

引论

《编译原理和技术》

张昱

0551-63603804, yuzhang@ustc.edu.cn 中国科学技术大学 计算机科学与技术学院



https://amturing.acm.org/bysubject.cfm

□ 编程语言、编译相关的获奖者是最多的 占约1/3

Analysis of Algorithms Artificial Intelligence

Combinatorial Algorithms Compilers Computational Complexity

Computer Architecture Computer Hardware Cryptography

Data Structures Databases Education Error Correcting Codes Finite Automata Graphics Interactive Computing Internet Communications List Processing Numerical Analysis Numerical Methods Object Oriented Programming Operating Systems Personal Computing Program Verification Programming



Proof Construction Software
Theory Software Engineering

Verification of Hardware and Software Models Computer Systems Machine Learning

Parallel Computation







程序语言与编译系统发展的契机

- □人工智能的再次兴起,2021:人工智能的普及之年
 - ■人工智能加速芯片
 - ■人工智能算法开发

对程序语言与编译 提出更高要求

- □ 国产芯片五年计划, 2020年8月
 - 到2025年将实现70%的芯片自给率
 - 2020年新增超过6万家芯片相关企业



□ →面向应用/硬件的领域特定语言、软硬件协同的编译系统优化

张昱:《编译原理和技术》课程简介

- **编程语言及设计**
- **编译器及形式**
- 编译器的阶段
- 4 编译技术的应用与挑战

张昱:《编译原理和技术(H)》课程简介



1	编程语言及设计
2	编译器及形式
3	编译器的阶段
4	编译技术的应用与挑战

张昱:《编译原理和技术(H)》课程简介



□ 什么是编程语言

■ A programming language is a notation for describing computations to people and to machines.

□ 每种编程语言有自己的计算模型

- 过程型(Procedural): C, C++, C#, Java, Go
- 声明型(Declarative): SQL, ...
- 逻辑型(Logic): Prolog, ...
- 函数式(Functional): Lisp/Scheme, Haskell, ML, ...
- 脚本型(Scripting): AWK, Perl, Python, PHP, Ruby, ...



求最大公约数 gcd

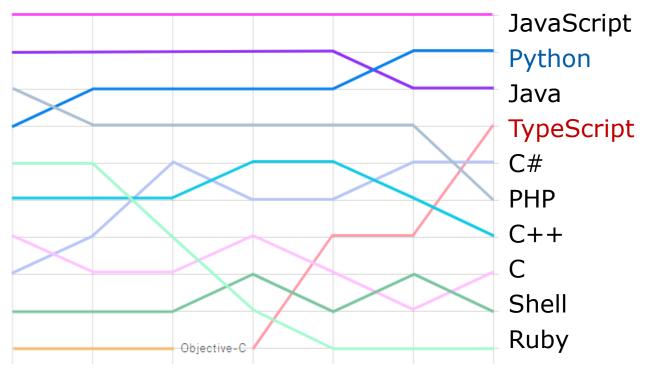
```
// C
int gcd(int a, int b) {
    while (a != b) {
        if (a > b) a = a - b;
        else b = b - a;
    return a;
}
                                                 (* OCaml *)
let rec gcd a b =
    if a = b then a
    else if a > b then gcd b (a - b)
         else gcd a (b - a)
gcd(A,B,G) :- A = B, G = A.
                                                 % Prolog
gcd(A,B,G) := A > B, C is A-B, gcd(C,B,G).
gcd(A,B,G) := B > A, C is B-A, gcd(C,A,G).
                      张昱:《编译原理和技术》引论
```



编程语言众多且流行度在变化

□ GitHub --开源项目涉及370种编程语言(2019.9)

2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 **2019 2020**



■ 2020 Securing SW

https://octoverse.github.com/



编程语言众多且流行度在变化

https://octoverse.github.com/

□ <u>GitHub</u> --开源项目涉及370种编程语言(2019.9)





99 Bottles of Beer

http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/ 1500种语言编写

99 bottles of beer on the wall, 99 bottles of beer.
Take one down and pass it around, 98 bottles of beer on the wall.

98 bottles of beer on the wall, 98 bottles of beer. Take one down and pass it around, 97 bottles of beer on the wall.

2 bottles of beer on the wall, 2 bottles of beer.

Take one down and pass it around, 1 bottle of beer on the wall.

1 bottle of beer on the wall, 1 bottle of beer. Take one down and pass it around, no more bottles of beer on the wall.

No more bottles of beer on the wall, no more bottles of beer. Go to the store and buy some more, 99 bottles of beer on the wall.

[Traditional]



C: 99 Bottles of Beer

```
#define MAXBEER (99)
void chug(int beers);
main() {
 register beers;
 for(beers = MAXBEER; beers; chug(beers--))
  puts("");
 puts("\nTime to buy more beer!\n");
 exit(0);
void chug(register beers) {
 char howmany[8], *s;
 s = beers != 1 ? "s" : "";
 printf("%d bottle%s of beer on the wall,\n", beers, s);
 printf("%d bottle%s of beeeeer . . . ,\n", beers, s);
 printf("Take one down, pass it around,\n");
 if(--beers) sprintf(howmany, "%d", beers); else strcpy(howmany, "No more");
 s = beers != 1 ? "s" : "";
 printf("%s bottle%s of beer on the wall.\n", howmany, s);
                                                                  [Bill Wein]
```



Java: 99 Bottles of Beer

```
class bottles {
 public static void main(String args[]) {
  String s = "s";
  for (int beers=99; beers>-1;) {
    System.out.print(beers + " bottle" + s + " of beer on the wall, ");
    System.out.println(beers + " bottle" + s + " of beer, ");
    if (beers==0) \{
     System.out.print("Go to the store, buy some more, ");
     System.out.println("99 bottles of beer on the wall.\n");
     System.exit(0);
    } else
     System.out.print("Take one down, pass it around, ");
    s = (--beers == 1)?"":"s";
    System.out.println(beers + " bottle" + s + " of beer on the wall.\n");
```

Sean Russell



AWK: 99 Bottles of Beer

```
BEGIN {
 for(i = 99; i >= 0; i--) {
  print ubottle(i), "on the wall,", lbottle(i) "."
  print action(i), lbottle(inext(i)), "on the wall."
  print
function ubottle(n) {
return sprintf("%s bottle%s of beer", n?n: "No more", n - 1? "s": "")
function lbottle(n) {
return sprintf("%s bottle%s of beer", n?n: "no more", n-1? "s": "")
function action(n) {
 return sprintf("%s", n ? "Take one down and pass it around," : \
                          "Go to the store and buy some more,")
function inext(n) {
 return n? n - 1:99
```

[Osamu Aoki, http://people.debian.org/~osamu]



编程语言不断演化和发展

□ 编程语言自身在不断发展

- **CC90, C99, C11**
- C++ 1998,..., 2011, 2014, 2017, 2020

□ 新语言不断产生

■ Go (2009), Rust (2010), Elixir (2011), Swift (2014)

领域特定语言

- 将高阶函数map、reduce等应用于大数据处理 大数据处理: MapReduce, Hadoop,...
- 解耦计算的定义与调度实现

图像处理: Halide (2014), ...→ 深度学习: TVM...

■ 深度学习编程框架: TensorFlow, PyTorch, MindSpore, ...



高阶函数→闭包

高阶函数在现代语言中被越来越多地支持

def outer(x):

def inner(y):

return x + y

return inner

a = outer(2)

print('function:',a)

print('result:',a(3))

outer是返回函数inner的高阶函数

a得到函数inner

a(3) 调用时要计算 x+3

其中x是不在inner中定义的非局部变量



引入**闭包closure**:

将 x=2作为inner返回值的环境,形成闭包来返回

=>a(3) 调用时要计算 x+3, 可从闭包中获取x的值

张昱:《编译原理和技术》课程简介



DSL领域特定语言

□ Halide: 面向图像处理的DSL

(a) Halide program example

```
Var x, y;
                                                          (d) Result after lowering parallel loop
Func gradient;
                                            define task_function(task_num, closure):
                                              gradient = unpacking(closure)
gradient.parallel(v);
                                              for x in 0...1023:
                                                 gradient[task_num][x] = x + task_num
                                            alloc gradient [1024] [1024]
                      (b) Scheduled task graph
                                            closure = packing(gradient)
                                            halide do par for (task function, 0, 1024, closure)
                gradient
                           sequential sub-block
                           parallel block
                         eaf task
                                                   计算的定义与调度分离
                   (c) Intermediate representation
```

alloc gradient [1024] [1024] parallel for v in 0...1023: for x in 0...1023: gradient[v][x] = x + v



编程语言的设计

- □ 为什么那么多语言?
 - 单个语言不能适用所有应用
 - 程序员对语言的好坏、如何编程有自己的观点和看法
 - 没有评价语言好坏的普遍接受的标准
- □ 语言进化之驱动力
 - ■应用的多样性
 - 提高软件开发生产力(productivity)
 - 改善软件的安全性、可靠性和可维护性
 - 支持并行(parallelism)与并发(concurrency)
 - 移动和分发、模块化、多范型



程序语言设计的计算思维

□ 计算思维 (Computational Thinking)

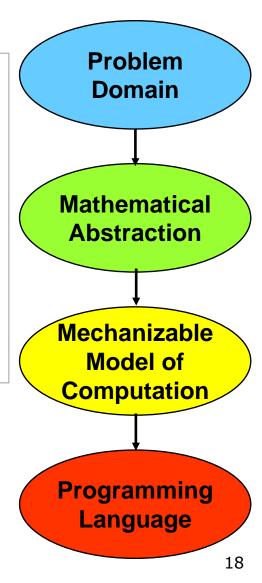


Computational thinking is a fundamental skill for everyone, not just for computer scientists. To reading, writing, and arithmetic, we should add computational thinking to every child's analytical ability. Just as the printing press facilitated the spread of the three Rs, what is appropriately incestuous about this vision is that computing and computers facilitate the spread of computational thinking.

Jeannette M. Wing
Computational Thinking

CACM, vol. 49, no. 3, pp. 33-35, 2006

□ 语言设计中的计算思维



- 1 编程语言及设计
- **编译器及形式**
- 3 编译器的阶段
- 4 编译技术的应用与挑战

什么是编译?

□ 程序语言

□目标机器

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
  printf("hello, world!\n");
/* helloworld.c */
```

□ 编译系统

[root@host ~]# gcc helloworld.c -o helloworld

[root@host ~]# ./helloworld

hello, world!

注意:gcc是驱动程序 〔根据命令行参数调用相应的处理程序〕



编译系统的作用

□翻译

- ■支持高层的编程抽象
- ■支持底层的硬件体系结构

□优化

- ■更快的执行速度
- 更少的空间

□分析

- 程序理解
- Safety: 自身的稳定状态,功能正确
- Security: 免受外部伤害



举例: 性能与安全

```
for (i=0; i< n; i++) a[i] = 1;
                                  哪个更快, Why?
pend = a+n;
for (p=a; p < pend; p++) *p = 1;
foo (char * s)
                                  调用foo()会如何?
  char buf[32];
  strcpy (buf, s);
```



举例: 性能与安全

```
for (i=0; i< n; i++) a[i] = 1;
                               哪个更快, Why?
pend = a+n;
for (p=a; p < pend; p++) *p = 1;
foo (char * s)
                               调用foo()会如何?
  char buf[32];
  strcpy (buf, s);
   若s指向的串的长度超出31,则复
```

张昱:《编译原理和技术》课程简介

制时会超出buf数组的有效区域

1958 1958 Indiana in the state of the state

目标语言

- 另一种编程语言
- CISCs (复杂指令集): <u>x86</u>、<u>IA64</u>、...
- RISCs(精简指令集): MIPS、ARM、

LoongArch指令集、...

- 多核/众核
- GPUs: <u>CUDA</u>, <u>OpenCL</u>
- **FPGAs**
- 异构编程SYCL
- 量子计算机
- TPU, NPU
- • •

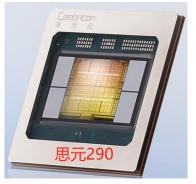


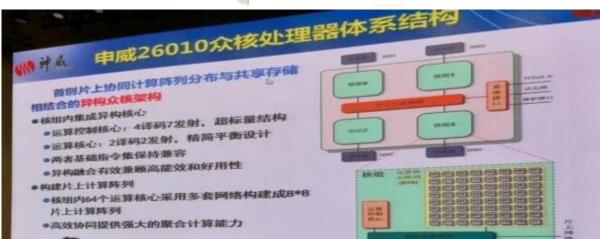


龙芯3A5000

龙芯3A5000计算机

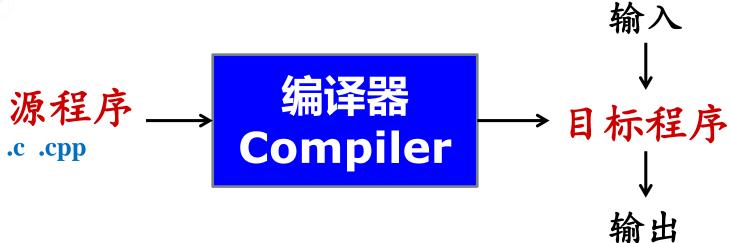


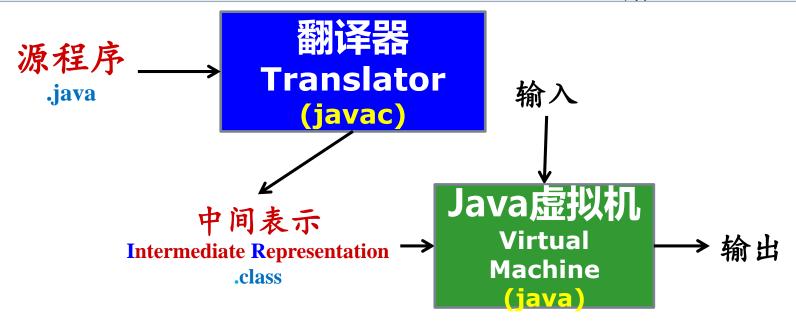




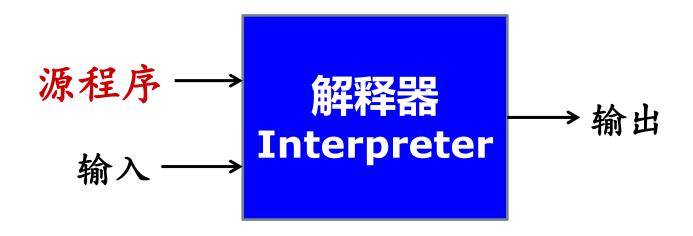


编译器是什么









直接在输入上执行源程序

如Python等脚本语言

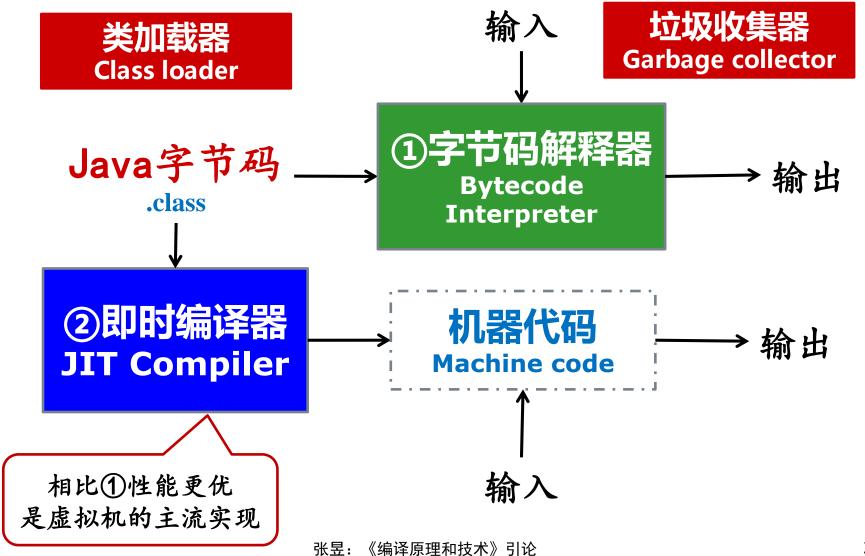
执行效率低,但容易编写



编译器的其他形式

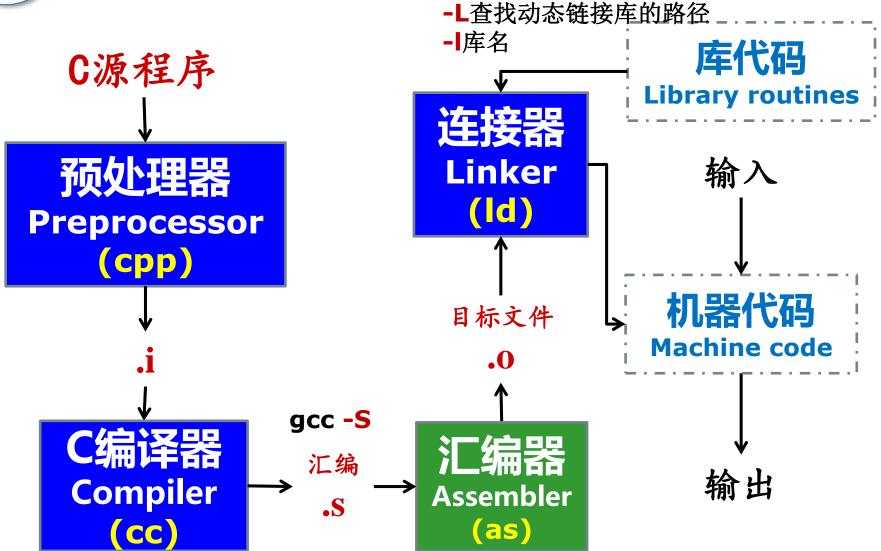
- □ 交叉编译器 (Cross compiler)
 - 在一个平台上生成另一个平台上的代码 PC → arm-linux-gcc → ARM
- □ 增量编译器 (Incremental compiler)
 - 以增量地编译源程序,只编译修改的部分,如 Freeline
- □ 即时编译器 (Just-in-time compiler)
 - 在运行时对IR中每个被调用的方法进行编译,得到目标机器的本地代码,如 Java VM 中的即时编译器
- □ 预先编译器 (Ahead-of-time compiler)
 - 在程序执行之前将IR翻译成本地码,如 ART中的AOT

Java 虚拟机



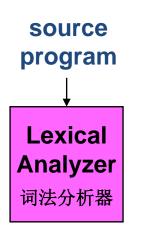
28











口 词法分析:将程序字符流分解为记号

(Token) 序列

◆ 形式: <token_name, attribute_value>

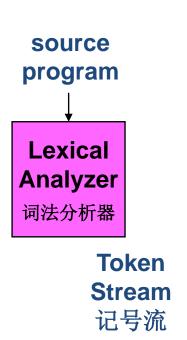
Token Stream 记号流

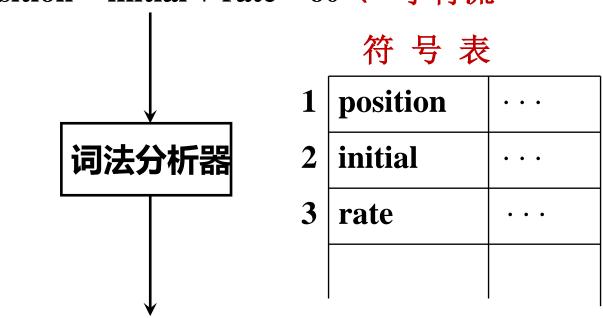
Symbol Table 符号表

Error Handler 错误处理



position = initial + rate * 60 ← 字符流





 $\langle id, 1 \rangle \langle = \rangle \langle id, 2 \rangle \langle + \rangle \langle id, 3 \rangle \langle * \rangle \langle 60 \rangle$ — 记号流

Symbol Table 符号表

Error Handler 错误处理



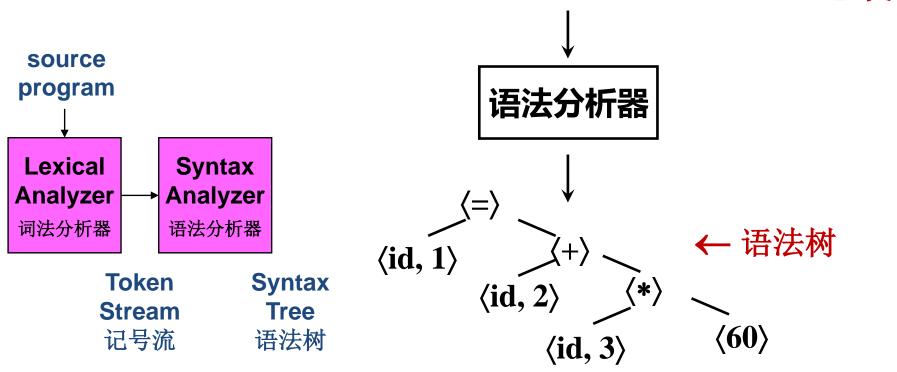


Symbol Table 符号表

Error Handler 错误处理



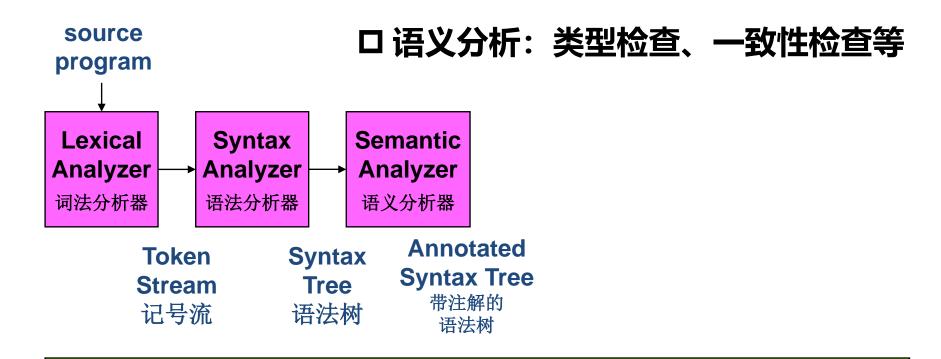
 $\langle id, 1 \rangle \langle = \rangle \langle id, 2 \rangle \langle + \rangle \langle id, 3 \rangle \langle * \rangle \langle 60 \rangle$ —记号流



Symbol Table 符号表

Error Handler 错误处理



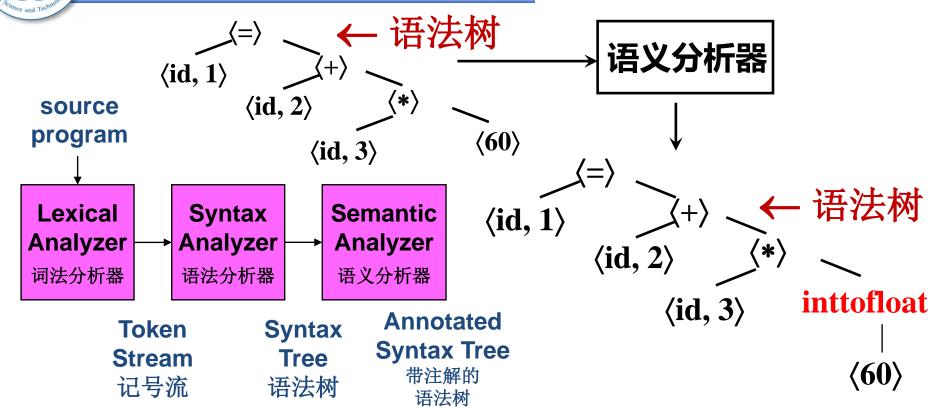


Symbol Table 符号表

Error Handler 错误处理

1958 Part of Control o

编译器的阶段

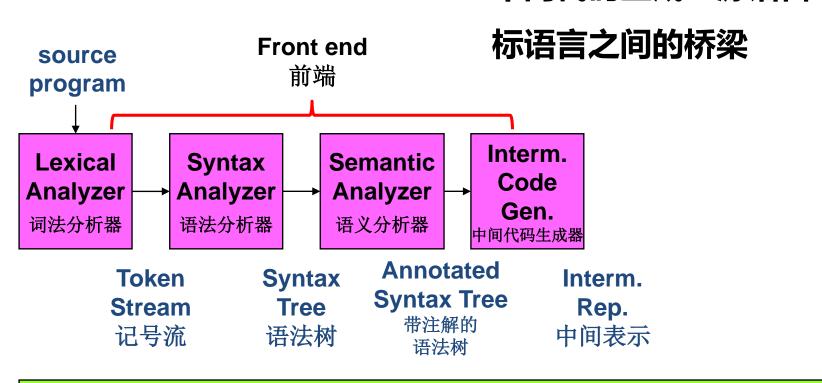


Symbol Table 符号表

Error Handler 错误处理



口中间代码生成:源语言与目

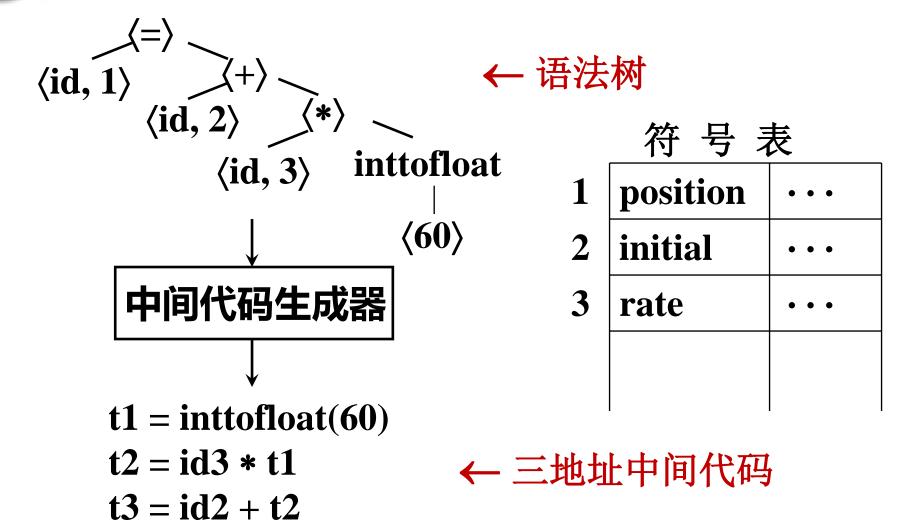


Symbol Table 符号表

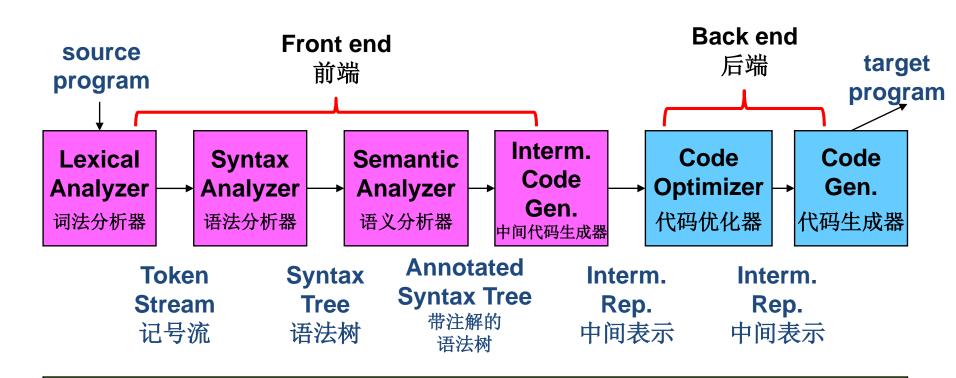
Error Handler 错误处理



id1 = t3







Symbol Table 符号表

Error Handler 错误处理

1958 **代码优化**

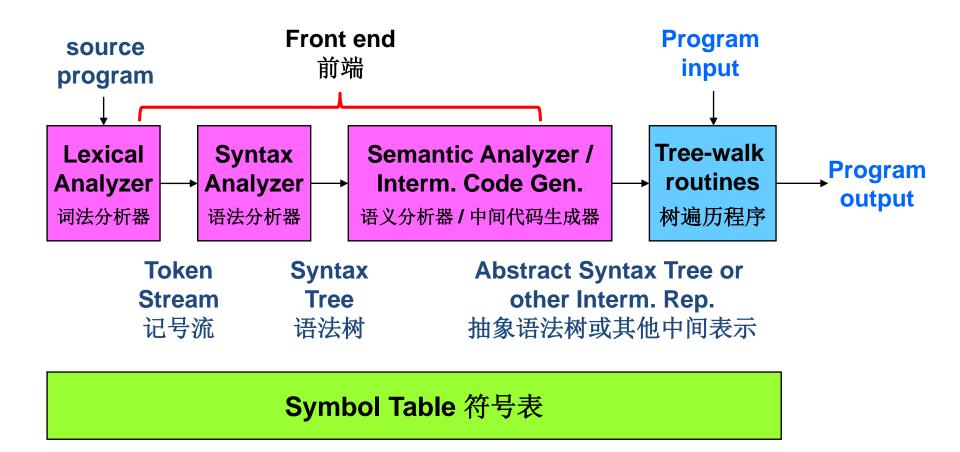
t1 = id3 * 60.0

id1 = id2 + t1

- □ 机器无关的优化、机器相关的优化
- □降低执行时间,减少能耗、资源消耗等

← 三地址中间代码

张昱:《编译原理和技术》课程信息



编程语言及设计编译器及形式编译器的阶段编译技术的应用与挑战



人工智能应用及深度学习框架

无人驾驶系统的软件栈

国产系统软件与硬件







CANN

Compute Architecture for Neural **Networks**



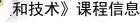


PX₂











人工智能应用及深度学习框架

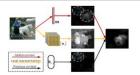
无人驾驶系统的软件栈

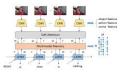






















NNVM Relay



编译







优化

硬件层









国产系统软件与硬件

科学计算应用/人工智能应用

编程框架/库/中间件

SWTensorFlow SWPyTorch SWMind

应用平台基础框架

人工智能算子库

基础数学库

SWBlas

SWSparse

Shentu

编程语言

Fortran

Python

MPI

OpenACC

并行C

基础组件

众核基础编译器

Athread运行时

动态运行支撑

支持SACA的神威平台

"神威"系列超级计算机

"神威"众核服务器



多语言软件及优化

- \square Python + C / C + +
- \square Java + C/C++
- \square JavaScript + C/C++
- \Box Go + C/C++

跨语言程序分析

类型推断、跨语言程序调用图、资源 分析与管理、信息流分析等

安全可靠、性能极致



关键科学问题

□ 语言定义

- ■如何抽象和形式化
- 如何推陈出新



正规式 上下文无关文法 类型系统

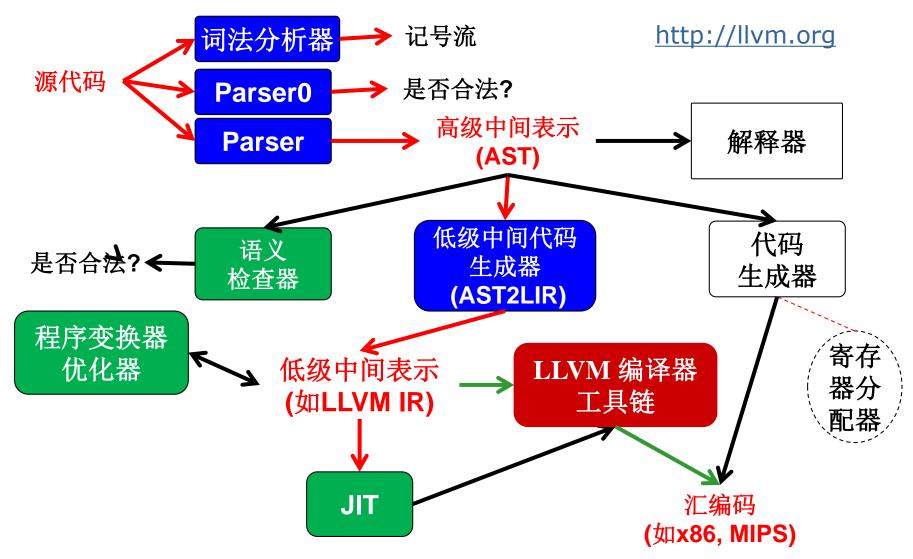
□ 应对不断发展的应用和硬件

- 发挥硬件及指令集优势的代码生成
- 软硬件协同设计
- ■增强软硬件系统的健壮性

中间表示设计与生成 数据流/控制流分析 代码生成与优化



基础实验的考虑





我听到的会忘掉, 我看到的能记住, 我做过的才真正明白。