

# 1 Functions and Local Scopes in Stack Machine

To support functions and local scopes the stack machine has to be essentially re-designed.

First, we add a new notion — *location* ( $Loc$ ) — to the definition of stack machine. A location specifies where a non-stack operand of an instruction resides. For now the three kinds of locations are sufficient:

**global**  $\mathcal{X}$  — global variable  
**local**  $\mathbb{N}$  — local variable  
**arg**  $\mathbb{N}$  — function argument

Thus, now operands for instructions `ST`, `LD` and `LDA` are locations. Moreover, the set of *values* for stack machine now contains references to locations as well as plain integer numbers:

$$\mathcal{V} = \mathbb{Z} \mid \mathbf{ref} \text{ } Loc$$

Next, we need a whole new bunch of instructions:

`GLOBAL`  $\mathcal{X}$  — declaration of global variable  
`CALL`  $\mathcal{X} \mathbb{N}$  — function call  
`BEGIN`  $\mathcal{X} \mathbb{N} \mathbb{N}$  — begin of function  
`END` — end of function

Next to last, in addition to a regular state we add the notion of *local state*:

$$\Sigma_{loc} = (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}) \times (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{V})$$

Local states keep values of arguments and local variables, indexed by their numbers, respectively.

Finally, we modify the configuration for stack machine:

$$\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{V}^* \times (\Sigma_{loc} \times \mathcal{P})^* \times (\Sigma_{loc} \times \Sigma) \times \mathcal{W}$$

In addition to a regular stack of values, global state and a world now the configurations contains two more items:

- a *control stack*, which is a stack of pairs of local state and programs, which keeps track of return points;
- a local state, which keeps a current local state.

For extended state we need to redefine the primitives for reading

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \langle a, l \rangle, g \rangle \quad [\mathbf{local} \ n] &= l(n) \\ \langle \langle a, l \rangle, g \rangle \quad [\mathbf{arg} \ n] &= a(n) \\ \langle \langle a, l \rangle, g \rangle \quad [\mathbf{global} \ x] &= g(x) \end{aligned}$$

and the assignment

$$\begin{array}{c}
P \vdash c \xrightarrow{\varepsilon}_{\mathcal{S}_M} c \quad [\text{STOP}_{SM}] \\
\\
\frac{P \vdash \langle (x \oplus y)s, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xrightarrow{P}_{\mathcal{S}_M} c'}{P \vdash \langle yxs, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xrightarrow{[\text{BINOP } \otimes]P}_{\mathcal{S}_M} c'} \quad [\text{BINOP}_{SM}] \\
\\
\frac{P \vdash \langle zs, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xrightarrow{P}_{\mathcal{S}_M} c'}{P \vdash \langle s, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xrightarrow{[\text{CONST } z]P}_{\mathcal{S}_M} c'} \quad [\text{CONST}_{SM}] \\
\\
\frac{P \vdash \langle z, \omega' \rangle = \mathbf{read} \, \omega, \langle zs, s_c, \sigma, \omega' \rangle \xrightarrow{P}_{\mathcal{S}_M} c'}{P \vdash \langle s, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xrightarrow{[\text{READ } P]P}_{\mathcal{S}_M} c'} \quad [\text{READ}_{SM}] \\
\\
\frac{P \vdash \langle s, s_c, \sigma, \mathbf{write} \, z \omega \rangle \xrightarrow{P}_{\mathcal{S}_M} c'}{P \vdash \langle zs, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xrightarrow{[\text{WRITE } P]P}_{\mathcal{S}_M} c'} \quad [\text{WRITE}_{SM}] \\
\\
\frac{P \vdash \langle s, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xrightarrow{P}_{\mathcal{S}_M} c'}{P \vdash \langle xs, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xrightarrow{[\text{DROP}]P}_{\mathcal{S}_M} c'} \quad [\text{DROP}_{SM}]
\end{array}$$

Figure 1: Stack machine: basic rules

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\langle \langle a, l \rangle, g \rangle & [\mathbf{local} \, n \leftarrow v] & = \langle \langle a, l[i \leftarrow v] \rangle, g \rangle \\
\langle \langle a, l \rangle, g \rangle & [\mathbf{arg} \, n \leftarrow v] & = \langle \langle a[i \leftarrow v], l \rangle, g \rangle \\
\langle \langle a, l \rangle, g \rangle & [\mathbf{global} \, x \leftarrow v] & = \langle \langle a, l \rangle, g[x \leftarrow v] \rangle
\end{array}$$

Now we need to specify the operational semantics for the stack machine (see Fig. 1 – Fig. 4). The primitive **createLocal** is defined as follows:

$$\mathbf{createLocal} \, s \, n_a \, n_l = \langle s[n_a \dots], \langle [i \in [0..n_a - 1] \mapsto s[n_a - i - 1]], [i \in [0..n_l - 1] \mapsto 0] \rangle \rangle$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{P \vdash \langle [\sigma(x)]s, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow[\mathcal{SM}]{p} c'}{P \vdash \langle s, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow[\mathcal{SM}]{[\text{LD } x]p} c'} \quad [\text{LD}_{SM}] \\
\\
\frac{P \vdash \langle [\mathbf{ref } x]s, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow[\mathcal{SM}]{p} c'}{P \vdash \langle s, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow[\mathcal{SM}]{[\text{LDA } x]p} c'} \quad [\text{LDA}_{SM}] \\
\\
\frac{P \vdash \langle vs, s_c, \sigma[x \leftarrow v], \omega \rangle \xRightarrow[\mathcal{SM}]{p} c'}{P \vdash \langle v[\mathbf{ref } x]s, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow[\mathcal{SM}]{[\text{STI}]p} c'} \quad [\text{STI}_{SM}] \\
\\
\frac{\langle zs, s_c, \sigma[x \leftarrow z], \omega \rangle \xRightarrow[\mathcal{SM}]{p} c'}{\langle zs, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow[\mathcal{SM}]{[\text{ST } x]p} c'} \quad [\text{ST}_{SM}]
\end{array}$$

Figure 2: Stack machine: state operations

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{P \vdash c \xRightarrow{P} c'}{\mathcal{S}M} \\
\hline
P \vdash c \xRightarrow{[\text{LABEL } l]p} c' \quad [\text{LABEL}_{SM}]
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{P \vdash c \xRightarrow{P[l]} c'}{\mathcal{S}M} \\
\hline
P \vdash c \xRightarrow{[\text{JMP } l]p} c' \quad [\text{JMP}_{SM}]
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
z \neq 0, \quad P \vdash \langle s, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow{P[l]} c' \\
\hline
P \vdash \langle zs, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow{[\text{CJMP}_{nz} l]p} c' \quad [\text{CJMP}_{nzSM}^+]
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
z = 0, \quad P \vdash \langle s, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow{P} c' \\
\hline
P \vdash \langle zs, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow{[\text{CJMP}_{nz} l]p} c' \quad [\text{CJMP}_{nzSM}^-]
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
z = 0, \quad P \vdash \langle s, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow{P[l]} c' \\
\hline
P \vdash \langle zs, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow{[\text{CJMP}_z l]p} c' \quad [\text{CJMP}_zSM^+]
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
z \neq 0, \quad P \vdash \langle s, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow{P} c' \\
\hline
P \vdash \langle zs, s_c, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow{[\text{CJMP}_z l]p} c' \quad [\text{CJMP}_zSM^-]
\end{array}$$

Figure 3: Stack machine: control flow instructions

$$\begin{array}{c}
P \vdash \langle s, \varepsilon, \sigma, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow[\mathcal{S}M]{[\text{END}]p} \langle s, \varepsilon, \sigma, \omega \rangle \quad [\text{ENDSTOP}_{SM}] \\
\\
\frac{P \vdash \langle s, s_c, \langle \sigma_l, \sigma \rangle, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow[\mathcal{S}M]{q} c'}{P \vdash \langle s, \langle \sigma_l, q \rangle s_c, \langle -, \sigma \rangle, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow[\mathcal{S}M]{[\text{END}]p} c'} \quad [\text{END}_{SM}] \\
\\
\frac{\langle s', \sigma_l \rangle = \mathbf{createLocal} \ s \ n_a \ n_l \quad P \vdash \langle s', s_c, \langle \sigma_l, \sigma \rangle, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow[\mathcal{S}M]{p} c'}{P \vdash \langle s, s_c, \langle -, \sigma \rangle, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow[\mathcal{S}M]{[\text{BEGIN} - n_a \ n_l]p} c'} \quad [\text{BEGIN}_{SM}] \\
\\
\frac{P \vdash \langle s, \langle \sigma_l, p \rangle s_c, \langle \sigma_l, \sigma \rangle, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow[\mathcal{S}M]{P[f]} c'}{P \vdash \langle s, s_c, \langle \sigma_l, \sigma \rangle, \omega \rangle \xRightarrow[\mathcal{S}M]{[\text{CALL} \ f \ -]p} c'} \quad [\text{CALL}_{SM}]
\end{array}$$

Figure 4: Stack machine: functions, call, return