



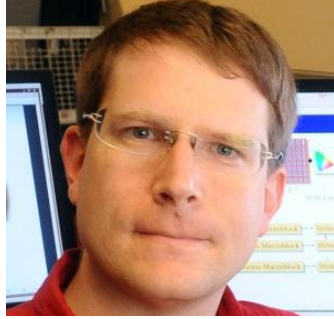
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the (ideal) team



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origins

- There was once a guinea pig named buggy...



He didn't do too much, but everyone liked him and he is a good role model and our inspiration for 'bugsy', the language.

FUN FACT:
the 'A' in Stephen
A. Edwards
stands for AST!



outline

- “the team”
- bugsy overview
- compiler architecture
- testing
- classes
- arrays
- future work
- demonstration

FUN FACT:

the ‘A’ in AST
stands for a**hole

JK -- amazing(;

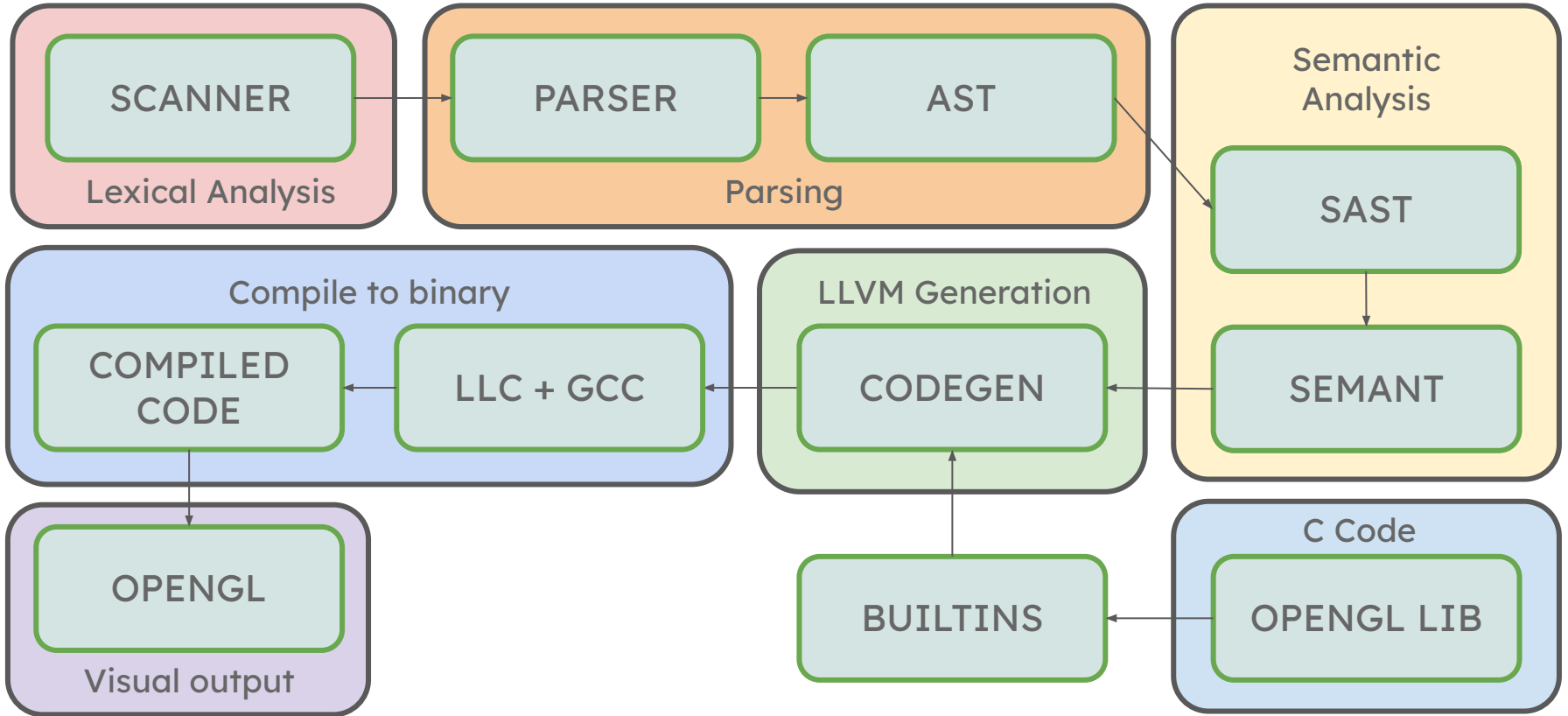


bugsy overview

- a simple drawing language inspired by p5.js*
- object-oriented design using a blend of Python and Java syntax
 - classes, arrays, boolean logic
- allows for easy creation of shapes using an OpenGL backend
 - shapes: circles, ellipses, squares, rectangles, triangles, regular polygons, lines
 - animation: moveTo, rotateBy, scaleBy
 - stroke, stroke size, and fill: colors passed in as strings (ex: “0.3 0.6 0.1” RGB values)
- forget ints and floats – **nums** will ease your programming experience!

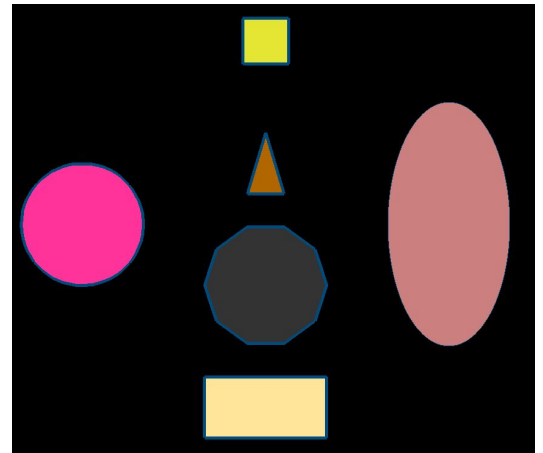


compiler architecture



OpenGL library

- custom library connecting OpenGL to bugsy
- shape structures created to hold information about each type of shape
 - parameters: shape type, shape ID, x, y, r, w, h, x1, x2, y1, ...
- unique ID strings generated every time a new shape is created
 - used when animating, loops through array of shapes to check if we are redrawing the right shape at the right time/place



OpenGL library

OpenGL	bugsy
display() (including glFlush() and everything in main())	draw()
glColor3f()	rgb()
glBegin(GL_QUADS)	rect() square() with extra parameters
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES)	triangle()
glBegin(GL_POLYGON)	regagon() with extra parameters
glutInitWindowSize() & glutInitWindowPosition()	canvas()
Custom function (we have one, another one linked below)	circle() ellipse() with different parameters
glBegin(GL_LINES)	line()

testing

- Test suite that compares an output to an existing file
- Challenge with testing visuals
- Approach: Add a print function to the OpenGL C code that prints out stats of the shape to confirm the program works as intended
- Pass in a DEBUG flag so that the window can close

```
if(strcmp(getenv("DEBUG"), "1") != 0) {  
    glutMainLoop();  
}
```



nums

- Why num?
 - Simplicity and flexibility
 - Less need to worry about type errors
- Is this even possible?
 - Yes, thanks to `build_fptoui`



returning 0

- Successful main function should return 0 *in LLVM*
 - Always best to check in LLVM since that's about as low as we are concerned for bugs (one step above assembly code!)

C Program:

```
double main(){  
  
    int x = 0;  
  
    return 0.0;  
  
}
```

LLVM:

```
define dso_local double @main() #0 {  
    %1 = alloca i32, align 4  
    store i32 0, i32* %1, align 4  
    ret double 0.000000e+00  
}
```

```
evan@plt-cs4115 ~/real/bugsy $ gcc test.c  
evan@plt-cs4115 ~/real/bugsy $ ./a.out  
evan@plt-cs4115 ~/real/bugsy :( $ echo $?
```

37



Don't do this!

solution (pt. 1)

- Codegen!
 - Insert a return 0 at the end of the main() function:

```
(*go through all functions, find main, and change main to return int *)
(*let functions = List.map (fun x -> (x.styp <- A.Int); x) camFunctions in *)
let functions = List.map (fun x -> if x.sfname = "main" then ((x.styp <- A.Int); x) else x) functions' in
```

```
57 type func_decl = {
58     mutable typ : typ;
59     fname : string;
60     formals : bind list;
61     locals : bind list;
62     fbody : stmt list;
63 }
```

```
let rec stmt builder = function
SBlock s1 -> List.fold_left stmt builder s1
  | SExpr e -> ignore(expr builder e); builder
  | SReturn e -> ignore(match fdecl.styp with
      (* Special "return nothing" instr *)
      A.Void -> L.build_ret_void builder
      |
      (*if a function returns an int (only main), build 0 return type *)
      A.Int -> L.build_ret (L.const_null i32_t) builder
      (* Build return statement *)
      | _ -> L.build_ret (expr builder e) builder );
builder
```

solution (pt. 2)

- Does this work, and how do we know?
 - Yes -- LLVM!

```
1 num main(){
2     num x;
3     x = 5;
4
5     return 0;
6
7 }
8
```

```
define i32 @main() {
entry:
    %x = alloca double, align 8
    store double 5.000000e+00, double* %x, align 8
    ret i32 0
}
```

arrays

Seems like it should be simple enough...

```
| | SArrayAccess(a, e, l) -> let valu = (expr builder e) in  
| L.build_load (L.build_gep (lookup a) [L.const_int i32_t 0; valu []  
a builder) a builder
```

This won't work... why?

Alright, seems like an easy enough fix...
(cast as float)

```
| | SArrayAccess(a, e, l) -> let valu = L.const_fptosi (expr builder e) i32_t in  
| L.build_load (L.build_gep (lookup a) [L.const_int i32_t 0; valu [] a builder) a builder
```

Works fine for constant (i.e. arr[5])



arrays (pt.2)

- What about variables?
 - Difficult interfacing LLVM with moe

```
, i32 0, i32 2evan@plt-cs4115 ~/real/bugsy $ vim bug.bug
evan@plt-cs4115 ~/real/bugsy $ ./bugsy.native -c bug.bug 1> /dev/null
; ModuleID = 'Bugsy'
source_filename = "Bugsy"
  %x1 = load double, double* %x, align 8  %y2 = getelementptr inbounds [5 x doub
le], [5 x double]* %y, i32 0, i32 fptosi (double %x1 to i32)Use of instruction i
s not an instruction!
  %x1 = load double, double* %x, align 8
LLVM ERROR: Broken module found, compilation aborted!
Aborted
```

2 lines of code in 24 hours:

```
let truncated = L.build_fptosi (valu) i32_t "aasf" builder in L.dump_value(truncated);

let result = L.build_in_bounds_gep (lookup a) [| L.const_int i32_t 0; truncated |] a builder in L.build_load
result a builder;
```

```
16 y = [1.7, 2, 4.3, 4, 5];
17
18 for (z = 0; z < 5; z++){
19     print(y[z]);
20 }
21
```

FUN FACT:

Hans Montero is
a ray of
sunshine



Root of the problem: https://llvm.org/doxygen/Verifier_8cpp_source.html

future work

- group shapes → with classes!
- RGB color object rather than a string
 - `rgb(100, 200, 40)` vs. “0.5 0.2 0.1”
- irregular polygons
- simultaneous animations
 - combining rotation, translation, and scaling at once for one object
 - allowing multiple objects to be animated synchronously
- garbage collection
- inheritance
- exceptions

FUN FACT:

2 hours of sleep
can be enough (or
it was today
anyway!!)



future work: classes

- call-site adjustment
- method lifting constructors and class methods
- each instance has its own variables and can use the class methods

syntax ex:

```
class ~bankAccount {
  string name;
  num bal;
// method_lifting -> ~bankAccount_constructor(string n)
  constructor(string n) {
    name = n;
    bal = 0;
  }
//method_lifting -> ~bankAccount_deposit(self, num
amt)
  void deposit(num amt) {
    bal += amt;
  }
}
```

```
num main (){
  ~bankAccount b = new ~bankAccount("Stephen");
  b.deposit(5); // ~bankAccount_deposit(b, 5);
}
```

FUN FACT:

classes are more
fun when they're
not over zoom!



lessons learned

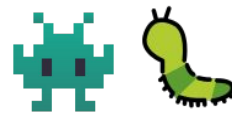
- make sure the whole **pipeline** works before writing hundreds of lines of code on one file !! we ran into this when creating the library
- make more **progress** sooner → bugs come up and halt progress, we had an idealistic idea of how much work was left → cut features
- set **realistic** goals → we started with an idea to get a robotic arm to move, then thought we would try drawing chemical formulas, but it turns out drawing shapes was hard enough
- more **planning** in the early stages of the project



  demo  



questions?



thank you for an amazing semester!!!