How to Write a Compiler

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Planning

- The best and complete way to learn to write a compiler is to
 - take a compiler course for the "theory",
 - read the code of a compiler, and then
 - write a compiler by yourself.
- The planning stage:
 - Source language issues:
 - ▶ The size of the language.
 - ▶ Will the language evolve?
 - Target language issues:
 - ▶ Instruction set.
 - ▶ Registers.
 - ▶ Fancy instructions.
 - Performance criteria:
 - ▶ Changes come from the hardware development.
 - ▶ Portability.
 - ▶ Error correction: for both expert and novice users.
 - ▶ Optimization.

Developing

- Find an existing language and adapt it for your needs.
- If you read some UNIX C (respectively PASCAL) compiler, they are written in C (respectively, PASCAL).
 - This is called bootstrapping.
 - How can this be possible and how was the first compiler compiled?
 - Usual strategy:
 - ▶ Find an existing compiler (could be an assembly language).
 - ▶ Write a simple compiler for a fairly restricted subset of language.
 - ▶ For example in PASCAL, does not allow ARRAY, RECORD, POINTER.
 - Call this a restricted language.
 - ▶ Write in the restricted language a compiler, that handles advanced features.
 - \triangleright Another example: C and C++.

Developing environment

- Developing environment:
 - Use UNIX "make" to management a project.
 - Use lexical analyzer (LEX) and compiler-compiler (YACC) to simplify your task.
 - Use "profile" to determine the bottleneck of implementation.
- Testing and maintenance:
 - Must generate correct code.
 - Regression tests:
 - ▶ Maintain a series of tests of which must be passed after.
 - ▶ Re-pass the suite of tests once a revision is done to the compiler.
 - Documentation.
- A crucial element in being able to maintain a compiler is good programming style and documentation.