

Script generated by TTT

Title: Petter: Compiler Construction (25.06.2020)
- 42: Introduction to Declaration Use
Analysis

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Chapter 2: Decl-Use Analysis

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Symbol Bindings and Visibility

Consider the following Java code:

```
void foo() {
  int a;
  while (true) {
    double a;
    a = 0.5;
    write(a);
    break;
  }
  a = 2;
  bar();
  write(a);
}
```

- each **declaration** of a variable v causes memory allocation for v
- using v requires knowledge about its memory location
→ determine the declaration v is **bound** to
- a binding is not **visible** when a local declaration of the same name is in scope
in the example the declaration of a is shadowed by the **local declaration** in the loop body

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Scope of Identifiers

```
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  int a;
  while (true) {
    double a;
    a = 0.5;
    write(a);
    break;
  }
  a = 2;
  bar();
  write(a);
}
```

} scope of `int a`

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Scope of Identifiers

```
void foo() {  
  int a;  
  while (true) {  
    double a;  
    a = 0.5;  
    write(a);  
    break;  
  }  
  a = 2;  
  bar();  
  write(a);  
}
```

} scope of **double** a

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Scope of Identifiers

```
void foo() {  
  int a;  
  while (true) {  
    double a;  
    a = 0.5;  
    write(a);  
    break;  
  }  
  a = 2;  
  bar();  
  write(a);  
}
```

} scope of **double** a

⚠ administration of identifiers can be quite complicated...

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Resolving Identifiers

Observation: each identifier in the AST must be translated into a memory access

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Resolving Identifiers

Observation: each identifier in the AST must be translated into a memory access

Problem: for each identifier, find out what memory needs to be accessed by providing *rapid* access to its *declaration*

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