NIM, a tool for generating C code DysFunctional Programmers

Jordan Hrycaj

<jordan@mjh-it.co.uk>

26/01/2021 (previously Camsec 26/01/2017)



NIM, a tool for generating C

Jordan Hrycaj

Code Generation
Tools For C

My Problem: Embedded/Multi-Platform Compiler Stay with C Choosing NIM

Working with

The Language
NIM Workflow
Examples



Overview

NIM, a tool for generating C code

Jordan Hrycaj

Code Generation Tools For C

My Problem: Embedded/Multi-Platform Compiler Stay with C Choosing NIM

Working with

The Language NIM Workflow

ummarv

Code Generation Tools For C

My Problem: Embedded/Multi-Platform Compiler Why I would stay with C Observations after choosing NIM

Working with NIM

The Language NIM Workflow Examples

Motivation

- NIM, a tool for generating C code
- Jordan Hrycaj

Code Generation Tools For C

- My Problem: Embedded/Multi-Platform Compiler Stay with C
- Working with
- The Language
- NIM Workflow
- Summar

- Support for operating systems
 - Windows, Posix (Linux, Darwin), BSD, embedded
- ► Support for architectures
 - ► Intel/AMD, ARM, probably GPU
- ► Write code once, use it everywhere
 - ▶ JVM not an option on small systems
 - support hardware (mm registers, mmu)

- ► C++
 - The industry standard, has evolved considerably
 - ► Still not happy with C++ (eg. memory management)
 - ▶ Older systems might be unsupported (as of C++11/14)
 - Bloated binaries (think of IoT)
- Alternative Rust
 - Modern, seems to tick most boxes (ref counts, no GC)
 - Feels a bit like designed-by-committee
 - Older systems are unsupported
- ► Alternative GO
 - ► Many good ideas
 - ► A bit more low-level (than Rust)
 - ► GCC/GO not available on Windows
- ► More examples ...

NIM, a tool for generating C code

Jordan Hrycaj

Code Generatio Tools For C

Embedded/Multi-Platform Compiler Stay with C

Choosing NIM

orking with

The Language NIM Workflow Examples

Using plain/bare bone C Why using C at all?

NIM, a tool for generating C code

Jordan Hrycaj

Code Generation Tools For C

Embedded/Multi-Platform Compiler Stay with C

Choosing NIN

Working with NIM

The Language NIM Workflow

- Coding in C can be a pain
 - Bloated code (but small binaries)
 - ... like crawling when you could use a car
- Bare bone C++ is possible
 - ► eg. w/o traps/exceptions
 - highly dependent on target system compiler/linker
- but plain C
 - It is universally supported, profiling, optimisers etc.
 - ► Fall back strategies (older systems, missing features)
 - ► Small language (compared to C++), features in libraries
- ... so generate C code, practised already widely
 - CPP, code generators (bison, flex, re2c etc.)
 - C itself

- Functional support, closures
- Convincing memory management (GC, ref count)
- Important
 - Complex but clean data structures
 - Generic C support (eg. inline, FFI)
 - Cross-compiling made easy
 - Templates/Macros
- Optional
 - ► Multi threading support (actors, pools, etc.)
 - ► Built-in OO
- ▶ Remark: I found some really interesting stuff but many compilers produce C++ code which is what I wanted to avoid.

NIM, a tool for generating C

Jordan Hrycaj

Code Generation
Tools For C

Embedded/Multi-Platform Compiler Stay with C

Choosing NIM

Vorking with JIM

The Language NIM Workflow Examples

Summarv

Choosing NIM

Vorking with

The Language NIM Workflow Examples

- Chicken Scheme (since 2000)
 - Compiler/interpreter
 - Rich library (items called "eggs")
 - Small runtime library
- ► Vala OO compiler (since 2006)
 - C# like programming language
 - GLib objects (can do without on a subset of features)
 - GLib seems to be portable but is bloated and big
- NIM (formerly Nimrod, since 2008)
 - ► Imperative, statically typed, functional
 - ► Influenced by Ada, C++, Lisp, C#, etc.
 - ► AST exposed for meta/macro programming
 - Produces C code ready for target system
 - ► Small runtime library (unless GC is avoided)

- Seems to be used in some industry/business applications
- Expressive syntax feels more like scripting (Perl/Python)
- Simple but (sometimes too) powerful way of coding
- ► Generics (~C++ templates), templates (simple macros)
- Macros (AST programming, ~Lisp macros) for DSL
- Can also produce C++, Obj C, and JS (probably others)
- ► Caveats
 - Still experimental version
 - Set up by a benevolent dictator + crew of enthusiasts
 - C coding experience needed for NIM to be most useful
 - No backing funds like for Go, Rust
- Verdict after using it for several months
 - Useful even if support stops
 - Most features I need are available

NIM, a tool for generating C code

Jordan Hrycaj

Code Generati Tools For C

Embedded/Multi-Platform Compile Stay with C Choosing NIM

Vorking with

The Language NIM Workflow Examples



MAIN calling a function
 proc helloWorld() =
 echo "Hello World"
 helloWorld()

MAIN calling a function with optional argument
 proc helloWorld(text = "Hello World") =
 echo text
 "Hello People".helloWorld

Note that the type of text is string − inferred by its default argument. A more complete way of stating the argument would be: text:string="Hello World"

► See http://nim-by-example.github.io

NIM, a tool for generating C code

Jordan Hrycaj

Code Generation Tools For C

My Problem: Embedded/Multi-Platform Compiler Stay with C Choosing NIM

Vorking with

The Language
NIM Workflow
Examples



Oddities/Niceties

Things that are different in NIM

- Symbol names (1st character case important)
 - theSymbol, the_symbol, theEsymboL are equal
 - TheSymbol and theSymbol are different
- Closure support often needs annotation
 - For C the pragma {.procvar.} usually works
 - Compiler needs to figure out for potential concurrency
 - Results in plain C (no run time lib needed)
- Many NIM features are are available at compile time
 - Can process files to create complex static data
 - Functional filters and operators but no OO
- Sequence functions head() and tail() are missing
 proc tail*[T](s: openArray[T]): seq[T] {.inline.} =
 if 0 < s.len: (@s)[1 .. <s.len] else: @[]</pre>
- Only finite sequence types supported
 - No tail recursion for formally unbounded sequences
 - Sequence type ad-hoc extensible

NIM, a tool for generating C

Jordan Hrycaj

Code Generation Tools For C

Embedded/Multi-Platform Compiler Stay with C Choosing NIM

orking with

The Language NIM Workflow Examples

ummar

◆ロト ◆御 ト ◆ 恵 ト ◆ 恵 ・ り へ ○ ○

Speed/Time Comparisons

http://arthurtw.github.io/2015/01/12/quick-comparison-nim-vsrust.html

Game of Life Rust Nim/boundChecks:on n=300001.75x / 1.87x 1x = 3.33swith map print 1x 1 15x / 1 72x without map print 1 x 1x = 0.78s

http://togototo.wordpress.com/2013/08/23/benchmarks-round-twoparallel-go-rust-d-scala-and-nimrod/

Lang	Compiler	Speed/s	%Fastest	Res.Mem/KiB	
D	ldc2	0.812	116.38%	26,536	(excerpt)
C++	clang++	0.945	100.00%	25,552	
Nimrod	clang	0.980	96.43%	25,932	
C++	g++	1.025	92.20%	25,532	
Rust	rustc	1.109	85.21%	47,708	
Go	6g	1.184	79.81%	30,768	
С	clang	1.199	78.82%	25,796	
Scala	scala	1.228	76.95%	72,960	
Go	gccgo	2.710	34.87%	69,120	

NIM, a tool for generating C code

Jordan Hrycaj

Embedded / Multi-Choosing NIM

The Language NIM Workflow



M v Problem:

► Compile-and-run a programme with

▶ | nim c -r helloworld.nim

what happens in the background is

The compiler builds up an AST

several compiler passes

▶ imported code libraries are merged into the AST

Depending on the target code – assume C for now

C code files are generated

placed into the ./nimcache directory

one C source per imported library

► The compiler starts a C compiler on the C sources

optimised for GCC, Clang, Vcc (fallback: tiny CC)

produces binary

► The binary is started

NIM Tools

Besides Compiler

- Rudimentary REPL
 - Install: nimble install nrpl
- NIM embedded debugger
 - endb, outdated
- ► GDB
 - Compile NIM with line pragmas enabled
 - Works fine for experienced C coder
- ▶ nim2c
 - ► Convert C code to NIM code
 - ► Handy tool, needs manual post-processing

NIM, a tool for generating C

Jordan Hrycaj

Code Generation
Tools For C

My Problem: Embedded/Multi-Platform Compile: Stay with C

Choosing NIM
Working with

NIM Workflow



Embedded/Multi-Platform Compiler Stay with C Choosing NIM

Vorking with

The Language
NIM Workflow
Examples

ummarv

- generic function: tail()
 - generic T: any data type, normally inferred (see tests)
 - openArray: ordered data items of all the same type
 - type inference: .. else @[]
 - pattern matching for C optimisation
 - seq and openArray
 - check generated code
- ► function: cnfValue()
 - input cnfTable(): seq[] of string pairs (AVP list)
 - ▶ add item that always matches: concat(@[(s,'"')])
 - filter out first match: filterIt(it[0] == s)
 - get first match: head()
 - extract pair from sequence: [0], get value: [1]

Working with

NIM

NIM Workflow

Su ma ma a ru

- template: nimSrcFilename()
 - compiler support: instantiationInfo()
 - info about code that invokes it, so it must be a macro/template
- functions: cnfTable() and cnfValue()
 - extract AVP list from C header config.h
 - from autoconf environment
 - ▶ all compile time: slurp/staticRead, gorge/staticExec
 - no OO support
 - ► compiler quits if slurp() fails

Vorking with

The Language
NIM Workflow
Examples

- C struct z_stream vs. NIM object TZStream
 - NIM objects are GC controlled (tuples are not)
 - compatibility types cstring, cint, cuint, etc.
- verify descriptor mapping: zstreamspecs.c
 - cross compiling i386/x64/Linux/Windows etc.
 - cstring, cint, probably struct alignments vary
 - see import/binding in test section: tZstreamSpecs()
 - doAssert() validity of descriptor mapping
- Zlib part is compiled all first
 - using macros and compile time lists
 - note the compile time path separator D
 - ► rather than / operator or DirSep
 - when host/target systems differ (eg. Posix/Windows)

Vorking with

The Language

- Produces code for target system/compiler
 - ► C/C++/ObjC, JS
 - Multi paradigm language
 - extensible, DSL, accessible AST
- ► Targeting C
 - Easy to interface C libraries
 - Supports C cross compiling
 - GDB aware for debugging
- Young language
 - ► Small (but not too small) user group
 - Documentation OK (possibly more examples needed)
 - No big sponsors