How a Translator Works

CS 222: Programming Languages

Translators

The job of a translator is to convert data in a source language to an equivalent form in a target language.



Assemblers
 Assembly language → Machine code
 Decrement the B processor register by one: DEC B 00000101
 Load AL register with 61 hexadecimal value: MOV AL, 61h 10110000 01100001

More Translators

- Compilers High-level language
 - Programs in the source language are **compiled**.
 - Produces executable program
 - Ex: GCC is a compiler for C, C++, Objective-C, Fortran, Ada
- Interpreters High-level language

 Machine code of virtual machine
 - Programs in the source language are **interpreted**.
 - Parses the source code into intermediate representation which is immediately executed
 - Ex: Thonny is an interpreter for Python
 - Combination thereof
 - Ex: Just-in-time (JIT) compilation
 - Java compiler translates source code to byte code to be executed by JVM
 - JVM can compile byte code to machine code







Four Translator Design Principles

1. Correctness Principle

The runtime behavior of a translated form must be that described by the input being translated.

2. Early-warning Principle

Both syntax (form) and semantic (use) errors should be identified and reported at the earliest possible point in the translation process.

- Type errors are identified via type checking.
- Statically typed languages type check at translation time
 - Ex: Java, C, C++
- Dynamically typed languages type check at execution time
 - Ex: Python, Ruby, Lisp

3. Efficiency Principle

A translator must ensure that a translated form makes sensible and efficient use of the computational resources in the execution environment.

4. Portability Principle

A translator should be designed so that it can be ported to a new execution environment with a minimum of effort.













