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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 "new" expression. It keeps track of its type, the
10   * Constructor representing the expression, its arguments and their types.
11   */
12
13  class JNewOp extends JExpression {
14
15      /** The constructor representing this "new" expression. */
16      private Constructor constructor;
17
18      /** The arguments to the constructor. */
19      private ArrayList<JExpression> arguments;
20
21      /** Types of the arguments. */
22      private Type[] argTypes;
23
24      /**
25       * Construct an AST node for a "new" expression.
26       *
27       * @param line the line in which the "new" expression occurs in the source
28       *            file.
29       * @param type the type being constructed.
30       * @param arguments arguments to the constructor.
31       */
32
33      public JNewOp(int line, Type type, ArrayList<JExpression> arguments) {
34          super(line);
35          this.type = type;
36          this.arguments = arguments;
37      }
38
39      /**
40       * To analyze the new operation, we (1) resolve the type, (2) analyze its
41       * arguments, (3) check accessibility of the type, (3) find the appropriate
42       * Constructor.
43       *
44       * @param context context in which names are resolved.
45       * @return the analyzed (and possibly rewritten) AST subtree.
46       */
47
48      public JExpression analyze(Context context) {
49          // First resolve the type
50          type = type.resolve(context);
51
52          // Analyze the arguments, collecting
53          // their types (in Class form) as argTypes.
54          argTypes = new Type[arguments.size()];
55          for (int i = 0; i < arguments.size(); i++) {
56              arguments.set(i, (JExpression) arguments.get(i).analyze(context));
57              argTypes[i] = arguments.get(i).type();
58          }
59
60          // Can't instantiate an abstract type
61          if (type.isAbstract()) {
62              JAST.compilationUnit.reportSemanticError(line(),

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67         "Cannot instantiate an abstract type:" + type.toString());
68     }
69
70     // Where are we now? Check accessibility of type
71     // resolve() checks accessibility, so the following two
72     // is commented
73     // Type thisType = context.definingType();
74     // thisType.checkAccess( line, type );
75
76     // Then get the proper constructor, given the arguments
77     constructor = type.constructorFor(argTypes);
78
79     if (constructor == null) {
80         JAST.compilationUnit.reportSemanticError(line(),
81             "Cannot find constructor: "
82             + Type.signatureFor(type.toString(), argTypes));
83     }
84     return this;
85 }
86
87 /**
88  * Generating code for a new operation involves generating the NEW
89  * instruction for creating the object on the stack, then generating the code
90  * for the actual arguments, and then code for invoking the constructor (the
91  * initialization method).
92  *
93  * @param output
94  *     the code emitter (basically an abstraction for producing the
95  *     .class file)
96  */
97
98 public void codegen(CLEmitter output) {
99     output.addReferenceInstruction(NEW, type.jvmName());
100     output.addNoArgInstruction(DUP);
101     for (JExpression argument : arguments) {
102         argument.codegen(output);
103     }
104     output.addMemberAccessInstruction(INVOKEVIRTUAL, type.jvmName(),
105         "<init>", constructor.toJVMName());
106 }
107
108 /**
109  * @inheritDoc
110  */
111
112 public void writeToStdOut(PrettyPrinter p) {
113     p.printf("<JNewOp line=\"%d\" type=\"%s\"/>\n", line(),
114         ((type == null) ? "" : type.toString()));
115     p.indentRight();
116     if (arguments != null) {
117         p.println("<Arguments>");
118         for (JExpression argument : arguments) {
119             p.indentRight();
120             p.println("<Argument>");
121             p.indentRight();
122             argument.writeToStdOut(p);
123             p.indentLeft();
124             p.println("</Argument>");
125             p.indentLeft();
126         }
127         p.println("</Arguments>");
128     }
129     p.indentLeft();
130     p.println("</JNewOp>");
131 }
132
133 }
134

```

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