CMPT 379 Compilers

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#### Parse trees

- Given an input program, we convert the text into a parse tree
- Moving to the backend of the compiler: we will produce intermediate code from the parse tree
- This process is called syntax directed translation because we are using a CFG
- Parser output is a *concrete syntax tree*

## Intermediate Representations

- A parse tree is an example of a very high level intermediate representation
- We can reconstruct the original source code from the concrete syntax tree
- Typically we want to check some semantic rules on the parse tree and report any errors
- The next step: semantic processing and code generation

- Take the concrete syntax tree and simplify it to the essential nodes
- For example, if the parser used an LL(1) grammar then the concrete syntax tree will have extra non-terminals
- Elimination of left-recursion, changing the grammar to remove shift/reduce conflicts

- Assume we have a top-down parser, e.g. an LL(1) parser.
- We have to eliminate left-recursion to use the parser
  - $E \rightarrow E + T \mid T$

Becomes

 $E \rightarrow T E_1$  and  $E_1 \rightarrow + T E_1 | \epsilon$ 

• For future steps, the AST might convert back into a tree that is compatible with the original grammar (before left-recursion elimination)

- Another example is the use of built-in functions, userdefined functions and operators
- In each case we have to call some code with a number of parameters
- Each case might have a separate syntax with different punctuation marks, e.g. ();
- Punctuation marks are useful in language design but not useful when presenting a uniform tree for future analysis and code generation
- In an AST, all of these cases can be converted to a single tree format

• Other examples include lists of various kinds that involves recursion in CFGs:

Program  $\rightarrow$  Function-List

Function-List → Function-Defn Function\_List

| Function-Defn

- The extra nodes created due to these grammar changes are not useful
- The extra nodes might make things non-local (inconvenient) for the semantic processing and code generation

- Process the concrete syntax tree and convert into a tree that is useful for semantic processing and code generation
- Note that ambiguity is no longer a problem: we already have the parse tree
- Abstract syntax trees will typically have pointers to children *and* pointers to parent nodes

# Example

Consider the following fragment of a programming language grammar:
 Program → Function-List
 Function-List → Function-Defn Function-List
 I Function-Defn
 Function-Defn → fun id ( Param-List ) Body
 Body → '{' Statement-List '}'

## Example (cont'd)

 Consider an example program: fun main ()
 {
 statement
 }
 fun foo (int n)
 {
 n = n + 1
 }

}





## Code generation as Translation

- Code generation can be viewed as translation from the parse tree
- In other words, an alignment between the source code and the assembly code
- Typically we go to an intermediate representation and then to assembly
- Let's consider a simple case where the IR step can be skipped

#### Expr concrete syntax tree



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#### Expr abstract parse tree



## Code generation

- GenerateCode(tree t, int resultRegister)
- Recursively traverse the abstract syntax tree
- At each node produce the code needed for that binary operation based on the results from the recursive call results

#### Trace of code generation

GenerateCode(+, 0)GenerateCode(a, 0) Write "LOAD a, R0" GenerateCode(\*, 1) GenerateCode(b, 1) Write "LOAD b, R1" GenerateCode(c, 2)Write "LOAD c, R2" Write "MUL R1, R2" Write "ADD R0, R1"

## Result of code generation

- The resulting assembly code: LOAD a, R0
  LOAD b, R1
  LOAD c, R2
  MUL R1, R2
  ADD R0, R1
- Note that using the tree structure means that the registers do not conflict
- Later we will consider the optimal assignment of values to registers

# Case Study: Lisp

- The term abstract syntax was coined by John McCarthy
- McCarthy designed Lisp which directly used an abstract syntax bypassing the concrete syntax step
- Structure of Lisp: (*function arg-list*)
- Directly represents the parse tree in syntax
- Lisp: Lots of Irritating Silly Parentheses

#### Directed Acyclic Graphs





## Summary

- The parser produces concrete syntax trees
- Abstract syntax trees: abstract away from any grammar transformations or remove unnecessary punctuation
- Tree is input for code generation
- Ad-hoc code generation from ASTs
- As before, we would like to formally specify translation from AST to assembly/machine code
- ASTs can also be the basis for semantic analysis