IN4: Stages of a Compiler

# CMPT 379 Compilers

**Anoop Sarkar** 

http://anoopsarkar.github.io/compilers-class/

### Building a compiler

- Programming languages have a lot in common
- Do not write a compiler for each language
- Create a general mathematical model for the structure of all languages
- Implement a compiler using this model

### Building a compiler

- Each language compiler is built using this general model (so-called compiler compilers)
  - yacc = yet another compiler compiler
- Code optimization ideas can also be shared across languages

Demo: compiler for the expr language

### Building a compiler

- The cost of compiling and executing should be managed
- No program that violates the definition of the language should escape
- No program that is valid should be rejected

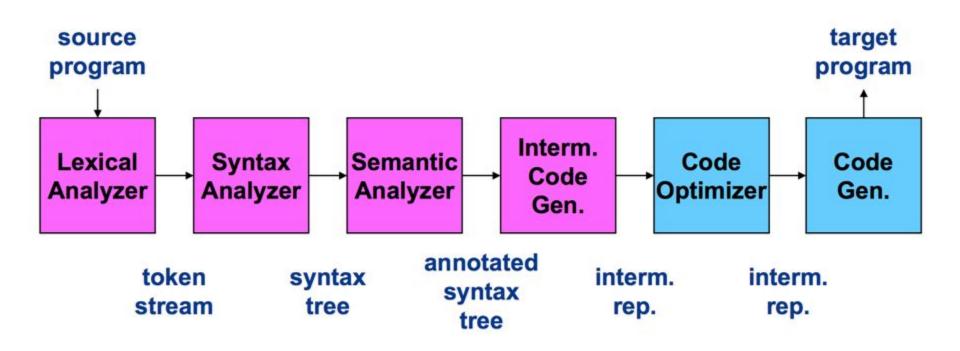
## Building a compiler

- Requirements for building a compiler:
  - Symbol-table management
  - Error detection and reporting
- Stages of a compiler:
  - Analysis (front-end)
  - Synthesis (back-end)

### Stages of a Compiler

- Analysis (Front-end)
  - Lexical analysis
  - Syntax analysis (parsing)
  - Semantic analysis (type-checking)
- Synthesis (Back-end)
  - Intermediate code generation
  - Code optimization
  - Code generation

#### Stages of a Compiler



#### **Symbol Table**

## Compiler Front-end

#### Lexical Analysis

- Also called scanning, take input program string and convert into tokens
- Example:

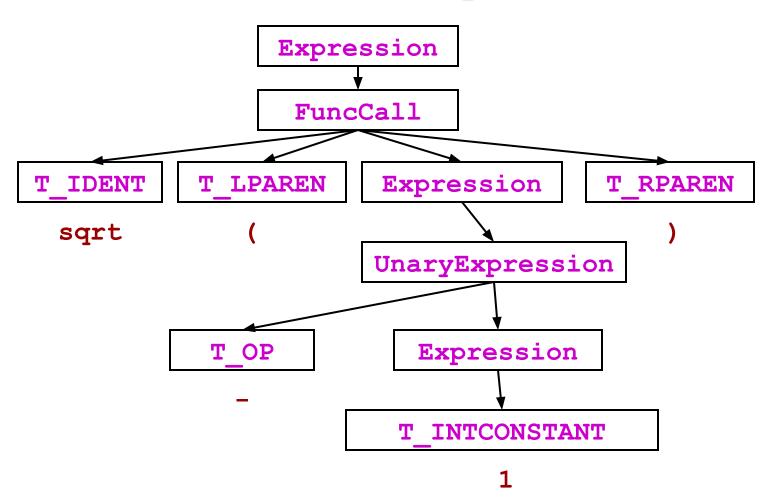
```
double f = sqrt(-1);
```

```
T_DOUBLE ("double")
T_IDENT ("f")
T_OP ("=")
T_IDENT ("sqrt")
T_LPAREN ("(")
T_OP ("-")
T_INTCONSTANT ("1")
T_RPAREN (")")
T_SEP (";")
```

#### Syntax Analysis

- Also called parsing
- Describe the set of strings that are programs using a grammar
- Structural validation
- Create a parse tree or derivation

#### Parse tree for sqrt (−1)



### **Abstract Syntax Tree**

```
sqrt(-1) :=
  MethodCall (
     sqrt,
     UnaryExpr( UnaryMinus,
                 Number(1)
```

#### Semantic analysis

- "does it make sense"? Checking semantic rules,
  - Is there a main function?
  - Is variable declared?
  - Are operand types compatible? (coercion)
  - Do function arguments match function declarations?
- Type checking
- Static vs. run-time semantic checks
  - Array bounds, return values do not match definition

### Compiler Back-end

#### Source -> abstract syntax tree

```
extern void print_int(int);

class C {
  bool foo() { return(true); }
  int main() {
   if (foo()) {
     print_int(1); }
  }
}
```

#### Source -> abstract syntax tree

```
Program (
   ExternFunction(print int, VoidType, VarDef(IntType)),
   Class (C,
           None,
          Method (foo,
                  BoolType,
                  None,
                  MethodBlock ( None,
                                ReturnStmt (BoolExpr(True))),
   Method(
              main,
              IntType,
              None,
              MethodBlock(
                             None,
                             IfStmt (MethodCall (foo, None),
                                     Block (None,
                                           MethodCall
                                        (print int, Number(1))),
                             None)))))
```

#### Intermediate representation

```
; ModuleID = 'C'
                     define i32 @main() {
                     entry:
declare void
                       br label %ifstart
@print int(i32)
                     ifstart:
                     %calltmp = call i1 @foo()
define i1 @foo() {
                       br i1 %calltmp, label %iftrue, label %end
                     iftrue:
entry:
  ret il true
                     call void @print int(i32 1)
                       br label %end
                     end:
                       ret i32 0
```

Translation from IR to machine specific assembly

#### Intermediate representation

```
declare void @print int(i32)
                                  define i1 @foo() {
define i32 @main() {
                                  entry:
entry:
                                    ret il true
 br label %ifstart
ifstart:
%calltmp = call i1 @foo()
 br i1 %calltmp, label %iftrue, label %end
iftrue:
                                           end:
                                             ret i32 0
call void @print int(i32 1)
 br label %end
```

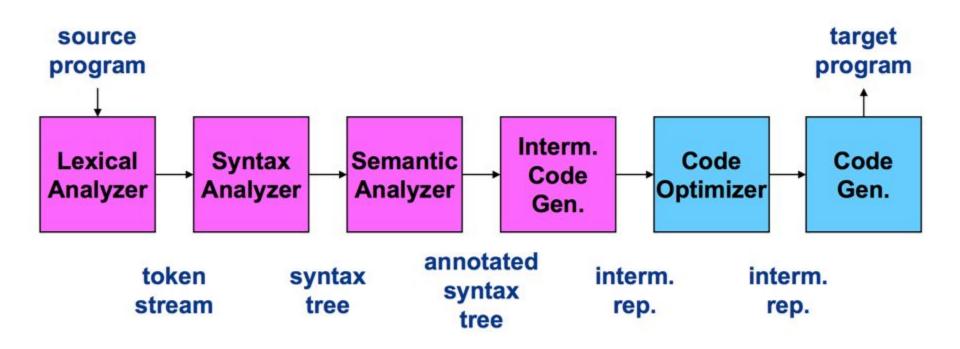
#### Assembly language output from IR

x86 assembly

```
.section __TEXT,__text,
regular,pure_instructions
    .globl _foo
    .align 4, 0x90
@foo
    .cfi_startproc
%entry
    moval, 1
    ret
    .cfi_endproc
    .globl main
    .align 4, 0x90
```

```
@main
    .cfi startproc
%entry
    push rax
Ltmp0:
    .cfi def cfa offset 16
    call foo
    test al, 1
   ie LBB1 2
%iftrue
    movedi, 1
    call print int
%end
    xor eax, eax
    pop rdx
    ret
    .cfi endproc
```

#### Stages of a Compiler



#### **Symbol Table**

#### Wrap Up

- Analysis/Synthesis
  - Translation from string to executable
- Divide and conquer
  - Build one component at a time
  - Theoretical analysis will ensure we keep things
     simple and correct
  - Create a complex piece of software