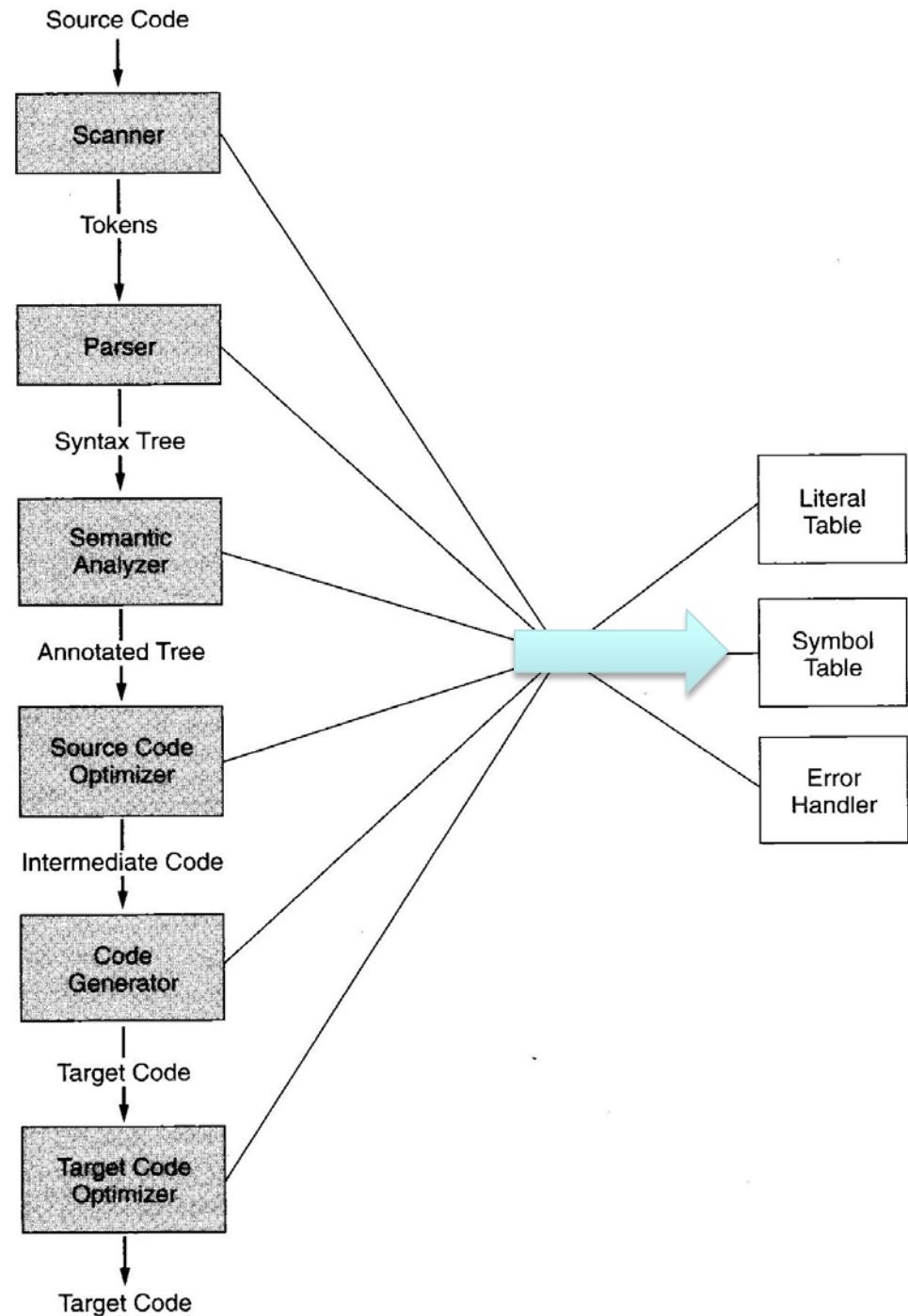


Semantisk Analyse del II

Symboltabellen
Kapittel 6.3



Deklarasjoner

- Konstant-deklarasjoner

const int SIZE = 199; (C)

- Type-deklasjoner

type Table = array [1..SIZE] of Entry; (Pascal)

- Variabel-deklarasjoner

- Prosedyre/funksjons-deklarasjoner

- Klasse-deklarasjoner

- I tillegg: Implisitte deklarasjoner («declaration by use»)

EN ELLER FLERE SYMBOLTABELLER?

Symboltabellen

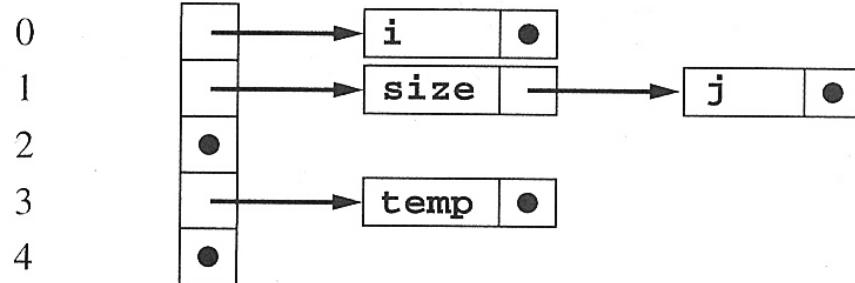
- Operasjoner:
 - `lookup(id)`
 - `insert(id)`
 - `delete(id)`
- To hovedfilosofier for implemetasjon:
 - **Selve syntakstreet**
 - Insert/delete blir implisitte (etter hvordan man flytter seg i treeet).
 - Lookup blir en lete-prosess (vanskelig å få effektiv?)
 - **Tradisjonell søkestruktur**
 - Lister
 - Søketrær
 - Hash-tabeller

```
{ int i; ... double d;  
void p(...)  
{ int i;  
...  
}  
int j  
}
```

Mye brukt: hashing

- Gir tilnærmet konstant tid for både oppslag, innsetting og sletting.

Indices Buckets Lists of Items



```
{  
    int temp;  
    int j;  
    real i  
    void size(...)  
    { ...  
    }  
}
```

Blokkstruktur: eksempler

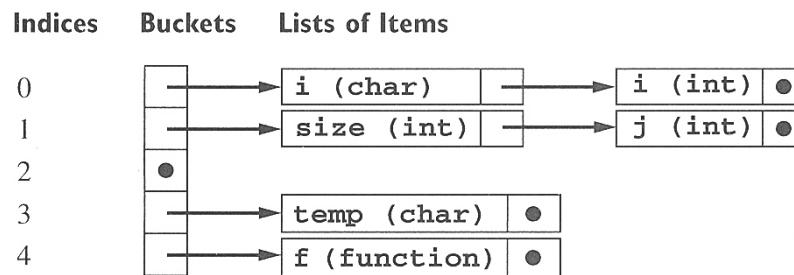
```
int i,j;  
  
int f(int size)  
{ char i, temp;  
  ...  
  { double j;  
    ...  
  }  
  ...  
  { char * j;  
    ...  
  }  
}
```

```
program Ex;  
var i,j: integer;  
  
function f(size: integer): integer;  
var i,temp: char;  
  
procedure g;  
var j: real;  
begin  
  ...  
end;  
  
procedure h;  
var j: ^char;  
begin  
  ...  
end;  
  
begin (* f *)  
  ...  
end;  
  
begin (* main program *)  
  ...  
end.
```

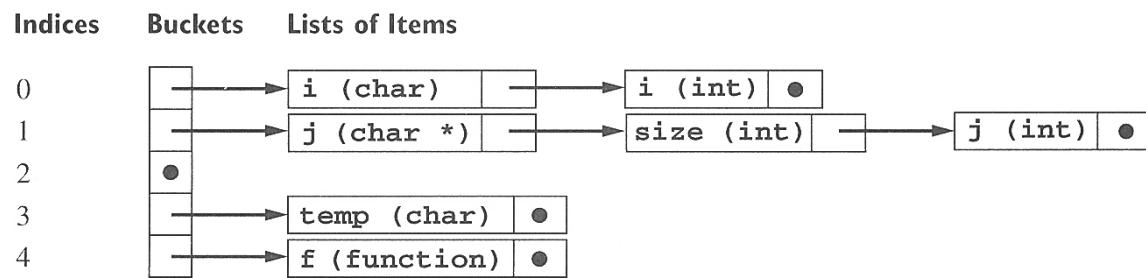
Blokkstruktur: bruk av stakk

```
int i, j;

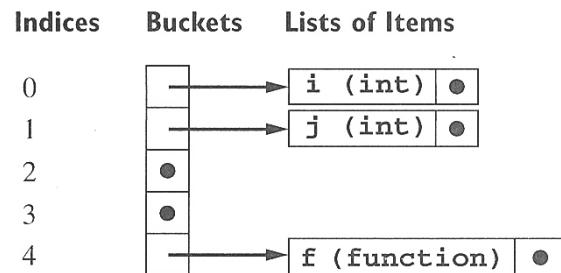
int f(int size)
{ char i, temp;
  ...
  { double j;
    ...
  }
  ...
  { char * j;
    ...
  }
}
```



(a) After processing the declarations of the body of f



(b) After processing the declaration of the second nested compound statement within the body of f

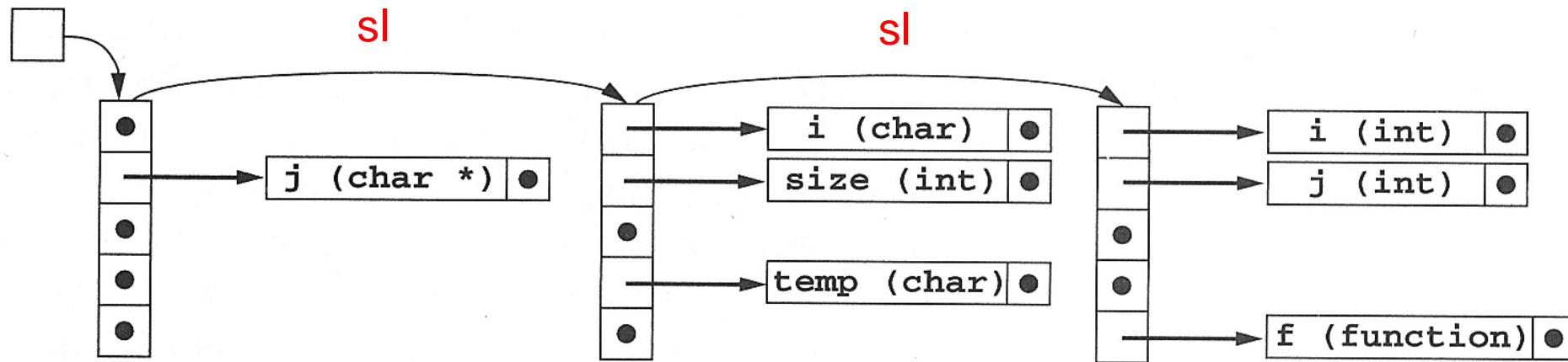


(c) After exiting the body of f (and deleting its declarations)

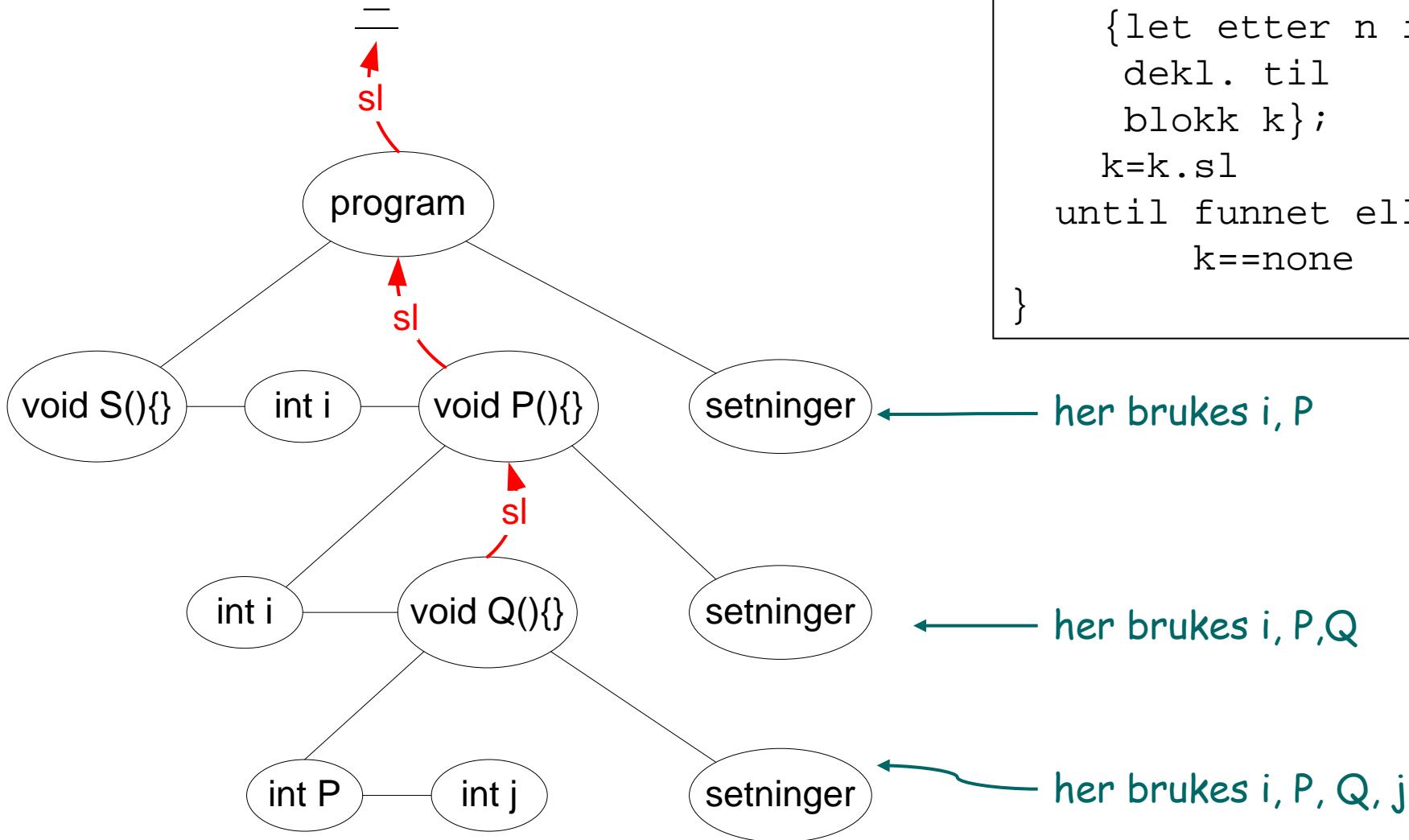
Blokkstruktur: flere tabeller

- Samler deklarasjonene i hver blokk i hver sin tabell.
- Bruker hashing innenfor hver tabell.
- Bruker statisk link pekere, og implementerer lookup ved leting.

Nåværende
blokk



Bruk av syntakstre til lookup



```
lookup(n){  
    k=nåværende blokk  
    do  
        {let etter n i  
         dekl. til  
         blokk k};  
        k=k.sl  
    until funnet eller  
    k==none  
}
```

Skop – problemstillinger

```
typedef int i;  
int i;
```

```
int gcd(int n, int m)  
{ if (m == 0) return n;  
    else return gcd(m,n % m);  
}
```

```
int i = 1;  
  
void f(void)  
{ int i = 2, j = i+1;  
  ...  
}  
...
```

```
void f(void)  
{... g() ...}  
  
void g(void)  
{... f() ...}
```

Sequential <> Collateral

Skop – problemstillinger forts

```
void g(void); /* function prototype  
               declaration */  
  
void f(void)  
{... g() ...}  
  
void g(void)  
{... f() ...}
```

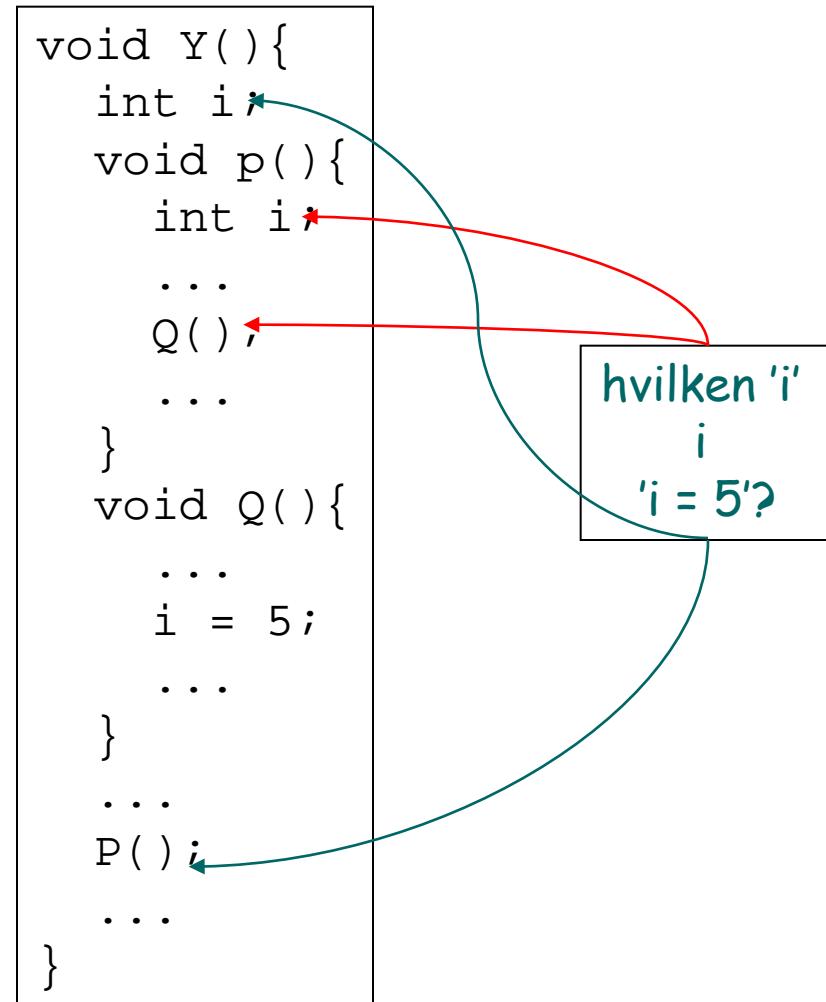
Dynamisk skop: binde navn via dynamisk link

```
#include <stdio.h>

int i = 1;

void f(void)
{ printf("%d\n", i); }

void main(void)
{ int i = 2;
  f();
  return 0;
}
```



Større eksempel – kapittel 6.3.5

- Attributtgrammatikk – definerer statisk semantikk, ikke implementasjon

$S \rightarrow exp$

$exp \rightarrow (exp) \mid exp + exp \mid id \mid num \mid let\ dec-list\ in\ exp$

$dec-list \rightarrow dec-list , decl \mid decl$

$decl \rightarrow id = exp$

exp: symtab

nestlevel

err

arvet

arvet

syntetisert

declist: intab

arvet

decl: outtab

syntetisert

nestlevel

arvet

```
let x = 2, y = 3 in
  (let x = x+1, y=(let z=3 in x+y+z)
   in (x+y)
  )
```

insert(tab, name, l)
isIn(tab, name)
lookup(tab, name)

leverer ny tabell
ja/nei
gir nivået

Regler

1. Ikke samme navn på to i samme let-blokk

```
let x=2,x=3 in x+1
```

2. Navne må deklarereres

```
let x=2 in x+y
```

3. 'Innermost' binding

```
let x=2 in (let x=3 in x)
```

4. 'sequential' deklarasjon

```
let x=2,y=x+1 in (let x=x+y,y=x+y in y)
```

Grammar Rule

Semantic Rules

 $S \rightarrow exp$

$exp.\text{symtab} = \text{emptytable}$
 $exp.\text{nestlevel} = 0$
 $S.\text{err} = exp.\text{err}$

 $exp_1 \rightarrow exp_2 + exp_3$

$exp_2.\text{symtab} = exp_1.\text{symtab}$
 $exp_3.\text{symtab} = exp_1.\text{symtab}$
 $exp_2.\text{nestlevel} = exp_1.\text{nestlevel}$
 $exp_3.\text{nestlevel} = exp_1.\text{nestlevel}$
 $exp_1.\text{err} = exp_2.\text{err} \text{ or } exp_3.\text{err}$

 $exp_1 \rightarrow (exp_2)$

$exp_2.\text{symtab} = exp_1.\text{symtab}$
 $exp_2.\text{nestlevel} = exp_1.\text{nestlevel}$
 $exp_1.\text{err} = exp_2.\text{err}$

 $exp \rightarrow id$

$exp.\text{err} = \text{not } isin(exp.\text{symtab}, id.\text{name})$

 $exp \rightarrow num$

$exp.\text{err} = \text{false}$

 $exp_1 \rightarrow \text{let dec-list in } exp_2$

$dec\text{-list.intab} = exp_1.\text{symtab}$
 $dec\text{-list.nestlevel} = exp_1.\text{nestlevel} + 1$
 $exp_2.\text{symtab} = dec\text{-list.outtab}$
 $exp_2.\text{nestlevel} = dec\text{-list.nestlevel}$
 $exp_1.\text{err} = (dec\text{-list.outtab} = errtab) \text{ or } exp_2.\text{err}$

 $dec-list_1 \rightarrow dec-list_2 , decl$ $dec-list_2.intab = dec-list_1.intab$
 $dec-list_2.nestlevel = dec-list_1.nestlevel$
 $decl.intab = dec-list_2.outtab$
 $decl.nestlevel = dec-list_2.nestlevel$
 $dec-list_1.outtab = decl.outtab$

4

 $dec-list \rightarrow decl$ $decl.intab = dec-list.intab$
 $decl.nestlevel = dec-list.nestlevel$
 $dec-list.outtab = decl.outtab$

4

 $decl \rightarrow id = exp$ $exp.symtab = decl.intab$
 $exp.nestlevel = decl.nestlevel$
 $decl.outtab =$
if ($decl.intab = errtab$) **or** $exp.err$
then $errtab$
else if ($lookup(decl.intab, id.name) =$
 $decl.nestlevel)$
then $errtab$
else $insert(decl.intab, id.name, decl.nestlevel)$

1

Neste forelesning: Fredag 8. mars (seminarrom Sed)

OPPGAVER: 6.17 OG 6.18 START TYPESJEKKING