

Preparation for the forthcoming **semester-project**

COS341

Academic Year 2020

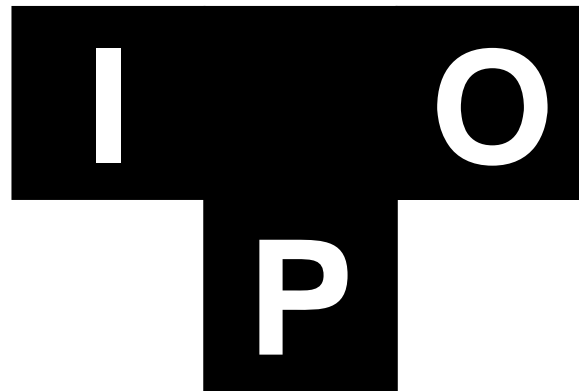
Preparation for the forthcoming **semester-project**

Compilers are Software Systems



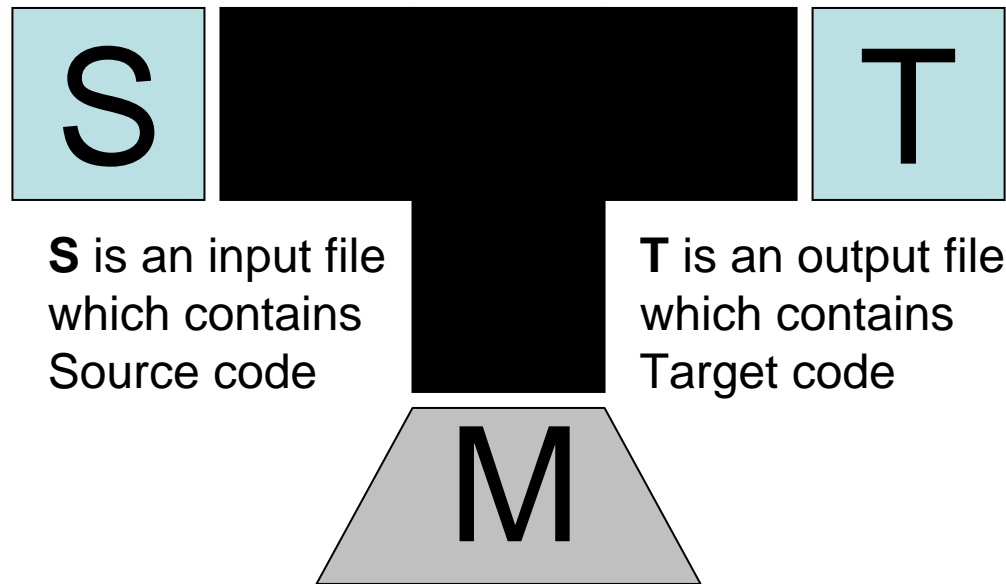
In the well-known “**T-Notation**”, the “**T**”-shape represents a **compiler software system**.

Preparation for the forthcoming **semester-project**



- I** represents the Input language, for which the compiler shall generate output.
- O** represents the Output language, which the compiler emits.
- P** is the programming language, in which this compiler itself is implemented.

Preparation for the forthcoming **semester-project**

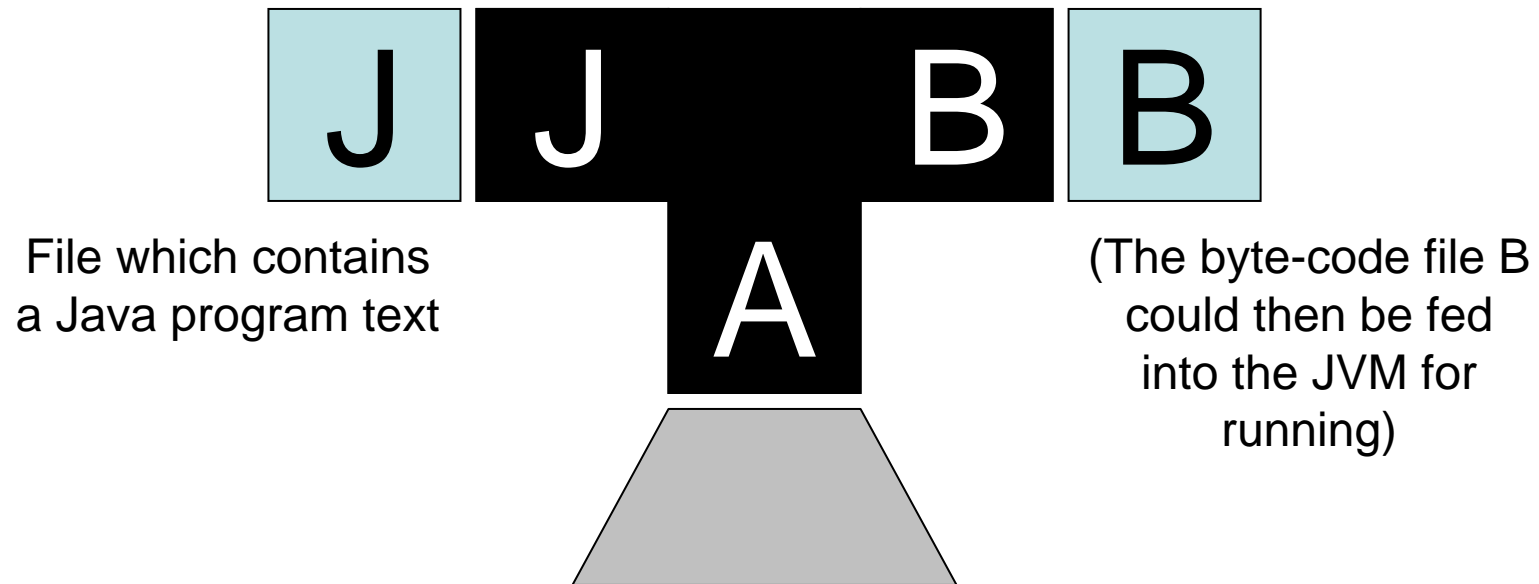


M is a machine (hardware) on which the compiler itself is “running”

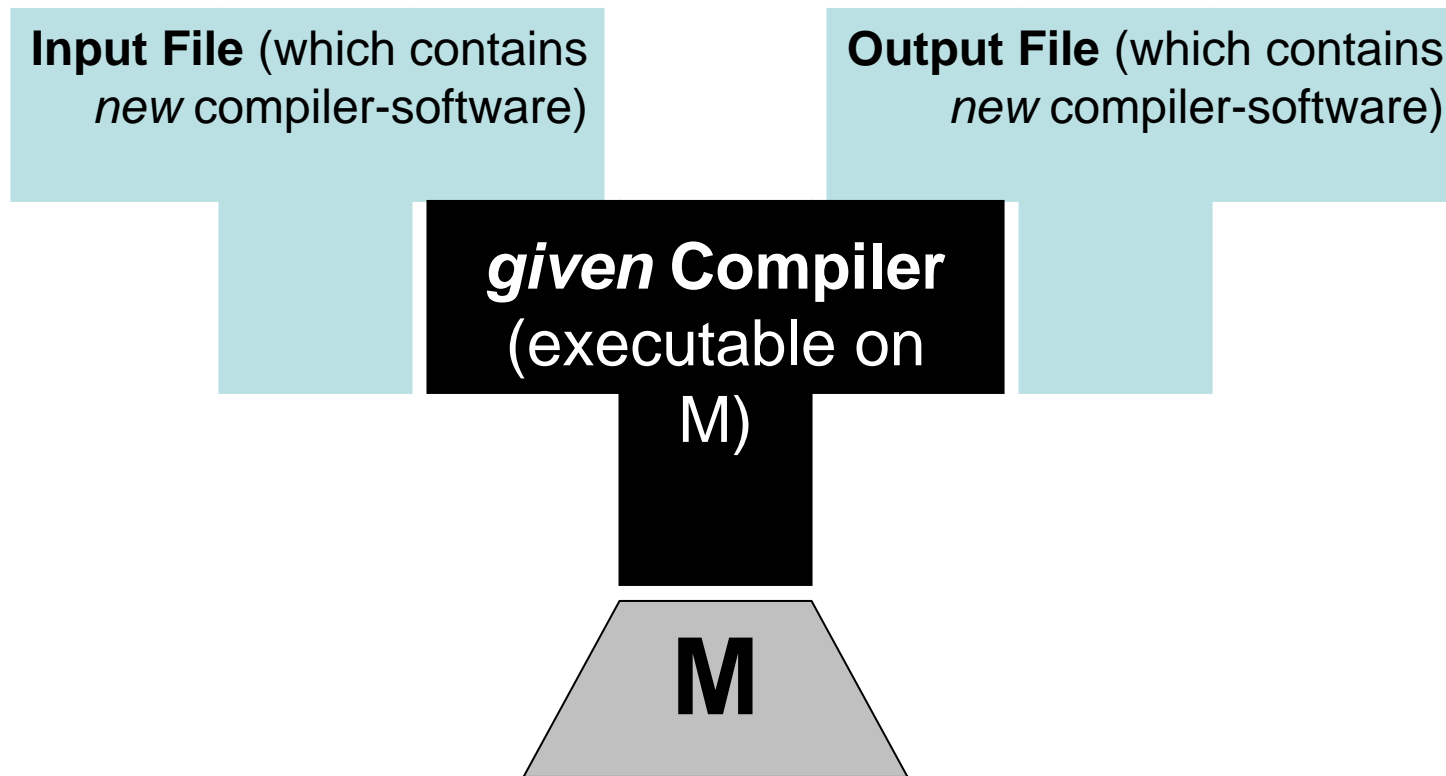
Preparation for the forthcoming **semester-project**

EXAMPLE:

Compiler (in T-Notation),
itself implemented in executable Assembler code (A),
which “eats” a Java program file (J)
and emits a Byte-code file (B)



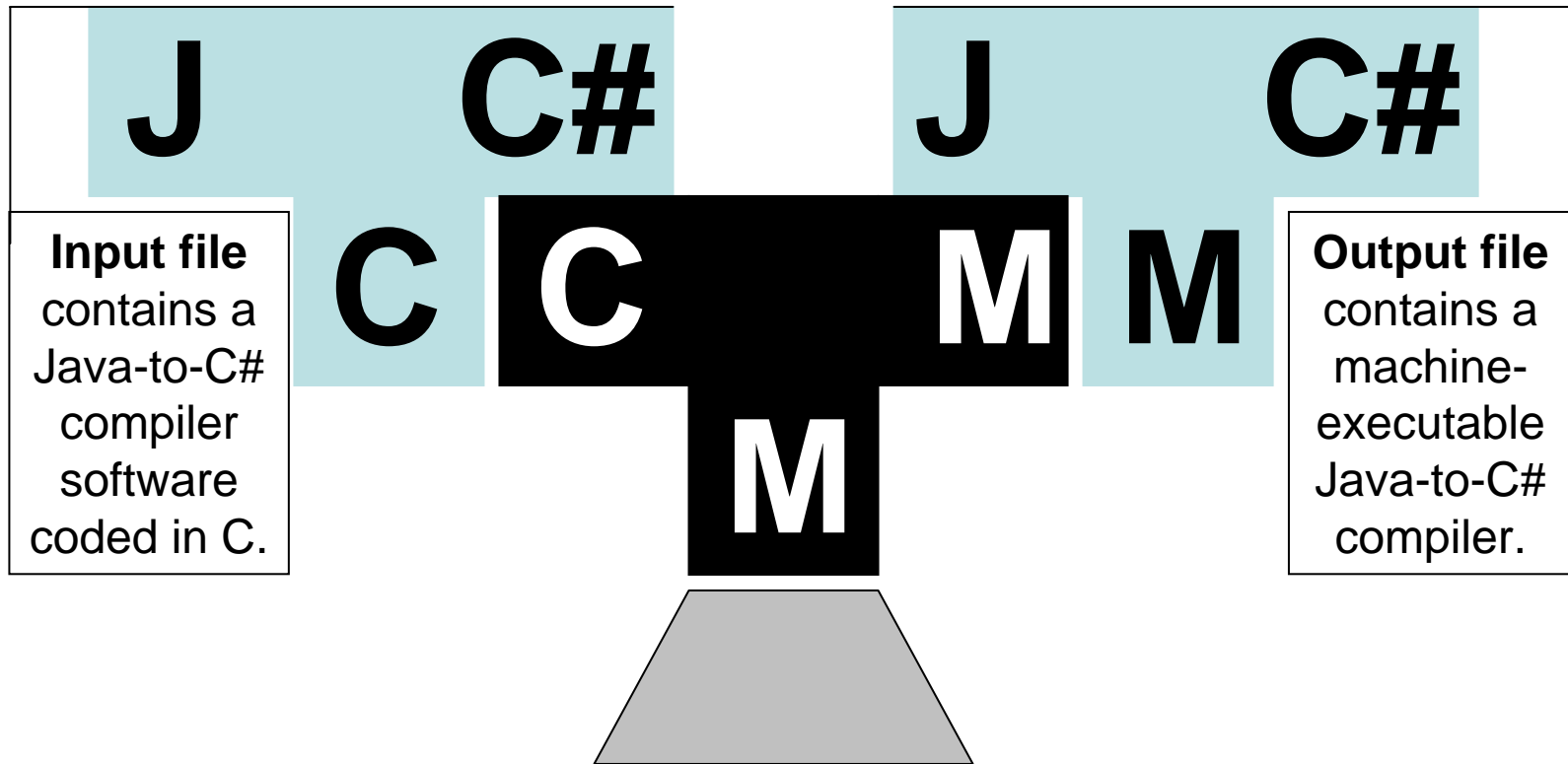
Preparation for the forthcoming **semester-project**



Because compilers are SOFTWARE, a compiler's input and output files can (of course) contain “code”-text which “implements” other compilers.

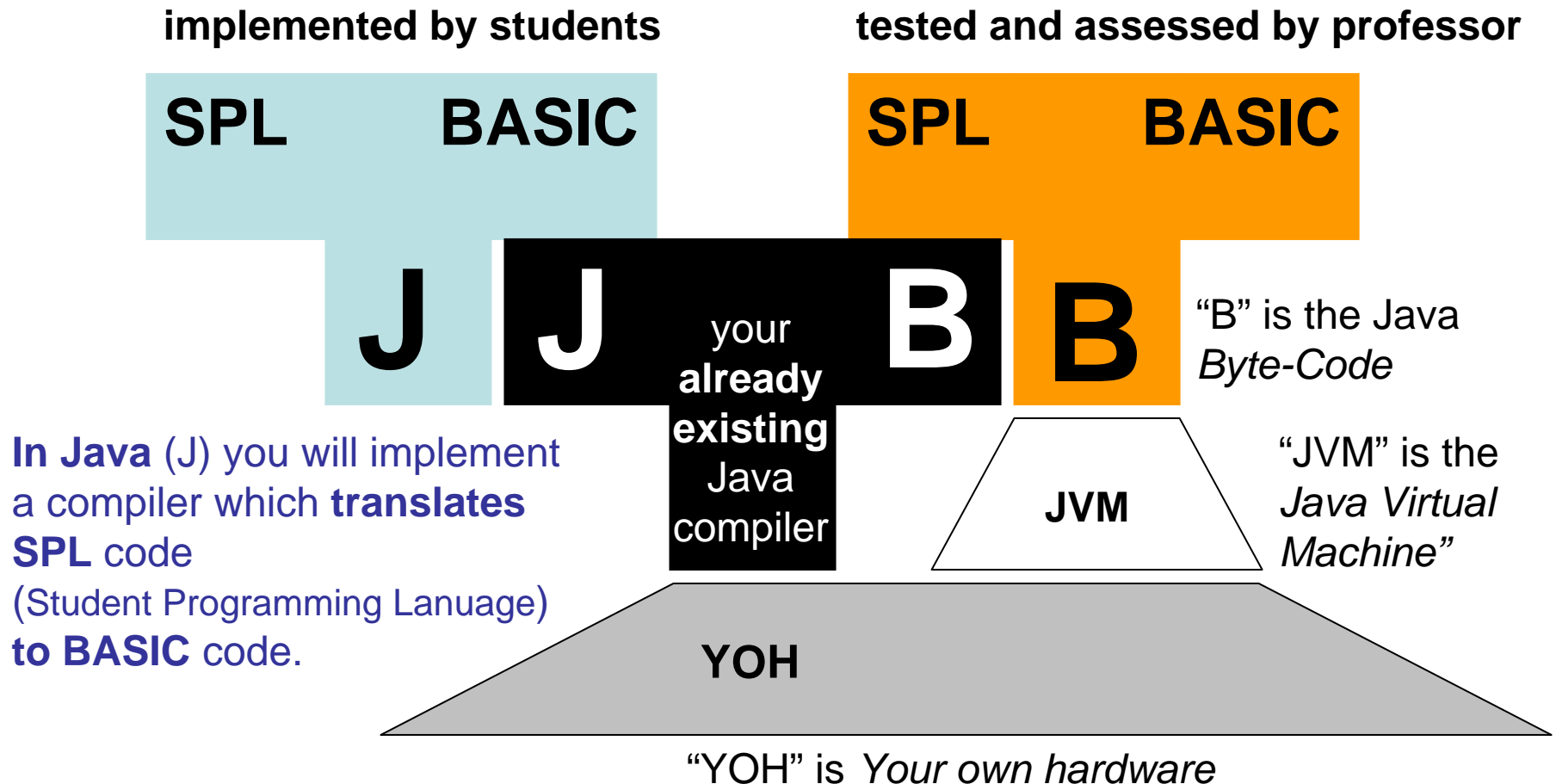
Preparation for the forthcoming semester-project

EXAMPLE

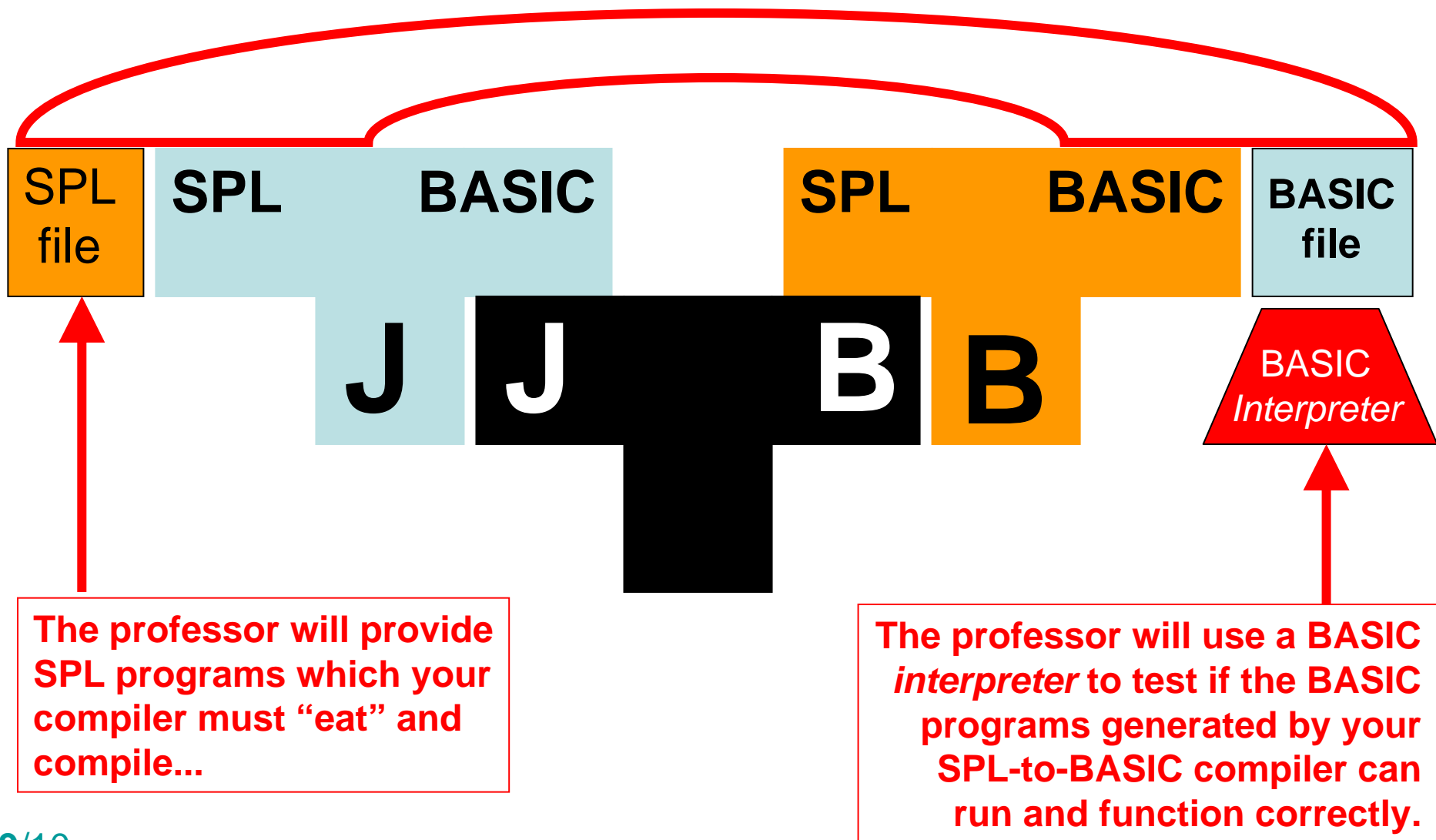


In this example, an **already existing** (machine-executable) “**C**”-compiler is used to create a machine-executable compiler that produces “**C#**” out of “**Java**”(J) code.

Your forthcoming **semester-project** will be structured as follows:



Your forthcoming **semester-project** will be *assessed* as follows:



Features of the semester-project will include:

- **FRONT END**

- **Lexical Analysis:** *RegExpr → NFA → DFA → MinDFA → Matching Strategy*
- **Syntax Analysis:** *Removing ambiguity from Grammar, and selecting an appropriate parsing strategy for this grammar's class*
- **Static Semantic Analysis:** *Type checking, identification of un-defined or un-used variables, scoping analysis (which variable is in which scope), etc...*

- **BACK END**

- **Generation** of BASIC code
- **Code Analysis** to identify the minimum number of needed registers, as well as to identify possibilities of code optimisation
- **Code Optimisation** to produce “better” BASIC code from the initially generated “sub-optimal” BASIC code.