

# **The Cm Virtual Machine Specification for Small-footprint Embedded Systems**

Michel de Champlain  
Department of Computer Science and Software Engineering  
Concordia University, Montreal, Canada

November 4, 2020

# Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>The Cm Virtual Machine Instruction Set</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Instruction Formats . . . . .	2
1.2	Addressing Modes . . . . .	4
1.3	Instruction Set . . . . .	7
<b>2</b>	<b>Code Patterns: A Suite of Pre-compiled Test Programs</b>	<b>48</b>
2.1	Test 01: Value Types (Literals) . . . . .	49
2.2	Test 02: Conditional Operator . . . . .	52
2.3	Test 03: Bitwise Operators . . . . .	55
2.4	Test 04: Equality Operators . . . . .	58
2.5	Test 05: Relational Operators . . . . .	60
2.6	Test 06: Shift Operators . . . . .	63
2.7	Test 07: Extended Bitwise Assignment Operators . . . . .	66
2.8	Test 08: Prefix and Postfix Operators . . . . .	68
2.9	Test 09: if-else Statement . . . . .	71
2.10	Test 10: while Statement . . . . .	74
2.11	Test 11: break Statement . . . . .	76
2.12	Test 12: Bit functions . . . . .	78

## Chapter 1

# The Cm Virtual Machine Instruction Set

In this chapter, we discuss the instruction set of a virtual machine (VM) to support programming languages intended for small footprint embedded systems. The instruction set of the VM is tailored to support a subset of the C programming language, called Cm<sup>1</sup>, intended for a restrictive microcontroller environment such as an ATmega368P 8-bit microcontroller with 32K bytes Flash and 2K bytes SRAM used in the Arduino Nano.

We carefully cover instruction formats, addressing modes and type representation as well as introduce the entire instruction set with practical examples.

---

<sup>1</sup>Cm as a subset of the C programming language for microcontrollers. In music, Cm or C- means C minor. A C minor chord is a chord that has C as a root :)

Before moving on, we present in Table 1.1, some naming conventions used to express the size and range of fields within operation codes and operands.

Symbol	Meaning and Size	Range Value
<i>	signed number	<i3> or <i4> or <i8> or <i16> or <i32>
<u>	unsigned number	<u3> or <u4> or <u8> or <u16> or <u32>
<v>	value	<i> or <u>
<n>	number	<i> or <u>
<a>	address	<u>
<o>	offset	<i>
<u3>	3-bit unsigned	0..7
<i3>	3-bit signed	-4..3
<u4>	4-bit unsigned nibble	0..15
<i4>	4-bit signed nibble	-8..7
<u5>	5-bit unsigned	0..31
<i5>	5-bit signed	-16..15
<u8>	8-bit unsigned	0..255
<i8>	8-bit signed	-128..127
<u16>	16-bit unsigned	0..65535
<i16>	16-bit signed	-32768..32767
<u32>	32-bit unsigned	0..4294967295
<i32>	32-bit signed	-2147483648..2147483647

Table 1.1: Instruction Format Naming Conventions.

## 1.1 Instruction Formats

**Instruction formats** determine the layout and size for each instruction of a virtual machine. Not surprisingly, the choice of instruction format is a fundamental design decision and involves several factors.

instruction  
formats

The first factor to consider is the instruction size itself. Making instructions short is especially important for embedded systems where memory is a limited resource. But keeping the size of an instruction very small can make it harder to decode in order to execute it. In general though, an instruction consists of an **operation code** (opcode) immediately followed by operands (or instruction parameters).

The **Cm VM** instruction formats are quite straightforward and come in one of three main formats. The **inherent** format has no operands and is self-contained in one byte, including immediate operands and displacements. The **byte-parameter** format has a single one-byte operand and requires two bytes of memory. And the **word-parameter** format has a single two-byte operand and requires three bytes of memory. All opcodes and most instructions of **Cm VM** are in inherent format and therefore require only a single byte. Many instructions, too, result in data transfer to and from the operand (32-bit) stack.

All formats are shown in Figure 1.1 below.

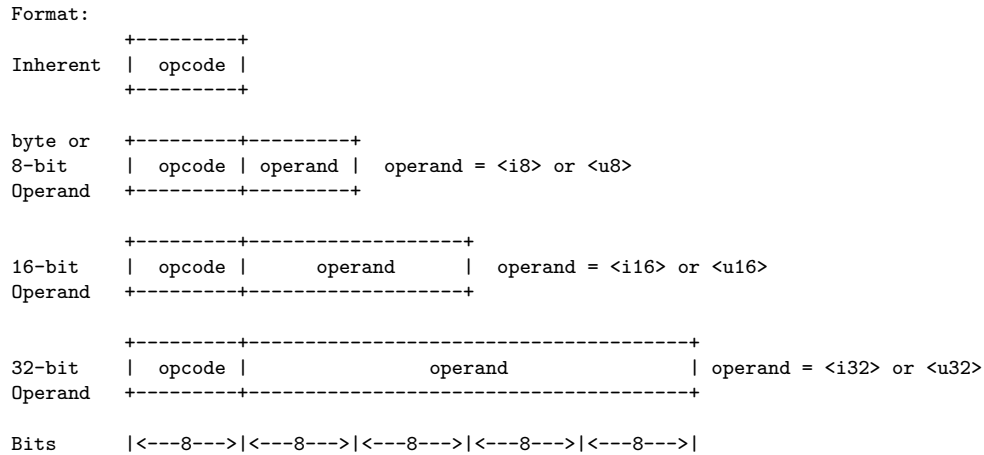


Figure 1.1: Instruction Formats for **Cm VM**.

A second factor to consider ensures that there is sufficient space in the instruction format to express all operations required.

The third factor to consider is the number of bits in an address field. In our case, making the 8-bit byte as the basic unit of memory was the most realistic option for 8-bit microcontrollers. The maximum addressable memory of the **Cm VM** is 64K.

The fourth factor is concerned with the usage of relative addresses. Relative addressing allows position-independent code meaning that the virtual machine code can be loaded anywhere in memory. The generation of position-independent code follows one important rule of never using absolute addressing. This is achieved by using the instruction pointer (**ip**) as the base register for a relative offset. **Cm VM** mainly uses relative offset for flow control (branching and calling). Very short branches are optimized by embedding an immediate 5-bit offset in a one byte opcode where the range is limited to +15 or -16 bytes from the following opcode. For short branches, the byte following the branch opcode is treated as an 8-bit offset to be used to calculate the effective address of the next instruction. Finally, long branches require 16-bit offsets. Because instructions are three bytes, long branches are expensive in terms of space.

## 1.2 Addressing Modes

**Addressing modes** specify where operands are to be retrieved, either from memory, registers, accumulators, stacks and so on. Bearing in mind the tiny nature of our embedded systems, two general methods may be used to reduce the addressing size of operands within instructions:

addressing modes

- Move the operand into a register when it is used several times.
- Use a single specification to select operands.

The above methods work well for simple operations, but are a nightmare when several intermediate results are needed. By exploiting the stack machine architecture and using the operand stack for our instruction set, we can eliminate a number of non-applicable addressing modes such as direct, register, register indirect, and so on. Consequently, only the four addressing modes below are efficiently supported by **Cm VM**:

1. Stack (or inherent),
2. Immediate, and
3. Relative.

For **stack** or **inherent addressing**, otherwise known as zero-address instructions, both source and destination operands are implicitly retrieved from the operand stack. This makes virtual machine instructions as short as possible by reducing address lengths to zero. Hence, inherent instructions have no operands and are self-contained in a single byte. Table 1.2 illustrates all inherent instructions sorted by opcode.

inherent format

Hex	Binary	Mnemonic	Operand	Description	Operation
00	000 00000	halt		Stop virtual machine	
01	000 00001	pop		Remove top of stack	[... = v
02	000 00010	dup		Duplicate top of stack	[r r = v
03	000 00011	exit		Return from function with parameters	
04	000 00100	ret		Return from function	
05	000 00101	—		Reserved for future use	
06	000 00110	—		Reserved for future use	
07	000 00111	—		Reserved for future use	
08	000 01000	—		Reserved for future use	
09	000 01001	—		Reserved for future use	
0A	000 01010	—		Reserved for future use	
0B	000 01011	—		Reserved for future use	
0C	000 01100	not		Bitwise one's complement	[r = ~v
0D	000 01101	and		Bitwise AND	[r = v1 & v2
0E	000 01110	or		Bitwise OR	[r = v1   v2
0F	000 01111	xor		Bitwise exclusive OR	[r = v1 ^ v2
10	000 10000	neg		Negate	[r = -v
11	000 10001	inc		Increment	[r = ++v
12	000 10010	dec		Decrement	[r = --v
13	000 10011	add		Addition	[r = v1 + v2
14	000 10100	sub		Subtraction	[r = v1 - v2
15	000 10101	mul		Multiplication	[r = v1 * v2
16	000 10110	div		Division	[r = v1 / v2
17	000 10111	rem		Remainder, modulo	[r = v1 % v2
18	000 11000	shl		Shift left	[r = v1 << v2
19	000 11001	shr		Shift right	[r = v1 >> v2
1A	000 11010	teq		Test for equal	[r = v1 == v2
1B	000 11011	tne		Test for not equal	[r = v1 != v2
1C	000 11100	slt		Test for less than	[r = v1 < v2
1D	000 11101	tgt		Test for greater than	[r = v1 > v2
1E	000 11110	tle		Test for less or equal	[r = v1 <= v2
1F	000 11111	tge		Test for greater or equal	[r = v1 >= v2

Table 1.2: Inherent (one byte, no operand) Instructions.

For **immediate addressing**, the operand is included as part of the opcode itself and is automatically fetched in one byte. Hence, immediate instructions are also self-contained in a single byte. Although 8 bits is obviously limited, it is handy for specifying small integer literals. Within the immediate addressing mode, the format specifies one or more additional fields with different ranges (*<i3>*, *<u3>*, or *<i5>*) and subdivides this mode into further instruction groupings as shown in Table 1.3.

immediate format

Hex	Mnemonic	Operand	Description	Operation
30..4F	br.i5	Label ( <i>&lt;i5&gt;</i> )	Branch always	pc += <i>&lt;i5&gt;</i>
50..6F	brf.i5	Label ( <i>&lt;i5&gt;</i> )	Branch if v != 1	if (TOS != 1) pc += <i>&lt;i5&gt;</i>
70..8F	enter.u5	FctInfo ( <i>&lt;i5&gt;</i> )	Set up frame	See instruction section
90..97	ldc.i3	<i>&lt;i3&gt;</i>	Load constant	r = <i>&lt;i3&gt;</i>
98..9F	addv.u3	<i>&lt;u3&gt;</i>	Add TOS to variable	bp[ <i>&lt;u3&gt;</i> ] += TOS
A0..A7	ldv.u3	<i>&lt;u3&gt;</i>	Load variable	r = bp[ <i>&lt;u3&gt;</i> ]
A8..AF	stv.u3	<i>&lt;u3&gt;</i>	Store variable	bp[ <i>&lt;u3&gt;</i> ] = r

Table 1.3: Immediate (one byte) Instructions.

Finally, for **relative addressing**, the opcode is followed by either a one byte (8-bit) or two byte (16-bit) operand. Immediate addressing, in this sense, is the optimized version of relative addressing. The operand represents an offset (*<i8>*, *<u8>*, or *<u16>*) or index (*<i8>*, *<u8>*, or *<u16>*), and is used to reference local variables and arguments. Within the relative addressing mode, the format also specifies fields of different ranges (*<i8>* or *<i16>*), and subdivides this mode into further instruction groupings as shown in Table 1.4.

relative format

Hex	Mnemonic	Operand	Description	Operation
B0	addv.u8	<i>&lt;u8&gt;</i>	Add TOS to variable	bp[ <i>&lt;u8&gt;</i> ] += TOS
B1	ldv.u8	<i>&lt;u8&gt;</i>	Load variable	r = bp[ <i>&lt;u8&gt;</i> ]
B2	stv.u8	<i>&lt;u8&gt;</i>	Store variable	bp[ <i>&lt;u8&gt;</i> ] = r
B3	incv.u8	<i>&lt;u8&gt;</i>	Increment variable	++bp[ <i>&lt;u8&gt;</i> ]
B4	decv.u8	<i>&lt;u8&gt;</i>	Decrement variable	--bp[ <i>&lt;u8&gt;</i> ]
BF	enter.u8	<i>&lt;u8&gt;</i>	Set up frame on function entry	See instruction section
D5	lda.i16	<i>&lt;i16&gt;</i>	Load address	See instruction section
D9	ldc.i8	<i>&lt;i8&gt;</i>	Load an 8-bit constant	[r = <i>&lt;i8&gt;</i> ]
DA	ldc.i16	<i>&lt;i16&gt;</i>	Load a 16-bit constant	[r = <i>&lt;i16&gt;</i> ]
DB	ldc.i32	<i>&lt;i32&gt;</i>	Load a 32-bit constant	[r = <i>&lt;i32&gt;</i> ]
E0	br.i8	Label ( <i>&lt;i8&gt;</i> )	Branch relative always	pc += <i>&lt;i8&gt;</i>
E1	br.i16	Label ( <i>&lt;i16&gt;</i> )	Branch relative always	pc += <i>&lt;i16&gt;</i>
E3	brf.i8	Label ( <i>&lt;i8&gt;</i> )	Branch relative if false	if (!r) pc += <i>&lt;i8&gt;</i>
E7	call.i16	Label ( <i>&lt;i16&gt;</i> )	Call relative	
FF	trap	<i>&lt;u8&gt;</i>	Trap to vector	pc = vt[ <i>&lt;u8&gt;</i> ]

Table 1.4: Relative (two, three, or four byte) Instructions.



## 1.3 Instruction Set

The following section provides an alphabetized listing of the entire **Cm VM** instruction set. A detailed description of each instruction makes up the bulk of this section (and chapter), and serves as a reference. Descriptions are presented in alphabetical order using the following format:

- The assembler syntax.
- A concise description of how it works.
- An ANSI C description of its corresponding operation. The description is designed for readability and not optimization. On the other hand, the target **Cm VM** also written in ANSI C, is optimized for maximum performance.
- The layout of the stack before the operation.
- The layout of the stack after the operation.
- One or more examples.

# add

## Addition

**Assembler Syntax:** add

**Description:** The add pops the values v1 and v2 from the operand stack.  
The result r is  $v1 + v2$  and is pushed back onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void add() {  
    i32 v2 = pop();  
    i32 v1 = stack[sp];  
  
    stack[sp] = (i32)(v1 + v2);  
}
```

**Stack Before:** [v1, v2, ...]

**Stack After:** [r, ...]

**Example:**

```
                ; [...  
ldc      2      ; [2, ...  
ldc     -3      ; [2, -3, ...  
add                      ; [-1, ...
```

## addv Add Value to a Local Variable

**Assembler Syntax:** `addv <u3>`

**Description:** Adds a value to the content of the specified object local variable. The `addv` pops the `value` from the operand stack. A function parameter is also considered as a local variable (see the ordering and layout on the operand stack in the `enter/ret` instructions). This instruction has one operand `<u3>` which indicates the local variable number (offset in the current frame pointer `fp`) in the object specified to add.

**Operation:**

```
void addv(u3 localVarNumber) {  
    i32 value = pop();  
  
    fp[localVarNumber] += value;  
}
```

**Stack Before:** `[value, ...`

**Stack After:** `[...`

**Example:**

```
public void fct() {  
    int n;          // local variable 0  
  
    // ...  
  
    n += 3;  
  
    ldc    3          ; [3, ...  
    addv   0          ; [...  
}
```

# and

## Bitwise And

**Assembler Syntax:** and

**Description:** The and pops the values v1 and v2 from the operand stack.  
The result r is v1 & v2 and is pushed back onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void and() {  
    i32 v2 = pop();  
    i32 v1 = stack[sp];  
  
    stack[sp] = (i32)(v1 & v2);  
}
```

**Stack Before:** [v1, v2, ...]

**Stack After:** [r, ...]

**Example:**

```
                ; [...]  
ldc    0b0101  
                ; [5, ...]  
ldc    0b0110  
                ; [5, 4, ...]  
and  
                ; [4, ...]
```

## br Branch at Address

**Assembler Syntax:** br

**Description:** Unconditional branch to relative or absolute address. The **br** adds the **offset** (if relative) or sets the **addr** (if absolute) to the instruction pointer **ip**.

**Operation:**

```
void brI8(i8 offset) { ip += offset; } // relative offset  
void brU16(u16 addr) { ip = addr; } // absolute address
```

**Stack Before:** [...]

**Stack After:** [...]

**Example:**

```
While  
  
    ; ...  
  
br    While
```

## brf Branch If False at Address

### Assembler Syntax: brf

**Description:** Conditional branch if the top of the operand stack is false. The `brf` pops the value `v` from the operand stack and adds the `offset` (if relative) or sets the `addr` (if absolute) to the instruction pointer `ip` if `v` is false. Otherwise, if `v` is true then one (if relative) or two (if absolute) is added to `ip`.

### Operation:

```
void brfI8(i8 offset) { // relative offset
    bool v = (bool)pop();

    ip += v ? 1 : offset;
}

void brfU16(u16 addr) { // absolute address
    bool v = (bool)pop();

    ip = v ? ip+2 : addr;
}
```

**Stack Before:** [r, ...

**Stack After:** [...]

### Example:

```

                                ; [...]
ldc 3                          ; [3, ...]
ldc 2                          ; [3, 2, ...]

If  tlt                        ; if ( 3 < 2 )

                                ; [0, ...]
brf Else

; ...

Else
```

# call

## Call Function at Address

**Assembler Syntax:** `call <u8> or <u16>`

**Description:** The `call` pushes the return address `ra` onto the operand stack. The `call` with an `<i8>` operand adds the relative `offset` to the instruction pointer `ip`. The `call` with an `<u16>` operand replaces the the instruction pointer `ip` by the absolute address `<u16>`.

**Operation:**

```
void callI8(i8 offset) { // using a relative offset
    push(ip+1);
    ip += offset;
}

void callU16(u16 addr) { // to absolute address
    push(ip+2);
    ip = addr;
}
```

**Stack Before:** `[ra, ...`

**Stack After:** `[...`

**Example:**

```

    call    Fct
RA  ldc    0      ; label RA corresponds to the return address pushed

    ; ...

Fct
```

# dec

## Decrement

**Assembler Syntax:** dec

**Description:** Decrements the top of the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void dec() {  
    --stack[sp];  
}
```

**Stack Before:** [v, ...

**Stack After:** [v, ...

**Example:**

```
ldc    10    ; [...  
dec    ; [10, ...  
dec    ; [9, ...
```



# decv

## Decrement Variable

**Assembler Syntax:** `decv <u3>`

**Description:** Decrements the content of the specified object local variable. A function parameter is also considered as a local variable (see the ordering and layout on the operand stack in the **enter/ret** instructions). This instruction has one operand `<u3>` which indicates the local variable number in the object specified to decrement.

**Operation:**

```
void decv(u3 localVarNumber) {  
    --stack[localVarNumber];  
}
```

**Stack Before:** [...

**Stack After:** [...

**Example:**

```
public void fct() {  
    int n;          // local variable 0  
  
    // ...  
  
    --n;  
  
    addv    0  
            ; [...  
}
```

# div

## Divide

**Assembler Syntax:** `div`

**Description:** The `div` pops the values `v1` and `v2` from the operand stack.  
The result `r` is `v1 / v2` and is pushed back onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void div() {  
    i32 v2 = pop();  
    i32 v1 = stack[sp];  
  
    stack[sp] = (i32)(v1 / v2);  
}
```

**Stack Before:** `[v1, v2, ...]`

**Stack After:** `[r, ...]`

**Example:**

```
                ; [...  
ldc      3      ; [3, ...  
ldc      2      ; [3, 2, ...  
div                ; [1, ...
```

# dup

**Duplicate**

**Assembler Syntax:** dup

**Description:** Duplicates the top item on the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void dup() {  
    i32 v = pop();  
  
    stack[++sp] = (i32)v;  
    stack[++sp] = (i32)v;  
}
```

**Stack Before:** [v, ...]

**Stack After:** [v, v, ...]

**Example:**

```
ldc    3    ; [...  
dup    ; [3, ...  
      ; [3, 3, ...
```

# enter

## Set up Frame on Function Entry

**Assembler Syntax:** `enter <u5> or <u8>`

**Description:** The `enter` instruction is the first instruction of a function. It saves the frame context of its caller, and sets up the context of the current function. The `enter <u5>` instruction takes only one byte and has an immediate operand `u5` in the opcode. On the other hand, the `enter <u8>` instruction has a one-byte operand `u8`. Each operand represents important information about the frame context of the current function. This information is used by the instruction `ret` to clean up the operand stack. As such, the operand is divided into three fields containing a flag `v` if the function returns a value or not (`void`), the number of parameter(s) passed to a function (`np`), and the number of local variables to be allocated within the function (`nl`).

The instruction `enter <u5>` is optimized for functions up to a maximum of 3 parameters and 3 local variables. The instruction `enter <u8>` takes two bytes but permits up to 7 parameters and 7 local variables. To access local variables (including parameters) on the operand stack via the related instructions (`ldv`, `stv`, and so on), the following function is used:

```
int getFrameOffset(int v, int np, int nl) { return 2 + np + nl + v; }
```

**Operation:**

<pre> 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 +---+-----+  0 1 1 v np  nl   +---+-----+ opcode.&lt;u5&gt;  (0x60..0x7F)</pre>	<pre> 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 +---+-----+  x v  np   nl   +---+-----+ opcode      &lt;u8&gt;  0xF5      &lt;u8&gt;</pre>
<pre> 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 +---+-----+  x v  np   nl   +---+-----+ function info (fi)</pre>	

```
void enter(int u5) {
    int  fi.v  = (u5 >> 4) & 0x01;
    int  fi.np = (u5 >> 2) & 0x03;
    int  fi.nl = u5      & 0x03;
```

```

// int fi = (v << 6) | (np << 3) | nl;

retAddr = stack[sp--]; // pop (save) caller's return address
sp += nl;             // allocate space for local variables
stack[++sp] = fi;      // push function info
stack[++sp] = bp;      // push (save) caller's bp (context)
bp = sp;              // set frame context for the current function
stack[++sp] = retAddr; // push back the caller's return address
}

void enter(int u8) {
    int np = (u8 >> 4) & 0x0F;
    int nl = u8 & 0x0F;

    stack[++sp] = bp; // push (save) caller's bp (context)
    bp = sp;         // set frame context for the current function
    sp += nl;        // allocate space for local variables
}

```

**Stack Before:**

```

sp -> | retAddr |
      | pn-1   |
      ~ ... ~
      | p1     |
      | p0     |
      +-----+

[p0, p1, ..., pn-1, retAddr, ...]

```

**Stack After:**

```
int getFrameOffset(int v, int np, int nl) { return 2 + np + nl + v; }
```

```

sp->bp->|caller bp| bp + 0
        | retAddr | bp - 1
        | fctInfo | bp - 2
        | ln-1   | bp - 3
        ~ ... ~
        | l1     |
        | l0     |
        | pn-1   |
        ~ ... ~
        | p1     |
        | p0     |
        +-----+

[p0, p1, ..., pn-1, l0, l1, ..., ln-1, <u5>, ra, bp, ...]

```

**Example:** The following is the stack state after the execution of the `enter (*)`:

```

bp -> | caller bp | bp + 0
      | retAddr | bp - 1
      |  <u5>  | bp - 2
      |   j   | bp - 3
      |   i   | bp - 4
      |   p   | bp - 5
      +-----+

[p, retAddr, bp, i, j, ...

```

```

void fct(int p) {      // function with one parameter and two local variables
    int i, j;          // where v = 0, np = 0x01, and nl = 0x02

                        // enter 6 ; (0x01 << 2) | 0x02
                        // (*)
                        //          ; bp - getFrameOffset(v,np,nl)
    j = i = p;         // ldv  0 ; load from stack[bp-2] or stack[bp - getFrameOffset(0, 1, 2)]
                        // dup
                        // stv  1 ; store to stack[bp+1] or stack[bp - getFrameOffset(1, 1, 2)]
                        // stv  2 ; store to stack[bp+2] or stack[bp - getFrameOffset(2, 1, 2)]
                        //...
}

```

Note: `enter 0` is useless since it means to set up a frame with parameters and no local variables. In such a case, the instruction can be removed for optimization purposes. Hence, the Cm compiler is removes all `enter 0` when it generates the code.

# halt

## Stop Virtual Machine

**Assembler Syntax:** halt

**Description:** Stops the virtual machine. This instruction is also used to set breakpoints in the **CDotM**.

**Operation:**

```
void halt() {  
    // Stop the virtual machine.  
}
```

**Stack Before:** [...

**Stack After:** [...

**Example:**

```
ldc    3    ; [...  
halt    ; [3, ...
```

# inc

## Increment

**Assembler Syntax:** `inc`

**Description:** Increments the top of the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void inc() {  
    ++stack[sp];  
}
```

**Stack Before:** [...

**Stack After:** [...

**Example:**

```
ldc    2    ; [...  
inc    ; [2, ...  
inc    ; [3, ...
```



## **incv** Increment Variable

**Assembler Syntax:** `incv <u3>`

**Description:** Increments the content of the specified object local variable. A function parameter is also considered as a local variable (see the ordering and layout on the operand stack in the **enter/ret** instructions). This instruction has one operand `<u3>` which indicates the local variable number in the function specified to increment.

**Operation:**

```
void incv(u3 localVarNumber) {  
    ++stack[localVarNumber];  
}
```

**Stack Before:** [...]

**Stack After:** [...]

**Examples:**

```
public void fct() {  
    int n;          // local variable 0  
  
    // ...  
  
    ++n;  
  
    incv    0  
           ; [...]  
}
```

```
module Counter {
  public int count;
  public void fct(ref Counter this, int p, Counter c) {
    enter ?? ; offsets ==> this = 0; p = 1; c = 2; v = 3
    int v;

    v++;
    ldv  0 ; push this
    incv 3 ; this.v++

    p++;
    ldv  0 ; push this
    incv 1 ; this.p++

    c.count++;
    ldv  2 ; push this
    incf 0 ; this.count++

    ret
  }
}
```

# ldc

## Load Constant

**Assembler Syntax:** ldc <i3> or <i8> or <i16>

**Description:** Loads a constant onto the operand stack. The ldc pushes the integer <i> onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void ldc(I3 i3) { stack[++sp] = i3; } // [-4..3]
void ldc(I8 i8) { stack[++sp] = i8; } // [-128..127]
void ldc(I16 i16) { stack[++sp] = i16; } // [-32768..32767]
```

**Stack Before:** [...

**Stack After:** [<i>, ...

Where <i> represents <i3>, <i8>, or <i16>.

**Example:**

```
ldc    1
ldc    -9
ldc    130
      ; [1, -9, 130, ...
```

## ldv Load from Local Variable

**Assembler Syntax:** `ldv <u3> or <u8>`

**Description:** Retrieves a value or a reference from a local variable and pushes it onto the operand stack. A function parameter is also considered as a local variable (see ordering in the `enter/ret` instructions). This instruction has one operand, `u3` or `u8`, which indicates the variable number in the current stack frame to push.

**Operation:**

```
void ldv(u8 localVarNumber) {  
    push(stack[localVarNumber]);  
}
```

**Stack Before:** `[...]`

**Stack After:** `[v, ...]`

**Example:**

```
public void fct() {  
    int n;          // local variable 0  
  
    // ...  
  
    ldv    0  
                ; [v, ...  
    trap   0  
                ; [...  
}
```

# mul

## Multiply

**Assembler Syntax:** `mul`

**Description:** The `mul` pops the values `v1` and `v2` from the operand stack.  
The result `r` is `v1 * v2` and is pushed back onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void mul() {  
    i32 v2 = pop();  
    i32 v1 = stack[sp];  
  
    stack[sp] = (i32)(v1 * v2);  
}
```

**Stack Before:** `[v1, v2, ...]`

**Stack After:** `[r, ...]`

**Example:**

```
                ; [...  
ldc      2      ; [2, ...  
ldc     -3      ; [2, -3, ...  
mul                      ; [-6, ...
```

# neg

## Negate

**Assembler Syntax:** `neg`

**Description:** The `neg` pops the value `v` from the operand stack. The result `r` is `-v`, the bitwise two's complement of `v`, and is pushed back onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void neg() {  
    stack[sp] = (i32)-stack[sp];  
}
```

**Stack Before:** `[v, ...]`

**Stack After:** `[-v, ...]`

**Example:**

```
ldc      9      ; [...  
neg      ; [9, ...  
neg      ; [-9, ...
```

# not Bitwise One's Complement

**Assembler Syntax:** not

**Description:** The not pops the value  $v$  from the operand stack. The result  $r$  is  $\sim v$ , the bitwise one's complement of  $v$ , and is pushed back onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void not() {
    stack[sp] = (i32)~stack[sp];
}
```

**Stack Before:** [...

**Stack After:** [...

**Example:**

```
ldc    0xAA55 ; [...
        ; [0xAA55, ... or [0b1010101001010101, ...
not
        ; [0x55AA, ... or [0b0101010110101010, ...
```

## Or Bitwise Or

**Assembler Syntax:** `or`

**Description:** The `or` pops the values `v1` and `v2` from the operand stack. The result `r` is `v1 | v2` and is pushed back onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void or() {  
    i32 v2 = pop();  
    i32 v1 = stack[sp];  
  
    stack[sp] = (i32)(v1 | v2);  
}
```

**Stack Before:** `[v1, v2, ...]`

**Stack After:** `[r, ...]`

**Example:**

```
                ; [...  
ldc    0b0101  
                ; [5, ...  
ldc    0b0110  
                ; [5, 4, ...  
or  
                ; [7, ...
```



## pop Remove Top of Stack

**Assembler Syntax:** pop

**Description:** Discards the top of stack.

**Operation:**

```
void pop() { --sp; }
```

**Stack Before:** [v, ...

**Stack After:** [...

**Example:**

```
ldc      5      ; [...  
pop      ; [5, ...  
pop      ; [...
```

# rem

## Remainder

**Assembler Syntax:** rem

**Description:** The `rem` pops the values `v1` and `v2` from the operand stack.  
The result `r` is `v1 % v2` and is pushed back onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void rem() {  
    i32 v2 = pop();  
    i32 v1 = stack[sp];  
  
    stack[sp] = (i32)(v1 % v2);  
}
```

**Stack Before:** [v1, v2, ...]

**Stack After:** [r, ...]

**Example:**

```
ldc    3      ; [...  
ldc    2      ; [3, ...  
rem     ; [3, 2, ...  
        ; [1, ...
```

# ret

## Clean up Frame and Return

### Assembler Syntax: ret

**Description:** The `ret` instruction is the last instruction of a function. It returns and restores the frame context of its caller, and sets up the context of the current function. The operand `u4` is divided into two fields of values containing a flag `v` if the function returns a value or not (`void`), and the number of local variables that has been allocated within the function (`nl`).

### Operation:

```

      3 2 1 0
+---+-----+
|v|  nl |   if v = 0 means the operand stack contains no return value (void)
+---+-----+   v = 1 means the operand stack contains a value to be returned
      u4

```

```

void ret(int u4) {
    int  v = (u4 >> 3) & 0x01;
    int  nl = u4      & 0x07;
    int  (*retAddr)();

    if (v) v = stack[sp--]; // save the return value in v (if any)

    sp -= nl;              // deallocate space for local variables
    bp = stack[sp--];      // pop (restore) caller's bp (context)
    retAddr = stack[sp--]; // pop (save) caller's return address
    bp = sp;               // set frame context for the current function
    sp += nl;              // allocate space for local variables
}

void ret() {
    int  u5 = stack[bp-2];
    int  v = (u5 >> 4) & 0x01;
    int  np = (u5 >> 2) & 0x03;
    int  nl = u5      & 0x03;

    int  (*retAddr)();
    int  retVal;

    if (v) retVal = stack[sp--]; // save the return value in v (if any)
    bp = stack[sp--];          // pop (restore) caller's bp (context)
    retAddr = stack[sp--];     // pop (save) caller's return address
    sp -= (np+nl+1);           // deallocate space for parameters, local variables, and <u5>
    if (v) stack[++sp] = retVal; // push back the return value (if any)
    stack[++sp] = retAddr;     // push back the caller's return address
}

```

**Stack Before:**

```

sp->| retVal | (if any)
bp->| caller bp| bp + 0
    | retAddr | bp - 1
    | <u5>    | bp - 2
    | ln-1    | bp - 3
    ~ ... ~
    | l1      |
    | l0      |
    | pn-1    |
    ~ ... ~
    | p1      |
    | p0      |
+-----+

[p0, p1, ..., pn-1, l0, l1, ..., ln-1, <u5>, ra, bp, ...

sp -> | retVal | (if any)
      | ln-1  |
      ~ ... ~
      | l1    | bp + 2
      | l0    | bp + 1
bp -> | caller bp| bp + 0
      | retAddr | bp - 1
      | pn-1    | bp - 2
      ~ ... ~
      | p1      |
      | p0      |
+-----+

[p0, p1, ..., pn-1, ra, bp, l0, l1, ..., ln-1, ...

```

**Stack After:**

```

sp->| retAddr |
sp->| retVal  | (if any)
+-----+

[p0, p1, ..., pn-1, l0, l1, ..., ln-1, <u5>, ra, bp, ...

sp -> | ln-1 |
      ~ ... ~
      | l1   | bp + 2
      | l0   | bp + 1
bp -> | caller bp| bp + 0
      | retAddr | bp - 1
      | pn-1    | bp - 2
      ~ ... ~
      | p1      |
      | p0      |
+-----+

[p0, p1, ..., pn-1, ra, bp, l0, l1, ..., ln-1, ...

```

**Example:** The following is the stack state after the execution of the `enter (*)`:

```

sp -> |   j   | bp + 2
      |   i   | bp + 1
bp -> |caller bp| bp + 0
      |retAddr| bp - 1
      |   p   | bp - 2
      +-----+

[p, retAddr, bp, i, j, ...

```

```

void fct(int p) {      // function with one parameter and two local variables
    int i, j;          // where np = 0x01 and nl = 0x02

                        // enter 6 ; (0x01 << 2) | 0x02

                        // (*)

                        //          ; bp - getFrameOffset(v,np)
j = i = p;             // ldv  0 ; load from stack[bp-2] or stack[bp - getFrameOffset(0, 1)]
                        // dup
                        // stv  1 ; store to stack[bp+1] or stack[bp - getFrameOffset(1, 1)]
                        // stv  2 ; store to stack[bp+2] or stack[bp - getFramrOffset(2, 1)]

                        //...

                        // ret
}

```

# shl

## Shift Left

**Assembler Syntax:** `shl`

**Description:** The `shl` pops the values `v1` and `v2` from the operand stack.  
The result `r` is `v1 << v2` and is pushed back onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void shl() {  
    i32 v2 = pop();  
    i32 v1 = stack[sp];  
  
    stack[sp] = (i32)(v1 << v2);  
}
```

**Stack Before:** `[v1, v2, ...]`

**Stack After:** `[r, ...]`

**Example:**

```
                ; [...  
ldc    0b0110    ; [6, ...  
ldc    1          ; [6, 1, ...  
shl                ; [12, ...
```

# shr

## Shift Right

**Assembler Syntax:** `shr`

**Description:** The `shr` pops the values `v1` and `v2` from the operand stack. The result `r` is `v1 >> v2` and is pushed back onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void shr() {  
    i32 v2 = pop();  
    i32 v1 = stack[sp];  
  
    stack[sp] = (i32)(v1 >> v2);  
}
```

**Stack Before:** `[v1, v2, ...]`

**Stack After:** `[r, ...]`

**Example:**

```
                ; [...  
ldc    0b0110    ; [6, ...  
ldc    1          ; [6, 1, ...  
shr                    ; [3, ...
```

# sub

## Subtract

**Assembler Syntax:** `sub`

**Description:** The `sub` pops the values `v1` and `v2` from the operand stack.  
The result `r` is `v1 - v2` and is pushed back onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void sub() {  
    i32 v2 = pop();  
    i32 v1 = stack[sp];  
  
    stack[sp] = (i32)(v1 - v2);  
}
```

**Stack Before:** `[v1, v2, ...]`

**Stack After:** `[r, ...]`

**Example:**



## stv Store into Local Variable

**Assembler Syntax:** `stv <u3> or <u8>`

**Description:** Pops a value or a reference from the operand stack and stores it in a parameter or a local variable. A function parameter is also considered as a local variable (see ordering in the **enter/ret** instructions). This instruction has one operand, `u3` or `u8`, which indicates the variable number in the current stack frame to push.

**Operation:**

```
void stv(u8 localVarNumber) {  
    i32 value = pop();  
  
    stack[localVarNumber] = value;  
}
```

**Stack Before:** `[v, ...`

**Stack After:** `[...]`

**Example:**

```
public void fct() {  
    int n;           // local variable 0  
  
    // ...  
  
    n = 3;  
  
    ldc    3          ; [3, ...  
    stv    0          ; [...  
}
```

## teq Test for Equality

**Assembler Syntax:** `teq`

**Description:** The `teq` pops the values `v1` and `v2` from the operand stack.  
The result `r` is `v1 == v2` and is pushed back onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void teq() {  
    i32 v2 = pop();  
    i32 v1 = stack[sp];  
  
    stack[sp] = (i32)(v1 == v2);  
}
```

**Stack Before:** `[v1, v2, ...]`

**Stack After:** `[r, ...]`

**Example:**

## tge Test for Greater or Equal

**Assembler Syntax:** tge

**Description:** The tge pops the values v1 and v2 from the operand stack.  
The result r is v1 >= v2 and is pushed back onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void tge() {  
    i32 v2 = pop();  
    i32 v1 = stack[sp];  
  
    stack[sp] = (i32)(v1 >= v2);  
}
```

**Stack Before:** [v1, v2, ...]

**Stack After:** [r, ...]

**Example:**

## **tgt**                      Test for Greater Than

**Assembler Syntax:** `tgt`

**Description:** The `tgt` pops the values `v1` and `v2` from the operand stack.  
The result `r` is `v1 > v2` and is pushed back onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void tgt() {  
    i32 v2 = pop();  
    i32 v1 = stack[sp];  
  
    stack[sp] = (i32)(v1 > v2);  
}
```

**Stack Before:**            `[v1, v2, ...]`

**Stack After:**            `[r, ...]`

**Example:**

## **tle**                      Test for Less Than or Equal

**Assembler Syntax:** `tle`

**Description:** The `tle` pops the values `v1` and `v2` from the operand stack.  
The result `r` is `v1 <= v2` and is pushed back onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void tle() {  
    i32 v2 = pop();  
    i32 v1 = stack[sp];  
  
    stack[sp] = (i32)(v1 <= v2);  
}
```

**Stack Before:**            `[v1, v2, ...]`

**Stack After:**            `[r, ...]`

**Example:**

## **tl**t

### **Test for Less Than**

**Assembler Syntax:** add

**Description:** The **tl**t pops the values **v1** and **v2** from the operand stack.  
The result **r** is **v1 < v2** and is pushed back onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void tl() {  
    i32 v2 = pop();  
    i32 v1 = stack[sp];  
  
    stack[sp] = (i32)(v1 < v2);  
}
```

**Stack Before:** [v1, v2, ...]

**Stack After:** [r, ...]

**Example:**

## tne Test for Non Equality

**Assembler Syntax:** tne

**Description:** The tne pops the values v1 and v2 from the operand stack.  
The result r is v1 != v2 and is pushed back onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void tne() {  
    i32 v2 = pop();  
    i32 v1 = stack[sp];  
  
    stack[sp] = (i32)(v1 != v2);  
}
```

**Stack Before:** [v1, v2, ...]

**Stack After:** [r, ...]

**Example:**

# trap

## Trap

**Assembler Syntax:** `trap <u8>`

**Description:** The `trap` instruction provides customized services for developers. In other words, its behavior can be defined for the need of the embedded target application. This instruction has one operand `u8` which indicates the service number requested.

The current **Cm VM** makes 8 services available for console output services (debugging purpose). In our case, the behavior of the `trap` pops the value `v` from the operand stack and prints the value on the console output.

The complete implementation of the `trap` instructions below are isolated in the `system.h` and `system.c` files with the source code of the **Cm VM**. Developers can replace these services with their own implementations.

**Operation:**

```
trap 0x82 (PutI) - Print a signed integer (int) on console output.
trap 0x83 (PutU) - Print an unsigned integer (uint) on console output.
trap 0x81 (PutC) - Print a character (char) on console output.
trap 0x80 (PutB) - Print a boolean (bool) on console output.
trap 0x86 (PutX) - Print a byte (u8) on console output. The byte
                  is converted to two hexadecimal digits.
trap 0x85 (PutS) - Print a C string on console output.
trap 0x87 (PutN) - Print a newline on console output.
```

**Stack Before:** `[v, ...`

**Stack After:** `[...`

**Example:**



## **xor** Bitwise Exclusive Or

**Assembler Syntax:** `xor`

**Description:** The `xor` pops the values `v1` and `v2` from the operand stack.  
The result `r` is `v1 ^ v2` and is pushed back onto the operand stack.

**Operation:**

```
void xor() {  
    i32 v2 = pop();  
    i32 v1 = stack[sp];  
  
    stack[sp] = (i32)(v1 ^ v2);  
}
```

**Stack Before:** `[v1, v2, ...]`

**Stack After:** `[r, ...]`

**Example:**

```
                ; [...  
ldc    0b0101  
                ; [5, ...  
ldc    0b0110  
                ; [5, 4, ...  
xor  
                ; [3, ...
```

## Chapter 2

# Code Patterns: A Suite of Pre-compiled Test Programs

In this chapter, we present a suite of test programs and their corresponding code generation for the **Cm VM**. The format of the generated programs are in assembly language. These code patterns help to understand the resulting instructions and how they will be interpreted by the **Cm VM**.

## 2.1 Test 01: Value Types (Literals)

### Test Program:

```
void Main() {
    puts("Test 01: Value Types (Literals)\n");
    puts("-128|127|127|127|000DECAF|0000AB8D|0|9|a|A|10|10|10|10|10|false|true\n");

    // Integral literals:
    puti(-128); putc('|'); puti(+127); putc('|');
    puti(127); putc('|'); putu(127U); putc('|');

    putx(0xDECAF); putc('|'); putx(0xAB8D); putc('|');

    // Character literals:
    putc('0'); putc('|'); putc('9'); putc('|');
    putc('a'); putc('|'); putc('A'); putc('|');
    puti('\n'); putc('|'); puti('\xA'); putc('|');
    puti('\uA'); putc('|'); puti(0xA); putc('|'); puti(0x00000A); putc('|');

    // Boolean literals:
    putb(false); putc('|'); putb(true);
    putn();
}
```

**Corresponding Assembly Source Code Generation:**

sAddr	Obj. Code	Size	Label	Name	Operand	Comment
:0000	[0000]	0	\$Component_Begin			
:0000	E1 0099	3		br.i16	\$Component_End	
:0003	[0003]	0	T.C.Main@()v			
*0003		0	;			
:0003	D5 00A1	3		lda.i16	Test 01: Value Types (Literals)	
0006	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*0008		0	;			
:0008	D5 00BD	3		lda.i16	-128 127 127 127 000DECAF 0000AB8D 0 9 a A 10 1	
000b	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*000d		0	;			
*000d	D9 80	2		ldc.i8	-128	
000f	FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*0011		0	;			
*0011	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0013	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0015		0	;			
*0015	D9 7F	2		ldc.i8	127	
0017	FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*0019		0	;			
*0019	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
001b	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*001d		0	;			
*001d	D9 7F	2		ldc.i8	127	
001f	FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*0021		0	;			
*0021	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0023	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0025		0	;			
*0025	D9 7F	2		ldc.i8	127	
0027	FF 83	2		trap	83	; putu
*0029		0	;			
*0029	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
002b	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*002d		0	;			
*002d	DB 000DECAF	5		ldc.i32	912559	
0032	FF 86	2		trap	86	; putx
*0034		0	;			
*0034	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0036	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0038		0	;			
*0038	DB 0000AB8D	5		ldc.i32	43917	
003d	FF 86	2		trap	86	; putx
*003f		0	;			
*003f	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0041	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0043		0	;			
*0043	D9 30	2		ldc.i8	48	
0045	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0047		0	;			
*0047	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0049	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*004b		0	;			
*004b	D9 39	2		ldc.i8	57	
004d	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*004f		0	;			
*004f	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0051	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0053		0	;			
*0053	D9 61	2		ldc.i8	97	
0055	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0057		0	;			

*0057 D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0059 FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*005b	0	;			
*005b D9 41	2		ldc.i8	65	
005d FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*005f	0	;			
*005f D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0061 FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0063	0	;			
*0063 D9 0A	2		ldc.i8	10	
0065 FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*0067	0	;			
*0067 D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0069 FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*006b	0	;			
*006b D9 0A	2		ldc.i8	10	
006d FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*006f	0	;			
*006f D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0071 FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0073	0	;			
*0073 D9 0A	2		ldc.i8	10	
0075 FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*0077	0	;			
*0077 D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0079 FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*007b	0	;			
*007b D9 0A	2		ldc.i8	10	
007d FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*007f	0	;			
*007f D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0081 FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0083	0	;			
*0083 D9 0A	2		ldc.i8	10	
0085 FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*0087	0	;			
*0087 D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0089 FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*008b	0	;			
*008b 90	1		ldc.i3	0	
008c FF 80	2		trap	80	; putb
*008e	0	;			
*008e D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0090 FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0092	0	;			
*0092 91	1		ldc.i3	1	
0093 FF 80	2		trap	80	; putb
*0095	0	;			
0095 FF 87	2		trap	87	; putn
*0097	0	;			
*0097 04	1		ret		
:0098 [0152]	0	T.C._init@()v			
*0098 04	1		ret		
:0099 [0153]	0	\$Component_End			
:0099 E7 FFFF	3		calls.i16	T.C._init@()v	
:009c E7 FF67	3		calls.i16	T.C.Main@()v	
*009f 00	1		halt		
/00a0 54 54 ..	4	T.C	.cstring	"T.C"	
/00a4 54 54 ..	33	Test 01: Value Types (Literals)	.cstring	"Test 01: Value Types (Literals)"	
/00c5 2D 2D ..	70	-128 127 127 127 000DECAF 0000AB8D 0 9 a A 10 10 10 10 10 false true	.cstring	"-128 127 127 127 000DECAF 0000AB8D 0 9 a A 10 10 10 10 10 false true"	

Generate 'exe' file 'T01.exe' with 267 bytes

## 2.2 Test 02: Conditional Operator

### Test Program:

```
void Main() {
    puts("Test 02: Conditional Operator\n");
    puts("3|4|5\n");

    var int a, b, r;

    a = 3; b = 4;
    r = a < b ? a : b;
    puti(r); putc('|'); // 3

    a = -4;
    r = a < 0 ? -a : a;
    puti(r); putc('|'); // 4

    a = 5;
    r = a < 0 ? -a : a;
    puti(r);           // 5

    putn();
}
```

**Corresponding Assembly Source Code Generation:**

sAddr	Obj. Code	Size	Label	Name	Operand	Comment
:0000	[0000]	0	\$Component_Begin			
:0000	E1 004D	3		br.i16	\$Component_End	
:0003	[0003]	0	T.C.Main@()v			
*0003	73	1		enter	3	
*0004		0				
:0004	D5 0054	3		lda.i16	Test 02: Conditional Operator	
0007	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*0009		0				
:0009	D5 006E	3		lda.i16	3 4 5	
000c	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*000e		0				
*000e		0				
*000e	93	1		ldc.i3	3	
*000f	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0010		0				
*0010	D9 04	2		ldc.i8	4	
*0012	A9	1		stv.u3	1	
*0013		0				
*0013	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0014	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*0015	1C	1		tlt		
:0016	E3 05	2		brf.i8	\$1	
*0018	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
:0019	E0 03	2		br.i8	\$2	
:001b	[0027]	0	\$1			
*001b	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
:001c	[0028]	0	\$2			
*001c	AA	1		stv.u3	2	
*001d		0				
*001d	A2	1		ldv.u3	2	
001e	FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*0020		0				
*0020	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0022	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0024		0				
*0024	94	1		ldc.i3	-4	
*0025	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0026		0				
*0026	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0027	90	1		ldc.i3	0	
*0028	1C	1		tlt		
:0029	E3 06	2		brf.i8	\$3	
*002b	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*002c	10	1		neg		
:002d	E0 03	2		br.i8	\$4	
:002f	[0047]	0	\$3			
*002f	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
:0030	[0048]	0	\$4			
*0030	AA	1		stv.u3	2	
*0031		0				
*0031	A2	1		ldv.u3	2	
0032	FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*0034		0				
*0034	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0036	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0038		0				
*0038	D9 05	2		ldc.i8	5	
*003a	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*003b		0				
*003b	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*003c	90	1		ldc.i3	0	

*003d 1C	1		tlt		
:003e E3 06	2		brf.i8	\$5	
*0040 A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0041 10	1		neg		
:0042 E0 03	2		br.i8	\$6	
:0044 [0068]	0	\$5			
*0044 A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
:0045 [0069]	0	\$6			
*0045 AA	1		stv.u3	2	
*0046	0	;			
*0046 A2	1		ldv.u3	2	
0047 FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*0049	0	;			
0049 FF 87	2		trap	87	; putn
*004b	0	;			
*004b 03	1		exit		
:004c [0076]	0	T.C._init@()v			
*004c 04	1		ret		
:004d [0077]	0	\$Component_End			
:004d E7 FFFF	3		calls.i16	T.C._init@()v	
:0050 E7 FFB3	3		calls.i16	T.C.Main@()v	
*0053 00	1		halt		
/0054 54 54 ..	4	T.C	.cstring	"T.C"	
/0058 54 54 ..	31	Test 02: Conditional Operator	.cstring	"Test 02: Conditional Operator"	
			.cstring	"3 4 5"	

Generate 'exe' file 'T02.exe' with 126 bytes



## 2.3 Test 03: Bitwise Operators

### Test Program:

```
void Main() {
    puts("Test 03: Bitwise Operators\n");
    puts("0000005A|00003C5A|00003C00|FFFFFFA5|FFFC3A5\n");

    var int a, b, r;

    a = 0x0000005A;    // = 00000000 00000000 00000000 01011010
    b = 0x00003C5A;    // = 00000000 00000000 00111100 01011010

    // Result:
    r = a & b; // 0000005A = 00000000 00000000 00000000 01011010
    putx(r); putc('|');

    r = a | b; // 00003C5A = 00000000 00000000 00111100 01011010
    putx(r); putc('|');

    r = a ^ b; // 00003C00 = 00000000 00000000 00111100 00000000
    putx(r); putc('|');

    r = ~a;    // FFFFFFFA5 = 11111111 11111111 11111111 10100101
    putx(r); putc('|');

    r = ~b;    // FFFFC3A5 = 11111111 11111111 11000011 10100101
    putx(r);
    putn();
}
```

**Corresponding code generation:**

sAddr	Obj. Code	Size	Label	Name	Operand	Comment
:0000	[0000]	0	\$Component_Begin			
:0000	E1 004C	3		br.i16	\$Component_End	
:0003	[0003]	0	T.Expr.Main@()v			
*0003	73	1		enter	3	
*0004		0	;			
:0004	D5 0056	3		lda.i16	Test 03: Bitwise Operators	
0007	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*0009		0	;			
:0009	D5 006D	3		lda.i16	0000005A 00003C5A 00003C00 FFFFFFA5 FFFC3A5	
000c	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*000e		0	;			
*000e	D9 5A	2		ldc.i8	90	
*0010	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0011		0	;			
*0011	DA 3C5A	3		ldc.i16	15450	
*0014	A9	1		stv.u3	1	
*0015		0	;			
*0015	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0016	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*0017	0D	1		and		
*0018	AA	1		stv.u3	2	
*0019		0	;			
*0019	A2	1		ldv.u3	2	
001a	FF 86	2		trap	86	; putx
*001c		0	;			
*001c	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
001e	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0020		0	;			
*0020	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0021	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*0022	0E	1		or		
*0023	AA	1		stv.u3	2	
*0024		0	;			
*0024	A2	1		ldv.u3	2	
0025	FF 86	2		trap	86	; putx
*0027		0	;			
*0027	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0029	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*002b		0	;			
*002b	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*002c	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*002d	0F	1		xor		
*002e	AA	1		stv.u3	2	
*002f		0	;			
*002f	A2	1		ldv.u3	2	
0030	FF 86	2		trap	86	; putx
*0032		0	;			
*0032	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0034	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0036		0	;			
*0036	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0037	97	1		ldc.i3	-1	
*0038	0F	1		xor		
*0039	AA	1		stv.u3	2	
*003a		0	;			
*003a	A2	1		ldv.u3	2	
003b	FF 86	2		trap	86	; putx
*003d		0	;			
*003d	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
003f	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0041		0	;			

*0041 A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*0042 97	1		ldc.i3	-1	
*0043 0F	1		xor		
*0044 AA	1		stv.u3	2	
*0045	0	;			
*0045 A2	1		ldv.u3	2	
0046 FF 86	2		trap	86	; putx
*0048	0	;			
0048 FF 87	2		trap	87	; putn
*004a	0	;			
*004a 03	1		exit		
:004b [0075]	0	T.Expr._init@()v			
*004b 04	1		ret		
:004c [0076]	0	\$Component_End			
:004c E7 FFFF	3		calls.i16	T.Expr._init@()v	
:004f E7 FFB4	3		calls.i16	T.Expr.Main@()v	
*0052 00	1		halt		
/0053 54 54 ..	7	T.Expr	.cstring	"T.Expr"	
/005a 54 54 ..	28	Test 03: Bitwise Operators	.cstring	"Test 03: Bitwise Operators"	
			.cstring	"0000005A 00003C5A 00003C00 FFFFFFA5 FFFC3A5"	

Generate 'exe' file 'T03.exe' with 164 bytes

## 2.4 Test 04: Equality Operators

### Test Program:

```
void Main() {
    puts("Test 04: Equality Operators\n");
    puts("false|true\n");

    var int i;
    var bool r;    // Result.

    i = '9';

    r = i == 9;    // false
    putb(r); putc('|');

    r = i != 9;    // true
    putb(r);
    putn();
}
```

**Corresponding code generation:**

sAddr	Obj. Code	Size	Label	Name	Operand	Comment
:0000	[0000]	0	\$Component_Begin			
:0000	E1 0035	3		br.i16	\$Component_End	
:0003	[0003]	0	T.Expr.Main@()v			
*0003	72	1		enter	2	
*0004		0				
:0004	D5 003F	3		lda.i16	Test 04: Equality Operators	
0007	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*0009		0				
:0009	D5 0057	3		lda.i16	false true	
000c	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*000e		0				
*000e	D9 39	2		ldc.i8	57	
*0010	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0011		0				
*0011	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0012	D9 09	2		ldc.i8	9	
*0014	1B	1		tne		
:0015	E3 05	2		brf.i8	\$1	
*0017	90	1		ldc.i3	0	
:0018	E0 03	2		br.i8	\$2	
:001a	[0026]	0	\$1			
*001a	91	1		ldc.i3	1	
:001b	[0027]	0	\$2			
*001b	A9	1		stv.u3	1	
*001c		0				
*001c	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
001d	FF 80	2		trap	80	; putb
*001f		0				
*001f	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0021	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0023		0				
*0023	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0024	D9 09	2		ldc.i8	9	
*0026	1A	1		teq		
:0027	E3 05	2		brf.i8	\$3	
*0029	90	1		ldc.i3	0	
:002a	E0 03	2		br.i8	\$4	
:002c	[0044]	0	\$3			
*002c	91	1		ldc.i3	1	
:002d	[0045]	0	\$4			
*002d	A9	1		stv.u3	1	
*002e		0				
*002e	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
002f	FF 80	2		trap	80	; putb
*0031		0				
0031	FF 87	2		trap	87	; putn
*0033		0				
*0033	03	1		exit		
:0034	[0052]	0	T.Expr._init@()v			
*0034	04	1		ret		
:0035	[0053]	0	\$Component_End			
:0035	E7 FFFF	3		calls.i16	T.Expr._init@()v	
:0038	E7 FFCB	3		calls.i16	T.Expr.Main@()v	
*003b	00	1		halt		
/003c	54 54 ..	7	T.Expr	.cstring	"T.Expr"	
/0043	54 54 ..	29	Test 04: Equality Operators	.cstring	"Test 04: Equality Operators"	
/0060	66 66 ..	12	false true	.cstring	"false true"	

Generate 'exe' file 'T04.exe' with 108 bytes

## 2.5 Test 05: Relational Operators

### Test Program:

```
void Main() {
    puts("Test 05: Relational Operators\n");
    puts("true|true|false|false\n");

    var int  a, b; // Signed integer operands.
    var bool r;    // Result.

    a = 1; b = 2;
    r = a < b;    putb(r); putc('|'); // true|

    a = 3; b = 4;
    r = a <= b;   putb(r); putc('|'); // true|

    a = 5; b = 6;
    r = a > b;    putb(r); putc('|'); // false|

    a = 7; b = 8;
    r = a >= b;   putb(r);           // false|

    putn();
}
```

**Corresponding code generation:**

sAddr	Obj. Code	Size	Label	Name	Operand	Comment
:0000	[0000]	0	\$Component_Begin			
:0000	E1 0067	3		br.i16	\$Component_End	
:0003	[0003]	0	T.Expr.Main@()v			
*0003	73	1		enter	3	
*0004		0				
:0004	D5 0071	3		lda.i16	Test 05: Relational Operators	
0007	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*0009		0				
:0009	D5 008B	3		lda.i16	true true false false	
000c	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*000e		0				
*000e	91	1		ldc.i3	1	
*000f	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0010		0				
*0010	92	1		ldc.i3	2	
*0011	A9	1		stv.u3	1	
*0012		0				
*0012	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0013	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*0014	1F	1		tge		
:0015	E3 05	2		brf.i8	\$1	
*0017	90	1		ldc.i3	0	
:0018	E0 03	2		br.i8	\$2	
:001a	[0026]	0	\$1			
*001a	91	1		ldc.i3	1	
:001b	[0027]	0	\$2			
*001b	AA	1		stv.u3	2	
*001c		0				
*001c	A2	1		ldv.u3	2	
001d	FF 80	2		trap	80	; putb
*001f		0				
*001f	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0021	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0023		0				
*0023	93	1		ldc.i3	3	
*0024	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0025		0				
*0025	D9 04	2		ldc.i8	4	
*0027	A9	1		stv.u3	1	
*0028		0				
*0028	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0029	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*002a	1D	1		tgt		
:002b	E3 05	2		brf.i8	\$3	
*002d	90	1		ldc.i3	0	
:002e	E0 03	2		br.i8	\$4	
:0030	[0048]	0	\$3			
*0030	91	1		ldc.i3	1	
:0031	[0049]	0	\$4			
*0031	AA	1		stv.u3	2	
*0032		0				
*0032	A2	1		ldv.u3	2	
0033	FF 80	2		trap	80	; putb
*0035		0				
*0035	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0037	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0039		0				
*0039	D9 05	2		ldc.i8	5	
*003b	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*003c		0				
*003c	D9 06	2		ldc.i8	6	

*003e A9	1		stv.u3	1	
*003f	0	;			
*003f A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0040 A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*0041 1E	1		tle		
:0042 E3 05	2		brf.i8	\$5	
*0044 90	1		ldc.i3	0	
:0045 E0 03	2		br.i8	\$6	
:0047 [0071]	0	\$5			
*0047 91	1		ldc.i3	1	
:0048 [0072]	0	\$6			
*0048 AA	1		stv.u3	2	
*0049	0	;			
*0049 A2	1		ldv.u3	2	
004a FF 80	2		trap	80	; putb
*004c	0	;			
*004c D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
004e FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0050	0	;			
*0050 D9 07	2		ldc.i8	7	
*0052 A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0053	0	;			
*0053 D9 08	2		ldc.i8	8	
*0055 A9	1		stv.u3	1	
*0056	0	;			
*0056 A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0057 A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*0058 1C	1		tlt		
:0059 E3 05	2		brf.i8	\$7	
*005b 90	1		ldc.i3	0	
:005c E0 03	2		br.i8	\$8	
:005e [0094]	0	\$7			
*005e 91	1		ldc.i3	1	
:005f [0095]	0	\$8			
*005f AA	1		stv.u3	2	
*0060	0	;			
*0060 A2	1		ldv.u3	2	
0061 FF 80	2		trap	80	; putb
*0063	0	;			
0063 FF 87	2		trap	87	; putn
*0065	0	;			
*0065 03	1		exit		
:0066 [0102]	0	T.Expr._init@()v			
*0066 04	1		ret		
:0067 [0103]	0	\$Component_End			
:0067 E7 FFFF	3		calls.i16	T.Expr._init@()v	
:006a E7 FF99	3		calls.i16	T.Expr.Main@()v	
*006d 00	1		halt		
/006e 54 54 ..	7	T.Expr	.cstring	"T.Expr"	
/0075 54 54 ..	31	Test 05: Relational Operators	.cstring	"Test 05: Relational Operators"	
/0094 74 74 ..	23	true true false false	.cstring	"true true false false"	

Generate 'exe' file 'T05.exe' with 171 bytes



## 2.6 Test 06: Shift Operators

### Test Program:

```
void Main() {
    puts("Test 06: Shift Operators\n");
    puts("FFFFFFFA6|FFFFFFFD3|0000F168|00001E2D"); putn();

    var int a, b, r;

    a = 0x0000005A; // = 00000000 00000000 00000000 01011010
    b = 0x00003C5A; // = 00000000 00000000 00111100 01011010

    // Result.
    a = -a; // FFFFFFFA6 = 11111111 11111111 11111111 10100101
    putx(a); putc('|');
    r = a >> 1; // FFFFFFFD3 = 11111111 11111111 11111111 11010010
    putx(r); putc('|');
    r = b << 2; // 0000F168 = 00000000 00000000 11110001 01101000
    putx(r); putc('|');
    r = r >> 3; // 00001E2D = 00000000 00000000 00011110 00101101
    putx(r);

    putn();
}
```

**Corresponding code generation:**

sAddr	Obj. Code	Size	Label	Name	Operand	Comment
:0000	[0000]	0	\$Component_Begin			
:0000	E1 0042	3		br.i16	\$Component_End	
:0003	[0003]	0	T.Expr.Main@()v			
*0003	73	1		enter	3	
*0004		0				
:0004	D5 004C	3		lda.i16	Test 06: Shift Operators	
0007	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*0009		0				
:0009	D5 0061	3		lda.i16	FFFFFFA6 FFFFFFD3 0000F168 00001E2D	
000c	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*000e		0				
000e	FF 87	2		trap	87	; putn
*0010		0				
*0010	D9 5A	2		ldc.i8	90	
*0012	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0013		0				
*0013	DA 3C5A	3		ldc.i16	15450	
*0016	A9	1		stv.u3	1	
*0017		0				
*0017	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0018	10	1		neg		
*0019	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*001a		0				
*001a	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
001b	FF 86	2		trap	86	; putx
*001d		0				
*001d	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
001f	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0021		0				
*0021	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0022	91	1		ldc.i3	1	
*0023	19	1		shr		
*0024	AA	1		stv.u3	2	
*0025		0				
*0025	A2	1		ldv.u3	2	
0026	FF 86	2		trap	86	; putx
*0028		0				
*0028	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
002a	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*002c		0				
*002c	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*002d	92	1		ldc.i3	2	
*002e	18	1		shl		
*002f	AA	1		stv.u3	2	
*0030		0				
*0030	A2	1		ldv.u3	2	
0031	FF 86	2		trap	86	; putx
*0033		0				
*0033	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0035	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0037		0				
*0037	A2	1		ldv.u3	2	
*0038	93	1		ldc.i3	3	
*0039	19	1		shr		
*003a	AA	1		stv.u3	2	
*003b		0				
*003b	A2	1		ldv.u3	2	
003c	FF 86	2		trap	86	; putx
*003e		0				
003e	FF 87	2		trap	87	; putn
*0040		0				

```

*0040 03          1          exit
:0041  [0065]     0  T.Expr._init@()v
*0041 04          1          ret
:0042  [0066]     0  $Component_End
:0042 E7 FFFF     3          calls.i16  T.Expr._init@()v
:0045 E7 FFBE     3          calls.i16  T.Expr.Main@()v
*0048 00          1          halt
/0049 54 54 ..    7  T.Expr          .cstring  "T.Expr"
/0050 54 54 ..    26 Test 06: Shift Operators .cstring  "Test 06: Shift Operators"
/006a 46 46 ..    36 FFFFFFFA6|FFFFFFD3|0000F168|00001E2D .cstring  "FFFFFFFA6|FFFFFFD3|0000F168|00001E2D"

```

Generate 'exe' file 'T06.exe' with 142 bytes

## 2.7 Test 07: Extended Bitwise Assignment Operators

### Test Program:

```
void Main() {
    puts("Test 07: Extended Bitwise Assignment Operators"); putn();
    puts("7FFFFFFA6|3FFFFFFD3|FFFFFFD30"); putn();

    var int r;
    r = 0x7FFFFFFA6;    // 7FFFFFFA6 = 01111111 11111111 11111111 10100110
    putx(r); putc('|');

    r >>= 1;           // 3FFFFFFD3 = 00111111 11111111 11111111 11010011
    putx(r); putc('|');

    r <<= 4;           // FFFFFFFD30 = 11111111 11111111 11111101 00110000
    putx(r);

    putn();
}
```

## Corresponding code generation:

sAddr	Obj. Code	Size	Label	Name	Operand	Comment
:0000	[0000]	0	\$Component_Begin			
:0000	E1 0036	3		br.i16	\$Component_End	
:0003	[0003]	0	T.Expr.Main@()v			
*0003	71	1		enter	1	
*0004		0				;
:0004	D5 0040	3		lda.i16	Test 07: Extended Bitwise Assignment Operators	
0007	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*0009		0				;
0009	FF 87	2		trap	87	; putn
*000b		0				;
:000b	D5 0068	3		lda.i16	7FFFFFFA6 3FFFFFFD3 FFFFFFD30	
000e	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*0010		0				;
0010	FF 87	2		trap	87	; putn
*0012		0				;
*0012	DB 7FFFFFFA6	5		ldc.i32	2147483558	
*0017	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0018		0				;
*0018	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
0019	FF 86	2		trap	86	; putx
*001b		0				;
*001b	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
001d	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*001f		0				;
*001f	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0020	91	1		ldc.i3	1	
*0021	19	1		shr		
*0022	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0023		0				;
*0023	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
0024	FF 86	2		trap	86	; putx
*0026		0				;
*0026	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0028	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*002a		0				;
*002a	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*002b	D9 04	2		ldc.i8	4	
*002d	18	1		shl		
*002e	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*002f		0				;
*002f	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
0030	FF 86	2		trap	86	; putx
*0032		0				;
0032	FF 87	2		trap	87	; putn
*0034		0				;
*0034	03	1		exit		
:0035	[0053]	0	T.Expr._init@()v			
*0035	04	1		ret		
:0036	[0054]	0	\$Component_End			
:0036	E7 FFFF	3		calls.i16	T.Expr._init@()v	
:0039	E7 FFCa	3		calls.i16	T.Expr.Main@()v	
*003c	00	1		halt		
/003d	54 54 ..	7	T.Expr	.cstring	"T.Expr"	
/0044	54 54 ..	47	Test 07: Extended Bitwise Operators	.cstring	"Test 07: Extended Bitwise Assignment Operator"	
/0073	37 37 ..	27	7FFFFFFA6 3FFFFFFD3 FFFFFFD30	.cstring	"7FFFFFFA6 3FFFFFFD3 FFFFFFD30"	

Generate 'exe' file 'T07.exe' with 142 bytes

## 2.8 Test 08: Prefix and Postfix Operators

### Test Program:

```
void Main() {
    puts("Test 08: Prefix and Postfix Operators\n");
    puts("7778798887\n");

    var int a, b;

    b = 6;

    a = ++b; puti(a); puti(b);
    a = b++; puti(a); puti(b);
    ++b;     puti(a); puti(b);
    a = --b; puti(a); puti(b);
    a = b--; puti(a); puti(b);

    putn();
}
```

**Corresponding code generation:**

sAddr	Obj. Code	Size	Label	Name	Operand	Comment
:0000	[0000]	0	\$Component_Begin			
:0000	E1 0045	3		br.i16	\$Component_End	
:0003	[0003]	0	T.Expr.Main@()v			
*0003	72	1		enter	2	
*0004		0				;
:0004	D5 004F	3		lda.i16	Test 08: Prefix and Postfix Operators	
0007	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*0009		0				;
:0009	D5 0071	3		lda.i16	7778798887	
000c	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*000e		0				;
*000e	D9 06	2		ldc.i8	6	
*0010	A9	1		stv.u3	1	
*0011		0				;
*0011	B3 01	2		incv.u8	1	
*0013	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*0014	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0015		0				;
*0015	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
0016	FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*0018		0				;
*0018	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
0019	FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*001b		0				;
*001b	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*001c	B3 01	2		incv.u8	1	
*001e	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*001f		0				;
*001f	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
0020	FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*0022		0				;
*0022	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
0023	FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*0025		0				;
*0025	B3 01	2		incv.u8	1	
*0027		0				;
*0027	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
0028	FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*002a		0				;
*002a	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
002b	FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*002d		0				;
*002d	B4 01	2		decv.u8	1	
*002f	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*0030	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0031		0				;
*0031	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
0032	FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*0034		0				;
*0034	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
0035	FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*0037		0				;
*0037	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*0038	B4 01	2		decv.u8	1	
*003a	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*003b		0				;
*003b	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
003c	FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*003e		0				;
*003e	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
003f	FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti

```

*0041      0  ;
0041 FF 87      2                      trap      87                      ; putn
*0043      0  ;
*0043 03      1                      exit
:0044 [0068] 0  T.Expr._init@()v
*0044 04      1                      ret
:0045 [0069] 0  $Component_End
:0045 E7 FFFF 3
:0048 E7 FFBB 3                      calls.i16  T.Expr._init@()v
*004b 00      1                      calls.i16  T.Expr.Main@()v
/004c 54 54 .. 7  T.Expr                      halt
/0053 54 54 .. 39 Test 08: Prefix Postfix Operators .cstring "T.Expr"
/007a 37 37 .. 12 7778798887 .cstring "Test 08: Prefix and Postfix Operators"
                                .cstring "7778798887"

```

Generate 'exe' file 'T08.exe' with 134 bytes



## 2.9 Test 09: if-else Statement

### Test Program:

```
const int  Min = 0;
const int  Max = 9;

int Tick(int count, bool directionUp) {
    if (directionUp) { // If with an else clause.
        if (++count > Max) { // Nested if without an else clause.
            count = Min;
        }
    } else {           // Else clause of the outer if statement.
        if (--count < Min) { // Nested if without an else clause.
            count = Max;
        }
    }
    puti(count); putc('|');
    return count;
}

void Main() {
    puts("Test 09: if-else Statement\n");
    puts("9|0|9|0|1|\n");

    var  int  count;
    var  bool directionUp;

    count = 8;
    directionUp = true;

    count = Tick(count, directionUp); // 9
    count = Tick(count, directionUp); // 0

    directionUp = false;

    count = Tick(count, directionUp); // 9

    directionUp = true;

    count = Tick(count, directionUp); // 0
    count = Tick(count, directionUp); // 1

    putn();
}
```

**Corresponding code generation:**

sAddr	Obj. Code	Size	Label	Name	Operand	Comment
:0000	[0000]	0	\$Component_Begin			
:0000	E1 005F	3		br.i16	\$Component_End	
:0003	[0003]	0	T.Stmt.Tick@(ib)i			
*0003	88	1		enter	24	
*0004		0	;			
*0004	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*0005	90	1		ldc.i3	0	
*0006	1B	1		tne		
:0007	E3 0E	2		brf.i8	\$1	
*0009		0	;			
*0009	B3 00	2		incv.u8	0	
*000b	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*000c	D9 09	2		ldc.i8	9	
*000e	1D	1		tgt		
:000f	E3 04	2		brf.i8	\$2	
*0011		0	;			
*0011	90	1		ldc.i3	0	
*0012	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0013		0	;			
:0013	[0019]	0	\$2			
*0013		0	;			
:0013	E0 0C	2		br.i8	\$3	
:0015	[0021]	0	\$1			
*0015		0	;			
*0015	B4 00	2		decv.u8	0	
*0017	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0018	90	1		ldc.i3	0	
*0019	1C	1		tlr		
:001a	E3 05	2		brf.i8	\$4	
*001c		0	;			
*001c	D9 09	2		ldc.i8	9	
*001e	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*001f		0	;			
:001f	[0031]	0	\$4			
*001f		0	;			
:001f	[0031]	0	\$3			
*001f		0	;			
*001f	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
0020	FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*0022		0	;			
*0022	D9 7C	2		ldc.i8	124	
0024	FF 81	2		trap	81	; putc
*0026		0	;			
*0026	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0027	03	1		exit		
*0028		0	;			
*0028	03	1		exit		
:0029	[0041]	0	T.Stmt.Main@()v			
*0029	72	1		enter	2	
*002a		0	;			
:002a	D5 0043	3		lda.i16	Test 09: if-else Statement	
002d	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*002f		0	;			
:002f	D5 005A	3		lda.i16	9 0 9 0 1	
0032	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*0034		0	;			
*0034	D9 08	2		ldc.i8	8	
*0036	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0037		0	;			
*0037	91	1		ldc.i3	1	
*0038	A9	1		stv.u3	1	

*0039	0	;			
*0039 A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*003a A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
:003b E7 FFC8	3		calls.i16	T.Stmt.Tick@(ib)i	
*003e A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*003f	0	;			
*003f A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0040 A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
:0041 E7 FFC2	3		calls.i16	T.Stmt.Tick@(ib)i	
*0044 A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0045	0	;			
*0045 90	1		ldc.i3	0	
*0046 A9	1		stv.u3	1	
*0047	0	;			
*0047 A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0048 A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
:0049 E7 FFBA	3		calls.i16	T.Stmt.Tick@(ib)i	
*004c A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*004d	0	;			
*004d 91	1		ldc.i3	1	
*004e A9	1		stv.u3	1	
*004f	0	;			
*004f A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0050 A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
:0051 E7 FFB2	3		calls.i16	T.Stmt.Tick@(ib)i	
*0054 A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0055	0	;			
*0055 A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0056 A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
:0057 E7 FFAC	3		calls.i16	T.Stmt.Tick@(ib)i	
*005a A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*005b	0	;			
005b FF 87	2		trap	87	; putn
*005d	0	;			
*005d 03	1		exit		
:005e [0094]	0	T.Stmt._init@()v			
*005e 04	1		ret		
:005f [0095]	0	\$Component_End			
:005f E7 FFFF	3		calls.i16	T.Stmt._init@()v	
:0062 E7 FFC7	3		calls.i16	T.Stmt.Main@()v	
*0065 00	1		halt		
/0066 54 54 ..	7	T.Stmt	.cstring	"T.Stmt"	
/006d 54 54 ..	28	Test 09: if-else Statement	.cstring	"Test 09: if-else Statement"	
/0089 39 39 ..	12	9 0 9 0 1	.cstring	"9 0 9 0 1 "	

Generate 'exe' file 'T09.exe' with 149 bytes

## 2.10 Test 10: while Statement

### Test Program:

```
void Main() {
    puts("Test 10: while Statement - countdown\n");
    puts("9876543210\n");

    var int sec = 9;

    while (sec >= 0)
        puti(sec--);

    putn();
}
```

**Corresponding code generation:**

sAddr	Obj. Code	Size	Label	Name	Operand	Comment
:0000	[0000]	0	\$Component_Begin			
:0000	E1 0021	3		br.i16	\$Component_End	
:0003	[0003]	0	T.Stmt.Main@()v			
*0003	71	1		enter	1	
*0004		0				;
:0004	D5 002B	3		lda.i16	Test 10: while Statement - countdown	
0007	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*0009		0				;
:0009	D5 004C	3		lda.i16	9876543210	
000c	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*000e		0				;
*000e	D9 09	2		ldc.i8	9	
*0010	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0011		0				;
:0011	E0 07	2		br.i8	\$2	
:0013	[0019]	0	\$3			
*0013	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0014	B4 00	2		decv.u8	0	
0016	FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
:0018	[0024]	0	\$2			
*0018	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0019	90	1		ldc.i3	0	
*001a	1C	1		tlr		
:001b	E3 F8	2		brf.i8	\$3	
:001d	[0029]	0	\$1			
*001d		0				;
001d	FF 87	2		trap	87	; putn
*001f		0				;
*001f	03	1		exit		
:0020	[0032]	0	T.Stmt._init@()v			
*0020	04	1		ret		
:0021	[0033]	0	\$Component_End			
:0021	E7 FFFF	3		calls.i16	T.Stmt._init@()v	
:0024	E7 FFDF	3		calls.i16	T.Stmt.Main@()v	
*0027	00	1		halt		
/0028	54 54 ..	7	T.Stmt	.cstring	"T.Stmt"	
/002f	54 54 ..	38	Test 10: while Statement - countdown	.cstring	"Test 10: while Statement - countdown"	
/0055	39 39 ..	12	9876543210	.cstring	"9876543210"	

Generate 'exe' file 'T10.exe' with 97 bytes

## 2.11 Test 11: break Statement

### Test Program:

```
void Main() {
    puts("Test 11: break Statement\n");
    puts("9876543210\n");

    var int sec = 9;

    while (true) {
        if (sec < 0) break;
        puti(sec--);
    }

    putn();
}
```

**Corresponding code generation:**

sAddr	Obj. Code	Size	Label	Name	Operand	Comment
:0000	[0000]	0	\$Component_Begin			
:0000	E1 0025	3		br.i16	\$Component_End	
:0003	[0003]	0	T.Stmt.Main@()v			
*0003	71	1		enter	1	
*0004		0				
:0004	D5 002F	3		lda.i16	Test 11: break Statement	
0007	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*0009		0				
:0009	D5 0044	3		lda.i16	9876543210	
000c	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*000e		0				
*000e	D9 09	2		ldc.i8	9	
*0010	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0011		0				
:0011	E0 0E	2		br.i8	\$2	
:0013	[0019]	0	\$3			
*0013		0				
*0013	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0014	90	1		ldc.i3	0	
*0015	1C	1		tlr		
:0016	E3 04	2		brf.i8	\$4	
:0018	E0 09	2		br.i8	\$1	
:001a	[0026]	0	\$4			
*001a		0				
*001a	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*001b	B4 00	2		decv.u8	0	
001d	FF 82	2		trap	82	; puti
*001f		0				
:001f	[0031]	0	\$2			
:001f	E0 F4	2		br.i8	\$3	
:0021	[0033]	0	\$1			
*0021		0				
0021	FF 87	2		trap	87	; putn
*0023		0				
*0023	03	1		exit		
:0024	[0036]	0	T.Stmt._init@()v			
*0024	04	1		ret		
:0025	[0037]	0	\$Component_End			
:0025	E7 FFFF	3		calls.i16	T.Stmt._init@()v	
:0028	E7 FFDB	3		calls.i16	T.Stmt.Main@()v	
*002b	00	1		halt		
/002c	54 54 ..	7	T.Stmt	.cstring	"T.Stmt"	
/0033	54 54 ..	26	Test 11: break Statement	.cstring	"Test 11: break Statement"	
/004d	39 39 ..	12	9876543210	.cstring	"9876543210"	

Generate 'exe' file 'T11.exe' with 89 bytes

## 2.12 Test 12: Bit functions

### Test Program:

```
int Set(int value, int bit) {
    return value |= (1 << bit);
}

int Clear(int value, int bit) {
    return value &= ~(1 << bit);
}

int Toggle(int value, int bit) {
    return value ^= (1 << bit);
}

int Read(int value, int bit) {
    return (value >> bit) & 0x01;
}

void Main() {
    puts("Test 12: Bit functions\n");
    puts("|00000000|00000004|00000000|00000004|00000001|00000000\n");

    var int i = 0x00;
    var int r = 0x00;

    putc('|'); putx(i);
    i = Bit.Set(i, 2);
    putc('|'); putx(i);
    i = Bit.Clear(i, 2);
    putc('|'); putx(i);
    i = Bit.Toggle(i, 2);
    putc('|'); putx(i);

    r = Bit.Read(i, 2);
    putc('|'); putx(r);
    r = Bit.Read(i, 0);
    putc('|'); putx(r);

    putn();
}
```



**Corresponding code generation:**

sAddr	Obj. Code	Size	Label	Name	Operand	Comment
:0000	[0000]	0	\$Component_Begin			
:0000	E1 0086	3		br.i16	\$Component_End	
:0003	[0003]	0	T.Bit.Set@(ii)i			
*0003	88	1		enter	24	
*0004	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0005	91	1		ldc.i3	1	
*0006	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*0007	18	1		shl		
*0008	0E	1		or		
*0009	02	1		dup		
*000a	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*000b	03	1		exit		
*000c	03	1		exit		
:000d	[0013]	0	T.Bit.Clear@(ii)i			
*000d	88	1		enter	24	
*000e	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*000f	91	1		ldc.i3	1	
*0010	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*0011	18	1		shl		
*0012	97	1		ldc.i3	-1	
*0013	0F	1		xor		
*0014	0D	1		and		
*0015	02	1		dup		
*0016	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0017	03	1		exit		
*0018	03	1		exit		
:0019	[0025]	0	T.Bit.Toggle@(ii)i			
*0019	88	1		enter	24	
*001a	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*001b	91	1		ldc.i3	1	
*001c	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*001d	18	1		shl		
*001e	0F	1		xor		
*001f	02	1		dup		
*0020	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0021	03	1		exit		
*0022	03	1		exit		
:0023	[0035]	0	T.Bit.Read@(ii)i			
*0023	88	1		enter	24	
*0024	A0	1		ldv.u3	0	
*0025	A1	1		ldv.u3	1	
*0026	19	1		shr		
*0027	91	1		ldc.i3	1	
*0028	0D	1		and		
*0029	03	1		exit		
*002a	03	1		exit		
:002b	[0043]	0	T.Bit.Main@()v			
*002b	72	1		enter	2	
*002c		0	;			
:002c	D5 0067	3		lda.i16	Test 12: Bit functions	
002f	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*0031		0	;			
:0031	D5 007A	3		lda.i16	00000000 00000004 00000000 00000004 00000001	
0034	FF 85	2		trap	85	; puts
*0036		0	;			
*0036	90	1		ldc.i3	0	
*0037	A8	1		stv.u3	0	
*0038		0	;			
*0038	90	1		ldc.i3	0	
*0039	A9	1		stv.u3	1	
*003a		0	;			

*003a D9 7C	2	ldc.i8	124	
003c FF 81	2	trap	81	; putc
*003e	0 ;			
*003e A0	1	ldv.u3	0	
003f FF 86	2	trap	86	; putx
*0041	0 ;			
*0041 A0	1	ldv.u3	0	
*0042 92	1	ldc.i3	2	
:0043 E7 FFC0	3	calls.i16	T.Bit.Set@(ii)i	
*0046 A8	1	stv.u3	0	
*0047	0 ;			
*0047 D9 7C	2	ldc.i8	124	
0049 FF 81	2	trap	81	; putc
*004b	0 ;			
*004b A0	1	ldv.u3	0	
004c FF 86	2	trap	86	; putx
*004e	0 ;			
*004e A0	1	ldv.u3	0	
*004f 92	1	ldc.i3	2	
:0050 E7 FFBD	3	calls.i16	T.Bit.Clear@(ii)i	
*0053 A8	1	stv.u3	0	
*0054	0 ;			
*0054 D9 7C	2	ldc.i8	124	
0056 FF 81	2	trap	81	; putc
*0058	0 ;			
*0058 A0	1	ldv.u3	0	
0059 FF 86	2	trap	86	; putx
*005b	0 ;			
*005b A0	1	ldv.u3	0	
*005c 92	1	ldc.i3	2	
:005d E7 FFBC	3	calls.i16	T.Bit.Toggle@(ii)i	
*0060 A8	1	stv.u3	0	
*0061	0 ;			
*0061 D9 7C	2	ldc.i8	124	
0063 FF 81	2	trap	81	; putc
*0065	0 ;			
*0065 A0	1	ldv.u3	0	
0066 FF 86	2	trap	86	; putx
*0068	0 ;			
*0068 A0	1	ldv.u3	0	
*0069 92	1	ldc.i3	2	
:006a E7 FFB9	3	calls.i16	T.Bit.Read@(ii)i	
*006d A9	1	stv.u3	1	
*006e	0 ;			
*006e D9 7C	2	ldc.i8	124	
0070 FF 81	2	trap	81	; putc
*0072	0 ;			
*0072 A1	1	ldv.u3	1	
0073 FF 86	2	trap	86	; putx
*0075	0 ;			
*0075 A0	1	ldv.u3	0	
*0076 90	1	ldc.i3	0	
:0077 E7 FFAC	3	calls.i16	T.Bit.Read@(ii)i	
*007a A9	1	stv.u3	1	
*007b	0 ;			
*007b D9 7C	2	ldc.i8	124	
007d FF 81	2	trap	81	; putc
*007f	0 ;			
*007f A1	1	ldv.u3	1	
0080 FF 86	2	trap	86	; putx
*0082	0 ;			
0082 FF 87	2	trap	87	; putn
*0084	0 ;			
*0084 03	1	exit		

```

:0085 [0133] 0 T.Bit._init@()v
*0085 04 1 ret
:0086 [0134] 0 $Component_End
:0086 E7 FFFF 3 calls.i16 T.Bit._init@()v
:0089 E7 FFA2 3 calls.i16 T.Bit.Main@()v
*008c 00 1 halt
/008d 54 54 .. 6 T.Bit .cstring "T.Bit"
/0093 54 54 .. 24 Test 12: Bit functions .cstring "Test 12: Bit functions"
/00ab 7C 7C .. 56 |00000000|00000004|00000000|00000004|00000001|00000000
.cstring "|00000000|00000004|00000000|00000004|00000001"

```

Generate 'exe' file 'T12.exe' with 227 bytes

# Index

## instructions

- addv, 9**
- add, 8**
- and, 10**
- brf, 12**
- br, 11**
- call, 13**
- decv, 15**
- dec, 14**
- div, 16**
- dup, 17**
- enter, 18**
- halt, 21**
- incv, 23**
- inc, 22**
- ldc, 25**
- ldv, 26**
- mul, 27**
- neg, 28**
- not, 29**
- or, 30**
- pop, 31**
- rem, 32**
- ret, 33**
- shl, 36**
- shr, 37**
- stv, 39**
- sub, 38**
- teq, 40**
- tge, 41**
- tgt, 42**
- tle, 43**
- tlt, 44**
- tne, 45**
- trap, 46**
- xor, 47**