Compilation

Hype for Types

March 11, 2023

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Main Idea

A *compiler* is simply a translator from one programming language to another.

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1. Parsing
2. Elaboration (de-sugaring)
3. Typechecking (disallow malformed programs)

How to compile?

Middle/Back End

4. CPS Conversion

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[1] For more information, take 15-411 (only covers 1-3, 8-10)

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Middle End

Middle End - Hoisting

4. CPS Conversion
5. **Hoisting**
6. Memory Allocation

Move local functions to top level. But what to do with local variables?

```
let outer (x : int) =
  let inner (y : int) = x + y in
  inner
```

Multiple approaches!

Middle End - Hoisting

```
let outer (x : int) : int -> int =
  let inner (y : int) = x + y
  inner
```

Straightforward solution: Partial Application + Lambda Lifting

1. Turn local variables into function variables
2. Introduce "partial application" structure for functions

```
let inner (x : int) (y : int) = x + y

let outer (x : int) = pApp (inner, x)
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```

`pApp (pApp (inner, 5), 6)==>* inner 5 6`

Middle End - Memory Allocation

4. CPS Conversion
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6. **Memory Allocation**

Create memory representations of program values:

- Primitives (ex. `int`)
- Functions (are values!)
- Datatypes

Memory Allocation - Background

Stack: primitives, small program values

Heap: larger, more complicated values (ex. non-constant constructors, closures, records)

When we store something on the heap, the memory often looks something like this:

header	payload

Memory Allocation - ADTs

Problem

How are Algebraic Datatypes in OCaml represented in memory?

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type t = Apple | Orange | Pear | Kiwi
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Just represent each constructor as an integer!

Apple	0
Orange	1
Pear	2
Kiwi	3

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How are ADTs in OCaml *with arguments* represented in memory?

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type t = Apple | Orange of int | Pear of string | Kiwi
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The arguments could be large, so let's allocate these on the heap:

size of block	tag	payload
header		

The non-parameterized constructors will remain integers, while the parameterized constructors will be pointers to memory on the heap.

Memory Allocation - ADTs

Sidenote: in OCaml the numbering for parameterized constructors is separate from non-parameterized constructors:

Tags	
Apple	0
Orange	0
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Question

Why would it make sense to have separate numberings?

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Why would it make sense to have separate numberings?

Answer: idk ask the developers (probably some optimization scheme)

Memory Allocation - Lists

```
type list = Nil | Cons of int * list
let mylist = Cons (1, Cons (2, Cons (3, Nil)))
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A linked-list!

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A linked-list! Although this may be inefficient, so we can “unroll” to put multiple elements at one node in the linked-list.

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Question

How would `mylist` be represented in memory?

A linked-list! Although this may be inefficient, so we can “unroll” to put multiple elements at one node in the linked-list.
At a high level it looks something like this:

```
type list =
    Nil
  | One  of int
  | Two  of int * int
  | Rest of int * int * int * list
```

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After lambda-lifting, all function bodies are top-level functions.
Function constants = function pointers
Closures = struct with function pointer & partial application arguments (or environment map)

Middle End - CPS

4. **CPS Conversion**
5. Hoisting
6. Memory Allocation

(deep breath) Buckle up

CPS Conversion

Why CPS?

CPS conversion rewrites functions to ensure every function call is a tail call

Main Idea

CPS makes control flow explicit - everything is represented as a jump to the next continuation.

Bonus: Save stack space! Every function is tail-recursive, so no "stack overflow". (There's no "stack"!)

Remember continuations?

```
signature CONT =
sig
  type 'a cont
  val letcc : ('a cont -> 'a) -> 'a
  val throw : 'a cont -> 'a -> 'b
  val catch : ('a -> void) -> 'a cont
end
```

Remember continuations?

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$$\frac{\Gamma, k : \tau \ \texttt{cont} \vdash e : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \texttt{letcc} \ k \ \texttt{in} \ e : \tau}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash k : \tau \ \texttt{cont} \qquad \Gamma \vdash e : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \texttt{throw} \ k \ e : \tau'}$$

CPS Translation

Function Translation

$\tau_1 \to \tau_2$ becomes $(\tau_1 \times (\tau_2\ \textbf{cont}))\ \textbf{cont}$

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`val f : int -> int = fn x => add (x, x)` where

`add : int * int -> int`

CPS Translation

Function Translation

$\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$ becomes $(\tau_1 \times (\tau_2\ \textbf{cont}))\ \textbf{cont}$

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val f : int -> int = fn x => add (x, x)
```
where

```
add : int * int -> int
```

Translates to:

```
val f = catch (fn (x, k)=> throw addCPS ((x, x), k))
```
where

```
addCPS : ((int * int)* (int cont))cont
```

CPS Translation

Function Translation

$\tau_1 \to \tau_2$ becomes $(\tau_1 \times (\tau_2\ \textbf{cont}))\ \textbf{cont}$

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where
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addCPS : ((int * int)* (int cont))cont
```

To call `f`:

```
letcc (fn res => throw f (5, res))
```

Conclusion

Summary

- Compilers are "language translators", and often compositions of smaller "language translators".
- Types guide our thinking when we implement the translations!
  - Each language is "real", complete with types and an evaluation strategy for all well-typed programs.
  - Bonus: we can do optimization at any point without worrying about special "invariants"!
  - Easier to debug, too. If output code doesn't typecheck, it's a bug.
- By thinking compositionally, we slowly transform high-level code into assembly.

There's Plenty More!

Writing a compiler is very hard, but rewarding (because compilers are useful, unlike most PL theory).
If this lecture seems cool, consider taking 15-411 - Compiler Design. Also beg Karl to teach 15-417 - HOT Compilation!