#### Script generated by TTT

Title: Petter: Compiler Construction (25.06.2020)

1 b

2 c

- 44: Symbol Tables

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Pages: 14

#### Example: Decl-Use Analysis via Table of Stacks

```
void f()

int a, b;
b = 5;
if (b>3) {
   int a, c;
   a = 3;
   c = a + 1;
   b = c;
} else {
   int c;
   c = a + 1;
   b = c;
} b = a + b;
}
```

## Refer Uses to Declarations: Symbol Tables

Check for the correct usage of variables:

- Traverse the syntax tree in a suitable sequence, such that
- each declaration is visited before its use
- the currently visible declaration is the last one visited
- → perfect for an L-attributed grammar
- equation system for basic block must add and remove identifiers
- for each identifier, we manage a stack of declarations
- if we visit a declaration, we push it onto the stack of its identifier
   upon leaving the scope, we remove it from the stack
- if we visit a usage of an identifier, we pick the top-most declaration from its stack
- if the stack of the identifier is empty, we have found an undeclared identifier

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### Example: Decl-Use Analysis via Table of Stacks

```
void f()

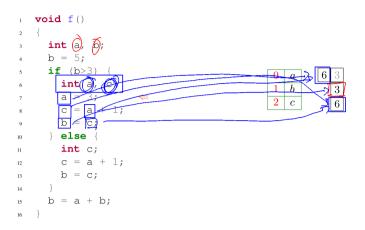
int a, b

if (b\( \) 3) {
    int a, c;
    a = 3;
    c = a + 1;
    b = c;
    } else {
    int c;
    c = a + 1;
    b = c;
}

b = c;
}

b = a + b;
}
```

## Example: Decl-Use Analysis via Table of Stacks



## Example: Decl-Use Analysis via Table of Stacks

```
void f()

int (a) (b)

b = 5;

if (b>3) {
   int a, c;

   a = 3;
   c = a + 1;
   b = c;

else {
   int c;
   c = a + 4;
   b = c;

b = c;

b = c;

b = c;

c = a + 4;
   b = c;

d   b = a + b
```

# Example: Decl-Use Analysis via Table of Stacks

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## Example: Decl-Use Analysis via Table of Stacks

```
void f()

int a, b;

b = 5;

if (b>3) {
   int a, c;

   a = 3;

   c = a + 1;

   b = c;

   else {
   int c;
   c = a + 1;

   b = c;

   b = c;

   b = c;

   b = c;

   b = a + b;

}
```

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### Example: Decl-Use Analysis via Table of Stacks

```
d declaration
void f()
                           b basic block
                           a assignment
  int a, b;
  b = 5;
  if (b>3) {
    int a, c;
    a = 3;
    c = a + 1;
    b = c;
    else
    int c;
    c = a + 1;
    b = c;
    = a + b;
                                                                  1 2
```

### Example: Decl-Use Analysis via Table of Stacks

```
d declaration
   void f()
                                b basic block
                                a assignment
     int a, b;
     b = 5;
     if (b>3) {
       int a, c;
        a = 3;
        c = a + 1;
       b = c;
        else {
       int c;
c = a + 1;
       b = c;
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15
       = a + b;
16
```

# Alternative Implementations for Symbol Tables

 when using a list to store the symbol table, storing a marker indicating the old head of the list is sufficient



in front of if-statement

### **Alternative Implementations for Symbol Tables**

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 when using a list to store the symbol table, storing a marker indicating the old head of the list is sufficient 42/67

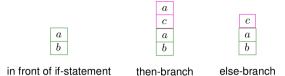
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in front of if-statement then-branch

#### Alternative Implementations for Symbol Tables

 when using a list to store the symbol table, storing a marker indicating the old head of the list is sufficient

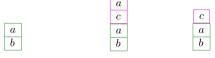


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#### Alternative Implementations for Symbol Tables

 when using a list to store the symbol table, storing a marker indicating the old head of the list is sufficient



in front of if-statement

then-branch

else-branch

- instead of lists of symbols, it is possible to use a list of hash tables → more efficient in large, shallow programs
- an even more elegant solution: persistent trees (updates return fresh trees with references to the old tree where possible)
- $\sim$  a persistent tree t can be passed down into a basic block where new elements may be added, yielding a t'; after examining the basic block, the analysis proceeds with the unchanged old t

**Alternative Implementations for Symbol Tables** 

 when using a list to store the symbol table, storing a marker indicating the old head of the list is sufficient

 $\begin{bmatrix} a & & & & & & \\ c & & & & & \\ a & & & & & \\ b & & & & & \\ in \text{ front of if-statement} & \text{then-branch} & \text{else-branch} \\ \end{bmatrix}$ 

 instead of lists of symbols, it is possible to use a list of hash tables → more efficient in large, shallow programs