CSC488/2107 Winter 2019 – Compilers & Interpreters

https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~csc488h/

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Agenda

- What is a compiler? Why study compilers?
- Compiler techniques
- Traditional compilers vs the modern dynamic world
- What does a compiler do?
- Syllabus

What is a compiler?

"A compiler is a program that converts instructions into a machine-code or lower-level form so that they can be read and executed by a computer" "A compiler is a program that converts instructions into a machine-code or lower-level form so that they can be read and executed by a computer" A compiler is *program* that <u>recognizes</u> program code written in a source language, <u>analyzes</u> it and ultimately <u>transforms</u> it into a target representation.

Typically the transformation moves from a <u>higher level</u> to a <u>lower level</u> of abstraction.

1. Recognize

- 2. Analyze
- 3. Transform / Lower

Why study compilers?

Unwrapping abstractions

Developing new languages

A mature toolbox of technology

Compiled languages vs Scripting languages

Compiled language



hello.c

gcc hello.c -o hello

writes file

reads file

./hello

"Scripting" language



Real vs virtual/ pseudo machines

Perspective on programming languages

Machine-centric

Harnessing the power of the machine

Application-centric

Enabling users to solve their problems

- Perl
- Python
- Ruby
- JavaScript*

- C
- C++
- Java*
- Go
- Haskell

Compiler techniques

Editors / IDEs

struct { int x; } S; S.x = 488;

if (S.x > 400) {

struct { int x; } S; \$\$ x = 488;

if (S.x > 400) {

struct { int x; } S; S.x = 488;

if (S.

Web

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
        <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
        <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initia
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initia
        <meta name="description" content="">
        <meta name="author" content="">
```

<title>CSC488/2107 Winter 2019 — Syllabus</title>



```
componentDidMount() {
 var stopper = this.props.text + '...';
  this.interval = window.setInterval(function () {
    if (this.state.text === stopper) {
      this.setState(function () {
        return {
          text: this.props.text
        }
      })
    } else {
      this.setState(function (prevState) {
        return {
          text: prevState.text + '.'
        }
      });
    }
  }.bind(this), this.props.speed)
```

1 "use strict";this.social_NotificationsOgbUi=this.social_Notifications
2 try{

3 var baa,caa,daa,eaa,faa,aaa,gaa,haa,ra,kaa,va,wa,laa,maa,naa,oaa;_.aa eaa=function(a,b){return baa(a)?_.ka(b,function(){return _.la(null)}) 4 _.pa=function(a){var b="undefined"!=typeof window.Symbol&&window.Symb 5 if("function"==typeof Object.setPrototypeOf)ra=Object.setPrototypeOf; 6 7 _.m=function(a,b){a.prototype=haa(b.prototype);a.prototype.constructo va="function"==typeof Object.defineProperties?Object.defineProperty:f 8 wa("Promise", function(a) {function b() {this.H=null} function c(a) {retur 9 10 });var e=function(a){this.R=0;this.T=void 0;this.H=[];var b=this.V() function(a){var b=void 0;try{b=a.then}catch(n){this.W(n);return}"func 11 b){var c=this.V();try{a.call(b,c.resolve,c.reject)}catch(v){c.reject() 12 c;e.reject=function(a){return new e(function(b,c){c(a)})};e.race=func 13 maa=function(){var a=0;return function(b){return"jscomp_symbol_"+(b|| 14 oaa=function(a,b,c){a instanceof String&&(a=String(a));for(var d=a.le 15 wa("String.prototype.endsWith",function(a){return a?a:function(a,c){v 16 17 var za=function(a,b){return Object.prototype.hasOwnProperty.call(a,b) wa("WeakMap",function(a){function b(){}function c(a){za(a,e)||va(a,e, 18 var g=0,k=function(a){this.H=(g+=Math.random()+1).toString();if(a){a= 19 20 wa("Object.is",function(a){return a?a:function(a,c){return a===c?0!== wa("Object.values",function(a){return a?a:function(a){var b=[],d;for(21 wa("Map",function(a){if(function(){if(!a||"function"!=typeof a||!a.pr 22 {};this.H=g();this.size=0;if(a){a=_.pa(a);for(var b;!(b=a.next()).don 23 a.Nh.next.Sk=a.Nh.Sk,a.Nh.head=null,this.size--,!0):!1};c.prototype.c 24 this.entries(),d;!(d=c.next()).done;)d=d.value,a.call(b,d[1],d[0],thi 25 26 c.head;)return c=c.next,{done:!1,value:b(c)};c=null}return{done:!0,va

Databases

SELECT * FROM students WHERE loves488 = 1

EXPLAIN SELECT sum(i) FROM foo WHERE i < 10;

QUERY PLAN

Aggregate (cost=23.93..23.93 rows=1 width=4)
 -> Index Scan using fi on foo
 (cost=0.00..23.92 rows=6 width=4)
 Index Cond: (i < 10)</pre>

PDF and PostScript
Compiler techniques

- Processing of highly structured text
- Structural analysis
- Source-to-source transformation
- Test coverage
- Execution optimization

What does a compiler do?

Recognize

- Recognizes correct lexical composition
 - Correctly utilizes spaces, identifiers, operators, etc.
- Recognizes correct **syntax**
 - Obeys the rules for variable/function definitions, statements, expressions, etc.

if g: y = 488else: y = 2107

b = x >>> 100;

b = x >>> 100;

v = 488x;

V = 488 X;

if (b) x = 1; else x = 2; else x = 3;

if (b) x = 1; else x = 2; else x = 3;





Recognize

- Recognizes correct lexical composition
 - Correctly utilizes spaces, identifiers, operators, etc.
- Recognizes correct **syntax**
 - Obeys the rules for variable/function definitions, statements, expressions, etc.

Analyze

- Analyzes programs for sensibility
 - All definitions are valid
 - All uses correspond to matching definitions
- Keep track of what relates to what

typedef itn int;

typedef int itn;

int x;

if (x[488] > 0)...

int x;

if (x [488] > 0) ...

int y[488];

if (y > 0) ...

int y[488];

if (y > 0) ...

int y[488]; if (y[0] > 0) ...

int zs[488];

// zs uninitialized if (zs[0] > 0) ...

int x = 488: int x = 2107;printf("%d", X);

int x = 488:int x = 2107; printf("%d", X)

Analyze

- Analyzes programs for sensibility
 - All definitions are valid
 - All uses correspond to matching definitions
- Keep track of what relates to what

Transform / Lower

- Transform tree/graph structures into other kinds of tree/ graph structures
- Produce equivalent* machine code or virtual machine bytecode
- Apply *legal** transformations to optimize performance

int x = 400 + 88; printf("%d", x);

Constant Folding

int x = 488; printf("%d", x);

Constant Propagation



Dead Definition Elimination



Final

printf("%d", 488);

Transform / Lower

- Transform tree/graph structures into other kinds of tree/ graph structures
- Produce equivalent* machine code or virtual machine bytecode
- Apply *legal** transformations to optimize performance

Compiler pipeline




if x < y { v = 1 }

reserved if **identifier x** operator < identifier y left brace **identifier v** operator = integer 1 right brace



load r1, xl load r2, y lt r1, r2, r3 jneq end const r1, 1 loadaddr r2, v store r2, r1 end:

Syllabus

Office Hours

3-5pm in BA2283 immediately after lecture

Is CSC488/2107 for you?

Next Week

- More on the compiler pipeline
- Lexical analysis

No tutorial on Tuesday Jan 15

Website correction: Tutorials _are_ 2-3pm