6.110 Computer Language Engineering

Recitation 4: Project phase 2

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Weekly updates ←

Phase 2 info

Phase 2 demo



Wrapping up phase 1...

- Project phase 1 is due today 11:59PM!!!
 - •We have OH from 3-7pm in 36-372 to help you
 - •Phase 1 report due 11:59 PM Saturday, February 22
- •You are allowed to share your phase 1 code with potential teammates **after** the deadline.

Coming up soon...

- Team preference form due
 Wednesday, February 19
- Project phase 2 has been released, due
 Friday, March 7 (in two weeks)
- •Miniquiz 3 and Weekly Check-in 4 released, due Thursday, February 28.

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
2/24	2/25	2/26	2/27	2/28
Lecture 6	Lecture 6	Lecture 6	Lecture 6	Recitation 5
Codegen	Codegen	Codegen	Codegen	SSA
			Recitation 6 x86	Phase 2 due Phase 3 released
		Quiz 1 Review		Quiz 1

Weekly updates

Phase 2 info ←

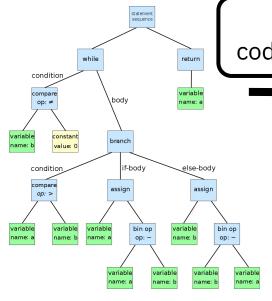
Phase 2 demo

import printf;
void main() {
...

Decaf source file

Phase 1. Does it have the right structure? (syntax)

Phase 2. Does it make sense? (semantics)



Phase 3 code generation

push %rbp
mov %rsp, %rbp

x86-64 assembly

Phase 5. How can we make the output code faster?

Internal representation



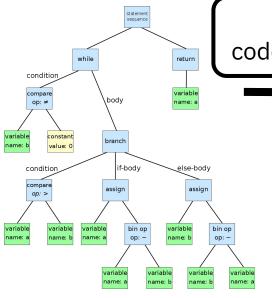
Phase 4. What can we learn about the program? (dataflow analysis)

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Internal representation

Phase 5. How can we make the output code faster?



Phase 4. What can we learn about the program? (dataflow analysis)

Phase 2 overview

- •Group project, in teams of 2-4. You'll keep working with the same group for all the remaining phases.
- •Goal: have a working compiler frontend that can determine whether each input Decaf code is semantically valid or not.

Team formation process

- •Submit team preference form **ASAP** on Gradescope **as a group with your preferred teammates** (if not already).
- •We'll match you up with other students/groups to form groups of 3-4.
 - •Matching will be based on preferred language.
 - You can also opt out of the matching process, but note that there will be a lot of work per person for smaller groups.

Specifications

- •When running ./run.sh <filename> -t inter on a semantically valid input file:
 - Exits with return code 0 (OK)
 - Produce no output
- You can decide how you want to implement your IR and semantic checker.

Specifications

- •When running ./run.sh <filename> -t inter on a semantically invalid input file:
 - •Exit with nonzero return code (i.e. error)
 - •Outputs reasonable error messages to stderr. (should include line/column number and the identifier that caused the error)
- •We'll manually check your error messages.
 - •As long as they are reasonable, you'll get full credit.

Submission and grading

- •Phase 2 is worth **5%** of the overall grade, due Friday, March 7.
- •Three items to be submitted on Gradescope
 - Code submission
 - Autograded tests: 2.5%
 - Error messages: 1%
 - •Report: **1.5%**
 - Overview of approach, team status report, LLM

Getting started

- •Once teams have been assigned, we will create team repositories for you.
 - •We'll initially use a placeholder name for your team repository.
 - •If you'd like to name your team, please let us know and we'll change your repository name.
- •You are allowed to use your team members' phase 1 code.

Directed Acyclic Graphs

Parse Tree

Abstract Syntax Tree

High-level IR

Intermediate Representations

Basic Blocks

Single Static Assignment

Low-level IR

Control-flow Graph

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Control flow Graph

Suggested approach

- Convert parse tree or AST to a high-level IR by traversing AST nodes and constructing symbol tables and descriptors.
- Once you've finished constructing the IR, perform semantic checks by traversing your IR.

Symbol tables

Stores relevant information about each identifier

```
identifier → descriptor
```

- x local variable id 1, type int
- f method id 3, type bool \rightarrow int

Scope

```
import printf;
                                               global scope
int x = 0;
void main() {
                                             method scope
  int x = 1, y = 2;
  if (x > 0)
                                              block scope
    int x = 3;
     printf("%d", x + y);
```

Symbol tables

```
printf → imported method
                                                          global symbol table
      → global variable, type = int
                                                                   child of
          → method, params = [], return type = void
main
   x \rightarrow local variable, type = int
                                                               symbol table
      \rightarrow local variable, type = int
                                                               child of
        x \rightarrow local variable, type = int
                                                              symbol table
```

Scope

```
import printf;
                                               global scope
int x = 0;
void main() {
                                             method scope
  int x = 1, y = 2;
  if (x > 0)
                                              block scope
     int x = 3;
     printf("%d", x + y);
```

Symbol tables: summary

- One symbol table per scope
 - Each symbol table links to symbol table of parent scope
- First search for identifier in current scope
 - •If not found, go to parent symbol table
 - •If not found in any table, semantic error!

Semantic checks

•Here are some types of semantic rules

Name issues

```
void main() {
   int x, x; // R1: x defined twice
   in same scope
   y = 0; // R2: y not defined
}
```

Type errors: expressions

```
x[true] // R11b : array index
                     must be int
4 + true // R14 : <arith_op> takes
                    two ints or longs
false == 1 // R15 : <eq_op> takes
                    same type
           // R16 : <cond_op> takes
two bools
4 && 5
```

Type errors: assignments

```
int i, arr[];
bool b;
arr = 0; // R23 : cannot assign
                    to array
i = true; // R17 : assignment type
                    must match
         // R18 : can only
b++;
                    increment int/long
```

Miscellaneous rules

```
9223372036854775808
// R25: int must be in bounds
```

Semantic checks

- Here are some types of semantic rules
 - Name issues
 - Type errors
 - Miscellaneous rules
- •For the full list of rules, check the Decaf spec!

Weekly updates

Phase 2 info

Phase 2 demo ←

IR and semantic checking demo

Code available at:

https://github.com/6110-sp25/recitation4