Implementation of a compiler for an imperative language IMP

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1 Introduction

The project aim is to implement a compiler for a 'simple' imperative language named *IMP*. Like any imperative programming language, *IMP* is structured of mainstream features such as *keywords* (if, while, ... statements), the use of *variables*, the use *numbers* and the use of *comments*. The form of these features follows some defined rules:

- ullet a variable is a sequence of alphanumeric characters that must start by a letter.
- a *number* is a sequence of one or more digits.
- a comment must start by the combination (* and ends by the reversed combination *).

The compilation scheme is generally divided in three main phases: analysis, synthesis and optimization. The phases are themselves composes of different steps. For instance, the analysis phase is composed of *lexical analysing* step (or *scanning*), a *syntax analysing* step (or *parsing*) and a *semantic analysing* step. In this assignment, the focus is set on the *analysis phase*.

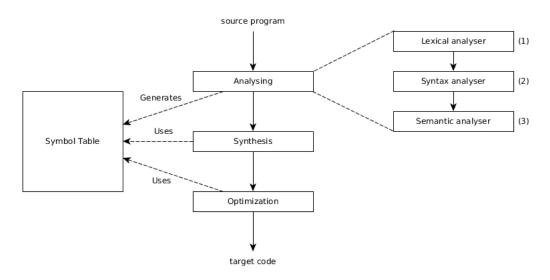


Figure 1 - Compilation phases.

2 Implementation of the lexical analyser

In the so called "Dragon book" 1 the $lexical \ anlyser$ is defined as follow:

«The *lexical analyser* reads the stream of characters making up the source program and groups the character into a meaningful sequence called *lexemes*.»

A lexeme can be defined as a tuple which contains both a token name and the associated value. The sequence of lexemes generated by the lexical analyser will be used by the following step. In addition, the lexical analyser will generate a very useful tool, that will be used by all the other steps (as shown in fig 1.), called a symbol table. The role of the symbol table is to store every variable encountered while scanning the source code and the line where it appears for the first time.

 $^{^1\}mathrm{V}.$ Aho, A., 2007. Compilers : Principles, techniques, & Tools. 2nd ed. New York : Pearson.