

# Compiling Bytecode

# What is a compiler

```
MyClass >> foo  
  ^ 1 + 17
```



Compilation

```
push 1  
push 17  
send +  
returnTop
```

A program that translates a program in a *source* language to a *target* language

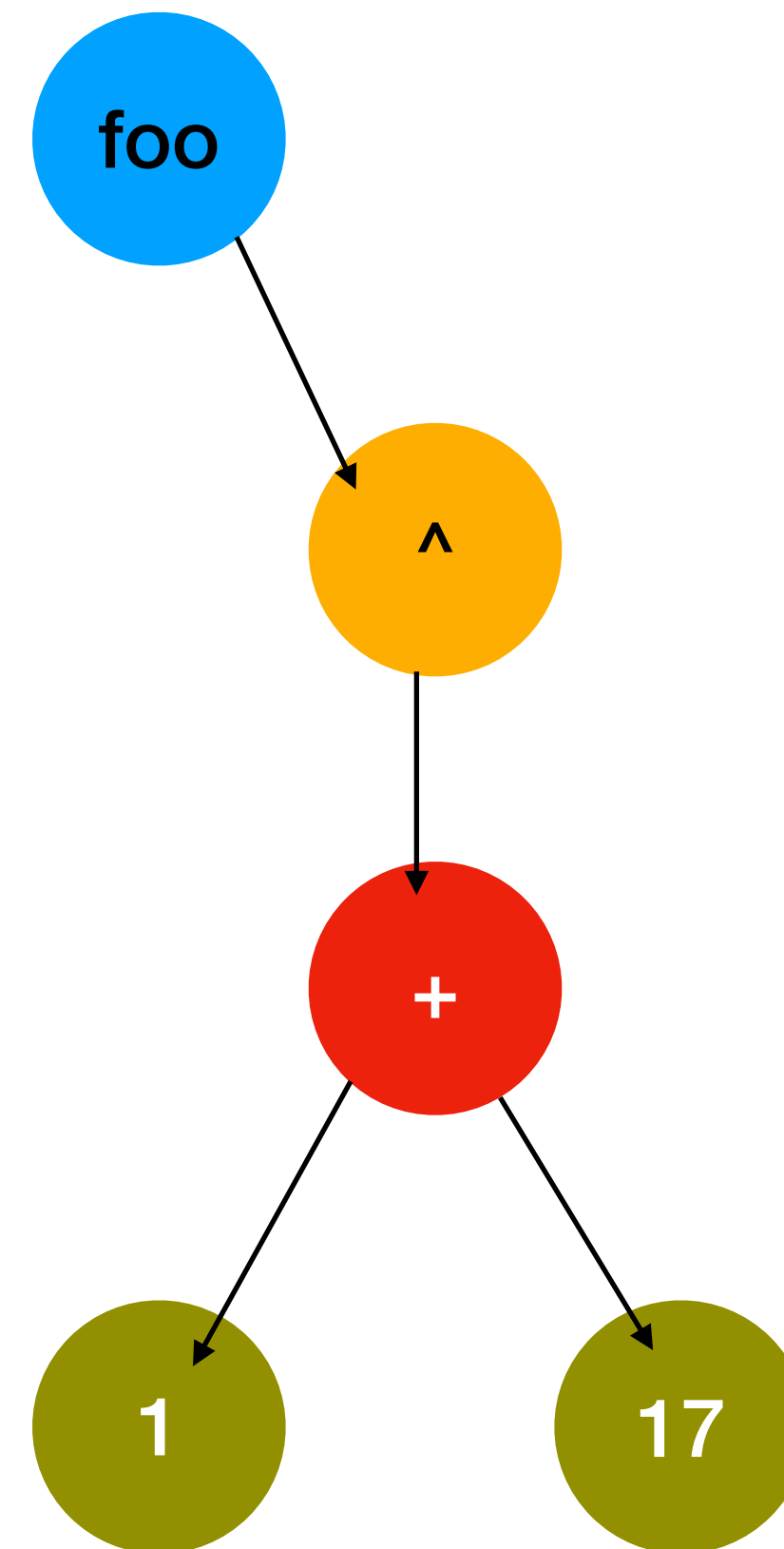
# Overview of a compiler internals

## An example with bytecode

Source code

```
MyClass >> foo  
^ 1 + 17
```

Parse



Intermediate Representation

generate

Target Code

16r76
16r20
16rB0
16r7C

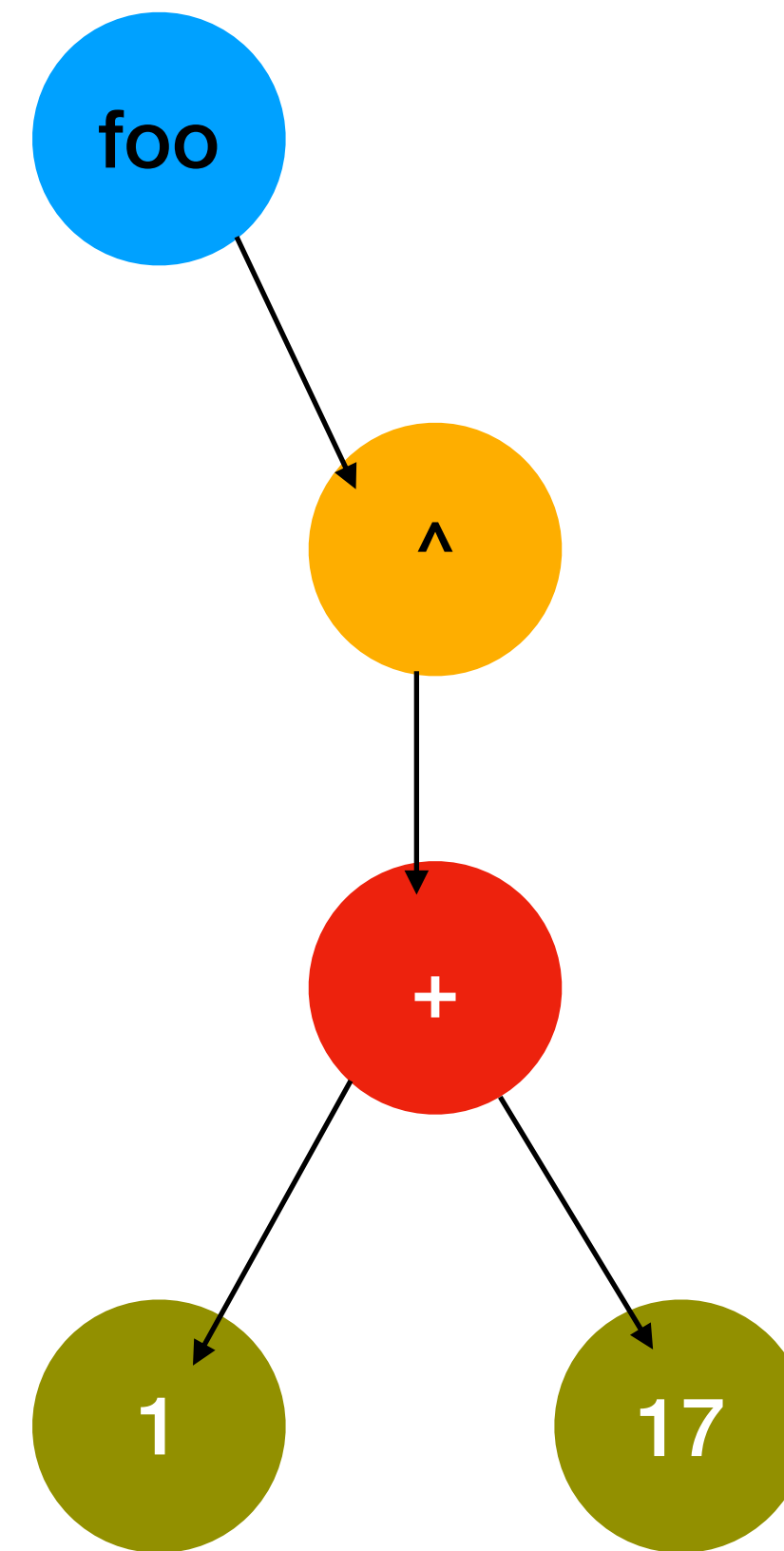
# Example 1: The old Pharo Compiler

## AST as intermediate representation

Source code

```
MyClass >> foo  
  ^ 1 + 17
```

Parse



Intermediate Representation

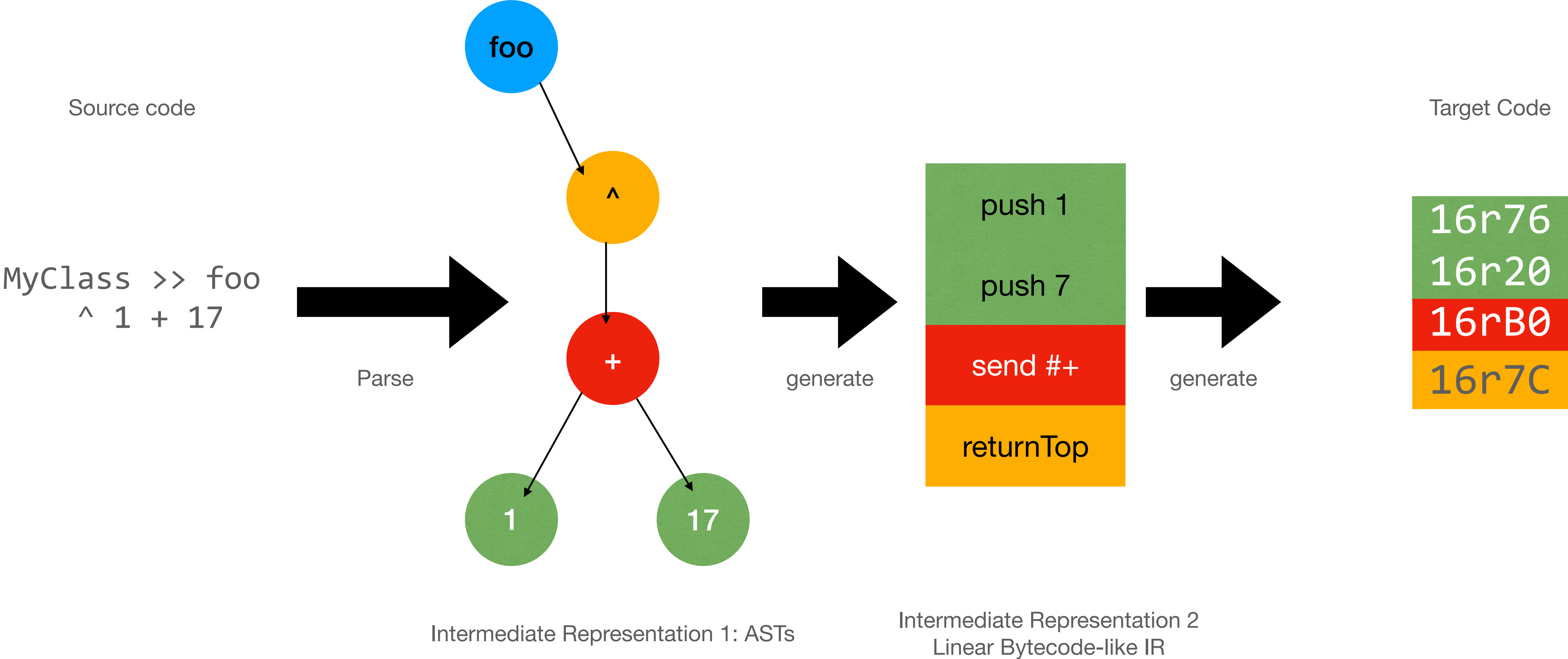
Target Code

```
16r76  
16r20  
16rB0  
16r7C
```

generate

# Example 2: The Opal Compiler

## Introducing linear representations



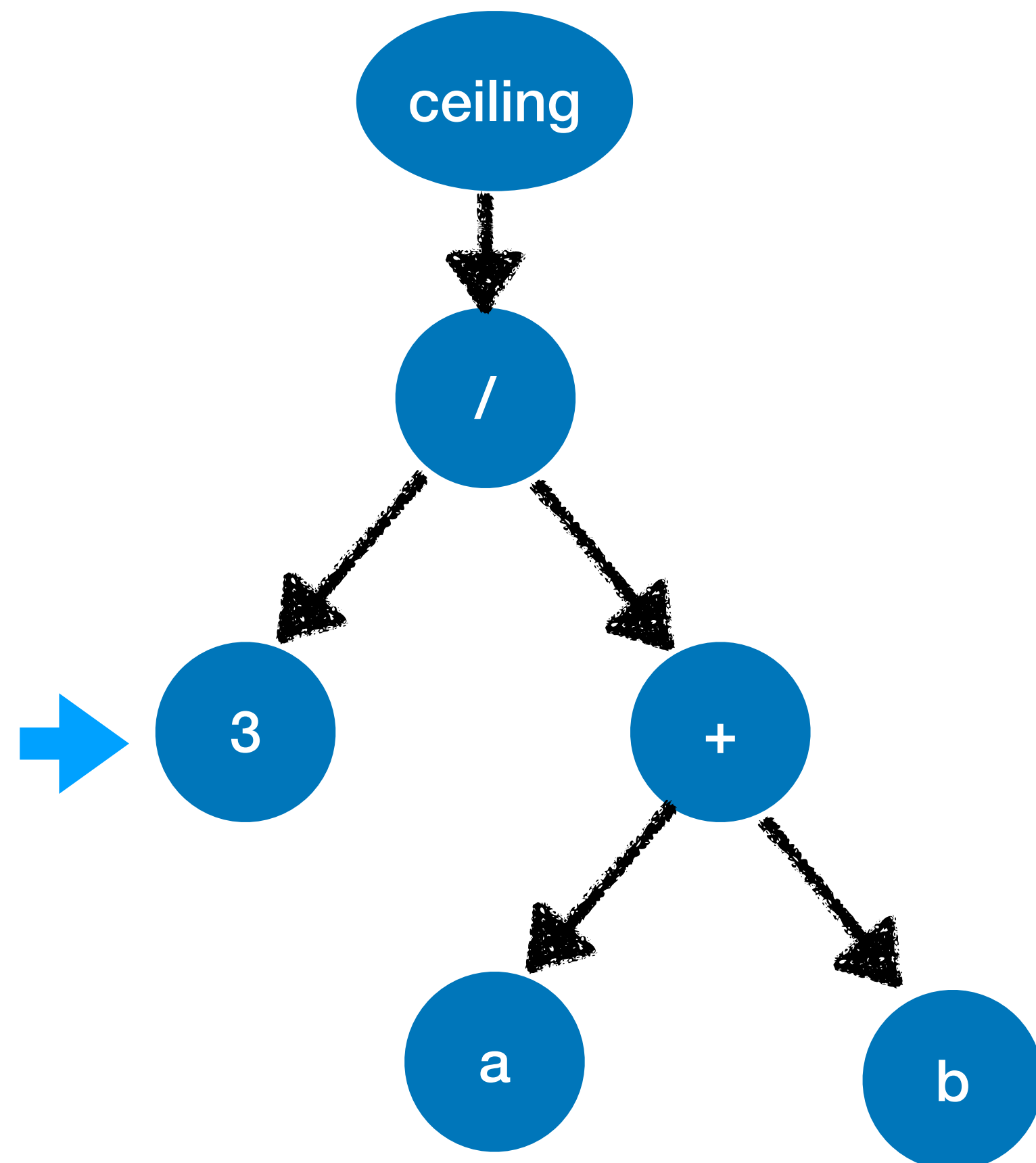
# What is the target code?

- Another programming language => we talk about transpilation  
e.g., Pharo to C translation
- Some binary code for a virtual machine  
e.g., the Pharo bytecode
- Some binary code for a real machine  
e.g., machine code for x86, or ARMv8

# Generating stack based code

Same traversal order as the interpreter

$(3 / (a + b)) . \text{ceiling}()$



➔ push 3  
push a  
push b  
send +  
send /  
send ceiling

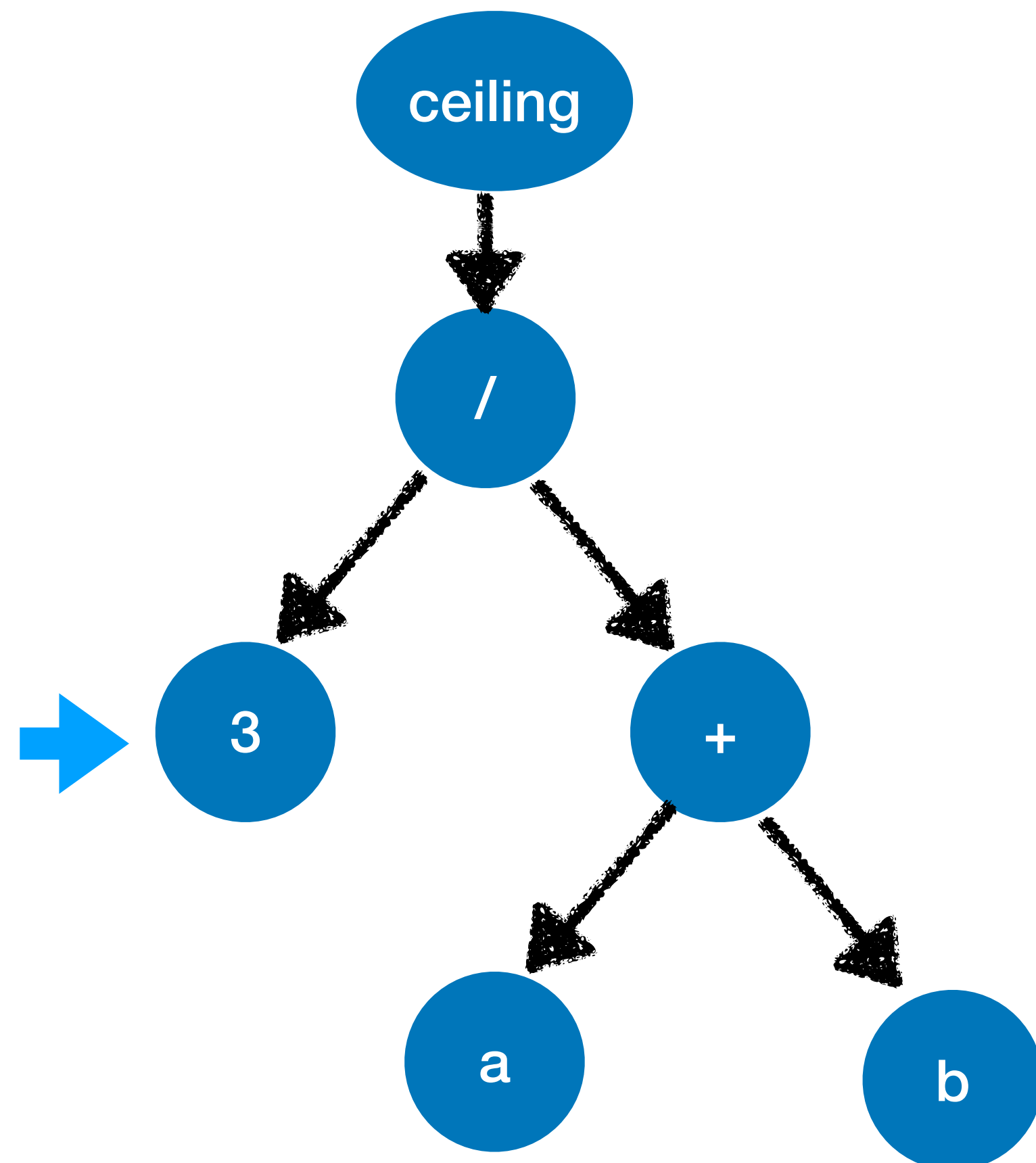


the stack

# Generating stack based code

Same traversal order as the interpreter

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➔ push 3  
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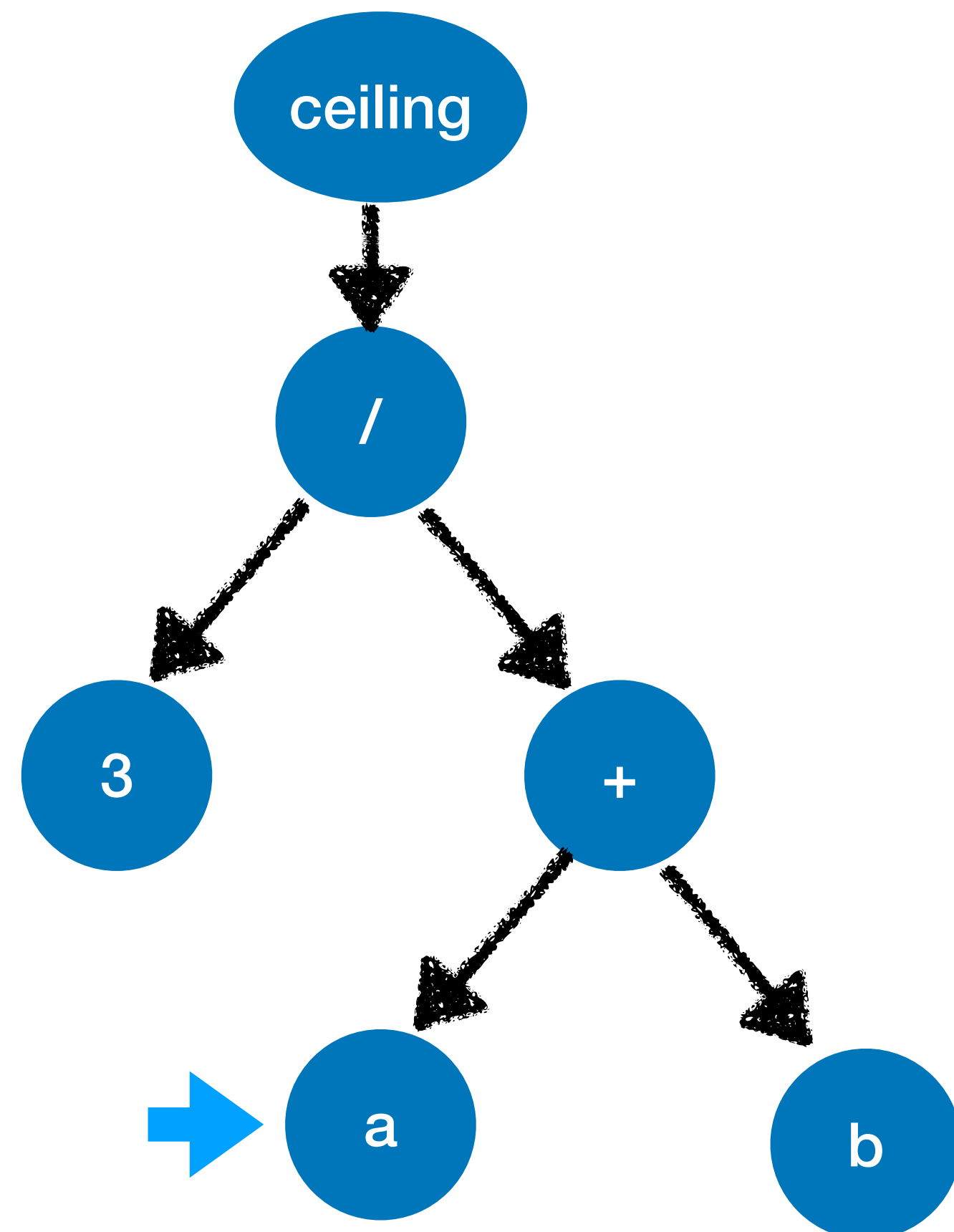


the stack



# Generating stack based code

Same traversal order as the interpreter



push 3  
➔ push a  
push b  
send +  
send /  
send ceiling

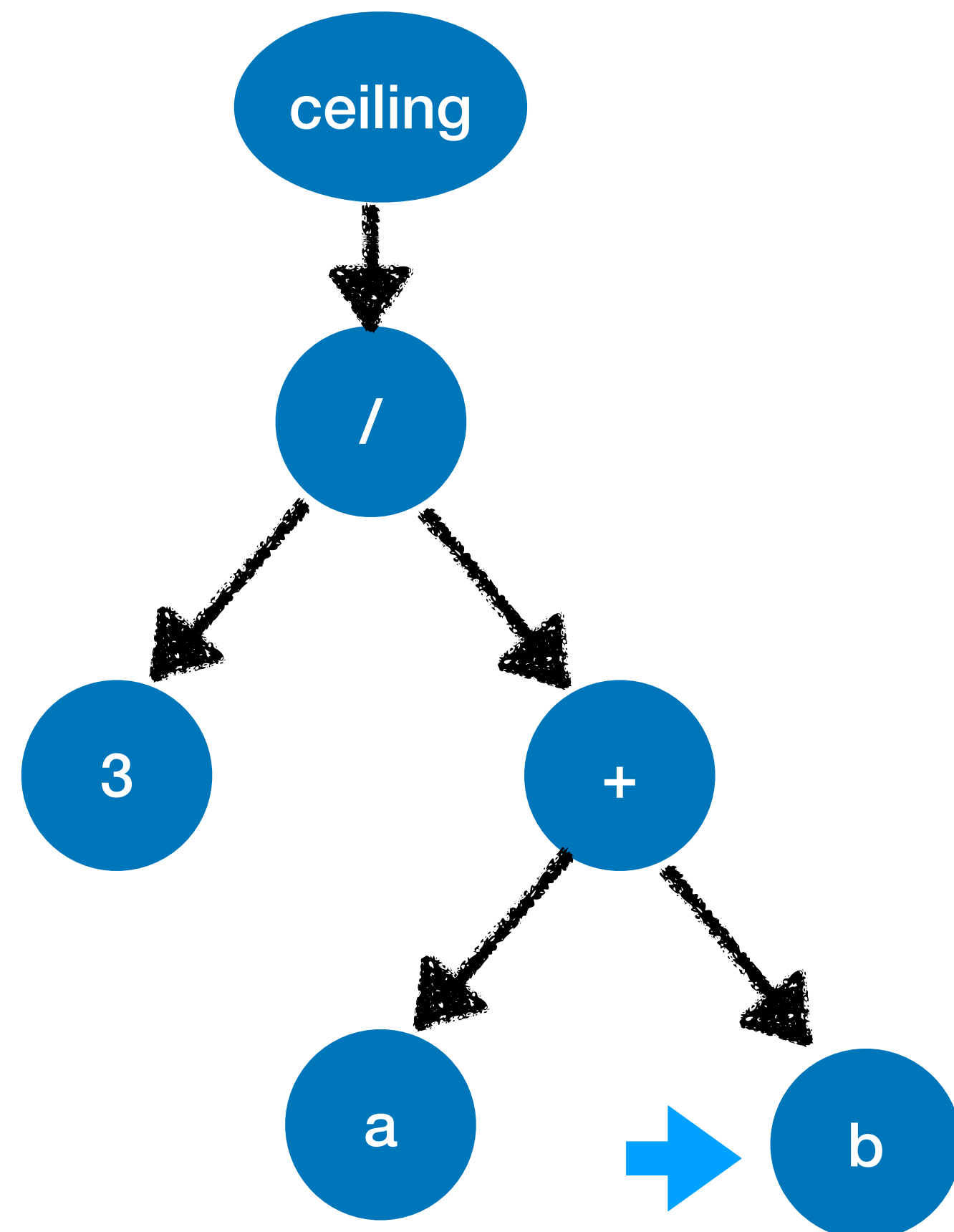
$(3 / (a + b)) . \text{ceiling}()$



the stack

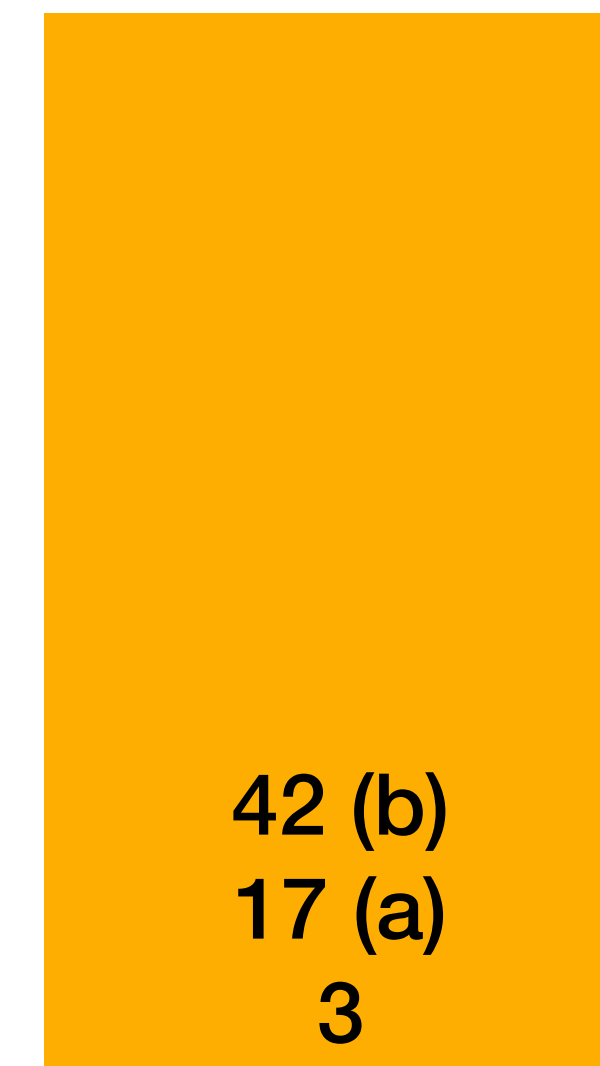
# Generating stack based code

Same traversal order as the interpreter



$(3 / (a + b)) . \text{ceiling}()$

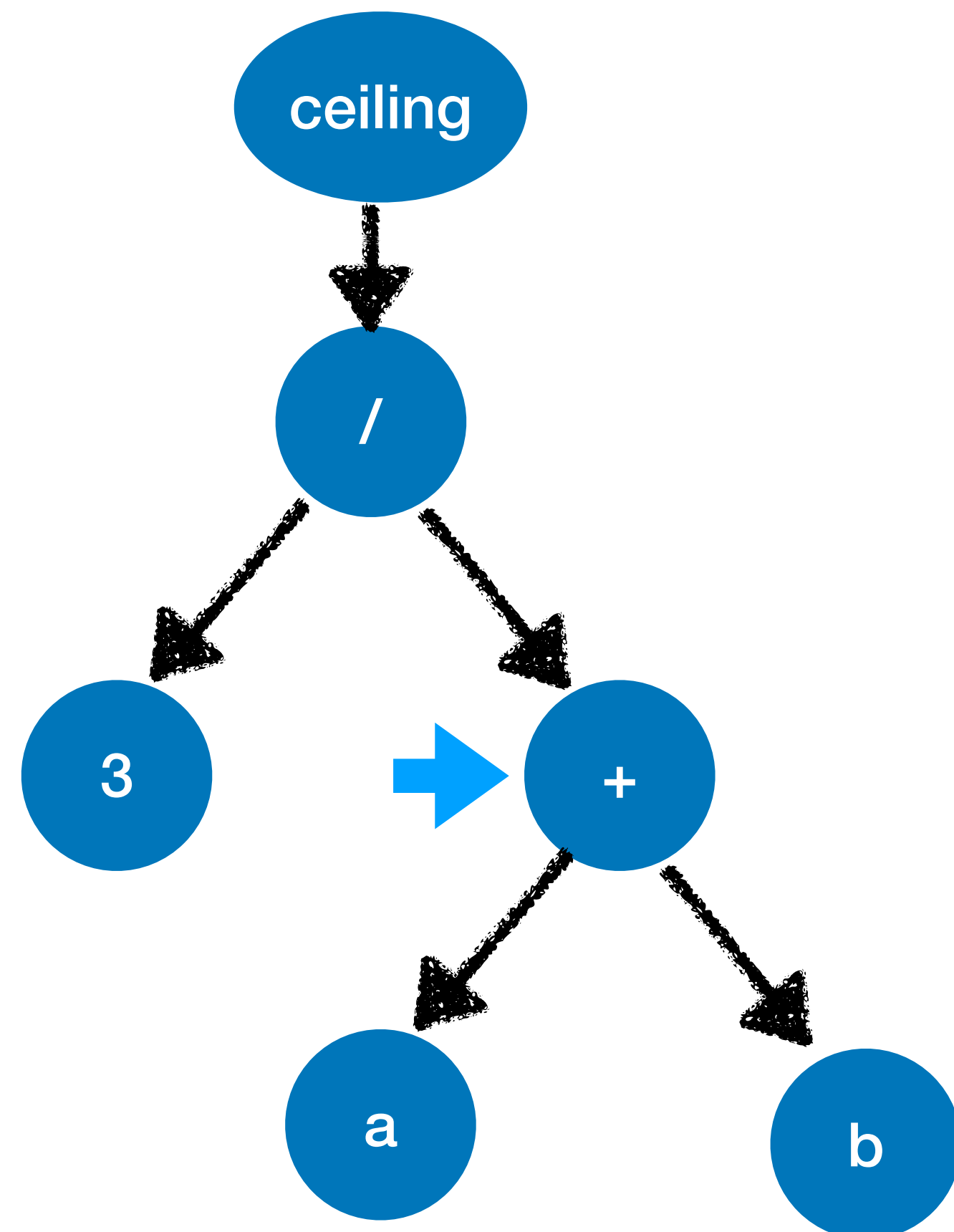
push 3  
push a  
→ push b  
send +  
send /  
send ceiling



the stack

# Generating stack based code

Same traversal order as the interpreter



$(3 / (a + b)) . \text{ceiling}()$

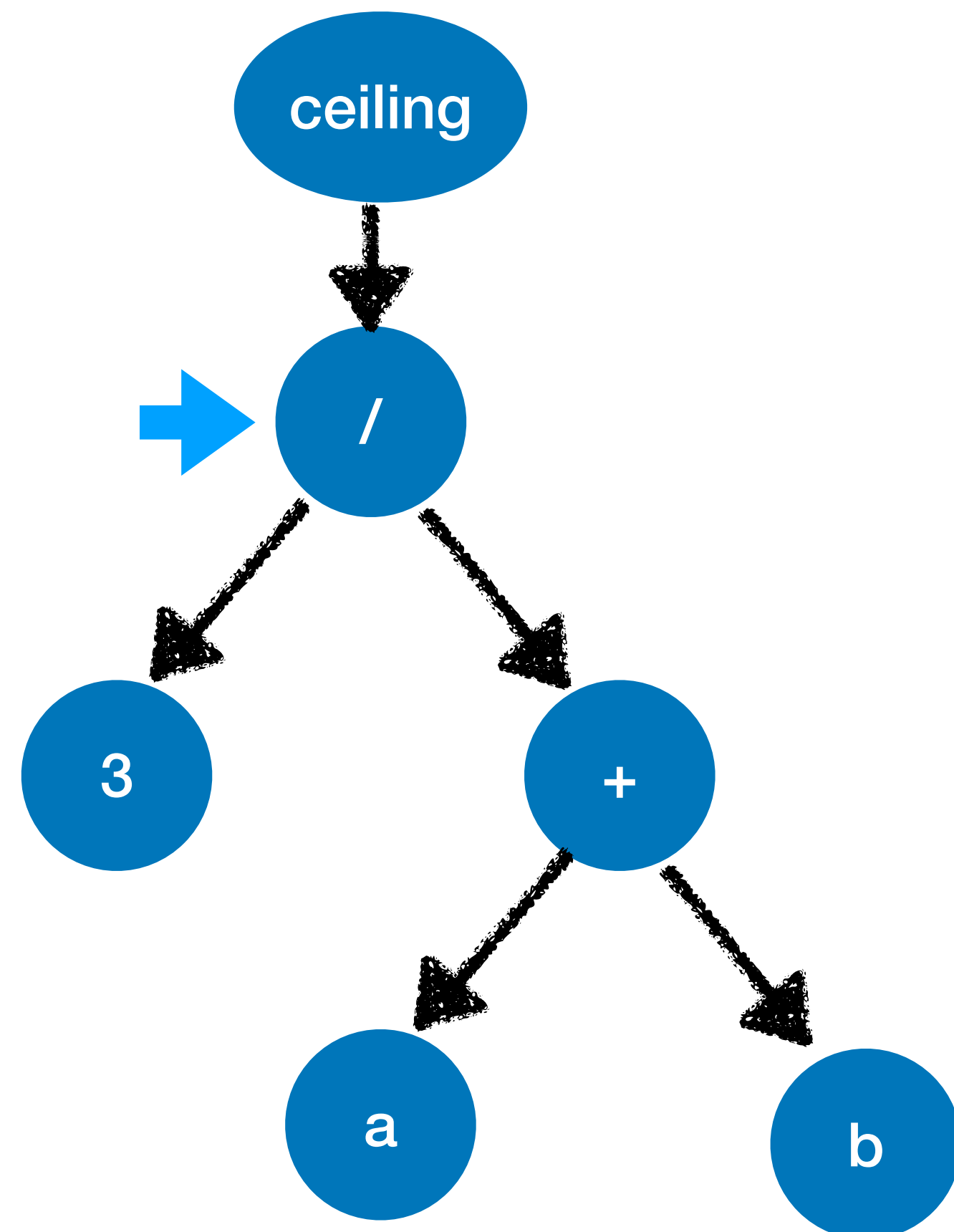
push 3  
push a  
push b  
➔ send +  
send /  
send ceiling



the stack

# Generating stack based code

Same traversal order as the interpreter



push 3

push a

push b

send +

→ send /

send ceiling

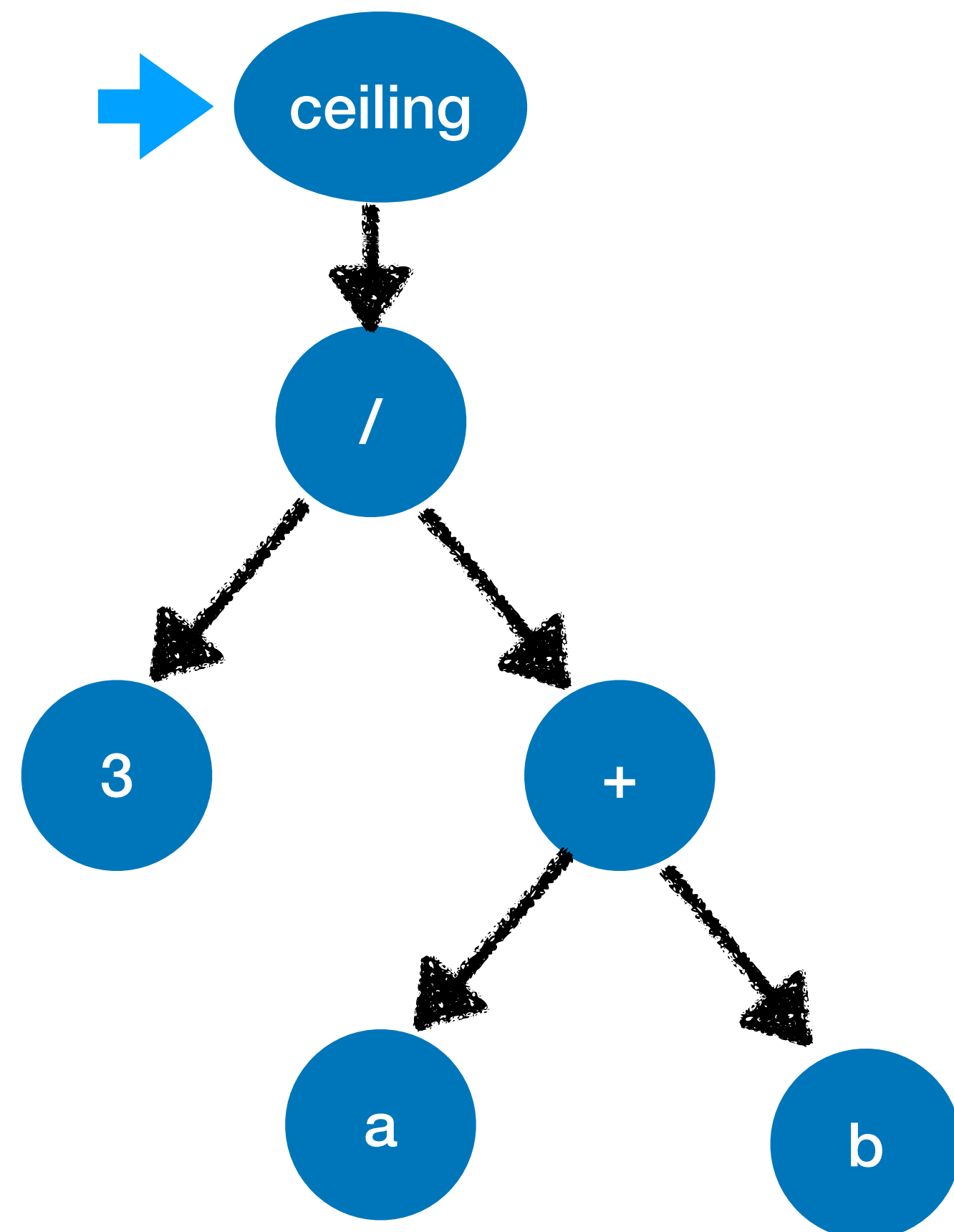
$(3 / (a + b)) . \text{ceiling}()$



the stack

# Generating stack based code

Same traversal order as the interpreter



push 3

push a

push b

send +

send /

 send ceiling

$(3 / (a + b)) . \text{ceiling}()$

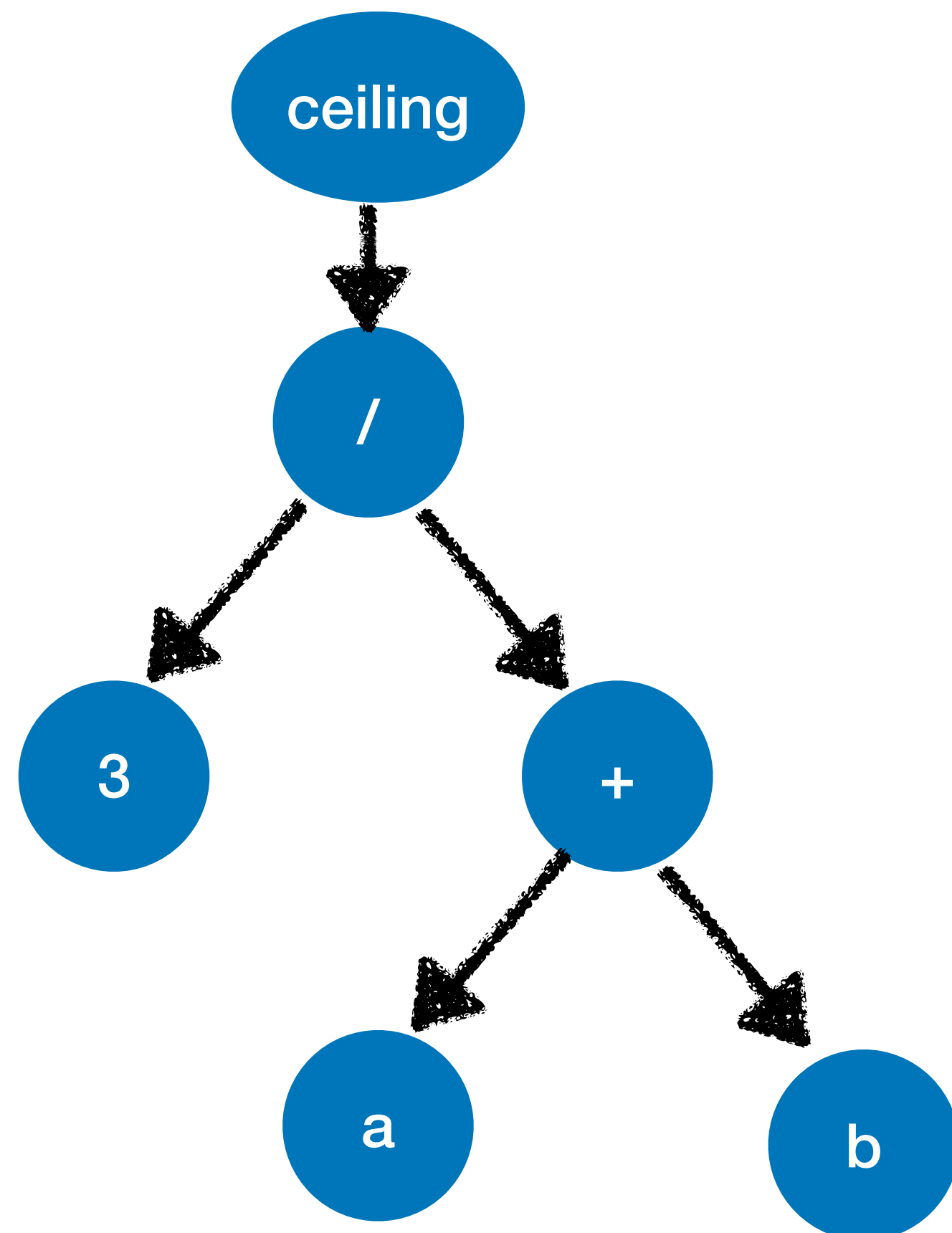


the stack

# Bytecode

## Stack-based linear code

`(3 / (a + b)) . ceiling()`



bytecode compiler

`push 3`

`push a`

`push b`

`send +`

`send /`

`send ceiling`

# A simple bytecode compiler

## Generating code directly

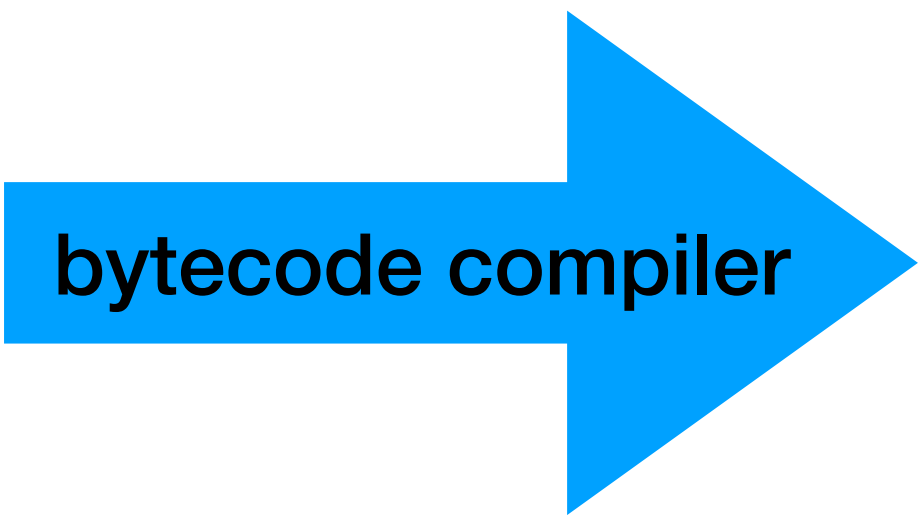
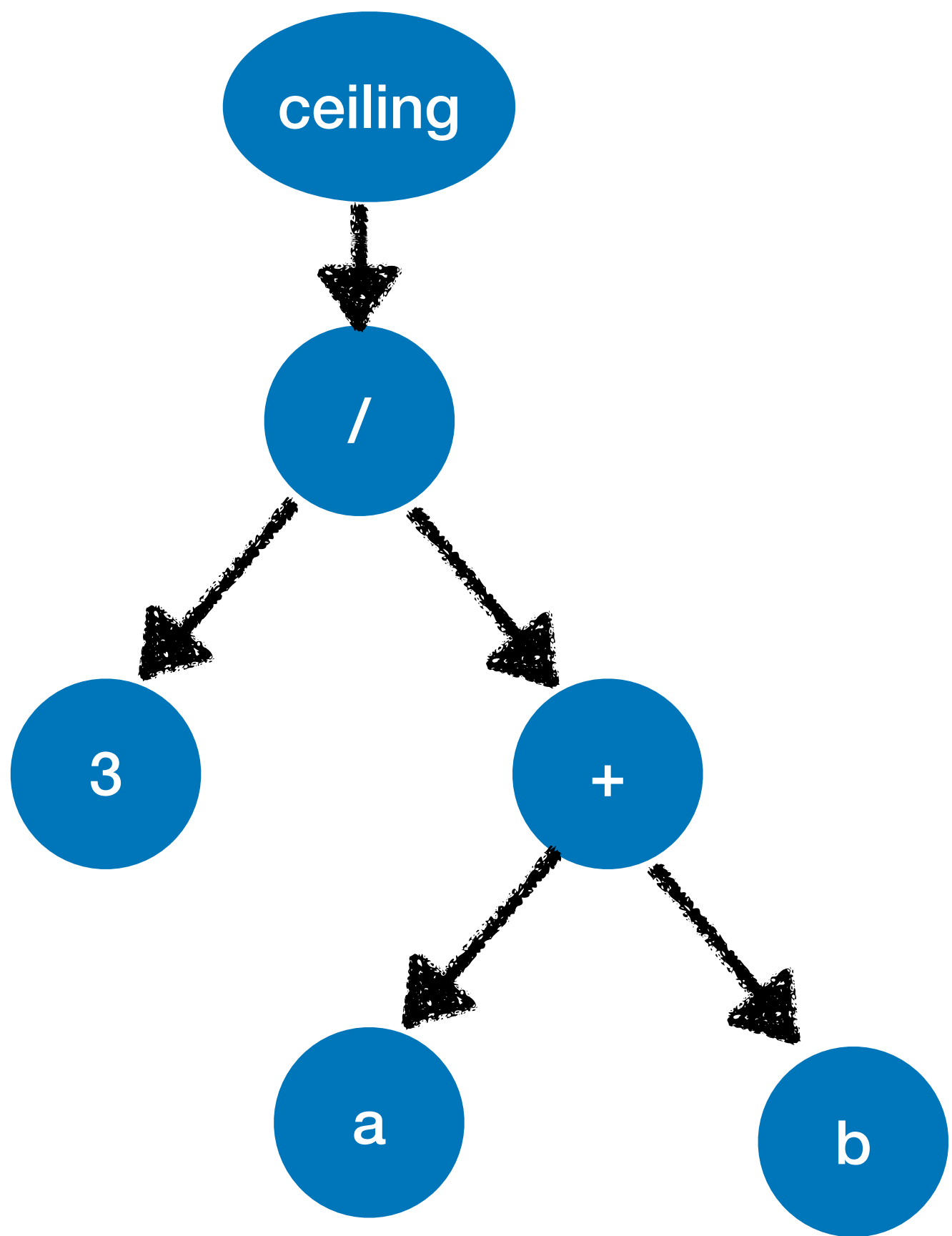
- Case analysis per type of node
- Each node encodes one or more instructions objects
- E.g.,

```
Compiler >> visitLiteralNode: aLiteralNode
```

```
    self generatePushLiteral: aLiteralNodeValue
```

# A simple bytecode compiler

Generating code directly



- 17
  - 32
  - 33
  - 55
  - 56
  - 48
- opcodes



# A simple bytecode compiler

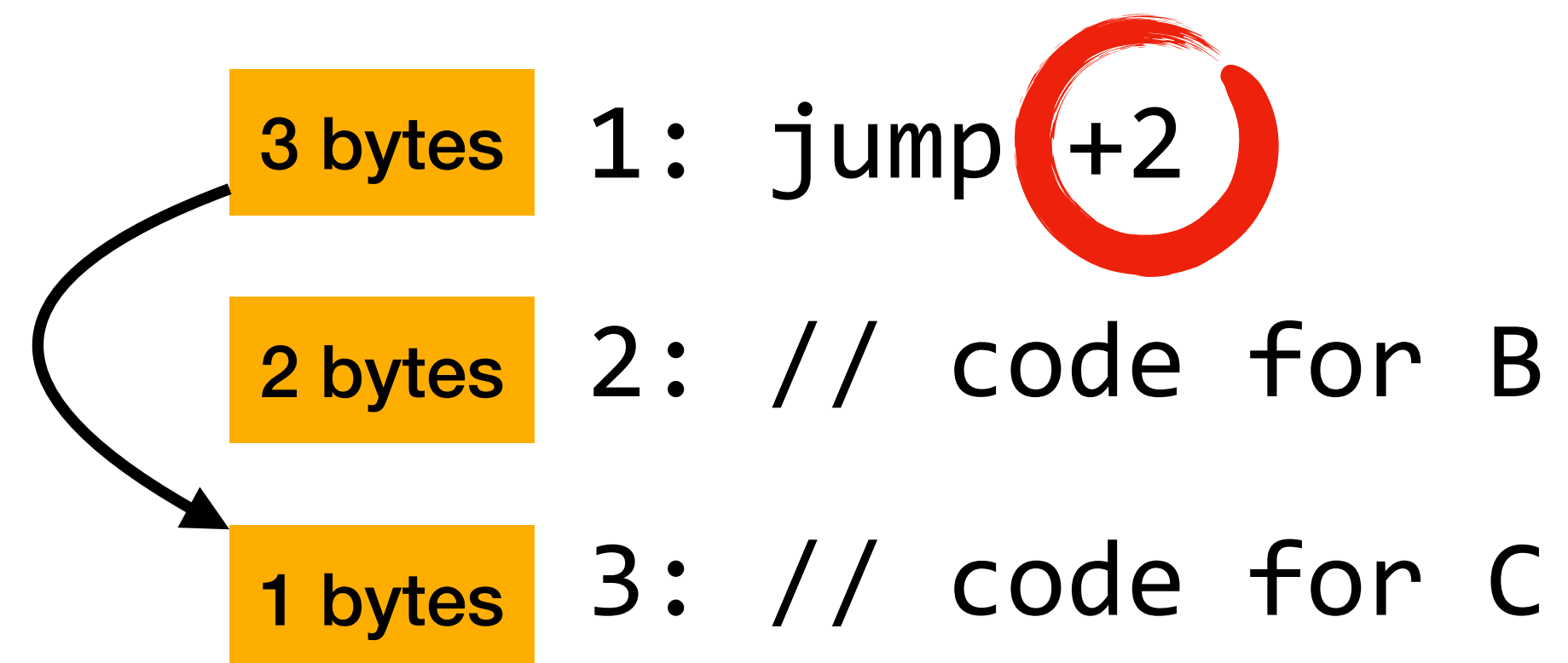
## Generating code directly

- Needs auxiliary data structures to resolve pc-relative instructions (e.g., jumps)

1: jumpTo 3

2: // code for B

3: // code for C



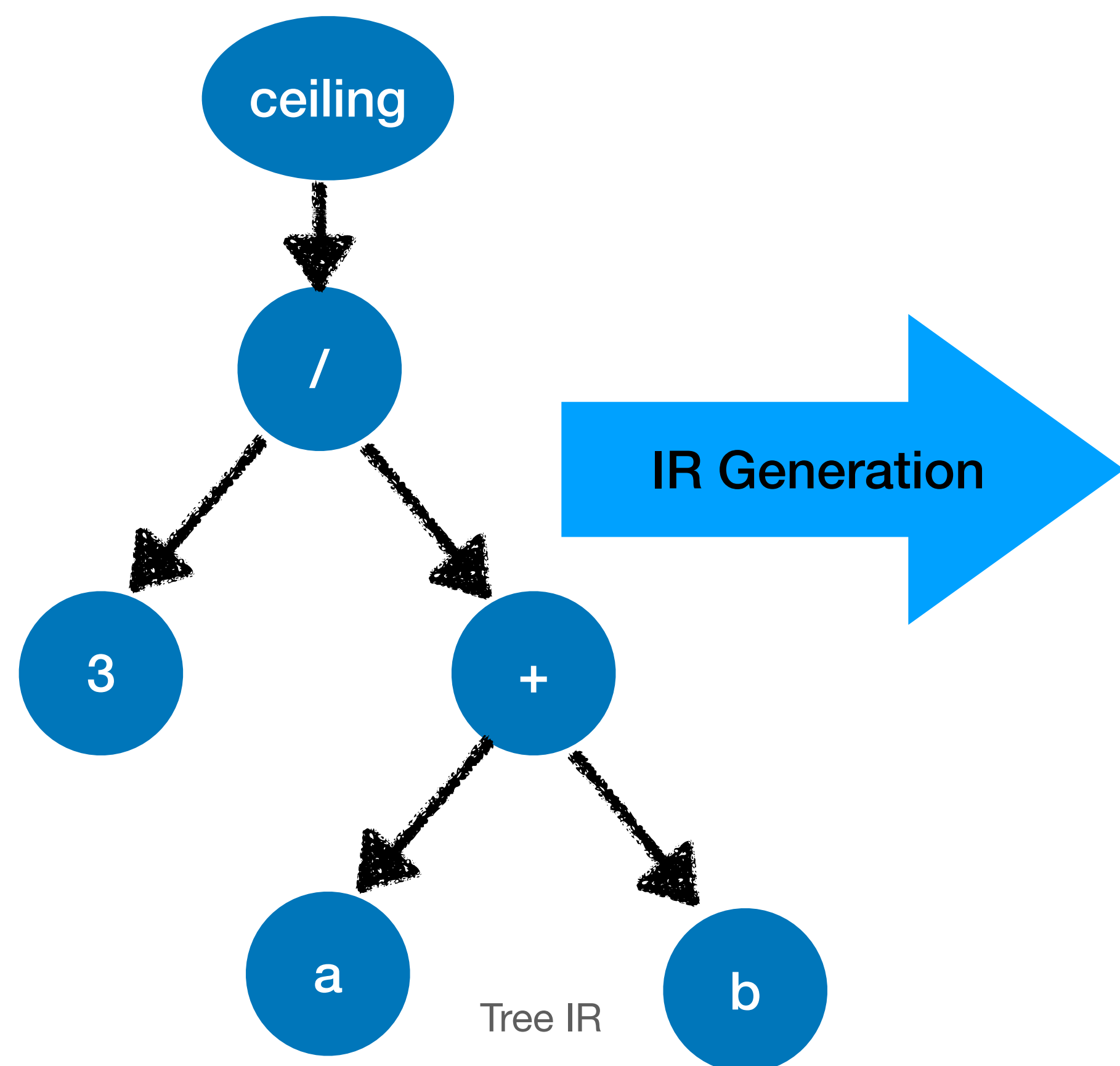
# Using an Intermediate Representation (IR)

- Case analysis per type of node
- Each node generates one or more instruction ***objects***
- Extra passes on the IR do code transformations and code generation
- E.g.,

```
Compiler >> visitLiteralNode: aLiteralNode
```

```
    instructions add: (IRPushLiteral value: aLiteralNode value)
```

# Using an Intermediate Representation (IR)



IR Generation

push 3  
push a  
push b  
send +  
send /  
send ceiling

Linear IR

Code Generation

17

32

33

55

56

48

opcodes

# Using an Intermediate Representation (IR)

## Generating code directly

- IR objects can have references between them to represent dependencies
- They can also store extra properties (size, usages, parameters...)
- A Builder is a good abstraction to help in creating it!

# Compiling Control Flow

## Example if

```
if (cond) {  
    // True case  
} else {  
    // False case  
}
```

**// Generate condition**

`ifFalse := builder jumpIfFalse.`

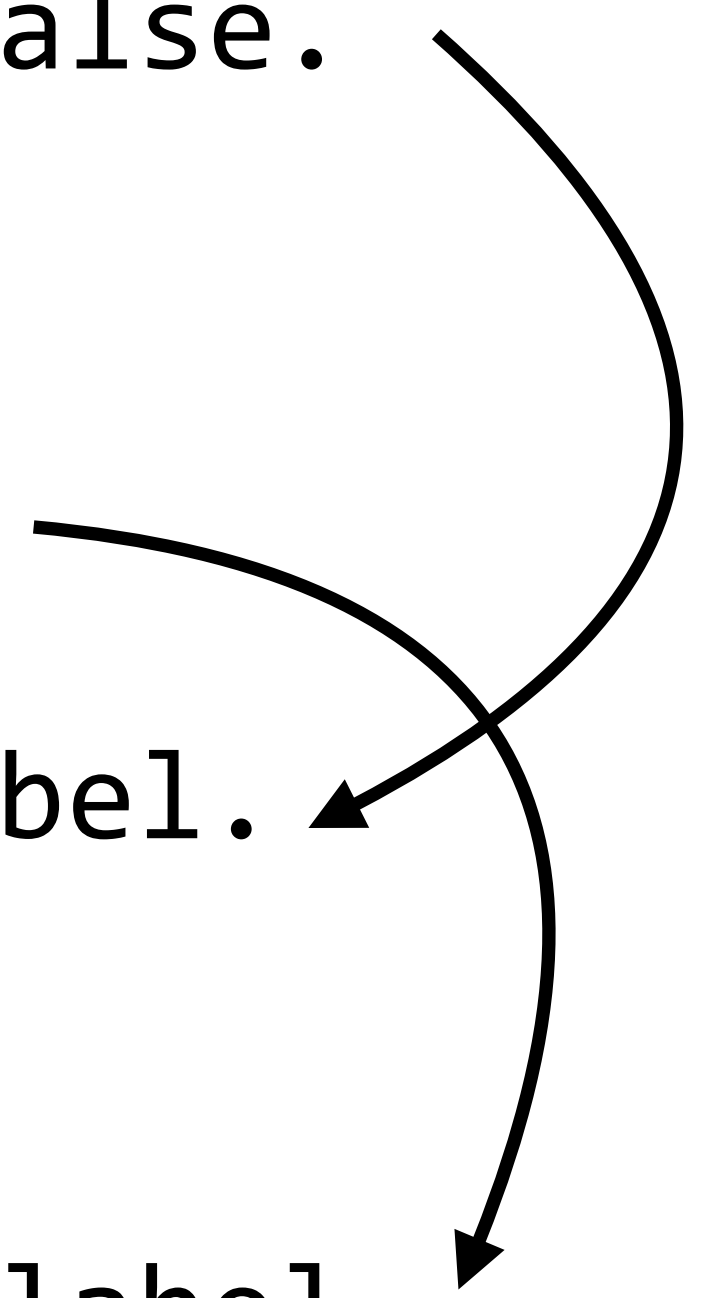
**// Generate True case**

`jumpToEnd := builder jump.`

`ifFalse target: builder label.`

**// Generate False case**

`jumpToEnd target: builder label.`

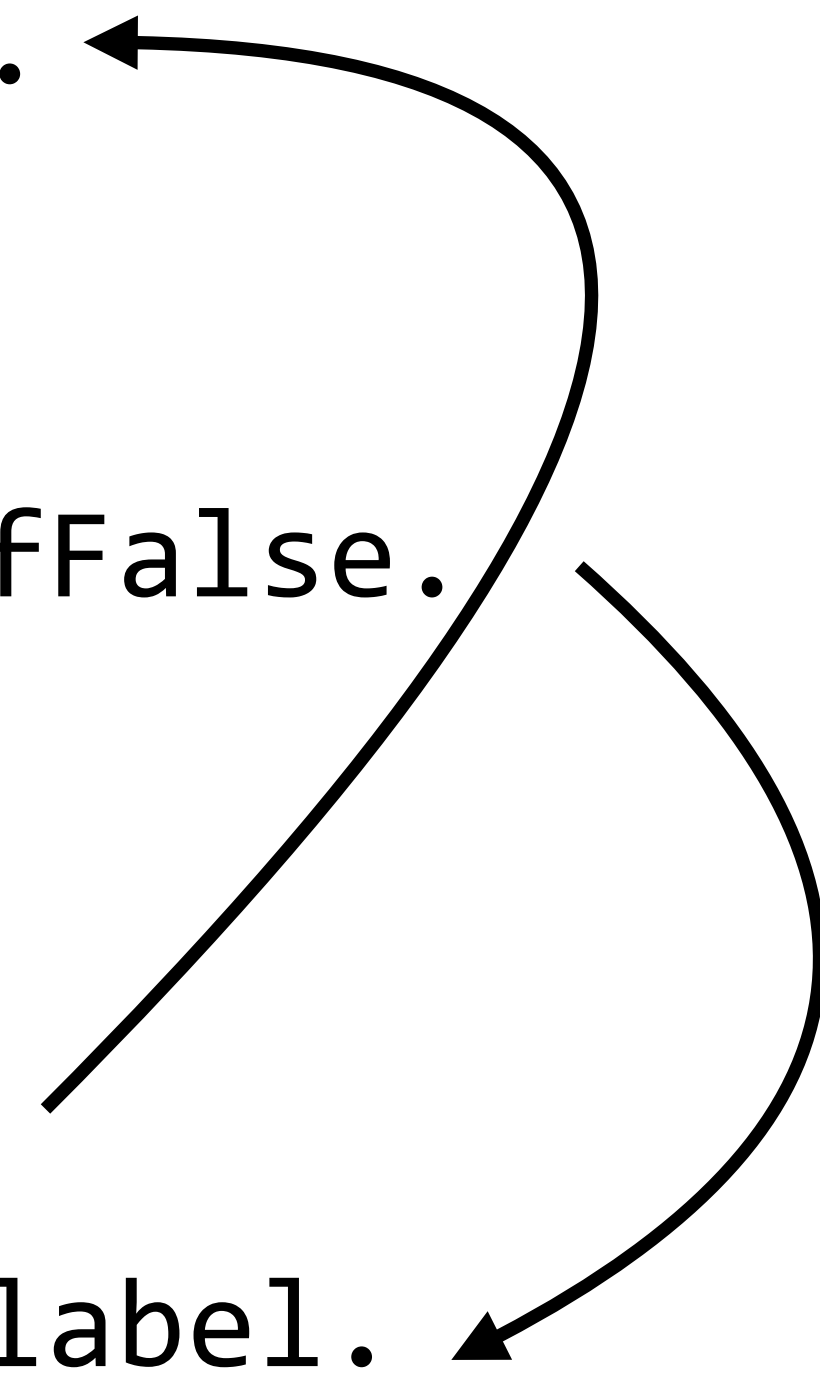


# Compiling Control Flow

## Example loop

```
while (cond) {  
    // Loop Body  
}
```

```
loopHead := builder label.  
  
// Generate condition  
exitJump := builder jumpIfFalse.  
  
// Generate Loop Body  
builder jump: loopHead.  
  
exitJump target: builder label.
```



The diagram illustrates the control flow of the compiled loop. It features two curved arrows. The first arrow originates from the 'builder jump: loopHead.' statement and points back to the 'loopHead := builder label.' statement, representing the loop's continuation. The second arrow originates from the 'exitJump target: builder label.' statement and points back to the 'loopHead := builder label.' statement, representing the exit path from the loop.

# Conclusion

- Generating Stack-Based bytecode requires same traversal as interpreting it
- Compilers can use one or many Intermediate Representations (IRs)
- IRs help in doing manipulations to the code before code generation
- Compiling control flow structures is eased with builder and special instructions such as labels