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#### □ 寄存器型机器模型

- 操作数存在在寄存器上
- 指令中需要参数指定操作数的地址, 如 add t1, t2, t3
- 如, Dalvik VM、Lua VM、Parrot VM等均属于此类

#### □ 相比栈型机器的优势和劣势

- 劣势:编译器复杂(寄存器分配和指派等、跟踪变量 存放的场所)、代码量大、单条指令的代价高
- 优势: 指令数少(执行得快)、还可以做一些栈型机 器无法实现的优化(如公共表达式的结果保存到寄存 器中,不必重复计算)



## 栈 vs. 寄存器

#### □ 栈代码容易翻译到寄存器代码,反之则不成立

- 局部变量直接映射
- 栈存储单元映射到虚拟寄存器

栈代码 寄存器代码 imove r10, r4

说明 ;加载局部变量4

iload 4 bipush 57 biload r11, 57

;加载立即数57

istore 6

iload 6

ifreg 7

iadd r10, r10, r11 ; 整数加

imove r6, r10 imove r10, r6 ifreg r10,7

;存储结果到局部变量6

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: 加载局部变量6 ;如果结果为0,跳到7

张昱: 《编译原理和技术》运行时存储空间的组织与管理



## Virtual machine showdown: Stack versus registers

- □ VEE '05
- ☐ ACM Transactions on Architecture and Code Optimization (TACO): 4(4), 2008 (slides)

张昱: 《编译原理和技术》运行时存储空间的组织与管理



### II. 运行时数据的组织与管理



### 1. 局部存储分配

- □ 基本概念: 作用域与生存期
- □ 活动记录的常见布局
  - 字节寻址、类型、次序、对齐
- □ 程序块: 同名情况的处理



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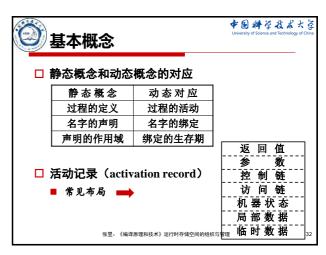
- □ 过程
  - 过程定义、过程调用、形式参数、实在参数
  - 活动、活动的生存期
- □ 名字的作用域(scope)
  - 作用域: 一个声明起作用的程序部分
  - 即使一个名字在程序中只声明一次, 该名字在程序运 行时也可能表示不同的数据对象

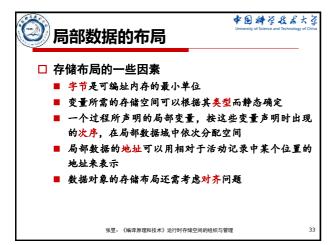
如 右边代码中的n

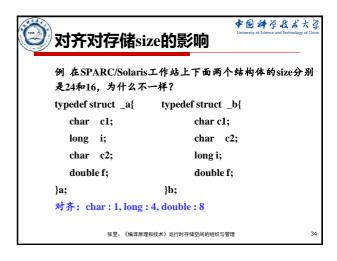
int f(int n){ if (n<0) error("arg<0"); else if (n==0) return 1; else return n\*f(n-1);

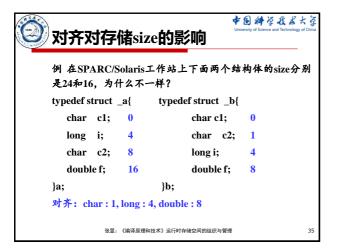
张昱:《编译原理和技术》运行时存储 }

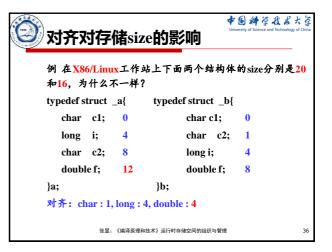


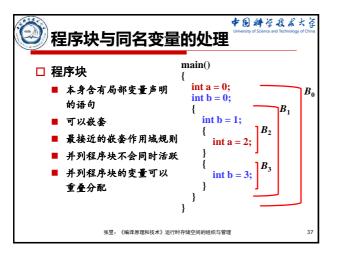


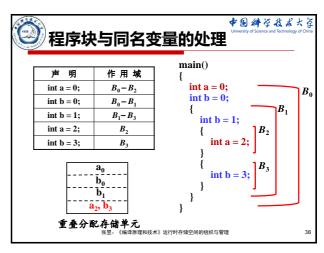




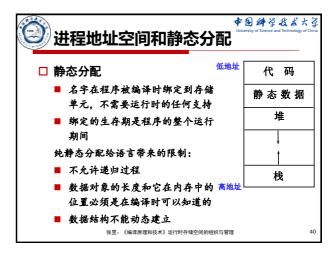




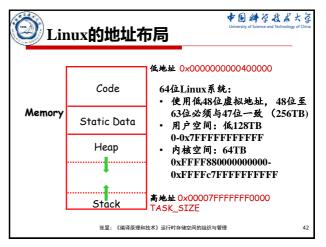




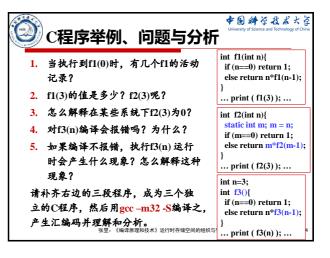




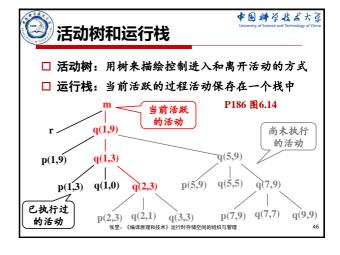




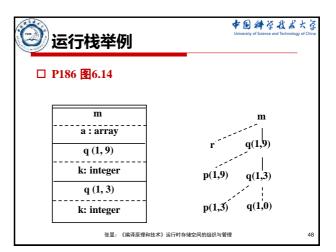




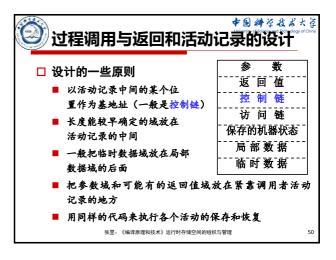


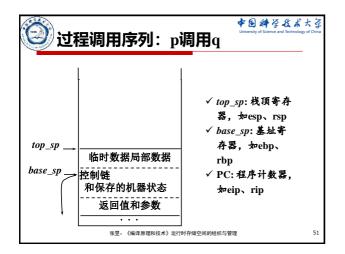


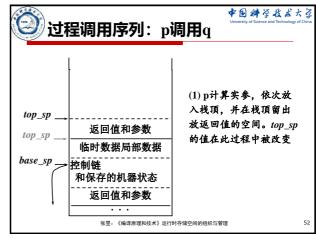


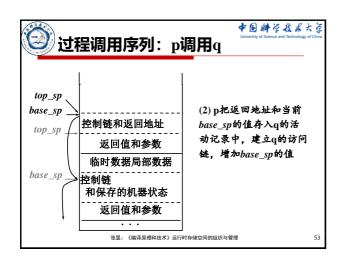


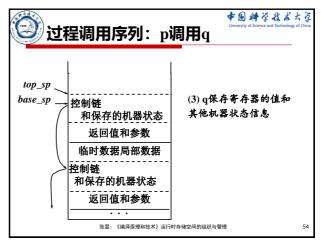




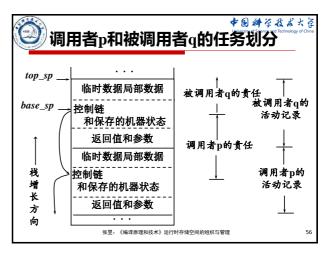


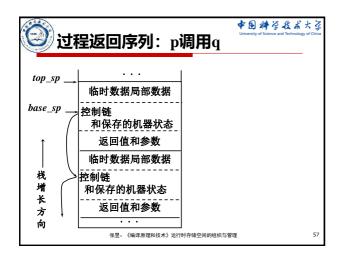


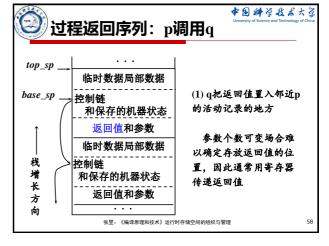




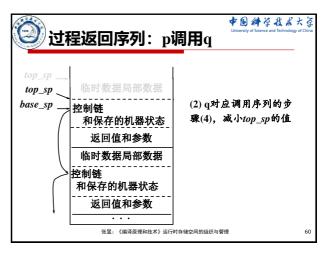


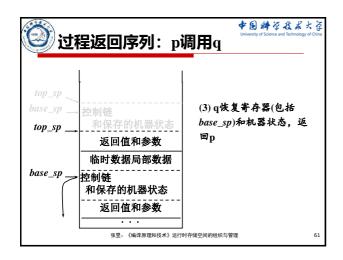


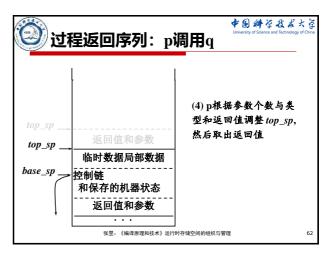


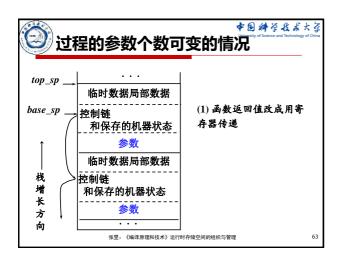


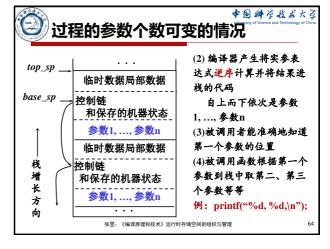




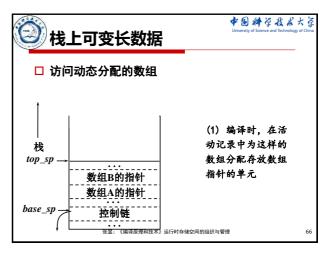


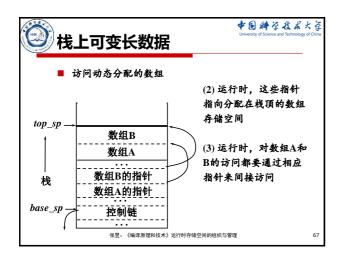


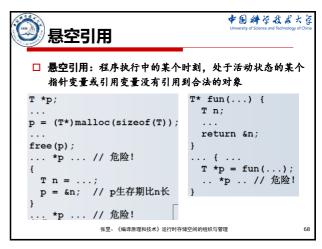






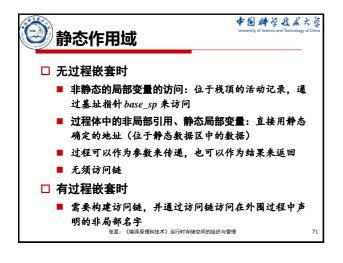




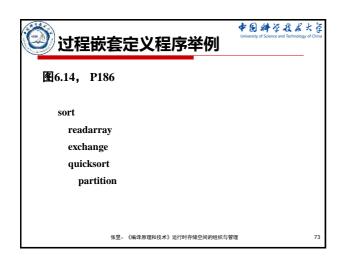




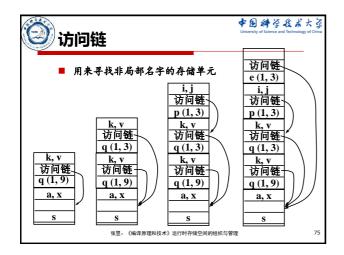




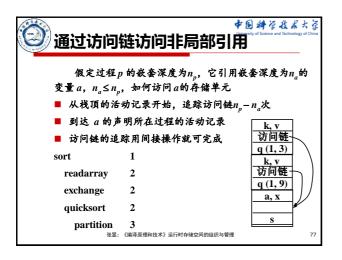


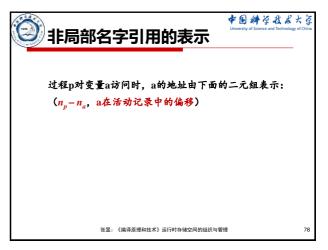








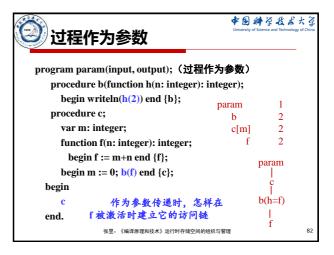


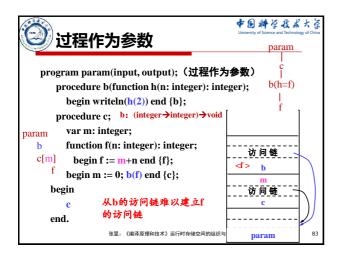


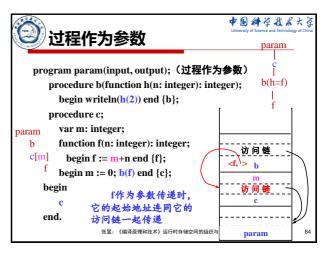


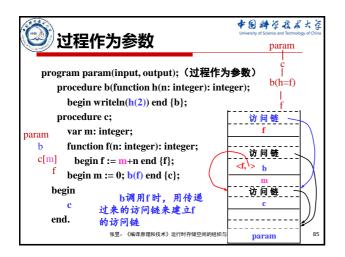






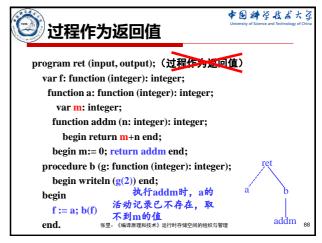






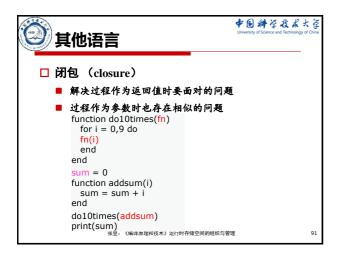


























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基于浅访问实现动态作用域				
		-		
nucanous des		4).	dynam	ıc[r]
program dy	namic(input, outp	ut);	//	
var r: rea	l;	show	small[r]	show small[r]
procedure	e show;			
begin w	rite(r: 5: 3) end;		show	show
procedure	, , ,			
1	<i>'</i>			
var r: real;		静	态区	栈区
begin r := 0.125; show end; 使用值的地方 暂存值的3				暂存值的地方
begin(绿色表示已执行部分)		)		-1
r := 0.25;		´		show
			0.25	, , , ,
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				dynamic
show; small; writeln				r ?
end.	张昱: 《编译原理和技术》	运行时存储空间	间的组织与管理	99

