

# Compiler Construction

≈ Symbol Table ≈

# Symbol Table: definition

Misnamed!

Maintain the current **environment(s)**

Relation with binder

Maintained and widely used by the binder to build the threaded AST

# Preliminary remark

**Maintaining a such table is easy if all identifiers are unique!**

- ⇒ Use a single hash table
- ⇒ identifier is the key, node definition the value

# Preliminary remark

**Maintaining a such table is easy if all identifiers are unique!**

- ⇒ Use a single hash table
- ⇒ identifier is the key, node definition the value

## How to handle scopes?

# Binder: recall

- ① Start with an empty environment
- ② For each declaration, add the identifier to the environment
- ③ For each use, link to the correct declaration
- ④ At the end of a scope remove identifiers that are no longer visible

# Strategy 1: binder and symbol table

- ① Start with an empty environment
- ② When entering scope, add new empty environment
- ③ For each declaration, add the identifier to the latest environment
- ④ For each use, walk all environment to find latest declaration
- ⑤ At the end of a scope remove last environment

# Strategy 1: technical details

## Symbol table

Maintain a **stack** of environment!

## Environment

Use a simple **hashtable** to represent an environment

## Strategy 1: example

```
let var a := 42
in
  let var b := 51
  in
    a + b
  end;
a
end
```

Symbol Table:

$\sigma_0$

# Strategy 1: example

```
let var a := 42
in
  let var b := 51
  in
    a + b
  end;
a
end
```

Symbol Table:

$\sigma_0$
a: 0x01

# Strategy 1: example

```
let var a := 42
in
  let var b := 51
  in
    a + b
  end;
a
end
```

Symbol Table:

$\sigma_0$
a: 0x01
$\sigma_1$

# Strategy 1: example

```
let var a := 42
in
  let var b := 51
  in
    a + b
  end;
a
end
```

Symbol Table:

$\sigma_0$
a: 0x01
$\sigma_1$
b: 0x08

# Strategy 1: example

```
let var a := 42
in
  let var b := 51
  in
    a + b
  end;
a
end
```

Symbol Table:

$\sigma_0$
a: 0x01

## Strategy 1: example

```
let var a := 42
in
  let var b := 51
  in
    a + b
  end;
a
end
```

Symbol Table:

# Pros and cons

Pros:

- Easy to implement!
- Lookup in environment fast  $O(1)$

Cons:

- Full Lookup:  $O(|S|)$  with  $|S|$  the number of nested scopes

# Pros and cons

Pros:

- Easy to implement!
- Lookup in environment fast  $O(1)$

Cons:

- Full Lookup:  $O(|S|)$  with  $|S|$  the number of nested scopes

⇒ **Can we improve the full lookup cost?**

## Strategy 2: binder and symbol table

- ① Start with an empty environment
- ② When entering scope, add a **copy of the latest** environment
- ③ For each declaration, add the identifier to the latest environment
- ④ For each use, walk all environment to find latest declaration
- ⑤ At the end of a scope remove last environment

## Strategy 2: example

```
let var a := 42
in
  let var b := 51
  in
    a + b
  end;
a
end
```

Symbol Table:

$\sigma_0$

## Strategy 2: example

```
let var a := 42
in
  let var b := 51
  in
    a + b
  end;
a
end
```

Symbol Table:

$\sigma_0$
a: 0x01

## Strategy 2: example

```
let var a := 42
in
  let var b := 51
  in
    a + b
  end;
a
end
```

Symbol Table:

$\sigma_0$
a: 0x01
$\sigma_1$
a: 0x01

## Strategy 2: example

```
let var a := 42
in
  let var b := 51
  in
    a + b
  end;
a
end
```

Symbol Table:

$\sigma_0$
a: 0x01
$\sigma_1$
a: 0x01 b: 0x08

# Pros and cons

Pros:

- Relatively easy to implement!
- Lookup in environment fast  $O(1)$
- Full Lookup fast  $O(1)$

Cons:

- Memory usage
- Beware with chunks

# Pros and cons

Pros:

- Relatively easy to implement!
- Lookup in environment fast  $O(1)$
- Full Lookup fast  $O(1)$

Cons:

- Memory usage
- Beware with chunks

⇒ **Can we do better?**

# Strategy 3: Tuned symbol table

## Main Idea

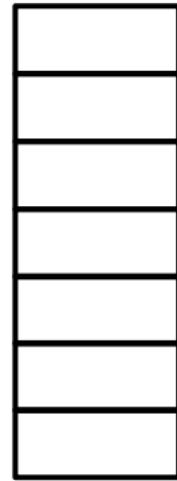
Mix between hashtable and  
(doubly) linked lists!

## A single hash table

*GCC/Clang style symbol table*

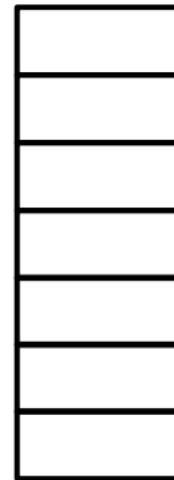
## Strategy 3: example

```
let var a := 42
in
  let var b := 51
  in
    a + b
  end;
a
end
```



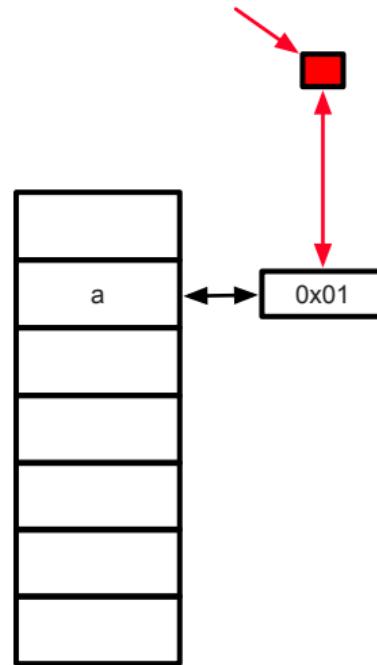
## Strategy 3: example

```
let var a := 42
in
  let var b := 51
  in
    a + b
  end;
a
end
```



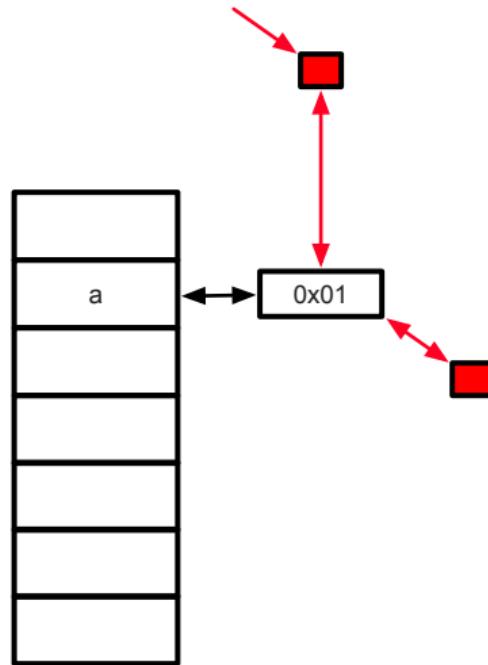
## Strategy 3: example

```
let var a := 42
in
  let var b := 51
  in
    a + b
  end;
a
end
```



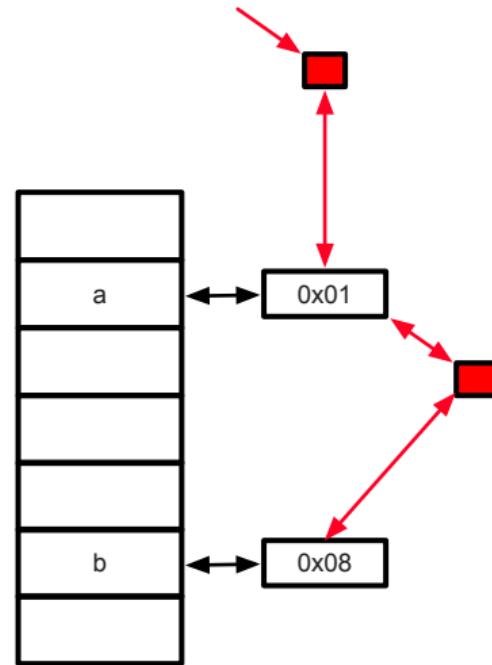
## Strategy 3: example

```
let var a := 42
in
  let var b := 51
  in
    a + b
  end;
a
end
```



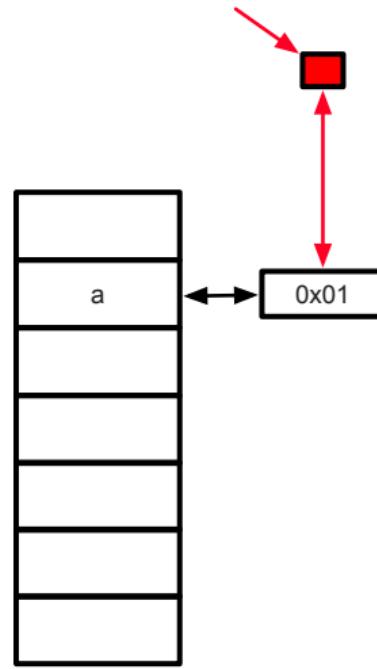
## Strategy 3: example

```
let var a := 42
in
  let var b := 51
  in
    a + b
  end;
a
end
```



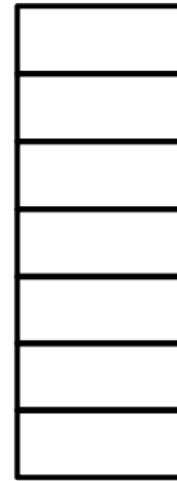
## Strategy 3: example

```
let var a := 42
in
  let var b := 51
  in
    a + b
  end;
a
end
```



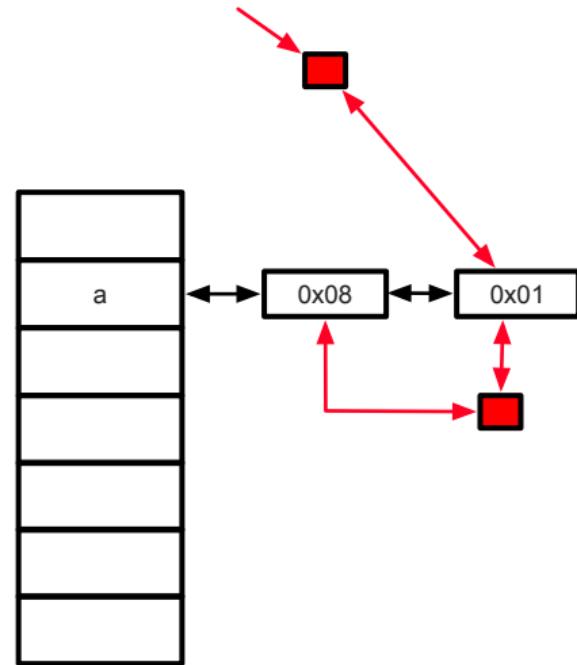
## Strategy 3: example

```
let var a := 42
in
  let var b := 51
  in
    a + b
  end;
a
end
```



## Strategy 3: name duplication

```
let var a := 42
in
  let var a := 51
  in
    a * 2
  end;
a
end
```



# Scoped Symbol Table interface

```
template <typename Entry_T>
class Table
{
public:
    Table();

    auto put(symbol key, Entry_T& val) -> void;
    auto get(symbol key) const -> Entry_T*;

    auto scope_begin() -> void;
    auto scope_end() -> void;

    auto print(std::ostream& ostr) const -> void;
};
```

# Summary

