

Assignment 3/4 Review

Verification

- ❖ Static Dataflow Graph :
 - ❖ The stack layout must be the same for entry into a basic block
- ❖ General Wellformed-ness :
 - ❖ Referring to proper values in Constant Pool
 - ❖ Number of arguments in entry function
 - ❖ Out of bounds checks when referring to locals
 - ❖ Reference to labels outside of the local function
 - ❖ etc...
- ❖ Language Semantics :
 - ❖ Functions return single value
 - ❖ Etc...
- ❖ Type Checking :
 - ❖ Feeny is a dynamically-typed language. Not possible in general.

Environment Lookup

- ❖ Global and local variables have been preprocessed so that lookup is done via integer index!
- ❖ Lookup by name is reserved for the SLOT and CALL_SLOT operations.
- ❖ Give the user *useful* expressive power! Otherwise, don't design yourself into trouble.

Control Flow

- ❖ Implementing fine control flow operators are easy with a bytecode interpreter. Only the compiler changes.
- ❖ AST Interpreters are particularly easy to write only when the host language is close to isomorphic to the target language. (Eg. consider writing a Prolog AST Interpreter).
- ❖ For PL prelim: AST interpreter vs Bytecode Interpreter is analogous to Big-step semantics vs Small-step semantics.

Reverse Engineering

- ❖ It's surprising how much information you can recover isn't it!
- ❖ How much information to be retained is highly dependent upon the source language semantics. (E.g. method calls).
- ❖ What information is lost :
 - ❖ Local variable names.
 - ❖ High level control flow constructs. (Replaced with labels and gotos).
 - ❖ Any concept of scoping.

Semantic Differences

❖ What does this program do?

```
defn f () :  
    val i = 0  
    val i = 2  
    println("i = %d\n", i)  
  
println("Hello World")
```

Semantic Differences

- ❖ What does this program do?

```
f()  
defn f () :  
  println("Hello World")
```

- ❖ Seems like nitpicking. But stuff like this is what causes real portability issues in practice.
- ❖ Covering all the corner cases is not trivial:
“The top level is hopeless” - Matthew Flatt
- ❖ Notice that any program that runs on bytecode interpreter will run on AST interpreter (but not vice versa).

Exposing the Bytecode IR

- ❖ What else needs to be specified if we expose the bytecode IR to the user?
 - ❖ How is it stored on disk? (Trivial)
 - ❖ What is valid and what is invalid bytecode? (Requires careful spec writing).

Labels vs Offsets

- ❖ Labels:
 - ❖ Avoids need for verification of offsets.
 - ❖ Compiler is easier to write.
- ❖ Offsets:
 - ❖ Can be interpreted directly?
- ❖ Takeaway: The semantics of the bytecode is orthogonal to how the bytecode is stored on disk. Don't make life hard for yourself by prioritizing the disk format over your semantics.
- ❖ Holy Grail of Language Design: *Any* syntactically correct program is both *correct* and *useful*.

Garbage Collector

❖ How's it coming?