

Assignment

Course Code 19CSC305A

Course Name Compilers

Programme B.Tech

Department Computer Science and

Engineering

Faculty Engineering and Technology

Name of the Student Deepak R

Reg. No. 18ETCS002041

Semester/Year 5th/2020

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	Declaration Sheet					
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Programme	B.Tech		Semester/Year	5 th /2020		
Course Code	19CSC305A					
Course Title	Compilers					
Course Date	to					
Course Leader	ırse Leader Mr. Hari Krishna S.					

Declaration

The assignment submitted herewith is a result of my own investigations and that I have conformed to the guidelines against plagiarism as laid out in the Student Handbook. All sections of the text and results, which have been obtained from other sources, are fully referenced. I understand that cheating and plagiarism constitute a breach of University regulations and will be dealt with accordingly.

Signature of the Student			Date
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Signature of the C	Course Leader and te	Signature of the	Reviewer and date

Faculty of Engineering and Technology						
Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences						
Department	partment Computer Science and Engineering		B. Tech in Computer Science and Engineering			
Semester/Batch	05 th /2018					
Course Code	19CSC305A Course Title Compilers					
Course Leader Mr. Hari Krishna S. M. & Ms. Suvidha						

Assignment							
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A 1.2	lmp	olementation in <i>Lex</i>		03			
A 1.3	Des	sign of Context Free Grammar		05			
A 1.4	Imp	olementation in <i>Yacc</i>		07			
A 1.5	Res	sults and Comments	05				
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Course Marks Tabulation							
Component- CET B First Second Remarks Examiner Remarks							
A.1							
Marks (out of 25)							

Signature of First Examiner Moderator Signature of

Please note:

- Documental evidence for all the components/parts of the assessment such as the reports, photographs, laboratory exam / tool tests are required to be attached to the assignment report in a proper order.
- 2. The First Examiner is required to mark the comments in RED ink and the Second Examiner's comments should be in GREEN ink.
- 3. The marks for all the questions of the assignment have to be written only in the Component CET B: Assignment table.
- 4. If the variation between the marks awarded by the first examiner and the second examiner lies within +/- 3 marks, then the marks allotted by the first examiner is considered to be final. If the variation is more than +/- 3 marks then both the examiners should resolve the issue in consultation with the Chairman BoE.

Assignment

Instructions to students:

- 1. The assignment consists of 1 questions: Part A 1 Question.
- 2. Maximum marks is 25.
- 3. The assignment has to be neatly word processed as per the prescribed format.
- 4. The maximum number of pages should be restricted to 15.
- 5. The printed assignment must be submitted to the course leader.
- 6. Submission Date: 16th Jan 2021
- 7. Submission after the due date is not permitted.
- 8. IMPORTANT: It is essential that all the sources used in preparation of the assignment must be suitably referenced in the text.
- Marks will be awarded only to the sections and subsections clearly indicated as per the problem statement/exercise/question

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1 Question A

Solution to Question A

1.1 Introduction

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 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. [5]

character stream Lexical Analyzer Flex Syntax Analyzer Bison syntax tree Symantic Analyzer Abstract Syntax Tree Intermediate Code Generation LLVM IR LLVM IR Code Optimizer LLVM Pass LLVM IR

> JIT Compiler LLVM MCJIT

executable machine code

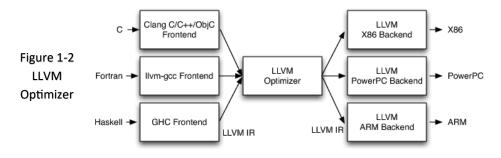
The assignment is to build such a compiler, to do this we use several tools as shown below.

Figure 1-1 Compiler Recipe

Flex: Flex is a tool for generating scanners, programs which recognized lexical patterns in text. flex reads the given input files, or its standard input if no file names are given, for a description of a scanner to generate.

Bison: Bison is a general-purpose parser generator that converts an annotated contextfree grammar into a deterministic LR or generalized LR (GLR) parser employing LALR(1), IELR(1) or canonical LR(1) parser tables.

LLVM: In an LLVM-based compiler, a front end is responsible for parsing, validating and diagnosing errors in the input code, then translating the parsed code into LLVM IR (usually, but not always, by building an AST and then converting the AST to LLVM IR). This IR is optionally fed through a series of analysis and optimization passes which improve the code, then is sent into a code generator to produce native machine code, as shown in Figure 1-2 LLVM Optimizer. This is a very straightforward implementation of the three-phase design, but this simple description glosses over some of the power and flexibility that the LLVM architecture derives from LLVM IR. [1]



1.2 Identification and grouping of Tokens

1.2.1 Keywords

TOKEN	FOR	IN	RANGE	IF	ELSE
RE	for	in	range	if	else

1.2.2 **Operators**

Arithmetic Operators

TOKEN	PLUS	MINUS	MUL	DIV	ASSIGN
RE	+	-	*	/	=

Comparison Operators

TOKEN	GRT	GRTEQ	LES	LESEQ	NOTEQ	EQUAL
RE	>	>=	<	<=	!=	==

Boolean Operators

TOKEN	AND	OR	NOT
RE	and	or	not

1.2.3 Special Symbols

TOKEN	LPAREN	RPAREN	LBRACE	RBRACE	LBRACKET	RBRACKET	COMMA
RE	()	{	}	[]	,

TOKEN	EOF
RE	< <eof>></eof>

1.2.4 Literals

TOKEN	DECIMAL	FRACTION	STRING
RE	-?[0-9]+	-?[0-9]+\.[0-9]*	\'([^\\\"] \\.)*\'

Note: The RE for STRING defined here does not include the newlines and other escape sequences, a DFA was created in lex for doing so, refer to implementation in lex.

1.2.5 Identifier

TOKEN	IDENTIFIER
RE	[a-zA-Z_][a-zA-Z_0-9]*

1.3 <u>Implementation in Lex</u>

tokens.l

```
%{
  #include <string>
  #include <cerrno>
  #include <climits>
  #include <cstdlib>
  #include <cstring> // strerror
  #include "driver/driver.hpp"
  #include "parser.hpp"
  #include "ast/ast_structures.hpp"
  // temporary for storing the string literal
  std::string g_str;
%}
%option noyywrap nounput noinput batch
%x str
%s normal
%{
  yy::parser::symbol_type make_DECIMAL(const std::string& s, const yy::parser::location_type& loc);
  yy::parser::symbol_type make_FRACTION(const std::string& s, const yy::parser::location_type& loc);
  yy::parser::symbol_type make_IDENT(const std::string& s, const yy::parser::location_type& loc);
%}
         [a-zA-Z_][a-zA-Z_0-9]*
ident
num
         [0-9]
```

```
[ \t\r]
blank
%{
  // runs each time a pattern is matched
  #define YY_USER_ACTION loc.columns(yyleng);
%}
%%
%{
  yy::location& loc = drv.location;
  loc.step();
%}
//<- one leading blank space; comments should start one blank space after
/* state automata for string literal */
           { g_str = ""; BEGIN(str); } /*eat '*/
<str>\'
              { BEGIN(normal); return yy::parser::make_STRINGLIT(std::make_unique<stringlit>(g_str, loc), loc); }
<str>\\n
               g_str += "\n";
< str > \t
              g str += "\t";
              g_str += "\r";
<str>\\r
<str>\\\'
              g_str += """;
<str>\\(.|\n)
                g_str += yytext[1];
<str>[^\\']+
                g_str += std::string(yytext);
{blank}+
               { loc.step(); }
n+
             { loc.lines(yyleng); loc.step(); }
"and"
              { return yy::parser::make_AND(loc); }
"or"
             { return yy::parser::make_OR(loc); }
"not"
              { return yy::parser::make_NOT(loc); }
"if"
            { return yy::parser::make_IF(loc); }
"else"
              { return yy::parser::make ELSE(loc); }
"for"
             { return yy::parser::make_FOR(loc); }
"in"
             { return yy::parser::make_IN(loc); }
               { return yy::parser::make_RANGE(loc); }
"range"
"+"
            { return yy::parser::make_PLUS(loc); }
0\_0
            { return yy::parser::make_MINUS(loc); }
11*11
            { return yy::parser::make_MUL(loc); }
            { return yy::parser::make DIV(loc); }
"="
            { return yy::parser::make_ASSIGN(loc); }
">"
            { return yy::parser::make_GRT(loc); }
">="
             { return yy::parser::make_GRTEQ(loc); }
"<"
            { return yy::parser::make_LES(loc); }
"<="
             { return yy::parser::make_LESEQ(loc); }
"!="
             { return yy::parser::make_NOTEQ(loc); }
"=="
             { return yy::parser::make_EQUAL(loc); }
                   { return make_FRACTION(yytext, loc); }
\{num\}+\.\{num\}*
-?{num}+
                { return make_DECIMAL(yytext, loc); }
{ident}
              { return make_IDENT(yytext, loc); }
"("
            { return yy::parser::make_LPAREN(loc); }
")"
            { return yy::parser::make_RPAREN(loc); }
"{"
            { return yy::parser::make_LBRACE(loc); }
"}"
            { return yy::parser::make_RBRACE(loc); }
            { return yy::parser::make_LBRACKET(loc); }
```

```
{ return yy::parser::make_RBRACKET(loc); }
            { return yy::parser::make_COMMA(loc); }
#.*
            /* eat everything; single line comment */
           { throw yy::parser::syntax error
           (loc, "invalid character: " + std::string(yytext));
           }
<<EOF>>
                { return yy::parser::make_END(loc); }
%%
yy::parser::symbol type make DECIMAL(const std::string& s, const yy::parser::location type& loc) {
std::unique_ptr<decimal> temp = std::make_unique<decimal>(std::strtoll(yytext, NULL, 10), loc);
return yy::parser::make_DECIMAL(std::move(temp), loc);
yy::parser::symbol_type make_FRACTION(const std::string& s, const yy::parser::location_type& loc) {
std::unique_ptr<fraction> temp = std::make_unique<fraction>(std::strtold(yytext, NULL), loc);
 return yy::parser::make_FRACTION(std::move(temp), loc);
yy::parser::symbol_type make_IDENT(const std::string& s, const yy::parser::location_type& loc) {
 std::unique ptr<identifier> temp = std::make unique<identifier>(s, loc);
return yy::parser::make_IDENT(std::move(temp), loc);
// code from bison manual: https://www.gnu.org/software/bison/manual/html_node/Calc_002b_002b-
Scanner.html
void driver::scan_begin() {
if (file.empty() | | file == "stdin")
  yyin = stdin;
 else if (!(yyin = fopen(file.c str(), "r"))) {
   std::cerr << "cannot open " << file << ": " << strerror(errno) << '\n';
   exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
  }
void driver::scan_end() {
fclose(yyin);
```

driver.hpp

```
#include <map>
#include <string>
#include "parser.hpp"

// declare the YY_DECL as our custom parser driver
#define YY_DECL yy::parser::symbol_type yylex(driver& drv)

YY_DECL;

class driver {
```

```
public:
driver();

std::map<std::string, int> variables;

int result;

// to run the parser on a given file
int parse(const std::string& f);

// name of the file being parsed
std::string file;

// handling the scanner
// NOTE: defined in tokens.l
void scan_begin();
void scan_end();

// token location
yy::location location;
};
```

driver.cpp

```
#include "driver.hpp"
#include "parser.hpp"

driver::driver() { }

int driver::parse(const std::string& f) {
    file = f;
    location.initialize(&file);

    // scan_begin and scan_end are defined in tokens.!
    scan_begin();

    yy::parser parse(*this);

    // int res = parse();
    scan_end();

    // return res;
    return 0;
}
```

Note: For the header files and other sources, please refer to Appendix B

1.4 Design of Context Free Grammar

```
program : stmts
stmts
       : stmt
       stmts stmt
stmt
        : expr
       | var_decl
       conditional
       | for_loop
       | for_range
for_loop : "for" "(" expr "," expr "," expr ")" block
for_range : "for" identifier "in" "range" "decimal" block
block
       : "{" stmts "}"
conditional : "if" expr block "else" block
         | "if" expr block
var_decl : "identifier" "identifier"
       | "identifier" "identifier" "=" expr
literals : "decimal"
       | "fraction"
       | "stringlit"
expr
       : identifier "=" expr
       | identifier "(" call_args ")"
       | identifier
       literals
       | binop_expr
       | unaryop_expr
       compare_expr
       | array_access
       | "(" expr ")"
call_args :/*blank*/
       expr
       | call_args[arg] "," expr
array_access : identifier "[" expr "]"
         | array_access "[" expr "]"
binop_expr : expr "and" expr
       expr "or" expr
       expr "+" expr
       expr "-" expr
       | expr "*" expr
       | expr "/" expr
```

Minimum two data types:

- decimal
- fraction

Minimum two control statements:

- if
- else

Minimum two looping statements:

- for
- for i in range

Input-output functions:

- display
- read

Compound statements and two-dimensional Array:

- { block }
- array[idx]
- array[idx][jdx]
- array[idx][jdx][kdx]

1.5 <u>Implementation in Yacc</u>

```
%skeleton "lalr1.cc"
%require "3.5"
%language "c++"

%defines

// variant will make sure we can use our non-trivial types
%define api.value.type variant
```

```
%define api.token.constructor
%define parse.assert
// this will be added to the parser.cpp file, cyclic-dependecy is resolved by using
// forward declaration of the driver class, this is added verbatim
// if you want to declare any variables do not do in this requires section
%code requires {
  #include <string>
  #include <memory>
  #include <typeinfo>
  class driver;
  #include "ast/ast_structures.hpp"
  // love you c++ gods, g++ gave me much help in debugging
  //<3
  #include "visitor/visitor.hpp"
  #include "visitor/visitor_pprint.hpp"
  #include "external/loguru.hpp"
  static int cnt = 0;
// parsing context
%param { driver& drv }
// for location tracking
%locations
%verbose
// because we'll be using the driver class methods
%code {
  #include "driver/driver.hpp"
  std::shared_ptr<block> program_block;
  visitor_pprint v_pprint;
// to make sure there are no conflicts prepend TOK_
%define api.token.prefix{TOK_}
%token
  END 0 "end of file"
  AND "and"
  OR "or"
  NOT "not"
  FOR "for"
  IN "in"
  RANGE "range"
  IF "if"
  ELSE "else"
  ASSIGN "="
  PLUS "+"
  MINUS "-"
```

```
MUL "*"
  DIV "/"
  LPAREN "("
  RPAREN ")"
  LBRACE "{"
  RBRACE "}"
  LBRACKET "["
  RBRACKET "]"
  COMMA ",
  GRT ">"
  GRTEQ ">="
  LES "<"
  LESEQ "<="
  NOTEQ "!="
  EQUAL "=="
%token <std::unique_ptr<identifier>> IDENT "identifier"
%token <std::unique_ptr<decimal>> DECIMAL "decimal"
%token <std::unique_ptr<fraction>> FRACTION "fraction"
%token <std::unique_ptr<stringlit>> STRINGLIT "stringlit"
%nterm <std::unique_ptr<identifier>> identifier // add this for verbosity
%nterm <std::unique ptr<expression>> expr
%nterm <std::unique_ptr<expression>> literals
%nterm <std::unique_ptr<expression>> binop_expr
%nterm <std::unique_ptr<expression>> unaryop_expr
%nterm <std::unique_ptr<expression>> compare_expr
%nterm <std::unique ptr<block>> stmts
%nterm <std::unique_ptr<block>>
                                   program
%nterm <std::unique ptr<block>> block
%nterm <std::unique_ptr<statement>> stmt
%nterm <std::unique_ptr<statement>> conditional
%nterm <std::unique ptr<statement>> for loop
%nterm <std::unique_ptr<statement>> for_range
%nterm <std::unique_ptr<std::vector<std::unique_ptr<expression>>>> call_args
%nterm <std::unique_ptr<variable_declaration>> var_decl
%nterm <std::unique_ptr<array_access>> array_access
%printer { yyo << $$; } <*>;
%start program;
%code {
  #define DEBUG PARSER
  #undef DEBUG_PARSER
}
%%
// left associativity
%left "+" "-":
%left "*" "/";
// program consists of statements
```

```
program : stmts {
         program block = std::move($1);
        program_block->accept(v_pprint);
// statements can consist of single or multiple statements
stmts[block]
               : stmt {
        $block = std::make_unique<block>();
        $block->statements.emplace_back(std::move($1));
        $$->accept(v_pprint);
       | stmts[meow] stmt {
        $meow->statements.emplace back(std::move($2));
        // i added this because i std::move everytime and this moves the $block also
        // so i std::move back $meow to block to retain the address of main block
        // it was becoming null before, added null check in main.cpp as well
        // - shadowleaf
        $block = std::move($meow);
// statement can be an expression or an variable declaration
stmt
        : expr {
        $$ = std::make_unique<expr_statement>(std::move($1));
        $$->accept(v_pprint);
       | var_decl {
        $$ = std::move($1);
       | conditional {
        $$ = std::move($1);
       | for_loop {
        $$ = std::move($1);
        $$->accept(v_pprint);
       | for range {
        $$ = std::move($1);
        $$->accept(v_pprint);
```

```
// for loops
for_loop : "for" "(" expr "," expr "," expr ")" block {
        $ = std::make_unique<for_loop>(std::move($3), std::move($5), std::move($7), std::move($9));
for_range : "for" identifier "in" "range" "decimal" block {
         $$ = std::make_unique<for_range>(std::move($2), std::move($5), std::move($6));
// a block
block
        : "{" stmts "}" {
           $$ = std::move($2);
           $$->accept(v_pprint);
// conditional statement
conditional : "if" expr block "else" block {
           $$ = std::make_unique<conditional>(std::move($2), std::move($3), std::move($5));
           $$->accept(v_pprint);
         | "if" expr block {
           $$ = std::make_unique<conditional>(std::move($2), std::move($3));
           $$->accept(v_pprint);
// variable declaration and/or assignment
var_decl : "identifier" "identifier" {
         $$ = std::make_unique<variable_declaration>(std::move($1), std::move($2));
         $$->accept(v_pprint);
       | "identifier" "identifier" "=" expr {
         $$ = std::make_unique<variable_declaration>(std::move($1), std::move($2), std::move($4));
         $$->accept(v_pprint);
// all the literals, like integers, fractions and string literals
literals : "decimal" {
        $$ = std::move($1);
        // LOG_S(INFO) << "found decimal at " << @1.begin.line << "." << @1.begin.column;
         $$->accept(v_pprint);
```

```
| "fraction" {
         $$ = std::move($1);
         $$->accept(v_pprint);
       | "stringlit" {
         $$ = std::move($1);
         $$->accept(v_pprint);
// all the expression statements
expr
         : identifier "=" expr {
         $$ = std::make_unique<assignment>(std::move($1), std::move($3));
         $$->accept(v_pprint);
         }
       | identifier "(" call_args ")" {
         // function call
         $$ = std::make_unique<function_call>(std::move($1), std::move($3));
         $$->accept(v_pprint);
       | identifier {
         // just an identifier
         $$ = std::move($1);
         $$->accept(v_pprint);
         }
       | literals {
         // literal, either decimal or fractional
         $$ = std::move($1);
       | binop_expr {
         // some binary operation (numeric, not boolean)
         $$ = std::move($1);
         $$->accept(v_pprint);
       | unaryop_expr {
```

```
// a and or not, unary boolean expression
        $$ = std::move($1);
       | compare_expr {
        // a comparison expression
        $$ = std::move($1);
       | array_access {
        // accessing an element of array
         $$ = std::move($1);
       | "(" expr ")" {
         $$ = std::move($2);
         $$->accept(v_pprint);
identifier : "identifier" { $$ = std::move($1); $$->accept(v pprint); }
// call arguments of a function
// can be blank
call_args[args_list] : /*blank*/ {
         $args_list = std::make_unique<std::vector<std::unique_ptr<expression>>>();
        }
       | expr {
         $args_list = std::make_unique<std::vector<std::unique_ptr<expression>>>();
         $args_list->push_back(std::move($1));
       | call_args[arg] "," expr {
         $arg->push_back(std::move($3));
        $args_list = std::move($arg);
// array access for arr[0], arr[<some expr that evaluate to decimal>]
// or for the future can also be arr['string'] for maps
array access : identifier "[" expr "]" {
           $$ = std::make_unique<array_access>(std::move($1), std::move($3));
           $$->accept(v_pprint);
         | array_access "[" expr "]" {
           $$ = std::make_unique<array_access>(std::move($1), std::move($3));
           $$->accept(v_pprint);
// binary operators
binop_expr : expr "and" expr {
```

```
$$ = std::make_unique<binary_operator>('&', std::move($1), std::move($3), @$);
        $$->accept(v_pprint);
      | expr "or" expr {
        $$ = std::make_unique<binary_operator>('|', std::move($1), std::move($3), @$);
        $$->accept(v_pprint);
      | expr "+" expr {
        $$ = std::make_unique<binary_operator>('+', std::move($1), std::move($3), @$);
        $$->accept(v_pprint);
      | expr "-" expr {
        $$ = std::make_unique<binary_operator>('-', std::move($1), std::move($3), @$);
        $$->accept(v_pprint);
      | expr "*" expr {
        $$ = std::make_unique<binary_operator>('*', std::move($1), std::move($3), @$);
        $$->accept(v pprint);
      expr "/" expr {
        $$ = std::make_unique<binary_operator>('/', std::move($1), std::move($3), @$);
        $$->accept(v_pprint);
// binary boolean comparison operators
compare_expr : expr ">" expr {
             $$ = std::make unique<comp operator>(">", std::move($1), std::move($3));
             $$->accept(v_pprint);
          }
        | expr ">=" expr {
             $$ = std::make_unique<comp_operator>(">=", std::move($1), std::move($3));
             $$->accept(v_pprint);
          }
        | expr "<" expr {</pre>
             $$ = std::make_unique<comp_operator>("<", std::move($1), std::move($3));
             $$->accept(v_pprint);
          }
        | expr "<=" expr {
             $$ = std::make_unique<comp_operator>("<=", std::move($1), std::move($3));
             $$->accept(v_pprint);
        | expr "==" expr {
             $$ = std::make_unique<comp_operator>("==", std::move($1), std::move($3));
             $$->accept(v pprint);
         | expr "!=" expr {
```

```
$$ = std::make_unique<comp_operator>("!=", std::move($1), std::move($3));
             $$->accept(v pprint);
// unary operations
unaryop_expr : "not" expr {
           $$ = std::make_unique<unary_operator>('!', std::move($2), @$);
           $$->accept(v_pprint);
        ;
// // boolean expression
// boolean_expr : expr "and" expr {
//
//
           expr "or" expr {
//
           expr "xor" expr {
//
//
             }
/* testing out a grammar */
program : expr { std::cout << "expr: " << cnt++ << "\n"; }</pre>
expr : "decimal" { std::cout<< "decimal: " << cnt++ << "\n"; $$ = std::move($1); }
       | expr "+" expr { std::cout << "expr + expr: " << cnt++ << "\n"; $$ = std::make_unique<binary_operator>('+', s
td::move($1), std::move($3)); }
*/
%%
void yy::parser::error (const location_type& I, const std::string& m) {
std::cerr << l << ": " << m << '\n';
```

1.6 Testing

To test the grammar various test cases were made, the program made for the compiler can also generate IR code and then use the LLVM MCJIT (Machine Code Just In Time) Compiler to execute the generated IR.

```
| Stadowleaf@shadowleaf-manjaro | Deptid/barium/barium -v INFO stdin --parse-only date time | file:time | file:tim
```

Figure 1-3 Parsing Simple Arithmetic Expression

Input 2 + 3 * 4 - 1 is given to the program, first the lexical analyzer converts this character stream to tokens, i.e. DECIMAL, PLUS, DECIMAL, MINUS, DECIMAL, as defined by our tokens earlier.

These tokens are fed to the scanner, which uses the grammar rules that we provided to perform actions on matching the syntax of the tokens. For example, when 2 + 3 is found, expr + expr is matched and then into a binary operator. Similarly, it is done for the entire program.

The Abstract Syntax Tree is thus generated, while doing so we print the nodes of the tree, which can be seen in the terminal as form of LOG INFO, the address of the node and its contents are printed, we can use this information to create a visual syntax tree, so it'll be easier for us to comprehend. Refer to Figure 1-4 AST for 2 + 3 * 4 - 1, we can see how our expression is converted to a AST, the leaf nodes are the terminals, which are all decimals in our case, few reduce operations are omitted, for optimizations, like decimal is reduced to expr and then attached to binary_operator, but bison optimizes this and directly does the reduction operation.

From the figure, we can see that operator associativity and precedence is maintained as written in the grammar file.

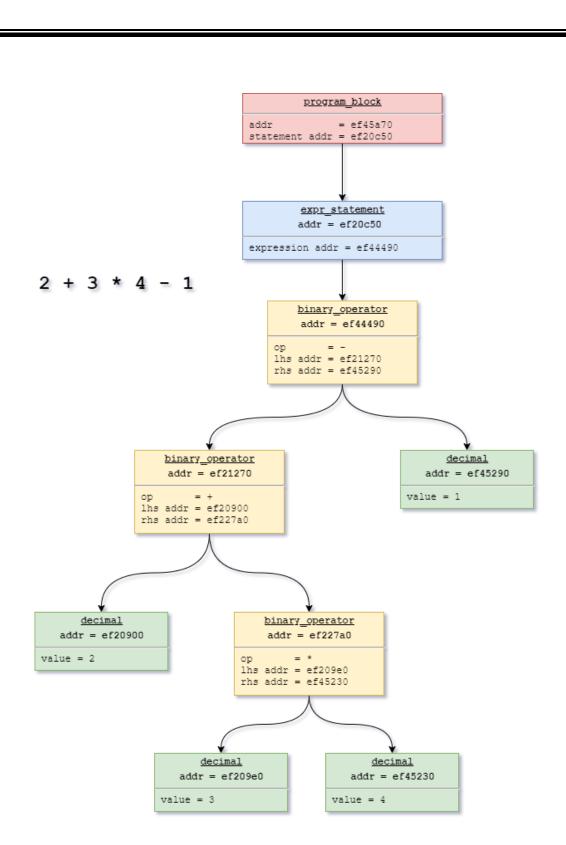


Figure 1-4 AST for 2 + 3 * 4 - 1

```
shadowleaf@shadowleaf-manjaro .../Projects/ProjektBarium
build/barium/barium -v OFF stdin
displayln('hello world')
displayln('2 + 2 = %d', 2+2)
fraction PI = 3.14.159265
stdin:3.19: invalid character: .

shadowleaf@shadowleaf-manjaro .../Projects/ProjektBarium
```

Figure 1-5 Fractional Number Syntax Error

The above figure demonstrates the syntax error caused due to wrong notation of the fraction number.

Figure 1-6 String Syntax Error

The above figure demonstrates the syntax error where a single terminating quote of the string is missing.

Figure 1-7 Parse Error, unrecognized character

The above figure demonstrates the parser throws a syntax error when an invalid character is given to the program.

Figure 1-8 Simple JIT Compile and Execute

The above figure shows a simple program, that is passed through all the stages of compilation as shown in Figure 1-1 Compiler Recipe, the output is displayed. <u>Comments are ignored in the source code.</u>

Figure 1-9 Semantic Analyzer data type cast warnings

The above program shows how the program shows a type casting warning when we've tried to do 2 + 2 + 3.14159, i.e. addition of a decimal to a fraction.

```
| Debables(ephaborlesf-majoro | Properties |
```

Figure 1-10 Undeclared Variable Error

The above figure shows how the program throws an error when we try to assign value to a variable which is undeclared, this happens during the Intermediate Code Generation stage.

Control Statements, Looping Statements, Arrays and IO Statements run are attached in Appendix A Logs, the program was tested and it works in parsing them.

1.7 Results and Comments

```
build/barium/barium -h -v OFF
OVERVIEW: Barium Compiler
Uses STDIN if <input file> is not specified
-v [OFF | INFO | ERROR] sets the verbosity level
USAGE: barium [options] <input file>
OPTIONS:
General options:
  --dump-ir

    Dump the Generated IR on output

 -o=<filename> - Specify output filename
 --parse-only - Only Parse the source file
Generic Options:
  --help
              - Display available options (--help-hidden for more)
 --help-list - Display list of available options (--help-list-hidden for more)
  --version
              - Display the version of this program
```

Figure 1-11 ProjektBarium help screen

So, this was ProjektBarium, a simple, tiny compiler using the LLVM Frontend to generate IR and execute the code using the built in MCJIT compiler.

1.7.1 Limitations

The language is very limited and cannot be called a language since we didn't do a full implementation of functions and modules. LLVM has full support for these features and even more!

The language is missing recursion, which is very fundamental when it comes to writing some of our basic data structures like linked lists.

1.7.2 Further Improvements

The goal of project barium was to create a functional language, but things didn't turn out so well, i plan to do so at some later point in time, i.e. restructure the grammar to form a functional language. But why? Function languages are fundamentally simple and have a very simple syntax, but they are very powerful, everything is a function, numbers are encoded as Churchill Encodings, which are Lambdas, which is a function. This makes it easy to create a full-fledged language with very less code.

For Appendix and Header file Source code Please Check https://github.com/ThisisDeepakR/CompilersProject

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For Appendix and Header file Source code Please Check https://github.com/ThisisDeepakR/CompilersProject