

# Compilation and Program Analysis (#8) :

## Functions: syntax, semantics, code generation

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nov 2017



# Big picture

So far :

- All variables were global.
- No function call.

Inspiration : Y. Lakhnesh, UGA (first part), N. Louvet, Lyon1 (archi part), C. Alias (code gen part).

- 1 Front-end
- 2 Operational Semantics for procedures

## Concrete syntax 1/2

- blocks are like before :

```
block
  : stat*   #statList
  ;
stat_block
  : OBRACE block CBRACE
  | stat
  ;
```

- procedures declaration :

```
declproc:
  : PROC ID IS stat
  ;
```

- variable decl can be local.

## Concrete syntax 2/2

And now there will two new kinds of statements :

```
stat
: assignment
| if_stat
| while_stat
| log
| CALL ID
| BEGIN declvar* declproc* block_stat END
;
```

► We can declare local procedures inside local procedures.

On board : add new concrete syntax for **functions**.

# Abstract syntax

WLOG, we will only consider programs with procedures :

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &\in \mathbf{Stm} \\
 S &::= x := a \mid \text{skip} \mid S_1; S_2 \mid \\
 &\quad \text{if } b \text{ then } S_1 \text{ else } S_2 \\
 &\quad \text{while } b \text{ do } S \text{ od} \mid \text{begin } D_V \ D_P; S \text{ end} \mid \text{call } p \\
 D_V &::= \text{var } x := a; D_V \mid \epsilon \\
 D_P &::= \text{proc } p \text{ is } S; D_P \mid \epsilon
 \end{aligned}$$

- 1 Front-end
- 2 Operational Semantics for procedures

## Operational semantics for local variables

Variable declaration : we invent  $\rightarrow_D$  a semantic for declarations, and the following definitions :

- $DV(D_V)$  is the set of variables declared in  $D_V$
- $\sigma'[X \mapsto \sigma] = \lambda x. \text{ if } x \in X \text{ then } \sigma(x) \text{ else } \sigma'(x).$

Rules :

$$\frac{(D_V, \sigma[x \mapsto \mathcal{A}[a]\sigma]) \rightarrow_D \sigma'}{(\mathbf{var} \ x := a; D_V, \sigma) \rightarrow_D \sigma'}$$

$$(\varepsilon, \sigma) \rightarrow_D \sigma$$



## Rules for blocs + Example

Be careful to restore everything after the local bloc :

$$\frac{(D_V, \sigma) \rightarrow_D \sigma' \quad (S, \sigma') \rightarrow \sigma''}{(\text{begin } D_V; S \text{ end}, \sigma) \rightarrow_D \sigma'' [DV(D_V) \mapsto \sigma]}$$

Seq is unchanged :

$$\frac{(S_1, \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma' \quad (S_2, \sigma') \rightarrow \sigma''}{((S_1; S_2), \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma''}$$

```

begin var y := 1;
  (x := 1;
   begin var x := 2; y := x+1 end;
   x := y+x)
end

```

Execute the semantics :

end

## Dynamic versus Static binding, an example

What will be the behavior of call  $q$  ?

```

begin  var  $x := 0$ ;
        proc  $p$  is  $x := x * 2$ ;
        proc  $q$  is call  $p$ ;
        begin var  $x := 5$ ;
                proc  $p$  is  $x := x + 1$ ;
                call  $q$ ;  $y := x$ ;
        end;
end

```

It depends !

## Dynamic versus Static binding, ex 3/4

Dynamic binding for variables and static for procedures :

```
begin var  $x := 0$ ;
      proc  $p$  is  $x := x * 2$ ;
      proc  $q$  is call  $p$ ;
      begin var  $x := 5$ ;
            proc  $p$  is  $x := x + 1$ ;
            call  $p$ ;  $y := x$ ;
            end;
      end
end
```

```
begin var  $x := 0$ ;
      proc  $p$  is  $x := x * 2$ ;
      proc  $q$  is call  $p$ ;
      begin var  $x := 5$ ;
            proc  $p$  is  $x := x + 1$ ;
             $x := x + 1$ ;  $y := x$ ;
            end;
      end
end
```

## Dynamic versus Static binding, ex 4/4

Static for variables and procedures :

```

begin  var  $x := 0$ ;
        proc  $p$  is  $x := x * 2$ ;
        proc  $q$  is call  $p$ ;
        begin var  $x := 5$ ;
                proc  $p$  is  $x := x + 1$ ;
                call  $p$ ;  $y := x$ ;
        end;
end

```

```

begin  var  $x := 0$ ;
        proc  $p$  is  $x := x * 2$ ;
        proc  $q$  is call  $p$ ;
        begin var  $x := 5$ ;
                proc  $p$  is  $x := x + 1$ ;
                 $x := x * 2$ ;  $y := x$ ;
        end;
end

```

## Semantics : dynamic links 1/2

How ?

- States : variable  $\rightarrow$  int.
- Environment : procedure name  $\rightarrow$  Stm.
- Configuration :  $(Env_P \times Stm \times State) \cup State$

The dynamic link for procedures is made by calling the *current* value at the call :

$$\frac{(env, env(p), \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma'}{(env, \mathbf{call} \ p, \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma'}$$

## Semantics : dynamic links 2/2

Thus, environments are kept for the sequence :

$$\frac{(env, S_1, \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma' \quad (env, S_2, \sigma') \rightarrow \sigma''}{(env, (S_1; S_2), \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma''}$$

but they are updated with a local declaration :

$$\frac{(D_V, \sigma) \rightarrow_D \sigma' \quad (\text{upd}(env, D_P), S, \sigma') \rightarrow \sigma''}{(env, \text{begin } D_V D_P; S \text{ end } , \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma'' [DV(D_V) \mapsto \sigma]}$$

with

- $\text{upd}(env, \varepsilon) = env$
  - $\text{upd}(env, \text{proc } p \text{ is } S; D_P) = \text{upd}(env[p \mapsto S], D_P)$
- Ex : test on the example !

## Static links for procedures

We need to store an environment while defining a procedure :

- Environment : procedure name  $\rightarrow Stm \times Env_P$
- Configuration :  $(Env_P \times Stm \times State) \cup State$

Now update is modified :

- $upd(env, \varepsilon) = env$
- $upd(env, \text{proc } p \text{ is } S; D_P) = upd(env[p \mapsto (S, env)], D_P)$ .

```
begin  var x := 2;
        proc p is x := 0;
        proc q is begin x := 1; (proc p is call p); call p end;
        call q
end
```

## Static links for procedures 2/2

Two possibilities for the call, let  $env(p) = (S, env')$  in :

$$\frac{(env', S, \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma'}{(env, \text{call } p, \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma'}$$

or

$$\frac{(env'[p \mapsto [(S, env')]], S, \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma'}{(env, \text{call } p, \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma'}$$



## Static link for variables and procedures 1/3

Config =  $(env_V, env_P, S, sto)$  or  $(env_V, sto)$  with :

- $env_V : x \mapsto address$  “symbol table”.
- $env_P : p \mapsto (env_V, env_P, S)$  to store values during variable/proc declaration
- $sto : address \mapsto \mathbb{Z}$  (old  $\sigma(x) = sto(env_V(x))$ ).
- $new(sto)$  gives a new address.

## Static link for variables and procedures 2/3

Variable declaration :

- $(\varepsilon, env_V, sto) \rightarrow_D (env_V, sto)$
- $\frac{(D_V, env_V[x \mapsto nc], sto[nc \mapsto v]) \rightarrow_D (env'_V, sto')}{((\mathbf{var} \ x := a; D_V), env_V, sto) \rightarrow_D (env'_V, sto')}$

with  $v = \mathcal{A}[a](sto \circ env_V)$ ,  $nc = new(sto)$  such that  
 $x \rightarrow nc \rightarrow v$

## Static link for variables and procedures 3/3

$$(env_V, env_P, x := a, sto) \rightarrow (env_V, sto[nc \mapsto v])$$

with  $v = \mathcal{A}[a](sto \circ env_V)$  and  $nc = env_V(x)$

$$\frac{(env'_V, env'_P, S, sto) \rightarrow (env'_V, sto')}{(env_V, env_P, \text{call } p, sto) \rightarrow (env_V, sto')}$$

or

$$\frac{(env'_V, env'_P[p \mapsto (env'_V, env'_P, S)], S, sto) \rightarrow (env'_V, sto')}{(env_V, env_P, \text{call } p, sto) \rightarrow (env_V, sto')}$$

where  $env_P(p) = (env'_V, env'_P, S)$ .