

Examination in Compilers, EDAN65

Department of Computer Science, Lund University

2023-10-27, 14.00-19.00

SOLUTIONS

Max points: 60

For grade 3: Min 30

For grade 4: Min 40

For grade 5: Min 50

1 Lexical analysis

a) (5p)

Strings for F:

bc
abc
aabc
aaabc

Strings for G:

ac
abbc
abbbc

We can note that the string **abc** is an **F** token rather than a **G** token, because of rule priority.

b) (5p)

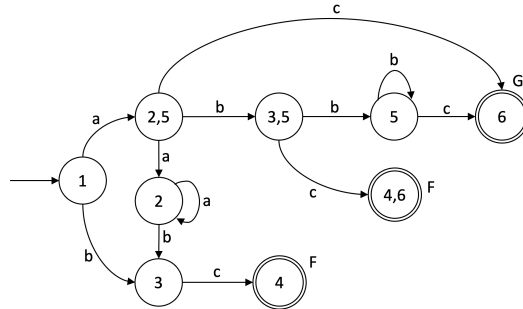
Regular expressions for F and G:

$F = a^*bc$
 $G = ab^*c$

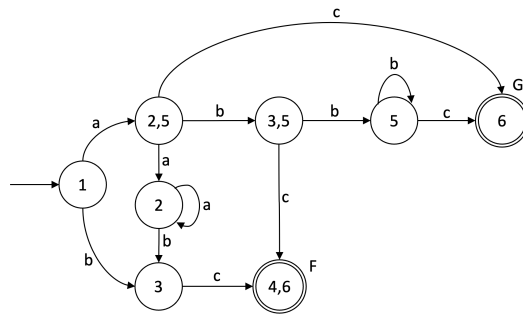
c)

(5p)

The DFA:



It is possible to minimize this DFA further by joining the states $\{4\}$ and $\{4,6\}$, resulting in the following DFA:

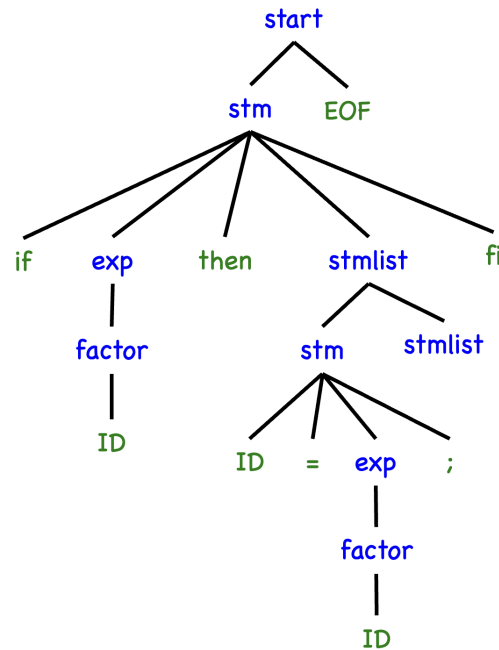


2 Grammars

a)

(5p)

Derivation tree:



b)

(5p)

LR parsing sequence with **stack** • **input** ; **action** in each step

```

• "if" ID "then" ID "=" ID ";" "fi" EOF      ; SHIFT
"if" • ID "then" ID "=" ID ";" "fi" EOF      ; SHIFT
"if" ID • "then" ID "=" ID ";" "fi" EOF      ; REDUCE p8 (factor → ID)
"if" factor • "then" ID "=" ID ";" "fi" EOF  ; REDUCE p7 (exp → factor)
"if" exp • "then" ID "=" ID ";" "fi" EOF      ; SHIFT
"if" exp "then" • ID "=" ID ";" "fi" EOF      ; SHIFT
"if" exp "then" ID • "=" ID ";" "fi" EOF      ; SHIFT
"if" exp "then" ID "=" • ID ";" "fi" EOF      ; SHIFT
"if" exp "then" ID "=" ID • ";" "fi" EOF      ; REDUCE p8 (factor → ID)
"if" exp "then" ID "=" factor • ";" "fi" EOF  ; REDUCE p7 (exp → factor)
"if" exp "then" ID "=" exp • ";" "fi" EOF      ; SHIFT
"if" exp "then" ID "=" exp ";" • "fi" EOF      ; REDUCE p3 (stm → ID "=" exp ";")
"if" exp "then" stm • "fi" EOF                  ; REDUCE p5 (stmlist → ε)
"if" exp "then" stm stmlist • "fi" EOF          ; REDUCE p4 (stmlist → stm stmlist)
"if" exp "then" stmlist • "fi" EOF              ; SHIFT
"if" exp "then" stmlist "fi" • EOF              ; REDUCE p1
                                         (stm → "if" exp "then" stmlist "fi")
stm • EOF                                       ; ACCEPT
  
```

c)

(5p)

Equivalent LL(1) grammar:

```

p0 : start → stm EOF
p1 : stm → "if" exp "then" stmlist optelse "fi"
p2 : optelse → "else" stmlist
p3 : optelse → ε
p4 : stm → ID "=" exp ";"
p5 : stmlist → stm stmlist
p6 : stmlist → ε
p7 : exp → factor exprime
p8 : exprime → "+" exp
p9 : exprime → ε
p10 : factor → ID
p11 : factor → "(" exp ")"

```

d)

(5p)

The LL(1) table:

	EOF	"if"	"then"	"fi"	"else"	ID	"="	";"	"+"	"("	")"
start	p ₀					p ₀					
stm	p ₁					p ₄					
optelse				p ₃	p ₂						
stmlist	p ₅			p ₆	p ₆	p ₅					
exp						p ₇				p ₇	
exprime			p ₉					p ₉	p ₈		p ₉
factor						p ₁₀				p ₁₁	

Since there is no conflict, the grammar is LL(1).

3 Program analysis

a) (3p)

The abstract grammar:

```
Program ::= Statement*;  
abstract Statement;  
Decl : Statement ::= IdDecl;  
Assignment : Statement ::= IdUse Expr;  
FuncCallStmt : Statement ::= FuncCall;  
abstract Expr;  
IntLit : Expr ::= <INT>;  
Add : Expr ::= Left:Expr Right:Expr;  
IdUseExpr : Expr ::= IdUse;  
FuncCall : Expr ::= IdUse Arg:Expr*;
```

b) (4p)

```
coll Set<IdUse> IdDecl.uses() [new HashSet<IdUse>()]  
  with add root Program;  
  
IdUse contributes this  
  to IdDecl.uses()  
  for decl();
```

c) (4p)

```
inh boolean IdUse.valueAccessed();  
eq Assignment.getIdUse().valueAccessed() = false;  
eq Program.getChild().valueAccessed() = true;
```

d) (4p)

```
syn boolean IdDecl.dead() {  
  for (IdUse u : uses()) {  
    if (u.valueAccessed()) return false;  
  }  
  return true;  
}
```

4 Code generation and run-time systems

a)

(5p)

```
d:
# Set up frame
push rbp          # push dynamic link
mov rsp rbp      # set new base pointer
sub 8 rsp        # allocate room for local vars

mov 32(rbp) -8(rbp) # z -> r

mov 16(rbp) rax   # compute second arg to b (x+1)
inc rax
push rax         # push second arg to b

push -8(rbp)     # push second arg to a (r)

push 24(rbp)     # push arg to c (y)
call c
add 8 rsp        # pop arg to c

push rax         # push first arg to a (result of c(...))
call a
add 16 rsp      # pop both args to a

push rax         # push first arg to b (result of a(...))
call b
add 16 rsp      # pop both args to b

mov rax -8(rbp)  # rax -> r

mov -8(rbp), rax # Compute return value (r+1) and place in rax
inc rax

# Take down frame and return
mov rbp rsp     # deallocate local vars
pop rbp        # reset base pointer to caller frame
ret
```

Address table:

```
-----
x  16(rbp)
y  24(rbp)
z  32(rbp)
r  -8(rbp)
```

b) Stack at ** PC **:
Stack at ** PC **:

(5p)

