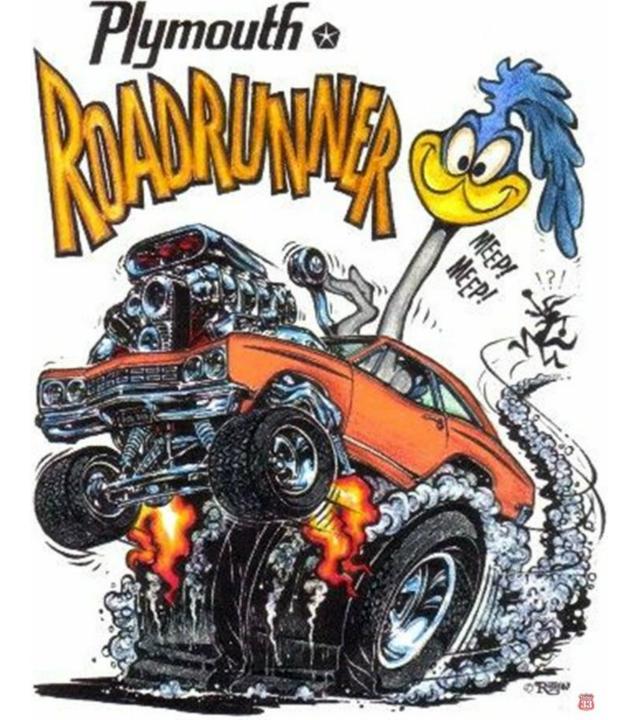
# Making an EVM Interpreter Scream

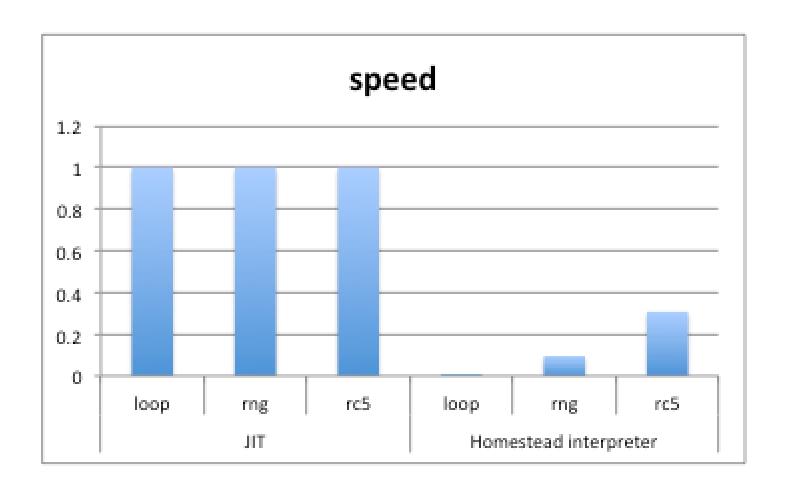
Greg Colvin











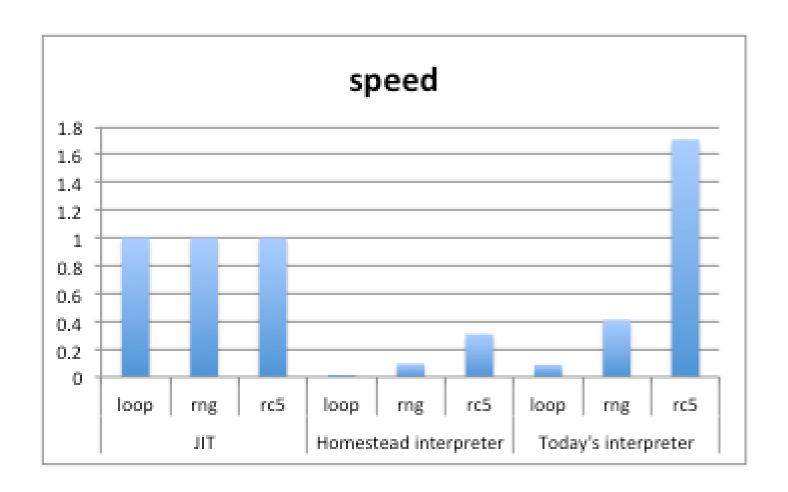
#### General approach

- Correctness preserving transformations
- Small testable changes
- No structural changes

## Specific changes

- Operations: From infinite precision to 512 bit
- Gas calculations: From 256 bit to 64 bit
- No more gas and memory calculations than necessary for each operation



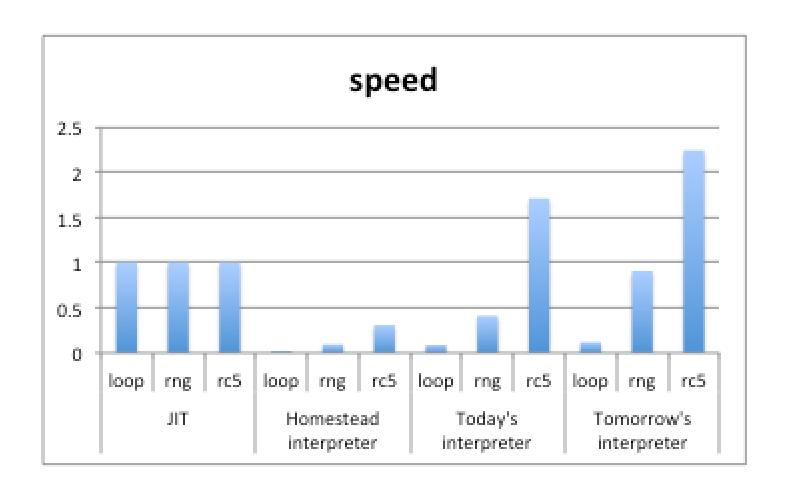


#### General approach

- New, faster opcodes.
- Constant pool 256 native-format constants.
- Indirect threading

## Specific changes

- PUSHC. Assign from const pool to stack.
- Use index into pool after opcode, not constant
- JUMPV, JUMPVI. Verify target of jump at load time rather than run time







#### Fine tuning

- Better 256-bit arithmetic library. (GMP vs. Boost)
- Opcodes for 64-bit arithmetic
- Opcodes for SIMD arithmetic

## Structural changes

- Fast conversion of stack code to register code
- 256 registers indexed by single byte
- Code becomes 3-address code



#### loop.sol

```
for (int i = 0; i < 10000000; ++i) {}
```

#### rng.sol

```
for (int i = 0; i < 1000000; ++i) {
    rand1 = 0xffe7649d5eca8417 * rand1 + 0xf47ed85c4b9a6379;
    rand2 = 0xf8e5dd9a5c994bba * rand2 + 0xf91d87e4b8b74e55;
    rand3 = 0xff97f6f3b29cda52 * rand3 + 0xf393ada8dd75c938;
    rand4 = 0xfe8d437c45bb3735 * rand3 + 0xf47d9a7b5428ffec;
}</pre>
```

#### rc5.sol

```
function rotate left(uint v, uint n) returns (uint) {
   return v << n \mid v >> (256 - n);
}
function rotate_right(uint v, uint n) returns (uint) {
   return v >> n \mid v << (256 - n);
}
function encrypt(uint[] message) {
   for (uint i = 0; i < message.length; i += 2) {</pre>
      uint A = message[i];
      uint B = message[i+1];
      A += Key[0];
      B += Key[1];
      for (uint j = 1; j < 16; ++j) {
         A = rotate left((A ^{A} B), B) + Key[2 * j];
         B = rotate left((B ^ A), A) + Key[2 * j + 1];
      message[i] = A;
      message[i+1] = B;
```

