

# Compilation

## TP 3 : Types

C. ALIAS & S. FILIP

credits: G. Iooss

### Exercise 1. *Types construction*

Download the file `dcc_types.tgz` and decompress it.

- **Inspect the files** `Type.h/.cc`. Inside `main`, write the code to create and print-out the type `char[8]`.
- **Open the file** `parser.ypp`. What is the attribute of the non-terminal `type`? Complete the rules of `type` to build correctly the types.
- **Inspect the files** `SymbolTable.h/.cc`. In `parser.ypp`, what is the purpose of `add_type($3,$2)` (after line 215 - rule of `type_def`)? Add `print_symbols(cout)` to print-out the registered types in the symbol table (Note: Instead of doing it in `main`, do it inside the rule `prog`, before normalizing the types). Test on `tests/test.c`.

### Exercise 2. *Normalization and well-funded types*

- `Type` owns a method `print_dot()` which prints out the *dotty* representation (graph) of the current type (to have a ".ps": `dot -Tps test.dot > test.ps`). Experiment.
- We still have identifiers inside the types, and we need to replace them by their definitions. This step is called *normalization* and happens after the last reduction of `type_def_list` (last line of `parser.ypp`).
- **Inspect the code of** `normalize_types` (`SymbolTable.cc`). Print-out the graph (`print_dot`) of the normalized `list_t`.
- **Inspect the code of** `is_well_formed` (`Type.cc`). After this step, we are sure that all the types are well-formed.
- What does `reset_functions()` do? (`parser.ypp`, last line)

### Exercise 3. *Type equivalence*

Before checking the functions, we need an equivalence between types. Open `Type.cc` (line 116), and **implement the equivalence of types**.

### Exercise 4. *Type control*

Each time a function is declared (`parser.ypp`, line 478), its signature is added to the symbol table. `add_function()` creates a new (signature of the) current function. Then, `add_argument_type()` adds the types of the arguments. `add_argument()` declares an argument and `add_local_var` declares a new local variable. Then, these informations are used to type the expressions inside the function body.

- **Inspect** the rules of `function`, `declare_args`, `declare_local_vars`.
- It is time to control the types... Inspect the rules of `stmt`. How do we manage the polymorphic binding?
- **Inspect** the rule for the `return`.
- **Inspect** the procedure call (function that returns void). What does `arg_type` correspond to? What is `type_check()` doing?
- **Complete** the rules of the non-terminal `expr` to **control the types**.