A VM program starts with a byte indicating the number of predicates P in the program. Next, there are several components:

- An unsigned integer indicating the number N of nodes to instantiate, followed by 2N unsigned integers corresponding to one pair of unsigned integers one for node. The first value is the node ID to use during execution and the second one the ID given by the user.
- An unsigned integer indicating the number of arguments needed to run the program.
- An unsigned integer describing the number of rules R in the program. Followed by R byte regions. Each region contains an unsigned integer, N, indicating the size of the rule and then N bytes with the string for this rule.
- An unsigned integer indicating the number S of constant strings in the program followed by S pairs containing the length of the string and the string itself.
- A byte indicating the number of code constants C and then C bytes for the types of such constants. Finally, there's an unsigned integer describing the code size for computing the constants and the code itself.
- A set of *P predicate descriptors*, with 69 bytes each.
- A set of P byte-code instructions, one for each predicate.

A predicate descriptor consists of the following fields:

- A short integer indicating the size, in bytes, of the corresponding byte-code instructions.
- 1 byte describing the predicate's properties.
- 1 byte indicating the aggregate's type, if any. The high nibble if the aggregate type and the low nibble the aggregate field.
- A byte indicating the predicate's number of fields F.
- 32 bytes with information about the fields' types. Actually, only F bytes are used, and the remaining bytes are zeroes.
- 32 bytes containing the predicate's name representing as a string. As before, unnused bytes are left as zeroes.

IF		$reg,\ jump_offset$
ELSE	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	_
ITER		id, options, options arg, jump_offset, mato
NEXT	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	_
SEND		reg_1, reg_2
	sends the tuple in reg_1 along the path in reg_2 if $reg_1 = reg_2$ then the tuple is stored locally	
REMOVE	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	reg
OP		$val_1, \ val_2, \ val_3, \ op$
NOT		$val_1, \ val_2$

INSTRUCTION	BYTE FORMAT	ARGS
MOVE		$val_1, \ val_2$
MOVE-NIL		val
TEST-NIL		$val_1, \ val_2$
ALLOC	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$id,\ val$
RETURN	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 finished processing the tuple - return	_
CALL		id, reg, args
CONS		$val_1, \ val_2, \ val_3$
HEAD		$val_1,\ val_2$
TAIL		$val_1, \ val_2$

t is the list type (00 = int, 01 = float, 02 = addr)

INSTRUCTION	BYTE FORMAT	ARGS
SELECT	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	size, hsize, htable, code blocks
	this is a big instruction used to select a specific code block for a node. it is followed by a 4-byte integer indicating the $size$ of the whole instruction, then a 4-byte integer indicating the size N of a simplified hash-table. N represents the number of nodes in the system for efficiency reasons. Next, there is N^*4 -byte integers, where each integer is the offset to a code block of the corresponding node. The offsets start after the end of the hash table. If the offset is 0, this node has no associated code block, so it should use $size$ to jump to the next instruction. If the offset is positive, you should subtract one byte from it	
	and then jump to the code block. At the end of each code block, there is a RETURN-SELECT.	
RETURN-SELECT	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	jump
	This instruction is followed by a 4-byte integer with a jump offset to the next instruction.	
COLOCATED	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	n1, n2, dest
	sets dest = true if nodes n1 and n2 are on the same machine sets dest = false otherwise	
DELETE	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	i,v1
	deletes the tuples of type i with the first argument as value v_1	
REMOVE	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	reg
	deletes tuple reg from the database	
RETURN-LINEAR	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	
	linear fact was used, execution must terminate	
RETURN-DERIVED	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	
	head of rule was derived, return if some linear fact was used	

ARGS

0 0 0 0 v_1 v_1 v_1 v_1 v_1 v_1 0 0 v_2 v_2 v_2 v_2 v_2 v_2

 val_1 , val_2

sets $val_2 = (float)val_1$

RULE

1 0 0 0

id

rule id is gonna be executed

RULE DONE

0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

rule id has been matched

NEW AXIOMS

j j j j j j ;	U	U	U	1	1	1	1	0
j j j j j j .	j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j
	j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j
J J J J J J J J	j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j
j j j j j j .	j	j	j	j	j	j	j	j

jump

after the instruction and jump address, there is an arbitrary number of tuples to be instantiated.

the first byte of each tuple is the predicate code

the tuple arguments follow next.

arguments may be integers, floats, node addresses or serialized lists

if the list is nil, there is a 0x0 byte, if not,

there is 0x1 byte followed by the element

of the list and the rest of the list. the jump argument

indicates the next instruction and where the tuples end

SEND DELAY

0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	r_1	\mathbf{r}_1	r_1	r_1	r_1
0	0	0	r_2	r_2	r_2	r_2	r_2
t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t

 $reg_1, reg_2, time$

sends the tuple in reg_1 along the path in reg_2 if $reg_1 = reg_2$ then the tuple is stored locally

time indicates the delay (in milliseconds) of the derivation

INSTRUCTION	BYTE FORMAT	ARGS
PUSH	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	
	pushes an unintialized value into the stack	
POP	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	
	pops a value from the stack	
PUSH REGS	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	
	pushes all registers into the stack	
POP REGS	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	
	pops all registers from the stack and restores their values	
CALLF	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	id
	calls a Meld function	

OP BYTE FORMAT

$float \neq$	0	0	0	0	0
$int \neq$	0	0	0	0	1
float =	0	0	0	1	0
int =	0	0	0	1	1
float <	0	0	1	0	0
int <	0	0	1	0	1
$float \leq$	0	0	1	1	0
$int \leq$	0	0	1	1	1
float >	0	1	0	0	0
int >	0	1	0	0	1
$float \geq$	0	1	0	1	0
$int \geq$	0	1	0	1	1
float%	0	1	1	0	0
int%	0	1	1	0	1
float+	0	1	1	1	0
int+	0	1	1	1	1
float-	1	0	0	0	0
int-	1	0	0	0	1
float*	1	0	0	1	0
int*	1	0	0	1	1
$float \div$	1	0	1	0	0
$int \div$	1	0	1	0	1
$addr \neq$	1	0	1	1	0
addr =	1	0	1	1	1
addr >	1	1	0	0	0
$bool\ or$	1	1	0	0	1

VALUE	BYTE FORMAT	ARGS
REG	$egin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	reg
TUPLE		_
HOST_ID	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	_
NIL		_
INT		int
FLOAT		float
ADDR		addr
FIELD	the next two bytes after the current instruction indicate a field of a register in the following format:	field, reg
STRING		size, content
ARG		id
CONST		$const\ id$
STACK		offset
PC-COUNTER		

${\bf ARGS} \qquad {\bf BYTE} \ {\bf FORMAT}$

VALUE X X v v v v v v v value

MATCHLIST BYTE FORMAT

${\bf MATCHLIST}$

f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f
m	m	V	v	v	v	V	V

field, marker, value

requires that the tuple's field field match value mm=11 if the match list is empty and mm=01 for the last entry in the list.

AGGREGATE BYTE FORMAT

none	0	0	0	0
first	0	0	0	1
$int\ max$	0	0	1	0
$int\ min$	0	0	1	1
$int\ sum$	0	1	0	0
$float\ max$	0	1	0	1
$float\ min$	0	1	1	0
$float\ sum$	0	1	1	1
$int\ set_union$	1	0	0	0
$float\ set_union$	1	0	0	1
$int\ list\ sum$	1	0	1	0
$float\ list\ sum$	1	0	1	1

TYPE BYTE FORMAT

int	0	0	0	0
float	0	0	0	1
addr	0	0	1	0
$int\ list$	0	0	1	1
$float\ list$	0	1	0	0
$addr\ list$	0	1	0	1
$int\ set$	0	1	1	0
$float\ set$	0	1	1	1
type	1	0	0	0
string	1	0	0	1

PROPERTY BYTE POSITION

aggregate	1
persistent	2
linear	3
delete	4
schedule	5

NOTES:

All offsets and lengths are given in bytes.