IN4: Stages of a Compiler

CMPT 379 Compilers

Anoop Sarkar

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

- Programming languages have a lot in common
- Do not write a compiler for each language
- Create a general mathematical model for all languages: implement this model

- 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

- 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

- 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

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

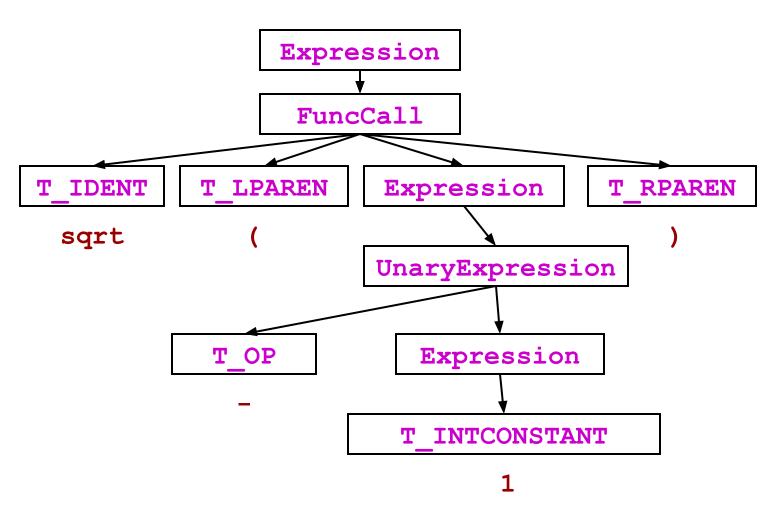
- Also called parsing
- Describe the set of strings that are programs using a grammar
- Structural validation
- Create a parse tree or derivation

Derivation of sqrt(-1)

```
Expression -> UnaryExpression
Expression -> FuncCall
Expression -> T_INTCONSTANT
UnaryExpression -> T_OP Expression
FuncCall -> T_IDENT T_LPAREN Expression T_RPAREN
```

```
Expression
-> FuncCall
-> T_IDENT T_LPAREN Expression T_RPAREN
-> T_IDENT T_LPAREN UnaryExpression T_RPAREN
-> T_IDENT T_LPAREN T_OP Expression T_RPAREN
-> T_IDENT T_LPAREN T_OP T_INTCONSTANT T_RPAREN
```

Parse Trees



Abstract Syntax Tree

```
[Expr(
                                              value=Call(
                                                            func=Attribute(
                                                                              value=Name(
             Expression
                                                                                           id='math',
              FuncCall
                                                                                           ctx=Load()
        T LPAREN
T IDENT
                  Expression
                              T RPAREN
                                                                              attr='sqrt',
 sqrt
                  UnaryExpression
                                                                              ctx=Load()
                    Expression
         T OP
                                                            args=[Num(n=-1)],
                                                            keywords=[],
                   T INTCONSTANT
                                                            starargs=None,
                        1
                                                            kwargs=None
```

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: operational or denotational semantics
- Static vs. run-time semantic checks
 - Array bounds, return values do not match definition

Intermediate Code Generation

Three-address code (TAC)

```
j = 2 * i + 1;
if (j >= n)
    j = 2 * i + 3;
return a[j];
```

```
_t1 = 2 * i
_t2 = _t1 + 1
j = _t2
_t3 = j < n
if _t3 goto L0
_t4 = 2 * i
_t5 = _t4 + 3
j = _t5
L0: _t6 = a[j]
return _t6
```

Code Optimization

Example

```
_t1 = 2 * i
_t2 = _t1 + 1
j = _t2
_t3 = j < n
if _t3 goto L0
_t4 = 2 * i
_t5 = _t4 + 3
j = _t5
L0: _t6 = a[j]
return _t6
```

```
_t1 = 2 * i

j = _t1 + 1
_t3 = j < n
if _t3 goto L0

j = _t1 + 3

L0: _t6 = a[j]
return _t6
```

Object code generation

• Example: *a* in \$a0, *i* in \$a1, *n* in \$a2

```
_t1 = 2 * i

j = _t1 + 1
_t3 = j < n
if _t3 goto L0

j = _t1 + 3
```

```
mulo $t1, $a0, 2

add $s0, $t1, 1

seq $t2, $s0, $a2

beq $t2, 1, L0

add $s0, $t1, 3
```

Bootstrapping a Compiler

- Machine code at the beginning
- Make a simple subset of the language, write a compiler for it
- Use that subset for the rest of the language definition
- Bootstrap from a simpler language
- Interpreters
- Cross compilation

Modern challenges

- Instruction Parallelism
 - Out of order execution; branch prediction
- Parallel algorithms:
 - Grid computing, multi-core computers
- Memory hierarchy: register, cache, memory
- Binary translation, e.g. x86 to VLIW
- New computer architectures: GPUs, quantum
- Hardware synthesis / Compiled simulations

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