

Reminder: **Project2 - Variables**

SimpleC Project2 only has one type

No need to implement true type checking

Symbol table only needs name and LLVM IR var

Symbol tables are dictionaries: map from key to value; linked list, hash table, dynamic array.

Ex:

*emacs*

*read y*

*x = 1*

*if (y>10) {*

*x = x+1*

*else {*

*x = x -1*

*}*

*print x;*

*%x = 1; not valid llvm*

*br*

*%x = add nsw i32 %x, 1;*

Reassigning the variable is not allowed by LLVM.

Optimize this allocation of registers to variables so you use the most number of variables and least number of stores and loads to memory.

**Types:**

We use types to prevent errors during runtime

In C, the compile has to check the type before generating machine instructions.

In C, you cannot assign a floating point to an integer.

A type is a set of values and operations on those values.

int: set of integers, arithmetic operations

bool: true/false, logic connectives (and, or, not)

Typed languages restrict variables range of values (Python, C, Java, etc.)

Untyped do not; Lisp, assembly

Runtime errors are

Trapped; terminated by machine, e.g., divide-by-zero,...

Untrapped; program continues...

Errors: Check happens;

Compile-time (C, Java)

Run-time (python)

**Python type system. Ex:**

```
x = "degrees"
```

```
x = 1.7 + "degrees"
```

```
y = 1.7 * 2
```

```
print y
```

Run the program and gives type error: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'float' and 'str'

```
python
```

```
x = "degrees"
```

```
type(x)
```

```
<type 'str'>
```

```
type(2)
```

```
<type 'int'>
```

```
type(1.7)
```

```
<type 'float'>
```

```
y = 1.7 * 2
```

```
print y
```

```
3.4
```

Python converts the type int to float for us.

```
10*(float(1)/10 + float(2)/10)
```

```
3.000000000000004
```

Floating-point returns this way because of scientific notation of it.

**C type system. Ex:**

```
double temp = (double)2;
```

```
int y = 1.7 * temp;
```

```
printf ("%x\n", y);
```

Compile: This examples compiles and runs successfully and return 3.

```
gcc -Wall -o static static.c
```

```
./static
```

If the char has a pointer, it is a memory address and if we add it to an integer number, the program still compiles with a warning(makes integer from pointer without a cast). And it runs successfully.

Ex:

```
float x = 1.7;
int normalcast = x;
printf("%d\n", normalcast);
```

```
float *p = &x;
```

```
void *ip = (void *)p;
printf("%d\n", *(int *)ip);
return 0;
```

//First printf prints out 1. The second one prints the floating-point representation of 1.7 as an integer

### **Static Type Checking**

Record types of identifiers in symbol table

Post-order tree traversal

Check identifiers used in arithmetic operations, function calls, assignments.

Lookup type in symbol table

Constants have a fixed type

### **Function Types:**

Scalar values have a primitive types: int, char, long, etc.

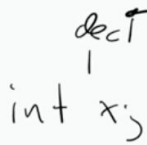
x: int

f: (int, int) -> bool

Symbol table holds variable name, variable type, and address.

Ex.:

```
int x;
int y;
read x;
y = 1 + x * 7;
```



→ X  
y

