编译原理与技术课程设计第三次提交

翻译方案

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一、翻译方案

1) 表达式求值

对于表达式，DLang 采用基于堆栈的求值方法，在经过前面的分析得到正确的语法树之后，DLang 采用类似后缀表达式求值的方法：每次将栈顶的若干元素弹出（个数取决于操作的种类）到寄存器，之后将对应的汇编操作语句写好，然后将结果压栈。

示例：

a + b * c

翻译后应为：

将 a，b，c 从相应的内存地址取出并按照 a，b，c 的顺序压栈

```
popl      %eax
popl      %ebx
imull     %ebx,  %eax
pushl     %eax
popl      %eax
popl      %ebx
addl      %ebx,  %eax
pushl     %eax
```

2) 条件语句

```
if ( condition ) then {
    //do A
}else{
    //do B
}
```

可以翻译为

```
# calculate condition here, save result
testl %eax, %eax
jge ELSE
```

```
    # do A
ELSE:
    # do B
```

3) 循环语句

while (condition) {
  #do something
}
	CONDITION:
	  # calculate condition
	  testl %eax, %eax
	  jge OUT
	  # do something
	  jmp CONDITION
	OUT:

do{
  //do A
}while(a)
	START_OF_LOOP:
	  #do A
	  #calculate condition
	  testl %eax, %eax
	  jl START_OF_LOOP
	OUT:

for(exprA ; exprB ; exprC){
  //do something A
}
	#do expr A
	START_OF_LOOP:
	  #calculate condition B
	  testl %eax, %eax
	  jge OUT
	  #do something
	  #calculate exprC
	  jmp START_OF_LOOP
	OUT

int a[];
foreach(i in a){
  //.....
}
	First transform it to a regular for

Complex Example:

for (exprA ; exprB ; exprC){
  //do a
  break;
  //do b
  continue;
  //do C
}
	#do expr A
	START_OF_LOOP:
	  #calculate condition B
	  testl %eax, %eax
	  jge OUT
	  #do A
	  jmp OUT
	  #do B

	jmp UPDATE_CONDITION: #do C UPDATE_CONDITION: #calculate exprC jmp START_OF_LOOP OUT

4) 函数调用与参数传递

函数调用用 x86 的 call 指令完成

```
    call Main
Main:
```

函数传递的参数按照语言中声明的顺序逆序，即从右往左依此压栈。Int 类型的返回值通过%eax 寄存器返回。调用者保存所有寄存器状态。

```
int foo( int a , int b , int c ){
  return a + b + c ;
}
int main(){
return foo(1,2,3);
}
```

```
Foo:
    pushl %ebp
    movl %esp, %ebp
    # argument a
    movl 8(%esp), %eax
    # argument b
    movl 12(%esp), %ebx
    # argument c
    movl 16(%esp), %ecx
    addl %ebx, %eax
    addl %ecx, %eax
    #move to %eax to return
    movl %eax, %eax
    leave
    ret

Main:
    pushl %ebp
    movl %esp, %ebp
    #save registers
    pushl %eax
    pushl %ebx
    pushl %ecx
    pushl %edx
    pushl %esi
    pushl %edi
```

	# send arguments pushl $3 pushl $2 pushl $1 call Foo movl %eax, %eax leave ret

5) 函数声明

函数声明采用在汇编中添加标签。函数的参数获得、返回值处理等，参见上一节以及对应实例。

6) 左值与右值

在对象赋值等操作中，需要获得变量的左值。左值的获取本质上是一个取地址的操作，通过类似于指针解引用的操作。

比如，

```
int a;
int main(){
a=2;
}
```

汇编：

```
.data:
    intA
    .long 0
.text:
    Main:
    leal intA, %eax #now %eax contains the address of A
    movl $2, (%eax)
```

7) 数组引用

数组引用的左值、右值，使用 x86 对应的伸缩地址引用。获得内存地址后，根据左值右值需要，分别使用 movl 和 leal 操作：

int a[4];
int main(){
a[2]=a[3];
}
	.data
	A:
	.long 0
	.long 0

	.long 0
	.long 0
	.text
	Main:
	pushl %ebp
	movl %esp,%ebp
	movl A, %eax
	#lvalue
	leal (%eax,2,4), %ebx
	#rvalue
	movl (%eax,3,4), %ecx
	#assign
	movl %ecx, (%ebx)

8) 结构引用

维护结构中每个 field 对应的 offset 之后，类似于数组处理。

二、快速排序算法-汇编实现

```
.data
strtag1:
    .ascii "%d "
strtag2:
    .ascii "\n"

.text
.globl _my_qsort
_my_qsort:
    pushl  %ebp
    movl   %esp, %ebp
    movl   (%edi, %esi, 4), %eax
#;;;i = begin
    movl   %esi, %ebx
#;;; j = end
    movl   %edx, %ecx
start_loop:
#;;; while (i <= j)
    cmpl   %ebx, %ecx
    jl  end_loop

#;;; while (a[i] <= pivot)
```

```
loop1:
    cmpl   (%edi, %ebx, 4), %eax
    jle end1
    incl   %ebx
    jmp start_loop
end1:
#;;; while (a[j] > pivot)
loop2:
    cmpl   (%edi, %ecx, 4), %eax
    jge end2
    decl   %ecx
    jmp start_loop
end2:
    cmpl   %ebx, %ecx
    jl  no_swap
    pushl  %eax
    pushl  %esi
    movl   (%edi, %ebx, 4), %eax
    movl   (%edi, %ecx, 4), %esi
    movl   %esi, (%edi, %ebx, 4)
    movl   %eax, (%edi, %ecx, 4)
    popl   %esi
    popl   %eax

    incl   %ebx
    decl   %ecx

no_swap:
    jmp start_loop

end_loop:

#;;; if (begin < j)
    cmpl   %esi, %ecx
    jle skip1
    pushl  %edx
    pushl  %ebx
    pushl  %ecx
    movl   %ecx, %edx
    call   _my_qsort
    popl   %ecx
    popl   %ebx
    popl   %edx
skip1:
```

```
#;;; if (i < end)
    cmpl   %ebx, %edx
    jle skip2
    pushl  %ebx
    pushl  %ecx
    pushl  %esi
    movl   %ebx, %esi
    call   _my_qsort
    popl   %esi
    popl   %ecx
    popl   %ebx
skip2:
    leave
    ret

.globl main
main:
    pushl  %ebp
    movl   %esp, %ebp
    subl   $0x40, %esp
    leal   0x4(%esp), %ebx
    movl   $strtag1, %edi
    movl   $0, %eax
read_loop:
    cmpl   $10, %eax
    jge for_loop_over1
    leal   (%ebx, %eax, 4), %esi
    pushl  %eax
    pushl  %esi
    pushl  %edi
    call   __isoc99_scanf
    popl   %edi
    popl   %esi
    popl   %eax
    addl   $1, %eax
    jmp read_loop
for_loop_over1:
    movl   %ebx, %edi
    pushl  %ebx
    movl   $0, %esi
    movl   $9, %edx
    call   _my_qsort
    popl   %ebx
```

```
    movl   $0, %eax
    movl   $strtag1, %edi
write_loop:
    cmpl   $10, %eax
    jge for_loop_over2
    movl   (%ebx, %eax, 4), %esi
    pushl  %eax
    pushl  %esi
    pushl  %edi
    call   printf
    popl   %edi
    popl   %esi
    popl   %eax
    addl   $1, %eax
    jmp write_loop
for_loop_over2:

    movl   $0, %eax
    leave
    Ret
```