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# DPCC: DParo's Own C-Alike Compiler

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## 1 Assignment Description

This project is about an assignment for a course on **Compilers** at the department of Computer Engineering Master Degree Padova (ITA).

The assignment consists in implementing a toy compiler for a toy language. More emphasis is put on the implementation for the frontend side (input, lexing, parsing, type checking), while the backend side is stubbed out by a simple 3AC<sup>1</sup> Intermediate Code generator. We are free to design the syntax of this toy language however we like.

The assignment specs out the how the compiler should be composed. We can in fact distinguish these macro components:

- **Input Stage** deals with the input byte stream that composes the source of the program.
- **Lexer/Scanner** has the purpose of grouping characters (lexical analysis) together to compose compounded structures (called tokens). For the project assignment we can use **Flex** to aid in the implementation of the scanner.
- **Parser** for performing the syntax analysis. It is what defines the look & fell (grammar) of the language. For the project assignment we can use **Bison** to aid in the implementation of an LR parser.
- **Intermediate Code Generator**. The ultimate purpose of a compiler is to produce something useful. In this project assignment we are not asked to implement a proper backend. Instead, we need to emit a 3AC representation of our input program. More in this later.

Three Address Code (3AC) is a type of intermediate code generator which is both easy to understand and to emit. In 3AC, each statement can only have 1 operand at the left hand side of the assignment, and at most 2 operands at the right hand side of the assignment, and an operator driving the operation that should be performed.

You can view more about 3AC at the following [Wikipedia link](#), or here [Geeks4Geeks link](#).

In practice, the emitted 3AC code is on itself a partially valid C program, it's only missing variable declarations at the top for each temporary variable. Control flow is allowed to be implemented trough the usage of C labels and simple if conditional followed by a goto statement. Inside the if conditional there can only be a single element composing the expression.

The project assignment requires the following features that should be developed for the language:

- Variables declaration, initialization and assignment
- Scoping. Variable names are reusable in different scopes. Variable shadowing may or may not warn/fail/pass depending on the design choices.
- Only 2 types of variables: integers, booleans
- Assignment statements, print statements, if statements, and at least 1 loop statement at our liking
- Handling of simple mathematical expressions that we can encounter in common programming languages: addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, modulo, etc ...
- **Function definition, function calls, and custom user definable types are not required**

The impatient reader can already jump tho the Appendix A to quickly look at an example program of the designed language. Appendix A lists the program source, the output which is generated by running said program and the 3AC that the compiler emits when performing the compilation.

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<sup>1</sup>3AC: Three Address Code

## 2 DPL and dpcc: A quick peak at the language and at the compiler

**DPL** and **DPCC** are respectively the **name of the language** and the **name of the implemented compiler**. They are named after their author.

From now on **DPL** and **DPCC** will be used for brevity for referring to the language and to the compiler. We will use **dpcc** (all lowercase) instead, to refer to the actual executable where the compiler lives.

That being said **DPCC** (all UPPERCASE) and **dpcc** (all lowercase) are mostly used interchangeably to refer to the same thing.

### 2.1 DPL: Structure of the language

**DPL** is mostly a C-alike compatible language, in fact it borrows most of its syntax and semantics. **DPL** is also inspired by the following programming language: **Rust** & **JS** especially in the syntax used to perform variable declarations (usage of the keyword **let**).

**Rust** is a modern system programming language with strong typing guarantees. Among all the interesting features that Rust provides one of them is type deduction. Thanks to Rust's strong typing guarantees and thanks to strong type deduction rules implemented inside the **rustc** compiler, Rust allows one to declare variables with a very low-weight syntax, similar to a syntax provided from a typical dynamic language (for example JS).

**DPL**, like Rust, also have a very simple form of a type deduction system. It is not even remotely close to the Rust type deduction system, but still it allows the user of the language to not always need to specify the type of each variable in a declaration. How this is achieved will be described in later sections.

In **DPL**:

- Spaces and newlines mostly do not matter, they simply introduce token boundaries.
- Comments start with the double forward slash `('//')`, and C-style multiline comments are instead not supported (at the time of writing).

Here follows a chunk of **DPL** code to show off the syntax and some of the language features:

```
1 // Print statement with immediate C-style strings. C-style strings can only be used inside print statement
2 print("Hello world\n");
3
4 // Variable declaration and initialization
5 let a = 10;           // Integer Type deduced
6 let f = 10.0;         // Float type deduced
7 let b = false;        // Boolean type deduced
8
9 // Explicit types
10 let i: int = 0xffff & ~0xb00111;
11 let f: float = 10.0 + 20.0 ** 2;
12
13 // Immediate values can be printed
14 print(10);
15 print(30 + 4);
16
17 // Variables can be printed
18 print(i);           // Print integer
19 print(f);           // Print float
20
21 // Casting can be used to enforce type conversion
22 let myInt: int = int(10.00f);
23 let myFloat = float(0xFF);
24
25 // Type deduction
26 let b = (10 < 20); // Boolean type is deduced
27 let f = 1 + 2.0f;  // Float type is deduced (the 1 is upcasted to a float)
28
29 // Scoping and restricting variable declarations to the current scope
30 {
31     // Simple single dimension arrays declaration
32     let buf_i: int[100];           // Known size integer array
33     let buf_f: float[100];         // Known size float array
34
35     // Integer array with deduced size from the RHS initializer list
36     let buf = [ 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 ];
37     let fs: float[] = [ 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5 ];
38 }
```

```

39 // Arrays can be printed
40 print(buf);
41 }
42
43 let buf: int[100];
44
45 // Control flow
46 for (let i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
47     buf[i] = i ** 2;
48
49     if (buf[i] == 10) {
50         print("buf[i] is 10!!!\n")
51     }
52     else if (buf[i] == 20) {
53         print("buf[i] is 20!!!\n");
54     }
55     else {
56         print("None of above\n");
57     }
58 }

```

The cool thing about **DPL**, is that it is **almost a Javascript subset**. That is one can simply copy the **DPL** code, strip the type information (if they're used anywhere) by manual editing or automatically, and paste the same code into a browser console to evaluate as JS code. With a couple modifications here and there (for example arrays with no initializer list must be converted into a valid JS array), one can test if the compiler **dpcc** is producing the correct output by simply evaluating the same code in a browser console.

This example shows how to convert **DPL** into **JS** by manual editing:

```

1 // This is a chunk of DPL code
2 let a = 10; // This is also valid JS code
3 let b = [ 10, 20, 30, 40 ]; // This is also valid JS code
4 let c: int = 10; // Mostly valid JS code, remove the type info and the colon
5 let d: int[1024]; // Js arrays grow on demand automatically when touching elements.
6 // No need to specify neither type nor number of elements
7
8 print(d); // Valid JS code if function print were to be defined

```

Here's the equivalent JS code:

```

1 // This is the equivalent Javascript
2 const print = console.log; // Define it once at the top of the script
3
4 let a = 10; // Same as before
5 let b = [ 10, 20, 30, 40 ]; // Same as before
6 let c = 10; // Just strip the int type
7 let d = []; // Just initializing with an empty array is enough
8
9 print(d); // Works because print is defined at the top

```

Most other **DPL** syntax and features, like code blocks, conditionals, loops ...etc are valid JS code thanks on how the grammar for **DPL** was defined.

For now **dpcc** supports only 5 types: **bool**, **int**, **float**, **string**, **bool[]**, **int[]**, **float[]**. Only single dimensions array are for now supported. So arrays do not generalize to any number of dimensions.

Most of these types have full on semantics, meaning that the compiler can deduce a type of an expression given the types of its operand. In some cases it can reject the code if the operands of an expression have invalid types. At the current time of writing, **string** types are quirky, meaning that they don't have a full type tracking inside the compiler like other types do. The compiler still knows what a string is, and in it marks correctly **string literals** as a **string** type, but strings undergo different semantics. They cannot be assigned or operated on like a variable, but instead, they can only be used as a parameter to the print statement.

## 2.2 DPCC: Using the compiler

The **dpcc** compiler is written in the **C** language. Unfortunately at the current time of writing **dpcc** works only under Unix like operating systems. The compiler has been tested under **Ubuntu 20.10**, **Ubuntu 20.04**, and **macOS 10.15**. The compiler was developed by his author using an **Ubuntu 20.10** machine, while the other distro/OS were tested thanks to *Github Actions* automated build-check cycles. Windows builds failed due to MSVC rejecting the source code of **dpcc** cause it contains some GCC extensions and some hard coded unix

syscalls. In short words **dpcc** can be only compiled with either GCC or CLANG compilers and executed in a Unix/Posix compatible operating system.

If you would like to build the compiler yourself from scratch please refer to the [Project WIKI](#)<sup>2</sup>

The compiler can and should be invoked from the commandline. The **dpcc** executable is self contained and doesn't reach for any implicit external asset and thus can be placed anywhere in the system and invoked from anywhere.

From now on we assume the user has a fired up shell correctly **cd**-ed to the directory holding the **dpcc** executable:

To call the compiler run the following command, which will print it's usage help message:

```
1 ./dpcc
```

The **dpcc** compiler supports the specification of the **-o** flag where applicable. This flag allows to override the default output location.

**dpcc** can work in 6 different modes: **lex**, **parse**, **3ac**, **c**, **gcc**, **run**:

- **./dpcc lex <input> [-o <out>]**: Lex the input and show the list of tokens composing the **DPL** source in either stdout or in the given file.
- **./dpcc parse <input> [-o <out>]**: Parse the program and produce a text representation of the AST (Abstract Syntax Tree) in either stdout or in the given file.
- **./dpcc 3ac <input> [-o <out>]**: Parse the program and perform additional type validations and type checking. If the program is still valid emit 3AC in either stdout or in the given file.
- **./dpcc c <input> [-o <out>]**: Same as 3AC but also emit preamble and postamble required to promote 3AC to a valid C program that can be compiled. The output is emitted in either stdout or in the given file.
- **./dpcc gcc <input> [-o <out>]**: Same as 'dpcc c' but the generated C program is piped into GCC standard input and the final executable is either compiled in **a.out** or in the given filepath. This requires GCC to be in the path.
- **./dpcc run <input>**: Parse, typecheck, emit the C code, compile it and run it in one single command. The executable produced by GCC is outputted in a temp file (under **/tmp**), the temp executable is executed right away and then removed. The **-o** flag is ignored. This requires GCC to be in the path.

**Lex** and **parse** modes are mostly used for debugging and are not really that useful. The **run** mode is the most convenient mode since it takes care of everything. If the input program is valid and you call '**./dpcc run**' on it you will see the output generated from you **DPL** program, otherwise the compiler will complain with either warnings or errors.

---

<sup>2</sup>[Github Repo Link](#)

### 3 DPL Language Details

Providing a full language specification is beyond the scope of this project report. In particular this section will not list the entire grammar of the language. Thus, it is assumed that the reader has a common basic programming knowledge. It is also assumed that he/she has some experience with at least one C-alike language. If the reader satisfies these requirements, he/she can use basic reasoning and code examples to deduce the specification of the language. Thus the purpose of this section is to characterize some core major concepts that distinguish **DPL** from other languages and that are not easily inferable:

- Comments start with ‘//’
- Identifiers start with a letter or an extended non ASCII UTF-8 character. After the first character an identifier can contain any alphanumerical character excluding spaces and punctuation characters. **Notice that names beginning with an underscore are reserved for compiler use and will be rejected.**
- Strings are enclosed in " (double quotes) and can contain valid ASCII escape sequences like in any traditional C-derived language.
- Print statement unlike in C are allowed to print any variable, and can deduce what should be printed based on the type of the variable that is passed.
- Most of the grammar is C-inspired, and in fact all control flow statements have the same syntax of C (or of any C-derived language).
- The precedence of the operators are taken directly from the [C precedence table](#). The only **modification that DPL does differently than C** is that bitwise operators (&, |, ^) have higher precedence than the compare operators (==, !=, ...). Most modern languages adopt this convenient change, because it makes the precedence of the bitwise operators behave in the same way that normal mathematical operators work (=, +, -, <<, >>). In fact also **the Rust language employs this same modification**.
- A **DPL** program starts either in 2 ways. The first more idiomatic way is to just start writing statements directly:

```
1 let a = 10;  
2 print(a + 20);
```

The other way is to wrap **all** the statements inside a main function.

```
1 fn main() {  
2     let = 10;  
3     print(a + 20);  
4 }
```

Since **DPL does not support functions yet** the main function is mostly ignored but it is still part of the grammar for consistency reasons.

- **DPL** is a strongly typed language. Currently only 5 types are supported: **bool**, **int**, **float**, **string**, **bool[]**, **int[]**, **float[]**. As we talked about in previous sections **string** types behave a little bit different way.
- Code blocks are enclosed in braces ‘{ ... }’. Each code block define a new scope where variables can be defined.
- **Braces in control flow statements (if, while, for, ...) are always mandatory**. This is different from C where the braces are not mandatory. This change was done to simplify the grammar but also to avoid ambiguity and to make the code more robust to future changes. **Rust also imposes mandatory braces**.
- Variables can be declared with the keyword **let** and type deduction rules inside the compiler avoids the need to specify a type in most cases. A variable name must be a valid identifier. Variable declaration with the same variable name **can’t** appear twice or more in the same code block. Reusage of variables names within nested blocks are instead allowed, even with different types: **variable shadowing**. Currently the reference compiler does not emit any warning in case a variable is shadowed.

## 4 DPCC compiler Implementation Details

This section describes how the `dpcc` compiler is composed: the input stage, the lexer stage, and the syntax analysis stage (parser), and the final code generator. **Flex** and **Bison** are used as tools for aiding in the boilerplate code generation of respectively the lexer and the parser.

The `dpcc` compilers models the entire program mostly using the following **C types**:

- `token_t` is basically a book-keeping type. It is meant to store metadata for each token. The most fundamental fields that it stores are: the `lexeme`, and the kind of each token (comment, identifier, string literal, ...). It also stores the location of each token within the file (`line:column`)
- `ast_node_t` is the **main core** type of the compiler. Multiple `ast_node_t`'s constitutes a full AST tree. When performing parsing using **Bison**, nodes are linked together in a parent/child relationship. Each node has the following fields:
  - A pointer to a token.
  - The node kind. The node kind is used to disambiguate the kind of the node (`Stmt`, `VarDeclStmt`, `Expr`, ...). It's one of the most important fields used in the code generation phase.
  - The codegen metadata. The codegen metadata is filled and used only in the last code generation phase of the compiler.
  - Multiple pointers to child nodes (if any).
  - A backpointer to the parent node (if any).
  - A pointer to the declaration node, used only for identifiers to lookup where they were declared.
  - A literal value. The literal value is used only in literals to store the value represented by this node (`int`, `float`, `bool`).
- `symtable_t` used to model the variables that are in scope. It's implementation for now is based on a linear array, and thus has linear search time performance. A hashmap could be used to improve the lookup performance.
- `ast_traversal_t` is a book-keeping context state used for traversing an AST.
- `codegen_ctx_t` is a context state for tracking already used 3AC variable names.

### 4.1 The input stage of the compiler

This is the simplest part of the compiler. At the time of writing the `dpcc` compiler allows only for the loading of files. In particular it reads an entire file into memory before continuing with the rest of the pipeline. The input stage does not support any form of **URI**, file downloads, any type of protocol that would require realtime on stream code generation, linux sockets, ... etc. That is the compiler can open anything that looks like a file that has a finite determinable start, an end and a finite number of bytes.

### 4.2 Lexer

[Flex](#) is used to implement the lexer/tokenizer. Lexers are pretty simple to understand and are particularly easy to develop if easing a tool like Flex. The unfamiliar reader with Flex can read the [Flex Manual](#).

The things that are worth noting about the `dpcc` tokenizer are:

- The lexer is completely UTF-8 aware, and UTF-8 symbols can be used to declare identifiers. This is achieved by having particular Flex rules to match the variable encoding nature of UTF-8. **This allows a DPL program to declare variable names including emojis.** Why? Cause they're cool ☺
- The lexer tracks line and column locations thanks to the global variable `yyloc` exposed from Bison (when enabling `%locations`). This variable is updated accordingly in each rule, the line column and lines information are updated on each newline.
- Support for both Unix and MS-DOS style newlines.
- Support for C-style strings (can contain escape sequences).
- Support for C-style single line comments.

- Support for binary and hexadecimal integers. Support for C-style floating point numbers with the exponent and an optional terminating ‘f’ character.

Flex is used mainly as a token recognizer since most of the logic is implemented outside the flex file anyway. One of the most notable feature that is implemented outside, is what’s called **String interning**<sup>3</sup>. **String interning** is a common technique used in compilers design that allows the compiler to store and cache lexemes in a common place. Since in typical source files the same lexemes tend to repeat and appear multiple times, it is common to store each lexeme only once. Whenever a lexeme is found it is looked up in a string to string hashmap. If it’s not found, it allocates the new lexeme and returns the pointer to the new allocation. If it’s found instead, it simply just returns the pointer to the interned lexeme. This allows to save memory, but even more cooler is the fact that now if two strings are identical and they are interned correctly, we can compare the two strings for equality by simply just comparing their respective pointers. In fact thanks to string interning strings are uniquely identified by the memory address they live in. This feature is then used in the parser to quickly lookup the identifiers in the symbol table.

For implementing **string interning** the amazing [stb\\_ds.h](#) single-file header from the awesome Sean Barrett’s [stb libraries](#) is used as an hashmap implementation.

So upon encountering a new token the following things happen:

- Locations information (line, column) are updated correctly.
- The lexeme is interned, and the old lexeme pointer is stomped in favour of the interned one.
- A new `token_t` is allocated and filled with the lexeme pointer, the location and some other metadata.
- A new `ast_node_t` is allocated and the corresponding token is referenced. The `ast_node_t` will be used by Bison and later stages to generate the AST and to perform the analysis in the code generation phase. The node kind is instead left un-initialized for now. It will be set by the **Bison** parser later, where more semantic context is available.
- It signals to bison the new lexeme kind by simply **return**-ing from the `lex()` procedure (Bison calls flex in a coroutine mode)

## 4.3 Parser

The unfamiliar user can refer to the [Bison manual](#). The `yylval` is aliased to be equivalent to `ast_node_t*`. The base case for a generation of an `ast_node_t*` is handled inside **Flex**. In the implementation of **dpcc**, **Bison** is merely used as a syntax analysis tool, and for resolving symbols declarations and/or invalid uses of undeclared symbols. That means that the **Bison** file mostly defines the precedence of the operator and the grammar, while instead the actions are pretty simple and mostly contain no code at all.

In fact almost all actions in the bison file, call some C functions defined somewhere else: `NEW_NODE`, `push_child`, `push_childs`. These C functions are used to create a new node and to set it’s type, and to append the corresponding childs to this new node. This keeps the bison file simple and concise since most of the heavyweight code is defined somewhere else.

The advantage of this method is: simplicity, abstraction, code decoupling, and code scaling. The disadvantage is that in order to generate the code, at least one more AST pass is required, and thus could be potentially slower, than a single pass compiler.

Also implementing concept logic directly inside the bison file, or implementing all the steps required for a modern compiler (type deduction, type checking) in a single becomes quickly tedious at best, if not nearly impossible.

The **LAC** (Lookahead Correction) mechanism is enabled in the Bison file, since according to the Bison manual can provide identification of the error location, and thus better error messages, at the cost of a very negligible runtime speed penalty.

The Ast marks each node with an `ast_node_kind_t` so that we can disambiguate easier in later stages what code should be generated for this node.

Also custom error reporting is used to replace the **Bison** default one (`yyreport_syntax_error`). The implemented custom error reporting supports a GCC style error/warning and colored output and it it thus more user friendly. One noticeable feature is that **dpcc** compiler can warn when a variable is declared but never used.

---

<sup>3</sup>[String Interning Wikipedia Article](#)



## 4.4 Code Generation

This is the most long and complicated part of the pipeline of `dpcc` compiler. This section will be kept as concise as possible and will only tell the reader the minimum essential that is required to understand the core concepts.

For simplicity reasons the codegen emission of the 3AC requires **2 AST passes**. Probably the code generation phase could be implemented in only a single AST pass, but this possibility was not explored.

- **First AST pass.** Type checking and type deduction and forward validation of the input source is performed. For example the input program may be refused due to type mismatch or also abuse of language features. For example it is not possible to declare a zero or negative sized array. In this pass also, for each node some metadata is associated that will guide the code generation in the second phase.
- **Second AST pass.** If the previous pass succeeded we can assume that the code is syntactically valid and semantically valid. This is the pass where the actual 3AC gets outputted.

How this is achieved is thanks to 2 utilities functions: `ast_traversal_begin`, `ast_traversal_next`. This 2 functions together allow to fully traverse each node composing the AST. In practice it works in the following way: each time `ast_traversal_next` is called a pointer to a node and an integer index is returned with the following semantics:

1. **Base Case.** If the node is a leaf of the AST, `ast_traversal_next` returns the pointer to the node and an index set to 0 (zero).
2. **Recursive Case.** For each non-leaf node, `ast_traversal_next` will return the pointer to the node multiple times. The index is respectively set to:
  - 0 (zero). First time encountering this node. All childs still need to be visited.
  - 1. Second time encountering this node. The first child was visited.
  - 2. Third time encountering this node. The first, and second childs were visited.
  - 3. Fourth time encountering this node. The first, second, and third childs were visited.
  - ...

until all the number of childs are exhausted.

Code generation starts by operating on an empty string. New 3AC that needs to be emitted **is always concatenated** to the output string (like in a `printf`). The fact that new code must always be concatenated to the previous code is a very important concept to note. It means that when visiting each node of the AST code must be generated and outputted right now, **meaning that the order of the childs of each node is significant**. How the childs are order play an important role on the semantics and the validity of the final generated 3AC output. If one was willing to take a performance hit and implement in the compiler the ability to generate code on temporary strings at will and then combine them at will, the order of the childs at that point wouldn't be relevant.

In any case this integer information is exploited to emit code snippets "in the middle" of partially evaluating a node. For example the code generation for an `while` statement might want to insert a label before evaluating the expression, and a jump back after it's code block child has been evaluated and emitted.

Here follows an example program and it's associate compiled 3AC:

```
1 let a = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50];
2 let b = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
3 let result: int[5];
4
5 for (let i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
6     result[i] = a[i] * b[i];
7     if (i % 2 == 0) {
8         print("YAAY -- ");
9         print(i);
10    }
11 }
12
13 print("Dot product result:\n");
14 print(result);
```

```
1 // Special variable used to implement INC (x++) and dec (x--)
2 // It is used to temporary hold the result of the INC/DEC in order to perform the side effect
3 int32_t _vspcIncDec;
```

```

4 // Special variable used for the negation of control statements (if, for, ...)
5 // As an example the for loop needs to negate the user provided condition
6 bool   _vspcNeg;
7
8 // 3AC Var decls
9 int32_t _vi0 = 0;
10 int32_t _vi1 = 0;
11 int32_t _vi2 = 0;
12 int32_t _vi3 = 0;
13 int32_t _vi4 = 0;
14 int32_t _vi5 = 0;
15 int32_t _vi6 = 0;
16 bool   _vb0 = false;
17 bool   _vb1 = false;
18
19 _scope_begin();
20 _var_decl("a", _kI32, 5);
21 _var_init("a", _kI32, 5, (int32_t[]) {10, 20, 30, 40, 50});
22 _var_decl("b", _kI32, 5);
23 _var_init("b", _kI32, 5, (int32_t[]) {1, 2, 3, 4, 5});
24 _var_decl("result", _kI32, 5);
25 _scope_begin();
26 _var_decl("i", _kI32, 1);
27 _var_init("i", _kI32, 1, (int32_t[]) {0});
28 _lbl2:
29 _vb0 = _var_get_kI32("i", 0) < 5;
30 _vspcNeg = !_vb0;
31 if (_vspcNeg) goto _lbl3;
32 _scope_begin();
33 _vi0 = _var_get_kI32("result", _var_get_kI32("i", 0));
34 _vi1 = _var_get_kI32("a", _var_get_kI32("i", 0));
35 _vi2 = _var_get_kI32("b", _var_get_kI32("i", 0));
36 _vi3 = _vi1 * _vi2;
37 _vi4 = _var_set_kI32("result", _var_get_kI32("i", 0), _vi3);
38 _vi5 = _var_get_kI32("i", 0) % 2;
39 _vb1 = _vi5 == 0;
40 _vspcNeg = !_vb1;
41 if (_vspcNeg) goto _lbl1;
42 _scope_begin();
43     printf("%s", "YAAY -- ");
44     print_sym("i");
45     _scope_end();
46     _lbl1:
47     _scope_end();
48     _vi6 = _var_get_kI32("i", 0);
49     _vspcIncDec = _var_get_kI32("i", 0) + 1;
50     _var_set_kI32("i", 0, _vspcIncDec);
51     goto _lbl2;
52     _lbl3:
53     _scope_end();
54     printf("%s", "Dot product result:\n");
55     print_sym("result");
56     _scope_end();

```

## 4.5 Utilities and Misc

### 4.5.1 Custom logging

Custom logging is implemented to override the default Bison logging, and is used also manually in the type checking stage of the compiler to complain about possible misuses. Custom logging with colorized output and display of location where error occurred, similar to **GCC**. Here it follows an example program that makes the dpcc compiler complain:

```

1 let array: int[2];
2 print(array[4]);
3 print(3.5 << 8);

```

```

/home/dparo/develop/dpcc/prog.dpl:2:13: warning: Invalid subscript constant
/home/dparo/develop/dpcc/prog.dpl:1:0: info: As specified from declaration index should be in [0, 2)
/home/dparo/develop/dpcc/prog.dpl:2:13: info: Got `4` instead
/home/dparo/develop/dpcc/prog.dpl:3:11: error: Types composing this expression cannot be broadcasted

```

Figure 1: dpcc custom logging showoff

### 4.5.2 Typescript code generation

Without going too further in the details, some part of the C source code composing the compilers are in fact generated using a **Typescript** program. Now at the end this turned out to be mostly lacks proper features to be useful as an everyday productive language overkilled given (procedure calls are a must) and a proper real-world efficient backend should be implemented. Unfortunately now a days due also to the complexity of modern CPU architectures writing a compiler backend is no easy task. In fact most modern languages nowadays rely on external backends such as **LLVM** to deal with the actual machine code output. the size of this project, but nonetheless it was a cute little trick that I wanted to try and it was cool after all.

Without spending too much time the **Typescript** program is used to do two things:

- To generate the code for the type deduction and type checking of the each expression operator. It takes some **meta-representation** of what each expression accept as input types and which output type it produces. Given these **meta-representation** it generates a C function called `typecheck_expr_and_operators` and some other utilities in a separate C file which is then compiled in the final executable. An example of such **meta-representation** is:

```

1  const MATH_EXPR = new Expr (
2      [
3          "ExprAdd", "ExprSub", "ExprMul", "ExprDiv", "ExprPow",
4          "ExprInc", "ExprDec", "ExprPos", "ExprNeg",
5      ],
6      [
7          new ExprTypeRule("int", ["int", "int"]),
8          new ExprTypeRule("float", ["float", "int"]),
9          new ExprTypeRule("float", ["int", "float"]),
10         new ExprTypeRule("float", ["float", "float"]),
11
12         new ExprTypeRule("int", ["int"]),
13         new ExprTypeRule("float", ["float"]),
14     ]
15 );

```

which roughly says that operators such as `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `**`, `++`, ... can either take integers or floats as inputs, and depending on which input types are provided, it either produces an `int` or `float` type as output.

- To embed the required preamble and postamble C code inside the `dpcc` executable. The preamble and postamble code that are outputted when calling `./dpcc c <input>` are in fact written into two separate files. The typescript program reads these two files and generate two header files containing two `uint8_t[]` arrays that each encode the content of each respective file.

### 4.5.3 Custom allocator wrapper

In order to track allocations inside the compiler a custom very simple allocator is implemented. In practice this allocator just wraps the standard C allocator (`malloc`) and stores each allocation in a list. The reason for this is that one can simply allocate memory as he likes without worrying about freeing such memory. If the structure of the program is correctly thought out, one can simply define good synchronization point where it is safe to clear the entire allocator. This makes the entire allocations made up to this point be freed all at once. One can also use multiple allocators to model different lifetime semantics for objects that must live longer or shorter.

The custom allocator lives in `src/utils.c` and the notable functions are: `dallnew`, `dallrsz`, `dalldel`, `dallclr`, `dallarr`, ....

## 4.6 Testing framework

The `dpcc` compiler has unit testing framework setup to make sure that the compiler works as expected. The library **Unity** is a standalone unit framework written C. The `dpcc` uses this library to test some utilities freestanding functions in isolation.

This is an example taken directly from `test/valid.dpl`:

Notice the program separator and how the metadata is instead listed in a comment beginning with `//@`.

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This profiling was also done for `dpcc` and as it turned out, currently the compiler has not satisfactory performance. At the current implementation of the custom allocator, which employs linear scanning everytime a reallocation of a block of memory must occur, it plays an important piece of the entire runtime of the executable.

As one can see from the below images, the `dallrsz` function, and in particular the linear scanning of the allocation consitutes the **99%** of the total running time of the executable.

This is something that should be addressed before calling the compiler a usable program.

Unfortunately this performance problem didn't allow me to take some snaphsots about the running time of the compiler for a program of always increasing length.

| Incl.  | Self  | Called | Function            | Location    | Ir    | Ir per call | Count  | Caller                              |
|--------|-------|--------|---------------------|-------------|-------|-------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| 100.00 | 0.00  | (0)    | 0x000000000000010d0 | ld-2.32.so  | 47.44 | 244 497     | 18 656 | sfcats (dpcc: utils.c)              |
| 100.00 | 0.00  | 1      | _start              | dpcc        | 36.66 | 227 374     | 15 504 | ast_traversal_push (dpcc: dpcc.c)   |
| 100.00 | 0.00  | 1      | (below main)        | libc-2.32.s | 12.01 | 247 622     | 4 665  | sfcats (dpcc: utils.c)              |
| 100.00 | 0.00  | 1      | main                | dpcc: main  | 3.01  | 103 956     | 2 783  | dallarr (dpcc: utils.c)             |
| 100.00 | 0.00  | 1      | dpcc_3ac            | dpcc: dpcc  | 0.21  | 101 122     | 195    | symtable_push_sym (dpcc: dpcc.c)    |
| 99.37  | 99.25 | 47 238 | dallrsz             | dpcc: utils | 0.03  | 634         | 5 226  | token_new (dpcc: utils.c)           |
| 96.44  | 0.00  | 1      | codegen             | dpcc: code  | 0.00  | 273         | 209    | symtable_begin_block (dpcc: dpcc.c) |
| 72.84  | 0.00  | 1      | second_ast_pass     | dpcc: code  |       |             |        |                                     |
| 52.84  | 0.00  | 4 665  | _emit               | dpcc: code  |       |             |        |                                     |
| 47.62  | 0.02  | 18 656 | sfcats              | dpcc: utils |       |             |        |                                     |
| 45.16  | 0.00  | 7 151  | emit_dispatch       | dpcc: code  |       |             |        |                                     |
| 36.68  | 0.02  | 11 628 | ast_traverse_next   | dpcc: dpcc  |       |             |        |                                     |
| 36.67  | 0.00  | 7 752  | ast_traversal_push  | dpcc: dpcc  |       |             |        |                                     |
| 23.74  | 0.00  | 910    | emit_expr           | dpcc: code  |       |             |        |                                     |
| 23.61  | 0.00  | 1      | first_ast_pass      | dpcc: code  |       |             |        |                                     |
| 12.10  | 0.00  | 4 665  | sfcatsv             | dpcc: utils |       |             |        |                                     |
| 8.47   | 0.00  | 130    | emit_pre_inc_dec    | dpcc: code  |       |             |        |                                     |

Figure 2: Performance issue in `dallrsz` utility function

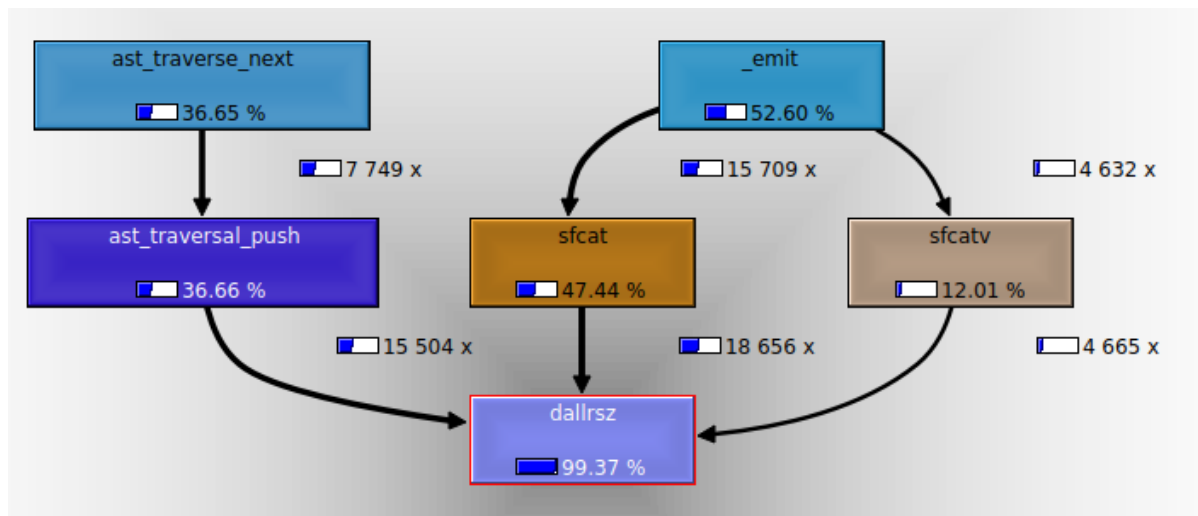


Figure 3: Performance issue same as previous image but more understandable

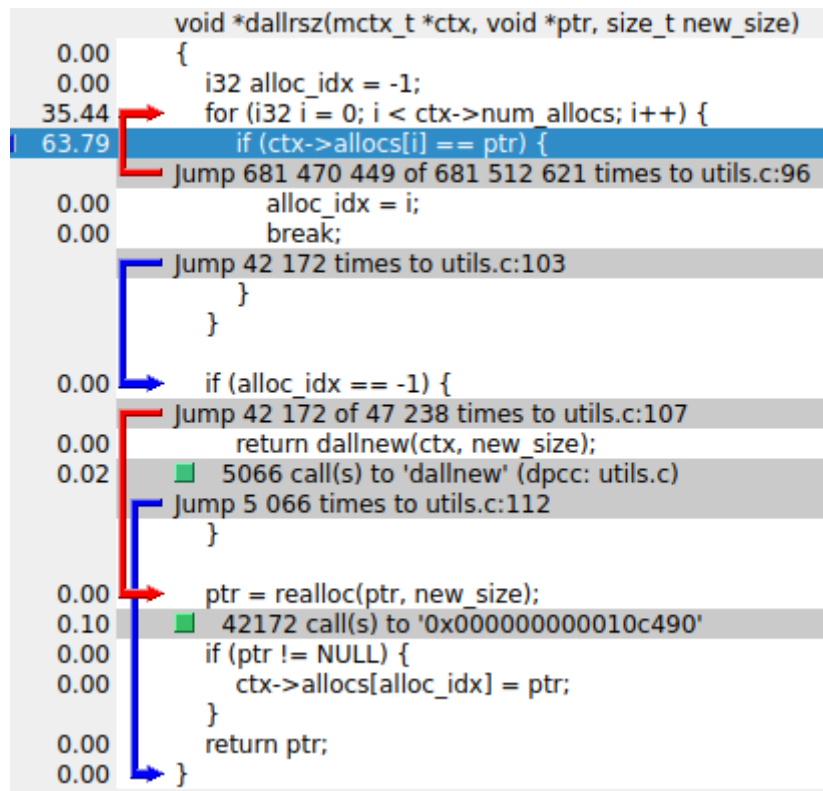


Figure 4: The for loop, which is taken tremendous amount of time for basically no gain

## 6 Conclusions

The **DPL** language and the **dpcc** compiler are far from being useful and/or complete. They were implemented as part of a course in Compilers, so it is mostly a proof of concept. But still this proof of concept apply some modern concepts that languages like C lacks in its standard (type deduction, proper precedence table, proper fixed sized integers).

That being said I find that in this project report, and in the implementation available in the [Github Repo](#) provides concepts that are still applicable to a proper compiler implementation. The language mostly lacks proper features to be useful as an everyday productive language (procedure calls are a must) and a proper real-world efficient backend should be implemented. Unfortunately now a days due also to the complexity of modern CPU architectures writing a compiler backend is no easy task. In fact most modern languages nowadays rely on external backends such as **LLVM**<sup>4</sup> to deal with the actual machine code output.

It would be cool to extend this language and bring it further. It would probably need some code refactoring/cleanup first, but the testing framework should help in that. Some cool concepts that could be investigated further:

- **FUNCTIONS !!!**
- More basic types
- Custom definable types: struct, unions, possibly classes
- Namespaces to avoid the dependency hell that C has
- Proper metaprogramming system which is language and type aware (avoid C preprocessors macros)
- Proper module system
- Infrastructure: build system, package manager, tooling, and more ...
- ...

<sup>4</sup>[LLVM Website](#)

## 7 Appendix A: Example Program: Iterative Merge Sort

### 7.1 Input DPL source

```
1  let len = 32;
2  let array = [
3      15, 59, 61, 75, 12, 71, 5, 35, 44,
4      6, 98, 17, 81, 56, 53, 31, 20, 11,
5      45, 80, 8, 34, 71, 83, 64, 28, 3,
6      88, 50, 48, 80, 5
7  ];
8
9
10 print("Un-sorted array\n");
11 print(array);
12
13 {
14     for (let cs = 1; cs < len; cs = 2 * cs) {
15         for (let l = 0; l < len - 1; l = l + 2 * cs) {
16             let m = len - 1;
17             if ((l + cs - 1) < len - 1) {
18                 m = l + cs - 1;
19             }
20             let r = len - 1;
21             if ((l + 2 * cs - 1) < len - 1) {
22                 r = l + 2 * cs - 1;
23             }
24
25
26             let n1 = m - l + 1;
27             let n2 = r - m;
28
29             let L: int[1024];
30             let R: int[1024];
31
32             // Copy to temp arrays
33             for (let i = 0; i < n1; i++) {
34                 L[i] = array[l + i];
35             }
36             for (let i = 0; i < n2; i++) {
37                 R[i] = array[m + 1 + i];
38             }
39
40
41             let i = 0;
42             let j = 0;
43             let k = l;
44             while (i < n1 && j < n2) {
45                 if (L[i] > R[j]) {
46                     array[k++] = L[i++];
47                 } else {
48                     array[k++] = R[j++];
49                 }
50             }
51
52             while (i < n1) {
53                 array[k++] = L[i++];
54             }
55             while (j < n2) {
56                 array[k++] = R[j++];
57             }
58         }
59     }
60 }
61
62 print("\nSorted array\n");
63 print(array);
```

## 7.2 Obtained output

```
1 Un-sorted array
2 array = [ 15, 59, 61, 75, 12, 71, 5, 35, 44, 6, 98, 17, 81, 56, 53, 31, 20, 11, 45, 80, 8, 34, 71, 83, 64, 28, 3,
      88, 50, 48, 80, 5 ]
3
4 Sorted array
5 array = [ 3, 5, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 15, 17, 20, 28, 31, 34, 35, 44, 45, 48, 50, 53, 56, 59, 61, 64, 71, 71, 75, 80,
      80, 81, 83, 88, 98 ]
```

## 7.3 Emitted 3AC code

```
1
2 // Special variable used to implemenent INC (x++) and dec (x--)
3 // It is used to temporary hold the result of the INC/DEC in order to perform the side effect
4 int32_t _vspcIncDec;
5 // Special variable used for the negation of control statements (if, for, ...)
6 // As an example the for loop needs to negate the user provided condition
7 bool _vspcNeg;
8
9 // 3AC Var decls
10 int32_t _vi0 = 0;
11 int32_t _vi1 = 0;
12 int32_t _vi2 = 0;
13 int32_t _vi3 = 0;
14 int32_t _vi4 = 0;
15 int32_t _vi5 = 0;
16 int32_t _vi6 = 0;
17 int32_t _vi7 = 0;
18 int32_t _vi8 = 0;
19 int32_t _vi9 = 0;
20 int32_t _vi10 = 0;
21 int32_t _vi11 = 0;
22 int32_t _vi12 = 0;
23 int32_t _vi13 = 0;
24 int32_t _vi14 = 0;
25 int32_t _vi15 = 0;
26 int32_t _vi16 = 0;
27 int32_t _vi17 = 0;
28 int32_t _vi18 = 0;
29 int32_t _vi19 = 0;
30 int32_t _vi20 = 0;
31 int32_t _vi21 = 0;
32 int32_t _vi22 = 0;
33 int32_t _vi23 = 0;
34 int32_t _vi24 = 0;
35 int32_t _vi25 = 0;
36 int32_t _vi26 = 0;
37 int32_t _vi27 = 0;
38 int32_t _vi28 = 0;
39 int32_t _vi29 = 0;
40 int32_t _vi30 = 0;
41 int32_t _vi31 = 0;
42 int32_t _vi32 = 0;
43 int32_t _vi33 = 0;
44 int32_t _vi34 = 0;
45 int32_t _vi35 = 0;
46 int32_t _vi36 = 0;
47 int32_t _vi37 = 0;
48 int32_t _vi38 = 0;
49 int32_t _vi39 = 0;
50 int32_t _vi40 = 0;
51 int32_t _vi41 = 0;
52 int32_t _vi42 = 0;
53 int32_t _vi43 = 0;
54 int32_t _vi44 = 0;
55 int32_t _vi45 = 0;
56 int32_t _vi46 = 0;
57 int32_t _vi47 = 0;
58 int32_t _vi48 = 0;
59 int32_t _vi49 = 0;
60 int32_t _vi50 = 0;
61 int32_t _vi51 = 0;
62 int32_t _vi52 = 0;
63 int32_t _vi53 = 0;
```



```

64 int32_t _vi54 = 0;
65 int32_t _vi55 = 0;
66 int32_t _vi56 = 0;
67 int32_t _vi57 = 0;
68 bool _vb0 = false;
69 bool _vb1 = false;
70 bool _vb2 = false;
71 bool _vb3 = false;
72 bool _vb4 = false;
73 bool _vb5 = false;
74 bool _vb6 = false;
75 bool _vb7 = false;
76 bool _vb8 = false;
77 bool _vb9 = false;
78 bool _vb10 = false;
79 bool _vb11 = false;
80 bool _vb12 = false;
81
82 _scope_begin();
83 _var_decl("len", _kI32, 1);
84 _var_init("len", _kI32, 1, (int32_t[]) {32});
85 _var_decl("array", _kI32, 32);
86 _var_init("array", _kI32, 32, (int32_t[]) {15, 59, 61, 75, 12, 71, 5, 35, 44, 6, 98, 17, 81, 56, 53, 31, 20,
11, 45, 80, 8, 34, 71, 83, 64, 28, 3, 88, 50, 48, 80, 5});
87 printf("%s", "Un-sorted array\n");
88 print_sym("array");
89 _scope_begin();
90 _scope_begin();
91 _var_decl("cs", _kI32, 1);
92 _var_init("cs", _kI32, 1, (int32_t[]) {1});
93 _lbl18:
94 _vb0 = _var_get_kI32("cs", 0) < _var_get_kI32("len", 0);
95 _vspcNeg = !_vb0;
96 if (_vspcNeg) goto _lbl19;
97 _scope_begin();
98 _scope_begin();
99 _var_decl("l", _kI32, 1);
100 _var_init("l", _kI32, 1, (int32_t[]) {0});
101 _lbl16:
102 _vi0 = _var_get_kI32("len", 0) - 1;
103 _vb1 = _var_get_kI32("l", 0) < _vi0;
104 _vspcNeg = !_vb1;
105 if (_vspcNeg) goto _lbl17;
106 _scope_begin();
107 _var_decl("m", _kI32, 1);
108 _vi1 = _var_get_kI32("len", 0) - 1;
109 _var_init("m", _kI32, 1, (int32_t[]) {_vi1});
110 _vi2 = _var_get_kI32("l", 0) + _var_get_kI32("cs", 0);
111 _vi3 = _vi2 - 1;
112 _vi4 = _var_get_kI32("len", 0) - 1;
113 _vb2 = _vi3 < _vi4;
114 _vspcNeg = !_vb2;
115 if (_vspcNeg) goto _lbl1;
116 _scope_begin();
117 _vi5 = _var_get_kI32("l", 0) + _var_get_kI32("cs", 0);
118 _vi6 = _vi5 - 1;
119 _vi7 = _var_set_kI32("m", 0, _vi6);
120 _scope_end();
121 _lbl1:
122 _var_decl("r", _kI32, 1);
123 _vi8 = _var_get_kI32("len", 0) - 1;
124 _var_init("r", _kI32, 1, (int32_t[]) {_vi8});
125 _vi9 = 2 * _var_get_kI32("cs", 0);
126 _vi10 = _var_get_kI32("l", 0) + _vi9;
127 _vi11 = _vi10 - 1;
128 _vi12 = _var_get_kI32("len", 0) - 1;
129 _vb3 = _vi11 < _vi12;
130 _vspcNeg = !_vb3;
131 if (_vspcNeg) goto _lbl3;
132 _scope_begin();
133 _vi13 = 2 * _var_get_kI32("cs", 0);
134 _vi14 = _var_get_kI32("l", 0) + _vi13;
135 _vi15 = _vi14 - 1;
136 _vi16 = _var_set_kI32("r", 0, _vi15);
137 _scope_end();
138 _lbl3:

```

```

139     _var_decl("n1", _kI32, 1);
140     _vi17 = _var_get_kI32("m", 0) - _var_get_kI32("l", 0);
141     _vi18 = _vi17 + 1;
142     _var_init("n1", _kI32, 1, (int32_t[]) {_vi18});
143     _var_decl("n2", _kI32, 1);
144     _vi19 = _var_get_kI32("r", 0) - _var_get_kI32("m", 0);
145     _var_init("n2", _kI32, 1, (int32_t[]) {_vi19});
146     _var_decl("L", _kI32, 1024);
147     _var_decl("R", _kI32, 1024);
148     _scope_begin();
149     _var_decl("i", _kI32, 1);
150     _var_init("i", _kI32, 1, (int32_t[]) {0});
151     _lbl4:
152     _vb4 = _var_get_kI32("i", 0) < _var_get_kI32("n1", 0);
153     _vspcNeg = !_vb4;
154     if (_vspcNeg) goto _lbl5;
155     _scope_begin();
156     _vi20 = _var_get_kI32("L", _var_get_kI32("i", 0));
157     _vi21 = _var_get_kI32("l", 0) + _var_get_kI32("i", 0);
158     _vi22 = _var_get_kI32("array", _vi21);
159     _vi23 = _var_set_kI32("L", _var_get_kI32("i", 0), _vi22);
160     _scope_end();
161     _vi24 = _var_get_kI32("i", 0);
162     _vspcIncDec = _var_get_kI32("i", 0) + 1;
163     _var_set_kI32("i", 0, _vspcIncDec);
164     goto _lbl4;
165     _lbl5:
166 _scope_end();
167 _scope_begin();
168     _var_decl("i", _kI32, 1);
169     _var_init("i", _kI32, 1, (int32_t[]) {0});
170     _lbl6:
171     _vb5 = _var_get_kI32("i", 0) < _var_get_kI32("n2", 0);
172     _vspcNeg = !_vb5;
173     if (_vspcNeg) goto _lbl7;
174     _scope_begin();
175     _vi25 = _var_get_kI32("R", _var_get_kI32("i", 0));
176     _vi26 = _var_get_kI32("m", 0) + 1;
177     _vi27 = _vi26 + _var_get_kI32("i", 0);
178     _vi28 = _var_get_kI32("array", _vi27);
179     _vi29 = _var_set_kI32("R", _var_get_kI32("i", 0), _vi28);
180     _scope_end();
181     _vi30 = _var_get_kI32("i", 0);
182     _vspcIncDec = _var_get_kI32("i", 0) + 1;
183     _var_set_kI32("i", 0, _vspcIncDec);
184     goto _lbl6;
185     _lbl7:
186 _scope_end();
187     _var_decl("i", _kI32, 1);
188     _var_init("i", _kI32, 1, (int32_t[]) {0});
189     _var_decl("j", _kI32, 1);
190     _var_init("j", _kI32, 1, (int32_t[]) {0});
191     _var_decl("k", _kI32, 1);
192     _var_init("k", _kI32, 1, (int32_t[]) {_var_get_kI32("l", 0)});
193     _lbl10:
194     _vb6 = _var_get_kI32("i", 0) < _var_get_kI32("n1", 0);
195     _vb7 = _var_get_kI32("j", 0) < _var_get_kI32("n2", 0);
196     _vb8 = _vb6 && _vb7;
197     _vspcNeg = !_vb8;
198     if (_vspcNeg) goto _lbl11;
199     _scope_begin();
200     _vi31 = _var_get_kI32("L", _var_get_kI32("i", 0));
201     _vi32 = _var_get_kI32("R", _var_get_kI32("j", 0));
202     _vb9 = _vi31 > _vi32;
203     _vb10 = !_vb9;
204     _vspcNeg = !_vb10;
205     if (_vspcNeg) goto _lbl8;
206     _scope_begin();
207     _vi33 = _var_get_kI32("k", 0);
208     _vspcIncDec = _var_get_kI32("k", 0) + 1;
209     _var_set_kI32("k", 0, _vspcIncDec);
210     _vi34 = _var_get_kI32("array", _vi33);
211     _vi35 = _var_get_kI32("i", 0);
212     _vspcIncDec = _var_get_kI32("i", 0) + 1;
213     _var_set_kI32("i", 0, _vspcIncDec);
214     _vi36 = _var_get_kI32("L", _vi35);

```

```

215         _vi37 = _var_set_kI32("array", _vi33, _vi36);
216     _scope_end();
217     goto _lbl9;
218 _lbl8:
219     _scope_begin();
220     _vi38 = _var_get_kI32("k", 0);
221     _vspcIncDec = _var_get_kI32("k", 0) + 1;
222     _var_set_kI32("k", 0, _vspcIncDec);
223     _vi39 = _var_get_kI32("array", _vi38);
224     _vi40 = _var_get_kI32("j", 0);
225     _vspcIncDec = _var_get_kI32("j", 0) + 1;
226     _var_set_kI32("j", 0, _vspcIncDec);
227     _vi41 = _var_get_kI32("R", _vi40);
228     _vi42 = _var_set_kI32("array", _vi38, _vi41);
229     _scope_end();
230     _lbl9:
231     _scope_end();
232     goto _lbl10;
233 _lbl11:
234 _lbl12:
235     _vb11 = _var_get_kI32("i", 0) < _var_get_kI32("n1", 0);
236     _vspcNeg = !_vb11;
237     if (_vspcNeg) goto _lbl13;
238     _scope_begin();
239     _vi43 = _var_get_kI32("k", 0);
240     _vspcIncDec = _var_get_kI32("k", 0) + 1;
241     _var_set_kI32("k", 0, _vspcIncDec);
242     _vi44 = _var_get_kI32("array", _vi43);
243     _vi45 = _var_get_kI32("i", 0);
244     _vspcIncDec = _var_get_kI32("i", 0) + 1;
245     _var_set_kI32("i", 0, _vspcIncDec);
246     _vi46 = _var_get_kI32("L", _vi45);
247     _vi47 = _var_set_kI32("array", _vi43, _vi46);
248     _scope_end();
249     goto _lbl12;
250 _lbl13:
251 _lbl14:
252     _vb12 = _var_get_kI32("j", 0) < _var_get_kI32("n2", 0);
253     _vspcNeg = !_vb12;
254     if (_vspcNeg) goto _lbl15;
255     _scope_begin();
256     _vi48 = _var_get_kI32("k", 0);
257     _vspcIncDec = _var_get_kI32("k", 0) + 1;
258     _var_set_kI32("k", 0, _vspcIncDec);
259     _vi49 = _var_get_kI32("array", _vi48);
260     _vi50 = _var_get_kI32("j", 0);
261     _vspcIncDec = _var_get_kI32("j", 0) + 1;
262     _var_set_kI32("j", 0, _vspcIncDec);
263     _vi51 = _var_get_kI32("R", _vi50);
264     _vi52 = _var_set_kI32("array", _vi48, _vi51);
265     _scope_end();
266     goto _lbl14;
267 _lbl15:
268     _scope_end();
269     _vi53 = 2 * _var_get_kI32("cs", 0);
270     _vi54 = _var_get_kI32("l", 0) + _vi53;
271     _vi55 = _var_set_kI32("l", 0, _vi54);
272     goto _lbl16;
273 _lbl17:
274     _scope_end();
275     _scope_end();
276     _vi56 = 2 * _var_get_kI32("cs", 0);
277     _vi57 = _var_set_kI32("cs", 0, _vi56);
278     goto _lbl18;
279 _lbl19:
280     _scope_end();
281     _scope_end();
282     printf("%s", "\nSorted array\n");
283     print_sym("array");
284     _scope_end();

```