

# Topic 1: Introduction

COS 320

Compiling Techniques

Princeton University  
Spring 2015

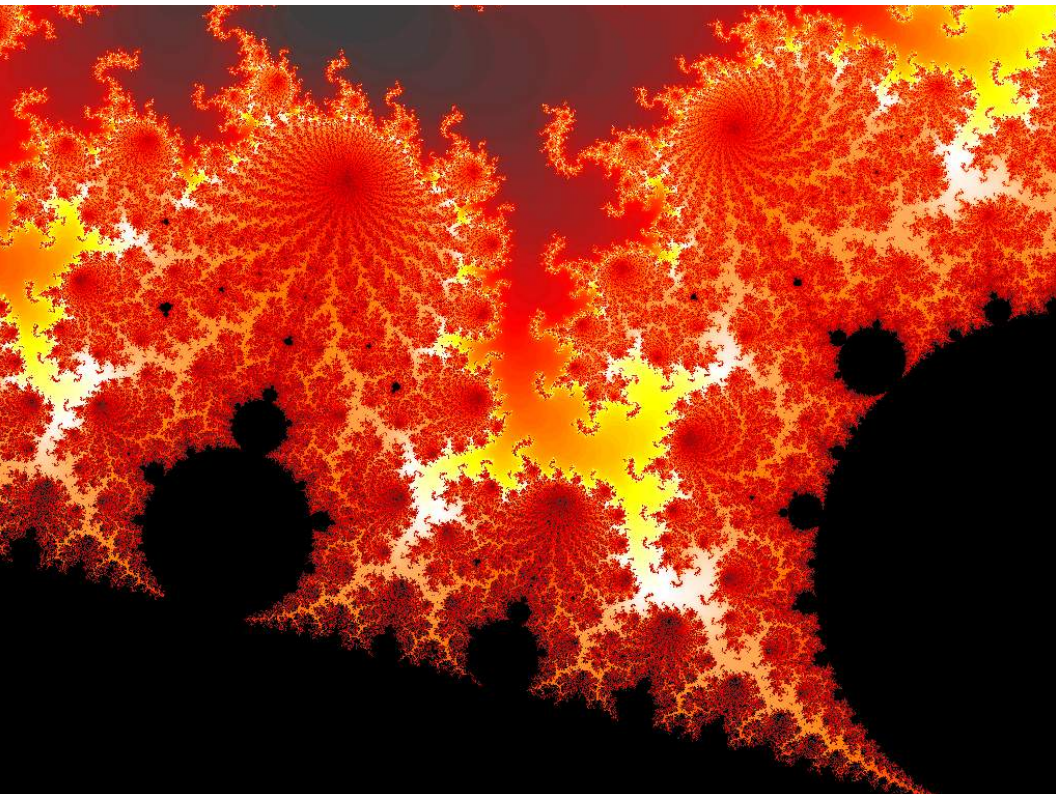
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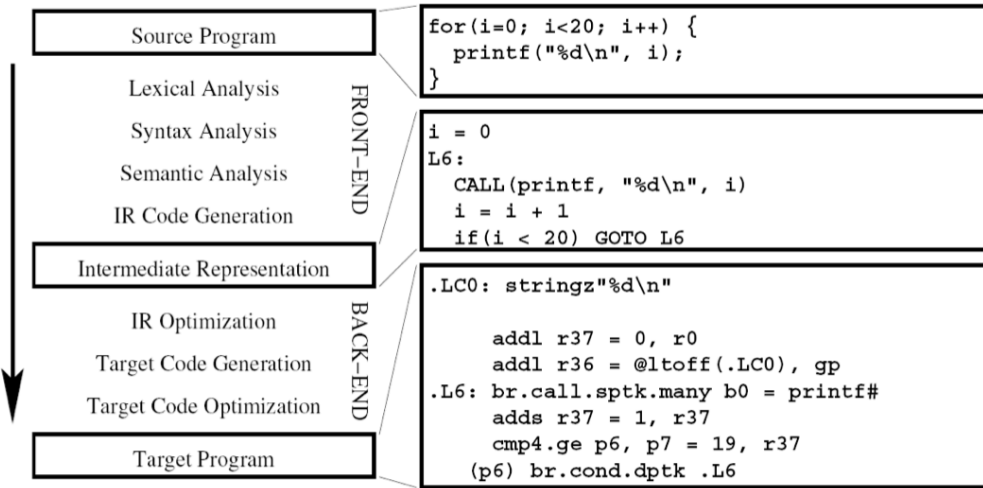
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## What is a Compiler?

- A *compiler* is a program that takes a program written in a *source language* and translates it into a functionally equivalent program in a *target language*.
- Source Languages: C, C++, Swift, FORTRAN,...
- Target Languages: x86 Assembly, Arm, Assembly, C,...
- Compiler can also:
  - Report errors in source
  - Warn of potential problems in source
  - Optimize program

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# What is a Compiler?



# Why Learn About Compilers?

## Compiler technology everywhere.

- C++ → Assembly
- Assembly → Machine Code
- Microcode → microcode binary
- Interpreters: Perl, Python, Java, ...
- JITs: Android Dalvik VM, Java VM, ...
- Publishing: Latex → PDF → Print on Paper
- Hardware Design: HW Description → Circuit/FPGA
- SPAM → /dev/null
- Automation: Water Fountain DL → Water Display
- Next Revolution in Processors



Bellagio, Las Vegas

# Why Learn About Compilers?

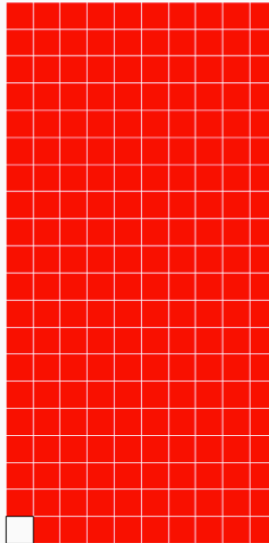
# Why Learn About Compilers?

Almost all code goes through a compiler.

## Linux

- C = 2,558,100 lines
- x86 assembly = 12,164 lines

99.5% of Linux source goes through a compiler!



Compilers teach us about:

- Programming Languages
- Computer Architectures

```

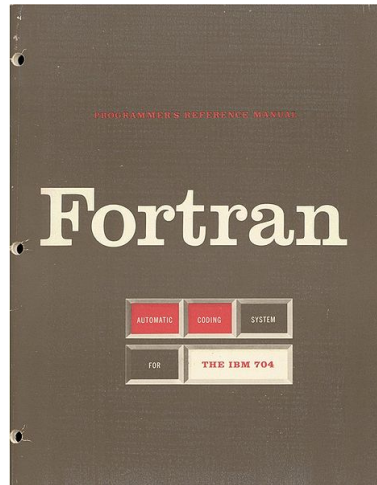
sum = 0;
for(i = 0; i < 1000000; i++)
{
    sum = sum + big_array[i];
}

sum = 0;
for(i = 0; i < 250000; i+=4)
{
    sum = sum + big_array[i];
    sum = sum + big_array[i+1];
    sum = sum + big_array[i+2];
    sum = sum + big_array[i+3];
}

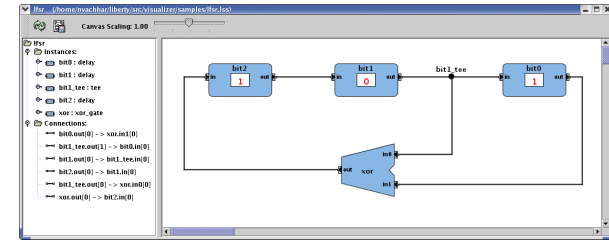
```

# Why Learn About Compilers?

- IBM developed the first FORTRAN compiler in 1957
- Took 18 person-years of effort
- You will be able to do it in less than a week!



# Why Learn About Compilers? Hardware Design

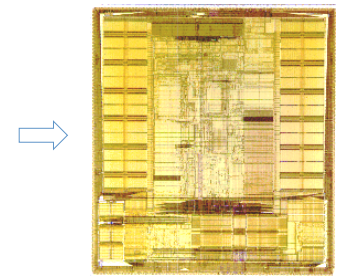


```

module toplevel(clock, reset);
input clock;
input reset;

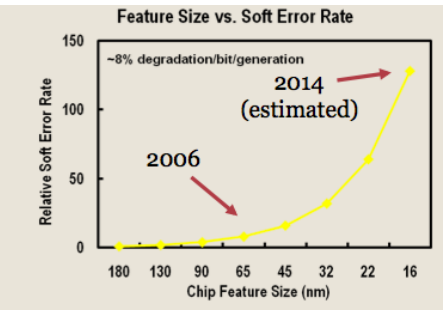
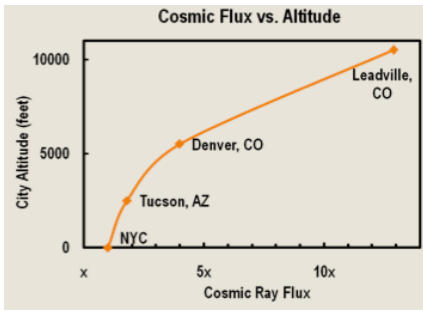
reg flop1;
reg flop2;

always @ (posedge reset or posedge clock)
if (reset)
begin
flop1 <= 0;
flop2 <= 1;
end
else
begin
flop1 <= flop2;
flop2 <= flop1;
end
endmodule
    
```



# Why Learn About Compilers? Computer Architecture

# Why Learn About Compilers?

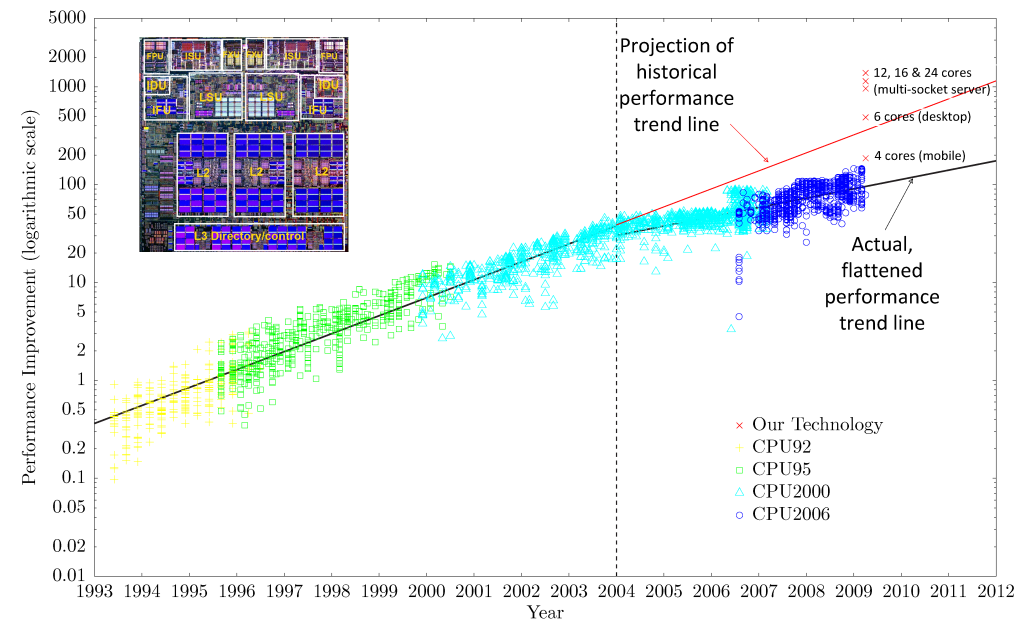


**Princeton Research on Fault Tolerance wins CGO Test of Time Award**

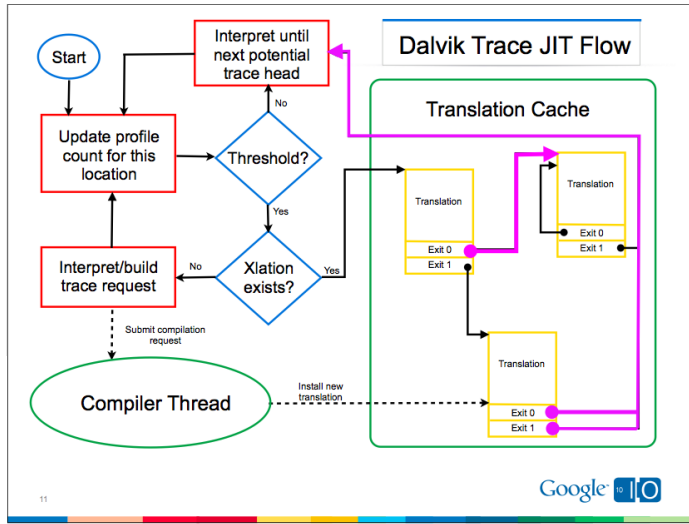
February 2, 2015

Every year, the International Symposium on Code Generation and Optimization (CGO) recognizes the paper appearing 10 years earlier that is judged to have had the most impact on the field over the intervening decade. This year at CGO 2015, the paper entitled "SWIFT: Software Implemented Fault Tolerance" by George A. Reis, Jonathan Chang, Neil Vachharajani, Ram Rangan, and David I. August won the award. The paper originally appeared at CGO 2005 and also won the best paper award that year at the conference. Congratulations to Princeton's Liberty Research Group for winning this prestigious award!

Your chosen field of computer architecture effectively dead?



# Why Learn About Compilers?



# Why Take 320 Seriously?



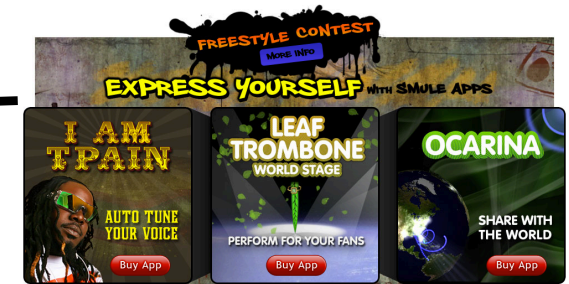
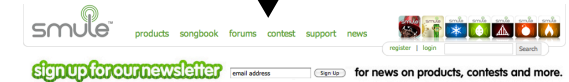
Ge Wang



Chuck : Strongly-timed, Concurrent, and On-the-fly Audio Programming Language



Welcome to Chuck!

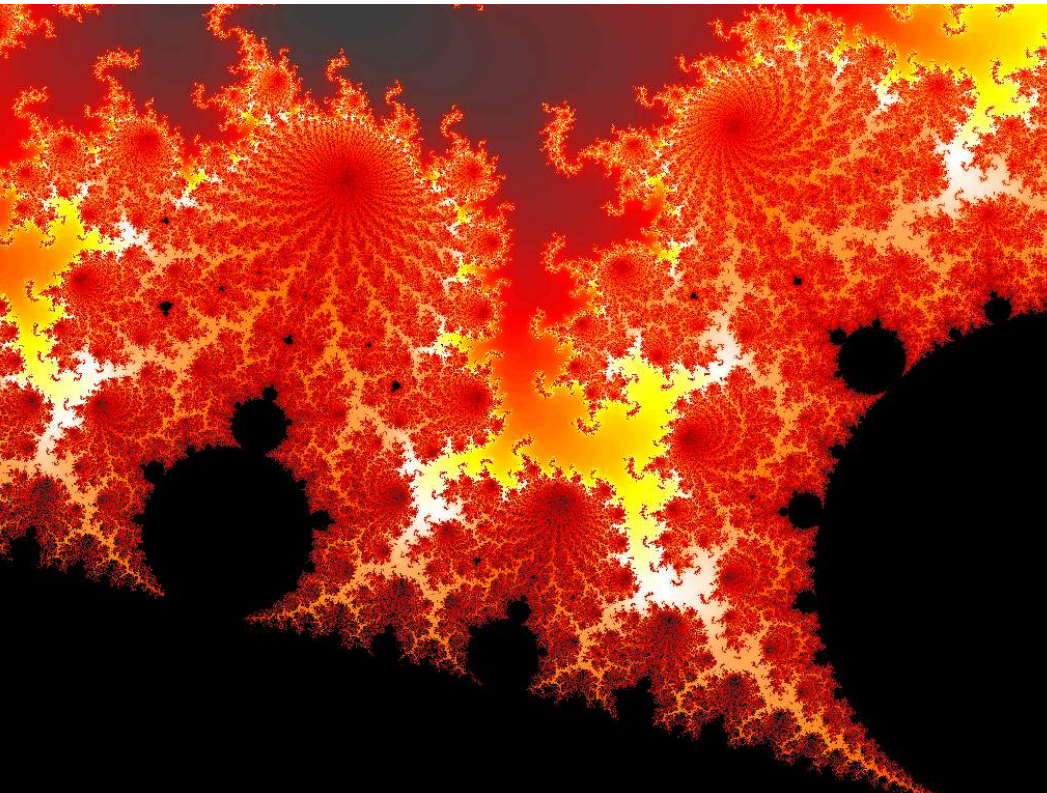


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# Grading

Assignments	50%
Exams	50%
Quizzes	Extra Credit
Participation	Extra Credit

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Build an optimizing compiler

- Front end
  - Lexer
  - Parser
  - Type Checker
  - Code Generator
- Back End Optimization
  - Superblock formation
  - Profiling
  - ILP Optimization

- Something else

## Exams

- Exams cover concepts presented in the lecture material, homework assignments, and/or required readings
- One double sided 8.5x11 page of notes allowed

### Midterm Exam

- Thursday before break
- In class

### Final Exam

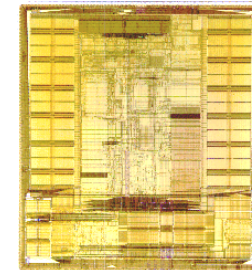
- The final exam will be cumulative, three hours in length
- Time/Place determined by the Registrar

Pick a number 1,2,3

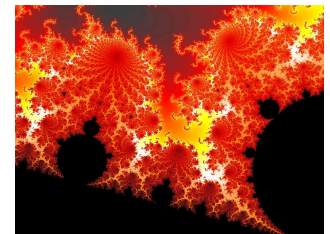
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2



3



If the random number is the picture of a "processor", then we have a quiz.

- Chance quiz at the beginning of each Tuesday class
- Not intended as a scare tactic – liberally graded
- Helps assess progress of class
- Just one question usually

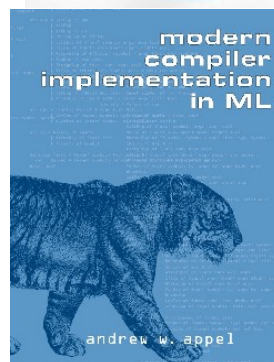
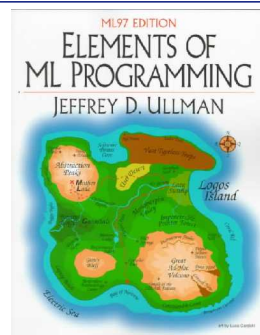
### Negatives

- Class disruptions (snoring, email, reading a book, etc.)
- Mistreatment of TAs

### Positives

- Contribute questions and comments to class
- Participate in discussions
- Feedback
- Stop by office hours to introduce yourself

- Optional: Jeffrey D. Ullman, Elements of ML Programming, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Prentice Hall.
- Required: Andrew W. Appel, Modern Compiler Implementation in ML. Cambridge University Press.
- CHECK ERRATA ON BOOK WEB SITES!
- Course Web Page – Off of CS page
  - Lecture Notes
  - Project Assignments
  - Course Announcements

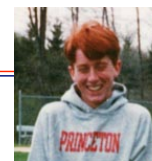


### At Princeton (Computer Science, 1999-Present):

- Professor
- Compiler and computer architecture research
- Liberty Research Group

### Education (Ph.D. in 2000):

- Ph.D. Electrical Engineering from University of Illinois
- Thesis Topic: Predication
- The IMPACT Compiler Research Group



## Professional Experience:

- Intel (Oregon) – P6 multiprocessor validation
- Hewlett-Packard (San Jose, CA) – research compiler
- Intel (Santa Clara, CA) – IA-64 design
- Startups inspired by compiler technology
- Consulting for Intel, Lucent, Google, etc.

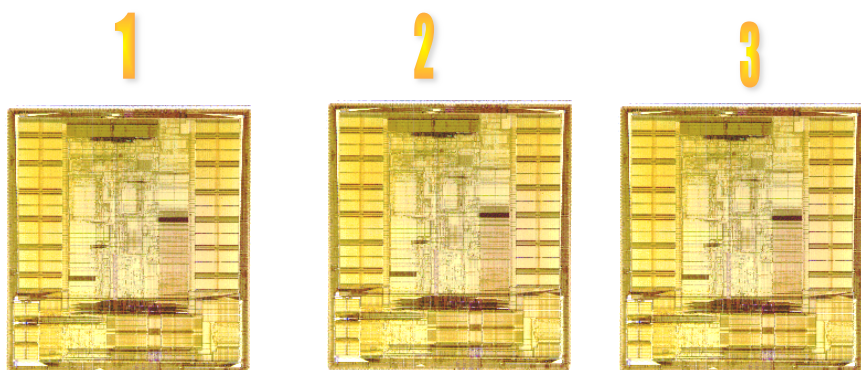


- Quick response to questions and issues
- Reasonable late policy
  - Up to 3 days late for any single assignment without penalty
  - Up to 7 days late total across all assignments
  - Contact me prior to deadline for special circumstances
- Fast turn-around on grading

**END OF ADMINISTRATIVE STUFF**

It's Tuesday: Pick a number 1,2,3

Quiz 0: Background (use index cards)



Front:

1. Full name and Email Address above the red line
2. Major/UG or G/Year (immediately below the red line)
3. Area (G: Research Area/UG: Interests)
4. Briefly describe any ML experience.
5. Briefly describe any C/C++ experience.
6. Briefly describe any compiler experience.
7. In which programming languages are you fluent?

Back:

1. Why do processors have registers?
2. What is an instruction cache?
3. Can one always convert an NFA to a DFA? (yes, no, or wha?)

