COMP3131/9102: Programming Languages and Compilers

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Week 8 (2nd Lecture): Java Byte Code Generation

1. Assignment 5
2. Java bytecode verifier

Assignment 5

- Read the supporting code in Emitter.java
  - 70% of the code generator provided, including:
    - `The generation of field declarations and the class initialiser <clinit> for all global scalar variables in visitProgram. But you are required to modify this method to deal with all array-related declarations and initialisations.`
    - `The generation of the non-arg constructor initialiser <init>`
    - `Various visit methods`
  - You will mostly focus on implementing visitBinaryExpr() and visitUnaryExpr(), where almost all the expressions are translated.
  - Translating statements is straightforward as per their code templates introduced.
  - Translate declarations as described in the Monday lecture

The default constructor <init> Already Done for You

```
// cons.vc
int i = 1;
int main() {
  int x = i;
  return 1;
}
/*
public class cons {

static int i = 1;

cons() { }  // the default constructor:  <init>

public static void main(String argv[]) {
  global vc$ = new cons();
    // Step 1:  vc$ = malloc() for cons
    // Step 2: vc$.<init>, i.e., <init>(vc$)

  int x = i;
  return 1;
  }
```

```
} */
.class public cons
.super java/lang/Object

.field static i I

        ; standard class static initializer
.method static <clinit>()V

        iconst_1
        putstatic cons/i I

        ; set limits used by this method
.limit locals 0
.limit stack 1
        return
.end method

        ; standard constructor initializer
.method public <init>()V
.limit stack 1
.limit locals 1
        aload_0
```

```
        invokespecial java/lang/Object/<init>()V
        return
.end method
.method public static main([Ljava/lang/String;)V
L0:
.var 0 is argv [Ljava/lang/String; from L0 to L1
.var 1 is vc$ Lcons; from L0 to L1
        new cons
        dup
        invokenonvirtual cons/<init>()V
        astore_1
.var 2 is x I from L0 to L1
        getstatic cons/i I
        istore_2
        return
L1:
        return

; set limits used by this method
.limit locals 3
.limit stack 2
.end method
```

Class Initialisations <clinit>

- You need to generate the field declaration and initialisation code in <clinit> for global arrays — not provided in the supporting code.
- Done for you for scalar global variables

```
// arrayclinit.vc:

int a[] = {10, 20}; // a global array

int main() {
  return 1;
}
```

```
// Jasmin code:

.class public arrayclinit
.super java/lang/Object

.field static a [I

        ; standard class static initializer

.method static <clinit>()V
        iconst_2
        newarray int
        dup
        iconst_0
        bipush 10
```

```
        iastore
        dup
        iconst_1
        bipush 20
        iastore
        putstatic arraysclinit/a [I
        ; set limits used by this method

.limit locals 0
.limit stack 4
        return
.end method
```

Assignment 5: Some Language Issues

- Java byte code requires that
  - all variables be initialised
  - all method be terminated by a return
- Both are not enforced in the VC language
- All test cases used for marking Assignment 5 will satisfy these two restrictions.

ByteCode Verification

- Loop

  ```
  while (true) 1;
  ```

- Bytecode:

  ```
  iconst_1
  pop
  ```

- Removing pop causes a Java.VerifyError:

  ```
  Exception in thread "main" java.lang.VerifyError: (class: x,
  method: foo signature: (V) Inconsistent stack height 1 != 0)
  ```

- JVM Spec:

  > If an instruction can be executed along several different execution paths, the operand stack must have the same depth (2.6.2) prior to the execution of the instruction, regardless of the path taken.

  ```
  https://docs.oracle.com/javase/specs/jvms/se7/html/jvms-4.html#
  jvms-4.10.1.4
  ```

- This is you are asked to generate a pop, if necessary, for an expression statement in the last lecture.

Reading

- The spec of Assignmen 5

Next Class: DFAs and NFAs (Cont'd) +
Table-Driven LL(1) Parsing