

→ before we start seeing D we will do the tasks

P → $\{ of = 0 ; tab = newTable() \}$ D $\{ p.table = tab \}$

D → E

D → T id ; $\{ tab.insert(id.lexeme, \{ T.type, T.width, of \}) \}$
 $of = of + T.width;$

D₁

T → B

C $\{ T.type = C.type, T.width = C.width \}$

B → int $\{ t = int ; w = 4 \}$

B → float $\{ t = float, w = 8 \}$

C → [num]

C₁ $\{ C.type = array(num.value, C.type); \}$
 $C.width = num.value * C.width;$

T → record $\{ ost.push(of); tst.push(tab); of = 0; tab = newTable(); \}$

D

→ $\{ T.width = of; T.type = tab; of = ost.pop(); tab = tst.pop() \}$

C → E $\{ C.type = t, C.width = w \}$

Here x, y, w & p are in global

int x;

scope:

float [10][10] y;

x & y are part of

record {

w symbol table.

int k;

y will be in
symbol table

record {

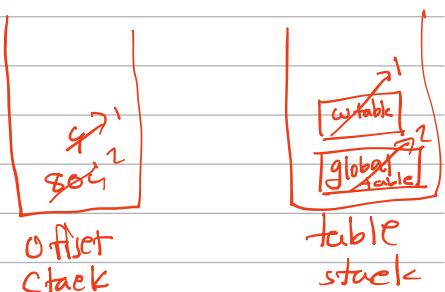
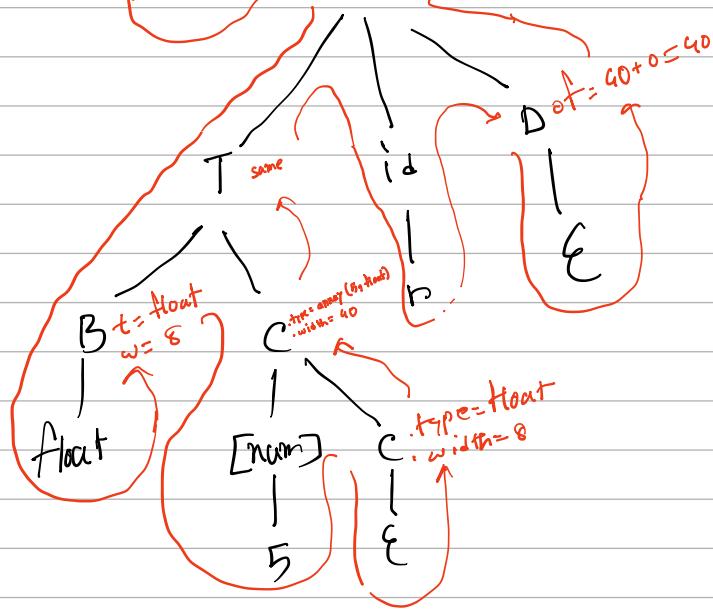
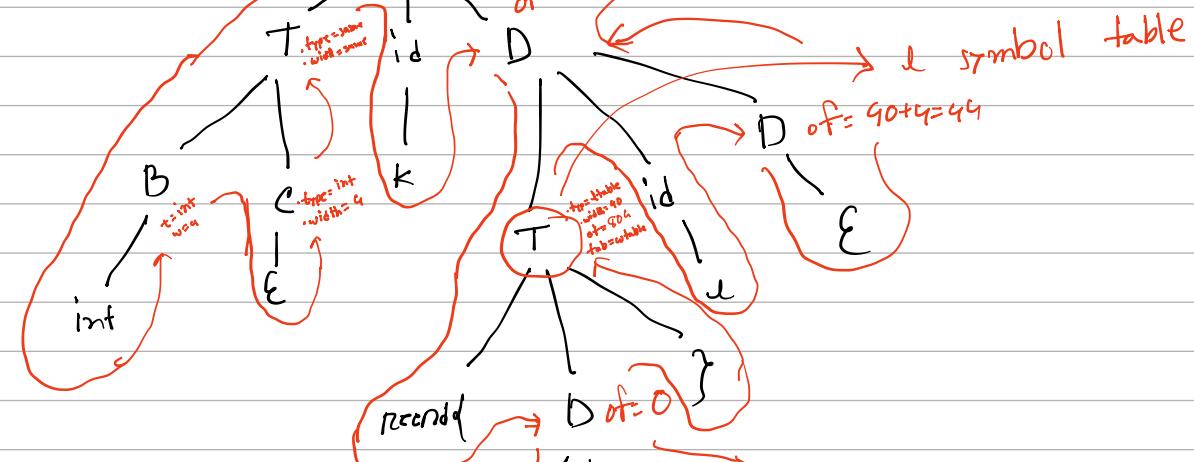
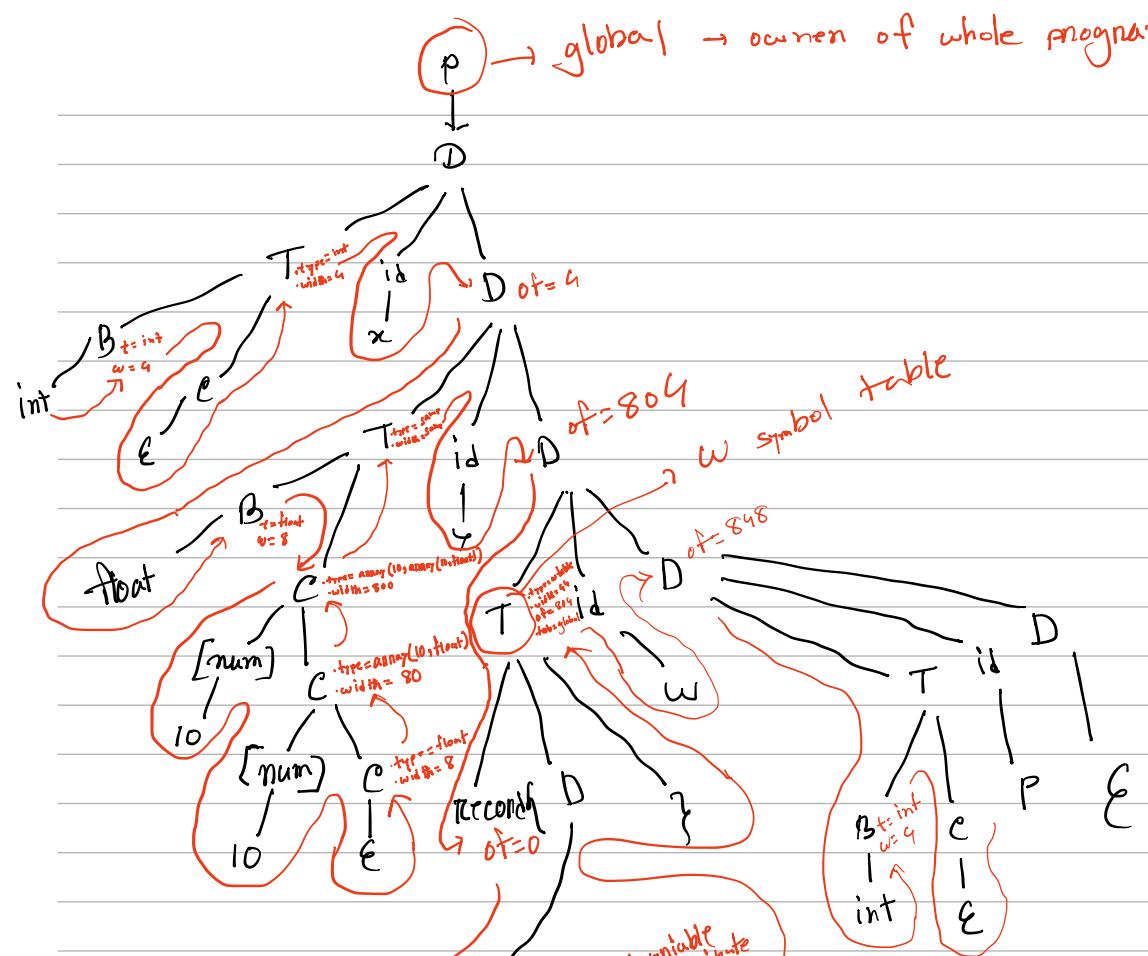
float [5] r;

};

} w;

int p;

global → owner of whole program.



To make symbol table we need to store type, width & offset for each entry & name is the key of the hashtable.

We need some global variables:

tab ← table: a hashtable for symbols

fst ← tabstack: For storing tables

of ← offset: An integer for tracking beginning position for variables in memory

dst ← offsetstack: for storing offsets.

t ← type: for current variable type

w ← width: " " " "

tab	type	width	offset
x	int , 4 , 0		
y	array(10, array(4, float)), 800 , 4		
w	table , 44 , 804		

w table

k	int , 4 , 0
l	table , 40 , 4

table

r	array(5, float), 40 , 0
---	-------------------------