

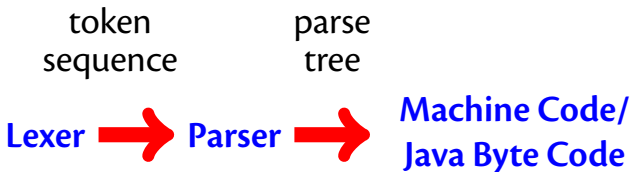
Compilers and Formal Languages (7)

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Slides: KEATS (also homework is there)

Bird's Eye View



JVM Code

Jasmin Krakatau ASM lib

```
ldc 1000  
istore 0  
iload 0  
istore 1  
iload 0  
istore 2  
iload 0  
istore 3
```

```
Loop_begin_0:
```

```
ldc 0  
iload 1  
if_icmpge Loop_end_1
```

```
Loop_begin_2:
```

```
ldc 0  
iload 2  
if_icmpge Loop_end_3
```

```
Loop_begin_4:
```

```
ldc 0  
iload 3
```

```
if_icmpge Loop_end_5  
iload 3  
ldc 1  
isub  
istore 3  
goto Loop_begin_4
```

```
Loop_end_5:
```

```
iload 0  
istore 3  
iload 2  
ldc 1  
isub  
istore 2  
goto Loop_begin_2
```

```
Loop_end_3:
```

```
iload 0  
istore 2  
iload 1  
ldc 1  
isub  
istore 1  
goto Loop_begin_0
```

Stmt ::= skip
| *Id* := *AExp*
| if *BExp* then *Block* else *Block*
| while *BExp* do *Block*
| read *Id*
| write *Id*
| write *String*

Stmts ::= *Stmt* ; *Stmts*
| *Stmt*

Block ::= { *Stmts* }
| *Stmt*

AExp ::= ...

BExp ::= ...

Fibonacci Numbers

```
write "Fib";
read n;
minus1 := 0;
minus2 := 1;
while n > 0 do {
    temp := minus2;
    minus2 := minus1 + minus2;
    minus1 := temp;
    n := n - 1
};
write "Result";
write minus2
```

Interpreter

$\text{eval}(n, E)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} n$
$\text{eval}(x, E)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} E(x) \quad \text{lookup } x \text{ in } E$
$\text{eval}(a_1 + a_2, E)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{eval}(a_1, E) + \text{eval}(a_2, E)$
$\text{eval}(a_1 - a_2, E)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{eval}(a_1, E) - \text{eval}(a_2, E)$
$\text{eval}(a_1 * a_2, E)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{eval}(a_1, E) * \text{eval}(a_2, E)$
$\text{eval}(a_1 = a_2, E)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{eval}(a_1, E) = \text{eval}(a_2, E)$
$\text{eval}(a_1 \neq a_2, E)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \neg(\text{eval}(a_1, E) = \text{eval}(a_2, E))$
$\text{eval}(a_1 < a_2, E)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{eval}(a_1, E) < \text{eval}(a_2, E)$

Interpreter (2)

$$\text{eval}(\text{skip}, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} E$$
$$\text{eval}(x := a, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} E(x \mapsto \text{eval}(a, E))$$
$$\begin{aligned} \text{eval}(\text{if } b \text{ then } cs_1 \text{ else } cs_2, E) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\text{if } \text{eval}(b, E) \text{ then } \text{eval}(cs_1, E) \\ &\text{else } \text{eval}(cs_2, E) \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \text{eval}(\text{while } b \text{ do } cs, E) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\text{if } \text{eval}(b, E) \\ &\text{then } \text{eval}(\text{while } b \text{ do } cs, \text{eval}(cs, E)) \\ &\text{else } E \end{aligned}$$
$$\text{eval}(\text{write } x, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \text{println}(E(x)) ; E \}$$

Test Program

```
start := 1000;
x := start;
y := start;
z := start;
while 0 < x do {
  while 0 < y do {
    while 0 < z do { z := z - 1 };
    z := start;
    y := y - 1
  };
  y := start;
  x := x - 1
}
```



```
ldc 1000
istore 0
iload 0
istore 1
iload 0
istore 2
iload 0
istore 3
```

```
Loop_begin_0:
```

```
ldc 0
iload 1
if_icmpge Loop_end_1
```

```
Loop_begin_2:
```

```
ldc 0
iload 2
if_icmpge Loop_end_3
```

```
Loop_begin_4:
```

```
ldc 0
iload 3
```

```
if_icmpge Loop_end_5
iload 3
ldc 1
isub
istore 3
goto Loop_begin_4
```

```
Loop_end_5:
```

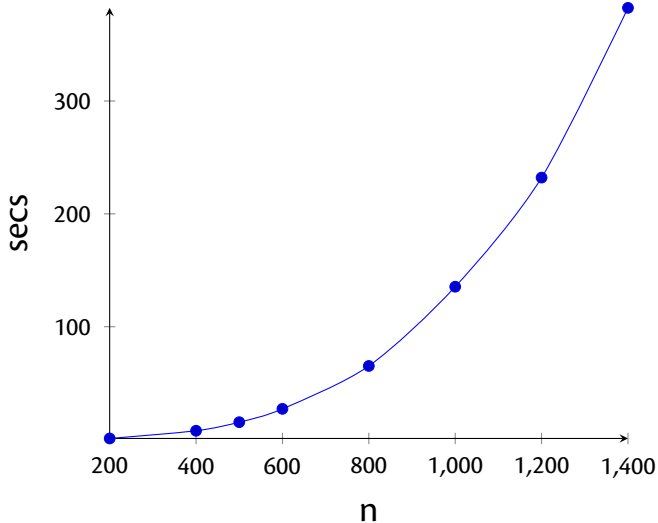
```
iload 0
istore 3
iload 2
ldc 1
isub
istore 2
goto Loop_begin_2
```

```
Loop_end_3:
```

```
iload 0
istore 2
iload 1
ldc 1
isub
istore 1
goto Loop_begin_0
```

```
Loop_end_1: CFL 07, King's College London – p. 9/37
```

Interpreted Code

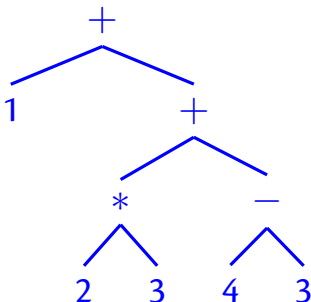


Java Virtual Machine

- introduced in 1995
- is a stack-based VM (like Postscript, CLR of .Net)
- contains a JIT compiler
- many languages take advantage of JVM's infrastructure (JRE)
- is garbage collected \Rightarrow no buffer overflows
- some languages compiled to the JVM: Scala, Clojure...

Compiling AExps

For example $1 + ((2 * 3) + (4 - 3))$:



ldc 1

ldc 2

ldc 3

imul

ldc 4

ldc 3

isub

iadd

iadd

Traverse tree in post-order \Rightarrow code for stack-machine

Compiling AExps

1 + 2 + 3

```
ldc 1
```

```
ldc 2
```

```
iadd
```

```
ldc 3
```

```
iadd
```

Compiling AExps

1 + (2 + 3)

```
ldc 1
```

```
ldc 2
```

```
ldc 3
```

```
iadd
```

```
iadd
```

Compiling AExps

1 + (2 + 3)

```
ldc 1
```

```
ldc 2
```

```
ldc 3
```

```
iadd
```

```
iadd
```

dadd, fadd, ladd, ...

Compiling AExps

$\text{compile}(n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{ldc } n$

$\text{compile}(a_1 + a_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{compile}(a_1) @ \text{compile}(a_2) @ \text{iadd}$

$\text{compile}(a_1 - a_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{compile}(a_1) @ \text{compile}(a_2) @ \text{isub}$

$\text{compile}(a_1 * a_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{compile}(a_1) @ \text{compile}(a_2) @ \text{imul}$

Compiling AExps

$1 + 2 * 3 + (4 - 3)$

ldc 1

ldc 2

ldc 3

imul

ldc 4

ldc 3

isub

iadd

iadd

Variables

$x := 5 + y * 2$

Variables

$x := 5 + y * 2$

- lookup: **iload** *index*
- store: **istore** *index*

Variables

$x := 5 + y * 2$

- lookup: **iload** *index*
- store: **istore** *index*

while compiling we have to maintain a map between our identifiers and the Java bytecode indices

$\text{compile}(a, E)$

Compiling AExps

$\text{compile}(n, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{ldc } n$

$\text{compile}(a_1 + a_2, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{compile}(a_1, E) @ \text{compile}(a_2, E) @ \text{iadd}$

$\text{compile}(a_1 - a_2, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{compile}(a_1, E) @ \text{compile}(a_2, E) @ \text{isub}$

$\text{compile}(a_1 * a_2, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{compile}(a_1, E) @ \text{compile}(a_2, E) @ \text{imul}$

$\text{compile}(x, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{iload } E(x)$

Mathematical Functions

Compilation of some mathematical functions:

`Aop("+", a1, a2) ⇒ ...iadd`

`Aop("-", a1, a2) ⇒ ...isub`

`Aop("*", a1, a2) ⇒ ...imul`

`Aop("/", a1, a2) ⇒ ...idiv`

`Aop("%", a1, a2) ⇒ ...irem`

Compiling Statements

We return a list of instructions and an environment for the variables

$$\text{compile}(\text{skip}, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{Nil}, E)$$

$$\text{compile}(x := a, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ (\text{compile}(a, E) @ \text{istore } \textit{index}, E(x \mapsto \textit{index}))$$

where *index* is $E(x)$ if it is already defined, or if it is not, then the largest index not yet seen

Compiling Assignments

$x := x + 1$

```
iload  $n_x$ 
```

```
ldc 1
```

```
iadd
```

```
istore  $n_x$ 
```

where n_x is the index corresponding to the variable x

Compiling Ifs

if b then cs_1 else cs_2

code of b

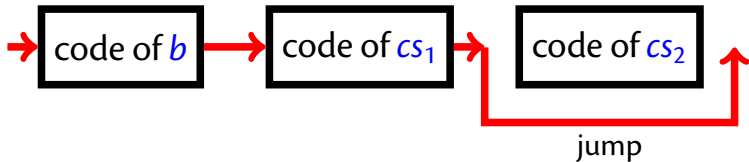
code of cs_1

code of cs_2

Compiling Ifs

if b then cs_1 else cs_2

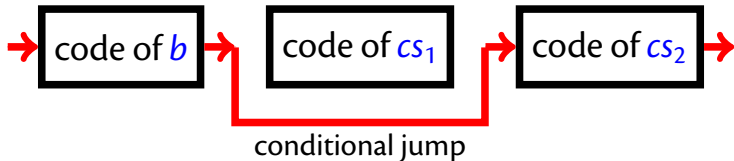
Case True:



Compiling Ifs

if b then cs_1 else cs_2

Case False:



Conditional Jumps

- `if_icmpeq label` if two ints are equal, then jump
- `if_icmpne label` if two ints aren't equal, then jump
- `if_icmpge label` if one int is greater or equal than another, then jump
- ...

Conditional Jumps

- `if_icmpeq label` if two ints are equal, then jump
- `if_icmpne label` if two ints aren't equal, then jump
- `if_icmpge label` if one int is greater or equal than another, then jump

...

```
L1:  
    if_icmpeq L2  
    iload 1  
    ldc 1  
    iadd  
    if_icmpeq L1  
L2:
```

Conditional Jumps

- `if_icmpeq label` if two ints are equal, then jump
- `if_icmpne label` if two ints aren't equal, then jump
- `if_icmpge label` if one int is greater or equal than another, then jump

...

`L1:`

`if_icmpeq L2`

`iload 1`

`ldc 1`

`iadd`

`if_icmpeq L1`

`L2:`

labels must be
unique

Compiling Ifs

For example

```
if 1 = 1 then x := 2 else y := 3
```

```
ldc 1  
ldc 1  
if_icmpne L_ifelse  
ldc 2  
istore 0  
goto L_ifend  
L_ifelse: ←  
ldc 3  
istore 1  
L_ifend: ←
```

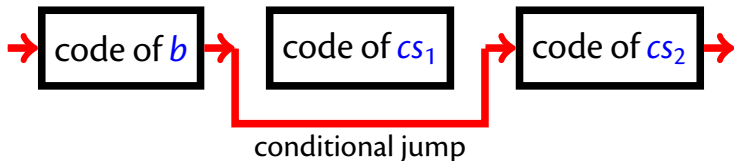
Compiling BExps

$a_1 = a_2$

$\text{compile}(a_1 = a_2, E, lab) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{compile}(a_1, E) @ \text{compile}(a_2, E) @ \text{if_icmpne } lab$

Boolean Expressions

Compilation of boolean expressions:



`Bop("==", a1, a2) ⇒ ...if_icmpne...`

`Bop("!=", a1, a2) ⇒ ...if_icmpeq...`

`Bop("<", a1, a2) ⇒ ...if_icmpge...`

`Bop("<=", a1, a2) ⇒ ...if_icmpgt...`

Compiling Ifs

if b then cs_1 else cs_2

$\text{compile}(\text{if } b \text{ then } cs_1 \text{ else } cs_2, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$

l_{ifelse} (fresh label)

l_{ifend} (fresh label)

$(is_1, E') = \text{compile}(cs_1, E)$

$(is_2, E'') = \text{compile}(cs_2, E')$

$(\text{compile}(b, E, l_{ifelse})$

@ is_1

@ goto l_{ifend}

@ l_{ifelse} :

@ is_2

@ l_{ifend} :, E'')

Compiling Whiles

while *b* do *cs*

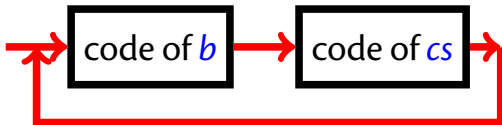
code of *b*

code of *cs*

Compiling Whiles

while *b* do *cs*

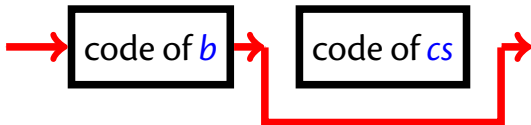
Case True:



Compiling Whiles

while *b* do *cs*

Case **False**:



Compiling Whiles

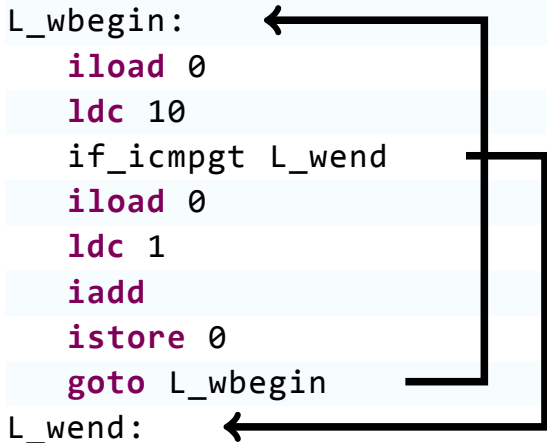
while b do cs

$$\begin{aligned} \text{compile}(\text{while } b \text{ do } cs, E) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ & l_{wbegin} \text{ (fresh label)} \\ & l_{wend} \text{ (fresh label)} \\ & (is, E') = \text{compile}(cs_1, E) \\ & (l_{wbegin} : \\ & @ \text{ compile}(b, E, l_{wend}) \\ & @ is \\ & @ \text{ goto } l_{wbegin} \\ & @ l_{wend} :, E') \end{aligned}$$

Compiling Whiles

For example

```
while x <= 10 do x := x + 1
```



Compiling Writes

```
.method public static write(I)V
  .limit locals 1
  .limit stack 2
  getstatic java/lang/System/out
                                     Ljava/io/PrintStream;
  iload 0
  invokevirtual java/io/PrintStream/println(I)V
  return
.end method
```

```
iload  $E(x)$ 
invokestatic XXX/XXX/write(I)V
```


Compiling Main

```
.class public XXX.XXX
.super java/lang/Object

.method public <init>()V
    aload_0
    invokevirtual java/lang/Object/<init>()V
    return
.end method

.method public static main([Ljava/lang/String;)V
    .limit locals 200
    .limit stack 200

    ...here comes the compiled code...

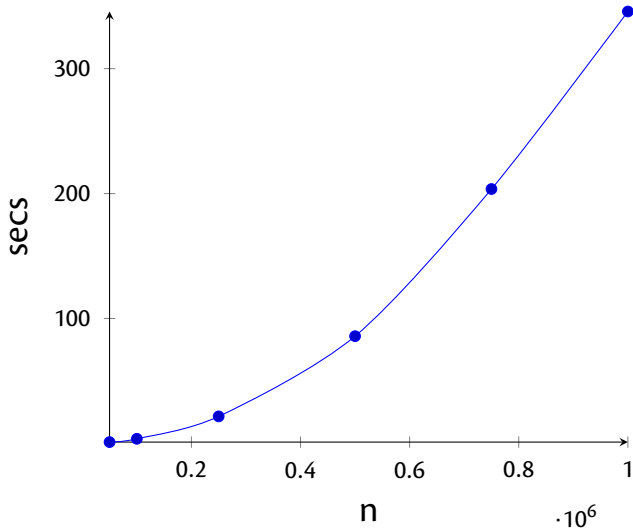
    return
.end method
```

Next Compiler Phases

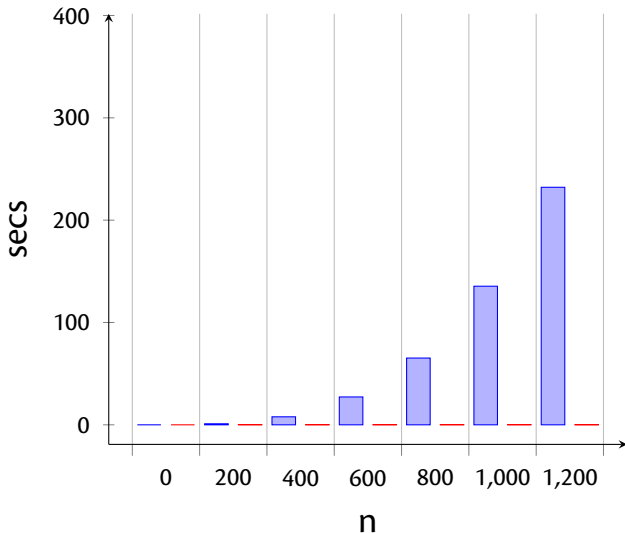
- assembly \Rightarrow byte code (class file)
- labels \Rightarrow absolute or relative jumps

- javap is a disassembler for class files

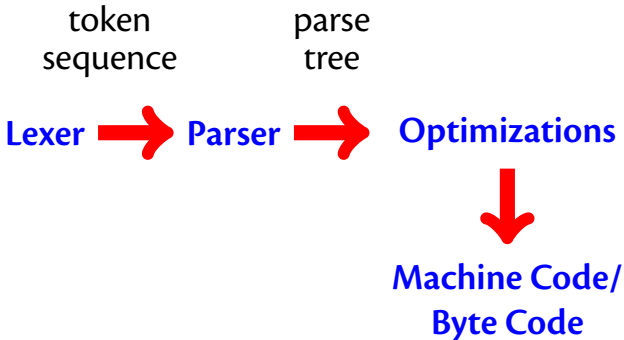
Compiled Code



Compiler vs. Interpreter



Backend



What is Next

- register spilling
- dead code removal
- loop optimisations
- instruction selection
- type checking
- concurrency
- fuzzy testing
- verification

- GCC, LLVM, tracing JITs