GPPL: A Small Block-Structured Imperative Programming Language Implemented Using Ox

Kurt M. Bischoff
Iowa State University
GPPL: A Small Block-Structured Imperative Programming Language Implemented Using Ox

by Kurt M. Bischoff
TR#92-32
December, 1992

Department of Computer Science
226 Atanasoff Hall
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa 50011

©1992 Kurt M. Bischoff
## Contents

1. **Introduction** .................................................. 3

2. **Lexical Elements** ............................................. 3

3. **Syntax** .......................................................... 4
   - 3.1 Programs and Blocks ........................................ 4
   - 3.2 Storage Declarations ........................................ 4
   - 3.3 Function Declarations ....................................... 4
   - 3.4 Executable Elements ......................................... 5
   - 3.5 Function Invocations ......................................... 6
   - 3.6 Control Statements ........................................... 6

4. **Comparison with Other Languages** ............................ 6

5. **Semantics** ..................................................... 7
   - 5.1 Scope of Identifiers ......................................... 7
   - 5.2 Operators ..................................................... 7
   - 5.3 Types and Casts ................................------------ 8
   - 5.4 Input and Output ............................................. 8
   - 5.5 Storage Items ................................................. 8
     - 5.5.1 Storage Declarations .................................... 8
     - 5.5.2 Storage References ...................................... 9
     - 5.5.3 References to Arrays .................................... 10
   - 5.6 Compile-time Error Conditions ............................... 10

6. **Implementation** ................................................ 13
   - 6.1 Introduction .................................................. 13
     - 6.1.1 General Design Notes ..................................... 13
   - 6.2 Overview of gc’s Source Files ................................. 13
   - 6.3 Symbols, Locales, and Environments .......................... 14
   - 6.4 Construction of Symbols and Locales ........................ 15
     - 6.4.1 Construction of Storage Symbols ........................ 16
     - 6.4.2 Construction of Storage Locales ......................... 16
     - 6.4.3 Construction of Function Symbols ....................... 17
     - 6.4.4 Construction of Function Locales ....................... 17
   - 6.5 Allocation of Registers for Expression Evaluation ........... 17
CONTENTS

6.5.1 Need for Storage of Intermediate Results ... ... ... 17
6.5.2 Indication of a Scheme for Register Allocation ... ... ... 18
6.5.3 Attributes for Register Allocation ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 18
6.6 The env Attribute ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 19
6.6.1 Construction ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 19
6.6.2 Inheritance ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 20
6.7 Resolution of Identifier References ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 20
6.7.1 Storage References ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 21
6.7.2 Function Invocations ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 21
6.8 Parameter List Matching ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 21
6.8.1 Checking List Length ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 21
6.8.2 Other Checks ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 22
6.9 Index Matching in Storage References ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 22
6.10 Code Generation ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 23
6.10.1 Target Language ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 23
6.11 Structure and Behavior of the Generated C Program ... ... ... ... 24
6.11.1 The Activation Stack ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 24
6.11.2 Function Calls ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 25
6.11.3 Block Entry ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 25
6.11.4 Block Exit ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 25
6.11.5 Function Return ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 26
6.11.6 Storage References and Address Computations ... ... ... ... 26
6.12 C Functions for Code Generation ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 27
6.12.1 newLabelNum ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 27
6.12.2 newReturnLabelNum ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 28
6.12.3 cgHeader ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 28
6.12.4 cgTrailer ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 28
6.12.5 stgSize ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 28
6.12.6 cgFuncAddress ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 29
6.12.7 cgFuncCall ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 29
6.12.8 cgFuncTrailer ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 29
6.12.9 cgBlockEnter ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 30
6.12.10 cgBlockExit ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 30
1 Introduction

GPPL is a small, block-structured, imperative programming language, for which a compiler, gc, has been built using the Yacc/Lex-based attribute-grammar compiler Ox (see [Bischoff]). This paper describes GPPL and gc, and is directed mainly to those who would like to study and modify them. The implementation of GPPL may be considered as an example of the use of attribute grammars in general and as a nontrivial example application of Ox.

The syntax of GPPL bears some resemblance to that of C but, being described in only about eighty grammar rules, lacks many C constructs. GPPL’s semantics are similar to those of Pascal, with relatively strict error checking.

gc’s target language is a very small subset of C. The source code for gc occupies about seventy kilobytes and constitutes about a dozen files.

2 Lexical Elements

The following are GPPL’s reserved words:

```
int float bool void var
if then else while return exit
input output EOF
TRUE FALSE
, ; ( ) { } [ ]
! *
+ -
< > <= >=
== !=
&&
||
=
```

Identifiers are sequences of one or more letters or digits, the first character being a letter. Integer constants are sequences of one or more digits. Each floating point constant is a nonempty digit sequence followed by a period, followed by a nonempty digit sequence. Strings and comments are like C strings and comments.
This section indicates the main features of GPPL’s syntax. The Y-file gppl/Y may be used as the exact syntactic specification for GPPL. Several example GPPL programs are included in an appendix, and these too may be studied to gain an appreciation of GPPL’s syntax.

3.1 Programs and Blocks

Each GPPL program is a block, which is {}, followed by a possibly empty sequence of block elements followed by }. A block element is a variable declaration, a function declaration, or an executable element. A variable declaration is a storage declaration. The shortest GPPL program is {}.

3.2 Storage Declarations

Storage declarations are similar in general form to the definitions of C, with a type specifier (one of: int, float, bool) preceding a comma-separated, semicolon-terminated list of identifiers, each followed optionally by a list of square-bracketed constant integer expressions. Here are three examples of storage declarations:

```plaintext
int i,j,a[5][5*7],k;
float r,s[50],t,v;
bool p[10],q;
```

3.3 Function Declarations

A type specifier (defined above) or void begins a heading of a function declaration. There follows an identifier and a parenthesized list of parameter declarations, which are storage declarations optionally preceded by var. Each of these two lines is an example heading:

```plaintext
void qsort(var int v[10000]; int left,right);
int mod (int i,m);
```

A function declaration is such a heading followed by a block (described above). Here are two function declarations, the second of which has another function declaration nested within its block:
int fact(int i;)
 {if (i == 0)
     then return 1;
     else return i * fact(i - 1);
 }

void printData(var int a[10000]; int size;)
 {int i;
  i = 0;
  while (i < size)
     {output("%d ",i); output("%d\n",a[i]);
      i = i + 1;
      if (mod(i,50) == 0) then output("\f");
     }
  int mod (int i,m;) {return i-((i/m)*m);} }

3.4 Executable Elements

An executable element is either a statement or a block. A statement is either a semicolon (empty statement), an expression followed by a semicolon (expression statement), or a control statement. The expressions of GPPL are rather ordinary. The exact rules for expressions may be found in gppl.Y. Each line below has an example expression. Terminating any one of these with a semicolon yields a statement.

7
a
7 * a
(a)
!p & & !q | | (b != c)
fact(3)
fun(1,fun(2,b))
input("%f\n",r[i][j])
i = int(r)
a = b[i] = fact(i)
c = (a = d) * (b + 88.3)
3.5 Function Invocations

Several of the example expressions given above contain function invocations as subexpressions. An identifier followed by a parenthesized, possibly empty, comma-separated list of expressions is a function invocation. GPPL also has several built-in functions: input, output, and the cast functions. input precedes a left parenthesis, a C-style format string, a comma, a storage reference, and a right parenthesis. There are two forms of output invocations, one being output followed by a parenthesized string. In its other form, output has both a string and an expression, parenthesized and separated by a comma, as arguments. A parenthesized expression preceded by int, float, or bool is a cast function invocation.

3.6 Control Statements

A control statement is either an if statement, a while statement, a return statement, or an exit statement. An if statement is if followed by an expression, then, and an executable element, optionally followed by else and another executable element. while followed by a parenthesized expression and an executable element is a while statement. An exit statement is exit followed by an integer expression and a semicolon. A return statement is return followed either by an expression and a semicolon, or by a semicolon alone.

4 Comparison with Other Languages

The reader may have noticed that many favorite constructs and facilities of some popular languages (notably C) are not mentioned above. GPPL lacks compound data types, unions, enumerated types, pointer variables, for, do-while, continue, break, switch, goto and labels, increment and decrement operators, conditional expressions, bit operations, automatic type conversions, dynamic memory allocation, separate compilation, and a macro facility. The absence of these features keeps the compiler small and easy to understand, and leaves many interesting opportunities for exercises that expand the language.
5 Semantics

The following is an informal and incomplete description of the meanings of GPPL's constructs. The reader should follow experience and intuition, and if these fail, gc's source code, in resolving semantics-related questions not addressed in this section.

5.1 Scope of Identifiers

As is common in block-structured languages, GPPL employs static scoping rules for resolution of storage references and function invocations. When an identifier is seen in the context of a storage reference, the list of variables declared in the block and (if the block is the block of a function) the formal parameter list are searched. When seen in the context of a function invocation, the list of functions declared in the current block is searched. If the identifier is not found in a given block, the search proceeds outward to enclosing blocks until there is a match or the search fails in the program block (the outermost block). In a correct input, for a given block, the sets of identifiers of variables, formal parameters, and functions declared for the block are each disjoint from one another.

An identifier’s uses need not precede its declaration.

5.2 Operators

GPPL’s operators are as follows:

```
!  /  *
+  -  <   >   <=   >=
==  !=
&&
||
=  
```

Their precedences and associativities are as in C. Which of the two subexpressions of a given binary expression is executed first is implementation-dependent.
5.3 Types and Casts

Each expression has one of the types enumerated in section 3.2. There are no automatic type conversions. The cast functions are provided for changing types of expressions. int and float expressions cast to bool are FALSE for 0 and 0.0, TRUE otherwise. A TRUE expression cast to int or float becomes either 1 or 1.0, while FALSE becomes 0 or 0.0. Casts between int and float behave as in C.

The arithmetic and relational operators are overloaded, in that they apply to both int and float operands. The logical operators apply only to operands of type bool. The operands of a binary operation must be of the same type. The type of an arithmetic or logical expression is the same as that of its operand(s). Relational expressions are of type bool.

The type specifier of a function must match the type of any expressions whose value it returns. If the function contains an empty return statement, its type specifier must be void.

5.4 Input and Output

The built-in I/O functions behave, insofar as the syntax of each permits, like the C functions printf and scanf, except that (since GPPL has no pointer variables) input’s storage reference argument is not a pointer.

As in C’s standard library, EOF is an integer constant, and may appear anywhere an integer constant may appear. Its value is defined only in relation to values returned by input.

It is illegal to call input with a storage reference of type bool.

5.5 Storage Items

In this section, $k$ is some non-negative integer, and $E$ is a sequence of $k$ constant integer expressions such that $E_i > 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$.

5.5.1 Storage Declarations

The storage declaration:

$$type_0 \ id_0 [ E_1 ] \cdots [ E_k ];$$
can appear in the two distinct contexts treated below.

**Variable Declarations**  When the context of the above declaration is that of a variable declaration (see section 3.1), \( id_0 \) is the name of a storage location in the current block, with storage for \( \prod_{i=1}^{k} E_i \) items of type \( \text{type}_0 \) that may be read and written in references permitted by the scope rules of section 5.1. If \( k > 0 \), \( id_0 \) is called an *array*.

**Parameter Declarations**  If the above storage declaration appears in a formal parameter list (see section 3.3) there are two cases:

1. The declaration is not preceded by \( \text{var} \). In this case, \( k = 0 \) and \( id_0 \) has storage for one item. Upon calling the function, the result of the expression matched to the formal parameter is written to that location, which is otherwise inaccessible to the caller. \( id_0 \)'s item may be read and written in references permitted by the scope rules. The matched actual parameter is said to be *passed by value*.

2. The declaration is preceded by \( \text{var} \). In this case no storage is reserved for the parameter. The actual parameter matched to the given formal parameter is a reference to storage in the scope of the caller, and references permitted by the scope rules read or write that storage. The actual parameter is said to be *passed by reference*. If \( k > 0 \), \( id_0 \) is called an *array*.

### 5.5.2 Storage References

Assume a valid declaration of \( id_0 \) as in the preceding section. If \( e \) is a sequence of \( k \) integer expressions such that

\[
0 \leq e_i < E_i \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq k
\]

then \( id_0 \left[ e_1 \right] \cdots \left[ e_k \right] \) is a valid reference to a location reserved for \( id_0 \). If the above condition on the indices of the reference to \( id_0 \) fails, a run-time error is reported and program execution is terminated.
### 5.5.3 References to Arrays

Suppose that $0 \leq j < k$, and that an array $id_0$ is declared as follows:

```
type0 id_0 [ E_1 ] \cdots [ E_j ] [ E_{j+1} ] \cdots [ E_k ] ;
```

Let $e$ be a sequence of $j$ integer expressions such that

$$0 \leq e_i < E_i \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq j$$

Then $id_0 [ e_1 ] \cdots [ e_j ]$ refers to one of $id_0$'s subarrays of $\prod_{i=j+1}^{k} E_i$ items of type $type_0$. This is legal only when $id_0 [ e_1 ] \cdots [ e_j ]$ appears as an actual parameter in a function call, and is matched to a formal parameter $id_1$ whose declaration is

```
var type_0 id_1 [ E'_1 ] \cdots [ E'_n ] ;
```

where the following conditions hold:

- $k = j + n$
- $E'_1 \leq E_{j+1}$
- $E'_i = E_{j+i}$ for $2 \leq i \leq n$

### 5.6 Compile-time Error Conditions

Below are listed the semantic error conditions that elicit messages from GPPL. Most of the conditions are followed by example programs that illustrate the errors.

- Nonpositive dimension in array declaration.

```
{int a[0];
 float r,s[-5 * -4 * -1];
}
```

- Declared storage of type `void`.

```
{void a[10];
}
```
• Identifier declared more than once in the same block.

```c
{int in;
    void in(var float r;) { input("%f\n",r); }
}
```

• Undeclared storage identifier.

• Undeclared function identifier.

• Binary operator type mismatch.

```c
bool greater(int i; float r;)
{ return i > r;
}
```

• Unary operator type mismatch.

```c
{int i; bool p;
 p /= !i;
}
```

• Assignment operator type mismatch.

```c
{int i; bool p;
 p = i;
}
```

• Extra index in storage reference.

```c
{int i[5][5];
 output("%d\n",i[3][4][1]);
}
```

• Missing index in array reference.

```c
{int i[5][5];
 output("%d\n",i[3]);
}
```

• Extra actual parameter in function invocation.
• Missing actual parameter in function invocation.

• Type of actual parameter does not match type of formal parameter.

• Dimensions of actual parameter incompatible with dimensions of formal parameter (see section 5.5.3).

• Actual parameter is not a reference, but is matched to a reference formal parameter.

```c
{int j;
 j = 5;
 square(j+1);
 void square(var int i){i = i * i;}
}
```

• Array declared as value formal parameter.

```c
{void qsort(int a[1000];int left,right;){ ... } }
```

• Attempted input of boolean.

```c
{bool p;
 input("%d\n",p);
}
```

• Non-boolean expression as condition in control statement.

```c
{int i;
 i = 100;
 while (i) {output("%d\n",i); i = i - 1;}
}
```

• Call to `return` not in any function block.

```c
{return;
}
```

• Missing object of `return` in non-void function.

```c
{int fun(){return;}
}
• Mismatched type of object returned from function.

```
{int fun() {return 1.0;}
}
```

• Object returned by `void` function.

```
{void fun() {return 1.0;}
}
```

• Non-integer object of `exit` statement.

```
{bool condCheck() { ... }
  exit condCheck();
}
```

6 Implementation

6.1 Introduction

The reader should be familiar with the use of Ox, or should have access to the Ox user’s manual [Bischoff].

This description of the implementation makes frequent references to gc’s source code and may be taken as a general guide to that code.

6.1.1 General Design Notes

Many aspects of the present implementation are influenced by a single design decision: gc generates a single stream of code during a single post-decoration left-to-right postorder traversal of the parse tree.

To improve time and space efficiency, some of the attributes are defined as pointers to lists of shared data items.

6.2 Overview of gc’s Source Files

• Makefile is used to maintain consistent and up-to-date versions of the various component files of gc, and is input to the Make utility (see [Feldman]).
IMPLEMENTATION

- `glob.h` contains declarations of types and macros that need be visible from all of gc's .c files, including `y.tab.c` and `lex.yy.c`.
- `gppl.y` is the Y-file and contains the definition of `main`.
- `gppl.L` is the L-file.
- `scan.c` consists of routines to support lexical analysis and evaluation of synthesized attributes of tokens.
- The routines called during tree decoration are contained in `sem.c`. In general, the semantic errors that interfere with normal attribute evaluation are detected and reported by these routines.
- `code.c` contains all of the target-language-dependent routines of gc. For expediency, these perform about half of the checks for semantic errors. Nearly all of these routines (namely those prefixed by `cg`) generate code and are executed during the post-decoration parse-tree traversal mentioned above.
- `util.c` holds utility routines for error handling and file handling.
- `scan.h`, `sem.h`, `code.h`, and `util.h` are header files, each of which holds extern declarations of routines declared in the corresponding .c file.

6.3 Symbols, Locales, and Environments

Conceptually, there are three kinds of symbols created by gc, one kind for each of GPPL's ways of declaring identifiers. There are symbols for variables, for formal parameters, and for functions. `glob.h` has the declaration of `struct sym`, which is the type of C variable used to represent symbols of all three kinds. Some of the `struct sym` members are used for each kind of symbol, while some members are unused for some kinds of symbols. This facilitates use of a single set of routines for manipulating lists of each kind of symbol. The uses of the various members are described below. Source code that allocates the symbol space is located in `sem.c`. After allocation of that space, `symStock` points to the next available `struct sym` in the space, and is incremented each time one is allocated.
A *locale* is a list of symbols, all of the same kind. There are *variable locales, parameter locales*, and *function locales*.

Each function symbol has a parameter locale, which contains the symbols of the function’s formal parameters.

There is a one-to-one correspondence between *environments* and blocks. Each environment that corresponds to a function block has a function symbol and a parameter locale (that of the function symbol). Environments of unnamed (non-function) blocks lack function symbols and parameter locales. Associated with each environment are a variable locale and a function locale, which are lists of symbols of variables and functions declared in the corresponding block. For each environment, except the one corresponding to the program block, there is an *outer* environment. Each environment has a *level*. Zero is the level of the program block’s environment. Every other environment has a level greater by one than that of its outer environment. Locales and environments are searched during identifier resolution as indicated in section 5.1.

### 6.4 Construction of Symbols and Locales

The token *ID* has the inherited attribute *sym*. *ID* nodes that are parts of subtrees rooted at *funcDecl* or *stgDecl* nodes are parts of symbol declarations. In each of those contexts, *sym* is evaluated by constructing a new symbol (cf. section 6.7). Such construction involves allocating a *struct sym* and assigning the members that pertain to the symbol’s kind. The C function *newFuncSym* is defined in *sem.c* and is used for constructing function symbols. Parameter symbols and variable symbols are referred to generically as *storage symbols*, and are constructed by calling *newStgSym*, also in *sem.c*. All symbols use members of their *struct sym* to store:

- The lexeme of the *ID* token.
- The line number of the symbol’s declaration.
- A *type*, corresponding to one of: *int, float, bool, void*.
- The level of the environment in which the declaration appears.

Locales are represented as linked lists of *struct sym* variables. When a symbol appears in a locale, the *next* member of the symbol’s *struct sym* is
6 IMPLEMENTATION

\texttt{lambdaSym} if the symbol is the last in the list. Otherwise \texttt{next} points to the next symbol in the locale.

6.4.1 Construction of Storage Symbols

Dimension Lists A variable symbol or parameter symbol may be that of an array, so for these kinds of symbols it is necessary to keep an ordered list of the symbol’s declared dimensions. \texttt{dimList} is a synthesized attribute of \texttt{dimSeq} nodes. Childless \texttt{dimSeq} nodes have empty \texttt{dimLists}. Every other \texttt{dimSeq} node has a \texttt{dimList} constructed by appending the value of a bracketed constant integer expression onto the head of the \texttt{dimList} of the node’s \texttt{dimSeq} child. Thus a \texttt{dimSeq} node whose parent is a \texttt{stgDecl1} node has a reverse-order list of the dimensions of the symbol.

\texttt{struct sym Members Specific to Storage Symbols} In addition to the above-mentioned members common to all symbols, storage symbols have:

- a \texttt{storage class}. This distinguishes symbols of variables, value parameters, and reference parameters.

- a \texttt{scaled dimension list}, i.e., a \texttt{dimList} whose every member has, in addition to its dimension, a scale factor used in calculating addresses at run-time.

- the \texttt{size} of the symbol, i.e., the amount of storage to be reserved for it.

6.4.2 Construction of Storage Locales

Variable Locales These are synthesized in subtrees whose roots are labeled with the nonterminal \texttt{block}, the result of the synthesis being \texttt{block}’s \texttt{varLoc} attribute. Examination of the Y-file’s rules involving \texttt{blockElemList} reveals that it also has the \texttt{varLoc} attribute. The synthesis is incomplete for \texttt{blockElemList} nodes whose parents are not \texttt{block} nodes.

Parameter Locales The \texttt{paramDeclList} nonterminal has an attribute \texttt{loc} used to synthesize parameter locales. Complete synthesis entails that the parent of the \texttt{paramDeclList} node is labeled \texttt{funcDecl}. At such a
paramDeclList node, loc is a reverse-order list of the symbols of a formal parameter list. That reversal of the order is important to parameter list matching (cf. section 6.8.1) and is easily implemented using the C function concatLocs (in sem.c).

6.4.3 Construction of Function Symbols

Besides a lexeme, a line number, and a level, each function symbol has:

- An integer value that determines a label for the entry point of the function.
- The amount of stack space used to store the actual parameters during calls of the function.
- A parameter locale. This differs slightly from the parameter locale synthesized at the nearby paramDeclList node (section 6.4.2): Before newFuncSym "attaches" the locale to the incipient function symbol, the locale is traversed and an address is assigned to each of its symbols.

6.4.4 Construction of Function Locales

This is analogous to the synthesis of variable locales (see section 6.4.2). Fragments of locales are concatenated and carried rootward in a subtree whose "main limb" is a chain of blockElemList nodes.

6.5 Allocation of Registers for Expression Evaluation

6.5.1 Need for Storage of Intermediate Results

In addition to declared storage (variables and formal parameters), the gc-generated program needs undeclared storage where intermediate results of expressions can be stored. For instance, the expression

\[(b + c) * (d + e)\]

requires that the results of \((b + c)\) and \((d + e)\) be available at the same time, so that they can be multiplied without changing the contents of any declared storage location.
### 6.5.2 Indication of a Scheme for Register Allocation

The practice of generating all code in one continuous stream, during a post-decoration left-to-right postorder traversal, is consistent with a certain simple way of allocating registers for expression evaluation. Suppose that each register is identified by a non-negative integer serial number, and consider an expression of the form

\[ expr_1 \ op_0 \ expr_2. \]

In gc's output, the code that evaluates \( expr_1 \) precedes immediately the code that evaluates \( expr_2 \). Thus any register needed to evaluate \( expr_1 \), except the one in which its result is stored, may be reused for the evaluation of \( expr_2 \). If evaluation of \( expr_1 \) requires no register numbered less than \( n \), then the evaluation of \( expr_2 \) can use registers numbered \( n + 1 \) and greater, without interfering with the evaluation of \( expr_1 \). Further, the results in registers \( n \) and \( n + 1 \) can be combined according to \( op_0 \), the result being stored in register \( n \).

The result of a unary operation can be stored in the same register as its operand.

The indicated scheme affords efficient register allocation for left-recursive expressions. It is wasteful for expressions that are deeply right-recursive.

### 6.5.3 Attributes for Register Allocation

The \texttt{regNum} Attribute  
Except for the \texttt{typeSpec} nonterminal, the nonterminals derivable from the \texttt{expr} nonterminal inherit the attribute \texttt{regNum}. A node's \texttt{regNum} is the serial number of the virtual register which is to store any intermediate result corresponding to the node.

The Y-file has the rules:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{actParamList} & : \ expr \ ; \\
\text{actParamList} & : \text{actParamList} \ ', \ ', \ expr \ ;
\end{align*}
\]

For each \texttt{expr} in the list, \texttt{cgPush} generates code to push the result of the corresponding expression onto the activation stack. After that code is executed, \texttt{expr}'s register can be reused. It follows that each of the \texttt{expr} nodes can
have the same \texttt{regNum} value. \texttt{actParamList}'s \texttt{regNum} attribute is essentially a dummy that carries a register number leafward so that it can be copied into each of the \texttt{expr} nodes.

Consider rules other than the \texttt{actParamList} rules mentioned above. For those other rules having the form:

\[
lhsSym : \cdots \, rnSym_0 \cdots \, rnSym_k \, \cdots;
\]

where, for \(0 \leq i \leq k\), the \(rnSym_i\) are exactly the nonterminals of the right hand side having the \texttt{regNum} attribute:

- if \(lhsSym\) does not have the \texttt{regNum} attribute, \(rnSym_i\)'s \texttt{regNum} attribute is \(i\).
- if \(lhsSym\) has the \texttt{regNum} attribute, \(rnSym_i\)'s \texttt{regNum} attribute is \(i\) plus the \texttt{regNum} attribute of \(lhsSym\).

The \texttt{maxRegNum} Attribute

Registers are allocated by the \texttt{gc}-generated program at block-entry time. \texttt{gc} determines for each block how many registers are needed for activations of the given block. The synthesized attribute \texttt{maxRegNum} of the nonterminal \texttt{statement} is the largest serial number of all the registers used in executing the statement. For \texttt{block} nodes, \texttt{maxRegNum} is the largest serial number of all the registers used in executing statements of the block.

6.6 The \texttt{env} Attribute

6.6.1 Construction

In \texttt{glob.h} is the declaration of \texttt{struct env}, which gives the form of \texttt{gc}'s representations of environments. Each node labeled \texttt{block} has an inherited attribute \texttt{env}, which is a pointer to a \texttt{struct env}. An \texttt{env} is built from attributes described above and passed as arguments to the C function \texttt{newEnv} (see \texttt{sem.c}). The arguments are as follows:

- \texttt{outerEnv}, a pointer to the outer environment of the incipient environment.
• **funcSym.** If the new environment is that of a function block, this points to the block’s function symbol. Otherwise this is the null pointer lambdaSym. For a function block, the environment’s parameter locale is accessed indirectly, as the paramLoc member of the funcSym member of the struct env.

• **varLoc** and **funcLoc**, the lists of variables and functions declared in the corresponding block.

• **maxRegNum.** See section 6.5.3.

By three calls of *symDupCheck*, **newEnv** verifies that the three locales of the environment are disjoint from one another. **assignLevel** is called to traverse each locale and write the environment’s level into the struct sym of each symbol of the locale. The variable locale is traversed by **assignAddresses**, which determines for each variable a frame-pointer-relative address, and returns the size of the storage required by the block’s variables.

### 6.6.2 Inheritance

As seen above, environments are built up principally from information synthesized in subtrees that correspond to gc’s declarative constructs. The information contained in a given environment is carried leafward via the env attribute:

• for identifier resolution and code generation, and

• to be passed as the outerEnv argument when calling **newEnv** to build environments of the next higher level.

### 6.7 Resolution of Identifier References

ID nodes that are parts of subtrees rooted at stgRef or funcInvoc nodes appear in the context of identifier references (storage references or function invocations). In those contexts, ID’s inherited attribute sym is evaluated by searching the appropriate locales of a chain of environments for a symbol having the same lexeme (cf. section 6.4).
6.7.1 Storage References

These are resolved by calling \texttt{stgRefLookup}, which is passed a string (the lexeme of the ID of the reference) and an \texttt{env} (see section 6.6.1), which indicates the environment in which the reference occurs. The mentioned lookup function follows the algorithm indicated in section 5.1 and is easily understood by examining its text in \texttt{sem.c}. If the search is successful, \texttt{stgRefLookup} returns a pointer to the symbol found. Otherwise the error is reported and the null pointer \texttt{lambdaSym} is returned.

6.7.2 Function Invocations

The behavior of \texttt{funcInvocLookup} is quite like that of \texttt{stgRefLookup}. Instead of searching the variable locales and parameter locales in the chain of environments, \texttt{funcInvocLookup} searches the function locales.

6.8 Parameter List Matching

This section considers matching of non-empty parameter lists of non-built-in functions.

6.8.1 Checking List Length

The semantics of \texttt{GPPL} require that the numbers of actual and formal parameters be the same. Recall from section 6.4.3 that construction of a function symbol entails synthesis of a reverse-order list of the function's parameters, and installation of that list in the symbol's \texttt{struct sym}. The \texttt{actParamList} nonterminal has an inherited attribute \texttt{formParamList}. For \texttt{actParamList} nodes whose parent nodes are labeled \texttt{funcDecl}, this is the \texttt{paramList} member of the \texttt{struct sym} of the ID associated with the function invocation. The parents of other \texttt{actParamList} nodes are themselves \texttt{actParamList} nodes, and in each such case, the child inherits the \texttt{formParamList} of the parent, less the list's head. The decapitation is performed by \texttt{cdrParamList}, which, if passed a list of length zero or one, reports that there were too many actual parameters. If the \texttt{actParamList} node corresponding to the \texttt{expr} node of the leftmost actual parameter receives a \texttt{formParamList} of more than one symbol, the \texttt{C} function \texttt{paramMatchCheck} reports a missing actual parameter.
6.8.2 Other Checks

Each actual/formal pair must agree in type (sections 3.2 and 5.3), and this is checked by paramMatchCheck.

Reference formal parameters can be matched only to storage references. The isStgRef synthesized attribute of the expr nonterminal is a predicate that is TRUE exactly when the node to which it belongs corresponds to a storage reference. Passing a FALSE instance of isStgRef to paramMatchCheck along with the symbol of a reference parameter results in an error report.

6.9 Index Matching in Storage References

The dimensions of a storage reference must be consistent (sections 5.5.2 and 5.5.3) with those of the storage declaration to which it is matched by the scope rules (section 6.7.1). This is checked using list-matching methods similar to those for parameter lists (section 6.8.1). Recall from section 6.4.1 that the dimList of the ID node of the reference is a scaled, reverse-order list of the symbol’s storage dimensions.

There are two cases:

- The storage reference is matched to a formal parameter. In this case the formalMatch attribute of the corresponding stgRef node is the symbol of the matched parameter, and gc must test the condition of section 5.5.3. The C function adjustDimList (in sem.c) matches the less significant dimensions of the dimension list of its actualSym argument one-by-one with the dimensions of the dimension list of its formalSym argument. It returns the dimension list of its actualSym argument truncated by the dimensions matched.

- The storage reference is not matched to a formal parameter, and the formalMatch attribute of the stgRef node is lambdaSym. In this case the condition of section 5.5.2 is tested. adjustDimList is called, but the main body of its code is not executed, and it returns the whole dimension list of its actualSym argument.

In each case the list returned by adjustDimList becomes the value of the dimList attribute of the indexSeq node whose parent is the stgRef node corresponding to the storage reference. The dimList attribute of an indexSeq
node whose parent is itself an indexSeq node is inherited as the dimList of
the parent, less its least significant dimension.

6.10 Code Generation

Chapter 6, Implementation of Block-Structured Languages, of [MacLennan]
provides good background for understanding gc’s code generation and the
behavior of the generated programs.

The reader should refer to code.c and some sample generated code while
studying this section.

6.10.1 Target Language

For the present implementation, the target language is C. This is done for
the following reasons:

1. The generated programs can be run on any system having a C compiler.

2. The C library functions malloc, printf, scanf, and exit, and C’s
   floating point operations can be used, code generation for the corre-
   sponding GPPL constructs being of peripheral interest.

Except as mentioned in point 2 above, the generated C code is very low level,
and is directly comparable to assembly language. The only uses of C control
constructs constitute:

- *conditional branch* (implemented using an if together with a goto).

- *unconditional branch* (a goto).

- *return from function call*. C labels are not stored in variables, so return
  addresses are represented on the stack as integers. gc writes a single
  switch statement whose cases are labeled with those integer represen-
  tations. The code fragment executed for a given case is a goto whose
  target is the label of the code following the code for the function call.

Only two variables (those for the stack pointer and the frame pointer) and
only one function (main) are declared in the generated program.
6 IMPLEMENTATION

6.11 Structure and Behavior of the Generated C Program

6.11.1 The Activation Stack

The stack is allocated by a `malloc` call, then the stack pointer is made ready for the first push operation. The stack "grows" from high memory to low memory. Thus each pop gives the stack pointer a higher address, and each push is a subtraction from the stack pointer. Casts are obviated by declaring as unions the items on the stack. In the following, `top` is used in the sense of `stack-as-an-abstract-data-type`, and without reference to the implementation.

An activation record is a segment of the stack corresponding to execution of a block and containing the following items pushed in the following order:

1. The actual parameters. These are present only for activations of function blocks, being the results of the expressions in the actual parameter list of the invocation. They are pushed leftmost-first, so the rightmost parameter is nearest the top.

2. The return address. This is present only for activations of function blocks. It is an integer and is equivalent to the label in the caller to which to return control upon deactivation.

3. The static link. This points to an activation record of the enclosing block, the present activation having eventually resulted from that activation of the enclosing block.

4. The dynamic link. This points to the record of the activation which immediately preceded the present activation.

5. The return-value register (RVR). This is provided to receive, just prior to deactivation, a value to be returned to the previous activation.

6. The expression registers. These are used for storing intermediate results of expressions, as discussed in section 6.5.3.

7. Variables. This is storage corresponding to variable declarations (see sections 3.1 and 5.5.1).
6 IMPLEMENTATION

6.11.2 Function Calls

Preparatory to a function call, the expressions constituting the actual parameters are executed, and their results are pushed on the stack one at a time. This is followed by pushing the return address. Then the static link is computed and pushed, and there is executed an unconditional branch to the beginning of the function’s block.

6.11.3 Block Entry

Function blocks are entered as the targets of goto statements in the code generated for the caller. Thus the parameters, the return address, and the static link are present on top of the stack at block-entry time.

Unnamed blocks, which are like compound statements, are entered by virtue of their position in the program, rather than pursuant to a function call. Activation records of unnamed blocks have no parameters or return address. The first instruction in the code generated for an unnamed block pushes the static link (in this case, the same as the dynamic link).

An activation record for either kind of block has a dynamic link, registers, and storage for variables. The block-entry code concerned with these items is the same for either kind of block.

6.11.4 Block Exit

Following the code generated for the statements of a block is the block-exit code. Such code restores the stack pointer and frame pointer to the values they contained immediately prior to activation of the block being exited, those values having been stored on the stack previously. The block-exit code:

- for either kind of block is executed when control “falls through” the code of the currently active block, i.e., when all of its statements have been executed.
- for a function block is executed to carry out a return from the function. In this case the block-exit code is the target of a goto in the code generated for the return statement.
6.11.5 Function Return

A return statement in a function block may be nested in unnamed blocks. Thus at the time of its execution, there may be several activation records on top of that of the given function block. Each of the activation records must be popped, and any returned value must be left in RVR of the function block’s now-otherwise-useless activation record, so that it can be accessed by the caller.

Here is the sequence of events effecting a return:

1. If the function is non-void, the value to be returned is copied into RVR of the topmost activation record.

2. For each unnamed block in which the return is nested:
   (a) the top activation record is popped.
   (b) If the function is non-void, the value in RVR of the just-popped activation record is copied into RVR of the activation record now on top of the stack.

3. The function block’s activation record is popped. This is done by transferring control to the function block’s block-exit code.

4. The return address, which is now on top of the stack, is read and popped, and control is returned to the statement following the function call.

5. The space for the function’s actual parameters is popped.

6.11.6 Storage References and Address Computations

For each storage reference, there is designated a register to hold the address of the storage to be accessed. The static distance between a symbol reference and its declaration is the level of the environment of the reference minus the level of the environment of its declaration.
Addressing the Correct Activation Record  The static link of an activation record is the head of a linked list of activation records. The static distance is the number of links of that list that must be traversed for calculation of the correct address for the given storage reference. The result of this traversal is that the register designated to hold the address contains the frame pointer of an activation record corresponding to the block of the symbol's declaration.

Offset within the Activation Record  The symbol's frame-pointer-relative address (whose arithmetic sign depends on whether the reference is to a parameter or a variable) is added into the register.

Offset within the Symbol's Storage Area  After the register is made to contain (as described above) the address of the beginning of the symbol's storage area, there is a possibly-empty sequence of indexing operations, one for each array index in the storage reference. The following steps are done for each such operation:

1. The index expression is evaluated and checked against the appropriate dimension for out-of-bound condition.
2. The value of the index expression is multiplied by the appropriate scale factor and the result is added into the register designated for the reference.

Conditional Dereferencing  The address is dereferenced exactly when it is not matched to a reference formal parameter in a function call or the storage reference of an input statement.

6.12 C Functions for Code Generation

The following are roughcast descriptions of some of gc's code generation routines. The function definitions are to be found in code.c.

6.12.1 newLabelNum

With each call, this returns the next in an increasing sequence of non-negative integers. Used for generic generation of labels.
6.12.2 newReturnLabelNum

Similar to newLabelNum, but used only for generating labels for returns from functions (cf. cgTrailer).

6.12.3 cgHeader

Writes whatever code needs to be up front, in particular that for:

- the declaration of the type of the stack items
- declaration of stack pointer and frame pointer
- function header for main
- stack allocation
- stack initialization

6.12.4 cgTrailer

Writes all of the code that must be at the end of the program:

- a switch statement that converts an integer on top of the stack into the target label of a goto. The switch is executed after each function execution. (cf. newReturnLabelNum).
- index out-of-bounds trap.
- closing curly brace of main.

6.12.5 stgSize

Calculates the amount of storage needed for a given number of locations of a given type. This is an abstraction stub for future implementations with different target languages.
6.12.6 cgFuncAddress

Due to the order of code generation, code for a function declaration may immediately follow code for an executable element. When control leaves the code for such an executable element, control must jump over the code for the function in order to avoid execution of the code when the function hasn’t been called. Target labels are needed:

- for the jump-over.
- for calls of the function.

These labels are built by giving different alphabetic prefixes to the same integer, namely the label member of the struct sym passed to cgFuncAddress.

6.12.7 cgFuncCall

Generates code that:

- pushes the return address
- computes and pushes the static link (one dereference for each unit of static distance)
- transfers control to the code generated for the function
- provides a label as the target of a goto executed after the callee is done
- stores the result of the function call in the register designated for that purpose (unless calling a void function)
- pops the actual parameters

6.12.8 cgFuncTrailer

Generates:

- the goto that causes the return of control to the caller.
- the target label for the function jump-over described in section 6.12.6.
6 IMPLEMENTATION

6.12.9 cgBlockEnter

Code generated by this is as indicated in section 6.11.3.

6.12.10 cgBlockExit

See section 6.11.4.
References


Appendix A: Sample GPPL Programs

This appendix shows some examples of programs written in GPPL.
/* GPPL program for Fibonacci function */
{
    int i;
    i = 0;
    while (i<24)
    {
        output("%d ",i);
        output("%d \n",fib(i));
        i = i + 1;
    }
}

int fib(int i);
{
    if (i == 0)
        then return 0;
    if (i == 1)
        then return 1;
    return (fib(i-2) + fib(i-1));
}

/* GPPL program for factorial function */
/* stores in an array the factorials of the first ten integers, then prints them. */
{
    int i,f[10];
    i = 0;
    while (i<10)
    {
        f[i] = fact(i);
        i = i + 1;
    }
}

int fact(int i);
{
    if (i == 0)
        then return 1;
    else return i*fact(i-1);
}

i = 0;
while (i<10)
{
    output("%d ",i);
    output("%d \n",f[i]);
    i = i + 1;
}
/* GPPL selection sort program */
/* generates some data, prints it, sorts it, prints it */

int b[1000];
genData(b,100);
printData(b,100);
selSort (100,b);
printData(b,100);

int mod (int i,m)
{
    int dum;
    return i-((i/m)*m);
}

void genData(var int a[1000];int size;)
{
    int i;
    a[0] = 29;
    i = 1;
    while (i < size)
    {
        a[i] = mod((i*1 + a[i-1]),size);
        i = i + 1;
    }
}

void printData(var int a[1000];int size;)
{
    int i;
    i = 0;
    while (i < size)
    {
        output("%d","a[i]);
        output("%d",a[i]);
        i = i + 1;
    }
}

void selSort(int size; var int a[1000];)
{
    int i,j,temp,min;
    i = 0;
    while (i < size)
    {
        min = i;
        j = i + 1;
        while (j < size)
        {
            if (a[j] < a[min]) then min = j;
            j = j + 1;
        }
        temp = a[i];
        a[i] = a[min];
        a[min] = temp;
        i = i + 1;
    }
}
/* quicksort--based on K&R's example in "The C Programming Language" */
/* reads some integers from standard input, quicksorts them and */
/* prints them to standard output */

int b[10000];
int inSize;
qsort(b,0,inSize = getdata(b) - 1);
printdata(b,inSize);

int getdata(var int a[10000];)

{int i,inStatus;
 i = 0;
inStatus = input("\n",a[i]);
while (inStatus != EOF && inStatus != 0)
 {i = i + 1;
inStatus = input("\n",a[i]);
}
return i;
}

void qsort(var int v[10000]; int left,right;)

{int i,last;
 if (left >= right)
  return;
 swap(v,left,(left+right)/2);
 last = left;
i = left + 1;
while (i <= right)
 {if (v[i] < v[left])
  {last = last + 1;
   swap(v,last,i);
  }
i = i + 1;
}
 swap(v,left,last);
qsort(v,left,last-1);
qsort(v,last+1,right);
}

void swap(var int v[10000]; int i,j;)

{int temp;
 temp = v[i];
v[i] = v[j];
v[j] = temp;
}
Dec 13 18:57 1992 primes.g Page 1

/* GPPL program to find prime numbers */
/* reads a number from standard input, prints all primes less than that number. */

{int n;
  bool a[100001];
  input("%d
", n);
  if (n >= 100001) then
    output("\n too many
");
    exit(-1);
  else if (n < 0) then
    output("\n must be positive
");
    exit(-1);
  }
calcPrimes(n, a);
printPrimes(n, a);

void calcPrimes(int size; var bool a[100001];)
{int i;
  a[0] = FALSE;
  a[1] = FALSE;
  i = 2; while (i < size) (a[i] = TRUE; i = i + 1;)
  i = 2;
  while (i < size)
  {int j;
    if a[i] then
      {j = 2 * i;
       while (j < size)
         {a[j] = FALSE;
          j = j + i;
       }
      i = i + 1;
    }
  }
}

void printPrimes(int size; var bool a[100001];)
{int i;
  i = 2;
  while (i < size)
  {if a[i] then output("%d
", i);
   i = i + 1;
  }
}
Appendix B: \texttt{gc} Source Code

This appendix contains the \texttt{Make}, \texttt{Ox}, and \texttt{C} source code for \texttt{gc}. 
# $Header: Makefile,v 1.3 92/12/14 11:31:46 bischoff Exp $  
SHELL= /bin/sh  
CFLAGS =  
CC=cc  

_IGNORE:  
gc: y.tab.o lex.yy.o scan.o sem.o code.o util.o  
 $(CC) $(CFLAGS) -o gc y.tab.o lex.yy.o scan.o  
       sem.o code.o util.o -ly -lI  

ox.out.o ox.out.l: gpll.Y gpll.L  
ox -YY -Yn$00000 -Yc$0000 -Yr$30000 gpll.Y gpll.L  

strip: gpll.Y gpll.L  
ox -S gpll.Y gpll.L  

lex.yy.c : ox.out.l  
ex ox.out.l  
y.tab.o y.tab.h: ox.out.y  
yacc -dv ox.out.y  
diff y.tab.h y.tab.h.bak > y.tab.h.diff  
if test -s y.tab.h.diff; then cp y.tab.h y.tab.h.bak; fi  
rm y.tab.h.diff  

scan.o: glob.h util.h scan.c  
 $(CC) $(CFLAGS) -c scan.c  

sem.o: glob.h y.tab.h.bak util.h sem.c  
 $(CC) $(CFLAGS) -c sem.c  

code.o: code.c y.tab.h.bak glob.h util.h  
 $(CC) $(CFLAGS) -c code.c  

util.o: util.c  
 $(CC) $(CFLAGS) -c util.c  

y.tab.o: y.tab.c y.tab.h.bak glob.h util.h scan.h sem.h code.h  
 $(CC) $(CFLAGS) -c y.tab.c  

lex.yy.o: lex.yy.c y.tab.h.bak glob.h util.h scan.h  
 $(CC) $(CFLAGS) -c lex.yy.c  

rm *.o ox.out.? lex.yy.c y.tab.c y.tab.h y.output gc  

dec 14 11:31 1992 Makefile Page 1
union num {int i;
    float f;
    int b;
};

struct dim {long size;
    long scale;
    struct dim *next;
};

struct sym {
    /* members used for all kinds of symbols */
    char *id;
    lineNumType line;
    enum symType type;
    levelType level;
    struct sym *next;
    /* members used only for storage symbols */
    enum stgClass class;
    long addr;
    long size;
    struct dim *dimList;
    /* members used only for function symbols */
    long paramsSize;
    labelType label;
    struct sym *paramLoc;
};

struct env {struct sym *funcSym;
    struct sym *varLoc;
    struct sym *funcLoc;
    levelType level;
    short nRegs;
    labelType exitLabel;
    long varsSize;
    struct env *outerEnv;
};

extern struct dim *dimListSpace;
#define lambdaDim dimListSpace

extern struct sym *symSpace;
#define lambdaSym symSpace

extern struct env *envSpace;
#define lambdaEnv envSpace

/* $Header: scan.h,v 1.3 92/12/14 11:32:01 bischoff Exp $ */
extern void scanSetup();
extern char *stringLookup();
extern char *copyLexemeOfSTRING();
extern void eatComment();
#include <stdio.h>

extern FILE *tempOut;
#endif

/* $Header: code.h,v 1.3 92/12/14 11:32:08 bischoff Exp $ */

echo extern void cgWhile();
echo extern void cgReturnStmt();
echo extern void cgExitStmt();
echo extern void cgParamMatchCheck();
echo

echo extern struct sym *newStgSym();
echo extern struct sym *newFuncSym();
echo extern struct sym *concatLocs();
echo extern struct sym *cdirParamList();
echo extern struct sym *stgNewLookup();
echo extern struct sym *funcInvokeLookup();
echo extern struct env *newEnv();
echo extern struct dim *adjustDimList();
echo extern struct dim *cdirDimList();
echo extern enum symType unOpTypeCheck();
echo extern enum symType binOpTypeCheck();
echo extern enum symType assignmentTypeCheck();
echo extern int whileStmtCheck();
echo extern void semSetup();
echo extern void paramMatchCheck();

/* $Header: sem.h,v 1.3 92/12/14 11:32:04 bischoff Exp $ */

#define FIRSTREGNUM 0

echo extern void cgHeader();
echo extern void cgTrailer();
echo extern void cgFuncAddress();
echo extern void cgFuncCall();
echo extern void cgFuncTrailer();
echo extern void cgBlockEnter();
echo extern void cgBlockExit();
echo extern void cgBinArithExpr();
echo extern void cgRelExpr();
echo extern void cgBinLogExpr();
echo extern void cgLogLogExpr();
echo extern void cgUnArithExpr();
echo extern void cgEmptyIndexSeq();
echo extern void cgConstSimpleExpr();
echo extern void cgIndexSeq();
echo extern void cgAssign();
echo extern void cgPush();
echo extern void cgCondDeref();
echo extern void cgOutputNoArg();
echo extern void cgOutputOneArg();
echo extern void cgCast();
echo extern void cgInput();
echo extern void cgIfThen();
echo extern void cgIfThenElse();
echo extern void cgThen();
echo extern void cgElse();
echo extern void cgWhileStatement();
echo extern void cgWhileDecision();
echo extern void cgWhile();
echo extern void cgReturnStmt();
echo extern void cgExitStmt();
echo extern void cgParamMatchCheck();
extern void yyerror();
extern void fatal();
extern void internal();
extern void handleOverflow();
extern FILE *safeOpen();
extern void printStringArray();

#include "glob.h"
#include "scan.h"
#include "y.tab.h"

IDENT {[a-zA-Z-_.][a-zA-Z-0-9_]*}

int return(int);  @[INT.line# = yylineno; ]
float return(float);  @[FLOAT.line# = yylineno; ]
bool return(bool);  @[BOOL.line# = yylineno; ]
void return(void);  @[VOID.line# = yylineno; ]
var return(var);  @[VAR.line# = yylineno; ]
if return(if);  @[IF.line# = yylineno; ]
then return(then);  @[THEN.line# = yylineno; ]
else return(else);  @[ELSE.line# = yylineno; ]
while return(while);  @[WHILE.line# = yylineno; ]
return return(return);  @[RETURN.line# = yylineno; ]
exit return(exit);  @[EXIT.line# = yylineno; ]
input return(input);  @[INPUT.line# = yylineno; ]
output return(output);  @[OUTPUT.line# = yylineno; ]
\*
(char *strDum;[+]
strDum = copyLexemeOSTRING();
return(STRING);  @[STRING.str# = strDum; ]
)
\/*
eatComment();
[\n\tf]*
[0-9]+\.[0-9]+ return(const);  @[SCANF(yyltext,"%f", [+]
 &@CONST.val10.f) ]
}
[0-9]+ return(const);  @[SCANF(yyltext,"%d", [+]
 &@CONST.val10.i) ]
)
EOF return(EOFCONST);  @[EOFCONST ]
TRUE return(BCONST);  @[BCONST.val10.b = 1; ]
FALSE return(BCONST);  @[BCONST.val10.b = 0; ]
\{ return(\{};  @[\{} ]
\} return(\});  @[\} ]
[,] return(,);  @[, ]
[;] return(;);  @[; ]
return('"');  \@ /".line\@ = yylineno; \@  
[\-] return('"'');  \@ /"'".line\@ = yylineno; \@  
= return(GETS);  \@ /GETS.line\@ = yylineno; \@  
== return(EQ);  \@ /EQ.line\@ = yylineno; \@  
!= return(NEQ);  \@ /NEQ.line\@ = yylineno; \@  
< return(LT);  \@ /LT.line\@ = yylineno; \@  
<= return(LEQ);  \@ /LEQ.line\@ = yylineno; \@  
>= return(GEQ);  \@ /GEQ.line\@ = yylineno; \@  
(IDENT) {  
  return(ID);  \@ /ID.str\@ = stringLookup(yytext,yylen,1);  
  ID.line\@ = yylineno;  
}  
.  
{fprintf(stderr,"line %d: illegal character\"",yylineno);  
  handleSemError();  
}  
  
/* $Header: gppl.Y,v 1.3 92/12/14 11:32:17 bischoff Exp $ */  
/* a compiler for a general purpose programming language */  
  
%{  
#include "glob.h"  
#include "y.tab.h"  
#include "scan.h"  
#include "sem.h"  
#include "code.h"  
#include "util.h"  
}  

%start prog  
%token ID ICONST FCNST BCONST EOFCONST  
%token INT FLOAT BOOL VOID  
%token VAR  
%token IF THEN ELSE WHILE  
%token EQ LT GT GEQ LEQ NEQ  
%token AND OR NOT  
%token INPUT OUTPUT STRING  
%token RETURN EXIT  
%right GETS  
%left OR  
%left AND  
%nonassoc EQ NEQ  
%nonassoc LT LEQ GT GEQ  
%left "/"  
%left "/"  
%right NOT

@attributes {labelType label;
  regNumType decisionRegNum;
} then wDecision

@attributes {labelType label;
  }
else while

@attributes {union num val;
} ICONST FCONST BCONST

@attributes {int long val;
} IConstExpr


@macro constSimpleExpr(SYM,TYPE,)
  \@i \$ simpleExpr.type\$ = TYPE;
  \@i \$ simpleExpr.maxRegNum\$ = \$ simpleExpr.regNum\$;
  \@i \$ simpleExpr.isStgRef\$ = FALSE;
  \@t cgConstSimpleExpr(\$ simpleExpr.regNum\$, TYPE, \$ SYM.val\$);
@end

@macro binOpExprdef(op,)
  \@1 \$ expr.type\$ = binOpTypeCheck(\$ expr.1.type\$, op, \$ op.line\$);
  \@1 \$ expr.1.env\$ = \$ expr.env\$;
  \@1 \$ expr.1.regNum\$ = \$ expr.regNum\$;
  \@1 \$ expr.maxRegNum\$ = \$ expr.1.maxRegNum\$;
  \@1 \$ expr.1.formalMatch\$ = lambdaSym;
  \@1 \$ expr.isStgRef\$ = FALSE;
@end

@macro binOpExprdef(op,)
  \@1 \$ expr.type\$ = binOpTypeCheck(\$ expr.1.type\$, \$ expr.2.type\$, op, \$ op.line\$);
  \@1 \$ expr.1.env\$ = \$ expr.env\$;
  \@1 \$ expr.1.regNum\$ = \$ expr.regNum\$;
  \@1 \$ expr.1.maxRegNum\$ = \$ expr.1.maxRegNum\$;
  \@1 \$ expr.2.regNum\$ = \$ expr.2.regNum\$ + 1;
  \@1 \$ expr.maxRegNum\$ = max(\$ expr.1.maxRegNum\$, \$ expr.2.maxRegNum\$);
  \@1 \$ expr.1.formalMatch\$ = lambdaSym;
  \@1 \$ expr.2.formalMatch\$ = lambdaSym;
  \@1 \$ expr.isStgRef\$ = FALSE;
@end

@macro binArithExpr(op,)
  \@t cgBinArithExpr(\$ expr.1.regNum\$, op, \$ expr.type\$);
@end

@macro relExpr(op,)
  \@t cgRelExpr(\$ expr.1.regNum\$, op, \$ expr.1.type\$);
@end

@macro binLogExpr(op,)
  \@t cgBinLogExpr(\$ expr.1.regNum\$, op);
@end
expr : assignExpr
     | simpleExpr

assignExpr:
  %{ @assignExpr.type@ == @assignExpr.type@; @assignExpr.env@ == @expr.env@; @assignExpr.regNum@ == @expr.regNum@; @assignExpr.maxRegNum@ == @assignExpr.maxRegNum@; @assignExpr.isStgRef@ == FALSE; }

simpleExpr:
  %{ @expr.type@ == @simpleExpr.type@; @simpleExpr.env@ == @expr.env@; @simpleExpr.regNum@ == @expr.regNum@; @simpleExpr.maxRegNum@ == @simpleExpr.maxRegNum@; @simpleExpr.formalMatch@ == @expr.formalMatch@; @expr.isStgRef@ == @simpleExpr.isStgRef@; }
   ( expr )
   %{ @expr.type@ == @expr.l.type@; @expr.l.env@ == @expr.env@; @expr.l.regNum@ == @expr.regNum@; @expr.l.maxRegNum@ == @expr.l.maxRegNum@; @expr.l.formalMatch@ == @expr.formalMatch@; @expr.l.isStgRef@ == @expr.l.isStgRef@; }

expr:
  %{ @unOpExprdefs('`-`); @t cgUnhArithExpr(@expr.regNum@,`-`,@expr.type@); }
   `-`
  %{ @unOpExprdefs('`*`); @t cgUnhArithExpr(@expr.regNum@,`*`,@expr.type@); }
   `'`
  %{ @unOpExprdefs('`/`); @t cgUnhArithExpr(@expr.regNum@,`/`,@expr.type@); }
   `NOT`

expr:
  %{ @binOpExprdefs('`EQ`); @relExpr('EQ',); @expr.NEQ@ expr; @relExpr('NEQ',); @expr.LT expr; @relExpr('LT',); @expr.GT expr; @relExpr('GT',); @expr.LEQ expr; @relExpr('LEQ',); @expr.GEQ expr; @relExpr('GEQ',); @expr.AND expr; @binOpExprdefs('AND',); @binLogExpr('AND',); @expr.OR expr; @binOpExprdefs('OR',); @binLogExpr('OR',); }

assignExpr:
  %{ @assignExpr.type@ == assignmentTypeCheck(@stgRef.type@, @expr.type@, @GETS.line@); }
   @stgRef GETS expr
   %{ @assignExpr.type@ == assignmentTypeCheck(@stgRef.type@, @expr.type@, @GETS.line@); }

simpleExpr:
  stgRef:
    @( @i @simpleExpr.type@ = @stgRef.type@;
    @i stgRef.envv = @simpleExpr.envv;
    @i stgRef.regNum = @simpleExpr.regNum;
    @i @simpleExpr.maxRegNum = @stgRef.maxRegNum;
    @i @stgRef.formalMatch = @simpleExpr.formalMatch;
    @i @simpleExpr.isStgRef = TRUE;
    @ct @c@ yCondDererf(@simpleExpr.formalMatch, @simpleExpr.regNum, @simpleExpr.type@)
    @);@}
  funcInvoc:
    @( @i @simpleExpr.type@ = @funcInvoc.type@;
    @i @funcInvoc.envv = @simpleExpr.envv;
    @i @funcInvoc.regNum = @simpleExpr.regNum;
    @i @funcInvoc.maxRegNum = @funcInvoc.maxRegNum;
    @i @simpleExpr.isStgRef = FALSE;
    @);@}
  FCONST:
    @( @constSimpleExpr(FCONST, FLOATT, ) @)
    @)
  BCONST:
    @( @constSimpleExpr(BCONST, BOOLT, ) @)
    @)
  EOFCONST:
    @( @i @simpleExpr.type@ = INT;
    @i @simpleExpr.maxRegNum = @simpleExpr.regNum;
    @i @simpleExpr.isStgRef = FALSE;
    @ct @c@ gEOF(@simpleExpr.regNum@)
    @);@}
  indexSeq:
    @( @i @simpleExpr.maxRegNum = @indexSeq.maxRegNum;
    @t @c@ gEmptyIndexSeq(@indexSeq.envv, @indexSeq.symv, @indexSeq.linev, @indexSeq.regNumv, @indexSeq.dilmList@)
    @);@}
  iConstExpr:
    ICONST:
      @i @ConstExpr.val@ = @CONST.val@.1;
      @)
      @i @ConstExpr.val@ = @ConstExpr.1.val@ ;
      @)
      @i @ConstExpr.val@ = @ConstExpr.1.val@ ;
      @)
      @i @ConstExpr.val@ = @ConstExpr.1.val@ ;
      @)
      @i @ConstExpr.val@ = @ConstExpr.1.val@ ;
      @)
  iConstExpr:
    
    @i @ConstExpr.val@ = @ConstExpr.1.val@ * @ConstExpr.2.val@ ;
    @)
  iConstExpr:
    
    @i @ConstExpr.val@ = @ConstExpr.1.val@ + @ConstExpr.2.val@ ;
    @)
  iConstExpr:
    
    @i @ConstExpr.val@ = @ConstExpr.1.val@ - @ConstExpr.2.val@ ;
    @)
  iConstExpr:
    
    @i @ConstExpr.val@ = @ConstExpr.1.val@ / @ConstExpr.2.val@ ;
    @)
  iConstExpr:
    
    @i @ConstExpr.val@ = @ConstExpr.1.val@ - @ConstExpr.2.val@ ;
    @)
  iConstExpr:
    
    @i @ConstExpr.val@ = @ConstExpr.1.val@ / @ConstExpr.2.val@ ;
    @)}

```c
funcInvoc
:
  ID
    | funcInvoc.type=ID.sym->type;
    | ID.sym=funcInvocLookup(funcInvoc.env, ID, ID.str, ID.line);
    | funcInvoc.maxRegNum=funcInvoc.regNum;
    | cgFuncCall(funcInvoc.env, ID.sym,
                funcInvoc.regNum, TRUE, ID.line);

  \}\n  \} actParamList
  \{ |
    | actParamList.env=funcInvoc.env;
    | funcInvoc.type=ID.sym->type;
    | ID.sym=funcInvocLookup(funcInvoc.env, ID, ID.str, ID.line);
    | actParamList.regNum=funcInvoc.regNum;
    | funcInvoc.maxRegNum=actParamList.maxRegNum;
    | actParamList.formParamList=actParamList.param;
    | actParamList.func=ID.sym;
    | actParamList.line=ID.line;
    | cgFuncCall(funcInvoc.env, ID.sym,
                funcInvoc.regNum, FALSE, ID.line);

  \} typeSpec
    | expr
    | expr.env=funcInvoc.env;
    | funcInvoc.type=typeSpec.type;
    | expr.regNum=funcInvoc.regNum;
    | funcInvoc.maxRegNum=expr.maxRegNum;
    | expr.formalMatch=lambdaSym;
    | cgCast(expr.regNum, typeSpec.type, expr.type);

  \} INPUT
    | STRING, stgRef
    | stgRef.env=funcInvoc.env;
    | funcInvoc.type=INT;
    | stgRef.regNum=funcInvoc.regNum;
    | funcInvoc.maxRegNum=stgRef.maxRegNum;
    | stgRef.formalMatch=lambdaSym;
    | cgInput(STRING, stgRef.regNum, stgRef.type, stgRef.line);

  \} OUTPUT
    | STRING
    | funcInvoc.type=INT;
    | funcInvoc.regNum=funcInvoc.regNum;
    | cgOutputNoArg(STRING.str, funcInvoc.regNum);
```


```c
| OUTPUT
  \{| STRING, expr \}
  \{| expr.env=funcInvoc.env;
      funcInvoc.type=INT;
      cgOutput(expr.env, expr.regNum);
      \} actParamList
      \{ |
        | actParamList.env=funcInvoc.env;
        | funcInvoc.type=actParamList.type;
        | actParamList.maxRegNum=actParamList.maxRegNum;
        | expr.env=actParamList.env;
        | expr.formalMatch=actParamList.param;
        | paramMatchCheck(actParamList.param, expr.type, expr.isStgRef, TRUE, actParamList.func, actParamList.line);
        | cgPush(actParamList.regNum);
      \} actParamList
      \{ |
        | actParamList.env=actParamList.env;
        | actParamList.line=actParamList.line;
        | paramMatchCheck(actParamList.param, expr.type, expr.isStgRef, FALSE, actParamList.func, actParamList.line);
        | cgPush(actParamList.regNum);
      \} actParamList
```

```
funcDecl
  typeSpec  ID   '('  paramDeclList  ')'  block
  @i @block.env$ = newEnv(@funcDecl.env$,
  @ID.sym$,  
  @block.varLoc$,  
  @block.funcLoc$,  
  @block.maxRegNum$  
  );
  @i @funcDecl.loc$ = @ID.sym$;
  @i @ID.sym$ = newFuncSym(@ID.str$, @ID.line$,
  @typeSpec.type$,  
  newLabelNum(),  
  @paramDeclList.loc$  
  );
  @i @paramDeclList.funcSym$ = @ID.sym$;
  @t cgFuncTrailer(@ID.sym$);
  @}  
paramDeclList
  @i @paramDeclList.loc$ = lambdaSym;
  @t cgFuncAddress(@paramDeclList.funcSym$);
  @}  
|  paramDecl  paramDecl
  @i @paramDeclList.loc$ =  
  concatLocs(@paramDecl.loc$, @paramDeclList.1.loc$);
  @i @paramDeclList.1.funcSym$ = @paramDeclList.funcSym$;
  @}  
paramDecl
  @i @paramDecl.loc$ = lambdaSym;
  @t @paramDecl.class$ = VALPARAM;
  @}  
|  VAR  paramDecl
  @i @paramDecl.loc$ = @paramDecl.loc$;
  @i @paramDecl.class$ = REFPARAM;
  @}  
|  stgDecl
  @i @stgDecl.loc$ = @stgDecl.loc$;
  @i @stgDecl.class$ = REFPARAM;
  @}  
|  stgDecl2List  
  @i @stgDecl2List.loc$ = @stgDecl.loc$;
  @i @stgDecl2List.type$ = @typeSpec.type$;
  @i @stgDecl2List.class$ = @stgDecl.class$;
  @}  
```

exitStatement
  : EXIT expr ';' $1 @expr.env@ = @exitStatement.env@;
$1 @expr.regNum@ = FIRSTREGNUM;
$1 @exitStatement.maxRegNum@ = @expr.maxRegNum@;
$1 @expr.formalMatch@ = lambdaSym;
$1 cgExitStmt(@expr.regNum@,@expr.type@,#EXIT.line#);
]


%%
#include <stdio.h>
v odbyyyCheckForResizes();

main(argc,argv)    int argc;
    parseStatus = yyparse();    cgTrailer();    fclose(tempOut);    return(parseStatus || (doCodeGen == FALSE));
}

#include <stdio.h>
void yyyCheckForResizes();

main(argc,argv)
    int argc;
    char *argv[];
    (int parseStatus;
    yyyCheckForResizes(argc,argv);    scanSetup();    semSetup();    tempOut = safeOpen(tempOut.ID, "w");    cgHeader();    parseStatus = yyparse();    cgTrailer();    fclose(tempOut);    return(parseStatus || (doCodeGen == FALSE));
}
/* $Header: util.c,v 1.3 92/12/14 11:32:23 bischoff Exp $ */
#include "glob.h"

extern int yylineno;

void yyerror(cp)
    char *cp;
    (fprintf(stderr,"Syntax error near line %d: %s\n",yylineno,cp);
     yyerror());
}

void fatal(cp)
    char *cp;
    (fprintf(stderr,"Fatal error: %s\n",cp);
     exit(-1));
}

void internal(s)
    char *s;
    (fprintf(stderr,"Internal error: %s\n",s);
     )

void handleOverflow(cp)
    char *cp;
    (fatal(cp);
     )

FILE *safeOpen(name,mode)
    char *name,*mode;
    (FILE *dum;
     if ((dum = fopen(name,mode))
     != (FILE *)NULL)
     (fprintf(stderr,"fatal error opening %s\n",name);
      exit(-1);
     )
    else
    return dum;
}
#define strBufSize 512
char *copyLexemeOfSTRING()
    {char c;
     char *temp = (char *)NULL;
     char buf[strBufSize];
     int state = 1;
     cp = buf;
     *cp++ = '\n';
     afterBuf = buf + strBufSize;
     while (state != DFAACCEPT)
     { *cp++ = c = yinput();
       if (cp == afterBuf) fatal("string too long\n");
       switch (state)
       { /* case 1 */
         {case '\n': state = 2; break;
          case '\': state = DFAACCEPT; break;
          default: ;
        }
        break;
     case 2: switch(c)
     {case '\': state = 2; break;
       case ' ': state = DFAACCEPT; break;
       default: state = 1;
     }
     break;
     default: ;
     } /* while */
     }
     /* The size of the array of pointers to permanent null-terminated copies
      * of lexemes of identifiers.
     */
     int maxNStrings = 509;
     /* stringTable[i] is either (char *)NULL or a
      * permanent null-terminated copy of the lexeme of an identifier.
     */
     static char **stringTable;
Dec 14 11:32 1992  scan.c Page 3

/* generates and returns a pointer to a permanent null-terminated copy
  * of the first len characters of the string cp.
  */
static char *allocString(cp, len)
    char *cp;
    int len;
    (char *n cp, *str_save;
    if ((n cp = (char *) malloc(len + 1)))
        (char *) NULL)
    )
        fatal("internal malloc error in allocString");
    str_save = n cp;
    while (len --)
        *n cp++ = *cp++;
    *n cp = '\0';
    return (str_save);
}

/* compute a hash value for a string */
static long stringHash (cp, len)
    char *cp;
    int len;
    (int hashval;
    switch (hashval = len)
        (default: hashval = cp[len - 2] * 512;
        case 3: hashval = cp[len - 1] * 64;
        case 2: hashval = cp[1] * 8;
        case 1: hashval = cp[0]; break;
        case 0: fatal("internal error: can’t seek the empty string.

    return (hashval);
}

Dec 14 11:32 1992  scan.c Page 4

/* Search the string table for a string matching the first len characters of
  * cp.  If it is absent and insertion is requested, try to insert it, returning
  * a pointer to a permanent null-terminated copy if successful, null pointer
  * if unsuccessful (due to a full table).  If absent and insertion not
  * requested, return null pointer.  If present, return pointer to the copy.
  */
char *stringLookup (cp, len, insertIfAbsent)
    char *cp;
    int len;
    int insertIfAbsent;
    (int i, try;
    char **dum;
    try = stringHash (cp, len) % maxNstrings;
    for (i = 0; i < maxNstrings; i++)
        (dum = stringTable + try;
        try = (try + 1) % maxNstrings;
        if (*dum == (char *)NULL)
            (if (insertIfAbsent) *dum = allocString (cp, len);
            return (*dum);
        )
    )
    if (strlen(*dum) != len) continue; /* don’t match proper prefixes */
    if (!strcmp (*dum, cp, len)) return (*dum);
    )
    handleOverflow("out of room in string table");
}

void scanSetup()
    (int i;
    if ((stringTable = (char **) malloc(maxNstrings * sizeof(char *)))
        (char **) NULL)
    )
    for (i = 0; i < maxNstrings; i++) stringTable[i] = (char **) NULL;
    else
        fatal("malloc error in string table allocation

);
```c
#include "glob.h"
#include "y.tab.h"
#include "util.h"

static int symSpaceSize = 1000;
static struct sym *symSpace;

static struct sym *symStack,*afterSymSpace;

static int envSpaceSize = 1000;
static struct env *envSpace;

static struct env *envStack,*afterEnvSpace;

static int dimListSpaceSize = 1000;
static struct dim *dimListSpace;

static struct dim *dimListStock,*afterDimListSpace;

void handleSemError()
{
doCodeGen = FALSE;
}

void semSetup()
{
spaceSetup("symbol",struct sym,symSpace,
    symSpaceSize,3,afterSymSpace,symStack)
    spaceSetup("environment",struct env,envSpace,
    envSpaceSize,2,afterEnvSpace,envStack)
    spaceSetup("dimension list",struct dim,dimListSpace,
    dimListSpaceSize,2,afterDimListSpace,dimListStock)
}

lambdaSym->next = lambdaSym;
lambdaSym->paramLoc = lambdaSym;
lambdaEnv->level = -1;
lambdaEnv->varLoc = lambdaSym;
lambdaEnv->funcLoc = lambdaSym;
lambdaEnv->outerEnv = lambdaEnv;
lambdaDim->next = lambdaDim;
}
```

```c
Dec 14 11:32 1992  sem.c Page 2

struct dim *consDimList(size,dimList,line)
{
    long size;
    struct dim *dimList;
    lineNumType line;
    struct dim *dum;
    if (size < 1)
    {
        fprintf(stderr,
            "nonpositive dimension in array declaration near line %d.%d,line
        ");
        handleSemError();
        if ((dum = dimListStock++) == afterDimListSpace)
            handleOverflow("out of space for dimension lists\n");
        dum->size = size;
        dum->next = dimList;
        return dum;
    }

    static enum pred nameConflict(sym1,sym2)
    {
        struct sym *sym1,*sym2;
        if (sym1->id == sym2->id)
        {
            fprintf(stderr,
                "symbol is multiply defined: lines %d and %d.%d, 
            sym1->id,sym1->line,sym2->line 
        ");
            handleSemError();
            return TRUE;
        }
        else
            return FALSE;
    }

    static void *symDupCheck(loc1,loc2)
    {
        struct sym *sym;
        while (loc1 != lambdaSym)
        {
            dum = loc2;
            while (dum != lambdaSym)
            {
                if (nameConflict(loc1,dum)) break;
                dum = dum->next;
            }
            loc1 = loc1->next;
        }
    }
```
/* returns the concatenation of two sequences of symbols, ... */
struct sym *concatLocs(struct loc, struct loc) {
    struct sym *leftLoc, *rightLoc;
    (struct sym **prevLeftP;
    symUpCheck(rightLoc, leftLoc);
    prevleftP = *(leftLoc);
    while (*prevLeftP != lambdaSym) prevLeftP = &(*prevLeftP)->next;
    *prevLeftP = rightLoc;
    return leftLoc;
}

struct dim *cdrDimList(struct dimList, struct sym, struct line) {
    struct dim *dimList;
    struct sym *sym;
    struct dimType line;
    (if (dimList == lambdaDim) {
        if (sym == lambdaSym)
            fprintf(stderr, "extra index in line %d's reference to %s.\n", line, sym->id);
        handleSemError();
        return lambdaDim;
    } else
        return dimList->next;
}
void paramMatchCheck(formParamList, exprType, isStgRef, isFirstExpr, func, line)
struct sym *formParamList;
enum symType exprType;
enum pred isStgRef, isFirstExpr;
struct sym *func;
lineNumType line;
(enum pred mismatch = FALSE;
struct sym *symDum;

if (!(func == lambdaSym) || (formParamList == lambdaSym)) return;
if (isFirstExpr)
(symDum = formParamList;
 symDum = symDum->next;
while (symDum != lambdaSym)
 {fprintf(stderr,"missing actual parameter in line %d's call to %s.\n", 
   line,func->id
       );
 handleSemError();
 mismatch = TRUE;
 symDum = symDum->next;
   }
   if (mismatch) return;
if ((formParamList->class == REFPARAMC) && !isStgRef)
 {fprintf(stderr,"actual parameter in call to %s near line %d is not a reference,\n but matched to formal reference parameter %s.\n", 
   func->id,line,formParamList->id
       );
 handleSemError();
   }
   if (formParamList->type != exprType)
 {fprintf(stderr,"parameter type mismatch in call to %s near line %d: \n formal parameter %s.\n", 
   func->id,line,formParamList->id
       );
 handleSemError();
   }
}
}

static long scaleCalc(dimList,type)
struct dim *dimList;
enum symType type;
{long prevScale,prevSize,sizeOfEach;
 sizeOfEach = stgSize(type,1L);
 prevSize = 1;
 while (dimList != lambdaDim)
 {dimList->scale = prevScale * prevSize;
 prevScale = dimList->scale;
 prevSize = dimList->size;
 dimList->scale *= sizeOfEach;
 dimList = dimList->next;
   }
 return (prevScale * prevSize * sizeOfEach);
}

struct sym *newStgSym(lexeme,line,type,class, dimList)
char *lexeme;
lineNumType line;
enum symType type;
enum stgClass class;
struct dim *dimList;
{struct sym *dum;
 if (type == VOIDT)
 {fprintf(stderr,"line %d: declared storage of type void for %s.\n", 
   line,lexeme
   );
 handleSemError();
   type = INTT;
   }
   if ((dum = symStock++) == afterSymSpace)
 {handleOverflow("out of space in symbol table\n");
   dum->id = lexeme;
   dum->line = line;
   dum->type = type;
   dum->class = class;
   dum->size = scaleCalc(dimList,dum->type);
 if ((class == VALPARAMC) && (dimList != lambdaDim))
 {fprintf(stderr,"array %s declared as value parameter at line %d.\n", 
   lexeme,line
   );
 handleSemError();
   }
 if (class == REFPARAMC) dum->size = stgSize(type,1L);
  dum->dimList = dimList;
   dum->next = lambdaSym;
   return dum;
   }
static long assignAddresses(loc)
struct sym *loc;
{long size = 0;
while (loc != lambdaSym)
{size += loc->size,
loc = loc->next;
}
return size;
}

static void *assignLevel(loc,level)
struct sym *loc;
levelType level;
{while (loc != lambdaSym)
{loc->level = level;
loc = loc->next;
}
}

struct sym *newFuncSym(lexeme,line,type,label,paramLoc)
char *lexeme;
lineNumType line;
enum symType type;
labelType label;
struct sym *paramLoc;
{struct sym *dum;
if (dum = symStock++) == afterSymSpace)
handleOverflow("Out of space in symbol table\n");
dum->id = lexeme;
dum->line = line;
dum->type = type;
dum->paramSize = assignAddresses(paramLoc);
dum->label = label;
dum->paramLoc = paramLoc;
dum->next = lambdaSym;
return dum;
}
struct sym *funcInvocLookup(env,str,line)  
struct env *env;  
char *str;  
lineNumType line;  
{struct sym *dumSym;  
while (env != LambdaEnv)  
dumSym = env->funcLoc;  
while ((dumSym != LambdaSym) && (dumSym->id != str))  
dumSym = dumSym->next;  
if (dumSym != LambdaSym) return dumSym;  
env = env->outerEnv;  
}  
fprintf(stderr,"undeclared function identifier %s at line %d.
",str,line);  
handleSemError();  
return lambdaSym;  
}  

static enum mapType inTypeOf(op)  
int op;  
{switch (op)  
case '*':  
case '/':  
case '+':  
case '-':  
case LT:  
case GT:  
case EQ:  
case LEQ:  
case GEQ:  
case NEQ: return ARITHM;  
case NOT:  
case AND:  
case OR: return LOGM;  
default: fprintf(stderr,"unknown binary operator\n"); exit(-1);  
}  

enum symType binOpTypeCheck(type1,type2,op,line)  
enum symType type1,type2;  
int op;  
lineNumType line;  
{if (((type1 == ERRT) || (type2 == ERRT)) return ERRT;  
if (  
(type1 != type2)  
(type == VOIDT)  
(inTypeOf(op) == ARITHM) != (type == INTT) || (type == FLOATT)  
)  
fprintf(stderr,"binary operator type mismatch at line %d.\n",line);  
handleSemError();  
return ERRT;  
return (outTypeOf(op) == ARITHM)?type1:BOOLT;  
}
enum symType unaryTypeCheck(type,op,line)
    enum symType type;
    int op;
    lineNumType line;
    (if (type == ERRT) return ERRT;
    if {
        (type == VOIDT)
        | ((inTypeOf(op) == ARITH) && ((type == INTT) || (type == FLOATT)))
        (fprintf(stderr,"unary operator type mismatch at line %d.\n",line);
        handleSemError());
        return ERRT;
 } return (outTypeOf(op) == ARITH) ? TYPE : BOOLT;

}
void cgBlockExit(env)
    struct env *env;
    if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
    if (env == lambdaEnv) return;
    fprintf(tempOut, "BE\%ld:\tsp = fp\%n", env->exitLabel);
    fprintf(tempOut, "\tsp = (*(sp++ - 1)).up\%n");
}

void cgFuncAddress(sym)
    struct sym *sym;
    if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
    if (sym != lambdaSym)
        fprintf(tempOut, "\tgoto j%d;\n", sym->label);
        fprintf(tempOut, "f%d:\tt1\tt1/t/ %s */%n", sym->label, sym->id);
}

void cgFuncTrailer(sym)
    struct sym *sym;
    if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
    fprintf(tempOut, "\tgoto rts;\n", sym->label);
    fprintf(tempOut, "j%d:\n", sym->label);
}

void cgBinArithExpr(destReg, op, type)
    int destReg;
    int op;
    enum symType type;
    char *typeExt;
    if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
    switch (type)
    {case INT:
        typeExt = ";\n";
        break;
    case FLOAT:
        typeExt = "f\n";
        break;
    switch (op)
    {case EQ: opStr = "=="; break;
    case LEQ: opStr = "<="; break;
    case GEQ: opStr = ">="; break;
    case NEQ: opStr = "!="; break;
    case LT: opStr = "<"; break;
    case GT: opStr = ">"; break;
    label = newLabelNum();
    fprintf(tempOut, "\tif \%fp[kd].%s %c \%fp[kd].%s goto \%bd;\n", RA(destReg), typeExt, opStr, RA(destReg + 1), typeExt, label);
    fprintf(tempOut, "\tfp[%kd].%s = \%fp[%kd].%s;\n", RA(destReg), typeExt, RA(destReg + 1), typeExt);
}

void cgRelExpr(destReg, op, type)
    int destReg;
    int op;
    enum symType type;
    char *typeExt, *opStr;
    labelType label;
    if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
    switch (type)
    {case INT: typeExt = ";\n"; break;
    case FLOAT: typeExt = "f\n"; break;
    }
    switch (op)
    {case EQ: opStr = "=="; break;
    case LEQ: opStr = "<="; break;
    case GEQ: opStr = ">="; break;
    case NEQ: opStr = "!="; break;
    case LT: opStr = "<"; break;
    case GT: opStr = ">"; break;
    label = newLabelNum();
    fprintf(tempOut, "\tif \%fp[kd].%s %c \%fp[kd].%s goto \%bd;\n", RA(destReg), typeExt, opStr, RA(destReg + 1), typeExt, label);
    fprintf(tempOut, "\tfp[%kd].%s = \%fp[%kd].%s;\n", RA(destReg), typeExt, RA(destReg + 1), typeExt);
}
void cgBinLogExpr (destReg, op)
int destReg;
int op;
{labelType label;
char unOp, relt1, relt2;
if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
label = newLabelNum ();
switch (op)
{case AND: unOp = '!'; relt1 = '1'; relt2 = '0'; break;
case OR : unOp = ' '; relt1 = '0'; relt2 = '1'; break;
}
fprintf (tempOut, "tif (%c(fp[%d].i)) goto b%d;\n",
unOp, RA (destReg), label);
fprintf (tempOut, "tif (%c(fp[%d].i)) goto b%d;\n",
unOp, RA (destReg + 1), label);
fprintf (tempOut, "\tfp[%d].%s = -fp[%d].%s;\n",
RA (destReg), typeExt, RA (destReg), typeExt);
}
}

void cgLogNegExpr (regNum)
int regNum;
{labelType label;
if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
if (sym == lambdaSym) return;
staticList = env->level + sym->level;
while (dimList != dimList->next) {
fprintf (stderr, "missing index for line %d's reference to array %s\n",
line, sym->id);
dimList = dimList->next;
handleSemError ();
}
if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
if (sym == lambdaSym) return;
for (i = 0; i < staticList->i++; 
(dumEnv = dumEnv->outerEnv)
fprintf (tempOut, "fp[%d].up = fp[\n", RA (regNum));
dumEnv = env;
}
}

void cgUnArithExpr (destReg, op, type)
int destReg;
int op;
enum symType type;
{labelType label;
switch (type)
{case INT: typeExt = "i"; break;
case FLOAT: typeExt = "f"; break;
}
fprintf (tempOut, "fp[\n].%s = -fp[kd].%s;\n", RA (destReg), typeExt, RA (destReg), typeExt);
}

void cgEmptyIndexExpr (env, sym, line, regNum, dimList)
struct env *env;
struct sym *sym;
lineNumType *line;
int regNum;
struct dim *dimList;
{long addr;
int staticList, i;
struct env *dumEnv;
if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
if (sym == lambdaSym) return;
staticList = env->level + sym->level;
while (dimList != dimList->next) {
fprintf (stderr, "missing index for line %d's reference to array %s\n",
line, sym->id);
dimList = dimList->next;
handleSemError ();
}
if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
if (sym == lambdaSym) return;
for (i = 0; i < staticList->i++; 
(dumEnv = dumEnv->outerEnv)
fprintf (tempOut, "fp[kd].up = fp[\n", RA (regNum));
dumEnv = env;
}
}
void cgIndexSeq(sym, regNum, dimList)
struct sym *sym;
int regNum;
struct dim *dimList;
if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
if (sym == lambdaSym) return;
fprintf(tempOut, "if (fp[%d].i < 0) goto IOBtrap;\n", RA(regNum + 1));
fprintf(tempOut, "if (fp[%d].i > %d) goto IOBtrap;\n", RA(regNum + 1), RA(regNum + 1), dimList->size - 1);
fprintf(tempOut, "fp[%d].i = %d;\n", RA(regNum + 1), RA(regNum + 1), dimList->scale);
fprintf(tempOut, "fp[%d].up = fp[%d].i;\n", RA(regNum), RA(regNum + 1));
}

void cgAssign(regNum, type)
int regNum;
enum symType type;
union num value;
if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
switch(type)
    (case INT: typeExt = "i"; break;
    case FLOATT: typeExt = "f"; break;
    case BOOLT: typeExt = "b"; break;
    }
fprintf(tempOut, "*fp[%d].%s = fp[%d].%s;\n", RA(regNum), typeExt, RA(regNum + 1), typeExt);
}

void cgPush(regNum)
int regNum;
if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
fprintf(tempOut, "*--sp = fp[%d];\n", RA(regNum));
}

void cgCondDeref(formal, regNum, type)
struct sym *formal;
int regNum;
enum symType type;
char *typeExt;
if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
if ((formal != lambdaSym) && (formal->class == REFPARAM)) return;
switch(type)
    (case INT: typeExt = "i"; break;
    case FLOATT: typeExt = "f"; break;
    case BOOLT: typeExt = "b"; break;
    }
fprintf(tempOut, "*fp[%d].%s = (%s);\n", RA(regNum), typeExt, RA(regNum), typeExt);
}
void cgCast(regNum,newType,oldType)
    int regNum;
    enum symType newType,oldType;
    {char *ext1,*ext2,*cCast;
      if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
      switch(newType)
      {case INTI: ext1 = "i"; cCast = "(int)"; break;
       case FLOATT: ext1 = "f"; cCast = "(float)"; break;
       }
      switch(oldType)
      {case INTI: ext2 = "i"; break;
       case FLOATT: ext2 = "f"; break;
       case BOOGLT: ext2 = "b"; break;
       }
      fprintf(tempOut,"\tfp[%d].i = %sfp[%d].%s;\n",
              RA(regNum),ext1,cCast,RA(regNum),ext2);
      }
}

void cgOutputOneArg(str,regNum,type)
    char *str;
    char *regNumType regNum;
    {if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
      fprintf(tempOut,"\tfp[%d].i = printf(%s,fp[%d].\n",
              RA(regNum),str,RA(regNum),str);
      /* fprintf(tempOut,"\ttfsh (stdout);\n" ); */
    }
}

void cgInput(str,regNumType,line)
    char *str;
    int regNum;
    enum symType type;
    {lineNumType line;
      {if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
        fprintf(tempOut,"\tfp[%d].i = *,RA(regNum));
        switch(type)
        {case INTI:
          fprintf(tempOut,"\tscanf(%s,fp[%d].i);\n",
                  str,RA(regNum));
            break;
          case FLOATT:
          fprintf(tempOut,"\tscanf(%s,fp[%d].f);\n",
                  str,RA(regNum));
            break;
          case BOOGLT:
          fprintf(stderr,"attempted input of boolean near line %d\n",line);
            handleSemError();
            break;
        }
      }
    }
}
static void condCheck(type, line)
   enum symType type;
   lineNumType line;
   {if (type != BOOLT)
    fprintf(stderr, "non-boolean expression as condition in control statement near line %d.\n", line
            );
     handleSemError();
   }

   if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
   fprintf(tempOut,"if (!(fp[%d].i)) goto e%d;\n",RA(regNum),label);

   void cgElse(label)
   labelType label;
   (if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
    fprintf(tempOut,"\tif \{% (fp[%d].i)) goto W%d;\n",RA(regNum),label);
   
   void cgIfThen(label)
   labelType label;
   (condCheck(type, line);
    (condCheck(type, line);
     (condCheck(type, line);
      (condCheck(type, line);
   
   void cgElse(label)
   labelType label;
   (if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
   fprintf(tempOut,"\tif \{% (fp[%d].i)) goto W%d;\n",RA(regNum),label);
   
   void cgWhileStatement(type, line, label)
   enum symType type;
   lineNumType line;
   labelType label;
   (condCheck(type, line);
    (condCheck(type, line);
     (condCheck(type, line);
      (condCheck(type, line);
   
   void cgThen(regNum, label)
   int regNum;
   labelType label;
   (if (doCodeGen == FALSE) return;
    fprintf(tempOut,"\tif !\{ (fp[%d].i)) goto e%d;\n",RA(regNum),label);
void cgReturnStmt(env, regNum, type, line)
    struct env *env;
    regNumType regNum;
    enum symType type;
    lineNumType line;

    if (doCodeGen == FALSE) goto err;
    if (type == VOID)
        fprintf(tempOut, "\t\tfp[%d] = fp[%d];\n", RETREGADDR1, RA(regNum));
    while (env->funcSym == lambdaSym)
        fprintf(tempOut, "\ts = fp;\n");
    fprintf(tempOut, "\tfp = (*fp).up;\n");
    if (type == VOID)
        fprintf(tempOut, "\tfp[%d] = sp[%d];\n", RETREGADDR1, RETREGADDR1);
    if (env->env->outerEnv == lambdaEnv)
        fprintf(stderr, "line %d: return from no function.\n", line);
    goto err;
}

if (env->funcSym->type != VOID)
    if (type == VOID)
        fprintf(stderr, "line %d: missing object of return in non-void function %s.\n", line, env->funcSym->id);
    goto err;
    if (env->funcSym->type != type)
        fprintf(stderr, "line %d: mismatched type of object returned from function %s.\n", line, env->funcSym->id);
    goto err;
    else
        if (type != VOID)
            fprintf(stderr, "line %d: object returned by void function %s.\n", line, env->funcSym->id);
        goto err;
}

fprintf(tempOut, "\tgoto BE%d;\n", env->exitLabel);
return;
err:
    handleSemError();
    return;