



Compilers

Code Generation I

A language with integers and integer operations

$$P \rightarrow D; P \mid D$$
$$D \rightarrow \text{def id}(\text{ARGS}) = E;$$
$$\text{ARGS} \rightarrow \text{id}, \text{ARGS} \mid \text{id}$$
$$\begin{aligned} E \rightarrow & \text{int} \mid \text{id} \mid \text{if } E_1 = E_2 \text{ then } E_3 \text{ else } E_4 \\ & \mid E_1 + E_2 \mid E_1 - E_2 \mid \text{id}(E_1, \dots, E_n) \end{aligned}$$

- The first function definition **f** is the entry point
 - The “main” routine
- Program for computing the Fibonacci numbers:

```
def fib(x) = if x = 1 then 0 else  
             if x = 2 then 1 else  
             fib(x - 1) + fib(x - 2)
```

- For each expression e we generate MIPS code that:
 - Computes the value of e in $\$a0$
 - Preserves $\$sp$ and the contents of the stack
- We define a code generation function $cgen(e)$ whose result is the code generated for e

- The code to evaluate a constant simply copies it into the accumulator:

`cgen(i) = li $a0 i`

- This preserves the stack, as required
- Color key:
 - RED: compile time
 - BLUE: run time

```
cgen( $e_1 + e_2$ ) =  
  cgen( $e_1$ )  
  sw $a0 0($sp)  
  addiu $sp $sp -4  
  cgen( $e_2$ )  
  lw $t1 4($sp)  
  add $a0 $t1 $a0  
  addiu $sp $sp 4
```

```
cgen( $e_1 + e_2$ ) =  
  cgen( $e_1$ )  
  print "sw $a0 0($sp)"  
  print "addiu $sp $sp -4"  
  cgen( $e_2$ )  
  print "lw $t1 4($sp)"  
  print "add $a0 $t1 $a0"  
  print "addiu $sp $sp 4"
```

- Optimization: Put the result of e_1 directly in $\$t1$?

```
cgen( $e_1 + e_2$ ) =  
    cgen( $e_1$ )  
    move  $\$t1$   $\$a0$   
    cgen( $e_2$ )  
    add  $\$a0$   $\$t1$   $\$a0$ 
```

- The code for $+$ is a template with “holes” for code for evaluating e_1 and e_2
- Stack machine code generation is recursive
 - Code for $e_1 + e_2$ is code for e_1 and e_2 glued together
- Code generation can be written as a recursive-descent of the AST
 - At least for expressions

- New instruction: `sub reg1 reg2 reg3`
 - Implements $\text{reg}_1 \leftarrow \text{reg}_2 - \text{reg}_3$

```
cgen(e1 - e2) =  
  cgen(e1)  
  sw $a0 0($sp)  
  addiu $sp $sp -4  
  cgen(e2)  
  lw $t1 4($sp)  
  sub $a0 $t1 $a0  
  addiu $sp $sp 4
```

Choose the expression that the assembly code at right was generated from.

- ☐ $5 + (4 - 3)$
- ☐ $5 - (4 + 3)$
- ☐ $(5 + 4) - 3$
- ☐ $(5 - 4) + 3$

Code Generation I

```
li $a0 5
sw $a0 0($sp)
addiu $sp $sp -4
li $a0 4
sw $a0 0($sp)
addiu $sp $sp -4
li $a0 3
lw $t1 4($sp)
sub $a0 $t1 $a0
addiu $sp $sp 4
lw $t1 4($sp)
add $a0 $t1 $a0
addiu $sp $sp 4
```

- New instruction: `beq reg1 reg2 label`
 - Branch to label if `reg1 = reg2`
- New instruction: `b label`
 - Unconditional jump to label

```
cgen(if  $e_1 = e_2$  then  $e_3$  else  $e_4$ ) =  
  cgen( $e_1$ )  
  sw $a0 0($sp)  
  addiu $sp $sp -4  
  cgen( $e_2$ )  
  lw $t1 4($sp)  
  addiu $sp $sp 4  
  beq $a0 $t1 true_branch
```

```
false_branch:  
  cgen( $e_4$ )  
  b end_if  
true_branch:  
  cgen( $e_3$ )  
end_if:
```