

17 Constructing a Hybrid Interpreter Level 2

Some More Bytecode Instructions

UNARY_NEGATIVE	= 11	# hex 0B
BINARY_MULTIPLY	= 20	# hex 14
BINARY_DIVIDE	= 21	# hex 15
BINARY_ADD	= 23	# hex 17
BINARY_SUBTRACT	= 24	# hex 18
PRINT_ITEM	= 71	# hex 47
PRINT_NEWLINE	= 72	# hex 48
STORE_NAME	= 90	# hex 5A
LOAD_CONST	= 100	# hex 64
LOAD_NAME	= 101	# hex 65
COMPARE_OP	= 106	# hex 6A
JUMP_FORWARD	= 110	# hex 6E
POP_JUMP_IF_FALSE	= 111	# hex 6F
JUMP_ABSOLUTE	= 113	# hex 71

Figure 17.1

LT	=	0	#	<	code
LE	=	1	#	<=	code
EQ	=	2	#	==	code
NE	=	3	#	!=	code
GT	=	4	#	>	code
GE	=	5	#	>=	code

Figure 17.2

```
1 def relexpr():
2     expr()
3     savecat = token.category
4     if savecat in [LESSTHAN, LESSEQUAL, EQUAL, NOTEQUAL,
5                   GREATERTHAN, GREATEREQUAL]:
6         advance()
7         expr()
8         co_code.append(COMPARE_OP)
9         if savecat == LESSTHAN:
10             co_code.append(LT)
11         elif savecat == LESSEQUAL:
12             co_code.append(LE)
13         ... <===== missing instructions
```

index	co_code	mnemonic
50	110	JUMP_FORWARD
51	5	relative address
52	100	LOAD_CONSTANT
53	2	constant
54	100	LOAD_CONSTANT
55	3	constant
56	23	BINARY_ADD
57	71	PRINT_ITEM

Value in pc (52) + Relative address in JUMP_FORWARD instruction (5) = 57

Compiling Backward Branches to Bytecode

```
backaddress = len(co_code) # save address of relexpr bytecode  
relexpr()                  # parse exit-test expression
```

```
co_code.append(JUMP_ABSOLUTE)  
co_code.append(backaddress)
```

to generate the `JUMP_ABSOLUTE` instruction that, when executed, branches back to the bytecode that evaluates the exit-test relational expression.

Compiling Forward Branches to Bytecode

```
address1 = len(co_code)

co_code.append(None)

co_code[address1] = len(co_code)
```

```
1 def ifstmt():
2     advance()
3     relexpr()
4     consume(COLON)
5     co_code.append(POP_JUMP_IF_FALSE)
6     address1 = len(co_code)
7     co_code.append(None)
8     codeblock()                    # if code block
9     if token.category == ELSE:
10        advance()
11        consume(COLON)
12        co_code.append(JUMP_FORWARD)    # jump over else part
13        address2 = len(co_code)
14        co_code.append(None)
15        startaddress = len(co_code)
16        co_code[address1] = len(co_code)
17        codeblock()                    # else code block
18        co_code[address2] = len(co_code)-startaddress
19    else:
20        co_code[address1] = len(co_code)
```

```

1 def interpreter():
2     co_values = [None] * len(co_names)
3     stack = []
4     pc = 0
5     while pc < len(co_code):
6         opcode = co_code[pc]
7         pc += 1
8         if opcode == UNARY_NEGATIVE:
9             stack[-1] = -stack[-1]
10        elif if opcode == BINARY_MULTIPLY:
11            right = stack.pop()
12            left = stack.pop()
13            stack.append(left * right)
14        ... <===== missing instructions
15        elif opcode == COMPARE_OP:
16            op = co_code[pc]          # get type of comparison
17            pc += 1                  # increment pc to next instruction
18            right = stack.pop()      # pop two values off the stack
19            left = stack.pop()
20            if op == LT:             # check if LT comparison
21                stack.append(left < right) # push True or False
22            elif op == LE:
23                stack.append(left <= right)
24        ... <===== missing instructions
25        elif opcode == JUMP_FORWARD:
26            reladdr = co_code[pc]    # get rel addr from JUMP_FORWARD inst
27            pc += 1                  # increment pc to next instruction
28            pc = pc + reladdr         # load pc with branch-to address
29        elif opcode == POP_JUMP_IF_FALSE:
30            if not stack.pop():      # is top of stack False?
31                pc = co_code[pc]     # absolute branch
32            else:
33                pc += 1              # go to next instruction
34        elif opcode == JUMP_ABSOLUTE:
35            pc = co_code[pc]
36        else:
37            break

```