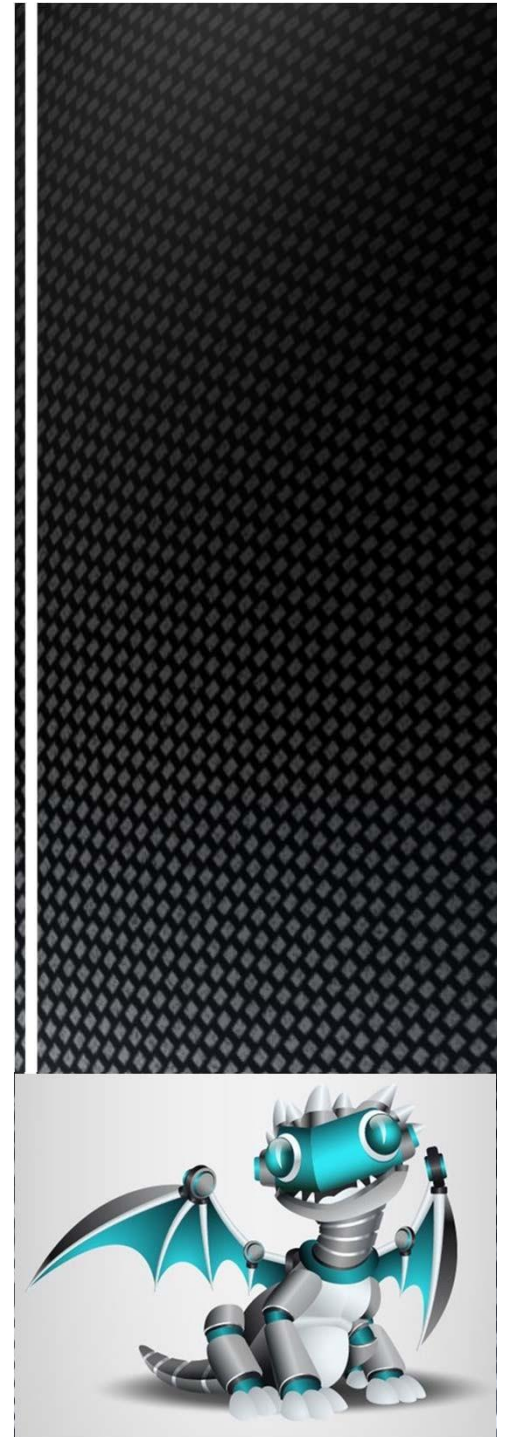


# CS354: Compiler Construction

Structure and Applications

*Madnia Ashraf*

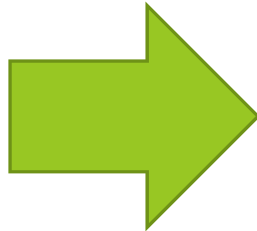


# Why Compilation is Difficult?

- The *Semantic Gap*
  - The **source program** is structured into (depending on language) classes, functions, statements, expressions, ...
  - The **target program** is structured into instruction sequences, manipulating memory locations, stack and/or registers and with (conditional) jumps

## Source Code:

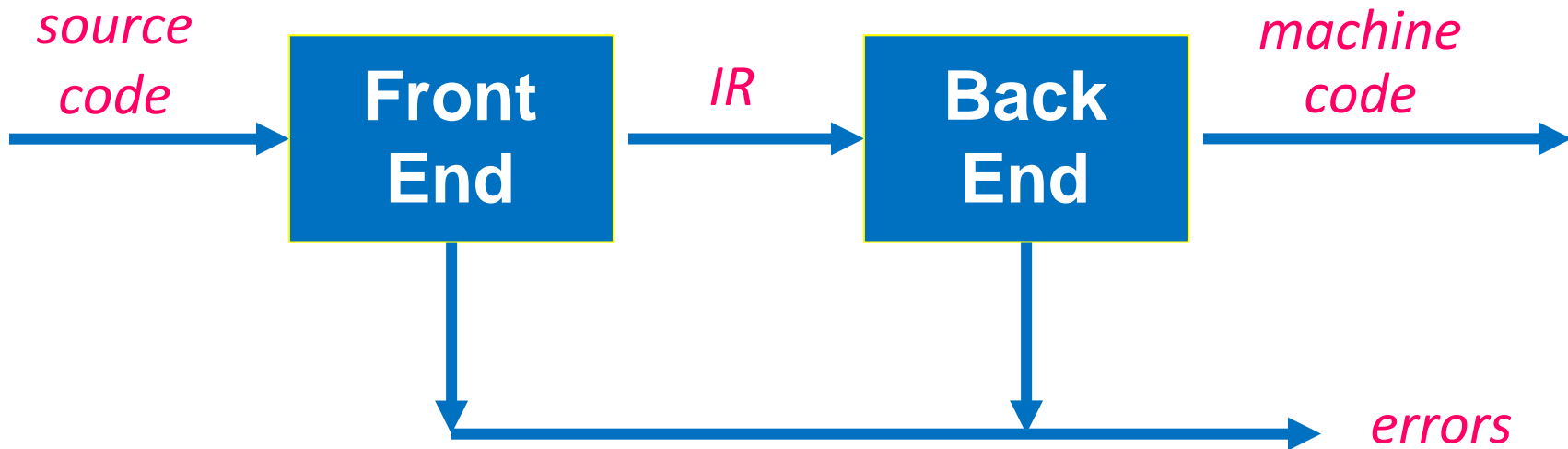
```
z = 8 * (x + 5) - y
```



## Assembly:

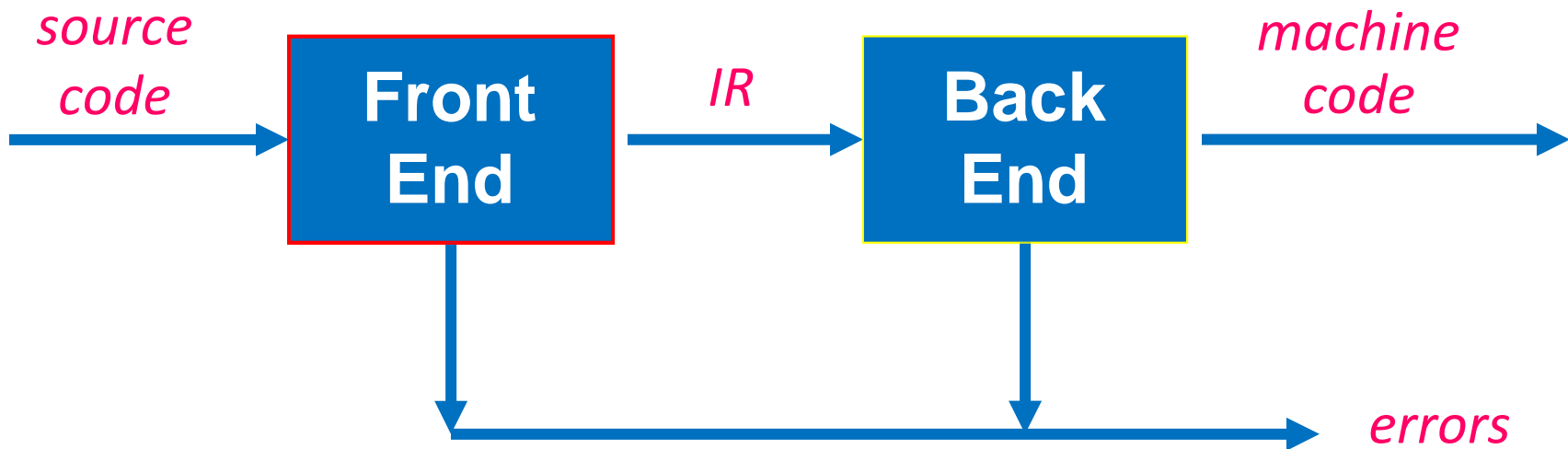
```
movl -12(%rbp), %eax
addl $5, %eax
sall $3, %eax
subl -8(%rbp), %eax
movl %eax, -4(%rbp)
```

# Two Pass Compiler



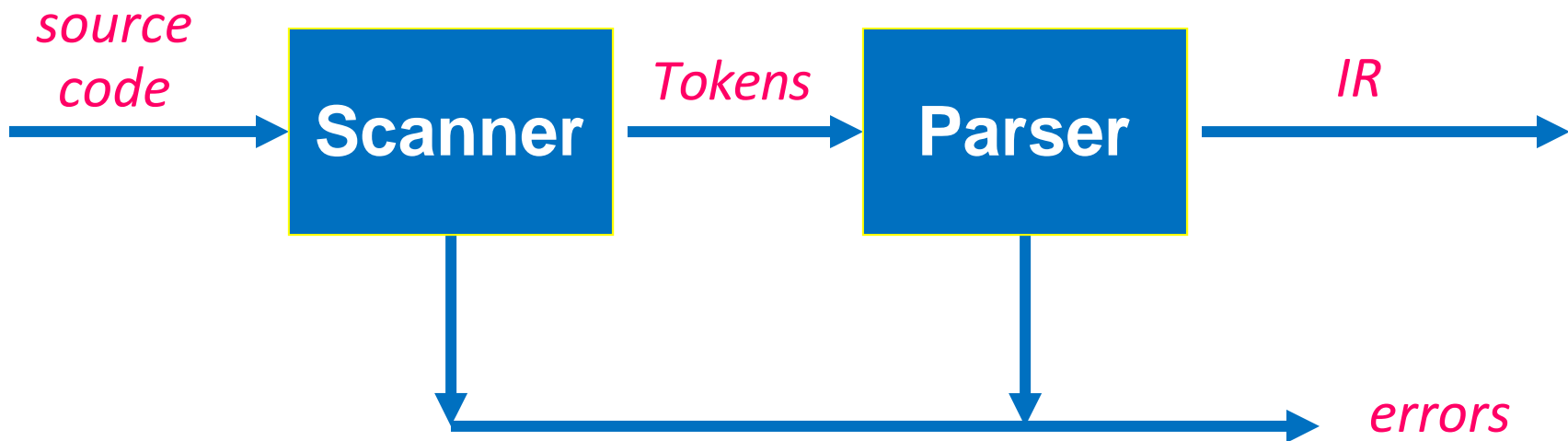
- Use an **Intermediate Representation (IR)**
- **Front End** maps legal source code into IR
- **Back End** maps IR into target machine code
- Admits multiple front ends & multiple passes

# Two Pass Compiler



- Recognizes **legal** (& **illegal**) programs
- Report **errors** in a useful way
- Produce IR & preliminary storage map

# The Front End



## Modules

- **Scanner:** Maps character stream into *words* – basic unit of syntax
- **Parser:** Recognizes context-free syntax and reports errors

# Scanner

- Maps character stream into *words* – basic unit of syntax
- Produces pairs–
  1. a word and
  2. its part of speech

- **Example**

$x = x + y$

becomes

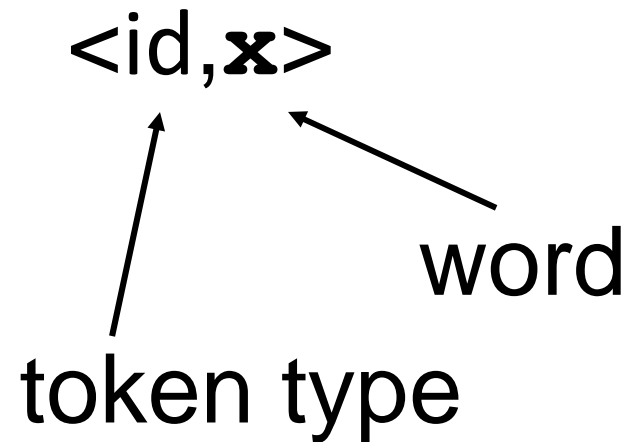
$\langle \text{id}, x \rangle$

$\langle \text{assign}, = \rangle$

$\langle \text{id}, x \rangle$

$\langle \text{op}, + \rangle$

$\langle \text{id}, y \rangle$



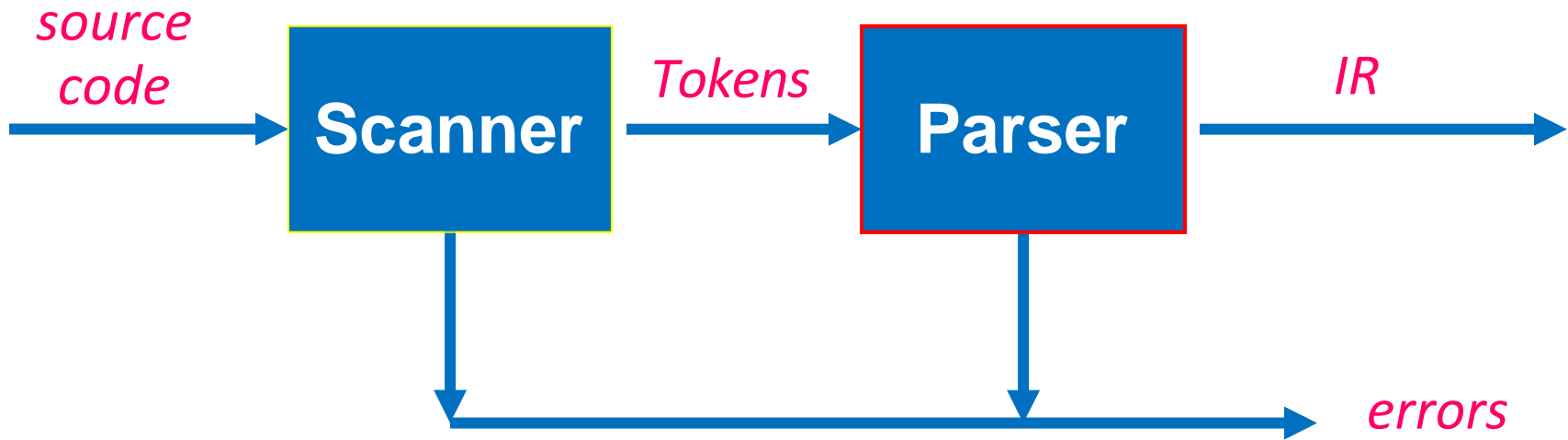
We call the pair:

*"<token type, word>"* a *"token"*

**Typical tokens:** number, identifier,

+, ·, new, while, if

# Parser



- Recognizes **context-free syntax** and **reports errors**
- Guides context-sensitive (“semantic”) analysis
- Builds IR for source program

# Context Free Grammar (CFG)

**Context-free syntax** is specified using a  $CFG=(S,N,T,P)$

- **S** is the **start** symbol
- **N** is a set of **non-terminal** symbols
- **T** is set of **terminal** symbols or words
- **P** is a set of **productions** or rewrite rules

Grammar for expressions

1.  $goal \rightarrow expr$
2.  $expr \rightarrow expr\ op\ term$
3.  $\quad \quad \quad | \ term$
4.  $term \rightarrow \underline{number}$
5.  $\quad \quad \quad | \ \underline{id}$
6.  $op \rightarrow +$
7.  $\quad \quad \quad | \ -$

## For this CFG

$S = goal$

$N = \{goal, expr, term, op\}$

$T = \{number, id, +, \cdot\}$

$P = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$



# Derivation

- Given a CFG, we can **derive** sentences by repeated substitution
- Consider the sentence (expression):

$$x + 2 - y$$

## Context Free Grammar

- $goal \rightarrow expr$
- $expr \rightarrow expr\ op\ term$
- $term \rightarrow \begin{matrix} | & term \\ \rightarrow & number \end{matrix}$
- $term \rightarrow \begin{matrix} | & id \\ \rightarrow & \text{_____} \end{matrix}$
- $op \rightarrow \begin{matrix} | & + \\ \rightarrow & - \end{matrix}$
- $op \rightarrow \begin{matrix} | & + \\ \rightarrow & - \end{matrix}$
- $op \rightarrow \begin{matrix} | & - \\ \rightarrow & \end{matrix}$

<u>Production</u>	<u>Result</u>
	goal
1	expr
2	expr op term
5	expr op y
7	expr - y
2	expr op term - y
4	expr op 2 - y
6	expr + 2 - y
3	term + 2 - y
5	x + 2 - y

# Parsing

- To recognize a valid sentence in some CFG, we reverse this process and build up a *parse*
- A parse can be represented by a tree: *parse tree* or *syntax tree*

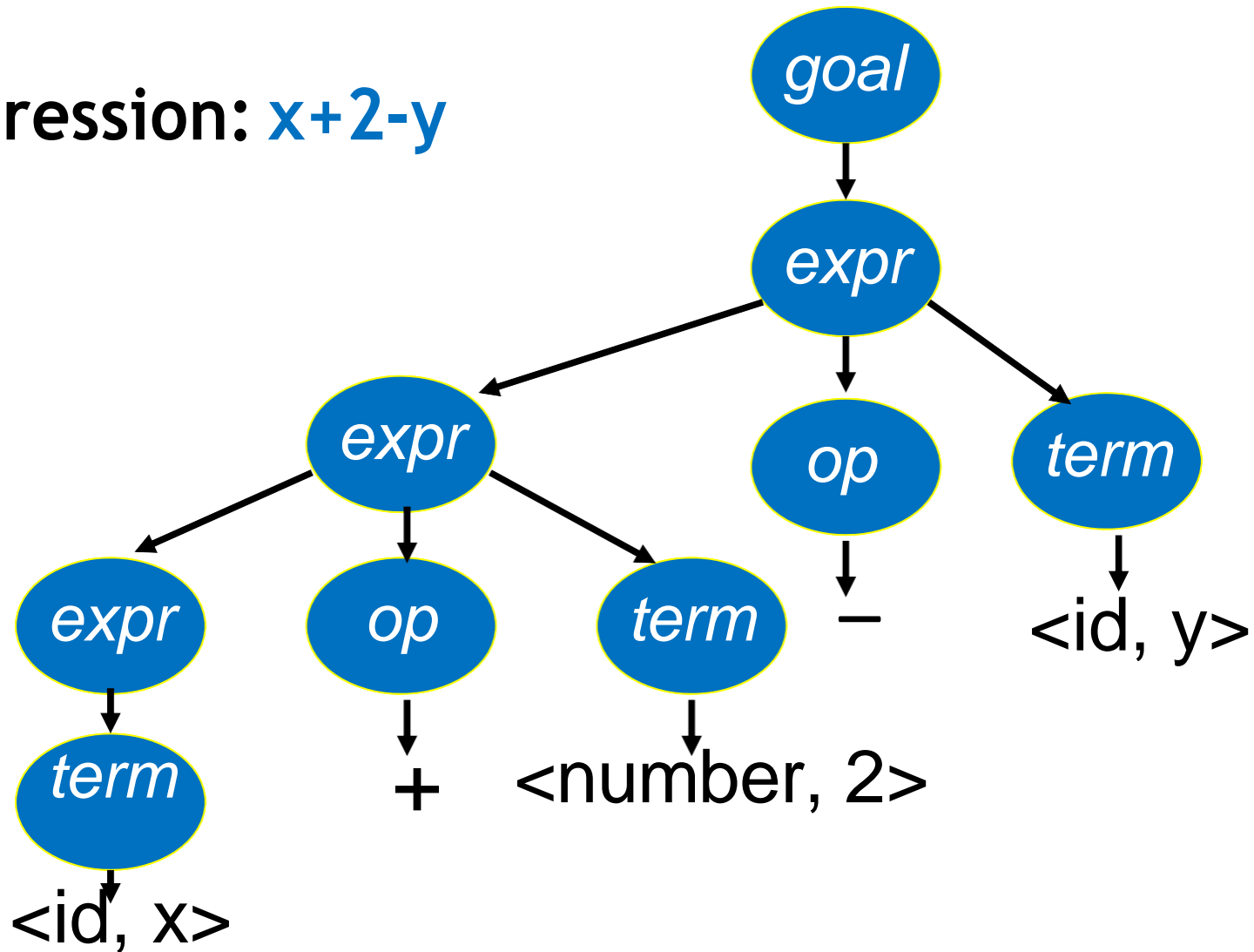
## Context Free Grammar

1.  $goal \rightarrow expr$
2.  $expr \rightarrow expr\ op\ term$
3.  $term \rightarrow \begin{matrix} | & term \\ | & number \\ | & id \end{matrix}$
4.  $op \rightarrow \begin{matrix} + & - \\ | & \cdot \end{matrix}$
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

<u>Production</u>	<u>Result</u>
	goal
1	expr
2	expr op term
5	expr op y
7	expr - y
2	expr op term - y
4	expr op 2 - y
6	expr + 2 - y
3	term + 2 - y
5	x + 2 - y

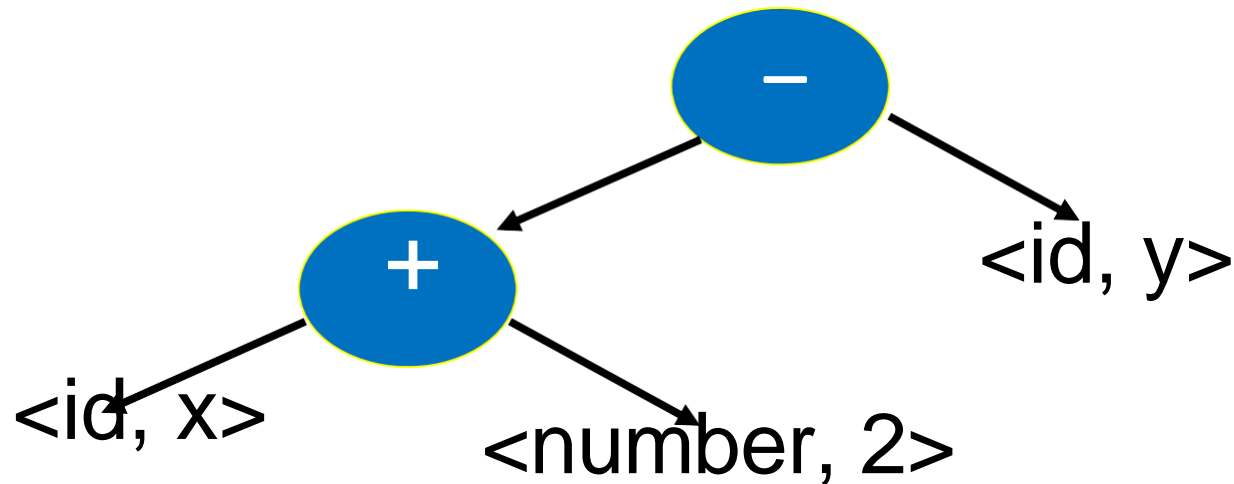
# Syntax Tree (aka Parse Tree)

Expression:  $x+2-y$



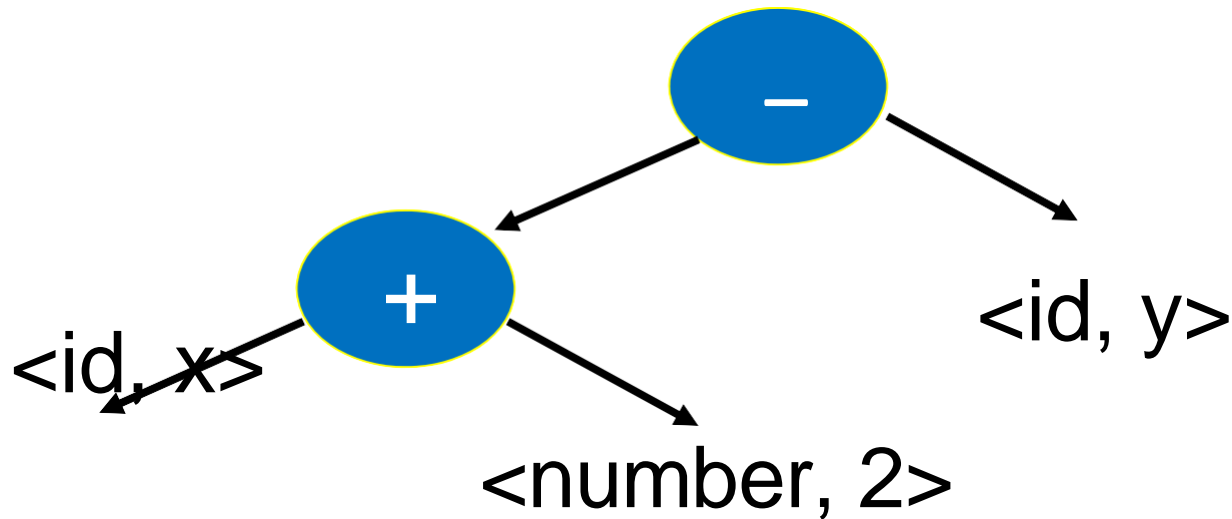
# Abstract Syntax Tree (AST)

- The parse tree contains a lot of unneeded information
- Compilers often use an **abstract syntax tree (AST)**



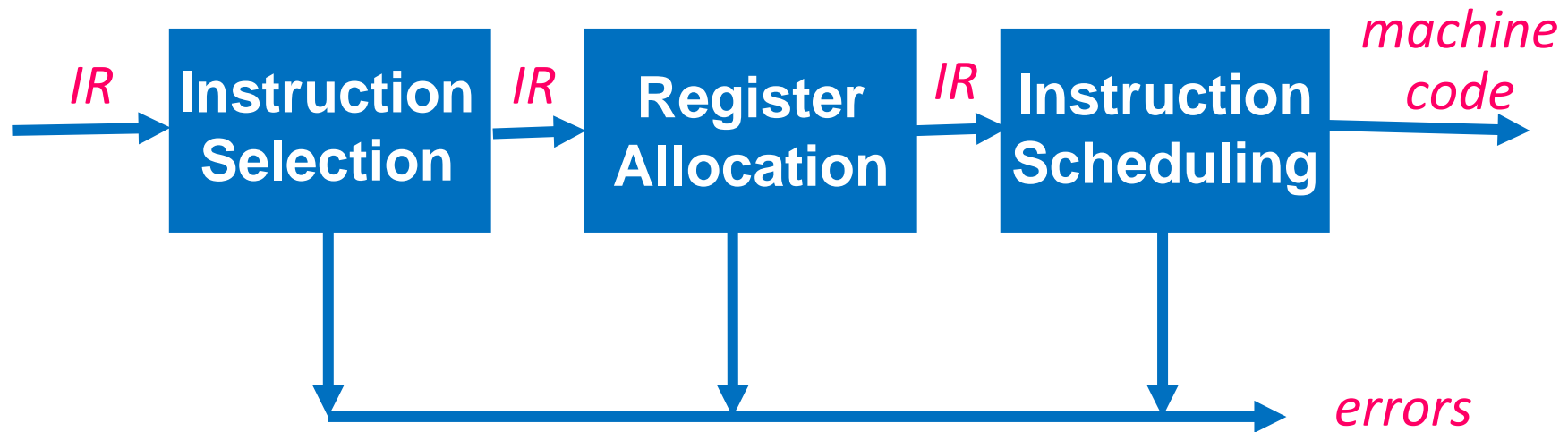
# Abstract Syntax Tree (AST)

- An AST is a much more *concise* representation



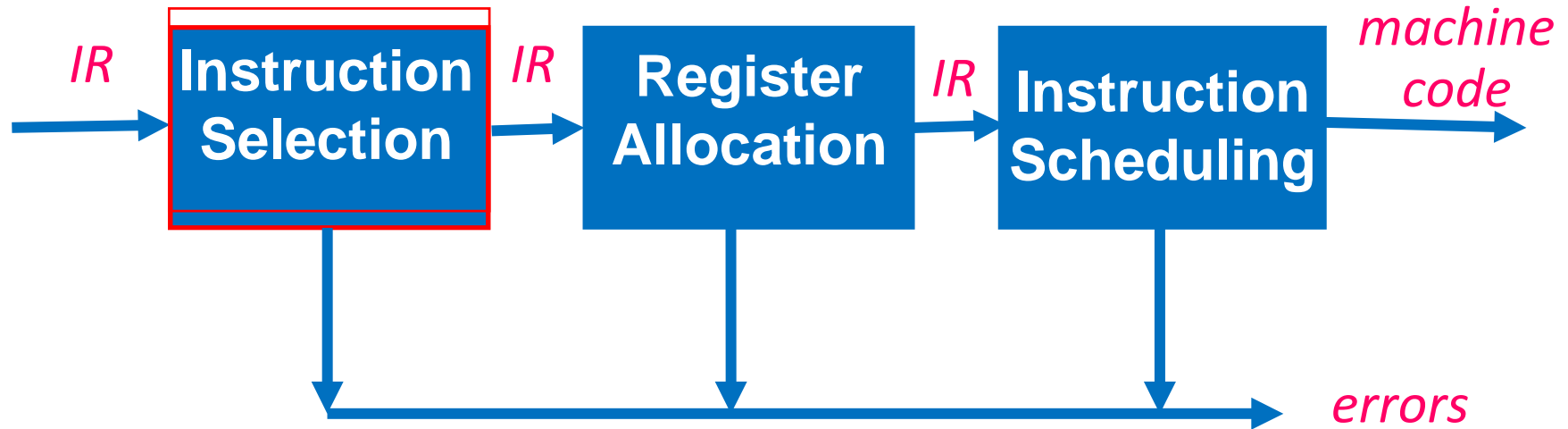
- It **summarizes** the grammatical structure without any details of derivation
- ASTs are one kind of *intermediate representation (IR)*

# The Back End



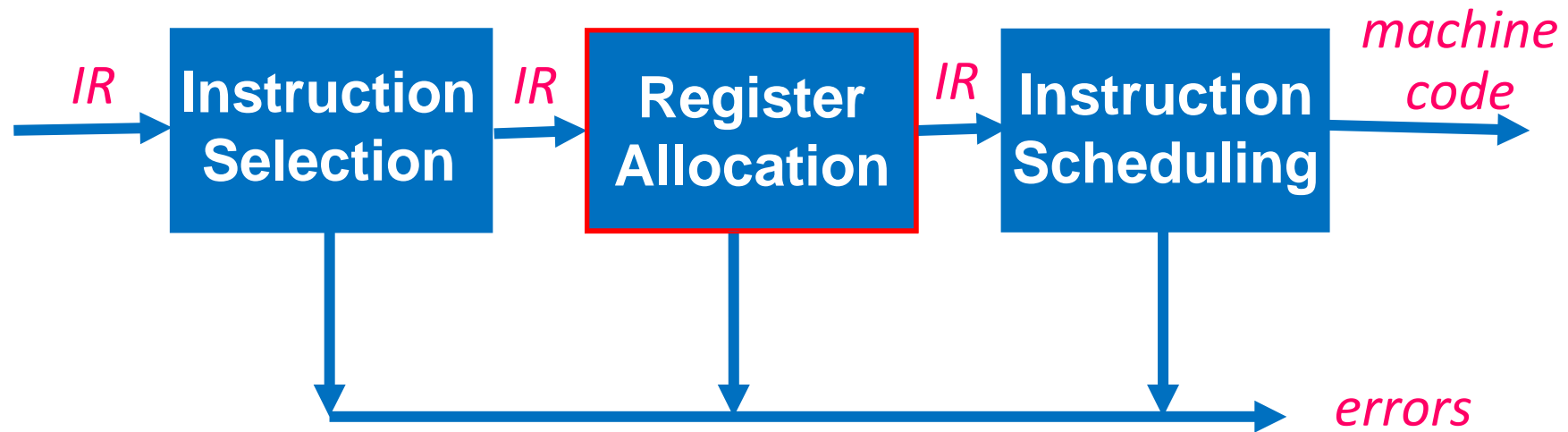
- **Translate** IR into target machine code
- **Choose** machine (assembly) instructions to implement each IR operation
- **Ensure** conformance with system interfaces
- **Decide** which values to keep in registers

# Instruction Selection



- Produce **fast** and **compact** code!

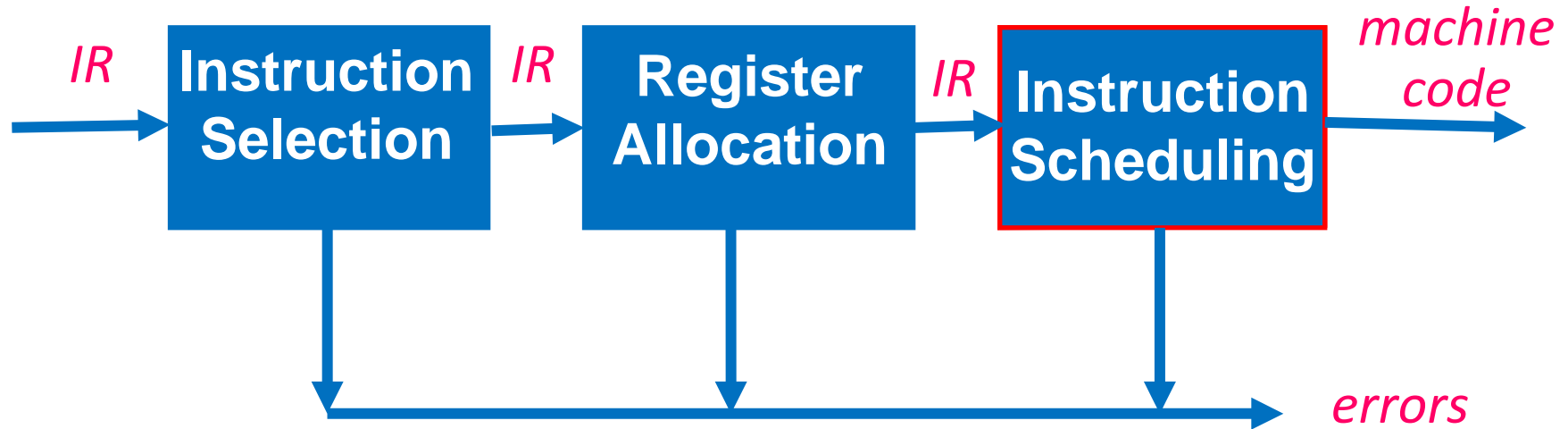
# Register Allocation



- Have each value in a register when it is **used**
- Manage a **limited** set of resources – register file

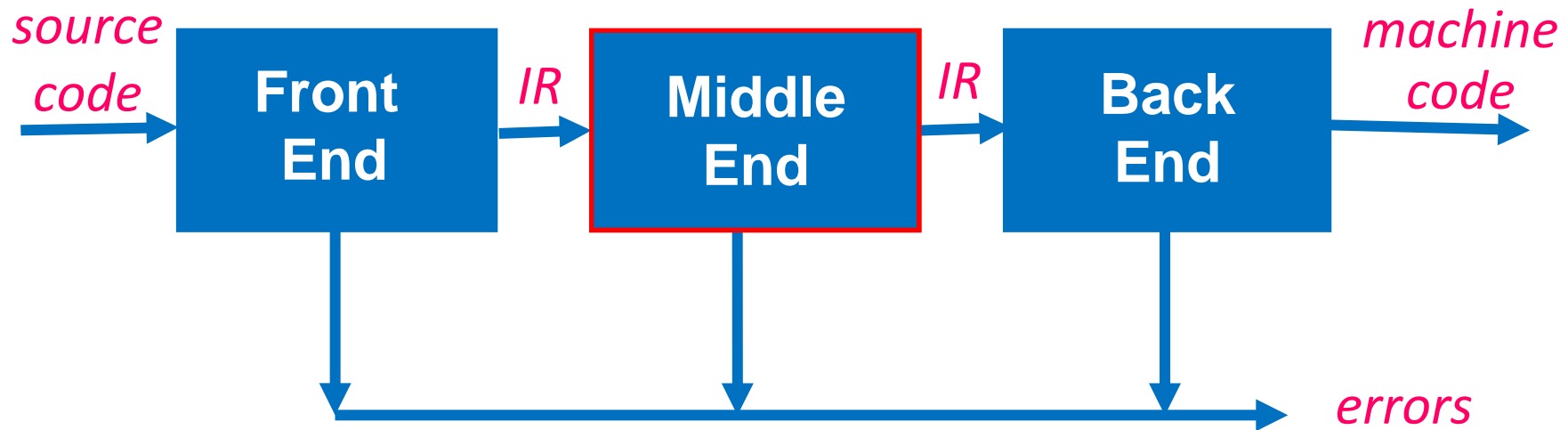


# Instruction Scheduling



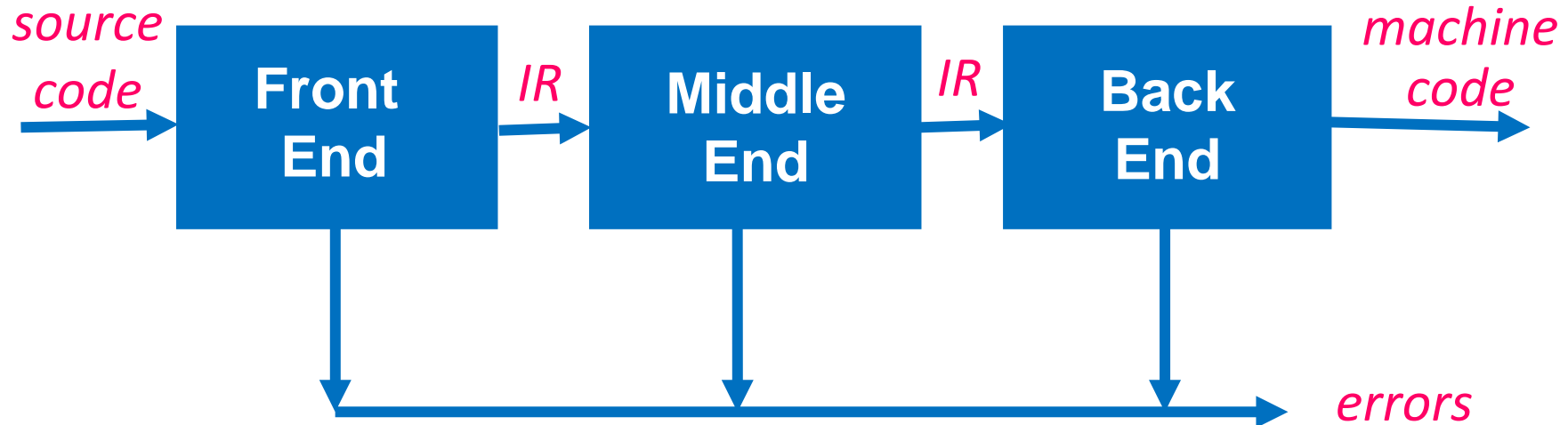
- Use all **functional units** productively

# Three Pass Compiler



- Intermediate stage for **code** improvement or **optimization**
- Analyzes IR and rewrites (or **transforms**) IR
- Primary goal is to reduce **running time** of compiled code

# Three Pass Compiler



- Must preserve “*meaning*” of the code
- Measured by values of named variables