

University of Puerto Rico
Mayagüez Campus
College of Engineering
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

ICOM4029 – Compilers
Professor: Bienvenido Vélez
Technical Assistant: René D. Badía

Laboratory 4 – PA's 1 & 2

I. Solution to Programming Assignment 1

Here's a sample solution to PA1:

```
class Stack inherits IO{
    /*
        Class Stack uses roughly the same code as class List
        in the samples except that the elements are Strings and
        some stack operations are added.
        It defines empty stacks.
    */

    --isNil is used to check if the stack is empty
    isNil() : Bool {true};

    --head returns the top element, which does not exist on empty
    --stacks so it is an error.
    top() : String { { abort(); ""; } };

    --tail returns a Stack containing elements after the top element
    --This is an error on empty stacks.
    rest() : Stack { { abort(); self; } };

    --push returns a new stack with argument "i" pushed.
    --If something is pushed, now the stack is not empty and is of
    --dynamic type NonEmptyStack.
    -- i = the String to push into the stack
    push(i : String) : Stack {
        (new NonEmptyStack).init(i, self)
    };

    --pop returns a new stack without the original top element.
    pop() : Stack{ rest() };

    --print displays the contents of the stack.
    --It prints the top of the stack and then recursively prints
    --the rest.
    -- l = the stack to be printed
    print(l : Stack) : Object {
        if l.isNil() then 0
        else
        {
            out_string(l.top().concat("\n"));
            print(l.rest());
        }
    fi
}
```

```

    };
};

class NonEmptyStack inherits Stack {
    -- Class NonEmptyStack defines non-empty stacks.
    top : String; --the top element
    rest : Stack; --a stack containing the rest of the elements

    isNil() : Bool { false };
    top() : String { top };
    rest() : Stack { rest };

    -- Initializes a NonEmptyStack object
    -- i = the initial top element
    -- s = the initial stack with the rest of the elements
    init(i : String, s : Stack) : Stack {
    {
        top <- i;
        rest <- s;
        self;
    }
    };
};

class Main inherits IO {
    theStack : Stack <- new Stack; --the stack object
    inStr : String; --for storing the command
    x : Bool <- false; --for exiting the program loop
    temp1 : String; --for storing an element
    temp2 : String; --for storing a 2nd element

    --switch switches the top 2 elements of the stack
    switch() : Object {
    {
        -- temporarily store and pop the next 2 elements
        temp1 <- theStack.top();
        theStack <- theStack.pop();
        temp2 <- theStack.top();
        theStack <- theStack.pop();

        -- push them in reverse order
        theStack <- theStack.push(temp1);
        theStack <- theStack.push(temp2);
    }
    };
};

--sum adds the top 2 elements of the stack and pushes the result
sum() : Object {
    let tempNum : Int, conv : A2I <- new A2I in
    {
        -- temporarily store and pop the the two operands
        temp1 <- theStack.top();
        theStack <- theStack.pop();
        temp2 <- theStack.top();
        theStack <- theStack.pop();

        -- calculate the sum
    }
};

```

```

        tempNum <- conv.a2i(temp1) + conv.a2i(temp2);
        -- push the result
        theStack <- theStack.push(conv.i2a(tempNum));
    }
};

--eval does the following:
-- *if the top is 's' then switch the following 2 elements
-- *if it is '+', add the 2 following elements and store the sum
-- *otherwise, do nothing
eval() : Object {
    if theStack.isNil() then 0
    else
    {
        -- get the top of the stack
        temp1 <- theStack.top();
        if temp1 = "s" then
        {
            theStack <- theStack.pop();
            --switch the following 2 elements
            switch();
        }
        else if temp1 = "+" then
        {
            --sum the following 2 elements
            theStack <- theStack.pop();
            sum();
        }
        else 0
        fi fi;
    }
    fi
};

--prompt asks for a string to be entered and returns it
prompt() : String {
{
    out_string(">");
    in_string();
}
};

--main program function
main() : Object {
    let x : Bool <- false in
    {
        out_string("\nStack Machine Initialized\n\n");
        --loop until 'x' is entered
        while (x = false) loop
        {
            --prompt for the command
            inStr <- prompt();
            if inStr = "x" then
            {
                --force exit from loop
                x <- true;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
        else if inStr = "d" then
        {
            --print the stack
            theStack.print(theStack);
        }
        else if inStr = "e" then
        {
            --evaluate the top of the stack
            eval();
        }
        else
        {
            --push the input into the stack
            theStack <- theStack.push(inStr);
        }
        fi fi fi;
    }
pool;
-- exit
out_string("Bye!\n");
}
};

};
```

II. Questions about PA2