

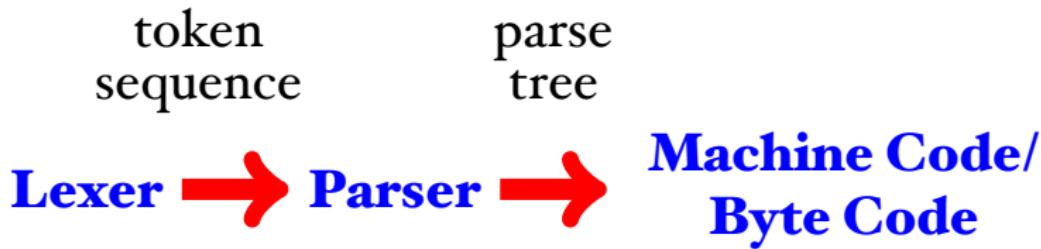
Automata and Formal Languages (8)

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Slides: KEATS (also home work is there)

Bird's Eye View



JVM Code

```
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

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 3
```

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

```
1 write "Fib";
2 read n;
3 minus1 := 0;
4 minus2 := 1;
5 while n > 0 do {
6     temp := minus2;
7     minus2 := minus1 + minus2;
8     minus1 := temp;
9     n := n - 1
10 };
11 write "Result";
12 write minus2
```

Interpreter

$\text{eval}(n, E)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$	n
$\text{eval}(x, E)$	$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$	$E(x)$ lookup x 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)

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

$$\text{eval}(x := a, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} E(x \mapsto \text{eval}(a, E))$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{eval}(\text{if } b \text{ then } cs_1 \text{ else } cs_2, E) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\quad \text{if eval}(b, E) \text{ then eval}(cs_1, E) \\ &\quad \text{else eval}(cs_2, E)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{eval}(\text{while } b \text{ do } cs, E) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\quad \text{if eval}(b, E) \\ &\quad \text{then eval}(\text{while } b \text{ do } cs, \text{eval}(cs, E)) \\ &\quad \text{else } E\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{eval}(\text{write } x, E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \text{println}(E(x)) ; E \}$$

Test Program

```
1 start := 1000;
2 x := start;
3 y := start;
4 z := start;
5 while 0 < x do {
6   while 0 < y do {
7     while 0 < z do { z := z - 1 };
8     z := start;
9     y := y - 1
10  };
11  y := start;
12  x := x - 1
13 }
```

```

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

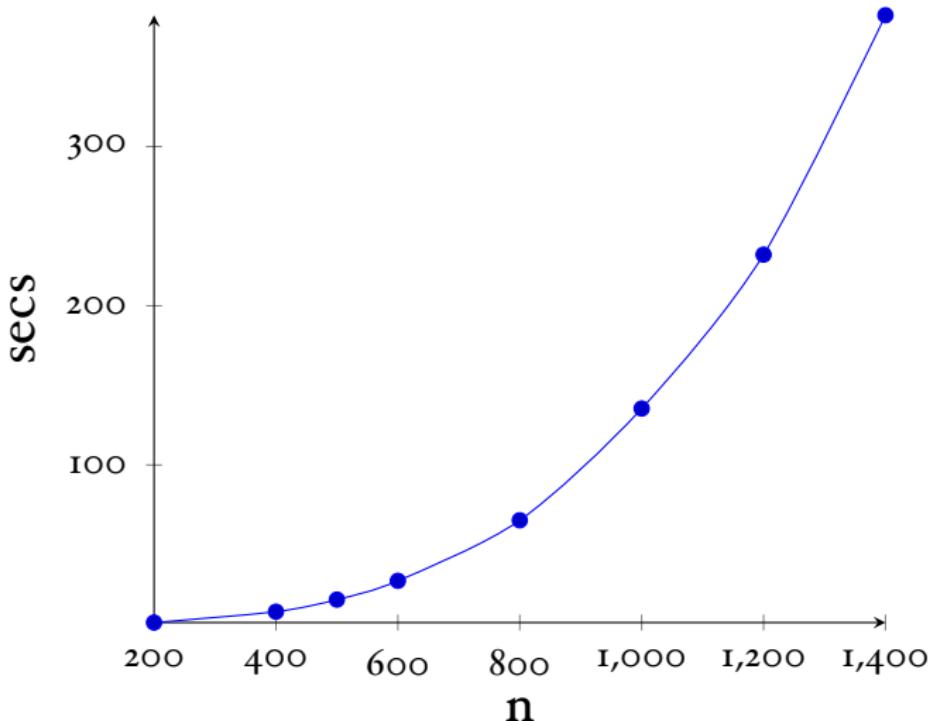
Loop_end_5:
iload 0
istore 3
iload 2
ldc 1
isub
istore 2
goto Loop_begin_2

Loop_end_3:
iload 0
istore 2
iload 1
ldc 1
isub
istore 1
goto Loop_begin_0

Loop_end_1:

```

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 ⇒ no buffer overflows
- some languages compiled to the JVM: Scala, Clojure...

Compiling AExps

I + 2

ldc 1

ldc 2

iadd

Compiling AExps

I + 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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{compile}(n) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{ldc } n \\ \text{compile}(a_1 + a_2) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\quad \text{compile}(a_1) @ \text{compile}(a_2) @ \text{iadd} \\ \text{compile}(a_1 - a_2) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\quad \text{compile}(a_1) @ \text{compile}(a_2) @ \text{isub} \\ \text{compile}(a_1 * a_2) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\quad \text{compile}(a_1) @ \text{compile}(a_2) @ \text{imul}\end{aligned}$$

Compiling AExps

$$\begin{aligned}\text{compile}(n) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{ldc } n \\ \text{compile}(a_1 + a_2) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\quad \text{compile}(a_1) @ \text{compile}(a_2) @ \text{iadd} \\ \text{compile}(a_1 - a_2) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\quad \text{compile}(a_1) @ \text{compile}(a_2) @ \text{isub} \\ \text{compile}(a_1 * a_2) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\quad \text{compile}(a_1) @ \text{compile}(a_2) @ \text{imul}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{compile}(n, E) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{ldc } n \\ \text{compile}(a_1 + a_2, E) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\quad \text{compile}(a_1, E) @ \text{compile}(a_2, E) @ \text{iadd} \\ \text{compile}(a_1 - a_2, E) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\quad \text{compile}(a_1, E) @ \text{compile}(a_2, E) @ \text{isub} \\ \text{compile}(a_1 * a_2, E) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\quad \text{compile}(a_1, E) @ \text{compile}(a_2, E) @ \text{imul} \\ \text{compile}(x, E) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{iload } E(x)\end{aligned}$$

Compiling AExps

$$\begin{aligned}\text{compile}(n, E) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{ldc } n \\ \text{compile}(a_1 + a_2, E) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\quad \text{compile}(a_1, E) @ \text{compile}(a_2, E) @ \text{iadd} \\ \text{compile}(a_1 - a_2, E) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\quad \text{compile}(a_1, E) @ \text{compile}(a_2, E) @ \text{isub} \\ \text{compile}(a_1 * a_2, E) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\quad \text{compile}(a_1, E) @ \text{compile}(a_2, E) @ \text{imul} \\ \text{compile}(x, E) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{iload } E(x)\end{aligned}$$

Compiling Statements

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

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

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

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

Compiling AExps

$x := x + 1$

```
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

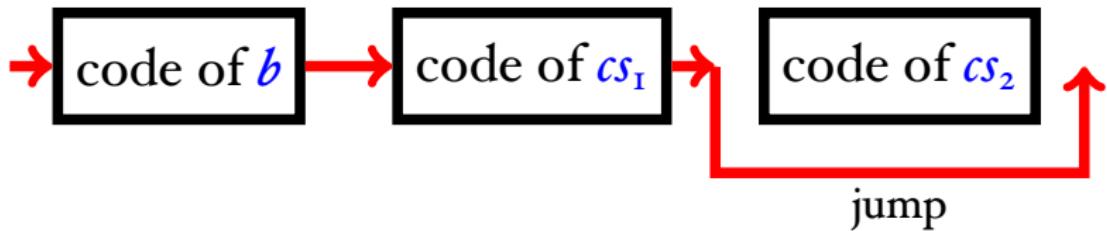
code of cs_1

code of cs_2

Compiling Ifs

if b then cs_1 else cs_2

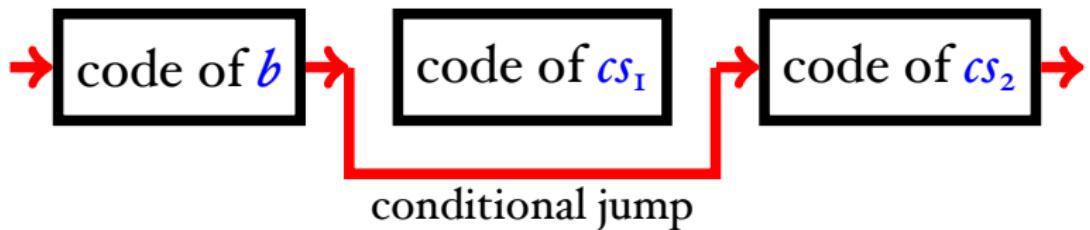
Case **True**:



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

...

L_1 :

```
if_icmpeq  $L_2$ 
iload 1
ldc 1
iadd
if_icmpeq  $L_1$ 
```

L_2 :

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

...

L_1 :

`if_icmpeq L_2`

`iload 1`

`ldc 1`

`iadd`

labels must
be unique

`if_icmpeq L_1`

L_2 :

Compiling BExps

$a_1 = a_2$

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

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)

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

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

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

@ is_1

@ goto l_{ifend}

@ $l_{\text{ifelse}} :$

@ is_2

@ $l_{\text{ifend}} :, E''$)

Compiling Whiles

while b do cs

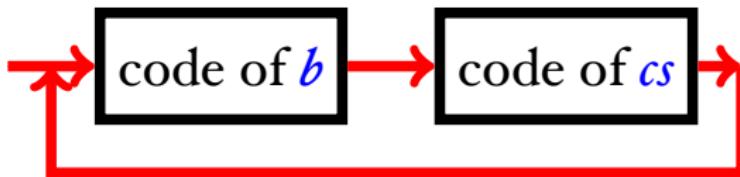
code of b

code of cs

Compiling Whiles

while b do cs

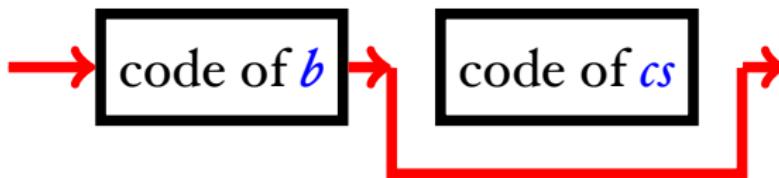
Case **True**:



Compiling Whiles

while b do cs

Case **False**:



Compiling Whiles

while b do cs

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

Compiling Writes

write x

```
.method public static write(I)V      (library function)
    .limit locals 5
    .limit stack 5
    iload 0
    getstatic java/lang/System/out Ljava/io/PrintStream;
    swap
    invokevirtual java/io/PrintStream/println(I)V
    return
.end method
```

iload $E(x)$
invokestatic write(I)V

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

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

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

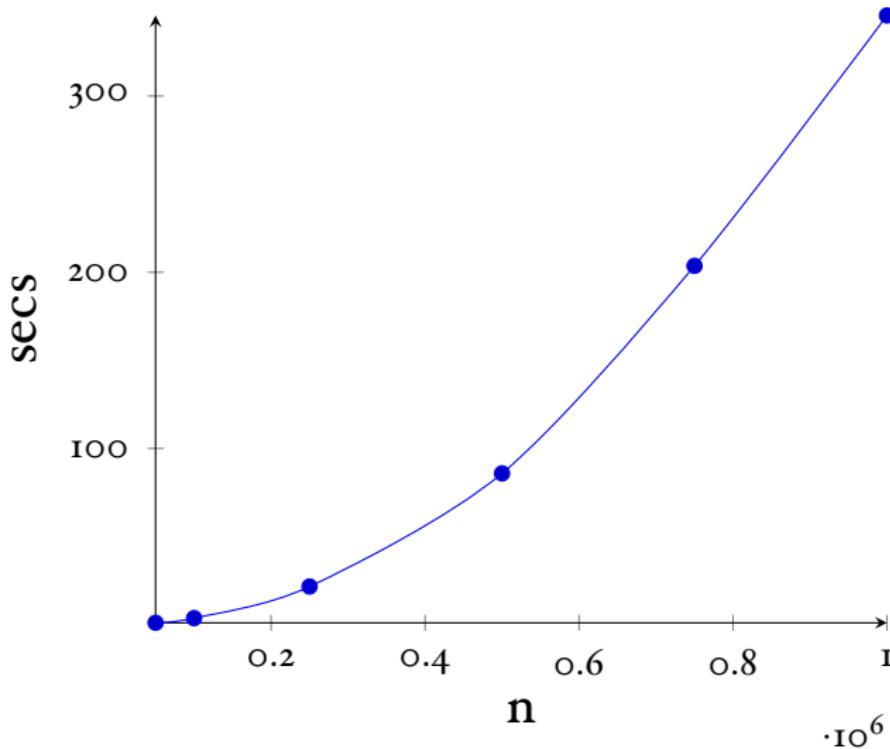
(here comes the compiled code)

```
    return
.end method
```

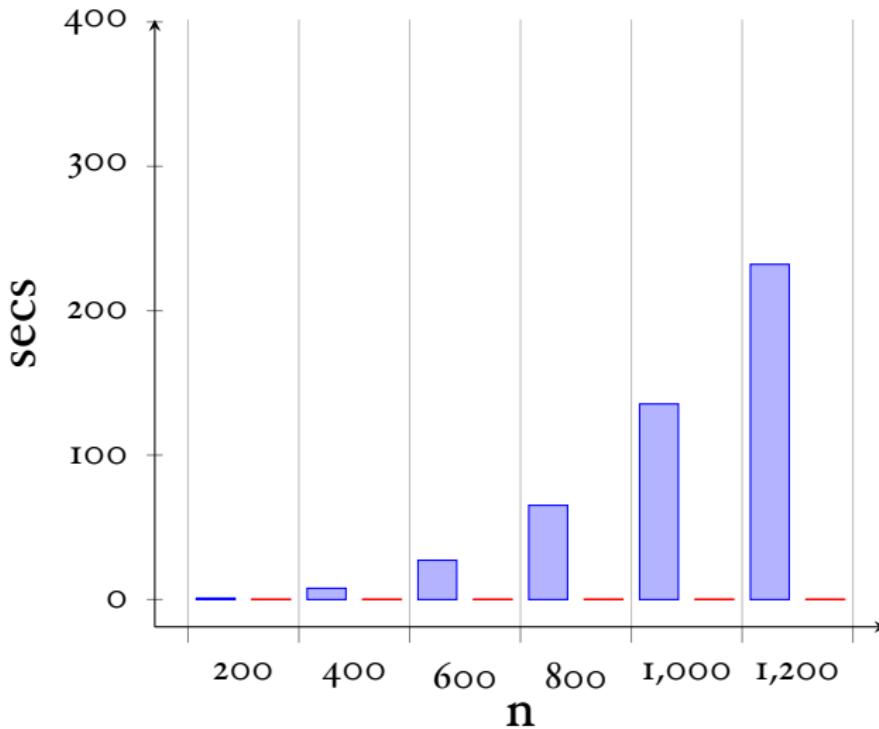
Next Compiler Phases

- 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

token
sequence

parse
tree

Lexer → Parser → Optimizations



**Machine Code/
Byte Code**

What Next

- register spilling
- dead code removal
- loop optimisations
- instruction selection
- type checking
- concurrency
- fuzzy testing
- verification
- GCC, LLVM, tracing JITs