编译原理

Compiler Construction Principles





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第1章:编译原理引论

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- ₩1.1 编译与解释
- ₩1.2 编译程序概述
- **¥1.3** 编译程序的结构
- ₩1.4 编译程序的设计与实现
- **#1.5** Summary (Compiler Structure)

1.0 课程简介

引例:翻译(编译)程序的组成部分:

如: " I wish you success."

翻译成汉语。

1) 单词进行词法分析:

" I" "wish" "you" "success"(代) (动) (代) (名)我 希望 你 成功

2) 语法分析:

(主语) (谓语) (间宾) (直宾) <u>结论:</u> 是一个合乎英语语法的句子。

3) 语义分析:

我希望你成功。

4) 汉语句子进行修饰(优化):

祝你成功。

为什么学习编译原理?

₩ 常规用户——

- ₩ "编译原理"实际是翻译程序, 无处不在
- 熟练使用与掌握编译原理, 理解计算机的编译与自动翻译程序。
- ₩ 程序员与高级研发——
 - ₩ 加深对使用的编译原理的理解,有利于深入编程
 - ₩ 编程时借鉴编译原理的设计思想和算法
 - ₩ 设计翻译程序 或者 修改现有的系统(智能翻译等)
 - ₩ 高级研发经常与编译器打交道(自然语言处理等)
 - ₩ 编译原理中概念和技术可推广应用领域(信息检索等)

课程简介

- ₩什么是编译程序?
- ∺计算机语言
- # 计算机语言的组成结构
- #学习内容
- ∺考核要求
- ₩教学参考书

课程简介

#什么叫编译程序

△将高级程序设计语言(C, C++, Java, pascal等)翻译 成逻辑上等价的低级语言(汇编语言, 机器语言)的 翻译程序。

高级语言程序

 Example: Bubblesort program that sorts array A allocated in static storage

```
for (i = n-2; i >= 0; i--) {
  for (j = 0; j <= i; j++) {
    if (A[j] > A[j+1]) {
      temp = A[j];
      A[j] = A[j+1];
      A[j+1] = temp;
    }
}
```

Code Generated by the Front End

```
i = n-2
                               t13 = j+1
                               t14 = 4*t13
S5:if i<0 qoto s1
  i = 0
                               t15 = &A
s4:if j>i goto s2
                               t16 = t15 + t14
  t1 = 4*i
                                               ;A[j+1]
                               t17 = *t16
  t2 = &A
                               t18 = 4*i
  t3 = t2+t1
                               t19 = &A
  t4 = *t3
               ;A[j]
                               t20 = t19 + t18
                                              ; &A [j]
  t5 = j+1
                               *t20 = t17
                                               ;A[i]=A[i+1]
  t6 = 4*t5
                              t21 = j+1
  t7 = &A
                               t22 = 4*t21
  t8 = t7 + t6
                              t23 = \&A
  t9 = *t8 ; A[j+1]
                              t24 = t23 + t22
  if t4 <= t9 qoto s3
                            *t24 = temp ;A[j+1]=temp
  t10 = 4*j
                            ສ3:j = j+1
  t11 = &A
                              goto S4
                             S2:i = i-1
  t12 = t11+t10
  temp = *t12 ; temp=A[j]
                             qoto s5
                             s1:
```

(t4=*t3 means read memory at address in t3 and write to t4:
*t20=t17 :store value of t17 into memory at address in t20)

低级语言程序 After Optimization

Result of applying
global common subexpression
loop invariant code motion
induction variable elimination
dead-code elimination
to all the scalar and temp. variables

These traditional optimizations can make a big difference!

```
i = n-2
   t27 = 4*i
  t.28 = \&A
  t29 = t27 + t28
  t30 = t28+4
S5:if t29 < t28 qoto s1
  t25 = t28
  t26 = t30
s4:if t25 > t29 goto s2
  t4 = *t25
                ;A[i]
  t9 = *t26 ; A[j+1]
   if t4 <= t9 qoto s3
   temp = *t25 ; temp=A[j]
   t17 = *t26 ; A[j+1]
   *t25 = t17 ; A[j] = A[j+1]
   *t26 = temp ;A[j+1]=temp
s3:t25 = t25+4
  t26 = t26+4
  qoto S4
S2:t29 = t29-4
  goto s5
s1:
```

代码生成 Code Generation

- Mapping machine independent assembly code to the target architecture (汇编语言到机器语言的映射)
- ₩ Virtual to physical binding (物理绑定)

(指令选择)

- △ Register allocation infinite virtual registers to N physical registers (寄存器分配)
- Scheduling binding to resources (adder1) (调度)
- △ Assembly emission (汇编组装,发布)
- **Machine assembly is our output, assembler, linker take over to create binary**

(汇编语言, 链接等创建二进制代码→(机器语言))

实例: C程序的编译过程

```
# 源程序:
main()
{
printf("hello"); # 1. 词法分析
# 2. 语法分析
# 3. 语义分析
# 4. 中间代码与优化
# 5. 目标代码生成
```

1. 词法分析

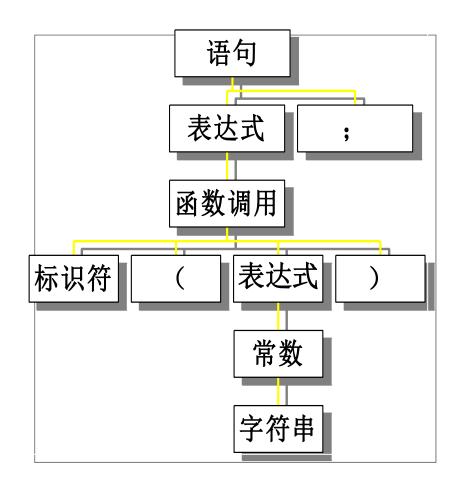
```
₩ 源程序:
    main()
{
        printf("hello");
        }
₩ 1. 词法分析
        □ 切词
        □ 场性
        □ 分类
        □ 填写符号表
```

```
结果
   IDN
       main
   '{'
   IDN
       printf
   STR
       hello
```

2.语法分析

#分析单词序列;#识别语法结构;

#查语法错误;#构造分析树;



3.语义分析

- # 确认标识符的属性
 - △类型、作用域等
- # 语义检查
 - △运算的合法性、取值范围等
- # 子程序的静态绑定
 - △代码存储的相对地址
- # 变量的静态绑定
 - △数据存储的相对地址

4.中间代码与优化

- # 中间语言(逆波兰表达式)
 - △简单规范
 - △机器无关
 - △易于优化与转换
- # 按照语法分析树生成中间 语言代码
 - △运算指令
 - △控制指令
- # 中间代码与优化
 - △中间代码的优化处理, 以求提高执行效率

例 (三地址代码)

x := s (赋值)

param x (参数)

call f (函数 调用)

注释

s 是 hello 的地址

f 是函数 printf 的 地址

5. 目标代码生成

△将中间代码转换成目标机上的机器指令代码 或汇编代码

MOV R0, #12, ADD R0, #4 MUL R0, R2

汇编指令代码

10000001 0001 1100 10000010 0001 0100 11000100 0001 0010

机器指令代码

计算机语言的共同点

₩语法:

△语句的组成规则

△描述方法: BNF范式、语法描述图

光词法:

△单词的组成规则

△描述方法: BNF范式、正规式

₩单词:

△具有语义的最小字符串(可区分的)

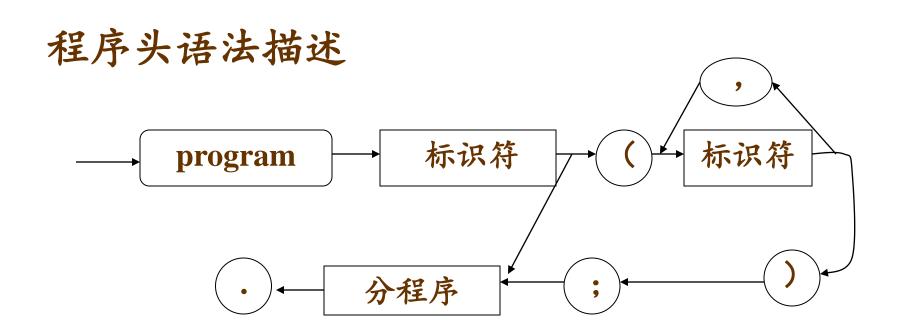
语言的描述方法

- # 叙述性方法
 - △自然语言(非形式化描述)
- ∺记号方法
 - △数学方法(形式化描述)
 - △保证描述清晰准确
- ∺形式化描述的作用
 - △理论基础和抽象分析方法

程序设计语言的定义 (语法)

- # 语法: 是指规定如何由基本符号组成一个完整的程序的规则。可以分文一般的语法规则和词法规则。
- # 定义语法的方式
 - △语法图: 直观, 篇幅大。
 - △BNF表示法: 简洁, 严谨, 精确。
 - △自然语言:一般不使用在正式的文本中。

语法图 (pascal)



BNF表示方式(范式定义)

```
# 〈程序〉::=〈程序首部〉;〈程序分程序〉

# 〈程序首部〉::= program〈标识符〉(〈程序参数〉)

# 〈程序分程序〉::=

# 〈标识符〉::=

# 〈程序参数〉::=

# .....
```

程序设计语言的定义 (语义)

#程序设计语言中按照语法规则所构成的各个 语法成分的意义。

₩定义方式:

- △一般使用比较严格的自然语言进行描述。
- ○形式化的方法:使用数学符号以没有歧义的方式 定义。

教学内容

总学时: 51 学时授课, 实验: 约51 学时

- > 引论
- > 词法分析
- > 文法与形式语言
- ▶ 语法描述与分析(自顶向下,自底向上)
- > 中间代码的生成
- > 符号表
- > 运行时存储空间组织
- > 代码优化
- ▶ 目标代码生成
- > 错误的检查和修复
- > 编译扩展应用介绍

教学要求

- 1 讲授为主,课堂表现(出勤率、随堂练习等)
- 2 掌握每章的重点难点,按时完成作业(认真、独立)
- 3 理论与实践结合,重视上机实验(按时、认真完成)
- 4 鼓励举一反三,教材+PPT+复习+阅读参考资料+网站信息
- 5 鼓励开拓思路,创新思路,融会贯通
- 6 ~~~~~

让课堂不仅输送知识,还要引领价值;不仅传授学业,更要教会方法;提升学习力与创新力。

成绩评定

₩平时考核+期中考试(作业、实验、课堂表现等)△成绩占总评成绩的50%

#期末考试

△成绩占总评成绩的50%

教材与参考书

- □ 教材: 陈火旺,程序设计语言《编译原理》(第3版),国防工业出版社
- 📖 教材参考书:与书配套的习题解答。
- Alfred V. Aho, Ravi Sethi, and Jeffrey D. Ullman, "Compilers: Principles, Techniques, and Tools"(second) Addison-Wesley (英文版) 人民邮电出版社, (中文版) 机械工业出版社
- Kenneth C.Louden, "Compiler Construction Principles and Practice"(中文版) 机械工业出版社,
- □ 陈意云,编译原理和技术,中国科学技术大学出版社
- □ 教材参考书:与书配套的习题解答。
- Ⅲ 教材PPT+参考资料+网站信息

第1章:编译原理引论

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- **#1.5** Summary (Compiler Structure)

1.1 编译与解释

<u>编译程序</u>: 把高级程序设计语言翻译成等价的低级语言程序, 最终生成可执行代码。

高级语言 —— 编译程序 —— 目标程序 源程序 解释程序: 它以用该语言编写的源程序作为输入,但不产生目标程序,而是按照语言的定义,边解释边执行源程序本身。 通常把源程序翻译成某种中间程序,逐条解释并执行,从而完成翻译。

混合编码: 是一种折衷形式。即对运行较慢的部分采用编译, 其它部分采取解释执行。

● <u>许多情况,用于编译程序的构造技术同样也适用于</u> 解释程序。

examples

Compilation: source $\xrightarrow{translate}$ real machine language $\xrightarrow{execute}$ actions/results

Interpretation: source $\xrightarrow{translate}$ virtual machine language $\xrightarrow{interpret}$ actions/results

Direct Execution: source $\xrightarrow{interpret}$ actions/results

Most C/C++ systems are examples of compilation. Lisp interpretation is (in effect) an example of direct execution (the "translation" performed by the reader is trivial).

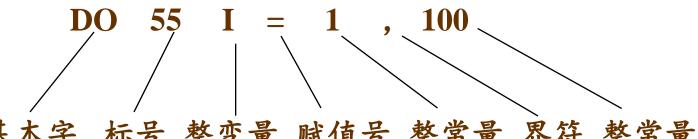
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1.2 编译程序概述

五个阶段: (源程序 —→目标程序)

1。词法分析: 输入源程序, 对其扫描并分析, 识别 各单词符号(基本字、标识符、常数、 算符、界符等)如:FORTRAN语句



基本字 标号 整变量 赋值号 整常量 界符 整常量

● 词法分析的依据是词法规则。

- 2。语法分析。 根据 语法规则 把单词串分解成各类 语法范畴(短语、子句、表达式、程序段、程序)。语法分析所依循的是语言的 语法规则。
- 3。中间代码生成。

语义解释, 语法制导翻译。

根据各语法成分的语义写出其中间代码。

它是一种记号系统,其结构简单,含义明确,

与硬件无关, 但很容易变换成机器指令。

常用的中间代码有:逆波兰、三元式、四元式,间接三元式、树等。如: M=I+M 四元式表示为:

操作码 第一操作数 第二操作数 结果 + I M M

4。 优化。

对中间代码进行加工变换, 以期在最后阶段产生出更为高效的(省时间和空间)的目标代码。

常做的优化有:公共子表达式的外提、循环优化、算符归约等。如

for k := 1 to 100 do

begin

$$m := i + 10 * k$$
;

$$n := j + 10 * k;$$

end;

其四元式代码:

序号 操作码 第一 第二 结果 k **j**< 100 (9) \setminus for k:=1 to 100 k **10** k t1 **t1** $m \mid m:=i+10*k$ 5 10 k **t2 t2** n k k **(2)**

3和5: 200次乘法。(优化)

序号	操作码	第一	第二	结果	
1	: =	i			m
2	: =	j			n \\ m,n初值
3	: =	1			k
4	j <	100	k		(9) \setminus for k:=1 to 100
5	+	m	10		m
6	+	n	10		n \\ m,n循环+10
7	+	1	k		k
8	j				(4)
9	0 0 0 0				

●优化后的四元式 优化所依循的原则是<u>程序的等价变换原则</u>。

5.目标代码的生成:

在中间代码(或经过优化)的基础上,生成某具体的硬件代码,可以是绝对机器代码,或汇编代码。

联接装配程序

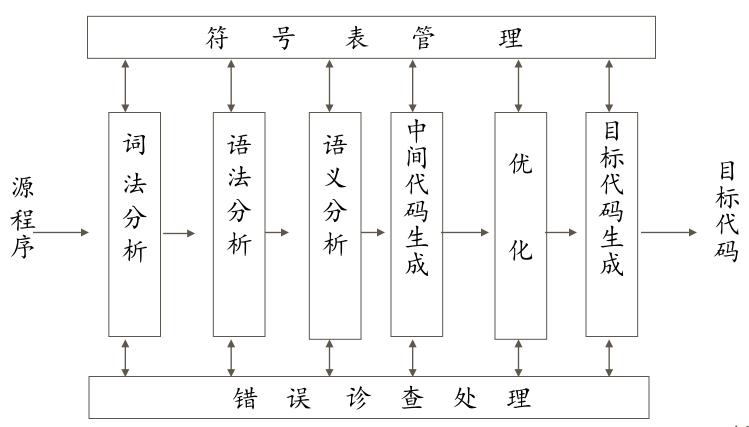
总之, <u>编译</u> 要先分析,以确定源程序的功能; 然后综合,以生成该功能的目标程序。

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1.3 编译程序结构

编译程序的总框图:



分析

分析阶段 是对源程序进行 结构分析

和 语义分析。

结构分析 包括词法分析、语法分析。

语义分析 用于决定源程序的含义。

综合

中间代码生成程序 代码生成程序 表格管理(构造、查找、更新) 符号名表 标号表 入口名表 过程引用表

表格管理的格式:

NAME

INFORMATION

信息栏: 名字的属性、状态。

(书P5)

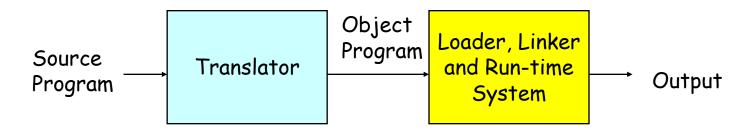
表的种类:

循环特征表、等价名表、公共链表、中间代码表(四元式表)

错误处理(指出错误的性质、地点)

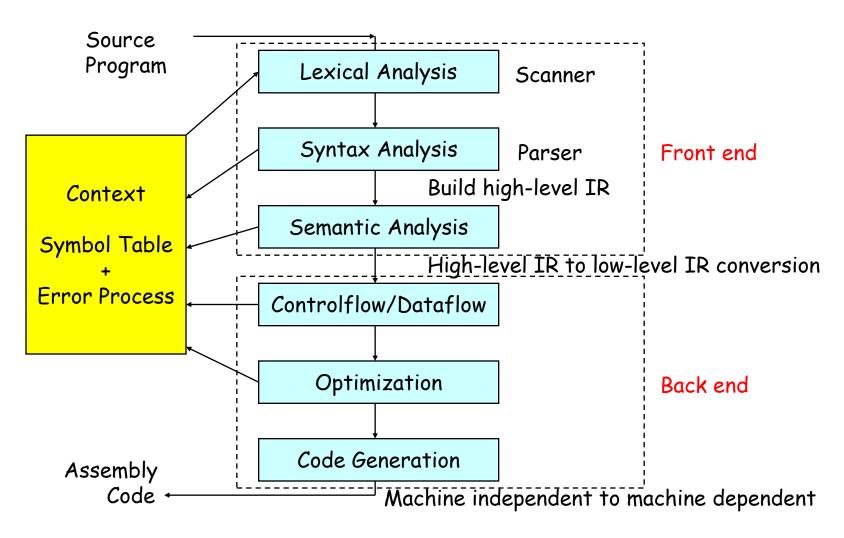
单词的拼写错位 语法错位,括号不配对 语义错位,运算符不相容。 目标程序区超界 计算机容量受限

附:扩展知识(Compiler Structure)



- Source language
- **X** Target language
 - Machine code, assembly
 - High-level languages, simply actions
- **Compile time vs run time**
 - Compile time or statically Positioning of variables
 - □ Run time or dynamically –heap allocation

General Structure of a Modern Compiler



IR (intermediate representation)

Lexical Analysis (Scanner)

- Extracts and identifies lowest level lexical elements from a source stream(从源数据流中提取和识别词法元素)
 - Reserved words (关键字): for, if, switch
 - Identifiers(标示符): "i", "j", "table"
 - Constants (常数): 3.14159, 17, "%d\n"
 - Punctuation symbols (标点符号): "(", ")", ",", "+"
- Removes non-grammatical elements from the stream ie spaces, comments (去 除非语法元素)
- Implemented with a Finite State Automata (FSA) (有限状态自动机)
 - Set of states partial inputs
 - Transition functions to move between states

Lex/Flex(词法自动生成器)

- Automatic generation of scanners
 - Hand-coded ones are faster
 - But tedious to write, and error prone!
- Lex/Flex
 - Given a specification of regular expressions
 - Generate a table driven FSA (有限状态自动机)
 - Output is a C program that you compile to produce your scanner

Parser (分析程序)

- Check input stream for syntactic correctness
 - Framework for subsequent semantic processing
 - Implemented as a push down automaton (PDA)
- Lots of variations
 - Hand coded, recursive descent (递归下降)
 - Table driven (top-down or bottom-up)
 - For any non-trivial language, writing a correct parser is a challenge
- Yacc (yet another compiler's compiler)
 - Given a context free grammar
 - Generate a parser for that language (again a C program)

Static Semantic Analysis

- Several distinct actions to perform
 - Check definition of identifiers, ascertain that the usage is correct (检查标识符定义,确定其适用范围的正确性)
 - Disambiguate overloaded operators(消除操作歧义)
 - Translate from source to IR (intermediate representation)
- Standard formalism used to define the application of semantic rules is the Attribute Grammar (AG)
 - Graph that provides for the migration of information around the parse tree
 - Functions to apply to each node in the tree

Backend (后端)

- Frontend
 - Statements, loops, etc
 - These broken down into multiple assembly statements
- Machine independent assembly code
 - 3-address code
 - Infinite virtual registers,
 - infinite resources
 - "Standard" op-code, load/store architecture
- Goals
 - Optimize code quality
 - Map application to real hardware

Dataflow and Control Flow Analysis

- Provide the necessary information about variable usage and execution behavior to determine when a transformation is legal/illegal
- Dataflow analysis
 - Identify when variables contain "interesting" values
 - Which instructions created values or consume values
 - DEF, USE, GEN, KILL
- Control flow analysis
 - Execution behavior caused by control statements
 - If's, for/while loops, goto's
 - Control flow graph

Optimization (优化)

- How to make the code go faster
- Classical optimizations
 - Dead code elimination (消除子代码)
 - – remove useless code
 - Common sub-expression elimination (消除公共子表达式)
 - - re-computing the same thing multiple times
- Machine independent (classical)
 - Focus of this class
 - Useful for almost all architectures
- Machine dependent
 - Depends on processor architecture
 - Memory system, branches, dependences

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1.4 编译程序的设计与实现

交叉编译

用"T"型图表示编译程序。



称:

用APPLE代码编写的,生成APPLE代码的PL/1编译程序。

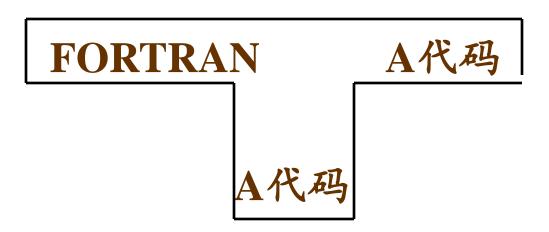
用实现(编译)语言编写的,生成目标 程序的源语言编译程序。 一般不采用低级语言作为实现语言。

· 交叉编译 例如:一个PASCAL编译。

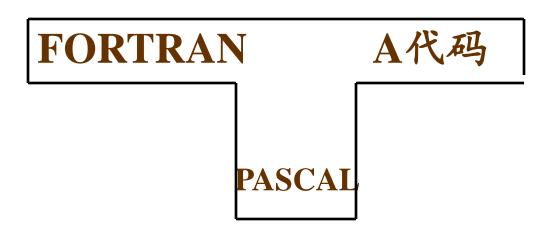
已有的

PASCAL A代码
A代码

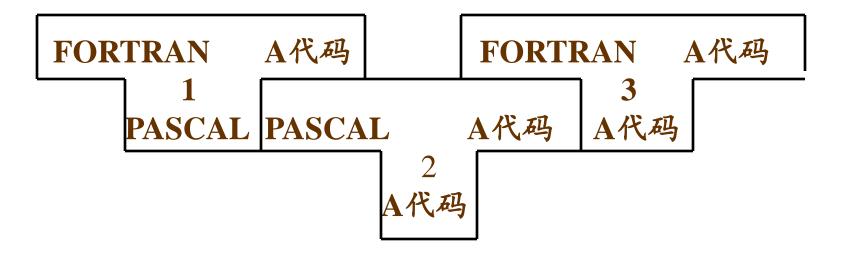
要得到的



需要编写的



用第2个编译去编译第1个,得到第3个编译程序

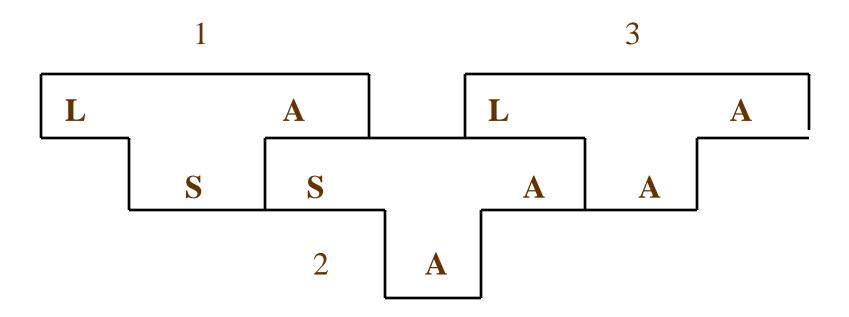


这个编译程序PASCAL程序,可得到具同样功能的用A代码表示的目标程序。

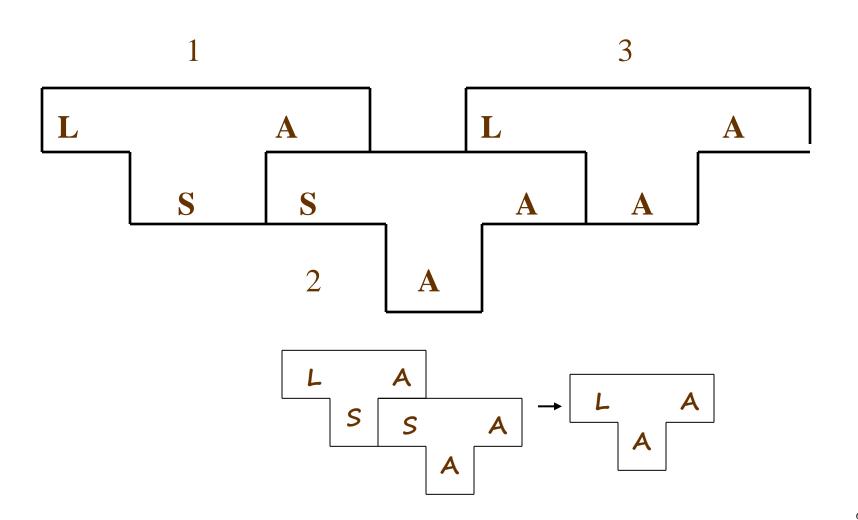
T型图的结合规则:

- (1) 中间T图的两臂上的语言分别 与左右两个T图脚上的语言相同。
- (2) 对于左右两个T图而言,其两个左端的语言必须相同,两个右端的语言亦必须相同。

用第2个编译去编译第1个,得到第3个编译程序



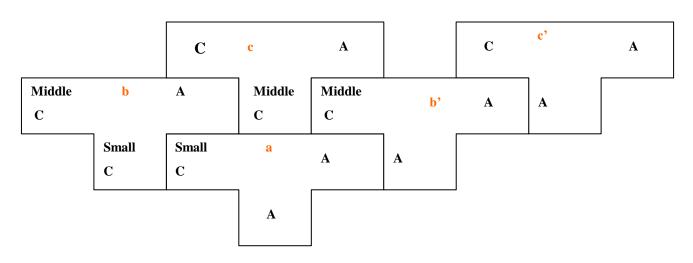
用第2个编译去编译第1个,得到第3个编译程序



- · 如何获得A机器上第一个可书写 编译程序的高级语言?
- 是否一定要用低级语言来编写?
- 有两个便捷的途径
 - 自展
 - -移植

自展

- 1) 在A机器上用机器语言或汇编语言编写高级语言的子集,例如, Small C的编译程序(a)
- 2) 经Small C 编写的Middle C的编译程序(b)
- · 3) 经Small C 的编译程序编译后,得Middle C的编译程序(b')
- 4) 由Middle C 编写全C的编译程序(c)
- 5) 经Middle C 的编译程序编译后, 得C的编译程序(c')

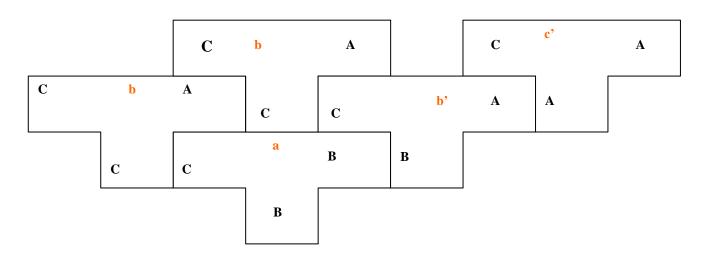


自展

- 自展方式就像滚雪球那样扩大语言的编译程序。
- 利用自展的方式使我们用机器语言或汇 编语言编写高级语言的编译程序的工作 量减少到最低限度。
- 注意:实际实现要做多次的自编译才能得到可靠的编译。

移植

- · 在B机器上已有一个可运行的C编译程序(a)
- 只要我们编写一个用C语言书写的,产生A机器代码的C编译程序(b),按如下T型图的运算去做,就得到A机器上所要的C编译程序。
- (a), (b) —— (b'); 移植; (b), (b') —— (c');



移植

- 用高级语言书写的编译程序,生产的周期短,可靠性高,易修改、扩充与维护,并且易于移植。
- 代码量长,但随着存储能力的提高、运行速度越来越快,程序正确性是主要矛盾。

其它设计方案:

UNIX操作系统的实用程序 LEX, YACC,自动地生成词法分析器和语法 分析器。

可采用自编译的方法生成编译程序。

遍:编译程序对源程序或中间形式扫描一次叫一遍.从外存取上一次的中间结果工作后,将结果存于外存之中。

典型编译器可以划分的主要逻辑阶段。

《编译程序》的设计目标

- (1) 生成尽量小的目标程序。
- (2) 目标程序运行速度尽量快。
- (3) 编译程序尽可能小。
- (4) 编译所花的时间尽可能少。
- (5) 有较强的查错和改正错误的能力。
- (6) 可靠性好。

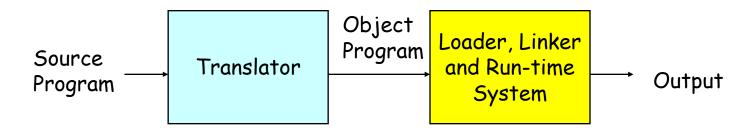
第1章:编译原理引论

- ₩1.0 课程简介
- ₩1.1 编译与解释
- ₩1.2 编译程序概述
- ₩1.3 编译程序的结构
- ₩1.4 编译程序的设计与实现
- **\$\mathcal{H}\$1.5** Summary (Compiler Structure)

1.5 Summary (Compiler Structure)

- ∺编译、翻译与解释
- ₩源语言,目标语言
- **第编译程序概念与功能**
- **#**编译实例
- ∺编译程序的结构
- 出编译器的主要逻辑阶段,各阶段的功能
- ∺编译程序的设计与实现
- ₩学习编译原理的意义

附:扩展知识(Compiler Structure)



- **Source language**
- **X** Target language
 - Machine code, assembly
- **#** Compile time vs run time
 - Compile time or statically Positioning of variables
 - Run time or dynamically –heap allocation

Why Compilers?

- Compiler
 - A program that translates from 1 language to another
 - It must preserve semantics of the source
 - It should create an efficient version of the target language
- In the beginning, there was machine language
 - Ugly writing code, debugging
 - Then came textual assembly
 - High-level languages Fortran, Pascal, C, C++
 - Machine structures became too complex and software management too difficult to continue with low-level languages

Course Outline

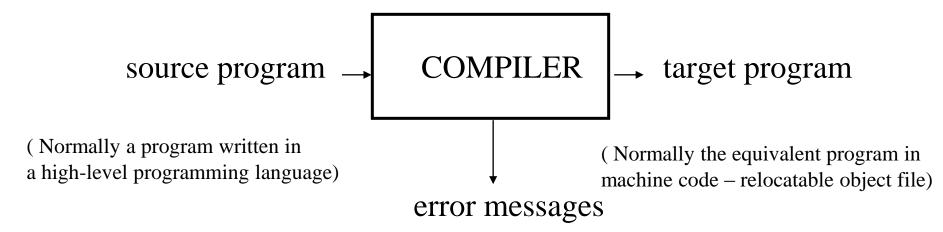
- Introduction to Compiling
- Lexical Analysis
- Syntax Analysis
 - Context Free Grammars
 - Top-Down Parsing, LL Parsing
 - Bottom-Up Parsing, LR Parsing
- Syntax-Directed Translation
 - Attribute Definitions
 - Evaluation of Attribute Definitions
- Semantic Analysis, Type Checking
- Run-Time Organization
- Intermediate Code Generation

Other Applications

- In addition to the development of a compiler, the techniques used in compiler design can be applicable to many problems in computer science.
 - Techniques used in a lexical analyzer can be used in text editors, information retrieval system, and pattern recognition programs.
 - Techniques used in a parser can be used in a query processing system such as SQL.
 - Many software having a complex front-end may need techniques used in compiler design.
 - A symbolic equation solver which takes an equation as input. That program should parse the given input equation.
 - Most of the techniques used in compiler design can be used in Natural Language Processing (NLP) systems.

COMPILERS

• A **compiler** is a program takes a program written in a source language and translates it into an equivalent program in a target language.



Major Parts of Compilers

- There are two major parts of a compiler: Analysis and Synthesis
- In analysis phase, an intermediate representation is created from the given source program.
 - Lexical Analyzer, Syntax Analyzer and Semantic Analyzer are the parts of this phase.
- In synthesis phase, the equivalent target program is created from this intermediate representation.
 - Intermediate Code Generator, Code Generator, and Code Optimizer are the parts of this phase.

Phases of A Compiler

Source Program Analyzer Analyzer Analyzer Code Generator Optimizer Generator Program

- Each phase transforms the source program from one representation into another representation.
- They communicate with error handlers.
- They communicate with the symbol table.

Lexical Analyzer

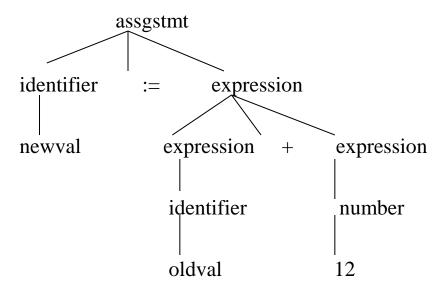
- Lexical Analyzer reads the source program character by character and returns the *tokens* of the source program.
- A *token* describes a pattern of characters having same meaning in the source program. (such as identifiers, operators, keywords, numbers, delimeters and so on)

```
Ex: newval := oldval + 12 => tokens: newval identifier
:= assignment operator
oldval identifier
+ add operator
12 a number
```

- Puts information about identifiers into the symbol table.
- Regular expressions are used to describe tokens (lexical constructs).
- A (Deterministic) Finite State Automaton can be used in the implementation of a lexical analyzer.

Syntax Analyzer

- A **Syntax Analyzer** creates the syntactic structure (generally a parse tree) of the given program.
- A syntax analyzer is also called as a parser.
- A parse tree describes a syntactic structure.



- In a parse tree, all terminals are at leaves.
- All inner nodes are non-terminals in a context free grammar.

Syntax Analyzer (CFG)

- The syntax of a language is specified by a **context free grammar** (CFG).
- The rules in a CFG are mostly recursive.
- A syntax analyzer checks whether a given program satisfies the rules implied by a CFG or not.
 - If it satisfies, the syntax analyzer creates a parse tree for the given program.
- EX: We use BNF (Backus Naur Form) to specify a CFG

```
assgstmt -> identifier := expression
expression -> identifier
expression -> number
expression -> expression + expression
```

Syntax Analyzer versus Lexical Analyzer

- Which constructs of a program should be recognized by the lexical analyzer, and which ones by the syntax analyzer?
 - Both of them do similar things; But the lexical analyzer deals with simple non-recursive constructs of the language.
 - The syntax analyzer deals with recursive constructs of the language.
 - The lexical analyzer simplifies the job of the syntax analyzer.
 - The lexical analyzer recognizes the smallest meaningful units (tokens) in a source program.
 - The syntax analyzer works on the smallest meaningful units (tokens) in a source program to recognize meaningful structures in our programming language.

Parsing Techniques

- Depending on how the parse tree is created, there are different parsing techniques.
- These parsing techniques are categorized into two groups:
 - Top-Down Parsing, Bottom-Up Parsing

Top-Down Parsing:

- Construction of the parse tree starts at the root, and proceeds towards the leaves.
- Efficient top-down parsers can be easily constructed by hand.
- Recursive Predictive Parsing, Non-Recursive Predictive Parsing (LL Parsing).

Bottom-Up Parsing:

- Construction of the parse tree starts at the leaves, and proceeds towards the root.
- Normally efficient bottom-up parsers are created with the help of some software tools.
- Bottom-up parsing is also known as shift-reduce parsing.
- Operator-Precedence Parsing simple, restrictive, easy to implement
- LR Parsing much general form of shift-reduce parsing, LR, SLR, LALR

Semantic Analyzer

- A semantic analyzer checks the source program for semantic errors and collects the type information for the code generation.
- Type-checking is an important part of semantic analyzer.
- Normally semantic information cannot be represented by a context-free language used in syntax analyzers.
- Context-free grammars used in the syntax analysis are integrated with attributes (semantic rules)
 - the result is a syntax-directed translation,
 - Attribute grammars
- Ex:

```
newval := oldval + 12
```

• The type of the identifier *newval* must match with type of the expression (*oldval+12*)

Intermediate Code Generation

- A compiler may produce an explicit intermediate codes representing the source program.
- These intermediate codes are generally machine (architecture independent). But the level of intermediate codes is close to the level of machine codes.
- Ex:

Code Optimizer (for Intermediate Code Generator)

• The code optimizer optimizes the code produced by the intermediate code generator in the terms of time and space.

• Ex:

MULT id2,id3,temp1 ADD temp1,#1,id1

Code Generator

- Produces the target language in a specific architecture.
- The target program is normally is a relocatable object file containing the machine codes.

• Ex:

(assume that we have an architecture with instructions whose at least one of its operands is a machine register)

```
MOVE id2,R1
MULT id3,R1
ADD #1,R1
MOVE R1,id1
```