

Experiment No : 5

Aim : WAP to implement Three Address CodeTheory :

$$2 + r * p = q$$

- Three address code (TAC) is an intermediate type of code which is easy to generate and can be easily converted to machine code.
- It makes use of at most three addresses and one operator to represent an expression and the value computed at each instruction is stored in temporary variable generated by compiler.
- The compiler decides the order of operation given by three address code.
- Three address code is used in compiler applications :-

$$2 + r * p = q$$

$$p = 15$$

$$2 + 15 = 17$$

1) Optimization

⇒ TAC is often used as an intermediate representation of code during optimization phases of compilation process.

2) Code generation

⇒ TAC code can also be used as an intermediate representation of code during the code generation phase of the compilation process.

3) Debugging

⇒ TAC can be helpful in debugging the code

2) Quadruple Field



operator: ϕ term: $g \times \phi^2$

source 2

Source 2: miA
Destination

▷ estimation

$$P = 19^*275$$

proach

$t_1 = n_i - 9$ is address code (AT) for variable x_i
 $t_2 = 9 + 9$ is code which is added to x_i to get
 $t_3 = t_1 + t_2$ can be easily converted to most
 $29229x_1 = 9 + 9$ to get $29229x_1$
 and one operator to express an expression

2) Triple Field

→

Operator

Source:

high

2

$$p = -q^* r + s$$

$$t_1 = -9$$

$$t_2 = r + s$$

notosimita

phase of compilation / process
representation of code graph
to show how it is transformed

→ code generation

→ JAT code can also be used as an intermediate representation of code during the code generation phase of the compilation process.

1. Principles of Management
 2. Management Functions
 3. Management Process
 4. Management Environment
 5. Management Information System
 6. Management Decision Making
 7. Management Communication
 8. Management Organization
 9. Management Control
 10. Management Innovation

generated by the compiler. Since three address code is low-level language, it is often easier to read and understand the final generated code.

4) Language Translation

⇒ TAC can also be used to translate code from one programming language to another.

- Three representation technique :-

→ Quadruple

→ Triples

→ Indirect Triplex

- General Illustration :

$a = b \text{ op } c$

$a, b, c \rightarrow$ operands

$\text{op} \rightarrow$ operator

- Conclusion : In this program I learned about the TAC and how to implement it.

QA
28/03/2024

Code:

```

import re

print("enter your choice 1 for assignment 2 for arithmetic 3 for relational 4 to exit")
choice = int(input())
while choice != 4:
    if choice == 1:
        # assignment
        print("enter the variable")
        var = input()

        print(var.split("="))
        print("t1 = ", var.split("=")[1])
        print(var.split("=")[0], "= t1")
    elif choice == 2:
        print("enter the expression")
        exp = input()
        i = 0
        while i < len(exp):
            if exp[i] == "+" or exp[i] == "-":
                if exp[i + 2] == "*" or exp[i + 2] == "/":
                    print("t1 = ", exp[i + 1], exp[i + 2], exp[i + 3])
                    print("t2 = ", exp[i - 1], exp[i], "t1")
                    break
                else:
                    print("t1 = ", exp[i - 1], exp[i], exp[i + 1])
                    print("t2 = t1", exp[i + 2], exp[i + 3])
                    break
            elif exp[i] == "*" or exp[i] == "/":
                if exp[i + 2] == "+" or exp[i + 2] == "-":
                    print("t1 = ", exp[i - 1], exp[i], exp[i + 1])
                    print("t2 = t1", exp[i + 2], exp[i + 3])
                    break
            elif exp[i] == "*" or exp[i] == "/":
                print("t1 = ", exp[i - 1], exp[i], exp[i + 1])
                break
            i += 1
    elif choice == 3:
        print("enter the relational expression")

```

```

exp = input().split(" ")
operators = ["<", ">", "<=", ">=", "==", "!="]
if exp[1] in operators:
    print("100 IF ", exp[0], exp[1], exp[2], " GOTO 103")
    print("101 T:=0")
    print("102 GOTO 104")
    print("103 T:=1")
    print("104")
else:
    print("invalid operator")
print(
    "enter your choice 1 for assignment 2 for arithmetic 3 for
relational 4 to exit"
)
choice = int(input())

```

Output:

```

Run Ask AI 41s on 00:46:36, 03/27 ✓
enter your choice 1 for assignment 2 for arithmetic 3 for relational 4 to exit
1
enter the variable
a=d
['a', 'd']
t1 = d
a = t1
enter your choice 1 for assignment 2 for arithmetic 3 for relational 4 to exit
2
enter the expression
a=b+c*d
t1 = c * d
t2 = b + t1
enter your choice 1 for assignment 2 for arithmetic 3 for relational 4 to exit
3
enter the relational expression
a > b
100 IF a > b GOTO 103
101 T:=0
102 GOTO 104
103 T:=1
104
enter your choice 1 for assignment 2 for arithmetic 3 for relational 4 to exit
4

```