

Compiler Construction

Lecture 16: Code Generation II (The Translator)

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(Software Modeling and Verification)



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<http://moves.rwth-aachen.de/teaching/ss-14/cc14/>

Summer Semester 2014

Online Registration for Seminars and Practical Courses (Praktika) in Winter Term 2014/15

Who?

Students of: • Master Courses
• Bachelor Informatik (~~ProSeminar!~~)

Where?

www.graphics.rwth-aachen.de/apse

When?

04.07.2014 - 20.07.2014

- 1 Recap: Intermediate Code
- 2 Semantics of Procedure and Transfer Instructions
- 3 The Symbol Table
- 4 Translation of Programs
- 5 Translation of Blocks
- 6 Translation of Declarations
- 7 Translation of Commands
- 8 Translation of Expressions
- 9 A Translation Example
- 10 Correctness of the Translation

Definition (Syntax of EPL)

The **syntax of EPL** is defined as follows:

$\mathbb{Z} :$	z	(* z is an integer *)
$lde :$	I	(* I is an identifier *)
$AExp :$	$A ::= z \mid I \mid A_1 + A_2 \mid \dots$	
$BExp :$	$B ::= A_1 < A_2 \mid \text{not } B \mid B_1 \text{ and } B_2 \mid B_1 \text{ or } B_2$	
$Cmd :$	$C ::= I := A \mid C_1; C_2 \mid \text{if } B \text{ then } C_1 \text{ else } C_2 \mid \text{while } B \text{ do } C \mid I()$	
$Dcl :$	$D ::= D_C \ D_V \ D_P$	
	$D_C ::= \epsilon \mid \text{const } I_1 := z_1, \dots, I_n := z_n;$	
	$D_V ::= \epsilon \mid \text{var } I_1, \dots, I_n;$	
	$D_P ::= \epsilon \mid \text{proc } I_1; K_1; \dots; \text{proc } I_n; K_n;$	
$Blk :$	$K ::= D \ C$	
$Pgm :$	$P ::= \text{in/out } I_1, \dots, I_n; K.$	

Definition (Abstract machine for EPL)

The abstract machine for EPL (AM) is defined by the state space

$$S := PC \times DS \times PS$$

with

- the program counter $PC := \mathbb{N}$,
- the data stack $DS := \mathbb{Z}^*$ (top of stack to the right), and
- the procedure stack (or: runtime stack) $PS := \mathbb{Z}^*$ (top of stack to the left).

Thus a state $s = (l, d, p) \in S$ is given by

- a program label $l \in PC$,
- a data stack $d = d.r : \dots : d.1 \in DS$, and
- a procedure stack $p = p.1 : \dots : p.t \in PS$.

Structure of Procedure Stack I

The semantics of procedure and transfer instructions requires a particular structure of the procedure stack $p \in PS$: it must be composed of **frames** (or: **activation records**) of the form

$$sl : dl : ra : v_1 : \dots : v_k$$

where

static link sl : points to frame of surrounding declaration environment
 \Rightarrow used to access non-local variables

dynamic link dl : points to previous frame (i.e., of calling procedure)
 \Rightarrow used to remove topmost frame after termination of procedure call

return address ra : program label after termination of procedure call
 \Rightarrow used to continue program execution after termination of procedure call

local variables v_i : values of locally declared variables

- Frames are **created** whenever a procedure call is performed
- Two **special frames**:

I/O frame: for keeping values of **in/out** variables
 $(sl = dl = ra = 0)$

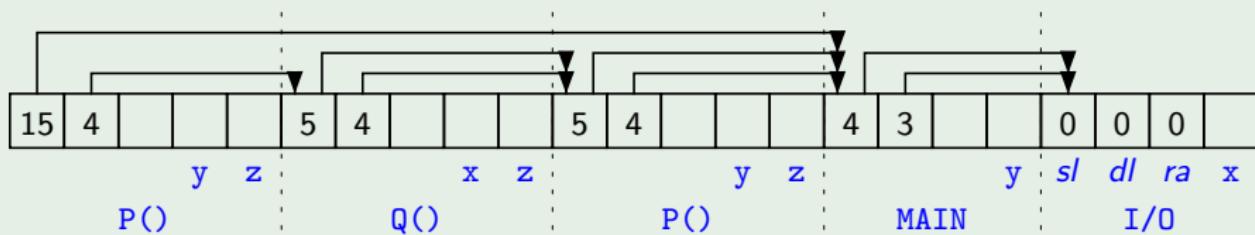
MAIN frame: for keeping values of top-level block
 $(sl = dl = \text{I/O frame})$

Structure of Procedure Stack III

Example (cf. Example 15.4)

```
in/out x;  
const c = 10;  
var y;  
proc P;  
    var y, z;  
    proc Q;  
        var x, z;  
        [... P() ...]  
        [... Q() ...]  
    proc R;  
        [... P() ...]  
    [... P() ...].
```

Procedure stack after second call of P:

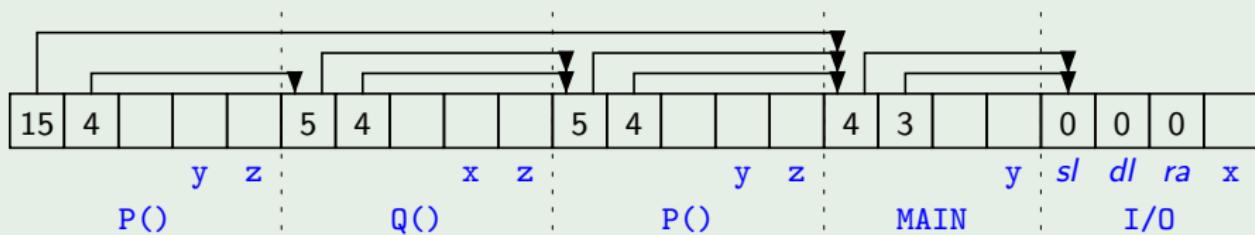


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Procedure stack after second call of P:



Observation:

- The usage of a variable in a procedure body refers to its **innermost declaration**.
- If the level difference between the usage and the declaration is *dif*, then a **chain of *dif* static links** has to be followed to access the corresponding frame.

Structure of Procedure Stack IV

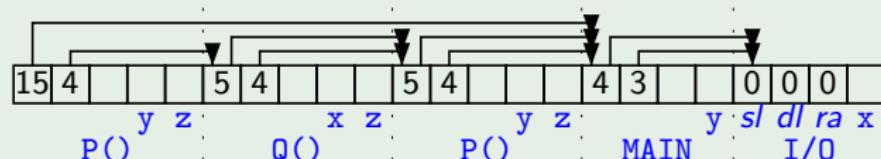
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Example (cf. Example 15.9)

```
in/out x;  
const c = 10;  
var y;  
proc P;  
    var y, z;  
    proc Q;  
        var x, z;  
        [... P() ...]  
        [... x ... y ... Q() ...]  
    proc R;  
        [... P() ...]  
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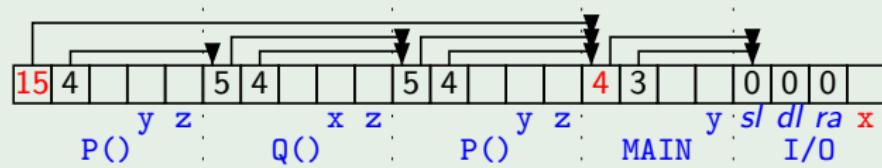
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```

Procedure stack after second call of P:



P uses x \Rightarrow *dif* = 2

Structure of Procedure Stack IV

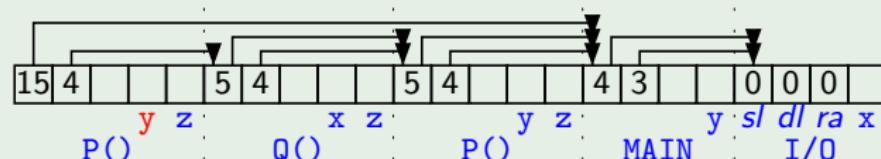
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```

Procedure stack after second call of P:



P uses y \Rightarrow *dif* = 0

- 1 Recap: Intermediate Code
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- 3 The Symbol Table
- 4 Translation of Programs
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- 9 A Translation Example
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The base Function

Upon procedure call, the static link information is computed by the following auxiliary function which, given a procedure stack and a level difference, determines the begin of the corresponding frame.

Definition 16.1 (base function)

The function

$$\text{base} : PS \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

is given by $\text{base}(p, 0) := 1$

$\text{base}(p, dif + 1) := \text{base}(p, dif) + p.\text{base}(p, dif)$

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Example 16.2 (cf. Example 15.10)

In the second call of P (from Q): $dif = 2$

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In the second call of P (from Q): $\text{dif} = 2$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{base}(p, 0) &= 1 \\ \implies \text{base}(p, 1) &= 1 + p.1 = 6\end{aligned}$$

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$$\Rightarrow sl = \text{base}(p, 2) + \underbrace{2}_{y,z} + \underbrace{2}_{ra,dl} = 15$$

Semantics of Procedure Instructions

- $\text{CALL}(ca, dif, loc)$ with
 - code address $ca \in PC$
 - level difference $dif \in \mathbb{N}$
 - number of local variables $loc \in \mathbb{N}$
- creates the new frame and **jumps** to the given address
(= starting address of procedure)
- **RET removes** the topmost frame and returns to the calling site

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Definition 16.3 (Semantics of procedure instructions)

The semantics of a procedure instruction $O, \llbracket O \rrbracket : S \dashrightarrow S$, is defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\llbracket \text{CALL}(ca, dif, loc) \rrbracket(l, d, p) &:= (ca, d, \underbrace{(\text{base}(p, dif) + loc + 2)}_{sl} : \underbrace{(loc + 2)}_{dl} : \underbrace{(l + 1)}_{ra} : \underbrace{0 : \dots : 0}_{\text{loc times}} : p) \\ \llbracket \text{RET} \rrbracket(l, d, p.1 : \dots : p.t) &:= (\underbrace{p.3}_{ra}, d, p.(\underbrace{p.2}_{dl} + 2) : \dots : p.t) \quad \text{if } t \geq p.2 + 2\end{aligned}$$

Semantics of Transfer Instructions

- $\text{LOAD}(dif, off)$ and $\text{STORE}(dif, off)$ with
 - level difference $dif \in \mathbb{N}$
 - variable offset $off \in \mathbb{N}$

respectively load and store variable values between data and procedure stack, following a chain of dif static links

- $\text{LIT}(z)$ loads the literal constant $z \in \mathbb{Z}$

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Definition 16.4 (Semantics of transfer instructions)

The semantics of a transfer instruction O , $\llbracket O \rrbracket : S \rightarrow S$, is defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\llbracket \text{LOAD}(dif, off) \rrbracket(l, d, p) &:= (l + 1, d : p.(base(p, dif) + off + 2), p) \\ \llbracket \text{STORE}(dif, off) \rrbracket(l, d : z, p) &:= (l + 1, d, p[\text{base}(p, dif) + off + 2 \mapsto z]) \\ \llbracket \text{LIT}(z) \rrbracket(l, d, p) &:= (l + 1, d : z, p)\end{aligned}$$

Definition 16.5 (Semantics of AM programs)

An **AM program** is a sequence of $k \geq 1$ labeled AM instructions:

$$P = 1 : O_1; \dots; k : O_k$$

The set of all AM programs is denoted by AM .

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The **semantics of AM programs** is determined by

$$\llbracket . \rrbracket : AM \times S \dashrightarrow S$$

with

$$\llbracket P \rrbracket(I, d, p) := \begin{cases} \llbracket P \rrbracket(\llbracket O_I \rrbracket(I, d, p)) & \text{if } I \in [k] \\ (I, d, p) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- 1 Recap: Intermediate Code
- 2 Semantics of Procedure and Transfer Instructions
- 3 The Symbol Table
- 4 Translation of Programs
- 5 Translation of Blocks
- 6 Translation of Declarations
- 7 Translation of Commands
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- 9 A Translation Example
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Structure of Symbol Table

Goal: define **translation mapping** $\text{trans} : Pgm \dashrightarrow AM$

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The translation employs a **symbol table**:

$$\begin{aligned} Tab := \{ & st \mid st : Ide \dashrightarrow (\{\text{const}\} \times \mathbb{Z}) \\ & \cup (\{\text{var}\} \times \text{Lev} \times \text{Off}) \\ & \cup (\{\text{proc}\} \times PC \times \text{Lev} \times \text{Size}) \} \end{aligned}$$

whose entries are created by declarations:

- constant declarations: (const, z)
 - value $z \in \mathbb{Z}$
- variable declarations: (var, lev, off)
 - declaration level $lev \in \text{Lev} := \mathbb{N}$ ($0 \cong \text{I/O}, 1 \cong \text{MAIN}, \dots$)
 - offset $off \in \text{Off} := \mathbb{N}$
 - offset and difference between usage and declaration level determine procedure stack entry
- procedure declarations: $(\text{proc}, ca, lev, loc)$
 - code address $ca \in PC$
 - declaration level $lev \in \text{Lev}$
 - number of local variables $loc \in \text{Size} := \mathbb{N}$

Maintaining the Symbol Table

The symbol table is maintained by the function $\text{update}(D, \text{st}, l)$ which specifies the update of symbol table st according to declaration D (with respect to current level l):

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Definition 16.6 (update function)

$\text{update} : Dcl \times Tab \times Lev \rightarrow Tab$

is defined by

$\text{update}(D_C \ D_V \ D_P, \text{st}, I)$

$\quad := \text{update}(D_P, \text{update}(D_V, \text{update}(D_C, \text{st}, I), I), I)$
if all identifiers in $D_C \ D_V \ D_P$ different

$\text{update}(\varepsilon, \text{st}, I)$

$\quad := \text{st}$

$\text{update}(\text{const } l_1 := z_1, \dots, l_n := z_n; \text{st}, I)$

$\quad := \text{st}[l_1 \mapsto (\text{const}, z_1), \dots, l_n \mapsto (\text{const}, z_n)]$

$\text{update}(\text{var } l_1, \dots, l_n; \text{st}, I)$

$\quad := \text{st}[l_1 \mapsto (\text{var}, l, 1), \dots, l_n \mapsto (\text{var}, l, n)]$

$\text{update}(\text{proc } l_1; K_1; \dots; \text{proc } l_n; K_n; \text{st}, I)$

$\quad := \text{st}[l_1 \mapsto (\text{proc}, a_1, l, \text{size}(K_1)), \dots, l_n \mapsto (\text{proc}, a_n, l, \text{size}(K_n))]$
with "fresh" addresses a_1, \dots, a_n
where $\text{size}(D_C \ \text{var } l_1, \dots, l_n; D_P C) := n$

The Initial Symbol Table

Reminder: an EPL program $P = \text{in/out } I_1, \dots, I_n; K. \in Pgm$ has a semantics of type $\mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$.

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Given input values $(z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$, we choose the initial state

$$s := (1, \varepsilon, \underbrace{0 : 0 : 0 : z_1 : \dots : z_n}_{\text{I/O frame}}) \in S = PC \times DS \times PS$$

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Given input values $(z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$, we choose the **initial state**

$$s := (1, \varepsilon, \underbrace{0 : 0 : 0 : z_1 : \dots : z_n}_{\text{I/O frame}}) \in S = PC \times DS \times PS$$

Thus the corresponding **initial symbol table** has n entries:

$$\text{st}_{I/O}(I_j) := (\text{var}, 0, j) \quad \text{for every } j \in [n]$$

- 1 Recap: Intermediate Code
- 2 Semantics of Procedure and Transfer Instructions
- 3 The Symbol Table
- 4 Translation of Programs
- 5 Translation of Blocks
- 6 Translation of Declarations
- 7 Translation of Commands
- 8 Translation of Expressions
- 9 A Translation Example
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Translation of Programs

Translation of `in/out $I_1, \dots, I_n; D$ C.`:

- ① Create MAIN frame for executing `C`
- ② Stop program execution after return

Translation of `in/out I1, ..., In; D C.`:

- ① Create MAIN frame for executing C
- ② Stop program execution after return

Definition 16.7 (Translation of programs)

The mapping

$$\text{trans} : Pgm \dashrightarrow AM$$

is defined by

$$\begin{aligned}\text{trans}(\text{in/out } I_1, \dots, I_n; K.) := & 1 : \text{CALL}(a, 0, \text{size}(K)); \\ & 2 : \text{JMP}(0); \\ & \text{kt}(K, \text{st}_{I/O}, a, 1)\end{aligned}$$

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- 3 The Symbol Table
- 4 Translation of Programs
- 5 Translation of Blocks
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- 8 Translation of Expressions
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Translation of D C :

- ① Update symbol table according to D
- ② Create code for procedures declared in D
(using the updated symbol table – recursion!)
- ③ Create code for C (using the updated symbol table)

Translation of $D \ C$:

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- ② Create code for procedures declared in D
(using the updated symbol table – recursion!)
- ③ Create code for C (using the updated symbol table)

Definition 16.8 (Translation of blocks)

The mapping

$$kt : Blk \times Tab \times PC \times Lev \dashrightarrow AM$$

("block translation") is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} kt(D \ C, st, a, I) := & dt(D, update(D, st, I), I) \\ & ct(C, update(D, st, I), a, I) \\ & a' : RET; \end{aligned}$$

- 1 Recap: Intermediate Code
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- 3 The Symbol Table
- 4 Translation of Programs
- 5 Translation of Blocks
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- 9 A Translation Example
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Translation of Declarations

Translation of D : generate code for the procedures declared in D

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Definition 16.9 (Translation of declarations)

The mapping

$$\text{dt} : Dcl \times Tab \times Lev \dashrightarrow AM$$

("declaration translation") is defined by

$$\text{dt}(D_C \ D_V \ D_P, \text{st}, l)$$

$$:= \text{dt}(D_P, \text{st}, l)$$

$$\text{dt}(\varepsilon, \text{st}, l)$$

$$:= \varepsilon$$

$$\text{dt}(\text{proc } I_1; K_1; \dots; \text{proc } I_n; K_n; , \text{st}, l)$$

$$:= \text{kt}(K_1, \text{st}, a_1, l + 1)$$

⋮

$$\text{kt}(K_n, \text{st}, a_n, l + 1)$$

where $\text{st}(I_j) = (\text{proc}, a_j, \dots, \dots)$ for every $j \in [n]$

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- 3 The Symbol Table
- 4 Translation of Programs
- 5 Translation of Blocks
- 6 Translation of Declarations
- 7 Translation of Commands
- 8 Translation of Expressions
- 9 A Translation Example
- 10 Correctness of the Translation

Translation of Commands

Definition 16.10 (Translation of commands)

The mapping

$$ct : Cmd \times Tab \times PC \times Lev \dashrightarrow AM$$

("command translation") is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} ct(I := A, st, a, l) &:= at(A, st, a, l) \\ &\quad a' : \text{STORE}(l - lev, off); \\ &\quad \text{if } \text{st}(I) = (\text{var}, lev, off) \\ ct(I(), st, a, l) &:= a : \text{CALL}(ca, l - lev, loc); \\ &\quad \text{if } \text{st}(I) = (\text{proc}, ca, lev, loc) \\ ct(C_1; C_2, st, a, l) &:= ct(C_1, st, a, l) \\ &\quad ct(C_2, st, a', l) \\ ct(\text{if } B \text{ then } C_1 \text{ else } C_2, st, a, l) &:= bt(B, st, a, l) \\ &\quad a' : \text{JFALSE}(a''); \\ &\quad ct(C_1, st, a' + 1, l) \\ &\quad a'' - 1 : \text{JMP}(a'''); \\ &\quad ct(C_2, st, a'', l) \\ &\quad a''' : \\ ct(\text{while } B \text{ do } C, st, a, l) &:= bt(B, st, a, l) \\ &\quad a' : \text{JFALSE}(a'' + 1); \\ &\quad ct(C, st, a' + 1, l) \\ &\quad a'' : \text{JMP}(a); \end{aligned}$$

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- 5 Translation of Blocks
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- 8 Translation of Expressions
- 9 A Translation Example
- 10 Correctness of the Translation

Translation of Boolean Expressions

Definition 16.11 (Translation of Boolean expressions)

The mapping

$$\text{bt} : \text{BExp} \times \text{Tab} \times \text{PC} \times \text{Lev} \dashrightarrow \text{AM}$$

("Boolean expression translation") is defined by

$$\begin{aligned}\text{bt}(A_1 < A_2, \text{st}, a, I) &:= \text{at}(A_1, \text{st}, a, I) \\ &\quad \text{at}(A_2, \text{st}, a', I) \\ &\quad a'' : \text{LT};\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{bt}(\text{not } B, \text{st}, a, I) &:= \text{bt}(B, \text{st}, a, I) \\ &\quad a' : \text{NOT};\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{bt}(B_1 \text{ and } B_2, \text{st}, a, I) &:= \text{bt}(B_1, \text{st}, a, I) \\ &\quad \text{bt}(B_2, \text{st}, a', I) \\ &\quad a'' : \text{AND};\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{bt}(B_1 \text{ or } B_2, \text{st}, a, I) &:= \text{bt}(B_1, \text{st}, a, I) \\ &\quad \text{bt}(B_2, \text{st}, a', I) \\ &\quad a'' : \text{OR};\end{aligned}$$

Translation of Arithmetic Expressions

Definition 16.12 (Translation of arithmetic expressions)

The mapping

$$\text{at} : AExp \times Tab \times PC \times Lev \dashrightarrow AM$$

("arithmetic expression translation") is defined by

$$\text{at}(z, st, a, l) := a : \text{LIT}(z);$$

$$\text{at}(l, st, a, l) := \begin{cases} a : \text{LIT}(z); & \text{if } \text{st}(l) = (\text{const}, z) \\ a : \text{LOAD}(l - lev, off); & \text{if } \text{st}(l) = (\text{var}, lev, off) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{at}(A_1 + A_2, st, a, l) := & \text{at}(A_1, st, a, l) \\ & \text{at}(A_2, st, a', l) \\ & a'' : \text{ADD}; \end{aligned}$$

- 1 Recap: Intermediate Code
- 2 Semantics of Procedure and Transfer Instructions
- 3 The Symbol Table
- 4 Translation of Programs
- 5 Translation of Blocks
- 6 Translation of Declarations
- 7 Translation of Commands
- 8 Translation of Expressions
- 9 A Translation Example
- 10 Correctness of the Translation

Example: Factorial Function I

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; cf. Example 15.3)

Source code:

```
in/out x;
  var y;
  proc F;
    if x > 1 then
      y := y * x;
      x := x - 1;
      F()
    y := 1;
    F();
    x := y.
```

Intermediate code:

Example: Factorial Function I

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; cf. Example 15.3)

Source code:

```
in/out x;
  var y;
  proc F;
    if x > 1 then
      y := y * x;
      x := x - 1;
    F()
  y := 1;
  F();
  x := y.
```

Intermediate code:

trans(in/out x; K.)

trans(in/out I_1, \dots, I_n ; K.) :=

```
1 : CALL(a, 0, size(K));
2 : JMP(0);
kt(K, stI/O, a, 1)
```

st_{I/O} = [x \mapsto (var, 0, 1)]

Example: Factorial Function I

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; cf. Example 15.3)

Source code:

```
in/out x;
  var y;
  proc F;
    if x > 1 then
      y := y * x;
      x := x - 1;
    F()
  y := 1;
  F();
  x := y.
```

$kt(D, C, st, a, l) :=$

$dt(D, \text{update}(D, st, l), l)$
 $ct(C, \text{update}(D, st, l), a, l)$
 $a' : \text{RET};$

$st_{I/O} = [x \mapsto (\text{var}, 0, 1)]$

Intermediate code:

1 : CALL(a_0 , 0, 1);
2 : JMP(0);
 $kt(K, st_{I/O}, a_0, 1)$

Example: Factorial Function I

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; cf. Example 15.3)

Source code:

```
in/out x;
  var y;
  proc F;
    if x > 1 then
      y := y * x;
      x := x - 1;
    F()
    y := 1;
  F();
  x := y.
```

update(var I_1, \dots, I_n ; st, l) :=

st[$I_1 \mapsto (\text{var}, l, 1), \dots, I_n \mapsto (\text{var}, l, n)$]

update(proc $I_1; K_1; \dots; \text{proc } I_n; K_n$; st, l) :=

st[$I_1 \mapsto (\text{proc}, a_1, l, \text{size}(K_1)), \dots, I_n \mapsto (\text{proc}, a_n, l, \text{size}(K_n))$]

st' = [x $\mapsto (\text{var}, 0, 1)$,

y $\mapsto (\text{var}, 1, 1)$,

F $\mapsto (\text{proc}, a_1, 1, 0)$]

Intermediate code:

1 : CALL(a₀, 0, 1);

2 : JMP(0);

dt(D, update(D, st_{1/o}, 1), 1)

ct(C, update(D, st_{1/o}, 1), a₀, 1)

a₂ : RET;

Example: Factorial Function I

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; cf. Example 15.3)

Source code:

```
in/out x;
  var y;
  proc F;
    if x > 1 then
      y := y * x;
      x := x - 1;
    F()
    y := 1;
  F();
  x := y.
```

$dt(\text{proc } l_1; K_1; \dots; \text{proc } l_n; K_n; , st, l) :=$
 $kt(K_1, st, a_1, l + 1)$

⋮

$kt(K_n, st, a_n, l + 1)$
where $st(l_j) = (\text{proc}, a_j, \dots, \dots)$ for every $j \in [n]$

$st' = [x \mapsto (\text{var}, 0, 1),$
 $y \mapsto (\text{var}, 1, 1),$
 $F \mapsto (\text{proc}, a_1, 1, 0)]$

Intermediate code:

```
1 : CALL(a0, 0, 1);
2 : JMP(0);
  dt(D, st', 1)
  ct(C, st', a0, 1)
a2 : RET;
```

Example: Factorial Function I

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; cf. Example 15.3)

Source code:

```
in/out x;
  var y;
  proc F;
    if x > 1 then
      y := y * x;
      x := x - 1;
    F()
    y := 1;
    F();
    x := y.
```

$kt(D, C, st, a, l) :=$

```
dt(D, update(D, st, l), l)
ct(C, update(D, st, l), a, l)
a' : RET;
```

$st' = [x \mapsto (\text{var}, 0, 1),
y \mapsto (\text{var}, 1, 1),
F \mapsto (\text{proc}, a_1, 1, 0)]$

Intermediate code:

```
1 : CALL(a0, 0, 1);
2 : JMP(0);
  kt(KF, st', a1, 2)
  ct(C, st', a0, 1)
a2 : RET;
```

Example: Factorial Function I

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; cf. Example 15.3)

Source code:

```
in/out x;
  var y;
  proc F;
    if x > 1 then
      y := y * x;
      x := x - 1;
    F()
    y := 1;
    F();
    x := y.
```

$\text{ct}(\text{if } B \text{ then } C_1 \text{ else } C_2, \text{st}, a, l) :=$

```
bt(B, st, a, l)
a' : JFALSE(a'');
ct(C1, st, a' + 1, l)
a'' - 1 : JMP(a'''');
ct(C2, st, a'', l)
a''' :
```

$\text{st}' = [\text{x} \mapsto (\text{var}, 0, 1),$
 $\text{y} \mapsto (\text{var}, 1, 1),$
 $\text{F} \mapsto (\text{proc}, a_1, 1, 0)]$

Intermediate code:

```
1 : CALL(a0, 0, 1);
2 : JMP(0);
  ct(CF, st', a1, 2)
a3 : RET;
  ct(C, st', a0, 1)
a2 : RET;
```

Example: Factorial Function I

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; cf. Example 15.3)

Source code:

```
in/out x;
  var y;
  proc F;
    if x > 1 then
      y := y * x;
      x := x - 1;
      F()
    y := 1;
    F();
    x := y.
```

Intermediate code:

```
1 : CALL(a0, 0, 1);
2 : JMP(0);
  bt(x > 1, st', a1, 2)
a4 : JFALSE(a3);
  ct(C1, st', a4 + 1, 2)
a3 : RET;
  ct(C, st', a0, 1)
a2 : RET;
```

$bt(A_1 > A_2, st, a, l) := at(A_1, st, a, l)$
 $at(A_2, st, a', l')$
 $a'': GT;$

$st' = [x \mapsto (\text{var}, 0, 1),$
 $y \mapsto (\text{var}, 1, 1),$
 $F \mapsto (\text{proc}, a_1, 1, 0)]$

Example: Factorial Function I

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; cf. Example 15.3)

Source code:

```
in/out x;
  var y;
  proc F;
    if x > 1 then
      y := y * x;
      x := x - 1;
      F()
    y := 1;
    F();
    x := y.
```

$\text{at}(I, \text{st}, a, l) :=$

$$\begin{cases} a : \text{LIT}(z); & \text{if } \text{st}(l) = (\text{const}, z) \\ a : \text{LOAD}(l - \text{lev}, \text{off}); & \text{if } \text{st}(l) = (\text{var}, \text{lev}, \text{off}) \end{cases}$$

$\text{st}' = [\text{x} \mapsto (\text{var}, 0, 1),$
 $\text{y} \mapsto (\text{var}, 1, 1),$
 $\text{F} \mapsto (\text{proc}, a_1, 1, 0)]$

Intermediate code:

```
1 : CALL(a0, 0, 1);
2 : JMP(0);
  at(x, st', a1, 2)
  at(1, st', a', 2)
  GT;
a4 : JFALSE(a3);
  ct(C1, st', a4 + 1, 2)
a3 : RET;
  ct(C, st', a0, 1)
a2 : RET;
```

Example: Factorial Function I

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; cf. Example 15.3)

Source code:

```
in/out x;
  var y;
  proc F;
    if x > 1 then
      y := y * x;
      x := x - 1;
      F()
    y := 1;
    F();
    x := y.
```

$\text{at}(z, \text{st}, a, l) := a : \text{LIT}(z);$

$\text{st}' = [x \mapsto (\text{var}, 0, 1),
y \mapsto (\text{var}, 1, 1),
F \mapsto (\text{proc}, a_1, 1, 0)]$

Intermediate code:

```
1 : CALL(a0, 0, 1);
2 : JMP(0);
a1 : LOAD(2, 1);
  at(1, st', a', 2)
  GT;
a4 : JFALSE(a3);
  ct(C1, st', a4 + 1, 2)
a3 : RET;
  ct(C, st', a0, 1)
a2 : RET;
```

Example: Factorial Function I

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; cf. Example 15.3)

Source code:

```
in/out x;
  var y;
  proc F;
    if x > 1 then
      y := y * x;
      x := x - 1;
    F()
    y := 1;
  F();
  x := y.
```

$\text{ct}(I := A, \text{st}, a, l) :=$
 $\text{at}(A, \text{st}, a, l)$
 $a' : \text{STORE}(l - \text{lev}, \text{off}) ;$
if $\text{st}(l) = (\text{var}, \text{lev}, \text{off})$
 $\text{st}' = [x \mapsto (\text{var}, 0, 1),$
 $y \mapsto (\text{var}, 1, 1),$
 $F \mapsto (\text{proc}, a_1, 1, 0)]$

Intermediate code:

```
1 : CALL(a0, 0, 1);
2 : JMP(0);
a1 : LOAD(2, 1);
  LIT(1);
  GT;
a4 : JFALSE(a3);
  ct(C1, st', a4 + 1, 2)
a3 : RET;
  ct(C, st', a0, 1)
a2 : RET;
```

Example: Factorial Function I

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; cf. Example 15.3)

Source code:

```
in/out x;
  var y;
  proc F;
    if x > 1 then
      y := y * x;
      x := x - 1;
      F()
    y := 1;
    F();
    x := y.
```

$$\text{at}(A_1 + A_2, \text{st}, a, l) := \text{at}(A_1, \text{st}, a, l) \\ \quad \text{at}(A_2, \text{st}, a', l) \\ \quad a'': \text{ADD};$$

$$\text{st}' = [\text{x} \mapsto (\text{var}, 0, 1), \\ \quad \text{y} \mapsto (\text{var}, 1, 1), \\ \quad \text{F} \mapsto (\text{proc}, a_1, 1, 0)]$$

Intermediate code:

```
1 : CALL(a0, 0, 1);
2 : JMP(0);
a1 : LOAD(2, 1);
  LIT(1);
  GT;
a4 : JFALSE(a3);
  at(y * x, st', a4 + 1, 2)
  STORE(1, 1);
  at(x - 1, st', a', 2)
  STORE(2, 1);
  ct(F(), st', a'', 2)
a3 : RET;
ct(C, st', a0, 1)
a2 : RET;
```

Example: Factorial Function I

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; cf. Example 15.3)

Source code:

```
in/out x;
  var y;
  proc F;
    if x > 1 then
      y := y * x;
      x := x - 1;
      F()
    y := 1;
    F();
    x := y.
```

```
ct(l(), st, a, l) :=
  a : CALL(ca, l - lev, loc);
if st(l) = (proc, ca, lev, loc)
st' = [x ↦ (var, 0, 1),
       y ↦ (var, 1, 1),
       F ↦ (proc, a1, 1, 0)]
```

Intermediate code:

```
1 : CALL(a0, 0, 1);
2 : JMP(0);
a1 : LOAD(2, 1);
LIT(1);
GT;
a4 : JFALSE(a3);
LOAD(1, 1);
LOAD(2, 1);
MULT;
STORE(1, 1);
LOAD(2, 1);
LIT(1);
SUB;
STORE(2, 1);
ct(F(), st', a'', 2)
a3 : RET;
ct(C, st', a0, 1)
a2 : RET;
```

Example: Factorial Function I

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; cf. Example 15.3)

Source code:

```
in/out x;
  var y;
  proc F;
    if x > 1 then
      y := y * x;
      x := x - 1;
      F()
    y := 1;
    F();
    x := y.
```

$st' = [x \mapsto (\text{var}, 0, 1),$
 $y \mapsto (\text{var}, 1, 1),$
 $F \mapsto (\text{proc}, a_1, 1, 0)]$

Intermediate code:

```
1 : CALL(a0, 0, 1);
2 : JMP(0);
a1 : LOAD(2, 1);
          LIT(1);
          GT;
a4 : JFALSE(a3);
          LOAD(1, 1);
          LOAD(2, 1);
          MULT;
          STORE(1, 1);
          LOAD(2, 1);
          LIT(1);
          SUB;
          STORE(2, 1);
          CALL(a1, 1, 0);
a3 : RET;
ct(C, st', a0, 1)
a2 : RET;
```

Example: Factorial Function I

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; cf. Example 15.3)

Source code:

```
in/out x;
  var y;
  proc F;
    if x > 1 then
      y := y * x;
      x := x - 1;
      F()
    y := 1;
    F();
    x := y.
```

$$st' = [x \mapsto (\text{var}, 0, 1), \\ y \mapsto (\text{var}, 1, 1), \\ F \mapsto (\text{proc}, a_1, 1, 0)]$$

Intermediate code:

```
1 : CALL(a0, 0, 1);
2 : JMP(0);
a1 : LOAD(2, 1);
LIT(1);
GT;
a4 : JFALSE(a3);
LOAD(1, 1);
LOAD(2, 1);
MULT;
STORE(1, 1);
LOAD(2, 1);
LIT(1);
SUB;
STORE(2, 1);
CALL(a1, 1, 0);
a3 : RET;
a0 : LIT(1);
STORE(0, 1);
CALL(a1, 0, 0);
LOAD(0, 1);
STORE(1, 1);
a2 : RET;
```

Example: Factorial Function II

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

**Code with symbolic
addresses:**

```
1 : CALL(a0,0,1);
2 : JMP(0);
a1 : LOAD(2,1);
    LIT(1);
    GT;
a4 : JFALSE(a3);
    LOAD(1,1);
    LOAD(2,1);
    MULT;
    STORE(1,1);
    LOAD(2,1);
    LIT(1);
    SUB;
    STORE(2,1);
    CALL(a1,1,0);
a3 : RET;
a0 : LIT(1);
    STORE(0,1);
    CALL(a1,0,0);
    LOAD(0,1);
    STORE(1,1);
a2 : RET;
```

Linearized ($a_0 = 17, a_1 = 3, a_2 = 22, a_3 = 16, a_4 = 6$):

```
1 : CALL(17,0,1);
2 : JMP(0);
3 : LOAD(2,1);
4 : LIT(1);
5 : GT;
6 : JFALSE(16);
7 : LOAD(1,1);
8 : LOAD(2,1);
9 : MULT;
10 : STORE(1,1);
11 : LOAD(2,1);
12 : LIT(1);
13 : SUB;
14 : STORE(2,1);
15 : CALL(3,1,0);
16 : RET;
17 : LIT(1);
18 : STORE(0,1);
19 : CALL(3,0,0);
20 : LOAD(0,1);
21 : STORE(1,1);
22 : RET;
```

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

PC *DS*
1 ϵ

PS
0 : 0 : 0 : 2

```
1 : CALL(17,0,1);
2 : JMP(0);
3 : LOAD(2,1);
4 : LIT(1);
5 : GT;
6 : JFALSE(16);
7 : LOAD(1,1);
8 : LOAD(2,1);
9 : MULT;
10 : STORE(1,1);
11 : LOAD(2,1);
12 : LIT(1);
13 : SUB;
14 : STORE(2,1);
15 : CALL(3,1,0);
16 : RET;
17 : LIT(1);
18 : STORE(0,1);
19 : CALL(3,0,0);
20 : LOAD(0,1);
21 : STORE(1,1);
22 : RET;
```

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

```
1 : CALL(17,0,1);
2 : JMP(0);
3 : LOAD(2,1);
4 : LIT(1);
5 : GT;
6 : JFALSE(16);
7 : LOAD(1,1);
8 : LOAD(2,1);
9 : MULT;
10 : STORE(1,1);
11 : LOAD(2,1);
12 : LIT(1);
13 : SUB;
14 : STORE(2,1);
15 : CALL(3,1,0);
16 : RET;
17 : LIT(1);
18 : STORE(0,1);
19 : CALL(3,0,0);
20 : LOAD(0,1);
21 : STORE(1,1);
22 : RET;
```

	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	1	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
2 : JMP(0);	17	ϵ	4 : 3 : 2 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 2

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

```
1 : CALL(17,0,1);
2 : JMP(0);
3 : LOAD(2,1);
4 : LIT(1);
5 : GT;
6 : JFALSE(16);
7 : LOAD(1,1);
8 : LOAD(2,1);
9 : MULT;
10 : STORE(1,1);
11 : LOAD(2,1);
12 : LIT(1);
13 : SUB;
14 : STORE(2,1);
15 : CALL(3,1,0);
16 : RET;
17 : LIT(1);
18 : STORE(0,1);
19 : CALL(3,0,0);
20 : LOAD(0,1);
21 : STORE(1,1);
22 : RET;
```

	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	1	ϵ	<u>0 : 0 : 0 : 2</u>
2 : JMP(0);	17	ϵ	<u>4 : 3 : 2 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 2</u>
3 : LOAD(2,1);	18	1	<u>4 : 3 : 2 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 2</u>
4 : LIT(1);			
5 : GT;			
6 : JFALSE(16);			
7 : LOAD(1,1);			
8 : LOAD(2,1);			
9 : MULT;			
10 : STORE(1,1);			
11 : LOAD(2,1);			
12 : LIT(1);			
13 : SUB;			
14 : STORE(2,1);			
15 : CALL(3,1,0);			
16 : RET;			
17 : LIT(1);			
18 : STORE(0,1);			
19 : CALL(3,0,0);			
20 : LOAD(0,1);			
21 : STORE(1,1);			
22 : RET;			

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

```
1 : CALL(17,0,1);
2 : JMP(0);
3 : LOAD(2,1);
4 : LIT(1);
5 : GT;
6 : JFALSE(16);
7 : LOAD(1,1);
8 : LOAD(2,1);
9 : MULT;
10 : STORE(1,1);
11 : LOAD(2,1);
12 : LIT(1);
13 : SUB;
14 : STORE(2,1);
15 : CALL(3,1,0);
16 : RET;
17 : LIT(1);
18 : STORE(0,1);
19 : CALL(3,0,0);
20 : LOAD(0,1);
21 : STORE(1,1);
22 : RET;
```

	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	1	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
2 : JMP(0);	17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3 : LOAD(2,1);	18	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4 : LIT(1);	19	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2

4 : 3 : 2 : 0	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4 : 3 : 2 : 0	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4 : 3 : 2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

```
1 : CALL(17,0,1);
2 : JMP(0);
3 : LOAD(2,1);
4 : LIT(1);
5 : GT;
6 : JFALSE(16);
7 : LOAD(1,1);
8 : LOAD(2,1);
9 : MULT;
10 : STORE(1,1);
11 : LOAD(2,1);
12 : LIT(1);
13 : SUB;
14 : STORE(2,1);
15 : CALL(3,1,0);
16 : RET;
17 : LIT(1);
18 : STORE(0,1);
19 : CALL(3,0,0);
20 : LOAD(0,1);
21 : STORE(1,1);
22 : RET;
```

	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	1	ϵ	<u>0 : 0 : 0 : 2</u>
2 : JMP(0);	17	ϵ	<u>4 : 3 : 2 : 0</u> : <u>0 : 0 : 0 : 2</u>
3 : LOAD(2,1);	18	1	<u>4 : 3 : 2 : 0</u> : <u>0 : 0 : 0 : 2</u>
4 : LIT(1);	19	ϵ	<u>4 : 3 : 2 : 1</u> : <u>0 : 0 : 0 : 2</u>
5 : GT;	3	ϵ	<u>3 : 2 : 20</u> : <u>4 : 3 : 2 : 1</u> : <u>0 : 0 : 0 : 2</u>
6 : JFALSE(16);			
7 : LOAD(1,1);			
8 : LOAD(2,1);			
9 : MULT;			
10 : STORE(1,1);			
11 : LOAD(2,1);			
12 : LIT(1);			
13 : SUB;			
14 : STORE(2,1);			
15 : CALL(3,1,0);			
16 : RET;			
17 : LIT(1);			
18 : STORE(0,1);			
19 : CALL(3,0,0);			
20 : LOAD(0,1);			
21 : STORE(1,1);			
22 : RET;			

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

```
1 : CALL(17,0,1);
2 : JMP(0);
3 : LOAD(2,1);
4 : LIT(1);
5 : GT;
6 : JFALSE(16);
7 : LOAD(1,1);
8 : LOAD(2,1);
9 : MULT;
10 : STORE(1,1);
11 : LOAD(2,1);
12 : LIT(1);
13 : SUB;
14 : STORE(2,1);
15 : CALL(3,1,0);
16 : RET;
17 : LIT(1);
18 : STORE(0,1);
19 : CALL(3,0,0);
20 : LOAD(0,1);
21 : STORE(1,1);
22 : RET;
```

	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	1	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
2 : JMP(0);	17	ϵ	4 : 3 : 2 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3 : LOAD(2,1);	18	1	4 : 3 : 2 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4 : LIT(1);	19	ϵ	4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5 : GT;	3	ϵ	3 : 2 : 20 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6 : JFALSE(16);	4	2	3 : 2 : 20 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 2

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

```
1 : CALL(17,0,1);
2 : JMP(0);
3 : LOAD(2,1);
4 : LIT(1);
5 : GT;
6 : JFALSE(16);
7 : LOAD(1,1);
8 : LOAD(2,1);
9 : MULT;
10 : STORE(1,1);
11 : LOAD(2,1);
12 : LIT(1);
13 : SUB;
14 : STORE(2,1);
15 : CALL(3,1,0);
16 : RET;
17 : LIT(1);
18 : STORE(0,1);
19 : CALL(3,0,0);
20 : LOAD(0,1);
21 : STORE(1,1);
22 : RET;
```

	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	1	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
2 : JMP(0);	17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3 : LOAD(2,1);	18	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4 : LIT(1);	19	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5 : GT;	3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6 : JFALSE(16);	4	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
7 : LOAD(1,1);	5	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
8 : LOAD(2,1);			
9 : MULT;			
10 : STORE(1,1);			
11 : LOAD(2,1);			
12 : LIT(1);			
13 : SUB;			
14 : STORE(2,1);			
15 : CALL(3,1,0);			
16 : RET;			
17 : LIT(1);			
18 : STORE(0,1);			
19 : CALL(3,0,0);			
20 : LOAD(0,1);			
21 : STORE(1,1);			
22 : RET;			

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

```
1 : CALL(17,0,1);
2 : JMP(0);
3 : LOAD(2,1);
4 : LIT(1);
5 : GT;
6 : JFALSE(16);
7 : LOAD(1,1);
8 : LOAD(2,1);
9 : MULT;
10 : STORE(1,1);
11 : LOAD(2,1);
12 : LIT(1);
13 : SUB;
14 : STORE(2,1);
15 : CALL(3,1,0);
16 : RET;
17 : LIT(1);
18 : STORE(0,1);
19 : CALL(3,0,0);
20 : LOAD(0,1);
21 : STORE(1,1);
22 : RET;
```

	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	1	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
2 : JMP(0);	17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3 : LOAD(2,1);	18	1	4 : 3 : 2 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4 : LIT(1);	19	ϵ	4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5 : GT;	3	ϵ	3 : 2 : 20 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6 : JFALSE(16);	4	2	3 : 2 : 20 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 2
7 : LOAD(1,1);	5	2 : 1	3 : 2 : 20 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 2
8 : LOAD(2,1);	6	1	3 : 2 : 20 : 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 2
9 : MULT;			
10 : STORE(1,1);			
11 : LOAD(2,1);			
12 : LIT(1);			
13 : SUB;			
14 : STORE(2,1);			
15 : CALL(3,1,0);			
16 : RET;			
17 : LIT(1);			
18 : STORE(0,1);			
19 : CALL(3,0,0);			
20 : LOAD(0,1);			
21 : STORE(1,1);			
22 : RET;			

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	1	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
2 : JMP(0);	17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3 : LOAD(2,1);	18	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4 : LIT(1);	19	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5 : GT;	3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6 : JFALSE(16);	4	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
7 : LOAD(1,1);	5	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
8 : LOAD(2,1);	6	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
9 : MULT;	7	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
10 : STORE(1,1);			
11 : LOAD(2,1);			
12 : LIT(1);			
13 : SUB;			
14 : STORE(2,1);			
15 : CALL(3,1,0);			
16 : RET;			
17 : LIT(1);			
18 : STORE(0,1);			
19 : CALL(3,0,0);			
20 : LOAD(0,1);			
21 : STORE(1,1);			
22 : RET;			

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

```
1 : CALL(17,0,1);
2 : JMP(0);
3 : LOAD(2,1);
4 : LIT(1);
5 : GT;
6 : JFALSE(16);
7 : LOAD(1,1);
8 : LOAD(2,1);
9 : MULT;
10 : STORE(1,1);
11 : LOAD(2,1);
12 : LIT(1);
13 : SUB;
14 : STORE(2,1);
15 : CALL(3,1,0);
16 : RET;
17 : LIT(1);
18 : STORE(0,1);
19 : CALL(3,0,0);
20 : LOAD(0,1);
21 : STORE(1,1);
22 : RET;
```

	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	1	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
2 : JMP(0);	17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3 : LOAD(2,1);	18	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4 : LIT(1);	19	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5 : GT;	3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6 : JFALSE(16);	4	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
7 : LOAD(1,1);	5	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
8 : LOAD(2,1);	6	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
9 : MULT;	7	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
10 : STORE(1,1);	8	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
11 : LOAD(2,1);			
12 : LIT(1);			
13 : SUB;			
14 : STORE(2,1);			
15 : CALL(3,1,0);			
16 : RET;			
17 : LIT(1);			
18 : STORE(0,1);			
19 : CALL(3,0,0);			
20 : LOAD(0,1);			
21 : STORE(1,1);			
22 : RET;			

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

```
1 : CALL(17,0,1);
2 : JMP(0);
3 : LOAD(2,1);
4 : LIT(1);
5 : GT;
6 : JFALSE(16);
7 : LOAD(1,1);
8 : LOAD(2,1);
9 : MULT;
10 : STORE(1,1);
11 : LOAD(2,1);
12 : LIT(1);
13 : SUB;
14 : STORE(2,1);
15 : CALL(3,1,0);
16 : RET;
17 : LIT(1);
18 : STORE(0,1);
19 : CALL(3,0,0);
20 : LOAD(0,1);
21 : STORE(1,1);
22 : RET;
```

	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
2 : JMP(0);	18	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3 : LOAD(2,1);	19	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4 : LIT(1);	3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5 : GT;	4	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6 : JFALSE(16);	5	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
7 : LOAD(1,1);	6	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
8 : LOAD(2,1);	7	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
9 : MULT;	8	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
10 : STORE(1,1);	9	1 : 2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
11 : LOAD(2,1);			
12 : LIT(1);			
13 : SUB;			
14 : STORE(2,1);			
15 : CALL(3,1,0);			
16 : RET;			
17 : LIT(1);			
18 : STORE(0,1);			
19 : CALL(3,0,0);			
20 : LOAD(0,1);			
21 : STORE(1,1);			
22 : RET;			

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
2 : JMP(0);	18	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3 : LOAD(2,1);	19	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4 : LIT(1);	3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5 : GT;	4	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6 : JFALSE(16);	5	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
7 : LOAD(1,1);	6	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
8 : LOAD(2,1);	7	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
9 : MULT;	8	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
10 : STORE(1,1);	9	1 : 2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
11 : LOAD(2,1);	10	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
12 : LIT(1);			
13 : SUB;			
14 : STORE(2,1);			
15 : CALL(3,1,0);			
16 : RET;			
17 : LIT(1);			
18 : STORE(0,1);			
19 : CALL(3,0,0);			
20 : LOAD(0,1);			
21 : STORE(1,1);			
22 : RET;			

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	1	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
2 : JMP(0);	17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3 : LOAD(2,1);	18	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4 : LIT(1);	19	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5 : GT;	3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6 : JFALSE(16);	4	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
7 : LOAD(1,1);	5	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
8 : LOAD(2,1);	6	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
9 : MULT;	7	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
10 : STORE(1,1);	8	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
11 : LOAD(2,1);	9	1 : 2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
12 : LIT(1);	10	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
13 : SUB;	11	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
14 : STORE(2,1);			
15 : CALL(3,1,0);			
16 : RET;			
17 : LIT(1);			
18 : STORE(0,1);			
19 : CALL(3,0,0);			
20 : LOAD(0,1);			
21 : STORE(1,1);			
22 : RET;			

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	1	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
2 : JMP(0);	17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3 : LOAD(2,1);	18	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4 : LIT(1);	19	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5 : GT;	3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6 : JFALSE(16);	4	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
7 : LOAD(1,1);	5	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
8 : LOAD(2,1);	6	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
9 : MULT;	7	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
10 : STORE(1,1);	8	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
11 : LOAD(2,1);	9	1 : 2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
12 : LIT(1);	10	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
13 : SUB;	11	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
14 : STORE(2,1);	12	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
15 : CALL(3,1,0);			
16 : RET;			
17 : LIT(1);			
18 : STORE(0,1);			
19 : CALL(3,0,0);			
20 : LOAD(0,1);			
21 : STORE(1,1);			
22 : RET;			

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	1	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
2 : JMP(0);	17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3 : LOAD(2,1);	18	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4 : LIT(1);	19	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5 : GT;	3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6 : JFALSE(16);	4	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
7 : LOAD(1,1);	5	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
8 : LOAD(2,1);	6	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
9 : MULT;	7	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
10 : STORE(1,1);	8	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
11 : LOAD(2,1);	9	1 : 2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
12 : LIT(1);	10	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
13 : SUB;	11	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
14 : STORE(2,1);	12	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
15 : CALL(3,1,0);	13	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
16 : RET;			
17 : LIT(1);			
18 : STORE(0,1);			
19 : CALL(3,0,0);			
20 : LOAD(0,1);			
21 : STORE(1,1);			
22 : RET;			

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
2 : JMP(0);	18	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3 : LOAD(2,1);	19	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4 : LIT(1);	3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5 : GT;	4	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6 : JFALSE(16);	5	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
7 : LOAD(1,1);	6	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
8 : LOAD(2,1);	7	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
9 : MULT;	8	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
10 : STORE(1,1);	9	1 : 2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
11 : LOAD(2,1);	10	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
12 : LIT(1);	11	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
13 : SUB;	12	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
14 : STORE(2,1);	13	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
15 : CALL(3,1,0);	14	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
16 : RET;			
17 : LIT(1);			
18 : STORE(0,1);			
19 : CALL(3,0,0);			
20 : LOAD(0,1);			
21 : STORE(1,1);			
22 : RET;			

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
2 : JMP(0);	18	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3 : LOAD(2,1);	19	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4 : LIT(1);	3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5 : GT;	4	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6 : JFALSE(16);	5	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
7 : LOAD(1,1);	6	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
8 : LOAD(2,1);	7	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
9 : MULT;	8	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
10 : STORE(1,1);	9	1 : 2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
11 : LOAD(2,1);	10	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
12 : LIT(1);	11	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
13 : SUB;	12	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
14 : STORE(2,1);	13	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
15 : CALL(3,1,0);	14	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
16 : RET;	15	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
17 : LIT(1);			
18 : STORE(0,1);			
19 : CALL(3,0,0);			
20 : LOAD(0,1);			
21 : STORE(1,1);			
22 : RET;			

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

```
1 : CALL(17,0,1);
2 : JMP(0);
3 : LOAD(2,1);
4 : LIT(1);
5 : GT;
6 : JFALSE(16);
7 : LOAD(1,1);
8 : LOAD(2,1);
9 : MULT;
10 : STORE(1,1);
11 : LOAD(2,1);
12 : LIT(1);
13 : SUB;
14 : STORE(2,1);
15 : CALL(3,1,0);
16 : RET;
17 : LIT(1);
18 : STORE(0,1);
19 : CALL(3,0,0);
20 : LOAD(0,1);
21 : STORE(1,1);
22 : RET;
```

PC	DS	PS
1	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
18	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
19	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
7	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
8	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
9	1 : 2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
10	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
11	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
12	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
13	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
14	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
15	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
	6 : 2 : 16	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
	3 : 2 : 20	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
	4 : 3 : 2 : 2	0 : 0 : 0 : 1

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
2 : JMP(0);	18	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3 : LOAD(2,1);	19	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4 : LIT(1);	3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5 : GT;	4	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6 : JFALSE(16);	5	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
7 : LOAD(1,1);	6	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
8 : LOAD(2,1);	7	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
9 : MULT;	8	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
10 : STORE(1,1);	9	1 : 2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
11 : LOAD(2,1);	10	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
12 : LIT(1);	11	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
13 : SUB;	12	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
14 : STORE(2,1);	13	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
15 : CALL(3,1,0);	14	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
16 : RET;	15	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
17 : LIT(1);	3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
18 : STORE(0,1);	4	6 : 2 : 16	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
19 : CALL(3,0,0);		3 : 2 : 20	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
20 : LOAD(0,1);		4 : 3 : 2 : 2	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
21 : STORE(1,1);		6 : 2 : 16	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
22 : RET;		3 : 2 : 20	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
		4 : 3 : 2 : 2	0 : 0 : 0 : 1

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
2 : JMP(0);	18	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3 : LOAD(2,1);	19	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4 : LIT(1);	3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5 : GT;	4	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6 : JFALSE(16);	5	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
7 : LOAD(1,1);	6	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
8 : LOAD(2,1);	7	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
9 : MULT;	8	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
10 : STORE(1,1);	9	1 : 2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
11 : LOAD(2,1);	10	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
12 : LIT(1);	11	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
13 : SUB;	12	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
14 : STORE(2,1);	13	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
15 : CALL(3,1,0);	14	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
16 : RET;	15	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
17 : LIT(1);	3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
18 : STORE(0,1);	4	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
19 : CALL(3,0,0);	5	1 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
20 : LOAD(0,1);	6 : 2 : 16	3 : 2 : 20	4 : 3 : 2 : 2
21 : STORE(1,1);	6 : 2 : 16	3 : 2 : 20	4 : 3 : 2 : 2
22 : RET;	6 : 2 : 16	3 : 2 : 20	4 : 3 : 2 : 2

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

```
1 : CALL(17,0,1);
2 : JMP(0);
3 : LOAD(2,1);
4 : LIT(1);
5 : GT;
6 : JFALSE(16);
7 : LOAD(1,1);
8 : LOAD(2,1);
9 : MULT;
10 : STORE(1,1);
11 : LOAD(2,1);
12 : LIT(1);
13 : SUB;
14 : STORE(2,1);
15 : CALL(3,1,0);
16 : RET;
17 : LIT(1);
18 : STORE(0,1);
19 : CALL(3,0,0);
20 : LOAD(0,1);
21 : STORE(1,1);
22 : RET;
```

PC	DS	PS
1	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
18	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
19	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
7	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
8	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
9	1 : 2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
10	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
11	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
12	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
13	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
14	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
15	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
4	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
5	1 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
6	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 1

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

```
1 : CALL(17,0,1);
2 : JMP(0);
3 : LOAD(2,1);
4 : LIT(1);
5 : GT;
6 : JFALSE(16);
7 : LOAD(1,1);
8 : LOAD(2,1);
9 : MULT;
10 : STORE(1,1);
11 : LOAD(2,1);
12 : LIT(1);
13 : SUB;
14 : STORE(2,1);
15 : CALL(3,1,0);
16 : RET;
17 : LIT(1);
18 : STORE(0,1);
19 : CALL(3,0,0);
20 : LOAD(0,1);
21 : STORE(1,1);
22 : RET;
```

PC	DS	PS
1	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
18	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
19	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
7	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
8	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
9	1 : 2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
10	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
11	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
12	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
13	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
14	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
15	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
4	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
5	1 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
6	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
16	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

```
1 : CALL(17,0,1);
2 : JMP(0);
3 : LOAD(2,1);
4 : LIT(1);
5 : GT;
6 : JFALSE(16);
7 : LOAD(1,1);
8 : LOAD(2,1);
9 : MULT;
10 : STORE(1,1);
11 : LOAD(2,1);
12 : LIT(1);
13 : SUB;
14 : STORE(2,1);
15 : CALL(3,1,0);
16 : RET;
17 : LIT(1);
18 : STORE(0,1);
19 : CALL(3,0,0);
20 : LOAD(0,1);
21 : STORE(1,1);
22 : RET;
```

PC	DS	PS
1	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
18	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
19	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
7	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
8	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
9	1 : 2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
10	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
11	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
12	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
13	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
14	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
15	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
4	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
5	1 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
6	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
16	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
16	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

```
1 : CALL(17,0,1);
2 : JMP(0);
3 : LOAD(2,1);
4 : LIT(1);
5 : GT;
6 : JFALSE(16);
7 : LOAD(1,1);
8 : LOAD(2,1);
9 : MULT;
10 : STORE(1,1);
11 : LOAD(2,1);
12 : LIT(1);
13 : SUB;
14 : STORE(2,1);
15 : CALL(3,1,0);
16 : RET;
17 : LIT(1);
18 : STORE(0,1);
19 : CALL(3,0,0);
20 : LOAD(0,1);
21 : STORE(1,1);
22 : RET;
```

PC	DS	PS
1	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
17	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
18	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
19	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
4	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
5	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
6	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
7	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
8	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
9	1 : 2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
10	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
11	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
12	2	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
13	2 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
14	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
15	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
3	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
4	1	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
5	1 : 1	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
6	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
16	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
16	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
20	ϵ	0 : 0 : 0 : 1

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	17	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
2 : JMP(0);	18	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
3 : LOAD(2,1);	19	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
4 : LIT(1);	3	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
5 : GT;	4	2	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
6 : JFALSE(16);	5	2 : 1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
7 : LOAD(1,1);	6	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
8 : LOAD(2,1);	7	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
9 : MULT;	8	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
10 : STORE(1,1);	9	1 : 2	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
11 : LOAD(2,1);	10	2	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
12 : LIT(1);	11	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
13 : SUB;	12	2	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
14 : STORE(2,1);	13	2 : 1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
15 : CALL(3,1,0);	14	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
16 : RET;	15	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
17 : LIT(1);	3	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
18 : STORE(0,1);	4	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
19 : CALL(3,0,0);	5	1 : 1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
20 : LOAD(0,1);	6	0	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
21 : STORE(1,1);	16	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
22 : RET;	16	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	17	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
2 : JMP(0);	18	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
3 : LOAD(2,1);	19	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
4 : LIT(1);	3	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
5 : GT;	4	2	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
6 : JFALSE(16);	5	2 : 1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
7 : LOAD(1,1);	6	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
8 : LOAD(2,1);	7	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
9 : MULT;	8	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
10 : STORE(1,1);	9	1 : 2	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
11 : LOAD(2,1);	10	2	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
12 : LIT(1);	11	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
13 : SUB;	12	2	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
14 : STORE(2,1);	13	2 : 1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
15 : CALL(3,1,0);	14	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
16 : RET;	15	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
17 : LIT(1);	3	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
18 : STORE(0,1);	4	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
19 : CALL(3,0,0);	5	1 : 1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
20 : LOAD(0,1);	6	0	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
21 : STORE(1,1);	16	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
22 : RET;	16	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
	20	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
	21	2	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
	22	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	17	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
2 : JMP(0);	18	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
3 : LOAD(2,1);	19	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
4 : LIT(1);	3	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
5 : GT;	4	2	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
6 : JFALSE(16);	5	$2 : 1$	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
7 : LOAD(1,1);	6	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
8 : LOAD(2,1);	7	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
9 : MULT;	8	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
10 : STORE(1,1);	9	$1 : 2$	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
11 : LOAD(2,1);	10	2	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
12 : LIT(1);	11	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
13 : SUB;	12	2	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
14 : STORE(2,1);	13	$2 : 1$	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
15 : CALL(3,1,0);	14	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
16 : RET;	15	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
17 : LIT(1);	3	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
18 : STORE(0,1);	4	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
19 : CALL(3,0,0);	5	$1 : 1$	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
20 : LOAD(0,1);	6	0	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
21 : STORE(1,1);	16	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
22 : RET;	16	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
	2	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$

Example: Factorial Function III

Example 16.13 (Factorial function; continued)

Computation for $x = 2$:

	PC	DS	PS
1 : CALL(17,0,1);	17	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
2 : JMP(0);	18	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
3 : LOAD(2,1);	19	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
4 : LIT(1);	3	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
5 : GT;	4	2	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
6 : JFALSE(16);	5	2 : 1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
7 : LOAD(1,1);	6	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
8 : LOAD(2,1);	7	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
9 : MULT;	8	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
10 : STORE(1,1);	9	1 : 2	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
11 : LOAD(2,1);	10	2	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
12 : LIT(1);	11	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
13 : SUB;	12	2	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
14 : STORE(2,1);	13	2 : 1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
15 : CALL(3,1,0);	14	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$
16 : RET;	15	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
17 : LIT(1);	3	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
18 : STORE(0,1);	4	1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
19 : CALL(3,0,0);	5	1 : 1	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
20 : LOAD(0,1);	6	0	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
21 : STORE(1,1);	16	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
22 : RET;	16	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 1$
	0	ϵ	$0 : 0 : 0 : 2$

- 1 Recap: Intermediate Code
- 2 Semantics of Procedure and Transfer Instructions
- 3 The Symbol Table
- 4 Translation of Programs
- 5 Translation of Blocks
- 6 Translation of Declarations
- 7 Translation of Commands
- 8 Translation of Expressions
- 9 A Translation Example
- 10 Correctness of the Translation

Theorem 16.14 (Correctness of translation)

For every $P \in Pgm$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and $(z_1, \dots, z_n), (z'_1, \dots, z'_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$:

$$\begin{aligned}\llbracket P \rrbracket(z_1, \dots, z_n) &= (z'_1, \dots, z'_n) \\ \iff \llbracket \text{trans}(P) \rrbracket(1, \varepsilon, 0 : 0 : 0 : z_1 : \dots : z_n) &= (0, \varepsilon, 0 : 0 : 0 : z'_1 : \dots : z'_n)\end{aligned}$$

Correctness of the Translation

Theorem 16.14 (Correctness of translation)

For every $P \in Pgm$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and $(z_1, \dots, z_n), (z'_1, \dots, z'_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$:

$$\begin{aligned}\llbracket P \rrbracket(z_1, \dots, z_n) &= (z'_1, \dots, z'_n) \\ \iff \llbracket \text{trans}(P) \rrbracket(1, \varepsilon, 0 : 0 : 0 : z_1 : \dots : z_n) &= (0, \varepsilon, 0 : 0 : 0 : z'_1 : \dots : z'_n)\end{aligned}$$

Proof.

see M. Mohnen: *A Compiler Correctness Proof for the Static Link Technique by means of Evolving Algebras*, Fundamenta Informaticae 29(3), 1997, pp. 257–303

□