

# **Phases of Compilers**



## Phases of Compilers

or

Analysis Synthesis Model of

Compiler

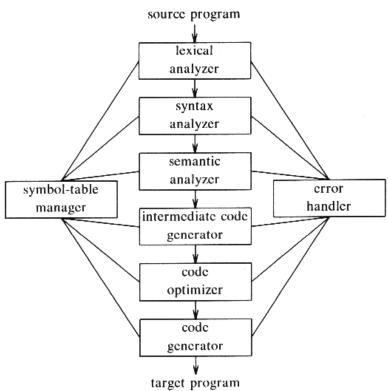


#### Analysis-Synthesis Model

- Compilation: Analysis & Synthesis
- Analysis:
  - Break source program into pieces
  - Intermediate representation
- Synthesis: construct target program from tree



#### The Phases of A Compiler





#### The Phases of A Compiler

- Phases
- First three phases: analysis portion
- Last three phases: synthesis portion
- Symbol-table management phase
- Error handler phases



#### 1.2 Analysis of the source program

- Three phases
- 1. Lexical analysis
  - Divide source program into tokens
- 2. Hierarchical (syntactical) analysis
  - Tokens grouped hierarchically
- 3. Semantic analysis
  - Ensure components fit meaningfully



#### Lexical Analysis

- Linear analysis: lexical analysis, scanning
- e.g., position:= initial+rate\*60
  - 1. Identifier position
  - 2. Assignment symbol ": ="
  - 3. Identifier *initial*
  - 4. "+" sign
  - 5. Identifier *rate*
  - 6. "\*" sign
  - 7. number 60

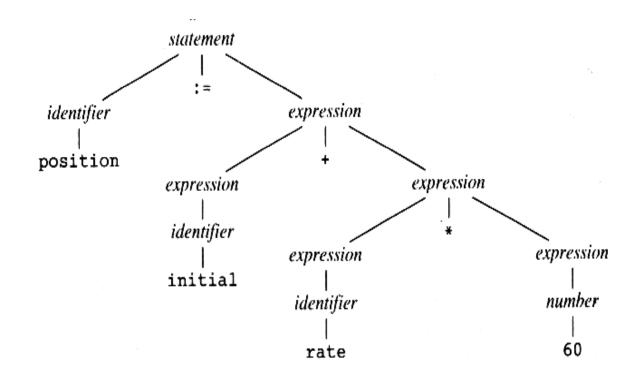


#### Syntax Analysis

- Hierarchical analysis: parsing or syntax analysis
  - Group tokens into grammatical phrases
- Grammatical phrases: parser tree



#### Syntax Analysis



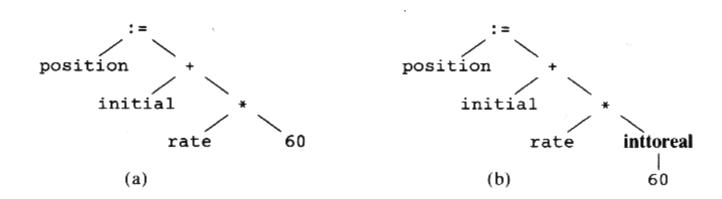


#### Semantic Analysis

- Check semantic error
- Gather type information for code-generation
- Using hierarchical structure to identify operators and operands
- Doing type checking
  - E.g, using a real number to index an array (error)
  - Type convert
  - E.g, Fig.1.5 inttoreal(60) if initial is a real number



#### Semantic Analysis



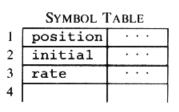
# Symbol-table Management

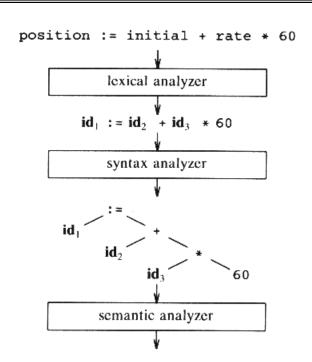
- To record the identifiers in source program
  - Identifier is detected by lexical analysis and then is stored in symbol table
- To collect the attributes of identifiers (not by lexical analysis)
  - Storage allocation : memory address
  - Types
  - Scope (where it is valid, local or global)
  - Arguments (in case of procedure names)
    - Arguments numbers and types
    - Call by reference or address
    - Return types

# Error Detection and Reporting

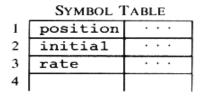
- Syntax and semantic analysis handle a large fraction of errors
- Lexical phase: could not form any token
- Syntax phase: tokens violate structure rules
- Semantic phase: no meaning of operations
  - Add an array name and a procedure name

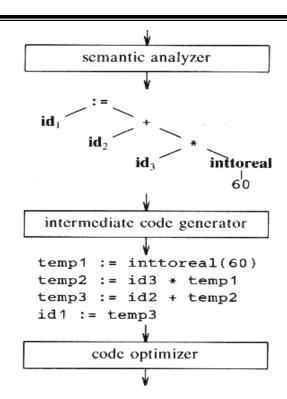
## Translation of A Statement





## Translation of A Statement





## Intermediate Code Generation

- Represent the source program for an abstract machine code
- Should be easy to produce
- Should be easy to translate into target program
- Three-address code (at most three operands)
  - temp2:=id3\*temp1

# Code Optimization

- Improve the intermediate code
- Faster-running machine code

```
- while(i-2<=temp)
{ temp=temp-1 }
- x=i-2
while(x<=temp)
{ temp=temp-1 }</pre>
```

## Code Generation

• Generate relocation machine code or assembly code

```
    MOVF id3, R2
    MULF #60.0, R2
    MOVF id2, R1
    ADDF R2, R1
    MOVF R1, id1
```



# Thank. You