

Course Project

Phase #1. Type Checking

Prof. Jaeseung Choi

Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering

Sogang University

About the Course Project

- **Our source language will be a simple C-like language**
 - Let's call this language `Mini-C`
 - So the input of our compiler will be a program written in `Mini-C`
- **We will pose many constraints to our `Mini-C` language**
 - Ex) A program consists of only one function
 - Ex) Support simple types like `int` and `bool` only
- **Despite such simplifications, we can still experience many important challenges in engineering a compiler**

Course Project Schedule

■ Phase #1: Type checking (5%): 11/13 - 11/22

- You must check the input AST and find type errors
- It will be relatively easy (warm-up for getting familiar to the code)

■ Phase #2: IR generation (10%): 11/22 – 12/2

- You must convert the input AST into IR code

■ Phase #3: IR optimization (★ 20%): 12/2 – 12/22

- You must optimize IR code (= reduce the number of statements)
- **Dependency:** You will work on top of your **Phase #2** code

Giving up Phase #1 \approx Giving up the whole project

(Remind) Using ChatGPT

- **You can get the help from ChatGPT in this course**
 - But first try to write the code by yourself
 - Ask ChatGPT only after that, when you don't have a clue
 - If you don't practice programming at this stage, you will have a big trouble in the later phases
- **Starting from this project, you must submit a report if you used ChatGPT**
 - Write the exact **prompt you entered** to ChatGPT
 - Also, include the **code you obtained** from that prompt and **how/why you modified** that code
 - The main role of the report is to **justify that you did not copy** the solutions of other students

General Information

- **Check the "Project #1" post in *Cyber Campus***
 - Skeleton code (`Prj1.tgz`) is attached in the post
 - Deadline: **11/22** Friday 23:59
 - Submission will be accepted in that post, too
 - Late submission deadline: **11/24** Sunday 23:59 **(-20% penalty)**
- **Please read the instructions in this slide carefully**
 - The specification of the project is quite complex
 - The slide also contains important submission guidelines
 - If you do not follow the guidelines, **you will get penalty**

Skeleton Code

- **Copy Prj1.tgz into CSPRO server and decompress it**
 - You must connect to csprom2.sogang.ac.kr (N = 2, 3, or 7)
 - Don't decompress-and-copy; copy-and-decompress
- **TypeCheck.fsproj**: F# project file (you may ignore)
- **src/**: Source files you have to work with
- **testcase/**: Sample test cases and their answers
- **check.py**: Script for self-grading with test cases
- **config**: Used by the grading script (you may ignore)

```
jschoi@csprom2:~$ tar -xzf Prj1.tgz
jschoi@csprom2:~$ ls Prj1/
TypeCheck.fsproj  check.py  config  src  testcase
```

Structure of src Directory

■ **AST.fs** : Definition of the AST for program

- First, **you must read this file** to understand how the program AST is defined in F# code

■ **Lexer.fsl & Parser.fsy**: Input files for F# Flex/Bison

- This front-end is already implemented for you (you may ignore)

■ **Main.fs** : The main driver code

- It supports two modes that you can run (explained later)

■ **TypeCheck.fs** : Type checking (semantic analysis) logic

- This the **file that you must fill in** to implement the type checker

```
jschoi@cspro2:~/Prj1$ cd src/  
jschoi@cspro2:~/Prj1/src$ ls  
AST.fs  Lexer.fsl  Main.fs  Parser.fsy  TypeCheck.fs
```

Source Language: Mini-C

- In this language, a program consists of one function
 - Its name can be anything (doesn't have to be `main`)
- In this phase, we will only support `int`, `bool`, `int*`, and `bool*` types in our language
- The language has basic statements like assignment, `if-else`, and `while` loop
 - But it will not have `for`, `switch`, etc. (front-end will raise error)
 - Read `AST.fs` file for more details

```
int f(int x, bool y) {  
    if (x > 10) {  
        while (...) { ... }  
    }  
}
```


Subtle Difference from Real C

- Comment (`//` or `/* */`) is not supported
- Explicit or implicit type conversion is not allowed
- Cannot declare multiple variables at once
 - Ex) `"int x, y, z;"` : not allowed in our language
- Pointer usage is limited
 - Only single-level pointer is supported (no double pointer)
 - You can use `*` (dereference) only in front of a variable
 - Ex) `"*(*p1) = *(p2 + 1);"` : not allowed
- Cannot omit parentheses in `if`, `else`, or `while`
 - Ex) `"if (b) x = 1;"` : not allowed
- Many of these will be reported as error in the front-end

Errors to Detect

■ Use of undeclared identifiers (variables)

■ Type mismatches in expression

- Arithmetic operations (+, -, *, /) are allowed only for **int** types, and the outputs are also **int**
 - Note that pointer arithmetic is not allowed
- Comparison operations (>, >=, <=, <) are allowed only **int** types, and the outputs are **bool**
- Equality check operations (==, !=) are allowed between the same types, and the outputs are **bool**
 - Same pointer types (**int*** vs. **int***) are also allowed
- Logical operations (&&, ||, !) are allowed only for **bool** types, and the outputs are **bool**

Errors to Detect (Cont')

■ Type mismatches in statements

- In assign statement, left and right side must properly match
 - Ex) `"int i = true;"` : **Error**
 - Ex) `"bool b; int *p = &b;"` : **Error**
- For conditions, any type can come (`bool`, `int`, pointer)
 - Ex) `"if (true) {...}"`, `"if (1) {...}"` : **Both OK**
 - Ex) `"int *p = ...; if (ptr) {...}"` : **Also OK**
- Operand of `return` must match with the function type
 - Ex) `"int f(bool x) { return true; }"` : **Error**
- Consider `NULL` as compatible with any pointer type
 - Ex) `"int *p = NULL;"` : **OK**
 - Ex) `"int *p = &i; if (p == NULL) {...}"` : **OK**

Errors to Ignore

- Following cases are obviously semantic errors, but they are out the scope of the compiler's type checking
 - **Missing return** (in a function that must return something)
 - **Division by zero**
 - **NULL dereference**
 - **Use of uninitialized variable**
- In general setting, these are hard to detect correctly
 - Even real-world compilers do not catch these errors

```
int f(int n) {  
    int x = n / 0; // Div-by-0  
} // Didn't return anything
```

```
int g(int n) {  
    int a; int b;  
    int *p = NULL;  
    *p = n; // NULL dereference  
    a = b; // Uninitialized var  
}
```

Errors to Ignore (Cont')

- **Redeclaration of a variable** is also an obvious error, and it can be actually detected by compiler's type checking
 - But catching this can be a little bit tricky for you at this point
 - As I said, I'm trying to make **Phase #1** as easy as possible
- **For simplicity, let's assume our inputs (test cases) do not contain this kind of error**
 - Thus, your type checker **does not have to** care about this

```
// I will not use a test case like this
int f(int x) {
    int x = 1; // Error
    int y = 2;
    bool y = 3; // Error
}
```

Declaration within Block

■ Be careful: declaring a variable with the same name in an inner block is a valid behavior!

- Also, note that the a variable declared inside a block persists only within that block (cf. *scope* of a variable)
- Therefore, the example code below is a valid program

```
// Following test case can be used in the grading
int f(bool b) {
    int x = 1;
    if (x == 1) {
        bool x = true; // This is not an error
    }
    int y = x; // After exiting "if", x becomes int again
}
```

You Mission: TypeCheck.run

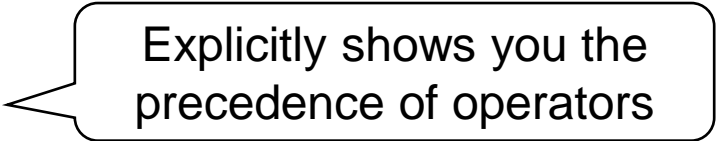
- In `src/TypeCheck.fs` file, you have to implement the following function (its type must not change)
 - `let run (prog: Program) : LineNo list = ...`
 - This function must return the **list of line numbers** that contain semantic errors you found
 - `LineNo` is defined as `int` in `AST.fs`
- I already provided some code as a guideline
 - Key functions are declared with appropriate type and comment
 - You may define more functions if you want
 - Moreover, you may even choose to delete all the provided code and write everything from scratch
 - FYI, my reference solution is about 150 lines

Mode 1: Printing Program AST

- After building the project with **dotnet build -o out**, you can **print the AST** of input programs as follow
 - With this, you can see how the program is parsed into AST

```
jschoi@csp2:~/Prj1$ dotnet build -o out
...
jschoi@csp2:~/Prj1$ ./out/TypeCheck print-ast testcase/prog-1
int f(bool b, int i) [
    int x = i,
    int y = b,
    if ((i > 5)) [
        i = (i - (b * 2))
    ] else [

    ],
    return 0
]
```



Mode 2: Running Type Checker

■ Next, you can **run the type checking** as follow

- It prints out the list of error line numbers returned by your type checker (i.e., `TypeCheck.run` function)
- Read `Main.fs` for more details about each mode

■ Once you complete, the output for **testcase/prog-N** must match with the content of **testcase/ans-N**

```
jschoi@cspro2:~/Prj1$ dotnet build -o out
...
jschoi@cspro2:~/Prj1$ ./out/TypeCheck check-error testcase/prog-1
3
6
jschoi@cspro2:~/Prj1$ $ cat testcase/ans-1
3
6
```

Self-Grading

- If you think you have solved all the problems, you can run **check.py** as a final check
 - 'O': Correct, 'X': Incorrect, 'E': exception, 'C': Compile error, 'T': Timeout (maybe infinite recursion)
- Recall that I use different test cases in the real grading
- You can assume the followings for the test cases
 - Test cases with lexing or parsing error will not be used
 - Test cases will not contain the errors that we promised to ignore in the previous page

```
jschoi@csp2:~/Prj1$ ./check.py  
[*] Result : 00XX
```

Submission Guideline

- You should submit one F# source code file and report
 - `TypeCheck.fs`
 - `report.pdf` (Please use the PDF format)
- The whole project **must properly compile** when I copy the `TypeCheck.fs` file you submitted
 - If the skeleton code does not build, **cannot give you any point**
- Also, **don't forget the report** this time
- Submission format
 - Upload these files directly to *Cyber Campus* (**do not zip them**)
 - **Do not change the file name** (e.g., adding any prefix or suffix)
 - If your submission format is wrong, you will get **-20% penalty**