



中山大學  
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



国家超级计算广州中心  
NATIONAL SUPERCOMPUTER CENTER IN GUANGZHOU

# Compiler Design 编译器构造实验

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## Lab 13: Project 4

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[xianweiz.github.io](https://xianweiz.github.io)

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# Overview

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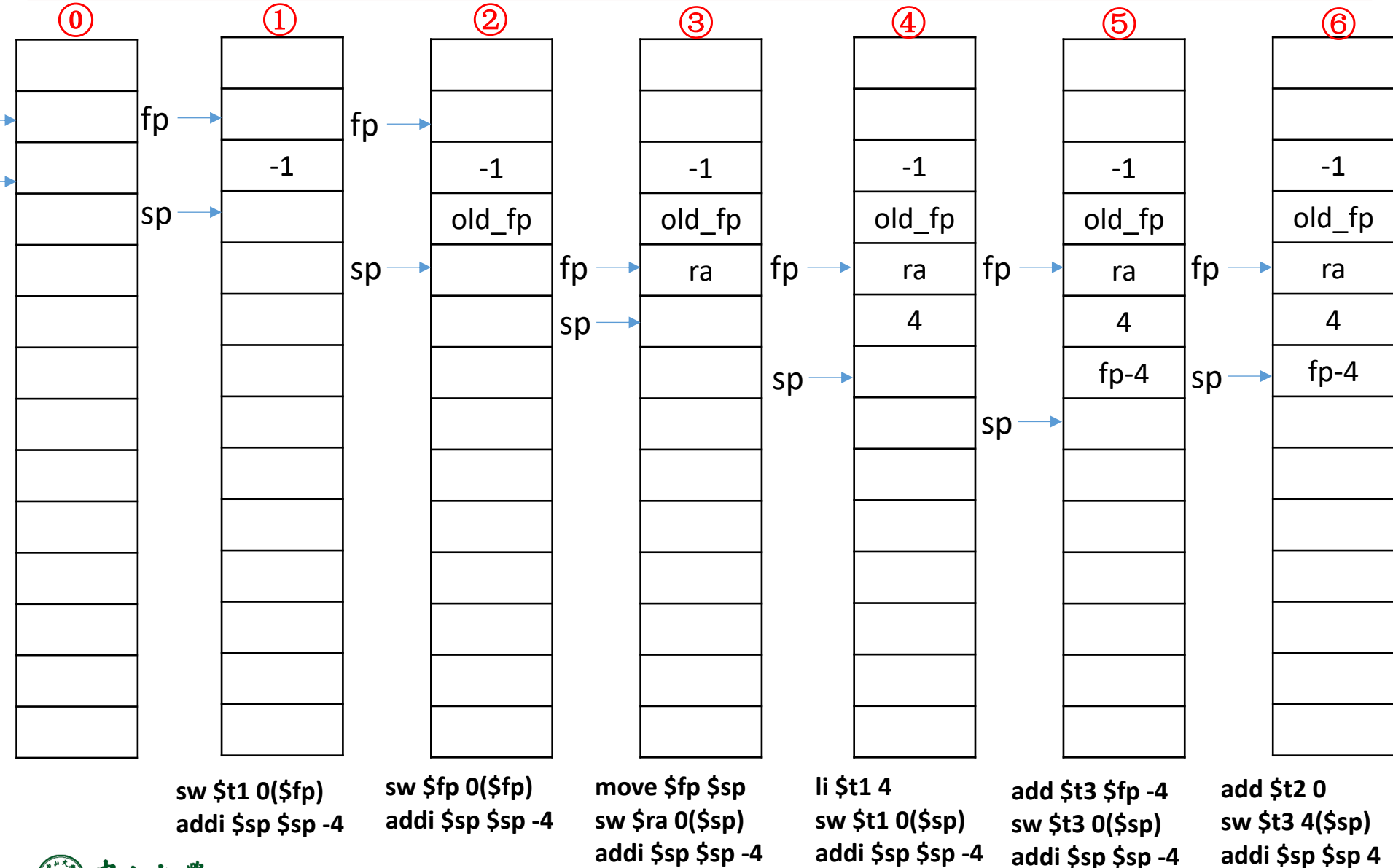
- Take as input the augmented AST and symbol table to produce assembly code
  - Add offset attributes to your symbol table entries to calculate the position of each variable in memory
  - Translate subtrees of the AST into sequences of assembly instructions
    - Traverse AST to get the statements of source code
    - Then translate the statements into instructions
- Test the generated R2000/3000 assembly code using SPIM
  - SPIM reads MIPS assembly instructions from a file and executes them on a virtual MIPS machine

# Example (proj4/tests/src1.s)

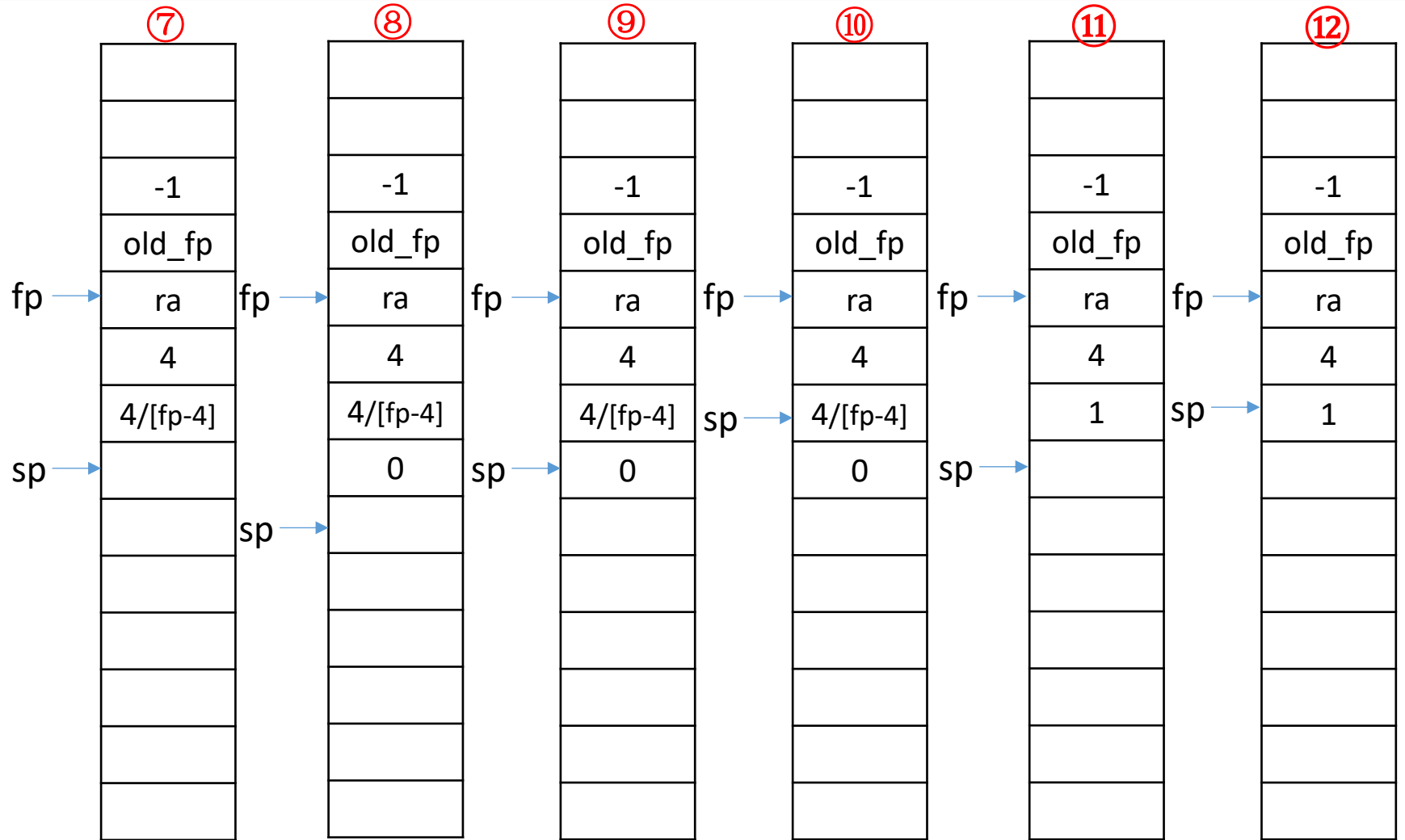
```
/* Ex1: Assignment statement */
program ex1;
class c1
{
    declarations
        int x=-1;
    enddeclarations
    method void main()
    declarations
        int x=4;
    enddeclarations
    {
        if (x>=0)
        {
            system.println('x>=0');
        };
    }
}
```

```
.data
Enter: .asciiz "
"
base:
.text
.data
V0:
        .word    -1
.text
main:
    la        $t1    V0
    sw        $t1    0($sp)
    addi      $sp    $sp    -4
    sw        $fp    0($sp)
    addi      $sp    $sp    -4
    move      $fp    $sp
    sw        $ra    0($sp)
    addi      $sp    $sp    -4
    li        $t1    4
    sw        $t1    0($sp)
    addi      $sp    $sp    -4
    add       $t3    $fp    -4
    sw        $t3    0($sp)
    addi      $sp    $sp    -4
    li        $t2    0
    lw        $t3    4($sp)
    addi      $sp    $sp    4
    add       $t1    $t3    $t2
    lw        $t1    0($t1)
    sw        $t1    0($sp)
    addi      $sp    $sp    -4
    li        $t1    0
    sw        $t1    0($sp)
    addi      $sp    $sp    -4
    lw        $t1    4($sp)
    addi      $sp    $sp    4
    lw        $t2    4($sp)
    addi      $sp    $sp    4
    sge       $t1    $t2    $t1
    sw        $t1    0($sp)
    addi      $sp    $sp    -4
    lw        $t1    4($sp)
    addi      $sp    $sp    4
    beqz      $t1    L1
.data
V1: .asciiz "x>=0"
.text
    li        $v0    4
    la        $a0    V1
    syscall
    b         L0
L1:
L0:
    lw        $ra    0($fp)
    move      $sp    $fp
    lw        $fp    4($sp)
    addi      $sp    $sp    4
    addi      $sp    $sp    4
    jr        $ra
```

# src1.s (proj4/docs/src1\_commented.s)



# src1.s (proj4/docs/src1\_commented.s)



add \$t1 \$t3 \$t2  
lw \$t1 0(\$t1)  
sw \$t1 0(\$sp)  
addi \$sp \$sp -4

li \$t1 0  
sw \$t1 0(\$sp)  
addi \$sp \$sp -4

lw \$t1 4(\$sp)  
addi \$sp \$sp 4

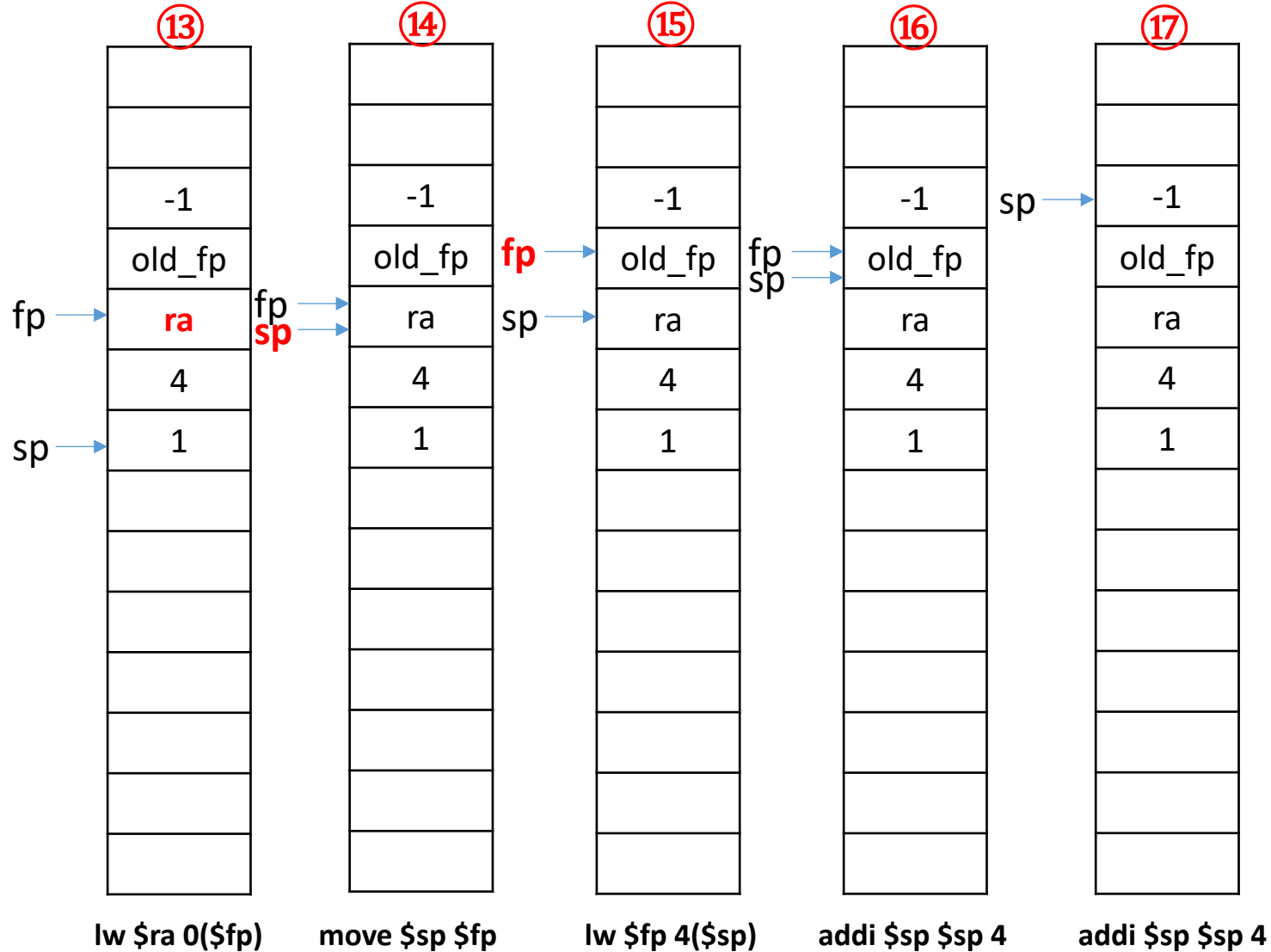
lw \$t2 4(\$sp)  
addi \$sp \$sp 4

sge \$t1 \$t2 \$t1  
sw \$t1 0(\$sp)  
addi \$sp \$sp -4

lw \$t1 4(\$sp)  
addi \$sp \$sp 4



# src1.s (proj4/docs/src1\_commented.s)



# System Call

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- SPIM provides a small set of OS-like services through the system call (syscall) instruction
  - To request a service, a program loads the system call code into register \$v0 and arguments into registers \$a0 - \$a3
  - System calls that return values put their results in register \$v0
- Example: print “the answer = 5”

```
.data
str:
    .asciiz "the answer = "
.text
li $v0, 4           # system call code for print_str
la $a0, str         # address of string to print
syscall            # print the string

li $v0, 1           # system call code for print_int
li $a0, 5           # integer to print
syscall            # print it
```