

Books: Language Implementation Pattern , by Terence Parr

Compiler Principles, Techniques & tools , by Alfred V. Aho

Phases of a compiler: (Page 7 Aho's book)

1. Lexical Analysis

converts a sequence of characters into words, or tokens

(res, identifier, symbol, etc) . int a = 5 ; float b = 0.5

2. Syntax Analysis:

converts a sequence of tokens into a parse tree

(int a = 5 ; float b = 0.5 ; a + b) . int a = 5 ; float b = 0.5 ; a + b

3. Semantic Analysis:

(type checking)

Manipulates parse tree to verify symbol and type information

(int + float : ex) . int a = 5 ; float b = 0.5 ; a + b

4. Intermediate Code Generation:

converts parse tree into a sequence of intermediate code

instructions

int a = 5 ; float b = 0.5 ; a + b

5. Optimization:

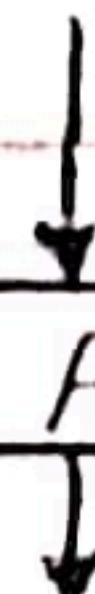
Manipulates intermediate code to produce a more efficient

program

6. Final Code Generation:

Translate intermediate code into final (machine / assembly) code

Ex: position = initial + rate * 60



Lexical Analyzer

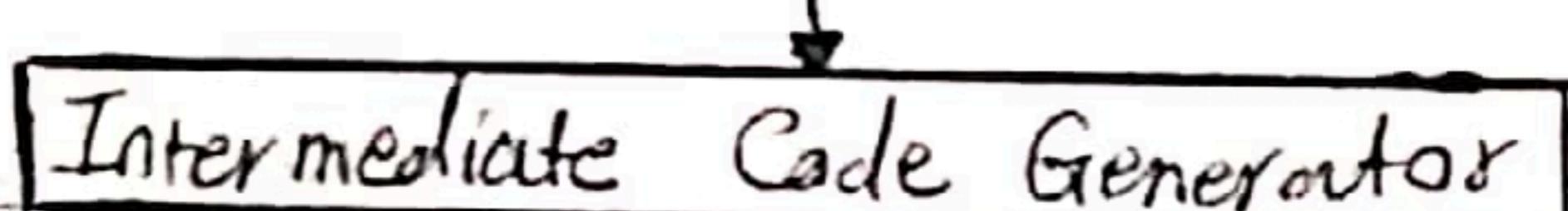
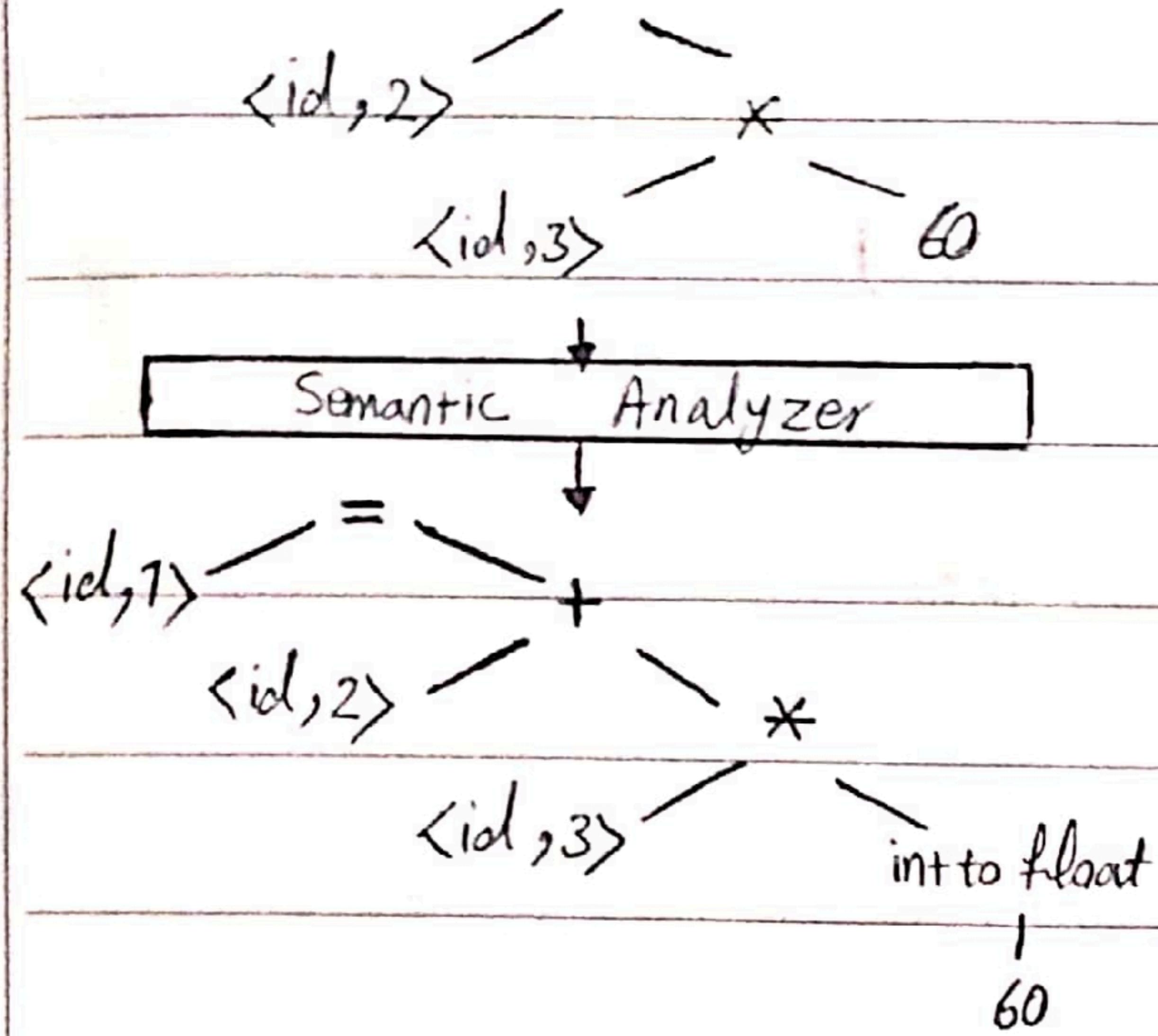
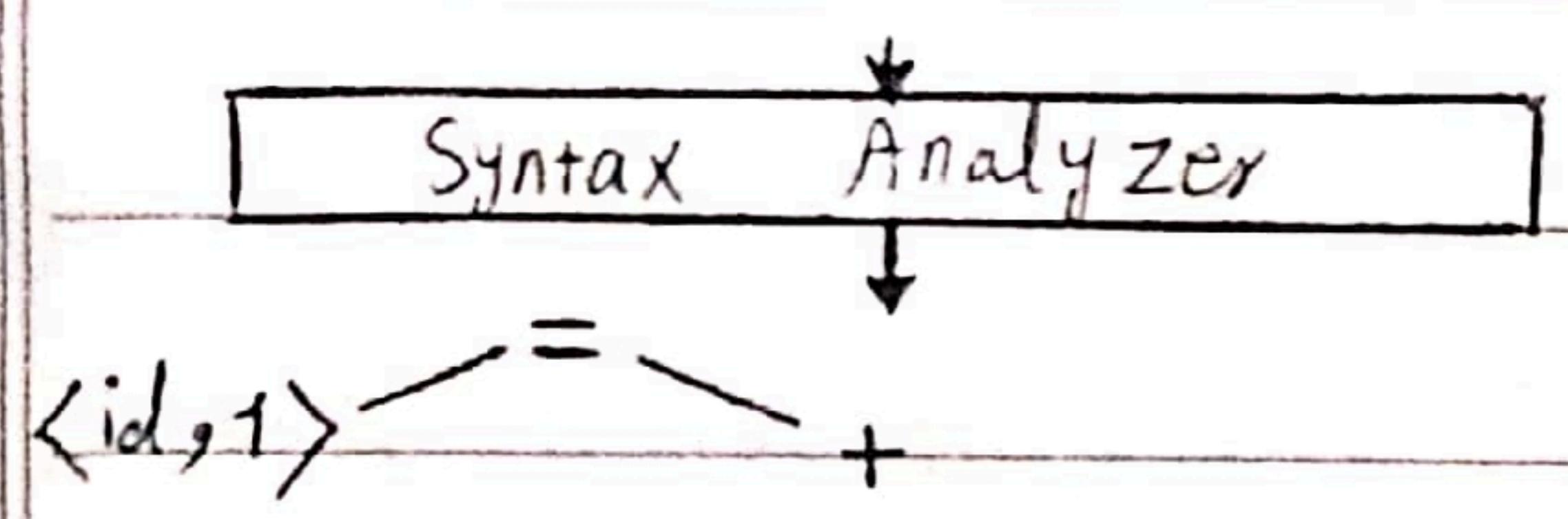
new generated code

$\langle \text{id}, 1 \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle \text{id}, 2 \rangle \quad \langle + \rangle \quad \langle \text{id}, 3 \rangle \quad \langle * \rangle \langle 60 \rangle$

!

Date: 14.02 / 11 / 16

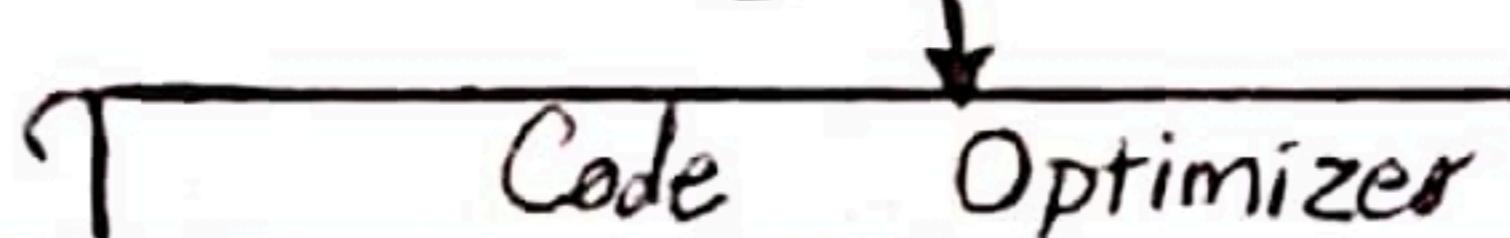
Introduction



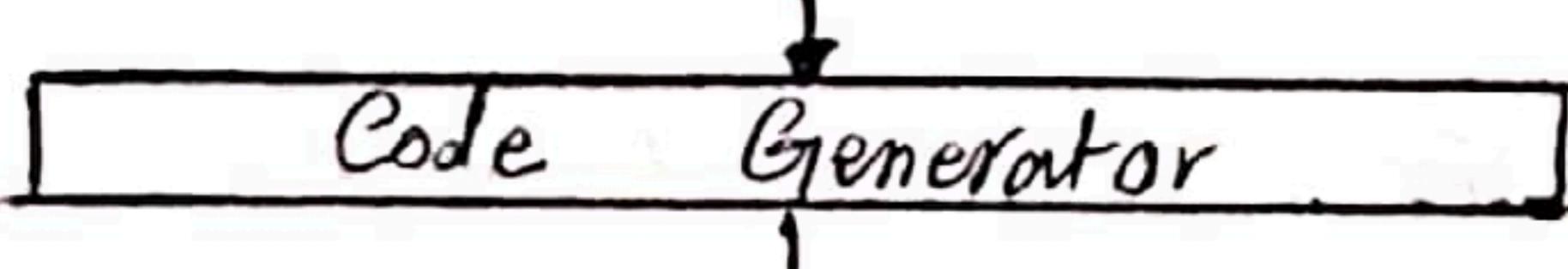
$$t_2 = id_3 \times t_1$$

$$t_3 = id_2 + t_2$$

$$id_1 = t_3$$



$$id_1 = id_2 + t_1$$



LDF R2, id3

MULF R2, R2, #60,0

LDF R1, id2

ADDF R1, R1, R2

STF id1, R1

Ex: position = initial + rate * 60 (30 chars)

1. Lexical Analysis → The characters are transformed into a sequence of 7 tokens.

Token 1. name = "position"

Token 2. name = "="

Token 3. name = "initial"

Token 4. name = "+"

Token 5. name = "rate"

Token 6. name = "*"

Token 7. name = "60"

2. Syntax Analysis → build a tree of height 4

G1:

assignmentSt ::= identifier = expression

expression ::= expression + term | expression - term | term

term ::= term * factor | term / factor | factor

factor ::= identifier | number | (expression)

3. Semantic Analysis → transform the tree into one of height 5, that includes a type conversion necessary for real addition on an integer operand.

4. Intermediate code generation → uses a simple traversal algorithm to linearize the tree

$t_1 = \text{inttoreal}(60)$

back into a sequence of machine-independent three-address-code instructions.

$t_2 = \text{id}_3 * t_1$

$t_3 = \text{id}_2 + t_2$

$\text{id}_1 = t_3$

5. Optimization → reduce the four instructions to two machine-independent instructions.

$t_1 = \text{id}_3 * 60.0$

$\text{id}_1 = \text{id}_2 + t_1$

7. Final code generation → implement these two instructions using 5 machines instructions, in which the actual
MOVF id_3, R_2 registers & addressing modes of the CPU
MULF $\#60.0, R_2$ are utilized.

MOVF id_2, R_1

ADDF R_2, R_1

MOVF R_1, id_1

Score Allocation :

<u>الجذب</u>	x 1	7
<u>النحو</u>	x 1	3
<u>الكلمة</u>	x 1	4
<u>المorpheme</u>	x 4	4
<u>الكلمات المفيدة</u>	x 4	2

Compiler construction tools

1. Parser Generators parser لغات معرفة السياق context free grammar السياق
2. Scanner Generators لغات معرفة الكلمات المفيدة

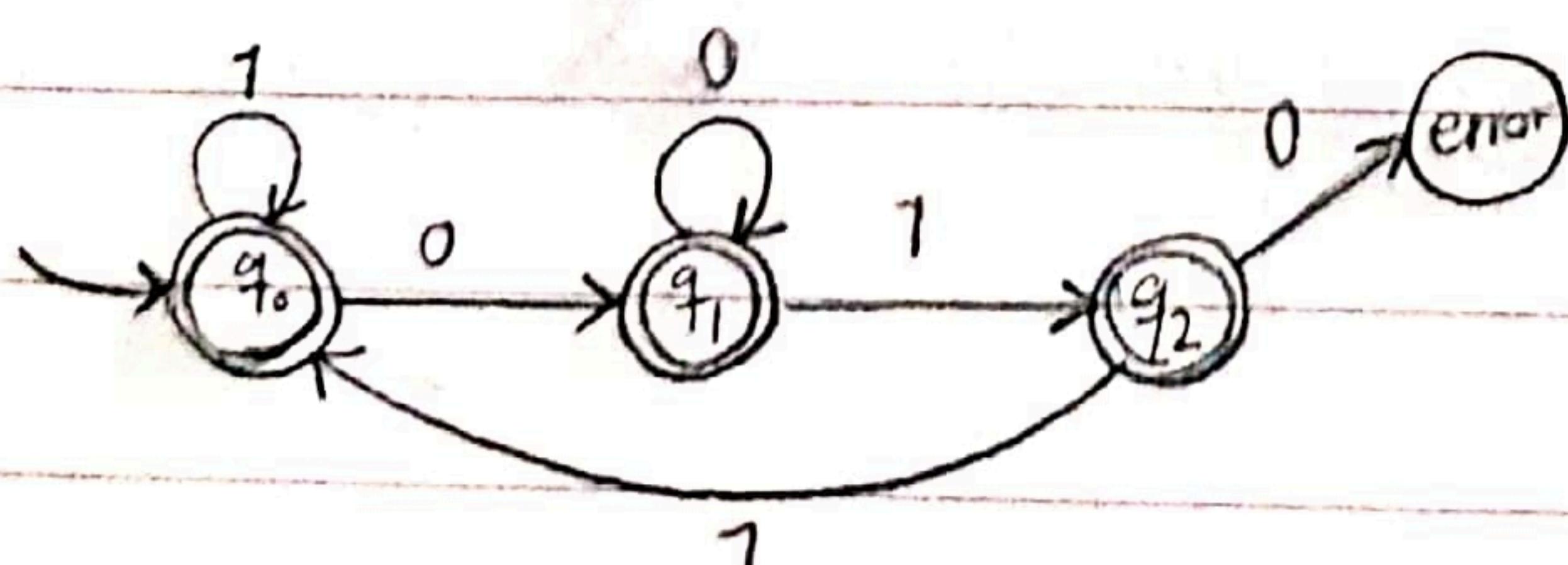
Lexical Analysis

tokenizer = مجزأ

1400 / 11 / 25

Lexical Analysis

Ex: $L(M) = \{w \mid \text{does not include } 010\}$, w can be combination of 0's and 1's.



فیالن

Sample 24 :

Next word = previous job

length = niger schub job

Slide 23

PC : Program Counter

BP : Base Pointer

SP : Stack Pointer

Temporis : زمانی که خود میخواهد تیکه پول گیرد

Slide 42

fragment : op de werkplek

1400, 11, 30

Compilation unit → Start

Start → alg1

Start → alg2

Start → alg3

؟  كُلْ تَوْرِيدْ لِكْ مُسْتَوْرِيدْ

 UJibas

terminal → داخليون

Channel (Hidden) → includes white space lets give up

~~Use old white space and rewrite with free~~

Sketch → Skip

Date : 1400 / 11 / 30

Comment : / *

channel(HIDDEN) → ~~go~~ via tokenize

Start symbol : English statement program java (compilation unit or start)

Non-terminal symbols: ; مزامن 'jib

Non-terminal symbols : Statement ; ... ;

Ex: Id : LETTER(LETTER|DIGIT)*;

a b 123 def 123

expression :

دران حاصل چشمکشی نماید.

Term :

• تیڈی جیسے جو ملکہ حبیبہ اُس

1400, 12, 2

Q: What is the volle value of your underline line?

Backus-Naur Form (BNF) notation

a formal notation for encoding grammars intended for human consumption

→ BNF grammar is for human

- structure : name ::= expansion

or

name → expansion

→ name : non-terminal

- antlr : name : expansion ;

terminal symbols . ex: 'if', 'then', '(', ...

symbols ↘ non-terminal symbols : ex: if statement, ...

↘ start symbols ex: C-program

↳ compilation unit

non-terminal symbols : , , , , expansion (list of local)

Extended BNF (EBNF) notation

1. Grouping operator: (...)

ex: (" + " | " - ")

2. Optional operator: [...]

ex: [" + " | " - "]

3. Repetition operator (zero or more): {...} ex: {character}

BNF example: <expr> ::= <expr> "+" <term>

| <expr> "-" <term> | <term>

<term> ::= <term> "*" <factor>

| <term> "/" <factor>

<factor> ::= "(" "<expr>"")"

| number | identifier

In ANTLR : expr :

expr ('+' | '-') term

| term ;

term :

term ('*' | '/') factor

| factor ;

factor :

('expr') | Signed | String | Identifier

;

String : character + ;

EBNF example: expr ::= <expr> ("+" | "-") <term>

| <term>

<term> ::= <term> ("*" | "/") <factor>

| <factor>

<factor> ::= "(" <expr> ")"

| <Signed> | <string> | Identifier

<Signed> ::= ["+" | "-"] number

<string> ::= "" character {character} ""

How to write parser? (slide 15, languages & grammars)

این روش دلخواه است و ممکن است نتیجه ای باشد که در آن جمله مورد نظر نباشد.

(Top-down parsing)

Leftmost derivation beginning from the start symbol

1400 / 12 / 9

Languages & grammars

آخرین کار کردن باید خود را در مدل تجزیه و تحلیل فرم اولیه قرار دارد. از زیرمقدماتی کاربرد این روش را در مدل تجزیه و تحلیل فرم اولیه می‌نماییم.

(Bottom-up parsing)

Rightmost derivation

Eg. $S \rightarrow aABe$

$$\begin{array}{c} A \\ \uparrow \\ abcede \end{array}$$

$A \rightarrow Abc | b$

 $aAbcde$

$B \rightarrow d$

 $aAde$

Input: abbcede

 $aABe$

S

* It's parseable yes or not *

Bottom-up parsing \rightarrow shift-reduce parsing, Left-to-Right (LR) family
or Precedence parsing

اُندر نر لار بِر ایک تھر میلیون ہے جو عدد خور بائز کسی بر سر عدد خور بائز کسی
بے حد تباہی کے لئے 100% میں می باشد۔

IfSt → if Condition then Statement ElsePart

ElsePart → else statement | λ

~~↳ ex. There are two pause trees with two different semantics for the statement.~~

if $a > 5$ then if $a \leq 7$ then writeln('a = 6') else writeln('a > 7')

Arithmetic operators : +, -, *, / are left associative.

- The power operator $^{\wedge}$ is right associative.

1400, 2, 21

Languages & Grammar

Operator association

expr : KASSOC = right) expr '^' expr
| INT
;

Top-down parsers

لزوجانه فارسی برگزیده
و سیمین دراگن را بازی می‌بینند : پرنس پنجه
و پرنس پنجه در درس درسی همچو
باشند

Date: 14/00 / 2 / 21

Top-down parser

ex: $S ::= aBC + bBd$; $\text{First}(S) = \{a, b\}$ (1)

$B ::= bB | d$

$\text{First}(B) = \{b, d\}$

$C ::= BC | a$

$\text{First}(C) = \text{First}(B) + \{a\} = \{b, d, a\}$

$S ::= abbd b$

(1) Compute the First set for each non-terminal symbol

(2) Build a top-down parsing table

(3)

	a	b	d
S	aBC	bBd	-
B	-	bB	d
C	a	BC	BC

Parsing stack	Source file	Action
S	abbd b	aBC
CBa	abbd b	delete
CB	bbd b	bB
CBb	bbd b	delete
CB	b d b	bB
CBb	b d b	delete
CB	d b	d
CD	d b	delete
C	b	BC
CB	b	bB

current node ←

$S ::= bSB \mid AC$ $\text{First}(S) = \text{First}(A) + b = \{a, b, d\}$ $A ::= aB \mid dC$ $\text{First}(A) = \{a, d\}$ $B ::= bB \mid d$ $\text{First}(B) = \{b, d\}$ $C ::= cB \mid a$ $\text{First}(C) = \{c, a\}$ $S: abbda$

	a	b	c	d	Parsing stack	Source file	Action
S	AC	bSB	-	AC	s	abbda	AC
A	aB	-	-	dC	CA	abbda	aB
B	-	bB	-	d	CBa	abbda	delete
C	a	-	CB	-	CB	bbda	bB
					CBb	bbda	delete
					CB	bda	bB
					CBb	bda	delete
					CB	da	d
					Ca	da	delete
					C	a	a
					a	a	delete

• جملہ کی تجزیے کو First() میں اور الگوریتم میں جمع کرنا

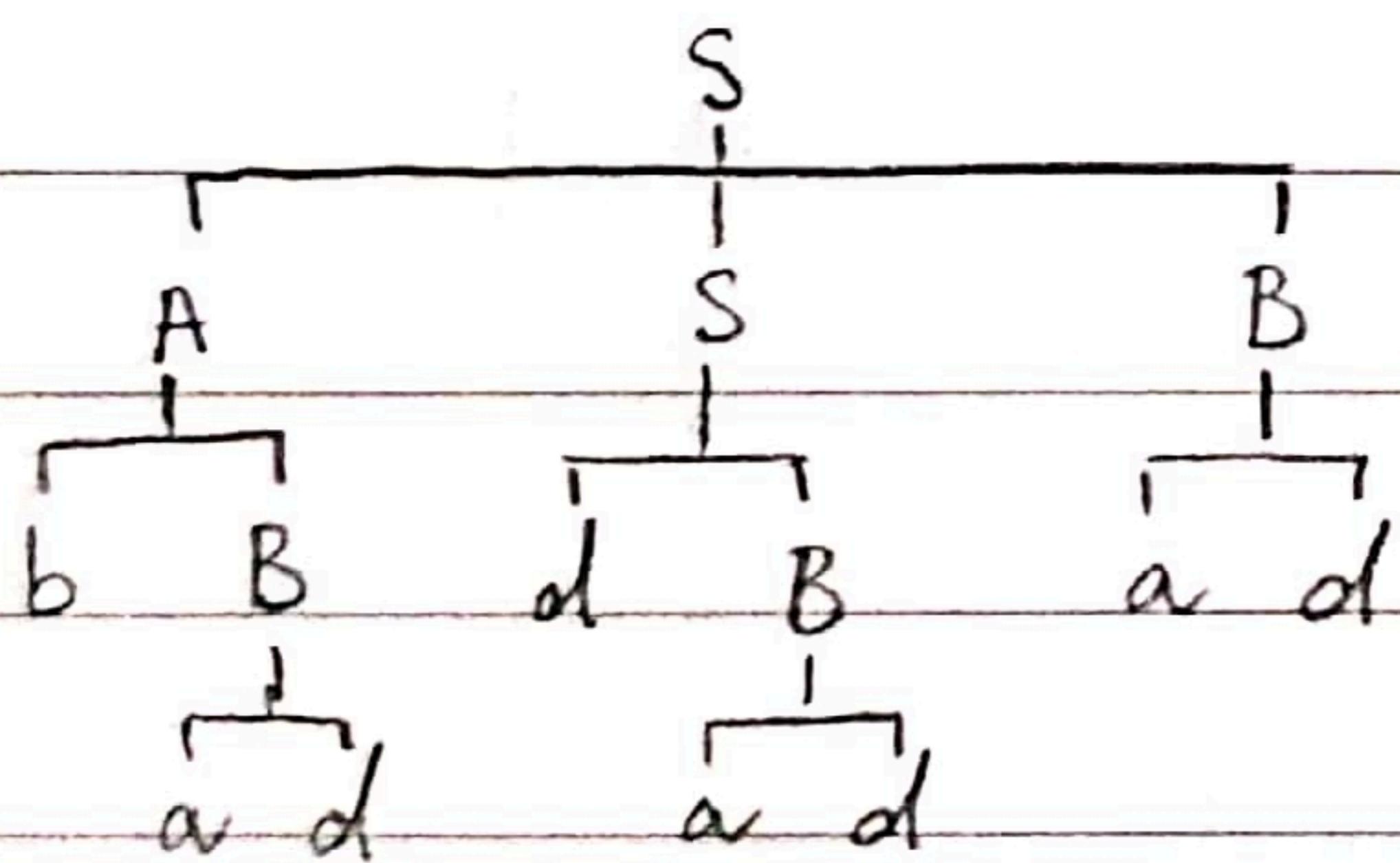
ex: $S ::= ASB \mid dB$ $\rightarrow \text{First}(S) = \text{First}(A) \cup \{d\} = \{a, b, d\}$

$A ::= aAb \mid bB$ $\rightarrow \text{First}(A) = \{a, b\}$

$B ::= bBd \mid ad$ $\rightarrow \text{First}(B) = \{b, a\}$

baddadadad

	a	b	d	Parsing stack	Source file	Action
S	ASB	ASB	dB	S	baddadadad	ASB
A	aAb	bB	-	BSA	baddadadad	bB
B	ad	bBd	-	BSBb	baddadadad	delete
				BSB	addadadad	ad
				BSda	addadadad	delete
A	S			BSd	ddadadad	delete
b	B	d	B	BS	dadadad	dB
				BBd	dadadad	delete
				BB	adadad	ad
				Bda	adadad	delete
				B	ad	ad
				da	ad	delete



لما فيه Term دو لسته از این First بگیری : Grammer LL1
 لسته دو کسی باشد First بگیری که دو کسی باشد.

$$\forall A \rightarrow \beta_1 | \beta_2 | \dots | \beta_n \in G$$

$$\Rightarrow \cap (\text{First}(\beta_i), \text{First}(\beta_j)) = \emptyset, \forall (i, j) \in [1 \dots n] \wedge i \neq j$$

where

$A \rightarrow a\beta \Rightarrow \text{First}(A) = \{a\}$, $a \in \text{Terminal Symbols}$ & β is any string

$A \rightarrow BB \Rightarrow \text{First}(A) \supseteq \text{First}(B)$, $B \in \text{Nonterminal Symbols}$ & ...

$$A \rightarrow \beta_1 | \beta_2 | \dots | \beta_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{First}(A) = \text{First}(\beta_1) \cup \text{First}(\beta_2) \cup \dots \cup \text{First}(\beta_n)$$

ex: $G1: A \rightarrow aB | aA | Db \rightarrow$ This grammer is not LL1

$$G2: A \rightarrow Bb | ab \rightarrow \text{First}(A) = \{ab, b\}$$

$$B \rightarrow dB | b \rightarrow \text{First}(B) = \{b, d\}$$

$$\text{First}(Bb) \cap \text{First}(ab) = \{b, d\} \cap \{ab\} \neq \emptyset$$