

Date	Unit No.	Lecture No.	Faculty	Subject Name	Subject Code	Main Topics:-
22/8/24						

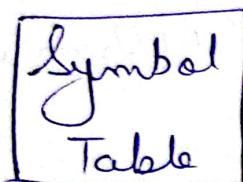
CD

Compiler Design

Book :- Aho Ulman

Lexeme/Tokens

Error Handb



HLL (Character Stream)

Lexical Analyser

Tokenisation

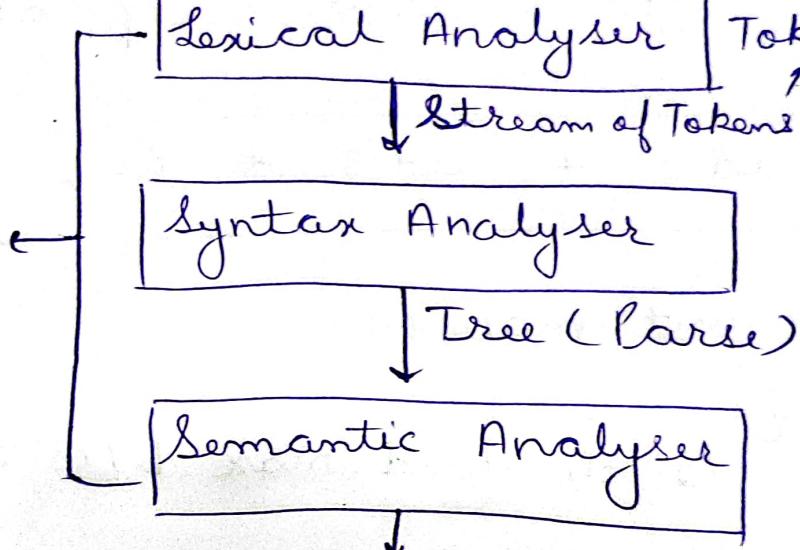
Stream of Tokens

Syntax Analyser

Tree (Parse)

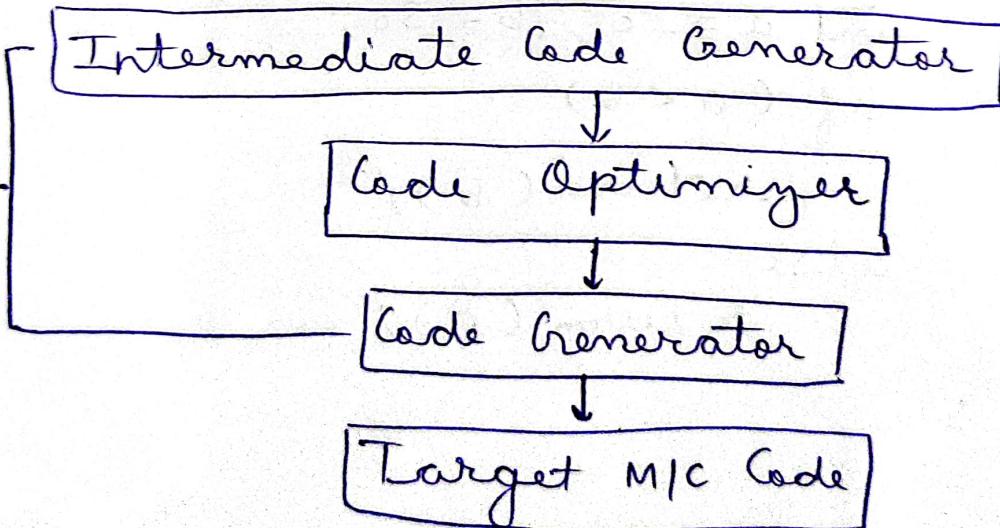
Semantic Analyser

Error Checking



Code Generator

M/C Independent Code



Main Ideas, Questions & Summary:

Library / Website Ref.:-

position = initial + rate * 60;

Lexeme

position
= initial
+ rate
*
60
;

Tokens

identifier - id 1
operator (Assignment)
identifier - id 2
operator (Arithmetic)
identifier - id 3
operator (Arithmetic)
constant
operator

id 1 = id 2 + id 3 * 60;

Example: int main()

```
{ /* do find max b/w two nos */  
    int a = 20, b = 30;  
    if (a < b)  
        return (b);  
    else  
        return (a);  
}
```

Tokens = 32

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Tokens :- a sequence of characters that can be treated as a symbol in the grammar of programming language.

Lexeme :- a sequence of characters in source program that matches the pattern for token and the identifiers lexical analyser as an instance of that token.

Main Ideas, Questions & Summary:

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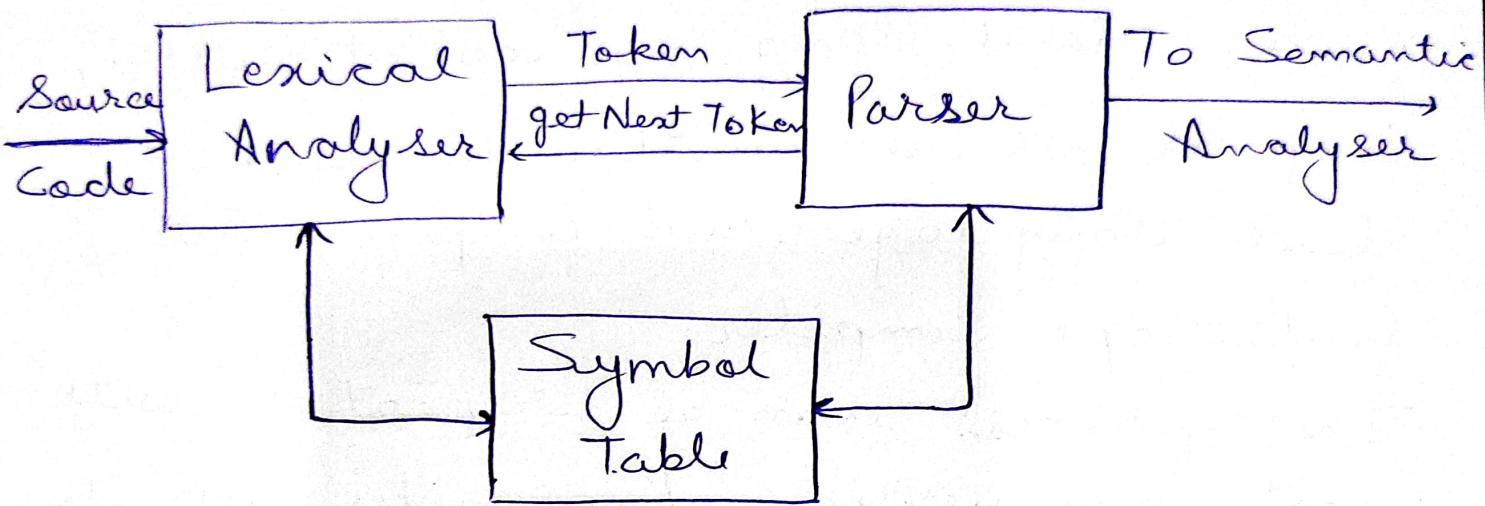
Types of Compiler:-

1. Single - Pass Compiler
2. Multipass Compiler
3. Just - In Time Compiler
4. Ahead - In Compiler

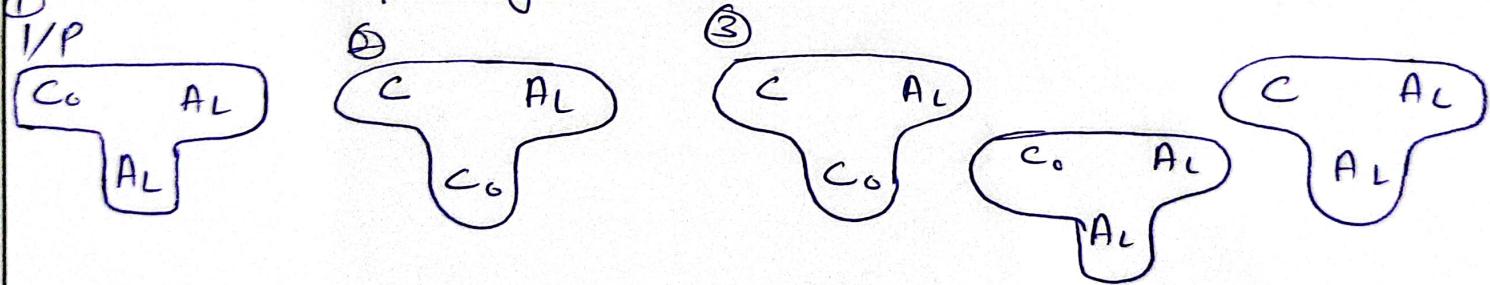
- (i) Single - Pass Compiler :- process source code in single pass from start to finish.
- (ii) Multiple - Pass Compiler :- it takes multiple passes over the source code , analysing it at different stages.
- (iii) Just - In Time Compiler :- it translates code in ML while program is running
Ex:- used in Javascript to improve performance by converting the code as needed.
- (iv) Ahead Time :- translates code in ML before program is done.

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Lexical Analyser



Bootstrapping :-



- Initially compilers were written in assembly language or low level language specific to hardware.
- As programming language evolved the need for writing compilers in a higher

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level language became evident.

3. Bootstrapping was introduced as solution to this.

Concept of Bootstrapping:-

1. A simple compiler is first written in a low level language called Bootstrap.
2. Compiler is re-written in its own level language and compiled using bootstrap compiler.
3. This process can be repeated with each new version of compiler use to compile its new version.

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Position = initial + rate * 60



Lexical Analyser



$\langle \text{id1} \rangle <= > \langle \text{id2} \rangle < + > \langle \text{id3} \rangle < * > \langle 60 \rangle$



Syntax Analyser



$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \langle \text{id1} \rangle & = & \langle \text{id2} \rangle \\
 & | & | \\
 & + & \\
 & | & | \\
 \langle \text{id3} \rangle & * & \langle 60 \rangle
 \end{array}$



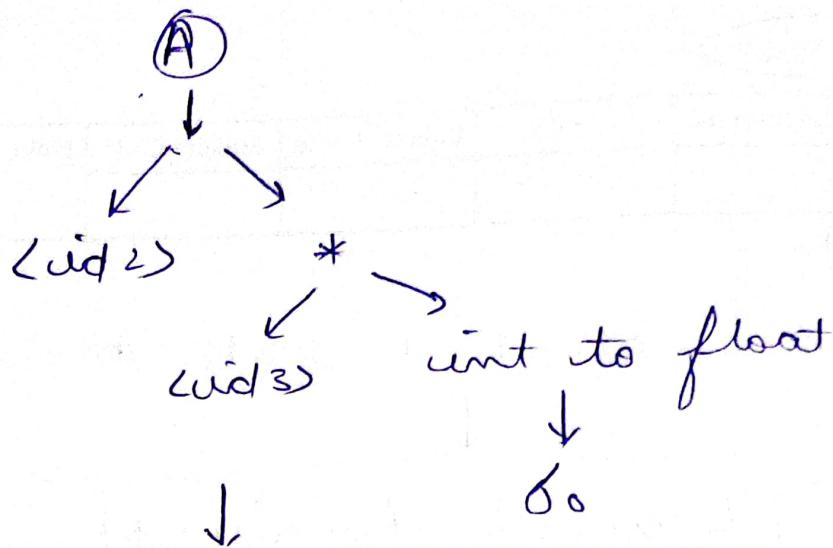
Semantic Analyser



$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \langle \text{id1} \rangle & = & \langle \text{id2} \rangle \\
 & | & | \\
 & + & \\
 & | & | \\
 & \oplus &
 \end{array}$

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Intermediate Code Generator

$t_1 = \text{int to float}(60)$

$t_2 = \text{id3} * t_1$

$t_3 = \text{id2} + t_2$

$t_4 = t_3$

Code Optimizer

$t_1 = \text{id3} * 60$

$\text{id2} = \text{id2} + t_2$

Code Generator

LDF R₂, id3

MULF R₂, R₂, #60.0

LDF R₁, id2

ADDF R₁, R₁, R₂

STF id2, R₁

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Symbol Table :-

Position	- - -
initial	- - -
rate	- - -

★ **YACC - Yet Another Compiler Compiler**

Main Ideas, Questions & Summary:

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