

Compilers in the wild 2015



About us...



3 partners
18 years
2 sites
24/31 engineers
5 continents





Looking for bright
people for our
technical staff in
Brussels,...
Lödzt,
and elsewhere

Legacy modernization

Quiz 0:
What language would
you use for a system
that must live for at least
30 years ?

Diversified skillset:

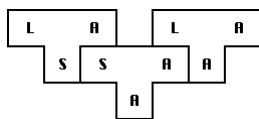
Compilation, IDE's, TP
monitors, Databases,
Mainframes, Unix, XML,
Java, .NET

and more...

2 strategic axis:
transformation and
compilation

Very different
approaches

In abstracto:



$a \rightarrow b$

But maintainability vs.
executability

RAINCODE

Example in transformation:

```

F05DC.
  MOVE      1                TO ICATR.      (1)
  GO TO    F05DC-B.
F05DC-A.
  ADD      1                TO ICATR.      (2)
F05DC-B.
  IF      10                < ICATR THEN  (3)
  GO TO    F05DC-FN
END-IF.
IF CATX(ICATR) = '0' THEN (4)
  NEXT SENTENCE
ELSE
  GOTO F05DC-C
END-IF.
MOVE 'X' TO CATM(ICATR). (5)
F05DC-C.
IF CATX(ICATR) NOT = '0' THEN (6)
  NEXT SENTENCE
ELSE
  GOTO F05DC-D
END-IF.
MOVE 'Y' TO CATM(ICATR). (7)
F05DC-D.
GO TO F05DC-A. (8)
F05DC-FN.
EXIT.
    
```

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RAINCODE

Resulting code:

```

PERFORM WITH TEST BEFORE (8)
  VARYING ICATR FROM 1 (1)
  BY 1 (2)
  UNTIL 10 < ICATR (3)
  IF CATX(ICATR) = '0' THEN (4)
  MOVE 'X' TO CATM(ICATR) (5)
  ELSE (6)
  MOVE 'Y' TO CATM(ICATR) (7)
  END-IF
END-PERFORM.
    
```

- Smaller
- Intention is clear
- No more GOTOs, no more labels
- Better performance
- 100% Safe



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RAINCODE

Exemp

```

EVALUATE TRUE
  WHEN GC06-QPSTD NUMERIC AND GC06-QPSTD > ZEROES
    MOVE KB00-QSHOWP TO 7-WORK-ATRAR
  WHEN GC06-PPOTD NUMERIC AND GC06-PPOTD > ZEROES
    IF KB00-ICKPY = 'Y' THEN
      MOVE KB00-PACT1 TO 7-WORK-ATRAR
    ELSE
      MOVE 7-FULL-PERCENT TO 7-WORK-ATRAR
    END-IF
  END-EVALUATE
  WHEN GC06-ACOTD NUMERIC AND GC06-ACOTD > ZEROES
    MOVE KB70-AEDRQ TO 7-WORK-ATRAR
  END-EVALUATE
  AND GC06-PPOTD NUMERIC
  AND GC06-PPOTD > ZEROES
  AND KB00-ICKPY = 'Y'
  MOVE KB00-PACT1 TO 7-WORK-ATRAR
  WHEN GC06-QPSTD NUMERIC
  AND GC06-QPSTD > ZEROES
  MOVE KB00-QSHOWP TO 7-WORK-ATRAR
  END-IF
  IF GC06-QPSTD NUMERIC AND GC06-QPSTD > ZEROES THEN
    MOVE KB00-QSHOWP TO 7-WORK-ATRAR
  ELSE
    IF GC06-PPOTD NUMERIC AND GC06-PPOTD > ZEROES THEN
      IF KB00-ICKPY = 'Y' THEN
        MOVE KB00-PACT1 TO 7-WORK-ATRAR
      ELSE
        MOVE 7-FULL-PERCENT TO 7-WORK-ATRAR
      END-IF
    ELSE
      IF GC06-ACOTD NUMERIC AND GC06-ACOTD > ZEROES THEN
        MOVE KB70-AEDRQ TO 7-WORK-ATRAR
      END-IF
    END-IF
  END-IF
  END-IF
  
```

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Legacy through

Original DB/2:

```

EXEC SQL DECLARE C1 CURSOR FOR
  SELECT CONCAT(CONCAT(STRIIP(UPPER(LastName),
    BOTH), ', '), STRIIP(FirstName, TRAILING))
  FROM People WHERE BirthDate + 30 YEARS >
    :Today
  WITH UR
  FETCH FIRST ROW ONLY;
  
```

- Allow SQLServer performance
- The change in DB/2
- Required change in DB/2 period
- Allow predictable migration
- No discontinuity nor disruption

Converted SQLServer:

```

SELECT TOP(1)
  ((dbo.STRIIP(UPPER(LastName), 'BOTH',
    DEFAULT))+(', '))+ (dbo.STRIIP(FirstName,
    'TRAILING', DEFAULT))
  FROM People WITH (READUNCOMMITTED)
  WHERE (DATEADD(YEAR, 30,
    BirthDate)>CONVERT (DATE, @V0))
  
```

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Trends in compilation



Trend 1: specialization

1) Language designers

Tradition started with Niklaus
Wirth and Stroustrup

More recently: Scala and C#

2) Targeting new hardware architectures

DSP, distributed,
embedded, FPGA, etc.

GCC toolchain, now llvm
retargeting (clang?)

3) Compiling existing languages for new target platforms

Legacy compilers

The screenshot shows a presentation slide from RAINCODE. The slide is titled "Basic arithmetic" and contains the following content:

- a is a fixed bin (d,s) :

$$a = \frac{n}{2^s}$$

- If I want to convert a to a fixed dec(e,t), I must find m such that:

$$a = \frac{m}{10^t}$$

$$a = \frac{n}{2^s} \cdot \frac{5^s}{5^s} = \frac{n \cdot 5^s}{10^s} = \frac{n \cdot 5^s}{10^{s-t} \cdot 10^t}$$

which yields:

$$m = \frac{n \cdot 5^s}{10^{s-t}}$$

Where the division by a power of 10 is trivial (merely removing extra digits on the right)

At the bottom of the slide, the URL <http://www.raincode.com> and the address "1 rue de l'Autonomie, 1070 Brussels, Belgium" are visible.

RAINCODE

The problem is:

- IBM indicates that its PL/1 compiler approximates

$$n \cdot 5^s$$

- by

$$n \cdot (5^s + 1)$$

- For some unspecified reason

It is clear that this bias is only introduced for large values of s .

On smaller values, there is no point in using approximations anyway

After a few experiments, it seems that the bias is introduced for $s \geq 14$

Which makes sense as 14 is the smallest value of s such that:

$$\left| \log_2 5^s \right| > 31$$

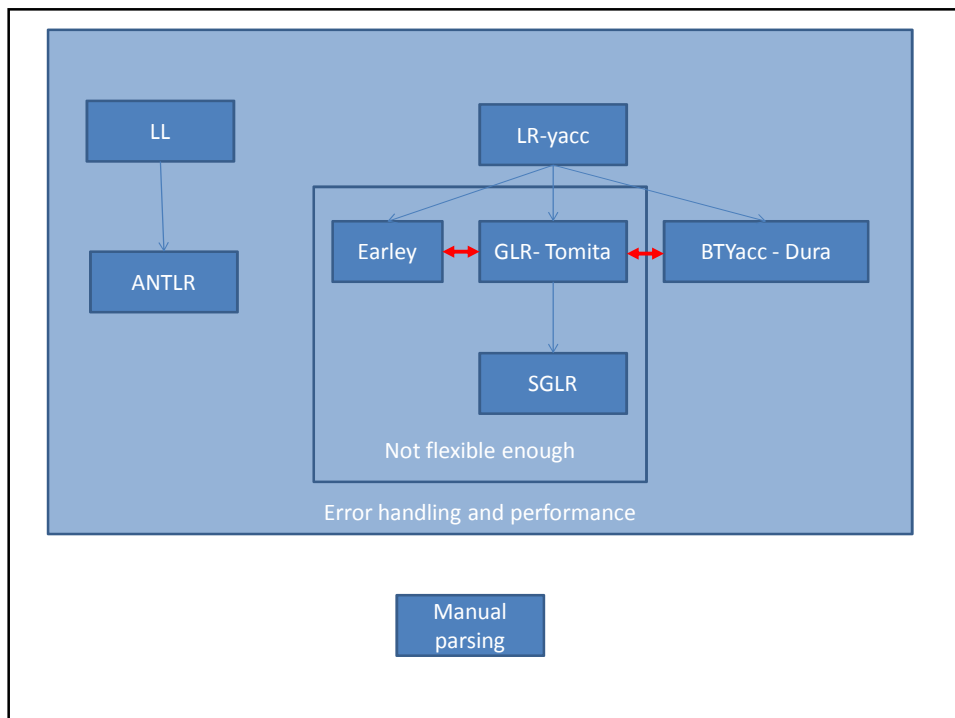
- We reproduce this (odd) behaviour scrupulously, and all our tests deliver exactly the same result as on the mainframe.

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Trend 2: parsing techniques

Lots of research, little industrial acceptance

Observation: yacc is a
problemless solution



Trend 3:
technology \neq product

Compiler

Compiler, IDE

**Compiler, IDE, Database
connector**

Compiler, IDE, Database
connector, Debugger
support

Compiler, IDE, Database
connector, Debugger
support, Compile-time
SQL dialect conversion

Compiler, IDE, Database connector,
Debugger support, Compile-
time SQL dialect
conversion, Interface
manager

Compiler, IDE, Database connector,
Debugger support, Compile-
time SQL dialect conversion,
Interface manager,
Support infrastructure

Compiler, IDE, Database connector,
Debugger support, Compile-
time SQL dialect conversion,
Interface manager, Support
infrastructure,
**Regression testing
infrastructure**

Compiler, IDE, Database connector,
Debugger support, Compile-time SQL
dialect conversion, Interface
manager, Support
infrastructure,
Regression testing
infrastructure,
Documentation

Trend 4:
reusable compiler
components

Back-ends: Intermediate
C code, JVM, .NET, llvm

Front-end: EDG, GCC(?)

Consequence: graph coloring is falling into oblivion

Consequence: despite its ever-increasing complexity, one can still develop analysis tools for C++ reasonably easily

Trend 5:
inference and analysis
Fuelled by hardware
horsepower
...and new language
designs

Global compilation and
optimisation

C (Performance)
Eiffel (Foot print)
Scala (Type inference)
PHP (Reduce dynamism)

Trend 6: DSL



S

Lexical variations



Quiz 1:
What is the worst case
for lexical analysis based
on Unix's lex ?

$A \rightarrow a^*b$

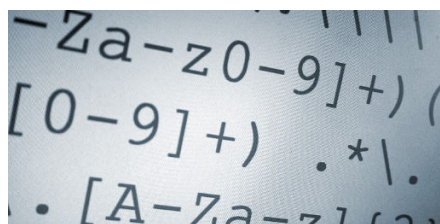
$\rightarrow a$

Input: a^n

Quiz 2:
How to distinguish
between commented
code and “real”
comments?

n-grams

Quiz 3:
Right to left lexical
analysis?

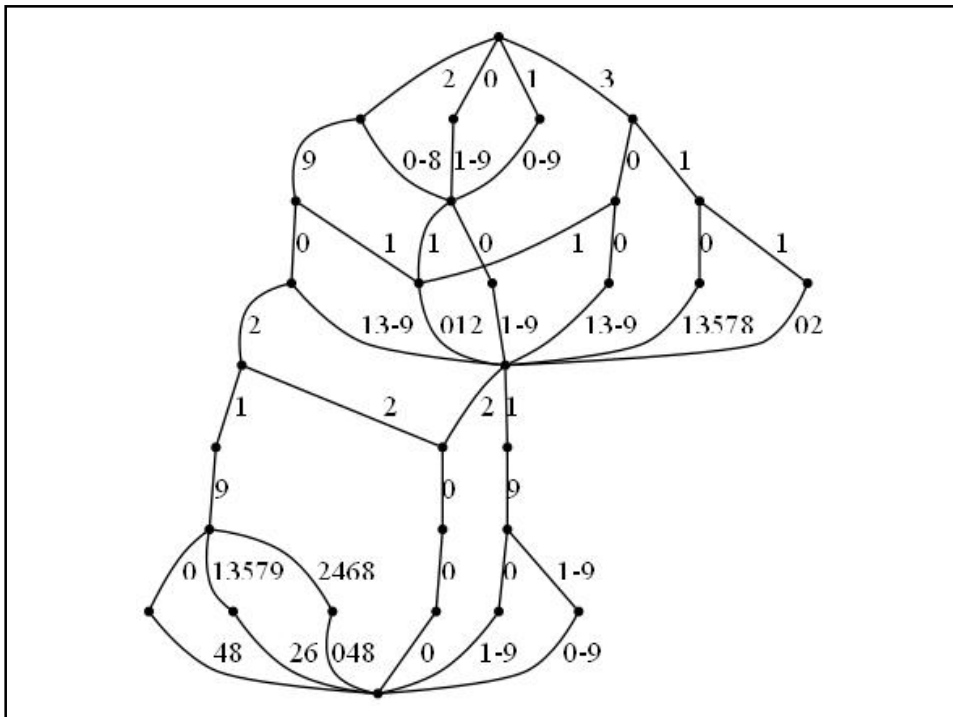


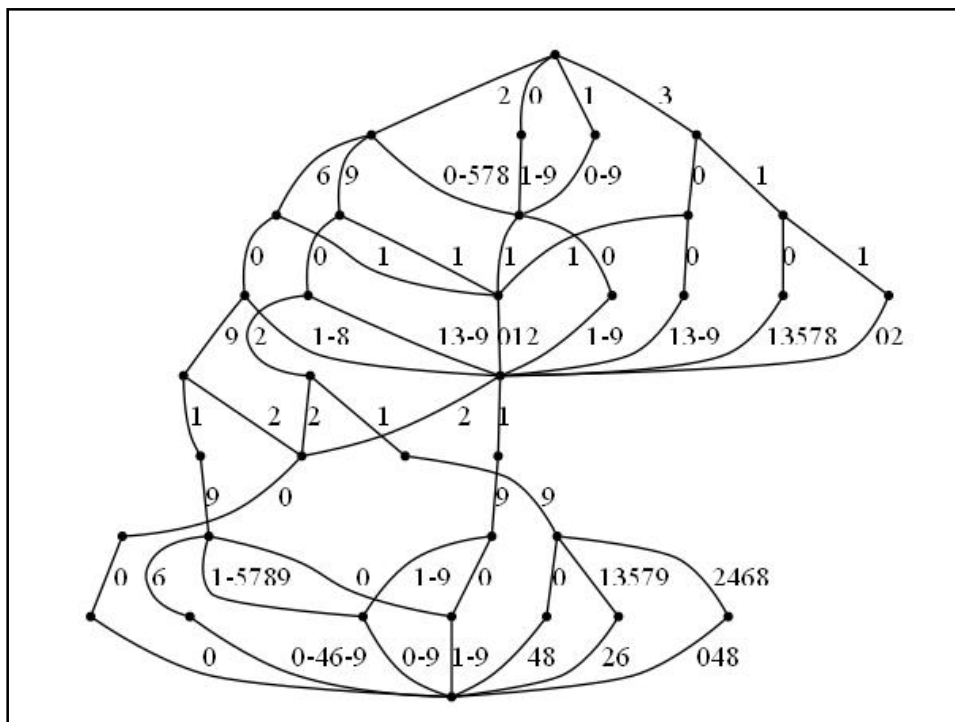
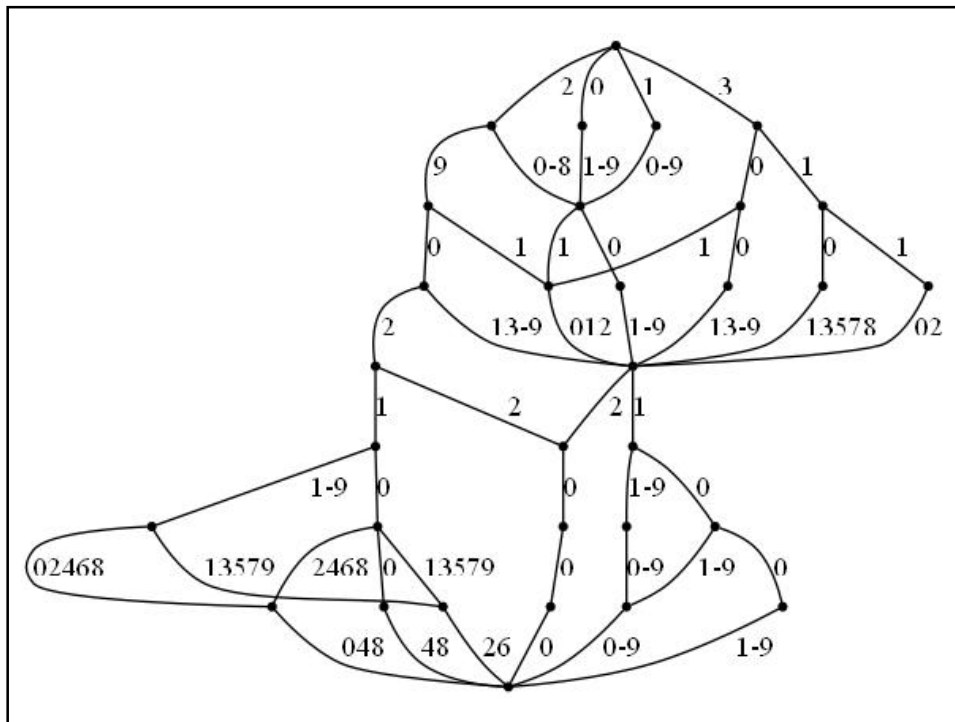
Theoretical reversibility
does not imply
equivalent
performances

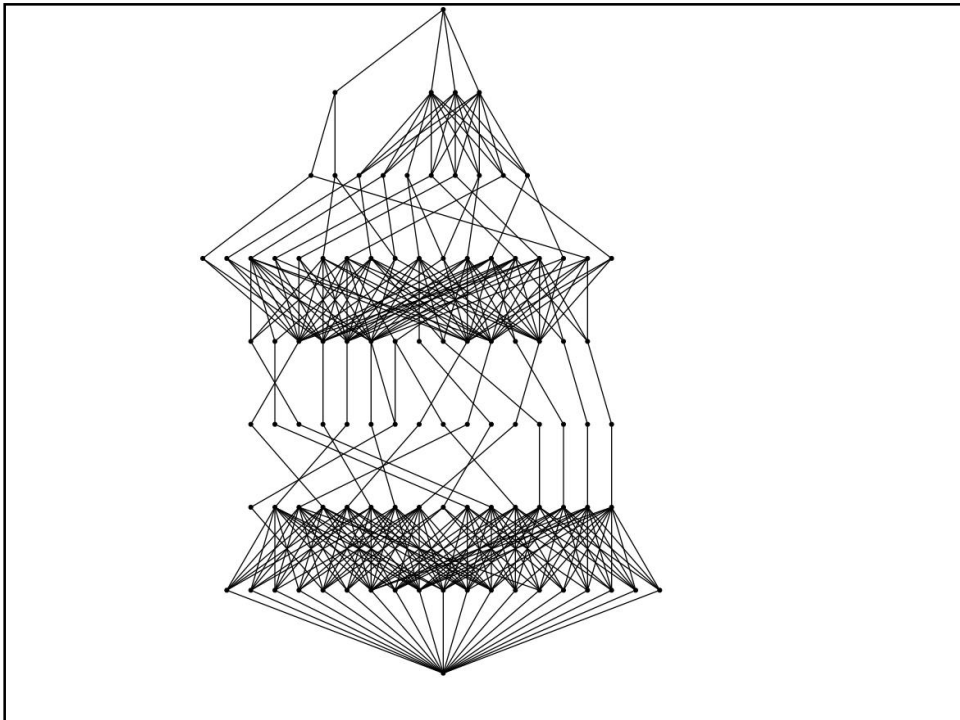
Quiz 4:
Why are pumping
lemmas important?

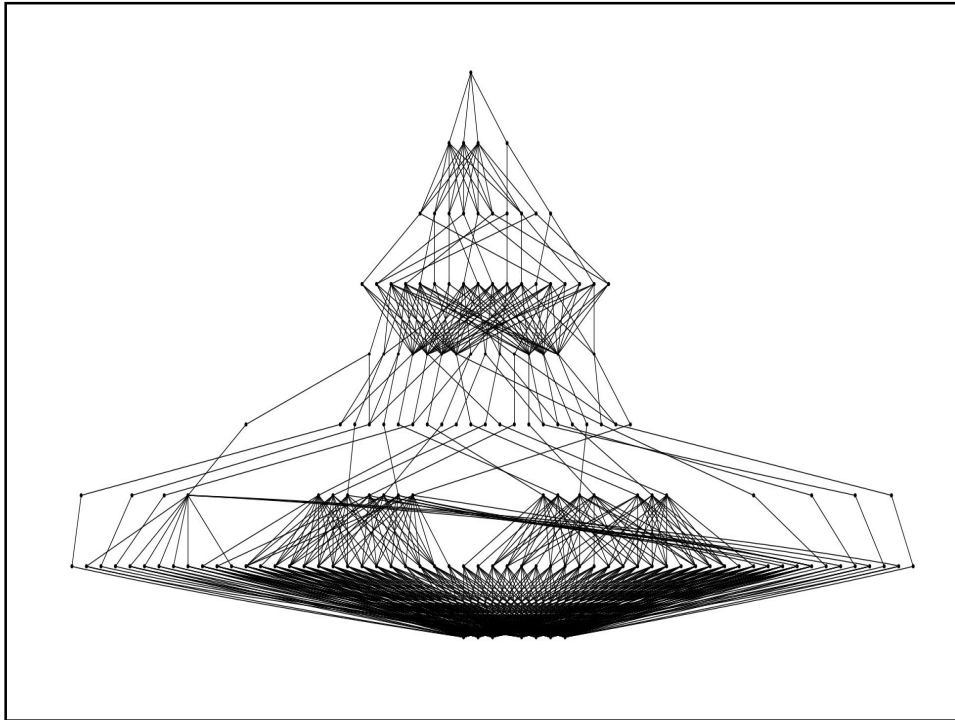


Quiz 5: How to check for a valid date of the 20th or 21st century?









((0[1-9])|(1[0-9]))((0[1-9])|(1[012]))((19((0[1-9])|([1-9][0-9])))|(2000)))|(2((9((0((2((19((0[48])|([13579][26])|([2468][048])))|(2000)))|([13-9]((19((0[1-9])|([1-9][0-9])))|(2000))))))|(1[012]((19((0[1-9])|([1-9][0-9])))|(2000))))))|([0-8]((0[1-9])|(1[012]))((19((0[1-9])|([1-9][0-9])))|(2000))))))|(3((0((0[13-9])|(1[012])))|(1((0[13578])|(1[02])))|(19((0[1-9])|([1-9][0-9])))|(2000)))

Theoretical equivalence
is just that.

Theoretical.

Contribution:
lexical conjunction

$(abc?) + \& \cdot \{35-40\}$

