

1 main — MIR Walkthrough

Purpose: TODO: Describe why this walkthrough exists

1.1 Source Context

```
fn main() {
    let s:St = St { a:1, b:2 };

    assert!(s.a + 1 == s.b);
}
```

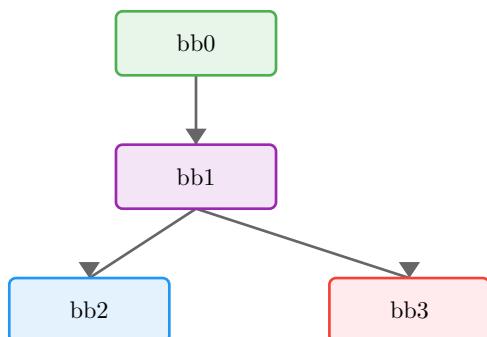
1.2 Function Overview

- **Function:** main
- **Basic blocks:** 4
- **Return type:** () (0 bytes, align 1)
- **Notable properties:**
 - Contains panic path
 - Uses checked arithmetic
 - Contains assertions
 - Has conditional branches

1.3 Locals

Local	Type	Notes
0	() (0 bytes, align 1)	Return place
1	St (8 bytes, align 4)	
2	Bool	
3	Uint(U32)	
4	Uint(U32)	
5	(u32, bool) (8 bytes, align 4)	
6	Uint(U32)	
7	()	

1.4 Control-Flow Overview



1.5 Basic Blocks

1.5.1 bb0 — entry
Entry point of the function.

MIR	Annotation

<code>_1 = St(1, 2)</code>	Construct aggregate
<code>_4 = _1.0</code>	Copy value
<code>_5 = checked(_4 + 1)</code>	Checked Add (may panic)
<code>→ assert(move _5.1 == false) → bb1</code>	Panic if move <code>_5.1</code> is true

1.5.2 bb1 — branch point

MIR	Annotation
<code>_3 = move _5.0</code>	Move value
<code>_6 = _1.1</code>	Copy value
<code>_2 = move _3 == move _6</code>	Equal operation
<code>→ switch(move _2) [0→bb3; else→bb2]</code>	Branch on move <code>_2</code>

1.5.3 bb2 — return / success

Normal return path.

MIR	Annotation
<code>→ return</code>	Return from function

1.5.4 bb3 — panic path

Panic/diverging path.

MIR	Annotation
<code>→ _7 = panic([16 bytes])</code>	Call panic

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

