

**Master Informatique 2016-2017**

**Spécialité STL**

**Développement des langages de programmation**

**DLP – 4I501**

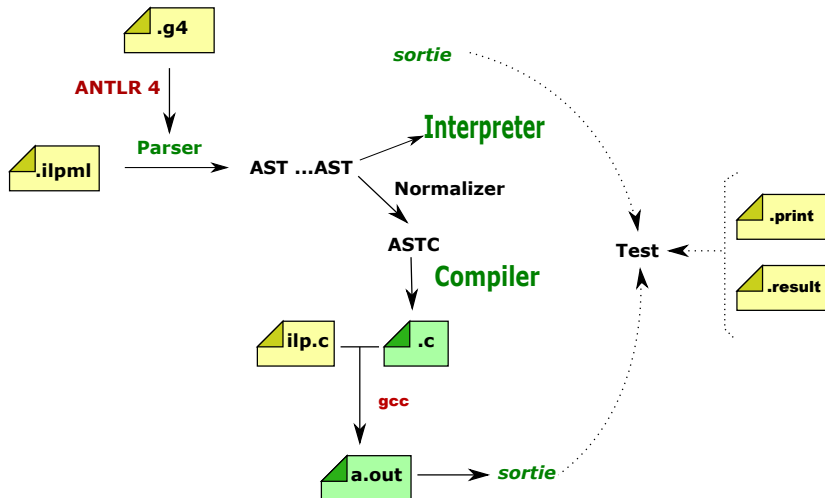
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# Plan du cours 4

- Génération de code
- Récapitulation

# Grand schéma

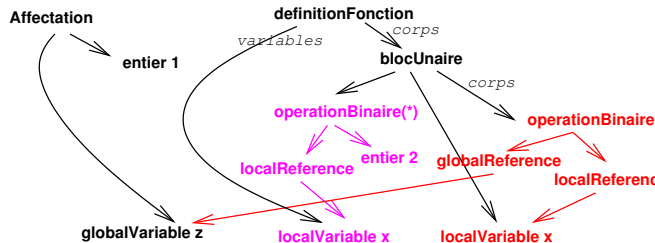


# Normalisation

Partage physique des objets représentant les variables.

Taxonomie des variables locales, globales, globales fonctionnelles, prédéfinies.

```
z = 1;
function f(x) {
  let x = 2*x
  in z+x
}
```



L'identification des variables :

- améliore la comparaison (et notamment la vitesse de l'interprète )
- réalise l'alpha-conversion (l'adresse est le nom).

# Prévention des conflits de noms

- Deux références à une même variable (locale ou globale) sont représentées par le même objet en mémoire.
- Taxonomie des variables locales, globales, globales fonctionnelles, prédéfinies.
- Les séquences d'une seule expression sont normalisées à cette seule expression.

# Comparaison

Comparaison physique plutôt que structurelle :

```
// depuis LexicalEnvironment
public Object lookup (IVariable otherVariable)
    throws EvaluationException {
    if ( variable == otherVariable ) {
        return value;
    } else {
        return next.lookup(otherVariable);
    }
}
```

# Le visiteur normalizer

```
1 public class Normalizer implements
2   IASTvisitor
3   <IASTexpression, INormalizationEnvironment, CompilationException> {
4
5     public Normalizer (INormalizationFactory factory) {
6         this.factory = factory;
7         this.globalVariables = new HashSet<>();
8     }
9     protected final INormalizationFactory factory;
10    protected final Set<IASTvariable> globalVariables;
11
12
13    public IASTCprogram transform(IASTprogram program)
14        throws CompilationException {
15        INormalizationEnvironment env = NormalizationEnvironment.EMPTY;
16
17        IASTexpression body = program.getBody();
18        IASTexpression newbody = body.accept(this, env);
19        return factory.newProgram(newbody);
20    }
```

```
1 public IASTexpression
2 visit(IASTboolean iast, INormalizationEnvironment env)
3     throws CompilationException {
4     return iast;
5 }
6
7 public IASTvariable
8 visit(IASTvariable iast, INormalizationEnvironment env)
9     throws CompilationException {
10    try {
11        return env.renaming(iast); // look for a local variable
12    } catch (NoSuchLocalVariableException exc) {
13        for ( IASTvariable gv : globalVariables ) {
14            if ( iast.getName().equals(gv.getName()) ) {
15                return gv;
16            }
17        }
18        IASTvariable gv = factory.newGlobalVariable(iast.getName());
19        globalVariables.add(gv);
20        return gv;
21    }
22 }
```



```
1 public IASTexpression
2   visit(IASTblock iast, INormalizationEnvironment env)
3     throws CompilationException {
4
5     INormalizationEnvironment newenv = env;
6     IASTbinding[] bindings = iast.getBindings();
7     IASTCblock.IASTCbinding[] newbindings =
8       new IASTCblock.IASTCbinding[bindings.length];
9     for ( int i=0 ; i<bindings.length ; i++ ) {
10       IASTbinding binding = bindings[i];
11       IASTexpression expr = binding.getInitialisation();
12       IASTexpression newexpr = expr.accept(this, env);
13       IASTvariable variable = binding.getVariable();
14       IASTvariable newvariable =
15         factory.newLocalVariable(variable.getName());
16       newenv = newenv.extend(variable, newvariable);
17       newbindings[i] =
18         factory.newBinding(newvariable, newexpr);
19     }
20     IASTexpression newbody =
21       iast.getBody().accept(this, newenv);
22     return factory.newBlock(newbindings, newbody);
23 }
```

# Compilation

Le compilateur doit avoir connaissance des environnements en jeu. Il est initialement créé avec un environnement global :

Ressource: [com.paracamplus.ilp1.compiler.compiler](http://com.paracamplus.ilp1.compiler.compiler)

```
1 public class Compiler
2 implements
3 IASTCvisitor<Void, Compiler.Context, CompilationException> {
4
5     public Compiler (IOperatorEnvironment ioe,
6                     IGlobalVariableEnvironment igve ) {
7         this.operatorEnvironment = ioe;
8         this.globalVariableEnvironment = igve;
9     }
10    protected final
11        IOperatorEnvironment operatorEnvironment;
12    protected final
13        IGlobalVariableEnvironment globalVariableEnvironment;
```

# Environnement global

- Compiler les appels aux primitives,
- Compiler les appels aux opérateurs,
- Vérifier l'existence, l'arité.

# Environnement global pour les primitives

```
1 public interface IGlobalVariableEnvironment {  
2     void addGlobalVariableValue (String variableName, String cName);  
3     void addGlobalFunctionValue (IPrimitive primitive);  
4     boolean isPrimitive(IASTvariable variable);  
5     IPrimitive getPrimitiveDescription(IASTvariable variable);  
6     String getCName (IASTvariable variable);  
7 }
```

```
1 public class GlobalVariableEnvironment  
2 implements IGlobalVariableEnvironment {  
3  
4     public GlobalVariableEnvironment () {  
5         this.globalVariableEnvironment = new HashMap<>();  
6         this.globalFunctionEnvironment = new HashMap<>();  
7     }  
8     private final Map<String, String> globalVariableEnvironment;  
9     private final Map<String, IPrimitive> globalFunctionEnvironment;  
10  
11     public void addGlobalVariableValue(String variableName, String cName) {  
12         globalVariableEnvironment.put(variableName, cName);  
13     }  
14  
15     public void addGlobalFunctionValue(IPrimitive primitive) {  
16         globalFunctionEnvironment.put(primitive.getName(), primitive);  
17     }  
}
```

# Primitives

```
1 public class Primitive implements IPrimitive {  
2  
3     public Primitive(String name, String cName, int arity) {  
4         this.name = name;  
5         this.cName = cName;  
6         this.arity = arity;  
7     }  
8     private final String name;  
9     private final String cName;  
10    private final int arity;  
11  
12    public String getName() {  
13        return name;  
14    }  
15  
16    public String getCName() {  
17        return cName;  
18    }  
19  
20    public int getArity () {  
21        return arity;  
22    }  
23 }
```

# Initialisation de GlobalVariableEnvironment

Ressource: [com.paracampus.ilp1.compiler.compiler.GlobalVariableStuff](https://com.paracampus.ilp1.compiler.compiler.GlobalVariableStuff)

```
1 public class GlobalVariableStuff {  
2  
3 public static void fillGlobalVariables  
4     (IGlobalVariableEnvironment env) {  
5     env.addGlobalVariableValue("pi", "ILP_PI");  
6  
7     env.addGlobalFunctionValue(  
8         new Primitive("print", "ILP_print", 1));  
9  
10    env.addGlobalFunctionValue(  
11        new Primitive("newline", "ILP_newline", 0));  
12  
13    }  
14 }
```

# Environnement global pour les opérateurs

```
1 public interface IOperatorEnvironment {  
2     String getUnaryOperator (IASTOperator operator)  
3         throws CompilationException;  
4     String getBinaryOperator (IASTOperator operator)  
5         throws CompilationException;  
6     void addUnaryOperator (String operator, String cOperator)  
7         throws CompilationException;  
8     void addBinaryOperator (String operator, String cOperator)  
9         throws CompilationException;  
10 }
```

```
1 public class OperatorEnvironment implements IOperatorEnvironment {  
2  
3     public OperatorEnvironment () {  
4         this.unaryOperatorEnvironment = new HashMap<>();  
5         this.binaryOperatorEnvironment = new HashMap<>();  
6     }  
7     private final Map<String, String> unaryOperatorEnvironment;  
8     private final Map<String, String> binaryOperatorEnvironment;  
9  
10     ...  
11 }
```

# Initialisation de OperatorEnvironment

Ressource: [com.paracampus.ilp1.compiler.compiler.OperatorStuff](https://com.paracampus.ilp1.compiler.compiler.OperatorStuff)

```
1 public class OperatorStuff {
2
3     public static void fillUnaryOperators (IOperatorEnvironment env)
4         throws CompilationException {
5         env.addUnaryOperator("-", "ILP_Opposite");
6         env.addUnaryOperator("!", "ILP_Not");
7     }
8
9     public static void fillBinaryOperators (IOperatorEnvironment env)
10        throws CompilationException {
11        env.addBinaryOperator("+", "ILP_Plus");
12        env.addBinaryOperator("*", "ILP_Times");
13        env.addBinaryOperator("/", "ILP_Divide");
14        env.addBinaryOperator("-", "ILP_Minus");
15        ...
16    }
17 }
```



# Compilation

```
1 public class Compiler
2 implements
3 IASTCvisitor<Void, Compiler.Context, CompilationException> {
4
5 public Compiler (IOperatorEnvironment ioe,
6                 IGlobalVariableEnvironment igve ) {
7     this.operatorEnvironment = ioe;
8     this.globalVariableEnvironment = igve;
9 }
10
11 protected Writer out;
12
13 public String compile(IASTprogram program)
14     throws CompilationException {
15
16     IASTCprogram newprogram = normalize(program);
17     ...
18     Context context = new Context(NoDestination.NO_DESTINATION);
19     StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
20     out = new BufferedWriter(sw);
21     visit(newprogram, context);
22     out.flush();
23     ...
24     return sw.toString();
25 }
```

# IASTCVisitor

```
1
2 import com.paracampus.ilp1.interfaces.IASTvisitor;
3
4 public interface
5     IASTCvisitor<Result, Data, Anomaly extends Throwable>
6     extends IASTvisitor<Result, Data, Anomaly> {
7
8     Result visit(IASTCglobalVariable iast, Data data)
9         throws Anomaly;
10    Result visit(IASTClocalVariable iast, Data data)
11        throws Anomaly;
12    Result visit(IASTCprimitiveInvocation iast, Data data)
13        throws Anomaly;
14    Result visit(IASTCvariable iast, Data data)
15        throws Anomaly;
16    Result visit(IASTCcomputedInvocation iast, Data data)
17        throws Anomaly;
18
19 }
```

# Nouvelles interfaces pour l'AST

```
1 public interface IASTCvisitable extends IASTvisitable {  
2     <Result, Data, Anomaly extends Throwable>  
3     Result accept(IASTCvisitor<Result, Data, Anomaly> visitor,  
4     Data data) throws Anomaly;  
5 }  
6  
7 public abstract interface IASTCvariable  
8 extends IASTvariable, IASTCvisitable {  
9     boolean isMutable();  
10    void setMutable();  
11 }  
12  
13 public interface IASTCglobalVariable extends IASTCvariable {  
14     ...  
15 }  
16  
17 public interface IASTClocalVariable extends IASTCvariable {  
18     ...  
19 }
```

# Nouvelles implementations

```
1 public class ASTCprogram extends ASTprogram
2 implements IASTCprogram {
3
4 public ASTCprogram (IASTexpression expression) {
5     super(expression);
6     this.globalVariables = new HashSet<>();
7 }
8 protected Set<IASTCglobalVariable> globalVariables;
9
10 public Set<IASTCglobalVariable> getGlobalVariables() {
11     return globalVariables;
12 }
13
14 public void setGlobalVariables
15     (Set<IASTCglobalVariable> gvs) {
16     globalVariables = gvs;
17 }
18 }
```

Qui fait l'instance du ASTCprogram ? La classe Parser ?

# Compilation

```
1 public class Compiler
2 implements
3 IASTCvisitor<Void, Compiler.Context, CompilationException> {
4
5 public Compiler (IOperatorEnvironment ioe,
6                 IGlobalVariableEnvironment igve ) {
7     this.operatorEnvironment = ioe;
8     this.globalVariableEnvironment = igve;
9 }
10
11 protected Writer out;
12
13 public String compile(IASTprogram program)
14     throws CompilationException {
15
16     IASTCprogram newprogram = normalize(program);
17     ...
18     Context context = new Context(NoDestination.NO_DESTINATION);
19     visit(newprogram, context);
20     out.flush();
21     ...
22     return sw.toString();
23 }
```

# Context

```
1  public static class Context {
2      public Context (IDestination destination) {
3          this.destination = destination;
4      }
5      public IDestination destination;
6      public static AtomicInteger counter = new AtomicInteger(0);
7
8      public IASTvariable newTemporaryVariable () {
9          int i = counter.incrementAndGet();
10         return new ASTvariable("ilptmp" + i);
11     }
12
13     public Context redirect (IDestination d) {
14         if ( d == destination ) {
15             return this;
16         } else {
17             return new Context(d);
18         }
19     }
20 }
```

# Destination

Toute expression doit rendre un résultat.

Toute fonction doit rendre la main avec `return`.

La **destination** indique que faire de la valeur d'une expression ou d'une instruction.

Notations pour ILP1 :

$\longrightarrow$ <i>expression</i>	laisser la valeur en place
$\longrightarrow$ <code>return</code> <i>expression</i>	sortir de la fonction avec la valeur
$\longrightarrow$ <code>(x = )</code> <i>expression</i>	assigner la valeur à la variable x

# Destination

```
1 public class NoDestination implements IDestination {  
2     public static final NoDestination NO_DESTINATION =  
3         new NoDestination();  
4     private NoDestination () {}  
5     public String compile() {  
6         return "";
```

```
1 public class AssignDestination implements IDestination {  
2     public AssignDestination (IASTvariable variable) {  
3         this.variable = variable;  
4     private final IASTvariable variable;  
5     public String compile() {  
6         return variable.getMangledName() + " = ";
```

```
1 public class ReturnDestination implements IDestination {  
2     private ReturnDestination () {}  
3     public static final ReturnDestination RETURN_DESTINATION =  
4         new ReturnDestination();  
5     public String compile() {  
6         return "return ";
```



# Génération de code

On est prêt pour la génération de code, mais ... pas besoin d'un environnement lexicale ?

```
1 public Void visit(IASTCprogram iast, Context context) throws CompilationException {
2     emit(cProgramPrefix);
3     emit(cBodyPrefix);
4     Context cr = context.redirect(ReturnDestination.RETURN_DESTINATION);
5     iast.getBody().accept(this, cr);
6     emit(cBodySuffix);
7     emit(cProgramSuffix);
8     return null;
9 }
```

```
1 protected String cProgramPrefix = ""
2     + "#include <stdio.h> \n"
3     + "#include <stdlib.h> \n"
4     + "#include \"ilp.h\" \n\n";
5 protected String cBodyPrefix = "\n"
6     + "ILP_Object ilp_program () \n"
7     + "{ \n";
8 protected String cBodySuffix = "\n"
9     + "} \n";
10 protected String cProgramSuffix = "\n"
11     + "int main (int argc, char *argv[]) \n"
12     + "{ \n"
13     + "    ILP_print(ilp_program()); \n"
14     + "    ILP_newline(); \n"
15     + "    return EXIT_SUCCESS; \n"
16     + "} \n";
```

# Habillage du code

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3 #include "ilp.h"
4
5 ILP_Object
6 ilp_program()
7 {
8     ...
9 }
10
11 int
12 main(int argc, char *argv[])
13 {
14     ILP_START_GC;
15     ILP_print(ilp_program());
16     ILP_newline();
17     return EXIT_SUCCESS;
18 }
```

# Grandes règles

- les variables ILP sont compilées en variables C
- les expressions ILP sont compilées en expressions C ou en instructions C dépendant du contexte

# Compilation d'une constante

$\xrightarrow{d}$   
*constante*

```
d  ILP_Integer2ILP(constanteEntière)
      /* ou CgenerationException */
d  ILP_Float2ILP(constanteFlottante)
d  ILP_TRUE
d  ILP_FALSE
d  ILP_String2ILP("constanteChaînePlusProtection")
```

# Compilation d'un Integer

```
1 public Void visit(IASInteger iast, Context context)
2     throws CompilationException {
3
4     emit(context.destination.compile());
5     emit("ILP_Integer2ILP(");
6     emit(iast.getValue().toString());
7     emit("); \n");
8     return null;
9 }
```

# Compilation d'une variable

$\xrightarrow{\text{d}}$   
*variable*

`d variable      /* ou CgenerationException */`

Attention aussi une conversion (*mangling*) est parfois nécessaire !

# Compilation d'une invocation

On utilise la force du langage C. La bibliothèque d'exécution comprend également les implantations des fonctions prédéfinies `print` et `newline` (respectivement `ILP_print` et `ILP_newline`).

invocation = (fonction, argument1, ...)

$\xrightarrow{d}$   
*invocation*

d fonctionCorrespondante(  
     $\xrightarrow{\quad}$   
    *argument1* ,  
     $\xrightarrow{\quad}$   
    *argument2* ,  
    ... )

## Compilation d'une opération

À chaque opérateur d'ILP1 correspond une fonction dans la bibliothèque d'exécution.

operation = (opérateur, opérandeGauche, opérandeDroit)

$\xrightarrow{d}$   
*opération*

*d fonctionCorrespondante(  
     $\xrightarrow{\quad}$   
    *opérandeGauche* ,  
     $\xrightarrow{\quad}$   
    *opérandeDroit* )*

Ainsi, *+* correspond à *ILP\_Plus*, *-* correspond à *ILP\_Minus*, etc.



# Compilation d'une opération

```
1 public Void visit(IASBinaryOperation iast, Context context)
2     throws CompilationException {
3     IASTvariable tmp1 = context.newTemporaryVariable();
4     IASTvariable tmp2 = context.newTemporaryVariable();
5     emit("{ \n");
6     emit("    ILP_Object " + tmp1.getMangledName() + "; \n");
7     emit("    ILP_Object " + tmp2.getMangledName() + "; \n");
8     Context c1 = context.redirect(new AssignDestination(tmp1));
9     iast.getLeftOperand().accept(this, c1);
10    Context c2 = context.redirect(new AssignDestination(tmp2));
11    iast.getRightOperand().accept(this, c2);
12    String cName = operatorEnvironment.getBinaryOperator
13                                   (iast.getOperator());
14    emit(context.destination.compile());
15    emit(cName);
16    emit("(");
17    emit(tmp1.getMangledName());
18    emit(", ");
19    emit(tmp2.getMangledName());
20    emit(");\n");
21    emit("} \n");
22    return null;
23 }
```

# Compilation de l'alternative

alternative = (condition, consequence, alternant)

$\xrightarrow{d}$   
*alternative*

```
if ( ILP_isEquivalentToTrue(  $\xrightarrow{d}$  condition ) ) {  
     $\xrightarrow{d}$  consequence ;  
} else {  
     $\xrightarrow{d}$  alternant ;  
}
```

## Compilation de l'alternative

```
1 public void visit(IASAlternative iast, Context context)
2     throws CompilationException {
3
4     IASTvariable tmp1 = context.newTemporaryVariable();
5     emit("{ \n");
6     emit("    ILP_Object " + tmp1.getMangledName() + "; \n");
7     Context c = context.redirect(new AssignDestination(tmp1));
8     iast.getCondition().accept(this, c);
9     emit("    if ( ILP_isEquivalentToTrue(");
10    emit(tmp1.getMangledName());
11    emit(" ) ) {\n");
12    iast.getConsequence().accept(this, context);
13    if ( iast.isTernary() ) {
14        emit("\n    } else {\n");
15        iast.getAlternant().accept(this, context);
16    }
17    emit("\n    }\n}\n");
18    return null;
19 }
```

# Compilation de la séquence

sequence = (instruction1, ... dernièreInstruction)

$\xrightarrow{d}$   
*séquence*

```
{ ILP_Object temp;  
   $\xrightarrow{d}$ (temp =)  
  instruction1 ;  
   $\xrightarrow{d}$ (temp =)  
  instruction2 ;  
  ...  
   $\xrightarrow{d}$   
  dernièreInstruction ;  
}
```

# Compilation de la séquence

```
1 public Void visit(IASTsequence iast, Context context)
2 throws CompilationException {
3
4   IASTvariable tmp = context.newTemporaryVariable();
5   IASTexpression[] expressions = iast.getExpressions();
6   Context c = context.redirect(new AssignDestination(tmp));
7   emit("{ \n");
8   emit("  ILP_Object " + tmp.getMangledName() + "; \n");
9   for ( IASTexpression expr : expressions ) {
10     expr.accept(this, c);
11   }
12   emit(context.destination.compile());
13   emit(tmp.getMangledName());
14   emit("; \n} \n");
15   return null;
16 }
```

# Compilation de la séquence

```
(  
  "un"; "deux"; "trois"  
)
```

```
1      {  
2      ILP_Object  ilptmp117;  
3      ilptmp117 = ILP_String2ILP("Un,");  
4      ilptmp117 = ILP_String2ILP("Deux ");  
5      ilptmp117 = ILP_String2ILP("Trois,");  
6      return ilptmp117;  
7      }
```

# Compilation du bloc unaire I

Comme au judo, utiliser la force du langage cible !

bloc = (variable, initialisation, corps)

corps = (instruction1, ... dernièreInstruction)

```

                                →d
                                bloc
{
    ILP_Object variable = initialisation ;

    ILP_Object temp;
    →(temp =)
    instruction1 ;
    →(temp =)
    instruction2 ;
    ...
    →d
    dernièreInstruction ;
}
```

# Compilation du bloc unaire II

$\xrightarrow{d}$   
*bloc*

```
{  
    ILP_Object temporaire =  $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ initialisation ;  
    ILP_Object variable = temporaire;  
  
    ILP_Object temp;  
     $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ (temp =)  
    instruction1 ;  
     $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ (temp =)  
    instruction2 ;  
    ...  
     $\xrightarrow{d}$   
    dernièreInstruction ;  
}
```



# Compilation du bloc unaire II

```
1 public void visit(IASTblock iast, Context context) throws CompilationException {
2     emit("{ \n");
3     IASTbinding[] bindings = iast.getBindings();
4     IASTvariable[] tmps = new IASTvariable[bindings.length];
5     for ( int i=0 ; i<bindings.length ; i++ ) {
6         IASTvariable tmp = context.newTemporaryVariable();
7         emit("  ILP_Object " + tmp.getMangledName() + " ; \n");
8         tmps[i] = tmp;
9     }
10    for ( int i=0 ; i<bindings.length ; i++ ) {
11        IASTbinding binding = bindings[i];
12        IASTvariable tmp = tmps[i];
13        Context c = context.redirect(new AssignDestination(tmp));
14        binding.getInitialisation().accept(this, c);
15    }
16    emit("\n {\n");
17    for ( int i=0 ; i<bindings.length ; i++ ) {
18        IASTbinding binding = bindings[i];
19        IASTvariable tmp = tmps[i];
20        IASTvariable variable = binding.getVariable();
21        emit("    ILP_Object ");
22        emit(variable.getMangledName());
23        emit(" = ");
24        emit(tmp.getMangledName());
25        emit("; \n");
26    }
27    iast.getBody().accept(this, context);
28    emit("\n }\n");
29    return null;
30 }
```

# Exemple

( if true print ("invisible"); 48 )

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3 #include "ilp.h"
4
5 ILP_Object ilp_program()
6 {{ILP_Object  ilptmp121;
7   {ILP_Object  ilptmp122;
8     ilptmp122 = ILP_TRUE;
9     if (ILP_isEquivalentToTrue(ilptmp122)) {
10       {ILP_Object  ilptmp123;
11         ilptmp123 = ILP_String2ILP("invisible");
12         ilptmp121 = ILP_print(ilptmp123); } }
13     else {ilptmp121 = ILP_FALSE;}}
14   ilptmp121 = ILP_Integer2ILP(48);
15 return ilptmp121;}}
16
17 int  main(int argc, char *argv[])
18 {
19   ILP_START_GC;
20   ILP_print(ilp_program());
21   ILP_newline();
22   return EXIT_SUCCESS;
23 }
```

# Test d'ILP : exemple du compiler

```
1 @RunWith(Parameterized.class)
2 public class CompilerTest {
3
4     protected File file;
5
6     public CompilerTest(final File file) {
7         this.file = file;
8     }
9
10    public void configureRunner(CompilerRunner run) throws CompilationException {
11        IASTfactory factory = new ASTfactory();
12        run.setILPMLParser(new ILPMLParser(factory));
13        IOperatorEnvironment ioe = new OperatorEnvironment();
14        OperatorStuff.fillUnaryOperators(ioe);
15        OperatorStuff.fillBinaryOperators(ioe);
16        IGlobalVariableEnvironment gve = new GlobalVariableEnvironment();
17        GlobalVariableStuff.fillGlobalVariables(gve);
18        Compiler compiler = new Compiler(ioe, gve);
19        compiler.setOptimizer(new IdentityOptimizer());
20        run.setCompiler(compiler);
21    }
22
23    @Test
24    public void processFile() throws CompilationException, ParseException, IOException {
25        CompilerRunner run = new CompilerRunner();
26        configureRunner(run);
27        run.checkPrintingAndResult(file, run.compileAndRun(file));
28    }
```

# Test d'ILP : exemple du compiler (suite)

```
1 public class CompilerRunner {
2
3     public String compileAndRun(File file)
4         throws ParseException, CompilationException, IOException {
5         System.err.println("Testing " + file.getAbsolutePath() + " ...");
6         assertTrue(file.exists());
7         // lancement du parsing
8         IASTprogram program = parser.parse(file);
9         // lancement de la compilation vers C
10        String compiled = compiler.compile(program);
11        File cFile = FileTool.changeSuffix(file, "c");
12        FileTool.stuffFile(cFile, compiled);
13        // lancement du script de compilation et d'exécution
14        // runtimeScript = "C/compileThenRun.sh +gc"
15        String compileProgram = "bash " + runtimeScript + " " + cFile.getAbsolutePath();
16        ProgramCaller pc = new ProgramCaller(compileProgram);
17        pc.setVerbose();
18        pc.run();
19        assertEquals("Comparing return code", 0, pc.getExitValue());
20        return pc.getStdout().trim();
21    }
```

# Récapitulation

- statique/dynamique
- choix de représentation (à l'exécution) des valeurs
- bibliothèque d'exécution
- schema de compilation
- destination