Overview of Compilers and Interpreters

- Common compiler and interpreter configurations
- Virtual machines
- Integrated programming environments
- Compiler phases
  - Lexical analysis
  - Syntax analysis
  - Semantic analysis
  - Code generation

Note: These slides cover Chapter 1 of the textbook

Compiling and Interpreting Programming Languages

- The compiler versus interpreter implementation is often fuzzy
  - One can view an interpreter as a virtual machine
  - A processor (CPU) is an implementation in hardware of a virtual machine for machine code
- Some languages cannot be purely compiled into machine code when the language allows a program to rewrite its own code, requiring the interpreter or virtual machine to invoke the compiler
- In general, compilers try to be as smart as possible to fix decisions that can be taken at compile time to avoid to generate code that makes a decision at run time
- Compilation leads to better performance in general
  - Allocation of variables without variable lookup at run time
  - Aggressive code optimization to exploit hardware features
- Interpretation leads to better diagnostics of a programming problem
  - Procedures can be invoked from command line by a user
  - Variable values can be inspected and modified by a user
Compilation and Interpretation

- **Compilation (conceptual):**
  
  Source Program © Compiler © Target Program
  
  Input © Target Program © Output

- **Interpretation (conceptual):**
  
  Source Program © Interpreter © Output

PureCompilation and Linking

- Adopted by the typical Fortran implementation
- Library routines are separately linked (merged) with the object code of the program
  
  Source Program © Compiler © Incomplete Object Code
  
  Incomplete Object Code © Library Routines © Linker © Object Code
Compilation, Assembly, and Linking

- Adopted by most compilers
- Facilitates debugging of the compiler

  Source Program ® Compiler ® Assembly
  Assembly ® Assemblers ® Incomplete Object Code
  Incomplete Object Code ® Linker ® Object Code
  Library Routines ® Object Code

Mixed Compilation and Interpretation

- Adopted by Pascal, Java, functional and logic languages, and most scripting languages
- Pascal compilers generate P-code that can be interpreted or compiled into object code
- Java compilers generate byte code that is interpreted by the Java virtual machine (or translated into machine code by a just-in-time (JIT) compiler)
- Functional and logic languages are compiled, but also allow dynamically created code to be compiled at run time for which the virtual machine invokes the compiler

  Source Program ® Translator ® Intermediate Program
  Intermediate Program ® Virtual Machine ® Output
  Input ® Virtual Machine ® Output
Preprocessing

- Compilers for C and C++ adopt a preprocessor

Source Program ® Preprocessor ® Modified Source Program

Modified Source Program ® Compiler ® Assembly

- Early C++ compilers generated intermediate C code

Source Program ® Preprocessor ® Modified Source Program

Modified Source Program ® C++ Compiler ® C Code

C Code ® C Compiler ® Assembly

Integrated Programming Environments

- Programming tools (editors, compilers, interpreters, debuggers) function together in concert
- Trace facilities to monitor execution of the program
- Upon run time error in compiled code the editor is invoked with cursor at source line
- Fundamental to Smalltalk-80
- Java Studio, Visual C++, VisualStudio

Overview of Compilation

- Compilation of a program proceeds through a series of phases, where subsequent phases use information found in an earlier phase or uses a form of the program produced by an earlier phase
- Each phase may consist of a number of passes over the program representation

Character Stream

Scanner
Lexical Analysis

- Lexical analysis breaks up a program (e.g. in Pascal)

```
program gcd (input, output);
var i, j : integer;
begin
  read (i, j);
  while i <> j do
    if i > j then i := i - j else j := j - i;
  writeln (i)
end.
```

This is also known as scanning performed by a scanner in Java

Note: a scanner in Java
Context-Free Grammars

- A context-free grammar defines the syntax of a programming language.
- The grammar defines syntactic categories:
  - Statements
  - Expressions
  - Declarations
- Categories are subdivided into more detailed categories:
  - Loop-statement
  - If-statement
  - Logical-expression
  - ...
- Most programming language manuals include language grammar:

  <statement> -> <loop-statement>
  <statement> -> <if-statement>
  <loop-statement> -> for (<expression>; <expression>; <expression>;<statement>
  <expression> -> <logical-expression>
  ...

Syntax Analysis

- Parsing organizes tokens into a hierarchy called a parse tree.
- A grammar of a language with the token stream defines the structure of the parse tree.
- Syntax analysis is applied by a compiler to check the syntax of a program by constructing a parse tree of the program.
- Example (incomplete) Pascal grammar:

  <Program> -> program <id> ( <id> <More_ids> ) ; <Block> .
  <Block> -> <Variables> begin <Stmt> <More_Stmts> end
  <More_ids> -> , <id> <More_ids>
      | e
  <Variables> -> var <id> <More_ids> : <Type> ; <More_Variables>
      | e
  <More_Variables> -> <id> <More_ids> : <Type> ; <More_Variables>
      | e
  <Stmt> -> <id> := <Exp>
          | read ( <id> <More_ids> )
          | writeln ( <Exp> <More_Exp> )
          | if <Exp> then <Stmt> else <Stmt>
          | while <Exp> do <Stmt>
          | begin <Stmt> <More_Stmts> end

Note: An interactive parser demo demonstrates the parsing of the gcd Pascal example program into a parse tree (see also textbook pp. 20-21)
Semantic Analysis

- Semantic analysis is applied by a compiler to discover the meaning of a program by analyzing its parse tree or abstract syntax tree (see later).
- **Static semantic checks** are performed at compile time
  - Type checking
  - Every variable is declared before used
  - Identifiers are used in appropriate contexts
  - Check subroutine call arguments
  - Check labels
- **Dynamic semantic checks** are performed at run time, and the compiler produces code that performs these checks
  - Array subscript values are within bounds
  - Arithmetic errors, e.g. division by zero
  - Pointers are not dereferenced unless pointing to valid object
  - A variable is used but hasn’t been initialized
  - When a check fails at run time, an exception is raised

Strong Typing

- A language is strongly typed "if (type) errors are always detected"
- Such errors are listed on previous slide
- Errors are either detected at compile time or at run time
- Strong typing makes language safe and easier to use, but slower because of dynamic semantic checks
- Languages that are strongly typed are
  - Ada
  - Java
  - ML, Haskell
- Languages that are not strongly typed are
  - Fortran, Pascal, C
  - Lisp, C++
- In some languages, most (type) errors are detected late at run time which is detrimental to reliability (e.g. early Basic, Lisp, Prolog, some script languages)
Intermediate Code Generation

- A typical intermediate form of code produced by the semantic analyzer is an abstract syntax tree (AST).
- The AST is annotated with useful information such as pointers to the symbol table entry of identifiers.
- Example AST for the `gcd` Pascal program:

![Example AST Diagram]

Target Code Generation and Optimization

- The AST with the annotated information is traversed by the compiler to generate a low-level intermediate form of code, close to assembly.
- This machine-independent intermediate form is optimized.
- From the machine-independent form assembly or object code is generated by the compiler.
- This machine-specific code is optimized to exploit specific hardware features.