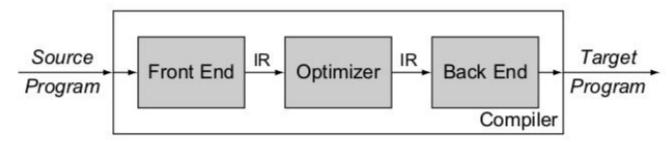
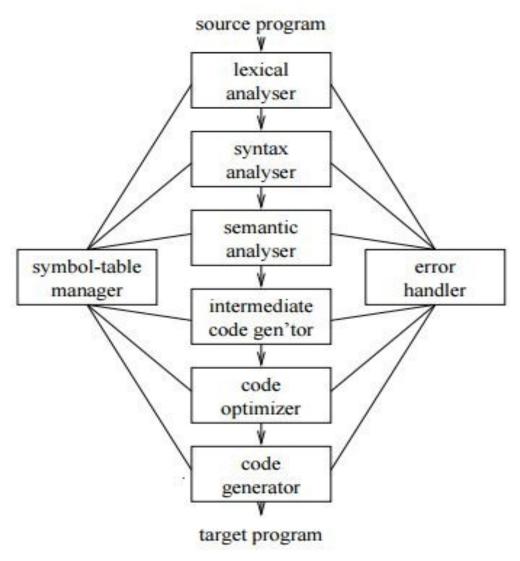
Welcome to CSE 310

Compiler

- Convert one source program to a target program
- The compilation process usually divided int



Compiler



What will we do in this course?

- Construct and manage symbol table
- Perform lexical analysis using flex
- Perform syntax analysis, semantic analysis and intermediate code generation using bison
- May be some code optimization too
- So... We are going to build a COMPILER!

Some Info

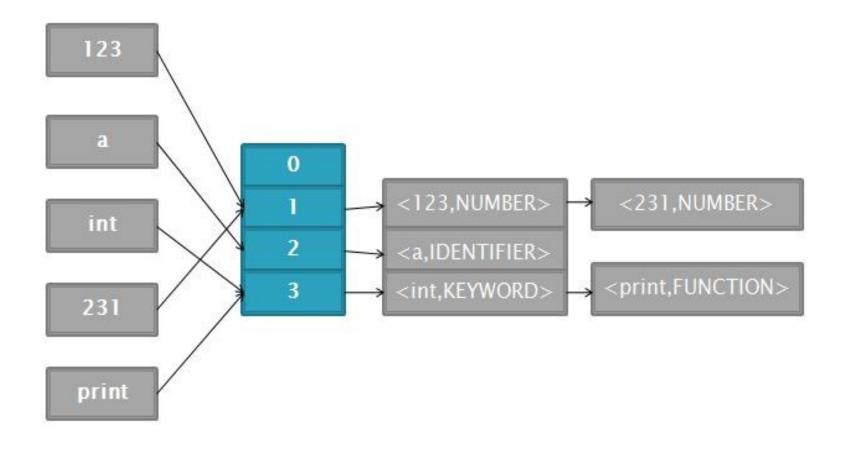
Linux platform

No plagiarism

Symbol Table

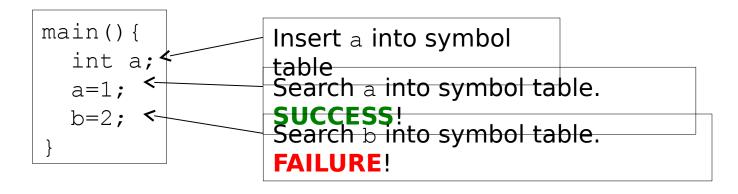
- A table storing information of occurrence of various entities in the source program
- Information are:
 - Symbol Name
 - Type
 - Scope
 - Value
- Used in almost all phases of a compiler

- Implement a simple symbol table
- Hash based (Chaining)
- Each entry is a two tuple <Symbol Name,
 Symbol Type>
- Use Symbol Name as key of hash table



How Symbol Table Helps?

- How can this type of Symbol Table help?
 - Detect undeclared variable



- Type checking
 - Add an extra field for each symbol named datatype
 - During an assignment operation check datatype field of RHS and LHS

How Symbol Table Helps?

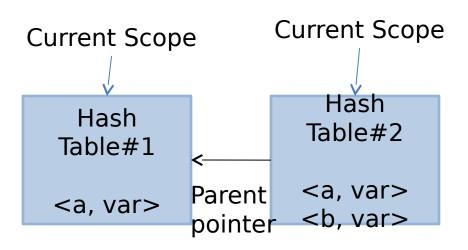
- How can this type of Symbol Table help?
 - Scope Management

```
main() {
   int a;
   {
     int a,b;
   }
   b=2;
}
```

- Need to allow duplicate entry in symbol table
- Also delete some entries when a block exits
- How to accommodate this??

Symbol Table for Scope Management

List of Hash Tables



- Three Classes
 - 1. Symbolinfo
 - Each entry of symbol table is an instance of Symbolinfo. (Remember two tuples!)

Three Classes

2. ScopeTable

- This class is the implementation of a hash table.
- Represents each scope
- Implement four operations
 - » Insert
 - » Lookup
 - » Delete
 - » Print

Three Classes

3. SymbolTable

- Maintain a list of ScopeTables
- Implement four operations
 - » Enter Scope
 - » Exit Scope
 - » Insert
 - » Delete
 - » Look up
 - » Print All Tables
 - » Print Current Table