

# 1. Introduction

Low-level programs are sometimes hand-written to facilitate efficient computing. Another situation where low-level programs are used is extensible, performance-conscious systems. Such systems exploit low-level portable programs. However, the safety of most low-level programs is not guaranteed since most low-level languages provide only inferior safety mechanisms and don't have their own type systems.

Typed assembly languages are introduced in a paper “From System F to Typed Assembly Language” (Morrisett et al., 1998).

In this article, we define a general-purpose typed assembly language which targets abstract machines. Its syntax is given in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Instructions and operands

$r ::=$		registers:
	$r1 \mid r2 \mid \dots \mid rk$	general-purpose registers
$\nu ::=$		operands:
	$r$	register
	$i$	integer
$\iota ::=$		instructions:
	$\text{mov } r \ \nu$	move
	$\text{add } r \ \nu \ \nu$	add
	$\text{sub } r \ \nu \ \nu$	subtract
	$\text{and } r \ \nu \ \nu$	logical and
	$\text{or } r \ \nu \ \nu$	logical or
	$\text{not } r \ \nu$	logical not
	$\text{shl } r \ \nu \ \nu$	logical shift left

$\text{shr } r \ \nu \ \nu$

logical shift right