def开头的函数
     HandleDefinition();
     break;
   case tok_extern: // extern开头的拓展库函数
     HandleExtern();
     break;
   default: // 默认情况下处理为顶层表达式
     HandleTopLevelExpression();
     break;
```

顶层解析和JIT

```
#ifdef _WIN32 // Win32会自行定义,但是Mac不会
#define DLLEXPORT __declspec(dllexport)
#else
#define DLLEXPORT
#endif
// 读取一个double数
extern "C" DLLEXPORT double putchard(double X) {
 fputc((char)X, stderr);
 return 0;
// 输出一个double数
extern "C" DLLEXPORT double printd(double X) {
 fprintf(stderr, "%f\n", X);
 return 0;
```

拓展库函数

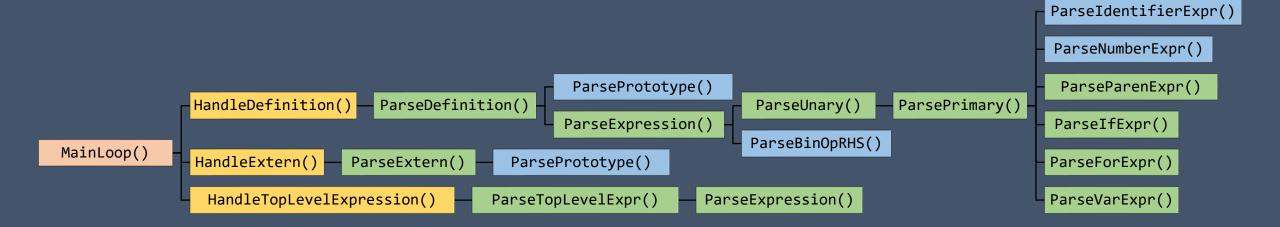
```
int main() {
 // 初始化本机参数
 InitializeNativeTarget();
 InitializeNativeTargetAsmPrinter();
 InitializeNativeTargetAsmParser();
 // 存储二元运算符的优先级,0-100,越大越高
 BinopPrecedence['='] = 2;
 BinopPrecedence['<'] = 10;</pre>
 BinopPrecedence['+'] = 20;
 BinopPrecedence['-'] = 20;
 BinopPrecedence['/'] = 40;
 BinopPrecedence['*'] = 40;
 // 读取第一个token
 getNextToken();
 // 构建JIT
 TheJIT = std::make unique<KaleidoscopeJIT>();
 // 初始化Module
 InitializeModule();
 //增加当前debug版本信息
  TheModule->addModuleFlag(Module::Warning, "Debug Info Version",
                          DEBUG METADATA VERSION);
 // Darwin 只支持 dwarf2.
 if (Triple(sys::getProcessTriple()).isOSDarwin())
   TheModule->addModuleFlag(llvm::Module::Warning, "Dwarf Version", 2);
 // 用module构造Debug Info的Builder
 DBuilder = std::make unique<DIBuilder>(*TheModule);
```

主程序部分

```
// Dal.Mill 公文街 AMal.17.
if (Triple(sys::getProcessTriple()).isOSDarwin())
  TheModule->addModuleFlag(llvm::Module::Warning, "Dwarf Version", 2);
// 用module构造Debug Info的Builder
DBuilder = std::make unique<DIBuilder>(*TheModule);
// 创建module的编译单元
// 从输入中获取代码是,存为fib.ks
// 推荐使用文件的实际路径
KSDbgInfo.TheCU = DBuilder->createCompileUnit(
   dwarf::DW_LANG_C, DBuilder->createFile("fib.ks", "."),
    "Kaleidoscope Compiler", 0, "", 0);
// 进入程序的主循环
MainLoop();
// 完善debug信息
DBuilder->finalize();
// 打印出所有生成的代码
TheModule->print(errs(), nullptr);
return 0; // 程序运行完成,返回值为0
```

主程序部分

解析结构



结束

- Kaleidoscope JIT:
 - http://llvm.org/docs/tutorial/BuildingAJIT1.html
- · 欢迎加入PLCT实验室!
 - https://github.com/isrc-cas/PLCT-Weekly/blob/master/interns.md