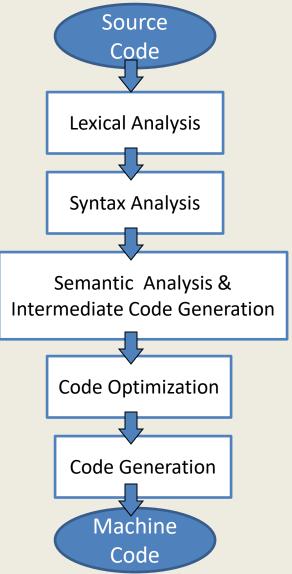
Code Generation

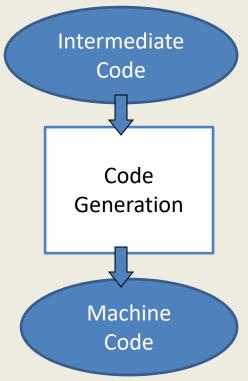
Dinesh Gopalani dgopalani.cse@mnit.ac.in

Phases in a Compiler

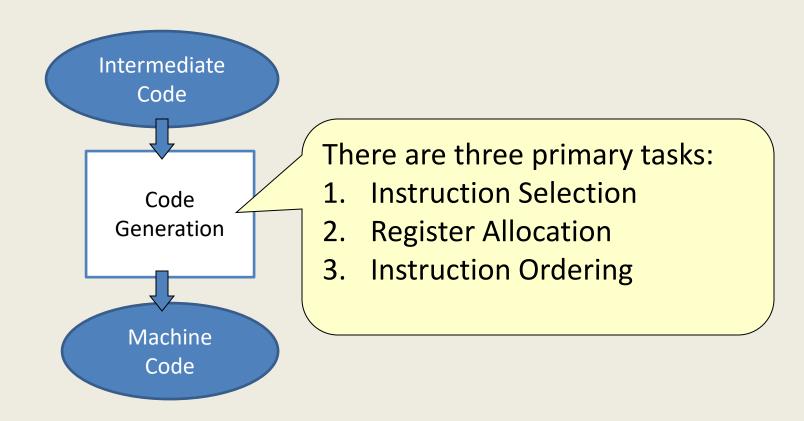


Code Generation

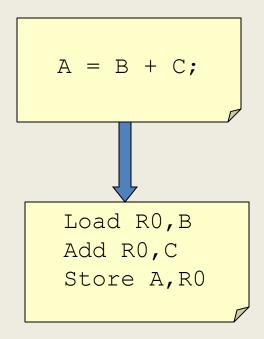
Converts the Intermediate Code into a sequence of Machine Instructions.

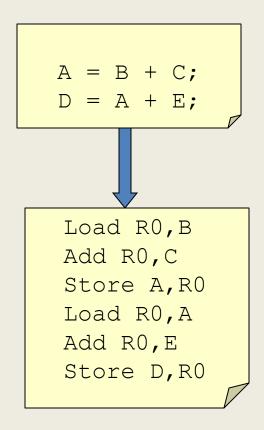


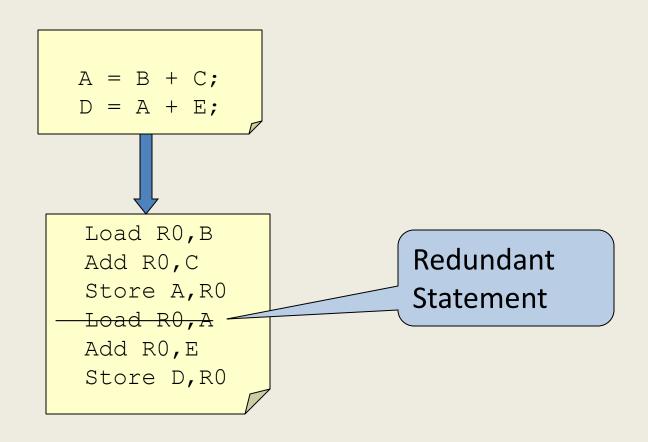
How Code Generation works?

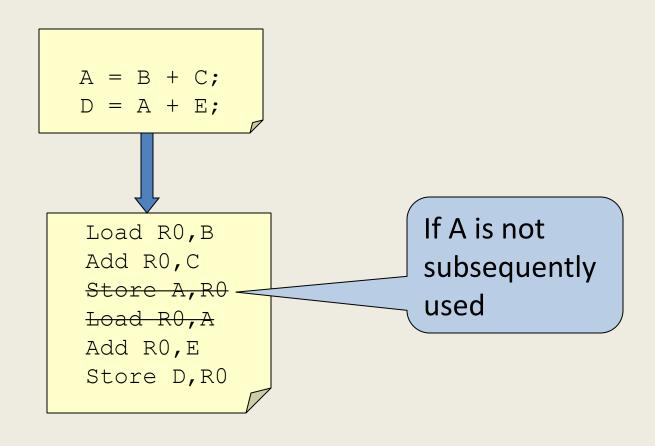


- The Intermediate code has to be mapped into a code sequence that can be executed by the target machine.
- The mapping is based on the following:
 - The level of Intermediate Code.
 - The nature of Instruction-set Architecture (RISC vs CISC).
 - The desired quality of the generated code.

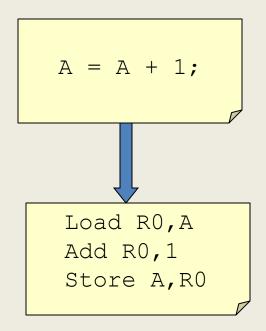




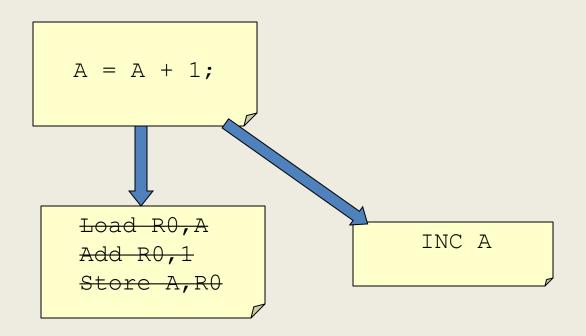




Another Example :



Another Example :



Register Allocation

- A key problem is deciding what values to hold in what registers.
- Registers are the fastest but not enough to hold all values.
- Instructions involving register operands are shorter and faster then those involving operands in memory.
- So efficient utilization of registers is very important.

- The order in which computations are performed can affect the efficiency of the target code.
- Some computation orders require fewer registers to hold intermediate results than others.
- Finding a best order in the general case is a difficult NP-Complete problem.

