

COP 3402: System Software Fall 2016

Project #2 Parser & Code Generator for Tiny PL/0

Objective:

Your task is to implement a Recursive Descent Parser and an Intermediate Code Generator for tiny PL/0.

You have to name the file containing the main method `compile.c`. You also have to write a makefile that generates the executable file `./compile` by compiling and linking `compile.c` and any additional files you use to organize your code.

The executable file should accept two command line arguments as follows:

```
./compile <input> <output>
```

where `<input>` is the name of the containing the PL/0 code and `<output>` the name of the file containing the PM/0 code generated by your compiler.

Lex and parser errors should be written to standard output.

Example of a program written in tiny PL/0:

```
var x, w;  
begin  
  x := 4;  
  read w;  
  if w > x then  
    w := w + 1;  
  else  
    w := x;  
  write w;  
end.
```

Submission Instructions

Submit via Webcourses:

1. Source code of the tiny-PL/0 compiler (must include the source code for: scanner, parser/code generator).
2. A make file that generates the executable file `./compile`.
3. Ten files `incorrect1.pl0, ..., incorrect9.pl0` containing incorrectly formed PL/0 programs and the ten files `error0.txt, ..., error9.txt` containing the output of your PL/0 compiler showing the corresponding error messages. You must demonstrate ten different errors (lexical and parser errors).
4. Five files `correct0.pl0, ..., correct4.pl0` of correctly formed PL/0 programs and the files `correct0.pm0, ..., correct4.pm0` containing the corresponding generated PM/0 code. Five files `stacktrace0, ..., stacktrace4.txt` containing the stacktrace generated by your virtual machine when run on the corresponding generated PM/0 code.
5. All files should be zipped into a single file.

Appendix A: Traces of Execution

Example 1

```
var x, y;  
begin  
  x := y + 56;  
end.
```

The output should look like:

1. Print out the message “No errors, program is syntactically correct”.
2. Write out the generated PM/0 (assembly) code to file.

Example 2, if the input is:

```
var x, y;  
begin  
  x := y + 56;  
end      ← ( notice period expected after the “end” reserved word)
```

The output should look like:

1. Print the message “Error number xxx, period expected”.
2. Stop the compilation process.

Appendix B: EBNF of tiny PL/0

```
program ::= block "."
block   ::= const-declaration var-declaration statement.
const-declaration ::= [ "const" ident "=" number { "," ident "="
                        number } ";" ]
var-declaration  ::= [ "var" ident { "," ident } ";" ]
statement       ::= [ ident ":" expression
                    | "begin" statement { ";" statement } "end"
                    | "if" condition "then" statement
                    | "while" condition "do" statement
                    | "read" ident
                    | "write" ident
                    ]
condition       ::= "odd" expression
                | expression rel-op expression.
rel-op          ::= "=" | "<>" | "<" | "<=" | ">" | ">="
expression      ::= [ "+" | "-" ] term { ( "+" | "-" ) term }
term            ::= factor { ( "*" | "/" ) factor }
factor          ::= ident | number | "(" expression ")"
```

number and ident are tokens with semantic values.

```
number      ::= digit {digit}
ident       ::= letter {letter | digit}
digit       ::= "0" | "1" | "2" | "3" | "4" | "5" | "6" | "7" |
               "8" | "9"
letter      ::= "a" | "b" | ... | "y" | "z" |
               "A" | "B" | ... | "Y" | "Z"
```

Based on Wirth's definition for EBNF we have the following rule:

[] means an optional item.

{ } means repeat 0 or more times.

Terminal symbols are enclosed in quote marks. Note that ident and number are also terminal symbols.

Appendix C: Error messages for the tiny PL/0 Parser

1. Use = instead of :=.
2. = must be followed by a number.
3. Identifier must be followed by =.
4. **const**, **var**, **procedure** must be followed by identifier.
5. Semicolon or comma missing.
6. Incorrect symbol after procedure declaration.
7. Statement expected.
8. Incorrect symbol after statement part in block.
9. Period expected.
10. Semicolon between statements missing.
11. Undeclared identifier.
12. Assignment to constant or procedure is not allowed.
13. Assignment operator expected.
14. **call** must be followed by an identifier.
15. Call of a constant or variable is meaningless.
16. **then** expected.
17. Semicolon or } expected.
18. **do** expected.
19. Incorrect symbol following statement.
20. Relational operator expected.
21. Expression must not contain a procedure identifier.
22. Right parenthesis missing.
23. The preceding factor cannot begin with this symbol.
24. An expression cannot begin with this symbol.
25. This number is too large.

Note: Not all of these error messages may be used, and you may choose to create some error messages of your own to more accurately represent certain situations.

Appendix D: Recursive Descent Parser for tiny PL/0

```
procedure PROGRAM;
begin
    GET(TOKEN);
    BLOCK;
    if TOKEN != "periodsym" then ERROR
end;

procedure BLOCK;
begin
    if TOKEN = "constsym" then begin
        repeat
            GET(TOKEN);
            if TOKEN != "identsym" then ERROR;
            GET(TOKEN);
            if TOKEN != "eqsym" then ERROR;
            GET(TOKEN);
            if TOKEN != NUMBER then ERROR;
            GET(TOKEN)
        until TOKEN != "commasym";
        if TOKEN != "semicolonsym" then ERROR;
        GET(TOKEN)
    end;
    if TOKEN = "varsym" then begin
        repeat
            GET(TOKEN);
            if TOKEN != "identsym" then ERROR;
            GET(TOKEN)
        until TOKEN != "commasym";
        if TOKEN != "semicolonsym" then ERROR;
        GET(TOKEN)
    end;
    while TOKEN = "procsym" do begin
        GET(TOKEN);
        if TOKEN != "identsym" then ERROR;
        GET(TOKEN);
        if TOKEN != "semicolonsym" then ERROR;
        GET(TOKEN);
        BLOCK;
        if TOKEN != "semicolonsym" then ERROR;
        GET(TOKEN)
    end;
    STATEMENT
end;
```

```

procedure STATEMENT;
begin
    if TOKEN = "identsym" then begin
        GET(TOKEN);
        if TOKEN != "becomessym" then ERROR;
        GET(TOKEN);
        EXPRESSION
    end
    else if TOKEN = "callsym" then begin
        GET(TOKEN);
        if TOKEN != "identsym" then ERROR;
        GET(TOKEN)
    end
    else if TOKEN = "beginsym" then begin
        GET TOKEN;
        STATEMENT;
        while TOKEN = "semicolomsym" do begin
            GET(TOKEN);
            STATEMENT
        end;
        if TOKEN != "endsym" then ERROR;

        GET(TOKEN)
    end
    else if TOKEN = "ifsym" then begin
        GET(TOKEN);
        CONDITION;
        if TOKEN != "thensym" then ERROR;
        GET(TOKEN);
        STATEMENT
    end
    else if TOKEN = "whilesym" then begin
        GET(TOKEN);
        CONDITION;
        if TOKEN != "dosym" then ERROR;
        GET(TOKEN);
        STATEMENT
    end
end;

```

```

procedure CONDITION;
begin
    if TOKEN = "oddsym" then begin
        GET(TOKEN);
        EXPRESSION
    else begin
        EXPRESSION;
        if TOKEN != RELATION then ERROR;
        GET(TOKEN);
        EXPRESSION
    end
end;

```

```

procedure EXPRESSION;
begin
    if TOKEN = "plussym" or "minussym" then GET(TOKEN);
    TERM;
    while TOKEN = "plussym" or "minussym" do begin
        GET(TOKEN);
        TERM
    end
end;

```

```

procedure TERM;
begin
    FACTOR;
    while TOKEN = "multsym" or "slashsym" do begin
        GET(TOKEN);
        FACTOR
    end
end;

```



```
procedure FACTOR;  
begin  
    if TOKEN = "identsym" then  
        GET(TOKEN)  
    else if TOKEN = NUMBER then  
        GET(TOKEN)  
    else if TOKEN = "(" then begin  
        GET(TOKEN);  
        EXPRESSION;  
        if TOKEN != ")" then ERROR;  
        GET(TOKEN)  
    end  
    else ERROR  
end;
```

Appendix E: Symbol Table

Recommended data structure for the symbol.

```
#define MAX_SYMBOL_TABLE_SIZE 100

typedef struct symbol {
    int kind;          // const = 1, var = 2, proc = 3
    char name[12];     // name up to 11 chars
    int val;           // number (ASCII value)
    int level;         // L level
    int addr;          // M address
} symbol;

symbol symbol_table[MAX_SYMBOL_TABLE_SIZE];
```

For constants, you must store kind, name and value.

For variables, you must store kind, name, L and M.

For procedures, you must store kind, name, L and M.