



DC5290

Compilation Principle 编译原理

第六章 中间代码生成 (3)

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01 中间代码概述 Introduction 02 类型和声明 Types and Declarations

03 表达式和语句 Assignment and Expressions 04 类型检查 Type Checking

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1. 布尔表达式

- 布尔表达式的用途
 - 计算逻辑值
 - 控制流: 作为控制语句(如if-then,while)的条件表达式
- 形式
 - E→E or E | E and E | not E | (E) | id rop id | true | false
 - 布尔算符的优先顺序(从高到低)为: not, and, or, 且and和or都服从左结合, not服从右结合
 - rop是关系算符 (<=, <, =, !=, >, >= 等); id rop id是关系式,关系式中的 id是算术量。关系算符的优先级都相同,而且高于任何布尔算符,低于任何 算术算符。

1. 布尔表达式

- 布尔表达式的计算方法
 - 数值表示的直接计算
 - ✓ 1 or 0 and 1 = 1 or 0 = 1
 - 逻辑表示的短路计算
 - ✓ 布尔表达式计算到某一部分就可以得到结果,而无需对布尔表达式进行完全计算(作为条件控制的情况),可以用if-then-else来解释:
 - A or B if A then 1 else B
 - A and B if A then B else 0
 - not A if A then 0 else 1

•如: A or B and not C被翻译成:

```
(not, C, -, t1)
(and, B, t1, t2)
(or, A, t2, t3)
```

• 对关系表达式a<b, 可翻译成如下固定的三地址代码(四元式)序列:

a<b 等价于 if a<b then 1 else 0

```
(1) if a < b then goto (4)</li>
(2) t:=false
(3) goto (5)
(4) t:=true
(5) .....
```

```
(1) (j <, a, b, (4))
```

$$(2) (:=, 0, -, t1)$$

$$(4) (:=, 1, -, t1)$$

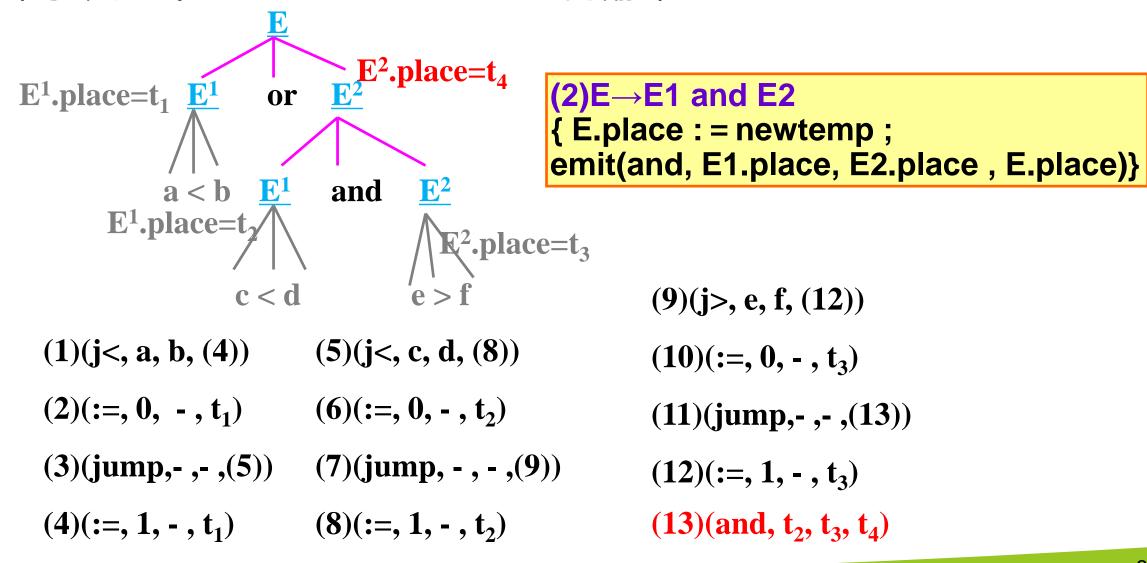
(5)

```
(1) E \rightarrow E^1 or E^2
                          { E.place : = newtemp ;
                         emit (or, E^1.place, E^2.place, E.place)
  (2) E \rightarrow E^1 and E^2
                         { E.place : = newtemp;
                         emit (and, E^1.place, E^2.place, E.place)
  (3) E \rightarrow not E^1
                          { E.place : = newtemp ;
                         emit (not, E^1.place,—, E.place)
                         { E.place : = E^1.place }
  (4) \to (E^1)
                         { E.place : = newtemp;
  (5) E \rightarrow id_1 rop id,
(1) (j<, a, b, (4))
                         emit (jrop, id<sub>1</sub>.place, id<sub>2</sub>.place, nextstat+3);
(2) (:=, 0, -, t_1)
                         emit ( := , 0 , - , E.place ) ;
(3) (jump, - , - , (5))
                         emit ( jump ,—,—, nextstat+2 ) ;
(4) (:=, 1, -, t_1)
                         emit (:=,1,-,E.place)}
                          { E.place: = newtemp;emit(:=,1,-,E.place) }
  (6) E→true
                          {E.place:=newtemp;emit(:=,0,-,E.place)}
  (7) E→false
```

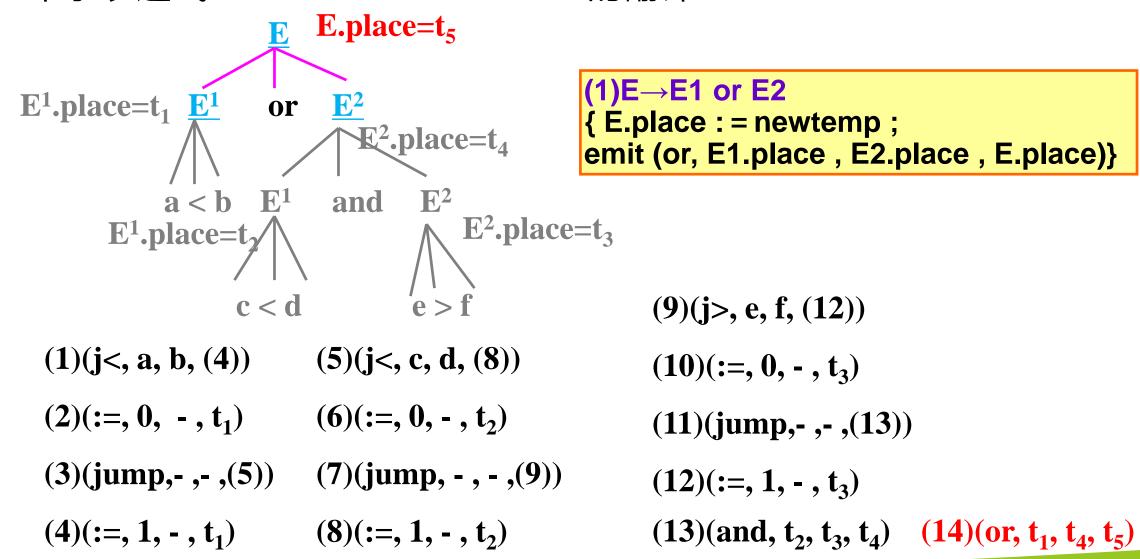
• 例:布尔表达式a < b or c < d and e > f的翻译

```
(5)E\rightarrow id_1 \text{ rop } id_2
E^1.place=t_1
                                        { E.place : = newtemp ;
                                        emit (jrop, id₁.place, id₂.place, nextstat+3);
                   or
                                        emit ( : = , 0 , - , E.place ) ;
                                        emit ( jump , - , - , nextstat+2 ) ;
                                        emit ( : = , 1 , - , E.place ) }
                        and \mathbf{E}^2
    E<sup>1</sup>.place=t<sub>2</sub>/
                                 E<sup>2</sup>.place=t<sub>3</sub>
                c < d
                        (5)(j<,c,d,(8))
    (1)(j<,a,b,(4))
                                                     (9)(j>, e, f, (12))
   (2)(:=,0,-,t_1)
                           (6)(:=,0,-,t_2)
                                                     (10)(:=,0,-,t_3)
                                                     (11)(jump,-,-,(13))
    (3)(jump,-,-,(5))
                            (7)(jump, -, -, (9))
                                                     (12)(:=,1,-,t_3)
   (4)(:=,1,-,t_1)
                           (8)(:=,1,-,t_2)
```

• 例:布尔表达式a < b or c < d and e > f的翻译



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• 例: 布尔表达式a < b or c < d and e > f的翻译

$$(2)(:=,0,-,t_1)$$

$$(10)(:=,0,-,t_3)$$

101:
$$t_1 = 0$$
 109: $t_3 = 0$

$$(3)(jump,-,-,(5))$$

$$(11)(jump,-,-,(13))$$

$$(4)(:=,1,-,t_1)$$

$$(12)(:=,1,-,t_3)$$



111:
$$t_3 = 1$$

$$(13)(and, t_2, t_3, t_4)$$

112:
$$t_4 = t_2$$
 and t_3

$$(6)(:=,0,-,t_2)$$

$$(14)(\text{or, }t_1,t_4,t_5)$$

105:
$$t_2 = 0$$

113:
$$t_5 = t_1$$
 or t_4

$$(7)(jump, -, -, (9))$$

107:
$$t_2 = 1$$

106: goto 108

$$(8)(:=,1,-,t_2)$$

四元式编号从100开始

• 条件控制语句

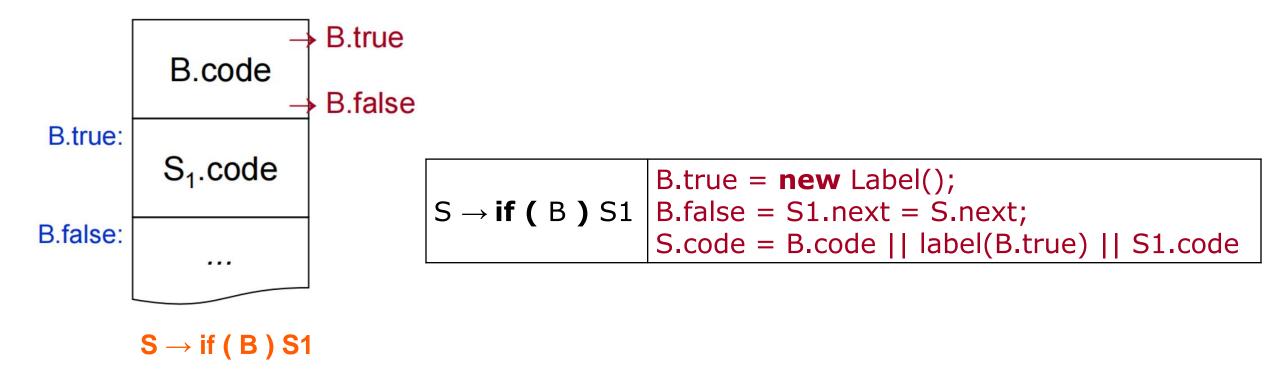
```
S \rightarrow if (B) S1

S \rightarrow if (B) S1 else S2

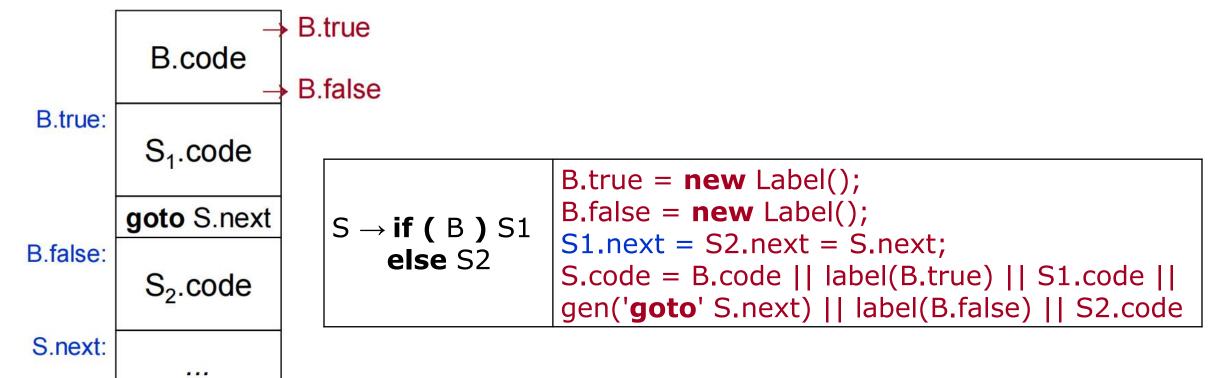
S \rightarrow while (B) S1
```

- 短路计算
 - 布尔表达式计算到某一部分就可以得到结果,而无需对布尔表达式进行完全 计算
 - ✓ A or B if A then 1 else B
 - ✓ A and B if A then B else 0
 - ✓ not A if A then 0 else 1

- 为布尔表达式B引入两个新的属性:
 - B.true: 表达式的真出口,它指向表达式为真时的转向
 - B.false: 表达式的假出口,它指向表达式为假时的转向

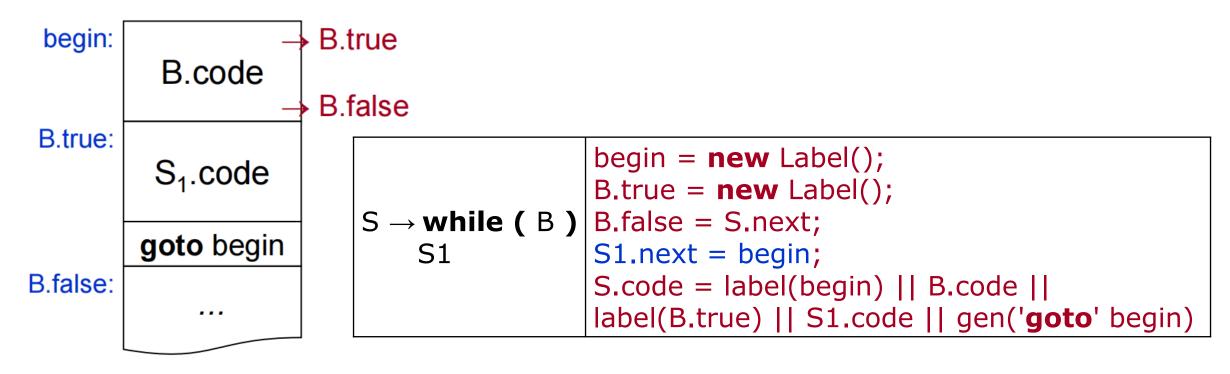


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 $S \rightarrow if (B) S1 else S2$

- 为布尔表达式B引入两个新的属性:
 - B.true: 表达式的真出口,它指向表达式为真时的转向
 - B.false: 表达式的假出口,它指向表达式为假时的转向



 $S \rightarrow while (B) S1$

Productions	Semantic Rules
$P \rightarrow S$	S.next = new Label(); P.code = S.code label(S.next)
$S \rightarrow assign$	S.code = assign .code
$\begin{array}{c} S \to S_1 \\ S_2 \end{array}$	$S_1.next = new Label();$ $S_2.next = S.next;$ $S.code = S_1.code label(S_1.next) S_2.code$
$S \rightarrow if (B) S_1$	B.true = new Label(); B.false = S ₁ .next = S.next; S.code = B.code label(B.true) S ₁ .code
$S \rightarrow if (B) S_1$ else S_2	B.true = new Label(); B.false = new Label(); S1.next = S2.next = S.next; S.code = B.code label(B.true) S1.code gen(' goto ' S.next) label(B.false) S2.code
$S \rightarrow$ while (B) S_1	<pre>begin = new Label(); B.true = new Label(); B.false = S.next; S1.next = begin; S.code = label(begin) B.code label(B.true) S1.code gen('goto' begin)</pre>

为布尔表达式 生成三地址码

Productions	Semantic Rules
B → B1 B2	B ₁ .true = B.true; B ₁ .false = new Label(); B ₂ .true = B.true; B ₂ .false = B.false; B.code = B ₁ .code label(B ₁ .false) B ₂ .code
B → B1 && B2	B ₁ .true = new Label(); B ₁ .false = B.false; B ₂ .true = B.true; B ₂ .false = B.false; B.code = B ₁ .code label(B ₁ .true) B ₂ .code
B → ! B1	B ₁ .true = B.false; B ₁ .false = B.true; B.code = B ₁ .code
B → E1 relop E2	B.code = E ₁ .code E ₂ .code gen(' if ' E ₁ .addr relop .op E ₂ .addr ' goto ' B.true) gen(' goto ' B.false)
$B \rightarrow true$	B.code = gen('goto' B.true)
B → false	B.code = gen('goto' B.false)

• 例:条件控制语句if (x < 100 || x > 200 && x != y) x = 0的翻译

```
if x < 100 goto L2
     goto L3
L3: if x > 200 goto L4
     goto L1
L4: if x != y goto L2
     goto L1
L2: x = 0
L1: ...
```

• 例:条件控制语句 a<b or c<d and e>f 的翻译

```
(1) (j<, a, b, E.true)
(2) (jump, -, -, (3))
```

- (3) (j<, c, d, (5))
- (4) (jump, -, -, E.false)
- (5) (j>, e, f, E.true)
- (6) (jump, -, -, E.false)

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06 回填技术 Backpatching

1. 回填技术的提出

- 遇到的问题
 - 在把布尔式翻译成一串条件转和无条件转四元式时,真假出口未能在生成四元式时确定
 - 多个四元式可能有相同的出口
- •解决办法:
 - 真假出口的拉链与回填[backpatching]

1. 回填技术的提出

• 例:条件控制语句 a<b or c<d and e>f 的翻译

- (1) (j<, a, b, E.true)
- (2) (jump, -, -, (3))
- (3) (j<, c, d, (5))
- (4) (jump, -, -, E.false)
- (5) (j>, e, f, E.true)
- (6) (jump, -, -, E.false)
- E.true和E.false不能在产生四元式时确定,要等**将来目标明确时再回填**,为此要记录这些要回填的四元式
- 通常采用"拉链"的办法,把需要回填E.true的四元式拉成一条"真"链, 把需要回填E.false的四元式拉成一条"假"链

2. 拉链方式

若有四元式序列: 则链接成为:
(10) (*, *, *, E.true) (10) (*, *, *, *, 0)
.....
(20) (*, *, *, E.true) (20) (*, *, *, 10)
.....
(30) (*, *, *, E.true) (30) (*, *, *, 20)

- 把地址(30)作为链首,地址(10)作为链尾,0为链尾标志。
- 四元式的第四个区段存放链指针。
- E.true 和E.false用于存放"真"链和"假"链的链首。

• 语义:

- 函数merge (p1, p2) 用于把p1和p2为链首的两条链合并成1条,返回合并后的链首值。
 - ✓ 当p2为空链时,返回p1;
 - ✓ 当p2不为空链时,把p2的链尾第四区段改为p1,返回p2。
- 函数backpatch (p, t) 用于把链首p所链接的每个四元式的第四区段都填为转移目标t【在知道t具体在哪里之后】

• 对布尔表达式

```
B \rightarrow B_1 \mid M \mid B_2 \mid B_2 \mid B_1 \mid B_2 \mid B_2 \mid B_1 \mid B_2 \mid B_2 \mid B_1 \mid B_2 \mid B_2 \mid B_1 \mid B_
                                                                                                B.trueList = merge(B<sub>1</sub>.trueList, B<sub>2</sub>.trueList);
                                                                                                B.falseList = B<sub>2</sub> .falseList; }
 B \rightarrow B_1 \&\& M B_2 \{ backpatch(B_1.trueList, M.instruction); \}
                                                                                                B.trueList = B_2.trueList;
                                                                                                B.falseList = merge(B<sub>1</sub> .falseList, B<sub>2</sub> .falseList); }
 B \rightarrow ! B_1 { B.trueList = B_1.falseList;
                                                                                                B.falseList = B<sub>1</sub>.trueList; }
 B \rightarrow (B_1) { B.trueList = B_1.trueList;
                                                                                                B.falseList = B<sub>1</sub>.falseList; }
 B \rightarrow E_1 relop E_2 { B.trueList = new List(nextInstruction);
                                                                                                B.falseList = new List(nextInstruction + 1);
                                                                                                emit('if' E<sub>1</sub> .addr relop.op E<sub>2</sub> .addr 'goto ___');
                                                                                                emit('goto '); }
 B \rightarrow true
                                                                                     { B.trueList = new List(nextInstruction);
                                                                                                emit('goto ___'); }
                                                                                     { B.falseList = new List(nextInstruction);
 B \rightarrow false
                                                                                                emit('goto ___'); }
                                                                                     { M.instruction = nextInstruction; }
 \mathsf{M} \to \mathsf{E}
```

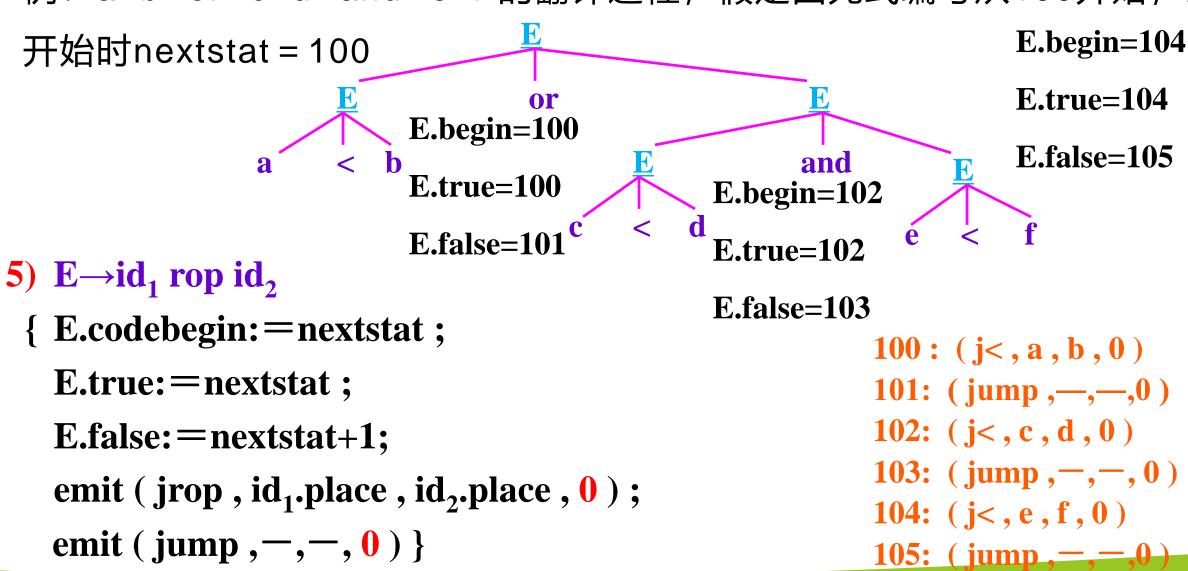
• 对布尔表达式

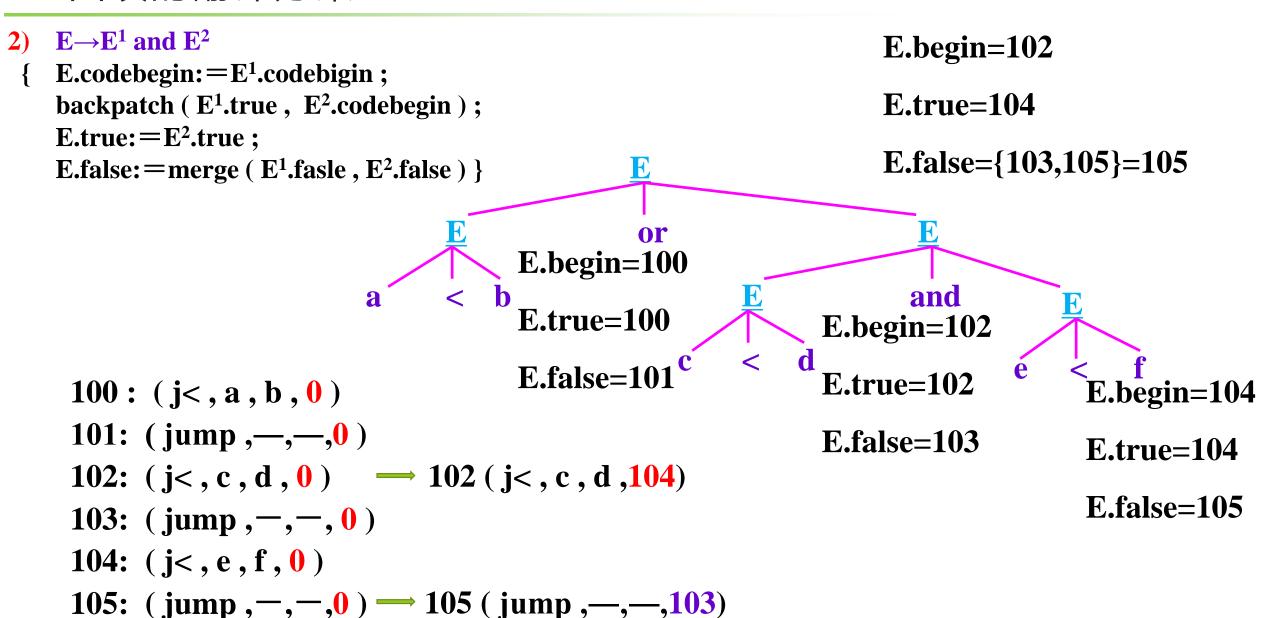
```
1) E \rightarrow E^1 or E^2
                                                    2) E \rightarrow E^1 and E^2
                                                     { E.codebegin: =E<sup>1</sup>.codebigin;
   E.codebegin: = E^1.codebegin;
    backpatch (E^1.false, E^2.codebegin);
                                                        backpatch (E^1.true, E^2.codebegin);
   E.true: = merge (E^1.true, E^2.true);
                                                        E.true:=E^2.true;
                                                        E.false:=merge (E^1.fasle, E^2.false)
    E.false: = E2.false }
3) E \rightarrow not E^1
                                                         \mathbf{E} \rightarrow (\mathbf{E}^1)
   E.codebegin:=E^1.codebegin;
                                                         E.codebegin:=E^1.codebegin;
                                                         E.true:=E^1.true;
    E.true:=E^1.false;
    E.false:=E^1.true }
                                                         E.false: =E<sup>1</sup>.false }
```

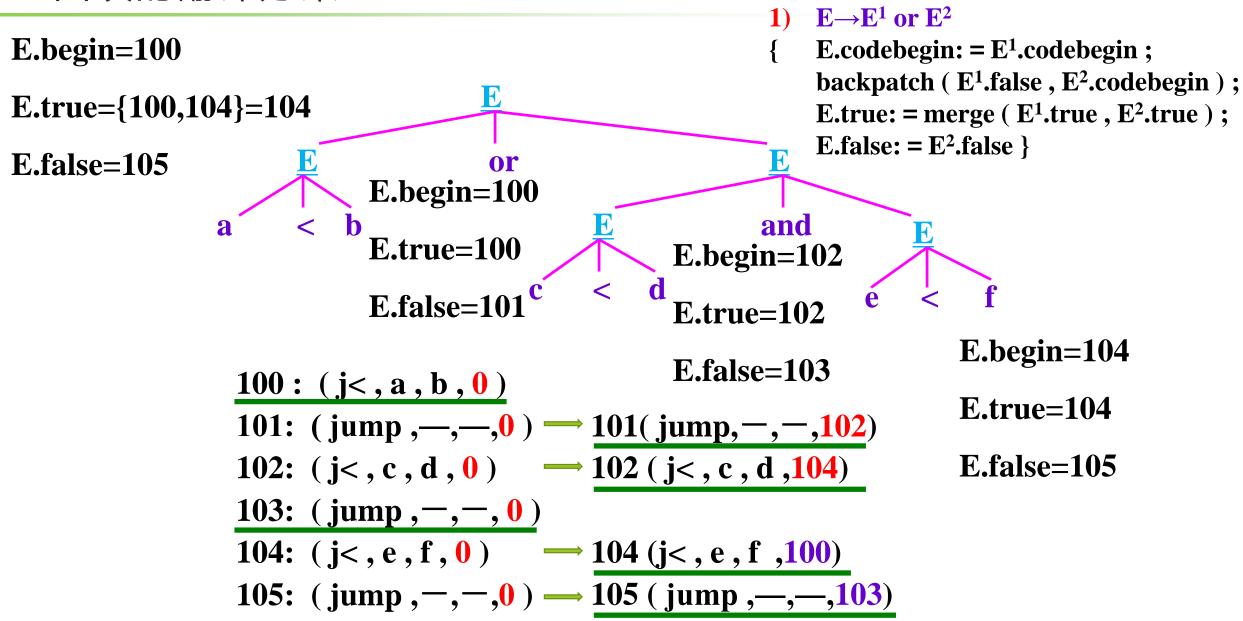
• 对布尔表达式

```
5) E \rightarrow id_1 rop id_2
              { E.codebegin:=nextstat;
                 E.true:=nextstat;
                 E.false: = nextstat+1;
                 emit (jrop, id<sub>1</sub>.place, id<sub>2</sub>.place, 0);
                emit (jump, -, -, 0) }
6) E \rightarrow true
                                            E→false
 { E.codebegin:=nextstat;
                                          { E.codebegin:=nextstat;
                                            E.false:=nextstat;
   E.true: = nextstat;
   E.false: = 0;
                                            E.true:=0;
   emit (jump,-,-,0)
                                            emit (jump,-,-,0)
```

•例: a<b or c<d and e<f 的翻译过程, 假定四元式编号从100开始, 即







 例: a<b or c<d and e<f 的翻译过程,假定四元式编号从100开始,即 开始时nextstat = 100

• 最终结果:

```
100: (j<,a,b,0)
101: (jump,—,—,102)
102: (j<,c,d,104)
103: (jump, -, -, 0)
104: (j<,e,f,100)
105: (jump, -, -, 103)
"真"链首E.true = 104, "假"链首E.false = 105。
```

• 对条件控制语句

```
S \rightarrow if (B) M S_1
                             { backpatch(B.trueList, M.instruction);
                                S.nextList = merge(B.falseList, S<sub>1</sub>.nextList); }
S \rightarrow if (B) M_1 S_1 N else M_2 S_2
                              { backpatch(B.trueList, M1.instruction);
                                backpatch(B.falseList, M<sub>2</sub>.instruction);
                                S.nextList = merge(S<sub>1</sub>.nextList, N.nextList, S<sub>2</sub>.nextList); }
S \rightarrow while M_1 ( B ) M_2 S_1 { backpatch(B.trueList, M_2.instruction);
                                 backpatch(S<sub>1</sub>.nextList, M<sub>1</sub>.instruction);
                                 S.nextList = B.falseList;
                                 emit('goto' M<sub>1</sub> .instruction); }
S \rightarrow \{ L \}
                              { S.nextList = L.nextList; }
S \rightarrow A;
                              { S.nextList = new List(); // Assignment or Atom }
M \rightarrow \epsilon
                              { M.instruction = nextInstruction; }
N \rightarrow \epsilon
                              { N.nextList = new List(nextInstruction);
                                emit('goto ___'); }
L \rightarrow L_1 M S
                              { backpatch(L1 .nextList, M.instruction);
                                L.nextList = S.nextList; }
L \rightarrow S
                              { L.nextList = S.nextList; }
```