**COMPILER DESIGN**

A MINI PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED BY:

### Nidhi Rai Nishmitha K Suvarna

4NM18CS103 4NM18CS104

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF:

### Mrs. Anusha Anchan

Assistant Professor Gd II

Department of Computer science and Engineering

In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the Degree of BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

From

## Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagaum



**(ISO 9001:2015 Certified), Accredited with ‘A’ Grade by NAAC**

🕿**: 08258 - 281039 – 281263, Fax: 08258 – 281265**

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

## N.M.A.M. INSTITUTION OF TECHNOLOGY

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Nitte-574110, Karkala, Udupi District, Karnataka, India

***Department of Computer Science and Engineering***

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the Mini Project work entitled

#### COMPILER DESIGN

Is a Bonafide work carried out by

**Nidhi Rai: 4NM18CS103**

**Nishmitha K Suvarna:** **4NM18CS104**

In partial fulfillment of requirements for the award of Bachelor of Engineering Degree in Computer Science and Engineering prescribed by Visvesvaraya Technology University, Belgaum during the year 2021-2022

It is certified that all corrections/suggestions indicated for Internal Assessment have been Incorporated in the report

The mini project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of the project work prescribed for the Bachelor of Engineering Degree

**Name & Signature of Guide(s) Name & Signature of HOD**

Mrs. Anusha Anchan Dr Jyothi Shetty

Assistant Professor, Gd II Head of the Department Department of CSE Department of CSE

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Nidhi Rai(4NM18CS103)

Nishmitha K Suvarna (4NM18CS104)

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# ABSTRACT

The computer is an integral tool in our lives because it turns application that solve many real-life problems. Computer programmers write programs to perform various tasks. The high-level programming languages currently used can only be understood by human beings, but not by the computer. It requires a compiler to convert this high-level language to a language that can be understood by the machine.

Programming languages are notations for describing computations to people and to machines. The world as we know it depends on programming languages, because all the software running on all the computers was written in some programming language. But, before a program can be run, it first must be translated into a form in which it can be executed by a computer. The software systems that do this translation are called compilers.

This report contains the details of how one can develop the simple compiler for given language using Lex (Lexical Analyzer Generator) and YACC (Yet Another Compiler). Lex tool helps write programs whose control flow is directed by instances of regular expressions in the input stream.

Lex tool source is the table of regular expressions and corresponding program fragments. The table is translated to a program which reads an input stream, copying it to an output stream and partitioning the input into strings which match the given expressions. On the other hand, YACC tool receives input of the user grammar. Starting from this grammar it generates the C source code for the parser. YACC invokes Lex to scan the source code and uses the tokens returned by Lex to build a syntax tree. With the help of YACC and Lex tool one can write their own compiler.

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# INTRODUCTION

## COMPILER

A compiler is a software that takes a program written in a high-level language and translates it into an equivalent program in a target language. Most specifically a compiler takes a computer program and translates it into an object program. Some other tools associated with the compiler are responsible for making an object program into executable form.

**Source program** – It is normally written in a high-level programming language. It contains a set of rules, symbols and special words used to construct a computer program.

**Target program** – It is normally the equivalent program in machine code. It contains the binary representation of the instructions that the hardware of computer can perform.

**Error Message** – A message issued by the compiler due to detection of syntax errors in the source program.

Compilation is a large process. It is often broken into stages. Many phases of the compiler try and optimize by translating one form into a better (more efficient) form. Most of compiling is about “pattern matching” languages and tools that support pattern matching, are very useful. An efficient compiler must preserve semantics of the source program and it should create an efficient version of the target language.

## PHASES OF COMPILERS

Typically, a compiler includes several functional parts. For example, a conventional compiler may include a lexical analyser that looks at the source program and identifies successive “tokens” in the source program. A conventional compiler also includes a parser or syntactical analyser, which takes as an input a grammar defining the language being compiled and a series of actions associated with the grammar.

The syntactical analyser builds a “parse tree” for the statements in the source program in accordance with the grammar productions and actions. For each statement in the input source program, the syntactical analyser generates a parse tree of the source input in a recursive, “bottom-up” manner in accordance with relevant productions and actions in the grammar. Generation of the parse tree allows the syntactical analyser to determine whether the parts of the source program comply with the grammar. If not, the syntactical analyser generates an error

## CLASSIFICATION OF COMPILER PHASES

There are two major parts of a compiler phases: Analysis and Synthesis.

In analysis phase, an intermediate representation is created from the given source program that contains:

* Lexical Analyser
* Syntax Analyser
* Semantic Analyser

In synthesis phase, the equivalent target program is created from this intermediate representation. This contains:

* Intermediate code Generator
* Code Optimisation
* Code Generation

#### LEXICAL ANALYZER

Lexical analyser takes the source program as an input and produces a string of tokens or lexemes. Lexical Analyzer reads the source program character by character and returns the tokens of the source program. The process of generation and returning the tokens is called lexical analysis. Representation of lexemes in the form of tokens as:

#### SYNTAX ANALYSER

A Syntax Analyzer creates the syntactic structure (generally a parse tree) of the given program. In other words, a Syntax Analyzer takes output of lexical analyser (list of tokens) and produces a parse tree. A syntax analyser is also called as a parser. The parser checks if the expression made by the tokens is syntactically correct.

#### SEMANTIC ANALYSER

Semantic analyser takes the output of syntax analyser. Semantic analyser checks a source program for semantic consistency with the language definition. It also gathers type information for use in intermediate-code generation.

#### INTERMEDIATE CODE GENERATION

After semantic analysis, the compiler generates an intermediate code of the source code for the target machine. It represents a program for some abstract machine. It is in between the high-level language and the machine language.

#### CODE OPTIMISER

The code optimizer takes the code produced by the intermediate code generator. The code optimizer reduces the code (if the code is not already optimized) without changing the meaning of the code. The optimization of code is in terms of time and space.

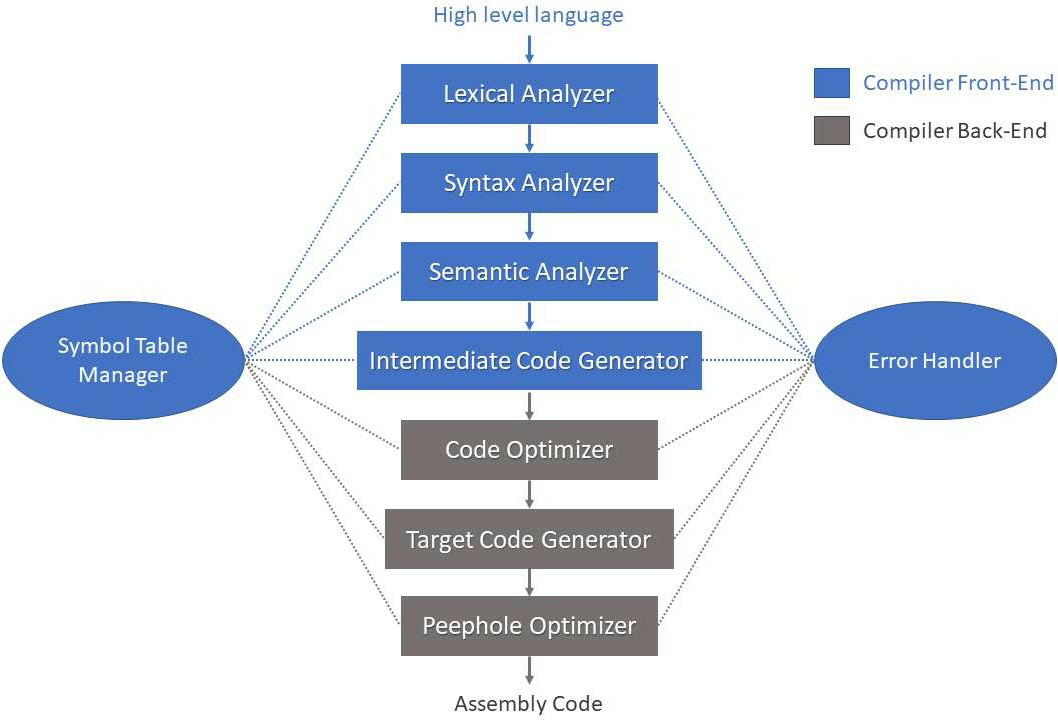
#### CODE GENERATION

This produces the target language in a specific architecture. The target program is normally is an object file containing the machine codes. Memory locations are selected for each of the variables used by the program.

#### SYMBOL TABLE

It is a data-structure maintained throughout all the phases of a compiler. All the identifiers’ names along with their types are stored here. The symbol table makes it easier for the compiler to quickly search the identifier record and retrieve it. The symbol table is also used for scope management.

**Phases of Compiler**



# IMPLEMENTATION

#### PROBLEM STATEMENT

int main()

begin

int count=1;

while(n>1)

count=count+1;

n=n/2;

end while

return count

end

#### LEXICAL ANALYSIS

Lexical analysis is the first phase of a compiler. It takes the modified source code from language pre-processors that are written in the form of sentences. The lexical analyser breaks these syntaxes into a series of tokens, by removing any whitespace or comments in the source code. If the lexical analyser finds a token invalid, it generates an error. The lexical analyser works closely with the syntax analyser. It reads character streams from the source code, checks for legal tokens, and passes the data to the syntax analyser when it demands. The main purpose of lexical analysis is to make life easier for the subsequent syntax analysis phase.

**Token:**

Token is a sequence of characters that can be treated as a single logical entity. Typical tokens are,

1. Identifiers
2. keywords
3. operators
4. special symbols
5. constants

## Pattern:

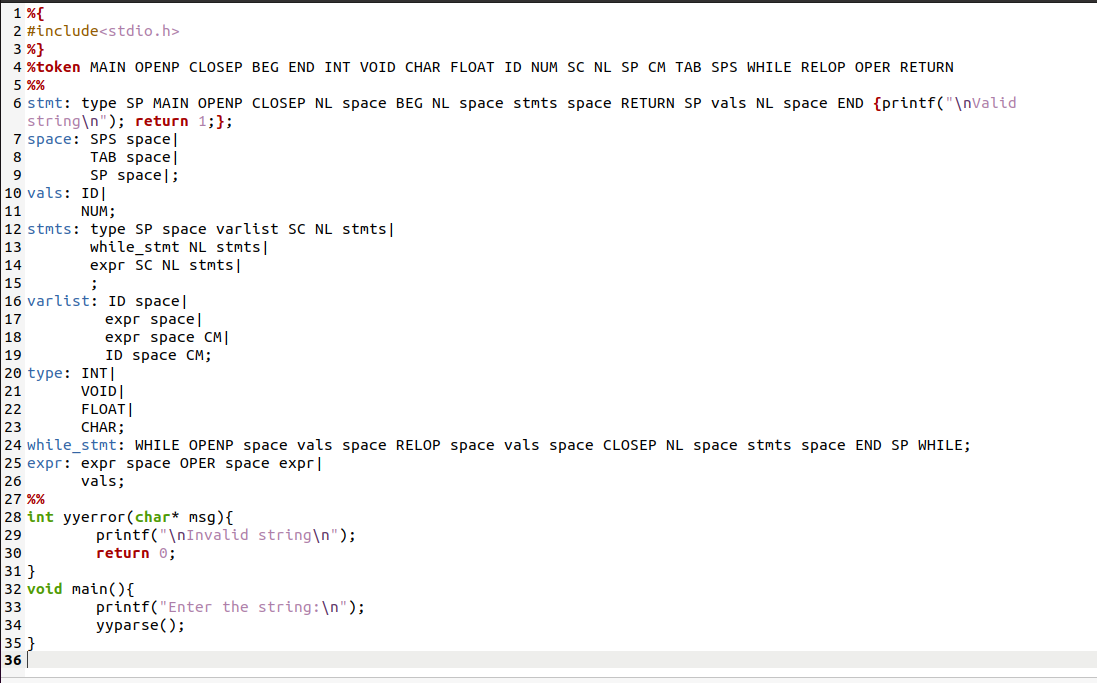
A set of strings in the input for which the same token is produced as output. This set of strings is described by a rule called a pattern associated with the token.

**Lexeme**: A lexeme is a sequence of characters in the source program that is matched by the pattern for a token.

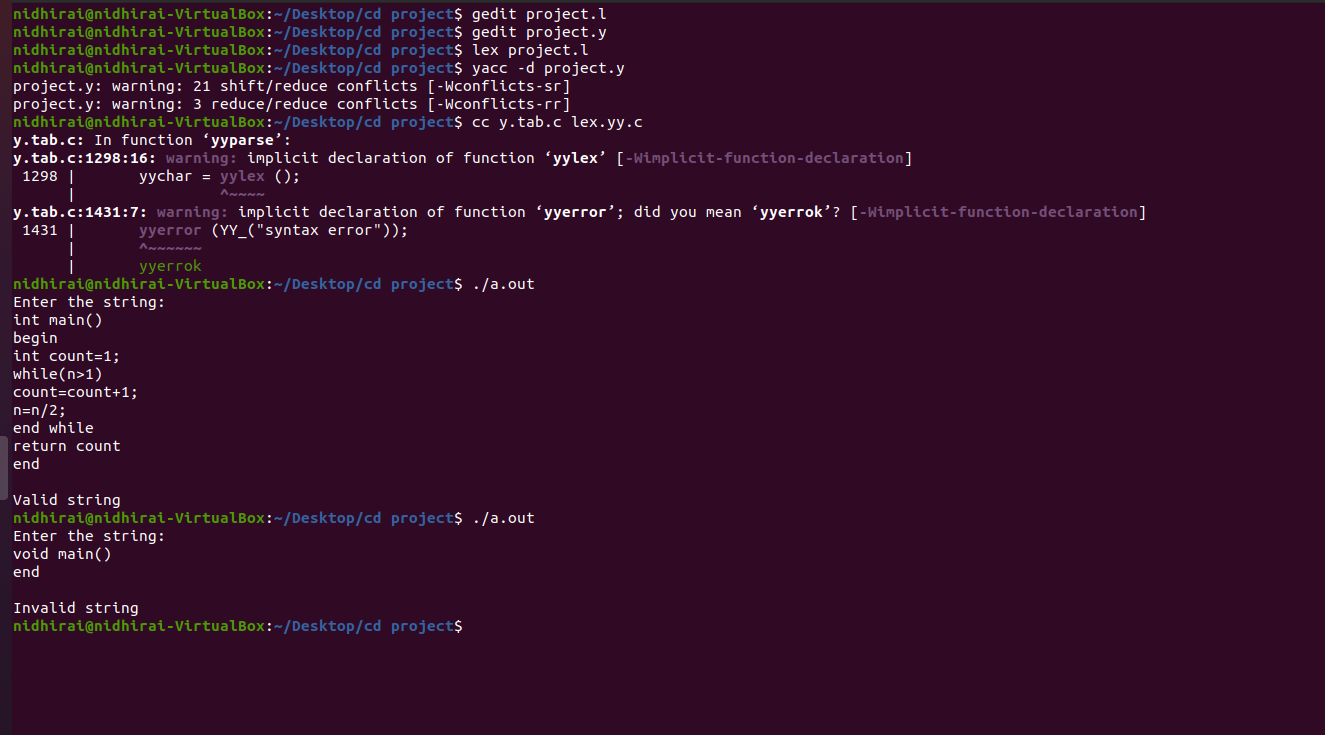
**Lex Program:**

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**Yacc Program:**

****

**Output:**

****

#### SYNTAX ANALYSIS

In our compiler model, the parser obtains a string of tokens from the lexical analyser, as shown in the figure below, and verifies that the string of token names can be generated by the grammar for the source language. We expect the parser to report any syntax errors in an intelligible fashion and to recover from commonly occurring errors to continue processing the remainder of the program. Conceptually, for well-formed programs, the parser constructs a parse tree and passes it to the rest of the compiler for further processing

## Parser:

Parser is that phase of compiler which takes token string as input and with the help of existing grammar, converts it into the corresponding parse tree. Parser is also known as Syntax Analyzer. The parser obtains a string of tokens from the lexical analyser and verifies that the string can be the grammar for the source language. It detects and reports any syntax errors and produces a parse tree from which intermediate code can be generated.

## Code Screen Shots

#### input.txt

int main()

begin

int count=1;

while(n>1)

count=count+1;

n=n/2;

end while

return count

end

#### ourgrammer.txt

S->im()Ba

A->ic=1;B

B->w(n>1)C

C->c=c+1;D

D->n=n/2;E

E->ewF

F->rce