

Announcements

- Project 6 Due Tomorrow, 11:59pm
 - As usual, can use \leq 2 late days
 - If you hand it in on time, I'll try to grade it and send solutions
- Final review session, Monday 11-12 on Zoom
 - Come with questions about lectures, projects, practice final
- Final Exam: Tuesday, 12/6; 10:30am-12:30pm; SB 113
 - I will try to have a practice exam up today or tomorrow

Final Exam

- (All percentages are approximate and subject to change)
- Cumulative: covers all lectures (including post-Proj6), all projects
 - But heavily (~60-75%) post-midterm material
- 10-20% multiple choice
- ~5 longer questions with multiple parts
 - Some parts are MC/short answer

Final Exam

- I will provide some reference material
 - Mostly the same as the midterm + RISC-V Green Sheet
- Open book/Open notes
 - Can bring any amount of printed/written reference material
 - Please don't murder too many trees
- No other aids/electronics

CS443: Compiler Construction

Lecture 27: Compiling Object-Oriented Programs

Stefan Muller



3

Parsing

9

Inst

15

**Func
Lang**

14

**Object-Oriented
Languages**

syn-tax: the way in which words, phrases, clauses, or sentences are combined according to the rules of a particular language

in-struc-t
particular

func-tion: a function that performs one task or operation exactly one time or in one manner; same or analogous to another

ob-ject: to feel distaste for something

Webster's Dictionary

Mini-Java

```
public class F {  
    int x    // Field  
    public int F(int x) { // Constructor  
        this.x = x; // "this" bound in every method  
    }  
    public int foo(int n) { // Method  
        return this.x + n;  
    }  
}  
  
F a = new F(5); // Instantiate constructor  
F b = new F(10);  
return a.foo(15) + b.foo(20); // Method calls
```

Nothing magic so far

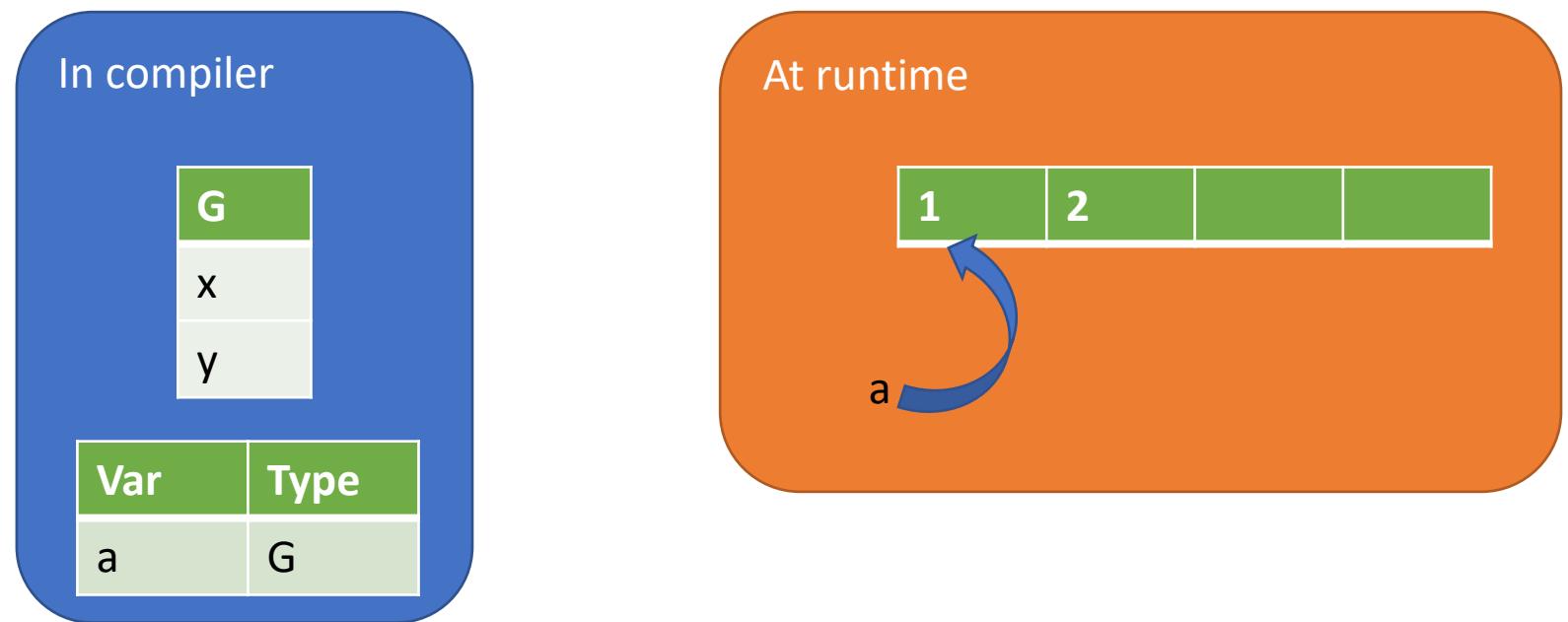
```
module F =
  struct
    type t = { x: int }
    let new (x: int): t = { x = x }
    let foo (this: t) (n: int) = this.x + n
  end
```

Classes can *inherit* from other classes

```
public class F {  
    public int x;  
}  
public class G extends F {  
    public int y; // also has field x  
}  
  
G a = new G();  
a.x = 1;  
a.y = 2;
```

We can compile this like we compiled structs

```
a.x = 1;  
a.y = 2;
```



Put the inherited fields at the beginning so they overlap*

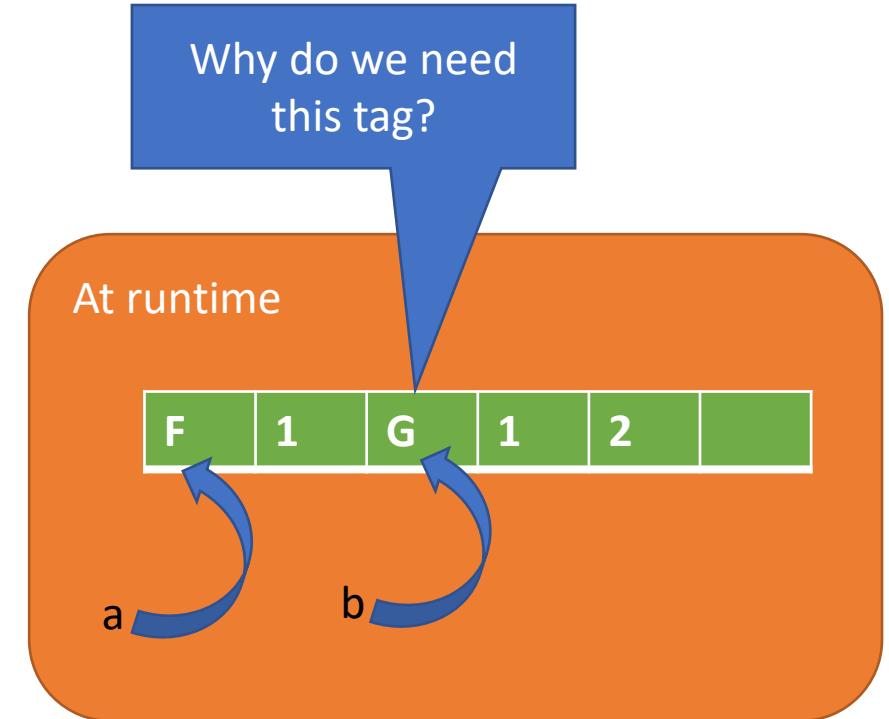
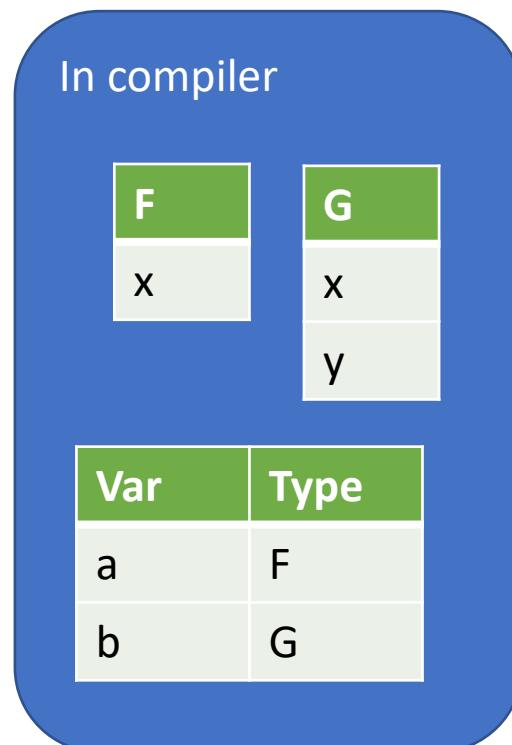
```
F a = new F();
```

```
G b = new G();
```

```
a.x = 1;
```

```
b.x = 2;
```

```
b.y = 3;
```



*This works because Java only has single inheritance

`instanceof` is evil, but we compile the language we have, not the one we want

```
int add_x_and_maybe_y (F a) {  
    int s = a.x;  
    if (a instanceof G) {  
        s += ((G)a).y;  
    }  
    return s;  
}
```

Classes can inherit methods too

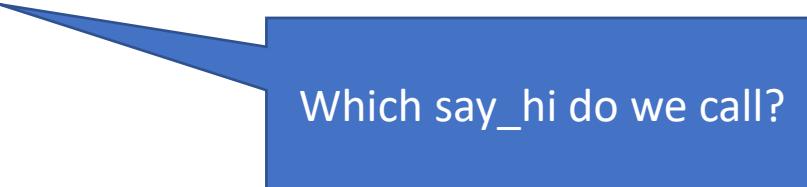
```
class F {  
    public void say_hi() { System.out.println("Hi from F!"); }  
}  
class G extends F {  
    public void say_hi() { System.out.println("Hi from G!"); }  
}  
class Test {  
    public void say_with(F a) {  
        a.say_hi();  
    }  
}  
F a = new G();  
test.say_with(a);
```

Java puzzle: What does this print?

Answer: “Hi from G!”

Imagine compiling to Mini-C: Hoist all functions to top level

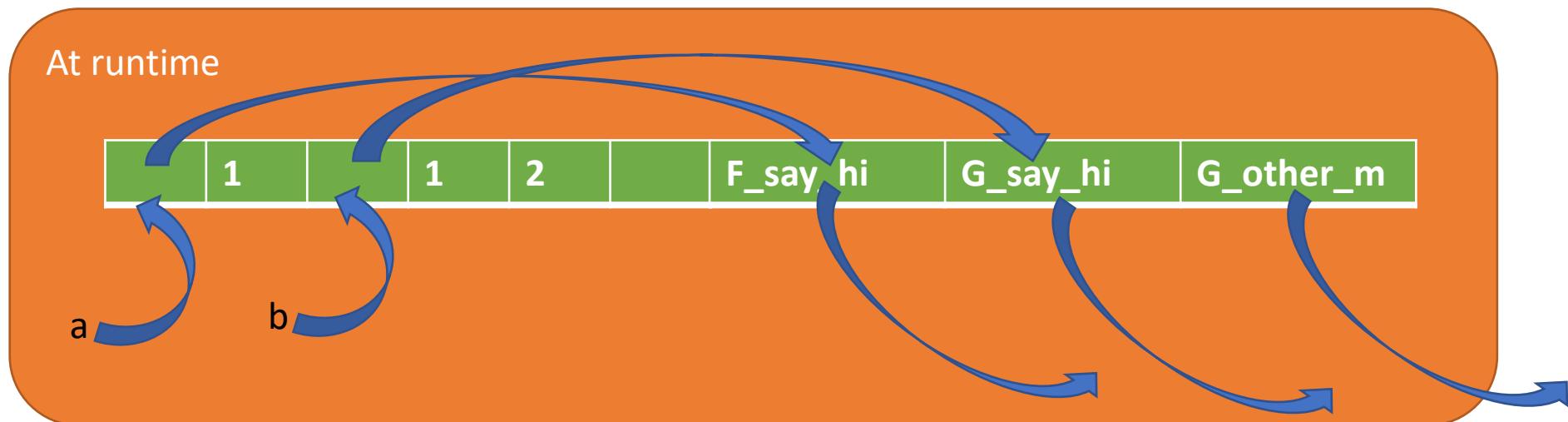
```
public void F_say_hi(F this) {  
    System.out.println("Hi from F!");  
}  
  
public void G_say_hi(G this) {  
    System.out.println("Hi from G!");  
}  
  
public void Test_say_with(Test this, F a) {  
    a.say_hi();  
}
```



Which say_hi do we call?

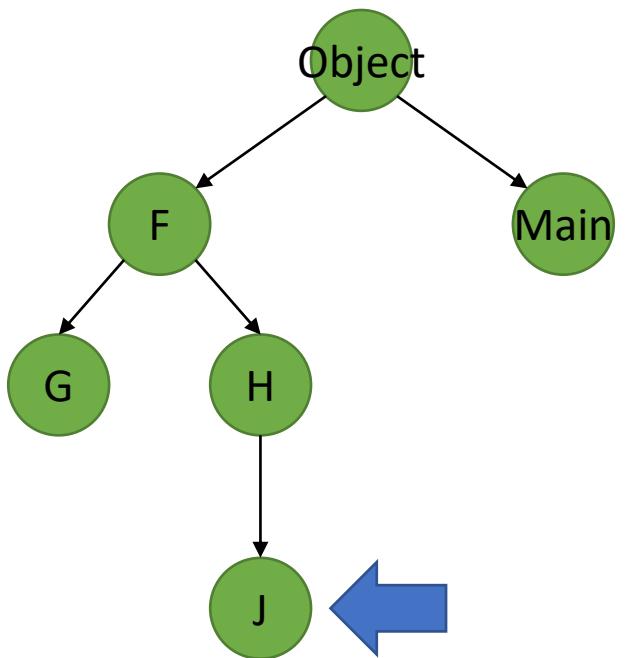
Each class has a method table (at runtime);
each object has a pointer to its class's table

```
F a = new F();  
G b = new G();
```



Don't need an explicit tag anymore: can use the location of the class descriptor

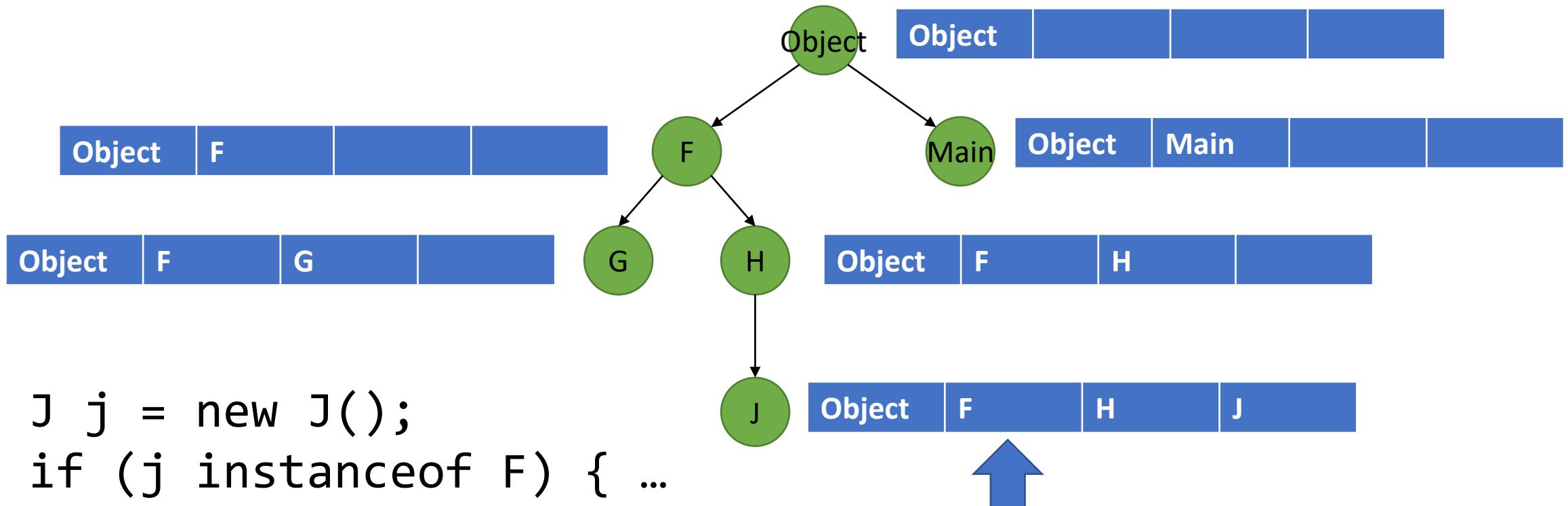
Implementing instanceof: Option 1: Store the inheritance tree in memory



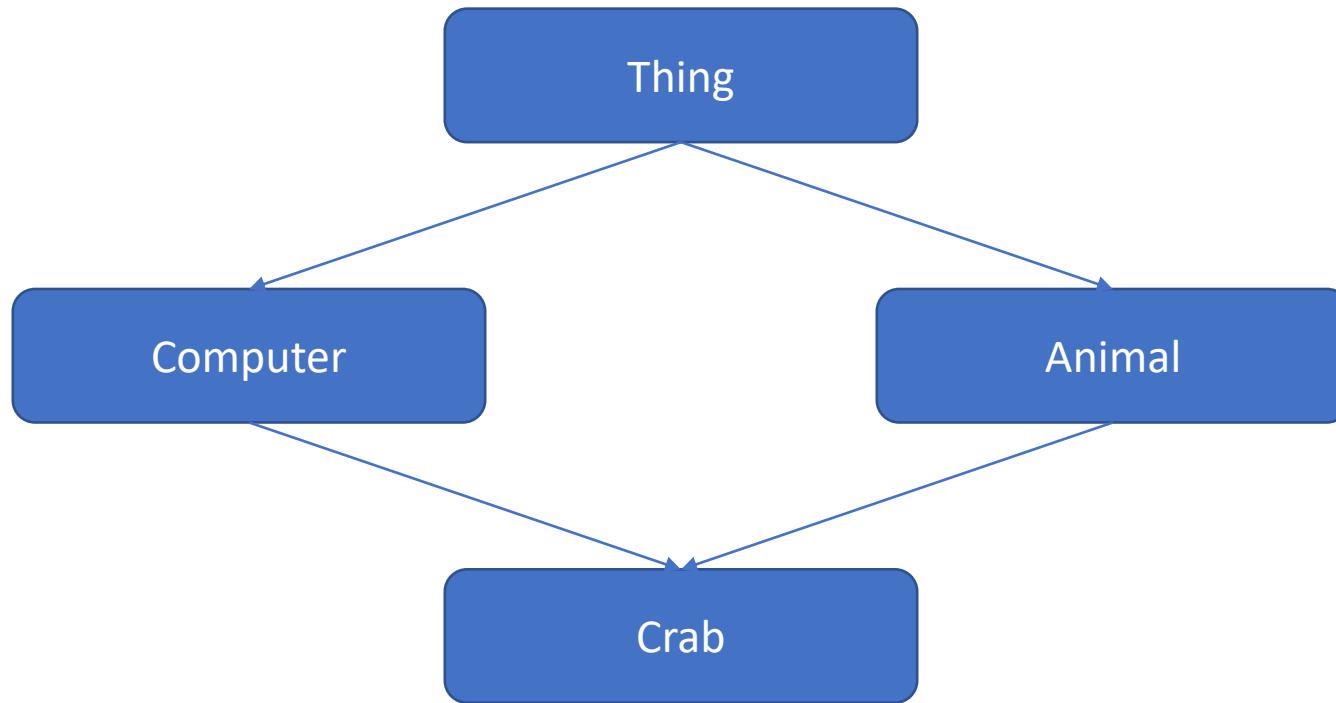
```
J j = new J();  
if (j instanceof F) { ...}
```

Implementing instanceof: Option 2: Have a “display” of superclasses

Class descriptor = method table + display



Some languages allow multiple inheritance



The prefix trick for field/method layout doesn't work anymore

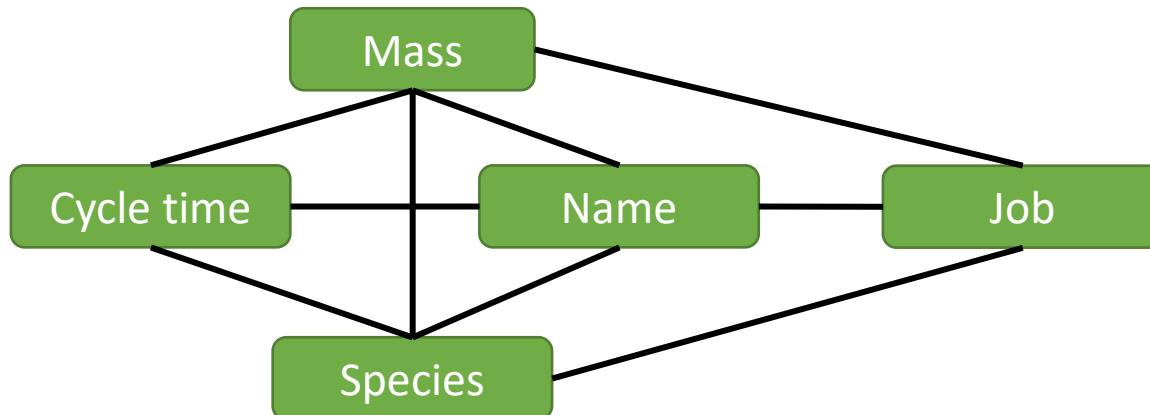
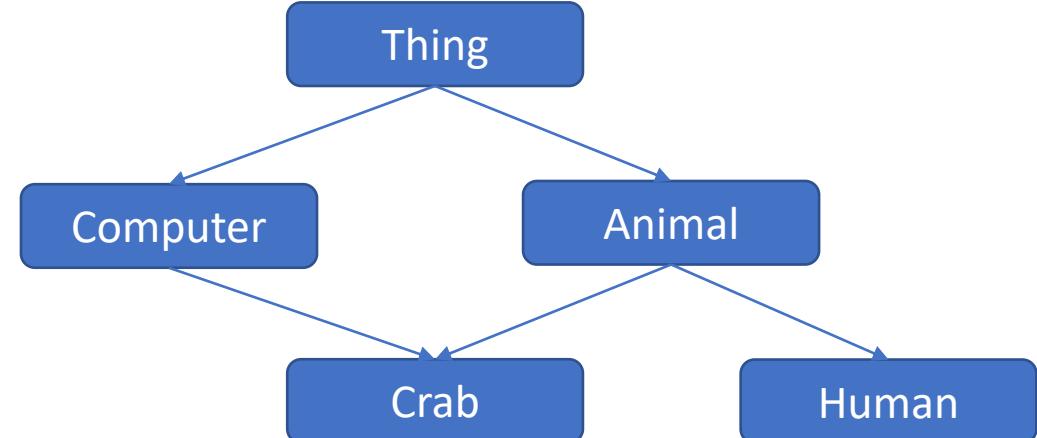


Need a global mapping from fields to offsets

Mass
Cycle time
Name
Species

If two fields are never used in the same object, can reuse that offset

Mass
Cycle time/Job
Name
Species



To minimize wasted space in objects, we'll have the class descriptor tell us where each field is

Thing

Mass

0

Computer

Mass

0

Cycle time

1

Crab

Mass

0

Cycle time

1

Name

2

Species

3

Animal

Mass

0

Cycle time

1

Name

1

Species

2

My_laptop

5lbs

0.4ns

My_dog

96lbs

Hugo

Dog

Or, just have a hash table from field names to offsets in the class descriptor

Thing Mass \mapsto 0

Crab

Mass \mapsto 0,
Cycle Time \mapsto 1,
Name \mapsto 2,
Species \mapsto 3

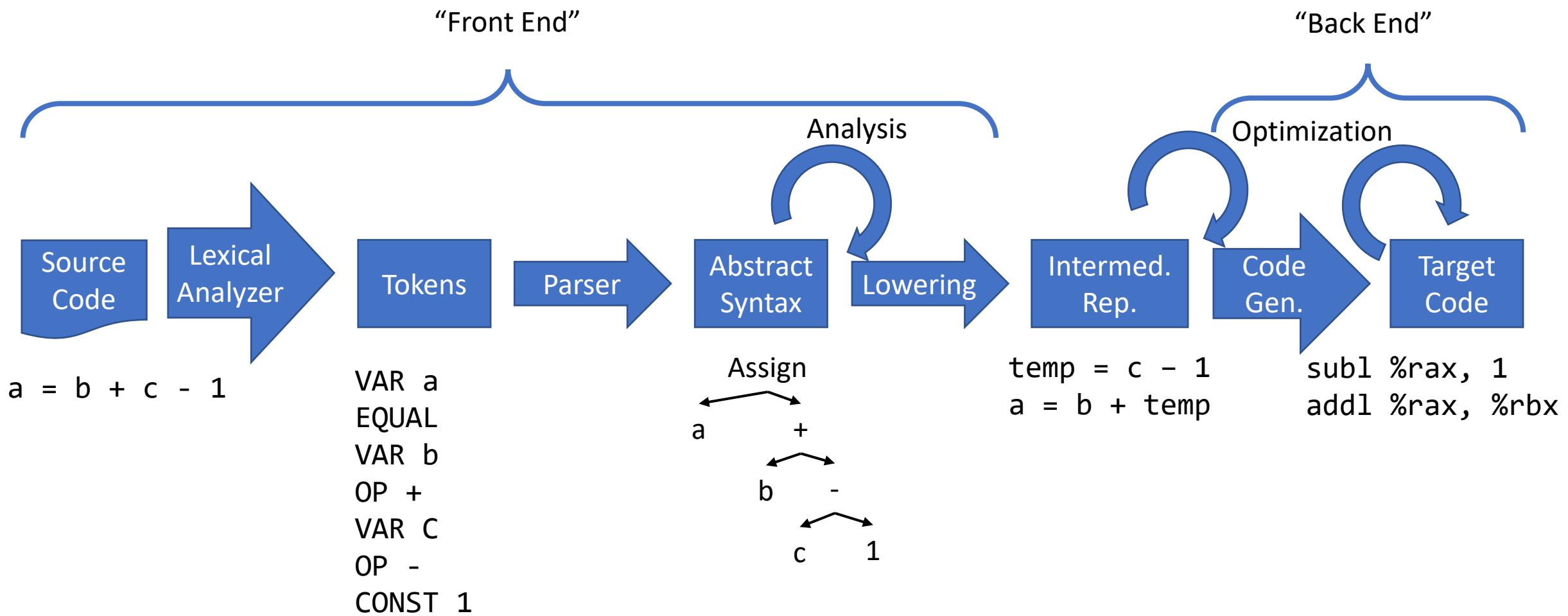
Computer

Mass \mapsto 0,
Cycle Time \mapsto 1

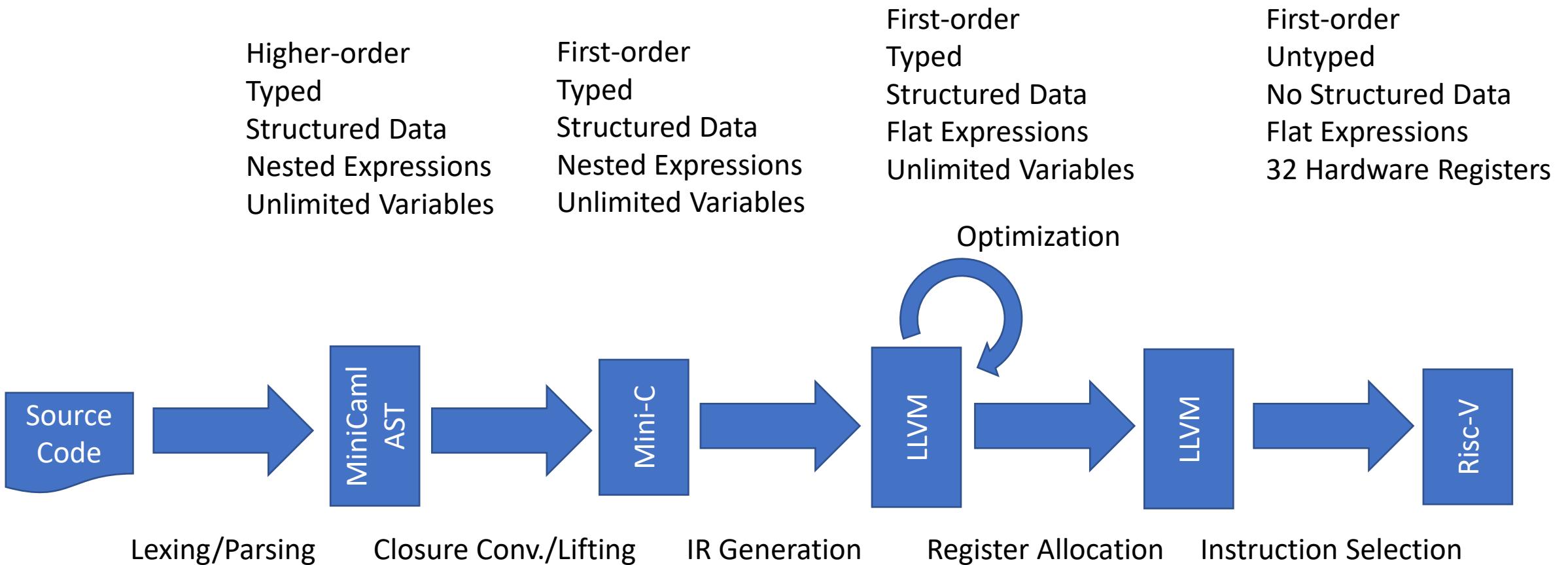
Animal

Mass \mapsto 0,
Name \mapsto 1,
Species \mapsto 2

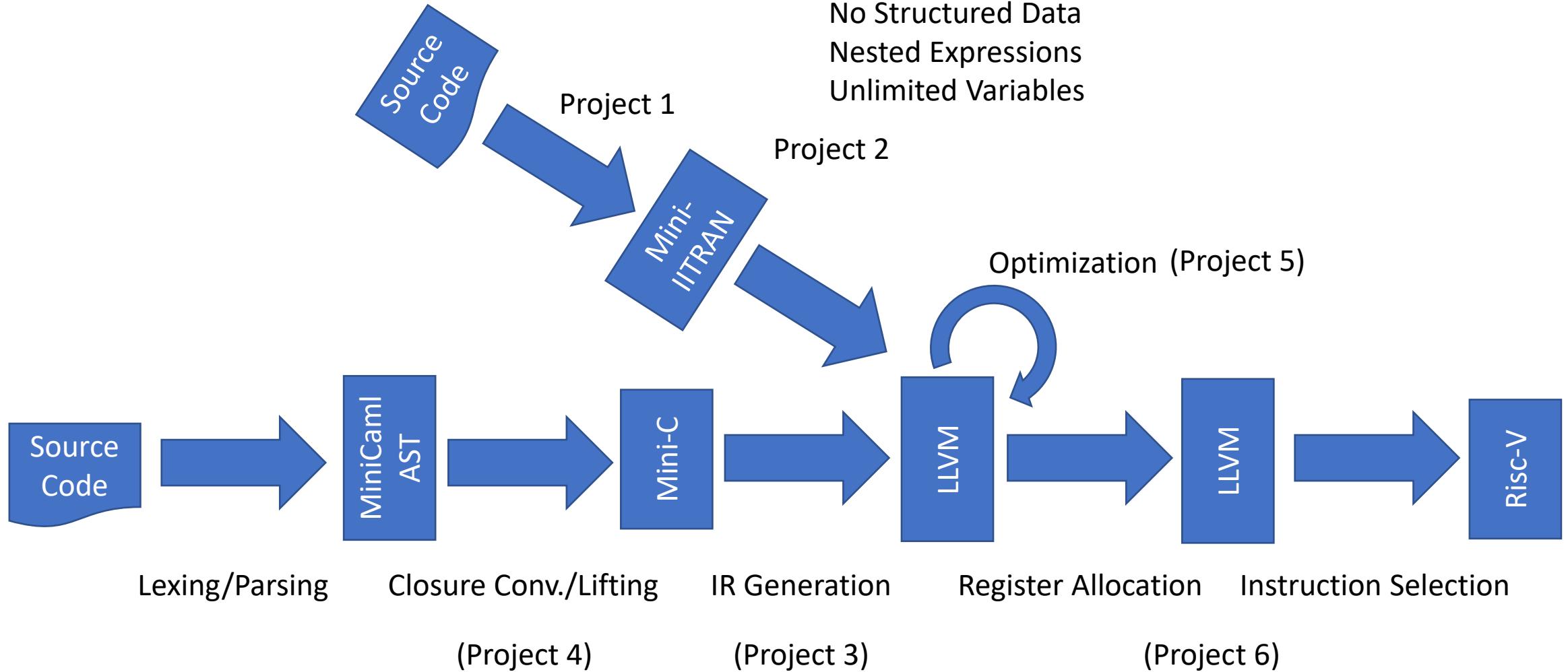
Compilers translate code in phases



A Small ML Compiler



Course Projects



Go off and make languages

- (You don't even need to write a full compiler)

(Want to help with
this? Email me!)

