

Assembly			
	movl src, dest	dest = src	
	cmpl src2, src1	CC src1 < src2	
$D(R_i, R_j, S) =$	jmp label		
$Mem[Reg[R_i]]$	je label	==	
$+ S * Reg[R_i]$	jne label	≠	
$+ D]$	js label	-	
	jns label	+	
	jg label	signed >	
	jge label	signed ≥	
	jl label	signed <	
	jle label	signed ≤	
	ja label	unsigned >	
	jb label	unsigned <	
	pushl src	%rsp = %rsp - 4	
	popl dest	%rsp = %rsp + 4	
	call label	push addr next, jmp	
	ret	pop rip, %rsp + 4	
	leal src, dest	dest = addr of src	
	incl dest	dest = dest + 1	
	decl dest	dest = dest - 1	
	addl src, dest	dest = dest + src	
	subl src, dest	dest = dest - src	
	imull src, dest	dest = dest * src	
	xorl src, dest	dest = dest ^ src	
	orl src, dest	dest = dest src	
	andl src, dest	dest = dest & src	
	negl dest	dest = -dest	
	notl dest	dest = ~dest	
	sall k, dest	dest = dest << k	
	sarl k, dest	dest = dest >> k arith	
	shrl k, dest	dest = dest >> k log	

Analysis / Optimizer:

- Cfg Builder
- Available Expression DFA
- Backward DFA
- Constant Propagation DFA
- Forward DFA
- Live Variable DFA
- Reaching Definition DFA
- Available Expression Opt
- Basic Opt
- Constant Expression Opt
- Constant Propagation Opt
- Fork Opt
- Pre-Calculate Operators Opt
- Reaching Definition Opt
- Remove Unused Opt
- Remove Unused Var Opt

Compiler:

- All var / methods / symbol defined P
- All var initialized before use ?
- Program has no syntax error P
- Defined program start P
- Exceptions are caught ?
- No null-ptr access D
- No out-of-bound access for arrays, records/instances D
- Program type checks P
- No unused variable / fields P
- Return stmt reachable ?
- Execution reaches end of program ?
- Program terminates U
- All functions return value P
- No access to private / protected members unless legal P
- No cycle in inheritance graph P
- Interfaces / abstract functions implemented P
- Loops terminate U
- Program executes within a given time budget ? / U
- Program stays within power budget ? / U
- All values computed can be represented ?

Frontend

- Current Context (in which class + method?; correct return)
- Semantic Analyzer (circular inheritance?; creates symbols)
- Semantic Checker (checks semantic failures)
- Type Manager (keeps track of type inheritance; assignable?)
- Symbol Table (store scopes for local, param, field lookup)

IR:

- Expr Visitor
- Basic Block
- Ast Rewrite Visitor
- Control Flow Graph
- Dominator Tree Algorithm

Backend:

- Assembly Emitter
- Ast Code Generator
- Expr Generator
- Stmt Generator
- Register Manager
- VTable

Syscalls are link between I/O and Prog (OS & prog.)

Code (Flexibility, Reusability, Readability)

Correct program: behaves the same way

Incorrect program: behaves in a defined way

Parser (after/during) Dynamic Undecidable
? - Program exec.

Constant propagation:

1. start with estimate for each stmt's output chain
2. determine each stmt's input chain from cf
3. apply transfer fct for all stmt's
4. continue with 2. until no more changes to output

Reaching definitions:

- $kill_B = \{d | d \text{ is killed in } B\}$
- $gen_B = \{d | d \text{ appears in } B \text{ and no subseq. stmt in } B \text{ kills } d\}$
- $OUT[ENTRY] = \emptyset$
- $init \text{ } OUT[B] = \emptyset \forall B \neq ENTRY$
- while (changes to any $OUT(B)$) {
 for ($B \neq ENTRY$) {
 $IN(B) = U_{B_i} B_i$ is predecessor of B in cfg $OUT(B_i)$
 $OUT(B) = gen_B \cup (IN(B) - kill_B)$ } }

Live Variables:

- $def_B = \{var | var \text{ is def. in } B \text{ prior to any use of var in } B\}$
- $use_B = \{var | var \text{ is used in } B \text{ prior to any defs of var in } B\}$
- $IN[EXIT] = \emptyset$
- $init \text{ } IN[B] = \emptyset \forall B \neq EXIT$
- while (changes to any $IN(B)$) {
 for ($B \neq EXIT$) {
 $OUT(B) = U_{B_i} B_i$ is successor of B in cfg $IN(B_i)$
 $IN(B) = use_B \cup (OUT(B) - def_B)$ } }

Def-Use chain: For each use of a var incl. in the list all defs that reach this use.

Use-def chain: For each def of a var incl. in the list all uses of this var.

Available Expressions:

- $gen_B = \{expr | expr \text{ at } b \text{ is eval. in } B, \text{ a nor } b \text{ subseq. def } B\}$
- $kill_B = \{expr | a \text{ or } b \text{ defined in } B, \text{ a } b \text{ not subseq. def in } B\}$
- $U = \text{set of all expr that appear in program}$
- $OUT[ENTRY] = \emptyset$
- $init \text{ } OUT[B] = U \forall B \neq ENTRY$
- while (changes to any $OUT(B)$) {
 for ($B \neq ENTRY$) {
 $IN(B) = \cap_{B_i} B_i$ is predecessor of B in cfg $OUT(B_i)$
 $OUT(B) = gen_B \cup (IN(B) - kill_B)$ } }

Register allocation / Live ranges:

- Compute liveness information
- Compute reaching definitions
- Set L_p : virtual registers live at point p
- Graph coloring for detecting min amount of regs

DEP: Data Execution Protection

ASLR: Address Space Layout Randomization

Stack canary: Corruption of local stack only if canary val not

Tiered compilation: Combined benefits of interpreter, C1 & C2

Context-Free: $A \rightarrow xy$ ✓ $xA \rightarrow y$ ✗

Ambiguous / Mehrdeutig: Multiple left-most derivation

V Table: \rightarrow V Table addr \rightarrow super V Table $\rightarrow \dots$
 field 1 method 1
 field 2 method 2
 ⋮ ⋮

Non-Context-Free: $\{a^n b^m c^n d^m\}$ - Matching parameters in Methods

Branch-less-conditionals: Compiler predicts a branch and takes it until realization

Design pattern: • Control flow is always difficult to deal with.
 • Raise lvl of programming (hide details, easier to read, simpler to write, easier to maintain/extend/understand)

Visitor: • Coupling of data structure and access methods
 • Powerful in connection with trees
 • Object must be prepared to accept a visitor
 • Good for i.e. arithmetic expressions
 • Traverses the object structure
 • Beneficial if: object structure contains objects with different (unrelated) functionality or object structure changes rarely but new operations are added often

Parsing Table (LL): Input (Terminal) Symbol

Non-Terminal	a	b	\$
S	$S \rightarrow AB$	Error	Error
A	$A \rightarrow a$	Error	Error
B	Error	$B \rightarrow b$	Error
\$	Error	Error	Accept

Parsing Table (LR):

state	Action				Goto		
	b	c	d	\$	S	X	Y
0	sh	-	-	-	1	-	-
1	-	-	r2	-	-	2	-
2	-	-	-	Acc	-	-	3
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

Stack	Input	Action
\$ <0>	bbbd c \$	Shift
\$ <0> b <2>	bbdc \$	Reduce
		Acc

Regular Grammar: Left-Linear xor Right-Linear

- If $[A \rightarrow \alpha \cdot a \beta] \in I_j$, $a \in T$ and
 $\text{goto}(I_j, a) = I_k$,
 $\text{action}(I_j, a) = \text{shift } a, \text{ new state} = I_k$
- If $[A \rightarrow \alpha \cdot] \in I_j$ and $\epsilon \in \text{Follow}(A)$,
 $\text{action}(I_j, \epsilon) = \text{reduce } A \rightarrow \alpha$
- If $[S' \rightarrow S \cdot] \in I_j$,
 $\text{action}(I_j, \$) = \text{accept}$
- rest = error