1 `main` — MIR Walkthrough

Purpose: TODO: Describe why this walkthrough exists

1.1 Source Context

```
    let z:bool = test(x, y);
    assert!(z);
    return ();
}
```

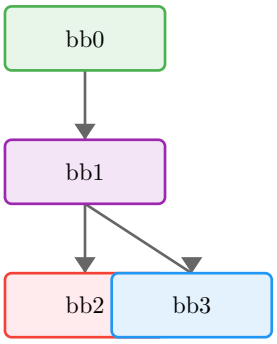
1.2 Function Overview

- **Function:** `main`
- **Basic blocks:** 4
- **Return type:** `()`
- **Notable properties:**
  - Contains panic path
  - Has conditional branches

1.3 Locals

Local	Type	Notes
0	`()`	Return place
1	`bool`	
2	`usize`	
3	`usize`	
4	`!`	

1.4 Control-Flow Overview



1.5 Basic Blocks

1.5.1 bb0 — entry

Entry point of the function.

MIR	Annotation
`\_2 = 42`	Load constant
`\_3 = 0`	Load constant
`→ \_1 = test(move \_2, move \_3) → bb1`	Call test

1.5.2 bb1 — branch point

MIR	Annotation
`→ switch(\_1) \[0→bb2; else→bb3\]`	Branch on _1

1.5.3 bb2 — panic path

Panic/diverging path.

MIR	Annotation
`→ \_4 = panic(\[16 bytes\])`	Call panic

1.5.4 bb3 — return / success

Normal return path.

MIR	Annotation
`→ return`	Return from function

1.6 Key Observations

TODO: Add bullet points summarizing what this MIR teaches

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1.7 Takeaways

TODO: One or two sentences to generalize this example

2 `test` — MIR Walkthrough

Purpose: TODO: Describe why this walkthrough exists

2.1 Source Context

```
fn test(x: usize, y:usize) -> bool {
    return x > y;
}
```

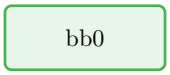
2.2 Function Overview

- **Function:** `test`
- **Basic blocks:** 1
- **Return type:** `bool`

2.3 Locals

Local	Type	Notes
0	`bool`	Return place
1	`usize`	
2	`usize`	

2.4 Control-Flow Overview



2.5 Basic Blocks

2.5.1 bb0 — entry

Entry point of the function.

MIR	Annotation
`\_0 = \_1 \> \_2`	Greater than operation
`→ return`	Return from function

2.6 Key Observations

TODO: Add bullet points summarizing what this MIR teaches

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2.7 Takeaways

TODO: One or two sentences to generalize this example