

Deklarierte Namen in MicroJava



- Programm Program()
 - Konstanten ConstDecl ()
 - Globale Variablen VarDecl () level = 0
 - Klassen ClassDecl ()
 - Felder VarDecl () level = 1
 - Methoden MethodDecl ()
 - Formale Parameter FormPars()
 - Lokale Variablen VarDecl () level = 1

- Wo werden die Namen deklariert
= wo werden sie in die Symbolliste eingefügt

Objektknoten



```
class Obj {
  enum Kind {
    Con, Var, Type, Meth, Prog
  }

  Kind kind;
  String name;
  Struct type;
  Obj next;
  int val; // Con: value
  int adr; // Var, Meth: address
  int level; // Var: 0 = global, 1 = local
  int nPars; // Meth: number of parameters
  Obj locals; // Meth: parameters and local objects
              // Prog: global variables, constants,
              // classes and methods
}
```

Strukturknoten und Scope-Knoten



```
class Struct {
  enum Kind {
    None, Int, Char, Arr, Class
  }

  Kind kind;
  Struct elementType; // Arr: element type
  int n; // Class: number of fields
  Obj fields; // Class: list of fields
}

class Scope {
  Scope outer; // next outer scope
  Obj locals; // list of objects in this scope
  int nVars; // number of variables in this scope
}
```

Symboltabelle



```
class Tab {
    public static final Struct
        noType, intType, charType, nullType;
    public Obj noObj, chrObj, ordObj, lenObj;

    public Parser parser; // target for errors
    public Scope topScope; // current scope
    private int level; // nesting level of current scope

    public Tab(Parser parser);
    public void openScope();
    public void closeScope();
    public Obj insert(Obj.Kind kind, String name, Struct type);
    public Obj find(String name);
    public Obj findField(String name, Struct type);
}
```

Füllen der Symbolliste



```
/** VarDecl = Type ident { "," ident } ";" . */  
private void VarDecl () {  
    Struct type = Type();  
    check(ident);  
    tab.insert(Obj.Kind.Var, t.str, type);  
    while (sym == comma) {  
        scan();  
        check(ident);  
        tab.insert(Obj.Kind.Var, t.str, type);  
    }  
    check(semi colon);  
}
```

Symbolliste verwenden



```
/** Type = ident [ "[" "]" ] . */
private Struct Type() {
    check(ident);
    Obj o = tab.find(t.str);
    if (o.kind != Obj.Kind.Type) {
        error(NO_TYPE);
    }
    Struct type = o.type;
    if (sym == lbrack) {
        scan();
        check(rbrack);
        type = new Struct(type);
    }
    return type;
}
```

Klassen



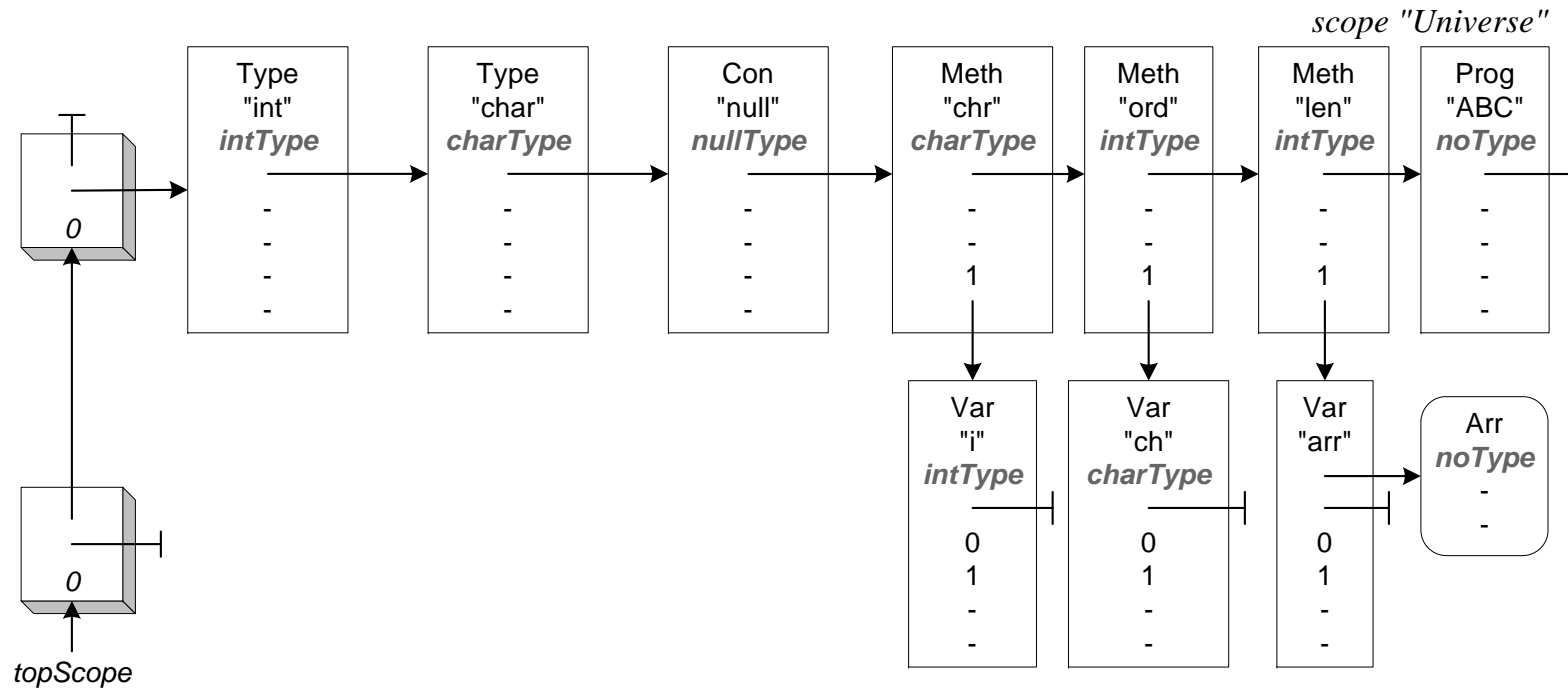
```
/** ClassDecl = "class" ident "{" {VarDecl} "}" . */
private void ClassDecl () {
    check(class_);
    check(ident);
    Obj clazz = tab.insert(Obj.Kind.Type,
        t.str, new Struct(Struct.Kind.Class));
    check(lbrace);
    tab.openScope();
    while (sym == ident) {
        VarDecl ();
    }
    check(rbrace);
    clazz.type.fields = tab.topScope.locals;
    clazz.type.n = tab.topScope.nVars;
    tab.closeScope();
}
```

Beispiel: Symbollistenaufbau

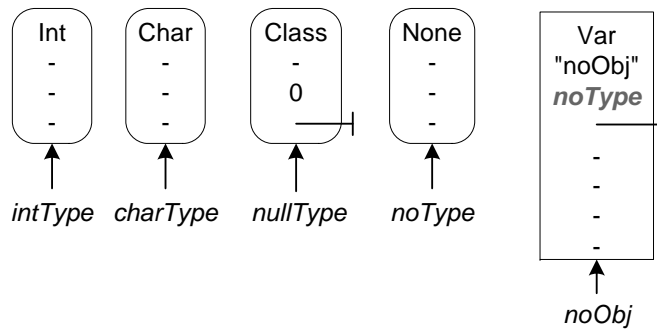


```
program ABC ①
  char[] c;
  int max;
  char npp;
{
  int put ② (int x) { ③
    x++;
    print(x, 5);
    npp = 'C';
    return x;
  } ④
} ⑤
```

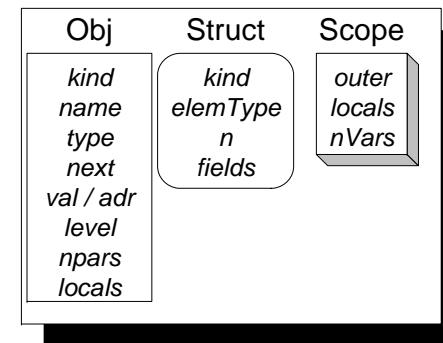

Beispiel: Bei Punkt ①



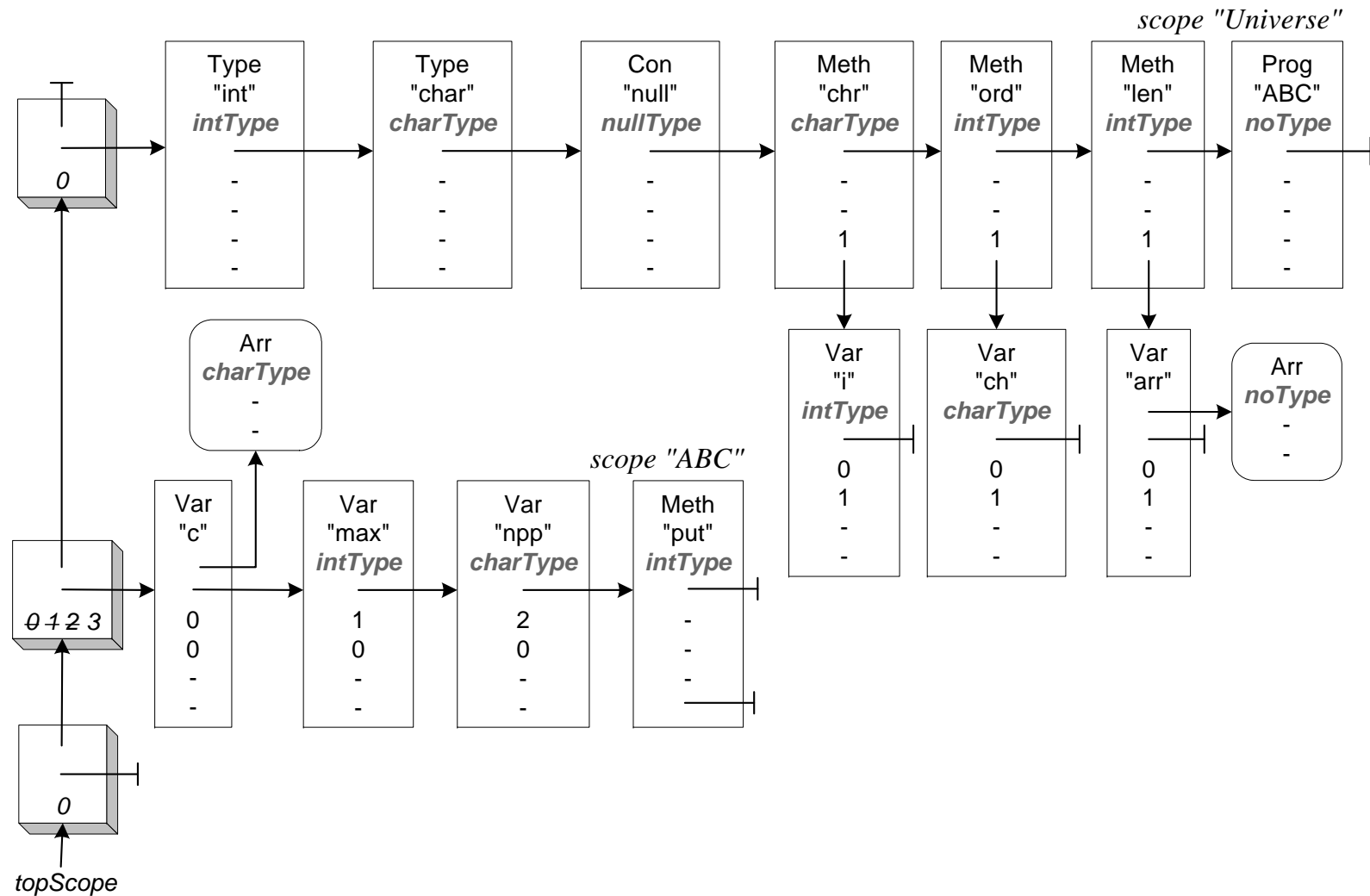
Vordefinierte Typen und Objekte:



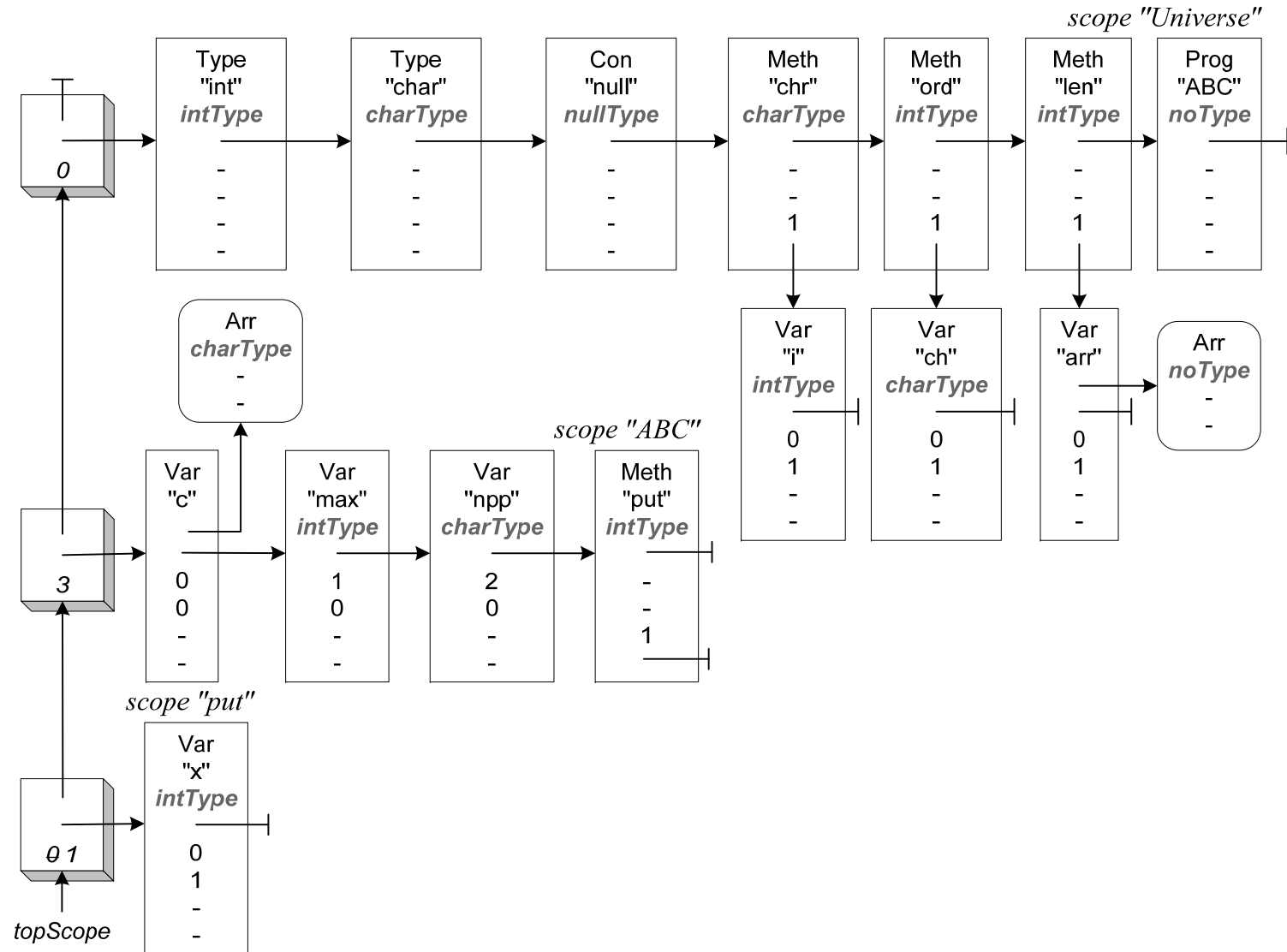
Struktur der 3 Knotenarten:



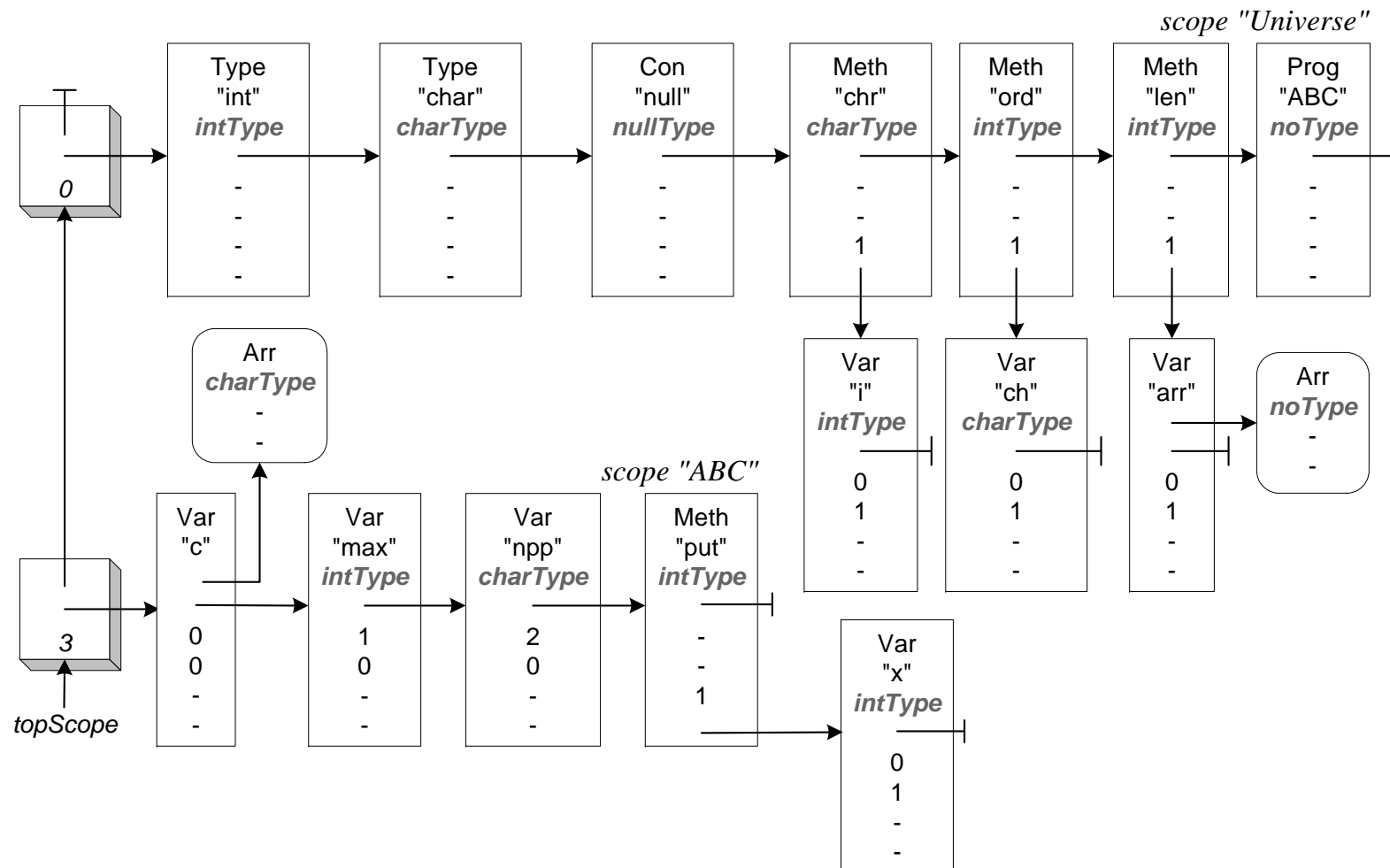
Beispiel: Bei Punkt ②



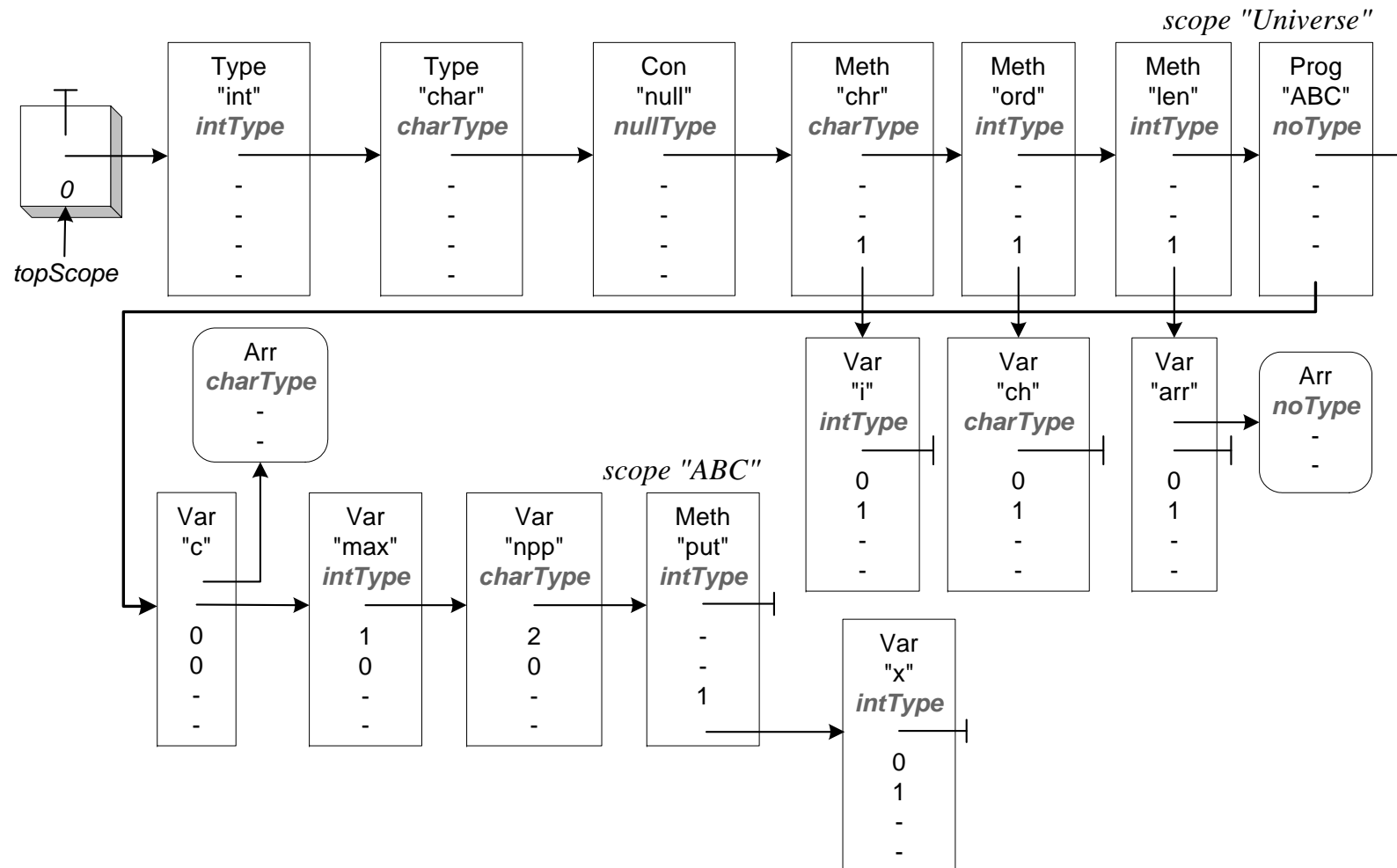
Beispiel: Bei Punkt ③



Beispiel: Bei Punkt ④



Beispiel: Bei Punkt ⑤



UE 4: Symbolliste und Fehlerbehandlung



- Keine neuen Angabe- und Test-Klassen
- Abgabe
 - siehe Abgabeanleitung auf Homepage!
 - elektronisch bis Mi, 26.11.2008, 20:15
 - alle Java-Dateien des Compilers
 - keine class-Dateien
 - keine Testfälle
 - auf Verzeichnisstruktur achten
 - auf Papier
 - Parser.java, Tab.java