

EECS 665 – Fall 2014

Assignment 3

csem

csem reads a C program (actually a subset of C) from its standard input and compiles it into a list of intermediate language quadruples on its standard output. The form of the quadruple operators appear below:

$x := y \text{ op } z$	operate on y and z and place result in x
bt $x \text{ lab}$	branch to lab iff x is true
br lab	branch to lab
$x := \text{global } \text{name}$	yield address of global identifier name
$x := \text{local } n$	yield address of local n
$x := \text{param } n$	yield address of parameter n
$x := c$	yield value of constant value c
$x := s$	yield address of character string s
formal n	allocate the formal having n bytes
alloc $\text{name } n$	allocate the global name having n bytes
localloc n	allocate the local having n bytes
func name	begin function name
fend	end function
$\text{lab} = y$	define lab to be y
bgntmt n	beginning of statement at line n

name denotes an identifier from the C program. n denotes an integer. c denotes a C integer constant. s denotes a string enclosed by double quotes. x , y , and z denote quadruple temporaries. lab denotes the location of a quadruple or a reference to a symbol defined later by a “lab=y” command. op denotes any of the C operators below:

$==$ $!=$ $<=$ $>=$	operate on x and y
$<$ $>$ $=$ $ $ \wedge $<<$	
$>>$ $+$ $-$ $*$ $/$ $\%$	
\sim	invert x
$-$	negate x
@	dereference x
cv	convert x
f	call function y with n arguments
arg	pass x as an argument
ret	return x
[]	index z into y

followed by **i** (for the integer version of the operator) or by **f** (for the floating point version). y is omitted for unary operators. You should assume all bitwise operators ($|$, \wedge , $\&$, $<<$, $>>$, \sim) and $\%$ only operate on integer values.

For example,

```
double m[6];

scale(double x) {
    int i;

    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    for (i = 0; i < 6; i += 1)
        m[i] *= x;
    return 1;
}
```

compiles into the intermediate operations below (actually only one column)

alloc m 48	t7 := local 0	t19 := local 0
func scale	t8 := 0	t20 := @i t19
formal 8	t9 := t7 =i t8	t21 := global m
localloc 4	label L3	t22 := t21 []f t20
bgnstmt 6	t10 := local 0	t23 := param 0
t1 := param 0	t11 := @i t10	t24 := @f t23
t2 := @f t1	t12 := 6	t25 := @f t22
t3 := 0	t13 := t11 <i t12	t26 := t25 *f t24
t4 := cvf t3	bt t13 B3	t27 := t22 =f t26
t5 := t2 ==f t4	br B4	br B6
bt t5 B1	label L4	label L6
br B2	t14 := local 0	B3=L5
label L1	t15 := 1	B4=L6
bgnstmt 7	t16 := @i t14	B5=L3
t6 := 0	t17 := t16 +i t15	B6=L4
reti t6	t18 := t14 =i t17	bgnstmt 10
label L2	br B5	t28 := 1
B1=L1	label L5	reti t28
B2=L2	bgnstmt 9	fend
bgnstmt 8		

Your assignment is to write the semantic actions for the csem program to produce the desired intermediate code. The following files which will comprise part of your program should be downloaded from the class web-page: <http://www.ittc.ku.edu/~kulkarni/teaching/EECS665/>

cc.h	- include file
cgram.y	- yacc grammar for subset of C
makefile	- csem makefile
scan.c	- lexical analyzer
scan.h	- defines prototypes for routines in scan.c
sem.h	- defines prototypes for routines in sem.c
semutil.c	- utility routines for the semantic actions
semutil.h	- defines prototypes for routines in semutil.c
sym.c	- symbol table management
sym.h	- defines prototypes for routines in sym.c

The makefile will create an executable called csem in the current directory. You should copy the semdum.c file into your directory as sem.c. This file contains stubs for the semantic action routines. While I have provided you access to the other *.c and *.h files, you should not modify them. You are only allowed to update the file sem.c and will not be allowed to update any other files. You can write additional functions in this file to abstract common operations. When making your executable, refer to the makefile provided, which uses the other *.c and *.h files when producing the executable. I have also included the file sem_base.exe that contains my implementation. You can use this executable to verify your output using the `diff` unix command. You can also use this executable to determine the three-address code that should be generated for each construct.

E-mail only the file sem.c as an attachment to `s387n230@ku.edu` before class on Wednesday, December 3rd.

Another Example

This example shows a compilation for a test program with multiple formal parameters, locals, and actual arguments.

```
main(int a, int b)
{
    double d;
    int i;
    printf("%d %f %d %d\n", i, d, a, b);
}
```

compiles into

func main	t7 := @i t6
formal 4	t8 := param 1
formal 4	t9 := @i t8
localloc 8	argi t1
localloc 4	argi t3
bgnstmt 6	argf t5
t1 := "%d %f %d %d\n"	argi t7
t2 := local 1	argi t9
t3 := @i t2	t10 := global printf
t4 := local 0	t11 := fi t10 5
t5 := @f t4	fend
t6 := param 0	