

Interpreters

Nate Foster Spring 2020

Today's scene: Ithaca falls

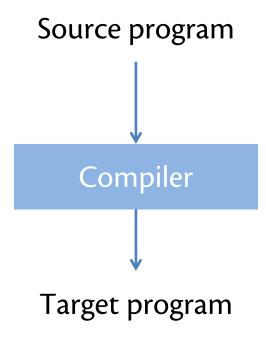
Review

Previously in 3110:

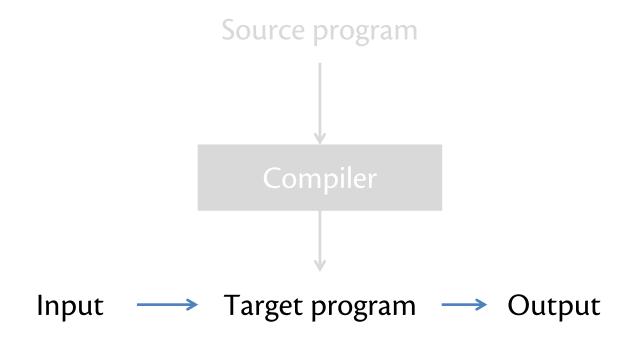
- functional programming
- modular programming
- efficiency

Today:

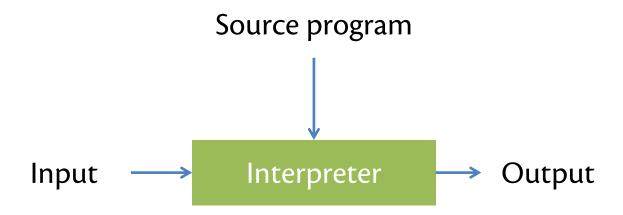
new unit of course: interpreters



code as data: the compiler is code that operates on data; that data is itself code



the compiler goes away; not needed to run the program



the interpreter stays; needed to run the program

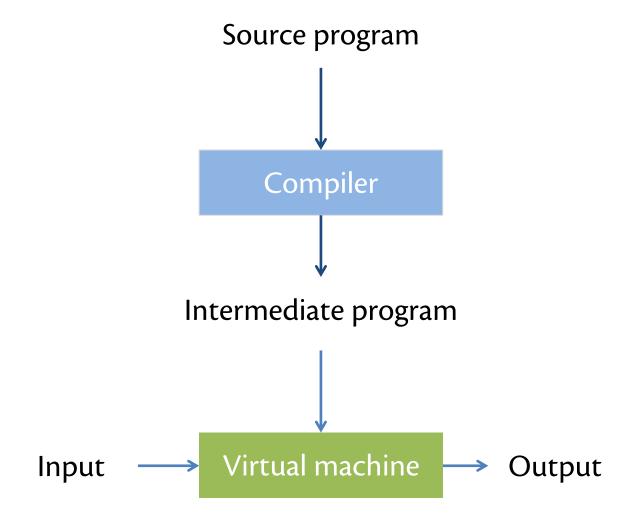
Compilers:

- primary job is translation
- better performance

VS.

Interpreters:

- primary job is execution
- easier implementation



Architecture

Two phases:

- Front end: translate source code into abstract syntax tree (AST) then into intermediate representation (IR)
- Back end: translate AST into machine code

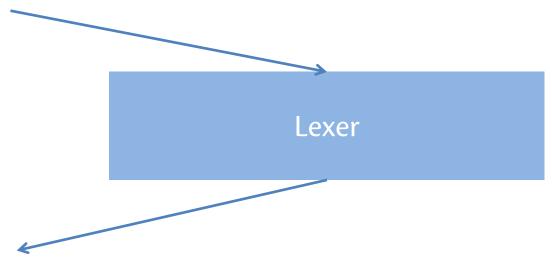
Front end of compilers and interpreters largely the same:

- Lexical analysis with lexer
- Syntactic analysis with parser
- Semantic analysis

Front end

Character stream:

if x=0 then 1 else fact(x-1)

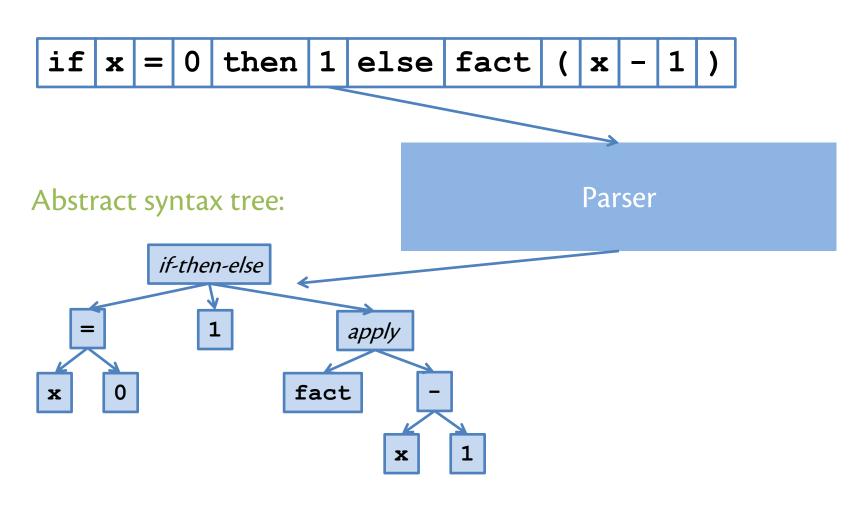


Token stream:

if
$$|x| = |0|$$
 then $|1|$ else fact $|x| - |1|$

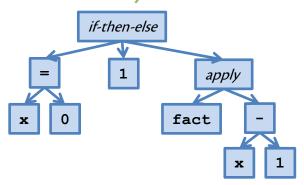
Front end

Token stream:



Front end

Abstract syntax tree:



Semantic analysis

- accept or reject program
- create *symbol tables* mapping identifiers to types
- decorate AST with types
- etc.

Next

Might translate AST into a *intermediate* representation (IR) that is a kind of abstract machine code

Then:

- Interpreter executes AST or IR
- Compiler translates IR into machine code

Implementation

Functional languages are well-suited to implement compilers and interpreters

- Code easily represented by tree data types
- Compilation/execution easily defined by pattern matching on trees

Extended demo: A calculator

- 22
- 11 + 11
- (10 + 1) + (5 + 6)
- 2 * 11
- 2 + 2 * 10
- 2 * 2 + 10
- 2 * 2 * 10
- etc.

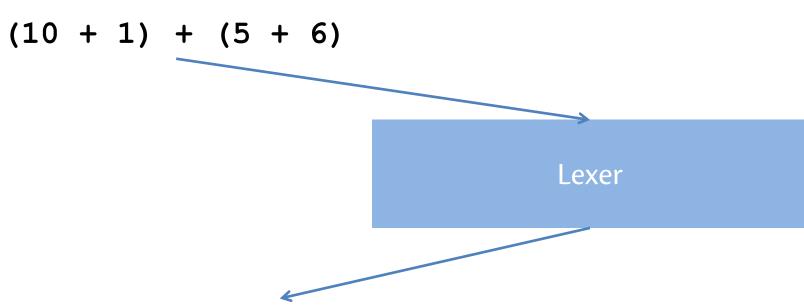
- Integers
- Addition
- Multiplication
- Parentheses
- Whitespace

Goal: transform input string to output string

LEXING

Lexer

Character stream:



Token stream:

Tokens

• integer literals: 0, 10, -22, etc.

```
+
*
(
)
whiteenace irrelevant
```

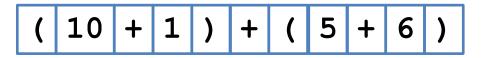
whitespace: irrelevant

How to describe: regular expressions! Tool: ocamllex (.mll files)

PARSING

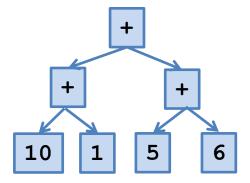
Parser

Token stream:



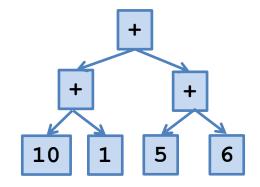
Parser

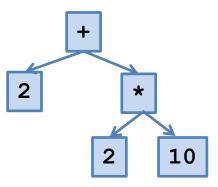
Abstract syntax tree:



Concrete vs. abstract syntax

$$(10 + 1) + (5 + 6)$$





Parentheses: irrelevant

Operators: have precedence

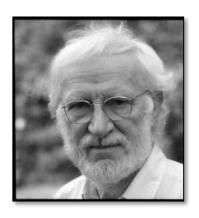
Grammar

```
e ::= i
    | e1 bop e2
    ( e )
bop ::= + | *
i ::= integers
```

Backus-Naur Form (BNF)



John Backus (1924-2007)
ACM Turing Award Winner 1977
"For profound, influential, and lasting contributions to the design of practical high-level programming



Peter Naur (1928-2016)
ACM Turing Award Winner 2005
"For fundamental contributions to programming language design"

systems"

Grammar

- How to describe: type for AST, and production rules
- Tool: ocamlyacc or menhir (.mly files)

AST vs BNF: note similarity

```
e ::= i | e1 bop e2 | ( e )
type expr =
  Int of int
  Binop of bop * expr * expr
bop ::= + | *
type bop =
  Add
   Mult
```

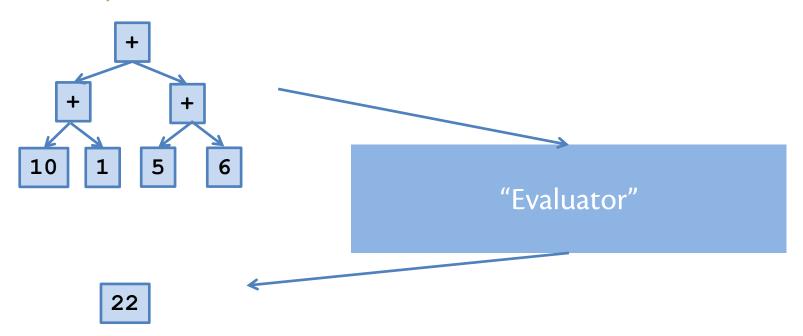
We will skip this until the end of this unit of course

TYPE CHECKING

EVALUATION

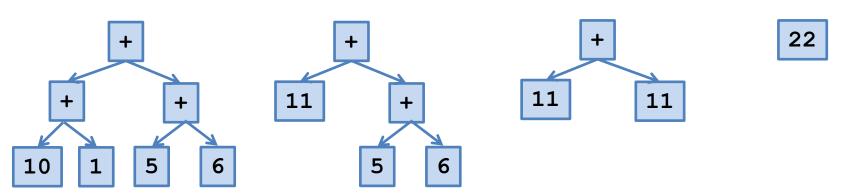
Evaluation

Abstract syntax tree:



Evaluation strategy

- An expression e takes a single step to a new expression e' by simplifying some subexpression
- Expression keeps stepping until it reaches a value
- Values never step further



Upcoming events

- [Wednesday] Project team formation
- [Friday] MS0 charter due

This is a step forward.

THIS IS 3110