

Practical No. 10

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Title :- Write a C program to generate machine code from abstract syntax tree generated by the parser.

Theory :- Code generator convert the intermediate representation of source code into a form that can be readily executed by the machine. A code generator a correct code. Designing of code generator should be done in such a way that it can be implemented.

1. Input to code generator:-

The input to code generator is the intermediate code generated by the front end, along with information in the symbol table that determines the run-time address of the data object denoted by the names in the intermediate representation.

2. Target program:-

Target program is the output of the code generator. The output may be absolute machine language relocatable machine language, assembly language absolute machine language as an output has advantage that it can be placed in a fixed memory location and can be immediately executed.

3. Memory Management:-

Mapping the names in the source program to address of the data object is done by the front end and code

generator a name in the three address statement refers to the symbols table entry for name than from the symbol table entry a relative address can be determined for the name.

4. Instruction selection :-

Selecting best instruction will improve the efficiency of the program. It includes the instruction that should be complete and uniform.

for ex. the respective three address statement can be transfer into latter code sequence.

```

P := Q + R
S := P + T
MOV R, RQ
ADD R, RD
MOV RD, D
MOV P, RD
ADD T, RD
MOV RD, S

```

Here the fourth statement is redundant as the value of the p is loaded again in that statement that just has been stored in the previous statement. It leads to an inefficient code sequence.

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Register allocation issues?

Use of register means the computation faster in comparison to that memory so efficiency utilization of registers is important the use of registers are subdivided into two subproblems

certain machine requires register pair consist of an even and next odd number register for ex.

M a, b.

These types of multiplicative instruction involve register pair where a the multiplication is an even register and b the multiplier is the odd register of the even/odd register pair.

Evaluation order :-

The code generator decides the order in which instruction will be executed.

Approaches to code against issues

code generator must always generate the correct code It is essential because of the number of special cases that a code generator might face

- Convert Correct
- Easily maintainable
- Testable
- Maintainable