

Syntax directed translation and Semantic analysis

Semantic Analysis

- Semantic rules can be attached to grammar to perform type checking.
- Semantic rules are a collection of procedures called at appropriate times by the parser.
- Semantic rules can be applied to the grammar by attaching attributes to the CFG.
- CFG + semantic rules \square Attribute grammar

Syntax-directed translation: analysis and synthesis

- Translation process driven by the syntactic structure of the program, as generated by the parser.
- In syntax-directed translation, the semantic analysis and translation steps of the compilation process is divided in two parts:
 - analysis (syntactic, semantic)
 - synthesis (code generation and optimization)
- The semantic analysis becomes the link between analysis and synthesis: code generation (synthesis) is conditional to positive semantic analysis.
- The syntax-directed translation process is inducing very strong coupling between the syntax analysis phase, the semantic checking phase, and the translation phase.

Syntax-directed translation: semantic actions

- Some semantic actions (implemented as *semantic routines*) do the analysis phase by performing semantic checking in productions that need such checks, depending on the semantic rules defined by the language specification, e.g. *type checking*.
- Semantic actions assemble information in order to validate and generate a meaning (i.e. translation) for the program elements generated by the productions.
- They are the starting point for code generation (synthesis).
- Thus, the semantic routines are the heart of the compiler.

Syntax-directed translation and attribute grammars

- Semantic routines can be formalized using attribute grammars.
- Attribute grammars augment ordinary context-free grammars with attributes that represent semantic properties such as type, value or correctness used in semantic analysis (checking) and code generation (translation).
- It is useful to keep checking and translation facilities distinct in the semantic routines' implementation.
- Semantic checking is machine-independent and code generation is not, so separating them gives more flexibility to the compiler (front/back end).

Attributes

- An *attribute* is a property of a programming language construct, including *data type*, *value*, *memory location/size*, *translated code*, etc.
- Implementation-wise, they are also called *semantic records*.
- The process of computing the value of an attribute is called *binding*. *Static binding* concerns binding that can be done at compile-time, and *dynamic binding* happens at run-time, e.g. for polymorphism.

Attributes migration

- Static attribute binding is done by *gathering*, *propagating*, and *aggregating* attributes while traversing the parse tree.
- Attributes are *gathered* at tree leaves, *propagated* across tree nodes, and *aggregated* at some parent nodes when additional information is available.
- This can be done as the program is being parsed using *syntax-directed translation*.
- **Synthetized attributes** : attributes gathered from a child in the syntax tree
- **Inherited attributes** : attributes gathered from a sibling in the syntax tree

Attributes

- Attribute grammar
 - $E \rightarrow E + T \{E.value = E.value + T.value\}$
- Based on the way the attributes obtain their values they are divided into two categories:
 - **Synthesized** – obtain the values from child nodes
 - **Inherited** - obtain the values from parents or siblings

Synthesized attributes

Example:

- The attributes that obtain values from the attribute values of their child nodes

Production Semantic Rules

$L \rightarrow E$ $\text{print}(E.\text{val})$

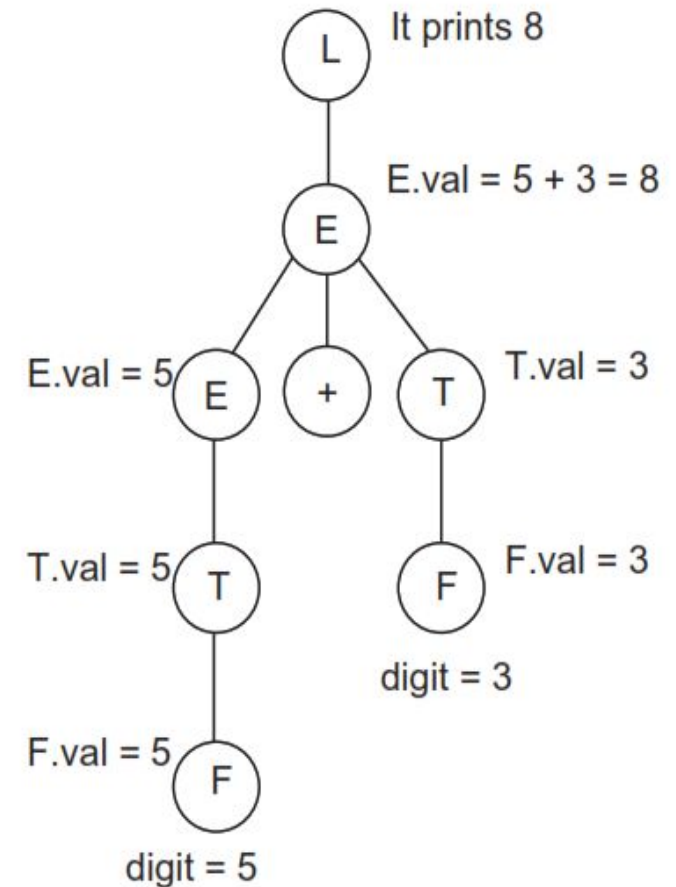
$E \rightarrow E + T$ $E.\text{val} = E1.\text{val} + T.\text{val}$

$E \rightarrow T$ $E.\text{val} = T.\text{val}$

$T \rightarrow T * F$ $T.\text{val} = T1.\text{val} * F.\text{val}$

$T \rightarrow F$ $T.\text{val} = F.\text{val}$

$F \rightarrow \text{digit}$ $F.\text{val} = \text{digit.lexval}$

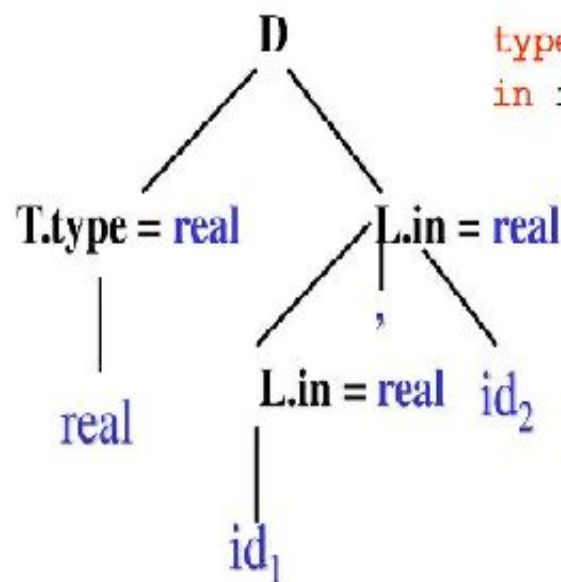


Inherited attributes

Example:

- Inherited attributes take values from parents and/or siblings.

$D \rightarrow T L$	$\{ L.in := T.type \}$
$T \rightarrow \text{int}$	$\{ T.type := \text{integer} \}$
$T \rightarrow \text{real}$	$\{ T.type := \text{real} \}$
$L \rightarrow L_1 , id$	$\{ L_1.in := L.in ; \text{addtype} (id.entry, L.in) \}$
$L \rightarrow id$	$\{ \text{addtype} (id.entry, L.in) \}$



Intermediate Code Generation

Many compilers convert the source code to an intermediate representation.

The benefits of using machine-independent intermediate code are as follows:

- It reduces the number of optimizers and code generators.
- It is easy to generate and translate code into the target program.
- It enhances portability.
- It is easy to optimize as compared to machine-dependent code.
- The representation of intermediate code can be directly executed by compiler or the interpreter.

Intermediate Code Representation

- Graphical representations can be **parse trees, abstract syntax trees, DAG**, etc.
- Linear representations are non-graphical **like three-address code (TAC), static single assignment (SSA)**, etc.
- Representation of TACs
 - Quadruples
 - Triples
 - Indirect triples

Intermediate Code Representation- Example

Represent the expression $a = (b + c) * -c$ in quadruple, triple and indirect triple representation

- TAC:

$$T1 = b + c$$

$$T2 = -c$$

$$T3 = T1 * T2$$

$$a = T3$$

TAC:

$$T1 = b + c$$

$$T2 = -c$$

$$T3 = T1 * T2$$

$$a = T3$$

Quadruple

	op	x (operand1)	y (operand2)	z (result)
(1)	+	b	c	T1
(2)	-	c		T2
(3)	*	T1	T2	T3
(4)	=	a	T3	

Triple

	op	x (operand1)	y (operand2)
(1)	-	b	c
(2)	-	c	
(3)	*	(1)	(2)
(4)	=	a	(3)

Indirect Triple

			op	x (operand1)	y (operand2)
(1)		(1)	-	b	c
(2)		(2)	-	c	
(3)		(3)	*	(1)	(2)
(4)		(4)	=	a	(3)

Syntax-directed Translation into Three-address Code

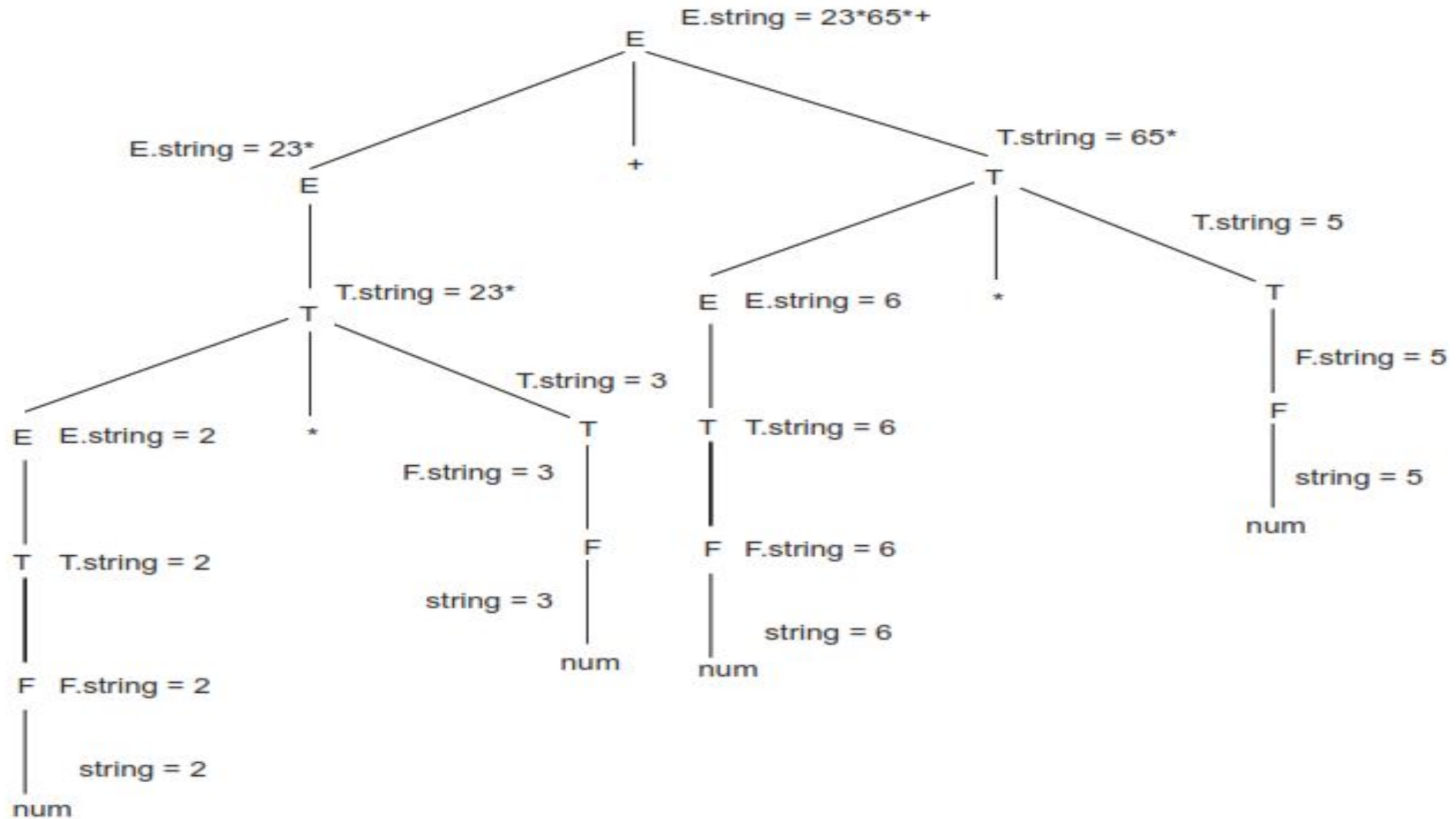
- To translate any construct of a programming language, its syntax structure must be specified.
- Semantic actions should be defined in the production rules of the grammar.
- The syntax-directed translation (SDT) scheme is used to generate the TAC.

Syntax-directed translation scheme to convert **infix** to **postfix**

Grammar	Semantic rule
$E1 \rightarrow E2 + T$	$E1.string = E2.string \parallel T.string \parallel '+'$
$E1 \rightarrow T$	$E1.string = T.string$
$T1 \rightarrow T2 * F$	$T1.string = T2.string \parallel F.string \parallel '*'$
$T \rightarrow F$	$T.string = F.string$
$F \rightarrow (E)$	$F.string = E.string$
$F \rightarrow num$	$F.string = num.string$

Syntax-directed translation scheme to convert infix to postfix

Annotated parse tree for the input string $2*3+6*5$



$(5+3)^* 12 + 7$

Grammar	Semantic rule
$E1 \rightarrow E2 + T$	$E1.string = E1.string \parallel T.string \parallel '+'$
$E1 \rightarrow T$	$E1.string = T.string$
$T1 \rightarrow T2 * F$	$T1.string = T2.string \parallel F.string \parallel '*'$
$T \rightarrow F$	$T.string = F.string$
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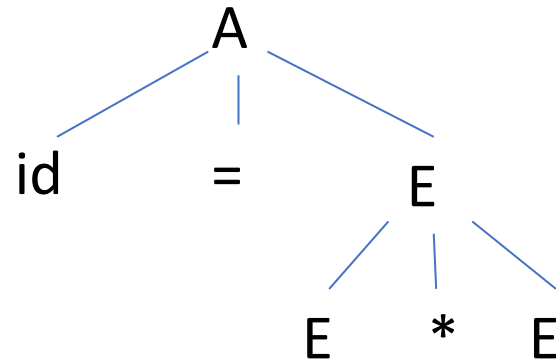
SDTS of Assignment Statement into Three Address Code (TAC)

$A \rightarrow id = E$
 $E \rightarrow E + E \mid E * E \mid E - E \mid (E) \mid id$

Production	Semantic Rule
$A \rightarrow id = E$	$gen(id.place \text{ '=' } E.place)$
$E \rightarrow E_1 + E_2$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place := T;$ $gen(E.place \text{ '=' } E_1.place \text{ '+' } E_2.place)$
$E \rightarrow E_1 * E_2$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place := T;$ $gen(E.place \text{ '=' } E_1.place \text{ '*' } E_2.place)$
$E \rightarrow E_1 - E_2$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place := T;$ $gen(E.place \text{ '=' } E_1.place \text{ '-' } E_2.place)$
$E \rightarrow -E_1$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place := T;$ $gen(E.place \text{ '=' '-' } E_1.place)$
$E \rightarrow (E_1)$	$E.place := E_1.place$
$E \rightarrow id$	$E.place := id.place$

Example 1

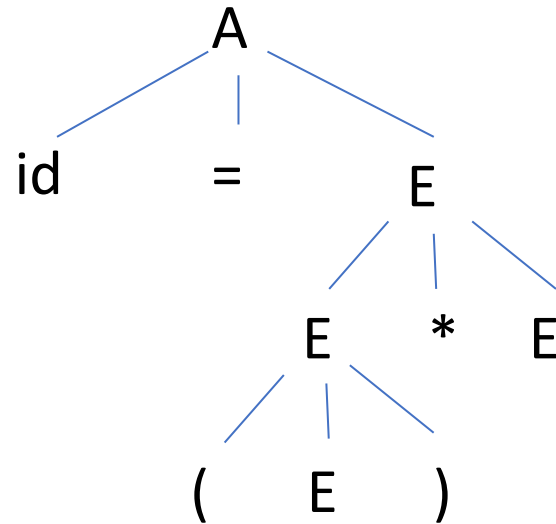
$p=(q+r)*(s+t)$



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$A \rightarrow id = E$	$gen(id.place \text{ '=' } E.place)$
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$E \rightarrow E1 * E2$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place := T;$ $gen(E.place \text{ '=' } E1.place \text{ '*' } E2.place)$
$E \rightarrow E1 - E2$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place := T;$ $gen(E.place \text{ '=' } E1.place \text{ '-' } E2.place)$
$E \rightarrow -E1$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place := T;$ $gen(E.place \text{ '=' '-' } E1.place)$
$E \rightarrow (E1)$	$E.place := E1.place$
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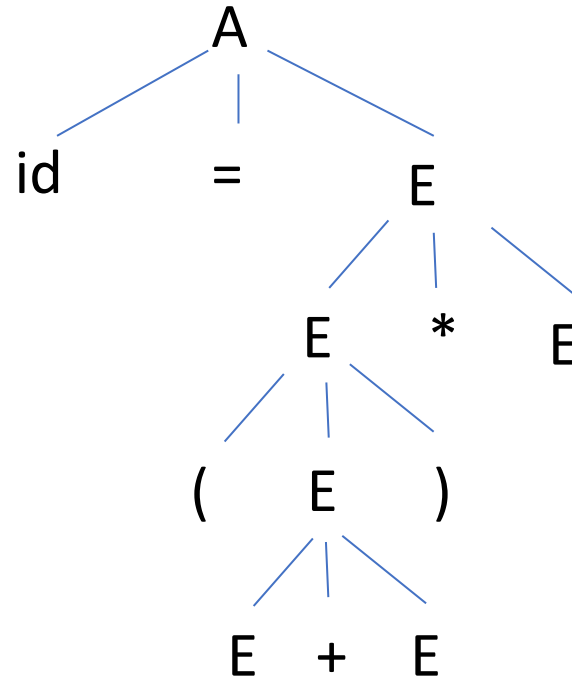
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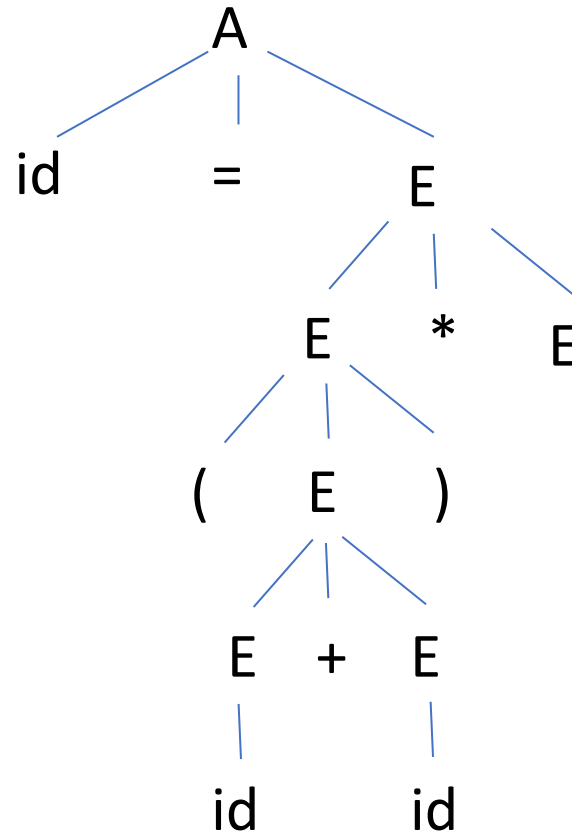
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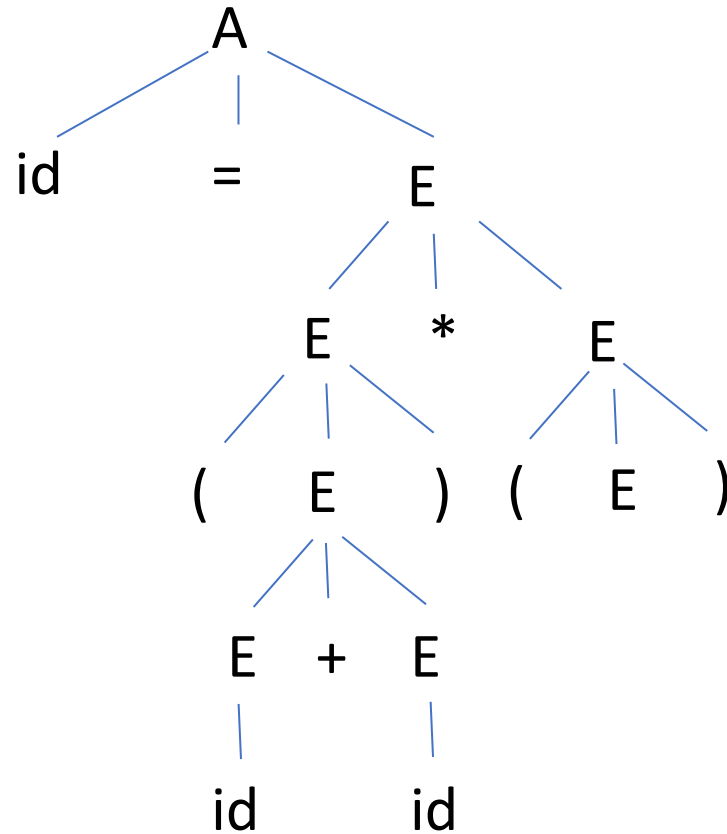
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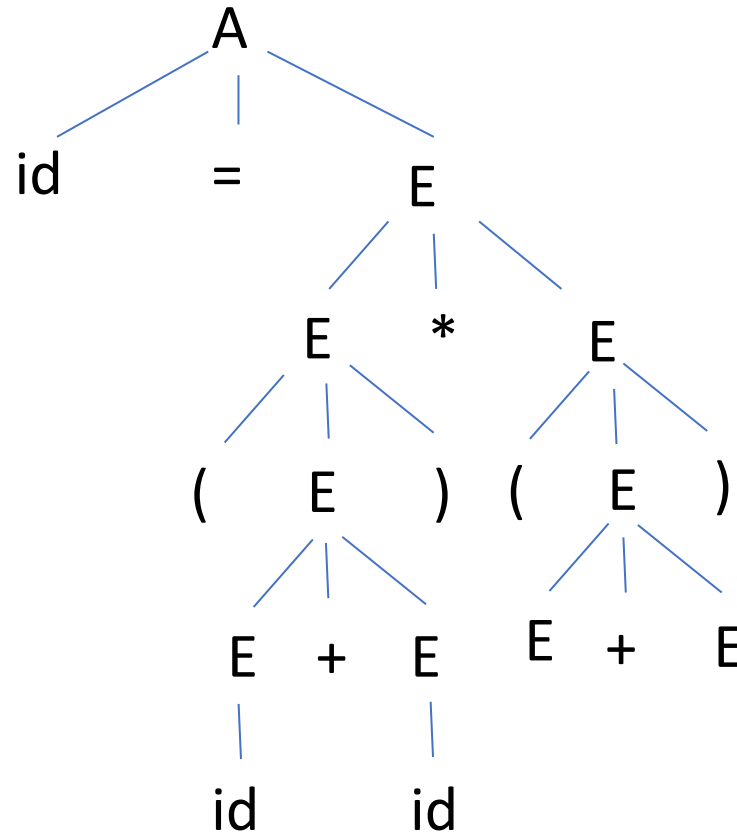
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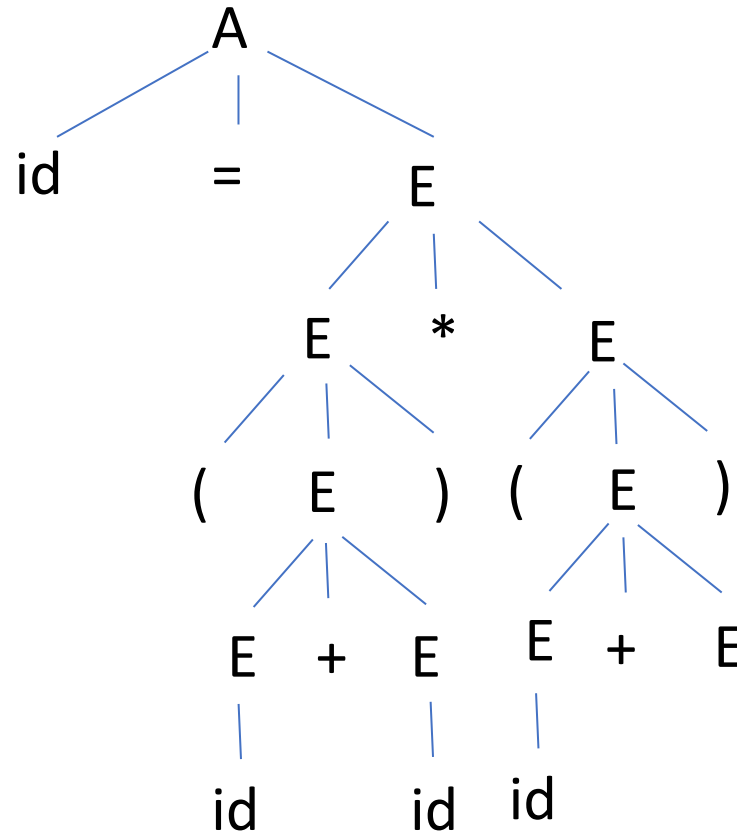
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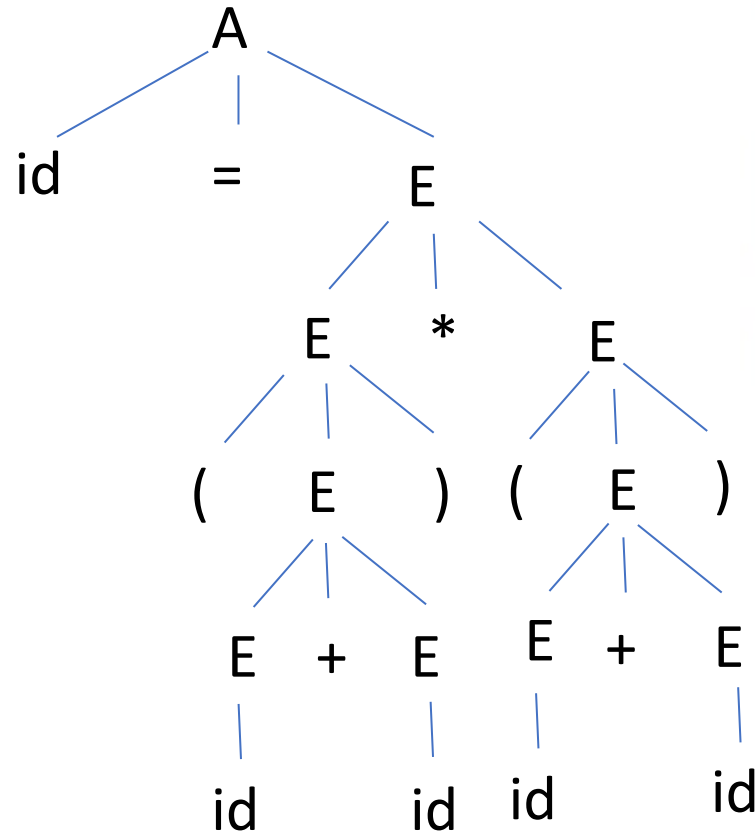
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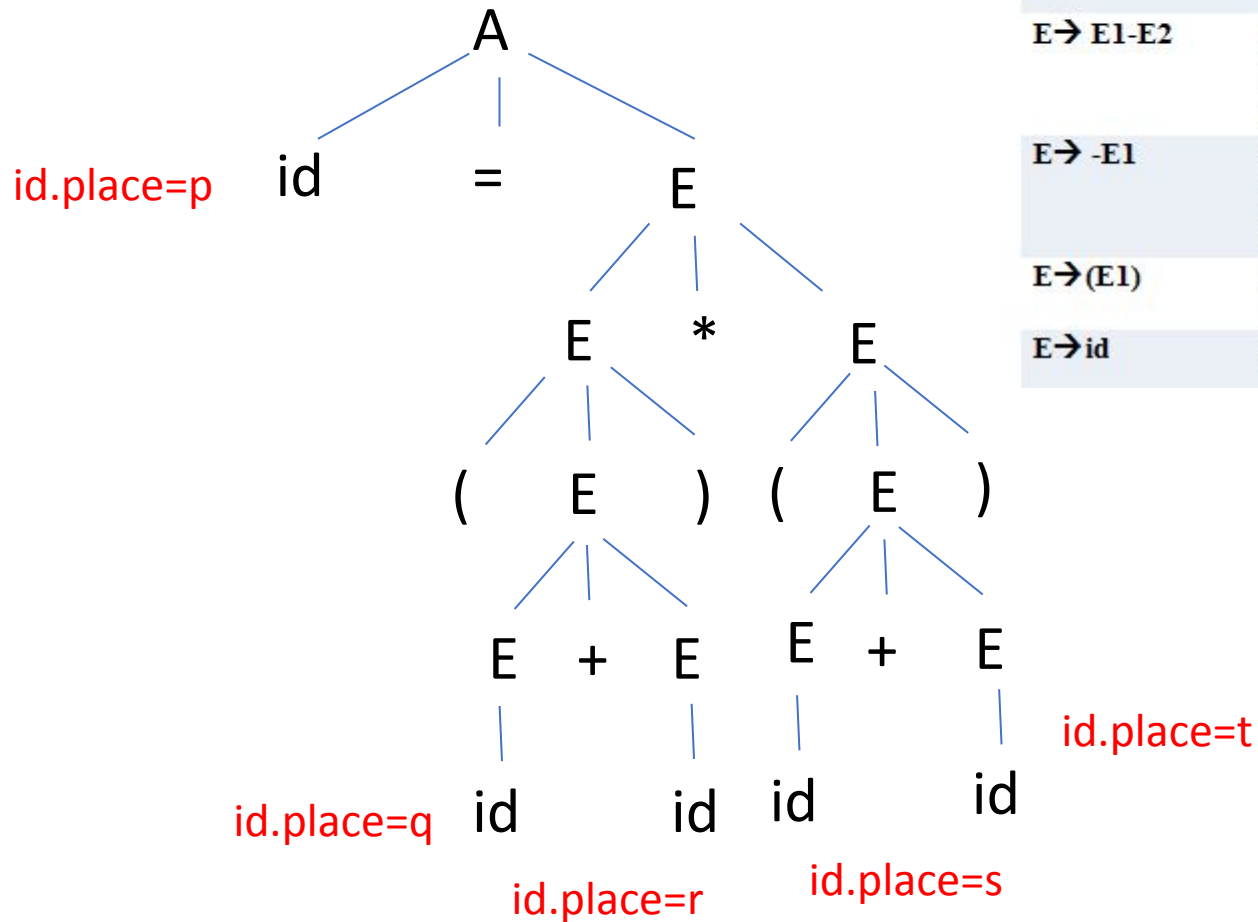
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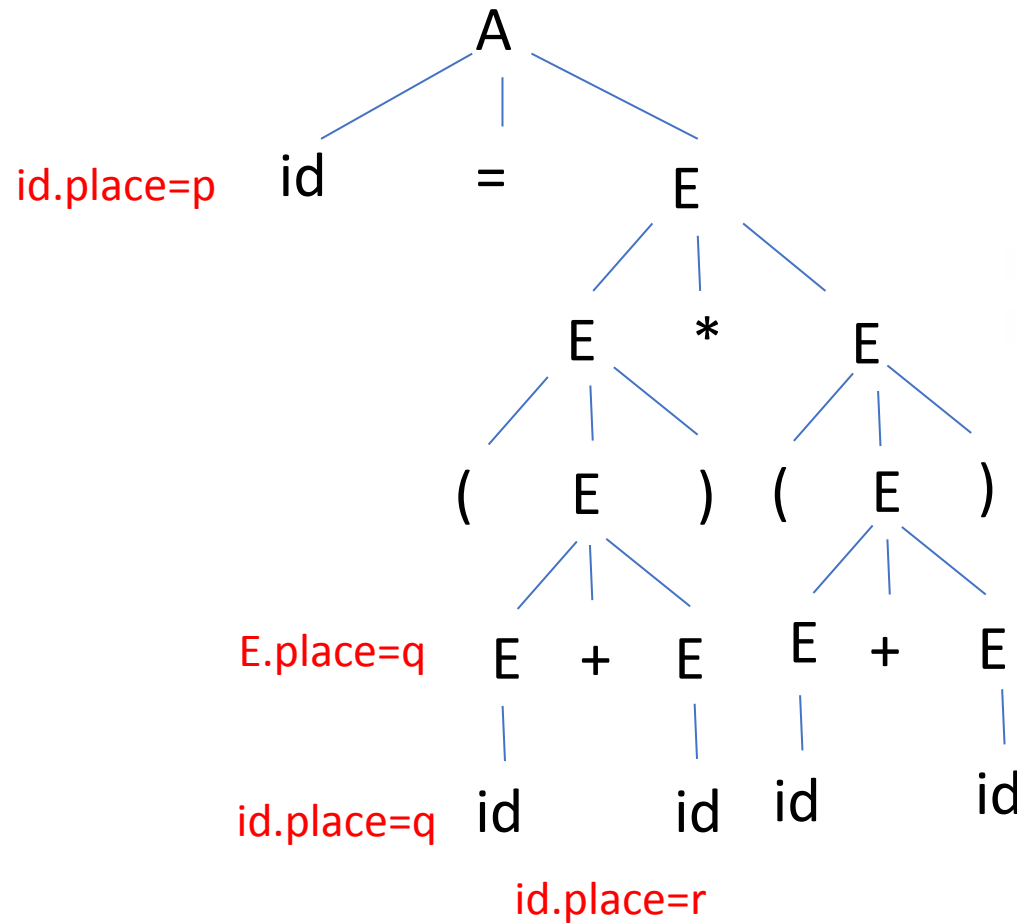
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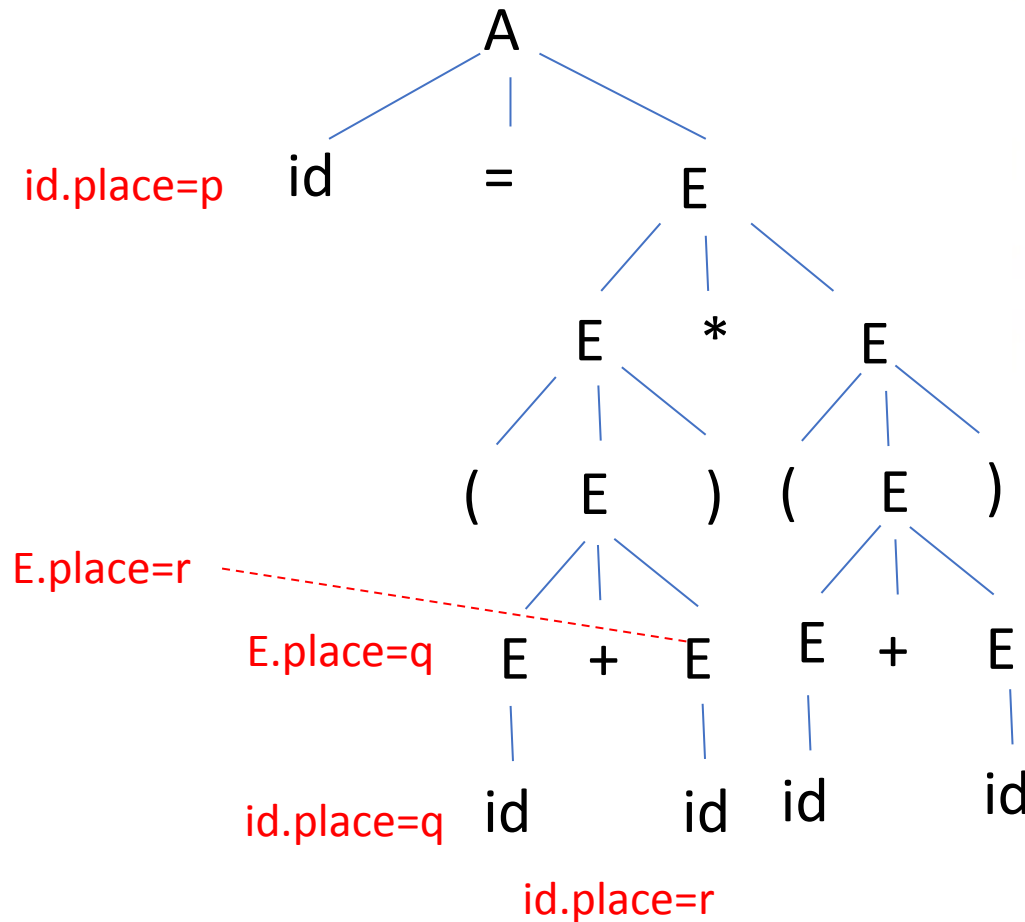
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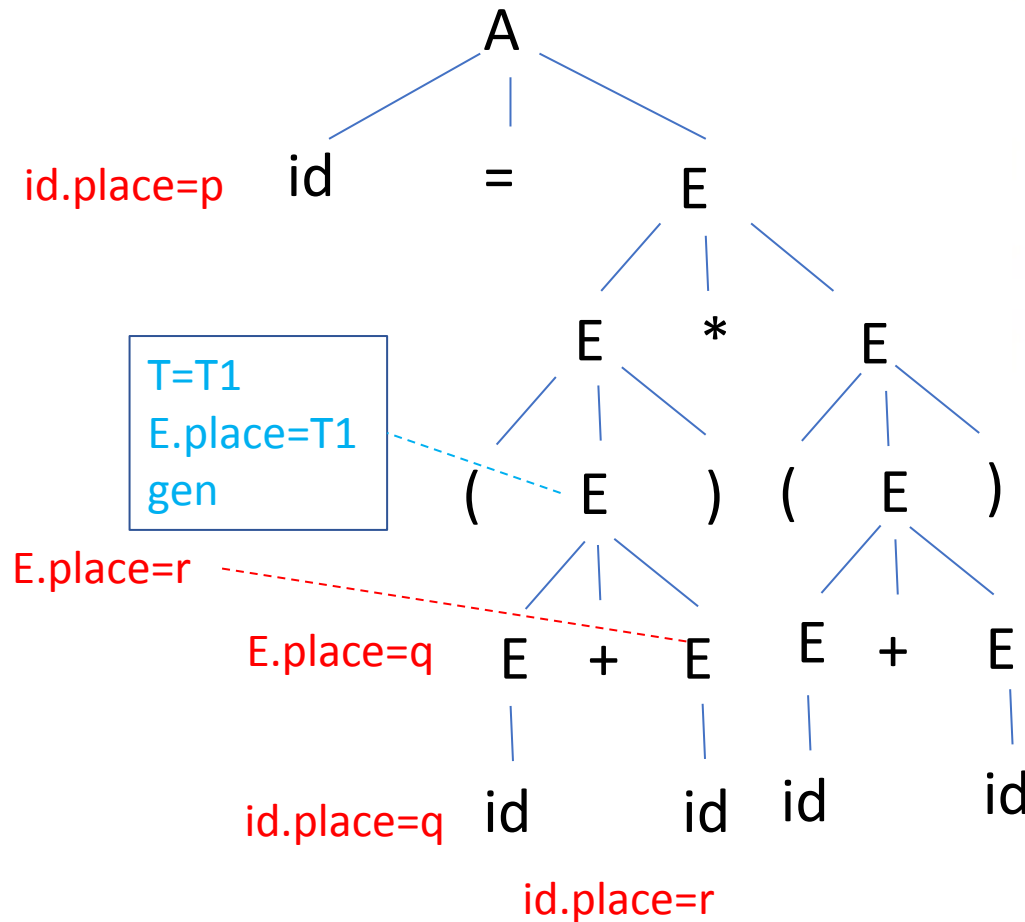
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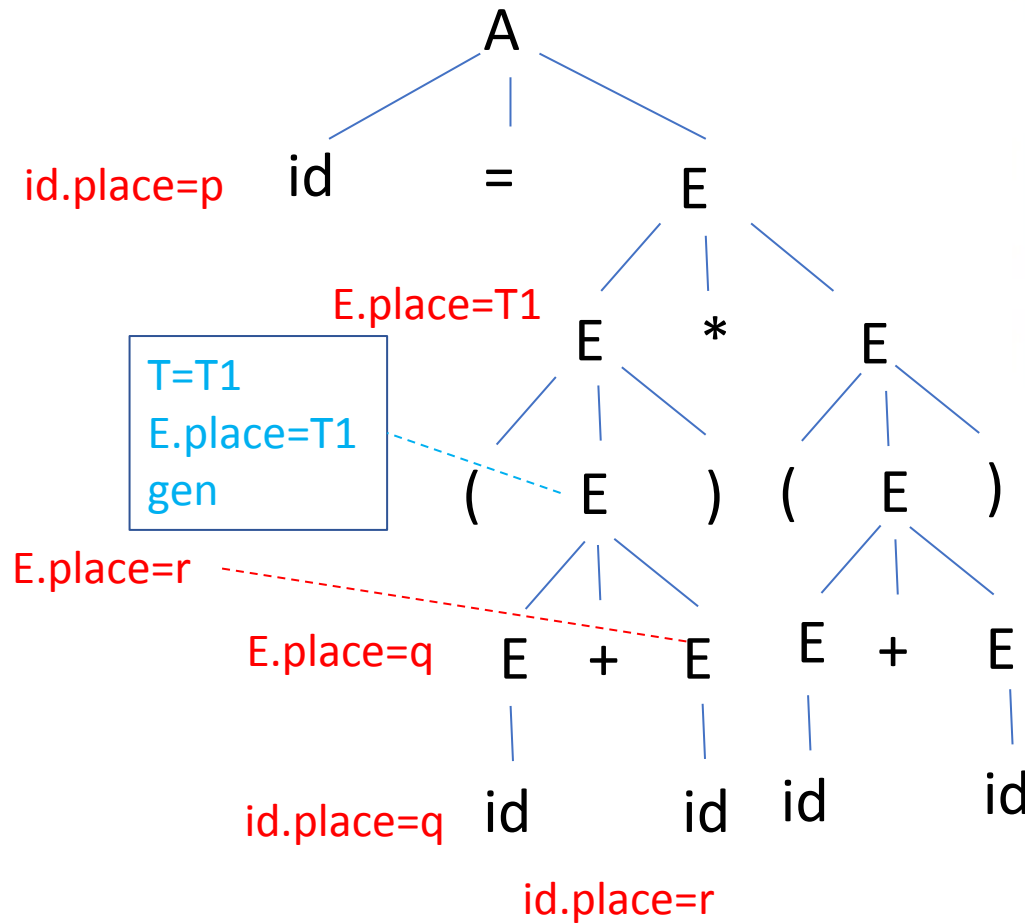


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Three address code:
100) $T1 = q + r$

Example 1

$p=(q+r)*(s+t)$

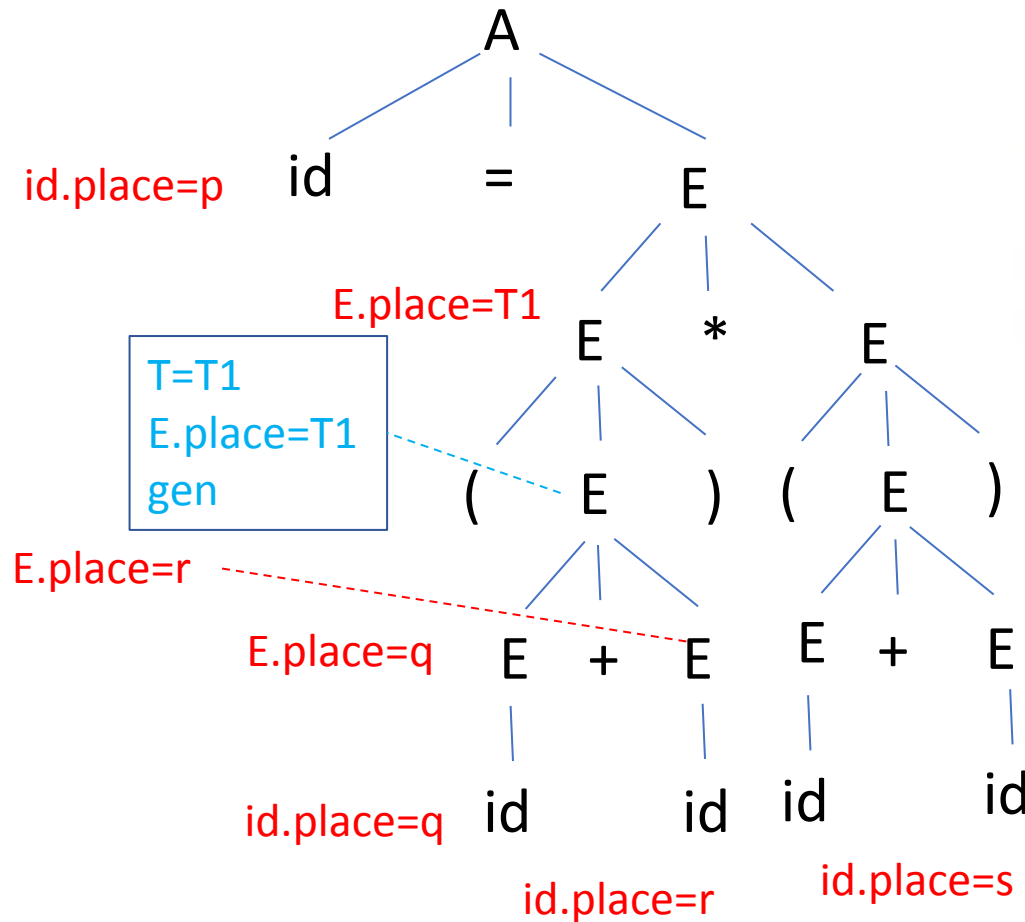


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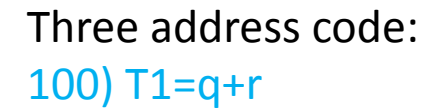


Production	Semantic Rule
$A \rightarrow id = E$	<code>gen(id.place '=' E.place)</code>
$E \rightarrow E1 + E2$	<code>T = newTemp();</code> <code>E.place := T;</code> <code>gen(E.place '=' E1.place '+' E2.place)</code>
$E \rightarrow E1 * E2$	<code>T = newTemp();</code> <code>E.place := T;</code> <code>gen(E.place '=' E1.place '*' E2.place)</code>
$E \rightarrow E1 - E2$	<code>T = newTemp();</code> <code>E.place := T;</code> <code>gen(E.place '=' E1.place '-' E2.place)</code>
$E \rightarrow -E1$	<code>T = newTemp();</code> <code>E.place := T;</code> <code>gen(E.place '=' '-' E1.place)</code>
$E \rightarrow (E1)$	<code>E.place := E1.place</code>
$E \rightarrow id$	<code>E.place := id.place</code>

Three address code:

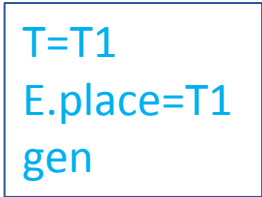
100) $T1 = q + r$

$p = (q + r) * (s + t)$



Production	Semantic Rule
$A \rightarrow id = E$	$gen(id.place \text{ '=' } E.place)$
$E \rightarrow E1 + E2$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place := T;$ $gen(E.place \text{ '=' } E1.place \text{ '+' } E2.place)$
$E \rightarrow E1 * E2$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place := T;$ $gen(E.place \text{ '=' } E1.place \text{ '*' } E2.place)$
$E \rightarrow E1 - E2$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place := T;$ $gen(E.place \text{ '=' } E1.place \text{ '-' } E2.place)$
$E \rightarrow -E1$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place := T;$ $gen(E.place \text{ '=' '-' } E1.place)$
$E \rightarrow (E1)$	$E.place := E1.place$
$E \rightarrow id$	$E.place := id.place$

$p = (q + r) * (s + t)$



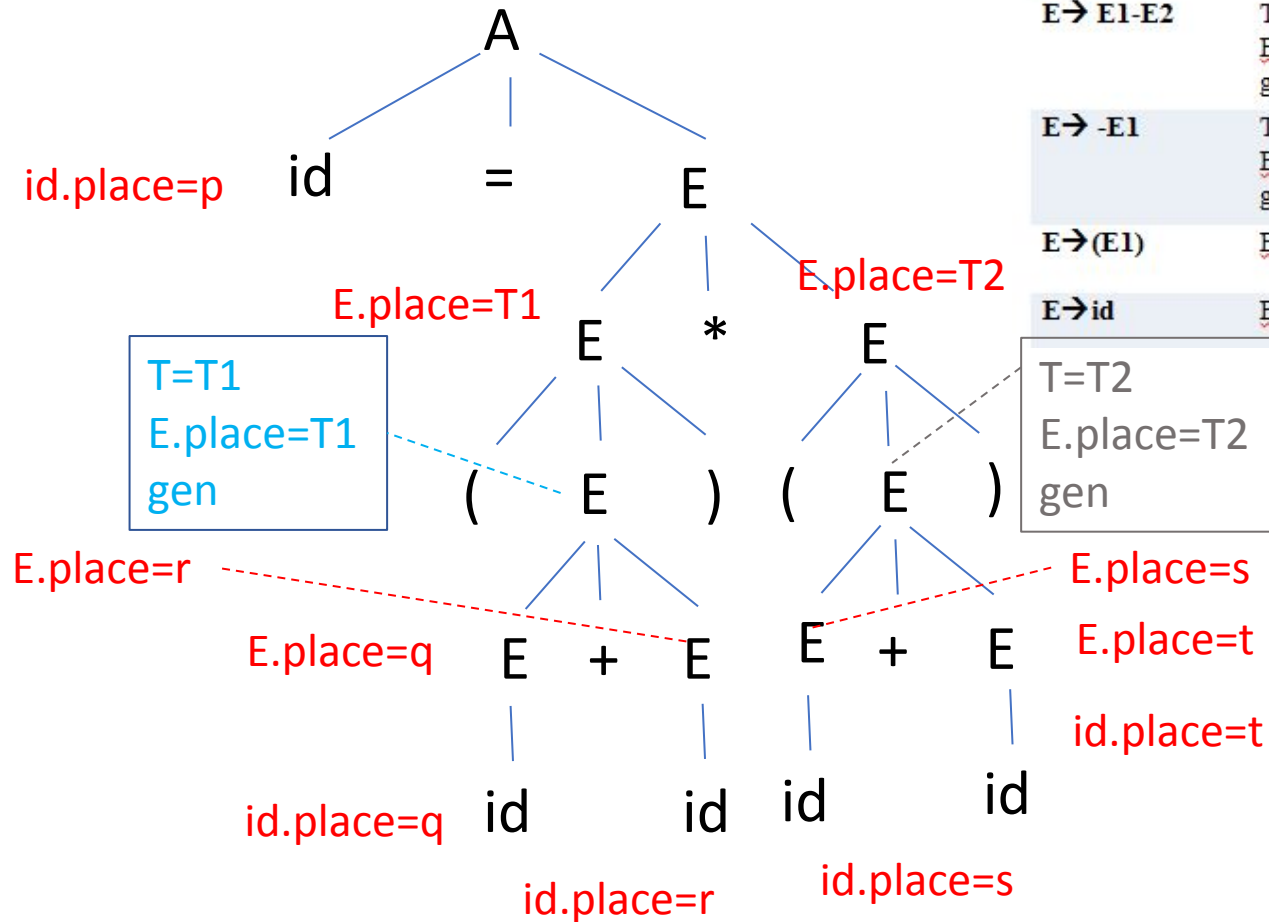
T=T2
E.place=T2
gen

Three address code:

- 100) $T1 = q + r$
- 101) $T2 = s + t$

Example 1

$$p=(q+r)*(s+t)$$

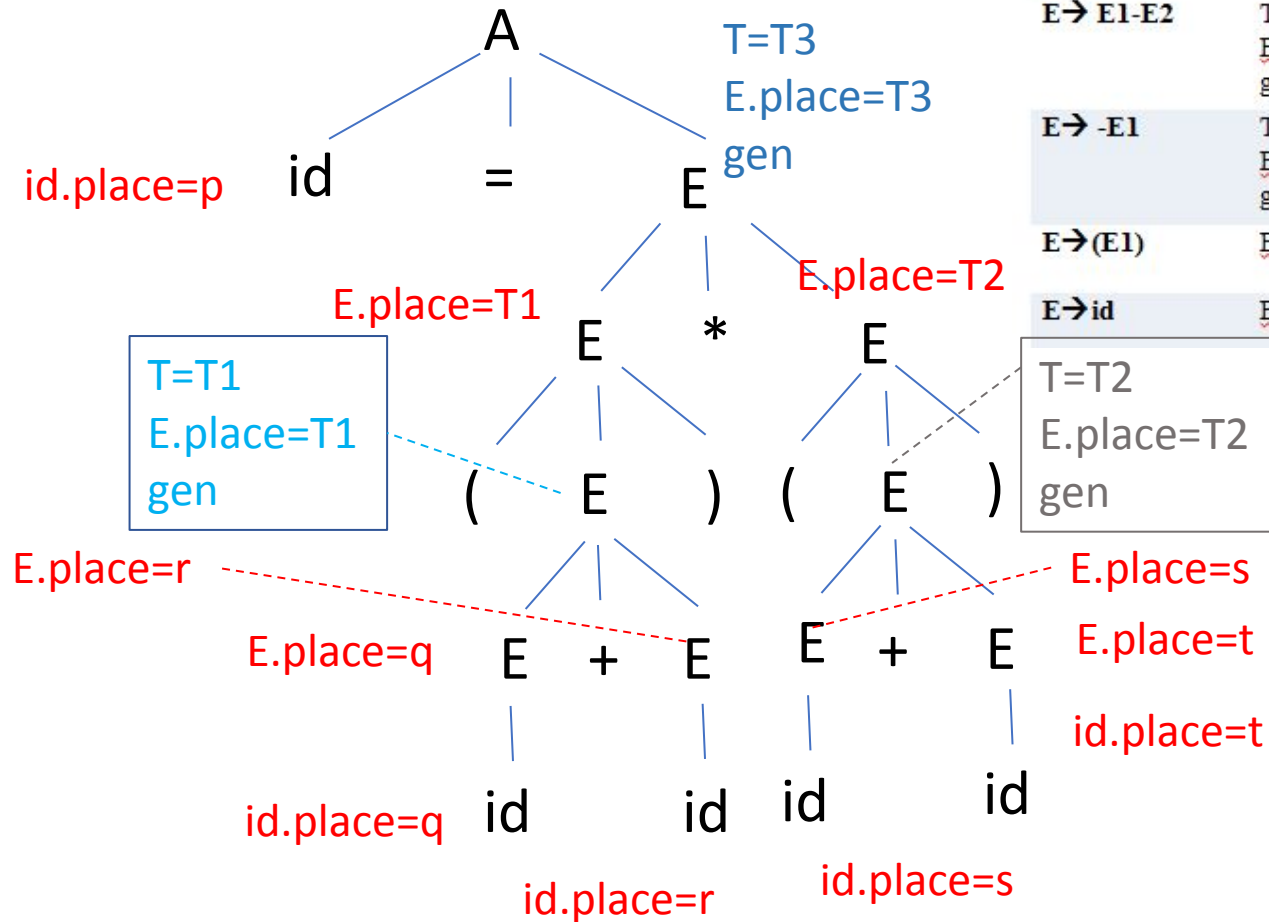


Production	Semantic Rule
$A \rightarrow id = E$	<code>gen(id.place '=' E.place)</code>
$E \rightarrow E1 + E2$	<code>T= newTemp();</code> <code>E.place := T;</code> <code>gen(E.place '=' E1.place '+' E2.place)</code>
$E \rightarrow E1 * E2$	<code>T= newTemp();</code> <code>E.place := T;</code> <code>gen(E.place '=' E1.place '*' E2.place)</code>
$E \rightarrow E1 - E2$	<code>T= newTemp();</code> <code>E.place := T;</code> <code>gen(E.place '=' E1.place '-' E2.place)</code>
$E \rightarrow -E1$	<code>T= newTemp();</code> <code>E.place := T;</code> <code>gen(E.place '=' '-' E1.place)</code>
$E \rightarrow (E1)$	<code>E.place := E1.place</code>
$E \rightarrow id$	<code>E.place := id.place</code>

Three address code:
 100) $T1=q+r$
 101) $T2=s+t$

Example 1

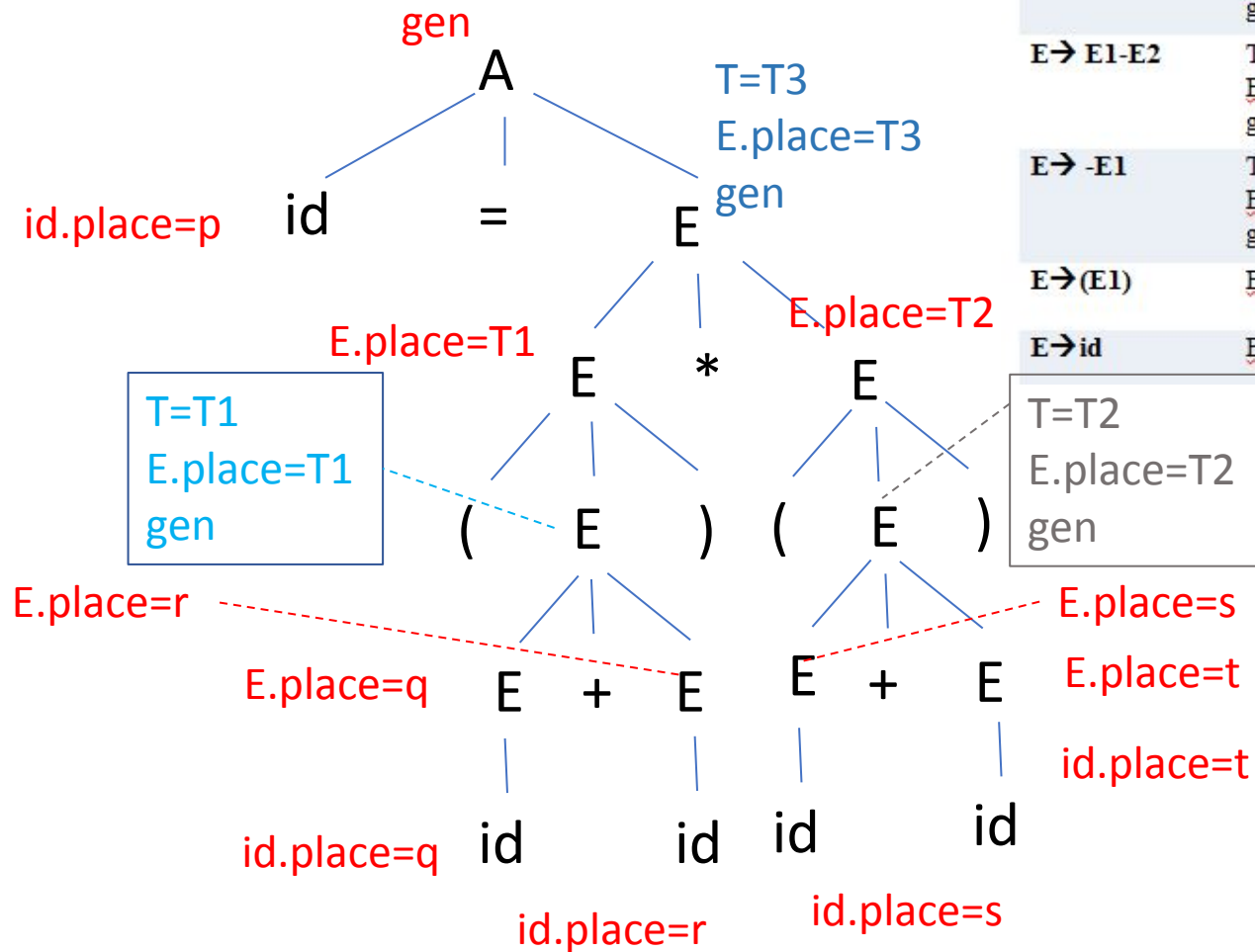
$$p=(q+r)*(s+t)$$



Production	Semantic Rule
$A \rightarrow id = E$	$gen(id.place = E.place)$
$E \rightarrow E1 + E2$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place = T;$ $gen(E.place = E1.place + E2.place)$
$E \rightarrow E1 * E2$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place = T;$ $gen(E.place = E1.place * E2.place)$
$E \rightarrow E1 - E2$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place = T;$ $gen(E.place = E1.place - E2.place)$
$E \rightarrow -E1$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place = T;$ $gen(E.place = -E1.place)$
$E \rightarrow (E1)$	$E.place = E1.place$
$E \rightarrow id$	$E.place = id.place$

Example 1

$$p=(q+r)*(s+t)$$



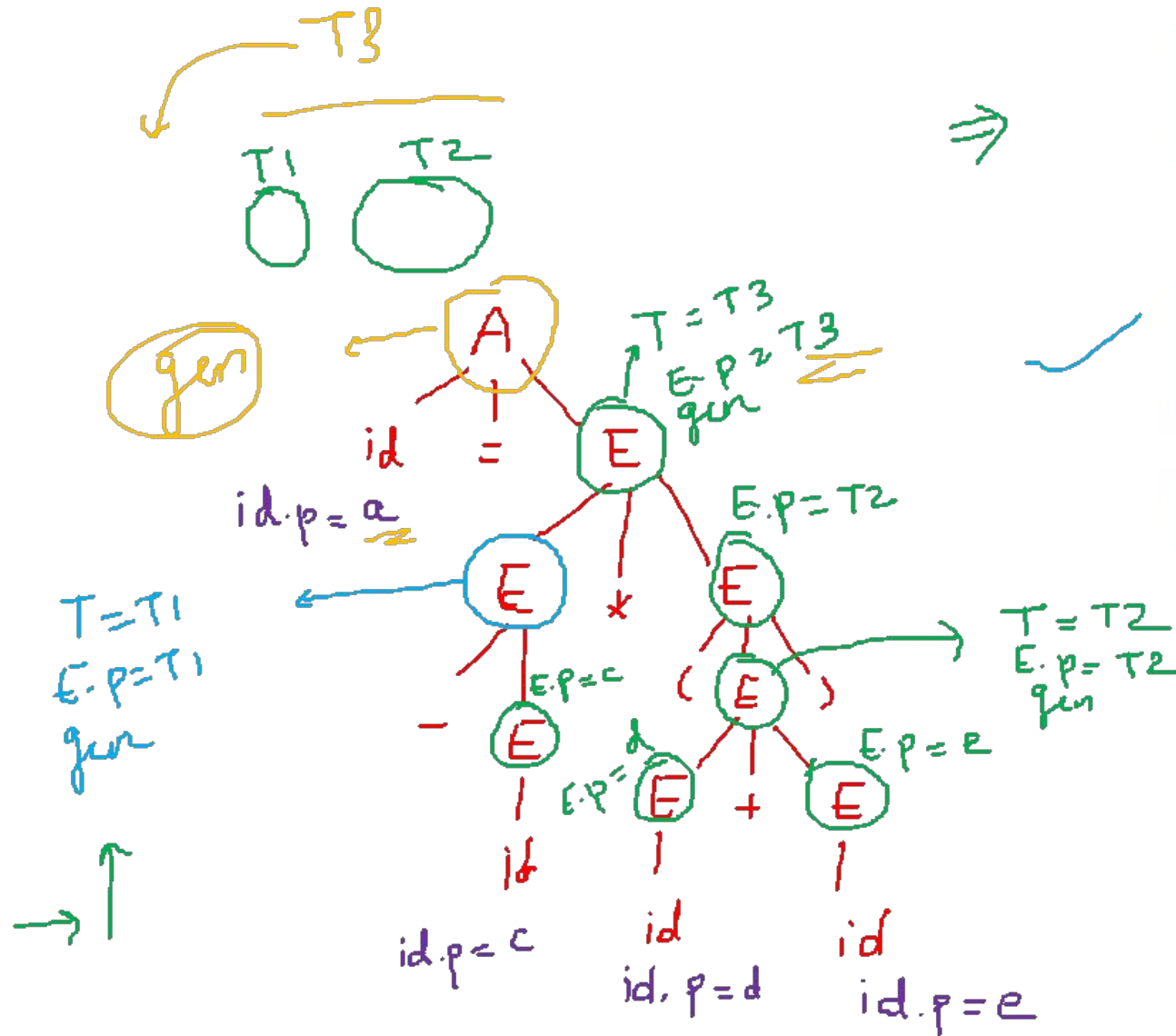
Production	Semantic Rule
$A \rightarrow id = E$	$gen(id.place = E.place)$
$E \rightarrow E1 + E2$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place = T;$ $gen(E.place = E1.place + E2.place)$
$E \rightarrow E1 * E2$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place = T;$ $gen(E.place = E1.place * E2.place)$
$E \rightarrow E1 - E2$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place = T;$ $gen(E.place = E1.place - E2.place)$
$E \rightarrow -E1$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place = T;$ $gen(E.place = -E1.place)$
$E \rightarrow (E1)$	$E.place = E1.place$
$E \rightarrow id$	$E.place = id.place$

Three address code:

100) $T1 = q + r$
 101) $T2 = s + t$
 102) $T3 = T1 * T2$
 103) $p = T3$

Example 2

$a = -c * (d + e)$



Production	Semantic Rule
$A \rightarrow id = E$	$gen(id.place = E.place)$
$E \rightarrow E1 + E2$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place = T;$ $gen(E.place = E1.place + E2.place)$
$E \rightarrow E1 * E2$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place = T;$ $gen(E.place = E1.place * E2.place)$
$E \rightarrow E1 - E2$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place = T;$ $gen(E.place = E1.place - E2.place)$
$E \rightarrow -E1$	$T = newTemp();$ $E.place = T;$ $gen(E.place = -E1.place)$
$E \rightarrow (E1)$	$E.place = E1.place$
$E \rightarrow id$	$E.place = id.place$

TAC:-

100] $T1 = -c$

101] $T2 = d + e$

102] $T3 = T1 * T2$

103] $a = T3$

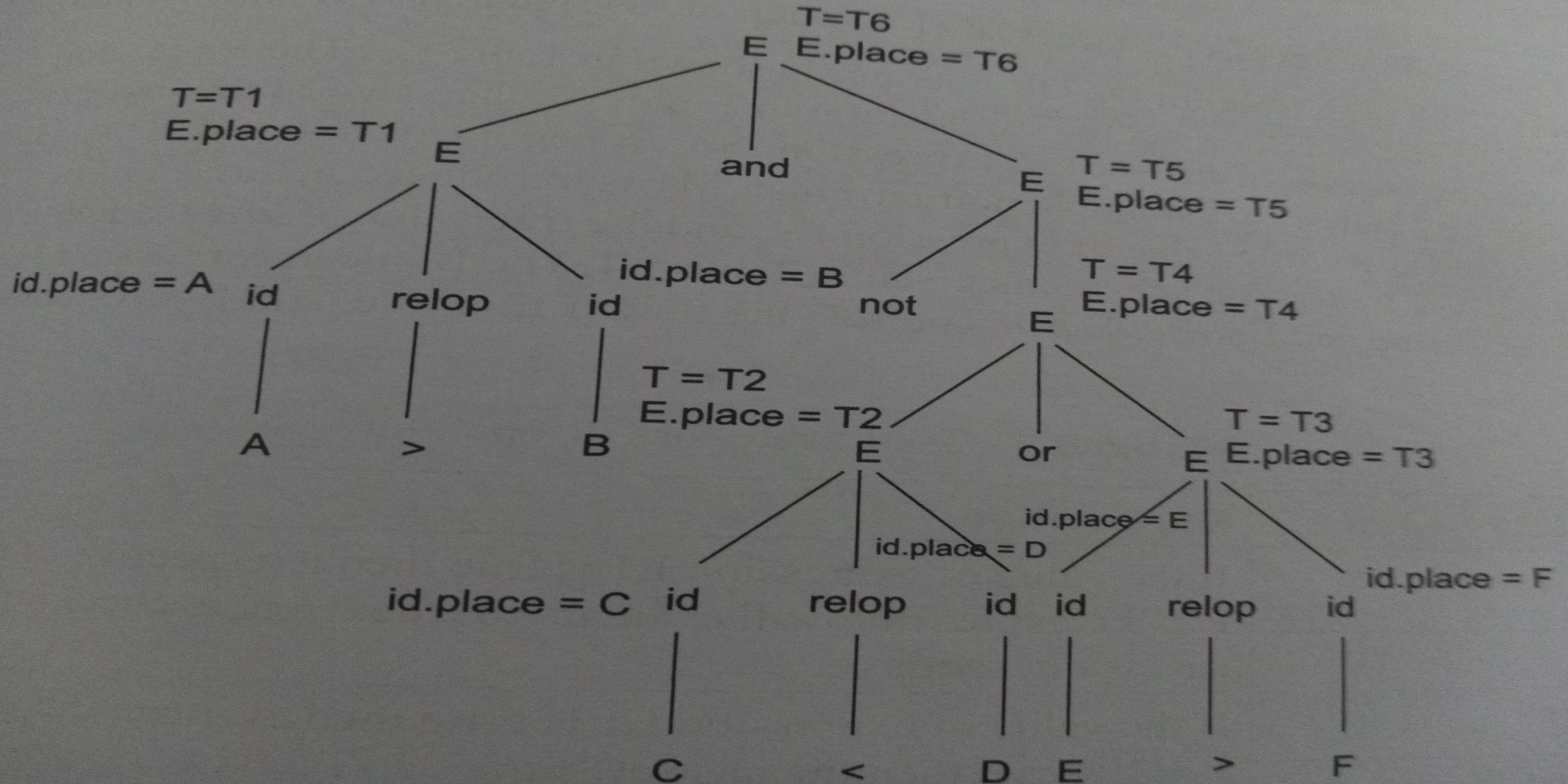
SDTS for Boolean expressions

Numerical Representation

Production	Semantic Rule
$E \rightarrow id1 \text{ relop } id2$	<pre>T= newTemp(); E.place= T; gen(if id1.place relop id2.place goto nextquad+3); gen (T=0); gen (goto nextquad+2); gen(T=1);</pre>
$E \rightarrow E1 \text{ or } E2$	<pre>T= newTemp(); E.place= T; gen(T= E1.place or E2.place)</pre>
$E \rightarrow E1 \text{ and } E2$	<pre>T= newTemp(); E.place= T; gen(T= E1.place and E2.place)</pre>
$E \rightarrow \text{not } E1$	<pre>T= newTemp(); E.place= T; gen(T= not E1.place)</pre>
$E \rightarrow id$	<pre>E.place= id.place E.code= null</pre>

relop □ <	{ relop.val= '<' }
relop □ >	{ relop.val= '>' }
relop □ <=	{ relop.val= '<=' }
relop □ >=	{ relop.val= '>=' }
relop □ ==	{ relop.val= '==' }
relop □ !=	{ relop.val= '!=' }

$A > B$ and not($C > D$ or $E > F$)



TAC generated using SDTs

i)	If A > B goto i+3
i+1)	T1=0
i+2)	goto i+4
i+3)	T1=1
i+4)	If C > D goto i+7
i+5)	T2=0
i+6)	<i>goto i+8</i>
i+7)	T2=1
i+8)	If E > F goto i+11
i+9)	T3=0
i+10)	goto i+12
i+11)	T3=1
i+12)	T4= T2 or T3
i+13)	T5= not T4
i+14)	T6= T1 and T5

SDTS for Boolean expressions

Short circuit code

Production	Semantic Rule
$E \rightarrow E1 \text{ or } M1 E2$ $M \rightarrow \epsilon$	Backpatch(E1.false, M.quad); E.false= E2.false E.True = merge (E1.true, E2.true); M.Quad =nextquad
$E \rightarrow E1 \text{ and } M1 E2$ $M \rightarrow \epsilon$	Backpatch(E1.true, M.quad); E.true= E2.true E.false = merge (E1,false, E2.false); M.Quad =nextquad
$E \rightarrow \text{not } E1$	E.True = E1.false; E.false=E,true;

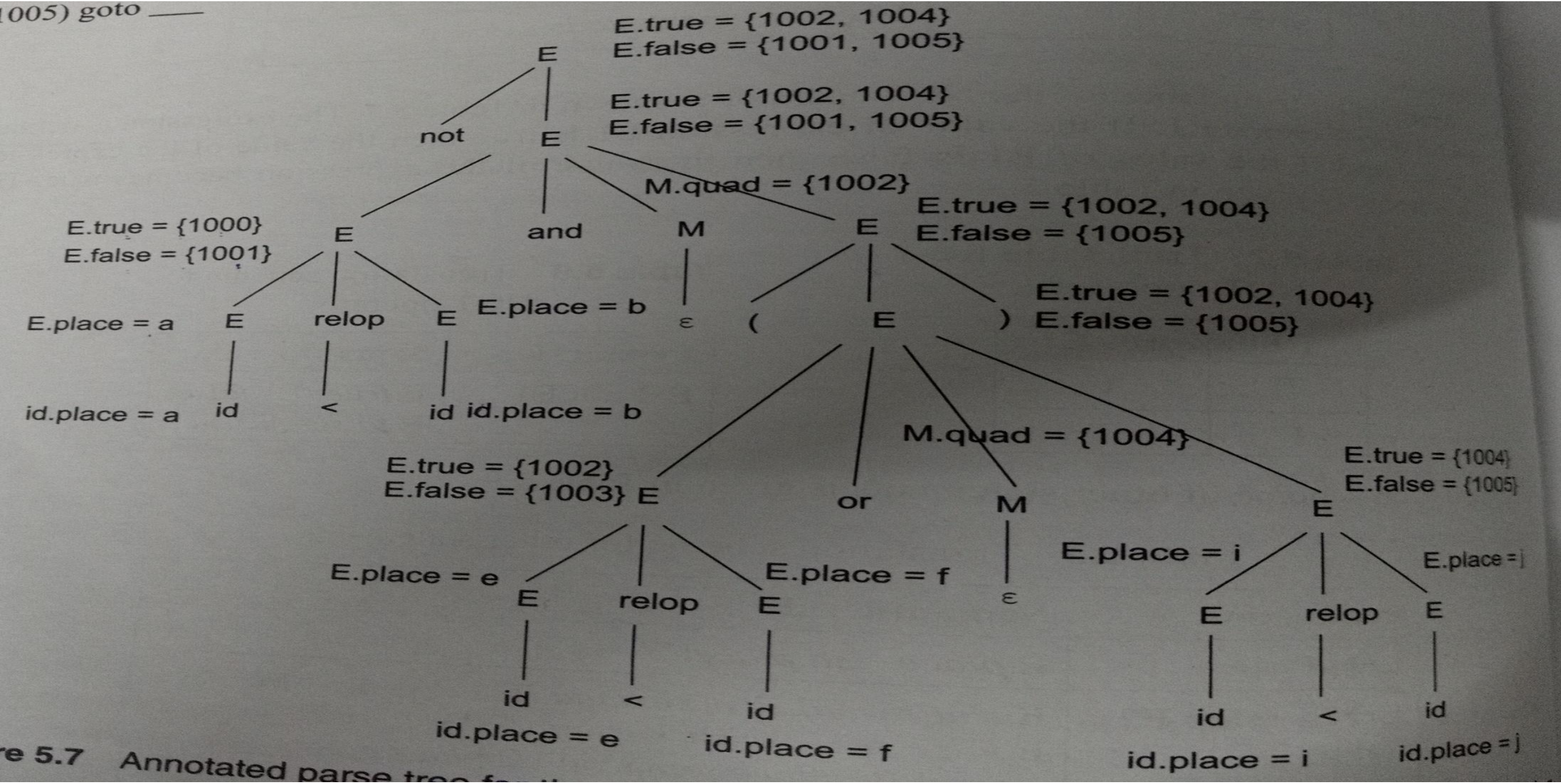
SDTS for Boolean expressions

Short circuit code

Production	Semantic Rule
$E \rightarrow id$	E.place=id.place;
$E \rightarrow E1 \text{ relop } E2$	E.true= makelist(nextquad); E.false= makelist(nextquad+1); gen(if E1.place relop,val E2.place goto _____); gen (goto_____)
$E \rightarrow (E)$	E,true = E1. true; E'.false = E1.false;

not(a < b and (e > f or i < j))

(1005) goto —



TAC generated using SDTs

1000	If a < b goto 1002
1001	goto _____
1002	If e < f goto _____
1003	goto 1004
1004	If l > j goto _____
1005	goto _____

SDTS for IF, IF-else

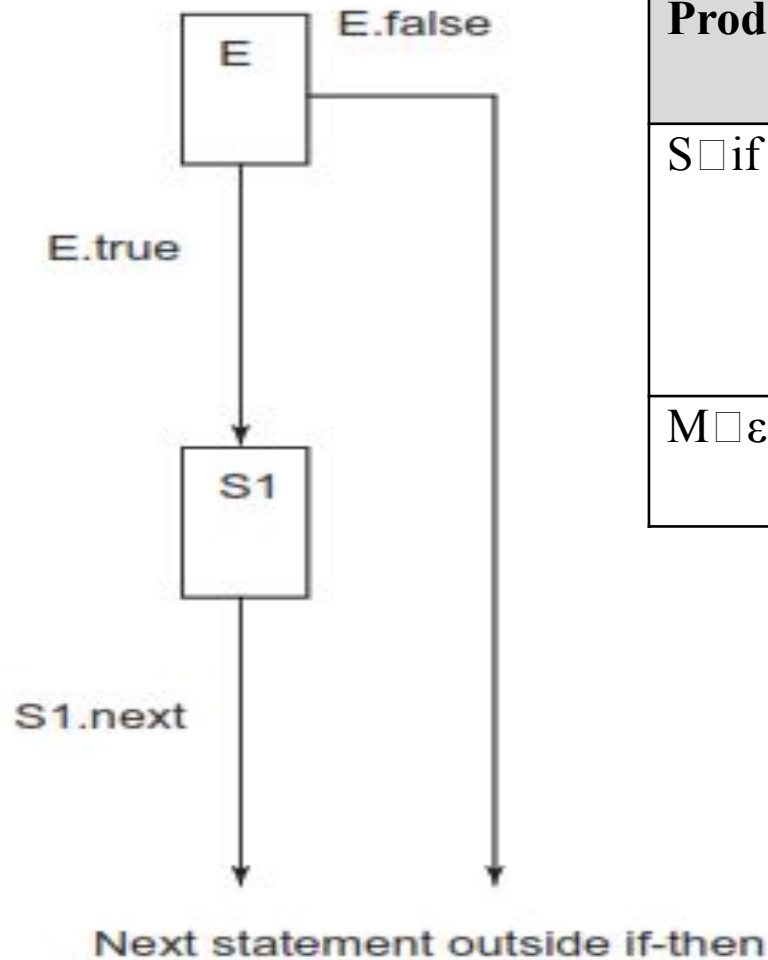
Production	Semantic Rule
S \rightarrow if E then M S 1	backpatch(E.true,M.quad); S.next= merge(E.false,S1.next);
S \rightarrow if E then M1 S 1 N else M2 S 2	backpatch(E.true,M1.quad); backpatch(E.false,M2.quad); S.next=merge(S1.next,merge(N.next, S2.next));
S \rightarrow while M1 E do M2 S 1	backpatch(S1.next, M1.quad); backpatch(E.true,M2.quad); S.next= E.false; gen('goto' M1.quad)
S \rightarrow do M1 S 1 while M2 E	backpatch(S1.next,M2.Quad); backpatch(E.true = M1.Quad); S.next = E.false;
M \rightarrow ϵ	M.quad = nextquad;
N \rightarrow ϵ	N.next= makelist(nextquad), gen(goto __)

Extra Statements

Production	Semantic Rule
S \rightarrow begin L end	S.next = L.next;
S \rightarrow A	S.next = nil;
L \rightarrow L1; M S	backpatch(L1.next , M.quad); L.next = S.next;
L \rightarrow S	L.next = S.next;
L \rightarrow e	L . next = S.next;

SDTS for If-then Construct

Grammar: if E then S1



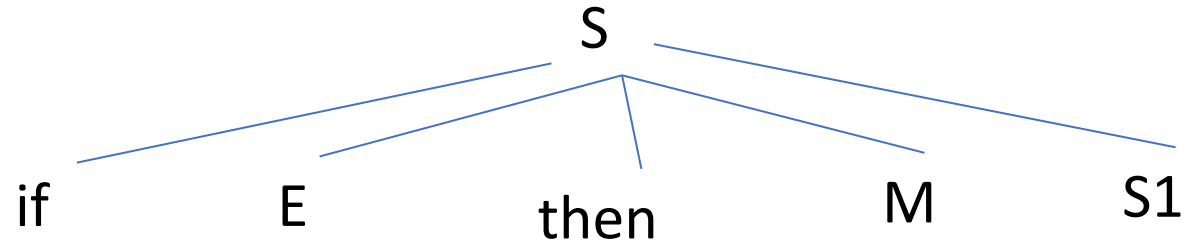
Production	Semantic Rule
$S \rightarrow \text{if } E \text{ then } M \text{ } S1$	$\text{backpatch}(E.\text{true}, M.\text{quad});$ $S.\text{next} = \text{merge}(E.\text{false}, S1.\text{next});$
$M \rightarrow \epsilon$	$M.\text{quad} = \text{nextquad};$

SDTS for If-then Construct Example

Q1. if (a>10) then p=q + r

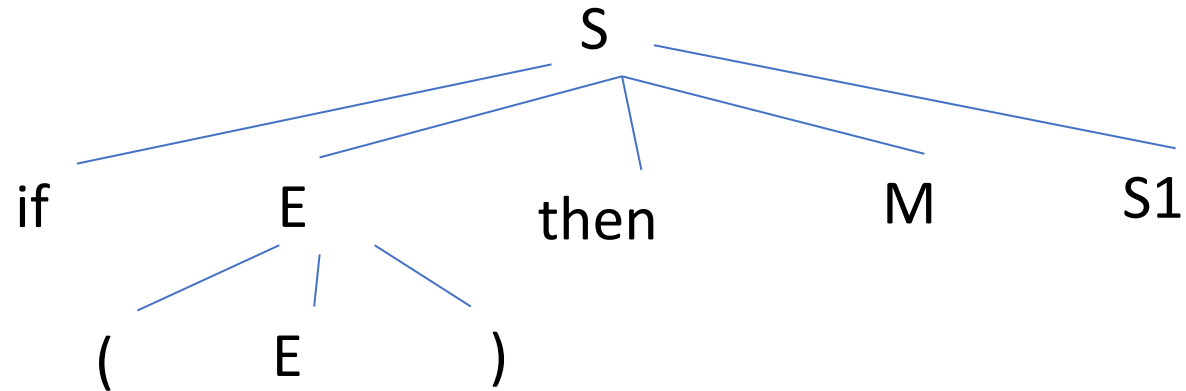
if (a>10) then p=q+r

Production	Semantic Rule
$S \rightarrow \text{if } E \text{ then } M \text{ } S1$	backpatch(E.true,M.quad); S.next= merge(E.false,S1.next);
$M \rightarrow \epsilon$	M.quad = nextquad;



if (a>10) then p=q+r

Production	Semantic Rule
$S \rightarrow \text{if } E \text{ then } M \text{ } S1$	backpatch(E.true,M.quad); S.next= merge(E.false,S1.next);
$M \rightarrow \epsilon$	M.quad = nextquad;

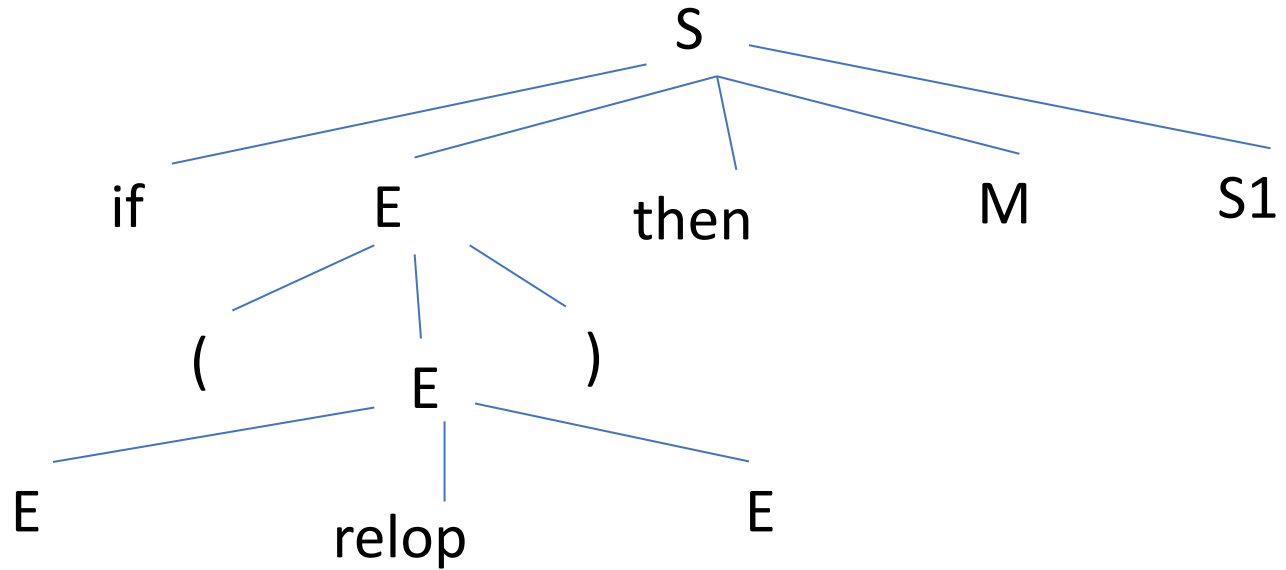


$E \rightarrow E1 \text{ relop } E2$

E.true = makelist(nextquad);
E.false= makelist(nextquad+1);
gen (if E1.place relop.val E2.place goto ____);
gen(goto ____);

if (a>10) then p=q+r

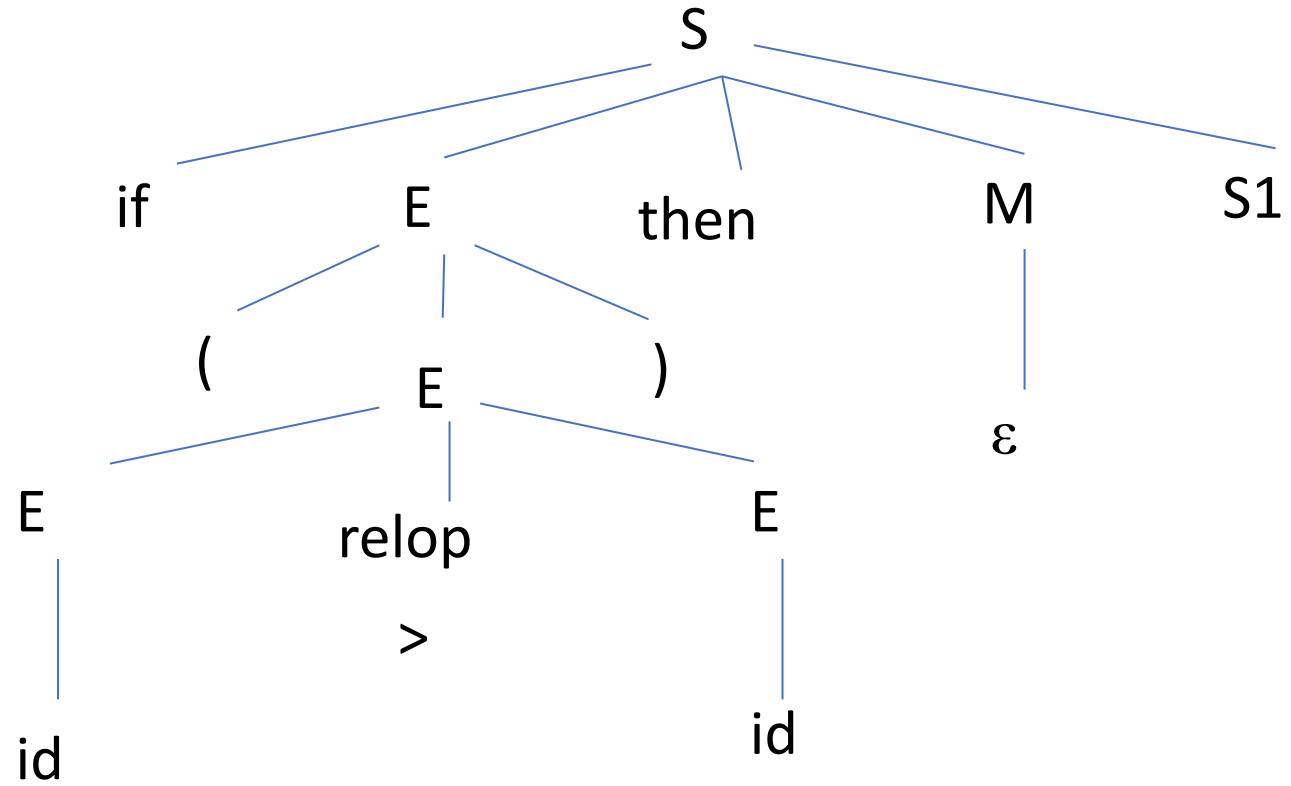
Production	Semantic Rule
$S \rightarrow \text{if } E \text{ then } M \text{ } S1$	$\text{backpatch}(E.\text{true}, M.\text{quad});$ $S.\text{next} = \text{merge}(E.\text{false}, S1.\text{next});$
$M \rightarrow \epsilon$	$M.\text{quad} = \text{nextquad};$



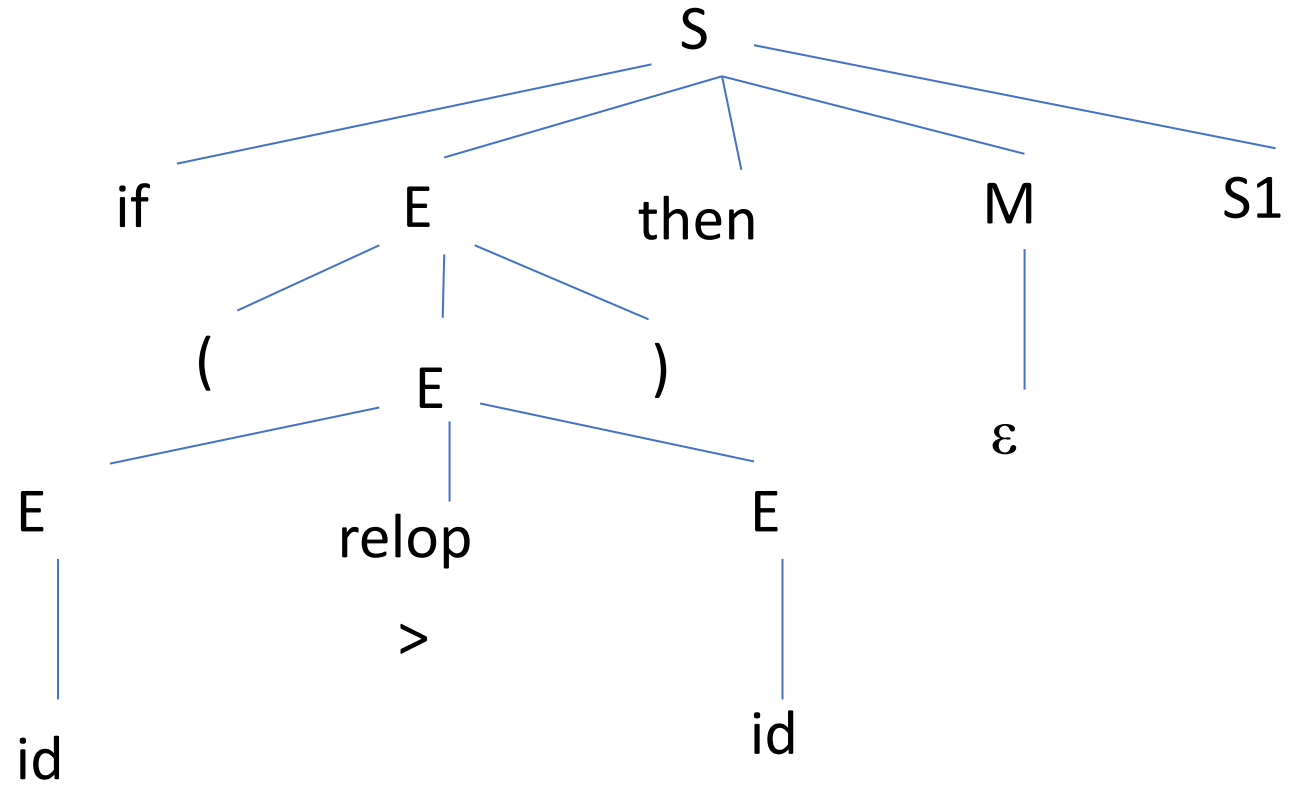
$E \rightarrow E1 \text{ relop } E2$

$E.\text{true} = \text{makelist}(\text{nextquad});$
 $E.\text{false} = \text{makelist}(\text{nextquad}+1);$
 $\text{gen}(\text{if } E1.\text{place } \text{relop.val } E2.\text{place } \text{goto } ____);$
 $\text{gen}(\text{goto } ____);$

if (a>10) then p=q+r

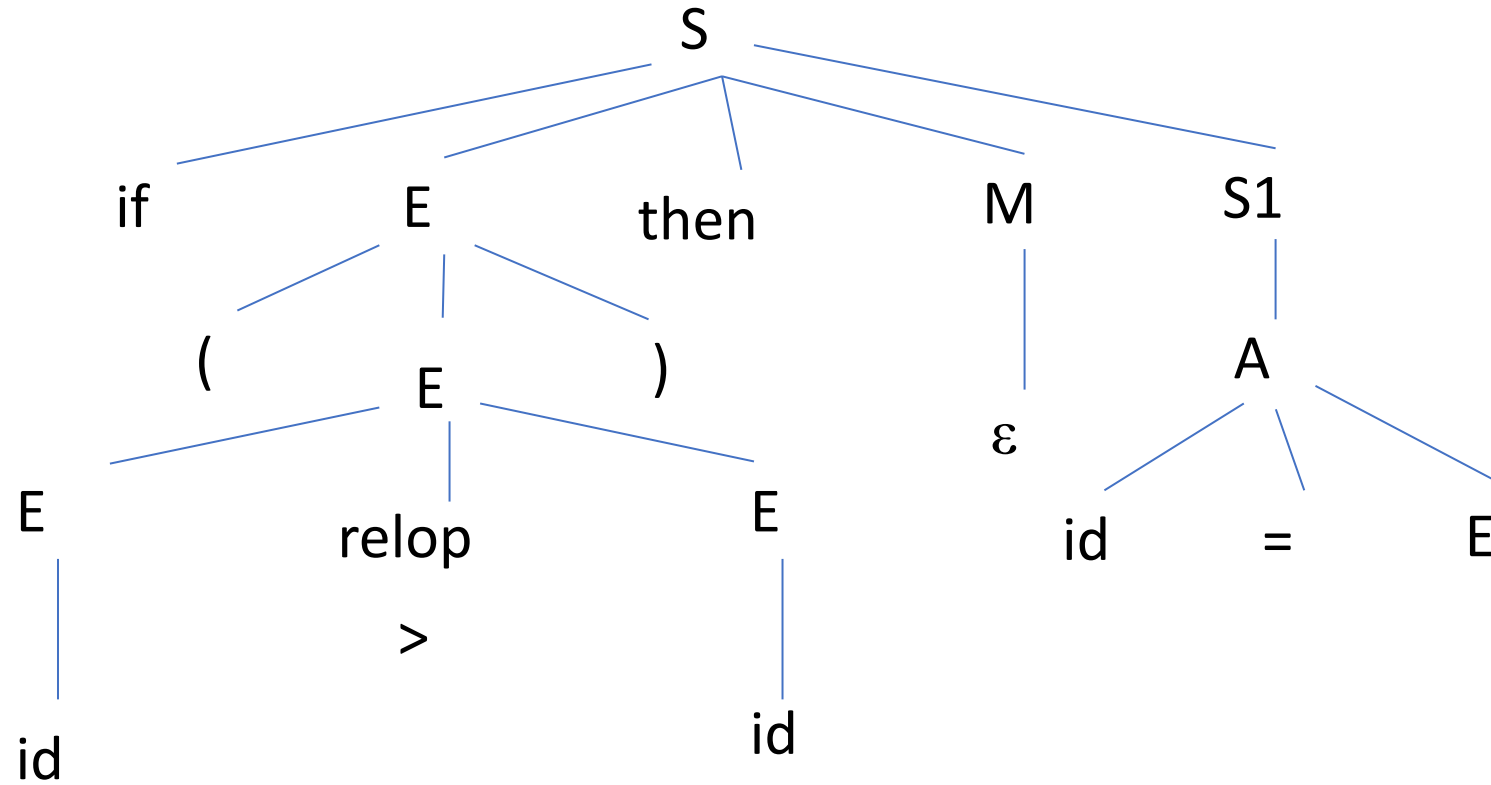


if (a>10) then p=q+r



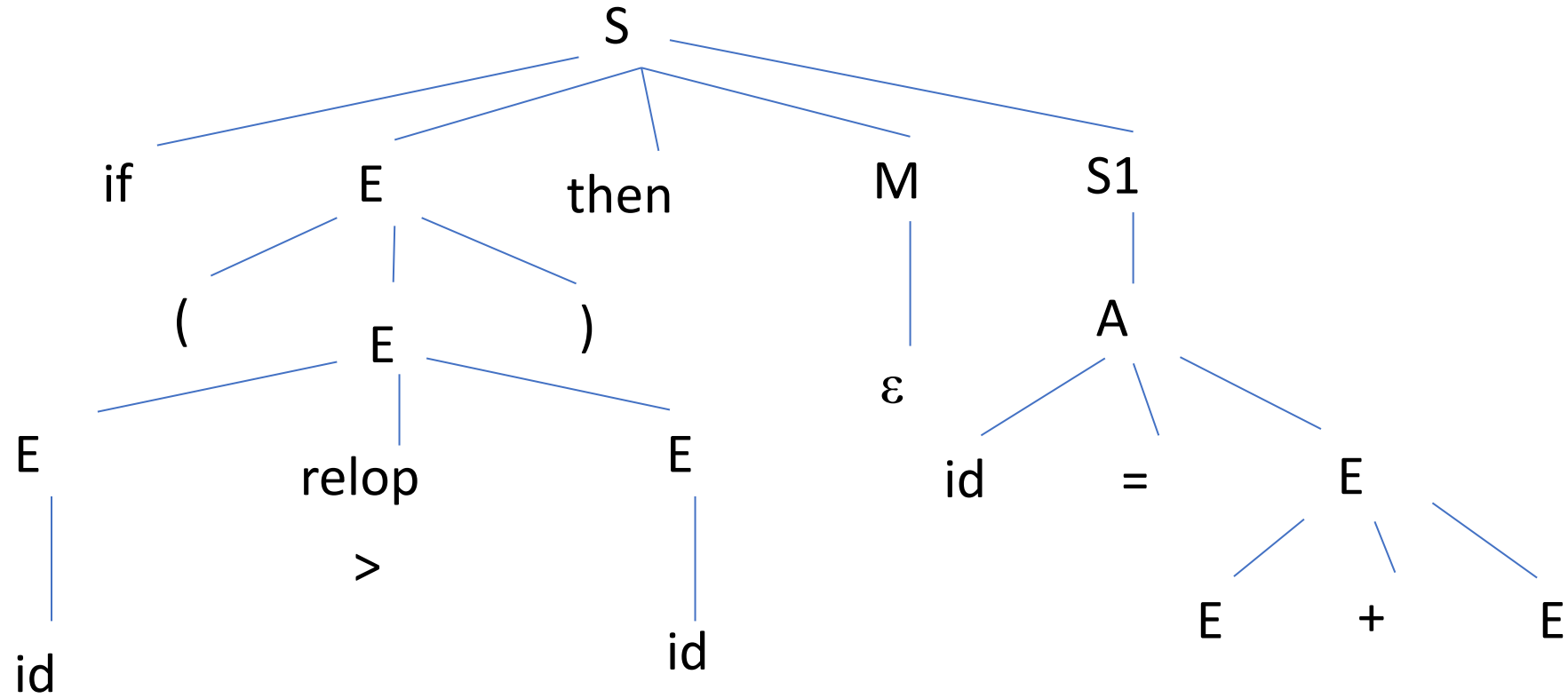
Production	Semantic Rule
$A \rightarrow id := E$	$A.code = E.code \mid \mid gen(id.place = E.place)$
$S \rightarrow A$	$S.next = nil;$

if (a>10) then p=q+r

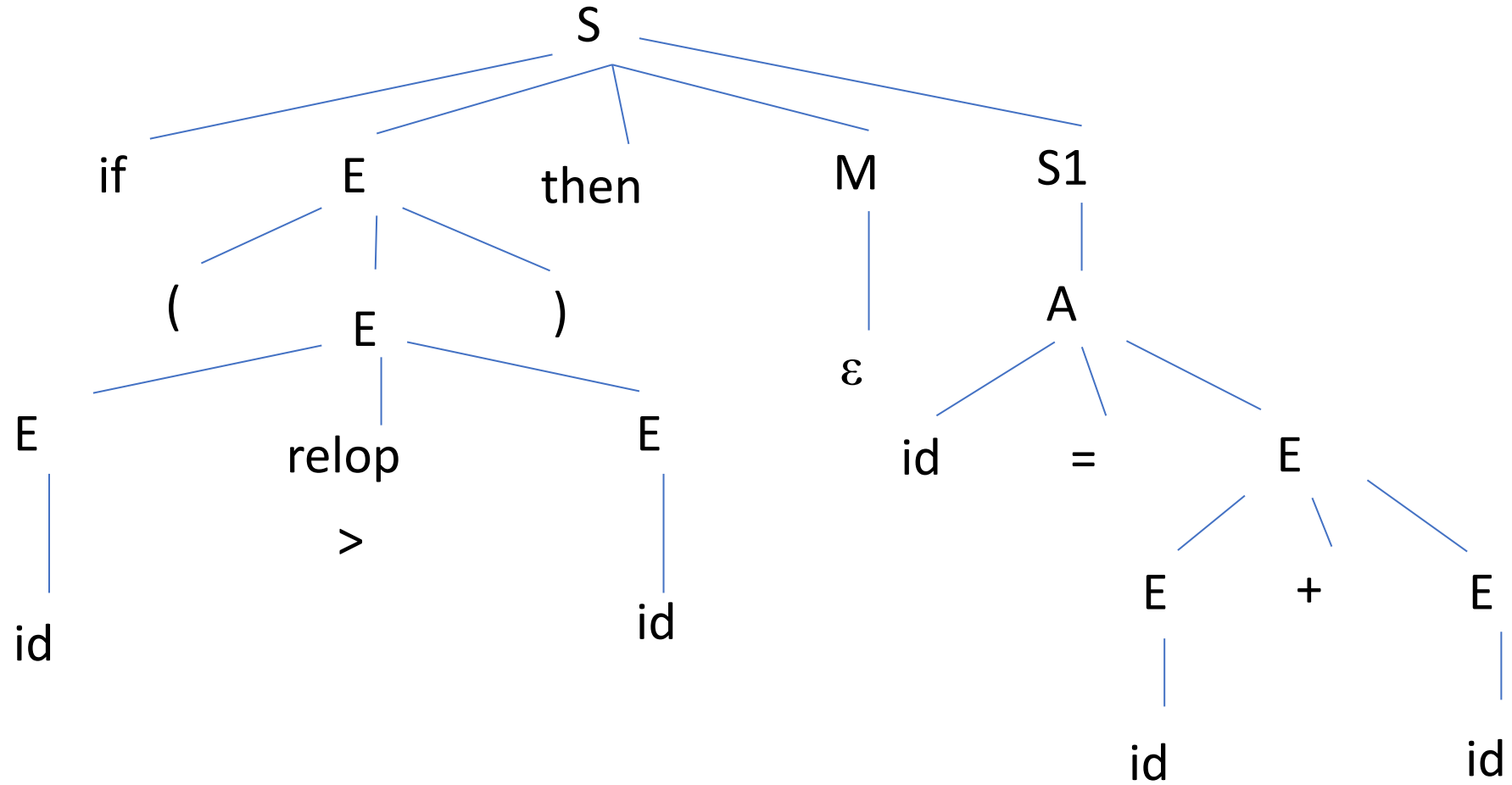


Production	Semantic Rule
$A \rightarrow id := E$	$A.code = E.code \parallel gen(id.place = E.place)$
$S \rightarrow A$	$S.next = nil;$

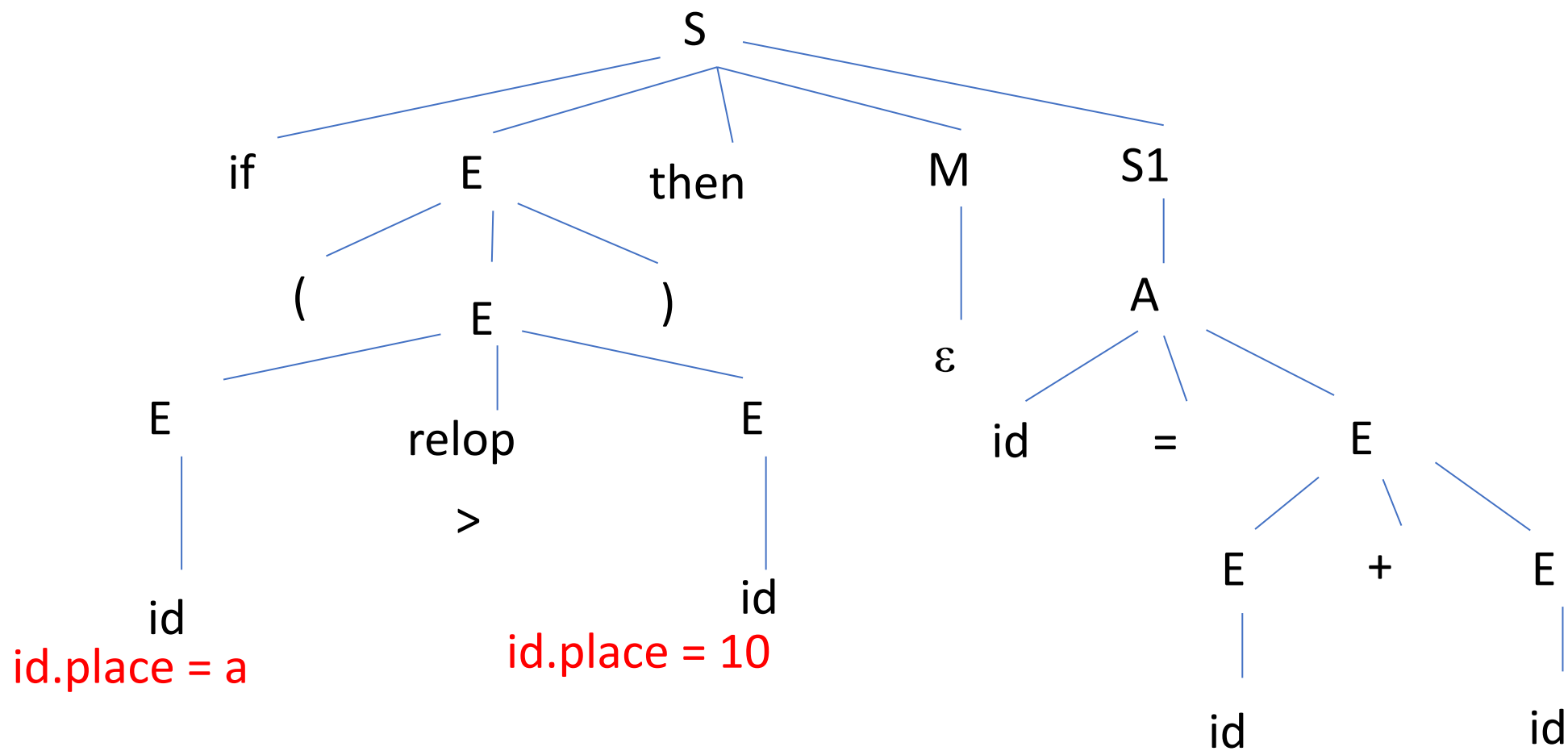
if (a>10) then p=q+r



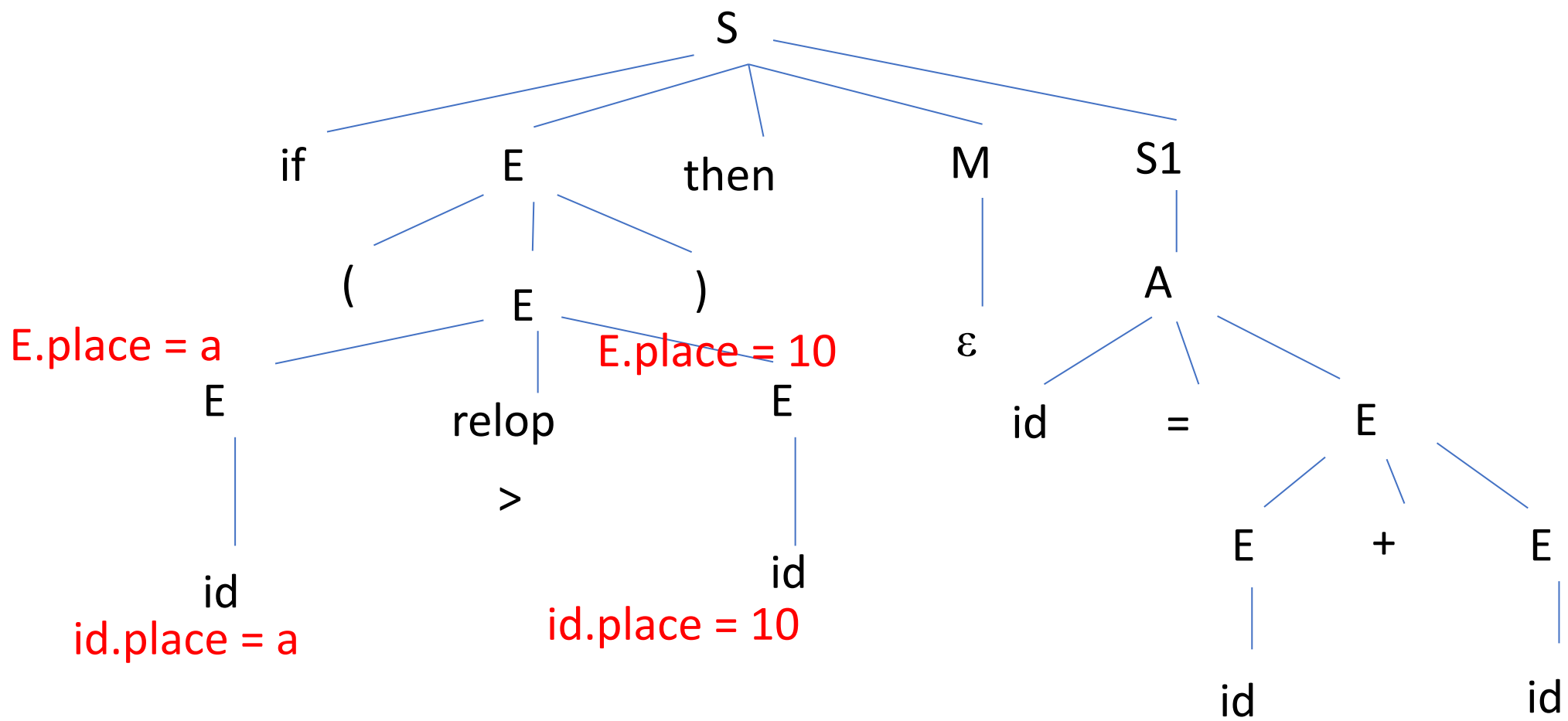
if (a>10) then p=q+r



if (a>10) then p=q+r

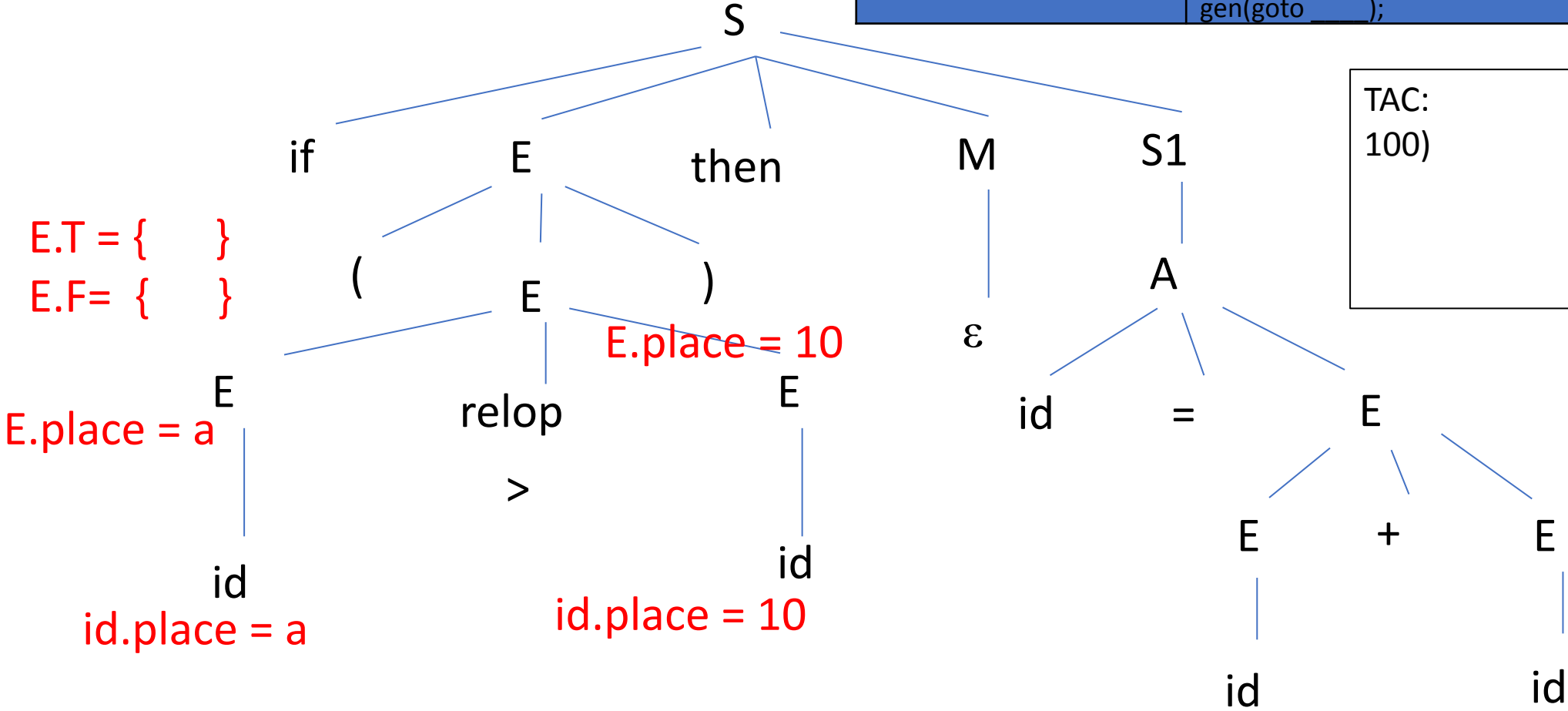


if (a>10) then p=q+r



if (a>10) then p=q+r

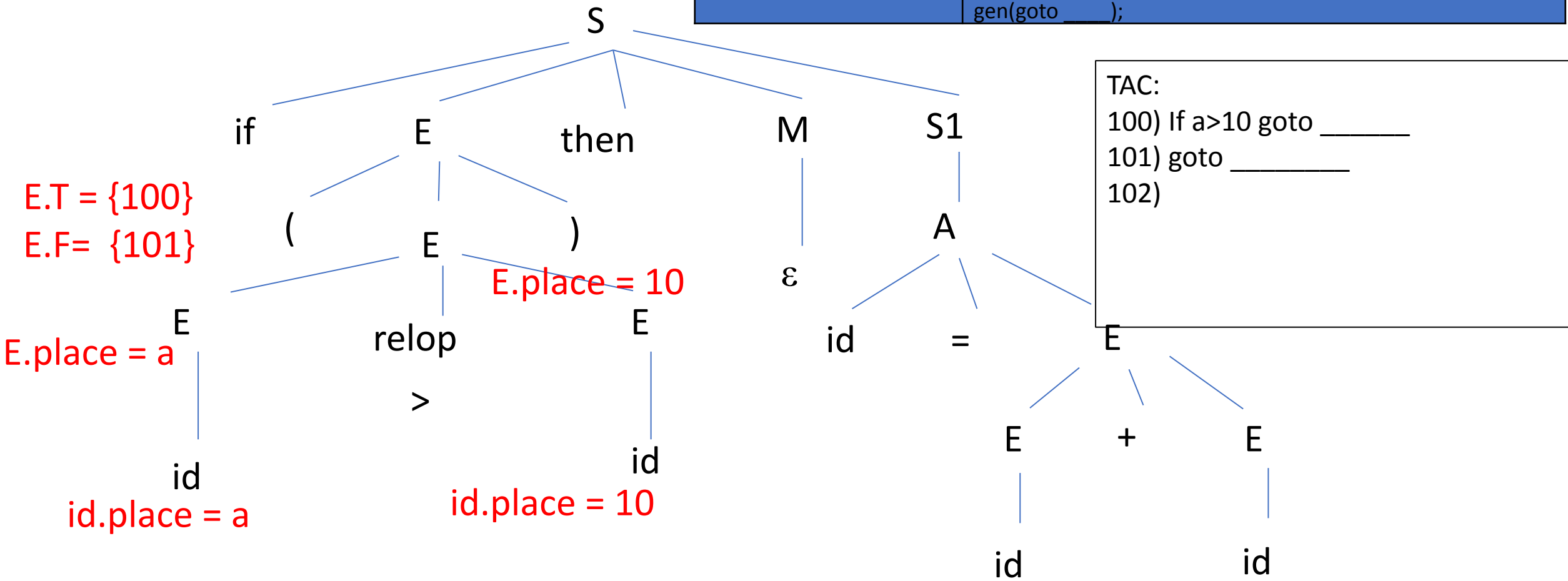
$E \sqsubseteq E1 \text{ relop } E2$	<pre>E.true = makelist(nextquad); E.false= makelist(nextquad+1); gen (if E1.place relop.val E2.place goto ____); gen(goto ____);</pre>
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TAC:
100)

if (a>10) then p=q+r

$E \sqsubseteq E1 \text{ relop } E2$	<pre>E.true = makelist(nextquad); E.false= makelist(nextquad+1); gen (if E1.place relop.val E2.place goto ____); gen(goto ____);</pre>
--------------------------------------	--

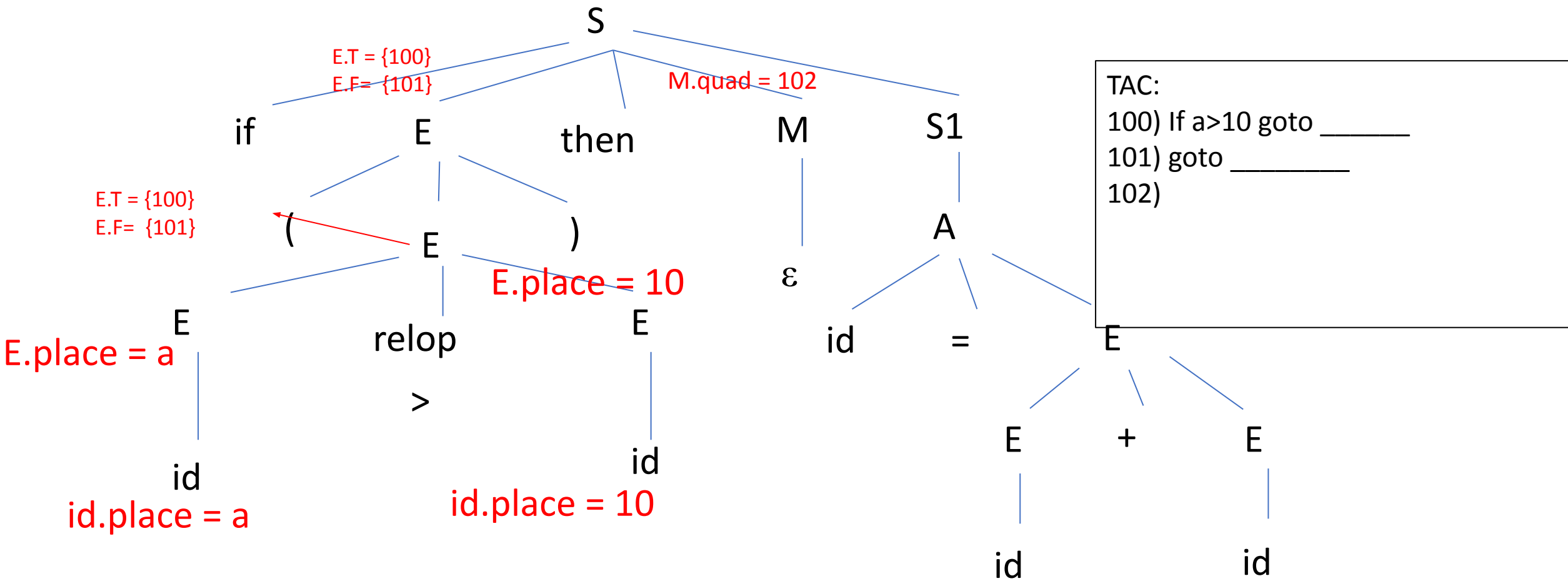


E.T = {100}
E.F = {101}

E.place = 10

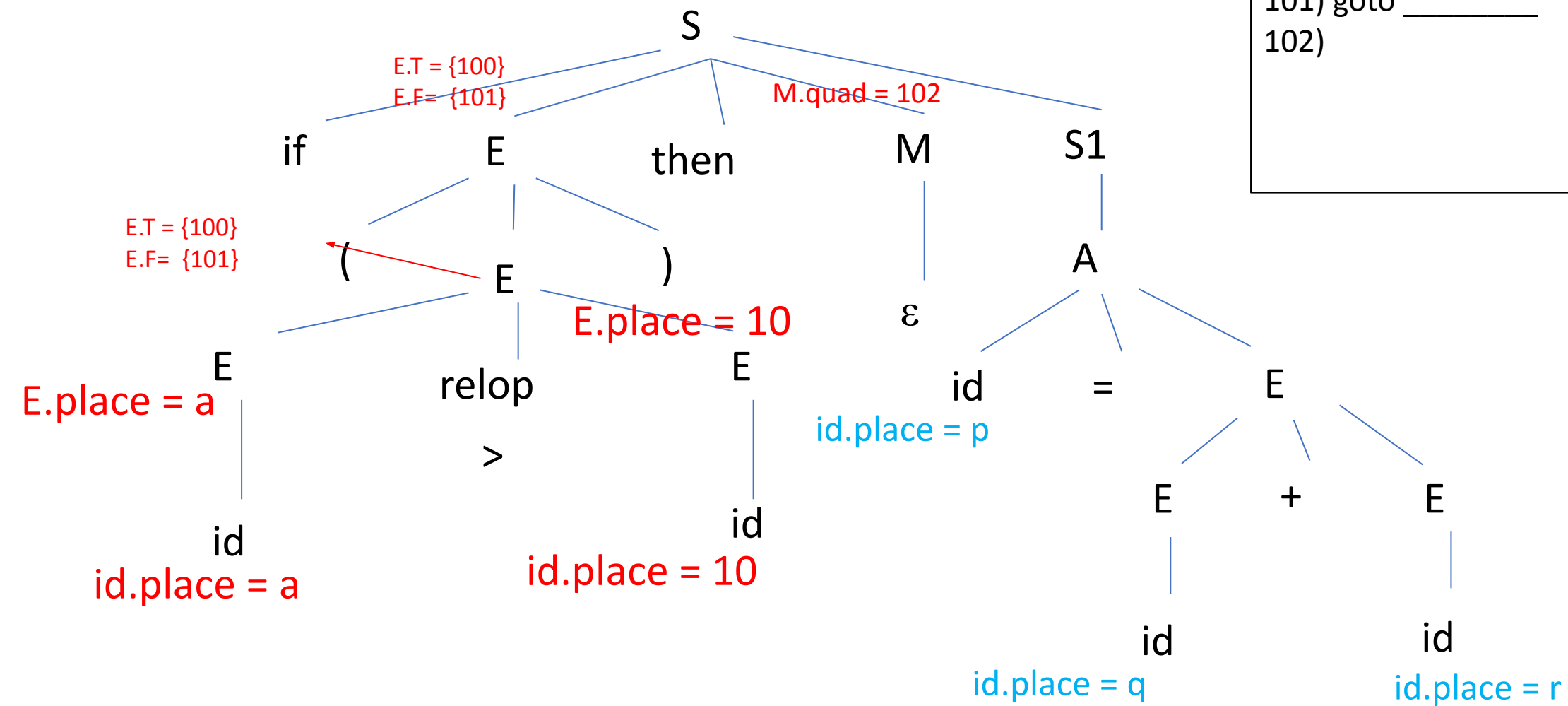
TAC:
100) If a>10 goto ____
101) goto ____
102)

if (a>10) then p=q+r



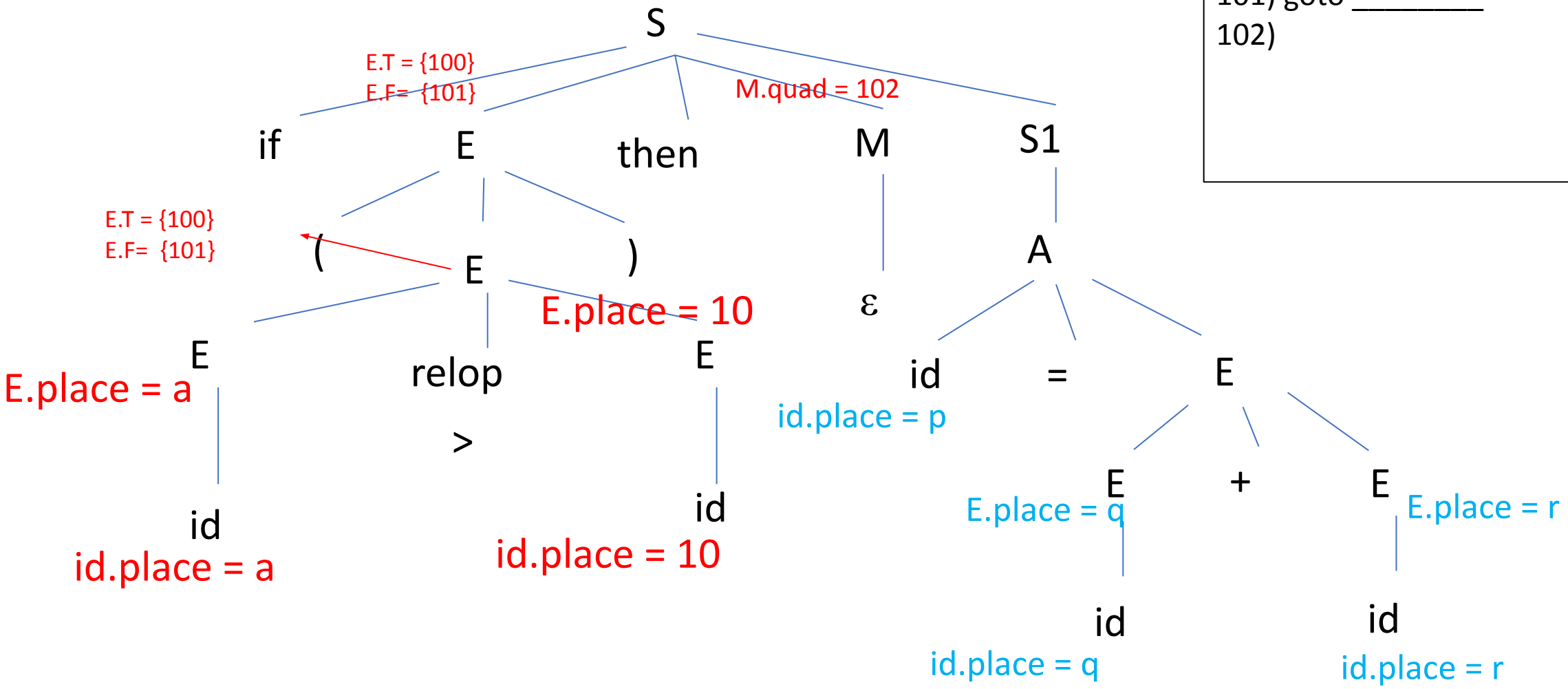
if (a>10) then p=q+r

TAC:
100) If a>10 goto _____
101) goto _____
102)



if (a>10) then p=q+r

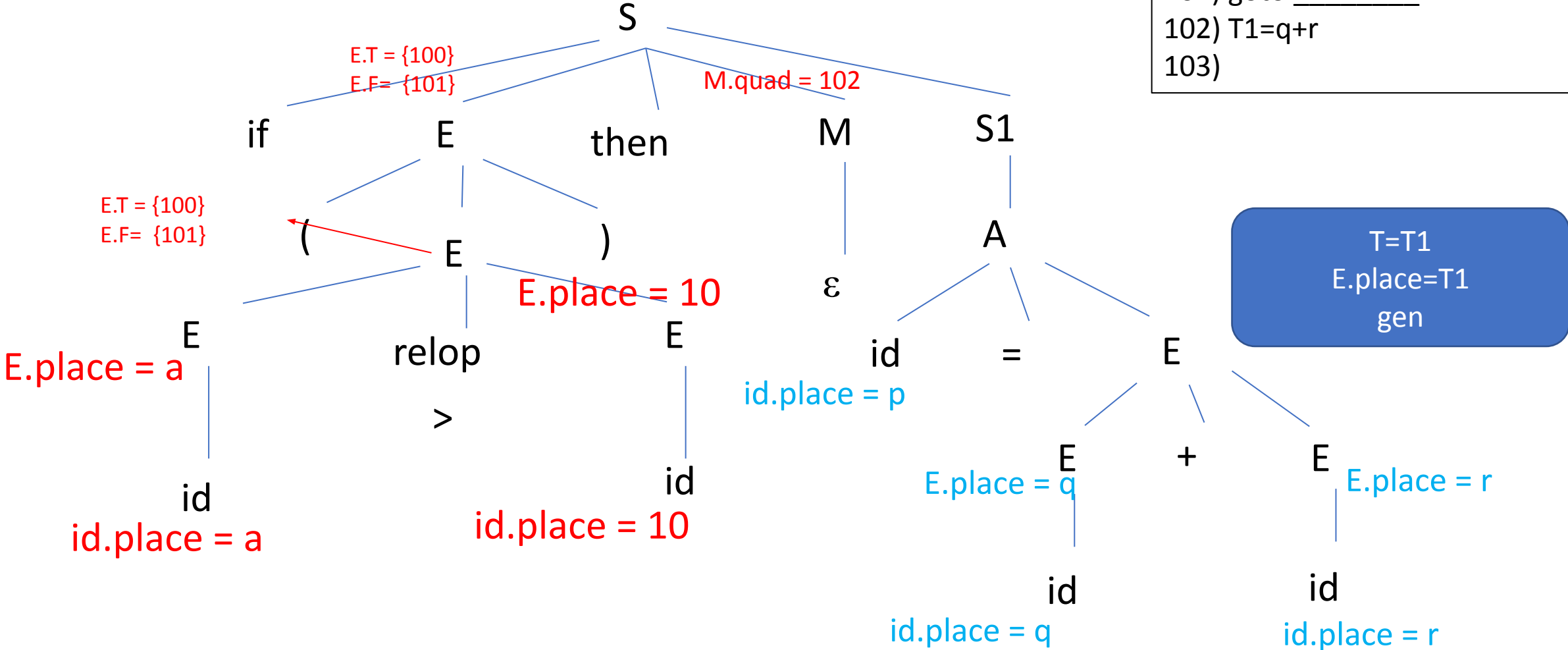
TAC:
100) If a>10 goto _____
101) goto _____
102)



E \square E1+E2	T= newTemp(); E.place := T; E.code := E1.code E2.code gen(E.place '=' E1.place '+' E2.place)
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if (a>10) then p=q+r

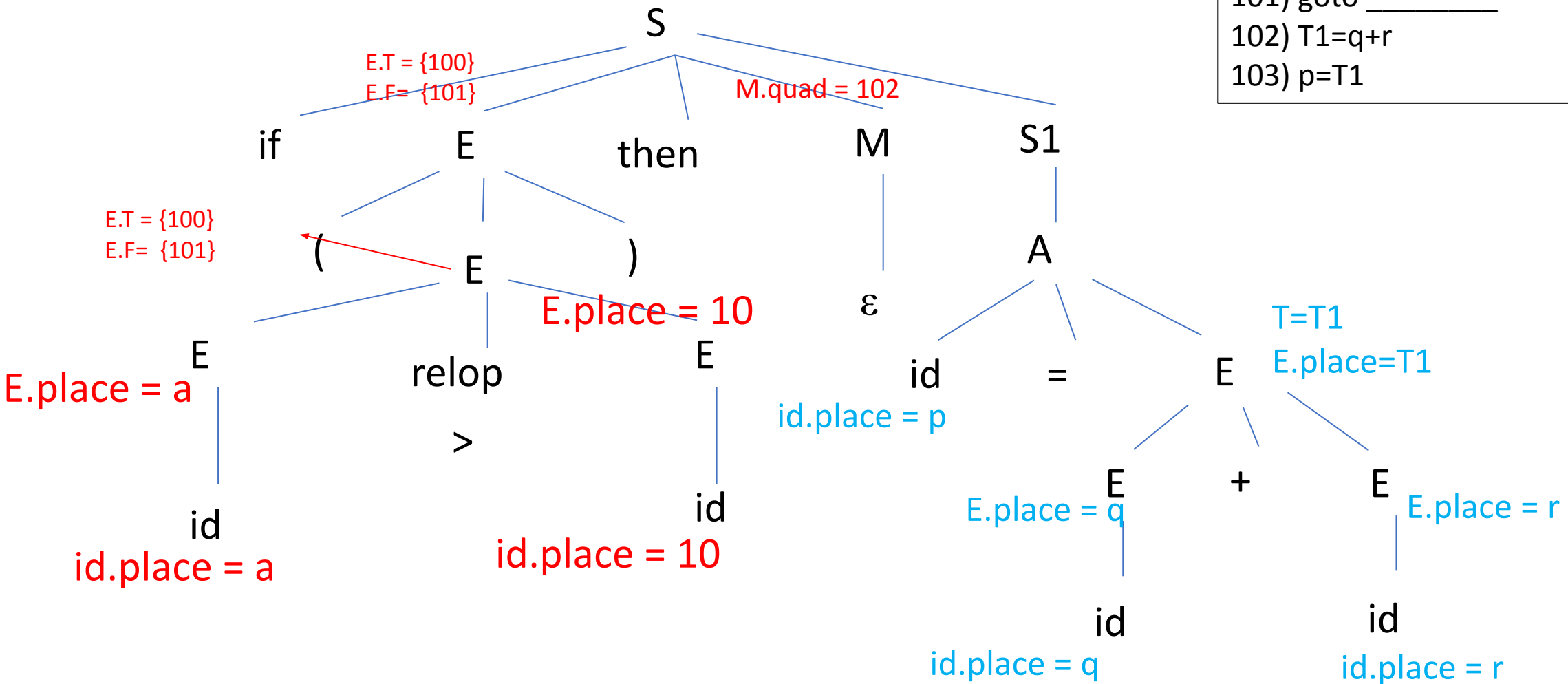
TAC:
100) If a>10 goto _____
101) goto _____
102) T1=q+r
103)



E \square E1+E2	T= newTemp(); E.place := T; E.code := E1.code E2.code gen(E.place '=' E1.place '+' E2.place)
-------------------	---

if (a>10) then p=q+r

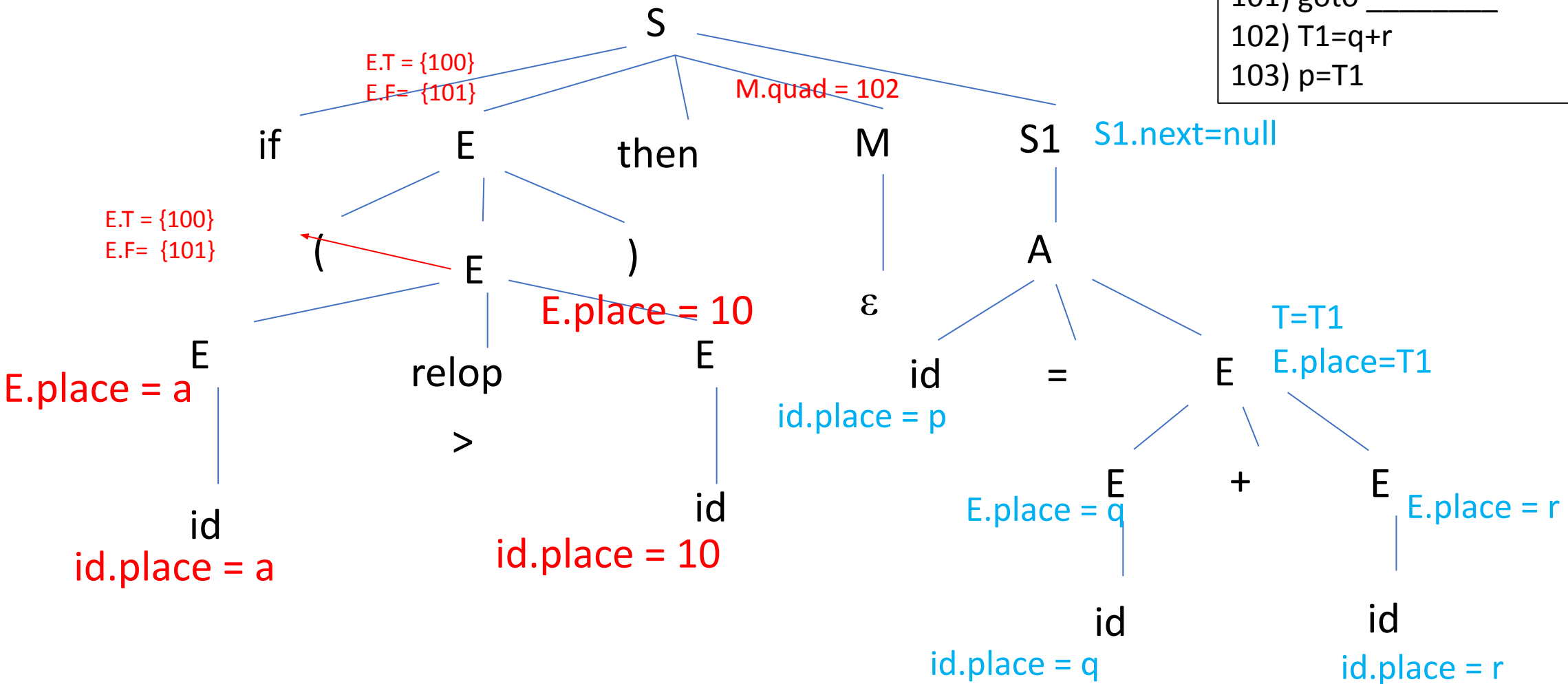
TAC:
100) If a>10 goto _____
101) goto _____
102) T1=q+r
103) p=T1



Production	Semantic Rule
$A \rightarrow id := E$	$A.code = E.code \parallel gen(id.place = E.place)$ (THIS IS GENERATE)

if (a>10) then p=q+r

TAC:
100) If a>10 goto _____
101) goto _____
102) T1=q+r
103) p=T1

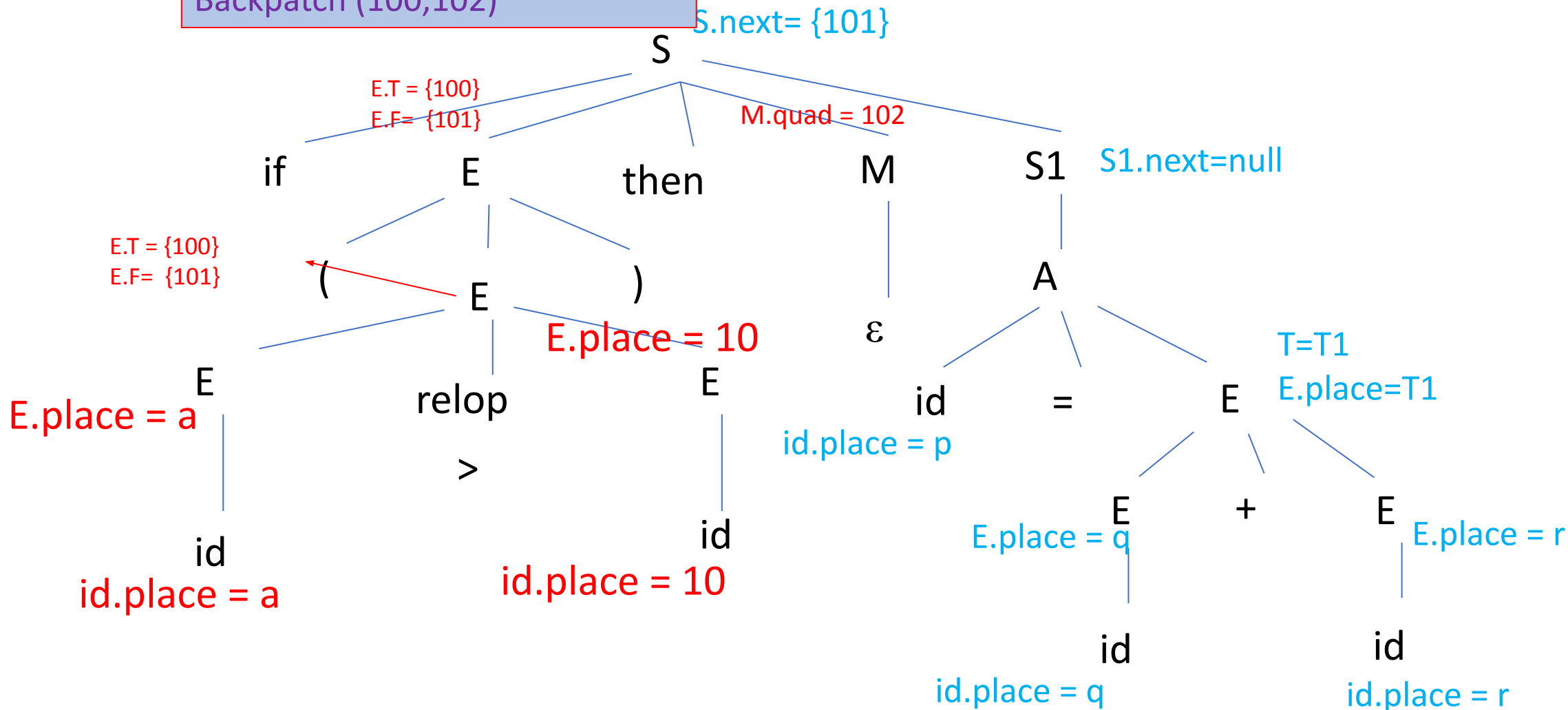


$S \sqsubseteq A$	$S.next = nil;$
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TAC:
100) If a>10 goto _102_
101) goto _____
102) T1=q+r
103) p=T1
```

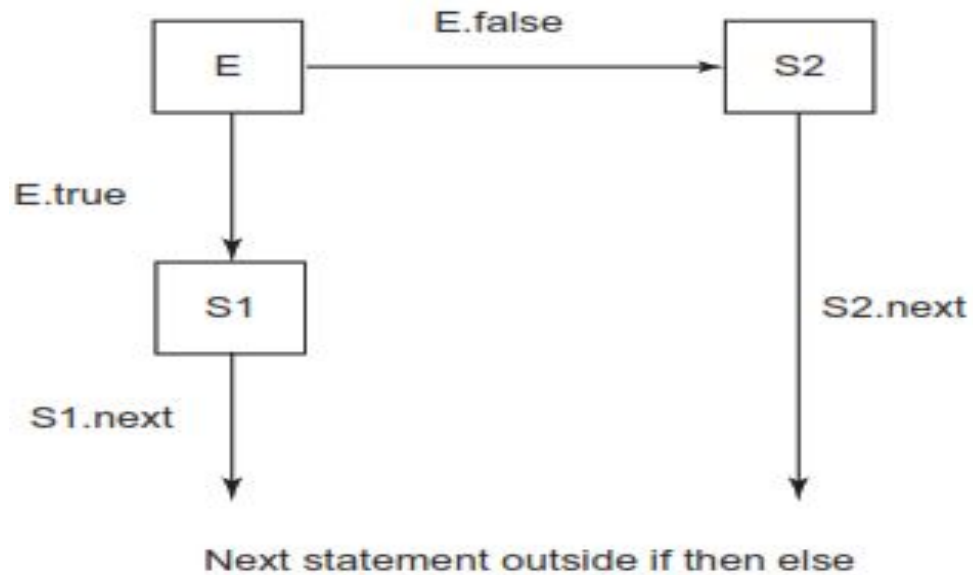
Production	Semantic Rule
S \rightarrow if E then M S1	backpatch(E.true,M.quad); S.next= merge(E.false,S1.next);

S.next= {101}



SDTS for IF-THEN-ELSE

Grammar: $S \rightarrow \text{if } E \text{ then } M1 \ S1 \ N \ \text{else } M2 \ S2$



Production	Semantic Rule
$S \rightarrow \text{if } E \text{ then } M1 \ S1 \ N \ \text{else } M2 \ S2$	<code>backpatch(E.true,M1.quad);</code> <code>backpatch(E.false,M2.quad);</code> <code>S.next=merge(S1.next, merge(N.next,</code> <code>S2.next));</code>
$M \rightarrow \epsilon$	<code>M.quad = nextquad;</code>
$N \rightarrow \epsilon$	<code>N.next= makelist(nextquad),</code> <code>gen(goto __)</code>

Exercise 1

if(a<b or c>d) then

x= y +z

else

x=y -z

Production	Semantic Rule
$S \sqsupset \text{begin } L \text{ end}$	$S.\text{next} = L.\text{next};$
$S \sqsupset A$	$S.\text{next} = \text{nil};$
$L \sqsupset L1; M \ S$	$\text{backpatch}(L1.\text{next} , M.\text{quad});$ $L.\text{next} = S.\text{next};$
$L \sqsupset S$	$L.\text{next} = S.\text{next};$
$L \sqsupset \epsilon$	$L . \text{next} = S.\text{next};$