

CMSC 430: Introduction to Compilers



Functional

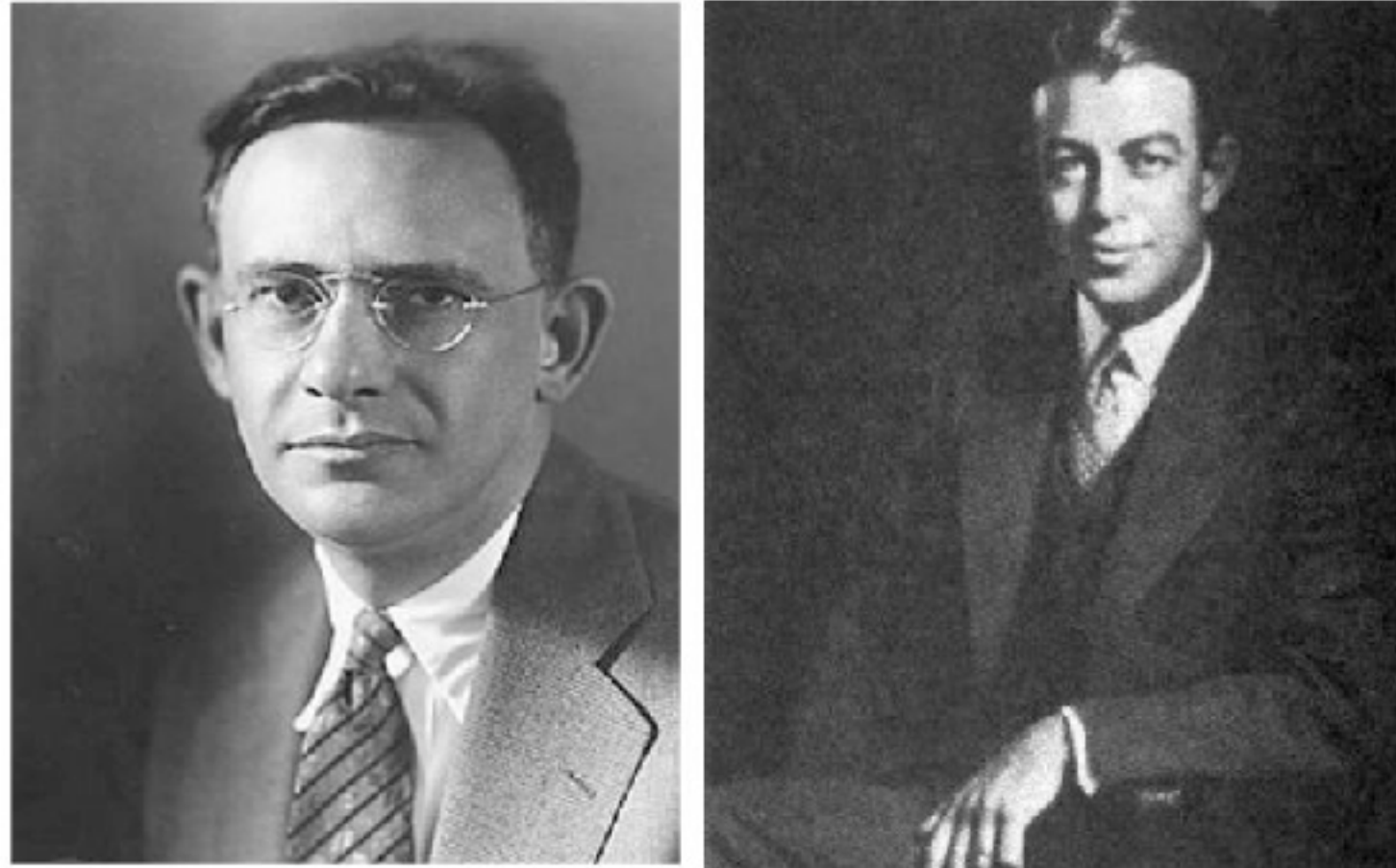
Thomas Gilray (3:15-4:30p, 4161_{AVW})

Javran Cheng (12:30-1:45p, 4103_{AVW})

cs.umd.edu/class/fall2017/cmsc430

Why take compilers?

Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis



At least true for programming languages...

Why take compilers?

- Likewise, learning how the compiler thinks *makes you a better programmer.*
- Can make smarter use of existing compilers.
- Will apply many of the same principles elsewhere.
- You may eventually work on a smaller language, or perhaps even a large one.
- Avoid introducing something indecent into the world...

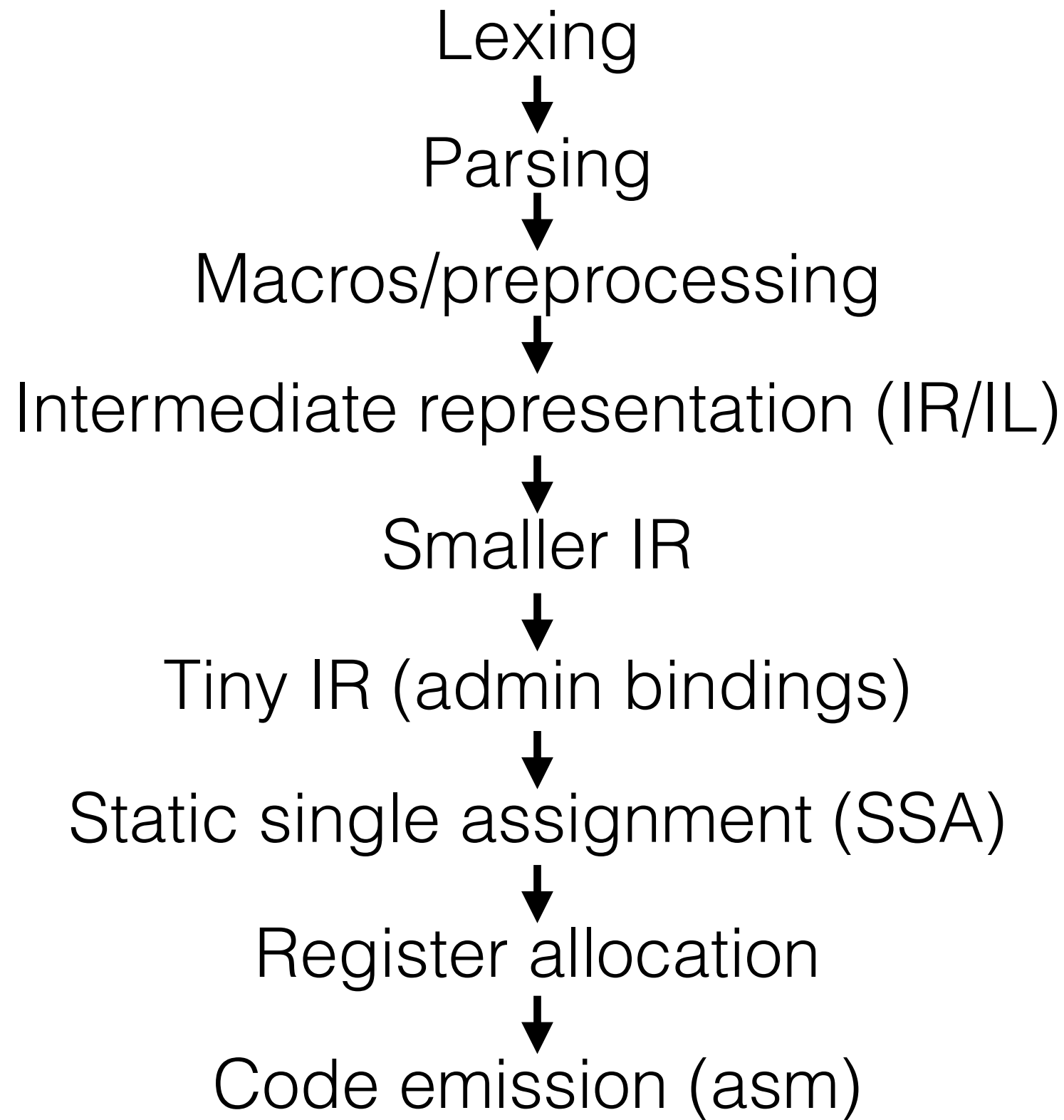
Such as equality semantics in PHP...

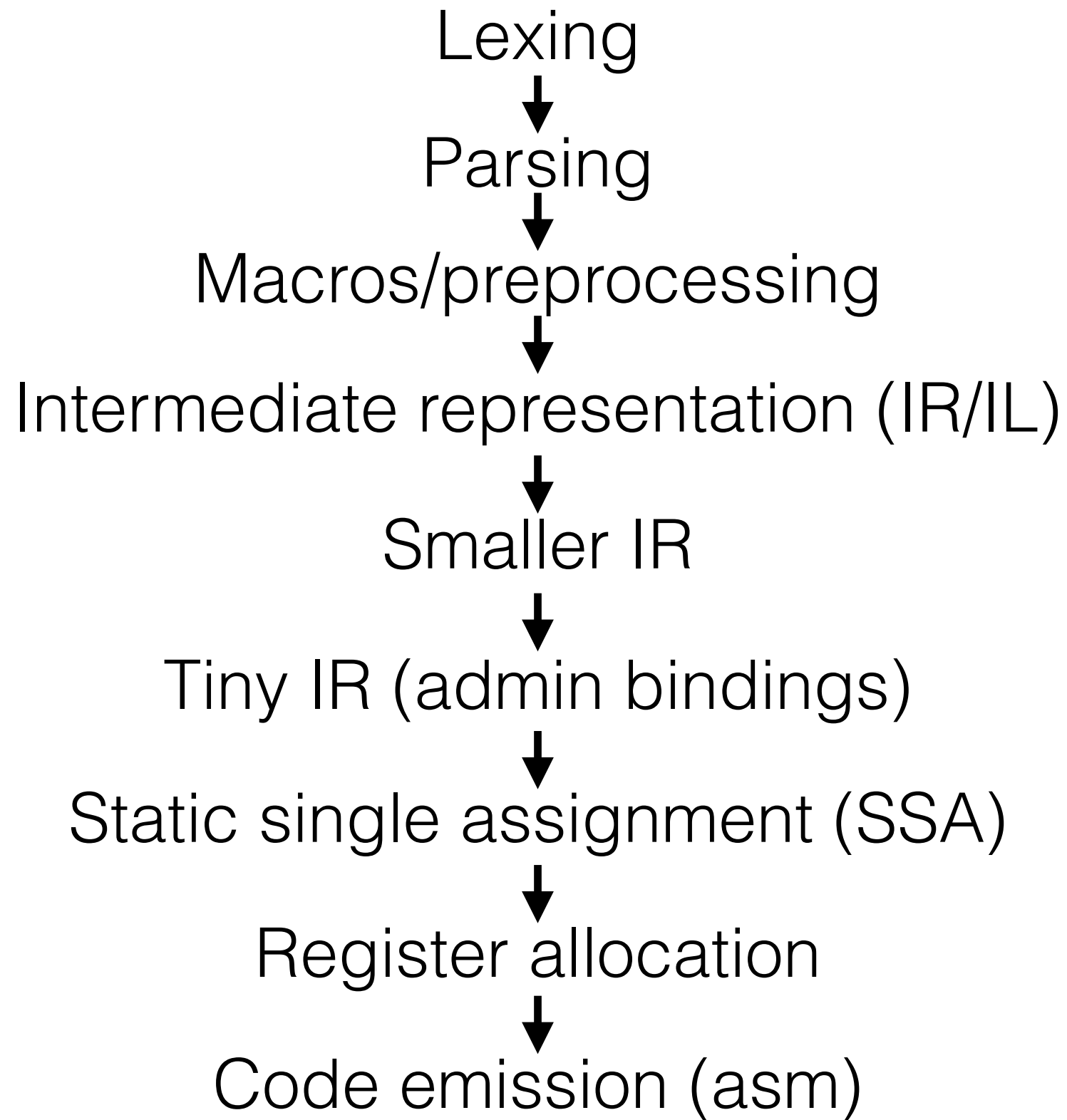


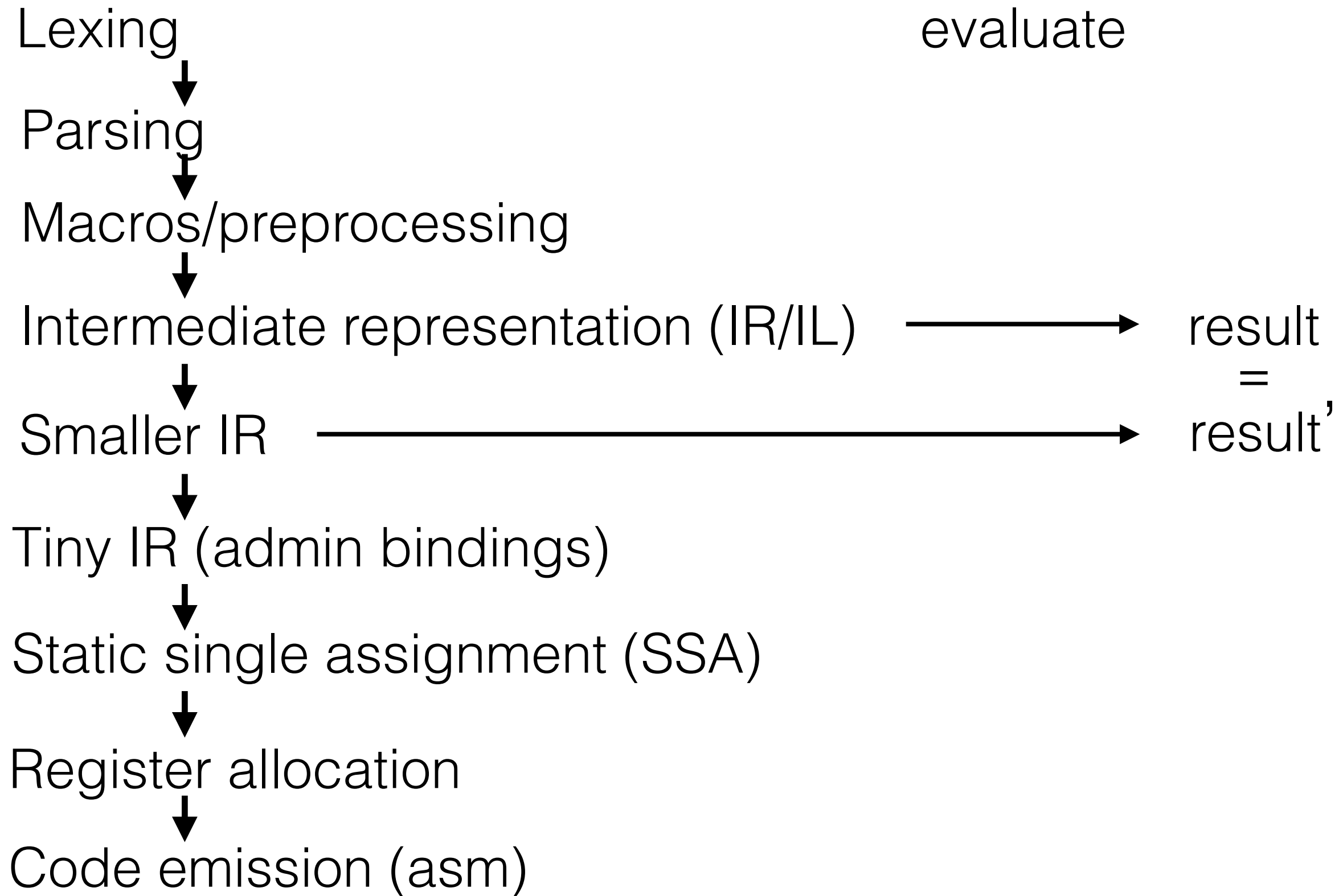
problem, boole?

Loose comparisons with ==

| | TRUE | FALSE | 1 | 0 | -1 | "1" | "0" | "-1" | NULL | array() | "php" | "" |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| TRUE | TRUE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | TRUE | TRUE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE |
| FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | TRUE | TRUE | FALSE | TRUE |
| 1 | TRUE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE |
| 0 | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | TRUE | TRUE |
| -1 | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE |
| "1" | TRUE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE |
| "0" | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE |
| "-1" | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE |
| NULL | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | TRUE | FALSE | TRUE |
| array() | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE |
| "php" | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE |
| "" | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE |







Lexing



Parsing



Macros/preprocessing



Intermediate representation (IR/IL)



Smaller IR



Tiny IR (admin bindings)

Assignment conversion



Static single assignment (SSA)

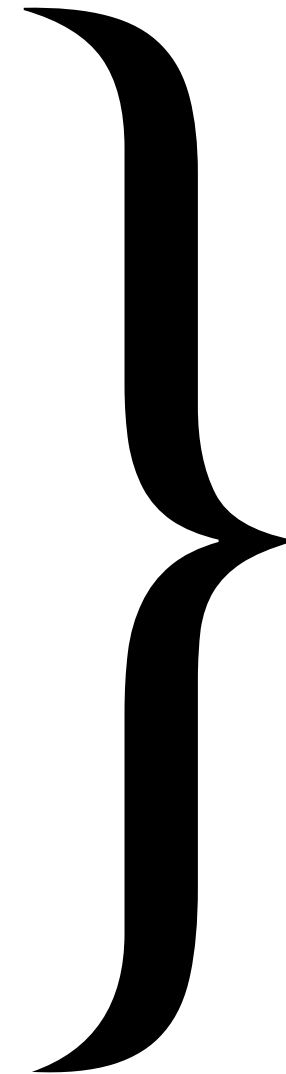
Continuation-passing style conversion



Register allocation

Closure conversion

Code emission (asm)



The big idea:

Compile

λ

well

Then compile *almost*
everything into λ

λ -calculus



Alonzo Church

LISP



John McCarthy

Scheme



Guy Steele



Gerald Jay Sussman

Scheme



Guy Steele

“

I should not design a small language, and I should not design a large one. I need to design a language that can grow.

”

Gerald Jay Sussman

PLT Scheme -> Racket



Matthias Felleisen
(et al.)



Matthew Flatt

Symbolic expressions (s-expr)

(. . .)

```
(tag children ...)
```

Textual encoding for lists/trees

```
<tag>  
  children ...  
</tag>
```

```
<tag id="child" ...>  
  children ...  
</tag>
```

```
(tag ([id child] ...)  
  children ...)
```



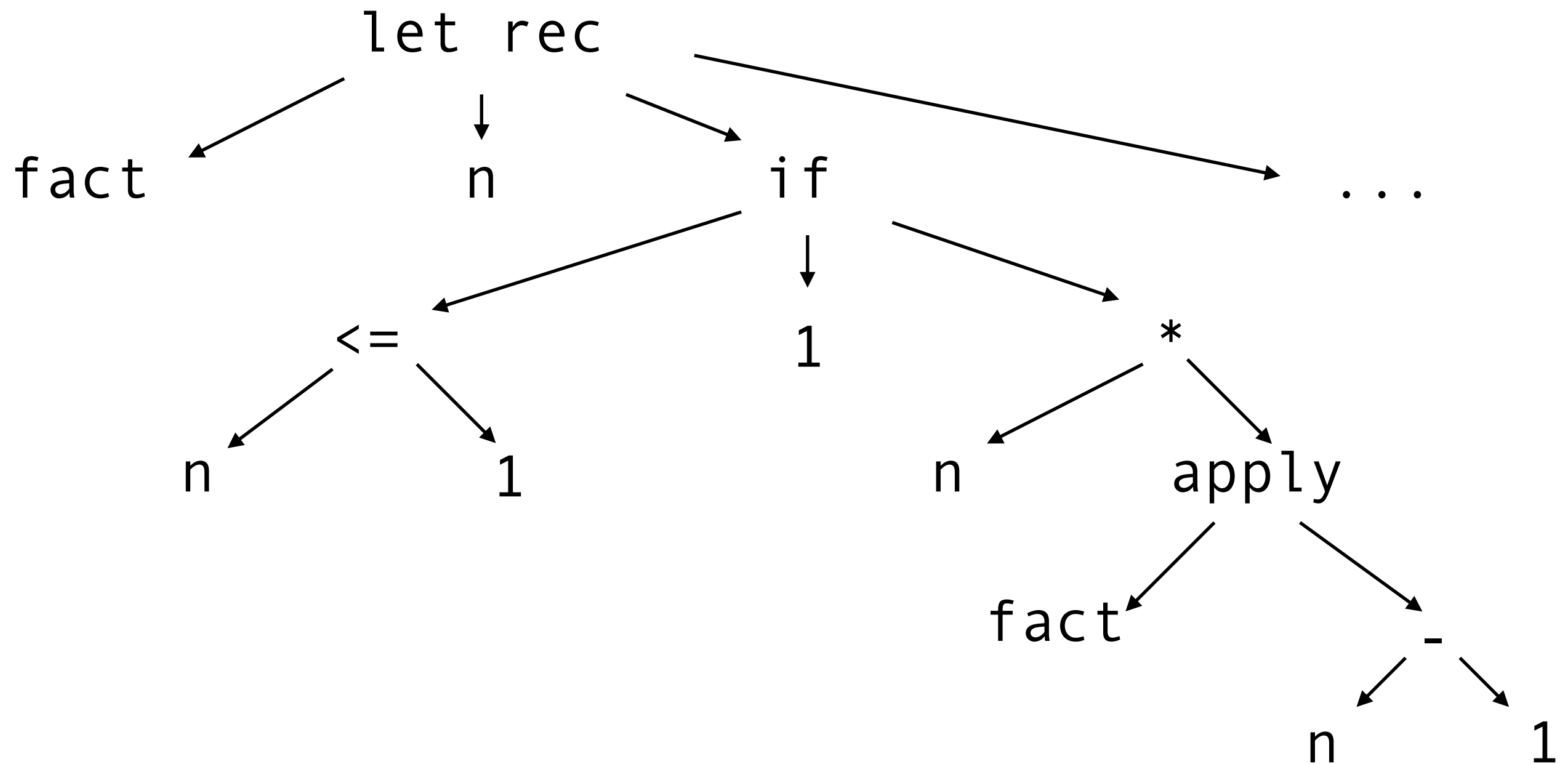
```
(xexpr->xml  
  '(tag ([id child] ...)  
        children ...))
```

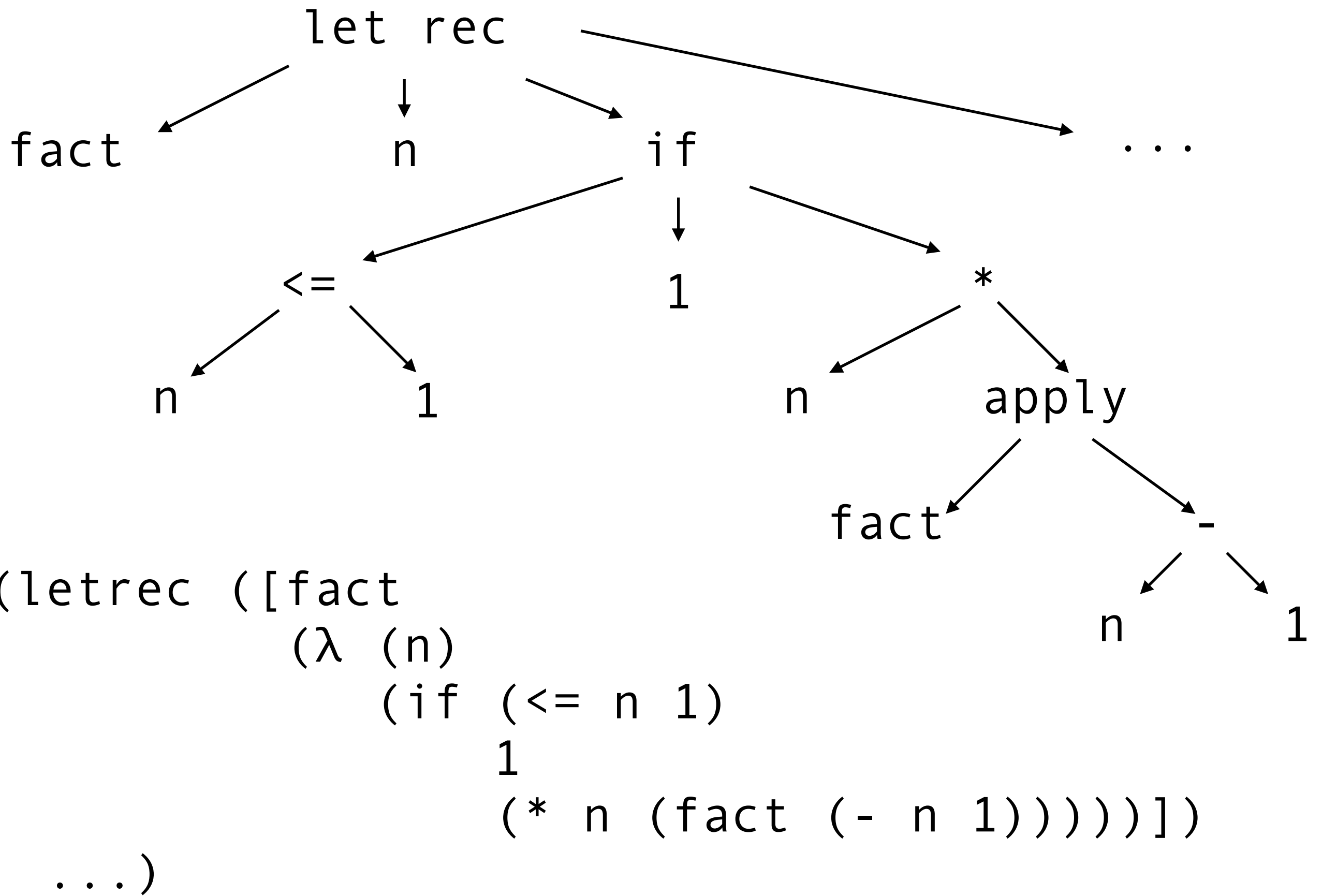


```
“<tag id=\“child\” ...>  
  children ...  
</tag>”
```

```
let rec fact n =  
  if n <= 1  
  then 1  
  else n * fact (n - 1)  
...  
...
```

```
let rec fact n =  
  if n <= 1  
  then 1  
  else n * fact (n - 1)  
...
```





This week.

- Download and install Racket 6.10
- Try out DrRacket IDE and the cmd-line Racket REPL.
- Try examples and start learning the language. It will simply take some time using the language to learn it.
- Warm-up assignment 0 is online now. Due Mon, 9/4.
- Use submit.cs.umd.edu to submit. Start early.

Let's try some Racket.