Compilers

Chapter 1: Bonus material Bootstrapping compilers: "T-diagrams"



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Non-examinable material for fun/interest

- How was the first ever C compiler written?
- In C?



- In assembly code, by hand!
- A "T-Diagram" shows the source language, the target language, and the implementation language
 - (GCC and CLANG/LLVM are compiler *frameworks* that support multiple source languages and target architectures)



January 21

• How were later compilers written?



- In languages compiled by earlier compilers
- And ported to new instruction sets

• How were compilers ported to new hardware?



• How were later compilers ported to new hardware?

"bootstrapping": recompile the RISCV compiler with itself, to get a compiler that runs on RISCV and generates RISCV code

Modified "cross-compiler": runs on x86 but generates RISCV code



- By "bootstrapping":
 - First, develop a new back-end that generates code for the new target
 - Then use it to recompile the compiler itself



- **Example**: Compcert is a formally-verified C compiler, generating code for x86, ARM, PowerPC and RISCV
- The compiler is implemented in the theorem prover Coq
- Which is implemented in the functional language **OCaml**

• How about compilers that generate high-level code?



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• How about interpreters?



- Actually the OCaml compiler is written in OCaml
- An Ocaml *interpreter* is used to compile the OCaml compiler

• See also "J-diagrams" (<u>https://johnwickerson.wordpress.com/2020/05/21/diagrams-for-composing-compilers/</u>)

If you like this kind of thing, check out this:

Ken Thompson. 1984. Reflections on trusting trust. Commun. ACM 27, 8 (Aug 1984), 761–763. DOI:

https://doi.org/10.1145/3 58198.358210

Then figure out if you can find a way to ever trust a compiler again...

January 21

TURING AWARD LECTURE

Reflections on Trusting Trust

To what extent should one trust a statement that a program is free of Trojan horses? Perhaps it is more important to trust the people who wrote the software.

KEN THOMPSON

INTRODUCTION

I thank the ACM for this award. I can't help but feel that I am receiving this honor for timing and serendipity as much as technical merit. UNIX¹ swept into popularity with an industry-wide change from central mainframes to autonomous minis. I suspect that Daniel Bobrow [1] would be here instead of me if he could not afford a PDP-10 and had had to "settle" for a PDP-11. Moreover, the current state of UNIX is the result of the labors of a large number of people.

There is an old adage, "Dance with the one that brought you," which means that I should talk about UNIX. I have not worked on mainstream UNIX in many years, yet I continue to get undeserved credit for the work of others. Therefore, I am not going to talk about UNIX, but I want to thank everyone who has contributed. programs. I would like to present to you the cutest program I ever wrote. I will do this in three stages and try to bring it together at the end.

STAGE I

In college, before video games, we would amuse ourselves by posing programming exercises. One of the favorites was to write the shortest self-reproducing program. Since this is an exercise divorced from reality, the usual vehicle was FORTRAN. Actually, FORTRAN was the language of choice for the same reason that three-legged races are popular.

More precisely stated, the problem is to write a source program that, when compiled and executed, will produce as output an exact copy of its source. If you have never done this, I urge you to try it on your own.

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Curtiss JN-4 "Jenny" Aircraft With Model Wing Suspended Description Active aircraft biplane, NACA 29-38131, with model wing suspended during flight.

Image Number : L-00130 **Date:** June 22, 1921