

## Language Processors

COMS W4115

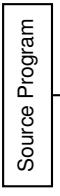
Prof. Stephen A. Edwards

Spring 2007

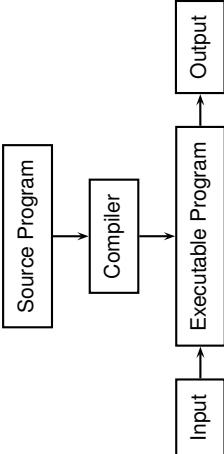
Columbia University

Department of Computer Science

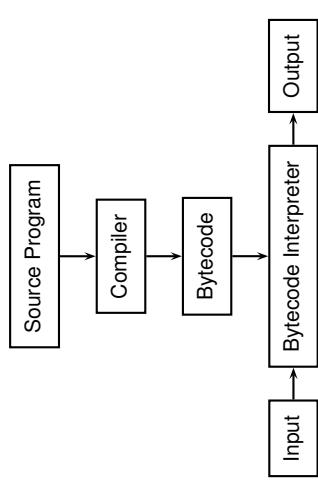
## Interpreter



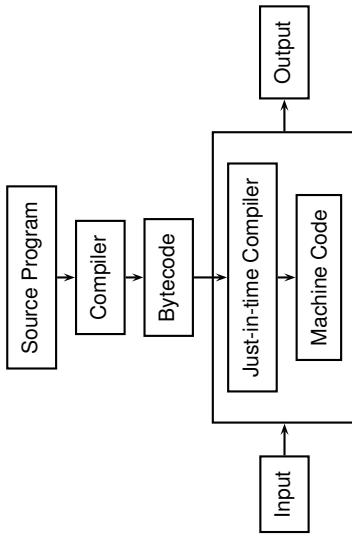
## Compiler



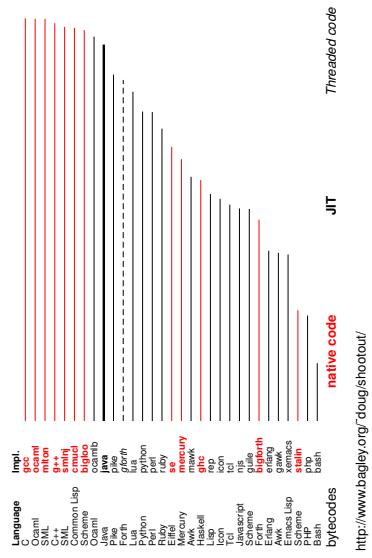
## Bytecode Interpreter



## Just-in-time Compiler

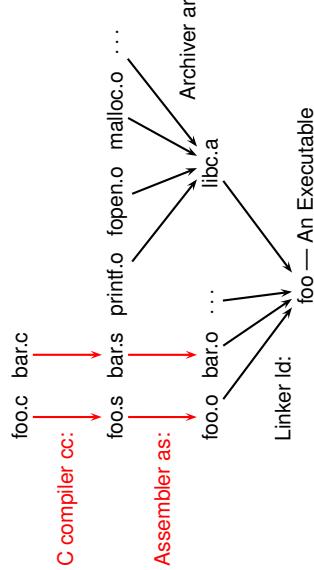


## Language Speeds Compared



<http://www.bagley.org/doug/shootout/>

## Separate Compilation



## Preprocessor

“Massages” the input before the compiler sees it.

- Macro expansion
  - File inclusion
  - Conditional compilation
- ```
cc -E example.c gives
#include <stdio.h>
#define min(x, y) \
((x) < (y)) ? (x) : (y)
#define DEFINE_BAZ
int baz();
#endif
void foo()
{
    int a = 1;
    int b = 2;
    int c;
    c = min(a,b);
}
```

## The C Preprocessor

```
cc -E example.c gives
extern int
printf(char*...);
... many more declarations
from stdio.h
```

## Language Speeds Compared

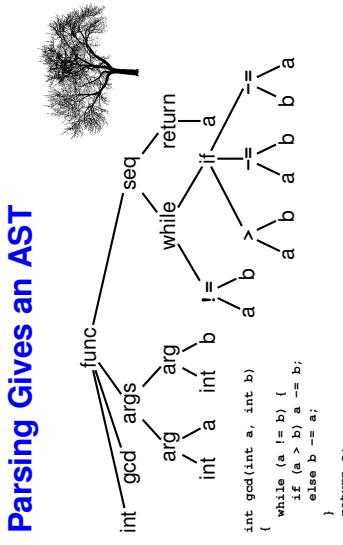
## Compiling a Simple Program

## What the Compiler Sees

The diagram shows the parse tree for the expression `int gcd(int a, int b)`. The root node is `func`, which has three children: `int`, `gcd`, and `args`. The `int` child has two children: `arg` and `arg`. Each `arg` child has two children: `int` and `a` (or `b`). The left `int` child has a child `!=`. The right `int` child has a child `!=`.

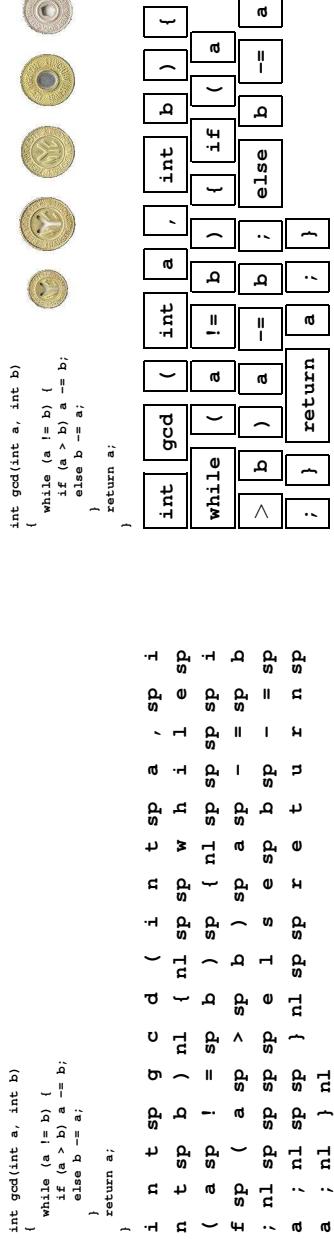
```

graph TD
    func --- int1[int]
    func --- gcd[gcd]
    func --- args[args]
    int1 --- arg1[arg]
    int1 --- arg2[arg]
    arg1 --- int2[int]
    arg1 --- a1[a]
    arg2 --- int3[int]
    arg2 --- b1[b]
    int2 --- not1[!=]
    int3 --- not2[!=]
  
```



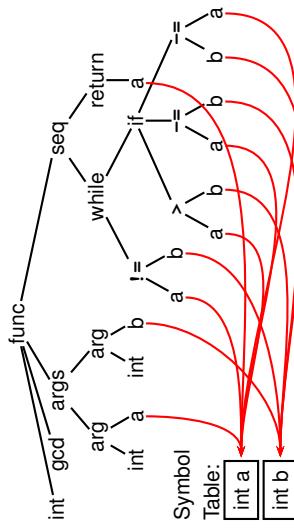
Abstract syntax tree built from parsing rules.

## Parsing Gives an AST



Text file is a sequence of characters

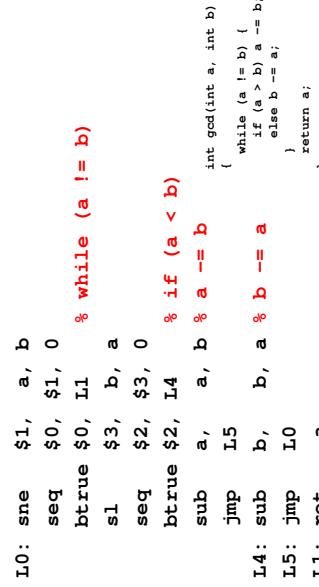
## Semantic Analysis Resolves Symbols



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Types checked: references to symbols resolved

## Translation into 3-Address Code



Idealized assembly language w/ infinite registers

Generation of 80386 Assembly

```

gcd:    pushl %ebp          % Save FP
        movl %esp, %ebp
        movl 8(%ebp), %eax % Load a from stack
        movl 12(%ebp), %edx % Load b from stack
.I8:   cmpl %edx, %eax      % while (a != b)
        je .L3
        jle .L5
        subl %edx, %eax
        subl %eax, %edx
        jmp .L8
.I5:   subl %eax, %edx      % a -= b
        jmp .L8
.I3:   leave                 % Restore SP, BP

```