

16/03/16

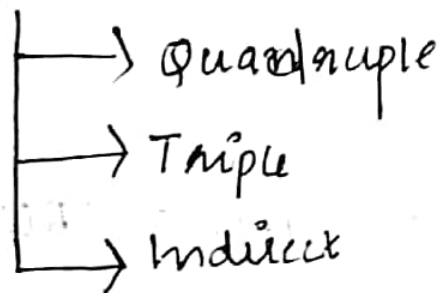


KTU Students

Module - 5

Intermediate

- 1) Postfix notation
- 2) Abstract Syntax tree
- 3) Three Address Code



→ Postfix notation

$r1 + s + p * q / d$

$((r1 + s) + ((p * q) / d))$

A) $r1s + pq * d / +$

Advantages:

It eliminates the need of parentheses

Easy to evaluate and analyse.

Disadvantages:

It is not suitable for code optimisation.

Abstract Syntax Tree:

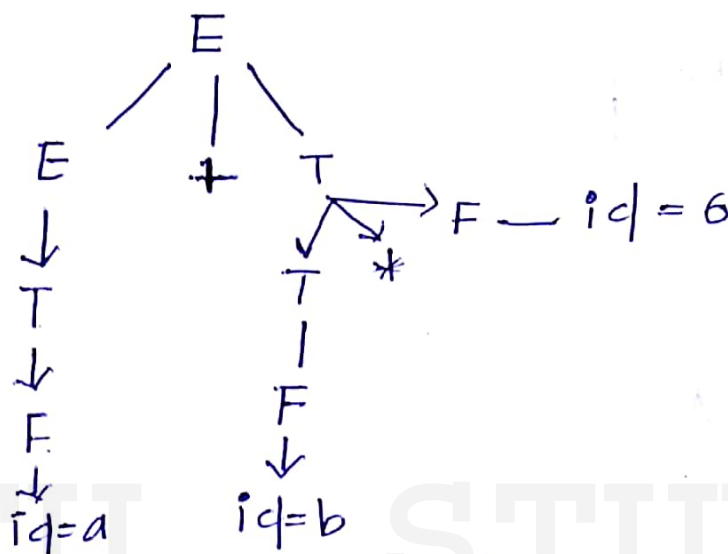
$a + b * c$

$E \rightarrow E + T / T$

$T \rightarrow T * F / F$

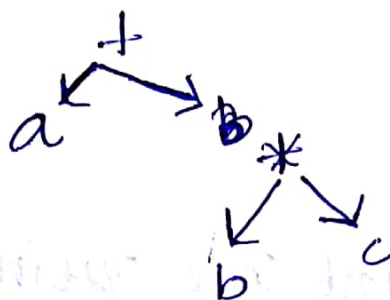
$F \rightarrow id$

The Parse tree form the input stream $a + b * c$



Abstract Syntax Tree: is the graphical representation of intermediate code. Hiding ~~the~~ Implementation details from high level

AST



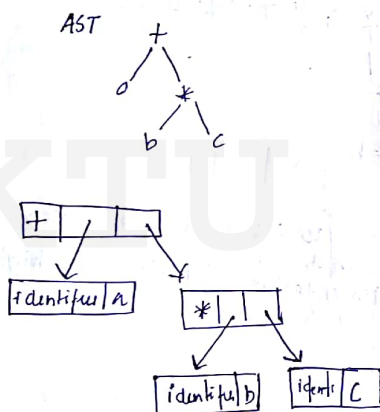
→ Representation of AST in memory :-

Operator node

Opk	Pointer to opst 1	Pointer to opst 2
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Operand node

Type	data
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Easy to create
It supports m/c independent code optimisation.

9%

Three Address Code TAC

Sequence of stmt of the form.

$$C = A \text{ op } B$$

where, A, B and C are program defined names

Compiler generated temporary name

OP- stands for operator

Statement	TAC
Count = index + 20	Count = index + 20
Pnew = P + (P * n * 9) / 100	t1 = P * n t2 = t1 * 9 t3 = t2 / 100 t4 = P + t3 Pnew = t4

$$P_{\text{new}} = P + (P * n * 9) / 100$$

$$A = B * C / D$$

$$A = (B * C) / D$$

$$t1 = B * C$$

$$t2 = t1 / D$$

$$A_{\text{new}} = t2$$