Programming Languages and Translators

COMS W4115

Pieter Bruegel, *The Tower of Babel*, 1563

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Fall 2006
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Department of Computer Science

Instructor

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Office Hours: 3–4 PM Tuesday, 4–5 PM Wednesday

Schedule

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11:00 AM to 12:15 PM

1127 Mudd

Lectures: September 5 to December 7

Midterm: October 26

Final: December 7 (in-class)

Final project report: December 19

Holidays: November 7 (Election day), November 23 (Thanksgiving)

Objectives

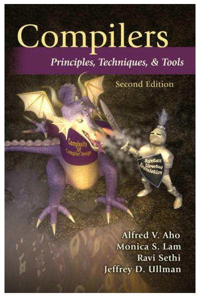
Theory of language design

- Finer points of languages
- Different languages and paradigms

Practice of Compiler Construction

- Overall structure of a compiler
- Automated tools and their use
- Lexical analysis to assembly generation

Required Text



Alfred V. Aho, Monica S. Lam, Ravi Sethi, and Jeffrey D. Ullman.
Compilers: Principles, Techniques, and Tools.
Addison-Wesley, 2006. Second Edition.

Assignments and Grading

40% Programming Project

20% Midterm (near middle of term)

30% Final (at end of term)

10% Individual homework

Project is most important, but most students do well on it.
Grades for tests often vary more.

Prerequisite: Java Fluency

You and your group will write perhaps 5000 lines of Java; you will not have time to learn it.

We will be using a tool that generates fairly complicated Java and it will be necessary to understand the output.

Prerequisite: COMS W3157 Advanced Programming

Teams will build a large software system

Makefiles, version control, test suites

Testing will be as important as development

Prerequisite: COMS W3261 Computability and Models of Computation

You need to understand grammars

We will be working with regular and context-free languages

Class Website

Off my home page,
http://www1.cs.columbia.edu/˜sedwards/

Contains syllabus, lecture notes, and assignments.

Schedule will be continually updated during the semester.

Collaboration

Collaborate with your team on the project.

Exception: CVN students do the project by themselves.

Do your homework by yourself.

Tests: Will be closed book with a one-page “cheat sheet” of your own devising.

Don’t cheat on assignments: If you’re dumb enough to cheat, I’m smart enough to catch you.

The Project

The Project

Design and implement your own little language.

Five deliverables:

1. A proposal describing and motivating your language
2. A language reference manual defining it formally
3. A compiler or interpreter for your language running on some sample programs
4. A final project report
5. A final project presentation

Teams

Immediately start forming four-person teams to work on this project.

Each team will develop its own langauge.

Suggested division of labor: Front-end, back-end, testing, documentation.

All members of the team should be familiar with the whole project.

Exception: CVN students do the project by themselves.

First Three Tasks

1. Decide who you will work with

   You’ll be stuck with them for the term; choose wisely.

2. Elect a team leader

   Languages come out better from dictatorships, not democracies. Besides, you’ll have someone to blame.

3. Select a weekly meeting time

   Harder than you might think. Might want to discuss with a TA you’d like to have so it is convenient for him/her as well.

Project Proposal

Describe the language that you plan to implement.

Explain what problem your language can solve and how it should be used. Describe an interesting, representative program in your language.

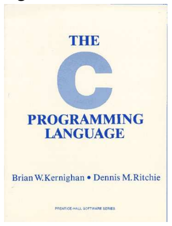
Give some examples of its syntax and an explanation of what it does.

2–4 pages

Language Reference Manual

A careful definition of the syntax and semantics of your language.

Follow the style of the C language reference manual (Appendix A of Kernighan and Ritchie, *The C Programming Langauge*; see the class website).



Final Report Sections

1. Introduction: the proposal
2. Language Tutorial
3. Language Reference Manual
4. Project Plan
5. Architectural Design
6. Test Plan
7. Lessons Learned
8. Complete listing

Due Dates

Proposal	September 26 *soon*
Reference Manual	October 19
Final Report	December 19

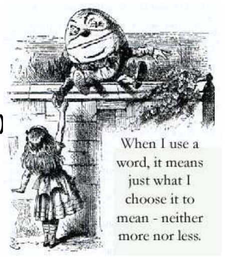
What's in a Language?

Components of a language: Semantics

What a well-formed program "means."

The semantics of C says this computes the nth Fibonacci number.

```
int fib(int n)
{
  int a = 0, b = 1;
  int i;
  for (i = 1 ; i < n ; i++) {
    int c = a + b;
    a = b;
    b = c;
  }
  return b;
}
```



Design a language?

A small, domain-specific language.

Think of awk or php, not Java or C++.

Examples from earlier terms:

Quantum computing language

Geometric figure drawing language

Projectile motion simulation langauge

Matlab-like array manipulation language

Screenplay animation language

Components of a language: Syntax

How characters combine to form words, sentences, paragraphs.

`The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.`

is syntactically correct English, but isn't a Java program.

```
class Foo {
  public int j;
  public int foo(int k) { return j + k; }
}
```

Is syntactically correct Java, but isn't C.

Semantics

Something may be syntactically correct but semantically nonsensical.

The rock jumped through the hairy planet.

Or ambiguous

The chickens are ready for eating.

Other language ideas

Simple animation language

Model train simulation language

Escher-like pattern generator

Music manipulation language (harmony)

Web surfing language

Mathematical function manipulator

Simple scripting language (à lá Tcl)

Petri net simulation language

Specifying Syntax

Usually done with a context-free grammar.

Typical syntax for algebraic expressions:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \textit{expr} & \rightarrow & \textit{expr} + \textit{expr} \\ & \mid & \textit{expr} - \textit{expr} \\ & \mid & \textit{expr} * \textit{expr} \\ & \mid & \textit{expr} / \textit{expr} \\ & \mid & \textbf{digit} \\ & \mid & (\textit{expr}) \end{array}$$

Semantics

Nonsensical in Java:

```
class Foo {
  int bar(int x) { return Foo; }
}
```

Ambiguous in Java:

```
class Bar {
  public float foo() { return 0; }
  public int foo() { return 0; }
}
```

Specifying Semantics

Doing it formally beyond the scope of this class, but basically two ways:

- Operational semantics

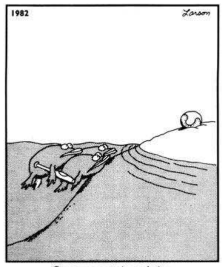
  Define a virtual machine and how executing the program evolves the state of the virtual machine

- Denotational semantics

  Shows how to build the function representing the behavior of the program (i.e., a transformation of inputs to outputs) from statements in the language.

Most language definitions use an informal operational semantics written in English.

Great Moments in Programming Language Evolution



Assembly

Before: numbers

```
55
89E5
8B4508
8B550C
39D0
740D
39D0
7E08
29D0
39D0
75F6
C9
C3
29C2
EBF6
```

After: Symbols

```
gcd: pushl %ebp
     movl  %esp, %ebp
     movl  8(%ebp), %eax
     movl  12(%ebp), %edx
     cmpl  %edx, %eax
     je    .L9
.L7: cmpl  %edx, %eax
     jle   .L5
     subl  %edx, %eax
.L2: cmpl  %edx, %eax
     jne   .L7
.L9: leave
     ret
.L5: subl  %eax, %edx
     jmp   .L2
```

FORTRAN

Before

```
gcd: pushl %ebp
     movl  %esp, %ebp
     movl  8(%ebp), %eax
     movl  12(%ebp), %edx
     cmpl  %edx, %eax
     je    .L9
.L7: cmpl  %edx, %eax
     jle   .L5
     subl  %edx, %eax
.L2: cmpl  %edx, %eax
     jne   .L7
.L9: leave
     ret
.L5: subl  %eax, %edx
     jmp   .L2
```

After: Expressions, control-flow

```
10   if (a .EQ. b) goto 20
     if (a .LT. b) then
        a = a - b
     else
        b = b - a
     endif
     goto 10
20   end
```

COBOL

From cafepress.com

Added type declarations, record types, file manipulation

```
data division.
file section.
*   describe the input file
fd  employee-file-in
            label records standard
            block contains 5 records
            record contains 31 characters
            data record is employee-record-in.
01  employee-record-in.
    02  employee-name-in      pic x(20).
    02  employee-rate-in      pic 9(3)v99.
    02  employee-hours-in     pic 9(3)v99.
    02  line-feed-in          pic x(1).
```

LISP, Scheme, Common LISP

Functional, high-level languages

```
(defun gnome-doc-insert ()
  "Add a documentation header to the current function.
Only C/C++ function types are properly supported currently."
  (interactive)
  (let (c-insert-here (point))
    (save-excursion
      (beginning-of-defun)
      (let (c-arglist
            c-funcname
            (c-point (point))
            c-comment-point
            c-isvoid
            c-doinsert)
        (search-backward "(")
        (forward-line -2)
        (while (or (looking-at "^$")
                   (looking-at "^ *}")
                   (looking-at "^ \\*")
                   (looking-at "^#"))
          (forward-line 1))
```

APL

Powerful operators, interactive language

```
[0]    Z←GAUSSRAND N;B;F;M;P;Q;R
[1]    ⍝Returns ⍵ random numbers having a Gaussian normal distribution
[2]    ⍝ (with mean 0 and variance 1)  Uses the Box-Muller method.
[3]    ⍝ See Numerical Recipes in C, pg. 289.
[4]    ⍝
[5]    Z←⍳0
[6]    M←¯1+2⋆31           ⍝ largest integer
[7]   L1:Q←N-⍴Z            ⍝ how many more we need
[8]    →(Q≤0)/L2           ⍝ quit if none
[9]    Q←⌈1.3×Q÷2          ⍝ approx num points needed
[10]   P←¯1+(2÷M-1)×¯1+?(Q,2)⍴M  ⍝ random points in -1 to 1 square
[11]   R←+/P×P             ⍝ distance from origin squared
[12]   B←(R≠0)∧R<1
[13]   R←B/R ⋄ P←B⌿P       ⍝ points within unit circle
[14]   F←(¯2×(⍟R)÷R)⋆.5
[15]   Z←Z,,P×F,[1.5]F
[16]   →L1
[17]  L2:Z←N↑Z
[18]   ⍝ ArchDate: 12/16/1997 16:20:23.170
```

Source: Jim Weigang, http://www.chilton.com/˜jimw/gsrand.html

Algol, Pascal, Clu, Modula, Ada

Imperative, block-structured language, formal syntax definition, structured programming

```
PROC insert = (INT e, REF TREE t)VOID:
   # NB inserts in t as a side effect #
   IF TREE(t) IS NIL THEN t := HEAP NODE := (e, TREE(NIL), TREE(NIL))
   ELIF e < e OF t THEN insert(e, l OF t)
   ELIF e > e OF t THEN insert(e, r OF t)
   FI;

 PROC trav = (INT switch, TREE t, SCANNER continue, alternative)VOID:
   # traverse the root node and right sub-tree of t  only. #
   IF t IS NIL THEN continue(switch, alternative)
   ELIF e OF t  <=  switch THEN
         print(e OF t);
         traverse( switch, r OF t, continue, alternative)
   ELSE  # e OF t > switch #
         PROC defer = (INT sw, SCANNER alt)VOID:
               trav(sw, t, continue, alt);
         alternative(e OF t, defer)
   FI;
```

Algol-68, source http://www.csse.monash.edu.au/˜lloyd/tildeProgLang/Algol68/treemerge.a68

SNOBOL, Icon

String-processing languages

```
   LETTER  =  'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ$#@'
   SP.CH   =  "+-,=.*()'/& "
   SCOTA  =  SP.CH
   SCOTA   '&'  =
   Q  =  "'"
   QLIT  =  Q  FENCE  BREAK(Q)  Q
   ELEM  =  QLIT | 'L' Q | ANY(SCOTA) | BREAK(SCOTA) | REM
   F3  =  ARBNO(ELEM FENCE)
   B  =  (SPAN(' ') | RPOS(0))  FENCE
   F1  =  BREAK(' ')  |  REM
   F2  =  F1
   CAOP  =  ('LCL'  |  'SET')  ANY('ABC')  |
+  'AIF'  |  'AGO'  |  'ACTR'  |  'ANOP'
   ATTR  =  ANY('TLSIKN')
   ELEMC  =  '(' FENCE *F3C ')'  |  ATTR Q  |  ELEM
   F3C    =  ARBNO(ELEMC  FENCE)
   ASM360  =  F1 . NAME  B
+  ( CAOP . OPERATION  B  F3C . OPERAND  |
+  F2 . OPERATION    B  F3 . OPERAND)
+  B    REM . COMMENT
```

SNOBOL: Parse IBM 360 assembly. From Gimpel's book, http://www.snobol4.org/

BASIC

Programming for the masses

```
10 PRINT "GUESS A NUMBER BETWEEN ONE AND TEN"
20 INPUT A$
30 IF A$ = "5" THEN PRINT "GOOD JOB, YOU GUESSED IT"
40 IF A$ = "5" GOTO 100
50 PRINT "YOU ARE WRONG. TRY AGAIN"
60 GOTO 10
100 END
```

Simula, Smalltalk, C++, Java, C#

The object-oriented philosophy

```
class Shape(x, y); integer x; integer y;
virtual: procedure draw;
begin
   comment -- get the x & y coordinates --;
   integer procedure getX;
      getX := x;
   integer procedure getY;
      getY := y;

   comment -- set the x & y coordinates --;
   integer procedure setX(newx); integer newx;
      x := newx;
   integer procedure setY(newy); integer newy;
      y := newy;
end Shape;
```

C

Efficiency for systems programming

```
int gcd(int a, int b)
{
  while (a != b) {
    if (a > b) a -= b;
    else b -= a;
  }
  return a;
}
```

ML, Miranda, Haskell

Purer functional language

```
structure RevStack = struct
  type  'a stack =  'a list
  exception Empty
  val empty = []
  fun isEmpty (s:'a stack):bool =
    (case s
       of [] => true
        | _ => false)
  fun top (s:'a stack): =
    (case s
       of [] => raise Empty
        | x::xs => x)
  fun pop (s:'a stack):'a stack =
    (case s
        of [] => raise Empty
        | x::xs => xs)
  fun push (s:'a stack,x: 'a):'a stack = x::s
  fun rev (s:'a stack):'a stack = rev (s)
end
```

sh, awk, perl, tcl, python

Scripting languages:glue for binding the universe together

```
class() {
  classname='echo "$1" | sed -n '1 s/*:.*$//p''
  parent='echo "$1" | sed -n '1 s/ˆ.*: *//p''
  hppbody='echo "$1" | sed -n '2,$p''

  forwarddefs="$forwarddefs
  class $classname;"

  if (echo $hppbody | grep -q "$classname()"); then
    defaultconstructor=
  else
    defaultconstructor="$classname() {}"
  fi
}
```

VisiCalc, Lotus 1-2-3, Excel

The spreadsheet style of programming

	A	B
1	Hours	23
2	Wage per hour	$ 5.36
3		
4	Total Pay	= B1 * B2

SQL

Database queries

```
CREATE TABLE shirt (
    id SMALLINT UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
    style ENUM('t-shirt', 'polo', 'dress') NOT NULL,
    color ENUM('red', 'blue', 'white', 'black') NOT NUL
    owner SMALLINT UNSIGNED NOT NULL
          REFERENCES person(id),
    PRIMARY KEY (id)
);

INSERT INTO shirt VALUES
(NULL, 'polo', 'blue', LAST_INSERT_ID()),
(NULL, 'dress', 'white', LAST_INSERT_ID()),
(NULL, 't-shirt', 'blue', LAST_INSERT_ID());
```

SQL T-Shirt

From thinkgeek.com

Prolog

Logic Language

```
edge(a, b). edge(b, c).
edge(c, d). edge(d, e).
edge(b, e). edge(d, f).
path(X, X).
path(X, Y) :-
    edge(X, Z), path(Z, Y).
```