#### CSE 309: Compiler

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Introduction to compiling

- Introduction to compiling
- Basic issues of compiling



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Lexical analysis

- Introduction to compiling
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- Lexical analysis
- Syntax analysis

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- Lexical analysis
- Syntax analysis
- Syntax-directed translation

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- Semantic analysis
- Type-checking

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- Type-checking
- Run-time environments, Introduction to garbage collection

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Intermediate code generation

- Introduction to compiling
- Basic issues of compiling
- Lexical analysis
- Syntax analysis
- Syntax-directed translation
- Semantic analysis
- Type-checking
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- Intermediate code generation
- Code generation

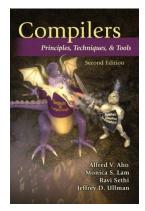
- Introduction to compiling
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- Intermediate code generation
- Code generation
- Code optimization

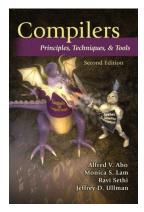
#### Reference Book

- Compilers: Principles, Techniques, & Tools, Second Edition
  - Alfred V. Aho
  - Monica S. Lam
  - Ravi Sethi
  - Jeffrey D. Ullman



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#### and other materials





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```
207 subprogram declaration: subprogram head declarations compound statement
   208
                   {
m
   209
                       printf("\nsubprogram declaration -> subprogram head declarations
m
      compound statement\n");
   210
                       char *temp=new char[50];
   211
                       getTemp(temp):
   212
                       st.insert(temp, "temp");
   213
                       SymbolInfo *n=st.uplook(temp);
   214
                       n->code+="\n":
   215
                       n->code+=$1->symbol;
   216
                       n->code+=" proc\npush ax\npush bx\npush cx\npush dx\n";
   217
                       n->code+=$3->code:
   218
                       n->code+="\npop dx\npop cx\npop bx\npop ax\nret\n";
   219
                       n->code+=$1->symbol:
                       n->code+=" endp\n";
   220
   221
                       $$=n;
   222
                       delete [] temp:
   223
                   }
   224
   225 subprogram boad.
                                        arguments COLON standard type SEMICOLON
```

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 source language translation is completely driven by Syntax analyzer or, Parser

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- source language translation is completely driven by Syntax analyzer or, Parser
- grammar written for parsing is augmented with information to control,

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Semantic analysis

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- Semantic analysis
- Translation

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- Semantic analysis
- Translation

#### attribute grammar

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each grammar symbol is associated with attributes,

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each grammar symbol is associated with attributes,

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value

each grammar symbol is associated with attributes,

(ロ)、(型)、(E)、(E)、 E) の(の)

- value
- type

each grammar symbol is associated with attributes,

(ロ)、(型)、(E)、(E)、 E) の(の)

- value
- type
- memory location