

CS 132 Compiler Construction, Fall 2011

Instructor: Jens Palsberg

Multiple Choice Exam, Dec 6, 2011

ID

Name

This exam consists of 22 questions. Each question has four options, exactly one of which is correct, while the other three options are incorrect. For each question, you can check multiple options.

I will grade each question in the following way. If you check *none* of the options, you get 0 points. If you check all *four* options, you get 0 points.

Check one option. If you check *one* option, and that option is correct, you get 2 points. If you check *one* option, and that option is wrong, you get -0.667 points (yes, negative!).

Check two options. If you check *two* options, and one of those options is correct, you get 1 point. If you check *two* options, and both of them are wrong, you get -1 point (yes, negative!).

Check three options. If you check *three* options, and one of those options is correct, you get 0.415 points. If you check *three* options, and all three of them are wrong, you get -1.245 points (yes, negative!).

The maximum point total is $22 \times 2 = 44$ points. I will calculate a percentage based on the points in the following way:

$$\frac{\max(0, \text{point total})}{44} \times 100$$

Notice that if your point total is negative, you will get 0 percent.

Example

Consider the following Java program:

```
class C {
    C x;
    int f;
    void run(boolean b, int x) {
        C y;
        y = new C();
        if (b) { this.bump(y,x); }
        else { f = this.x.f + 1; }
    }

    void bump(C z, int j) {
        z.f=j;
    }
}
```

Question 1

Does the program type check?

- a Yes
- b No
- c The question cannot be answered based on the given information.
- d A Java type checker would throw an exception.

Question 2

What is the symboltable at the point where the type checker will try to type check the statement `f = this.x.f +1;`.

a The following symboltable in which we search for identifiers from the bottom:

ld	Type
b	boolean
x	int
y	C

b The following symboltable in which we search for identifiers from the top:

ld	Type
b	boolean
x	int
y	C

c The following symboltable in which we search for identifiers from the bottom:

ld	Type
x	C
f	int
b	boolean
x	int
y	C

d The following symboltable in which we search for identifiers from the top:

ld	Type
x	C
f	int
b	boolean
x	int
y	C

Question 3

Consider the translation of the method `run` to intermediate code in the style of Vapor. What is reasonable Vapor-style code for `y = new C();` ?

a `y = heapallocate 12`
`t.1 = heapallocate 8`
`store y + 0 := t.1`
`store t.1 + 0 := C.run`
`store t.1 + 4 := C.bump`

b `y = heapallocate 8`
`t.1 = heapallocate 12`
`store y + 4 := t.1`
`store t.1 + 0 := C.run`
`store t.1 + 4 := C.bump`

c `y = heapallocate 12`
`t.1 = heapallocate 8`
`store y + 0 := t.1`
`store t.1 + 4 := C.run`
`store t.1 + 8 := C.bump`

d `y = heapallocate 8`
`t.1 = heapallocate 12`
`store y + 4 := t.1`
`store t.1 + 4 := C.run`
`store t.1 + 8 := C.bump`

Question 4

Consider the translation of the method `run` to intermediate code in the style of Vapor. What is reasonable Vapor-style code for `this.bump(y,x)`; ?

a `load t.2 := this + 0`
`load t.3 := t.2 + 4`
`call t.3(this, y, x)`

b `load t.2 := this + 0`
`load t.3 := t.2 + 4`
`call t.3(t.2, y, x)`

c `load t.2 := this + 0`
`load t.3 := t.2 + 0`
`call t.3(this, y, x)`

d `load t.2 := this + 0`
`load t.3 := t.2 + 0`
`call t.3(t.2, y, x)`

Question 5

Consider the translation of the method `run` to intermediate code in the style of Vapor. What is reasonable Vapor-style code for `f = this.x.f + 1`; ?

a `load t.4 := this + 0`
`load t.5 := t.4 + 4`
`move t.6 := t.5 + 1`
`store this + 4 := t.6`

b `load t.4 := this + 4`
`load t.5 := t.4 + 0`
`move t.6 := t.5 + 1`
`store this + 4 := t.6`

c `load t.4 := this + 0`
`load t.5 := t.4 + 4`
`move t.6 := t.4 + 1`
`store this + 4 := t.5`

d `load t.4 := this + 4`
`load t.5 := t.4 + 0`
`move t.6 := t.4 + 1`
`store this + 4 := t.5`

Question 6

Consider the translation of the method `run` to intermediate code in the style of Vapor. Let S_1 denote `this.bump(y,x);`, and let S_2 denote `f = this.x.f + 1;`. Assume that we represent true by 1 and that we represent false by 0. What is reasonable Vapor-style code for `if (b) S1 else S2 ?`

a `if0 b goto :else`
translation of S_1
`goto :end`
`else: translation of S_2`
`end:`

b `if b goto :else`
translation of S_1
`goto :end`
`else: translation of S_2`
`end:`

c `if0 b goto :else`
translation of S_2
`goto :end`
`else: translation of S_1`
`end:`

d `if b goto :else`
translation of S_2
`goto :end`
`else: translation of S_1`
`end:`

Question 7

Assume that the compiler does not map any temporaries, variables, or arguments to registers. What is the MIPS stack layout for the method run in class C ? In each of the possible answers, the stack pointer points to bottom element.

a b
x
return address
y
temporaries generated by the compiler
saved registers

b b
x
return address
y
temporaries generated by the compiler
saved registers
x
f

c b
x
return address
y
temporaries generated by the compiler

d b
x
return address
y
temporaries generated by the compiler
x
f

Example

Consider the following program that uses the variables b, i, and y:

```
L1: i = 1
L2: y = i + b
L3: b = i + 2
L4: if i > 20 then goto L10
L5: b = b+y
L6: y = i+1
L7: if y > 10 then goto L3
L8: i = b+1
L9: goto L5
L10: return y
```

Question 8

In the control-flow graph for the program, which variables are live along any of the edges to L1 ?

- a b
- b y
- c i
- d None

Question 9

In the control-flow graph for the program, which variables are live along any of the edges to L2 ?

- a b, i
- b b, y
- c i, y
- d b, i, y

Question 10

In the control-flow graph for the program, which variables are live along any of the edges to L3 ?

- a i, y
- b b, i
- c b, y
- d b, i, y

Question 11

In the control-flow graph for the program, which variables are live along any of the edges to L4 ?

- a b, i, y
- b b, i
- c b, y
- d i, y

Question 12

In the control-flow graph for the program, which variables are live along any of the edges to L5 ?

a b, i, y

b b, i

c b, y

d i, y

Question 13

In the control-flow graph for the program, which variables are live along any of the edges to L6 ?

a b, i

b b, y

c i, y

d b, i, y

Question 14

In the control-flow graph for the program, which variables are live along any of the edges to L7 ?

a b, i, y

b b, i

c b, y

d i, y

Question 15

In the control-flow graph for the program, which variables are live along any of the edges to L8 ?

a b, y

b b, i

c i, y

d b, i, y

Question 16

In the control-flow graph for the program, which variables are live along any of the edges to L10 ?

a y

b i

c b

d None

Example

The following is the body of an entire procedure that uses six temporaries a, b, c, d, e, f.

```
a = 1
b = a + 2
c = a + 3
d = b + c
e = c + 4
f = d + 5
a = c + e
e = a + f
f = c + e
e = e + f
return e + 9
```

Question 17

Assume that we must assign one register to each of the six variables. What is the fewest number of registers that is needed for this program, *without* spilling?

- a 3
b 4
c 5
d 6

Question 18

Assume that four registers **r1,r2,r3,r4** are available, and that we run the linear scan register allocation algorithm on the program. Which variables get spilled to memory?

- a None
b e,f
c e
d f

Question 19

Assume that three registers **r1,r2,r3** are available, and that we run the linear scan register allocation algorithm on the program. Which variables get spilled to memory?

- a e
b None
c e,f
d f

Question 20

Assume that two registers **r1,r2** are available, and that we run the linear scan register allocation algorithm on the program. Which variables get spilled to memory?

- a c,e
b e,f
c c,f
d e

Example

The following fragment of the above procedure uses five temporaries a, b, c, d, e:

```
c = a + 3
d = b + c
e = c + 4
```

Assume that we have done register allocation for the entire procedure that contains this program fragment, and that we have assigned a to register r1, b to register r2, c to a memory location that we denote by c, d to a memory location that we denote by d, and e to register r1. Assume also that we have a spare register v0.

Question 21

What is correct code for the program fragment?

a

```
move v0 := r1 + 3
store c := v0
move v0 := v0 + r2
store d := v0
load v0 := c
move r1 := v0 + 4
```

b

```
move v0 := r1 + 3
store c := v0
move v0 := v0 + r2
store d := v0
move r1 := v0 + 4
```

c

```
move v0 := r1 + 3
store c := v0
load v0 := c
move v0 := v0 + r2
store d := v0
move r1 := v0 + 4
```

d

```
move v0 := r1 + 3
store c := v0
load v0 := c
move v0 := v0 + r2
move r1 := v0 + 4
```

Example

The following fragment of the above procedure uses three temporaries **c**, **e**, **f**:

```
f = c + e
e = e + f
```

Assume that we have done register allocation for the entire procedure that contains this program fragment, and that we have assigned **c** to register **r1**, **e** to a memory location that we denote by **e**, and **f** to a memory location that we denote by **f**. Assume also that we have a spare registers **v0** and **v1**.

Question 22

What is correct code for the program fragment?

a `load v0 := e`
`move r1 := r1 + v0`
`store f := r1`
`move v0 := v0 + r1`
`store e := v0`

b `load v0 := e`
`move v1 := r1 + v0`
`store f := v1`
`move v0 := v0 + r1`
`store e := v0`

c None of the other three answers are correct.

d `load v0 := e`
`move v1 := r1 + v0`
`store f := v1`
`move v0 := v0 + v1`
`store e := v0`