

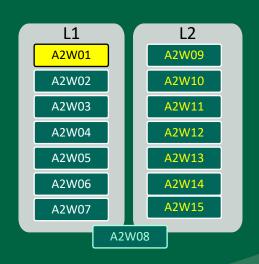






Art 1: Introduction

- What is a Compiler?
- What about Programming Languages?
- Past, Present and Future.









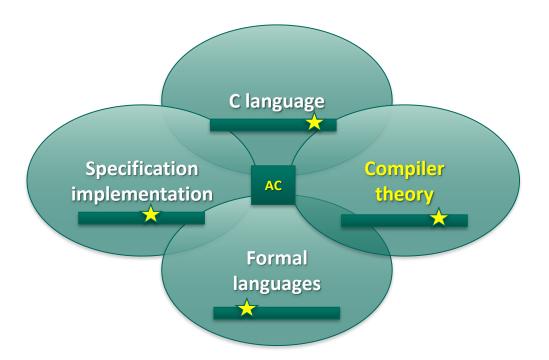


Compilers – Art 1

What is a Compiler?



Lets start...





1.1. Initial Concepts

- A Compiler is a program that runs on some computer architecture under some operating system and transforms (translates) an input program (source program) written in some programming language into an output program (target program) expressed in different programming language.
- A Programming Language is a notational system for describing computations in machinereadable and human-readable form.



Source: https://towardsdatascience.com/top-10-in-demand-programming-languages-to-learn-in-2020

1.1. Initial Concepts

- Computation in general is any process that can be carried by a computer. Programming Languages must provide two types of abstractions:
 - Data abstractions and
 - Control abstractions.

Note:

- Niklaus Wirth (Pascal language creator)
 defined a Programming language as: Data
 structures + Algorithms.
- Decades after, OO defined entities as composed by properties and methods.



Source: https://towardsdatascience.com/top-10-in-demand-programming-languages-to-learn-in-2020

1.2. Importance of Compilers

- Compilers are used by all programmers. "A good craftsman should know his tools."
- Compilers elements and techniques are used in almost every application. See some domain-specific language (DSL).

Note:

- Writing a parser for XML, HTML, or some other structured data file is a common task.
- Scanning and parsing a command or user input line is a very common task.
- Looking for a specific word or sentence in a text is a very common task.



Source: https://towardsdatascience.com/top-10-in-demand-programming-languages-to-learn-in-2020

1.2. Importance of Compilers

- Compilers are an excellent "capstone" or "focal" programming project.
 - Writing a compiler requires an understanding of almost all of the basic computer science subfields.
- Computer Science specific topic.
 - It can demonstrate your proficiency in Computer Science.



Source: https://towardsdatascience.com/top-10-indemand-programming-languages-to-learn-in-2020

1.3. Brief History

- **1840** Analytical Engine (Charles Babbage).
- 1950 FORTRAN, COBOL, Algol60, LISP.
- 1960 PL/1, SNOBOL, Simula, <u>BASIC</u>
- 1970 <u>Pascal</u> (1971), C (1972)
- 1980 Ada, Modula, <u>Smalltalk-80</u>, C++, Objective C, Object Pascal, Eiffel, Oberon, Scheme, Logo
- 1990 Java, Haskell, Javascript, PHP, Perl, Python, Ruby, Lua...
- 2000 C#, Scala, F#, Groovy, Go, D, R, Clojure, Swift, Kotlin ...
- **2010** Rust (2015), Julia, ...
- 2020 GPT-3 (OpenAI), Platypus
- **2021-22** OPT, ...



Source: Wanner Bros.



1.3. Brief History

To think about the future:

- Facebook Al Creates Its Own Language In Creepy Preview Of Our Potential Future:
 - https://www.forbes.com/sites/tonybradley/2017/07/31/face book-ai-creates-its-own-language-in-creepy-preview-ofour-potential-future/
- > The truth behind Facebook AI inventing a new language:
 - https://towardsdatascience.com/the-truth-behindfacebook-ai-inventing-a-new-language-37c5d680e5a7
- OpenAl API:
 - https://openai.com/blog/openai-api/



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1.3. Brief History

- To think about the future:
 - > GPT-3 Demo:
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8psgEDhT1MM
 - GPT-3 Paper:
 - https://arxiv.org/pdf/2005.14165.pdf
 - Kevin Lacker tests:
 - https://lacker.io/ai/2020/07/06/giving-gpt-3-a-turing-test.html

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1.4. Recently

- IBM has released the "CodeNet" service.
 - https://research.ibm.com/blog/codenet-ai-for-code
- OPT: Open Pre-trained Transformer Language Models:
 - https://wandb.ai/telidavies/ml-news/reports/Meta-Al-Releases-OPT-175B-Set-Of-Free-To-Use-Pretrained-Language-Models--VmlldzoxOTQwOTU1
 - https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.01068

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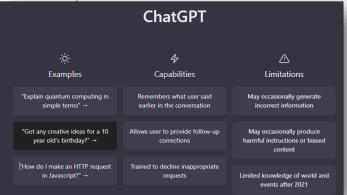


1.4. Our "star": ChatGPT

ChatGPT was fine-tuned on top of GPT-3.5
using <u>supervised learning</u> as well
as <u>reinforcement learning</u>.



Both approaches used human trainers to improve the model's performance. It uses the Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO) algorithms present a cost-effective benefit to <u>trust region policy optimization</u> algorithms and the models were trained in collaboration with <u>Microsoft</u> on their <u>Azure</u> supercomputing infrastructure.



Basic Chat (Jan 6th 2023): https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt/



1.4. But...

• Trying...



Query: Describe how to implement a Rust-like compiler using C Language step-by-step.



Rust is a complex and sophisticated language that requires extensive knowledge of programming language design and compiler construction. Implementing a Rust-like compiler using C Language step-by-step would be a challenging task.



However, if you are interested in using C with Rust, there are resources available that can help you get started. Using C or C++ inside of a Rust project consists of two major parts: wrapping the exposed C API for use with Rust and building your C or C++ code to be integrated with the Rust code [1].

As C++ does not have a stable ABI for the Rust compiler to target, it is recommended to use the C ABI when combining Rust with C or C++ [1].

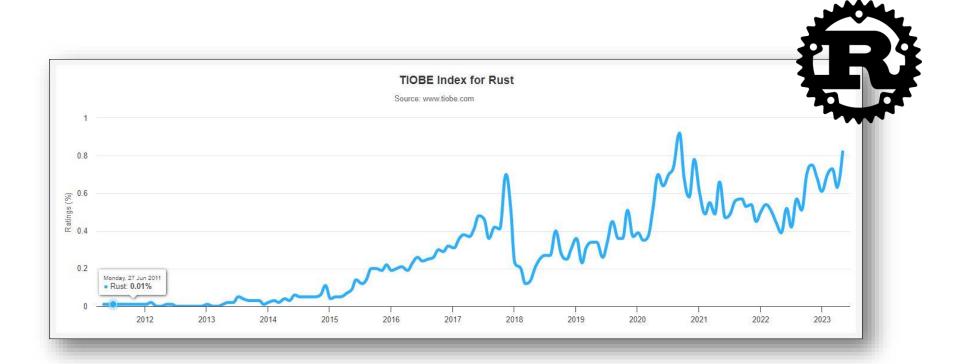
The code-generation phase of the Rust compiler is mainly done by LLVM. LLVM is a set of tools for building a compiler, most notably used by the C [++] Compiler clang [++]. First, the Rust compiler does all the Rust-specific stuff like type and borrow checking; in the end, it generates LLVM-IR [3].

While it is beyond the scope of this answer to provide a step-by-step guide on how to implement a Rust-like compiler using C language, the resources mentioned above can help you get started with integrating C code with Rust. If you are interested in learning more about compiler construction, there are many resources available online, including textbooks, online courses, and open-source compiler projects.





1.4. Rust...









Compilers – Art 1

So... Let's start...



1.4. Computational Paradigms

- Imperative or Procedural Programming:
 - FORTRAN, COBOL, ALGOL, BASIC, LOGO, PL, C, ...
- Functional Programming:
 - LISP, Scheme, Miranda, Haskell, F#, Clojure.
- Logic Programming:
 - Prolog
- Object-Oriented Programming:
 - SIMULA, Smaltalk, C++, Objective C, Eiffel, JAVA, C#.
- Scripting Languages:
 - Perl, Python, Tcl/Tk, Javascript, Rexx, Visual Basic, PHP



Source: NASA

1.4. Special Purpose Languages

- Database Query Languages:
 - SQL
- Simulation Languages:
 - Simula, GPSS, SIMSCRIPT
- Silicon Design Languages:
 - VRML, VHDL,SystemC (C++), SpecC(C)
- Graphics Design Languages
 - GRAF
- Real-time Languages:
 - RT-FORTRAN, BCL, Embedded-C, Embedded Java



Source: NASA



1.4. DSL (Domain Specific Languages)

Definition:

A domain-specific language (DSL) is a computer language specialized to a particular application domain.

Note:

 This is in contrast to a general-purpose language (GPL), which is broadly applicable across domains.

Design Goals:

- Domain-specific languages are less comprehensive.
- Domain-specific languages are much more expressive in their domain.
- Domain-specific languages should exhibit minimal redundancy.



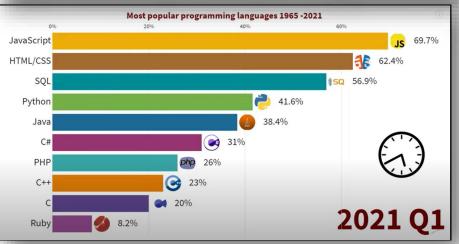
Examples:

OS Shells, Wiki environments, OpenGL, Markup Languages...

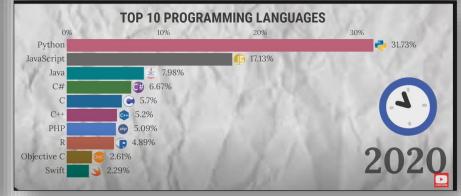


Statistics - TIOBE (2022):

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qogEJSNZTPA





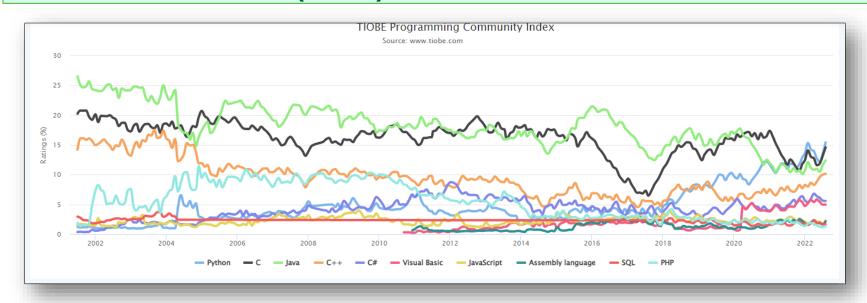




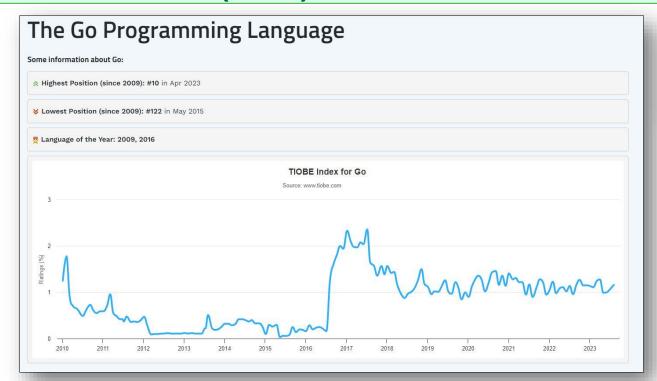
Statistics – TIOBE (2022-23):

Aug 2022	Aug 2021	Change	Progran	nming Language	Ratings	Change
1	2	^	•	Python	15.42%	+3.56%
2	1	•	9	С	14.59%	+2.03%
3	3		(4)	Java	12.40%	+1.96%
4	4		6	C++	10.17%	+2.81%
5	5		3	C#	5.59%	+0.45%
6	6		VB	Visual Basic	4.99%	+0.33%
7	7		JS	JavaScript	2.33%	-0.61%
8	9	^	ASM	Assembly language	2.17%	+0.14%
9	10	^	SQL	SQL	1.70%	+0.23%
10	8	•	php	РНР	1.39%	-0.80%

Statistics – TIOBE (2023):



Statistics – Go (2023):





1.5. Some Definitions

- Compiler Input:
 - Source program
 - Configuration parameters or pragmatics (#pragma directives)
 - Source and Target Language Definitions
- Compiler Output:
 - Target program
 - Error messages
 - Information accompanying the target program external symbol tables, cross- reference tables.

Target Program:

- High-Level Language
- Low-Level Code (Language)



Source: https://toCwardsdatascience.com/top-10-in-demand-programming-languages-to-learn-in-2020

1.5. Some Definitions

- Target Low-Level Code Type:
 - Pure Machine Code
 - Augmented Machine Code
 - Virtual Machine Code
- Target Low-Level Code Format:
 - Assembly or Pseudo-assembly Language Format,
 - Relocatable Binary Format
 - Memory-Image Format (Load & Go)



Source: https://toCwardsdatascience.com/top-10-in-demand-programming-languages-to-learn-in-2020

1.5. Some Definitions

Run-time Environment:

- Fully Static Environment
- Fully Dynamic Environment
- Mixed Environment Stacked-based environment

Compiler Related Applications

 Editors, Word Processors, Command Interpreters, Formatting Printers, XML Parser, and almost all applications – big and small.



Source: https://toCwardsdatascience.com/top-10-in-demand-programming-languages-to-learn-in-2020





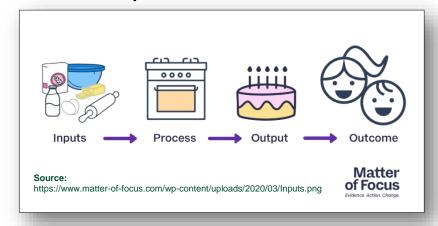
Compilers – Art 1

Concluding



Review

- Compiler definition
- Basic overview (historical and trends)
- Computational paradigms
- Elements of compiler





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Some Questions



- 1. What is the importance of compilers?
- 2. Summarize the functionality of a compiler.
- 3. Identify some challenges to create a compiler.



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Open questions...

- Any doubts / questions?
- How we are until now?













Compilers – Art 1

Thank you for your attention!

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