```
(let (x 5) 5
    (if (= x 10) (+ x 2) x)) -3
(if 5 true false) true
    (+ 7 true) (= 3 5)
(= true 1) (+ 4 7)
```

```
enum Expr {
  Num(i32),
  True, False,
  If(Box<Expr>, Box<Expr>, Box<Expr>)
Eq(Box<Expr>, Box<Expr>)
  Add1(Box<Expr>),
Plus(Box<Expr>>, Box<Expr>),
  Let(String, Box<Expr>, Box<Expr>)
Id(String),}
fn compile_expr(e : &Expr, si : i32, env : &HashMap<String, i32>) -> String {
  match e {
       Expr::Num(n) =>
       Expr::True =>
       Expr::False =>
       Expr::Add1(subexpr) => ...,
       Expr::Plus(e1, e2) => ...,
       Expr::Let(x, e, body) \Rightarrow ...,
       Expr::If(cond, thn, els) => {
       }
       Expr::Eq(e1, e2) => {
       }
}
```

This is 64 bits:

This is 5 shifted 1 to the left, AKA 10:

If we're OK with 63-bit numbers, can use LSB

for tag

What does this mean for code generation?

What should we do the next time we need a new type? (string, heap-allocated object, etc.)

Condition Codes (that matter for us): Overflow, Sign, Zero many instructions set these; arithmetic, shifting, etc. mov does not

cmp <reg>, <val> compute <reg> - <val> and set condition codes (value in <reg> does not change)

some cases to think about:

<label>: set this line as a label for jumping to later

jmp <label> unconditionally jump to <label>

shl <reg> shift <reg> to the left by 1, filling in least-significant bit with zero

sar <reg> shift <reg> to the left by 1, lilling in most-significant bit to preserve sign

shr <reg> shift <reg> to the right by 1, filling in most-significant bit with zero