

Stage 1 : no globals, structs, function calls, or ptrs

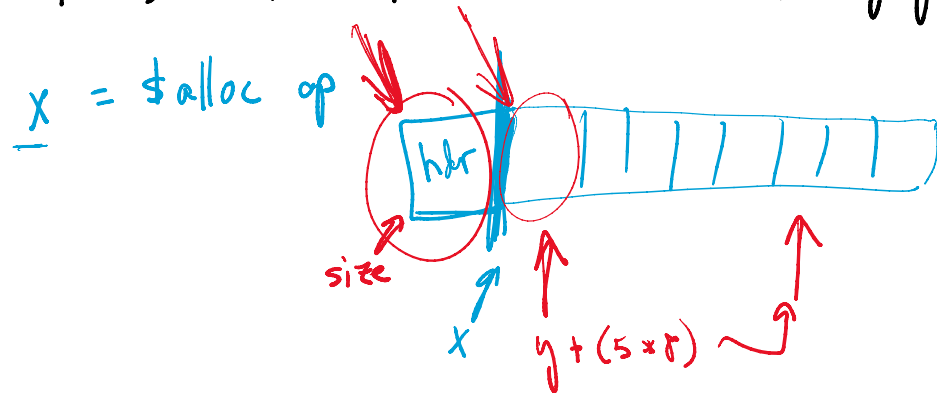
stage 2 : add globals

stage 3 : add externs

stage 4 : add functions

stage 5 : add ptrs

lir insts : \$load, \$store, \$alloc, \$gep



• x = \$load y

y's value is an address  
get value at that address  
store in x

• \$store x op

x's value is an address  
store value of op at that address  
↳ (not store to x)

•  $x = \$alloc\ op$

- allocate  $op + 1$  words
  - ↳ check  $op > 0$  or panic
  - ↳ allocate using runtime library
- store  $op$  into 1st word
- store to  $x$  the address of the second word

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- compare  $op$  w/  $0$ , if not  $>$  then jump to `.invalid-array-length`
  - compute  $op + 1$
  - call `-cfmt_alloc`, passing  $op + 1$ 
    - ↳ can clobber caller-save registers
    - ↳ call return value 'ptr'
  - store  $op$  to 'ptr'
  - store  $(ptr + WORDSIZE)$  to  $x$

•  $x = \$gep\ y\ op$

- compare  $op$  to  $0$ , if  $<$  then jump `.out_of_bounds`
- load value of  $(y - WORDSIZE)$ ; call it 'hdr'
- compare  $op$  w/  $hdr$ , if  $\geq$  then jump `.out_of_bounds`
- store  $(y + (op * WORDSIZE))$  into  $x$

**Structs**

additional lir :  $\$gfp$

fields are in  
alphabetical order

•  $X = \$gfp\ y\ fld$

let  $y : \&st$

let  $off$  be the offset  $fld$  in bytes

add  $off$  to  $y$  and store in  $X$

•  $X = \$alloc\ op$

if  $x : \&st$  then we're allocating  $(op * \boxed{\text{sizeof}(st)}) + 1$

•  $X = \$zfp\ y\ op$

if  $y : \&st$  then we store  $y + (\boxed{op * \text{WORDSIZE} * \text{sizeof}(st)})$  into  $X$

$x86-64$

x64

syntax:

$AT \dot{=} T$

~~Intel~~

• 16 registers

$\%r[---]$

↑ 8-byte register

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- `%rsp` stack pointer
- `%rbp` frame pointer
- `%rax` holds return values
- `%rax, %rdx` are used for division
- `%rdi, %rsi, %rdx, %rcx, %r8, %r9`  
are used for passing args.