

# CMSC 430: Introduction to Compilers

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Dupe: a duplicity of types

# Announcements

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- ▶ Assignment 3: due 02/27
- ▶ Quiz 4: due: 03/02
- ▶ Today:
  - Dupe

# Adding Boolean Values

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<code>(if (zero? 1) 2 3)</code>	<code>==&gt; 3</code>
<code>(if #t 1 2)</code>	<code>==&gt; 1</code>
<code>(if #f 1 2)</code>	<code>==&gt; 2</code>
<code>(if 0 1 2)</code>	<code>==&gt; ?</code>
<code>(zero? (if #t 1 2))</code>	<code>==&gt; #f</code>
<code>(if (zero? (sub1 1)) (zero? 0) (zero? 1))</code>	<code>==&gt; #t</code>

# Dupe Operational Semantics

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`(if #t (add1 2) 4)` means 3

`(if #f (add1 2) 4)` means 4

`(if 1 (add1 2) 4)` means 3

# Dupe Syntax

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`(if #t 3 4)`

`(if #t (add1 2) 4)`

`(if #f (add1 2) 4)`

`(if (zero? 0) (add1 2) 4)`

`(if 1 (add1 2) 4)`

# Dupe AST

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(struct **If** (e1 e2 e3) #:prefab)

► Example:

```
(If (Lit #t) (Lit 1) (Lit 2)) ;; (if #t 1 2)
(If (Prim1 zero? (Lit 0)) (Lit 1) (Lit 2))
    ;; (if (zero? 0) 1 2))
```

# Dupe Parser

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```
(match s
  [(? datum?) (Lit s)]
  [(list-rest (? symbol? k) sr)
    ['if
      (match sr
        [(list s1 s2 s3)
          (If (parse s1) (parse s2) (parse s3))]
        [_ error ...]
        [_ error ...]...]
```

# Dupe Interpreter

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```
(define (interp e)
  (match e
    [(Lit d) d]
    [(Prim1 p e)
     (interp-prim1 p (interp e))]
    [(If e1 e2 e3)
     (if (interp e1)
         (interp e2)
         (interp e3))]))
```



## Dupe: Adding Boolean Values

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`(compile-e (Lit 42)) => (Mov rax 42)`

`(compile-e (Lit #f)) => (Mov rax ?)`

How do we make Booleans and Integers out of Integers?

# Dupe: integers and booleans

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- ▶ Encoding values in Dupe
  - Type tag in least significant bits

63-bits for number	0	Integers	
	1	Booleans	
	0	1	#t
	1	1	#f

# Representing Values with Bits in Dupe

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Values	Bits	Decimal
0	0000	0
1	0010	2
2	0100	4
#t	0001	1
#f	0011	3

# Representing Values with Bits in Dupe

---

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0	0000	0
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We see



Compiler sees

# Compiler vs Interpreter

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```
(asm-interp (compile (parse 1))) ≠ (interp 1)
```

```
(asm-interp (compile (parse 1))) == 2  
(interp 1) == 1
```

# Values vs Bit Representation

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```
(define (bits->value b)
  (cond
    [(= b (value->bits #t)) #t]
    [(= b (value->bits #f)) #f]
    [(int-bits? b) (arithmetic-shift b -1)]
    [else (error "invalid bits")]))
```

```
(define (value->bits v)
  (cond
    [(eq? v #t) #b01]
    [(eq? v #f) #b11]
    [(integer? v) (arithmetic-shift v 1)]))
```

# Compiler vs Interpreter

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```
(bits->value (asm-interp  
  (compile (parse 1)))) == (interp 1)
```

We convert the result of asm-interp to Dupe values:

```
(bits->value (asm-interp  
  (compile (parse 1)))) == 1
```

# Compiler

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```
;; Expr Expr Expr -> Asm
(define (compile-if e1 e2 e3)
  (let ((l1 (gensym 'if))
        (l2 (gensym 'if)))
    (seq
      (compile-e e1)
      (Cmp rax (value->bits #f))
      (Je l1)
      (compile-e e2)
      (Jmp l2)
      (Label l1)
      (compile-e e3)
      (Label l2))))
```