## Accessing fields in records

- -) Compiler tracks both the types and the relative addresses of the fields of a record.
- -> Keeping this info. in symbol table entries for the field names -> routine for looking up names can also be used for field names.
- -) t -) pointer to the symbol table entry for a record type

record(+) -> returned as Titype.

prinfo+1 { p -> pointer to a record with a field name info! type(p) -> pointer(record(t)) typ(p1) -> record(t)

-) 'info' is looked up in the symbol table pointed to by to

## Boolean Expressions

- Used as conditional expressions in statements that after the flow of control.
- operators 'and', 'or', 'not' applied to boolean variables or relational expressions.
- > E -> E or E | E and E | not E | (E) | id relop id | true | false or, and - left amouiative precedence: 1, and, or.

Two methods for translating boolean expressions

## (1) Numerical Representation

a or b and not c ti = not c te = b and ti t3 = a 0 x +2

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8
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else o
   100: if a < b goto 103
         t : 0
   101:
   102: goto 104
   103:
         til
   104:
  E> E, or E2 { E. place = newtemp;
                     emit (E.place = * Epplace or Ez.place)
   E > E, and E2 & E. place := newtemp;
                    emit (E.place ':= 'Ei.place 'and 'Ez.place)
   E> not E, { E. place == newtemp;
                  emit (E.place ':= 'not' Erplace) }
   E > (Ei) { E. place := E, place}
   E > id, relopida { E.place := newtemp;
                       emit ('if' idj.place relop.op id2.place
                               'goto' nextstat +3);
                      emit (E.place 1:=10);
                      emit ( 'goto 'nextstat+2);
                       emit (E.place 1:= 11) } }
             { E. place : = newtemp;
 E -> true
               emit ( E. place 1:= 11); }
E - false { E. place : = newtemp;
```

emit ( E.place 1:= 1 101); 3

arb (=) if a < b then 1

100: if acb goto 103 108: if exf got 111 101: t1=0 109: t3:0 102: goto 104 110: 90% 112 103: 61= 1 111: 63=1 104: if C<d 30to 107 112: the to and to · 105: +2=0 113: ts: t1 or t4 106: got 108 107: +2=1 =) acb or c < d and e < f 'Short - circuiting ' t, need not be stored as the control flow through 101 or 103 determines to Flow of Control statements S-) if E then S, | if E thun Sielse Sz | E. tode

E. tode

F. code

F. code

F. tode

F. while E do SI goto sinext E.false: S2code E. next

S. begin: E. code -> to E. false

E. true: S1. code

goto S. begin

E. false:

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E. true = newlabel;
 S-) if E then SI
                             E.false = Snext;
                              Sinext = Sinext
                             Sicde = E.code 11 gen ('E.trus': ) 11
                                        S1.code
                              E.true: newlabel;
S -> if E than S, else S2
                              E.falie: newlabel;
                              Sinext = Sinext;
                              Szinext : Sinext;
                             Soude: E.code 11 gen (E.true!:1) /
                                      Si code Il gen ('goto' S. next) Il
                                      gen (E.false 1:1) 1/52.6de
                             S. begin = newlabel;
S-> while E do SI
                             E. true : new label;
                             E.falic = Snext;
                             Sinext : Sibesin;
                            S.code = gen (S.begin 1: 11 E.code 11
                                    gen (E.true ': ') || S, code ||
                                    gen ('soto' S. besin)
 Example:
             acb or cad and exf
         Ltrue / Lfabre -> true and fabre exits for the
                              entire expression
                                         La: if exf solo Lhoue
           if a < b goto Ltrue
                                            Soto Lfalse
           goto Li
       L1: if ced goto L2
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goto Utable

E.true : E.true ; E > E, or F2 E , false = new label; Ezitue = Eitrue ) Ez. false : F. false ; E.code = E, code || gen (E, false ':') || Ez. Code Ei.true = newlabel; E >> E, and E? E, false = E · false Ez. true: E.true Ez.fale = E.fale E. code = E, code 1) gen (E, true 1:1) 1) Ez. code E. true = E. false; E > not E, E, false = E. true; E. code: E1. code; E, true : E.true; E -> (E1) E, falle : E. fale; E. code: E. code; E.code: gen ('is' idiplace relap. 0) E > id, relopida idz. place 'goto' E. from) 11

E -> id, relop iaz

E.code: gen ('s latiplate')

idz.plate 'goto' E

gen ('goto' E.fabre)

E -> true

E.code: gen ('soto' E.true)

E -> false

F.code: gen ('goto' E.fabre)

while a < b do

if c<d then

2:y+2

else

2:y-2

L1: if acb goto L2
goto Lnext

La: if ced goto L3
goto L4

L3: t1 = 9+2 x: t1 goto L1

2: t2 = y-2
2: t2
30to L1

Lhexts

Mixed mode boolean expressions

E > E + E | E and E | E relop E | id

E. Gre = arith

if E1. type = arith and E2. type = arith then

E. place = newtemp

E. code: E, code | | Ez. code | gen (E. place '= ' E, place '+ ' E, place)

end else if Eitype = anith and Eztype = bool then