ENTREGA LAB05

<u>Integrantes:</u>

Link para o Github

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- 1. Atividade 1
 - a. Integrar as funções apresentadas ao código do LAB4.
 - b. Refazer a função: parser_build_random_type_name()

```
struct token* parser_build_random_type_name() {// LAB5
    static int counter = 0;
    char tmp name[32];
   snprintf(tmp_name, sizeof(tmp_name), "__anonymous_type_%d", counter++);
   // Aloca memória para o nome e copia
   char* sval = malloc(strlen(tmp name) + 1);
   if (!sval) {
        compiler_error(current_process, "Falha ao alocar memória para nome de
tipo anônimo\n");
        return NULL;
   strcpy(sval, tmp_name);
   // Cria o token
   struct token* token = calloc(1, sizeof(struct token));
   if (!token) {
       free(sval);
        compiler_error(current_process, "Falha ao alocar memória para token de
tipo anônimo\n");
        return NULL;
   token->type = TOKEN_TYPE_IDENTIFIER;
   token->sval = sval;
   token->pos = current process->pos; // Mantém a posição atual do arquivo
   return token;
```

2. Atividade 2

a. Criar os arquivos scope.c e symresolver.c, adicionar ao Makefile

scope.c:

```
#include "compiler.h"
#include "helpers/vector.h"
#include <memory.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <assert.h>
struct scope* scope_alloc() {
   struct scope* scope = calloc(1, sizeof(struct scope));
   scope->entities = vector create(sizeof(void*));
   vector_set_peek_pointer_end(scope->entities);
   vector_set_flag(scope->entities, VECTOR_FLAG_PEEK_DECREMENT);
   return scope;
void scope_dealloc(struct scope* scope) {
   // Nao faz nada por enquanto.
struct scope* scope_create_root(struct compile_process* process) {
   assert(!process->scope.root);
   assert(!process->scope.current);
   struct scope* root_scope = scope_alloc();
   process->scope.root = root_scope;
   process->scope.current = root_scope;
   return root scope;
void scope free root(struct compile process* process) {
   scope_dealloc(process->scope.root);
   process->scope.root = NULL;
   process->scope.current = NULL;
struct scope* scope_new(struct compile_process* process, int flags) {
   assert(process->scope.root);
   assert(process->scope.current);
   struct scope* new_scope = scope_alloc();
   new_scope->flags = flags;
   new_scope->parent = process->scope.current;
```

```
process->scope.current = new_scope;
    return new_scope;
void scope_iteration_start(struct scope* scope) {
   vector_set_peek_pointer(scope->entities, 0);
   if (scope->entities->flags & VECTOR_FLAG_PEEK_DECREMENT)
        vector_set_peek_pointer_end(scope->entities);
void scope_iteration_end(struct scope* scope) {
   // Nao faz nada por enquanto.
void* scope iterate_back(struct scope* scope) {
   if (vector_count(scope->entities) == 0)
        return NULL;
   return vector_peek_ptr(scope->entities);
void* scope_last_entity_at_scope(struct scope* scope) {
   if (vector_count(scope->entities) == 0)
       return NULL;
   return vector_back_ptr(scope->entities);
void* scope_last_entity_from_scope_stop_at(struct scope* scope, struct scope*
stop_scope) {
   if (scope == stop_scope)
        return NULL;
   void* last = scope_last_entity_at_scope(scope);
   if (last)
        return last;
   struct scope* parent = scope->parent;
   if (parent)
        return scope_last_entity_from_scope_stop_at(parent, stop_scope);
   return NULL;
void* scope_last_entity_stop_at(struct compile_process* process, struct scope*
stop_scope) {
```

```
return scope_last_entity_from_scope_stop_at(process->scope.current,
stop_scope);
}

void* scope_last_entity(struct compile_process* process) {
    return scope_last_entity_stop_at(process, NULL);
}

void scope_push(struct compile_process* process, void* ptr, size_t elem_size)
{
    vector_push(process->scope.current->entities, &ptr);
    process->scope.current->size += elem_size;
}

void scope_finish(struct compile_process* process) {
    struct scope* new_current_scope = process->scope.current->parent;
    scope_dealLoc(process->scope.current);
    process->scope.current = new_current_scope;
    if (process->scope.root && !process->scope.current)
        process->scope.root = NULL;
}

struct scope* scope_current(struct compile_process* process) {
    return process->scope.current;
}
```

symresolver.c:

```
#include "compiler.h"
#include "helpers/vector.h"

static void symresolver_push_symbol(struct compile_process* process, struct
symbol* sym) {
    vector_push(process->symbols.table, &sym);
}

void symresolver_initialize(struct compile_process* process) {
    process->symbols.tables = vector_create(sizeof(struct vector*));
}

void symresolver_new_table(struct compile_process* process) {
    // Save the current table
    vector_push(process->symbols.tables, &process->symbols.table);
```

```
// Overwrite the active table
   process->symbols.table = vector_create(sizeof(struct symbol*));
void symresolver_end_table(struct compile_process* process) {
   struct vector* last_table = vector_back_ptr(process->symbols.tables);
   process->symbols.table = last_table;
   vector_pop(process->symbols.tables);
struct symbol* symresolver_get_symbol(struct compile_process* process, const
char* name) {
   vector_set_peek_pointer(process->symbols.table, 0);
    struct symbol* symbol = vector_peek_ptr(process->symbols.table);
   while(symbol) {
        if (S_EQ(symbol->name, name)) break;
        symbol = vector peek ptr(process->symbols.table);
   return symbol;
struct symbol* symresolver_get_symbol_for_native_function(struct
compile_process* process, const char* name) {
   struct symbol* sym = symresolver_get_symbol(process, name);
   if (!sym) return NULL;
   if (sym->type != SYMBOL_TYPE_NATIVE_FUNCTION) return NULL;
   return sym;
struct symbol* symresolver register symbol(struct compile process* process,
const char* sym_name, int type, void* data) {
   if (symresolver_get_symbol(process, sym_name)) return NULL;
   struct symbol* sym = calloc(1, sizeof(struct symbol));
   sym->name = sym name;
   sym->type = type;
   sym->data = data;
   symresolver_push_symbol(process, sym);
   return sym;
struct node* symresolver_node(struct symbol* sym) {
    if (sym->type != SYMBOL_TYPE_NODE) return NULL;
```

```
return sym->data;
void symresolver_build_for_variable_node(struct compile_process* process,
struct node* node) {
   compiler_error(process, "Variables not yet supported\n");
void symresolver_build_for_function_node(struct_compile_process* process,
struct node* node) {
   compiler_error(process, "Functions are not yet supported\n");
void symresolver_build_for_structure_node(struct compile_process* process,
struct node* node) {
    compiler_error(process, "Structures are not yet supported\n");
void symresolver_build_for_union_node(struct compile_process* process, struct
node* node) {
   compiler_error(process, "Unions are not yet supported\n");
void symresolver_build_for_node(struct compile_process* process, struct node*
node) {
   switch(node->type) {
        case NODE_TYPE_VARIABLE:
            symresolver_build_for_variable_node(process, node);
            break;
        case NODE TYPE FUNCTION:
            symresolver_build_for_function_node(process, node);
            break;
        case NODE TYPE STRUCT:
            symresolver_build_for_structure_node(process, node);
            break;
        case NODE_TYPE_UNION:
            symresolver_build_for_union_node(process, node);
            break;
       // Descartar outros tipos.
```

- b. Caso de declaração de múltiplas variáveis na mesma linha.
 - i. Incluir o código na função: void parse_variable().
- ii. Criar um node com type == NODE_TYPE_VARIABLE_LIST.

```
void parse_variable(struct datatype* dtype, struct token* name_token,
struct history* history) {
   // Criar lista de variáveis usando a estrutura varlist
   struct node var list node = {
        .type = NODE_TYPE_VARIABLE LIST,
        .var list.list = vector create(sizeof(struct node*))
   };
   if (!var list node.var list.list) {
        compiler_error(current_process, "Falha ao criar lista de
variáveis\n");
        return;
   // Adicionar a primeira variável
   struct node* value_node = NULL;
   int array dims[8] = {0}; // Suporta até 8 dimensões
   int array_dim_count = 0;
   // Processa colchetes para arrays
   while (token next is operator("[")) {
        token_next(); // Consome o '['
        struct token* size token = token next();
        if (size_token->type != TOKEN_TYPE_NUMBER) {
            compiler error(current process, "Esperado número como
tamanho do array\n");
            break;
        array_dims[array_dim_count++] = size_token->inum;
        struct token* close_bracket = token_next();
        if (!token_is_operator(close_bracket, "]")) {
            compiler error(current process, "Esperado ']' após
tamanho do array\n");
            break:
   if (token_next_is_operator("=")) {
        token_next();
```

```
parse_expressionable_root(history);
        value_node = node_pop();
   // Criar node para a primeira variável
   make_variable_node(dtype, name_token, value_node);
   struct node* var_node = node_pop();
   if (!var_node) {
        compiler_error(current_process, "Falha ao criar node para
variável\n");
        vector_free(var_list_node.var_list.list);
        return;
   // Armazenar as dimensões do array no node
   if (array dim count > 0) {
        var_node->var.type.flags |= DATATYPE_FLAG_IS_ARRAY;
       var node->var.type.pointer depth = array dim count;
       for (int i = 0; i < array_dim_count; i++) {</pre>
            // Usar o campo size para a primeira dimensão, e o campo
datatype_secondary para as demais
            if (i == 0) {
                var_node->var.type.size = array_dims[0];
            } else {
                // Para múltiplas dimensões, pode-se criar uma cadeia
de datatypes secundários
                if (!var_node->var.type.datatype_secondary) {
                    var_node->var.type.datatype_secondary = calloc(1,
sizeof(struct datatype));
                var node->var.type.datatype secondary->size =
array_dims[i];
   vector_push(var_list_node.var_list.list, &var_node);
   // Verificar se há mais variáveis (separadas por vírgula)
   while (token_next_is_operator(",")) {
        token_next();
        struct token* next_name_token = token_next();
        if (next_name_token->type != TOKEN_TYPE_IDENTIFIER) {
```

```
compiler_error(current_process, "Esperado identificador
após vírgula∖n");
            break;
       // Processa colchetes para arrays
        array dim count = 0;
        while (token_next_is_operator("[")) {
            token_next();
            struct token* size_token = token_next();
            if (size token->type != TOKEN TYPE NUMBER) {
                compiler_error(current_process, "Esperado número como
tamanho do array\n");
                break:
            array dims[array dim count++] = size token->inum;
            struct token* close_bracket = token_next();
            if (!token is operator(close bracket, "]")) {
                compiler_error(current_process, "Esperado ']' após
tamanho do array\n");
                break;
        value node = NULL;
        if (token_next_is_operator("=")) {
           token_next();
            parse_expressionable_root(history);
            value_node = node_pop();
        make_variable_node(dtype, next_name_token, value_node);
       var node = node pop();
       if (!var_node) {
            compiler_error(current_process, "Falha ao criar node para
variável\n");
           break;
        if (array_dim_count > 0) {
            var_node->var.type.flags |= DATATYPE_FLAG_IS_ARRAY;
            var node->var.type.pointer depth = array dim count;
            for (int i = 0; i < array_dim_count; i++) {</pre>
                if (i == 0) {
                    var_node->var.type.size = array_dims[0];
                } else {
```

```
if (!var_node->var.type.datatype_secondary) {
                        var_node->var.type.datatype_secondary =
calloc(1, sizeof(struct datatype));
                    var_node->var.type.datatype_secondary->size =
array_dims[i];
        vector_push(var_list_node.var_list.list, &var_node);
    struct token* semicolon = token next();
    if (!token_is_symbol(semicolon, ';')) {
        compiler_error(current_process, "Esperado ';' após declaração
de variáveis∖n");
        vector free(var list node.var list.list);
        return;
    struct node* created node = node create(&var list node);
    if (!created_node) {
        compiler_error(current_process, "Falha ao criar node da lista
de variáveis∖n");
        vector_free(var_list_node.var_list.list);
        return;
    for (int i = 0; i < vector_count(var_list_node.var_list.list);</pre>
i++) {
        struct node** var ptr =
vector_at(var_list_node.var_list.list, i);
        if (!var ptr || !*var ptr) continue;
        struct token temp token = {
            .type = TOKEN TYPE IDENTIFIER,
            .sval = (*var_ptr)->var.name,
            .pos = (*var_ptr)->pos
        make_variable_node_and_register(history, dtype, &temp_token,
(*var_ptr)->var.val);
    node_push(created_node);
```

```
void make_variable_node(struct datatype* dtype, struct token*
name_token, struct node* value_node) {
    const char* name_str = NULL;
    if (name_token) name_str = name_token->sval;
    node_create(&(struct node){.type = NODE_TYPE_VARIABLE, .var.name
= name_str, .var.type = *dtype, .var.val = value_node});
}
```

- iv. Lidar com o ";" final da declaração.
- v. Realizar testes, "test.c": int a, b, c, d, e; float aa, bb, cc;

```
./main test1.c
Compiladores - TURMA A - GRUPO <mark>7</mark>
#Input file: test1.c
#Output file: (null)
TOKEN
        KE: int
TOKEN
       ID: a
TOKEN
        OP: ,
TOKEN
       ID: b
TOKEN
        OP: ,
TOKEN
       ID: c
       OP: ,
TOKEN
TOKEN
       ID: d
TOKEN
       OP: ,
TOKEN
       ID: e
TOKEN
       SY:;
TOKEN
        NL
TOKEN
TOKEN
        KE: float
TOKEN
       ID: aa
TOKEN
        OP: ,
TOKEN
       ID: bb
        OP: ,
TOKEN
TOKEN
       ID: cc
TOKEN
       SY: ;
Arvore de nodes:
   - VARIABLE_LIST (count: 5)
```

3. Atividade 3

- a. Vetores
 - i. Teste 1: int A[50][50];
- ii. Teste 2: float B[100];

```
./main test2.c
Compiladores - TURMA A - GRUPO 7
#Input file: test2.c
#Output file: (null)
TOKEN
       KE: int
TOKEN
       ID: A
TOKEN
       OP: [
TOKEN
       NU: 50
               PARENTESES: (null)
TOKEN
       SY: ]
TOKEN
       OP: [
TOKEN
       NU: 50
                PARENTESES: (null)
TOKEN
       SY: ]
TOKEN
       SY:;
TOKEN
       NL
TOKEN
       NL
TOKEN
       KE: float
TOKEN
       ID: B
TOKEN
       OP: [
TOKEN
       NU: 100
                         PARENTESES: (null)
TOKEN
       SY: ]
```

b. Structs

- i. Teste 1: struct ABC (int A; float B; double C;)
- ii. Teste 2: struct ABC {int A, B, C, D, E;}

```
> ./main test3.c
Compiladores - TURMA A - GRUPO 7
#Input file: test3.c
#Output file: (null)
TOKEN
       KE: struct
       ID: ABC
TOKEN
TOKEN
       NL
TOKEN
       SY: {
TOKEN
       NL
TOKEN
       KE: int
TOKEN
       ID: A
TOKEN
       SY: ;
TOKEN
       NL
TOKEN
       KE: float
TOKEN
       ID: B
TOKEN
       SY: ;
TOKEN
       NL
TOKEN
       KE: double
TOKEN
       ID: C
TOKEN
       SY:;
TOKEN
       NL
TOKEN
       SY: }
TOKEN
       SY: ;
```

```
TOKEN
TOKEN
       NL
TOKEN
       KE: struct
TOKEN
       ID: ABC
TOKEN
       NL
TOKEN
       SY: {
TOKEN
       NL
TOKEN
       KE: int
TOKEN
       ID: A
TOKEN
       OP: ,
TOKEN
       ID: B
TOKEN
       OP: ,
TOKEN
       ID: C
TOKEN
       OP: ,
TOKEN
       ID: D
TOKEN
       OP: ,
TOKEN
       ID: E
TOKEN
       SY: ;
TOKEN
       NL
TOKEN
       SY: }
TOKEN
       SY:;
TOKEN
       NL
Arvore de nodes:
Processando struct:
Nome da struct: ABC
Membro adicionado: int A
Membro adicionado: float B
Membro adicionado: double C
Struct criada com 3 membros
└── STRUCT (name: ABC)
Processando struct:
Nome da struct: ABC
Membro adicionado: int A
Membro adicionado: int B
Membro adicionado: int C
Membro adicionado: int D
```

NL

```
Membro adicionado: int E

Struct criada com 5 membros

—— STRUCT (name: ABC)

Todos os arquivos foram compilados com sucesso!
```