

## JSuperConstruction.java

```
1  // Copyright 2013 Bill Campbell, Swami Iyer and Bahar Akbal-Delibas
2
3  package jminusminus;
4
5  import java.util.ArrayList;
6  import static jminusminus.CLConstants.*;
7
8  /**
9   * The AST node for a super(...) constructor.
10  */
11
12  class JSuperConstruction extends JExpression {
13
14      /** Arguments to the constructor. */
15      private ArrayList<JExpression> arguments;
16
17      /** Constructor representation of the constructor. */
18      private Constructor constructor;
19
20      /** Types of arguments. */
21      private Type[] argTypes;
22
23      /**
24       * Whether this constructor is used properly, ie, as the first statement
25       * within a constructor.
26       */
27      private boolean properUseOfConstructor = false;
28
29      /**
30       * Construct an AST node for a super(...) constructor given its line number
31       * and arguments.
32       *
33       * @param line
34       *         line in which the constructor occurs in the source file.
35       * @param arguments
36       *         the constructor's arguments
37       */
38
39      protected JSuperConstruction(int line, ArrayList<JExpression> arguments) {
40          super(line);
41          this.arguments = arguments;
42      }
43
44      /**
45       * Used in JConstructorDeclaration to mark super(...) as being properly
46       * placed, ie, as the first statement in its body.
47       */
48
49      public void markProperUseOfConstructor() {
50          properUseOfConstructor = true;
51      }
52
53      /**
54       * Analyzing a super constructor statement involves (1) setting the type,
55       * (2) analyzing the actual arguments, and (3) checking that this
56       * construction statement is properly invoked (as the first statement in
57       * another constructor).
58       *
59       * @param context
60       *         context in which names are resolved.
61       * @return the analyzed (and possibly rewritten) AST subtree.
62       */
63
64      public JExpression analyze(Context context) {
65          type = Type.VOID;
66      }
```

```

67 // Analyze the arguments, collecting
68 // their types (in Class form) as argTypes.
69 argTypes = new Type[arguments.size()];
70 for (int i = 0; i < arguments.size(); i++) {
71     arguments.set(i, (JExpression) arguments.get(i).analyze(context));
72     argTypes[i] = arguments.get(i).type();
73 }
74
75 if (!properUseOfConstructor) {
76     JAST.compilationUnit.reportSemanticError(line(), "super"
77         + Type.argTypesAsString(argTypes)
78         + " must be first statement in the constructor's body.");
79     return this;
80 }
81
82 // Get the Constructor super(...) refers to
83 Type superClass = ((JTypeDecl) context.classContext.definition())
84     .thisType().superClass();
85 if (superClass == null) {
86     JAST.compilationUnit.reportSemanticError(line,
87         ((JTypeDecl) context.classContext.definition()).thisType()
88         + " has no super class.");
89 }
90 constructor = superClass.constructorFor(argTypes);
91
92 if (constructor == null) {
93     JAST.compilationUnit.reportSemanticError(line(),
94         "No such constructor: super"
95         + Type.argTypesAsString(argTypes));
96 }
97 return this;
98 }
99
100 /**
101  * Code generation involves generating code to load the actual arguments
102  * onto the stack, and then the code for invoking the constructor.
103  *
104  * @param output the code emitter (basically an abstraction for producing the
105  *               .class file).
106  */
107
108 public void codegen(CLEmitter output) {
109     output.addNoArgInstruction(ALOAD_0); // this
110     for (JExpression argument : arguments) {
111         argument.codegen(output);
112     }
113     output.addMemberAccessInstruction(INVOKEVIRTUAL, constructor
114         .declaringType().jvmName(), "<init>", constructor
115         .toDescriptor());
116 }
117
118 /**
119  * @inheritDoc
120  */
121
122 public void writeToStdOut(PrettyPrinter p) {
123     p.printf("<JSuperConstruction line=\"%d\"/>\n", line());
124     p.indentRight();
125     if (arguments != null) {
126         p.println("<Arguments>");
127         for (JExpression argument : arguments) {
128             p.indentRight();
129             p.println("<Argument>");
130             p.indentRight();
131             argument.writeToStdOut(p);
132             p.indentLeft();
133             p.println("</Argument>");
134         }
135     }

```

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```
136         p.indentLeft();
137     }
138     p.println("</Arguments>");
139 }
140 p.indentLeft();
141 p.println("</JSuperConstruction>");
142 }
143
144 }
145
```

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