

Compiler Practical 2013

Inheritance (Part 1)

Berthold Hoffmann (B. Gersdorf, T. Röfer)

hof@informatik.uni-bremen.de

Cartesium 2.48



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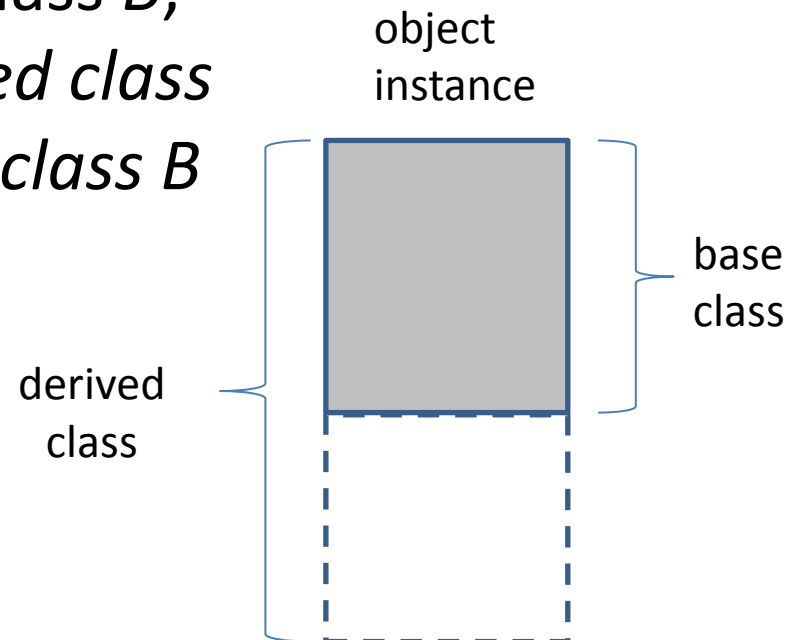


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1. Inheritance and Derived Classes
2. Storage Organisation
3. Lexical and Syntax Analysis
4. Context Analysis
5. Bonus Task: Extension by Access Protection

- Allows to model the *is-a* relation between Classes

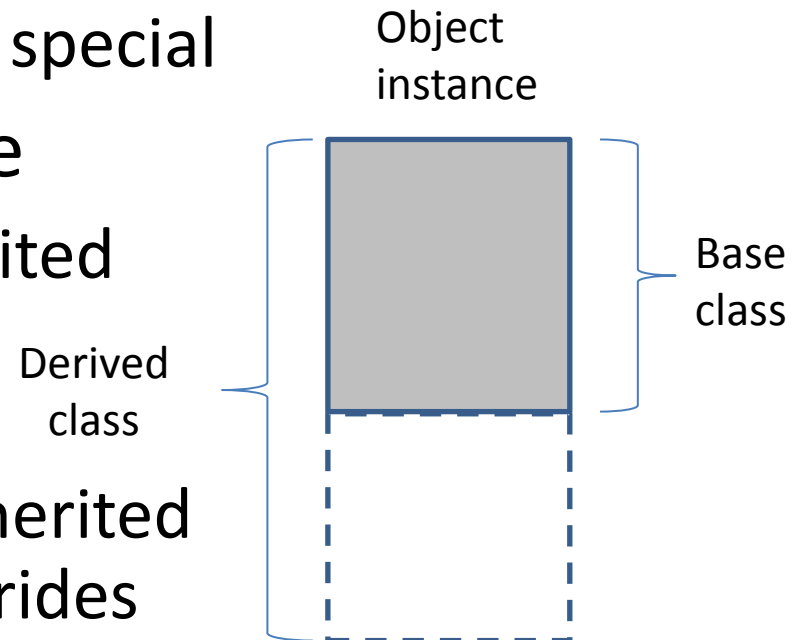
- If class *A* inherits from class *B*,
A is the *subclass / derived class*
of the *superclass / base class B*



- Goals
 - Reuse of code
 - Support of *polymorphism*

Virtual Methods (Polymorphism)

- Points of view
 - A derived class *extends* its base class
 - A base class is more general, its derived class is more special
- Real /virtual inheritance
 - A method is *really* inherited if the derived class reuses the method
 - A method is *virtually* inherited if the derived class overrides the method.



Speicherorganisation

```
CLASS A IS
  c, d : Integer;
END CLASS

CLASS B EXTENDS A IS
  d, e : Boolean;
  METHOD f IS
    a : A;
    b : B;
  BEGIN
    b := NEW B;
    a := b;
  END METHOD
END CLASS
```

Address	Stack
R3-2	SELF
R3-1	return address
R3	predecessor frame
R3+1	a
R3+2	b

Address	Heap
n	A.c
n+1	A.d
n+2	B.d
n+3	B.e

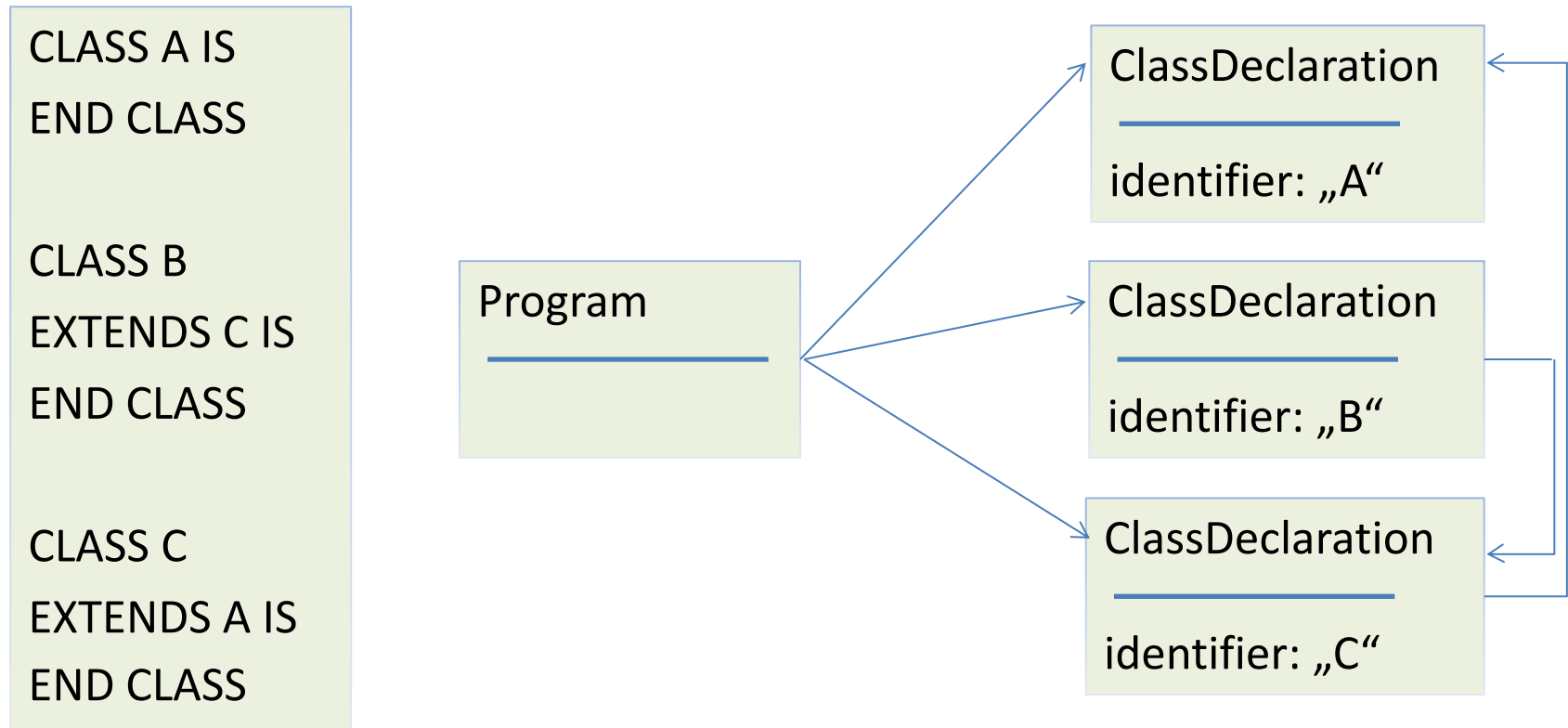
Storage extract with control
flow at this place

- Lexical analysis
 - *EXTENDS*
- Syntax analysis
 - Extend grammar
 - *ClassDeclaration* needs a *baseType* attribute
 - Without *EXTENDS*, *Object* is the base class

```
classdecl ::= CLASS identifier [ EXTENDS identifier ] IS  
    { memberdecl }  
    END CLASS
```

- Predefined Classes
 - New predefined class *Object*
 - The only class without a base class
 - Has neither attributes, nor methods (although it might have ...)
 - *Integer* and *Boolean* inherit from *Object*
- Resolving base classes
 - Cycles are forbidden
 - Afterwards, *Program.classes* is an acyclic graph

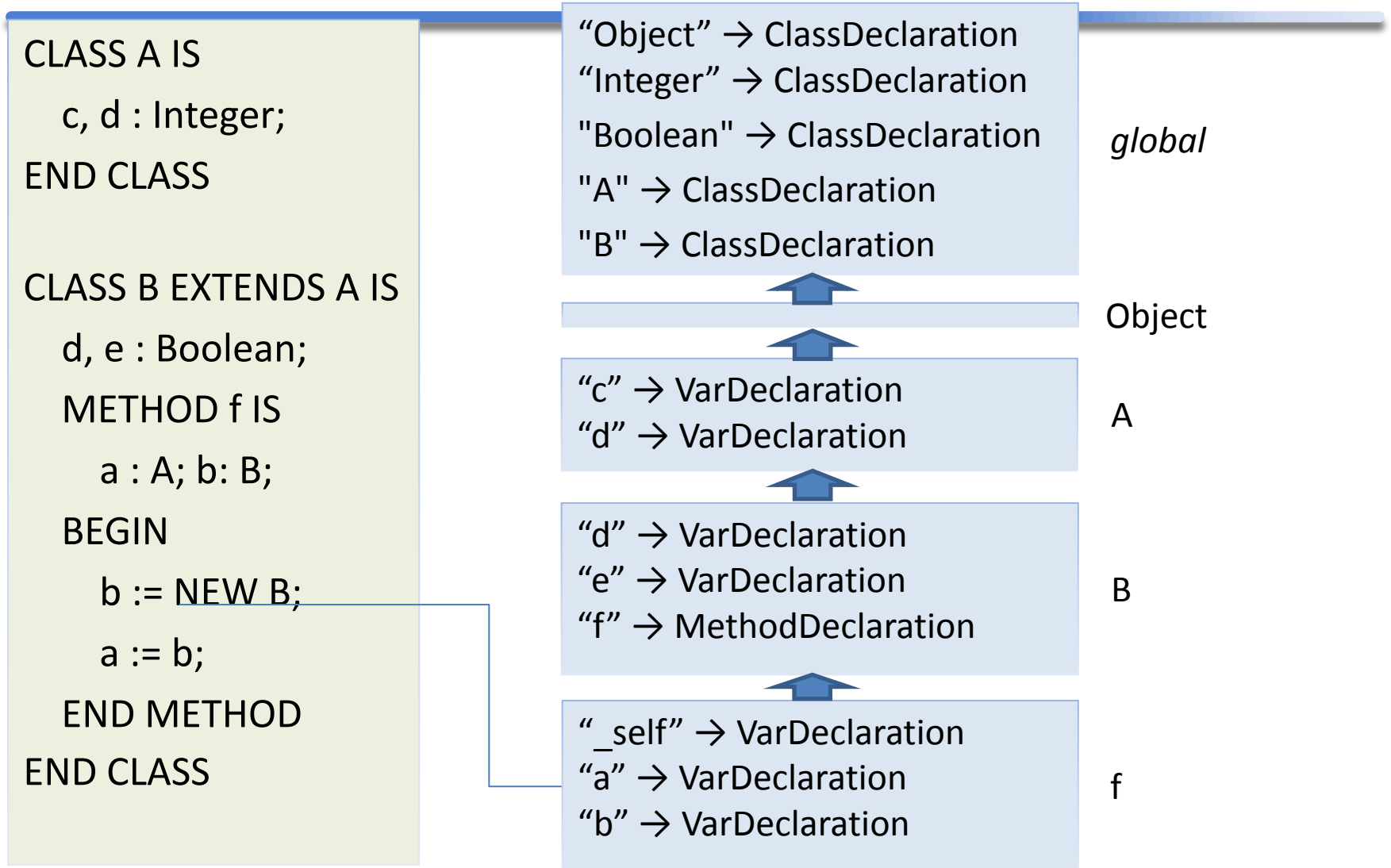
Context Analysis, Subclasses



- Check base class before actual class
- Actual class inherits *Declarations* of the base class and extends them
 - *Object* „inherits“ visibility of class names
- Storage offset for attributes starts after the last offset for the base class
 - With *Object* , it starts after *HEADERSIZE*
- Extensions of *ClassDeclaration.isA(...)*

```
CLASS A IS
  c, d : Integer;
END CLASS
CLASS B EXTENDS A IS
  d, e : Boolean;
  METHOD f IS
    a : A;
    b : B;
  BEGIN
    b := NEW B;
    a := b;
  END METHOD
END CLASS
```

Management of Declarations



ClassDeclaration.isA(...)

- *a isA b*, if
 - *a = b*, or else
 - *a = nullType* AND *b isA objectClass*, or else
 - *a # objectClass* AND *a.baseType isA b*

```
CLASS B IS  
END CLASS
```

```
CLASS C EXTENDS B IS  
METHOD f IS  
  b : B;  
BEGIN  
  b := NEW B;  
  b := NULL;  
  IF NULL THEN | Fehler  
  END IF  
  b := NEW C;  
  b := NEW Integer; | Fehler  
END METHOD  
END CLASS
```

Bonus Task: Access Protection

- Access protection
 - *PRIVATE*: access only within the class
 - *PROTECTED*:
PRIVATE + access from derived classes
 - *PUBLIC*: access from everywhere (default)

```
CLASS Example IS
```

```
PRIVATE internal : Integer;
```

```
PUBLIC METHOD readonly: Integer IS
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
RETURN internal;
```

```
END METHOD
```

```
END CLASS
```

- *Class Declarations*
 - Storing access rights with identifiers
 - *resolve(...)* needs class of access
 - Overriding must not restrict the access to a method

Bonus Task: Syntax

```
memberdecl ::= [ PRIVATE | PROTECTED | PUBLIC ]  
    ( vardecl ';' )  
    | METHOD identifier [ '(' vardecl { ';' vardecl } ')' ]  
    [ ':' identifier ] IS methodbody )
```

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