

CSE 6341, Programming Project 2

Due Thursday, February 15, 11:59 pm (20 points)

The goal of this project is to extend the type checking from Project 1 to a more complex language. The new language has more expressions and statements, as well as nested blocks. The type checker should build a tree of symbol tables, similarly to what was discussed in class. Note that for this programming project we do not introduce function definitions and function calls, but such an addition would be straightforward. Your implementation will use the supplied code for parsing and AST building.

Step 1: Set up

```
cd /home/buckeye.8/6341/proj
wget web.cse.ohio-state.edu/~routtev.1/6341/project/p2.tar.gz
tar -xvzf p2.tar.gz
cd p2
make clean; make
./plan t1
```

Step 2: Understand the AST

The context-free grammar for the targeted language is as follows:

```
<program> ::= <unitList>
<unitList> ::= <unit><unitList> | <unit>
<unit> ::= <decl> | <stmt>
<decl> ::= <varDecl> ; | <varDecl> = <expr> ;
<varDecl> ::= int ident | float ident
<stmt> ::= ident = <expr> ; | print <expr> ;
           | if ( <condExpr> ) <stmt>
           | if ( <condExpr> ) <stmt> else <stmt>
           | while ( <condExpr> ) <stmt>
           | { <unitList> }
<expr> ::= intconst | floatconst | ident
           | <binaryExpr> | - <expr> | ( <expr> ) | readint | readfloat
<binaryExpr> ::= <expr> + <expr> | <expr> - <expr> | <expr> * <expr> | <expr> / <expr>
<condExpr> ::= <expr> < <expr> | <expr> <= <expr> | <expr> > <expr> | <expr> >= <expr>
              | <expr> == <expr> | <expr> != <expr> | <condExpr> && <condExpr>
              | <condExpr> || <condExpr> | ! <condExpr> | ( <condExpr> )
```

Some new features: (1) if-then, if-then-else, and while-loops; (2) nested blocks { <unitList> }; (3) more general binary arithmetic expressions; (4) unary minus operator -; (5) expressions to read from UNIX *stdin* an int value (**readint**) or a floating-point value (**readfloat**); (6) general boolean expressions. Read the code in p2/ast to see how the AST nodes are defined. The root of the AST is a node that is an instance of the Program class. ***It is important to do this reading early and to ask any clarification questions as soon as possible.***

Step 3: Implement the generalized type checking

You need to implement a type checker to check for the following conditions:

1) Any variable appearing in an <expr> must have a declaration in some earlier <decl>, including declarations in surrounding blocks. For example, the following code is correct:

```
int x = readint + 7;
float y = readfloat + 5. + readfloat;
if (x>0) { x = x + 1; int z = x + 2; { int p = z + 3; x = p + 4; } z = z + 5; { int q = x + 6; } }
```

However, if we replaced `x + 6` with `p + 6` the code would not type check.

2) Each variable can be declared only once inside each <unitList>. So, a program of this form is not valid: `int x = ...; float y = ...; int x = ...`. Similarly, `{ int z = ...; { ... } int z = ...; }` is not valid. However, `int z; { float z = ...; { int z = ...; } }` is valid since the different declarations of `z` are not part of the same <unitList>.

3) The *innermost surrounding declaration* is used to define the type of an occurrence of a variable. For example, `int z = ...; { float z = ...; { int z = ...; } { float w = z + 1.1; } }` is valid because the occurrence of `z` in `z + 1.1` is matched with the innermost surrounding `float z` declaration. If this declaration were deleted from the program, the top-level declaration `int z` would apply to `z + 1.1` and the program would not type check.

4) In an assignment `ident = <expr>;` the variable on the left-hand side of the assignment must have a declaration in some earlier <decl>, including declarations in surrounding blocks.

5) In an assignment `ident = <expr>;` or a declaration with initialization `<varDecl> = <expr>;` the type of the variable on the left-hand side of `=` must be the same as the type of the expression on the right-hand side.

6) Both operands of a binary arithmetic operator `+ - * /` must be of the same type (either INT or FLOAT). The result of the operation is of that same type.

7) The operand of a unary minus operator can be either INT or FLOAT. The result of the operation is that same type.

8) The evaluation of a `readint` expression produces a value of type INT. The evaluation of a `readfloat` expression produces a value of type FLOAT.

9) Both operands of a comparison operator `< <= > >= == !=` must be of the same type (either INT or FLOAT).

If the program violates any of these checks, call `Interpreter.fatalError` with exit code `EXIT_STATIC_CHECKING_ERROR`. The test script will check this exit code, so please make sure your implementation uses it. The text message associated with the error should be something

simple that describes which specific check was violated. Your code should call `fatalError` as soon as it detects a violation. If the program contains several type errors, only the earliest one will be detected and reported.

Step 4: Testing

Write many test cases and test your checker with them. Submit at least 5 test cases with your submission. The test cases you submit will not affect your score for the project. Put them in the same location as the provided file `t1` and name them `t2`, ...

Step 5: Submission

After completing your project, do

```
cd p2
make clean
cd ..
tar -cvzf p2.tar.gz p2
```

Then submit `p2.tar.gz` in Carmen.

General rules (copied from the course syllabus)

Your submissions must be uploaded via Carmen by midnight on the due date. The projects must compile and run on **stdlinux**. Some students prefer to implement the projects on a different machine, and then port them to `stdlinux`. If you decide to use a different machine, it is entirely your responsibility to make the code compile and run correctly on `stdlinux` before the deadline. In the past many students have tried to port to `stdlinux` too close to the deadline, leading to last-minute problems and missed deadlines.

Projects should be done independently. General high-level discussion of projects with other students in the class is allowed, but **you must do all design, programming, testing, and debugging independently**. Projects that show excessive similarities will be taken as evidence of cheating and dealt with accordingly. Code plagiarism tools may be used to detect cheating. See the syllabus under “Academic Integrity”.

The projects are due by 11:59 pm on the due day. You can submit up to 24 hours after the deadline; if you do so, your score will be reduced by 10%. **ONLY THE LAST SUBMITTED VERSION WILL BE CONSIDERED.** Triple-check carefully that you have submitted the correct version. If you submit the wrong version of your code, and you get a low score (or zero score), I will **NOT** consider resubmissions – the original low/zero score will be assigned **WITHOUT DISCUSSION**.

If you submit more than 24 hours after the deadline, the submission will not be accepted. NO EXCEPTIONS TO THIS RULE WILL BE CONSIDERED. NO REQUESTS FOR RESUBMISSION WILL BE CONSIDERED. MAKE SURE YOU SUBMIT THE CORRECT CODE VERSION.

Read the project description **very carefully, several times, start-to-end**. If you need any clarifications, contact me immediately (do **not** wait until the last minute). **Test extensively**.

Accommodations for sickness and other special circumstances will be made based on university guidelines. Please contact me **ahead of time** to arrange for such accommodations.