# 实验三、中间代码生成

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# 1 功能介绍及实现

#### 1.1 Compile

编译语法树,对一般语法树生成中间代码,其中包含了处理函数定义和处理各类产 生式的函数入口(包含了判断是否有声明语句)

在将产生式转换成中间代码的部分,设置了对一般的计算赋值类型的产生式的函数 接口,重点写的是条件和循环语句的跳转逻辑

```
ode* deflist=tree->child->next;
ode* stmtlist=tree->child->next;
f(ldeflist->isTerminal && deflist->type == Unterm_DefList){
stmtlist=stmtlist->next;
  ode* fundec=tree->child->next:
                                                                                                                            //使用efist != NUL1( //校平)efList != NUL1( //校平)efList != NUL1( Node* def=deflist->child; Node* declist=def->child>>next;
//ode* varlist=fundec->child->next->next;
printf(foutput,"FUNCTION %s :\n",fundec->child->str_val);
if([varlist->isTerminal){ //varlist
                                                                                                                                   hile(1){   //<u>枚举</u>
Node* dec=declist->child;
                                                                                                                                        Node* vardec=dec->cn110;
int var=gid+t; /所分是一位的变量
if(vardec->subtype == 0)[ //varDec->ID
varnames[varptr]+vardec->child->str_val;
vars[varptr++]=var;
if(dec->subtype == 1)[ //bec 2 VarDec AS
//沙型型加速支荷
     while(1){
Node* paramdec=varlist->child;
            int arg=gid++;
fprintf(foutput,"PARAM t%d\n",arg);
                                                                                                                                                   int re-CalcExp(dec->child->next->next,0);
fprintf(foutput,"t%d := %s\n",var,Trans(re,0));
            Node* vardec=paramdec->child->next;
varnames[varptr]=vardec->child->str_val;
            vars[varptr++]=arg; //
if(varlist->subtype == 1)
                                                                                                                                        ]
if(declist->subtype == 0) //DecList->De
            break;
varlist=varlist->child->next->next; //VarList  ParamDec
                                                                                                                                        deflist=deflist->child->next;
compile(compst);
                                                                                                                        F(!stmtlist->isTerminal && stmtlist->type == Unterm_StmtList)
```

```
int true_label=glabel++;
   int end_label=glabel++;
                                         //if后续语句
   Node* condexp=tree->child->next->next;
   CondExp(condexp,true_label);
if(tree->subtype == 4)  //IF LP EXP RP Stmt ELSE Stmt
       Compile(tree->child->next->next->next->next->next->next);
   fprintf(foutput, "GOTO label%d\n", end_label);
fprintf(foutput, "LABEL label%d :\n", true_label);
   Compile(tree->child->next->next->next->next);
   fprintf(foutput,"LABEL label%d :\n",end_label);
             //WHILE LP Exp RP Stmt
ase 5:{
   int begin_label=glabel++; //循环入口
int true_label=glabel++; //循环体入口
   int end_label=glabel++; //循环后续语句
fprintf(foutput,"LABEL label%d:\n",begin_label);
   Node* condexp=tree->child->next->next;
   CondExp(condexp,true_label);
   fprintf(foutput,"GOTO label%d\n",end_label);
fprintf(foutput,"LABEL label%d :\n",true_label);
   Compile(tree->child->next->next->next->next):
   fprintf(foutput,"GOTO label%d\n",begin_label);
fprintf(foutput,"LABEL label%d :\n",end_label);
```

#### 1.2 CalcExp

对于非条件的产生式生成计算代码并返回临时变量,其实主要处理的就是函数调用, 变量赋值之类的都是简单的查找对应变量的属性值。

函数调用这里会分为自定义函数调用和 read()、write()调用

```
//Args Exp COMMA Args | Exp
char* funcname=tree->child->str_val;
if(strcmp(funcname, "read") == 0){
    int ret=gid++;
                                                              Node* args=tree->child->next->next;
    fprintf(foutput, "READ t%d\n", ret);
                                                              static int arglist[30];
    return ret;
                                                              int ptr=0;
}else if(strcmp(funcname, "write") == 0){
                                                              if(!args->isTerminal){
    fprintf(foutput,"WRITE %s\n",Trans(arglist[0],0));
    return 0;
                                                                      Node* exp=args->child;
                                                                      arglist[ptr++]=CalcExp(exp,0);
for(int i=ptr - 1; i >= 0; i--)
                                                                      if(args->subtype == 0) //Args->Exp
   fprintf(foutput, "ARG %s\n", Trans(arglist[i],0));
int ret=gid++;
                                                                      args=args->child->next->next;
fprintf(foutput,"t%d := CALL %s\n",ret,funcname);
return ret:
```

#### 1.3 CondExp

处理 if 和 while,如果为真将跳转到指定标签

#### 实现方式

由于在 Compile 中已经定义了 if 和 while 的逻辑结构,即跳转到那个 label,因此在这里额外写一个函数是为了处理 if 和 while 中的条件。首先会检查条件中的逻辑运算符,然后再在最后选择跳转到哪个标签

```
处理if/while使用的条件表达式,若真则跳转到指定标签
  保证条件表达式一定为Exp RELOP Exp或者普通Exp (判断非例)
if(condexp->subtype == 14){ //Exp->Exp RELOP Exp
    int a=CalcExp(condexp->child,0);
    int b=CalcExp(condexp->child->next->next,0);
   char* rel;
   int relop=condexp->child->next->relop;
   switch(relop){
   case RELOP_EQU: rel="=="; break;
    case RELOP_NEQ: rel="!="; break;
   case RELOP_GE: rel=">="; break; case RELOP_LE: rel="<="; break; case RELOP_GT: rel=">"; break;
   case RELOP LT: rel="<"; break;</pre>
    fprintf(foutput,"IF %s %s %s GOTO label%d\n",Trans(a,0),rel
}else{ //普通Exp,先计算然后判断是否非@
    int cond=CalcExp(condexp,0);
    fprintf(foutput,"IF %s != #0 GOTO label%d\n",Trans(cond,0)
```

### 2 编译过程

在文件夹中打开终端,输出./make.sh 得到文件 cmm 然后对于要生成中间代码的文件 1.cmm,假设中间代码的结果要放在文件 test1 中,则输入。/cmm 1.cmm test1

## 3 测试结果

```
/code$ ./cmm 1.cmm test1
/code$ ./cmm 2.cmm test2
/code$
```

