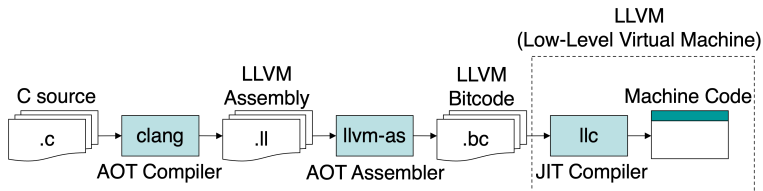


Code Generation

Multiple IRs in the Compiler

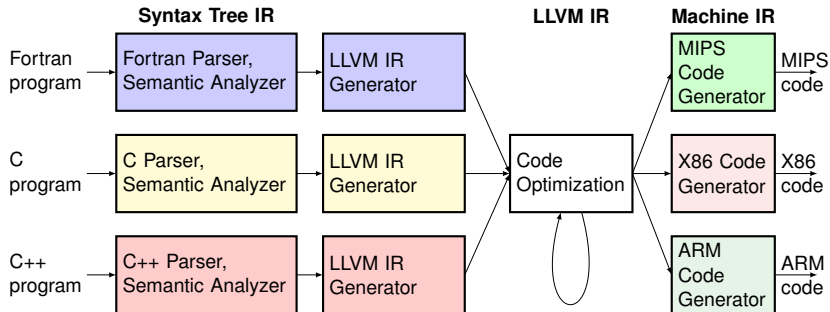
Modern Compiler Framework (Clang/LLVM)

Remember this diagram from our first day?



LLVM Bitcode is in LLVM IR (Intermediate Representation)

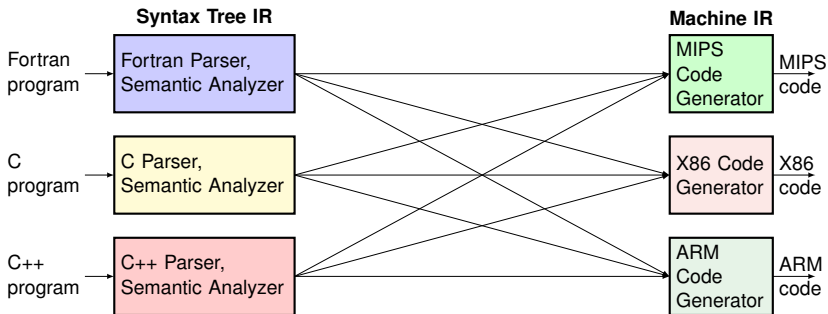
Modern Compiler Framework (Clang/LLVM)



Common LLVM IR for all languages and backends means:

- Code optimizations need to be written only once
- Implementation complexity is $O(M + N)$ instead of $O(M * N)$ (where M = number of frontends, N = number of backends)

Why $O(M * N)$ when no common IR?



Must translate M languages to N machine codes

➤ Must also do optimizations during each of these translations

High-Level IRs

- ❑ Goal: Express the syntax and semantics of source code
- ❑ Examples: Abstract Syntax Tree, Parse Tree
- ❑ Differs on: Source code programming language
- ❑ Uses:
 - Generated by syntax analysis
 - Used by semantic analysis for binding and type checking
 - Language-specific optimizations

High-Level IRs: Language-specific Optimizations

- IR expresses language constructs specific to language
→ Suitable for language-specific optimizations

High-Level IRs: Language-specific Optimizations

- ❑ IR expresses language constructs specific to language
 - Suitable for language-specific optimizations
- ❑ E.g. Devirtualization for languages with polymorphism
 - Polymorphic method calls are indirect jumps using a vtable (Vtable: a table of function pointers specific to each class)
 - **Devirtualization**: changing polymorphic calls to direct calls
 - If runtime object type can be proven (using type inference)
 - Indirect call can be changed to direct call
 - Direct call can sometimes be inlined into caller method

High-Level IRs: Language-specific Optimizations

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 - If runtime object type can be proven (using type inference)
 - Indirect call can be changed to direct call
 - Direct call can sometimes be inlined into caller method
- ❑ E.g. Type specialization for languages with dynamic typing
 - Naively, all ops on variables needs dynamic type checking (A big switch/case statement with code for each type)
 - **Type specialization**: generating code for just one type
 - By proving runtime type of variable (using type inference)
 - By profiling type at runtime and generating code for that type

Low-Level IRs

- ❑ Goal: Express code in the ISA of an abstract machine
- ❑ Examples: Three address code, Static Single Assignment
- ❑ Differs on: Language and back-end machine agnostic
- ❑ Uses:
 - A common IR that connects front-ends and back-ends
 - Language / machine independent optimizations

Low-Level IRs: Universal Optimizations

- IR is language and machine agnostic
 - Do optimizations common to all languages/machines

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$A=2; A=y; \quad \equiv \quad A=y;$

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$A=2; A=y; \quad \equiv \quad A=y;$

- Deleting code (**common subexpression elimination**)

$A=x+y; B=x+y+z; \quad \equiv \quad A=x+y; B=A+z$

Low-Level IRs: Universal Optimizations

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- Deleting code (**common subexpression elimination**)

$A=x+y; B=x+y+z; \quad \equiv \quad A=x+y; B=A+z$

- Moving code (**loop invariant code motion**)

$\text{for } (i = 0; i < 100; i++) \{ \text{sum} += i + x * y; \}$

\equiv

$t = x * y;$

$\text{for } (i = 0; i < 100; i++) \{ \text{sum} += i + t; \}$

Machine IRs

- ❏ Goal: Generate code in the ISA of back-end machine
- ❏ Examples: x86 IR, ARM IR, MIPS IR
- ❏ Differs on: Back-end machine ISA
- ❏ Uses:
 - Register allocation / machine code generation
 - Machine-specific optimizations
 - Strength reduction (replacing op with cheaper op)
 - Vectorization (using CPU vector units if available)
 - ...

Machine IRs: Machine-specific Optimizations

- IR expresses instructions specific to machine
 - Suitable for machine-specific optimizations

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 $A = 2 * a; \quad \equiv \quad A = a \ll 1;$

Machine IRs: Machine-specific Optimizations

- IR expresses instructions specific to machine
→ Suitable for machine-specific optimizations

- Strength reduction:** replacing op with cheaper op

$A = 2 * a;$ \equiv $A = a \ll 1;$

- Vectorization:** using CPU vector units to parallelize
for (i = 0; i < 64; i++) { C[i] = A[i] + B[i]; }

\equiv

vec_add_64 vec_register, A, B

vec_store_64 C, vec_register

Low-Level IRs

Three Address Code

Generic form is **$X = Y \text{ op } Z$**

where X, Y, Z can be variables, constants, or compiler-generated temporaries holding intermediate values

□ Characteristics

- Assembly code for an 'abstract machine'
- Long expressions are converted to multiple instructions
- Control flow statements are converted to jumps
- Machine independent
 - Operations are generic (not tailored to specific machine)
 - Function calls represented as generic call nodes
 - Uses **symbolic names** rather than **register names**
(Actual locations of symbols are yet to be determined)

□ Why this form?

- Allows IR to be generated in a machine-agnostic way
- Optimizations on IR can be done much more easily
(Optimizations don't worry about syntactic structure)

Example

□ An example:

$x * y + z / w$

is translated to

$t1 = x * y$; $t1, t2, t3$ are temporary variables

$t2 = z / w$

$t3 = t1 + t2$

- Sequential translation of an AST
- Internal nodes in AST are translated to temporary variables
- Can be generated through a depth-first traversal of AST

Common Three-Address Statements (I)

- Binary operation statement:

$x = y \text{ op } z$

where op is an arithmetic or logical operation (binary operation)

- Unary operation statement:

$x = \text{op } y$

where op is an unary operation such as -, not, shift)

- Copy statement:

$x = y$

- Unconditional jump statement:

goto L

where L is label

Common Three-Address Statements (II)

- Conditional jump statement:

if (x relop y) goto L

where relop is a relational operator such as =, \neq , >, <

- Procedural call statement:

param x_1 , ..., param x_n , call F_y , n

As an example, foo(x_1 , x_2 , x_3) is translated to

param x_1

param x_2

param x_3

call foo, 3

- Procedural call return statement:

return y

where y is the return value (if applicable)

Common Three-Address Statements (III)

- Indexed assignment statement:

$x = y[i]$

or

$y[i] = x$

where x is an int and y is an array variable

- Address and pointer operation statement:

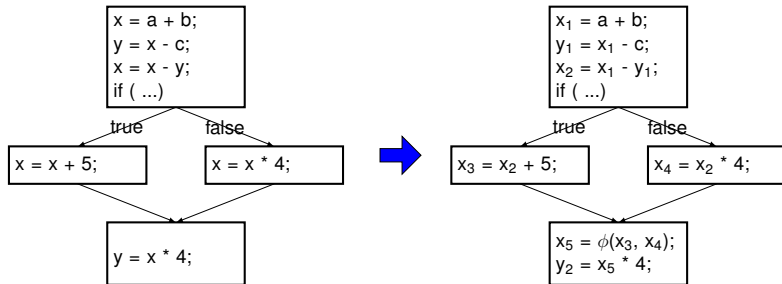
$x = \& y$; a pointer x is set to the address of y

$y = * x$; y is set to value contained in the location
pointed to by x

$*y = x$; location addressed by y gets value x

Static Single Assignment (SSA)

- Developed by R. Cytron, J. Ferrante, *et al.* in 1980s
 - Every variable is assigned exactly once i.e. one **DEF**
 - Convert original variable name to name_{version}
e.g. $x \rightarrow x_1, x_2$ in different places
 - Use ϕ -function to combine two DEFs of same original variable on a control flow merge



SSA helps compiler optimizations

Dead Code Elimination (DCE):

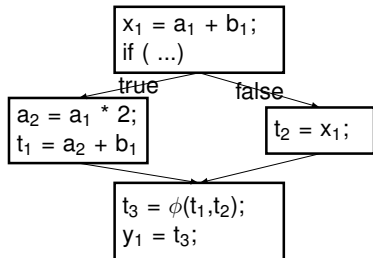
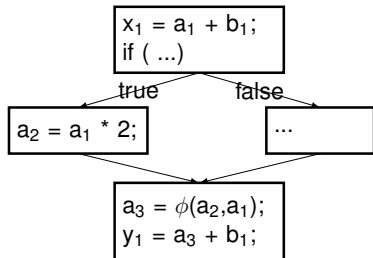
```
x = a + b;
x = c - d;
y = x * b;
```



```
x1 = a + b;
x2 = c - d;
y1 = x2 * b;
```

.... x_1 is defined but never used, it is safe to remove

Partial Redundancy Elimination (PRE):



Redundant $a + b$ computation on false branch is removed

Why does SSA help optimizations?

- ❑ Data dependencies between instructions are made explicit
 - Variables with same name guaranteed to have same value
- ❑ Without SSA, same name does not mean same value
 - Must maintain data dependence graph to express this info
- ❑ We will discuss more in **compiler optimization** phase

Laying Out Memory

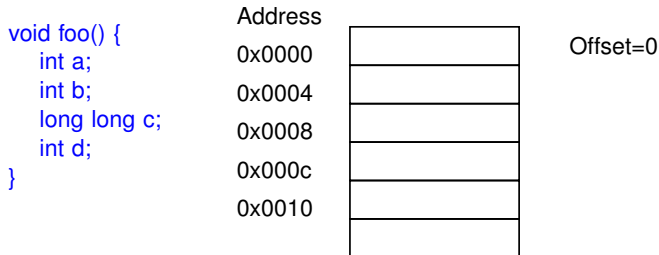
Layout of Variables in Stack Memory

- Local variables of a function are allocated on stack frame
 - Maintain **offset** from base of frame to allocate next variable
 - $\text{address}(x) \leftarrow \text{offset}$
 - $\text{offset} += \text{sizeof}(x.\text{type})$

```
void foo() {  
    int a;  
    int b;  
    long long c;  
    int d;  
}
```

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    long long c;
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}
```

Address

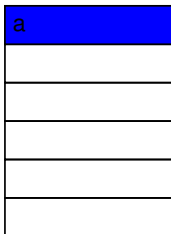
0x0000

0x0004

0x0008

0x000c

0x0010



Offset=0
Addr(a) ← 0

Layout of Variables in Stack Memory

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```

Address

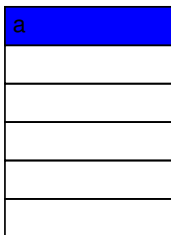
0x0000

0x0004

0x0008

0x000c

0x0010



Offset=4
Addr(a) ← 0

Layout of Variables in Stack Memory

- ❏ Local variables of a function are allocated on stack frame
 - Maintain **offset** from base of frame to allocate next variable
 - $\text{address}(x) \leftarrow \text{offset}$
 - $\text{offset} += \text{sizeof}(x.\text{type})$

```
void foo() {
    int a;
    int b;
    long long c;
    int d;
}
```

Address

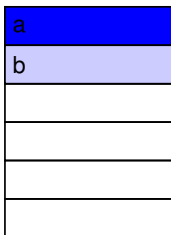
0x0000

0x0004

0x0008

0x000c

0x0010



Offset=8

$\text{Addr}(a) \leftarrow 0$

$\text{Addr}(b) \leftarrow 4$

Layout of Variables in Stack Memory

- ❏ Local variables of a function are allocated on stack frame
 - Maintain **offset** from base of frame to allocate next variable
 - $\text{address}(x) \leftarrow \text{offset}$
 - $\text{offset} += \text{sizeof}(x.\text{type})$

```
void foo() {
    int a;
    int b;
    long long c;
    int d;
}
```

Address

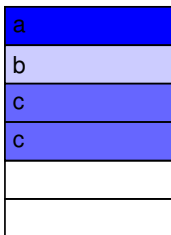
0x0000

0x0004

0x0008

0x000c

0x0010



Offset=16

Addr(a) ← 0

Addr(b) ← 4

Addr(c) ← 8

Layout of Variables in Stack Memory

- Local variables of a function are allocated on stack frame
 - Maintain **offset** from base of frame to allocate next variable
 - $\text{address}(x) \leftarrow \text{offset}$
 - $\text{offset} += \text{sizeof}(x.\text{type})$

```
void foo() {  
    int a;  
    int b;  
    long long c;  
    int d;  
}
```

Address

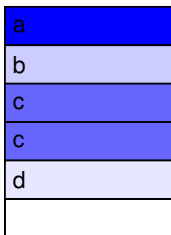
0x0000

0x0004

0x0008

0x000c

0x0010



Offset=20

$\text{Addr}(a) \leftarrow 0$

$\text{Addr}(b) \leftarrow 4$

$\text{Addr}(c) \leftarrow 8$

$\text{Addr}(d) \leftarrow 16$

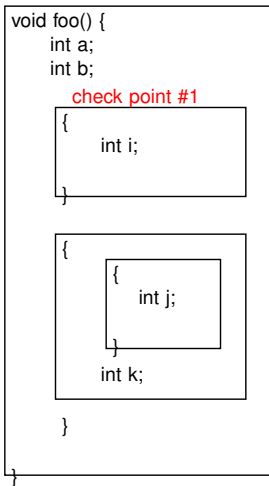
What if function has nested scopes?

❑ Let's take the below example code:

```
void foo() {  
    int a;  
    int b;  
    {  
        int i;  
    }  
    {  
        {  
            int j;  
        }  
        int k;  
    }  
}
```

❑ What is address(k)? 16?

Nested Scopes Example



Symbol
Table Stack

Symbol	Offset
	8

a	0
b	4

Nested Scopes Example

```

void foo() {
  int a;
  int b;

  check point #1
  {
    int i;
    check point #2
  }

  {
    {
      int j;
    }
    int k;
  }
}
  
```

Symbol
Table Stack

Offset
Stack

	8

a	0
b	4

Nested Scopes Example

```

void foo() {
  int a;
  int b;

  check point #1
  {
    int i;
    check point #2
  }

  {
    {
      int j;
    }
    int k;
  }
}

```

Symbol
Table Stack

Offset
Stack

	8
	8

a	0
b	4

--	--

Nested Scopes Example

```

void foo() {
  int a;
  int b;

  check point #1
  {
    int i;
    check point #2
  }

  {
    {
      int j;
    }
    int k;
  }
}
  
```

Symbol
Table Stack

Offset
Stack

	12
	8

i	8
---	---

a	0
b	4

Nested Scopes Example

```

void foo() {
  int a;
  int b;

  check point #1
  {
    int i;
    check point #2
  }

  { check point #3
    {
      int j;
    }
    int k;
  }
}
  
```

Symbol
Table Stack

Offset
Stack

	12
	8

i	8
---	---

a	0
b	4

Nested Scopes Example

```

void foo() {
  int a;
  int b;

  check point #1
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    int i;
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    {
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    }
    int k;
  }
}
  
```

Symbol
Table Stack

Offset
Stack

	8

a	0
b	4

Nested Scopes Example

```

void foo() {
  int a;
  int b;

  check point #1
  {
    int i;
    check point #2
  }

  { check point #3
    {
      int j;
    }
    int k;
  }
}
  
```

Symbol
Table Stack

Offset
Stack

	8
	8

a	0
b	4

--	--

Nested Scopes Example

```

void foo() {
  int a;
  int b;

  check point #1
  {
    int i;
    check point #2
  }

  { check point #3
    {
      int j;
      check point #4
    }
    int k;
  }
}
  
```

Symbol
Table Stack

Offset
Stack

Symbol Table Stack	Offset Stack
	12
	8
	8

a	0
b	4

--	--

j	8
---	---

Nested Scopes Example

```

void foo() {
  int a;
  int b;

  check point #1
  {
    int i;
    check point #2
  }

  { check point #3
    {
      int j;
      check point #4
    }
    int k;
    check point #5
  }
}
  
```

Symbol Table Stack

Symbol	Offset
	12
	8
	8

a	0
b	4

--	--

j	8
---	---

Nested Scopes Example

```

void foo() {
  int a;
  int b;

  check point #1
  {
    int i;
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    {
      int j;
      check point #4
    }
    int k;
    check point #5
  }
}
  
```

Symbol Table Stack

Symbol Table Stack	Offset Stack
	8

a	0
b	4

Nested Scopes Example

```

void foo() {
  int a;
  int b;

  check point #1
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    check point #2
  }

  { check point #3
    {
      int j;
      check point #4
    }
    int k;
    check point #5
  }
}
  
```

Symbol
Table Stack

Offset
Stack

	12
	8

a	0
b	4

k	8
---	---

Consideration 1: Allocation Alignment

- ❑ Enforce **$\text{addr}(\text{var}) \bmod \text{sizeof}(\text{memory word}) == 0$**
 - Memory word: unit of memory access in given CPU
 - If not, need to load two words and shift & concatenate

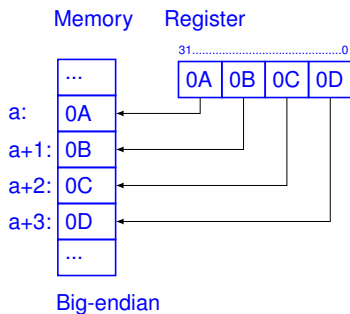
```
void foo() {  
    char a;      // addr(a) = 0;  
    int b;       // addr(b) = 4; /* instead of 1 */  
    int c;       // addr(c) = 8;  
    long long d; // addr(d) = 16; /* instead of 12 */  
}
```

- ❑ This makes memory layout backend machine dependent
 - Memory layout made explicit only in Machine IR
 - Low-level IR needs to refer to locations in an abstract way

Consideration II: Endianness

Endianness

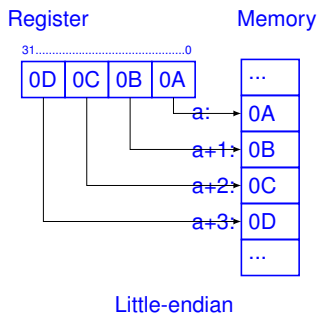
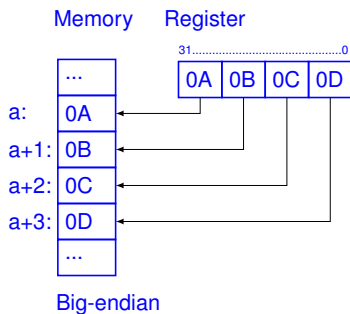
- **Big endian:** **MSB** (most significant byte) in lowest address
- **Little endian:** **LSB** (least significant byte) in lowest address



Consideration II: Endianness

Endianness

- **Big endian: MSB** (most significant byte) in lowest address
- **Little endian: LSB** (least significant byte) in lowest address



How about other memory besides stack memory?

Static Memory

- Where global variables and other static variables reside
- Layout variables from base address in the same way

Heap Memory

- Where dynamically allocated memory using malloc reside
- Handled by runtime memory management library
- Compiler not much to do with how this memory is laid out

Generating IR

Generating IR from Language Constructs

- ❑ Goal: translate **language constructs** in syntax tree to IR
- ❑ Two ways to implement semantic rules for translation
 - By depth-first traversal of syntax tree built by parser
 - This is what you are doing for Project 4
 - By a **syntax directed translation scheme**
 - This is what we will discuss now (based on LR parser)
 - But most concepts apply to both implementations

Generating IR from Language Constructs

- ❑ Goal: translate **language constructs** in syntax tree to IR
- ❑ Two ways to implement semantic rules for translation
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 - This is what you are doing for Project 4
 - By a **syntax directed translation scheme**
 - This is what we will discuss now (based on LR parser)
 - But most concepts apply to both implementations
- ❑ What language structures do we need to translate?
 - Declarations
 - Variables, functions (parameters and return types), ...
 - Statements
 - Assignment statements
 - Function call statements
 - Control flow statements (if-then-else, for/while loops)
 - Expressions
 - $x + y$, $x - y$, $x < y$, $x > y$, $x == y$, ...

Attributes to Evaluate in Translation

Variable declaration:

T V e.g. int a,b,c;

- Type information **T.type** **T.width**
- Variable information **V.type**, **V.offset**

Statement **S**

- **S.code**: synthesized attribute that holds IR code of S

Expression **E**

- **E.code**: synthesized attribute that holds IR code for E
- **E.place**: synthesized attribute for temporary variable name to store result of E (for SSA, virtual register name)

Processing Declarations

- ❏ Translating declarations in a single scope
 - **enter(name, type, offset)**: insert variable into symbol table

$S \rightarrow M D$

$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$ { offset=0; } /* reset offset before layout */

$D \rightarrow D D$

$D \rightarrow T \text{ id};$ { enter(id.name, T.type, offset); offset += T.width; }

$T \rightarrow \text{integer}$ { T.type=integer; T.width=4; }

$T \rightarrow \text{real}$ { T.type=real; T.width=8; }

$T \rightarrow T1[\text{num}]$ { T.type=array(num.val, T1.type);
T.width=num.val * T1.width; }

$T \rightarrow * T1$ { T.type=ptr(T1.type); T.width=4; }

Processing Declarations in Nested Scopes

- Translating declarations in nested scopes
- **push(item, stack)**: Pushes item on to stack
 - **pop(stack)**: Pops item at the top of stack
 - **top(stack)**: Returns item at the top of stack

$S \rightarrow M D$ { pop(tblptr); pop(offset); }

$M \rightarrow \epsilon$ { t=mktable(nil); push(t, tblptr); push(0,offset); }

$D \rightarrow D D$

$D \rightarrow \{ N D \}$ { pop(tblptr); pop(offset); }

$N \rightarrow \epsilon$ { t=mktable(nil); push(t, tblptr); push(top(offset), offset); }

$D \rightarrow T \text{ id};$ { enter(id.name, T.type, top(offset));
 top(offset) = top(offset)+ T.width; }

Processing Statements

□ Statements rely on symbol table populated by declarations

- **lookup(id)**: search id in symbol table, return nil if none
- **emit(code)**: print three address IR for code
- **newtemp()**: get a new temporary variable (or register)
 - E.g., in SSA form, it returns the next virtual register number
`int newtemp() { return virtual_register++; }`

```

S → id = E    { P=lookup(id); if (P==nil) perror(...); else emit(P '=' E.place); }
E → E1 + E2   { E.place = newtemp(); emit(E.place '=' E1.place '+' E2.place); }
E → E1 * E2   { E.place = newtemp(); emit(E.place '=' E1.place '*' E2.place); }
E → - E1      { E.place = newtemp(); emit(E.place '=' '-' E1.place); }
E → ( E1 )    { E.place = E1.place; }
E → id        { P=lookup(id); E.place=P; }
  
```

Processing Array References

□ Recall generalized row/column major addressing

□ For example:

1-dimension: `int x[100]; x[i1]`

2-dimension: `int x[100][200]; x[i1][i2]`

3-dimension: `int x[100][200][300]; x[i1][i2][i3]`

□ Row major: offset of a k-dimension array item

1-dimension: $A_1 = a_1 * \text{width}$ $a_1 = i_1$


2-dimension: $A_2 = a_2 * \text{width}$ $a_2 = a_1 * N_2 + i_2$

3-dimension: $A_3 = a_3 * \text{width}$ $a_3 = a_2 * N_3 + i_3$

...

k-dimension: $A_k = a_k * \text{width}$ $a_k = a_{k-1} * N_k + i_k$

Processing Array References

 Processing an array assignment (e.g. $A[i] = B[j];$)

$S \rightarrow L = E$ { $t = \text{newtemp}(); \text{emit}(t == L.\text{place} ** L.\text{width});$
 $\text{emit}(t == L.\text{base} + t); \text{emit}(**t == E.\text{place});$ }

$E \rightarrow L$ { $E.\text{place} = \text{newtemp}(); t = \text{newtemp}();$
 $\text{emit}(t == L.\text{place} ** L.\text{width}); \text{emit}(E.\text{place} == (L.\text{base} + t));$ }

$L \rightarrow \text{id} [E]$ { $L.\text{base} = \text{lookup}(\text{id}).\text{base}; L.\text{width} = \text{lookup}(\text{id}).\text{width}; L.\text{dim}=1;$
 $L.\text{place} = E.\text{place};$ }

$L \rightarrow L1 [E]$ { $L.\text{base} = L1.\text{base}; L.\text{width} = L1.\text{width}; L.\text{dim} = L1.\text{dim} + 1;$
 $L.\text{place} = \text{newtemp}();$
 $\text{emit}(L.\text{place} == L1.\text{place} ** L.\text{max}[L.\text{dim}]);$
 $\text{emit}(L.\text{place} == L.\text{place} + E.\text{place});$ }

Processing Boolean Expressions

□ Boolean expression: **a op b**

➤ where op can be <, >, >=, &&, ||, ...

1. Without *short circuiting*

➤ Short circuiting:

- In expression A && B, not evaluating B when A is false
- In expression A || B, not evaluating B when A is true

➤ Without short circuiting, entire expression is evaluated:

$S \rightarrow id = E$	\equiv	$lookup(id) = E.place$
$E \rightarrow (a < b) \text{ or } (c < d \text{ and } e < f)$	\equiv	$t1 = a < b$
		$t2 = c < d$
		$t3 = e < f$
		$t4 = t2 \ \&\& \ t3$
		$E.place = t1 \ \ t4$

Processing Boolean Expressions

2. With short circuiting (e.g. C/C++/Java)

➤ Processing simple boolean expressions:

$S \rightarrow \text{if } E \text{ then } S1$

$E \rightarrow a < b \quad \equiv \quad \begin{aligned} &E.\text{true} = \text{code for } S1; \\ &E.\text{false} = S.\text{next}; \\ &\text{emit(if } E \text{ goto } E.\text{true}); \\ &\text{emit(goto } E.\text{false}); \end{aligned}$

$S.\text{next}$: address of code after S

$E.\text{true}$: address of code to execute on 'true'

$E.\text{false}$: address of code to execute on 'false'

➤ Processing compound boolean expressions:

- Chain together multiple of above by updating $E.\text{true}/E.\text{false}$
- $E \rightarrow E1 \ \&\& \ E2$: $E1.\text{true} = \text{code for } E2$, $E1.\text{false} = S.\text{next}$
- $E \rightarrow E1 \ || \ E2$: $E1.\text{false} = \text{code for } E2$, $E1.\text{true} = \text{code for } S1$

Processing Boolean Expressions

2. With short circuiting (cont'd)

- A short circuited compound boolean expression

$S \rightarrow \text{if } E \text{ then } S1$

$E \rightarrow (a < b) \text{ or } (c < d \text{ and } e < f) \equiv$

```
E.true = code for S1;  
E.false = S.next;  
emit(  
  if (a<b) goto E.true  
  goto L1  
L1: if (c<d) goto L2  
    goto E.false  
L2: if (e<f) goto E.true  
    goto E.false  
);
```

- **Problem: E.true, E.false, S.next are non-L-attributes**

- Depend on code that has not been generated yet
E.true: Only available when S1 is generated
E.false: Only available when code after S is generated
- Emitting any **forward jump** poses this problem

Syntax Directed Translation

- ❑ Non-L-attributes preclude syntax directed translation
 - Even with parse tree, preclude simple left-to-right traversal
- ❑ Solutions: two methods
 - Two pass approach — process the code twice
 - Generate labels in the first pass
 - Replace labels with addresses in the second pass
 - One pass approach
 - Generate holes when address is needed but unknown
 - Backpatch holes when address is known later on
- ❑ We will discuss the more efficient one pass approach
 - It is also the method you will use in project 4.

One-Pass Based Syntax Directed Translation

- ❑ Non-L-attributes during code generation are unavoidable
 - Due to forward jumps to code on the right hand side
 - Example: E.true, E.false, S.next for boolean expressions
 - Is there a one-pass solution to the problem?

Idea:

1. Leave holes for non-L-attribute values we don't know
2. Fill the holes in when we know the values later on
 - *holelist*: synthesized attribute of 'holes' for one value
 - Holes are filled in by traversing list when value is known
 - All holes will be patched by the end of code generation
(Since all forward jumps would be resolved by then)

One-Pass Based Syntax Directed Translation

- ❑ Attributes for two pass based approach
 - Expression **E**
 - Synthesized attributes: **E.code**
E.holes_truelist, and **E.holes_falselist**
 - Statement **S**
 - Synthesized attributes: **S.code** and **S.holes_nextlist**

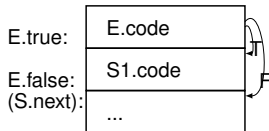
- ❑ 3 functions for implementing backpatching
 - **makelist(i)**: create a holelist with statement index i
 - **merge(p1, p2)**: concatenate list p1 and list p2
 - **backpatch(p, i)**: insert index i in every hole in holelist p

Backpatching for if-then

- Given rule $S \rightarrow \text{if } E \text{ then } S1$, below is done in one-pass:
- (1). Gen **E.code**, making **E.holes_truelist**, **E.holes_falselist**
 - (2). Gen **S1.code**, filling in **E.holes_truelist** and merging **S1.holes_nextlist** with **E.holes_falselist**
 - (3). Pass on merged list to **S.holes_nextlist**

$S \rightarrow \text{if } E \text{ then } M \text{ } S1$

```
{
backpatch(E.holes_truelist, M.index);
S.holes_nextlist = merge(S1.holes_nextlist, E.holes_falselist);
}
```



$M \rightarrow \epsilon$

```
{ M.index = curlIndex; }
```

Backpatching for if-then-else

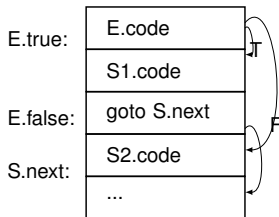
- Given rule $S \rightarrow \text{if } E \text{ then } S1 \text{ else } S2$:
- (1). Gen **E.code**, making **E.holes_truelist**, **E.holes_falselist**
 - (2). Gen **S1.code**, filling in **E.holes_truelist**
 - (3). Emit goto to S.next before S2, to skip over S2
 - (4). Gen **S2.code**, filling in **E.holes_falselist**
 - (5). Merge relevant holes into **S.holes_nextlist**

$S \rightarrow \text{if } E \text{ then } M1 \ S1 \ N \text{ else } M2 \ S2$

```
{
  backpatch(E.holes_truelist, M1.index);
  backpatch(E.holes_falselist, M2.index);
  templist = merge(S1.holes_nextlist, N.holes_nextlist);
  S.holes_nextlist = merge(templist, S2.holes_nextlist);
}
```

$N \rightarrow \epsilon$

```
{
  N.holes_nextlist = makelist(curIndex);
  emit('goto ____');
}
```



Backpatching for S.holes_nextlist

- ❑ When does the holes in S.holes_nextlist get patched?
- ❑ When the instruction after S is generated of course!
- ❑ Given rule $S \rightarrow S1\ S2$:
 - (1). Gen **S1.code** making **S1.holes_nextlist**
 - (2). Gen **S2.code** filling in **S1.holes_nextlist** and making **S2.holes_nextlist**
 - (3). Pass on **S2.holes_nextlist** to **S.holes_nextlist**

Backpatching for Boolean Expressions

$E \rightarrow E1 \text{ or } M E2$	<pre>{ backpatch(E1.holes_falselist, M.index); E.holes_truelist = merge(E1.holes_truelist, E2.holes_truelist); E.holes_falselist = E2.holes_falselist; }</pre>
$E \rightarrow E1 \text{ and } M E2$	<pre>{ backpatch(E1.holes_truelist, M.index); E.holes_falselist = merge(E1.holes_falselist, E2.holes_falselist); E.holes_truelist = E2.holes_truelist; }</pre>
$M \rightarrow \varepsilon$	<pre>{ M.index = curIndex; }</pre>

Backpatching for Boolean Expressions

$E \rightarrow \text{not } E1$	<pre>{ E.holes_truelist = E1.holes_falselist; E.holes_falselist = E1.holes_truelist; }</pre>
$E \rightarrow (E1)$	<pre>{ E.holes_truelist = E1.holes_truelist; E.holes_falselist = E1.holes_falselist; }</pre>
$E \rightarrow \text{id1 relop id2}$	<pre>{ E.holes_truelist = makelist(curlIndex); E.holes_falselist = makelist(curlIndex+1); emit('if' id1.place 'relop' id2.place 'goto ____'); emit('goto ____'); }</pre>
$E \rightarrow \text{true}$	<pre>{ E.holes_truelist = makelist(curlIndex); emit('goto ____'); }</pre>
$E \rightarrow \text{false}$	<pre>{ E.holes_falselist = makelist(curlIndex); emit('goto ____'); }</pre>

Backpatching Example

□ $E \rightarrow (a < b) \text{ or } M1 \text{ (} c < d \text{ and } M2 \text{ e} < f \text{)}$

□ When reducing $(a < b)$ to $E1$, we have

100: if($a < b$) goto ____
101: goto ____

$E1.\text{hole_truelist} = (100)$
 $E1.\text{hole_falselist} = (101)$

□ When reducing ε to $M1$, we have

$M1.\text{index} = 102$

□ When reducing $(c < d)$ to $E2$, we have

102: if($c < d$) goto ____
103: goto ____

$E2.\text{hole_truelist} = (102)$
 $E2.\text{hole_falselist} = (103)$

□ When reducing ε to $M2$, we have

$M2.\text{index} = 104$

□ When reducing $(e < f)$ to $E3$, we have


104: if($e < f$) goto ____
105: goto ____

$E3.\text{hole_truelist} = (104)$
 $E3.\text{hole_falselist} = (105)$


Backpatching Example (cont.)

- When reducing (E2 and M2 E3) to E4, we `backpatch((102), 104);`
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 100: if(a<b) goto ____ | E4.hole_truelist=(104) |
| 101: goto ____ | E4.hole_falselist=(103,105) |
| 102: if(c<d) goto 104 | |
| 103: goto ____ | |
| 104: if(e<f) goto ____ | |
| 105: goto ____ | |
- When reducing (E1 or M1 E4) to E5, we `backpatch((101), 102);`
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 100: if(a<b) goto ____ | E5.hole_truelist=(100, 104) |
| 101: goto 102 | E5.hole_falselist=(103,105) |
| 102: if(c<d) goto 104 | |
| 103: goto ____ | |
| 104: if(e<f) goto ____ | |
| 105: goto ____ | |


Backpatching Example (cont.)

-  When reducing (E2 and M2 E3) to E4, we `backpatch((102), 104);`

100: if(a<b) goto ____	E4.hole_truelist=(104)
101: goto ____	E4.hole_falselist=(103,105)
102: if(c<d) goto 104	
103: goto ____	
104: if(e<f) goto ____	
105: goto ____	

-  When reducing (E1 or M1 E4) to E5, we `backpatch((101), 102);`

100: if(a<b) goto ____	E5.hole_truelist=(100, 104)
101: goto 102	E5.hole_falselist=(103,105)
102: if(c<d) goto 104	
103: goto ____	
104: if(e<f) goto ____	
105: goto ____	

-  Are we done?

Backpatching Example (cont.)

- When reducing (E2 and M2 E3) to E4, we `backpatch((102), 104);`

```

100: if(a<b) goto ____      E4.hole_truelist=(104)
101: goto ____              E4.hole_falselist=(103,105)
102: if(c<d) goto 104
103: goto ____
104: if(e<f) goto ____
105: goto ____

```

- When reducing (E1 or M1 E4) to E5, we `backpatch((101), 102);`

```

100: if(a<b) goto ____      E5.hole_truelist=(100, 104)
101: goto 102              E5.hole_falselist=(103,105)
102: if(c<d) goto 104
103: goto ____
104: if(e<f) goto ____
105: goto ____

```

- Are we done?**

➤ Yes for this expression

