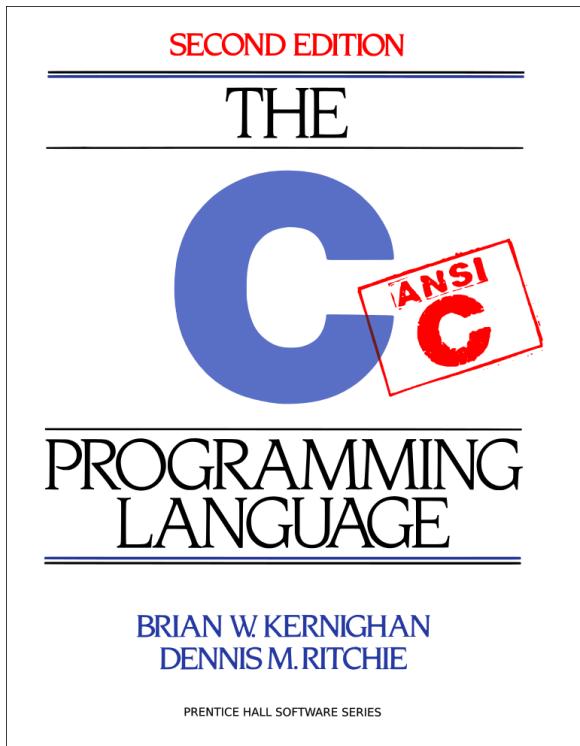


Cπ

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Introduction

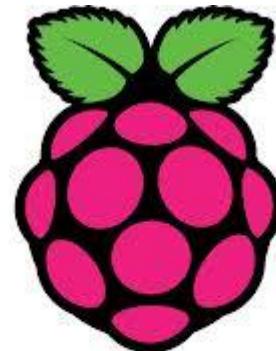


Subset of C



ARM®

ARM V6 Assembly



Raspberry Pi

Supported Features

Functions:

malloc
free
printf
scanf

Types:

int
char
void
struct
pointer (to anything,
unlimited levels)
array

Control/looping:

if
else
while
for
return

Operators:

+ - * /
< <= == > >=
&& ||

Most of your favorite features from C...

Unsupported Features

- double, float types
- floating point operations
- short and long integers
- Unsigned, signedintegers
- break, continue
- Enums
- Sizeof()
- Increment, decrement operators.
- do-while and switch statements.
- auto, register, volatile static and extern.
- Multi-file compilation and linkage.
- Preprocessing - no # directives.
- Function pointers.
- Function inlining.
- Static and volatile function.
- Variable function arguments - Ellipsis (...)
- Typecasting

Scoping

```
#include <stdio.h>

struct stack
{
    int stk[5];
    int top;
};
```

```
void push (struct stack s[])
{
    int num;
    if (s[0].top == (5 - 1))
    {
        printf ("Stack is Full\n");
        return;
    }
    else
    {
        s[0].top = s[0].top + 1;
        printf ("Increased stack now = %d\n", s[0].top);
    }
    return;
}
```

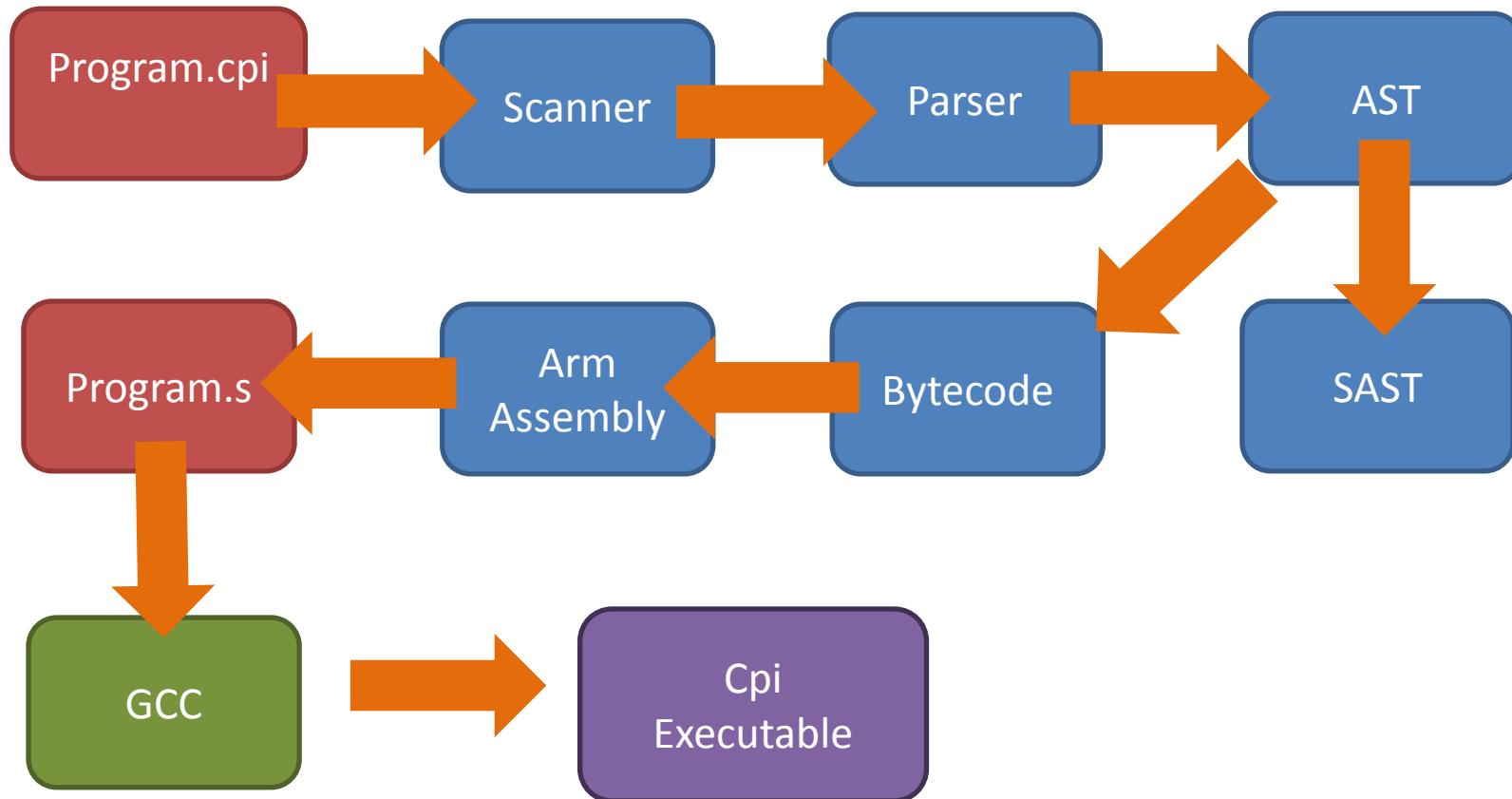
```
int main ()
{
    int choice;
    int option;
    struct stack s[2];
    s[0].top = 0;
    push(s);
    push(s);
    printf(" s[0].top = %d", s[0].top);
    printf(" s[1].top = %d", s[1].top);
    return 0;
}
```

- Global definition of structs

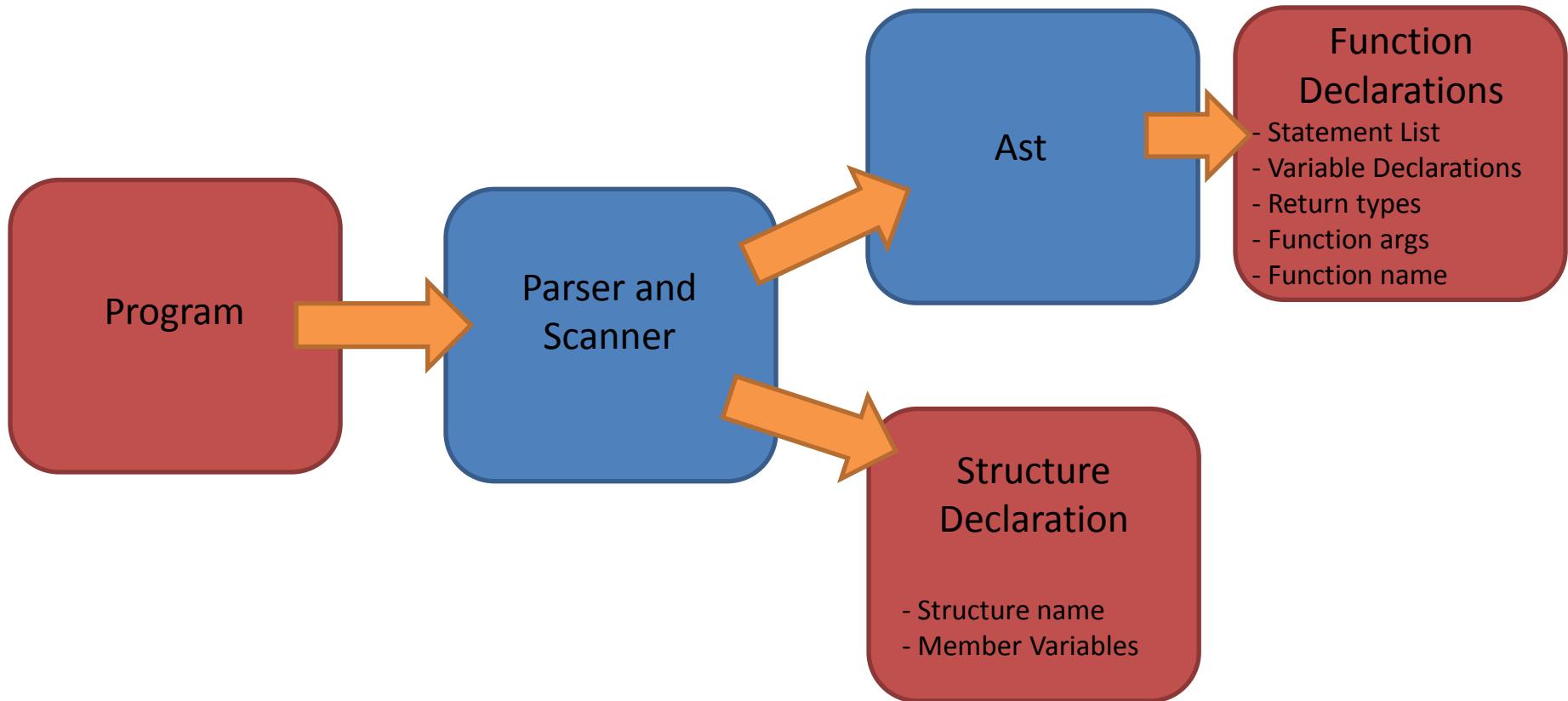
- Variable Scope Limited to function
- Static Scoping

- Variable Declarations at beginning of functions
- Struct Declarations at beginning of functions
- Variable, struct and array assignment following declarations

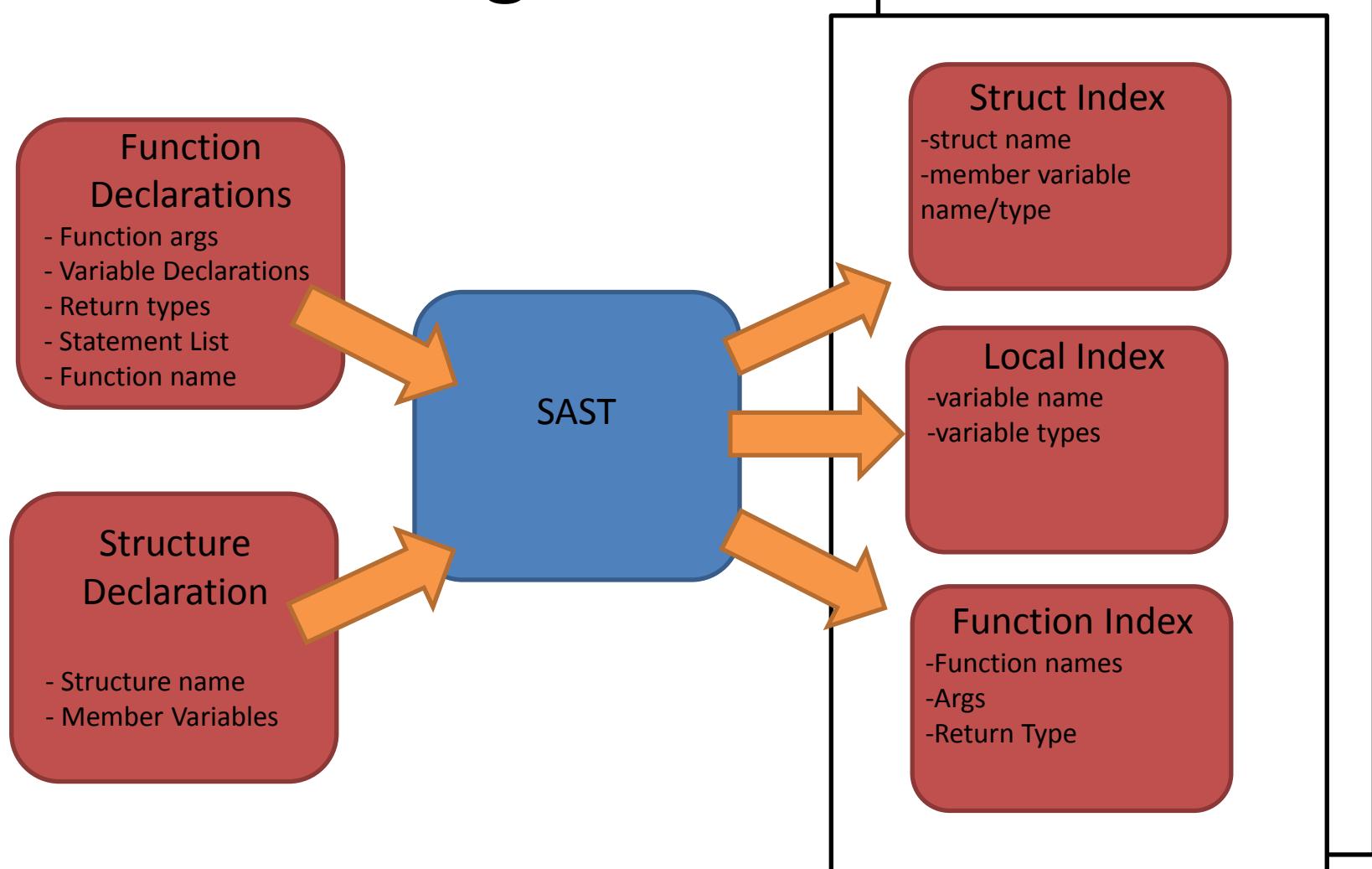
Architecture



Parser / Ast



Creating the SAST



Creating the SAST

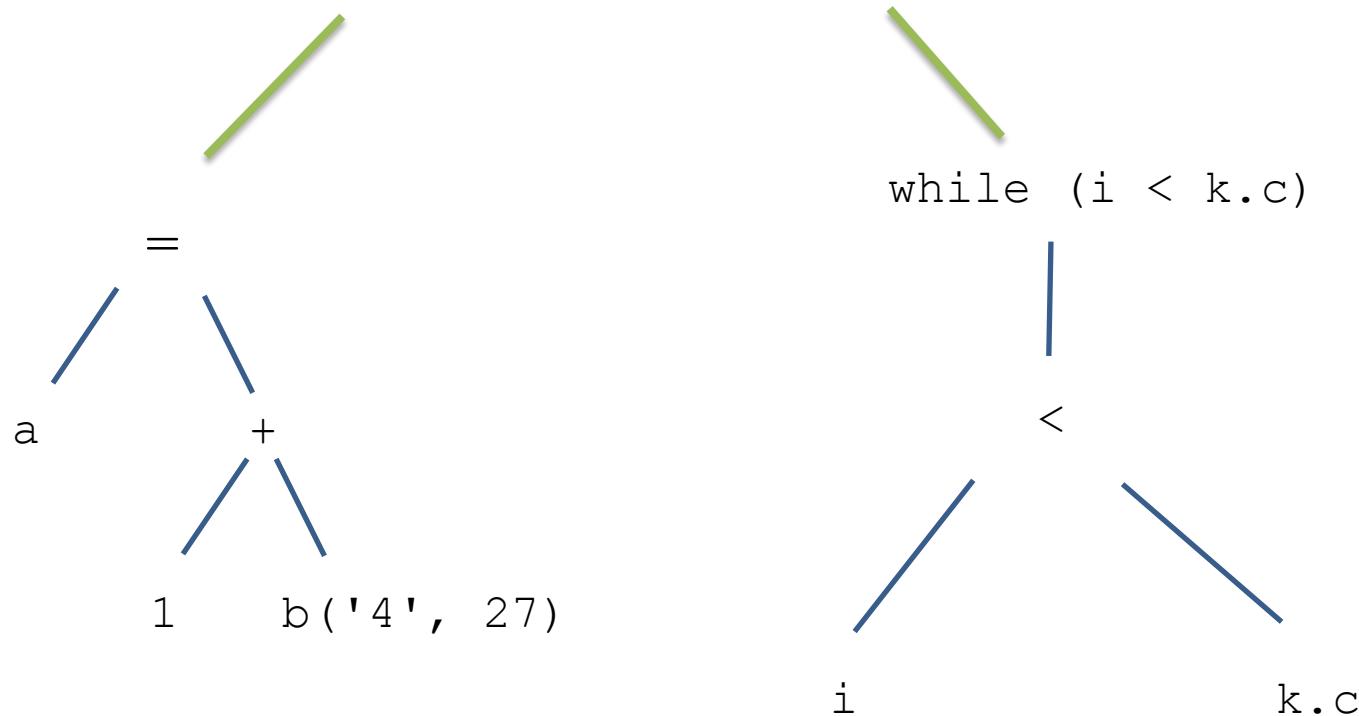
Function
Index

Struct
Index

Local
Index

Function Ex()

Statement Block



Creating the SAST

Function
Index

Struct
Index

Local
Index

Function Ex()

Statement Block

=
a

variable/function exist?
variable/function duplicate?

+
1 b ('4', 27)

while (i < k.c)

<
i k.c

Creating the SAST

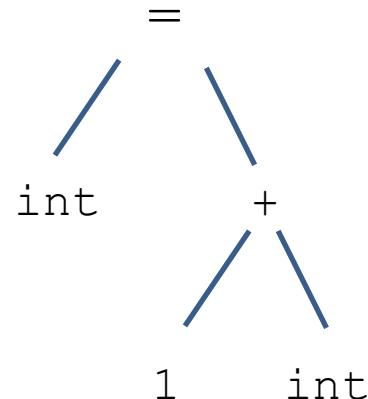
Function
Index

Struct
Index

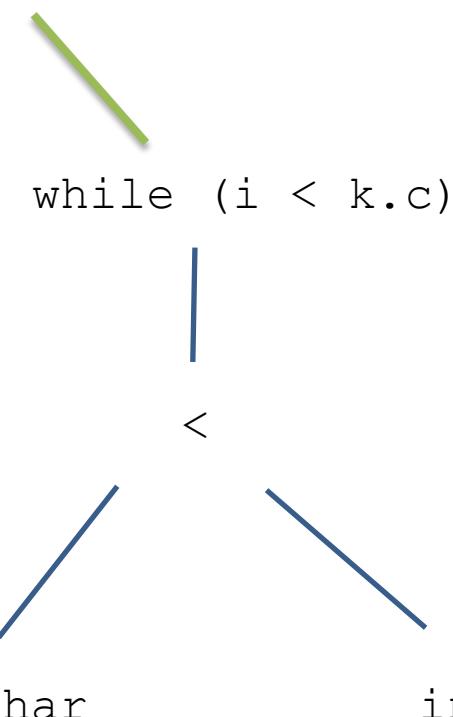
Local
Index

Function Ex()

Statement Block



Assign types to leaves



Creating the SAST

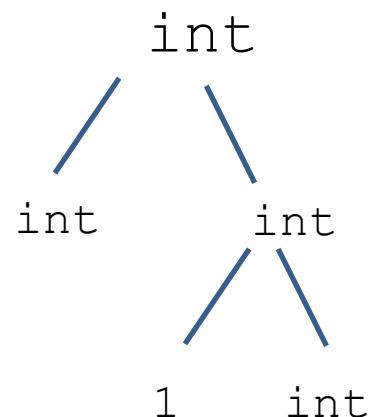
Function
Index

Struct
Index

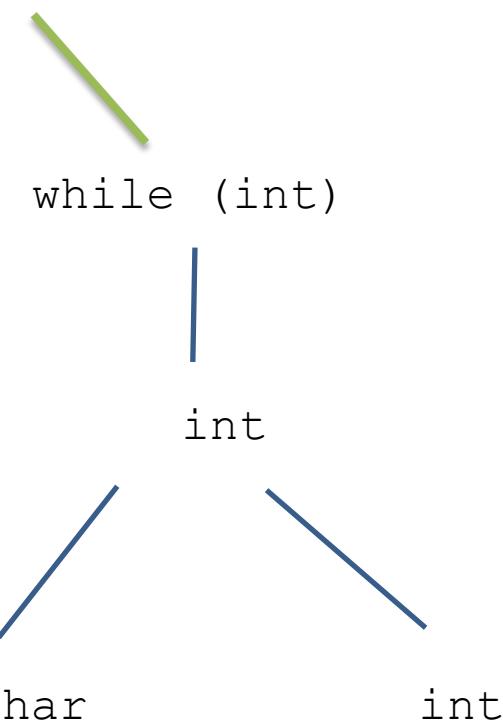
Local
Index

Function Ex()

Statement Block



Assign types to rest of
expressions

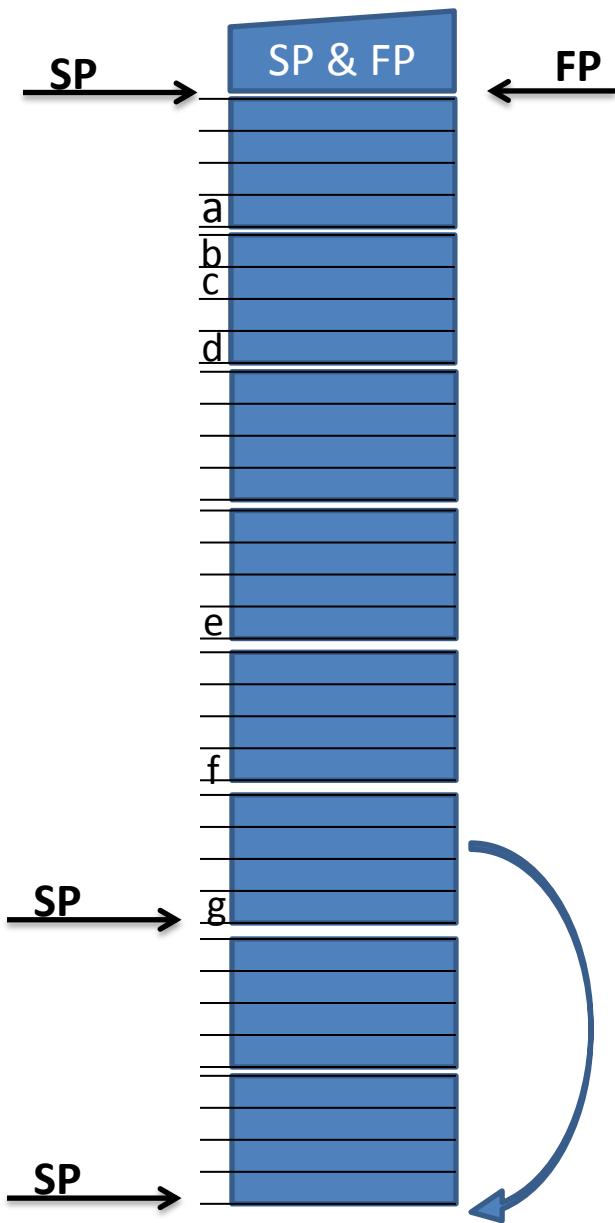


```
Left side is PtrChar Right
side is Char")
Passed: charptr1
Testing: charptr2
Fatal error: exception Failure("Binop mismatch:
    Left side is Char Right
    side is PtrChar op is Mult")
Passed: charptr2
Testing: charptr3
Fatal error: exception Failure("Assign mismatch:
    Left side is Char Right
    side is PtrChar")
Passed: charptr3
Testing: charptr4
Fatal error: exception Failure("Binop mismatch:
    Left side is Char Right
    side is PtrChar op is Div")
Passed: charptr4
Testing: charptr5
Fatal error: exception Failure("Assign Type Error: Left hand side cannot
    address expression")
Passed: charptr5
Testing: charptr6
Fatal error: exception Failure("Assign Type Error: Left hand side cannot
    address expression")
Passed: charptr6
Testing: charptr7
Fatal error: exception Failure("Assign mismatch:
    Left side is PtrChar Right
    side is PtrPtrChar")
Passed: charptr7
Testing: func1
Fatal error: exception Failure("Function fun is using arguments of
    type Int but its declaration uses type Int Int")
Passed: func1
Testing: functions1
Fatal error: exception Failure("Double declaration of b")
Passed: functions1
Testing: functions2
Fatal error: exception Failure("Return type of function f1 Int does not match return type PtrChar")
Passed: functions2
```

Type Checking

- While conditions
- If conditions
- Variable assignments
- Function arguments
- Binary Operations
- Return type checking
- Pointer Arithmetic
- Array Index Checking
- Pointer Assignments
- Structs Dereferencing

Variable Symbol Table

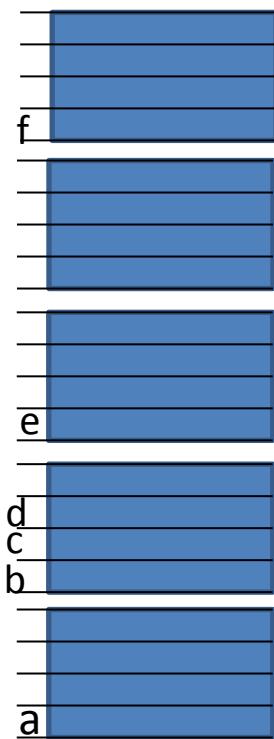


```
int a;  
char b;  
char c;  
char d[2];  
int e[2];  
char *f;  
int g[a]; (a=2)
```

varname	type	offset
a	[Int]	4
b	[Char]	5
c	[Char]	6
d	[Arr(2);Char]	8
e	[Arr(2);Int]	16
f	[Ptr;Char]	20
g	[Ptr;Int]	24

Structure Symbol Table

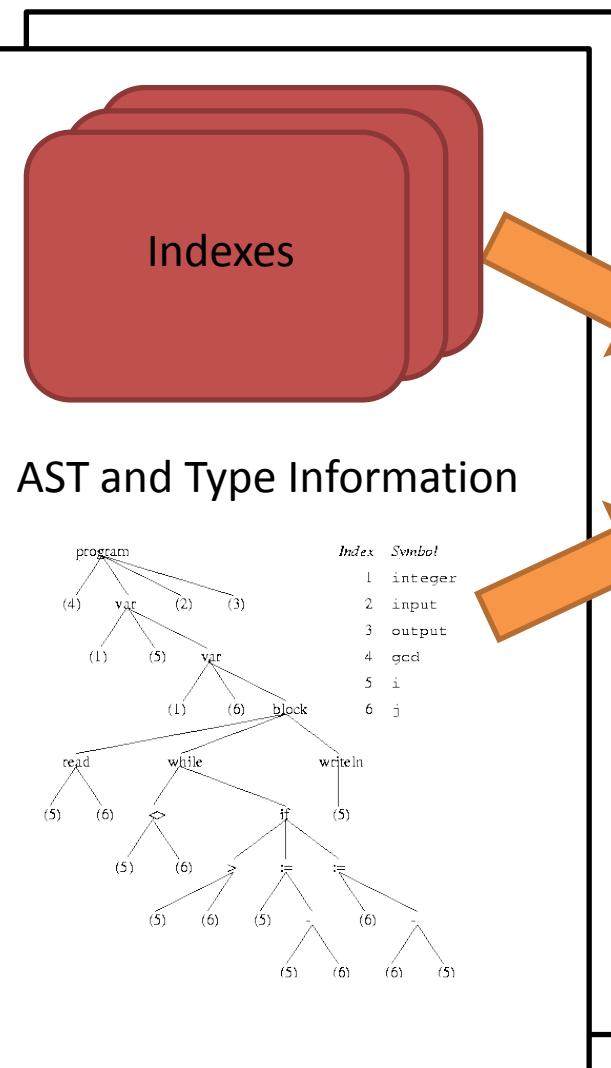
```
int a;
char b;
char c;
char d[2];
int e[2];
char *f;
```



varname	type	offset
a	[Int]	0
b	[Char]	5
c	[Char]	
d	[Arr(2);Char]	8
e	[Arr(2);Int]	16
f	[Ptr;Char]	20
g	[Ptr;Int]	24

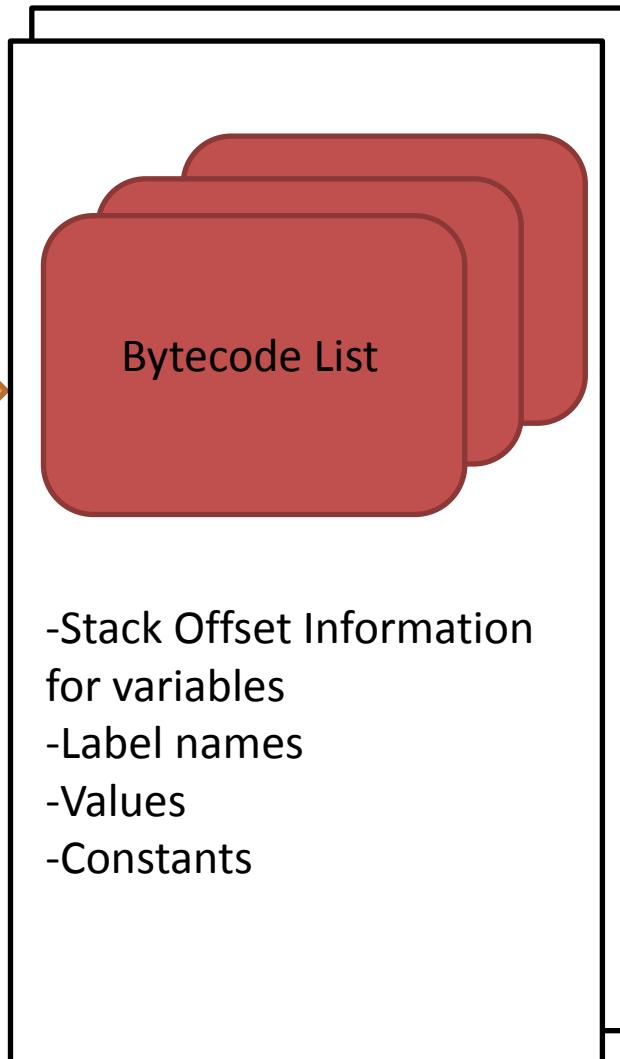
Bytecode Generation

Per Function



Bytecode Generation

Per Function



Bytecode

```
1 open Ast
2
3 type atom =
4 | Lit of int (* literal *)
5 | Cchar of char
6 | Sstr of string * string (* Sstr(name, label) *)
7 | Lvar of int * int(* Lvar(offset,size) *)
8 | Gvar of string * int (* Global var (name,size) *)
9 | Pntr of atom * int (* Pntr(addr,size) *)
10 | Addr of atom
11 | Neg of atom
12 | Debug of string
13
14 type bstmt =
15 | Atom of atom
16 | VarArr of atom * atom
17 | Rval of atom
18 | BinEval of atom * atom * Ast.op * atom (*Binary evaluation *)
19 | BinRes of cpitypes list
20 | Assgmt of atom * atom
21 | Fcall of string * atom list * atom
22 | Branch of string
23 | Predicate of atom * bool * string (* (var_to_check, jump_on_what? , label)*)
24 | Label of string
25
26 type prog =
27 | Fstart of string * atom list * bstmt list * int (*start of a function*)
28 | Global of atom list
```

The challenges

- Array offset calculation
 - $\text{arr}[a+b+2]$
- Pointer arithmetic
 - $*(p+2)$
 - $*(2+a+p)$
- Structure member offsets
 - $s.a$
 - $s.a.c[3]$
 - $s->b$
- All reduce to (base + offset) bytecode

arr[a+b+2]

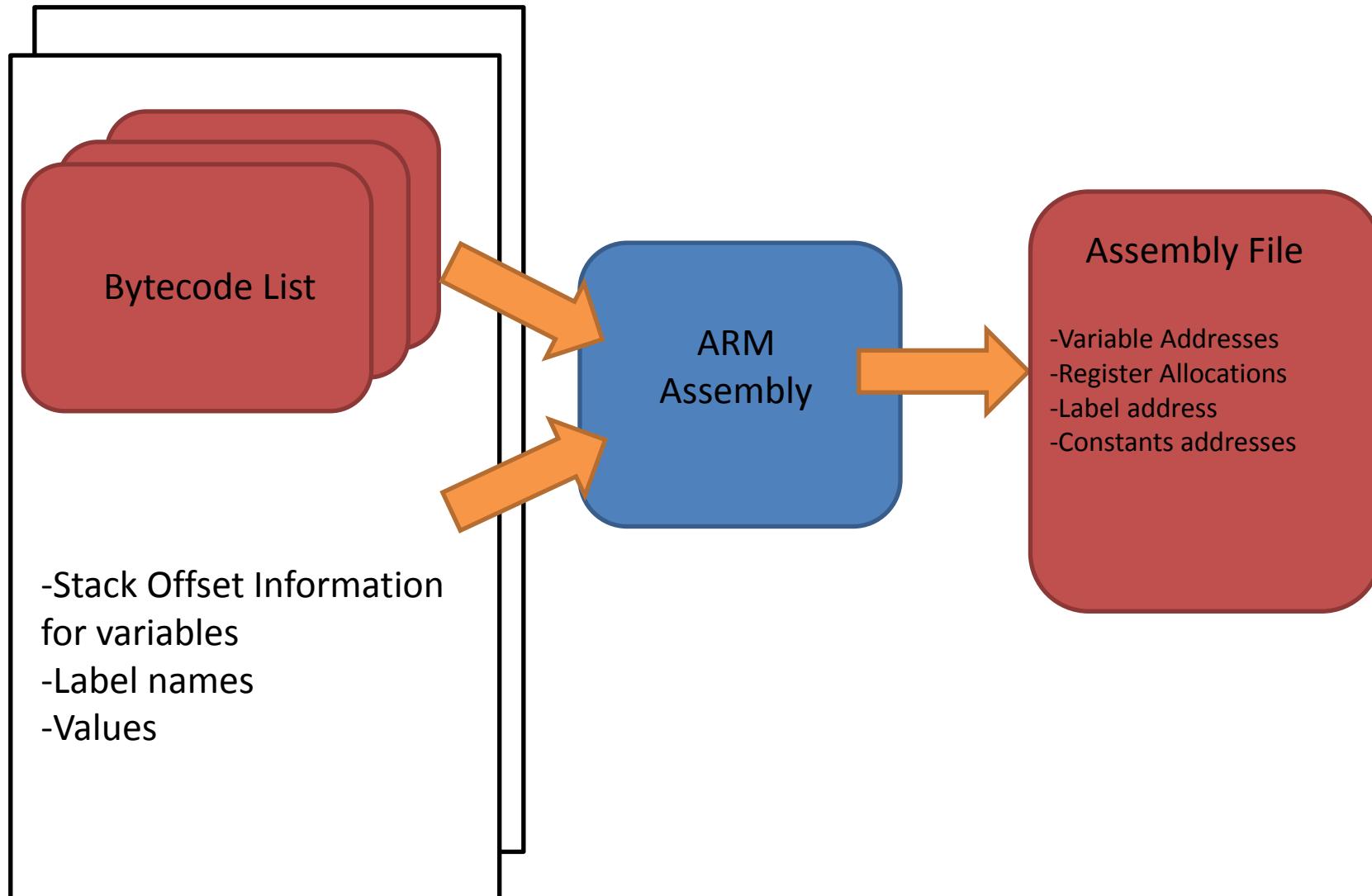
- BinEval(t1,a,+,b)
- BinEval(t2,t1,+,2)
- BinEval(t3,t2,*,4)
- BinEval(t4,Addr(arr),+,t3)
- Pntr(t4)

$$*(2+a+p)$$

- BinRes(Int);
 - BinEval(t1,2,+,a)
- BinRes(Ptr;Int)
 - BinEval(t2,t1,*,4)
 - BinEval(t3,p,+,t2)
- BinRes(Int)
 - Pntr(t3)

Arm Assembly Generation

Per Function



```

1 int main(){
2     int arr[3];
3     int a;
4
5     arr[0] = 0;
6     arr[1] = 1;
7     arr[2] = 2;
8     a = 1;
9
10    return arr[a+1];
11}
12}

```

Cpi -> Bytecode -> Arm

```

67 BinEval ->
68     Dst |Lvar Offset: 52 Size: 4
69     Var1 |Literal: 4
70     Op |Mult
71     Var2 |Literal: 2
72 BinEval ->
73     Dst |Lvar Offset: 64 Size: 12
74     Var1 |Address:
75         Value | Lvar Offset: 12 Size: 12
76     Op |Add
77     Var2 |Lvar Offset: 52 Size: 4
78 Atom ->
79     Pointer:
80         Value | Lvar Offset: 64 Size: 12
81         Size | 4
82 Assignment ->
83     dst |Pointer:
84         Value | Lvar Offset: 64 Size: 12
85         Size | 4
86     src |Literal: 2
87 BinRes: ->
88     Int
89 BinRes: ->
90     Int
91 Atom ->
92     Literal: 1
93 BinRes: ->
94     Int
95 Atom ->
96     Lvar Offset: 16 Size: 4
97 Assignment ->
98     dst |Lvar Offset: 16 Size: 4
99     src |Literal: 1
100 BinRes: ->
101    Int
102 BinEval ->
103    Dst |Lvar Offset: 72 Size: 4
104    Var1 |Literal: 4
105    Op |Mult
106    Var2 |Lvar Offset: 68 Size: 4
107 BinEval ->
108    Dst |Lvar Offset: 84 Size: 12
109    Var1 |Address:
110        Value | Lvar Offset: 12 Size: 12
111    Op |Add
112    Var2 |Lvar Offset: 72 Size: 4
113 Atom ->
114     Pointer:
115         Value | Lvar Offset: 84 Size: 12
116         Size | 4
117     Rval
118     Rvalue |Pointer:
119         Value | Lvar Offset: 84 Size: 12
120         Size | 4

```

```

1 .data
2
3 .text
4 .global main
5 main:
6     stmdfd sp!, {fp, lr}
7     add fp, sp, #4
8     sub sp, sp, #84
9     ldr r0, =4
10    ldr r1, =0
11    muls r3, r0, r1
12    str r3, [fp,-24]
13    sub r0, fp, #16
14    ldr r1, [fp,-24]
15    adds r3, r0, r1
16    str r3, [fp,-36]
17    ldr r0, =0
18    ldr r4, [fp,-36]
19    str r0, [r4,#0]
20    ldr r0, =4
21    ldr r1, =1
22    muls r3, r0, r1
23    str r3, [fp,-40]
24    sub r0, fp, #16
25    ldr r1, [fp,-40]
26    adds r3, r0, r1
27    str r3, [fp,-52]
28    ldr r0, =1
29    ldr r4, [fp,-52]
30    str r0, [r4,#0]
31    ldr r0, =4
32    ldr r1, =2
33    muls r3, r0, r1
34    str r3, [fp,-56]
35    sub r0, fp, #16
36    ldr r1, [fp,-56]
37    adds r3, r0, r1
38    str r3, [fp,-68]
39    ldr r0, =2
40    ldr r4, [fp,-68]
41    str r0, [r4,#0]
42    ldr r0, =1
43    str r0, [fp,-20]
44    ldr r0, =4
45    ldr r1, [fp,-72]
46    muls r3, r0, r1
47    str r3, [fp,-76]
48    sub r0, fp, #16
49    ldr r1, [fp,-76]
50    adds r3, r0, r1
51    str r3, [fp,-88]
52    ldr r4, [fp,-88]
53    ldr r0, [r4,#0]
54    b main_exit

```

Testing

```
Testing: structtest1
  Passed: structtest1
Testing: structtest2
  Failed: structtest2. Different output. Got s.a= 2
s.b= 3
s.b= 3
sptr->a= 2
sptr->b= 3
s.b + sptr->a + -(sptr->b) = 1
s.b + sptr->a + -(sptr->b) = 1, Expected: s.a= 2
s.b= 3
s.b= 3
sptr->a= 2
sptr->b= 3
s.b + sptr->a + -(sptr->b) = 2
s.b + sptr->a + -(sptr->b) = 2
  gcc-return = 2, cpi-return = 1
Testing: structtest3
  Passed: structtest3
Testing: structtest4
  Passed: structtest4
Testing: varname
  Passed: varname
Testing: while1
  Passed: while1
Testing: while2
  Passed: while2
Testing: while3
  Passed: while3
Testing: while4
  Passed: while4
Testing: while5
  Passed: while5
```

```
Test results:
Total Passed:91
Total Failed:6
```

```
Failed Tests: if_conditionals, linearsearch_positive, neg2, structarray, structfunc, structtest2
pi@raspberrypi ~/plt2013 (master*) $ 
```

```
  side is PtrChar op is Less")
Passed: while1
Testing: while2
Fatal error: exception Failure("While condition is type ArrInt and not type
  Passed: while2
Testing: while3
Fatal error: exception Failure("While condition is type PtrChar and not type
  Passed: while3
Testing: while4
Fatal error: exception Failure("While condition is type Struct and not type
  Passed: while4
Testing: charptr
  Passed: charptr
Testing: functions
  Passed: functions
Testing: if
  Passed: if
Testing: intarr
  Passed: intarr
Testing: intarrptr
  Passed: intarrptr
Testing: intptrmod
  Passed: intptrmod
Testing: intptr
  Passed: intptr
Testing: struct5
  Passed: struct5
Testing: struct6
  Passed: struct6
Testing: struct7
  Passed: struct7
Testing: struct
  Passed: struct
Testing: while
  Passed: while
```

161 Tests

-64 Type Checking Tests
-97 Feature Tests

Test Environment

-SSH and Raspberry Pi Server
-QEMU Emulation

Player 1, enter your move:

4

Player 2, enter your move:

6

Player 1: enter your move:

Player
0
| 0 |

Player 2 enters your name:

Player
8
lol :)

| X | | X |

Player
7
Lal

|x|ο|x|

Player
1

|x|x|x|

Example: Tic-Tac-Toe

```
1 int printboard(char board[]){
2     printf("|%c|%c|%c|\n", board[0],board[1],board[2]);
3     printf("-----\n");
4     printf("|%c|%c|%c|\n", board[3],board[4],board[5]);
5     printf("-----\n");
6     printf("|%c|%c|%c|\n", board[6],board[7],board[8]);
7     return 0;
}
```

```
10 int checkrow(char board[], int row){  
11     int x1;  
12     int x2;  
13     x1 = row + 1;
```

```
14     x2 = row + 2;
15     if (board[row] == board[x1]){
16         if (board[x1] == board[x2]){
17             if (board[row] != ' '){
18                 printf("Row win!\n");
19                 return 1;
```

```
20     }    }
21     }
22     }
23     return 0;
24 }
25 }
```

- 2 Player game
- Features array passing and
printf/scanf

```
27 int checkcol(char board[], int col){  
28     int x1;  
29     int x2;  
30     x1 = col + 3;  
31     x2 = col + 6;  
32     if (board[col] == board[x1]) {  
33         if (board[x1] == board[x2]) {  
34             if (board[col] != ' ') {  
35                 printf("Column win!\n");  
36             }  
37         }  
38     }  
39 }
```

```
36         }
37     }
38 }
39 }
40 return 0;
41 }
42 }
43 int checkboard(char board[14])
```

```
.data
.LC0:    .asciz  "Player 1: '0'\nPlayer "
.LC1:    .asciz  "Valid inputs are 0 or 1\n"
.LC2:    .asciz  "Player %d, enter your move: "
.LC3:    .asciz  "\n"
.LC4:    .asciz  "%d"
.LC5:    .asciz  "Winner is Player %d\n"
.LC6:    .asciz  "No one wins!\n"
```

```
.text  
.global main  
main:
```

```
    stmfd sp!, {fp, lr}
    add fp, sp, #4
    sub sp, sp, #292
    ldr r0, =1
    ldr r1, =0
    muls r3, r0, r1
    str r3, [fp, #-48]
    sub r0, fp, #40
    ldr r1, [fp, #-48]
    adds r3, r0, r1
    str r3, [fp, #-60]
    ldrb r0, =32
    ldr r4, [fp, #-60]
    strb r0, [r4, #0]
    ldr r0, =1
    ldr r1, =1
    muls r3, r0, r1
    str r3, [fp, #-64]
    sub r0, fp, #40
    ldr r1, [fp, #-64]
    adds r3, r0, r1
    str r3, [fp, #-76]
    ldrb r0, =32
```

Example: Linked List

```
struct node
{
    struct node *previous;
    int data;
    struct node *next;
};

void insert_beginning(int value, struct node **head, struct node **last)
{
    struct node *var;
    struct node *temp;
    struct node *temp2;
    var=malloc(24);
    var->data = value;
    if(*head==NULL)
    {
        printf("Adding to Empty List\n");
        var->previous=NULL;
        var->next=NULL;
        *head = var;
        *last = *head;
    }
    else
    {
        printf("Adding to List\n");
        temp = var;
        temp->previous=NULL;
        temp->next = *head;
        (*head)->previous = temp;
        *head = temp;
    }
}

int delete_from_end(struct node **head, struct node **last)
{
    struct node *temp;
    temp=*head;
    if(temp==NULL)
    {
        printf("Cannot Delete: ");
        return 0;
    }
}
```

- Function passing of structs and pointers
- Memory allocation with malloc/free

```
    return 0;
}

void display(struct node **head, struct node **last)
{
    struct node *temp;
    temp=*head;
    if(temp==NULL)
    {
        printf("List is Empty!");
    }
    while(temp!=NULL)
    {
        printf("-> %d ",temp->data);
        temp=temp->next;
    }
}

int main()
{
    int value;
    int i;
    int loc;
    struct node *head;
    struct node *last;

    head = NULL;

    printf("Select the choice of operation on link list\n");
    printf("1.) insert at beginning\n");
    printf("2.) delete from end\n");
    printf("3.) display list\n");
    printf("4.) Exit\n");
    while(1)
    {
        printf("\n\nenter the choice of operation you want to perform");
        scanf("%d",&i);

        if (i == 1){
            printf("enter the value you want to insert in the list");
            scanf("%d",&value);
            insert_beginning(value, &head, &last);
        }
    }
}
```

```
int do_command(char dh[], char command, char source[], int pos) {
    char c;
    int pos;
    char *p;
    int tempbreak;
    int loopc;

    /* printf("index:%d\n, command:%c\n",index,command);
    /* printf("cell[0]: %d, cell[1]: %d\n",dh[0], dh[1]);
    /* printf("dh_index:%d\n",*dh_index); */

    p = &dh[*dh_index];

    if (command == '>'){
        *dh_index = *dh_index + 1;
        return index;
    }
    if (command == '<'){
        *dh_index = *dh_index - 1;
        return index;
    }
    if (command == '+'){
        *p = *p + 1;
        return index;
    }
    if (command == '-'){
        *p = *p - 1;
        return index;
    }
    if (command == '.'){
        printf("%c",*p);
        return index;
    }
    if (command == ','){
        scanf(" %c", p);
        return index;
    }
    if (command == '['){
        pos = index;
        if (*dh_index == 0)
            tempbreak = 1;
        else
            tempbreak = 0;
        while (*dh_index != 0 && tempbreak == 0) {
            if (*dh_index == '[')
                tempbreak++;
            if (*dh_index == ']')
                tempbreak--;
            dh_index++;
        }
        if (*dh_index == 0)
            loopc = 1;
        else
            loopc = 0;
        if (loopc == 1)
            do_command(dh, command, source, pos);
    }
}

pi@raspberrypi ~ /tmp/plt
[+>++++++>++++>+<<<- ]
----->.>."
len: 111, source: ++++++
>++.<+++++++
Hello World!
-----
```

Compiling an interpreter??

- runbf.sh is used to pass the code of the bf program along with its length to the bf interpreter
- bf reads the two command line arguments through scanf

```
#!/bin/zsh
source=$1
temp=`echo $source | wc -c`
len=`echo "$temp - 1" | bc`
echo $len; echo $source
```

Example: Brainfuck Interpreter

```
pi@raspberrypi ~ /tmp/plt2013/examples (master*) $ ./runbf.sh "++++++[>+++++  
+>++++++>+++>+<<<-]>++.>+.+++++.+++.>+.<<+++++++.>.+,.---.  
-----.>+.>."  
len: 111, source: +++++++[>+++++>++++++>+++>+<<<-]>++.>+.+++++.+++.  
>+.<<+++++++.>.+,.---.-----.>+.>.  
Hello World!  
-----  
  
ing an interpreter?? Yes!  
  
sh is used to pass the source  
f the bf program along with its  
to the bf interpreter  
ands the two command line  
ents through scanf  
  
oin/zsh  
rce=$1  
o=`echo $source | wc -c`  
= echo "$temp - 1" | bc`  
o $len; echo $source} | ./bf.out  
  
ldrb r0, [fp,#-29]  
ldrb r1, =44  
cmp r0, r1  
moveq r3,#1  
movne r3,#0  
uxtb r3,r3  
strb r3, [fp,#-93]  
ldrb r0, [fp,#-93]  
cmp r0,#0  
beq end6  
ldr r0, =.LC5  
ldr r1, [fp,#-16]  
  
bl scanf  
str r0, [fp,#-100]  
ldr r0, [fp,#-44]  
b do_command_exit  
end6:  
ldrb r0, [fp,#-29]  
ldrb r1, =91  
cmp r0, r1  
moveq r3,#1  
movne r3,#0  
uxtb r3,r3
```

Project Management



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Assigning strings to variables in declarations
Opened by luchasei 5 days ago

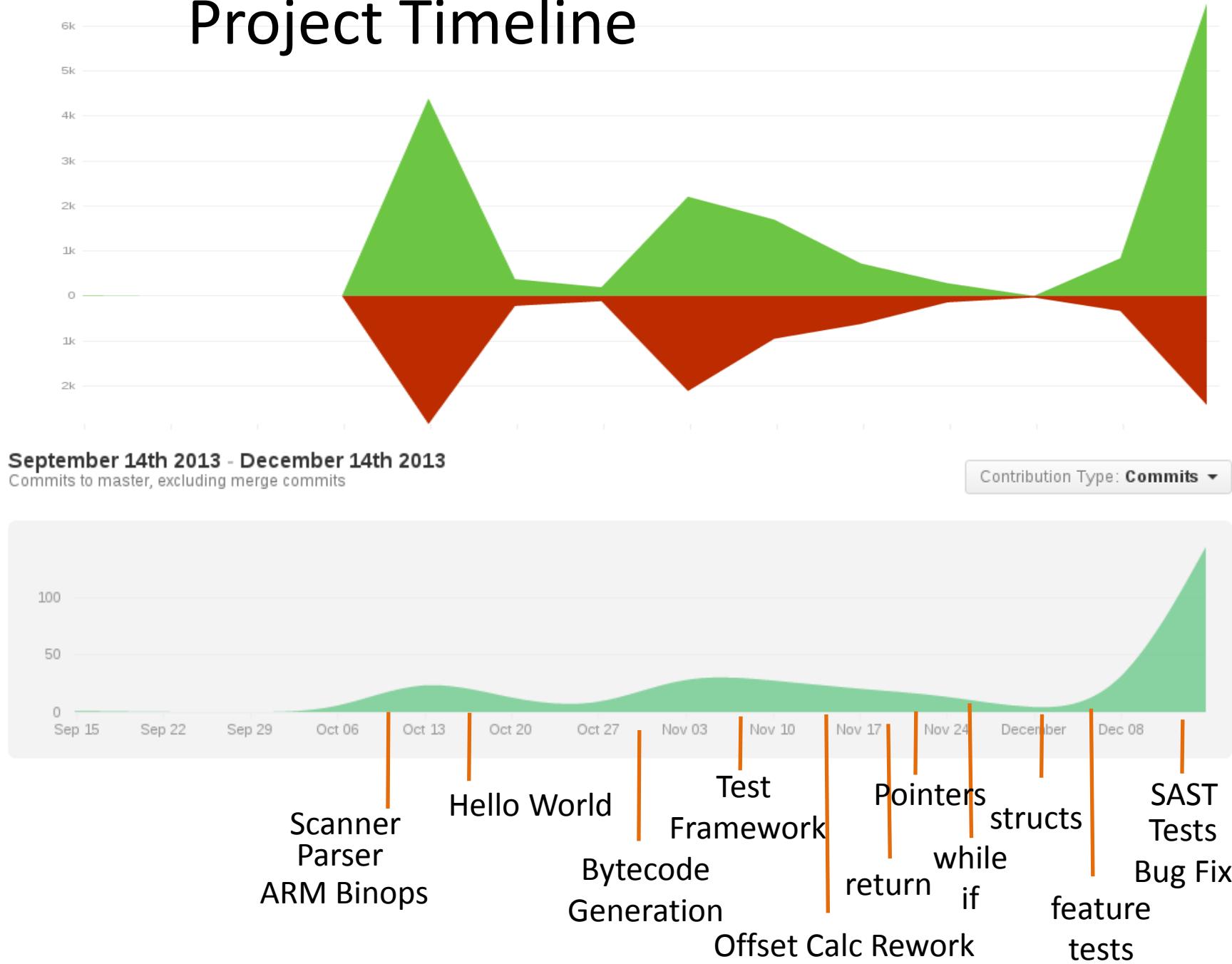
Nice to have if time
Opened by luchasei 5 days ago 2 comments

Global variables bytecode Gvar needs an additional count member to support arrays
Opened by navrev a month ago

Global variables and strings of all functions support
Opened by navrev 2 months ago

Keyboard shortcuts available

Project Timeline



Contributions

- Naveen Revanna - Architecture Czar, Bytecode Generation
- Eddy Garcia - Type Checking, Test Case Generation, External functions
- Sean Yeh - Test suite, Example programs, bug fixes
- Niket Kandya - Scanner/Parser, Scalar Types and Functions, Design

Lessons Learned

- Naveen Revanna - Spend sufficient time in deciding a scalable architecture at early stages. Don't trust your developer self. Document code sufficiently. A good test infrastructure can save you loads of time.
- Eddy Garcia - Pattern matching should be a feature available in all languages. Regression tests are wonderful.
- Sean Yeh - Next time I will not write test suite script in BASH. Nevertheless, the testing framework turned out pretty well.
- Niket Kandya - Time spent on good design is time saved. Functional Programming is a clean approach. Compilers are fun.