

# Principles of Programming Languages

<http://www.di.unipi.it/~andrea/Didattica/PLP-15/>

Prof. Andrea Corradini

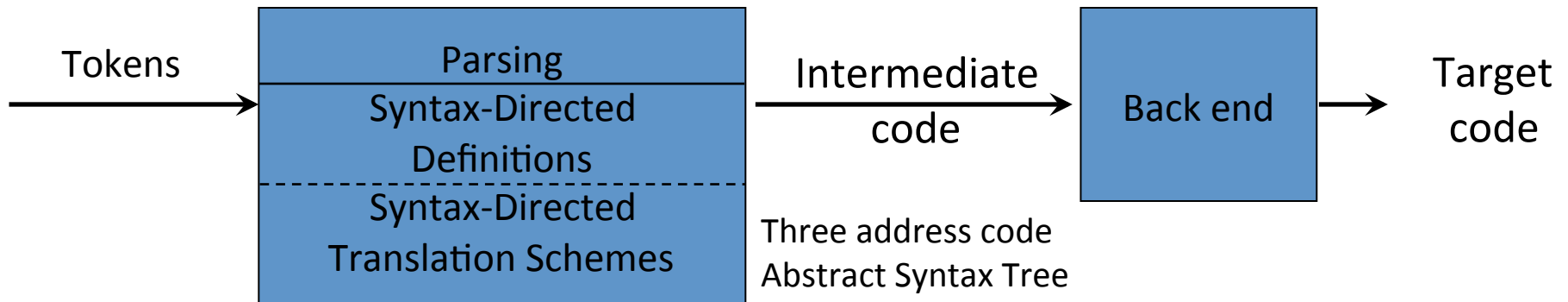
Department of Computer Science, Pisa

## ***Lesson 20***

- Intermediate-Code Generation Techniques
  - Translation in Scope
  - Booleans and logical conditions
  - Backpatching

# Intermediate Code Generation (II)

- Facilitates *retargeting*: enables attaching a back end for the new machine to an existing front end



# Summary

- Handling local names and scopes with symbol tables
- Syntax-directed translation of
  - Declarations in scope
  - Expressions in scope
  - Statements in scope
- Translating logical and relational expressions
- Translating short-circuit Boolean expressions and flow-of-control statements with backpatching lists

# Names and Scopes

- The three-address code generated by the syntax-directed definitions shown is simplistic
- It assumes that the names of variables can be easily resolved by the back-end in global or local variables
- We need **local symbol tables** to record global declarations as well as local declarations in procedures, blocks, and records (structs) to resolve names



# Symbol Tables for Scoping

```
struct S  
{ int a;  
  int b;  
} s;
```

We need a symbol table  
for the *fields* of struct S

```
void swap(int& a, int& b)  
{ int t;  
  t = a;  
  a = b;  
  b = t;  
}
```

Need symbol table  
for *global* variables  
and functions

```
void somefunc()  
{ ...  
  swap(s.a, s.b);  
  ...  
}
```

Need symbol table for *arguments*  
and *locals* for each function

Check: **s** is global and has fields **a** and **b**  
Using symbol tables we can generate  
code to access **s** and its fields

# Offset and Width for Runtime Allocation

```
struct S
{ int a;
  int b;
} s;
```

The fields **a** and **b** of struct **S** are located at *offsets* 0 and 4 from the start of **S**

```
void swap(int& a, int& b)
{ int t;
  t = a;
  a = b;
  b = t;
}
```

The *width* of **S** is 8

<b>a</b>	(0)
<b>b</b>	(4)

Subroutine frame holds arguments **a** and **b** and local **t** at *offsets* 0, 4, and 8

Subroutine frame

```
void somefunc()
{ ...
  swap(s.a, s.b);
  ...
}
```

The *width* of the frame is 12

fp[0]=	<b>a</b>	(0)
fp[4]=	<b>b</b>	(4)
fp[8]=	<b>t</b>	(8)

# Symbol Tables for Scoping

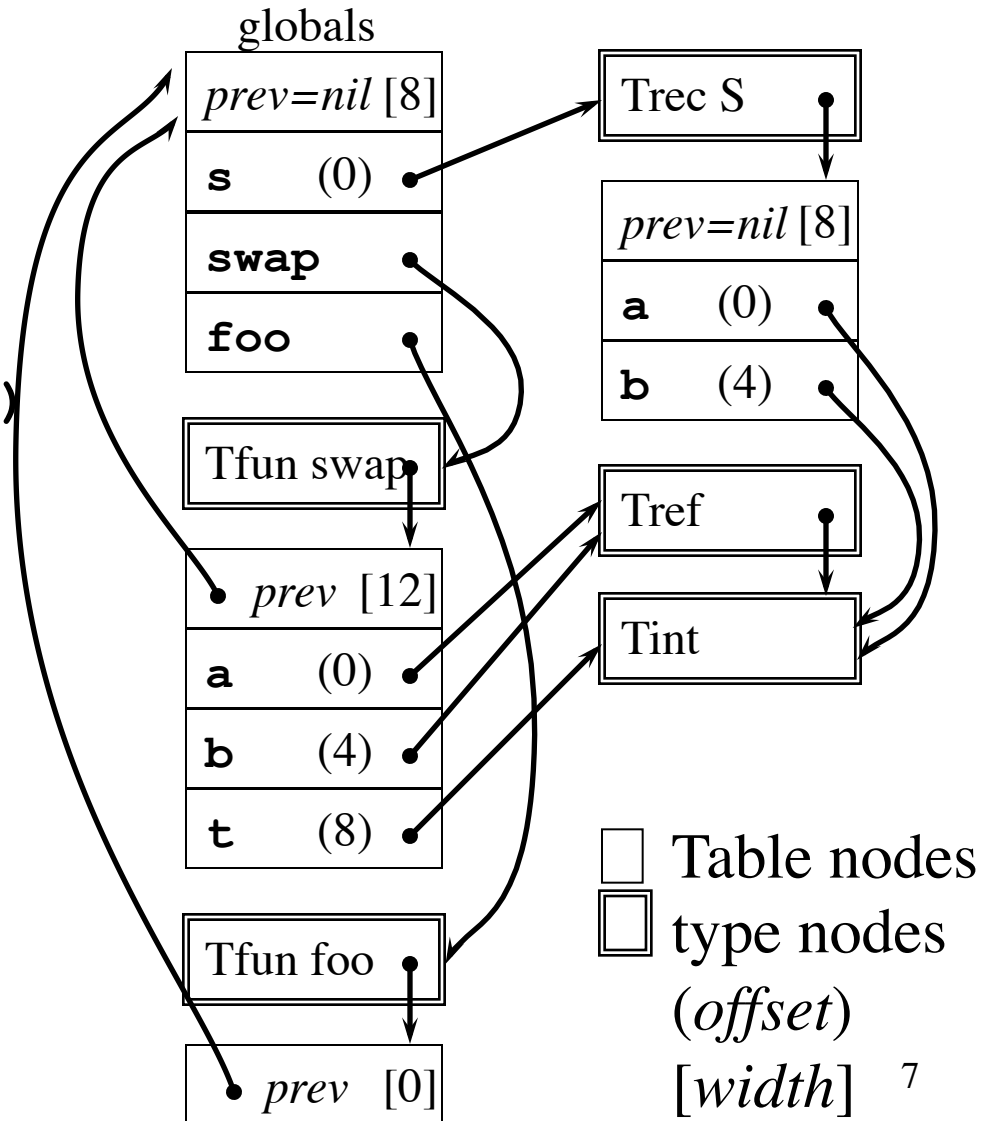
```

struct S
{ int a;
  int b;
} s;

void swap(int& a, int& b)
{ int t;
  t = a;
  a = b;
  b = t;
}

void foo()
{ ...
  swap(s.a, s.b);
  ...
}

```



# Hierarchical Symbol Table Operations

- ***mktable(previous)*** returns a pointer to a new (empty) table that is linked to a previous table in the outer scope
- ***enter(table, name, type, offset)*** creates a new entry in *table*
- ***addwidth(table, width)*** accumulates the total width of all entries in *table*
- ***enterproc(table, name, newtable)*** creates a new entry in *table* for procedure with local scope *newtable*
- ***lookup(table, name)*** returns a pointer to the entry in the table for *name* by following linked tables

# Syntax-Directed Translation: Grammar and Attributes

## Productions

$P \rightarrow D ; S$   
 $D \rightarrow D ; D$   
    | **id** :  $T$   
    | **proc id** ;  $D ; S$   
 $T \rightarrow$  **integer**  
    | **real**  
    | **array** [ **num** ] **of**  $T$   
    |  $\wedge T$   
    | **record**  $D$  **end**  
 $S \rightarrow S ; S$   
    | **id** :=  $E$   
    | **call id** (  $A$  )

## Productions (*cont'd*)

$E \rightarrow E + E$   
    |  $E * E$   
    |  $- E$   
    | (  $E$  )  
    | **id**  
    |  $E \wedge$   
    | **&**  $E$   
    |  $E . \mathbf{id}$   
 $A \rightarrow A , E$   
    |  $E$

## Synthesized attributes:

**$T.type$**  pointer to type (ex.: 'integer',  
    *array*(2, 'real'), *pointer*(*record*(*Table*)), ...)

**$T.width$**  storage width of type (bytes)

**$E.place$**  name of temp holding value of  $E$

## Global data to implement scoping:

### LeBlanc&Cook stack of tables

***tblptr*** stack of pointers to tables

***offset*** stack of offset values

# Syntax-Directed Translation of Declarations in Scope

$P \rightarrow \{ t := \text{mktable}(\text{nil}); \text{push}(t, \text{tblptr}); \text{push}(0, \text{offset}) \}$   
 $D; S$

$D \rightarrow \text{id} : T$  *enter(table, name, type, offset)*

$\{ \text{enter}(\text{top}(\text{tblptr}), \text{id.name}, T.\text{type}, \text{top}(\text{offset}));$   
 $\text{top}(\text{offset}) := \text{top}(\text{offset}) + T.\text{width} \}$

$D \rightarrow \text{proc id};$

$\{ t := \text{mktable}(\text{top}(\text{tblptr})); \text{push}(t, \text{tblptr}); \text{push}(0, \text{offset}) \}$   
 $D_1; S$

$\{ t := \text{top}(\text{tblptr}); \text{addwidth}(t, \text{top}(\text{offset}));$   
 $\text{pop}(\text{tblptr}); \text{pop}(\text{offset});$  *enterproc(table, name, newtable)*  
 $\text{enterproc}(\text{top}(\text{tblptr}), \text{id.name}, t) \}$

$D \rightarrow D_1; D_2$

# Syntax-Directed Translation of Declarations in Scope (cont'd)

$T \rightarrow \mathbf{integer} \quad \{ T.type := 'integer'; T.width := 4 \}$

$T \rightarrow \mathbf{real} \quad \{ T.type := 'real'; T.width := 8 \}$

$T \rightarrow \mathbf{array} [ \mathbf{num} ] \mathbf{of} T_1$   
 $\{ T.type := array(\mathbf{num.val}, T_1.type);$   
 $T.width := \mathbf{num.val} * T_1.width \}$

$T \rightarrow \mathbf{\wedge} T_1$   
 $\{ T.type := pointer(T_1.type); T.width := 4 \}$

$T \rightarrow \mathbf{record}$   
 $\{ t := mktable(\mathbf{nil}); push(t, tblptr); push(0, offset) \}$   
 $D \mathbf{end}$   
 $\{ T.type := record(top(tblptr)); T.width := top(offset);$   
 $addwidth(top(tblptr), top(offset)); pop(tblptr); pop(offset) \}$

# Example

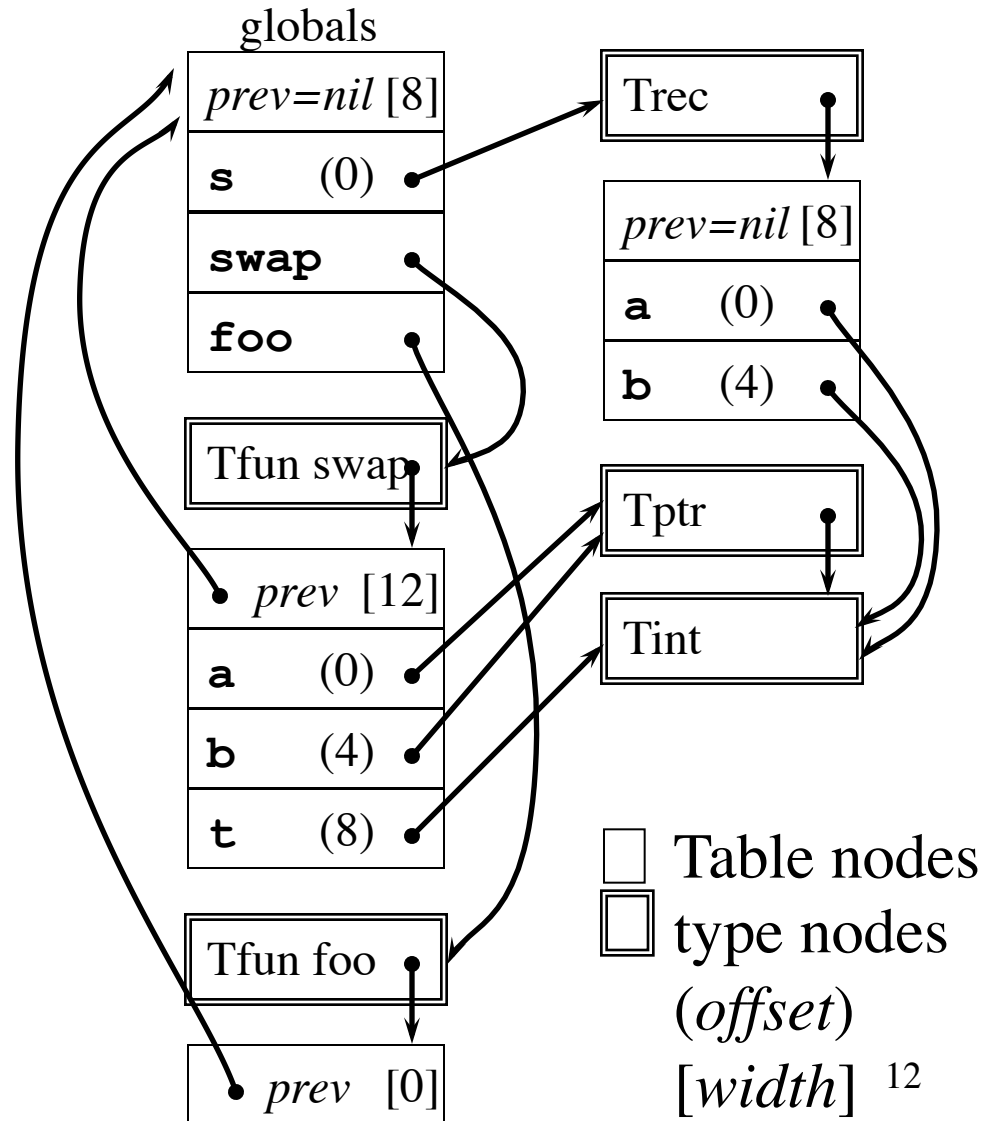
```

struct S
{ int a;
  int b;
} s;

void swap(int& a, int& b)
{ int t;
  t = a;
  a = b;
  b = t;
}

void foo()
{ ...
  swap(s.a, s.b);
  ...
}

```





# Syntax-Directed Translation of Statements in Scope

$S \rightarrow S ; S$

$S \rightarrow \mathbf{id} := E$

*{ p := lookup(top(tblptr), id.name);*

*if p = nil then*

*error()*

*else if p.level = 0 then // global variable*

*emit(id.place ‘:=’ E.place)*

*else // local variable in subroutine frame*

*emit(fp[p.offset] ‘:=’ E.place) }*

Globals

<b>s</b>	(0)
<b>x</b>	(8)
<b>y</b>	(12)

Subroutine  
frame

fp[0]=	<b>a</b>	(0)
fp[4]=	<b>b</b>	(4)
fp[8]=	<b>t</b>	(8)

...

# Syntax-Directed Translation of Expressions in Scope

$E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2$  {  $E.place := newtemp()$ ;  
 $emit(E.place := E_1.place + E_2.place)$  }

$E \rightarrow E_1 * E_2$  {  $E.place := newtemp()$ ;  
 $emit(E.place := E_1.place * E_2.place)$  }

$E \rightarrow - E_1$  {  $E.place := newtemp()$ ;  
 $emit(E.place := 'uminus' E_1.place)$  }

$E \rightarrow ( E_1 )$  {  $E.place := E_1.place$  }

$E \rightarrow \mathbf{id}$  {  $p := lookup(top(tblptr), \mathbf{id}.name)$ ;  
**if**  $p = \mathbf{nil}$  **then**  $error()$   
**else if**  $p.level = 0$  **then** // *global variable*  
 $emit(E.place := \mathbf{id}.place)$   
**else** // *local variable in frame*  
 $emit(E.place := fp[p.offset])$  }

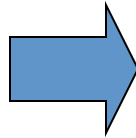
# Syntax-Directed Translation of Expressions in Scope (cont'd)

```
 $E \rightarrow E_1 \wedge$  {  $E.place := newtemp()$ ;  
           $emit(E.place := '*' E_1.place)$  }  
 $E \rightarrow \& E_1$  {  $E.place := newtemp()$ ;  
           $emit(E.place := '\&' E_1.place)$  }  
 $E \rightarrow id_1 . id_2$  {  $p := lookup(top(tblptr), id_1.name)$ ;  
          if  $p = nil$  or  $p.type \neq Trec$  then  $error()$   
          else  
             $q := lookup(p.type.table, id_2.name)$ ;  
            if  $q = nil$  then  $error()$   
            else if  $p.level = 0$  then // global variable  
                   $emit(E.place := id_1.place[q.offset])$   
            else // local variable in frame  
                   $emit(E.place := fp[p.offset+q.offset] )$  }
```

# Translating Logical and Relational Expressions

Boolean expressions intended to represent values:

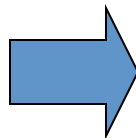
**a or b and not c**



```
t1 := not c  
t2 := b and t1  
t3 := a or t2
```

Boolean expressions used to alter the control flow:

**a < b**



```
if a < b goto L1  
t1 := 0  
goto L2  
L1: t1 := 1  
L2:
```

# Short-Circuit Code

- The boolean operators `&&`, `||` and `!` are translated into jumps.
- Example:

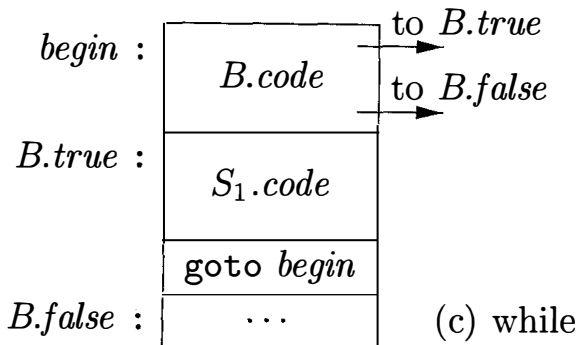
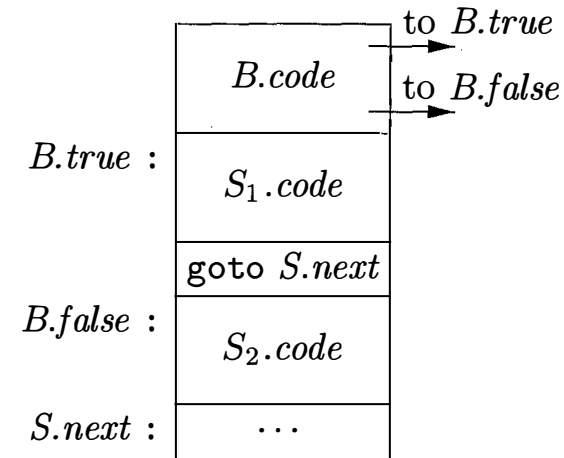
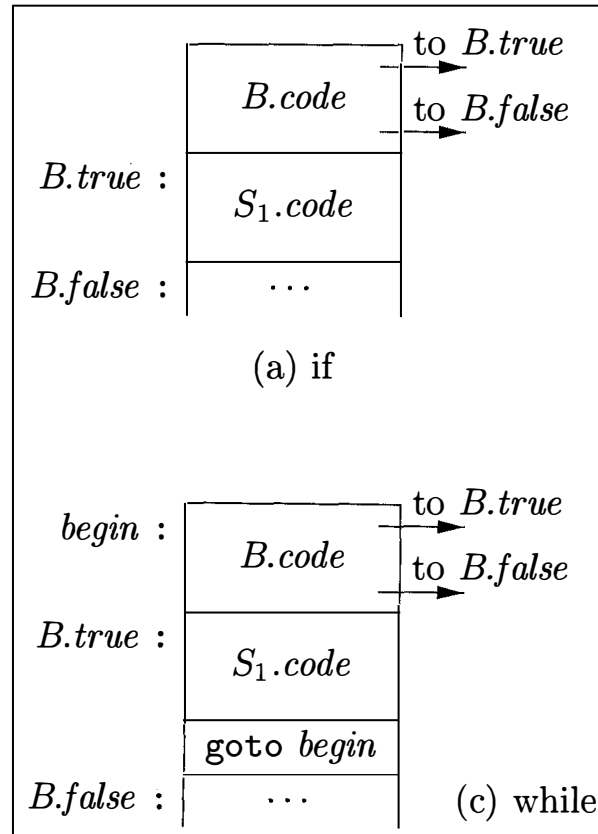
```
if ( x < 100 || x > 200 && x != y ) x = 0;
```

may be translated into:

```
    if x < 100 goto L2
    ifFalse x > 200 goto L1
    ifFalse x != y goto L1
L2: x=0
L1:
```

# Translating Flow-of-control Statements

$S \rightarrow \text{if} ( B ) S_1$   
 $S \rightarrow \text{if} ( B ) S_1 \text{ else } S_2$   
 $S \rightarrow \text{while} ( B ) S_1$



## Synthesized Attributes:

$S.code$ ,  $B.Code$

## Inherited Attributes:

labels for jumps:

$B.true$ ,  $B.false$ ,  $S.next$

PRODUCTION	SEMANTIC RULES
$P \rightarrow S$	$S.next = newlabel()$ $P.code = S.code \parallel label(S.next)$
$S \rightarrow \text{assign}$	$S.code = \text{assign}.code$
$S \rightarrow \text{if} ( B ) S_1$	$B.true = newlabel()$ $B.false = S_1.next = S.next$ $S.code = B.code \parallel label(B.true) \parallel S_1.code$
$S \rightarrow \text{if} ( B ) S_1 \text{ else } S_2$	$B.true = newlabel()$ $B.false = newlabel()$ $S_1.next = S_2.next = S.next$ $S.code = B.code$ $\quad \parallel label(B.true) \parallel S_1.code$ $\quad \parallel gen('goto' S.next)$ $\quad \parallel label(B.false) \parallel S_2.code$
$S \rightarrow \text{while} ( B ) S_1$	$begin = newlabel()$ $B.true = newlabel()$ $B.false = S.next$ $S_1.next = begin$ $S.code = label(begin) \parallel B.code$ $\quad \parallel label(B.true) \parallel S_1.code$ $\quad \parallel gen('goto' begin)$
$S \rightarrow S_1 S_2$	$S_1.next = newlabel()$ $S_2.next = S.next$ $S.code = S_1.code \parallel label(S_1.next) \parallel S_2.code$

Not relevant for control flow

Inherited Attributes

# Translation of Boolean Expressions

PRODUCTION	SEMANTIC RULES
$B \rightarrow B_1 \parallel B_2$	$B_1.true = B.true$ $B_1.false = newlabel()$ $B_2.true = B.true$ $B_2.false = B.false$ $B.code = B_1.code \parallel label(B_1.false) \parallel B_2.code$
$B \rightarrow B_1 \&\& B_2$	$B_1.true = newlabel()$ $B_1.false = B.false$ $B_2.true = B.true$ $B_2.false = B.false$ $B.code = B_1.code \parallel label(B_1.true) \parallel B_2.code$
$B \rightarrow ! B_1$	$B_1.true = B.false$ $B_1.false = B.true$ $B.code = B_1.code$
$B \rightarrow E_1 \text{ rel } E_2$	$B.code = E_1.code \parallel E_2.code$ $\parallel gen('if' E_1.addr \text{ rel.op } E_2.addr 'goto' B.true)$ $\parallel gen('goto' B.false)$
$B \rightarrow \text{true}$	$B.code = gen('goto' B.true)$
$B \rightarrow \text{false}$	$B.code = gen('goto' B.false)$

Inherited Attributes



# Example

```
if ( x < 100 || x > 200 && x != y ) x = 0;
```

is translated into:

```
    if x < 100 goto L2
    goto L3
L3: if x > 200 goto L4
    goto L1
L4: if x != y goto L2
    goto L1
L2: x=0
L1:
```

By removing several redundant jumps we can obtain the equivalent:

```
    if x < 100 goto L2
    ifFalse x > 200 goto L1
    ifFalse x != y goto L1
L2: x=0
L1:
```

# Translating Short-Circuit Expressions Using Backpatching

Idea: **avoid using inherited attributes** by generating partial code. Addresses for jumps will be inserted when known.

$E \rightarrow E$  or  $M E$

|  $E$  and  $M E$

| not  $E$

| ( $E$ )

| id relop id

| true

| false

$M$  : marker nonterminal

*Synthesized attributes:*

$E$ .truelist

backpatch list for jumps on true

$E$ .falselist

backpatch list for jumps on false

$M$ .quad

location of current three-address quad

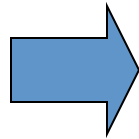
$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$

# Backpatch Operations with Lists

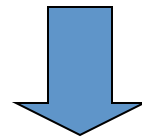
- *makelist( $i$ )* creates a new list containing three-address location  $i$ , returns a pointer to the list
- *merge( $p_1, p_2$ )* concatenates lists pointed to by  $p_1$  and  $p_2$ , returns a pointer to the concatenated list
- *backpatch( $p, i$ )* inserts  $i$  as the target label for each of the statements in the list pointed to by  $p$

# Backpatching with Lists: Example

**$a < b$  or  $c < d$  and  $e < f$**



```
100: if a < b goto _  
101: goto _  
102: if c < d goto _  
103: goto _  
104: if e < f goto _  
105: goto _
```



*backpatch*

```
100: if a < b goto TRUE →  
101: goto 102  
102: if c < d goto 104  
103: goto FALSE →  
104: if e < f goto TRUE →  
105: goto FALSE →
```

# Backpatching with Lists: Translation Scheme

$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$  {  $M.\text{quad} := \text{nextquad}()$  }

$E \rightarrow E_1$  **or**  $M E_2$   
{  $\text{backpatch}(E_1.\text{falselist}, M.\text{quad});$   
   $E.\text{truelist} := \text{merge}(E_1.\text{truelist}, E_2.\text{truelist});$   
   $E.\text{falselist} := E_2.\text{falselist}$  }

$E \rightarrow E_1$  **and**  $M E_2$   
{  $\text{backpatch}(E_1.\text{truelist}, M.\text{quad});$   
   $E.\text{truelist} := E_2.\text{truelist};$   
   $E.\text{falselist} := \text{merge}(E_1.\text{falselist}, E_2.\text{falselist});$  }

$E \rightarrow$  **not**  $E_1$  {  $E.\text{truelist} := E_1.\text{falselist};$   
   $E.\text{falselist} := E_1.\text{truelist}$  }

$E \rightarrow ( E_1 )$  {  $E.\text{truelist} := E_1.\text{truelist};$   
   $E.\text{falselist} := E_1.\text{falselist}$  }

# Backpatching with Lists: Translation Scheme (cont'd)

```
 $E \rightarrow id_1 \text{ relop } id_2$ 
    { E.truelist := makelist(nextquad());
      E.falselist := makelist(nextquad() + 1);
      emit( 'if' id1.place relop.op id2.place 'goto _' );
      emit( 'goto _' ) }

 $E \rightarrow \text{true}$     { E.truelist := makelist(nextquad());
                      E.falselist := nil;
                      emit( 'goto _' ) }

 $E \rightarrow \text{false}$   { E.falselist := makelist(nextquad());
                      E.truelist := nil;
                      emit( 'goto _' ) }
```

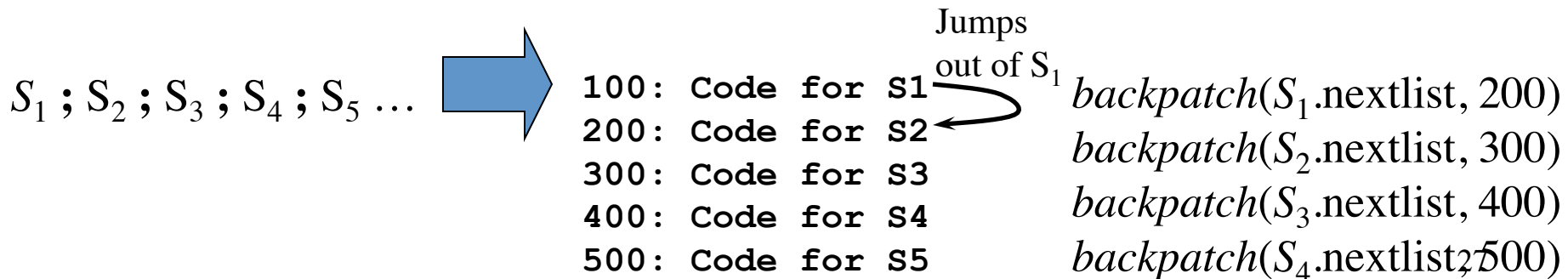
# Flow-of-Control Statements and Backpatching: Grammar

$S \rightarrow$  **if**  $E$  **then**  $S$   
 | **if**  $E$  **then**  $S$  **else**  $S$   
 | **while**  $E$  **do**  $S$   
 | **begin**  $L$  **end**  
 |  $A$   
 $L \rightarrow$   $L ; S$   
 |  $S$

*Synthesized attributes:*

**$S.nextlist$**  backpatch list for jumps to the next statement after  $S$  (or nil)

**$L.nextlist$**  backpatch list for jumps to the next statement after  $L$  (or nil)



# Flow-of-Control Statements and Backpatching

The grammar is modified adding suitable marking non-terminals

$S \rightarrow A \quad \{ S.nextlist := nil \}$

$S \rightarrow \mathbf{begin} \ L \ \mathbf{end}$   
 $\quad \{ S.nextlist := L.nextlist \}$

$S \rightarrow \mathbf{if} \ E \ \mathbf{then} \ M \ S_1$   
 $\quad \{ \mathit{backpatch}(E.truelist, M.quad);$   
 $\quad \quad S.nextlist := \mathit{merge}(E.falselist, S_1.nextlist) \}$

$L \rightarrow L_1 ; M \ S \quad \{ \mathit{backpatch}(L_1.nextlist, M.quad);$   
 $\quad \quad L.nextlist := S.nextlist; \}$

$L \rightarrow S \quad \{ L.nextlist := S.nextlist; \}$

$M \rightarrow \varepsilon \quad \{ M.quad := \mathit{nextquad}() \}$

$A \rightarrow \dots \quad \textit{Non-compound statements, e.g. assignment, function call}$



# Flow-of-Control Statements and Backpatching (cont'd)

$S \rightarrow \text{if } E \text{ then } M_1 S_1 N \text{ else } M_2 S_2$   
    { *backpatch*(*E*.truelist, *M*<sub>1</sub>.quad);  
      *backpatch*(*E*.falselist, *M*<sub>2</sub>.quad);  
      *S*.nextlist := *merge*(*S*<sub>1</sub>.nextlist,  
                              *merge*(*N*.nextlist, *S*<sub>2</sub>.nextlist)) }

$S \rightarrow \text{while } M_1 E \text{ do } M_2 S_1$   
    { *backpatch*(*S*<sub>1</sub>.nextlist, *M*<sub>1</sub>.quad);  
      *backpatch*(*E*.truelist, *M*<sub>2</sub>.quad);  
      *S*.nextlist := *E*.falselist;  
      *emit*( 'goto *M*<sub>1</sub>.quad' ) }

$N \rightarrow \epsilon$       { *N*.nextlist := *makelist*(*nextquad*());  
      *emit*( 'goto \_' ) }