# MYY802: CiScal Compiler

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## 1 About

## 1.1 CiScal language

CiScal is a minimal programming language that has borrowed many of its characteristics from C and Pascal. In contrast to its limited capabilities, the development process of a CiScal compiler is quite interesting. In general, the language does support the following features:

- Numeric constans between -32768 and 32767
- if-else, do-while, while, select and assignment statements
- Relational and arithmetic expressions
- Definition of functions and procedures; both nested and not
- Parameter passing by reference and by value
- Recursive function/procedure calls

For more information on CiScal capabilities please refer to ciscal-grammar.pdf

On the other hand, the features below are not supported:

- for-loops
- Real numbers
- Characters and strings

### 1.2 CiScal Compiler

CiScal Compiler (CSC) was developed during the MYY802 - Compilers course at the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, University of Ioannina. It is written in Python 3 and serves to transform CiScal source code to MIPS Assembly code.

### 1.2.1 Using the compiler

To learn how to use CSC run ./csc.py and the information below will be printed to console:

```
Usage: ./csc.py [OPTIONS] {-i|--input} INFILE

Available options:

-h, --help Display this information
-v, --version Output version information
-I, --interm Keep intermediate code (IC) file
-C, --c-equiv Keep IC equivalent in C lang file
--save-temps Equivalent to -IC option
-o, --output OUTFILE Place output in file: OUTFILE
```

## 2 Deliverables

- 1st Phase (10%)
  - Lexical Analysis
  - Syntax Analysis
- 2nd Phase (30%)
  - Intermediate Code Generation
- 3rd Phase (10%)
  - Semantic Analysis
  - Symbol Table
- 4th Phase (50%)
  - Final Code Generation (30%)
  - Project Report (20%)

# 3 Error Handling

To simplify display of error messages, the following functions have been defined:

- perror\_exit(): Prints an error message to stderr and exit
- perror (): Prints an error message to stderr
- pwarn(): Prints a warning to stderr
- perror\_line\_exit(ec, lineno, charno, ...): Prints line <u>lineno</u> to stderr with character <u>charno</u> highlighted and along with and error message. Finally the program exits.

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# 4 Lexical Analyzer

The Finite-State Machine (FSM) diagram in Figure 1 is a partial graphical representation of the finite automata implemented in the lex() function and which is used to convert the input sequence of characters into a sequence of language tokens. In addition to the states shown below, there are fourteen (14) more accepting states that correspond to characters: '+', '-', '\*', '|', '=', ',', ';', '\{', '\}', '\{',

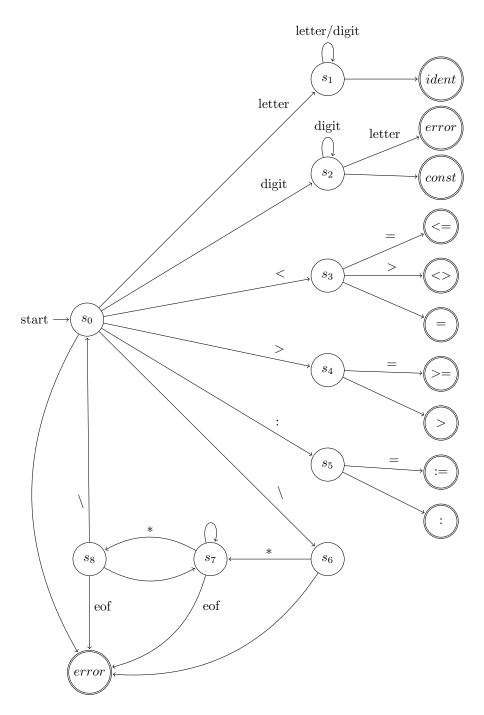


Figure 1: Partial FSM diagram of lexical analyzer's finite automata

### 4.1 Implementation details

#### 4.1.1 Custom Classes

During the Implementation of the lexical analyzer, a couple of classes were defined. The first class defined was the TokenType class which is an enumeration that maps token types to enumerated constants. The other class was the Token class and was defined to group all useful information related to a token and that should be available to the syntax analyzer. This information includes:

- tktype: token type (attribute of the TokeType enumeration)
- tkval: the actual token value
- tkl: the line of the input file that the token was found
- tkc: the offset of the token's first character from the start of line tkl

#### 4.1.2 Data Structures

The token dictionary maps actual keyword values to the corresponding TokenType attributes and serves code simplicity.

Listing 1: Token type/value dictionary

```
tokens
        '(':
                        TokenType.LPAREN,
        ')':
                       TokenType.RPAREN,
2
3
        ' { ' :
                       TokenType.LBRACE,
        ' } ' :
                        TokenType.RBRACE,
        '[':
                       TokenType.LBRACKET,
5
        ']':
                       TokenType.RBRACKET,
        ′,′:
                       TokenType.COMMA,
        ':':
                        TokenType.COLON,
        ';':
                       TokenType.SEMICOLON,
        ' <':
                        TokenType.LSS,
10
        ' > ':
                        TokenType.GTR,
11
        <=':
                       TokenType.LEQ,
12
        '>=' :
                       TokenType.GEQ,
13
        ' = ' :
                       TokenType.EQL,
14
        <>':
                        TokenType.NEQ,
15
                       TokenType.BECOMES,
        ':=':
16
17
        ' +' :
                       TokenType.PLUS,
        ' - ' :
                       TokenType.MINUS,
18
        ' *':
                       TokenType.TIMES,
19
        '/':
                       TokenType.SLASH,
        'and':
                       TokenType.ANDSYM,
21
        'not':
                       TokenType.NOTSYM,
        'or':
                       TokenType.ORSYM,
23
        'declare':
                       TokenType.DECLARESYM,
        'enddeclare': TokenType.ENDDECLSYM,
25
        'do':
                       TokenType.DOSYM,
26
        'if':
                       TokenType.IFSYM,
27
        'else':
                       TokenType.ELSESYM,
28
        'exit':
                       TokenType.EXITSYM,
        'procedure': TokenType.PROCSYM,
30
31
        'function':
                       TokenType.FUNCSYM,
```

```
'print':
                       TokenType.PRINTSYM,
32
        'call':
                       TokenType.CALLSYM,
        'in':
                       TokenType.INSYM,
34
        'inout':
                       TokenType.INOUTSYM,
        'select':
                       TokenType.SELECTSYM,
36
        'program':
                      TokenType.PROGRAMSYM,
37
        'return':
                      TokenType.RETURNSYM,
        'while':
                      TokenType.WHILESYM,
39
        'default':
                      TokenType.DEFAULTSYM,
        'EOF':
                       TokenType.EOF}
41
```

#### 4.1.3 Return value

The lex() function returns an object of type Token to the syntax analyzer.

# 5 Syntax Analyzer

In order for the syntax analysis to take place, a function for each grammar rule was defined. In the syntax\_analyzer() function, the global variable token is assigned the Token class instance returned by the first call to lex(). Then the program() function that implements the <PROGRAM> grammar rule is called and upon success, a last check takes place to ensure that EOF follows program end. All functions implementing grammar rules expect token to be ready for "consumption" and as a consequence replace it if needed.