

Lecture 1

# CIS 341: COMPILERS

# Administrivia

- **Instructor:** Steve Zdancewic  
**Office hours:** Tuesdays 3:30-5:00 & by appointment  
Levine 511
- **TAs:**
  - Dmitri Garbuzov  
Office Hours: Weds. 3:30-
  - Rohan Shah  
**Office hours:** Monday 5:00-7:00pm Levine 5<sup>th</sup> floor bump space
- **E-mail:** [cis341@seas.upenn.edu](mailto:cis341@seas.upenn.edu)
- **Web site:** <http://www.seas.upenn.edu/~cis341>
- **Piazza:** <http://piazza.com/upenn/spring2015/cis341>

# HW1: Hellocaml

- Homework 1 is available on the course web site.
  - Individual project – no groups
  - **Due:** Thursday, 22 Jan. 2013 at 11:59pm
  - **Topic:** OCaml programming, an introduction
- OCaml head start on eniac:
  - Run “ocaml” from the command line to invoke the top-level loop
  - Run “ocamlbuild main.native” to run the compiler
- We recommend using either:
  - Eclipse with the OcaIDE plugin
  - Emacs/Vim + merlin
  - See the course web pages about the CIS341 tool chain to get started

How to represent programs as data structures.  
How to write programs that process programs.

# INTERPRETERS

# Factorial: Everyone's Favorite Function

- Consider this implementation of factorial in a hypothetical programming language:

```
X = 6;  
ANS = 1;  
whileNZ (x) {  
    ANS = ANS * X;  
    X = X + -1;  
}
```

- We need to describe the constructs of this hypothetical language
  - **Syntax**: which sequences of characters count as a legal “program”?
  - **Semantics**: what is the meaning (behavior) of a legal “program”?

# Grammar for a Simple Language

```
<exp> ::=
|   <X>
|   <exp> + <exp>
|   <exp> * <exp>
|   <exp> < <exp>
|   <integer constant>
|   ( <exp> )

<cmd> ::=
|   skip
|   <X> = <exp>
|   ifNZ <exp> { <cmd> } else { <cmd> }
|   whileNZ <exp> { <cmd> }
|   <cmd>; <cmd>
```

- Concrete syntax (grammar) for a simple imperative language
  - Written in “Backus-Naur form”
  - *<exp>* and *<cmd>* are *nonterminals*
  - ‘::=’, ‘|’, and <...> symbols are part of the *meta* language
  - keywords, like ‘skip’ and ‘ifNZ’ and symbols, like ‘{’ and ‘+’ are part of the *object* language
- Need to represent the *abstract syntax* (i.e. hide the irrelevant of the concrete syntax)
- Implement the *operational semantics* (i.e. define the behavior, or meaning, of the program)

# OCaml Demo

simple.ml  
translate.ml