CSE 6341, Programming project 2  
Due Thursday, February 17, 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
rm -r p2
wget web.cse.ohio-state.edu/~rountev.1/6341/project/p2.tar.gz
tar -xvzf p2.tar.gz
cd p2
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 `z + 3` with `q + 3`, 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 = ...; } }` 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 unity minus operator can be either INT or FLOAT. The result of the
   operation is of that same type.

8) The evaluation of a readint expression produced 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.

Suggestions for your implementation (but feel free to ignore these completely):

1) A natural way to implement the checking is to add to each class in package ast a method check which takes as input a reference (i.e., a Java pointer) to some node in the tree of symbol tables.

2) To deal with checking violations, method check could throw some kind of exception. Class Interpreter can catch this exception and call fatalError as needed. See the handling of parse errors inside Interpreter as an example of this style of coding.

3) Feel free to add fields in classes from package ast to store the values of relevant attributes (e.g., attribute ‘type’)

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)

1) Your submissions must be submitted electronically 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.

2) 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 more details in the Syllabus under “Academic integrity”.

3) The projects are due by 11:59 pm on the due day. No exceptions will be made to this deadline: if you submit at 12:00 am, your submission will be late. Please plan your time carefully and do not submit in the last minute. You can submit up to 24 hours after the deadline; if you do so, your project score will be reduced by 10%. If you submit more than 24 hours after the deadline, the submission will not be accepted, and you will receive zero points for this project.

4) 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.