

Code Generation

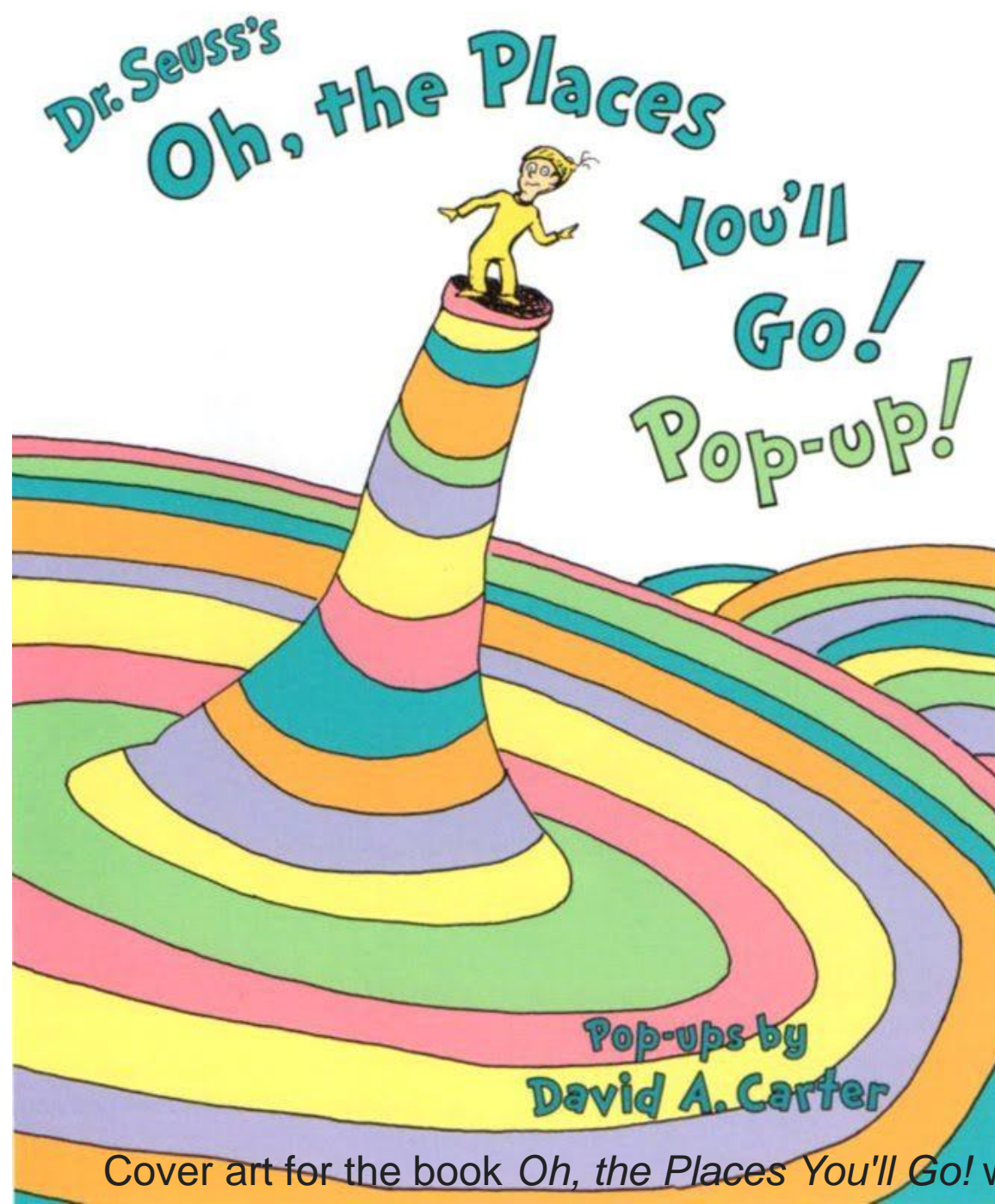
NI(E)-GEN, Spring 2021

<https://courses.fit.cvut.cz/NI-GEN>



Trivia

- Petr Maj, majpetr@fit.cvut.cz
- Lectures, MON, on teams
- Tutorials, TUE, on teams
- Course information on teams and coursepages
- Grades in grades (and KOS)



Cover art for the book *Oh, the Places You'll Go!* written by Blais, Jacqueline; et al.

What to expect?

- some theory and science
- a lot of practice and engineering

What to expect?

- you will learn in reasonable detail what & how compiler does
- you will write your own compiler for a non-trivial (but still rather simple) programming language
- all the way down to machine code (simplified)
- you will have to work a lot on your own (but we are here to help)

What to expect?

- “irrelevant” details, since in compilers history repeats itself
- some overlap with programming languages design

Grades

- course project:
 - compiler for a small C-like language
 - reasonably large piece of work
 - due at the last tutorial, extensions possible upon previous request
 - 60 points max
- exam
 - on paper, covered theory and algorithms
 - 40 points max
- grade: > 90: A, 80..90 : B, 70..80: C, 60..70: D, 50..60: E, <50: F

Course Project

- compiler (middle & back end) implementation for a small c-like language
- target a tiny86 VM, which is a simplified model of a PC architecture based on x86
- code generation for higher level language constructs (condition, functions, etc.)
- optimizations (inlining, constant propagation, peepholer, etc.)
- register allocation


```
int main() {  
    // allocate  
    int numbers[100];  
    // initialize  
    for (int i = 0; i < 100; ++i) {  
        numbers[i] = i + 2;  
    }  
    // iterate  
    for (int i = 0; i < 100; ++i) {  
        if (numbers[i] == 0)  
            continue;  
        // we have a prime  
        print(numbers[i]);  
        // remove all that are divisible  
        for (int j = i + 1; j < 100; ++j) {  
            if (numbers[j] == 0)  
                continue;  
            if (numbers[j] % numbers[i] == 0)  
                numbers[j] = 0;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

*And will you succeed?
Yes! You will, indeed!
(98 and 3/4 percent guaranteed.)*

KID, YOU'LL MOVE MOUNTAINS!

So...

*Be your name Buxbaum or Bixby or Bray
Or Mordecai Ali Van Allen O'Shea,
You're off to Great Places!
Today is your day!
Your mountain is waiting.
So...get on your way!*

by Dr Seuss, from Oh The Places You'll Go



The Anatomy of a Compiler

NI(E)-GEN

<https://courses.fit.cvut.cz/NI-GEN>



FIT

In the beginning...

- there were very few very big computers
- there were no programming languages
- there were no compilers

CALCULATRICES DIGITALES
DU DÉCHIFFRAGE DE FORMULES LOGICO-MATHÉMATIQUES
PAR LA MACHINE MÊME
DANS LA CONCEPTION DU PROGRAMME

T H È S E

PRÉSENTÉE

À L'ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FÉDÉRALE, ZURICH,

POUR L'OBTENTION DU

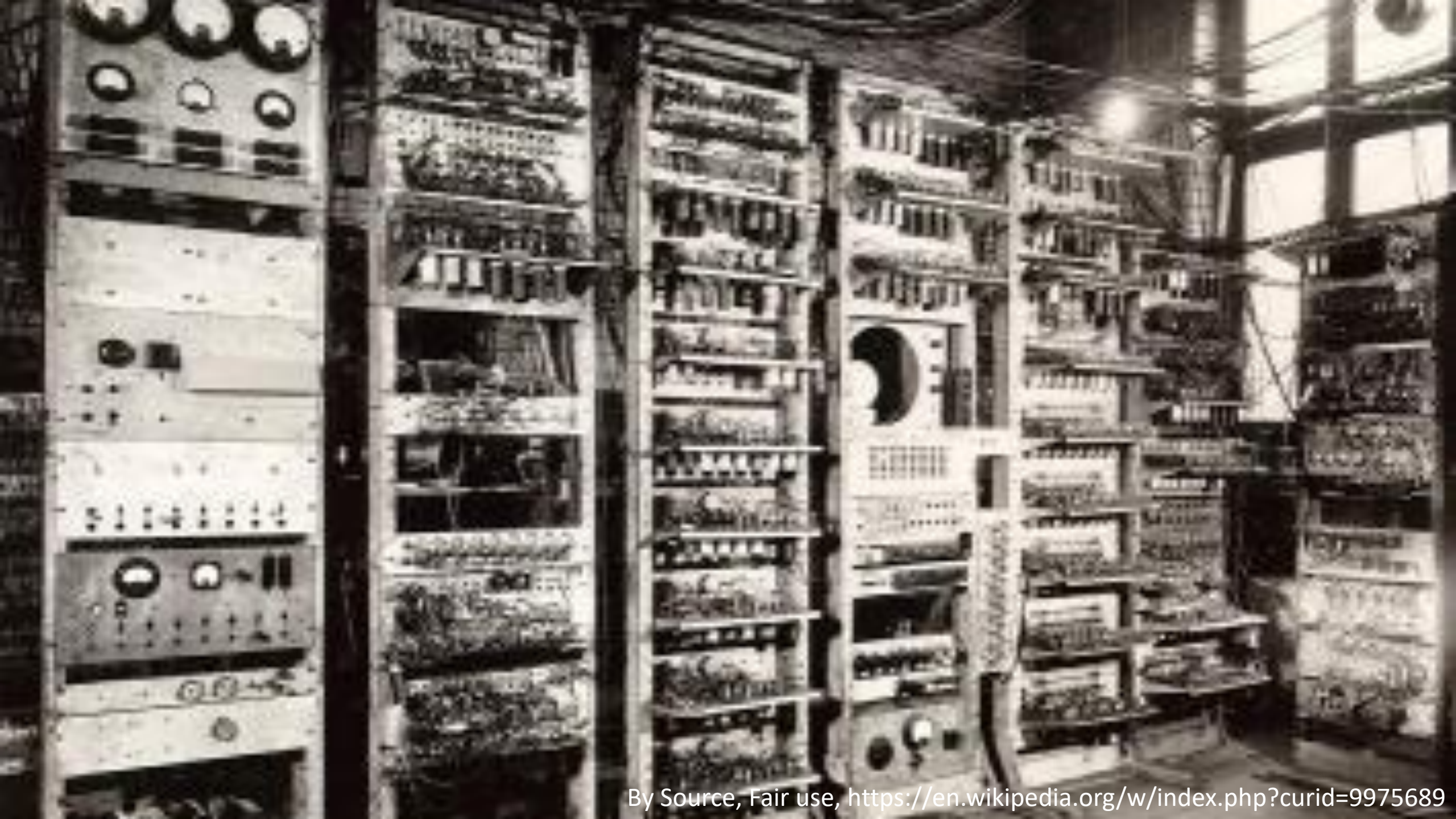
GRADE DE DOCTEUR ÈS SCIENCES MATHÉMATIQUES

PAR

CORRADO BÖHM, ing. électr. dipl. EPUL
de Milan (Italie)

Rapporteur : Prof. Dr. E. STIEFEL

Co-rapporteur : Prof. Dr. P. BERNAYS



A black t-shirt is laid flat against a white background. The t-shirt has a crew neck and short sleeves. Centered on the chest is a white text print.

My computer is
BIGGER, BETTER and
FASTER than yours!


IBM, We Have a Problem

Bigger Computers Run Bigger Software

- early computers were super expensive
- but soon developing the software they executed was even costlier
- all of it written in assembly
- enter speedcoding

Actual “high-level” programming language

Speedcoding

- when an arithmetic operation was found in the source code, corresponding routine was called
 - designed to ease the burden on programmers
 - not for speed (up to 20x slower than assembly)
 - occupied about 300 bytes in RAM
- a primitive interpreter!*
- 



High Level Languages Are Great!

but...

Efficiency Matters

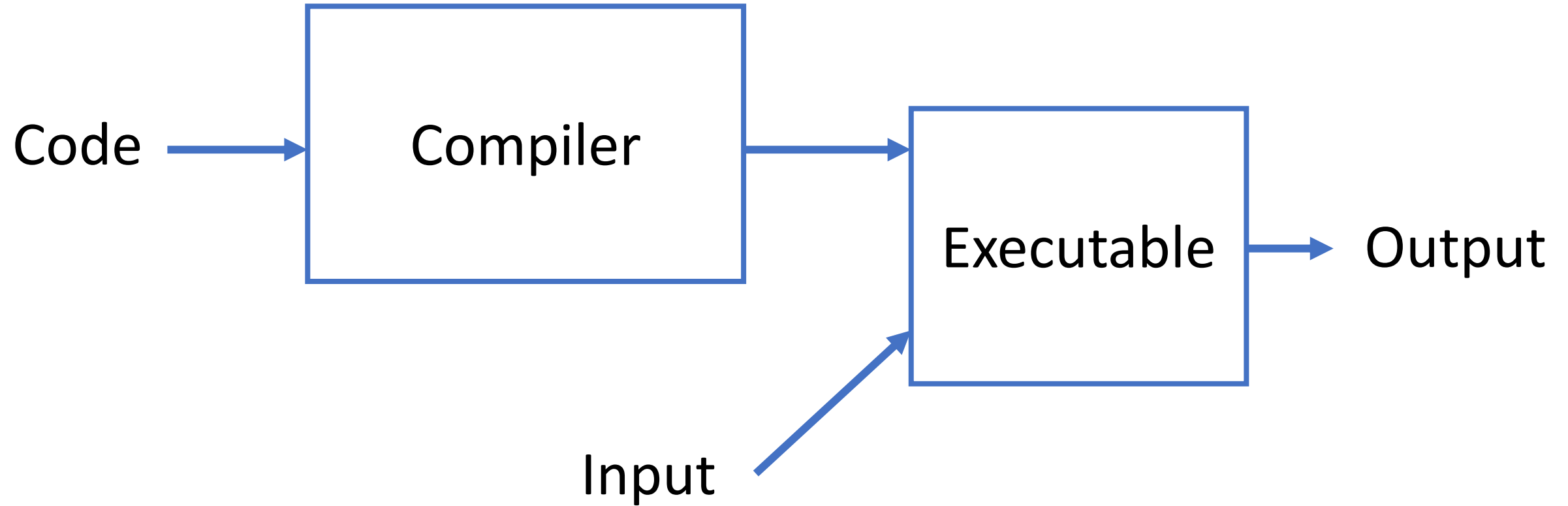
- the cost of an interpreter is prohibitive
- John Backus observed that in speedcoding lot of time is spent in the mathematical formulas being translated over and over again every time they are executed

Efficiency Matters

- the cost of an interpreter is prohibitive
- John Backus observed that in speedcoding lot of time is spent in the mathematical FORMulas being TRANslated over and over again every time they are executed

FORTRAN

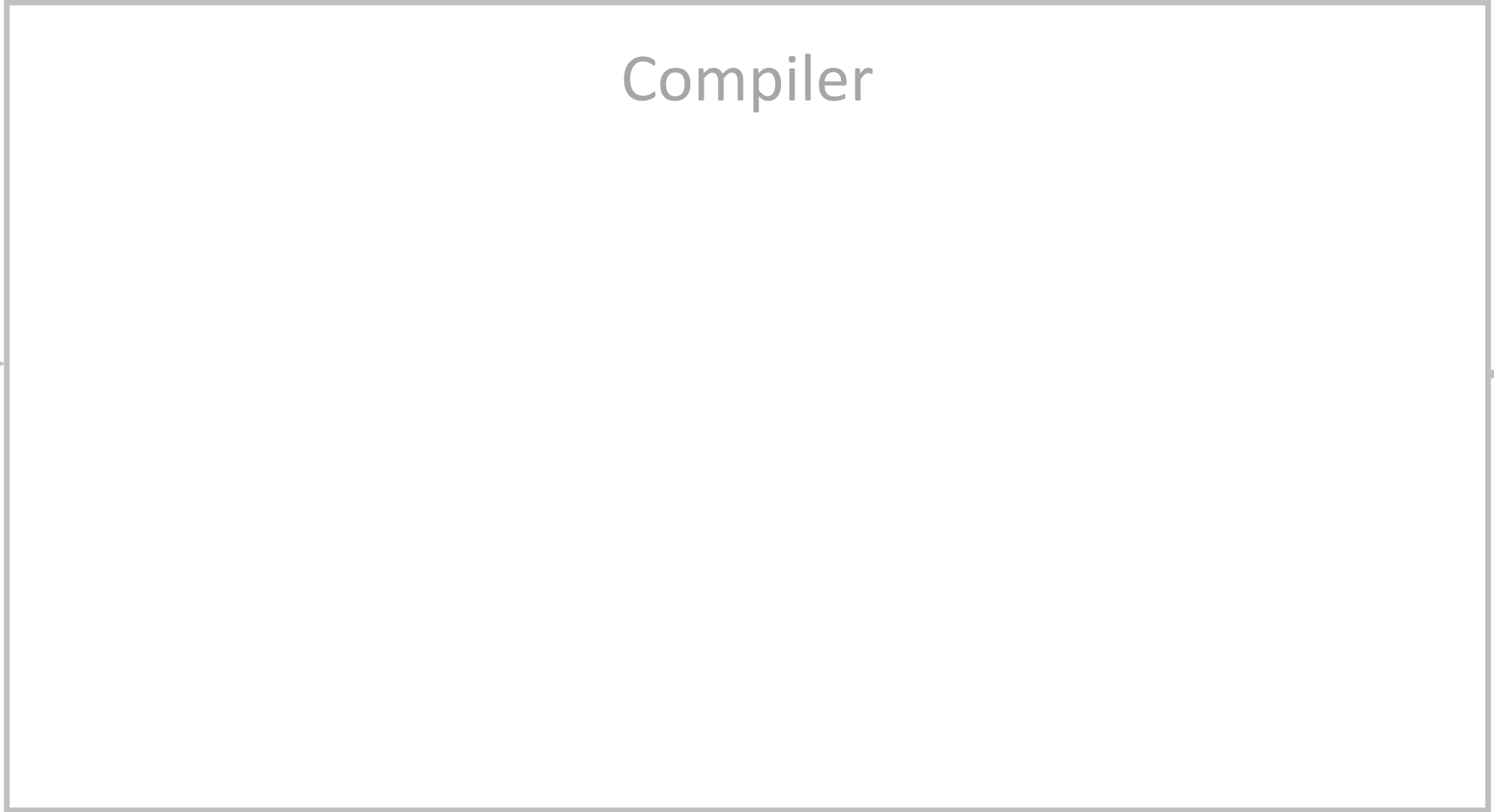
- what if the operations are translated first once and for all?
- doing this ahead of time also means the compiler can:
 - is not resource constrained
 - can do lots of things (can be slow, as long as generated executable is fast)
- the very first compiler and highly influential compiler



Compiler

Code →

→ Exe



Compiler

Syntax
Analysis

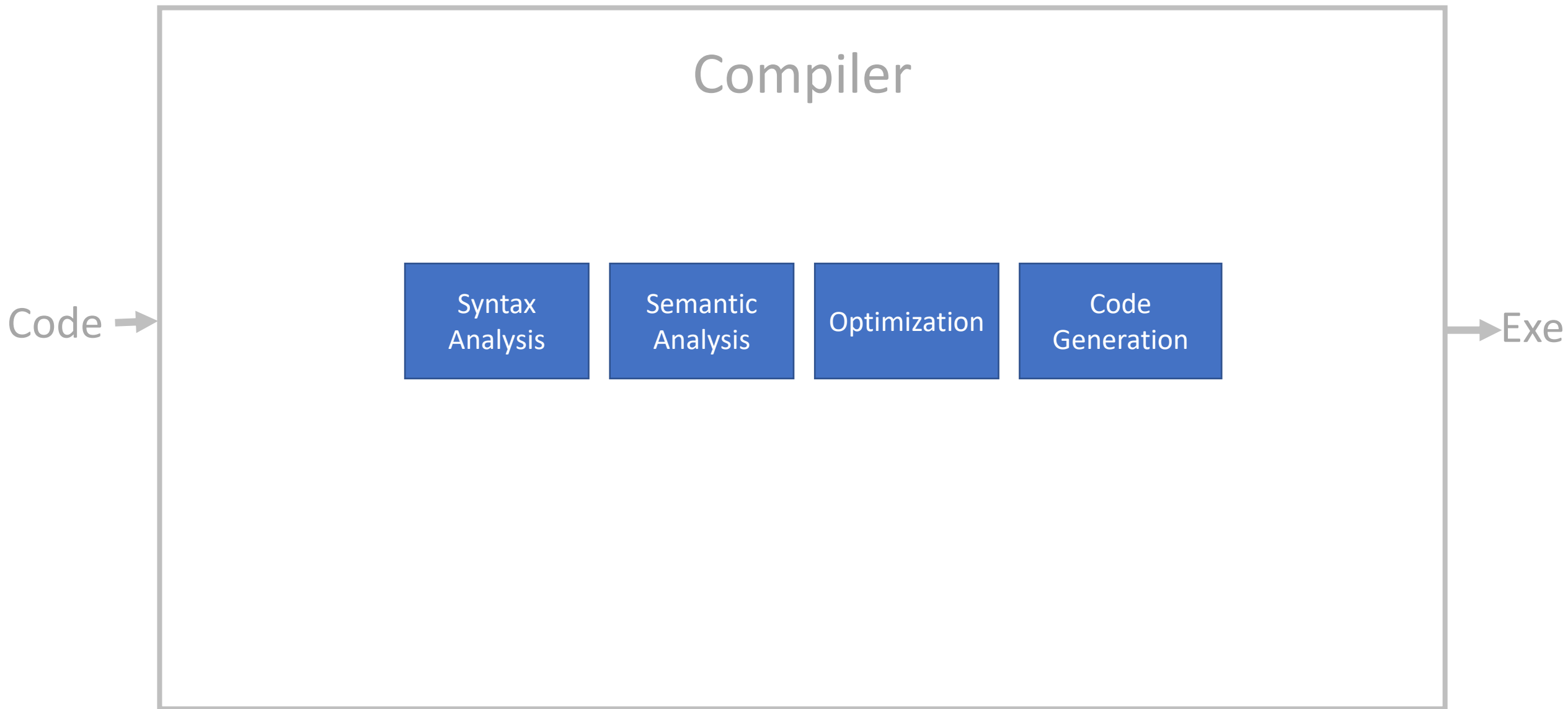
Semantic
Analysis

Optimization

Code
Generation

Code →

→ Exe



Compiler

Lexical
Analysis

Parsing

Semantic
Analysis

Optimization

Code
Generation

Code →

→ Exe

BI-AAG BI-PJP

```
// a simple function
int min(int a, int b) {
    if (a < b)
        return a;
    else
        return b;
}
```

```
// a simple function  
int min(int a, int b) {  
    if (a < b)  
        return a;  
    else  
        return b;  
}
```

```
// a simple function  
int min(int a, int b) {  
    if (a < b)  
        return 😊; Invalid character  
    else  
        return b;  
}
```

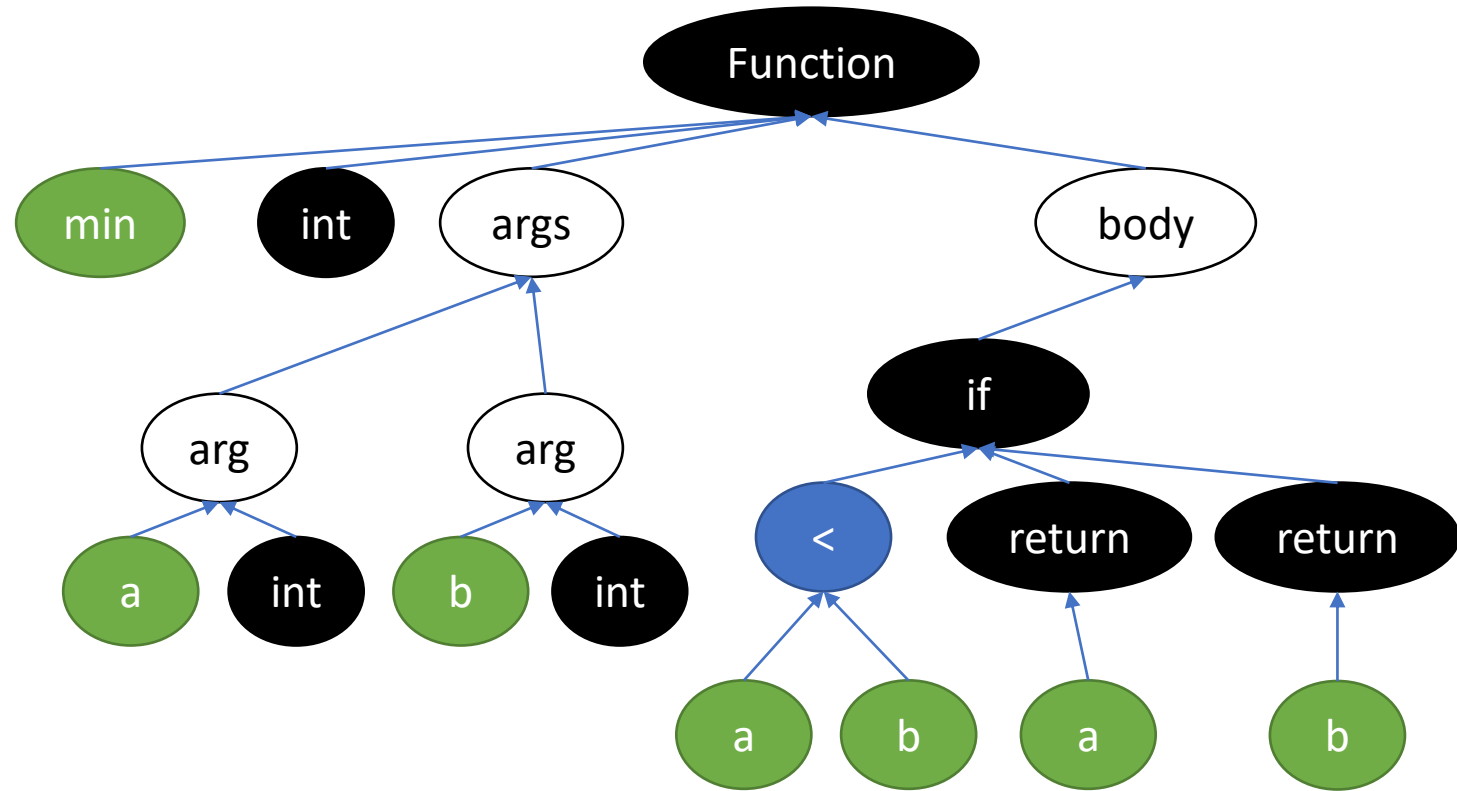
```
// a simple function  
int min(int a, int b) {  
    if (a < b)  
        return a; valid...  
    else  
        return b;  
}
```



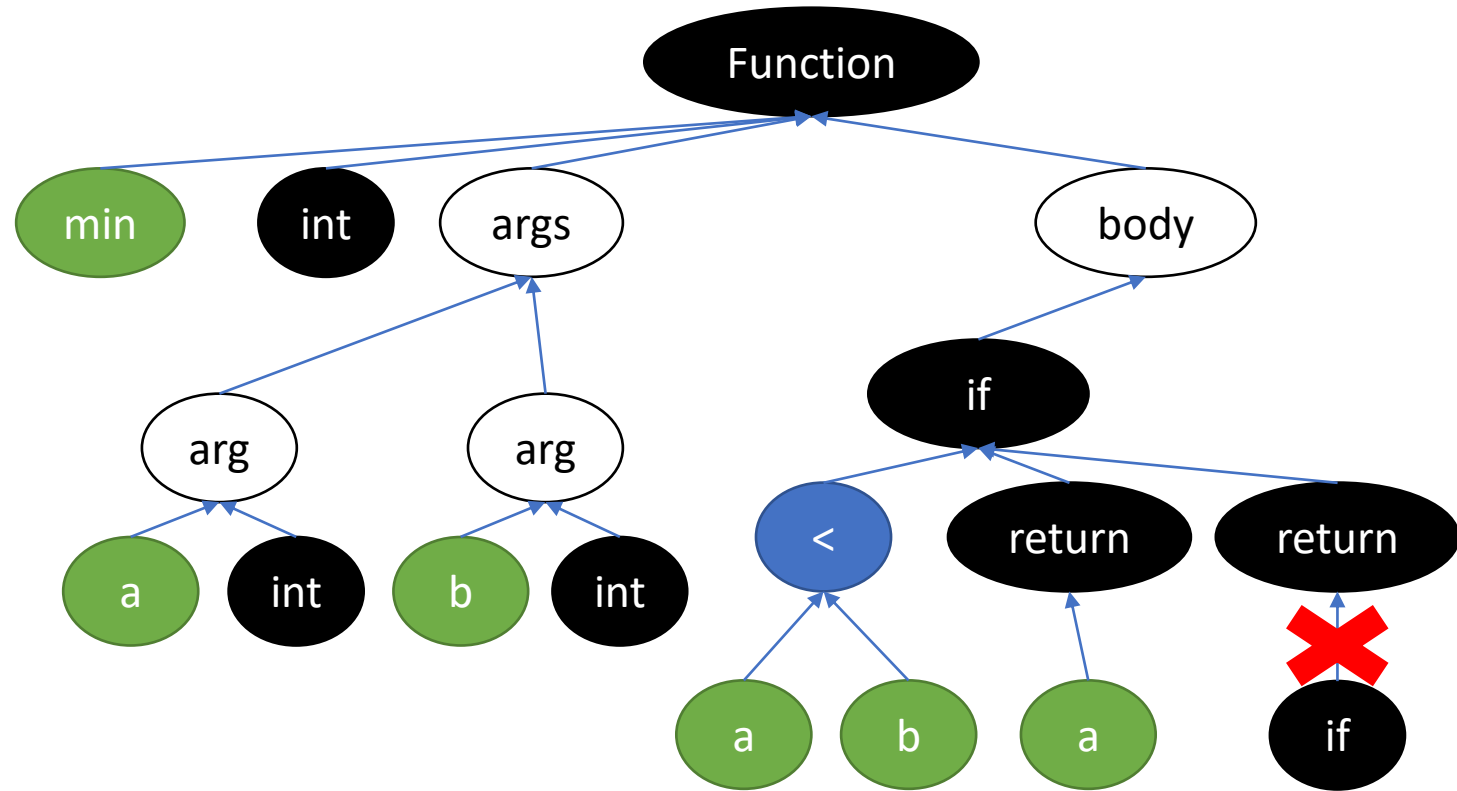
```
int min(int a, int b) {  
    if (a < b)  
        return a;  
    else  
        return b;  
}
```

```
int min ( int a , int b ) { if ( a < b  
    ) return a ; else return b ; }
```

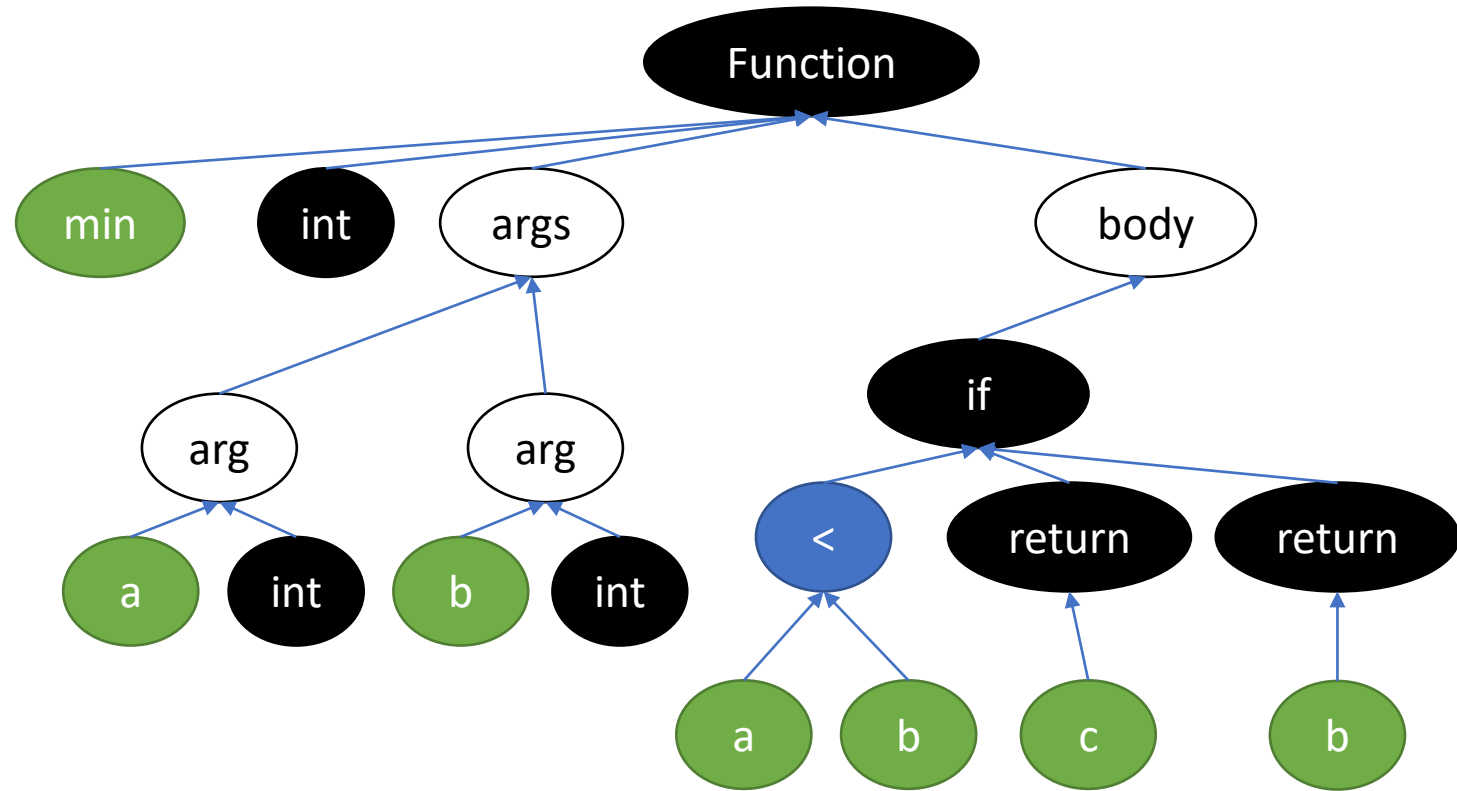
```
int min(int a, int b) {  
    if (a < b)  
        return a;  
    else  
        return b;  
}
```



```
int min(int a, int b) {  
    if (a < b)  
        return if;  
    else  
        return b;  
}
```

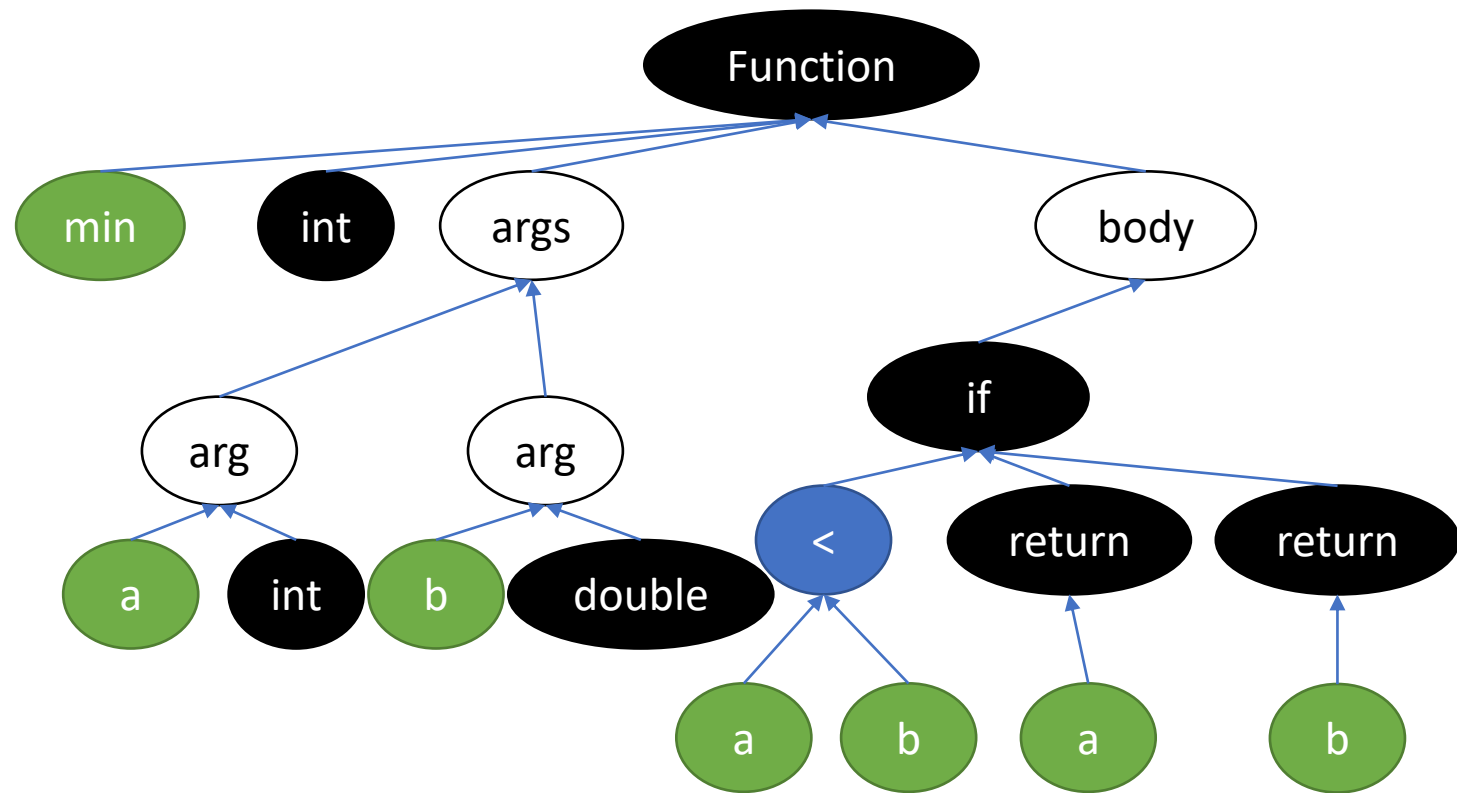


```
int min(int a, int b) {  
    if (a < b)  
        return c; valid...  
    else  
        return b;  
}
```



valid...

```
int min(int a, double b) {  
    if (a < b)  
        return a;  
    else  
        return b;  
}
```



Compiler

Frontend

Lexical
Analysis

Parsing

Semantic
Analysis

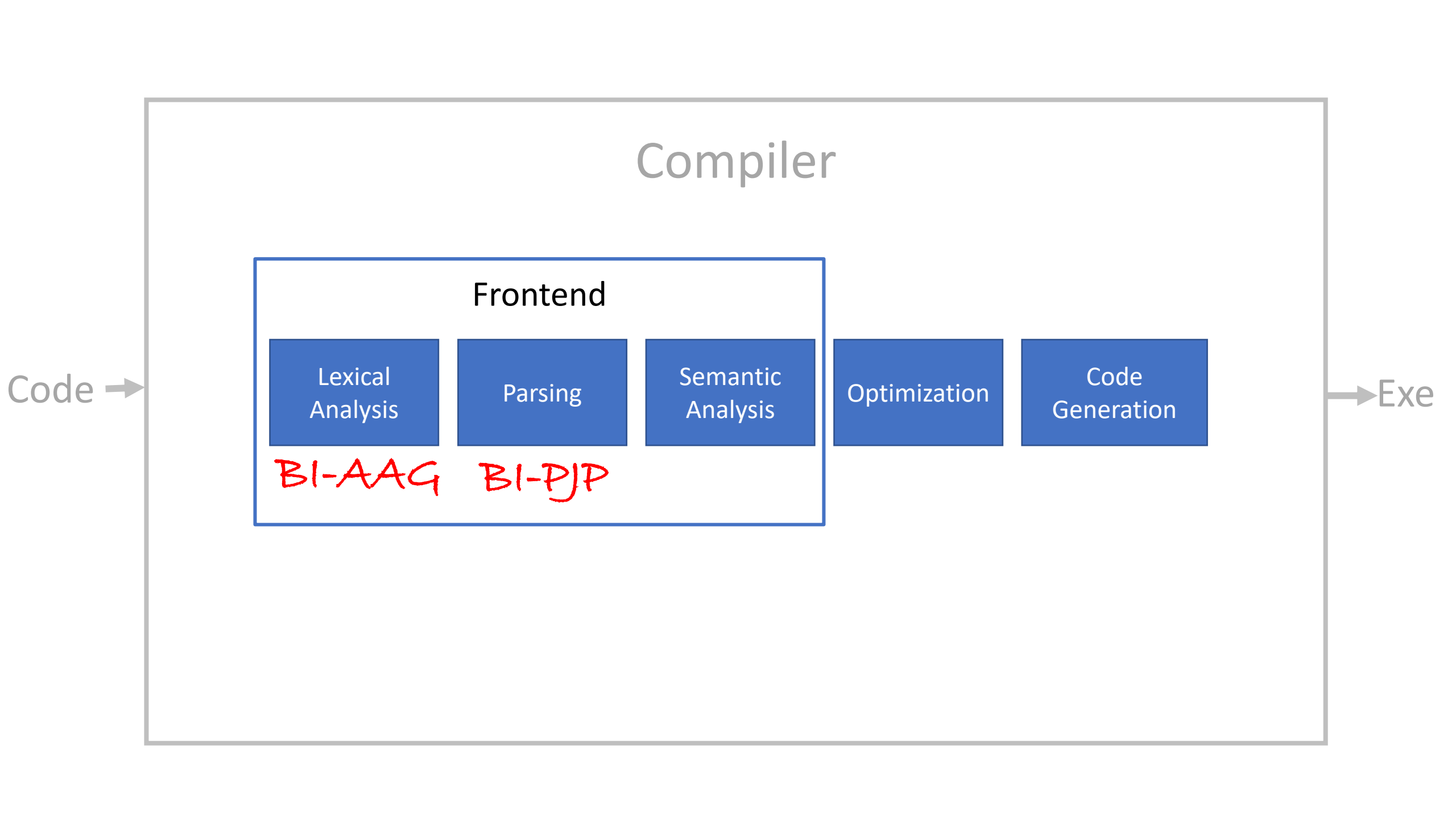
Optimization

Code
Generation

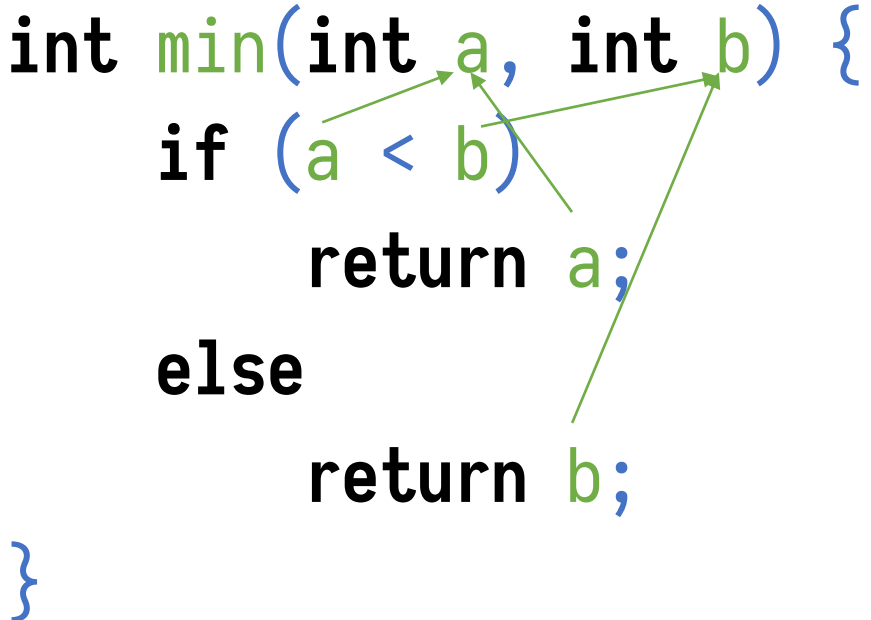
BI-AAG BI-PJP


Code →

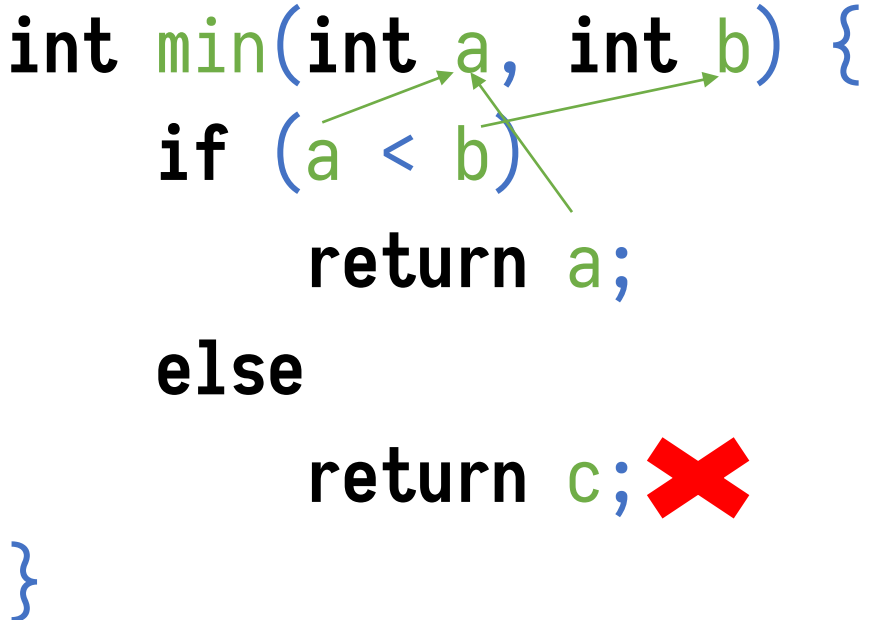
→ Exe



```
int min(int a, int b) {  
    if (a < b)  
        return a;  
    else  
        return b;  
}
```

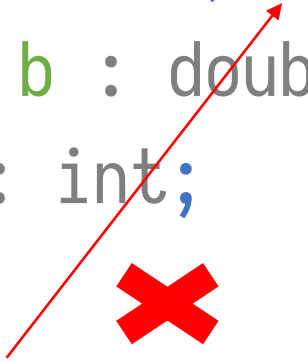



```
int min(int a, int b) {  
    if (a < b)  
        return a;  
    else  
        return c;   
}
```



```
int min(int a, int b) : int {  
    if (a : int < b : int) : bool  
        return a : int;  
    else  
        return b : int;  
}
```

```
int min(int a, double b) : int {  
    if (a : int < b : double) : bool  
        return a : int;  
    else  
        return b : double;  
}
```



Compiler

Frontend

Lexical
Analysis

Parsing

Semantic
Analysis

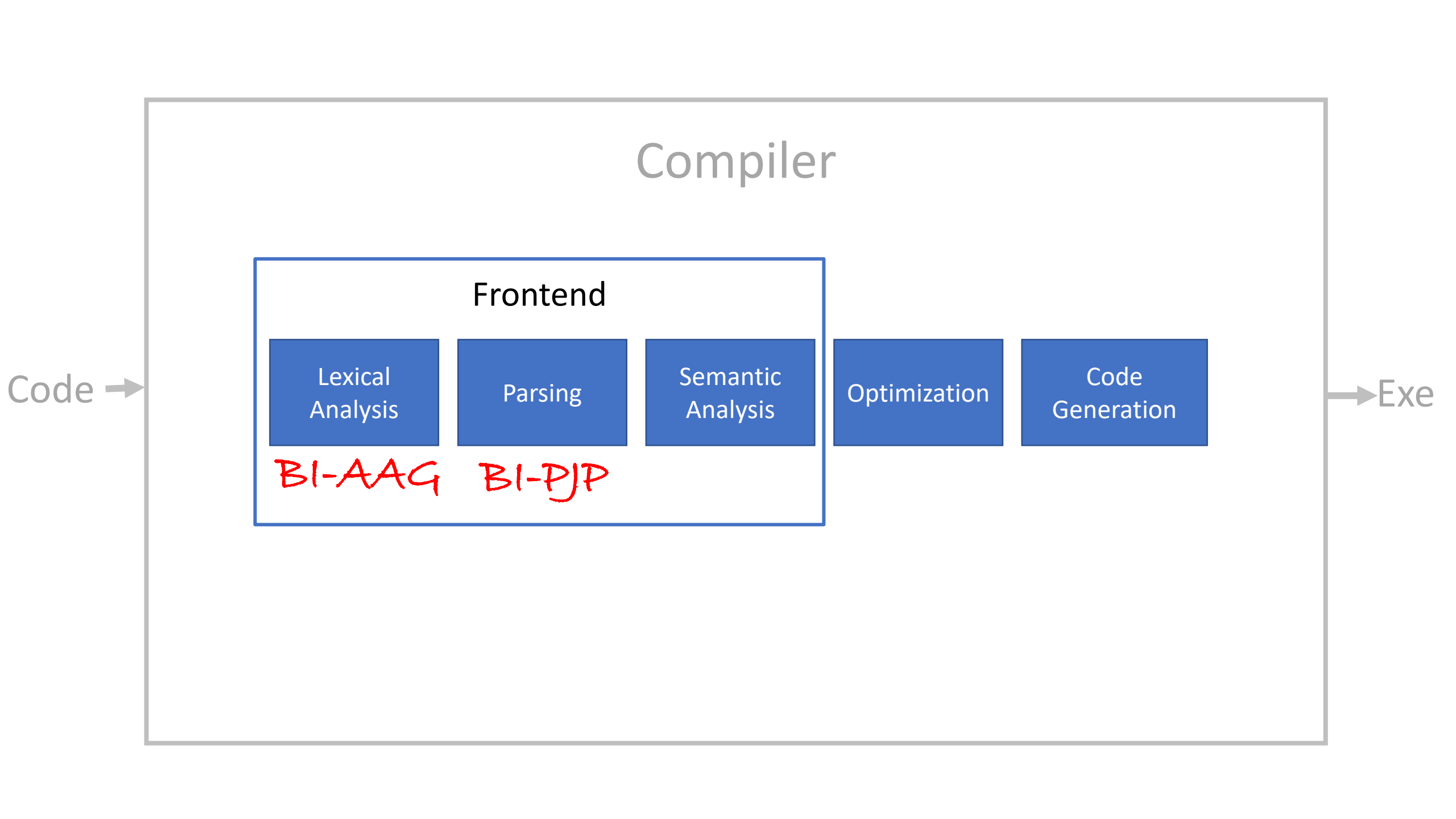
Optimization

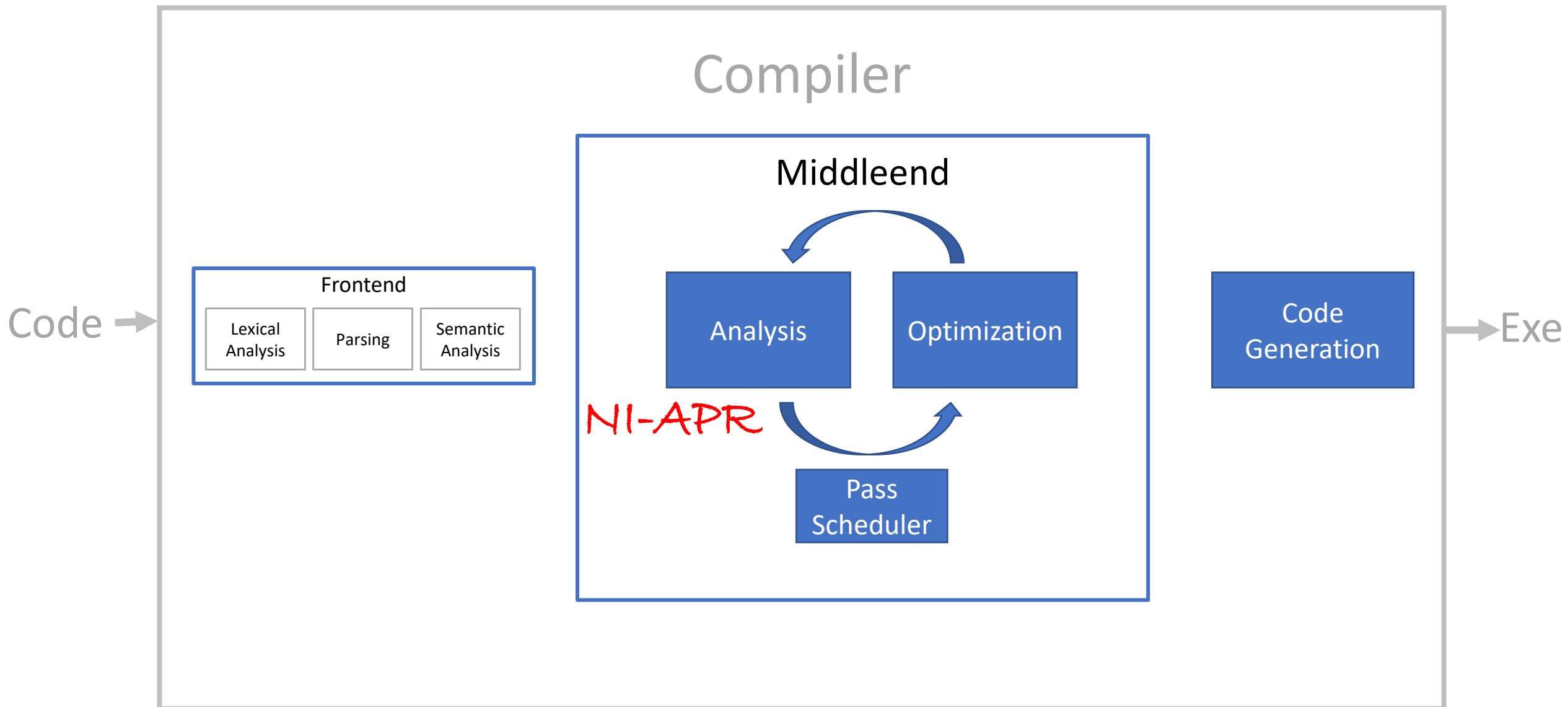
Code
Generation

BI-AAG BI-PJP

Code →

→ Exe





```
int min2(int a, int b) {  
    if (a * 2 * 1 < b * 2)  
        return a * 2;  
    else  
        return a * 2;  
}
```

```
int min2(int a, int b) {  
    if (a * 2 < b * 2)  
        return a * 2;  
    else  
        return a * 2;  
}
```

```
int min2(int a, int b) {  
    if (a << 1 < b << 1)  
        return a << 1;  
    else  
        return a << 1;  
}
```



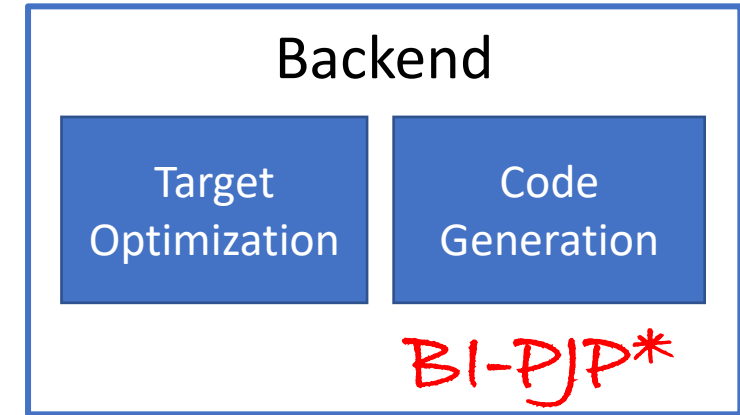
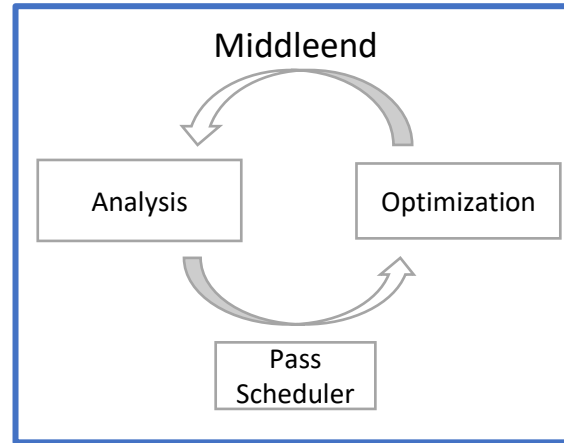
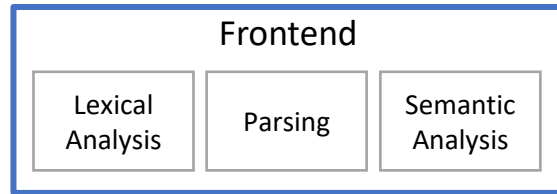
```
int min2(int a, int b) {  
    int tmp = a << 1;  
    if (tmp < b << 1)  
        return tmp;  
    else  
        return tmp;  
}
```

```
int min2(int a, int b) {  
    int tmp = a << 1;  
    return tmp;  
}
```

```
int min2(int a, int b) {  
    return a << 1;  
}
```

Compiler

Code →



→ Exe

```
bool lessThanZero(int a, int b) {  
    return a + b < 0;  
}
```

lessThanZero:

mov cx, 0

add ax, bx ; a + b

cmp ax, cx ; <

j1 less

mov ax, 0 ; return false

ret

less:

mov ax, 1 ; return true

ret

lessThanZero:

mov cx, 0

add ax, bx ; a + b

cmp ax, cx ; <

j1 less

and ax, cx ; (smaller and faster)

ret

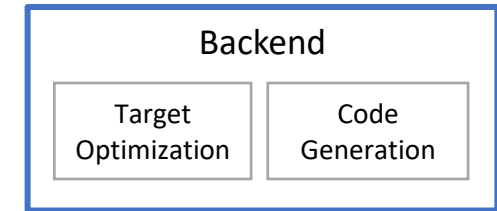
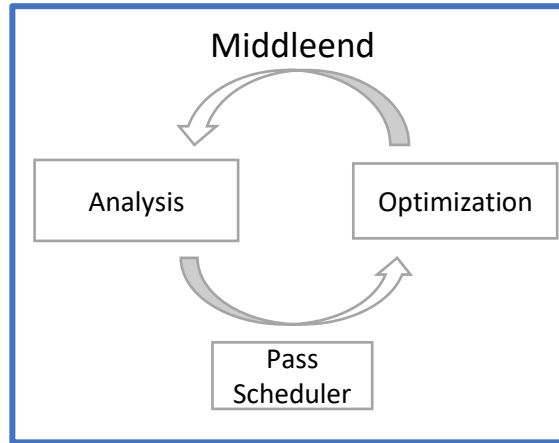
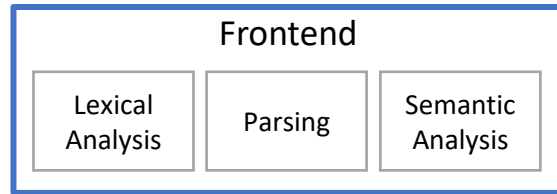
less:

xor ax, ax ; (smaller and faster)

ret

Compiler

Code →



→ Exe

UTF
tokens
derivation tree
abstract syntax tree

Intermediate
representation

Backend IR

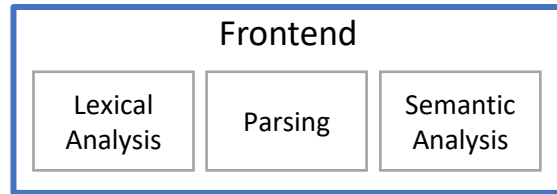
machine code

This is a lot of work

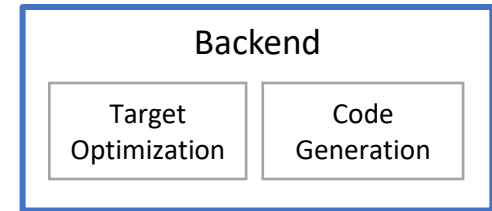
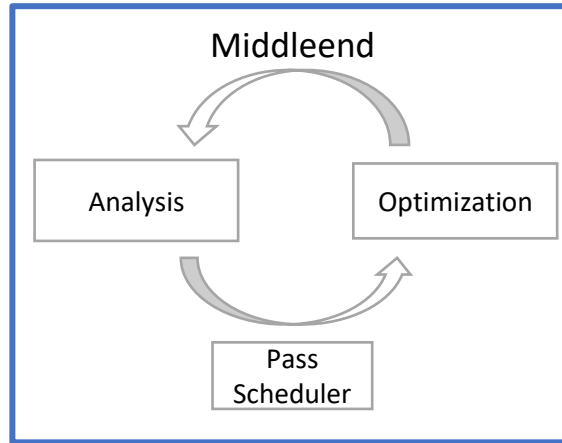
for the programmer...

Compiler

Code →

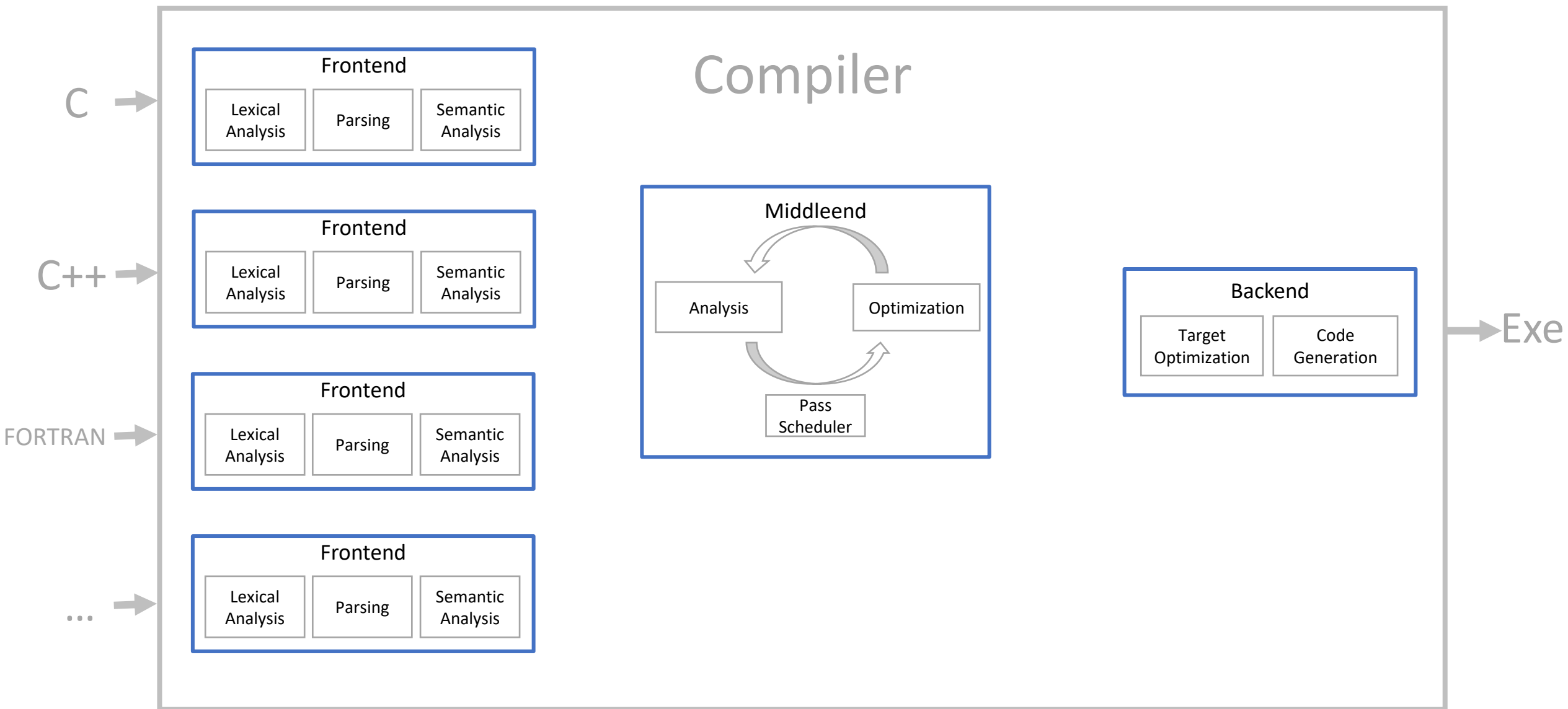


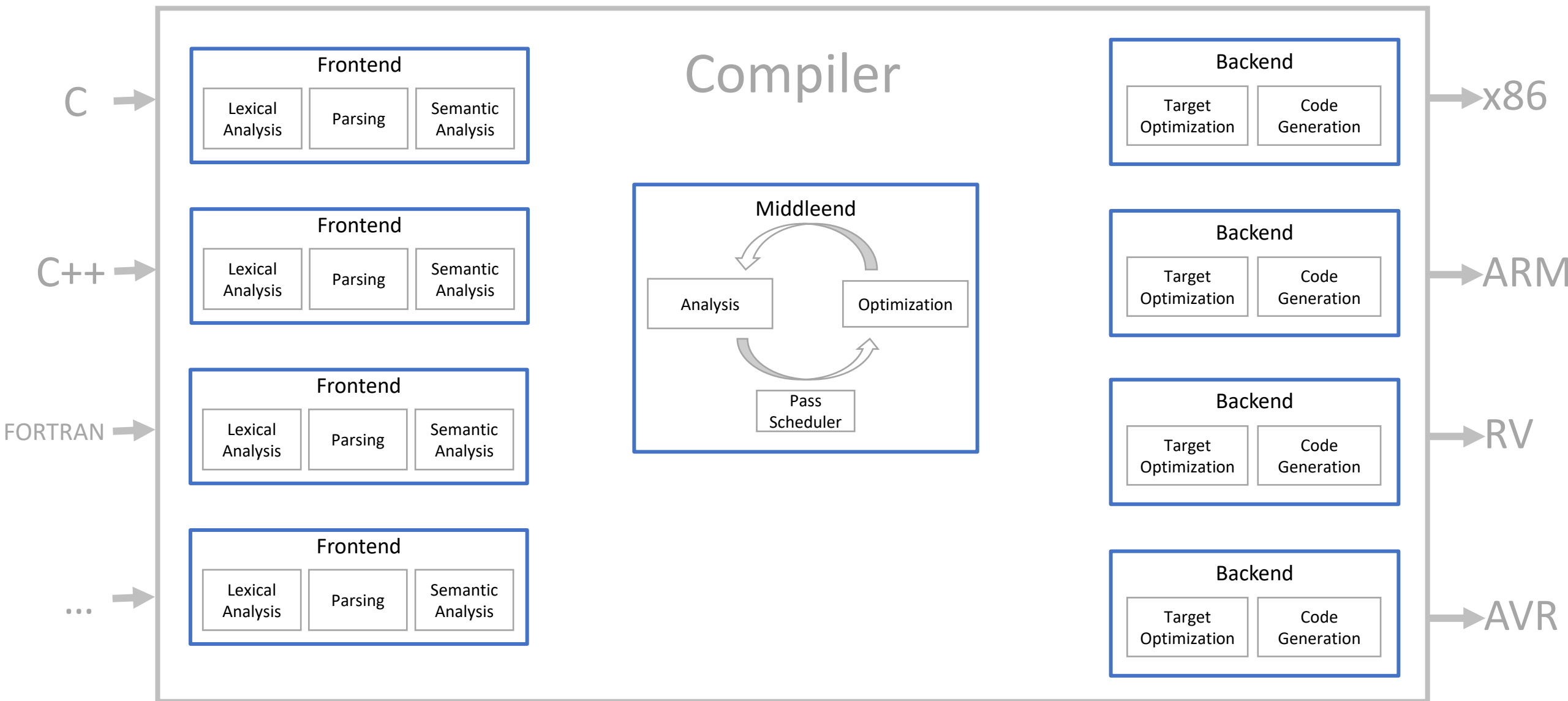
Source aware



Target aware

→ Exe





This is a lot of work

for the machine...

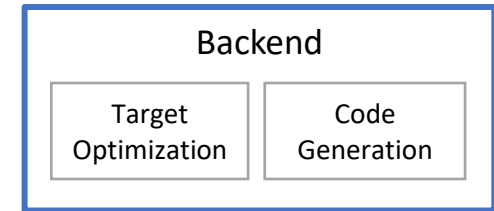
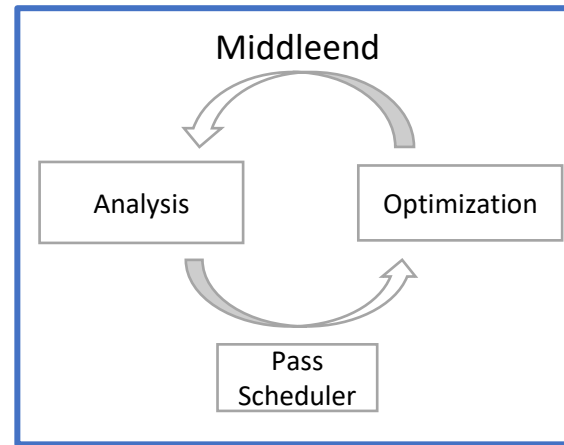
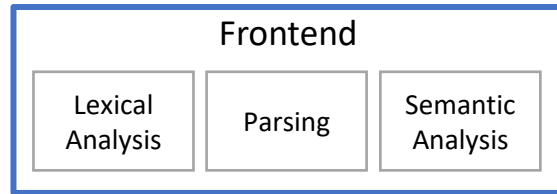
Compiler Efficiency

- not really that important, you compile once and then can run as many times as you want
- except when you don't compile just once

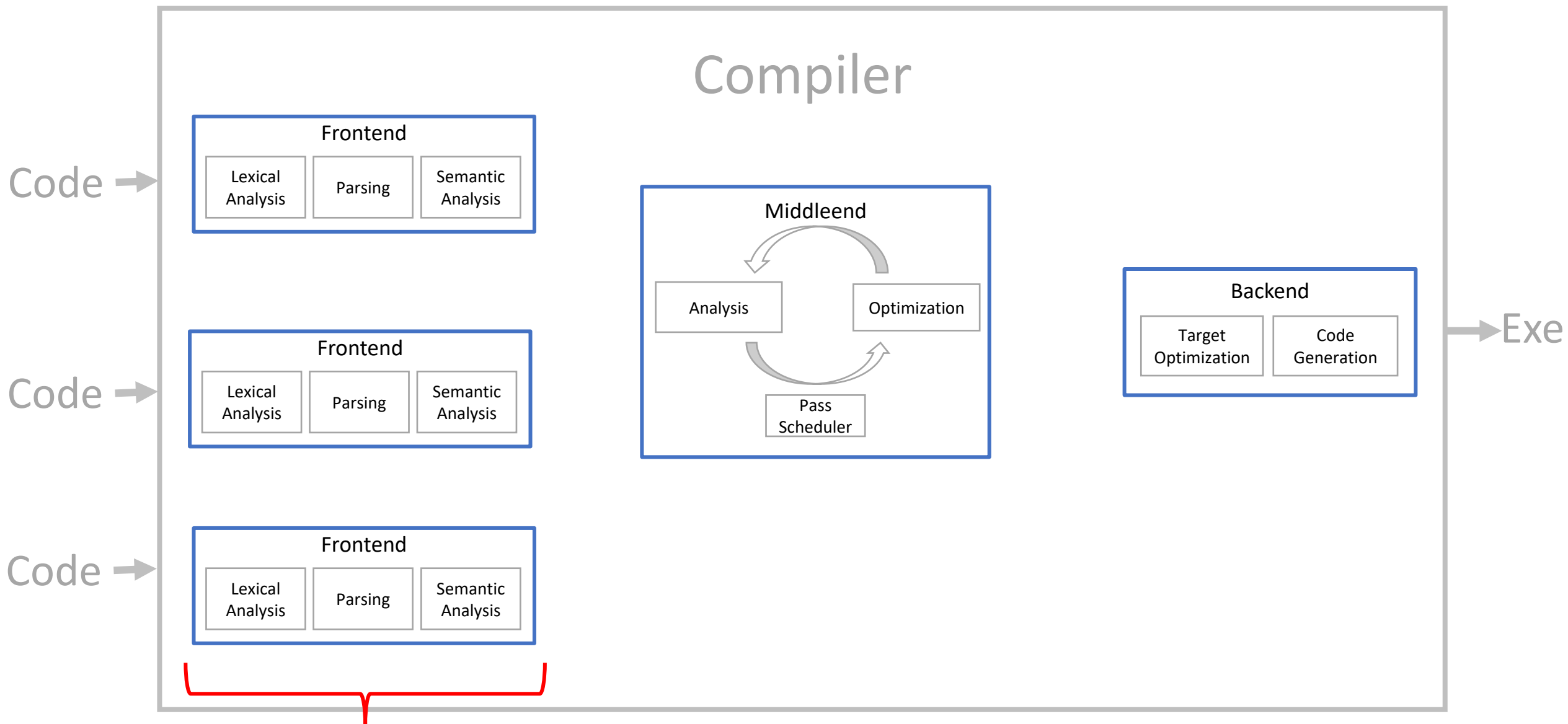
we all make mistakes...

Compiler

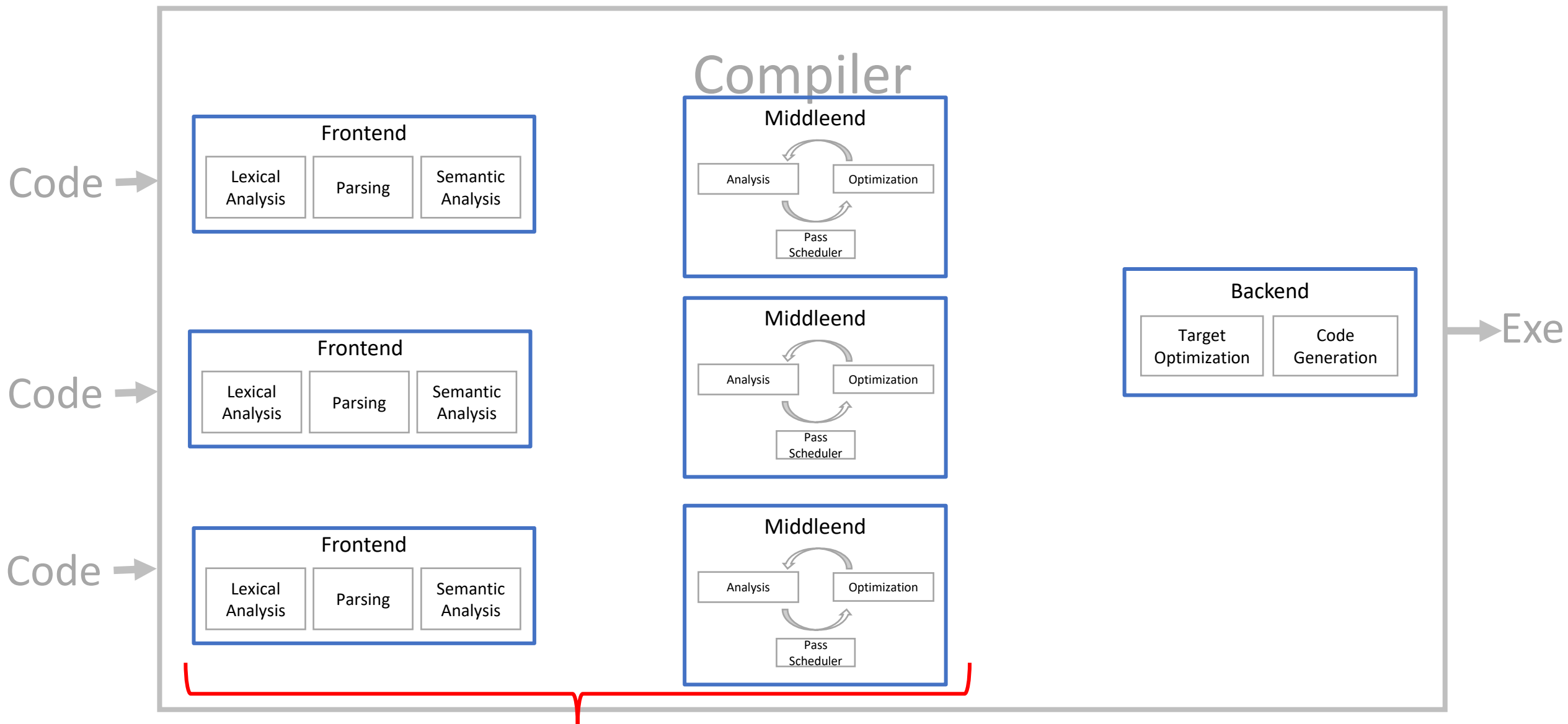
Code →



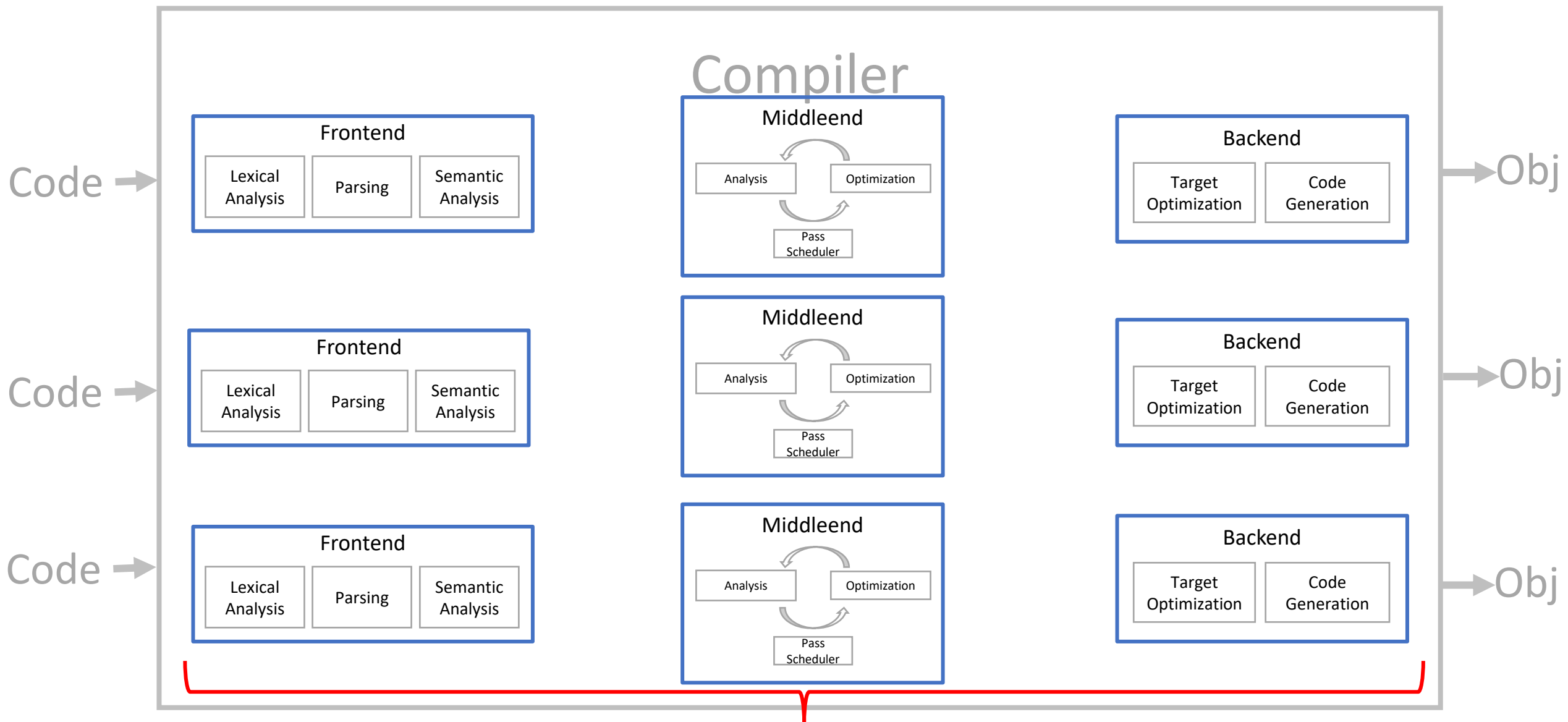
→ Exe



In parallel / when needed



In parallel / when needed



// file A

```
int min(int a, int b) {  
    return a < b ? a : b;  
}
```

```
int max(int a, int b) {  
    return a > b ? a : b;  
}
```

// file B

```
int min(int a, int b);
```

```
int foo(int a) {  
    return a + 3;  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    return min(foo(4), 10);  
}
```

// file A

```
int min(int a, int b) {  
    return a < b ? a : b;  
}
```

```
int max(int a, int b) {  
    return a > b ? a : b;  
}
```

// file B

```
int min(int a, int b);
```

```
int foo(int a) {  
    return a + 3;  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    return min(4 + 3, 10);  
}
```

// file A

```
int min(int a, int b) {  
    return a < b ? a : b;  
}
```

```
int max(int a, int b) {  
    return a > b ? a : b;  
}
```

// file B

```
int min(int a, int b);
```

```
int main() {  
    return min(7, 10);  
}
```

// obj A

```
int min(int a, int b) {  
    return a < b ? a : b;  
}
```

```
int max(int a, int b) {  
    return a > b ? a : b;  
}
```

// obj B

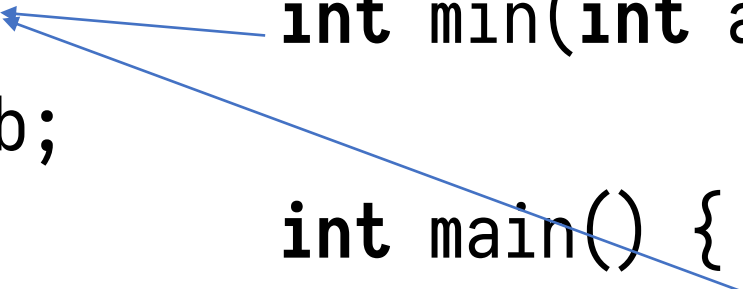
```
int min(int a, int b);  
  
int main() {  
    return min(7, 10);  
}
```

// obj A

```
int min(int a, int b) {  
    return a < b ? a : b;  
}  
  
int max(int a, int b) {  
    return a > b ? a : b;  
}
```

// obj B

```
int min(int a, int b);  
  
int main() {  
    return min(7, 10);  
}
```



// obj A

```
int min(int a, int b) {  
    return a < b ? a : b;  
}
```

```
int max(int a, int b) {  
    return a > b ? a : b;  
}
```

// obj B

```
int min(int a, int b);  
  
int main() {  
    return 7 < 10 ? 7 : 10;  
}
```


// obj A

```
int min(int a, int b) {  
    return a < b ? a : b;  
}
```

```
int max(int a, int b) {  
    return a > b ? a : b;  
}
```

// obj B

```
int min(int a, int b);
```

```
int main() {  
    return 7;  
}
```

// executable

```
int main() {  
    return 7;  
}
```

