CS 442/542

Course overview and introduction to the compiling process
Compiling Process

- **Scanner**
  - Input: Stream of characters
  - Output: Stream of tokens

- **Parser**
  - Input: Stream of tokens
  - Output: Syntax tree or parse tree

- **Semantic Analysis**
  - Input: Syntax or parse tree
  - Output: machine independent intermediate
Compiling Process

• **Machine independent Optimizations**
  – Input: intermediate code
  – Output: optimized intermediate code

• **Machine code generation**
  – Input: intermediate code
  – Output: Machine code or assembly code for a particular architecture
Compiling Process

• Machine dependent optimizations
  – Input: machine or assemble code
  – Output: optimized machine or assembly code
Simplified Compiling Process for CS 442/542 Final Project

• Scanner built with lex and C
• Parser built with yacc and C
  – The parser will get tokens from the scanner
  – Syntax checking, typing checking and MIPS code generation will occur as the source program is being parsed
Course Overview

• Scanning/Lexical Analysis
  – Finite State Automata
    • Deterministic FA
    • Non-deterministic FA
  – Regular Expressions
  – Scanner generator
    • lex (flex)
Course Overview

• Parsing/Syntax Analysis
  – Pushdown automata
  – Context free grammars
    • LL
    • LR
  – Parser Generator
    • yacc (bison)
Course Overview

• Semantic Analysis
  – Static Semantics
    • Type checking
  – Run-time semantics
    • Intermediate code generation

• Optimization
  – Machine independent
  – Machine dependent
Course Overview

• Code Generation
  – MIPS
Course Overview/Project

• Symbol table
• IO Manager
• Test symbol table and IO manager with a simple hand written scanner
• lex/yacc practice with symbol table and IO manager
• Final project
• All projects will be done in C
• The final project will generate MIPS code that will be executed on a MIPS (SPIM or MARS) interpreter
• The final project will be demonstrated to me during the last week of class
• Each student will do her/his own project
Example Source Code

```c
int x;
int y;
int z;
read x;
read y;
z = x+y;
print z;
```
Example MIPS Code

.text
.globl main
main:
    li    $v0, 5
    syscall
    sw    $v0, x
    li    $v0, 5
    syscall
    sw    $v0, y
    lw    $t0, x
    lw    $t1, y
    add   $t2, $t0, $t1
    sw    $t2, z
    lw    $t0, z
    li    $v0, 1
    move   $a0, $t0
    syscall
    li    $v0, 4
    la    $a0, _nl
    syscall
    li    $v0, 10
    syscall
.data
_nl:  .asciiz  "\n"
x:   .word    0
y:   .word    0
z:   .word    0
Homework 0 (nothing to turn in)

- Read chapter 1
- Begin reading chapter 2
- Mac users have all the tools (c compiler, flex (lex) and bison (yacc) assuming you have installed the developer tools
- Lab machines
Homework 0 (nothing to turn in)

- Linux
- Compute
- On a Windows machine you will need to install gcc, flex, and bison. There are not (as far as I know) versions that run on Windows so you will need to use the Linux sub-system that comes with Windows 10