

Compilers - Introduction



About the Course

- Subject Name: Compiler design
- Credits : 3
- Sub code : CSE3222
- Text book:
 - Alfred V. Aho, Monica S. Lam, Ravi Sethi, Jeffrey D. Ullman, “Compilers Principles, Techniques and Tools”, Pearson Education, 2nd edition. 2010.

Course Outcomes (COs)

1. Ability to familiarize on different phases of a compiler and recognize steps involved in lexical analyzer generators.
2. Ability to understand the top down and bottom up parsing techniques.
3. Ability to identify ambiguous grammars and analyse syntax directed translation techniques.
4. Ability to translate expressions into three address code and elaborate code generation phase.
5. Ability to understand the automated tools like FLEX and YACC.

Introduction

- What is Compiler?
- Why study compiler?
- How is interpreter different from compiler?

Difference b/w Compiler and Interpreter

Basis for Comparison	Compiler	Interpreter
Input	It takes an entire program at a time	It takes a single line of code or instruction at a time
Output	It generates intermediate object code	It does not produce any intermediate object code
Working Mechanism	The compilation is done before execution	Compilation and execution take place simultaneously
Memory	Memory requirement is more due to the creation of object code	It requires less memory as it does not create intermediate object code
Errors	Display all errors after compilation all at the same time	Display errors of each line one by one
Error Detection	Difficult	Easier
Programming Languages	C, C++, C#, Scala, Typescript uses compiler	PHP, Perl, Python, Ruby uses an interpreter

Hybrid C++

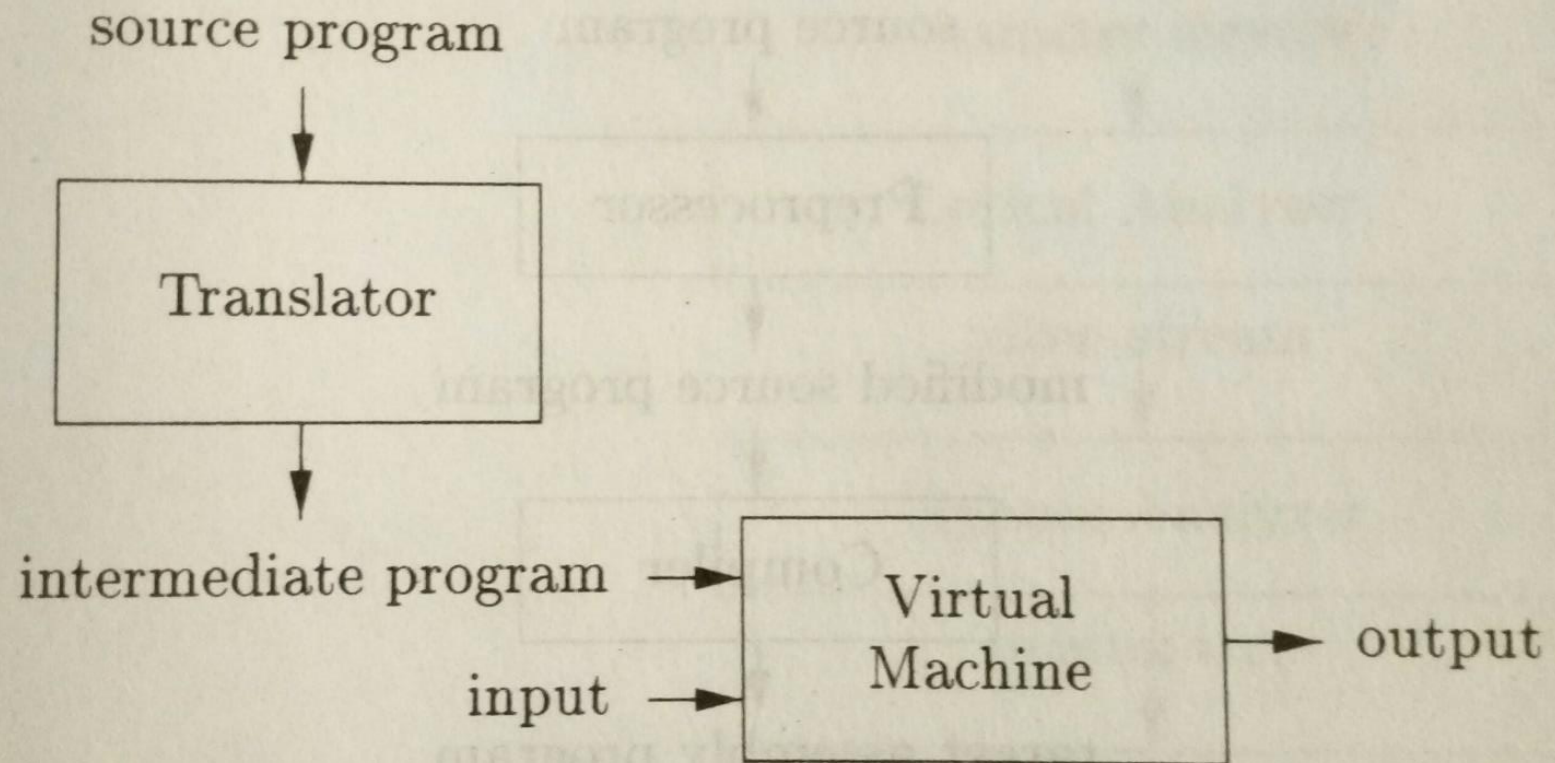


Figure 1.4: A hybrid compiler

Language Processing System

Before knowing about the concept of compilers, let us first understand the processing system which work with compilers.

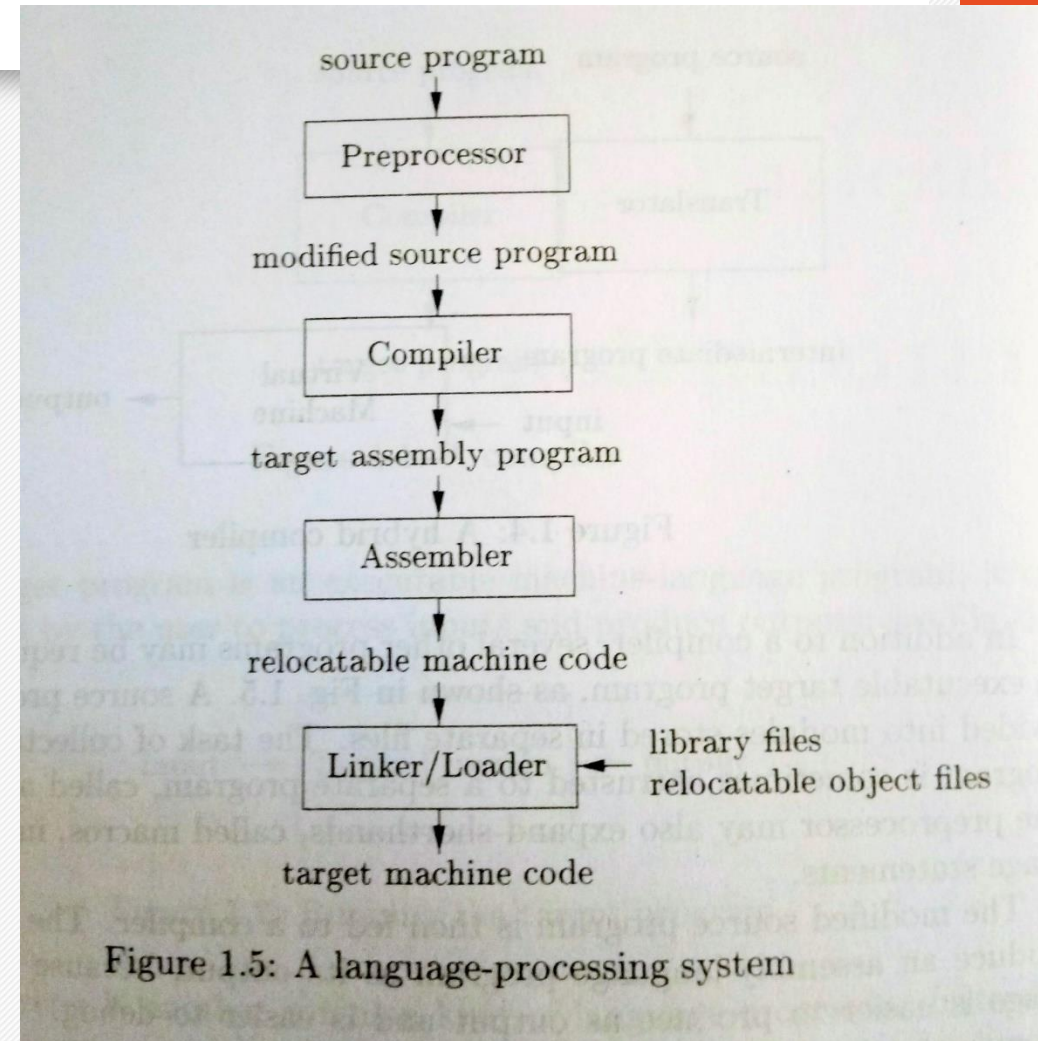
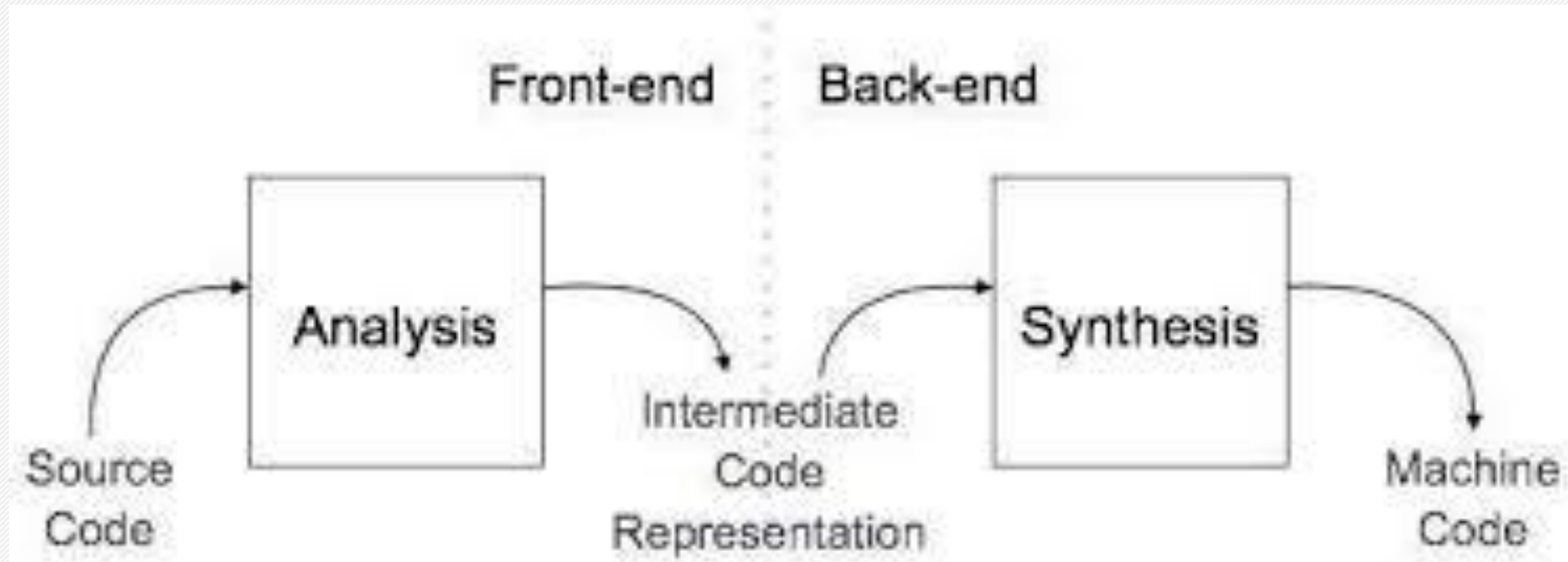


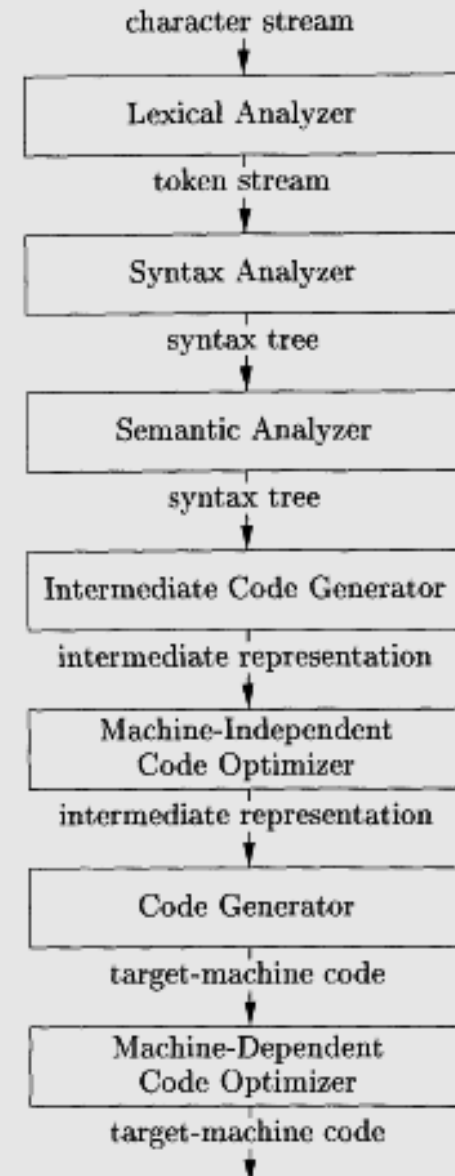
Figure 1.5: A language-processing system

Structure of the compiler

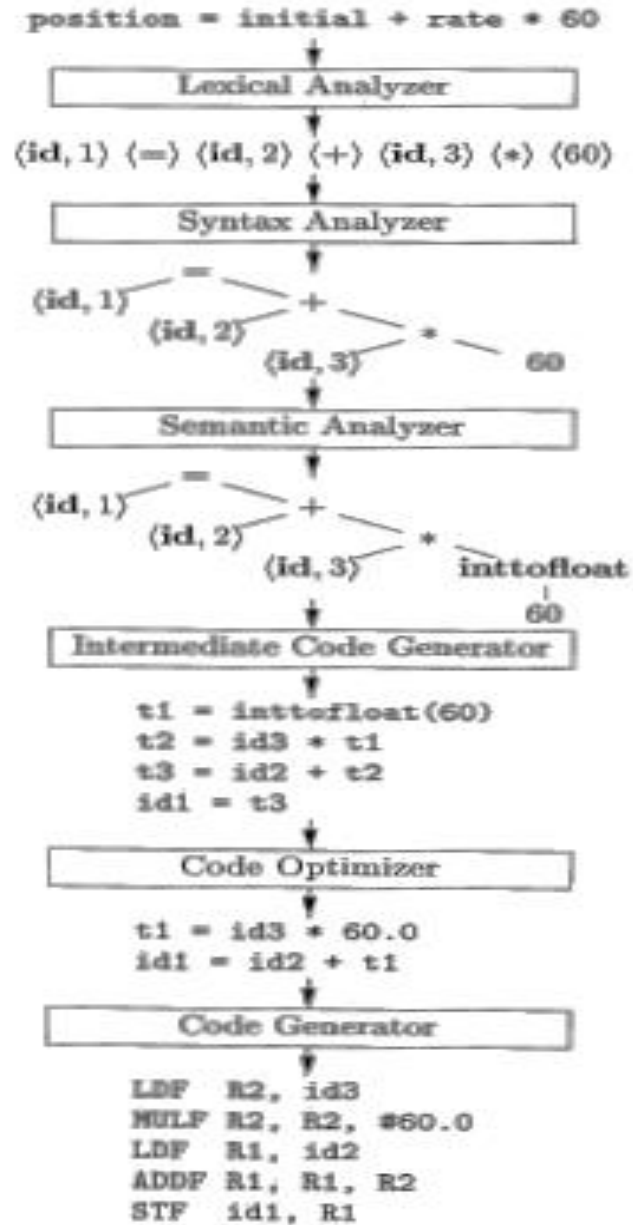


Phases of compiler

Symbol Table



Example



Problem #2

$$\text{Fahrenheit} = \text{centigrade} * 1.8 + 32$$