SnailVM Specification

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1 Overview

SnailVM is a stack-based virtual machine designed to execute programs written in the Snail programming language, a statically-typed language supporting functions, loops, conditionals, and arrays. The virtual machine processes a compact bytecode format that represents Snail programs efficiently. This specification details the bytecode file structure, instruction set, type system, error handling, and includes examples of compilation from Snail source code to bytecode.

2 Bytecode File Format

The SnailVM bytecode file is a binary format organized into distinct sections to facilitate program execution. Each section is described below with its specific format.

2.1 Header Format

Field	Size	Description
Magic Number	4 bytes	Fixed value 0x534E4131 (ASCII:
		SNA1) to identify the file.
Version	2 bytes	Bytecode format version in big-
		endian (e.g., 0x0001 for version
		1).
Main Function Index	2 bytes	Index of the main function in the
		function table (big-endian). If
		main is absent, set to 0xFFFF (-
		1).

Table 1: Header Format

2.2 Constant Pool Format

Type ID	Type	Binary Format		
0x01	i32	4-byte signed integer (big-		
		endian).		
0x02	usize	4-byte unsigned integer (big-		
		endian).		
0x03	string	2-byte length (unsigned, big-		
		endian), followed by UTF-8		
		bytes.		

Table 2: Constant Pool Entry Format

The pool starts with a 2-byte (big-endian) number indicating the number of entries.

2.3 Function Table Format

Field	Description
Number of Functions	2 bytes (big-endian), number of functions.
Name Length	1 byte, length of the function name (n).
Name	n bytes, UTF-8 encoded function name.
Number of Parameters	1 byte, count of function parameters.
Return Type	1 byte, type ID (see Table 11).
Number of Local Variables	2 bytes (big-endian), count of local variables (in-
	cluding parameters).
Bytecode Length	4 bytes (big-endian), length of the function's byte-
	code (t).
Bytecode	t bytes, the function's executable bytecode.

Table 3: Function Table Entry Format

2.4 Global Variables Format

Field	Description
Number of Variables	2 bytes (big-endian), number of variables.
Name Length	1 byte, length of the variable name (n).
Name	n bytes, UTF-8 encoded variable name.
Type ID	1 byte, type of the variable (see Table 11).
(Array only)	If Type $ID = 0x04$ (array): 1 byte for element type
	ID, 4 bytes (big-endian) for array size.

Table 4: Global Variable Entry Format

2.5 Global Bytecode

This section contains bytecode executed before the main function, typically for initializing global variables. It starts with a 4-byte (big-endian) length, followed by the bytecode.

3 Instruction Set

SnailVM employs a stack-based architecture with single-byte opcodes.

3.1 Stack and Memory Operations

Opcode	Name	Description	Arguments	Stack Effect
0x01	PUSH_CONST	Pushes a constant	2-byte index (big-endian)	$]$ \rightarrow [value]
		from the constant		
		pool.		
0x02	PUSH_LOCAL	Pushes a local vari-	2-byte index (big-endian)	$]$ \rightarrow [value]
		able's value onto the		
		stack.		
0x03	STORE_LOCAL	Stores a value from	2-byte index (big-endian)	$[value] \rightarrow []$
		the stack into a local		
		variable.		
0x04	POP	Discards the top value	None	$[value] \rightarrow []$
		from the stack.		

Table 5: Stack and Memory Operations

3.2 Arithmetic and Logic Operations

Opcode	Name	Description	Arguments	Stack Effect
0x10	ADD	Adds the top two integers on the stack.	None	$[a, b] \rightarrow [a+b]$
0x11	SUB	Subtracts the top integer from the second-top integer.	None	$[a, b] \to [a-b]$
0x12	MUL	Multiplies the top two integers on the stack.	None	$[a, b] \to [a*b]$
0x13	DIV	Divides the second-top integer by the top integer.	None	$[a, b] \rightarrow [a/b]$
0x22	LT	Checks if the second-top integer is less than the top integer.	None	$[a, b] \rightarrow [bool]$
0x23	LE	Checks if the second-top integer is less than or equal to the top integer.	None	$[a, b] \rightarrow [bool]$
0x24	GT	Checks if the second-top integer is greater than the top integer.	None	$[a, b] \rightarrow [bool]$
0x25	GTE	Checks if the second-top integer is greater than or equal to the top integer.	None	$[a, b] \rightarrow [bool]$
0x26	AND	Performs a logical AND on the top two booleans.	None	$[a, b] \rightarrow [a \&\& b]$
0x27	OR	Performs a logical OR on the top two booleans.	None	$[a, b] \to [a \mid\mid b]$
0x28	NOT	Negates the top boolean value.	None	$[a] \rightarrow [!a]$

Table 6: Arithmetic and Logic Operations

3.3 Control Flow Operations

Opcode	Name	Description	Arguments	Stack Effect
0x30	JMP	Unconditionally	2-byte address (big-endian)	$[] \to []$
		jumps to a specified		
		bytecode address.		
0x31	JMP_IF_FALSE	Jumps to a speci-	2-byte address (big-endian)	$[bool] \rightarrow []$
		fied address if the top		
		boolean is false.		
0x32	CALL	Calls a function at the	2-byte function index (big-endian)	$[args] \rightarrow [ret]$
		specified index, pass-		
		ing arguments from		
		the stack.		
0x33	RET	Returns from a func-	None	$[value] \rightarrow []$
		tion with the top stack		
		value as the return		
		value.		
0x34	HALT	Stops the execution of	None	$[] \to []$
		the virtual machine.		

Table 7: Control Flow Operations

3.4 Array Operations

Opcode	Name	Description	Arguments	Stack Effect
0x40	NEW_ARRAY	Creates a new	2-byte size, 1-byte type ID	$] \rightarrow [array]$
		array of the		
		specified size		
		and type.		
0x41	GET_ARRAY	Retrieves the	None	$[array, index] \rightarrow [value]$
		element at		
		the specified		
		index from		
		the array.		
0x42	SET_ARRAY	Sets the	None	[array, index, value] \rightarrow []
		element at		
		the specified		
		index in the		
		array.		

Table 8: Array Operations

3.5 Intrinsic Instructions

Opcode	Name	Description	Arguments	Stack Effect
0x50	INTRINSIC_CALL	Calls a built-in intrin-	2-byte index (big-endian)	$[args] \rightarrow [ret]$
		sic function identified		
		by its index in the In-		
		trinsic Table.		

Table 9: Intrinsic Instructions

3.6 Intrinsic Functions

Name	Parameters	Return Type	Description	Stack Effect
println	1 (any type convertible to string)	void (0x00)	Outputs the argument	$[value] \rightarrow []$
			to the console followed	
			by a newline and dis-	
			cards the top stack	
			value.	

Table 10: Intrinsic Functions

4 Type System

SnailVM supports i32, usize, string, void, and array types.

4.1 Type Identifiers

Type ID	Type
0x00	void
0x01	i32
0x02	usize
0x03	string
0x04	array

Table 11: Type Identifiers

5 Error Handling

SnailVM halts on runtime errors such as division by zero or invalid array access.

6 Compilation Example

6.1 Source Code

```
let counter: i32 = 0;
let data: [i32; 5] = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50];
fn computeSum(a: i32, b: i32) -> i32 {
    let sum: i32 = a + b;
    let offset: i32 = 5;
    return sum + offset;
}
fn main() -> void {
    let i: i32 = 0;
    while (i < 5) {
        let value: i32 = data[i];
        if (value > 25) {
            data[i] = value * 2;
        } else {
            data[i] = value - 5;
        i = i + 1;
    let sum: i32 = computeSum(data[0], data[1]);
    if (sum >= 100) {
        counter = sum / 2;
    } else {
        counter = sum;
    }
    let flag: i32 = 0;
    if (counter < 50 \&\& data[2] > 50) {
        flag = 1;
    println(sum); // println
}
```

6.2 Bytecode Output

Address	Byte(s)	Description		
Header				
-	53 4E 41 31	Magic Number: 0x534E4131		
-	00 01	Version: 0x0001		
-	00 01	Main Function Index: 0x0001		
Constant Pool (11 entries, 00 0B)				
0	01 00 00 00 00	i32: 0		
1	01 00 00 00 05	i32: 5		
2	01 00 00 00 0A	i32: 10		
3	01 00 00 00 14	i32: 20		
4	01 00 00 00 1E	i32: 30		

Address	Byte(s)	Description
5	01 00 00 00 28	i32: 40
6	01 00 00 00 32	i32: 50
7	01 00 00 00 19	i32: 25
8	01 00 00 00 02	i32: 2
9	01 00 00 00 01	i32: 1
10	01 00 00 00 64	i32: 100
	Table (2 functions, 00 02)	192. 100
_	0A	Name length: 10 ("compute-
		Sum")
-	63 6F 6D 70 75 74 65 53 75 6D	Name: "computeSum"
-	02	Parameters: 2
_	01	Return type: i32
-	00 04	Local variables: 4 (a, b, sum, off-
		set)
-	00 00 00 18	Bytecode length: 24
0x00	02 00 00	PUSH_LOCAL_0 (a)
0x03	02 00 01	PUSH_LOCAL_1 (b)
0x06	10	ADD
0x07	03 00 02	STORE_LOCAL_2 (sum)
0x0A	01 00 01	PUSH CONST 1 (5)
0x0D	03 00 03	STORE LOCAL 3 (offset)
0x10	02 00 02	PUSH LOCAL 2 (sum)
0x13	02 00 03	PUSH LOCAL 3 (offset)
0x16	10	ADD
0x17	33	RET
_	04	Name length: 4 ("main")
-	6D 61 69 6E	Name: "main"
_	00	Parameters: 0
-	00	Return type: void
-	00 06	Local variables: 6 (counter, data,
		i, value, sum, flag)
-	00 00 00 B3	Bytecode length: 179 (updated
		due to println)
0x00	01 00 00	PUSH_CONST 0 (0)
0x03	03 00 02	STORE_LOCAL_2 (i)
0x06	02 00 02	PUSH_LOCAL_2 (i)
0x09	01 00 01	PUSH_CONST 1 (5)
0x0C	22	LT
0x0D	31 00 67	JMP_IF_FALSE 103 (to 0x74)
0x10	02 00 01	PUSH_LOCAL_1 (data)
0x13	02 00 02	PUSH_LOCAL_2 (i)
0x16	41	GET_ARRAY
0x17	03 00 03	STORE_LOCAL_3 (value)
0x1A	02 00 03	PUSH_LOCAL_3 (value)
0x1D	01 00 07	PUSH_CONST 7 (25)
0x20	24	GT
0x21	31 00 1A	JMP_IF_FALSE 26 (to 0x3B)
0x24	02 00 01	PUSH_LOCAL_1 (data)
0x27	02 00 02	PUSH_LOCAL_2 (i)
0x2A	02 00 03	PUSH_LOCAL_3 (value)
	1	/

Address	Byte(s)	Description
0x2D	01 00 08	PUSH_CONST 8 (2)
0x30	12	MUL
0x31	42	SET ARRAY
0x32	04	POP
0x33	30 00 13	JMP 19 (to 0x46)
0x36	02 00 01	PUSH LOCAL 1 (data)
0x39	02 00 02	PUSH LOCAL 2 (i)
0x3C	02 00 03	PUSH LOCAL 3 (value)
0x3F	01 00 01	PUSH CONST 1 (5)
0x42	11	SUB
$\frac{0x42}{0x43}$	42	SET ARRAY
$\frac{0x49}{0x44}$	04	POP
0x44 $0x45$	02 00 02	PUSH_LOCAL_2 (i)
0x49 $0x48$	01 00 09	PUSH CONST 9 (1)
0x48 $0x4B$	10	ADD
0x4D $0x4C$	03 00 02	
0x4C $0x4F$	04	STORE_LOCAL_2 (i) POP
	-	
0x50	30 FF B6	JMP -74 (to 0x06)
0x53	02 00 01	PUSH_LOCAL_1 (data)
0x56	01 00 00	PUSH_CONST 0 (0)
0x59	41	GET_ARRAY
0x5A	02 00 01	PUSH_LOCAL_1 (data)
0x5D	01 00 09	PUSH_CONST 9 (1)
0x60	41	GET_ARRAY
0x61	32 00 00	CALL 0 (computeSum)
0x64	03 00 04	STORE_LOCAL_4 (sum)
0x67	02 00 04	PUSH_LOCAL_4 (sum)
0x6A	01 00 0A	PUSH_CONST 10 (100)
0x6D	25	GTE
0x6E	31 00 10	JMP_IF_FALSE 16 (to 0x7E)
0x71	02 00 04	PUSH_LOCAL_4 (sum)
0x74	01 00 08	PUSH_CONST 8 (2)
0x77	13	DIV
0x78	03 00 00	STORE_LOCAL_0 (counter)
0x7B	04	POP
0x7C	30 00 05	JMP 5 (to 0x81)
0x7F	02 00 04	PUSH_LOCAL_4 (sum)
0x82	03 00 00	STORE_LOCAL_0 (counter)
0x85	04	POP
0x86	01 00 00	PUSH_CONST 0 (0)
0x89	03 00 05	STORE LOCAL 5 (flag)
0x8C	02 00 00	PUSH_LOCAL_0 (counter)
0x8F	01 00 01	PUSH CONST 1 (50)
0x92	22	LT
0x93	02 00 01	PUSH LOCAL 1 (data)
$\frac{0x96}{0x96}$	01 00 08	PUSH CONST 8 (2)
$\frac{0x90}{0x99}$	41	GET ARRAY
0x9A	01 00 01	PUSH CONST 1 (50)
0x9D	24	GT
0x9D 0x9E	26	AND
UAJE	20	TITLD

Address	Byte(s)	Description
0x9F	31 00 07	JMP IF FALSE 7 (to 0xA6)
0xA2	01 00 09	PUSH CONST 9 (1)
0xA5	03 00 05	STORE LOCAL 5 (flag)
0xA8	04	POP
0xA9	02 00 04	PUSH LOCAL 4 (sum)
0xAC	50 00 00	INTRINSIC CALL 0 (println)
0xAF	04	POP
0xB0	33	RET
	Table (1 entry, 00 01)	1
_	07	Name length: 7 ("println")
_	70 72 69 6E 74 6C 6E	Name: "println"
_	01	Parameters: 1
_	00	Return type: void
Global V	ariables (2 variables, 00 02)	
-	07	Name length: 7 ("counter")
_	63 6F 75 6E 74 65 72	Name: "counter"
_	01	Type: i32
_	04	Name length: 4 ("data")
_	64 61 74 61	Name: "data"
_	04 01 00 00 00 05	Type: array of i32, size 5
Global B	ytecode (Length: 00 00 00 43, 67	
0x00	01 00 00	PUSH CONST 0 (0)
0x03	03 00 00	STORE LOCAL 0 (counter)
0x06	40 00 01 01	NEW ARRAY 1, type i32 (size
		5)
0x0A	03 00 01	STORE LOCAL 1 (data)
0x0D	02 00 01	PUSH LOCAL 1 (data)
0x10	01 00 00	PUSH CONST 0 (0)
0x13	01 00 02	PUSH_CONST 2 (10)
0x16	42	SET ARRAY
0x17	02 00 01	PUSH LOCAL 1 (data)
0x1A	01 00 09	PUSH CONST 9 (1)
0x1D	01 00 03	PUSH CONST 3 (20)
0x20	42	SET ARRAY
0x21	02 00 01	PUSH LOCAL 1 (data)
0x24	01 00 08	PUSH CONST 8 (2)
0x27	01 00 04	PUSH_CONST 4 (30)
0x2A	42	SET_ARRAY
0x2B	02 00 01	PUSH_LOCAL_1 (data)
0x2E	01 00 09	PUSH_CONST 9 (3)
0x31	01 00 05	PUSH_CONST 5 (40)
0x34	42	SET_ARRAY
0x35	02 00 01	PUSH_LOCAL_1 (data)
0x38	01 00 09	PUSH_CONST 9 (4)
0x3B	01 00 06	PUSH_CONST 6 (50)
0x3E	42	SET_ARRAY
0x3F	32 00 01	CALL 1 (main)
02101	0	

6.3 Execution Flow

- Header: Points to main (index 1).
- Constant Pool: Contains 0, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 25, 2, 1, 100.
- Function Table: computeSum: Computes and returns a+b+5. main: Executes loop, calls computeSum, updates counter, sets flag, and prints sum with println.
- Intrinsic Table: Contains println with 1 parameter and void return type.
- Global Variables: counter and data.
- Global Bytecode: Initializes counter and data, calls main.

7 Compilation Process

The Snail compiler parses the source code, generates an abstract syntax tree (AST), and emits bytecode based on the instruction set.

8 Conclusion

SnailVM provides an efficient and robust bytecode format for executing Snail programs.