

编译原理与设计:编程语言

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https://github.com/jiweixing/build-a-compiler-within-30-days



内容

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- 语言发展历史
- 语言分类
- 语言排名
- 语言实现
- Lab. 1







- •程序设计语言的演化
 - 机器语言, 1940s

```
[ op | rs | rt | rd |shamt| funct]
0 1 2 6 0 32 decimal
000000 00001 00010 00110 00000 100000 binary
```

程序设计语言是用于计算方法描述的表示和标识方法







- 程序设计语言的演化
 - •汇编语言, 1950s 早期

```
LDF R2, id3
MULF R2, R2, #60.0
LDF R1, id2
ADDF R1, R1, R2
STF id1, R1
```





- 程序设计语言的演化
 - ■高级程序设计语言, 1950s后期
 - FORTRAN 科学计算
 - SQL 商业数据处理

```
write (*,*) "Enter the points to average:"
read (*,*) points

! Take the average by summing points and dividing by number_of_points
if (number_of_points > 0) average_points = sum(points) / number_of_points
! Now form average over positive and negative points only
if (count(points > 0.) > 0) then
    positive_average = sum(points, points > 0.) / count(points > 0.)
end if

if (count(points < 0.) > 0) then
    negative_average = sum(points, points < 0.) / count(points < 0.)
end if</pre>
```

```
SELECT Book title AS Title,
COUNT(*) AS Authors

FROM Book
JOIN Book_author
ON Book.isbn = Book_author.isbn
GROUP BY Book title;

(defun factorial (n)
(if (= n 0) 1
    (* n (factorial (- n 1)))))
```







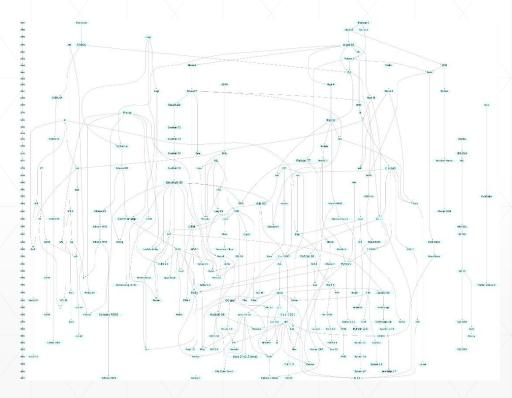
- 程序设计语言的演化
 - First-generation languages
 - Machine languages
 - Second-generation languages
 - Assembly languages
 - Third-generation languages
 - Higher-level languages: Fortran, Cobol, Lisp, C, C++, C# and Java
 - Forth-generation languages
 - Designed for specific application: NOMAD, SQL
 - Fifth-generation languages
 - Prolog and OPS5





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Family Tree



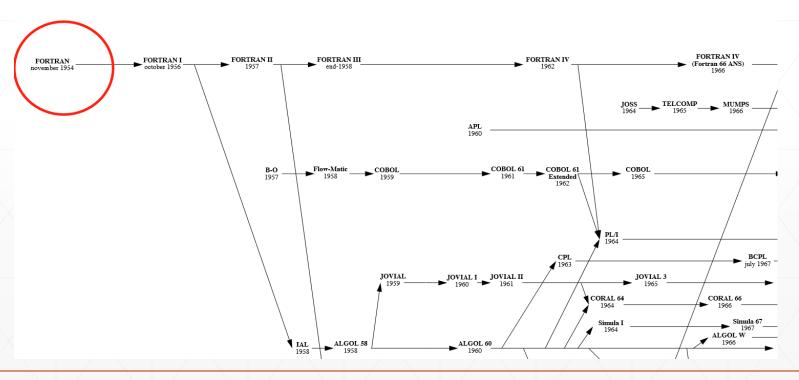
https://github.com/stereobooster/programming-languages-genealogical-tree





- 第一个程序设计语言

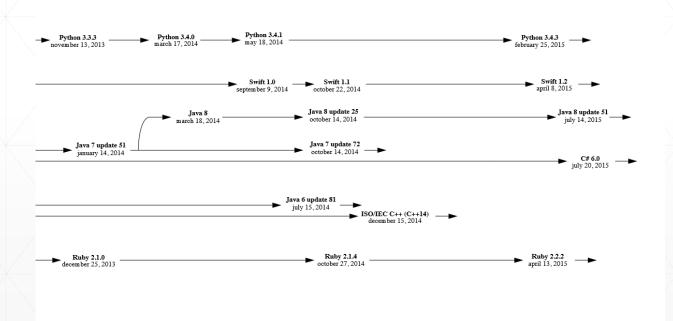
1954 1957 1960 1965







•新语言



Tcl/Tk 8.6.3 november 12, 2014 —

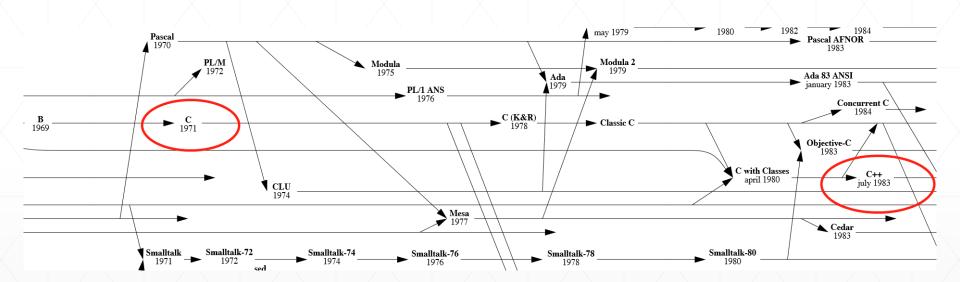
> PHP 5.6.4 december 18, 2014



PHP 5.6.11 july 10, 2015



• C/C++



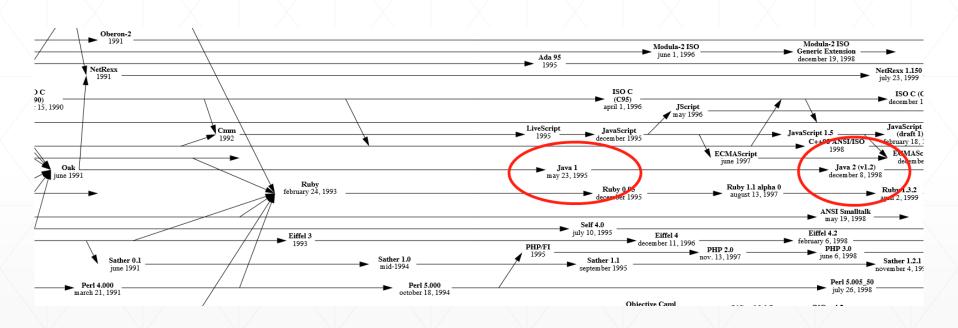
https://github.com/stereobooster/programming-languages-genealogical-tree







Java

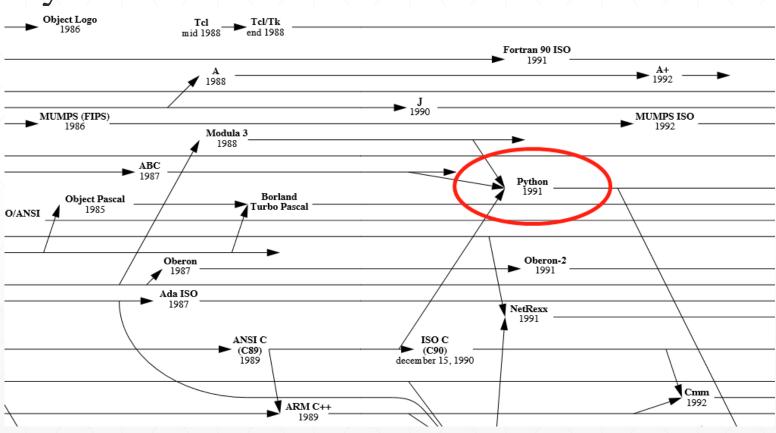


https://github.com/stereobooster/programming-languages-genealogical-tree





Python









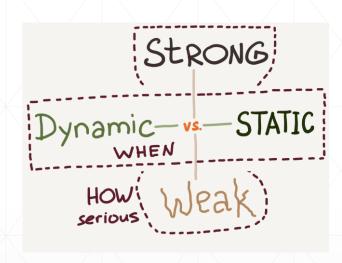
- 分类标准:描述方式
 - 命令式: 编程告诉计算机如何完成工作
 - 面向过程语言
 - 面向对象语言
 - 声明式: 编程告诉计算机要完成哪些工作
 - 函数式语言
 - 逻辑编程语言







- 分类标准:Language by typing
 - •静态类型
 - 运行前类型检查: C, C++, and Java
 - 动态类型
 - 运行时检查类型: Python, Ruby等
 - •强类型
 - 不允许隐式数据类型转换
 - 弱类型
 - 允许隐式数据类型转换: JavaScript



```
4 + '7';  // '47'

4 * '7';  // 28

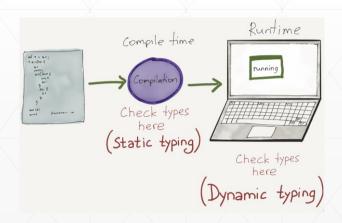
2 + true;  // 3

false - 3;  // -3
```





- 分类标准:实现方式
 - -编译型
 - 解释型
- 分类标准: 按照应用领域
 - •科学计算(FORTRAN)
 - ·商业应用(SQL)
 - ■系统编程(C/C++)









Feb 2015	Feb 2014	Change	Programming Language	Ratings	Change
1	1		С	16.488%	-1.85%
2	2		Java	15.345%	-1.97%
3	4	^	C++	6.612%	-0.28%
4	3	•	Objective-C	6.024%	-5.32%
5	5		C#	5.738%	-0.71%
6	9	^	JavaScript	3.514%	+1.58%
7	6	~	PHP	3.170%	-1.05%
8	8		Python	2.882%	+0.72%
9	10	^	Visual Basic .NET	2.026%	+0.23%
10	*	*	Visual Basic	1.718%	+1.72%
11	20	*	Delphi/Object Pascal	1.574%	+1.05%
12	13	^	Perl	1.390%	+0.50%
13	15	^	PL/SQL	1.263%	+0.66%
14	16	^	F#	1.179%	+0.59%
15	11	*	Transact-SQL	1.124%	-0.54%
16	30	*	ABAP	1.048%	+0.69%
17	14	~	MATLAB	1.033%	+0.39%

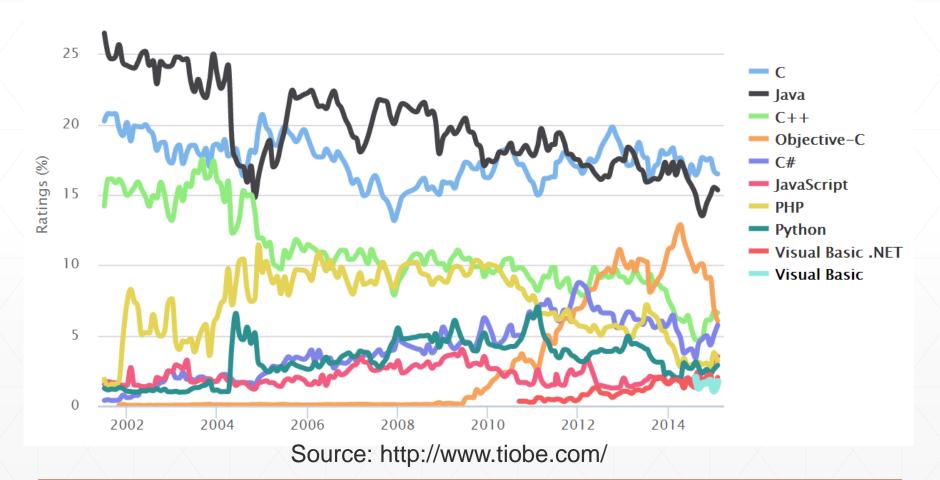
http://www.tiobe.com/





语言排名

30









Programming Language	2015	2010	2005	2000	1995	1990	1985
С	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Java	2	1	2	3	-	-	-
Objective-C	3	22	39	-	-	-	-
C++	4	4	3	2	1	2	12
C#	5	5	8	8	-	-	-
PHP	6	3	4	28	-	-	-
Python	7	6	6	24	22	-	-
JavaScript	8	8	9	6	-	-	-
Perl	9	7	5	4	9	13	-
Visual Basic .NET	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pascal	16	13	67	12	3	15	5
Lisp	18	16	13	15	5	3	2
Ada	30	25	15	16	6	4	3

Source: http://www.tiobe.com/







- 不断有新的语言涌现
 - 为什么会有这么多种语言?
 - •什么是好的语言?







- 为什么会有这么多语言出现?
 - 语言演化
 - 不断发现有更好的方式做事情
 - •特殊目的
 - 为了特定的应用各领域和问题设计新的语言
 - 大数据、人工智能
 - 个人喜好







- 什么样的语言会更成功?
 - 表达方式强大: 在某一方面抽象程度高
 - •新手容易学习
 - 容易实现
 - 小机器上也可以实现、容易移植
 - 开源且社区活跃
 - 强大的编译器支持

• • •







- Python
 - Cpython, Jython, IronPython
- Ruby
 - CRuby, JRuby







- 用数组实现Stack
 - •数组存储压入的元素
 - 使用一个整数标识当前的栈顶
- 用链表实现Stack
 - 使用指针和动态分配
- 其它方式





语言实现

• 基于数组的实现

```
char Store[MAX];
int top = 0;
void push(char x)
{
  if (top < MAX)
    Store[top++] = x;
  else
    printf("full\n");
}</pre>
```

```
char pop()
{
  if (top > 0)
    return Store[--top];
  else
    printf("empty\n");
}
...
```

Lab. 1 语言认知实验

• 见乐学平台上相关材料



