

CSE 401
Intro Compilers

Final Review

(post-Midterm)

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Interpret vs. compile

- n Tradeoffs
- n Run-time and compile-time
- n Advantages of one over the other
- n Basic structure of an interpreter

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Jobs of a compiler (backend)

- n Representation and placement of run-time values
- n Generate machine code
- n Optimization

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Compile- vs Run-Time

- n procedures vs activation record/stack frame
- n scope vs environment
- n symbol table vs stack frame
- n variable vs memory/stack/register location
- n lexically enclosing scope vs static link
- n caller vs dynamic link

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Run Time Storage

- n Representation of data - scalars, aggregates
- n memory areas: static, stack (lifo), heap
- n layout of stack frame: formals, locals, links, etc.
- n calling conventions – handling registers, return values, etc.
- n parameter passing modes: call-by-value vs call-by-reference vs ...

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Parameter passing

- n Call-by-value, call-by-reference, etc.
- n The mechanisms
- n The consequences of the mechanisms on programming language design and on programs

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Intermediate Code Gen

- Structure of code generation, and benefits of that structure
- Intermediate vs. target code generation (temps, machine (in)dependence, ...)
- 3-address code: what and why
- Generation of IR from AST: l- vs r-value, exprs, arrays, ...
- Short circuit code

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Target Code Gen

- Instruction selection (RISC/CISC)
- Register allocation
- Impact of basic architectural features

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Optimization

- Deduce as much as possible at compile time about run time bindings, values, control flow,...
- Use it to:
 - Simplify/specialize unnecessarily general code
 - Reorder code
 - Exploit target machine
- Scope:
 - Peephole
 - Local
 - Global (intra-procedural)
 - Inter-procedural

Examples

h	a	r	d	e	r		b	e	t	t	e	r
						↓						

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Activation records

- Distinguish from symbol tables
- What goes in them
- Static/dynamic links
 - What they are, why they are, and how they are managed

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Implementation of optimization

- Analyses
 - live variable analysis
- Control and data flow graph representations
 - What and why
- Iterative dataflow analysis

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