

CS & IT ENGINEERING

Compiler Design

Lexical Analysis & Syntax Analysis



Lecture No. 1



By- DEVA Sir



TOPICS TO BE COVERED

01 Introduction to Compiler Design

02 Important Topics

03 Weightage in GATE

04 How to Prepare CD?

05 Doubts

① phases of a Compiler

② Lexical Analysis

→ *** ③ Syntax Analysis

④ Syntax Directed Translations

*** ⑤ Intermediate Code Generation

→ *** ⑥ Code optimization

⑦ Run Time Environments

SM — FM

15 days
≤ 30 hours

How to prepare CD?

- ↳ 1st : Regular to class
- 2nd : Notes \Rightarrow practice
- 3rd : GATE PYQs

Doubts:

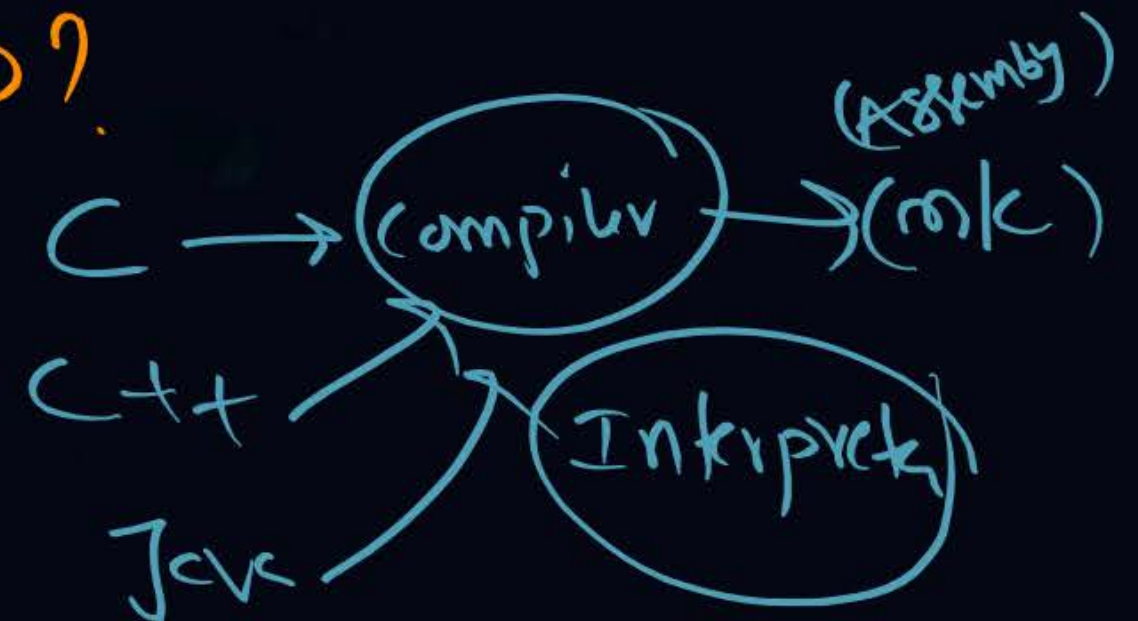
→ 1) Why to study CD?

→ 1st: GATE syllabus

2nd: programming knowledge

2) practice applications of CD?

→ Compilers



3) IS TOC required?

↳ Depends on faculty

For DEVA Six:

↳ TO learn CD, TOC not required
while learning CD,

↳ I will take care of TOC
concepts inside CD.

Introduction :



- 1) What is Compiler? → Translator
- 2) Where we use Compiler? → Language Translation
- 3) How compiler is designed? → 7 phases
- 4) Types of Errors in programming?

Compiler:



INPUT
High Level Program
C/C++/...

Compiler

OUTPUT
Low Level Program
(Assembly or M/C code)

Also reports compilation
errors if any

Compiler:



C Program
High Level
Program



Low-level
program
Assembly program

How the compiler was implemented?

M/C code
Assembly code

Today, we don't use

High level code

→ C
→ C++
→ Java

Translator:



1) Compiler

2) Interpreter

3) Editor

4) Preprocessor

5) Assembly

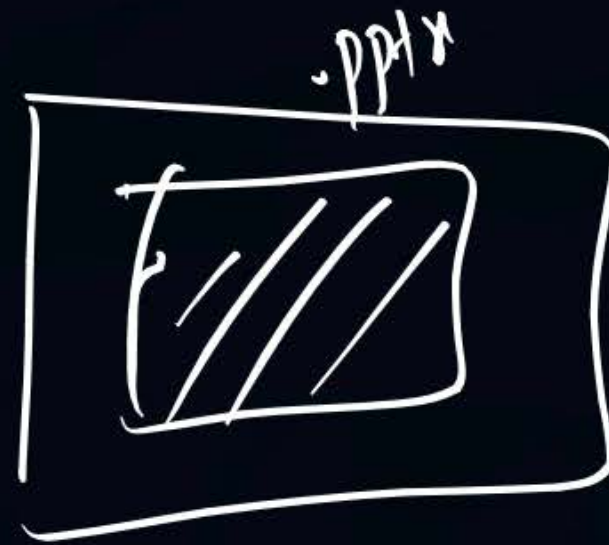
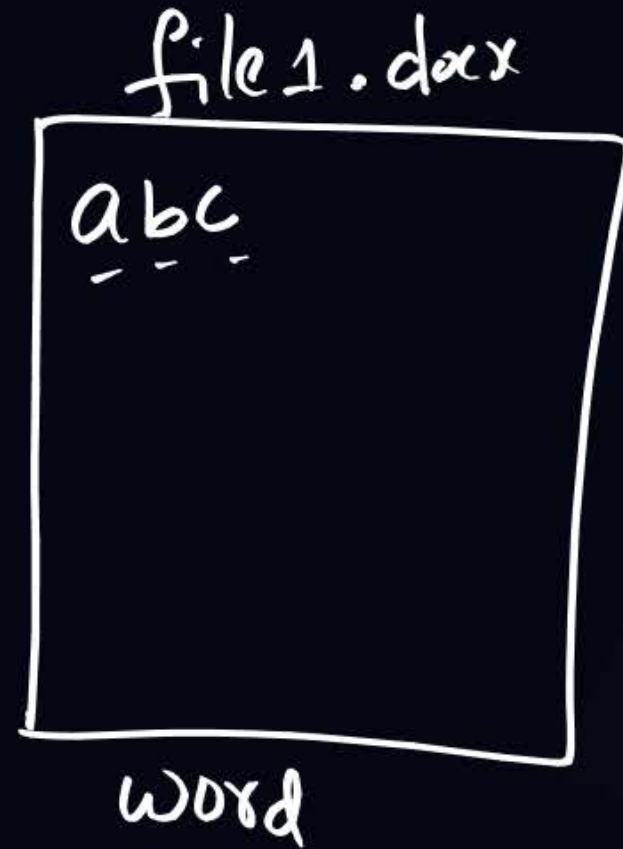
6) Linker

7) Loader

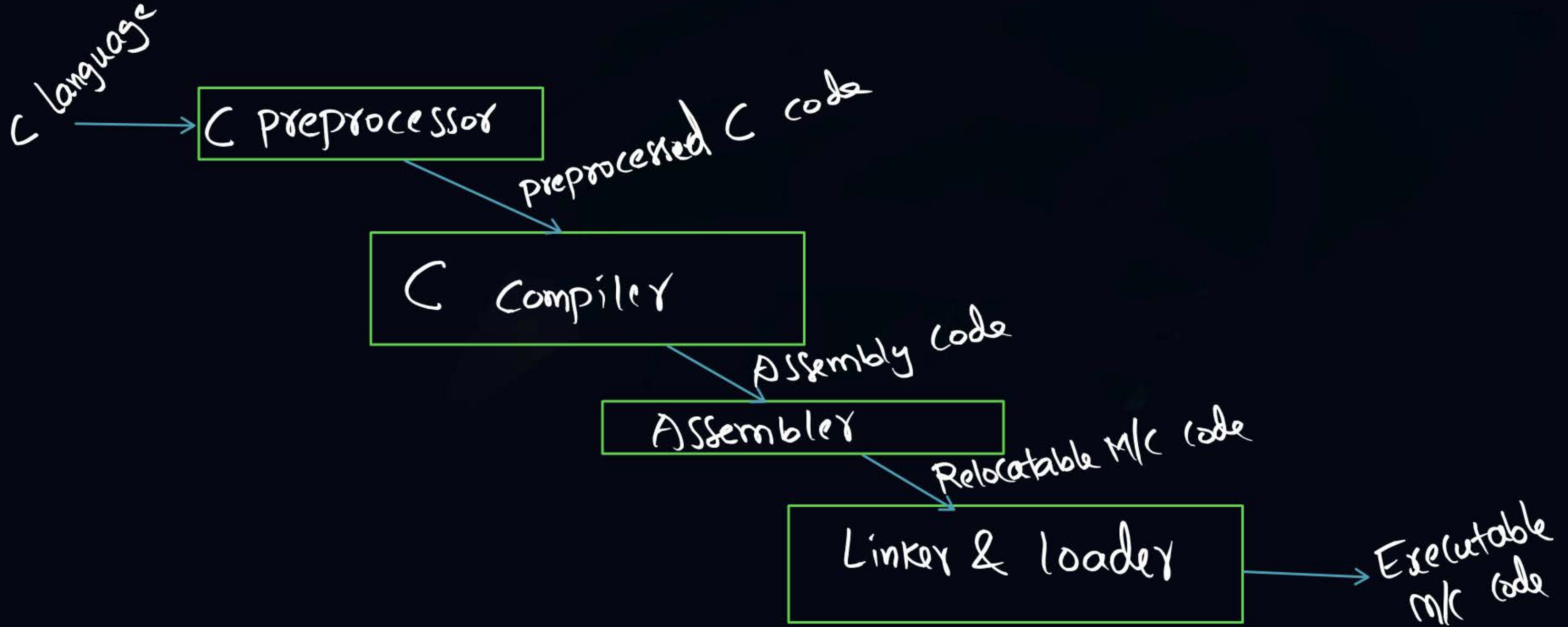
8) Spell checker

9) Word / Excel / powerpoint / ...

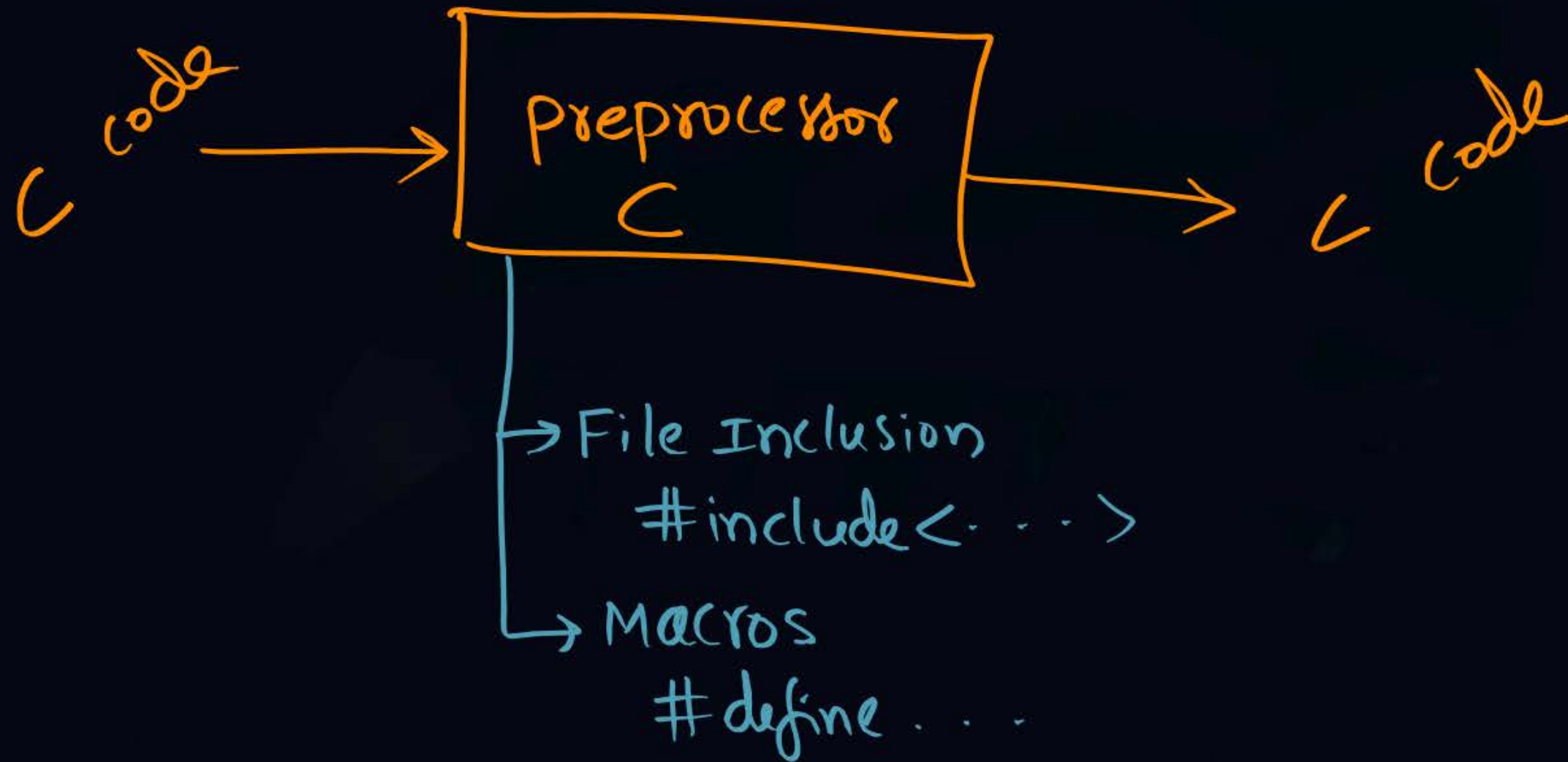
Is Word Translator ?



Language Translation: [C language \implies Executable code]



Preprocessor :



one.c

```
#include <second.c>
void main()
{
    f();
}
```

2nd compile

preprocessor

one.c

```
void f()
{
}
void main()
{
    f();
}
```

second.c

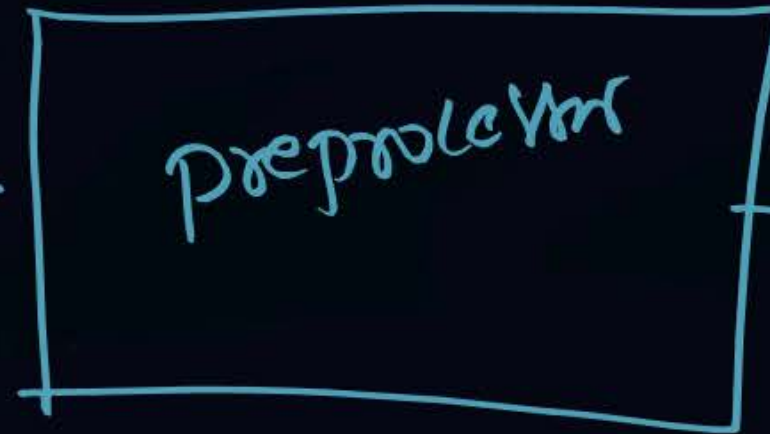
```
void f()
{
}
```

1st compile

```
#define MAX 10
```

constant Expression

```
int x=MAX;
void main()
{
    int y=MAX;
}
```



#define - constant Exp
Replace constant with exp.

```
int x=10;
void main()
{
    int y=10;
}
```

.

preprocessor statement in C

#incde <stdio.h> X
preprocessor error

#include <stdio.h> ✓

#define . . .
#include . . .

#if

#else

#endif

;

ASSEMBLER:

~~~~~

MUL R1, 10  
Assembly code



ASSEMBLER



010100 110 0001 0001010  
Machine code

# Linker

→ It resolves all external references

```

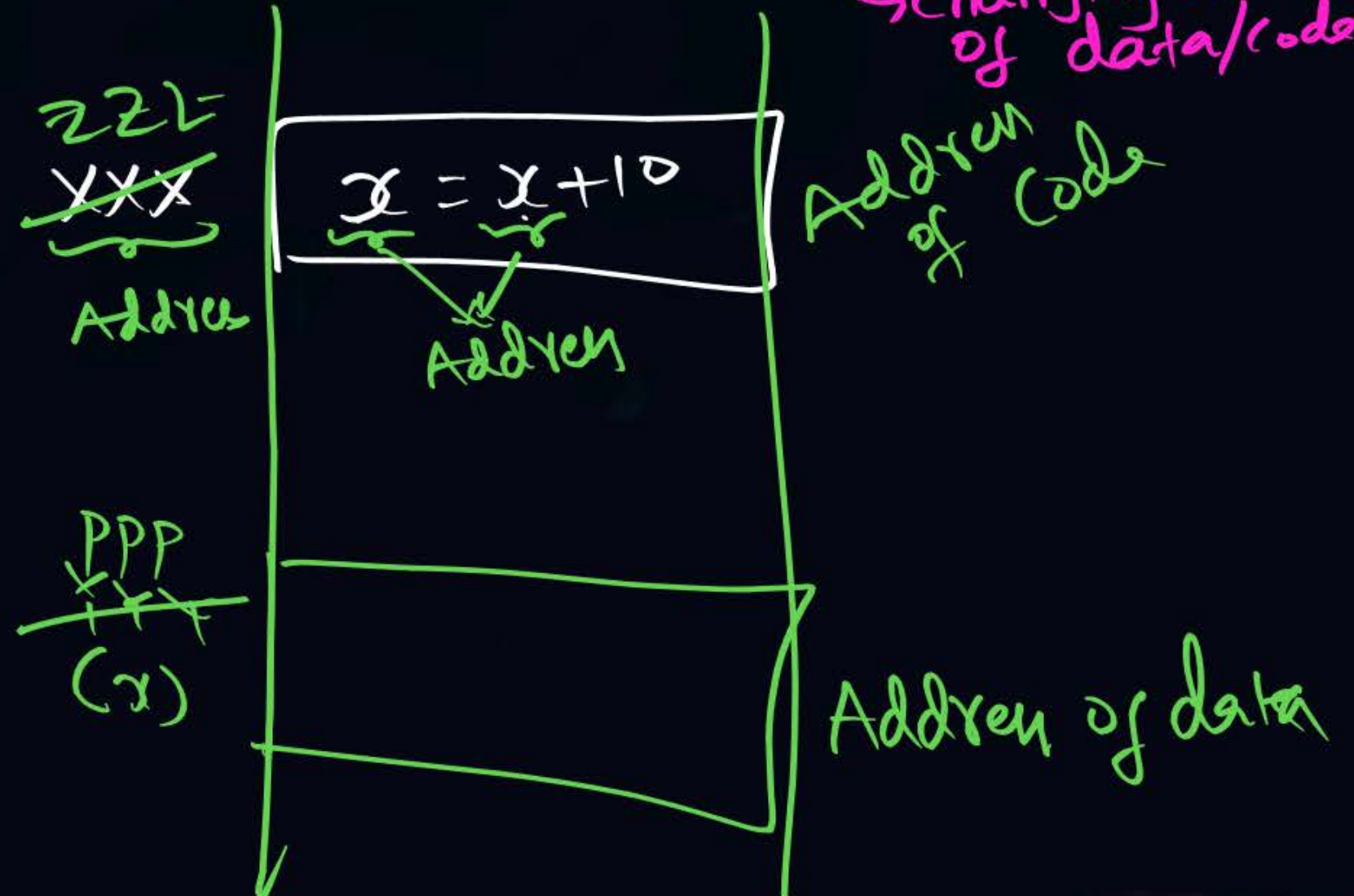
extern int x;

void main()
{
    printf("%d", x);
}
    
```

What are external references?

# Loader

→ It performs relocation  
 ↳ changing address of data/code



High level  
(m/c Independent)

C code

$x = x + a;$

Low level  
(m/c Dependent)

A code

ADD  $R_1, R_2;$       $R_1 \leftarrow R_1 + R_2$

M  
(B code code)

010100  
ADD

011  
type of  
Addressing  
mode

0001  
 $R_1$

0010  
 $R_2$



# Loaders



In Language Translation : Loader performs relocation

In general : Relocation, loading modules / programs / applications / Allocation / Deallocation

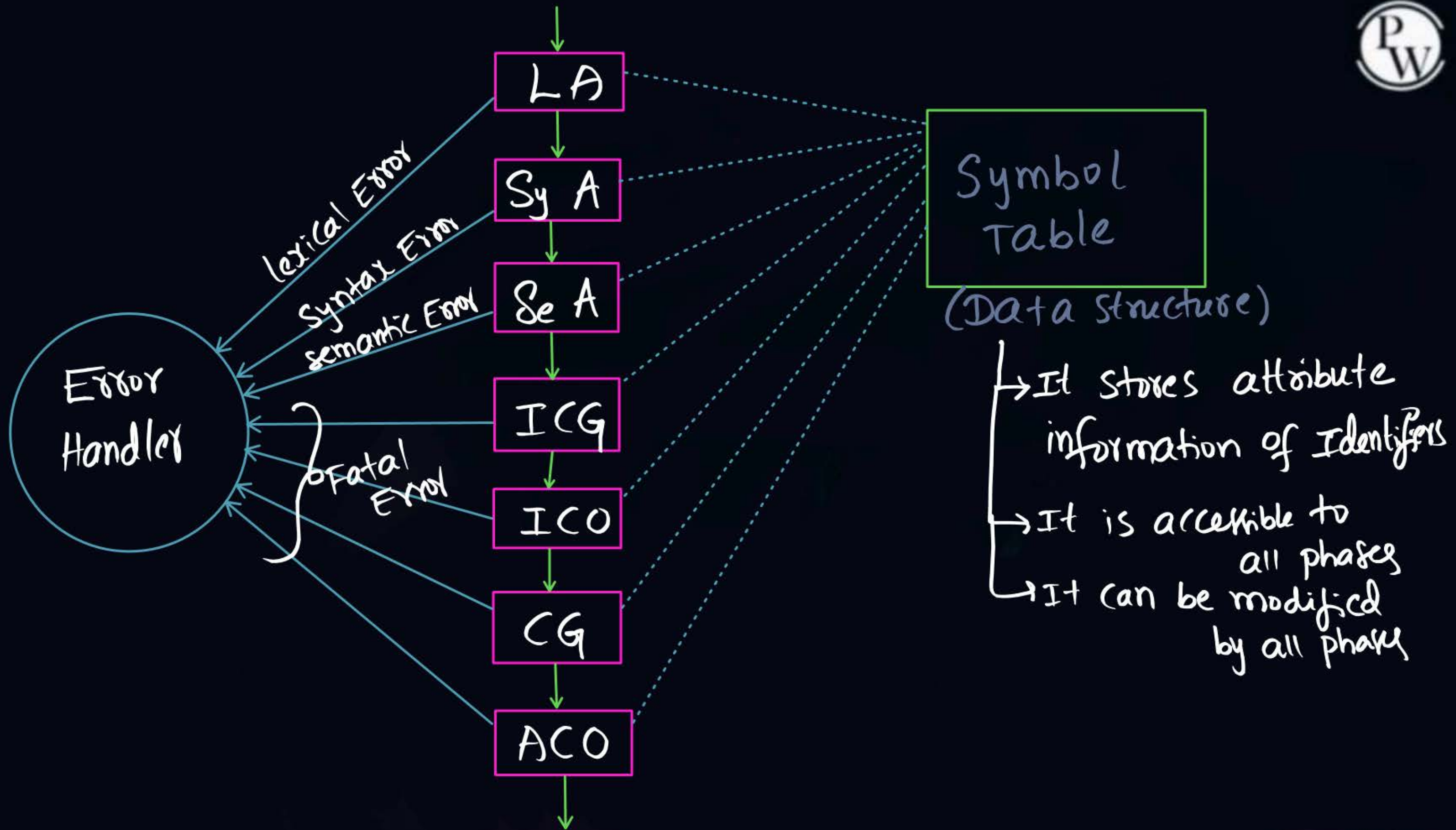
# Phases of a Compiler:



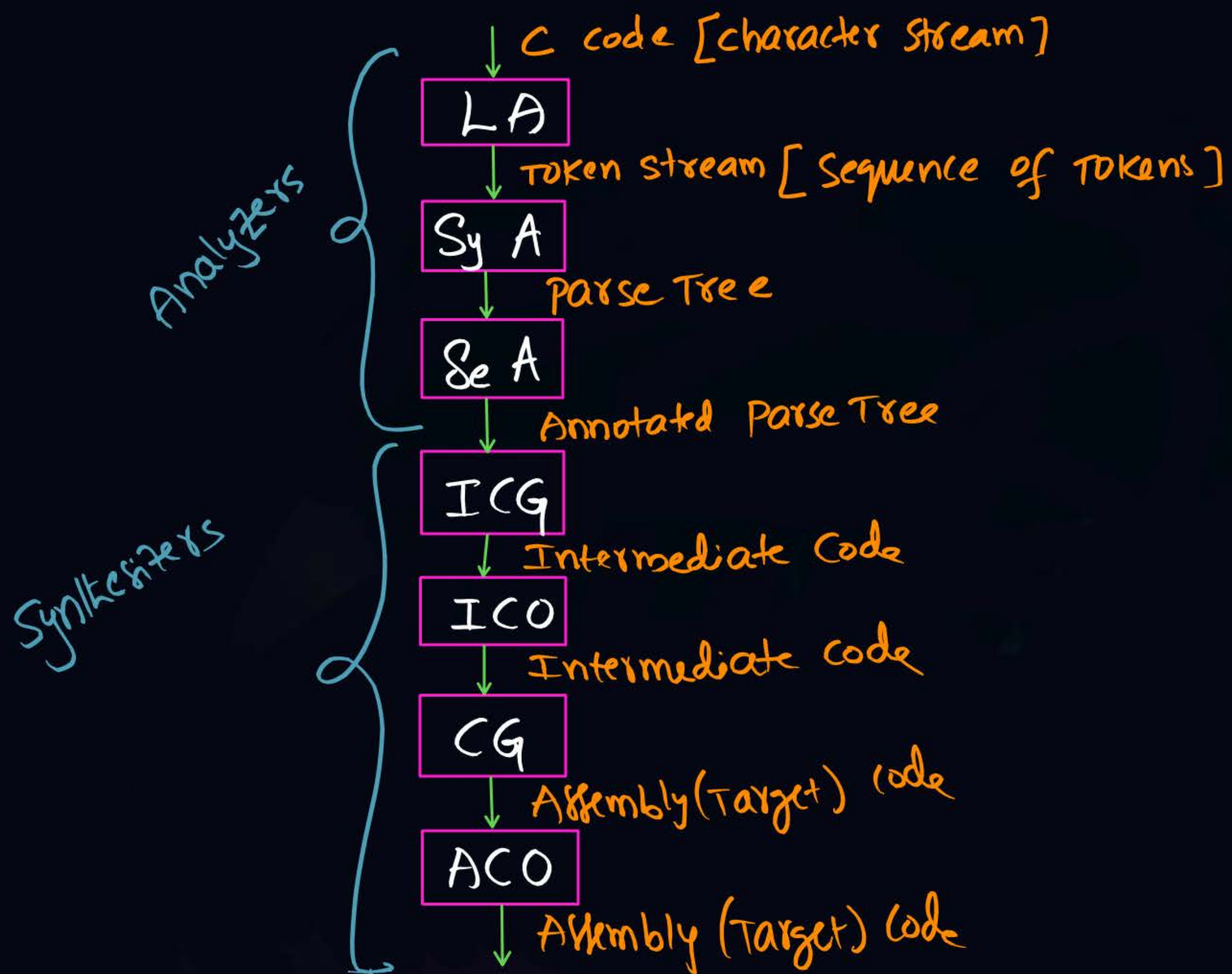
7 phases

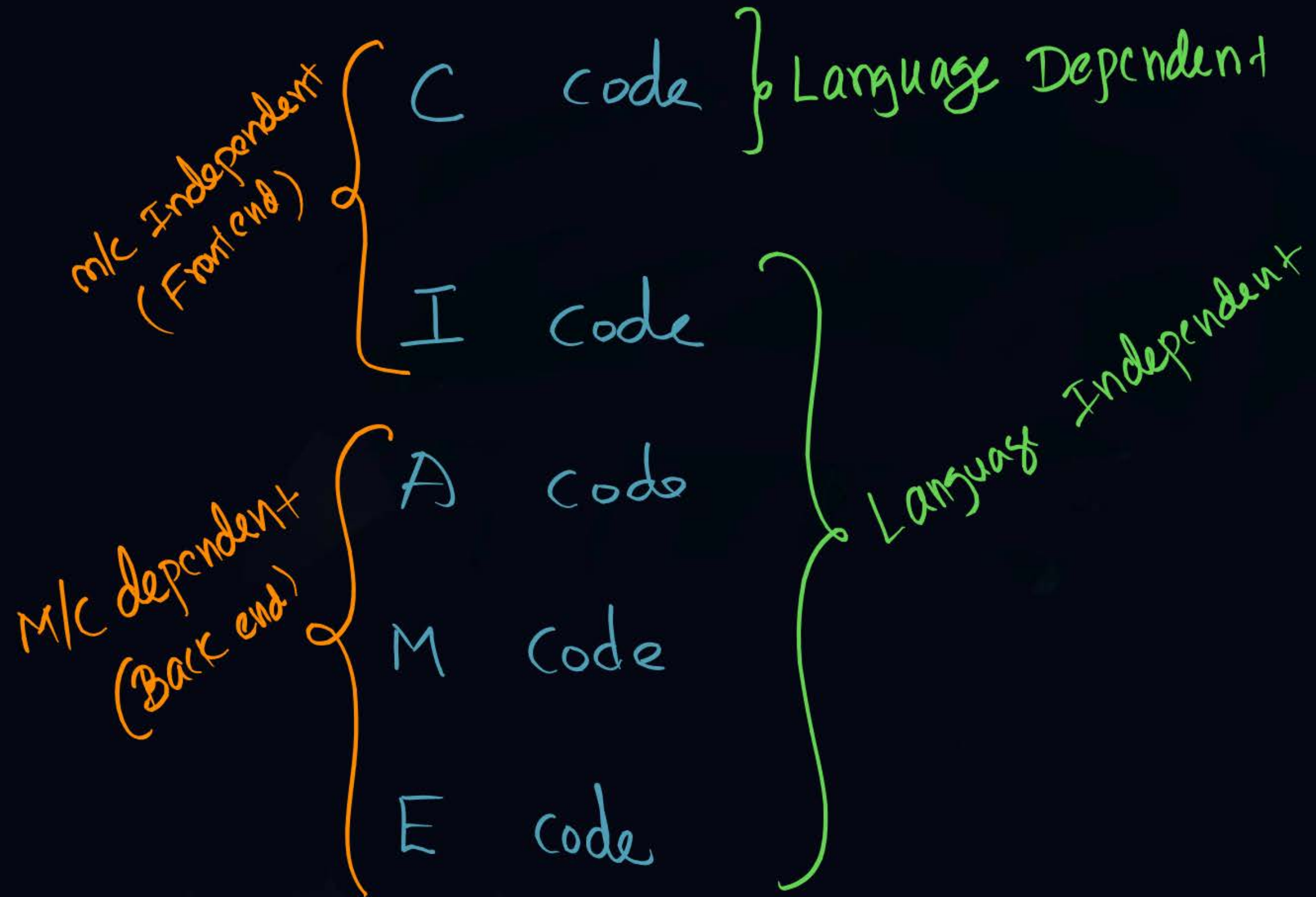
- 1) Lexical Analysis (LA)
- 2) Syntax Analysis (SyA)
- 3) Semantic Analysis (SeA)
- 4) Intermediate code Generation (ICG)
- 5) Intermediate code optimization (ICO)
- 6) Code Generation (CG)
- 7) Assembly(Target) code optimization (ACO)















H.W.

Data

Code

Statement

program

Language



C Language

C compiler

→ Basics of Translation  
→ { phases of a compiler [continue]  
    { Errors  
    { LA.

