

## Lecture 3 - May 13

### Overview of Compilation

***Infrastructure:***

***Front-End, Optimizer, Back-End***

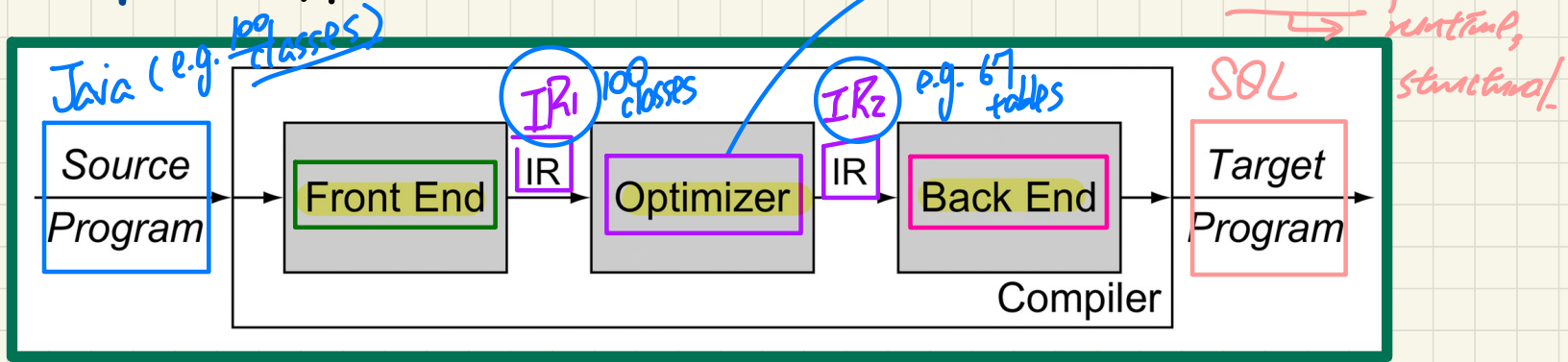
***Stages:***

***Lexical, Syntactical, Semantic Analyses***

***Routines:***

***Scanning vs. Parsing***

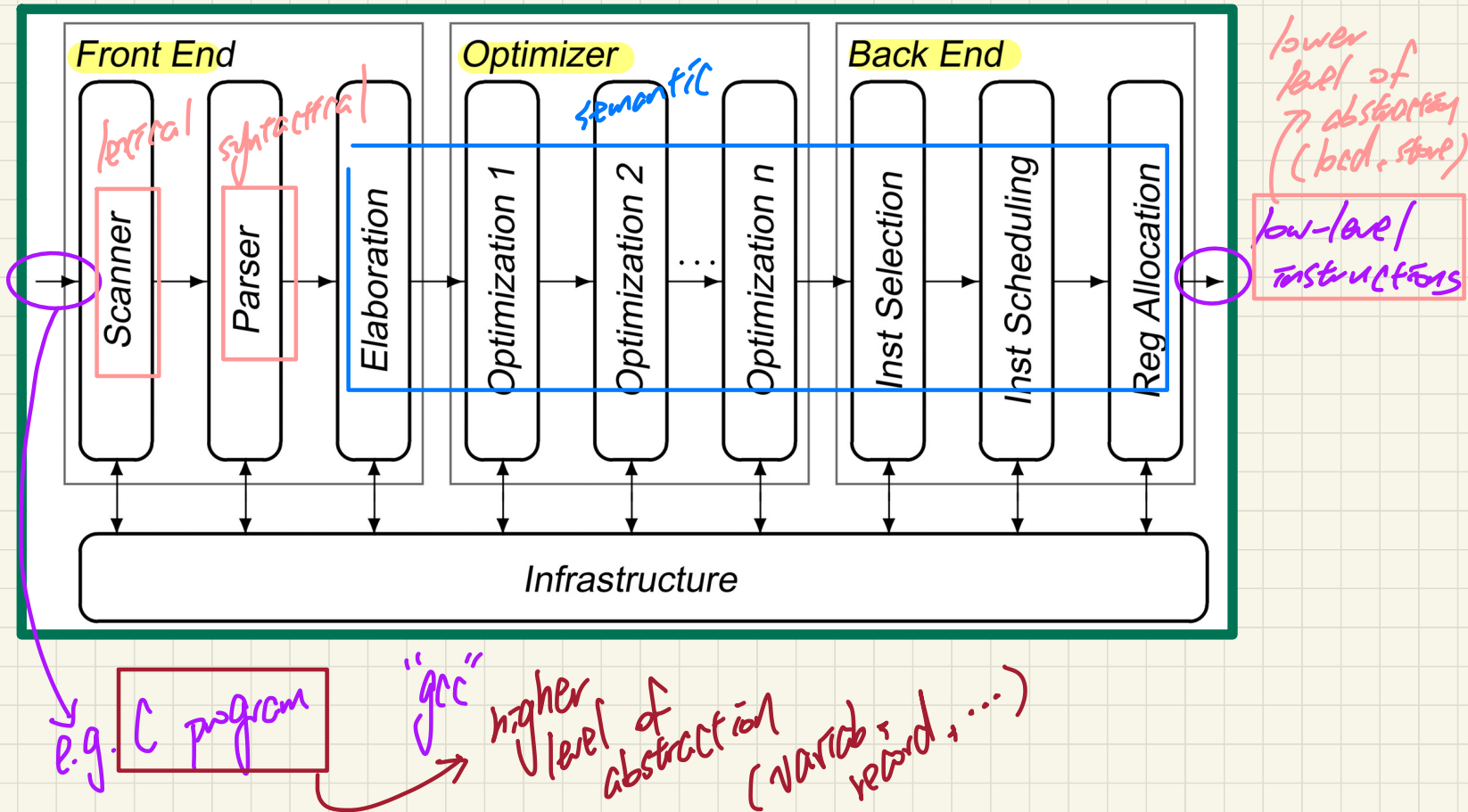
## Compiler: Typical Infrastructure (2)



Q. What does the behaviour of the **target** program depend upon?

1. **front-end** accurately represents the input program in **IR<sub>1</sub>**.
2. **optimizer** preserves the semantics/meaning from **IR<sub>1</sub>** to **IR<sub>2</sub>**.
3. **back-end** accurately represents the (optimized) **IR<sub>2</sub>** in output.

# Example Compiler 1: Infrastructure



input program

```
class MyClass {  
    .... main() {  
        printf("Hello World");  
    }  
}
```

delimiter

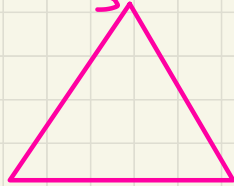
## ② Syntactical Analysis

assumption: lex. ana. succeeded  
→ all tokens correctly spelled

input: seq. of tokens

Q. Can we build a parse tree w.r.t. the input CFG for the input token seq?

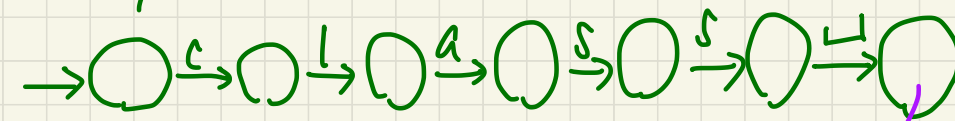
- ① top-down parsing
- ② bottom-up parsing



Example Lexical Error:  
"clas"  
input: seq of characters  
output: seq of tokens

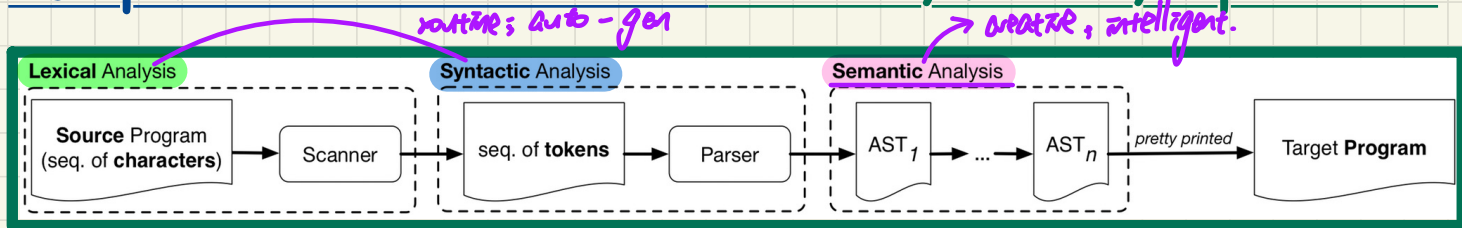
## ① Lexical Analysis:

"class" "MyClass" "{" ...



this state tells that a valid token "class" is recognized

# Compiler Infrastructure: Scanner, Parser, Optimizer



## Analogy: Compare Compilation to Essay Writing

### Introduction

Contemporary technologies in today's information society are not merely an institutional system, instead, they are a system of material objects designed by those who intend to exercise the social requirements and their hegemonic purposes: command, control, and exploitation. In this essay, one main thesis – contemporary technologies are not neutral – will be revealed by first looking at how Feenberg's notions of dialectical technological rationality and technical code provide a generic template for explaining how technologies can combine the social and political requirements under a particular capitalist social context, and then examining two different standings on arguing the "un-neutrality" of technologies: While Margolis and Resnick argue for the ethical ideas, Winner, Goodman, McDermott, and Robins and Webster argue against the blamable messages embedded within technologies.

### Summaries of Arguments from Sources

In his work, Cressman (2004) describes how Feenberg develops his notions of dialectical technological rationality and his concept of the technical code based on Marx's technological ambivalence and Marcuse's technological rationality. Feenberg's technical code can be defined as the general rule of integrating social requirements and the technical advancement into a single technological artifact, which frequently binds technological applications to hegemonic purposes (Cressman 2004). Based on Marx's notion of "design critique" of technology, Feenberg claims that the contemporary social system of capitalism has shaped the sort of technology we are using and even guides what we will have in the future. A capitalist system mainly requires the control over the majority of the working class, and hence division of the labour force is implemented, and

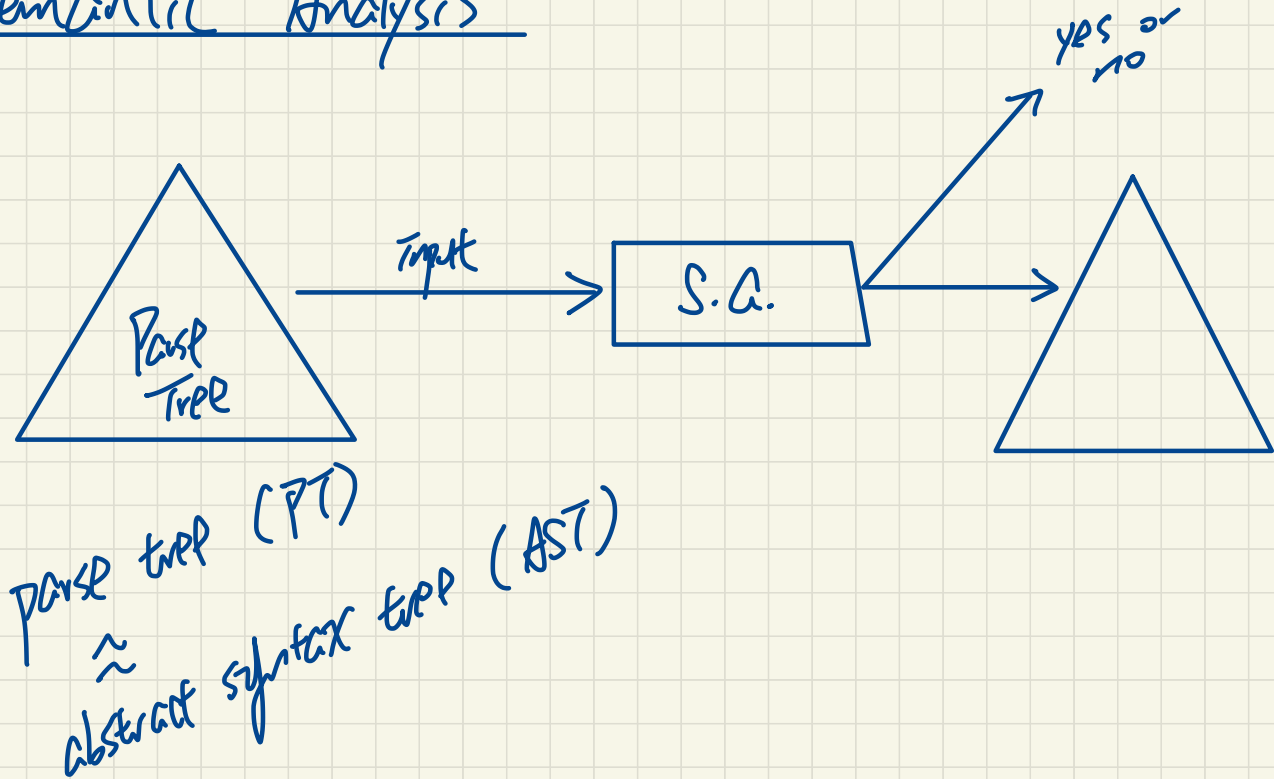
- words
- sentences
- meaning

*consistency & contradiction*

*I love tennis.*  
*I hate racquet sport.*

*e.g. I love tennis. ✓*  
*e.g. I tennis. X*

# Semantic Analysis



# while-Loop: Context-Free Grammar (CFG)

WhileLoop ::= WHILE LPAREN BoolExpr RPAREN LCBRAC Impl RCBRAC

Impl ::=  
| Instruction SEMICOL Impl

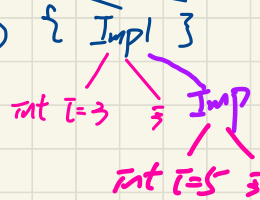
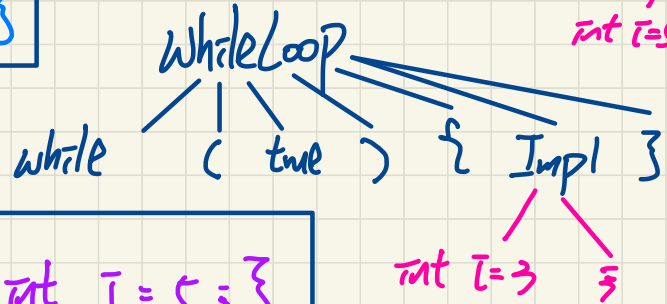
recursive def.

Input (1): while(true) { int i = 3; }

pass syntactical analysis

Input (2): while(true) { int i = 3; int i = 5; }

PT/AST:



(1) & (2) passed to semantic analysis: e.g. type checking  
(2) declared twice → not semantically correct

# Compiler Infrastructure: AST-to-AST Optimizer (1)

```
b := ... ; c := ... ; a := ...
```

```
across 1 |..| n is i
```

```
loop
```

```
read d
```

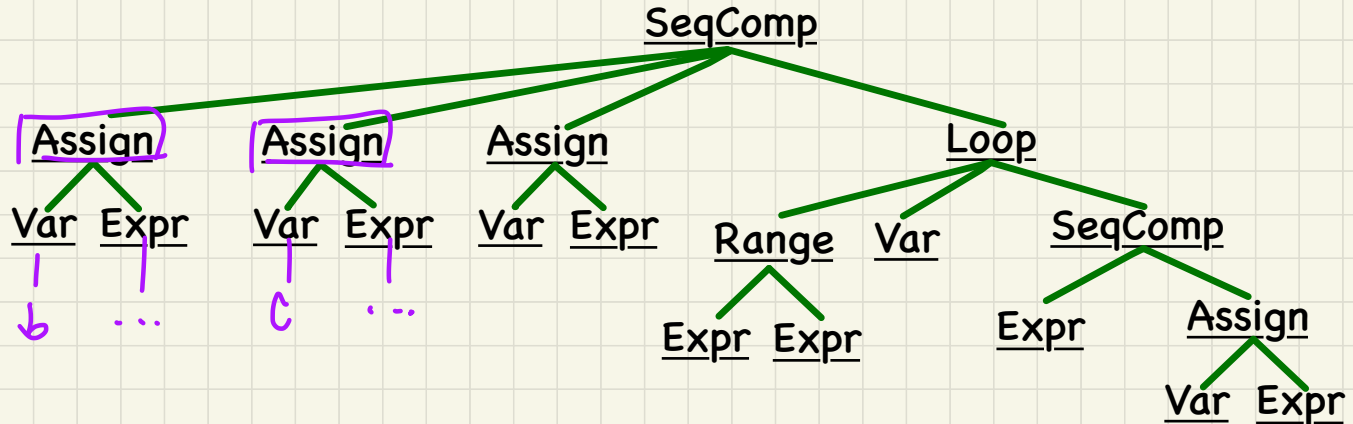
```
a := a * 2 * b * c * d
```

```
end
```

remains "invariant"  
between iterations.

syntactically correct.

AST of input program:





## Compiler Infrastructure: AST-to-AST Optimizer (2)

```
b := ... ; c := ... ; a := ...  
temp := 2 * b * c  
across 1 |..| n is i  
  loop  
    read d  
    a := a * temp * d  
  end
```

temp's value  
calculated  
only once  
outside  
the loop.

AST of output program:

Commuting diagram.

Q. How should the various artifacts be connected?

```
b := ... ; c := ... ; a := ...  
across i | .. | n is i  
  loop  
    read d  
    a := a * 2 * b * c * d  
  end
```

Input  
(input/output  
prog)

```

b := ... ; c := ... ; a := ...
temp := 2 * b * c
across i | .. | n is i
  loop
    read d
    a := a * temp * d
  end

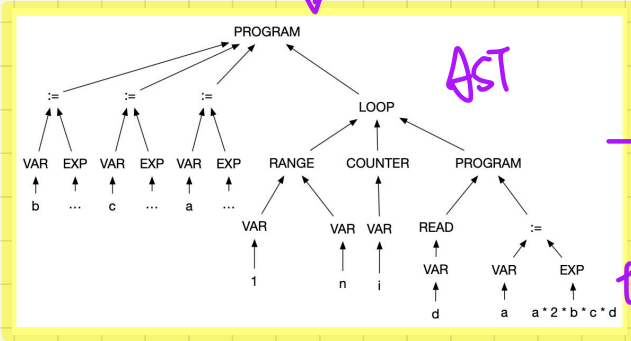
```

The diagram illustrates the internal structure of a compiler. It shows a sequence of components: **lexer**, **parser**, **optimizer**, and **code generator**. The flow is indicated by arrows: **source code** enters the **lexer**, which outputs **tokens** to the **parser**. The **parser** outputs **AST** to the **optimizer**, which then outputs **IR** to the **code generator**. Finally, the **code generator** outputs **object code**. Handwritten blue text with an arrow points to the transition between the **parser** and **optimizer**, labeling it as **prog-to-prog compilation (ext. use)**. A pink box on the right contains a code snippet:   

$$a := a * t$$
**end**

PROGRA

↑ pretty-printing



(optimization)

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IR-to-IR transformation

