DPCC: DParo's Own C-Alike Compiler

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Project Description

This project is the implementation of an assignment for a course on compilers of Computer Engineering at Padua.

The project consists in an implementation of a toy compiler for a toy language for which we are free to desing the syntax however we like.

- Lettura del sorgente. In particolare si può supporre una tradizionale lettura da un file.
- Un Lexer/Scanner per la tokenizzazione del sorgente da caratteri a tipi di dati strutturati. La scelta ricade su Flex per la gestione dell'analisi lessicale
- Un **Parser** per implementare la sintassi del linguaggio e gestire l'analisi sintattica. La scelta ricade su **Bison** per la gestione di questa componente
- Un semplice **generator di codice intermedio**. Il progetto provede di generare un ibrido Assembly/C/3AC come semplice esempio di gestione di generazione

For the specification of the Intermdiate Code that is generated please refer to appendix A

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Intermediate Code Generation: 3AC
Problem analysis
Program design

Evaluation of the program
···
Process description
Conclusions

Appendix A: Structure of the Intermediate Code

Appendix: program text

Appendix B: Example Program Iterative Merge Sort

```
let array = [
        15, 59, 61, 75, 12, 71, 5, 35, 44,
        6, 98, 17, 81, 56, 53, 31, 20, 11,
3
        45, 80, 8, 34, 71, 83, 64, 28, 3,
4
        88, 50, 48, 80, 5
5
    ];
6
    for (let curr_size = 1; curr_size < len; curr_size = 2 * curr_size) {</pre>
9
        for (let left_start = 0; left_start < len - 1; left_start = left_start + 2 * curr_size) {</pre>
10
           let mid = len - 1;
11
12
            if ((left_start + curr_size - 1) < len - 1) {</pre>
13
                mid = left_start + curr_size - 1;
14
15
16
           let right_end = len - 1;
17
            if ((left_start + 2 * curr_size - 1) < len - 1) {</pre>
19
                right_end = left_start + 2 * curr_size - 1;
20
21
22
23
                let 1 = left_start;
               let m = mid;
25
               let r = right_end;
               let n1 = m - 1 + 1;
let n2 = r - m;
27
28
                let L: int[1024];
30
               let R: int[1024];
31
               for (let i = 0; i < n1; i++) {</pre>
33
34
                    L[i] = array[l + i];
35
36
                for (let i = 0; i < n2; i++) {</pre>
37
                   R[i] = array[m + 1 + i];
38
39
40
41
42
                let i = 0;
                let j = 0;
43
                let k = 1;
44
45
                while (i < n1 && j < n2) {</pre>
46
                   if (L[i] <= R[j]) {</pre>
47
                       array[k++] = L[i++];
                    } else {
49
50
                        array[k++] = R[j++];
51
                }
52
53
                while (i < n1) {</pre>
54
55
                    array[k++] = L[i++];
56
                while (j < n2) {
57
                    array[k++] = R[j++];
59
60
        }
61
62 }
63
   print("Sorted array\n");
65 print(array);
```