



# Compiler Design 编译器构造实验

Lab 8: Project 3

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### 总体任务

- 变量绑定: 将变量的使用和定义绑定
  - 截止到project2: 变量绑定还从未发生
    - Identifiers nodes just point to entries in the string table
  - project 3之后: 所有变量完成绑定
    - All the identifier nodes in the AST would have been replaced by symbol table nodes that point to entries in the symbol table
    - Symbol table entry: a definition the identifier, and all relevant info
- 同时, 执行语义检查
  - 是在完成语法分析后再通过遍历树来分析语义(并不是在语法分析过程中)
    - Example: whether identifiers are used without being defined
  - 并不需要自己实现符号表的所有操作
    - Call the provided functions in proj3.c





#### 代码结构

- Makefile
- From project 2:
  - |exer.|Use your own implementation
    - For lexical analysis, providing tokens
  - grammar.yUse your own implementation
    - For syntax parsing, providing abstract syntax tree
  - proj2.[h|c] Use your own 'loc\_str()'
    - Tree manipulation routines (mostly unchanged)
- For project 3:
  - semantic.c
    - Primary place to write your codes
  - proj3.[h|c]
    - Symbol table manipulation routines (mostly unchanged)





#### 主要流程

- Traverse parse tree after parsing
  - Traver the parse tree to perform semantic actions

```
Program: PROGRAMnum ID SEMInum ClassDecl1
{$$ = MakeTree(ProgramOp, $4, $2); printtree($$, 0); }

grammar.y

FILE *treelst;
main() {
    treelst = stdout;
    yyparse();
    do_semantic(parseTree); // Do semantic analysis
    printtree(parseTree, 0); // Print the parse tree
}

ParseTree = $$;
```

#### semantic.c

```
FILE *treelst;
main() {
  treelst = stdout;
  yyparse();
}
```





#### APIs of Symbol Table [proj3.c]

- Proj3.c contains an implementation of a symbol table using stack
  - What to do? Call the correct APIs to generate the symbol table using that implementation

```
STInit()
```

InsertEntry(ID:integer) return STIndex

LookUP(ID:integer) return STIndex

LoopUpHere(ID:integer) return STIndex

LookUPField(ID:integer) return STIndex

OpenBlock()

CloseBlock()

IsAttr(ST:STIndex; AttrNum:integer) return boolean

GetAttr(ST:STIndex; AttrNum: integer) return integer, boolean or ILTree

SetAttr(ST:STIndex; AttrNum: integer; V: integer, boolean or ILTree)

STPrint()





#### Symbol Attributes [proj3.h]

```
58 /*
        59 * the possible attributes for symbol table. the comment to the right
        60 * describe the attribute's value. Notice the small constants are given to
        61 * the attributes which are common to all the ids, so that we can do some
        62 * sorting in the link list
        63 */
        64 #define NAME_ATTR 1 /* value: id lexeme pointer, set by InsertEntry */
        65 #define NEST_ATTR 2 /* value: nesting level, set by InsertEntry */
66 #define TREE_ATTR 3 /* value: point back to the subtree */
67 #define PREDE_ATTR 4 /* value: is this id predefined? */
        68 #define TYPE_ATTR 6 /* value: pointer to the type tree for a
        69
                               * varible, constant id or function */
        70 #define VALUE_ATTR 7
                                     /* value: the value of a constant id (integer,
                               * charater or string pointer) */
        71
        72 #define OFFSET_ATTR 8
        74 #define KIND_ATTR 5 /* value: see below */
        75
        76 #define DIMEN_ATTR 9
        77 #define ARGNUM_ATTR 10
        78
        79 /*
        80 * the possible values of attribute kind_attr
        81 */
        82 #define CONST 1
        83 #define VAR 2
        84 #define FUNCFORWARD 3
        85 #define FUNC 4
        86 #define REF_ARG 5
        87 #define VALUE_ARG 6
        88 #define FIELD 7
        89 #define TYPEDEF 8
        90 #define PROCFORWARD 9
        91 #define PROCE 10
YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY 93 #define ARR 12
```





#### STInit()

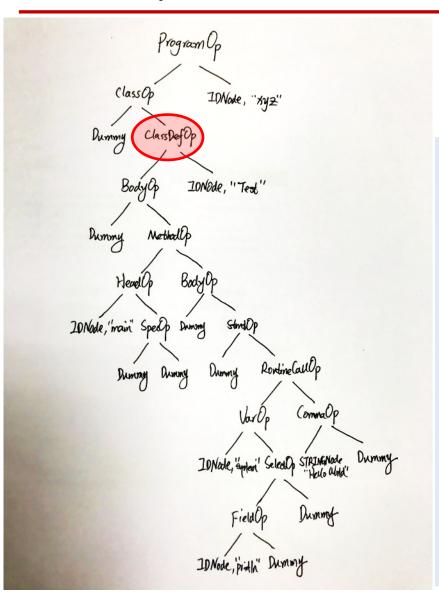
```
95 void
 96 STInit()
 97 {
 98
      int nStrInd, nSymInd; /* string table index */
 99
100
      nStrInd = loc_str("system"); /* return string index of string "system" */
      if ( nStrInd != -1 )
                                    /* "system" is stored in string table */
101
102
        {
          nSymInd = InsertEntry(nStrInd);
103
          /* SetAttr(nSymInd, TREE_ATTR, NULL); */
104
          SetAttr(nSymInd, PREDE_ATTR, true);
105
106
          SetAttr(nSymInd, KIND_ATTR, CLASS);
107
        }
108
      nStrInd = loc_str("readln");
109
110
      if ( nStrInd != -1 )
111
        {
          nSymInd = InsertEntry(nStrInd);
112
113
          SetAttr(nSymInd, NEST_ATTR, nesting+1);
114
          SetAttr(nSymInd, ARGNUM_ATTR, 1);
          /* SetAttr(nSymInd, TREE_ATTR, NULL); */
115
116
          SetAttr(nSymInd, PREDE_ATTR, true);
117
          SetAttr(nSymInd, KIND_ATTR, PROCE);
        }
118
119
120
      nStrInd = loc str("println");
121
      if ( nStrInd != -1 )
        {
122
123
          nSymInd = InsertEntry(nStrInd);
124
          SetAttr(nSymInd, NEST_ATTR, nesting+1);
125
          SetAttr(nSymInd, ARGNUM_ATTR, 1);
          /* SetAttr(nSymInd, TREE_ATTR, NULL); */
126
          SetAttr(nSymInd, PREDE_ATTR, true);
127
128
          SetAttr(nSymInd, KIND_ATTR, PROCE);
129
        }
130
```



131 }



#### Example



IDNode --> STNode
Point to symbol table entry

```
void traverseClassDefOp (tree startNode) {
  int nStrInd, nSymInd, tmp;
  nStrInd = loc str(getname(startNode->RightC->IntVal));
  nSymInd = InsertEntry(nStrInd);
  tmp = startNode->RightC->IntVal;
  if (nSymInd != 0) {
    startNode->RightC->NodeKind = STNode;
    startNode->RightC->IntVal = nSymInd;
    startNode->RightC->NodeOpType = tmp;
  SetAttr(nSymInd, KIND ATTR, CLASS);
  OpenBlock ();
  traverseInClassBody (startNode->LeftC);
  CloseBlock ();
```





## 关于评分

得分项	分数	
1. 程序编写 (25%)		
(1) 结构,注释,清晰度 (15%)		<pre>void func();</pre>
(2) 结果输出 (10%)		func();
2. 功能实现 (75%)		
(1) Basics: Tree traverse, nesting level, STNode (7.5%)		Point p;
(2) Name declaration uniqueness in a method (7.5%)		• '
(3) Name declaration uniqueness in a block (7.5%)		 p.func();
(4) Method/variable visibility (7.5%)		p.x = 10;
(5) Class method/variable visibility (7.5%)		p.y = 20;
(6) Nested class variable visibility (7.5%)		
(7) Array type check on index operation (7.5%)		 p0.p1.x = 10;
(8) Additional functionality 1/6 (7.5%)		 p0.p1.y = 20;
(9) Additional functionality 2/6 (7.5%)		po.pr.y 20,
(10) Additional functionality 3/6 (7.5%)		
总计(100分)		



