



# Programming Language Semantics and Compiler Design / Sémantique des Langages de Programmation et Compilation

## Preamble

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Master 1 info

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Academic Year 2017 - 2018

## Some practical information

6 ECTS (60 hours).

Lecture sessions:  $2 \times 90$  min / week

- ▶ Yliès Falcone (international + french parcours)
- ▶ Laurent Mounier (code generation)
- ▶ Henri-Pierre Charles and Fabrice Rastello (guest lectures)

Exercise sessions:  $2 \times 90$  min / week

- ▶ Fabienne Carrier (french parcours - Group 1)
- ▶ Gwenaël Delaval (international parcours - Group 2)
- ▶ Yliès Falcone (international parcours) - Group 1
- ▶ Laurent Mounier (french parcours - Group 2)

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Office locations: CEA Minatec (YF), IMAG building (FC, GD, YF, LM).

Meetings are possible (on appointment).

# Assessment

## Final Exam (FE)

- ▶ coefficient: 1.4
- ▶ dates: between the 4th and the 8th of December
- ▶ 3 hours

## Mid-term exam (ME)

- ▶ coefficient: 0.3
- ▶ program: everything we have seen before the exam
- ▶ dates: TBA
- ▶ 1.5 hours

## Homework or programming project (H)

- ▶ coefficient: 0.3
- ▶ dates: October-November

$$\text{Finale Grade} = \frac{1.4 \times \text{FE} + 0.3 \times \text{ME} + 0.3 \times \text{H}}{2}$$

# References

## Pedagogical Resources

All pedagogical resources are on the Moodle:

<http://imag-moodle.e.ujf-grenoble.fr/>



A. Aho, R. Sethi and J. Ullman

Compilers: Principles, techniques and tools  
InterEditions, 1989



H. R. Nielson and F. Nielson.

Semantics with Applications: An Appetizer.  
Springer, March 2007. ISBN 978-1-84628-691-9



W. Waite and G. Goos.

Compiler Construction  
Springer Verlag, 1984



R. Wilhelm and D. Maurer.

Compilers - Theory, construction, generation  
Masson 1994

## Compilers: what you surely already know...

A compiler is a *language processor*: it transforms a program:

- ▶ from a language we can understand: the **programming language**,
- ▶ to a language the machine can understand: the **target language**.



# Global objectives of the course

- ▶ Programming languages, and their description:
  - ▶ syntax,
  - ▶ semantics.
- ▶ General compiler architecture.
- ▶ Some more detailed compiler techniques.

## Basic objective

Study the **translation performed by a compiler**:

- ▶ the questions raised by the translation;
- ▶ the expected properties of this translation;
- ▶ how to perform this translation.



The algorithms and design principles used in compilers are general, generic, and are used in many domains of computer science and ICT.

# Many programming language paradigms ...

## Imperative languages

- ▶ ex: *FORTRAN*, *Algol-xx*, *Pascal*, *C*, *Ada*, *Java*
- ▶ notions: control structure, (explicit) memory assignment, expressions, types, ...

## Functional languages

- ▶ ex: *ML*, *CAML*, *LISP*, *Scheme*, etc
- ▶ notions: term reduction, function evaluation, recursion, ...

## Object-oriented languages

- ▶ ex: *Java*, *Ada*, *Eiffel*, *C++*
- ▶ notions: objects, classes, types, inheritance, polymorphism, ...

## Logical languages

- ▶ ex: *Prolog*
- ▶ notions: resolution, unification, predicate calculus, ...

## Web languages

- ▶ ex: *JavaScript*, *PHP*, *HTML*
- ▶ notions: scripts, markers, ...

etc.

...and many architectures to target!

- ▶ Complex instruction set computer (CISC)
- ▶ Reduced instruction set computer (RISC)
- ▶ VLIW, multi-processor architectures
- ▶ dedicated processors (DSP, ...)
- ▶ embedded systems (mobile phones, ...).
- ▶ etc.



# We will mainly focus on:

## Imperative languages

- ▶ **data structures**
  - ▶ basic types (integers, characters, pointers, etc)
  - ▶ user-defined types (enumeration, unions, arrays, ...)
- ▶ **control structures**
  - ▶ assignments
  - ▶ iterations, conditionals, sequence
  - ▶ nested blocks, sub-programs

“Standard” general-purpose machine architecture: (e.g. ARM, iX86)

- ▶ heap, stack and registers
- ▶ arithmetic and logical binary operations
- ▶ conditional branches

## Course programme (overview)

1. Introduction, architecture of a compiler
2. Static semantics of a language and type analysis
3. Natural operational semantics
4. Structural operational semantics
5. Provably-correct implementation (of a compiler for a simple machine)
6. Axiomatic semantics
7. Denotational semantics
8. Intermediate-code generation
9. Code optimization
10. Machine-code generation
11. Dynamic Compilation and compilation for embedded systems  
(Henri-Pierre Charles CEA, Grenoble)
12. Performance considerations and loop optimization  
(Fabrice Rastello, Inria, Grenoble)
13. Security aspects (Laurent Mounier)