Compilers Priciple Lab5: Language Features Extension Report

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摘要

基于Lab1-Lab4,我在本次实验中增加了cminusf的语言特性,主要包括:

- 1. 类型拓展
- 增加了丰富的指针、数组类型,支持结构体。
- 运算符拓展 除基本的算数运算和关系运算外,增加下标运算、调用运算、取地址运算、解引运算、成员访问运算。
- 3. 类 支持部分类的特性,包括成员函数,算数运算符重载和类模板。

在本报告中, 我将展示上述内容的实现方法和实现效果。

1 新增语言特性及实现方法

- 1.1 类型拓展
- 1.1.1 指针与数组
- 定义. Declaration grammar

 $var ext{-}declaration
ightarrow type-specifier declarator };$

- 例. int *a;中 int 为 type-specifier, *a 为declarator.
 - 1. type specifier

type-specifier
$$\rightarrow$$
 int | float

2. declarator

Declarator 分为以下3种:

- a. Pointer declarator
 - int *a; 中 *a 即pointer declarator.
- b. Function declarator

```
int (*p)(int); 中 (*p)(int) 即 function declarator.
```

c. Array declarator

int a[32]; 中 a[32] 即 array declarator.

各种declarator间可以嵌套,得到更加丰富的类型:

Trial 1:

Problem: Ambiguity

```
int *ambiguous[42]
// Can be interpreted as either of the following
int (*ptr)[42];
int*(array[42]);
```

Solution: Precedence

根据*和[]的运算优先级修改CFG,消除二义性。

表格. Declarator CFG

Precedence	Description	Context Free Grammar
0		$factor \rightarrow ID$
U		(declarator)
	Function declarator	$declarator-1 \rightarrow declarator-1 (params)$
1		declarator-1 [int]
	Array declarator	factor
2	Pointer declarator	$declarator \rightarrow * declarator$
		declarator-1

例. An array of function pointers.

int (* func_table[2])(int, int)

type-specifer	int
declarator	(* func_table[2])(int, int)

各层Declarators如下:

Declarators	Type
(* func_table[2])(int, int)	int
(* func_table[2])	$\operatorname{int} imes \operatorname{int} o \operatorname{int}$
func_table[2]	pointer $(\mathbf{int} \times \mathbf{int} \rightarrow \mathbf{int})$
func_table	$array(2, pointer(\mathbf{int} \times \mathbf{int} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}))$

1.1.2 结构体

例. 结构体及结构体类型变量定义语法的多样性, 使得结构体的实现看起来十分困难。

```
} anonymous;

// Nested structs
struct U
{
    struct Nested
    {
        ...
} n;
};
```

根据观察和调研,可知:

Struct definitions are type specifiers.

declarators may be omitted if the type-specifier is a struct definition.

例.

Description	整数	结构体定义+变量声明	结构体定义	变量声明
Declaration	int a;	struct S{ } s;	struct S{};	struct S s;
Type specifier	int	struct S{}	struct S{}	struct S
Declarator	a	s	empty	s

修改文法如下:

```
\begin{array}{c|cccc} \text{type-specifier} & \to & \text{int} \mid \text{float} \\ & \mid & \text{struct-definition} \\ & \mid & \text{struct ID} \\ \hline & \text{struct-definition} & \to & \text{struct ID} \; \{ \; \text{definitions} \; \} \\ & \mid & \text{struct} \; \{ \; \text{definitions} \; \} \\ & \text{declarator} & \to & \dots \\ & \mid & \varepsilon \end{array}
```

1.2 运算拓展

支持如下运算:

- 1. Arithmatic operations
- 2. Relational operations
- 3. Assignment
- 4. Array subscript array[subscript]
- 5. Pointer dereference

*ptr

6. Address of

&rval

7. Member access

inst.mem

8. Function call callable(params)

1.2.1 表达式CFG

根据运算优先级消除二义性,得到以下文法:

表格. Expression CFG

Precedence	Operator	Description	Context Free Grammar
0			$\begin{array}{ccc} \operatorname{expr-0} & \to & \mathbf{ID} \\ & & \mathbf{Integer-literal} \\ & & \mathbf{Float-literal} \\ & & (\operatorname{expr}) \end{array}$
1	()	Function call Array subscripting Member access	$\begin{array}{ccc} \operatorname{expr-1} & \to & \operatorname{expr-1} \; (\operatorname{args} \;) \\ & & \operatorname{expr-1} \; [\operatorname{expr} \;] \\ & & \operatorname{expr-1} \; . \; \mathbf{ID} \\ & & \operatorname{expr-0} \end{array}$
2	* &	Dereference Address of	$expr-2 \rightarrow * expr-2$ $ & expr-2$ $ expr-1$
3	*	Multiplication, division	expr-3 \rightarrow expr-3 MulOp expr-2 expr-2
4	+	Addition, subtraction	$\exp -4 \rightarrow \exp -4 \text{ AddOp } \exp -3$ $\exp -3$
5	> == = = < <	Relational operators	expr-5 \rightarrow expr-5 RelOp expr-4 \mid expr-4
6	=	Assignment	$\begin{array}{rcl} \operatorname{expr} & \to & \operatorname{expr-5} \mathbf{Assign} \operatorname{expr} \\ & & \operatorname{expr-5} \end{array}$

1.2.2 结构体相关的运算

支持结构体这样的复合类型后,一些对scalar type的运算需要拓展,以支持结构体类型的运算元。最显著的变化便是,由于许多结构体类型的变量无法储存在单一寄存器中,结构体的赋值和传递需要特别的操作。

Assignment to struct-type variables 通过对成员逐个赋值的方式实现了结构体变量的默认赋值操作。

例. 考虑如下定义的结构体S:

```
struct S
{
    int member1;
    float member2;
};
```

对struct S类型的变量s的赋值操作将会被翻译为:

cminusf	Translated representation
s=t	s.member1 = t.member1;
5-U	s.member2 = t.member2;

Struct-type parameters 当函数调用时参数为结构体类型时,传递结构体变量的指针,并由callee复制指针指向的结构体变量。

例, 考虑如下情形

Struct-type return value 当函数返回值为结构体类型时,由caller开辟返回值存放空间,并将指向这块空间的指针作为参数传递至callee

例. 考虑如下情形

1.3 部分类的特性

1.3.1 Member functions (Non-static)

在参数列表首位添加this指针参数,将成员函数翻译为普通函数。

例.

Problem: 若按顺序对结构体定义中的成员变量和成员函数的定义遍历,则在某函数定义后的成员变量对成员函数不可见。

例.

```
struct S
{
    void mem_func(); // 此处并不知道struct S有成员a
    int a;
}
```

Solution: 首先遍历结构体中所有定义,将成员函数与成员变量分离开,在得到完整的结构体成员变量定义后再处理成员函数。

1.3.2 Arithmetic Operator Overloading

识别关键字operator,将重载操作的函数记录于表中,在需要时调用此函数。

例.

```
cminusf
                                                Translated representation
                                                struct S{...};
struct S
                                                void S.operator+(
   // Overload operator '+'
                                                    struct S* ret_ptr,
   struct S operator+(struct S rhs)
                                                    struct S* this
   {...}
                                                    struct S* rhs_ptr)
};
                                                   struct S rhs;
int main()
                                                   rhs = *rhs_ptr;
   struct S s;
                                                    *ret_ptr = ret_value;
   struct S t;
   s + t; // Call 'S::operator+'
                                                int main()
                                                    struct S s;
                                                    struct S t;
                                                    struct S ret_value;
                                                    S.operator+(&ret_value,
                                                                &s,
                                                                &t);
```

1.3.3 Class Templates

注记. 由于CFG的限制,我的实现中的语法与C++中并不完全兼容,具体表现在:在类模板中使用模板 参时,需要在参数名前使用typename关键字。具体可见4.1。

Overview

实现类模板的大体思路是: 当访问到AST中类模板定义的节点时,记录此节点的地址。后续过程中如需对模板实例化,则使用类模板参数重新访问类模板对应节点,并构建相应结构体、成员函数。

例.

```
template<typename T>
struct Demo{
    ...
};
int main(){
    struct Demo<int> int_demo;
}

definitions

template
    function
    main
    class template
    var-definition
```

在访问节点template时,并不访问节点 template templa

struct Demo

在访问 var-definition struct Demo<int> int_demo; 时,使用模板参int访问节点 struct Demo<int> int_demo; 生struct Demo<int>的实例。

struct Demo<int> int_demo;

Modification of CFG

Modification of AST visitors

类型等价判断. 当首次遇到struct Demo<int>时,编译器会生成结构体struct.Demo.int. 在之后的过程中遇到struct Demo<int>时,编译器应当识别出此类型,而非构建新的结构体。 在我的实现中,使用类模板名和模板参数的值为键,记录已生成的结构体。

2 Demos

The source code can be found at CMINUS/Reports/5-bonus/demos/complex_num_cal.cminus.

I wrote a complex nubmer calculator to exhibit all the extended language features mentioned above. It may seem a little verbose because I am trying to exert all the features my compiler supports. The program has following components:

Struct complext_num. A struct representing a complex number, which simply contains 2 floats as real component and imaginary component.

This struct has several member functions and overloads 4 arithmetic operators, that is, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

The prototype of the struct is shown as follows (not in cminusf syntax):

```
struct complex_num{
   float real, imaginary;
   complex_num operator+(complex_num);
   complex_num operator-(complex_num);
   complex_num operator*(complex_num);
   complex_num operator/(complex_num);
};
```

Functions performing arithmetic operations for complex number. 4 functions that take 2 complex numbers's addresses as parameters and calculate plus(function plus), subtraction(function subtract), multiplication(function multiply) and division(function divide) respectively. For example, the function plus is defined as:

```
struct complex_num plus(struct complex_num *lhs, struct complex_num *rhs)
{
    return *lhs + *rhs;
}
```

An array function_table. An array containing all 4 functions mentioned above, i.e., function_table = {plus,subtract,multiply,divide}.

Function **get_function**. It takes an operator as input and returns a function pointer in the function table that performs the corresponding operation. For example, **get_function('+')** would return the first element in the function_table, i.e. the function pointer plus.

A class template stack. The template has one template parameter T, which is the type of the element in the stack. The template has several member functions relevent to stack data structure. The compact prototype is as follows:

```
template<typename T>
struct stack{
    T *memory; // To store the elements in stack
    int
    void init();// Constructor
    void drop();// Destructor

    void push(T elem);
    T top();
    T pop();
};
```

The main function. To implement the calculator, I used 2 stacks:

- 1. one for the operands, whose type is struct stack<struct complex_num>, and
- 2. one for the operators, whose type is struct stack<int>, containing operators like +,-, *, /, (and).

To parse an algebraic expression like 1i * 2 * (3 + 4i), the program would push the operands and operators into stack rejectively, and do the calculation at the right time.

3 实现时的阻碍

实现上述特性时遇到许多耗时耗力的工作,主要的困难来自以下几点:

- 1. Lab1-Lab3中代码的大规模重新设计及重写
 - 因拓展点较多,原先的结构无法支持增加的语言特性,故对词法分析、语法分析、AST的设计及构建、IR的翻译部分均有较大的删改。
- 2. LightIR对一些特性支持的缺失

需自行修改LightIR使之支持结构体类型。

此外,LightIR中只能对函数实施调用操作,但在IR中允许对函数指针实施调用。

4 Unsolved Problems

4.1 Omitting Keyword **struct** when Referring to a Struct Type

在C++中,指代类类型时可忽略struct或class关键字,如

```
struct S{};
int func()
{
    S s;
}
```

但使用CFG似乎很难区分开以下两种情况:

变量声明	函数调用
S (s);	<pre>func(s);</pre>

因此在我的实现中要求类型名前使用struct关键字。

同样的问题也出现在类模板内。在C++中使用类模板参数时可直接以参数名表示,例如:

```
template<typename T>
class Demo{
    T mem;
};
```

在我的实现中,基于上述原因,要求用户在参数名前使用typename关键字,如:

```
template<typename T>
class Demo{
    // 'typename'_is_compulsory_in_my_cminusf
    typename T mem;
};
```

4.2 Recursive Type

链表节点的常见实现如下:

```
struct Node{
    T elem;
    Node* next;
}
```

在Node节点未完整定义(但已声明)的情况下,可使用Node*类型。

我的实现中未考虑此情况。