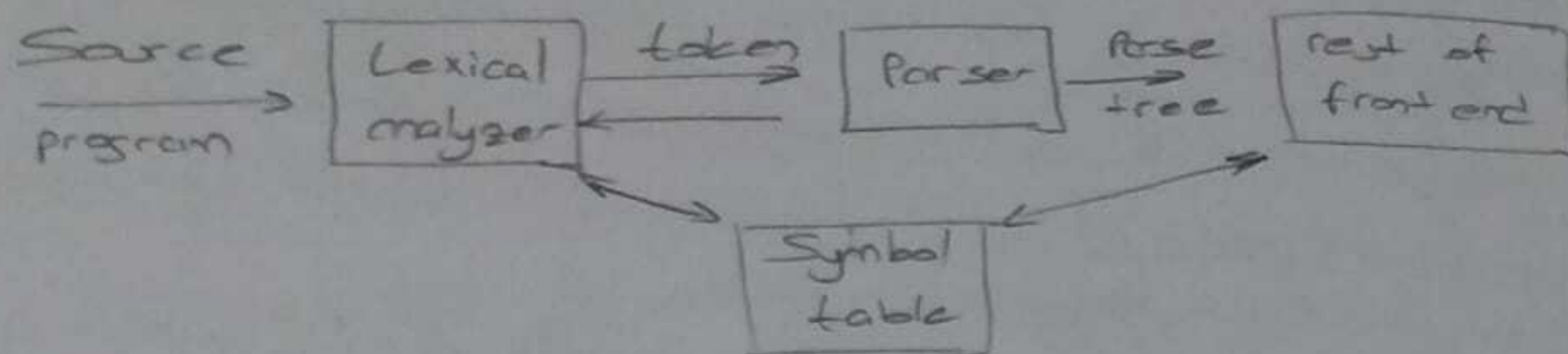


⇒ orta seviye kod (Semantik-analiz)



⇒ orta seviye kod → yüksek seviyeli dilli düşük seviyeli dile çevirmek için makinenin anlayacağı dil için ara kod optimizasyonu

⇒ Leftmost

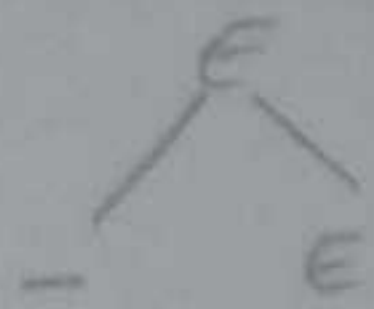
$E \rightarrow - E$
 $E \rightarrow -(E)$
 $E \rightarrow -(E + E)$
 $E \rightarrow -(id + E)$
 $E \rightarrow -(id + id)$

⇒ Rightmost

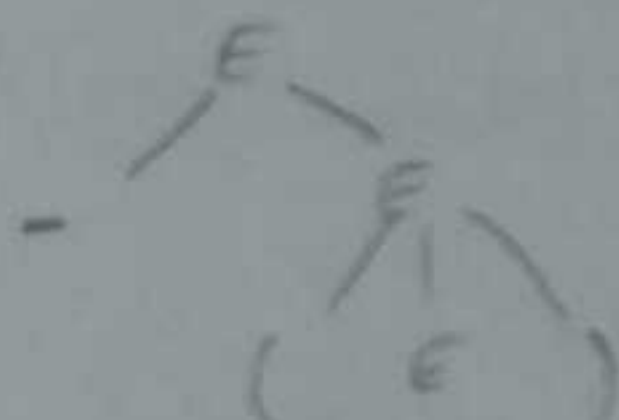
$E \rightarrow - E$
 $E \rightarrow -(E)$
 $E \rightarrow -(E + E)$
 $E \rightarrow -(E + id)$
 $E \rightarrow -(id + id)$

⇒ Parse Tree (Leftmost)

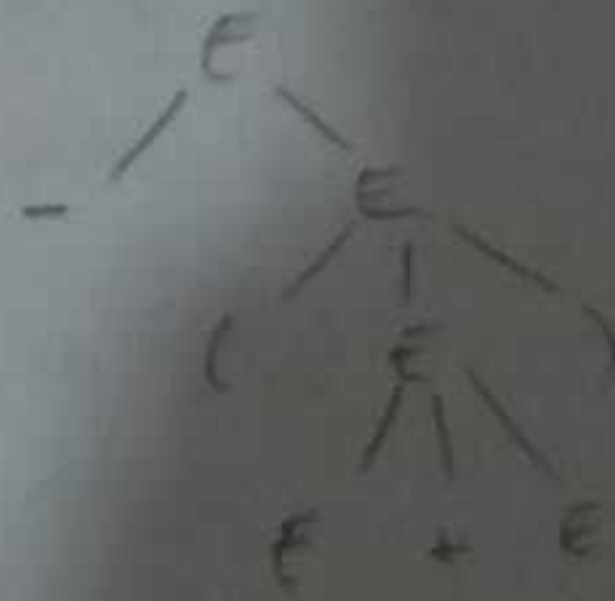
$E \rightarrow - E$



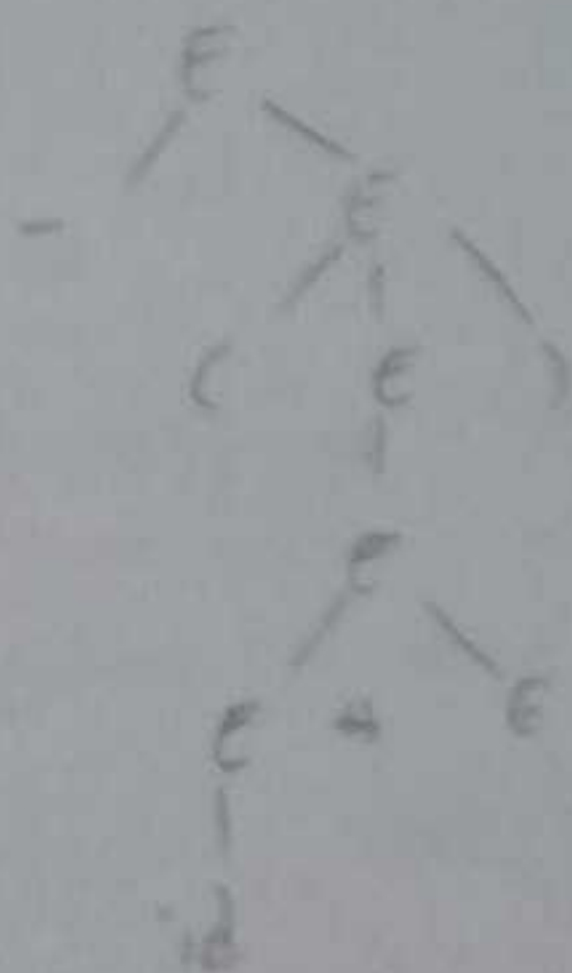
$\rightarrow -(E)$



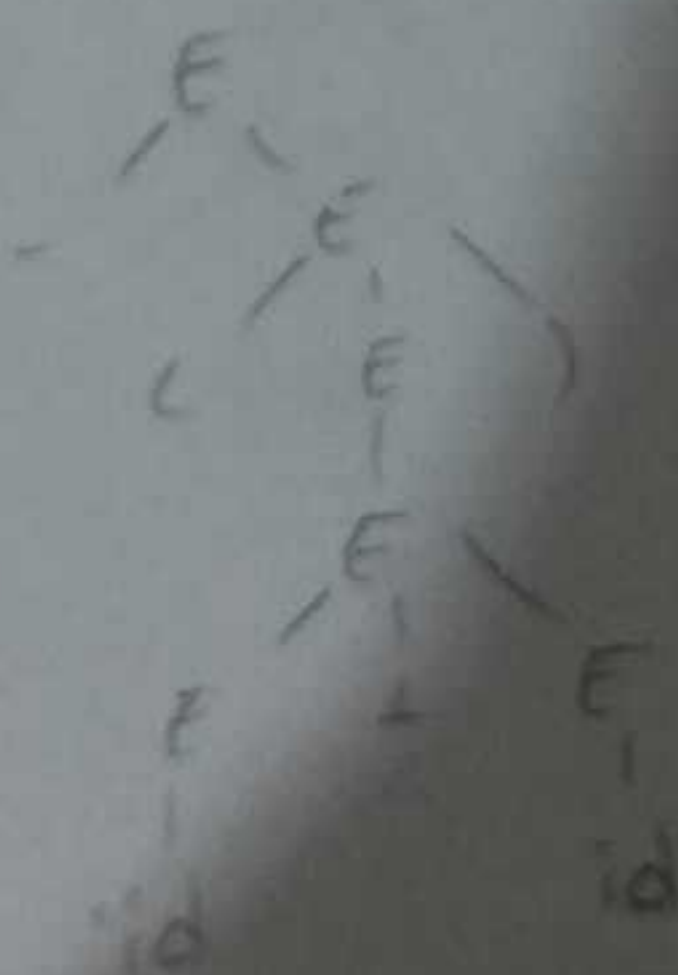
$\rightarrow -(E + E)$



$\rightarrow -(id + E)$



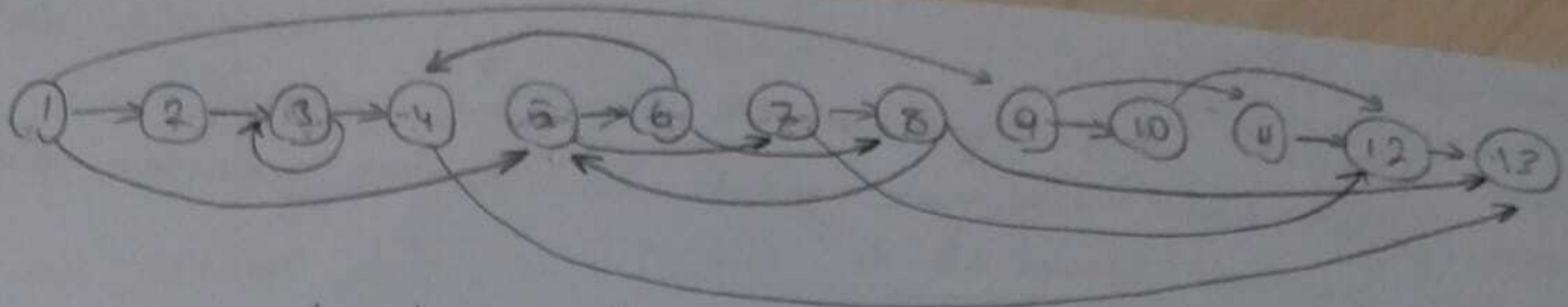
$\rightarrow -(id + id)$



Her kural için Parse Tree oluşturulur

Top-Down
 recursive parsing?
 predictive parsing?
 pragtic

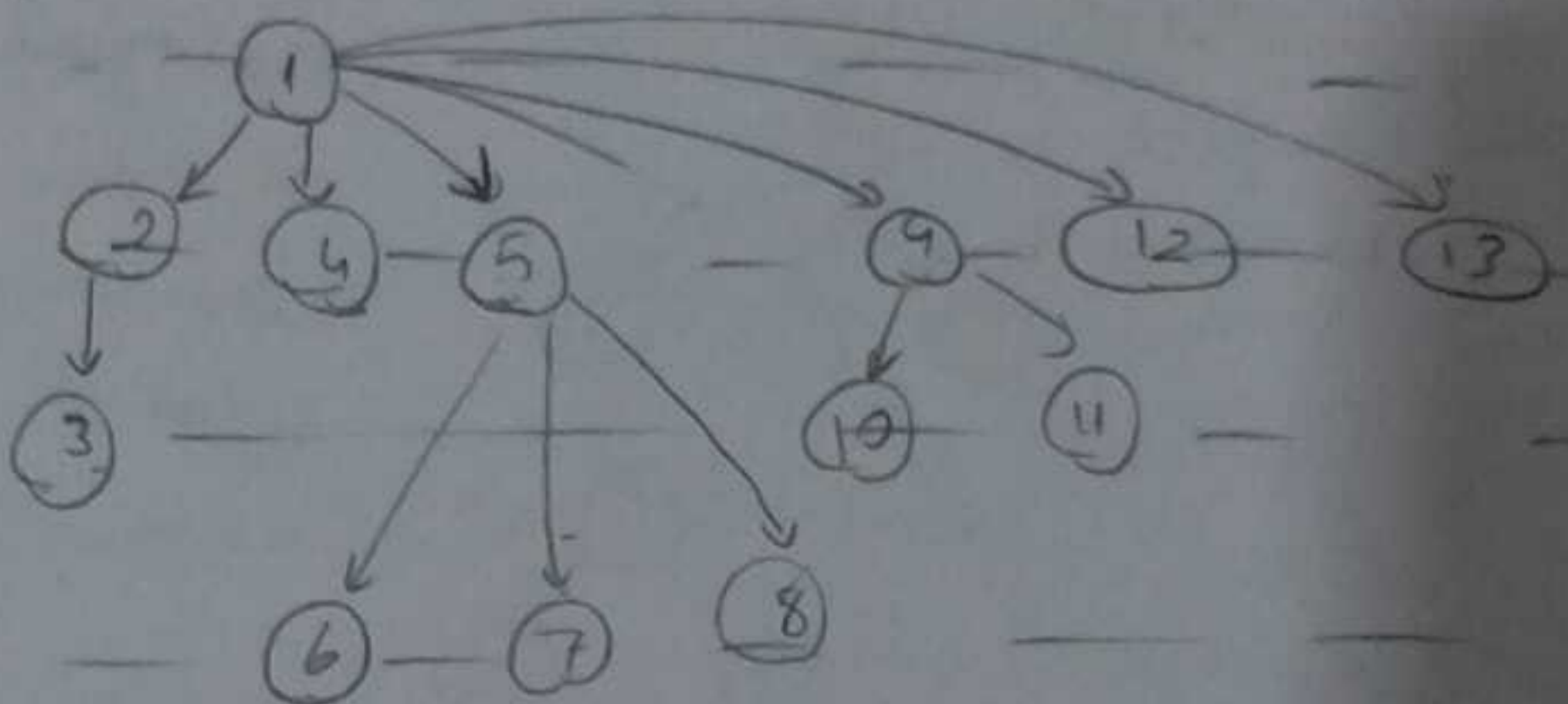
=>



Kontrol Akış Grafi

⇓

Yolların
ortak düğümünü
Dominant
olun.



Dominant Ağacı

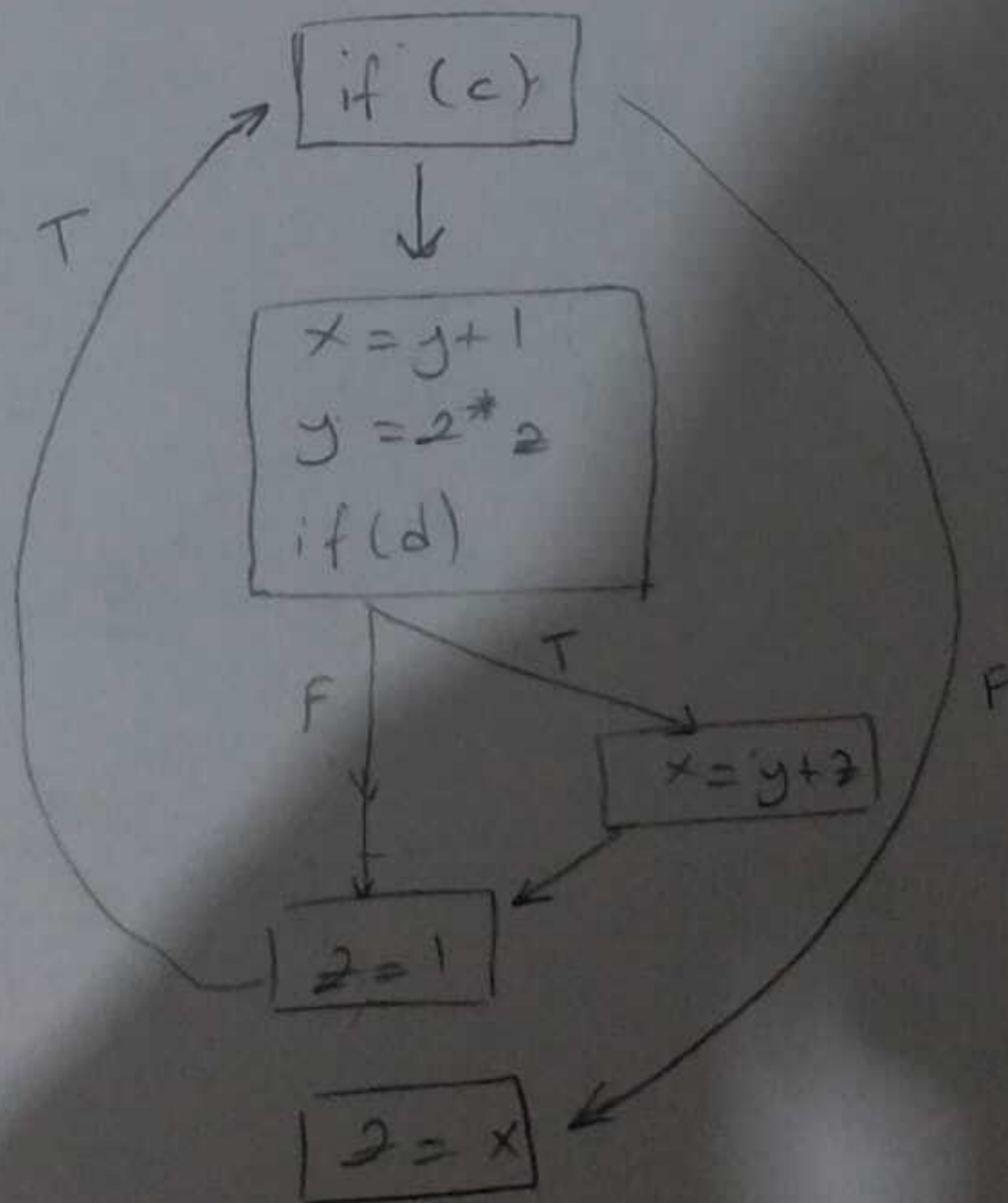
⌋

=> while (c) {

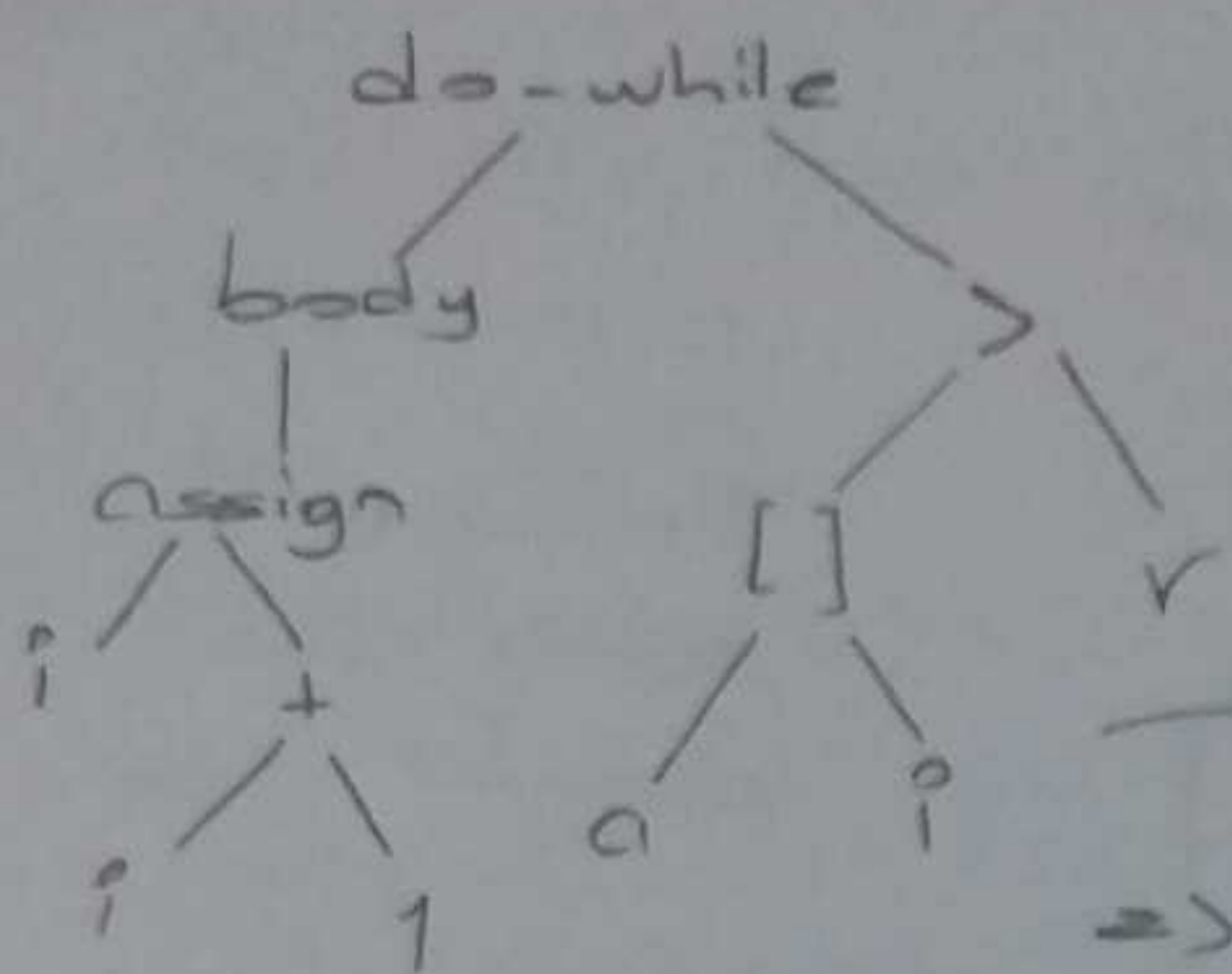
```

  x = y + 1;
  y = 2 * z;
  if (d) x = y + z;
  z = 1;
}
z = x;

```



F = false
T = True
⌋



(1) $p = p + 1$
 (2) $t_1 = a[i]$
 (3) if $t_1 < v$ goto(1)

3 address
 kodu
 7

→ Syntax Tree

⇒ do $p = p + 1$; while $(a[i] < v)$; 40000
 sonuclari
 7

⇒ $x = y + p + z$

⇒ $x[y] = z$

⇒ $x = y[z]$

⇒ if false x goto L

⇒ if True x goto L

⇒ goto L $\frac{t_1}{\frac{t_2}{t_3}}$

⇒ $a[i] = 2 * a[j - k]$

3 address
 kodunu
 belli
 özellikleri
 7

⇒ do $p = p + 1$; while $(a[p] < v)$;

$t_3 = j - k$

$t_2 = a[t_3]$

$t_1 = 2 * t_2$

$a[p] = t_1$

7

L: $t_1 = p + 1$

$p = t_1$

$t_2 = p * 8$

$t_3 = a[t_2]$

if $t_3 < v$ goto L

Tek sembol gös
 7

100: $t_1 = p + 1$

101: $p = t_1$

102: $t_2 = p * 8$

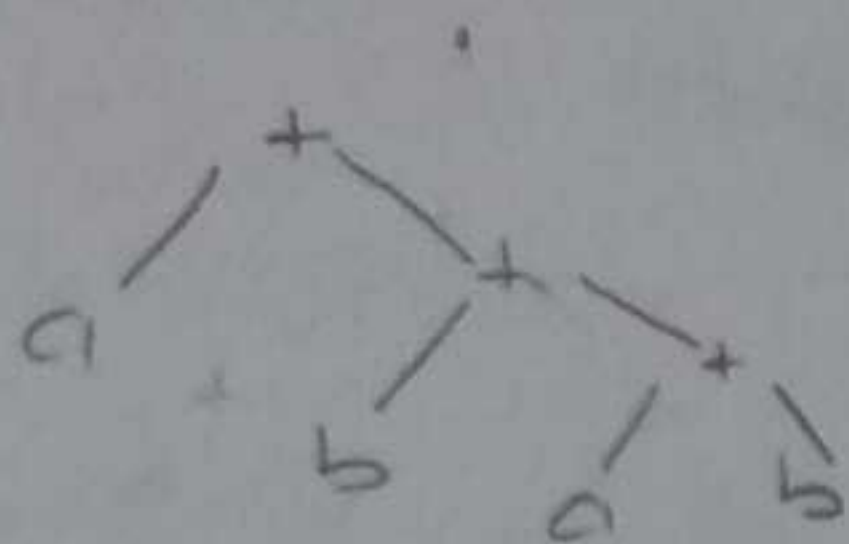
103: $t_3 = a[t_2]$

104: if $t_3 < v$ goto 100

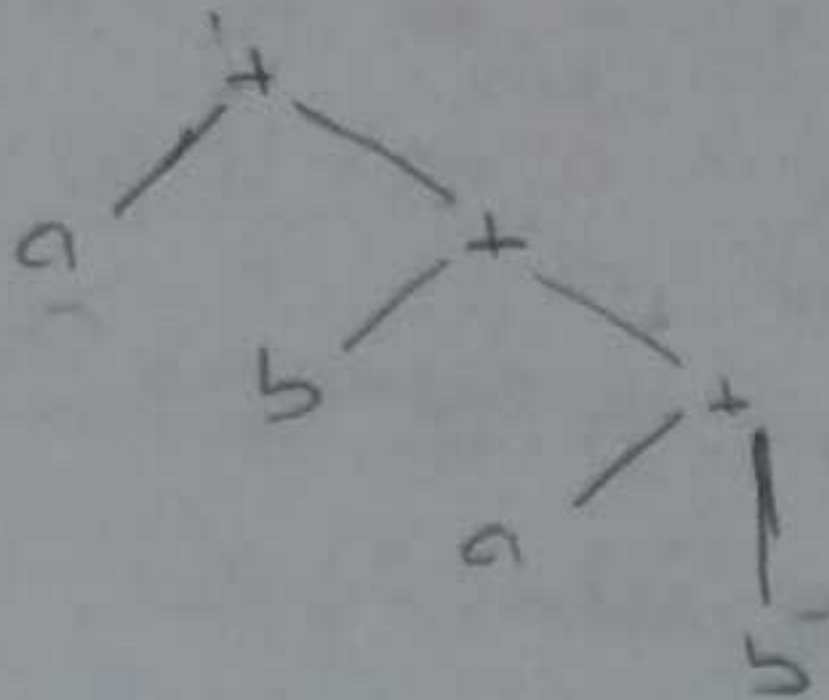
numerali gösterim
 7

=> Stonks Tree

=> $a + b + (a + b)$

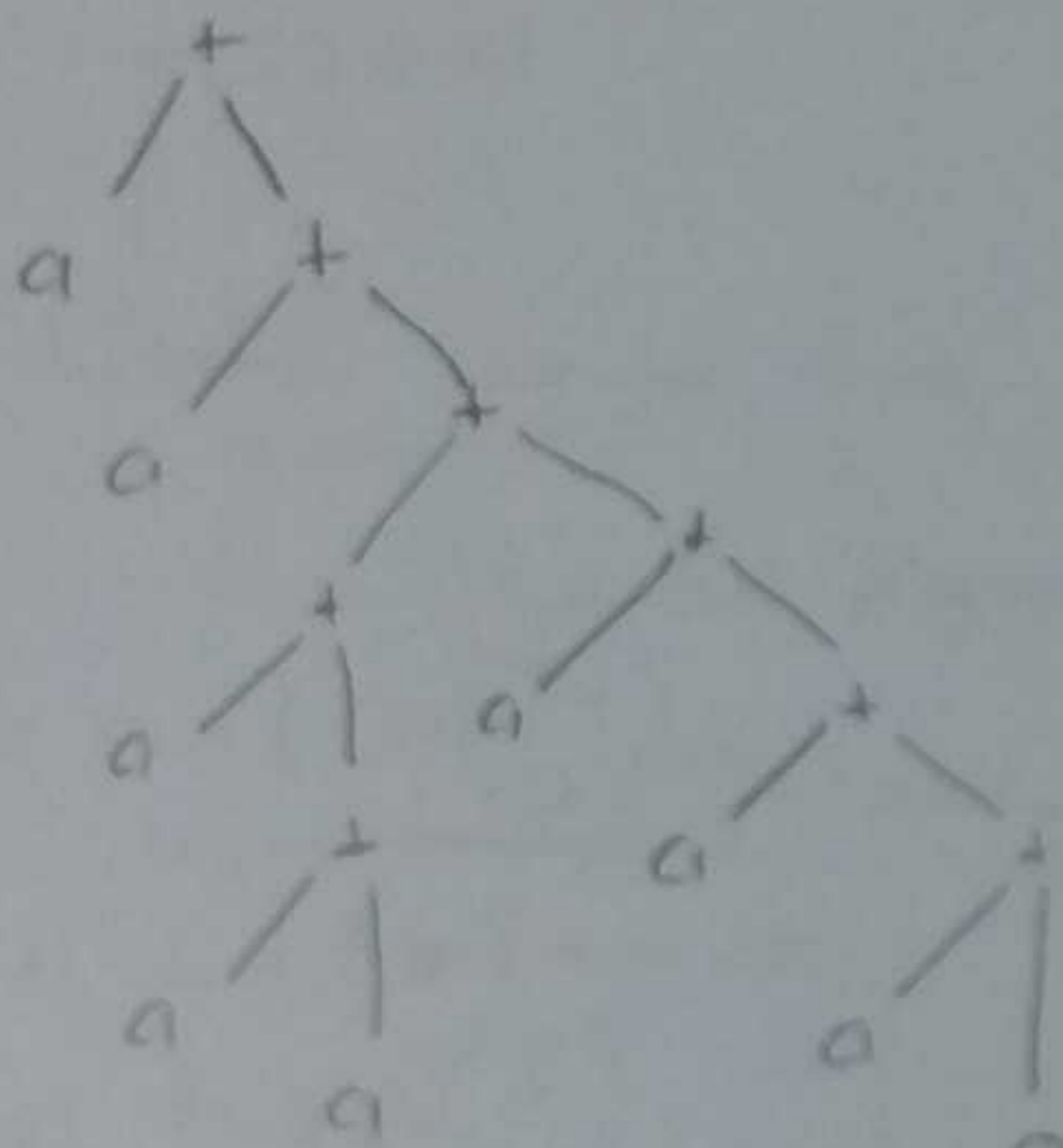


=> $a + b + a + b$



4 nodes
stabilir
cristal

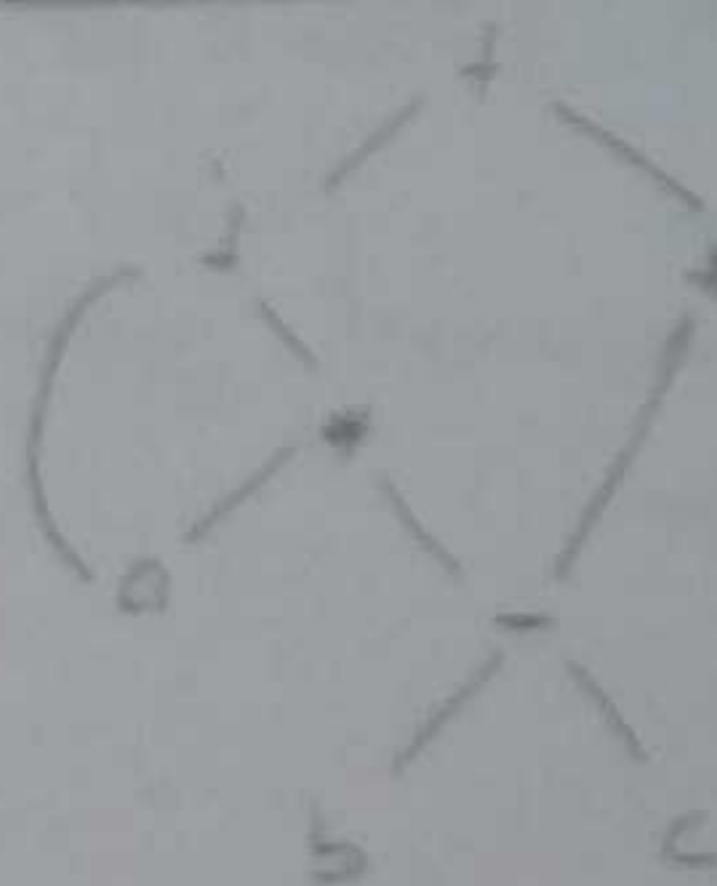
=> $a + a + (a + a + a + (a + a + a + a))$



4 nodes
stabilir
cristal

43 ksat seviye dili parcalama,

=> $a + a * (b - c) + (b - c) * d$



a) DAG

Syntax Tree

7



3 address
kodu
plus
7

$t_1 = b - c$

$t_2 = a * t_1$

$t_3 = a + t_2$

$t_4 = t_1 * d$

$t_5 = t_3 + t_4$

b) 3 adres kodu

7

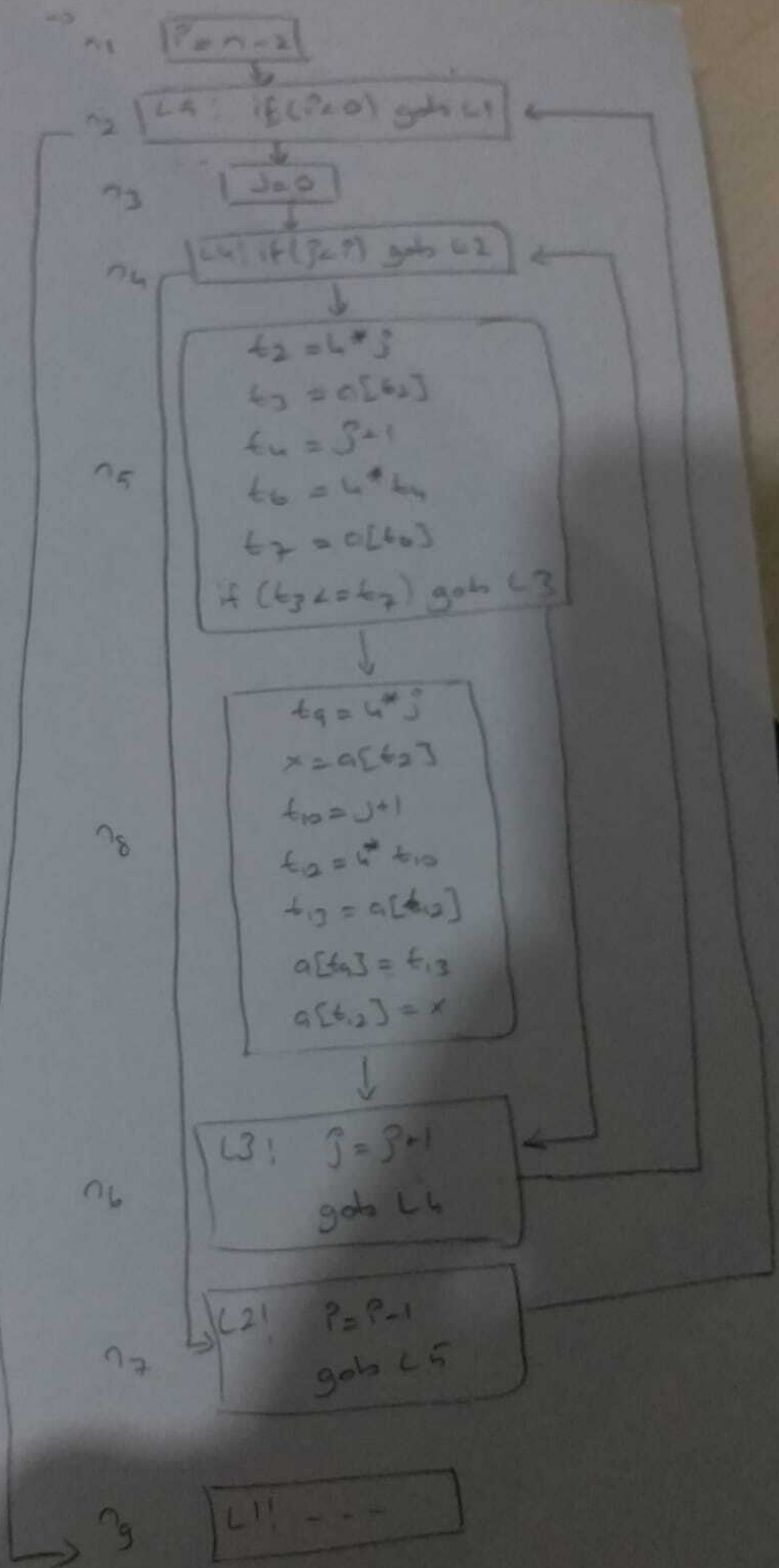
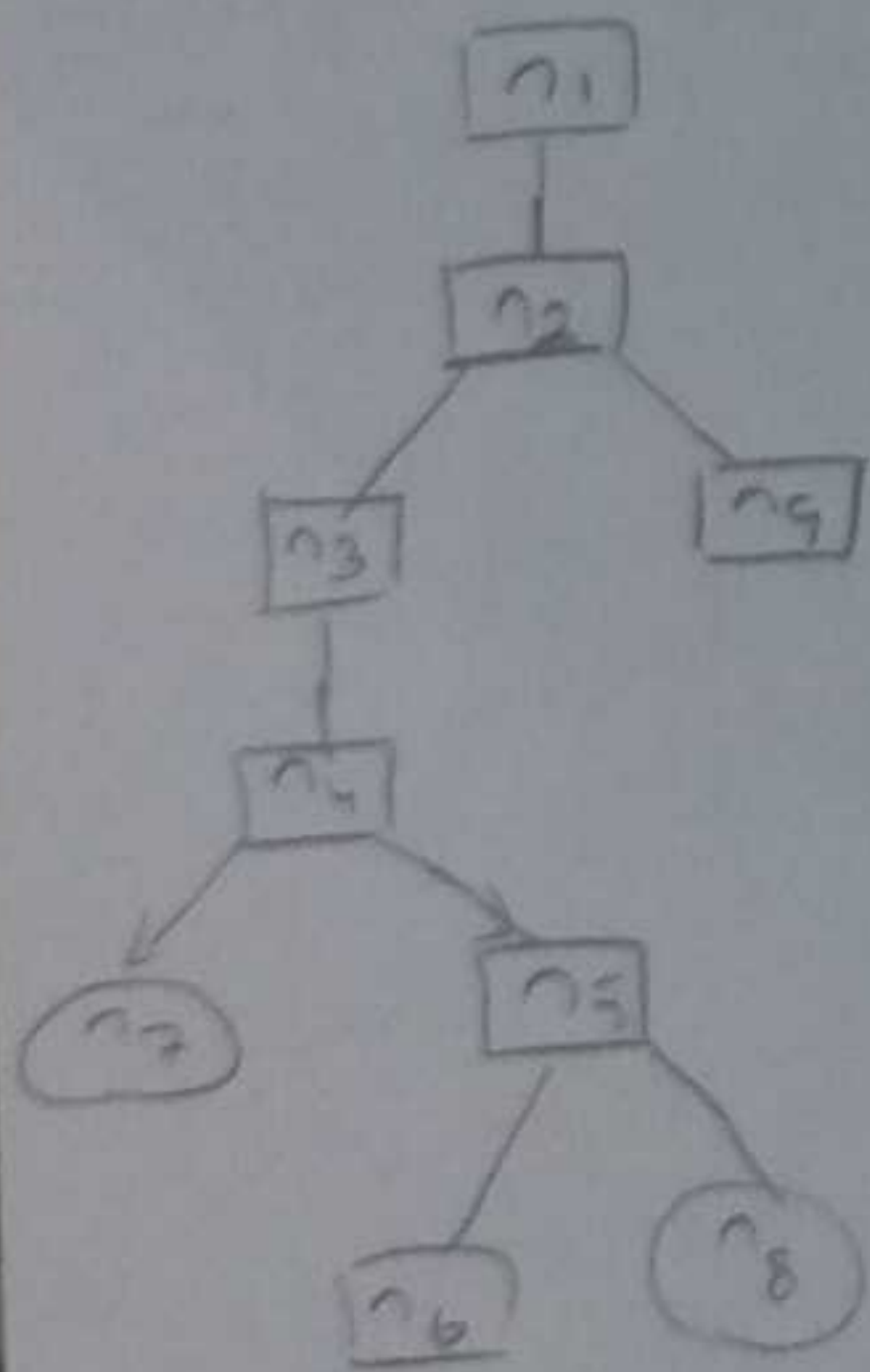
⇒ bubble sort

```

FOR i = n-1 DOWNTO 1 DO
  FOR j = 1 TO i DO
    IF A[j] > A[j+1] THEN BEGIN
      temp := A[j];
      A[j] := A[j+1];
      A[j+1] := temp;
    END
  END
  Silincek

```

(Dışarıya bak)
 Verabilir
 Verilebilir
 7



Kalıp sorudur.
 Diğerleri bakılacak
 7

⇒ postfix Notation

$\Rightarrow ((A+B)*C)-((D+E)/F) \rightarrow (((3*2)/2)+(8/4)+2))$
 $\rightarrow ((AB+*C)-(D+E)/F) \rightarrow ((32*12)+(8/4)+2))$
 $\rightarrow (AB+C*-((D+E)/F)) \rightarrow (32*2/+(8/4+2))$
 $\rightarrow AB+C*((D+E)/F))- \rightarrow 32+2/((8/4)+2))+$
 $\rightarrow AB+C*(DE+/F)- \rightarrow 32*2/(84/+2)+$
 $\rightarrow AB+C*DE+/F/- \rightarrow 32*2/84/2++$

Production

$E1 \rightarrow E1 \text{ op } E2$

$E \rightarrow (E1)$

$E \rightarrow id$

Semantik Rule

$E.code = E1.code \parallel E2.code \parallel op \rightarrow \text{print op}$

$E.code = E1.code$

$E.code = id$

Program Fragment

$\rightarrow \text{print op}$

$\rightarrow \text{print id}$

⇒ Three - Address Code

$A = -B * (C + D)$

↓

$T1 = -B$

$T2 = C + D$

$T3 = T1 * T2$

$A = T3$

sek. plus

7

(1) if $A < B$ goto (4)

(2) $T1 = 0$

(3) goto (5)

(4) $T1 = 1$

(5)

↓

4. Bilecek sarıgeli dili

if $(A < B)$ {

$T = 1;$ }

else {

$T = 0;$ }

end;

7

Monis
olabilir
arastir.

(1) if $A < B$ goto (4)

(2) $T1 = 0$

(3) goto 5

(4) $T1 = 1$

(5) $T2 = T1 \text{ or } C$

4. Bilecek sarıgeli dili

if $(A < B)$ {

$T = 1;$ }

else {

$T = 0;$ }

end;

7

⇒ if $(A < B \parallel C < D)$ $x = y + z$

(1) if $(A < B)$ goto 4

(2) if $(C < D)$ goto 4

(3) goto (6)

(4) $T = y + z$

(5) $x = T$

Tek

seferde

gasilrae

2 ye bol

7

for $(i = 0; i < n; i++)$

$x = x + 1;$

3 adre
body

(1) $i = 0$

(2) if $(i < n)$ goto (5)

(3) goto (9)

(4) $k = i + 1$

(5) $T = k$

(7) $x = T$

(8) goto (2)


```

=> int i; int j;
float[100] a; float v; float x;
while(true){
    do
        i = i + 1;
    while(a[i] < v);
    do
        j = j - 1;
    while(a[j] > v);
    if(i >= j) break;
    x = a[i];
    a[i] = a[j];
    a[j] = x;
}

```

4. blok sonu kod

alt program

=> $n = f(a[i])$;

```

1) t1 = i * 4
2) t2 = a[t1]
3) param t2
4) t3 = call f, 1
5) n = t3

```

→ (1) $i = 1$

→ (2) $j = 1$

→ (3) $t_1 = 10 * i$

(4) $t_2 = t_1 + j$

(5) $t_3 = 8 * t_2$

(6) $t_4 = t_3 - 88$

(7) $a[t_4] = 0.0$

(8) $j = j + 1$

(9) if $j \leq 10$ goto (3)

→ (10) $i = i + 1$

(11) if $i \leq 10$ goto (2)

→ (12) $i = 1$

→ (13) $i = i + 1$

1) $i = i + 1$

2) $t_1 = a[i]$

3) if $t_1 < v$ goto 1

4) $j = j - 1$

5) $t_2 = a[j]$

6) if $t_2 > v$ goto 4

7) if false $i \geq j$ goto 9

8) goto 14

9) $x = a[i]$

10) $t_3 = a[j]$

11) $a[i] = t_3$

12) $a[j] = x$

13) goto 1

14)

3 address
kod

Temel blok

1) orta koddaki ilk satır liderdir.

2) Şartlı veya şartsız tüm goto hedefleri liderdir.

3) Şartlı goto'dan sonraki gelen satır liderdir.

(14) $t_6 = 88 * t_5$

(15) $a[t_6] = 1.0$

(16) $i = i + 1$

(17) if $i \leq 10$ goto (13)

for i from 1 to 10 do

for j from 1 to 10 do

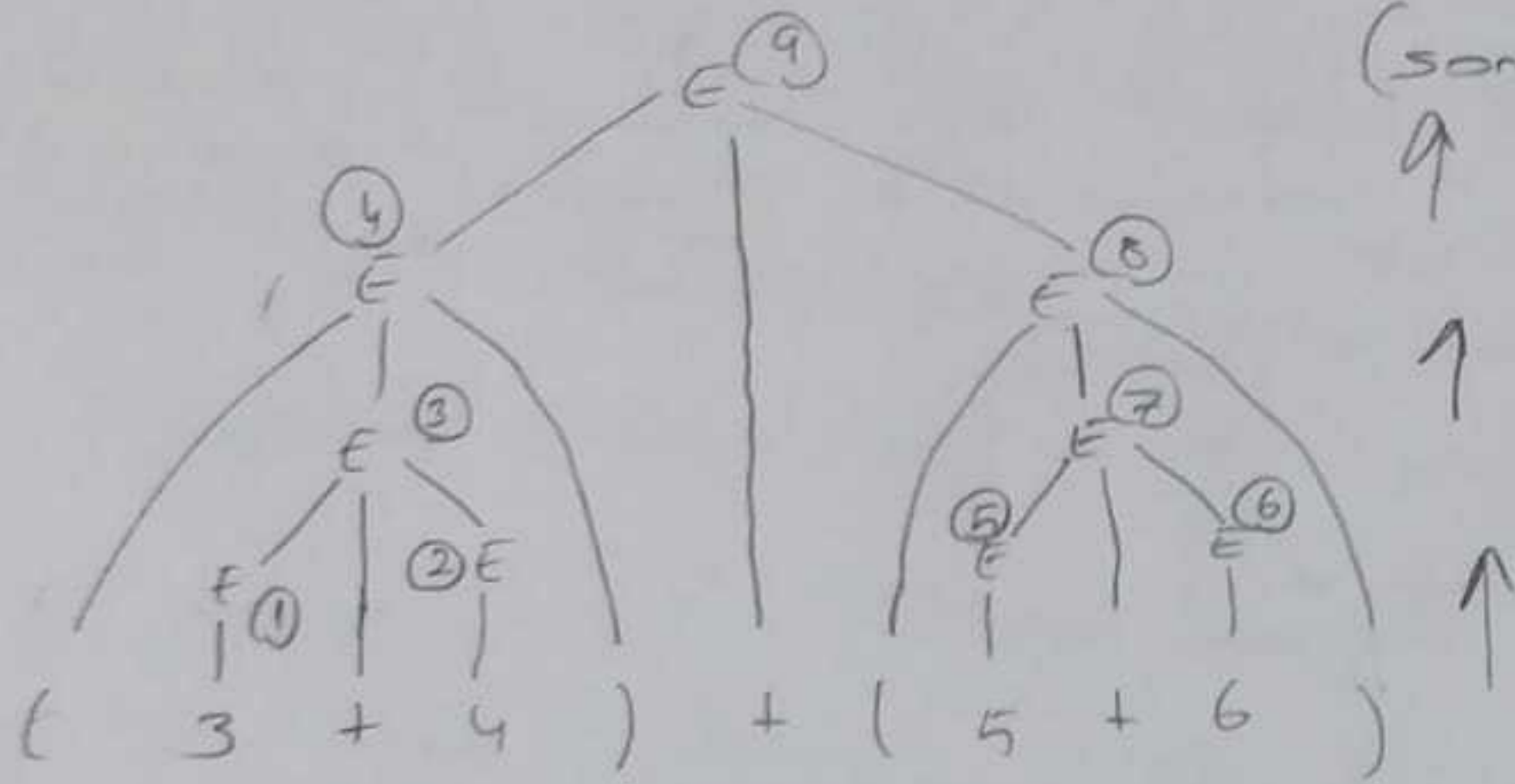
$a[i, j] = 0.0;$

for i from 1 to 10 do

$a[i, i] = 1.0;$

⇒ LR parsers (LR - aşağı)

aşağıdan - yukarıya (bottom-up)
(sondan - başa)



(Bu karmaşık işlemler için DFA çizilir böyle bulunur)
Doğrulamak için

⇒ LR(0)

Grammer olsun

$S \rightarrow (L)$

$S \rightarrow x$

$L \rightarrow S$

$L \rightarrow L, S$

DFA

igim
⇒

$S' \rightarrow S \text{ eof}$

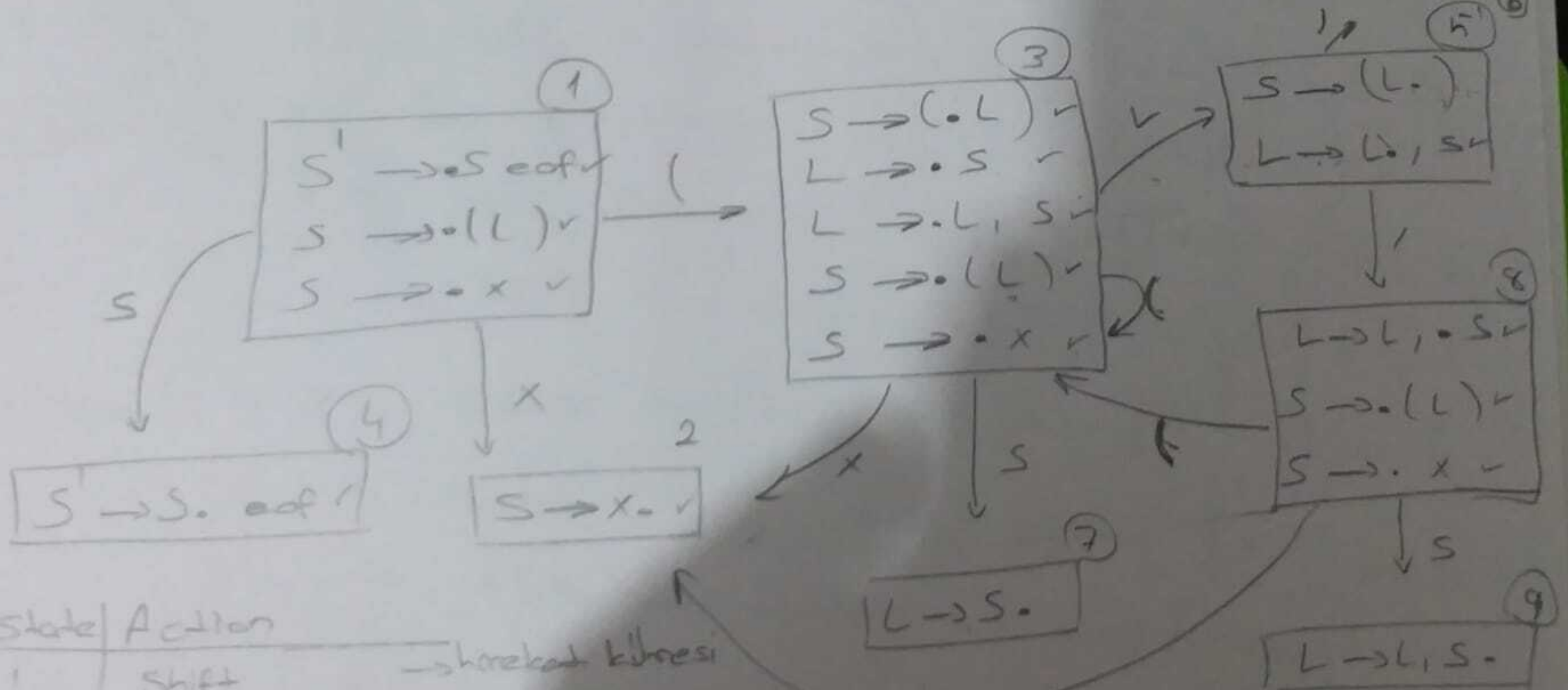
$S \rightarrow (L)$

$S \rightarrow x$

$L \rightarrow S$

$L \rightarrow L, S$

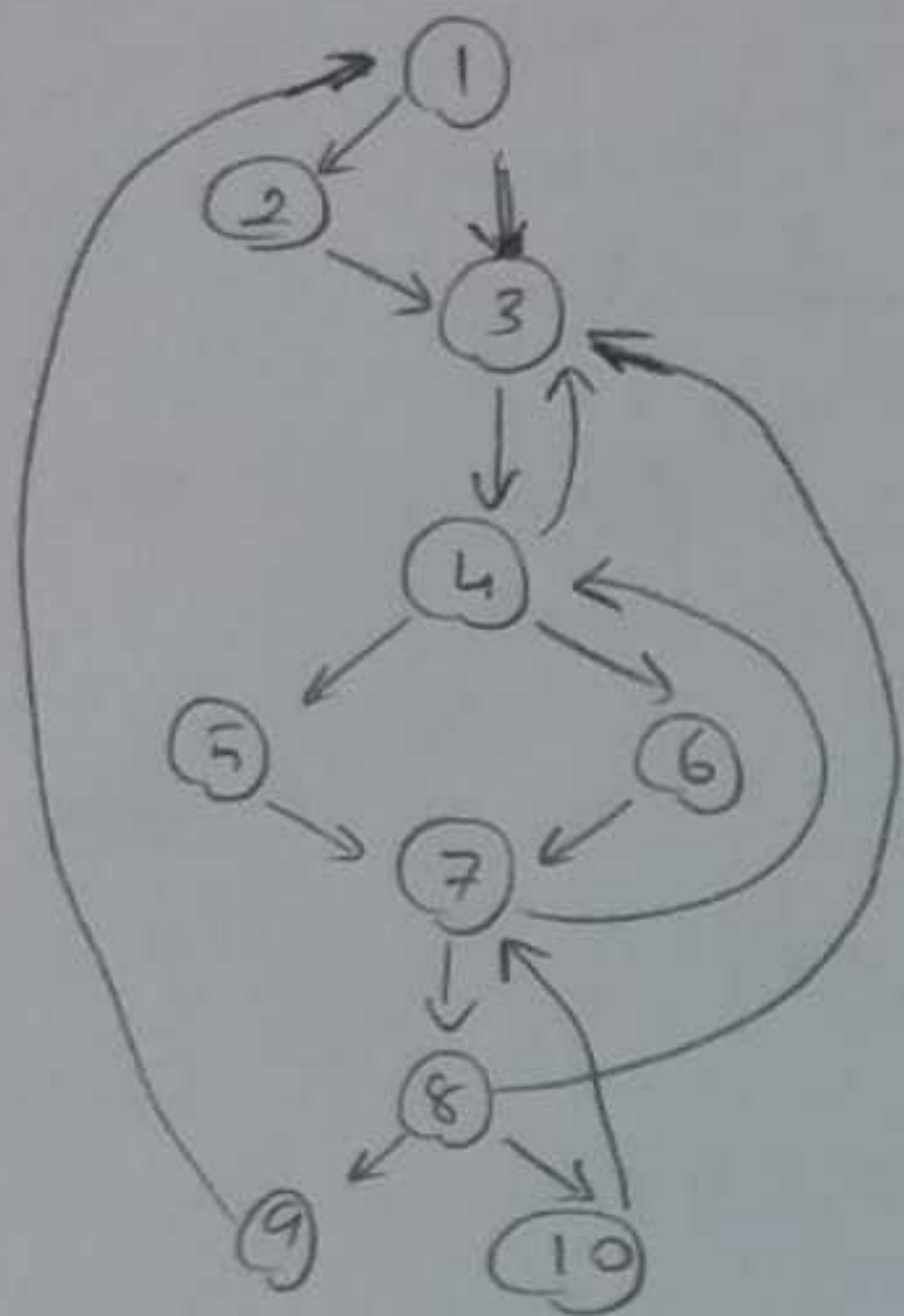
→ nolu kay noktadan sonra gelen karakter kılme oluşturun veya başka bir durumu ifade eder ise onuda dahil et $S \rightarrow (L) \cdot$



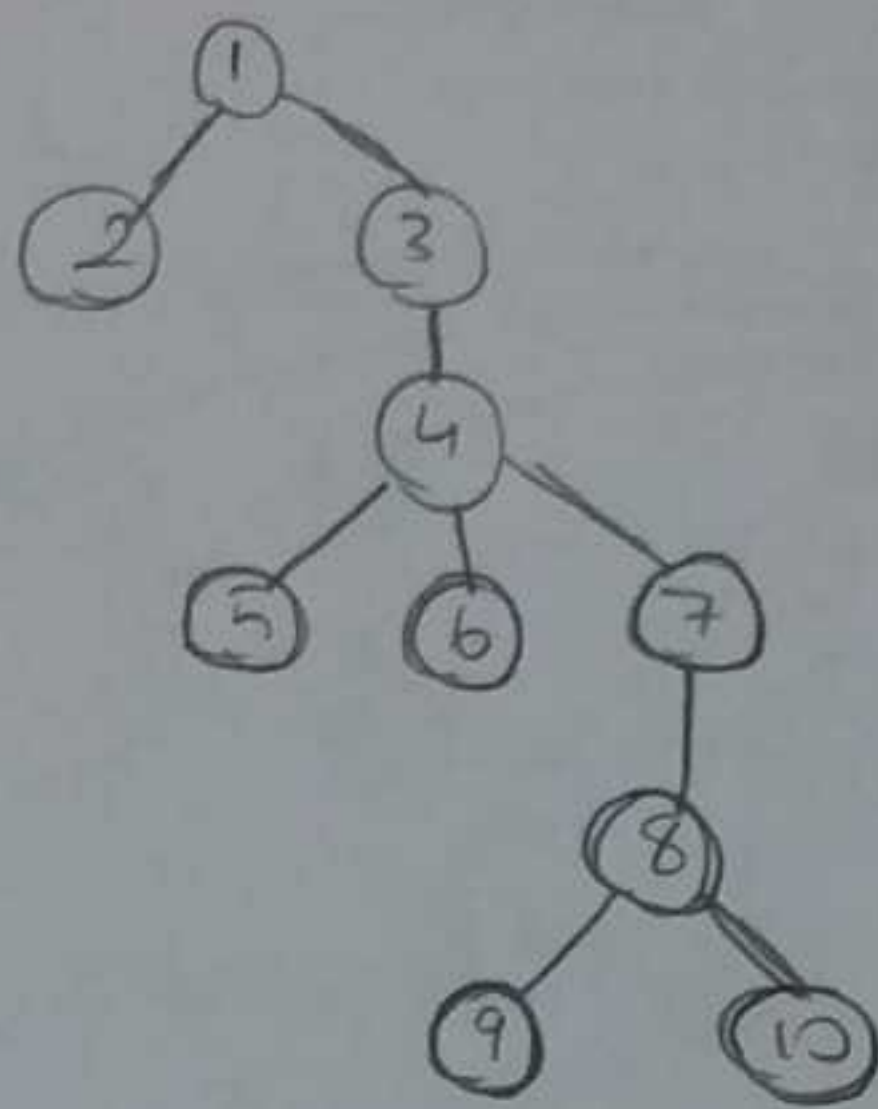
State	Action	
1	Shift	→ hareket kılması
2	reduce $S \rightarrow x$	→ bitiş durumları
3	Shift	→ hareket kılması
4	accept	→ kabul durumu
5	Shift	
6	reduce $S \rightarrow (L)$	→ bitiş durumu
7	reduce $L \rightarrow S$	→ bitiş durumu
8	Shift	
9	reduce $L \rightarrow L, S$	→ bitiş durumu

⇒ Dominatör Ağacı

⇒ Eğer Kontrol akış grafında n düğümüne gitmek için başlangıç düğümünden geçmek zorunda ise d 'den geçmek zorunludur ise d dominatör n denir.

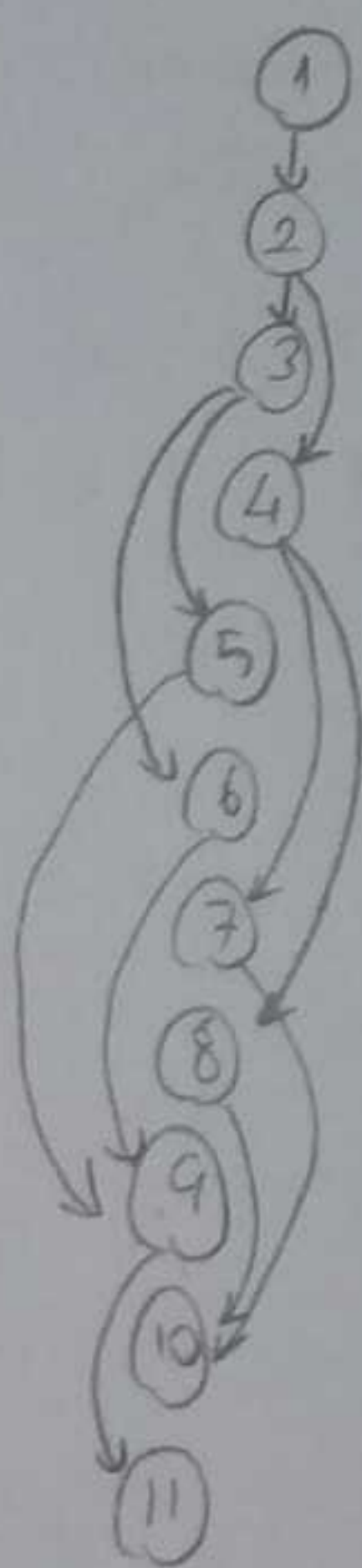


Kontrol Akış Grafı

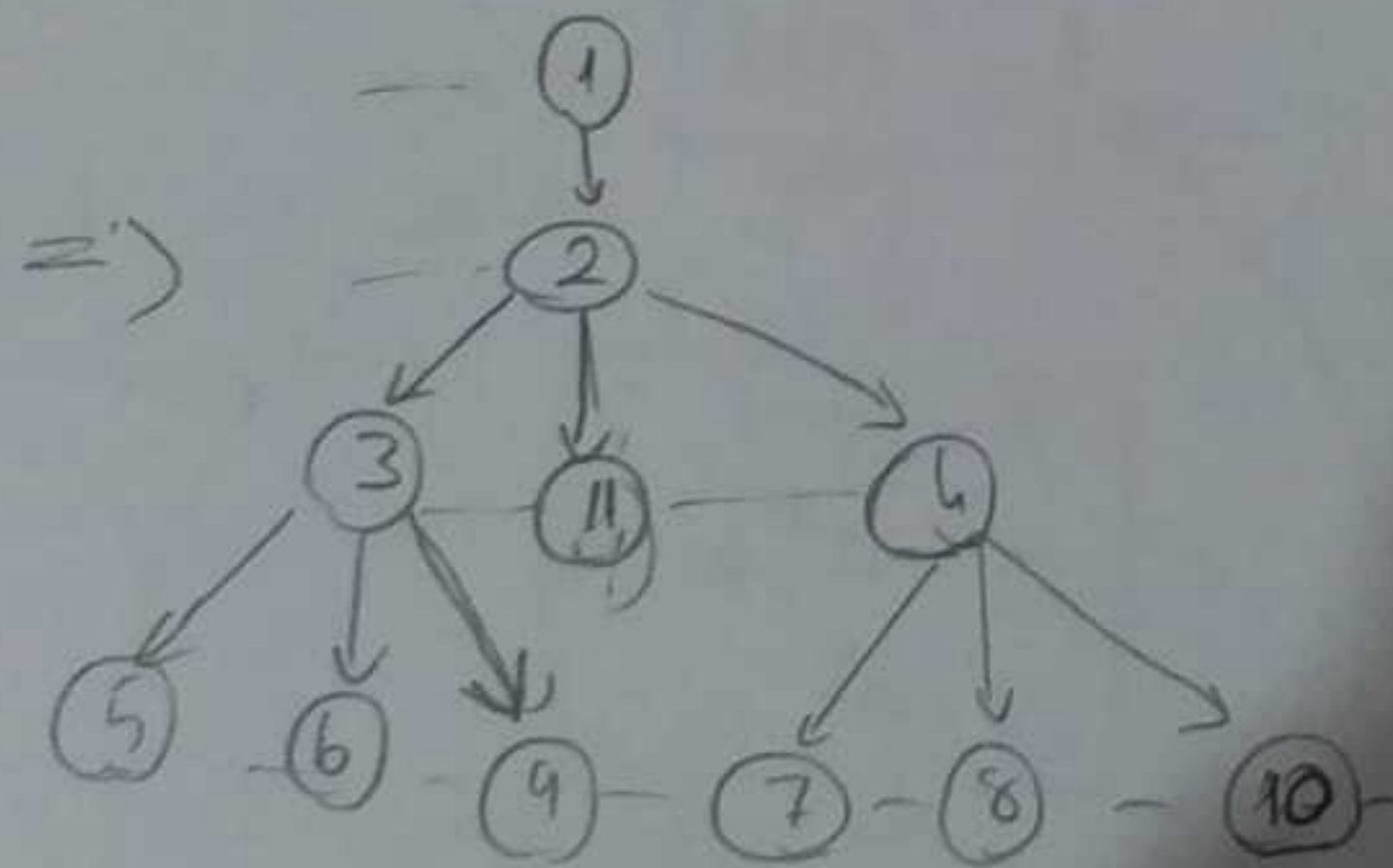


Dominatör Ağacı

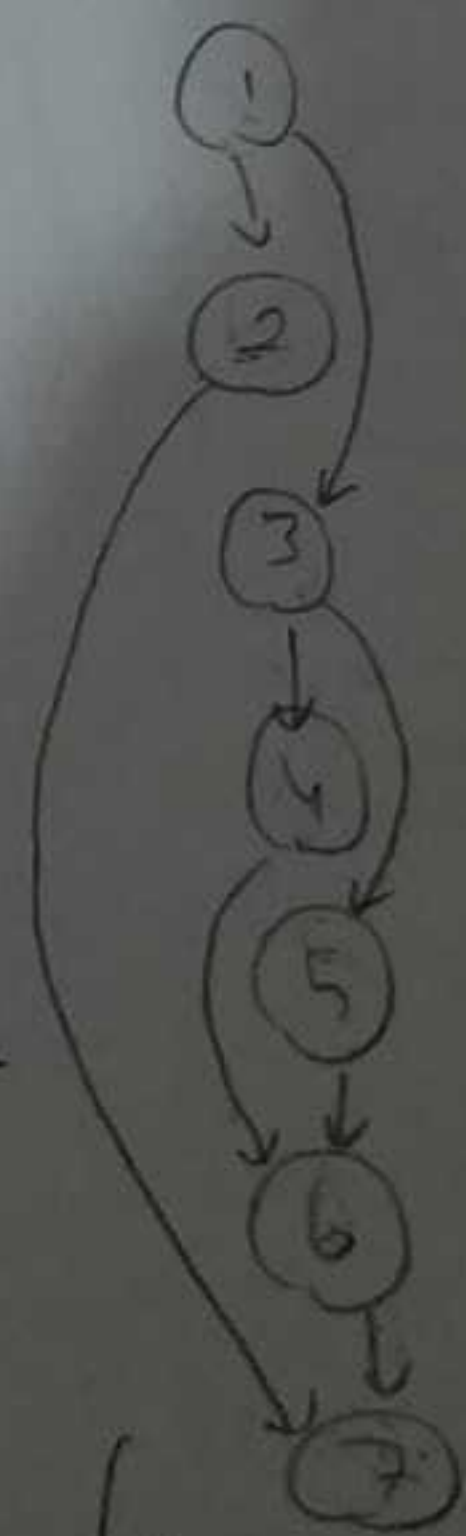
⇒ 7 → 5 ve 6 dan geçiyor ikisi de aynı seviye olduğundan ikisi de alınmaz 4'den geçmek zorunludur ve 4'in altın yazılır.



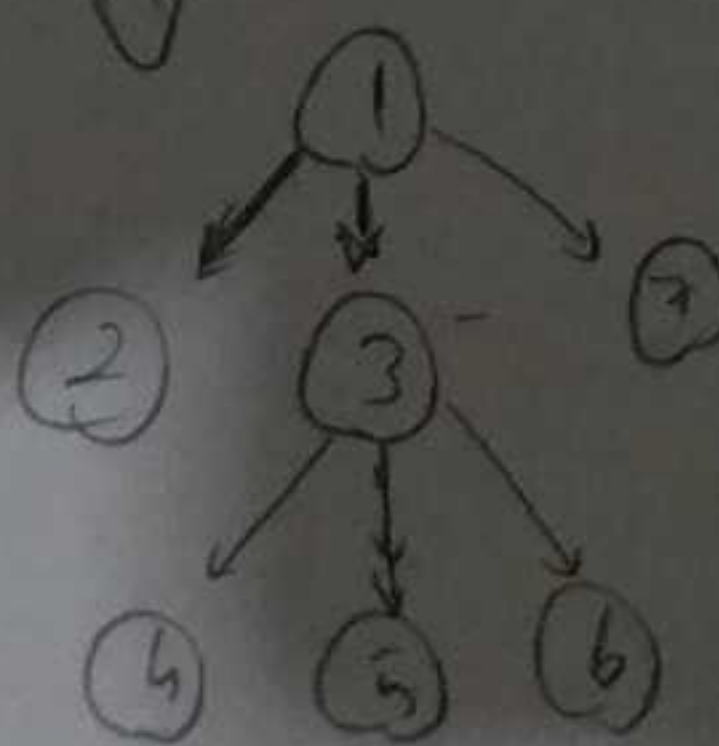
Kontrol Akış Grafı



Dominatör Ağacı



Kontrol Akış Grafı



Dominatör Ağacı

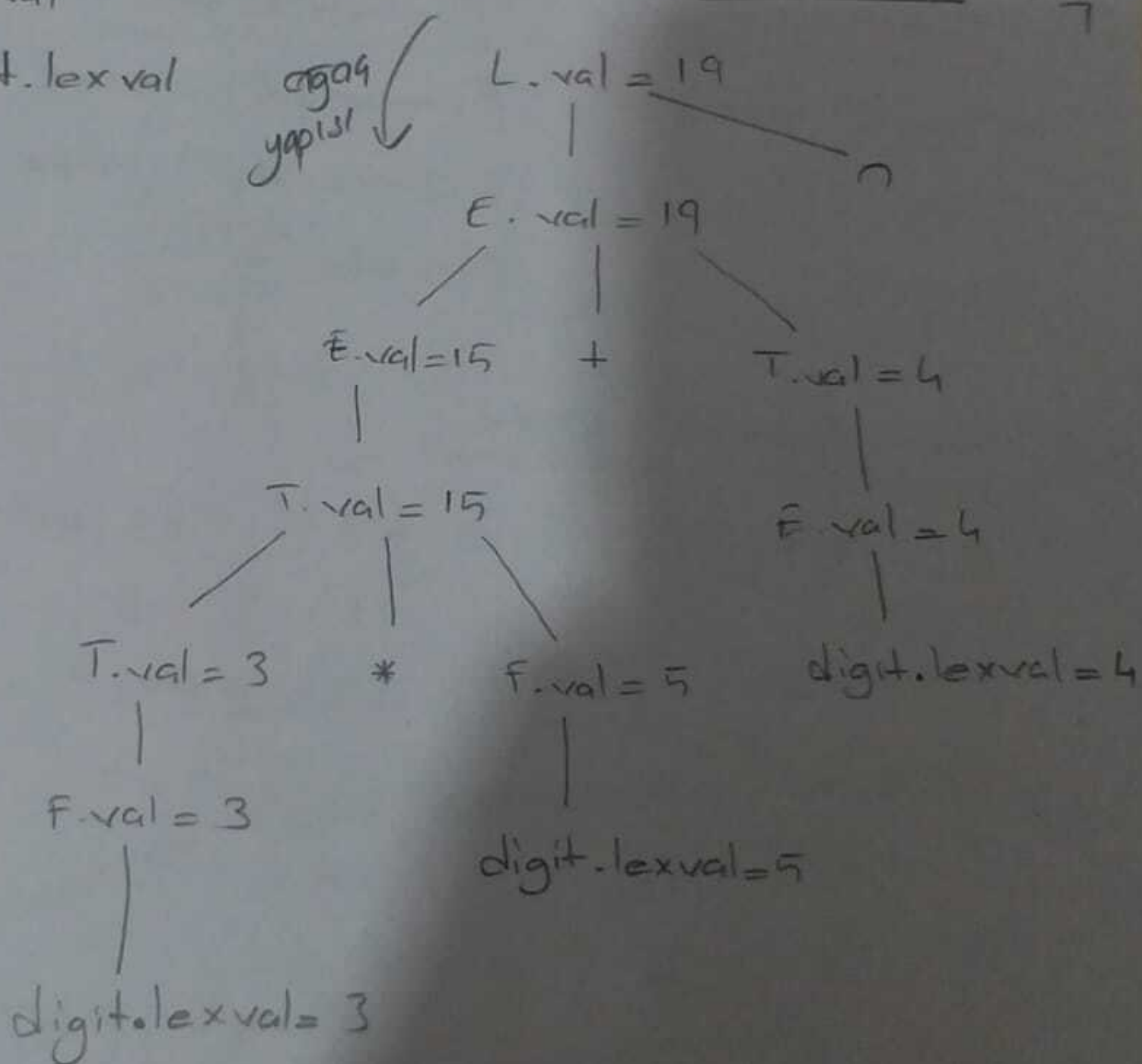
=> bir hesap makinesinin + ve * işlemlerini yapıp ekranda sonucu n harfini girip enter denilir ise hesaplama yapması isteniyor (3)

Production	Semantic Rules
1) $L \rightarrow E n$	$L.val = E.val$
2) $E \rightarrow E_1 + T$	$E.val = E_1.val + T.val$
3) $E \rightarrow T$	$E.val = T.val$
4) $T \rightarrow T_1 * F$	$T.val = T_1.val \times F.val$
5) $T \rightarrow F$	$T.val = F.val$
6) $F \rightarrow (E)$	$F.val = E.val$
7) $F \rightarrow digit$	$F.val = digit.lexval$

Not: Derleyici mutlaka grameri tanıması gerekir yoksa işlem yapmaz.

← derleyici yapısı

Parse tree → $3 * 5 + 4 n$ işlemi



Gramer

(digit yapılan (F) yani E için ara işlemi yapmalı)

=> Orta seviye Kod Üretimi

→ Syntax trees

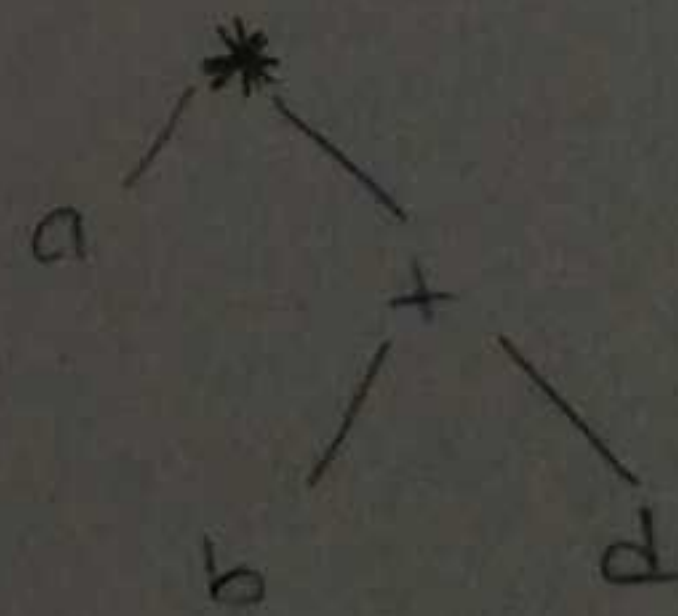
→ postfix notation

→ three-address code

=> Syntax Tree

Production	Semantic Rule
$E \rightarrow E_1 op E_2$	$E.val = NODE(op, E_1.val, E_2.val)$
$E \rightarrow (E_1)$	$E.val = E_1.val$
$E \rightarrow -E_1$	$E.val = UNARY(-, E_1.val)$
$E \rightarrow id$	$E.val = LEAF(id)$

$a * (b + d)$



$\Rightarrow \rightarrow a=b=c=1$
 $x[*]=0$ } B_1

$\rightarrow L1: \text{if}(1) \text{ goto } L3$ } B_2

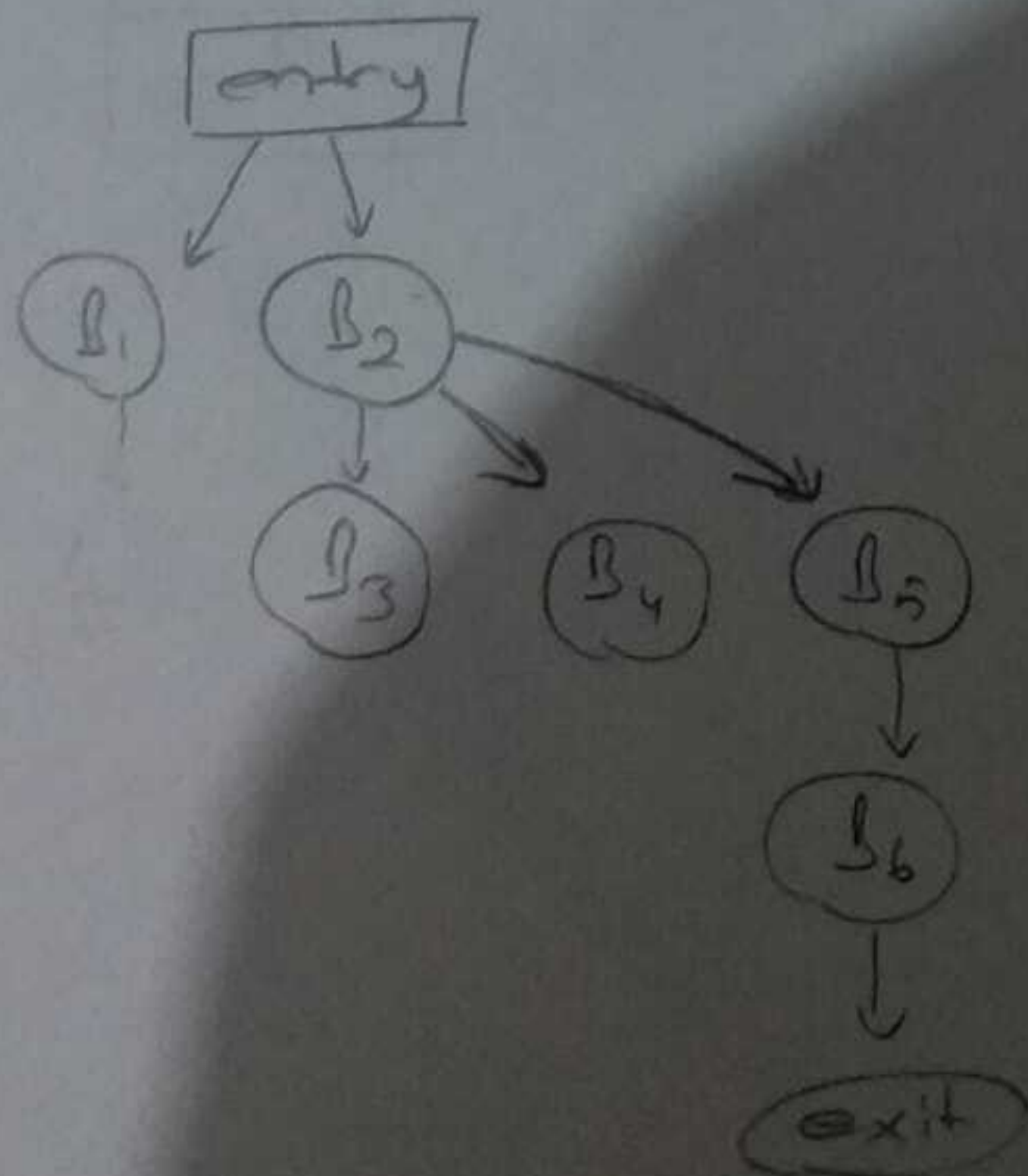
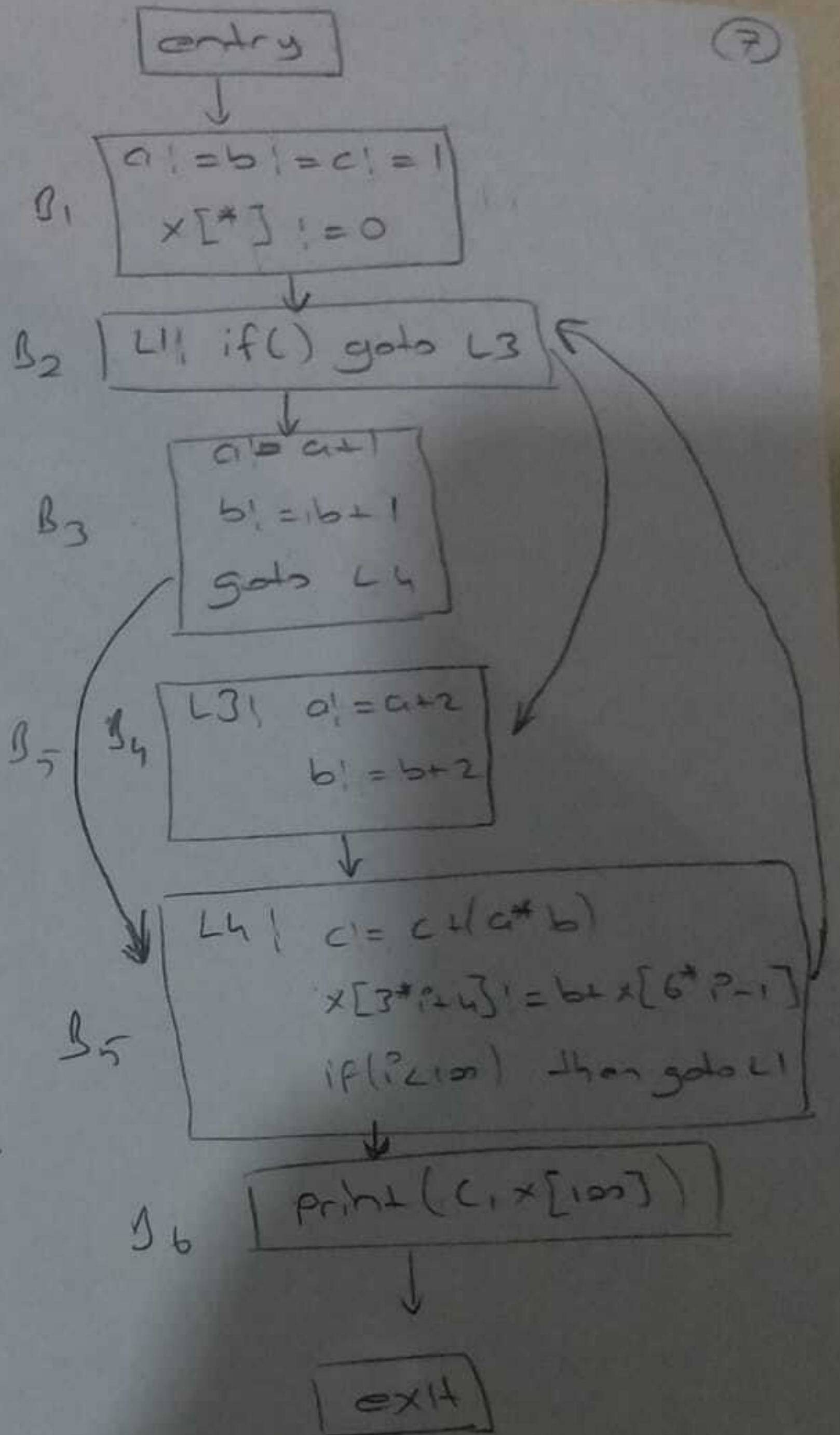
$\rightarrow a=a+1$
 $b=b+1$
 $\text{goto } L4$ } B_3

$\rightarrow L3: a=a+2$
 $b=b+2$ } B_4

$\rightarrow L4: c=c+(a*b)$
 $x[3*p+4]=b+x[6*p-1]$
 $\text{if}(p<100) \text{ then goto } L1$
 $\rightarrow \text{print}(c, x[100])$ } B_6

\rightarrow lider bul \rightarrow sortla \rightarrow gota lider.
 \vee sonrakı sortla lider.

Gikmis
 soru
 7

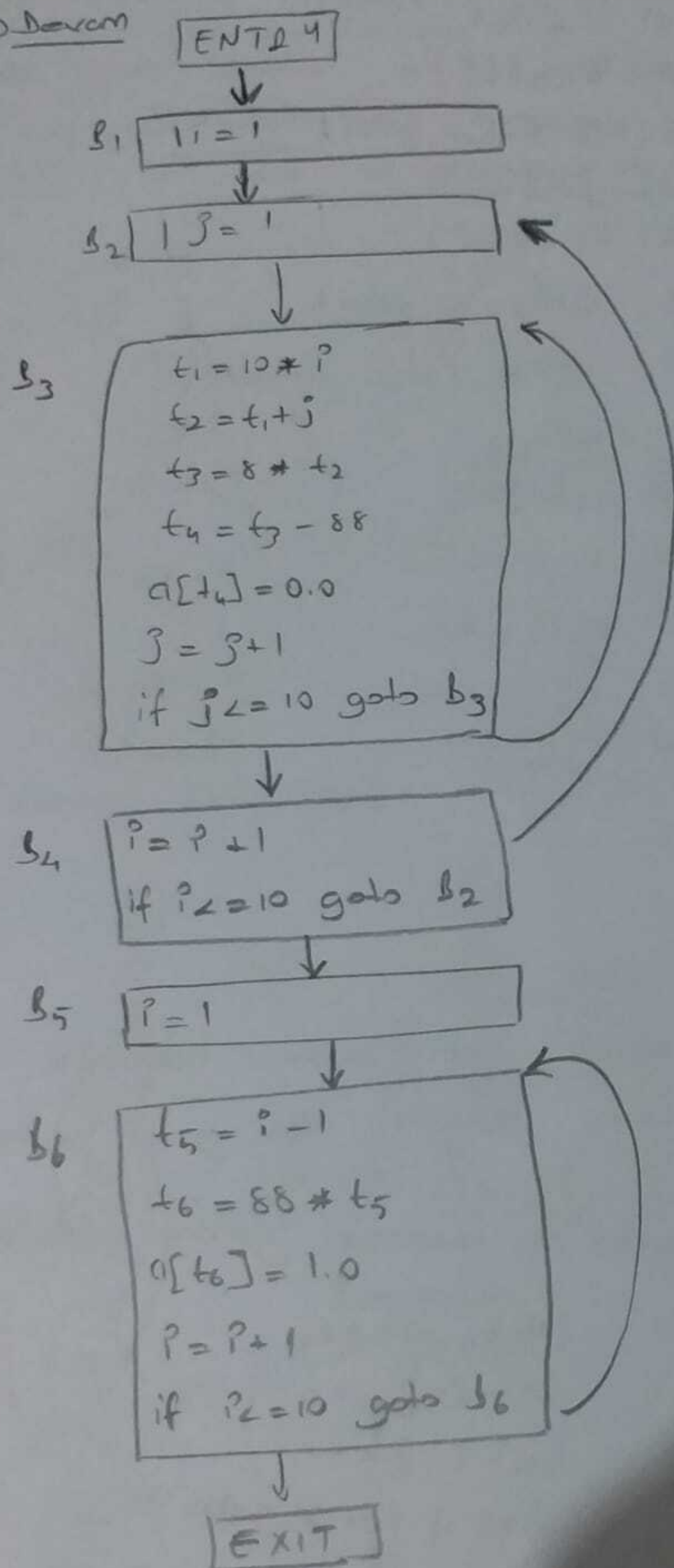


Dommele
 Ağacı

Kontrol
 Akis
 Grafi

Cevap
 Yanlis
 Olabilir
 Anladim

=> Devam



Kontrol Akış Grafiği

=> Derleyici Tasarımında orta
sarıya kod draftını yapıldıktan
sonra bu kodun analizini
yapmak için blok sabitinde
(tablolar) parçalara ayrılıp
akışa döklmüştür halidir.

=> liderleri belirle

=> liderler arasındaki satır
temel blokları oluşturur

=> Bu blokların akışında

Kontrol Akış Grafiği denir.

liderlerin bloklara ayrılması
blok sayısı

Kontrol Akış Grafiği

(Sınavda çıkabilir.)

⇒ Syntax-Directed Translation

<u>Production</u>	<u>Semantic Rule</u>	<u>Program Frame</u>
$L \rightarrow E \text{ return}$	$\rightarrow \text{print}(E.\text{val})$	$\rightarrow \text{print}(\text{val}[\text{top}-1])$
$E \rightarrow E' + T$	$\rightarrow E.\text{val} = E'.\text{val} + T.\text{val}$	$\rightarrow \text{val}[\text{ntop}] = \text{val}[\text{top}-2] + \text{val}[\text{top}]$
$E \rightarrow T$	$\rightarrow E.\text{val} = T.\text{val}$	
$T \rightarrow T' * F$	$\rightarrow T.\text{val} = T'.\text{val} * F.\text{val}$	$\rightarrow \text{val}[\text{ntop}] = \text{val}[\text{top}-2] * \text{val}[\text{top}]$
$T \rightarrow F$	$\rightarrow T.\text{val} = F.\text{val}$	
$F \rightarrow (E)$	$\rightarrow F.\text{val} = E.\text{val}$	$\rightarrow \text{val}[\text{ntop}] = \text{val}[\text{top}-1]$
$F \rightarrow \text{digit}$	$\rightarrow F.\text{val} = \text{digit}.\text{lexval}$	$\text{val}[\text{top}] = \text{digit}.\text{lexval}$

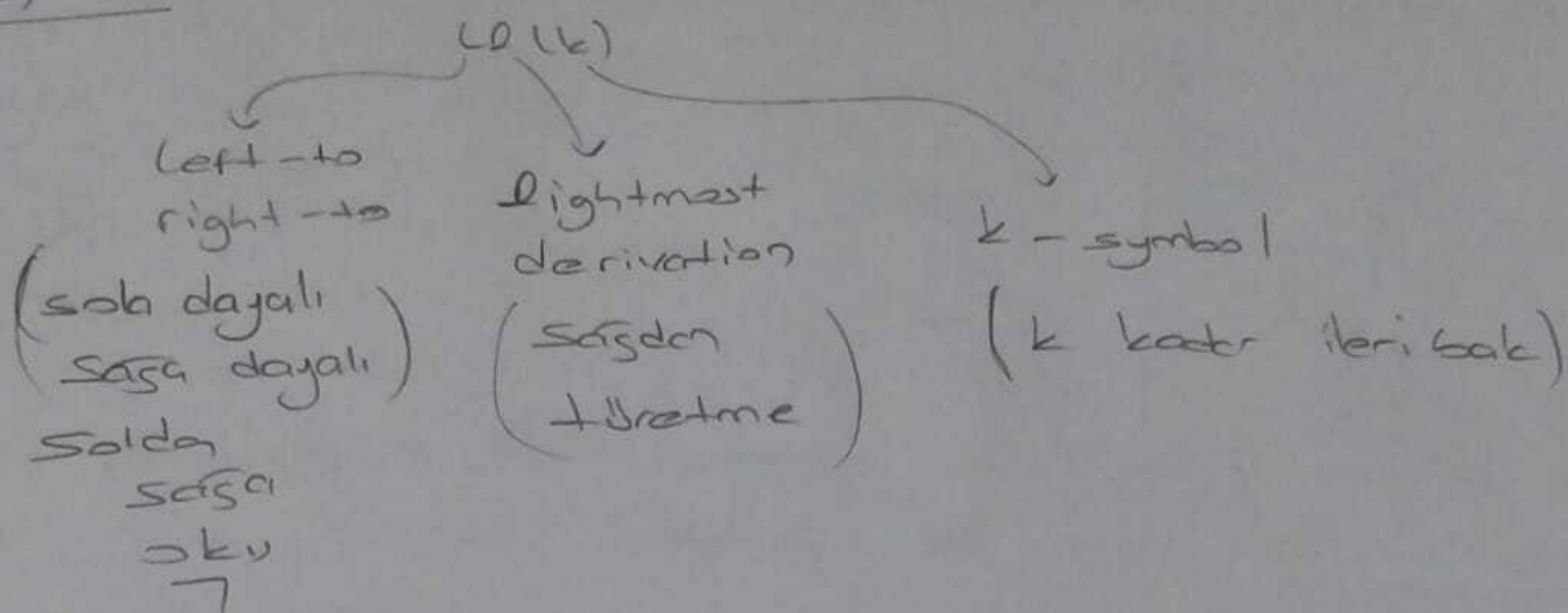
⇒ Production

Semantic Action

$S \rightarrow B! = E$	$S.\text{code} = E.\text{code} \parallel \text{gen}(\text{id}.\text{place} = E.\text{place})$
$E \rightarrow E1 + E2$	$E.\text{place} = \text{newtemp}();$ $E.\text{code} = E1.\text{code} \parallel E2.\text{code} \parallel \text{gen}(E.\text{place} = E1.\text{place} + E2.\text{place})$
$E \rightarrow E1 * E2$	$E.\text{place} = \text{newtemp}();$ $E.\text{code} = E1.\text{code} \parallel E2.\text{code} \parallel \text{gen}(E.\text{place} = E1.\text{place} * E2.\text{place})$
$E \rightarrow - E1$	$E.\text{place} = \text{newtemp}();$ $E.\text{code} = E1.\text{code} \parallel \text{gen}(E.\text{place} = - E1.\text{place})$
$E \rightarrow (E1)$	$E.\text{place} = E1.\text{place}$ $E.\text{code} = E1.\text{code}$
$E \rightarrow \text{id}$	$E.\text{place} = \text{id}.\text{place}$ $E.\text{code} = \text{null}$

#) LD(k)

=>



=> $E \rightarrow \text{int}$ (Context free Grammar)

$E \rightarrow (E)$

$E \rightarrow E + E$

(CFG)

(Syntax analizi)

Derleyicinin 2.

aşaması -> kaynala kodu tanımlama, sağbr.

(E kalana kadar devam)

Hareket (Action)

Grin's (Input)

Yığıt

$(3 + 4) + (5 + 6) \rightarrow ($	Shift	$\rightarrow E \rightarrow (E)$
$3 + 4) + (5 + 6) \rightarrow (3$	Shift	$\rightarrow E \rightarrow ((E)$
$+ 4) + (5 + 6) \rightarrow (3$	Reduce	$\rightarrow E \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow 3$
$+ 4) + (5 + 6) \rightarrow (E$	Shift	$\rightarrow E \rightarrow E + E$
$4) + (5 + 6) \rightarrow (E +$	Shift	$\rightarrow E \rightarrow \text{int}$
$4) + (5 + 6) \rightarrow (E + 4$	reduce	$\rightarrow E \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow 4$
$) + (5 + 6) \rightarrow (E + 4$	reduce	$\rightarrow E \rightarrow E + E$
$) + (5 + 6) \rightarrow (E + E$	reduce	$\rightarrow E \rightarrow E + E$
$) + (5 + 6) \rightarrow E$	Shift	$\rightarrow E \rightarrow (E)$
$) + (5 + 6) \rightarrow E$	reduce	$\rightarrow E \rightarrow (E) \rightarrow E$
$+ (5 + 6) \rightarrow (E)$	Shift	$\rightarrow E + E$
$+ (5 + 6) \rightarrow E$	Shift	
$(5 + 6) \rightarrow E +$	Shift	
$5 + 6) \rightarrow E + ($	Shift	
$+ 6) \rightarrow E + (5$	reduce	$E \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow 5$
$+ 6) \rightarrow E + (E$	Shift	
$6) \rightarrow E + (E +$	Shift	
$6) \rightarrow E + (E + 6$	reduce	$E \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow 6$