

Compiler Construction

~ Exam 2020 review ~

Goal

Modify the C++ language to introduce a simplified variant of the **when** keyword available in kotlin

```
when (x) {  
  0 -> "0"  
  1 -> "1"  
  else -> "e"  
}
```

```
when {  
  x > 0 -> 42  
  x == 0 -> 1337  
  x < 0 -> 51  
}
```

Question 1.

Do we need to modify the scanner?

- Yes, add "->"
- Yes, add ">"
- No
- Yes, add "else"
- Yes, add "when"
- Yes, add "-"

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Question 2.

Introducing this construct may raise conflicts?

- reduce/reduce on "else"
- shift/reduce on "-"
- shift/reduce on "->"
- shift/reduce on "else"
- reduce/reduce on "->"
- shift/reduce on "->"
- shift/reduce on "when"
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- shift/reduce on "else"
- reduce/reduce on "->"
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- shift/reduce on "when"
- reduce/reduce on "when"

Question 3. What is the EBNF for this construct?

```
exp ::= ...
    | "when" exp? {
        exp+ -> exp+
    }
    | "else"
```

```
stm ::= ...
    | "when" exp? {
        exp+ -> stm+
    }
    | "else"
```

```
exp ::= ...
    | "when" exp? {
        entry+
    }
entry ::=
    exp -> stm
    | ["else" -> exp]?
```

```
exp ::= ...
    | "when" exp? {
        entry+
        ["else" -> exp]?
    }
entry ::=
    exp -> exp
```

```
exp ::= ...
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        entry+
        ["else" -> stm]?
    }
entry ::=
    exp -> stm
```

same as the bottom-left but with "stm" in the right part of "else"

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  }  
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exp ::= ...  
  | "when" exp? {  
    entry+  
  }  
entry ::=  
  exp -> stm  
  | ["else" -> exp]?
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exp ::= ...  
  | "when" exp? {  
    entry+  
    ["else" -> exp]?  
  }  
entry ::=  
  exp -> exp
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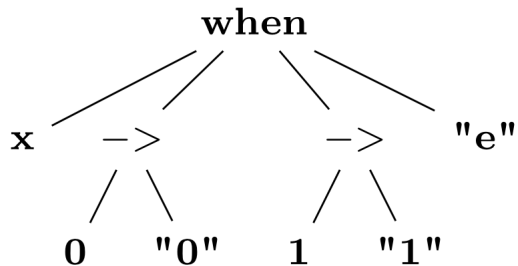
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Question 4. Draw the AST for this snippet

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Question 5.

What should the binder do with this new construct

- Bind left part of "->" to its right part
- Binds "breaks" to "while"/"for"
- Bind "else" with "when"
- Nothing
- Bind variables uses to their declarations

Question 5.

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Question 5. What is the maximum level of the symbol table (including the global table) of this example?

```
when {  
  x == 0 -> when {  
    y == 1 -> 2  
    else -> 3  
  }  
  else -> when {  
    y == 1 -> 2  
    else -> 3  
  }  
}
```

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

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Question 7.

What is the purpose of the Visitor pattern?

- Simulate multi-methods
- Walk an AST
- Have template at runtime
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Question 8.

What is the inference rule for :

`when (σ) { $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ else $\rightarrow \epsilon$ }`

- $$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \sigma : T1 \wedge \Gamma \vdash \alpha : T2 \wedge \Gamma \vdash \beta : T3 \wedge \Gamma \vdash \epsilon : T4}{\Gamma \vdash \text{when}(\dots)\{\dots\} : T3 \vee T4}$$
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Question 9. Unsugar the previous code into C++



```
if ( $\sigma == \alpha$ )  
     $\beta$ ;  
else  
     $\epsilon$ ;
```



```
[&]() {  
    if ( $\sigma == \alpha$ )  $\beta$ ;  
    else if ( $\sigma != \alpha$ )  $\epsilon$ ;  
}
```



```
switch ( $\sigma$ ) {  
    case  $\alpha$ :  $\beta$ ; break;  
    default:  $\epsilon$ ; break;  
}
```



```
[&](auto y) {  
    if (y ==  $\alpha$ ) return  $\beta$ ;  
    else return  $\epsilon$ ;  
}( $\sigma$ )
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Summary

Complete example that covers front-end!

Few more questions about generalization