

引论

《编译原理和技术(H)》、《编译原理(H)》

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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

Programming Languages Proof Construction Software Theory Software Engineer

Verification of Hardware and Software Models Computer Systems Machine Learning Parallel Computation







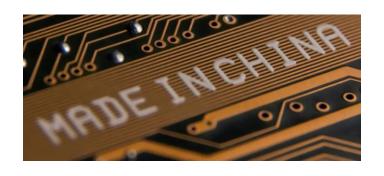
程序语言与编译系统发展的契机



- □ 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

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

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

□ 什么是编程语言

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

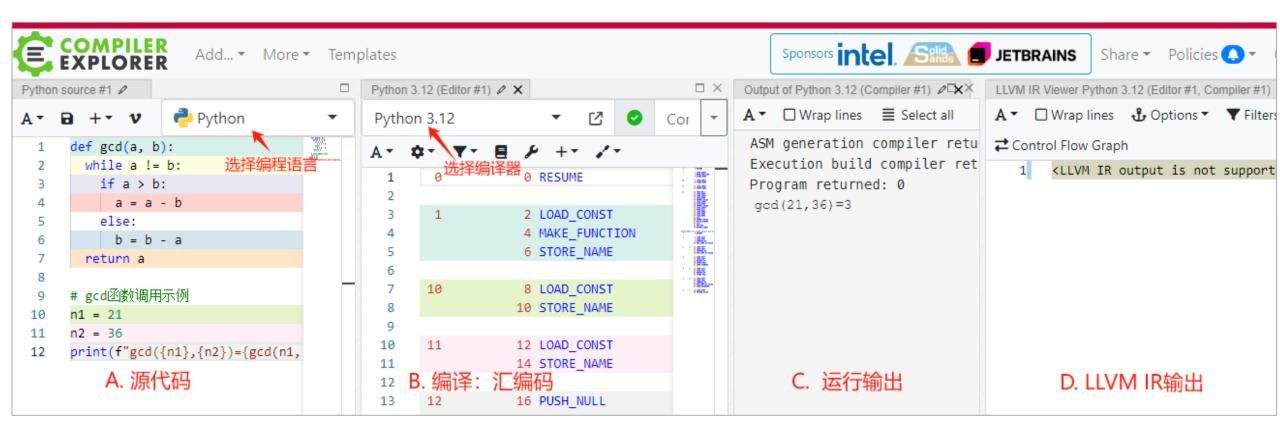
□ 每种编程语言有自己的计算模型

- 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, OCaml...
- 脚本型(Scripting): AWK, Perl, Python, PHP, Ruby, ...

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```
// C
int gcd(int a, int b) {
                                       GCC 编译套件
    while (a != b) {
                                                                          printf.o -
        if (a > b) a = a - b;
                                                gcd. i
                                  gcd. c
                                                                           gcd. o
                                                                                         gcd
                                                             gcd. s
                                         预处理器
                                                       编译器
                                                                    汇编器
                                                                                 链接器
        else b = b - a;
                                          (cpp)
                                                       (cc1)
                                                                    (as)
                                                                                  (1d)
                                  源程序
                                               修改后的
                                                                          可重定位
                                                             汇编程序
                                                                                          可执行
                                  (文本)
                                                源程序
                                                             (文本)
                                                                          目标程序
                                                                                          目标程序
                                                                          (二进制)
                                                (文本)
                                                                                          (二进制)
    return a;
                                                         GCC驱动程序 (gcc)
                                                     (* 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).
```

□ https://godbolt.org/



□ https://onecompiler.com/

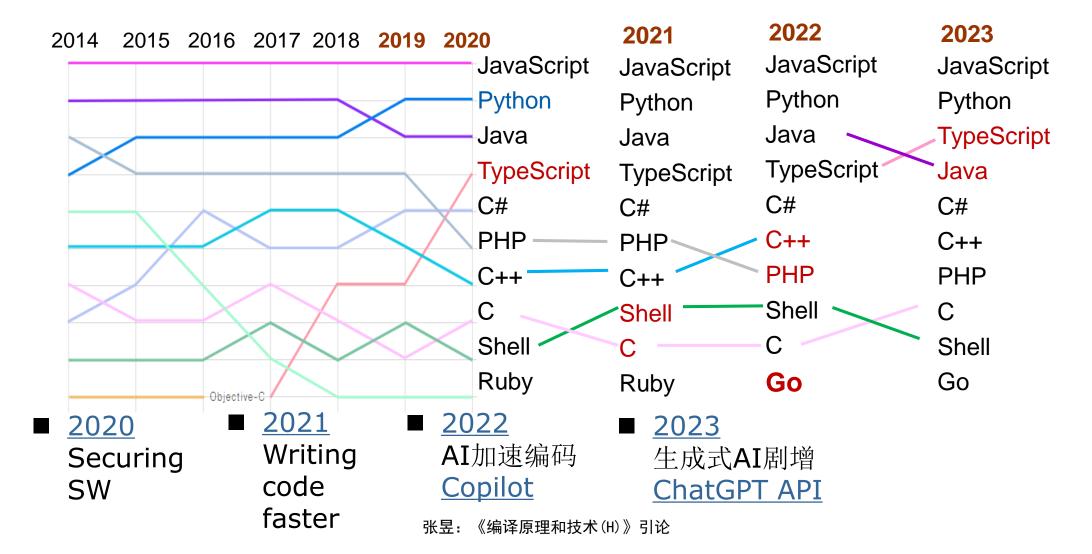


编程语言众多且流行度在变化



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

https://octoverse.github.com/





编程语言发展:2021-更快地编码



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The 2021 State of the Vol. VI

More Data. More Insight

//Legend

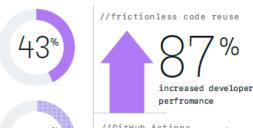
WORK = SOLID OPEN SOURCE = PATTERN

GitHub repositories

Developer surveys

Writing and shipping code faster

Automation removes friction so teams perform better and developers find more meaning in their work.

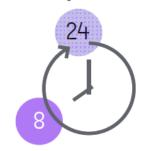


//GitHub Actions % 31° team performance pull requests per

day merged by teams

Fewer pull request reviewers lead to faster merges, often in a day or less.

<3 repo reviewers increases</p> chance of merge within 24 hours



1 reviewer pull requests often merged in 8-hour workday

Knowledge flow through documentation

Easy-to-source documentation boosts developer productivity



and open source

Documentation is chronically under-invested but improves quality of contributions and invites collaboration.

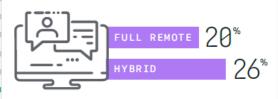
//READMEs, guidelines, issues



Enterprises should adopt same best practices

The right tools are critical to support hybrid and remote work.

improvement



Sustainable and welcoming communities

Communities with mentorship and friendly, timely reviews lead to higher productivity and better collaboration.

*Enterprises often have more means to support team members through custom how-to guides, onboarding platforms, buddy systems, office hours that were not reflected in our questions, so their margin for improvement can be larger.



work and open source improvement

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INDUSTRY'S MOST COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH REVEALS BOTH TRENDS AND PREDICTIVE RESULTS.

READ THE REPORT

《编译原理和技术(H)》引论

//2021 OCTOVERSE SNAPSHOT octoverse.github.com

交付 码 提 升 开 发产

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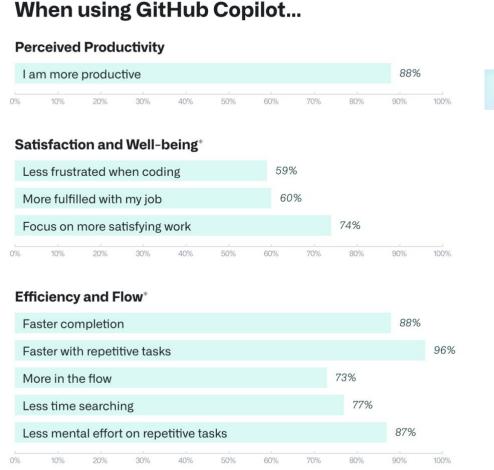
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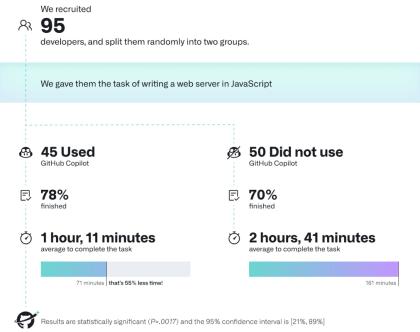


编程语言发展: 2022-AI辅助编码



Research: quantifying GitHub Copilot's impact on developer productivity and happiness





an evaluation with 24 students,

Google's internal assessment of ML-enhanced code completion

[ACMQueue202109] The SPACE of Developer Productivity



[ACM Queue2021] The SPACE of Developer Productivity



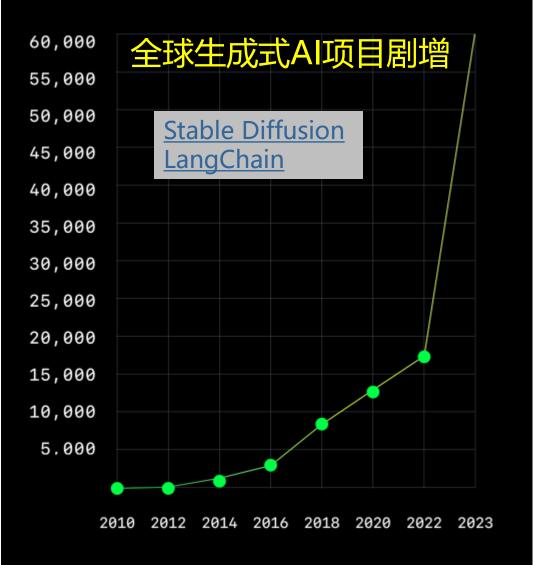
Howfulfilled, happy, and healthy one is How De Ople talk and work to be the The count of actions of outputs Dong workwith minima SHISHCION & WELL SHINE FIGURE 1: EXAMPLE METRICS Anoutcome of a process de as of interruptions HEL INDIVIDUAL *Code review *Developer *Code *Number *Code review One satisfaction review of code score (quality or timing thoughtfulness) *Producperson *Retention[†] velocity reviews *PR merge times *Satisfaction completed tivity with code *Coding time *Quality of perception *# Commits reviews meetings[†] *Lack of assigned *Lines of Knowledge inter-*Perception of code† sharing, ruptions discoverability code reviews (quality of documentation) TEAM OR *Developer *Code *# Storv *PR merge times *Code review GROUP satisfaction review points ⋆Quality of timing People *Retention[†] *Handoffs velocity completed[†] meetings[†] that work *Story points Knowledge together shipped[†] sharing or discoverability (quality of documentation SYSTEM *Satisfaction ⋆Code review *Code review *Frequency Knowledge End-towith velocity of deploysharing, timing end work engineering *Code review discoverability *Velocity/ ments through system (e.g., CII (acceptance (quality of flow a system CD pipeline) rate) documentation) through the ílike a *Customer system develsatisfaction opment *Reliability pipeline) (uptime)

[†] Use these metrics with (even more) caution — they can proxy more things.



编程语言发展2023-生成式AI、类型安全↑





□ 类型安全

■ TypeScript (2012~) 渐进类型 首次超越Java 第三受欢迎的语言 其用户群增长了 37%

集语言、类型检查器、编译器和语言服 务于一体

■ Rust (2009~) 所有权 用于系统编程及纳入Linux内核的评论 年使用增长率为 40%

被 2023 年 Stack Overflow 开发者调查 评为最受推崇的语言



编程语言众多且流行度在变化



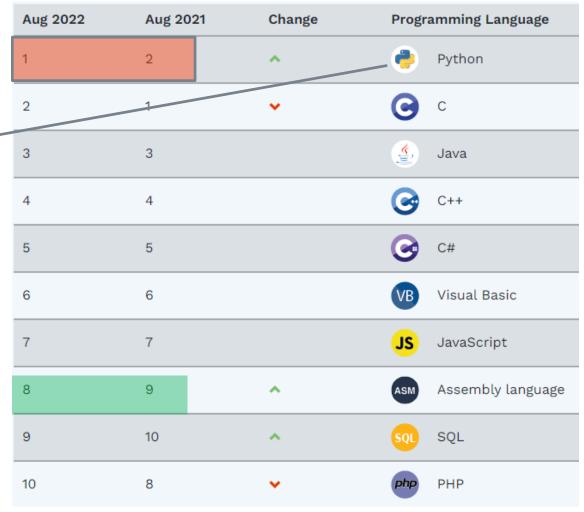
https://octoverse.github.com/

□ GitHub --开源项目涉及370种编程语言(2019.9)

TIOBE

https://www.tiobe.co
m/tiobe-index/

编程语言 名人堂 2020,2018年





编程语言不断演化和发展



- □ 编程语言自身在不断发展

C90, C99, C11

C++

1998,..., 2011, 14, 17, 20

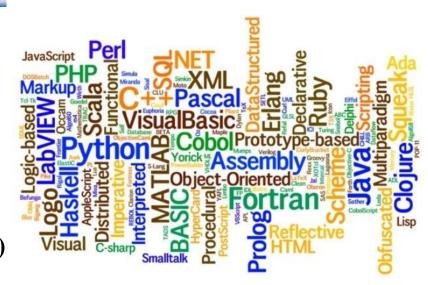
- □ 新语言不断产生
 - **Go (2009), Rust (2010), Elixir (2011), Swift (2014)**

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 (2012), ...→ 深度学习: TVM...

- 深度学习编程框架: TensorFlow→ JAX, PyTorch, MindSpore, ...
- 图查询语言: GQL, <u>Cypher</u>, <u>PGQL</u>, ...



HOPL:

History of Programming Languages

https://dl.acm.org/conference/hopl





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

outer是返回函数inner的高阶函数

a = outer(2)

print('function:',a)

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

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



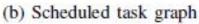
DSL领域特定语言

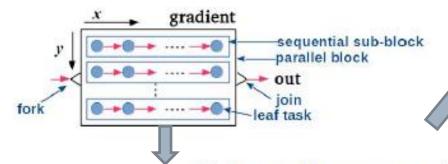
□ Halide: 面向图像处理的DSL

(a) Halide program example

```
Var x, y;
Func gradient;
gradient(x, y) = x + y;

gradient.parallel(y);
out = gradient.realize(1024, 1024);
```





(c) Intermediate representation

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

(d) Result after lowering parallel loop

```
define task_function(task_num, closure):
    gradient = unpacking(closure)
    for x in 0...1023:
        gradient[task_num][x] = x + task_num

alloc gradient[1024][1024]
    closure = packing(gradient)
halide_do_par_for(task_function, 0, 1024, closure)
```

计算的定义与调度分离



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

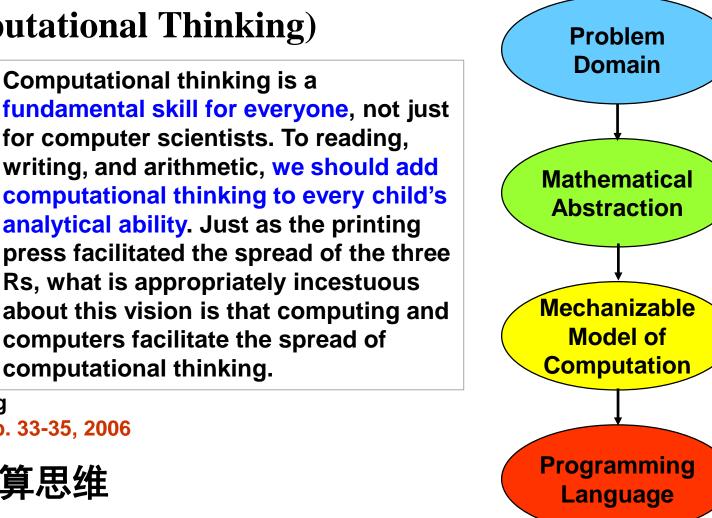


□ 计算思维 (Computational Thinking)



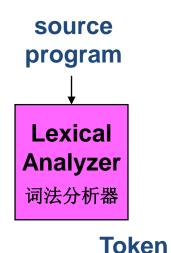
Jeannette M. Wing **Computational Thinking** *CACM*, vol. 49, no. 3, pp. 33-35, 2006

□ 语言设计中的计算思维



- 1 编程语言及设计
- **编译器的阶段**
- 3) 编译器前的作用和形式

4 编译技术的应用与挑战



Stream

记号流

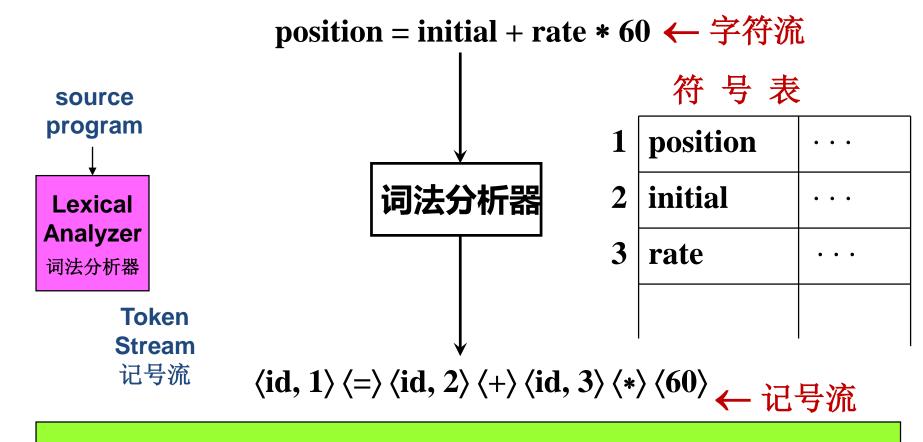
口 词法分析: 将程序字符流分解为记号

(Token) 序列

◆ 形式: <token_name, attribute_value>

Symbol Table 符号表

Error Handler 错误处理



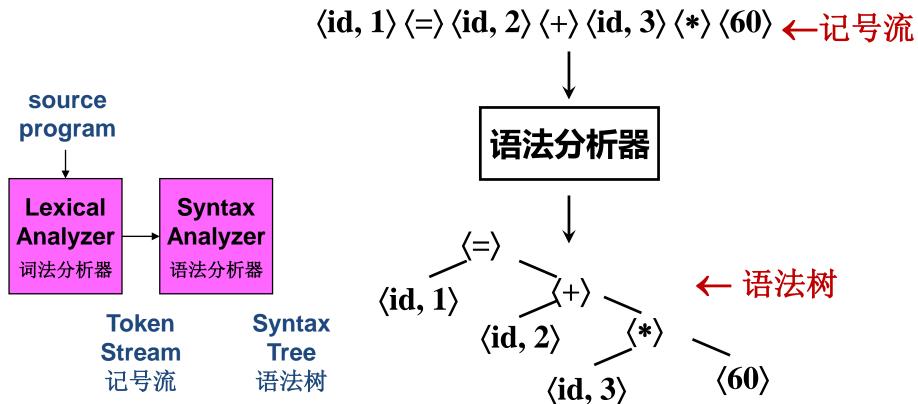
Error Handler 错误处理

Symbol Table 符号表



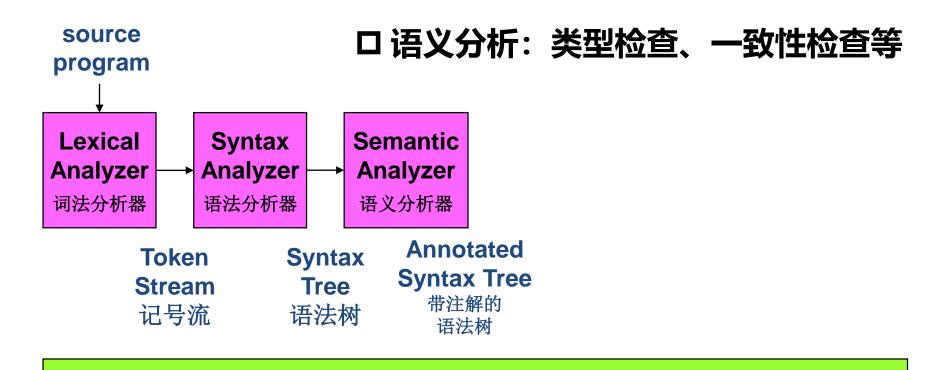
Symbol Table 符号表

Error Handler 错误处理



Symbol Table 符号表

Error Handler 错误处理

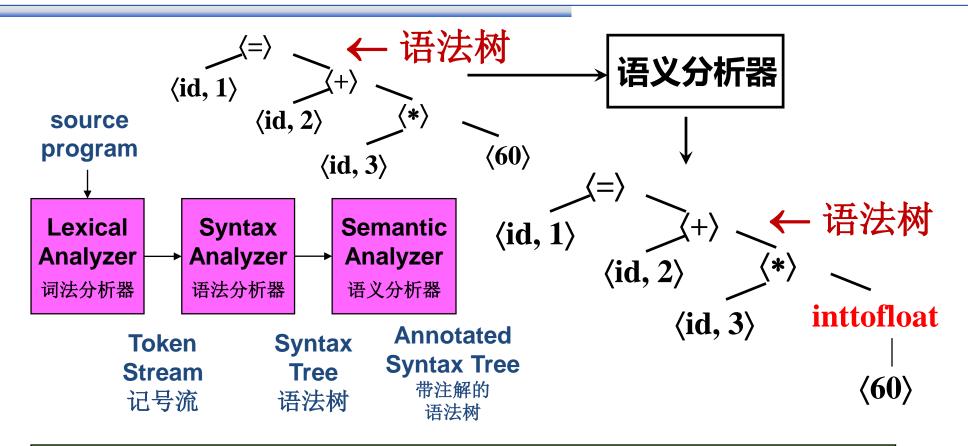


Symbol Table 符号表

Error Handler 错误处理



编译器的阶段

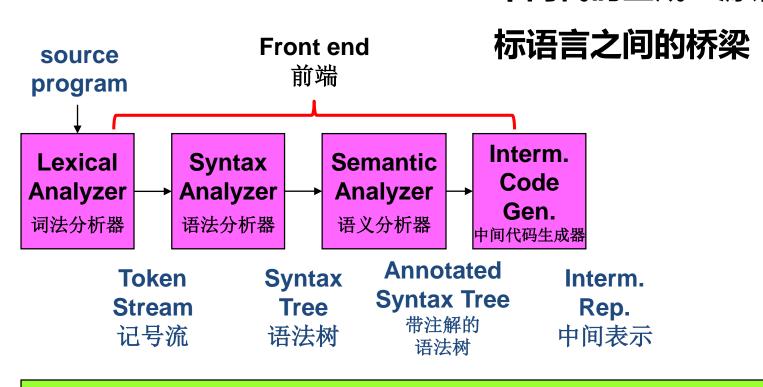


Symbol Table 符号表

Error Handler 错误处理



口中间代码生成: 源语言与目

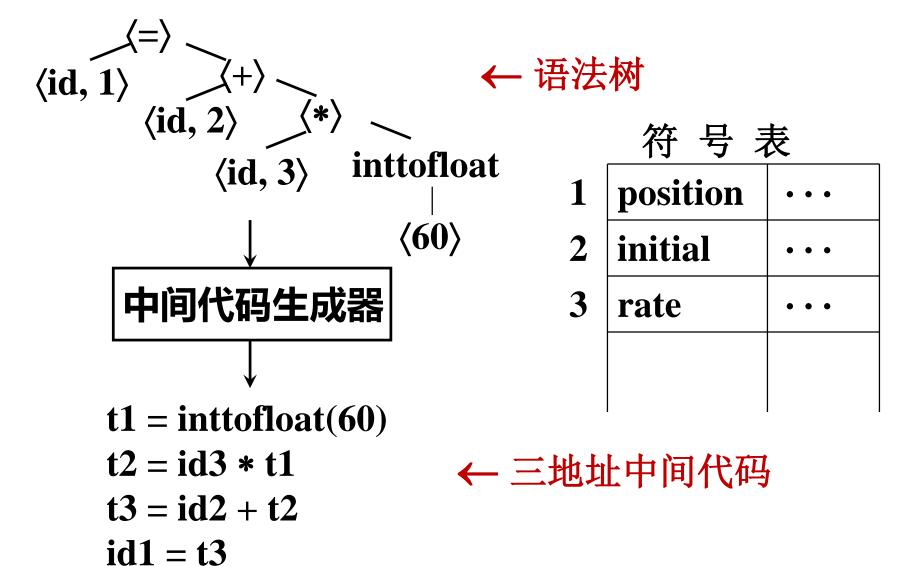


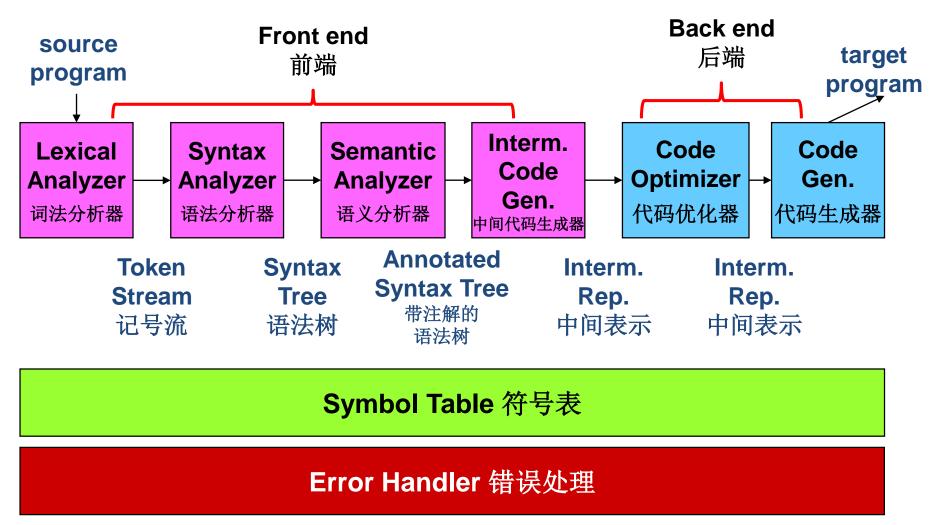
Symbol Table 符号表

Error Handler 错误处理

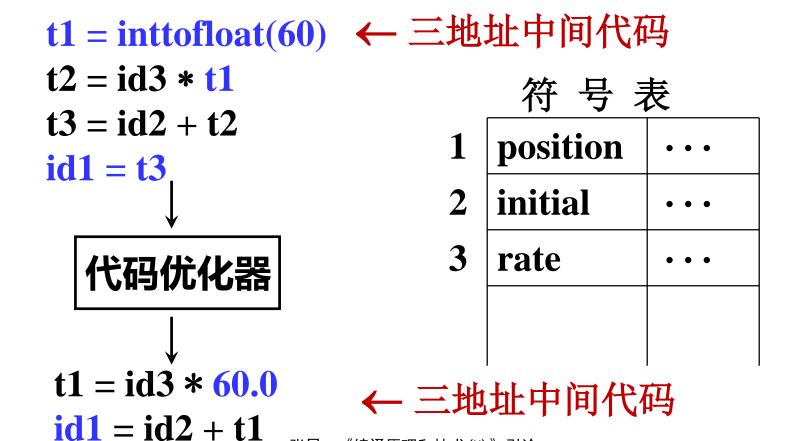


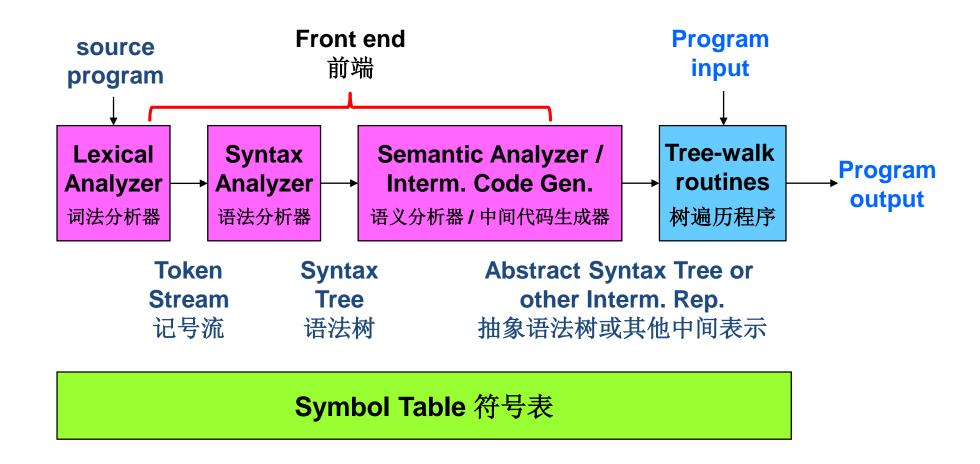
编译器的阶段





- □ 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





- 1 编程语言及设计
- 2 编译器的阶段
- 编译器的作用和形式
- 4 编译技术的应用与挑战



编译器的作用

□ 编程语言

□ 目标机器语言

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   printf("hello, world!\n");
}

/* helloworld.c */
```

□ 编译器(编译系统)

■ 主流的开源编译基础设施: GCC、Clang/LLVM

[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)

编译器的作用

□ 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;
```

```
pend = a+n;
for (p=a; p<pend; p++) *p = 1;_
```

哪个更快, Why?

```
foo (char * s)
{
    char buf[32];
    strcpy (buf, s);
}
```

调用foo()会如何?

若s指向的串的长度超出31,则复制时会超出buf数组的有效区域

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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
- ...

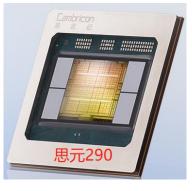


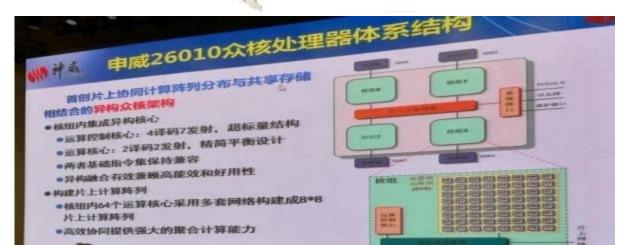


龙芯3A5000

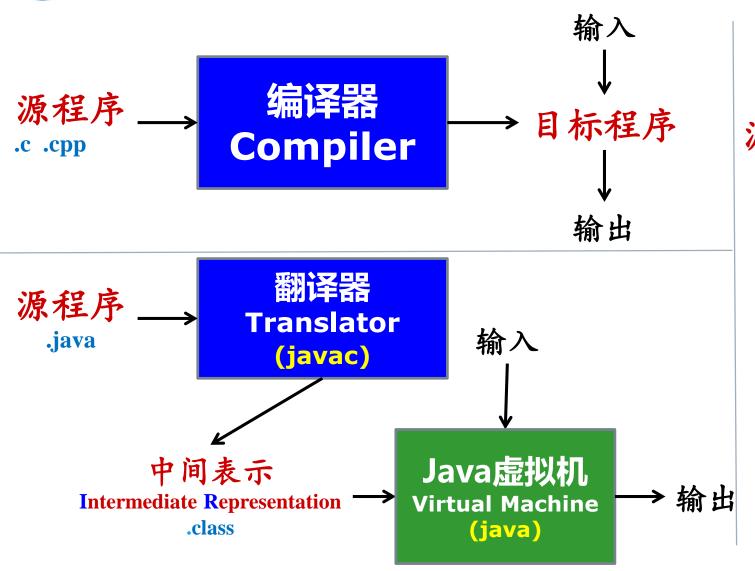
龙芯3A5000计算机













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

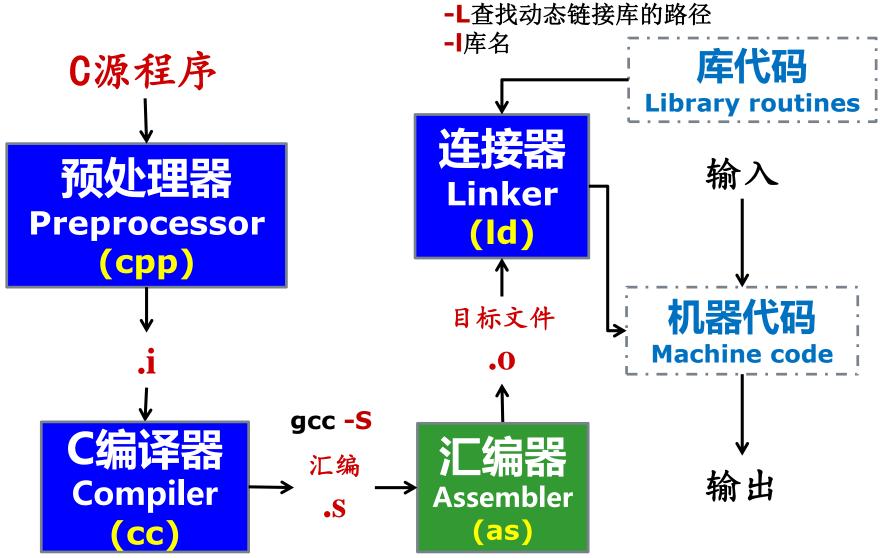


编译器的其他形式



- □ 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
- □ 提前编译器(Ahead-of-time compiler)
 - 在程序执行之前将IR翻译成本地码,如 ART中的AOT

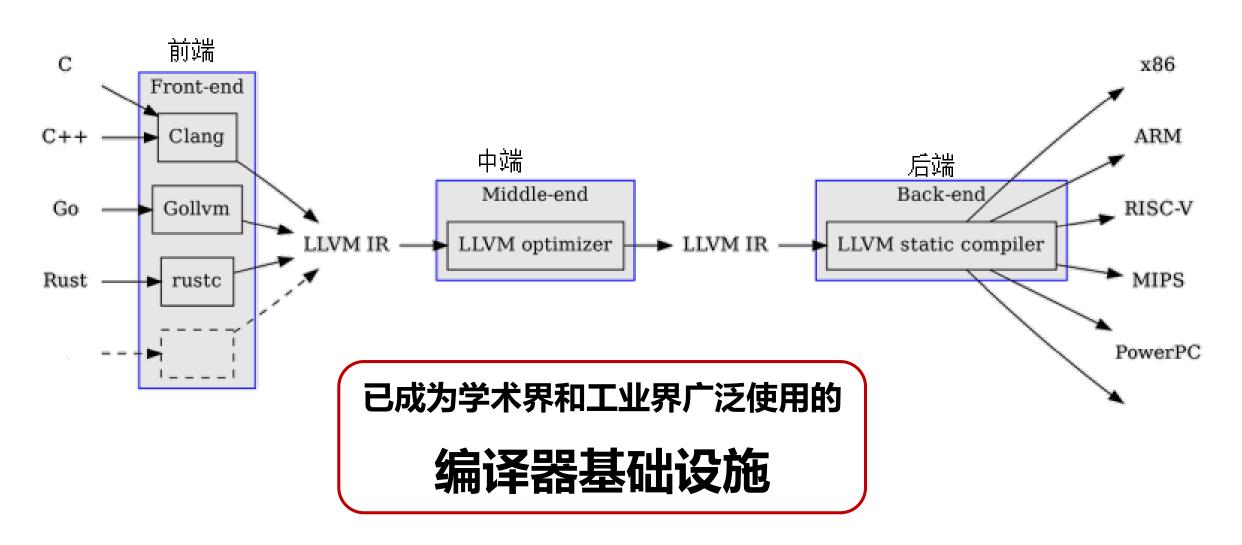




LLVM编译基础设施

https://llvm.org/



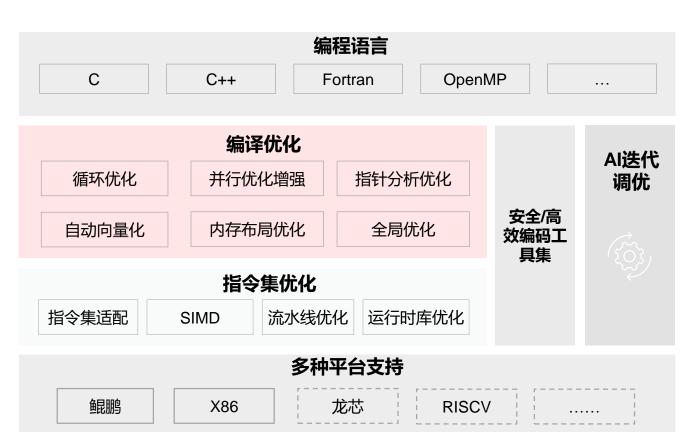




国产化: 毕昇编译器



- □ 基于LLVM扩展
 - 支持C/C++/Fortran编程语言
 - 增强中端编译优化技术
 - 支持鲲鹏920、X86-64等硬件
- □ 打造高性能、高可信、易扩展的 编译工具链
 - 性能/代码体积优化选项
 - 多样化浮点精度选项/模式调优
 - 静态检查工具,重构工具
 - 支持AI迭代调优,自动优化编译配置
 - 针对通用处理器架构的各类高性能编译 优化技术





毕昇编译器历史沿革

University of Science and Technology of China

编译器团队成立

• 第一批海内外研究人员加入

无线DSP编译器业界领先

- DSP编译器性能超越标杆XCC, 基站竞争力超越E
- CPU/DSP编译器规模商用,在 网规模超xxw

ARM64编译器竞争力领先

- 自研ARM C/C++编译器实现 ARM64 领域竞争力领先,并 在华为公司多个场景商用;
- DSP编译器支撑基站、控制器 等海量发货xx万套,服务全球 xx亿用户

计算/AI等新领域竞争力突破

- 发布毕昇编译器,实现鲲鹏原生性能提升和多样算力融合优化
- 发布二进制翻译工具ExaGear, 实现x86到ARM生态平滑迁移
- 昇腾编译器完整支持ISA6.3与 V100全系列芯片,助力Atlas集群 挺进秒级训练



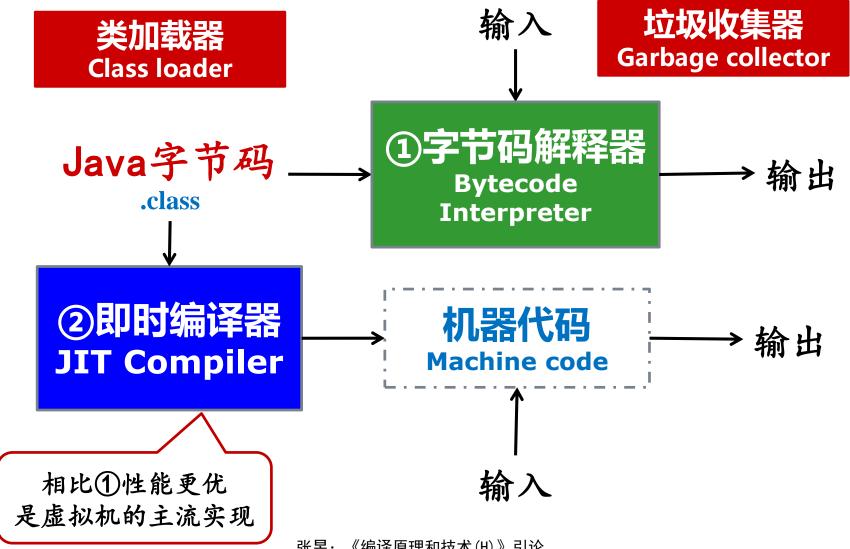
2019, 持续领航



2016, 业界领先

2013, 规模商用

2009, 从零构建



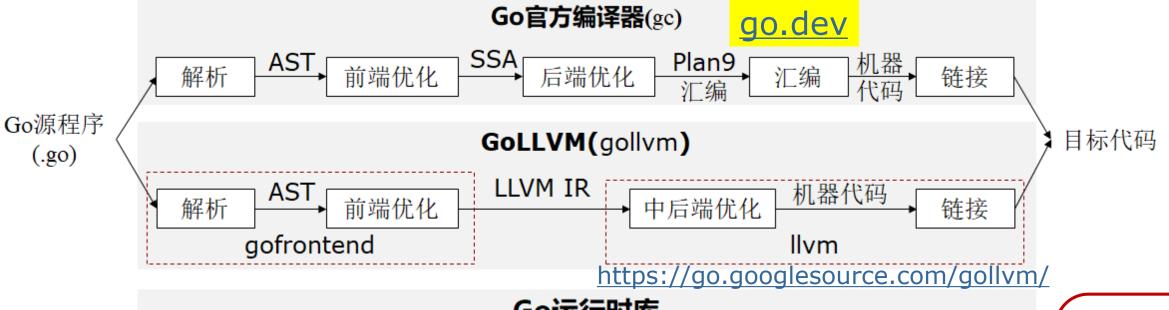


Go语言编译器

带GC的编译型语言







Go运行时库

跨语言调用

内建数据类型

异常处理

并发调度器 调 GMP模型 度 算 并发通信 法

内存管理 垃圾 栈内存 管理 收集器 内存分配器

易于编程 快速编译 高效运行

https://pkg.go.dev/runtime

1	编程语言及设计
2	编译器及形式
3	编译器的阶段

张昱:《编译原理和技术(H)》引论

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





"征途2.0" 【和技术(H)》引论



人工智能应用及深度学习框架



University of Science and Technology of China

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地平线 "征途2.0" 是和技术(H)》引论

多语言软件及优化



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

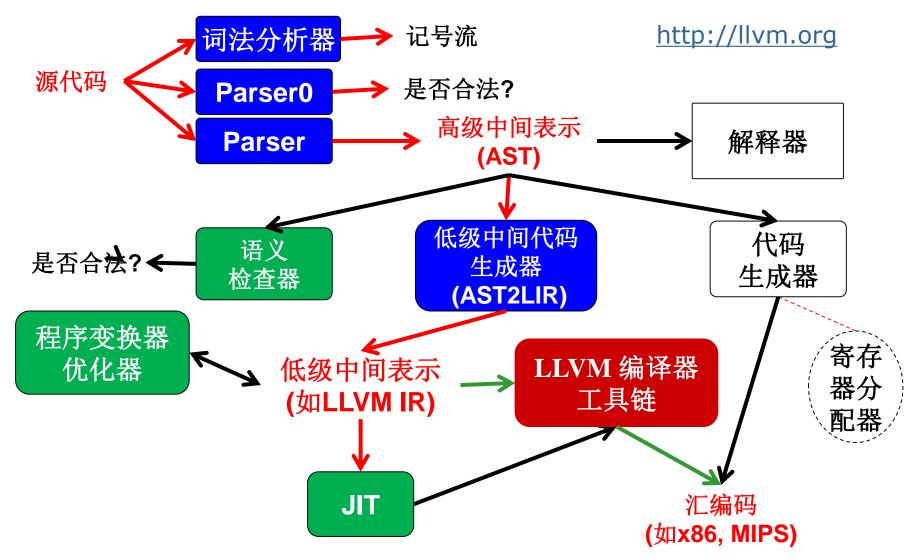
- □ 语言定义
 - 如何抽象和形式化
 - 如何推陈出新



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





我听到的会忘掉, 我看到的能记住, 我做过的才真正明白。