



NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

CSCI-GA.2130-001
Compiler Construction

Lecture 10: Intermediate-Code Generation II

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Type Checking

- Language comes with **type system**
 - Set of rules
 - What types are there?
 - Where do they appear?
- Compiler's job
 - Assign **type expression** to each component
 - Determine that these type expressions conform to the type system

Type Checking: Dynamic and Static

- Type checking can be done dynamically for any language (i.e. at run-time)
 - compiler generates code to do the checks at run-time
- Better to do it statically (i.e. at compile-time)
- A **sound type system** eliminates the need for dynamic checking.
- A language is **strongly typed** if compiler guarantees that program it accepts will run without type error.
 - Examples of strongly typed: Java, C#, Pascal, Ruby, Python

Rules for Type Checking

- **Type Synthesis**

- Builds the type of an expression from the types of its subexpressions
- Requires names to be declared before usage

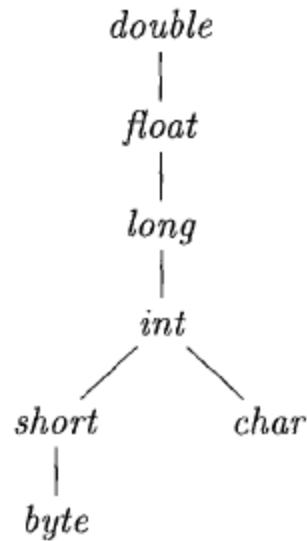
- **Type inference**

- determines the type of a construct from the way it is used

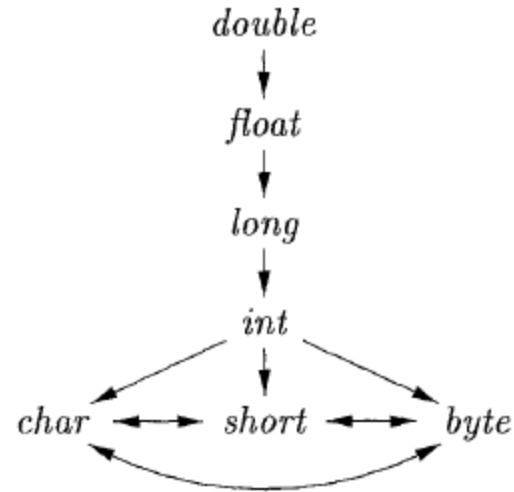
Type Conversions

- Type conversion rules vary from language to language
- **Explicit** type conversion
 - Must be done by the programmer
 - Called **cast**
- **Implicit** type conversion
 - Done automatically by the compiler
 - Called coercions
 - **Widening** (used most often) vs **narrowing**

Type Conversions: Example



(a) Widening conversions



(b) Narrowing conversions

Conversions between primitive types in Java

Type Conversions: Example

```

$$E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2 \quad \{ \begin{array}{l} E.type = \max(E_1.type, E_2.type); \\ a_1 = \text{widen}(E_1.addr, E_1.type, E.type); \\ a_2 = \text{widen}(E_2.addr, E_2.type, E.type); \\ E.addr = \text{new Temp} (); \\ \text{gen}(E.addr \text{'=' } a_1 \text{'+' } a_2); \end{array} \}$$

```

$\max(t_1, t_2)$ takes two types t_1 and t_2 and returns the maximum (or least upper bound) of the two types in the widening hierarchy. It declares an error if either t_1 or t_2 is not in the hierarchy; e.g., if either type is an array or a pointer type.

```
Addr widen(Addr a, Type t, Type w)
  if ( t = w ) return a;
  else if ( t = integer and w = float ) {
    temp = new Temp();
    gen(temp '=' '(float)' a);
    return temp;
  }
  else error;
}
```

Type Conversions: Example

$E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2$ { $E.type = \max(E_1.type, E_2.type);$
 $a_1 = \text{widen}(E_1.addr, E_1.type, E.type);$
 $a_2 = \text{widen}(E_2.addr, E_2.type, E.type);$
 $E.addr = \text{new Temp}();$
 $\text{gen}(E.addr '=' a_1 '+' a_2);$ }

1. Determine the type of the result

2. Convert both operands to the result type (may involve generating an extra instruction).

3. Perform the operation on the new type.

Control Flow

- Boolean expressions
- Alter the flow of control

$B \rightarrow B \ || \ B \ | \ B \ \&\& \ B \ | \ !B \ | \ (B) \ | \ E \ \text{rel} \ E \ | \ \text{true} \ | \ \text{false}$

Are left associative

Has higher precedence

<, <=, =, !=, >, >=

Control Flow: Short-Circuit

- The operators of the Boolean expression do not appear in the code

Example:

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

Control Flow: Short-Circuit

- The operators of the Boolean expression do not appear in the code

Example:

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



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

Do you see
|| or && in the code?

Syntax-Directed Definitions for Flow of Control

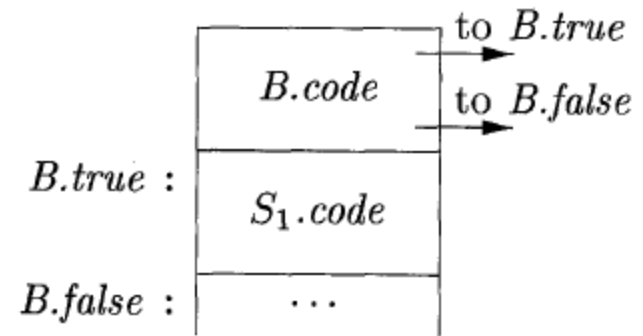
PRODUCTION	SEMANTIC RULES
$P \rightarrow S$	$S.next = newlabel()$ $P.code = S.code \parallel label(S.next)$
$S \rightarrow \text{assign}$	$S.code = \text{assign.code}$
$S \rightarrow \text{if} (B) S_1$	$B.true = newlabel()$ $B.false = S_1.next = S.next$ $S.code = B.code \parallel label(B.true) \parallel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

$newlabel()$ creates a new label each time it is called

$label(L)$ attaches label L to the next three-address instruction to be generated.

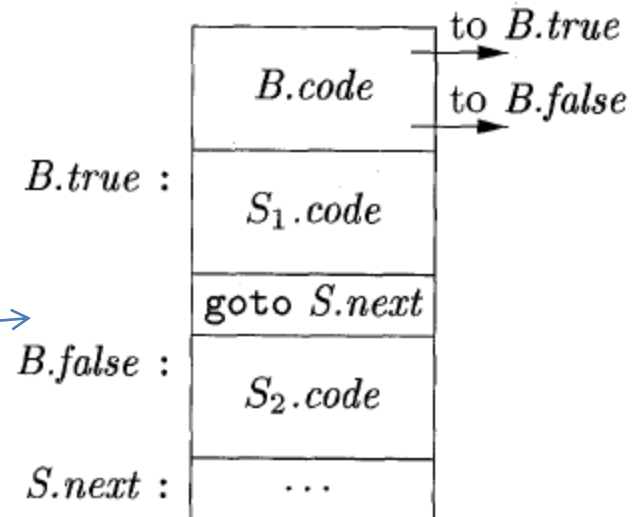
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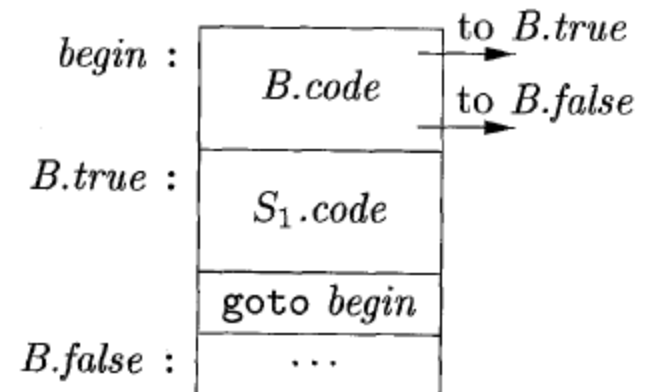
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Syntax-Directed Definitions for Flow of Control

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$S \rightarrow S_1 S_2$	$S_1.next = newlabel()$ $S_2.next = S.next$ $S.code = S_1.code \parallel label(S_1.next) \parallel S_2.code$



Control-Flow Translation of Boolean Expressions

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

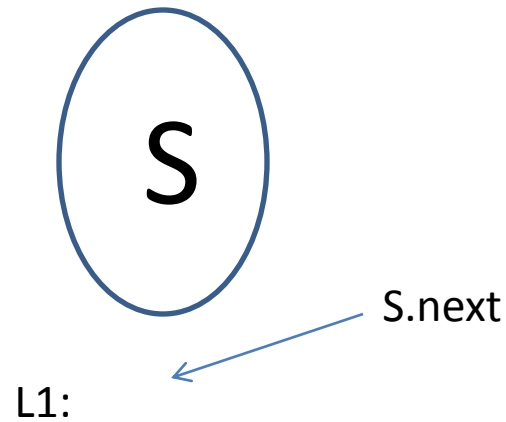
If B.condition goto B.true
goto B.false

S

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

$P \rightarrow S$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S.next = newlabel() \\ P.code = S.code || label(S.next) \end{array} \right.$



B S_1
if($x < 100 \ || \ x > 200 \ \&\& \ x \neq y$) $x = 0$;

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

$B.true = \text{newlabel}()$
 $B.false = S_1.next = S.next$
 $S.code = B.code \ || \ \text{label}(B.true) \ || \ S_1.code$

if B.condition goto B.true
goto B.false

L2: $x = 0$ ← $S_1.code$

L1:

B_1 B_2
 if($x < 100$ || $x > 200 \ \&\& \ x \neq y$) $x = 0$;

$B \rightarrow B_1 \ || \ B_2$ $B_1.true = B.true$
 $B_1.false = newlabel()$
 $B_2.true = B.true$
 $B_2.false = B.false$
 $B.code = B_1.code \ || \ label(B_1.false) \ || \ B_2.code$

if B_1 .condition got $B_1.true$
 got $B_1.false$
 If B_2 .condition got $B_2.true$
 got $B_2.false$

$B.true$ \rightarrow L2: $x = 0$
 $B.false$ \rightarrow L1:

if($x < 100$ || $x > 200 \ \&\& \ x \neq y$) $x = 0$;

$B \rightarrow B_1 \ \&\& \ B_2$

$B_1.true = newlabel()$

$B_1.false = B.false$

$B_2.true = B.true$

$B_2.false = B.false$

$B.code = B_1.code \ || \ label(B_1.true) \ || \ B_2.code$

If $x < 100$ goto L2

goto L3

L3: If B2.condition goto L2

goto L1

L2: $x = 0$

L1:

B_1 B_2
 if(x < 100 || x > 200 && x != y) x = 0;

$B \rightarrow B_1 \ \&\& \ B_2$

$B_1.true = newlabel()$	
$B_1.false = B.false$	
$B_2.true = B.true$	
$B_2.false = B.false$	
$B.code = B_1.code \ \ label(B_1.true) \ \ B_2.code$	

If X < 100 goto L2
 goto L3
 L3: If $B_2.condition$ goto L2
 goto L1

L2: x = 0

L1:

$B_1.true = L4$
 $B_1.false = B.false = L1$
 $B_2.true = B.true = L2$
 $B_2.false = B.false = L1$

B_1 B_2
if(x < 100 || x > 200 && x != y) x = 0;

$B \rightarrow B_1 \ \&\& \ B_2$

$B_1.true = newlabel()$

$B_1.false = B.false$

$B_2.true = B.true$

$B_2.false = B.false$

$B.code = B_1.code \ || \ label(B_1.true) \ || \ B_2.code$

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:

$B_1.true = L4$
 $B_1.false = B.false = L1$
 $B_2.true = B.true = L2$
 $B_2.false = B.false = L1$

If B1.condition goto L4
goto L1
L4: If B2.condition goto L2
goto L1

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

```
        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:
```

So...

- Skim: 6.5.3, 6.5.4, 6.5.5, 6.6.5, 6.7, 6.8, 6.9
- Read rest of 6.5-→6.9