1DL321: Kompilatorteknik I (Compiler Design 1)

Introduction to Programming Language Design and to Compilation

Administrivia

- Lecturer: Kostis Sagonas (kostis@it.uu.se)
- Course home page: http://www.it.uu.se/edu/course/homepage/komp/ht17
- Assistants: Kim-Anh Tran (kim-anh.tran@it.uu.se), Magnus Lång (magnus.lang@it.uu.se) responsible for the lessons and assignments

Course Structure

- Course has theoretical and practical aspects
- Need both in programming languages!
- Written examination = theory (4 credits)
  - first exam scheduled: 2nd week January 2018
- Four assignments = practice (1 credit)
  - Electronic hand-in to the assistant before the corresponding deadline
  - You can submit one late assignment, if you need to, but it cannot be later than the deadline of the next assignment (for 1-3) or Dec. 29th (for 4th)

Course Literature

- Compilers: Principles, Techniques, & Tools
- Modern Compiler Implementation in ML
- Crafting a Compiler
- Engineering a Compiler
**Academic Honesty**

- For assignments you are allowed to work in pairs (but no threesomes/foursomes/...)
- Don’t share your work with others
  - e.g. post on public repositories
- Don’t use work from non-cited sources
  - including old assignments

**How are Languages Implemented?**

- Two major strategies:
  - Interpreters (older, less studied)
  - Compilers (newer, much more studied)
- Interpreters run programs “as is”
  - Little or no preprocessing
- Compilers do extensive preprocessing

**Language Implementations**

- Today, batch compilation systems dominate
  - gcc, clang, ...
- Some languages are primarily interpreted
  - Java bytecode compiler (javac)
  - Scripting languages (perl, python, javascript, ruby)
- Some languages (e.g. Lisp) provide both
  - Interpreter for development
  - Compiler for production

**(Short) History of High-Level Languages**

- 1953 IBM develops the 701
- Till then, all programming is done in assembly
- Problem: Software costs exceeded hardware costs!
- John Backus: “Speedcoding”
  - An interpreter
  - Ran 10-20 times slower than hand-written assembly
FORTRAN I
• 1954 IBM develops the 704
• John Backus
  - Idea: translate high-level code to assembly
  - Many thought this impossible
    • Had already failed in other projects
• 1954-7 FORTRAN I project
• By 1958, >50% of all software is in FORTRAN
• Cut development time dramatically
  - (2 weeks → 2 hours)

FORTRAN I
• The first compiler
  - Produced code almost as good as hand-written
  - Huge impact on computer science
• Led to an enormous body of theoretical work
• Modern compilers preserve the outlines of the FORTRAN I compiler

The Structure of a Compiler
1. Lexical Analysis
2. Syntax Analysis
3. Semantic Analysis
4. IR Optimization
5. Code Generation
6. Low-level Optimization

The first 3 phases can be understood by analogy to how humans comprehend natural languages (e.g. Swedish or English).

First Step: Lexical Analysis
• Recognize words
  - Smallest unit above letters

  This is a sentence.

• Note the
  - Capital "T" (start of sentence symbol)
  - Blank " " (word separator)
  - Period "." (end of sentence symbol)
**More Lexical Analysis**

- Lexical analysis is not trivial. Consider:
  - ist his ase nte nce

- Plus, programming languages are typically more cryptic than English:
  - *p->f ++ = -.12345e-5

**And More Lexical Analysis**

- Lexical analyzer divides program text into “words” or “tokens”
  - if (x == y) then z = 1; else z = 2;

- Units:
  - if, (, x, ==, y, ), then, z, =, 1, ;, else, z, =, 2, ;

**Second Step: Syntax Analysis (Parsing)**

- Once words are identified, the next step is to understand the sentence structure

- Parsing = Diagramming Sentences
  - The diagram is a tree

**Diagramming a Sentence (1)**

```
This line is a longer sentence

article noun verb article adjective noun

noun phrase

noun phrase verb phrase

sentence
```
Diagramming a Sentence (2)

This line is a longer sentence

article noun verb article adjective noun

subject object

sentence

Parsing Programs

• Parsing program expressions is the same
• Consider:
  
  if (x == y) then z = 1; else z = 2;
  
• Diagrammed:

  x == y     z = 1     z = 2
  relation assignment assignment
  predicate then-stmt else-stmt
  if-then-else

Third Step: Semantic Analysis

• Once the sentence structure is understood, we can try to understand its “meaning”
  - But meaning is too hard for compilers

• Most compilers perform limited analysis to catch inconsistencies

• Some optimizing compilers do more analysis to improve the performance of the program

Semantic Analysis in English

• Example:
  
  Jack said Jerry left his assignment at home.
  What does “his” refer to? Jack or Jerry?

• Even worse:
  
  Jack said Jack left his assignment at home?
  How many Jacks are there?
  Which one left the assignment?
Semantic Analysis in Programming Languages

- Programming languages define strict rules to avoid such ambiguities
  ```cpp
  {  
    int Jack = 17;  
    {  
      int Jack = 42;  
      cout << Jack;  
    }  
  }
  ```
- This C++ code prints 42; the inner definition is used

More Semantic Analysis

- Compilers perform many semantic checks besides variable bindings
  - Example:
    ```cpp
    Arnold left her homework at home.  
    ```
    - A “type mismatch” between her and Arnold; we know they are different people
      - Presumably Arnold is male

Optimization

- No strong counterpart in English, but akin to editing
- Automatically modify programs so that they
  - Run faster
    - avoid some source code redundancy
    - exploit the underlying hardware more effectively
  - Use less memory/cache/power
  - In general, conserve some resource more economically

Optimization Example

```cpp
X = Y * 0 is the same as X = 0
```

**NO!**

Valid for integers, but not for floating point numbers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Generation</th>
<th>Intermediate Languages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Produces assembly code (usually)</td>
<td>Many compilers perform translations between successive intermediate forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A translation into another language</td>
<td>- All but first and last are intermediate languages internal to the compiler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Analogous to human translation</td>
<td>- Typically there is one IL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intermediate Languages (Cont.)</th>
<th>Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IL’s are useful because lower levels expose features hidden by higher levels</td>
<td>Compiling is almost this simple, but there are many pitfalls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- registers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- memory/frame layout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But lower levels obscure high-level meaning</td>
<td>Example: How are erroneous programs handled?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| | |
| Language design has big impact on compiler |
| - Determines what is easy and hard to compile |
| - Course theme: many trade-offs in language design |
### Compilers Today

- The overall structure of almost every compiler adheres to our outline

- The proportions have changed since FORTRAN
  - Early:
    - lexical analysis, parsing most complex, expensive
  - Today:
    - lexical analysis and parsing are well-understood and cheap
    - semantic analysis and optimization dominate
    - focus on concurrency/parallelism and interactions with the memory model of the underlying platform
    - optimization for code size and energy consumption

### Current Trends in Compilation

- Compilation for speed is less interesting. However, there are exceptions:
  - scientific programs
  - advanced processors (Digital Signal Processors, advanced speculative architectures, GPUs)

- Ideas from compilation used for improving code reliability:
  - memory safety
  - detecting data races
  - security properties
  - ...

### Programming Language Economics

- Programming languages are designed to fill a void
  - enable a previously difficult/impossible application
  - orthogonal to language design quality (almost)

- Programming training is the dominant cost
  - Languages with a big user base are replaced rarely
  - Popular languages become ossified
  - But it is easy to start in a new niche...

### Why So Many Programming Languages?

- Application domains have distinctive (and sometimes conflicting) needs

- Examples:
  - **Scientific computing**: High performance
  - **Business**: report generation
  - **Artificial intelligence**: symbolic computation
  - **Systems programming**: efficient low-level access
  - **Web programming**: scripts that run everywhere
  - **Multicores**: concurrency and parallelism
  - Other special purpose languages...
Topic: Language Design

- No universally accepted metrics for design
- “A good language is one people use”
- NO!
  - Is COBOL the best language?
- Good language design is hard

Language Evaluation Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Readability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simplicity</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data types</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax design</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstraction</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressivity</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type checking</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceptions</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History of Ideas: Abstraction

- Abstraction = detached from concrete details
- Necessary for building software systems
- Modes of abstraction:
  - Via languages/compilers
    - higher-level code; few machine dependencies
  - Via subroutines
    - abstract interface to behavior
  - Via modules
    - export interfaces which hide implementation
  - Via abstract data types
    - bundle data with its operations

History of Ideas: Types

- Originally, languages had only few types
  - FORTRAN: scalars, arrays
  - LISP: no static type distinctions
- Realization: types help
  - provide code documentation
  - allow the programmer to express abstraction
  - allow the compiler to check among many frequent errors and sometimes guarantee various forms of safety
- More recently:
  - experiments with various forms of parameterization
  - best developed in functional languages
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>History of Ideas: Reuse</th>
<th>Current Trends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Exploits common patterns in software development</td>
<td>• Language design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Goal: mass produced software components</td>
<td>- Many new special-purpose languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Reuse is difficult</td>
<td>- Popular languages to stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Two popular approaches (combined in C++)</td>
<td>• Compilers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Type parameterization (List(Int) &amp; List(Double))</td>
<td>- More needed and more complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Class and inheritance: C++ derived classes</td>
<td>- Driven by increasing gap between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Inheritance allows:</td>
<td>- new languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- specialization of existing abstractions</td>
<td>- new architectures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- extension, modification and information hiding</td>
<td>- Venerable and healthy area</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why Study Compiler Design?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Increase your knowledge of common programming constructs and their properties</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Improve your understanding of program execution</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Increase your ability to learn new languages</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Learn how languages are implemented</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Learn new (programming) techniques</td>
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<tr>
<td>• See many basic CS concepts at work</td>
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