

Compilers

Error Recovery

- As with parsing, it is important to recover from type errors
- Detecting where errors occur is easier than in parsing
 - There is no reason to skip over portions of code
- The problem:
 - What type is assigned to an expression with no legitimate type?
 - This type will influence the typing of the enclosing expression

- Assign type **Object** to ill-typed expressions

let $y : \text{Int} \leftarrow x + 2$ in $y + 3$

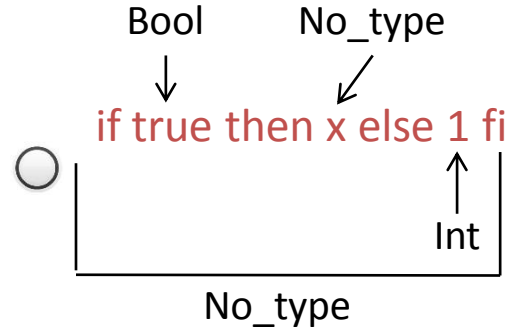
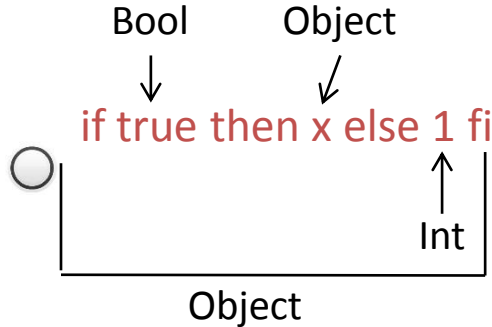
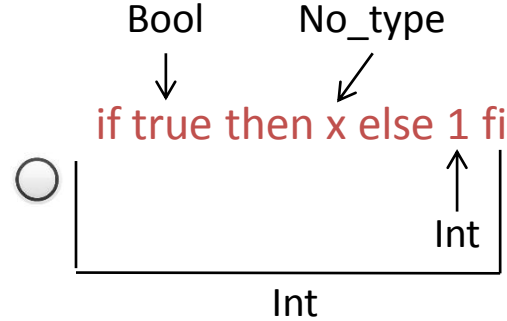
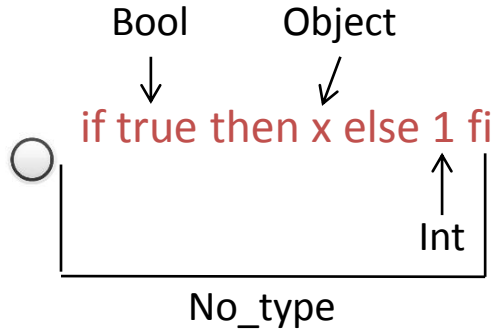
\Rightarrow a workable solution but with cascading errors

- Introduce a new type `No_type` for use with ill-typed expressions
- Define `No_type ≤ C` for all types `C`
- Every operation is defined for `No_type`
 - With a `No_type` result

`let y : Int ← x + 2 in y + 3`

Error Recovery

Choose the correct labeling of types for the code fragment, using **No_type** as described in the video. Assume that **x** is not defined.



- A “real” compiler would use something like `No_type`
- However, there are some implementation issues
 - The class hierarchy is not a tree anymore
- The `Object` solution is fine in the course project