



40-414 Compiler Design

Run-time Environments

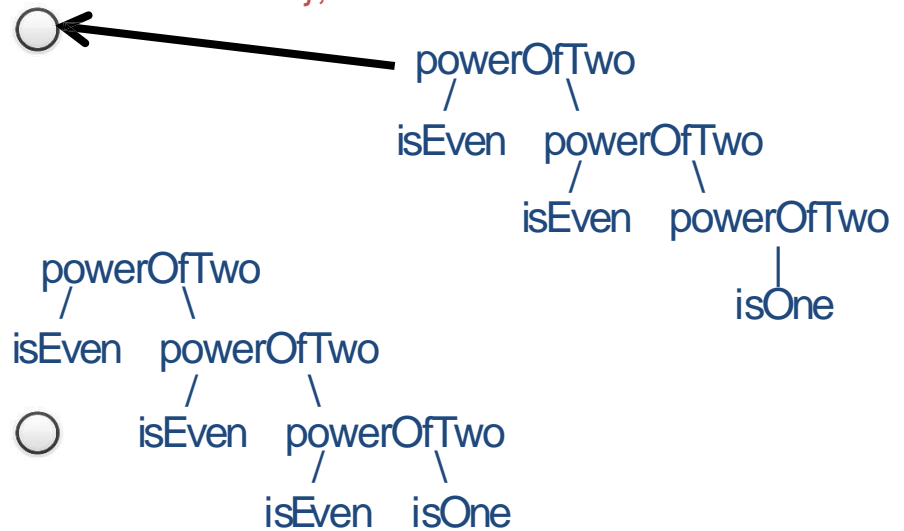
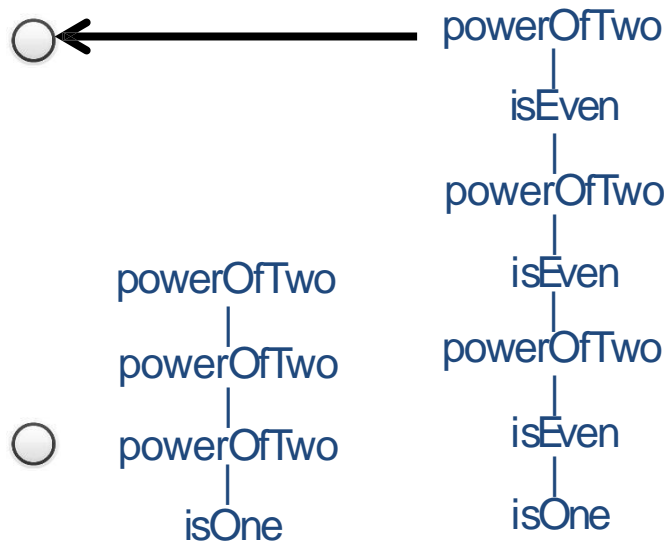
Lecture 10

Exercise

Question?

The `powerOfTwo()` function, shown to the right, returns true if its argument is a power of two, false otherwise. What is the activation tree for `powerOfTwo(4)`?

```
isEven(x:Int) : Bool { x % 2 == 0 };  
isOne(x:Int) : Bool { x == 1 };  
powerOfTwo(x:Int) : Bool {  
  if isEven(x) then powerOfTwo(x / 2)  
  else isOne(x)  
};
```

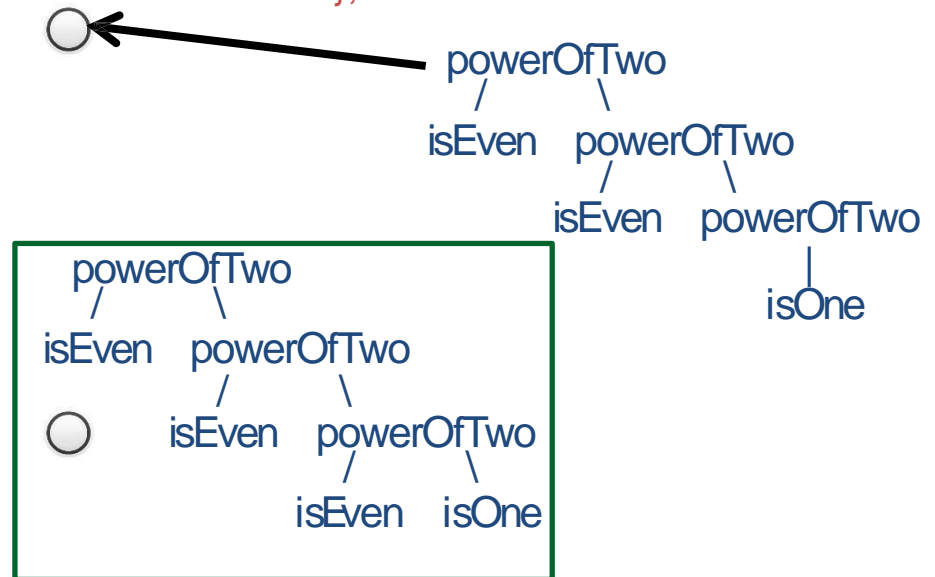
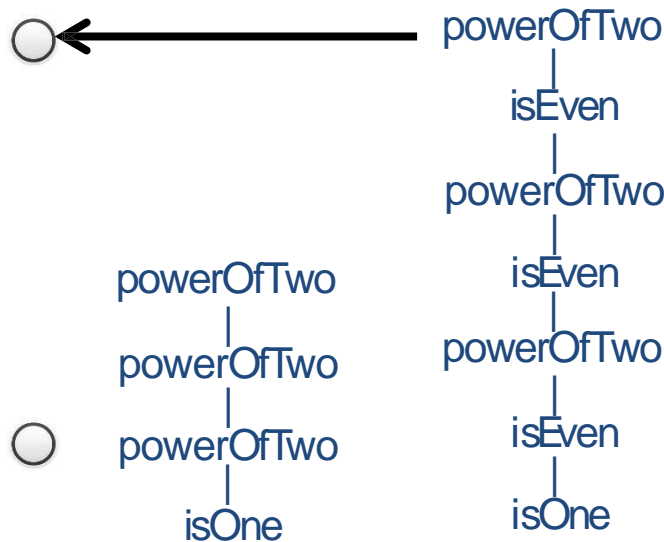


Answer!

The `powerOfTwo()` function, shown to the right, returns true if its argument is a power of two, false otherwise. What is the activation tree for `powerOfTwo(4)`?

```

isEven(x:Int) : Bool { x % 2 == 0 };
isOne(x:Int) : Bool { x == 1 };
powerOfTwo(x:Int) : Bool {
  if isEven(x) then powerOfTwo(x / 2)
  else isOne(x)
};
  
```



Question?

```
program main ()
  var a, b : int;
  procedure f (m : int);
    var v : int;
    procedure g (y : int);
      var i, j : int;
      f (y);
    end g;
    procedure p (z : int);
      var l, m : int;
      procedure q (i : int);
        var k : int;
        g (i - 1);
        → b := m + v;
      end q;
      if (z > 4 ) f (z) else q (z - 1)
    end p;
    if m > 1 then p (3)
  end f;
  f (4)
end main;
```

Assume that in running the given program, the procedures are invoked in the order that follows: f (4), p (3), q (2), g(1), and f(1).

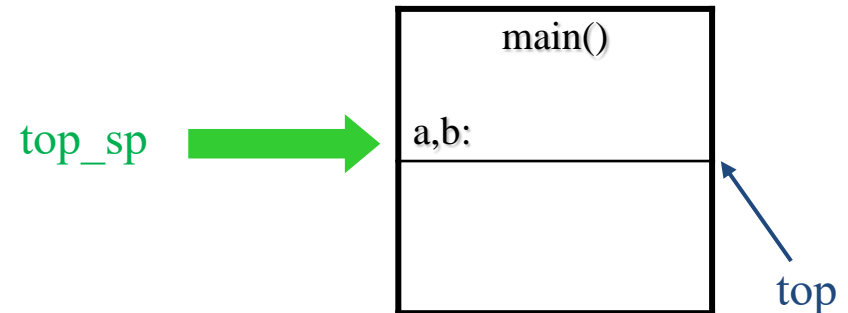
Draw the runtime stack at the end of these invocations. Assume that non-local variables are addressed using [Access Links](#).

Assume there is any gap between access links and local data

What is the addresses of variables in assignment $b := m + v$ in procedure q?

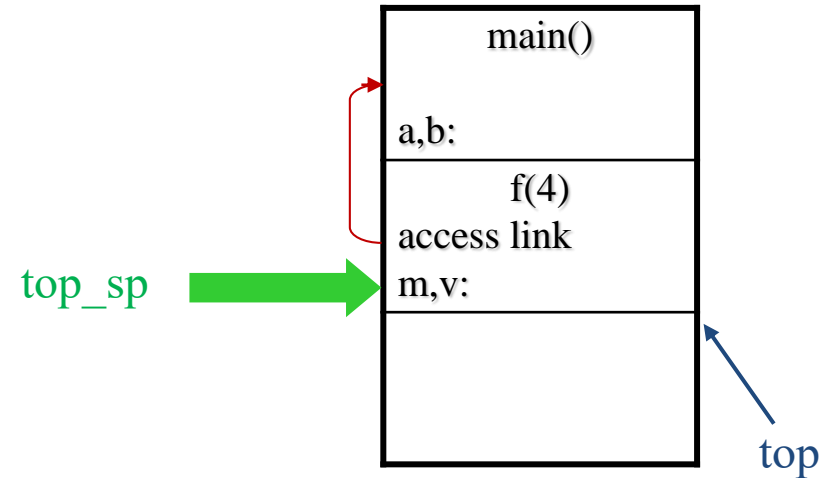
Answer!

```
program main ()
  var a, b : int;
  procedure f (m : int);
    var v : int;
    procedure g (y : int);
      var i, j : int;
      f (y);
    end g;
    procedure p (z : int);
      var l, m : int;
      procedure q (i : int);
        var k : int;
        g (i - 1);
        b := m + v;
      end q;
      if (z > 4 ) f (z) else q (z - 1)
    end p;
    if m > 1 then p (3)
  end f;
  f (4)
end main;
```



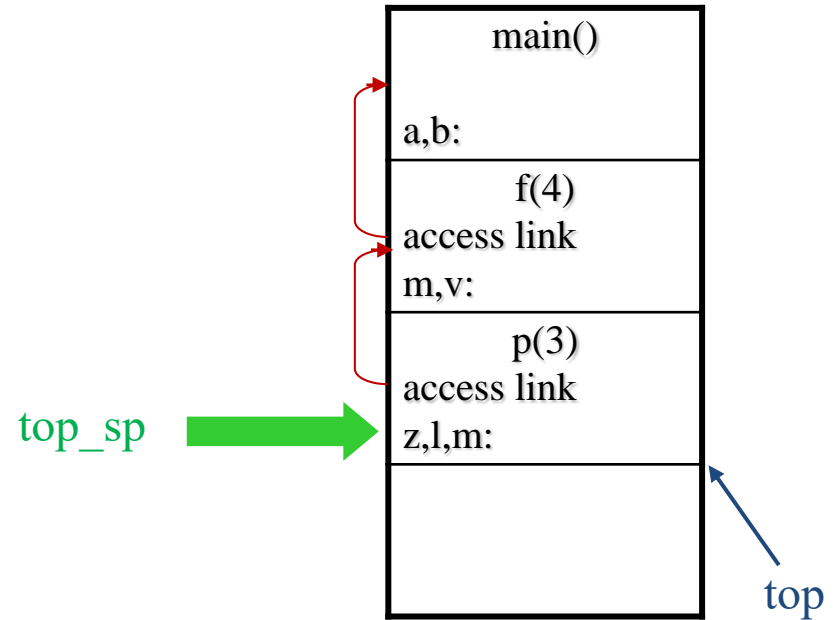
Answer! (cont.), when f(4) is called

```
program main ()
  var a, b : int;
  → procedure f (m : int);
    var v : int;
    procedure g (y : int);
      var i, j : int;
      f (y);
    end g;
    procedure p (z : int);
      var l, m : int;
      procedure q (i : int);
        var k : int;
        g (i - 1);
        b := m + v;
      end q;
      if (z > 4 ) f (z) else q (z - 1)
    end p;
    if m > 1 then p (3)
  end f;
  f (4)
end main;
```



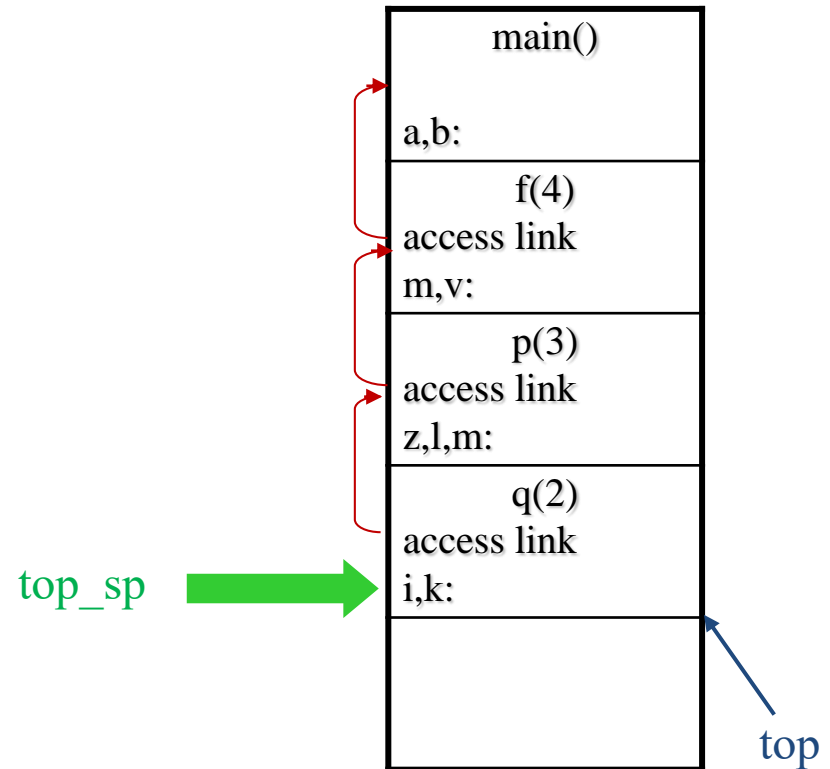
Answer! (cont.), when p(3) is called

```
program main ()
  var a, b : int;
  procedure f (m : int);
    var v: int;
    procedure g (y : int);
      var i, j : int;
      f (y);
    end g;
    procedure p (z : int);
      → var l, m : int;
        procedure q (i : int);
          var k : int;
          g (i - 1);
          b := m + v;
        end q;
        if (z > 4 ) f (z) else q (z - 1)
        end p;
        if m > 1 then p (3)
        end f;
  f (4)
end main;
```



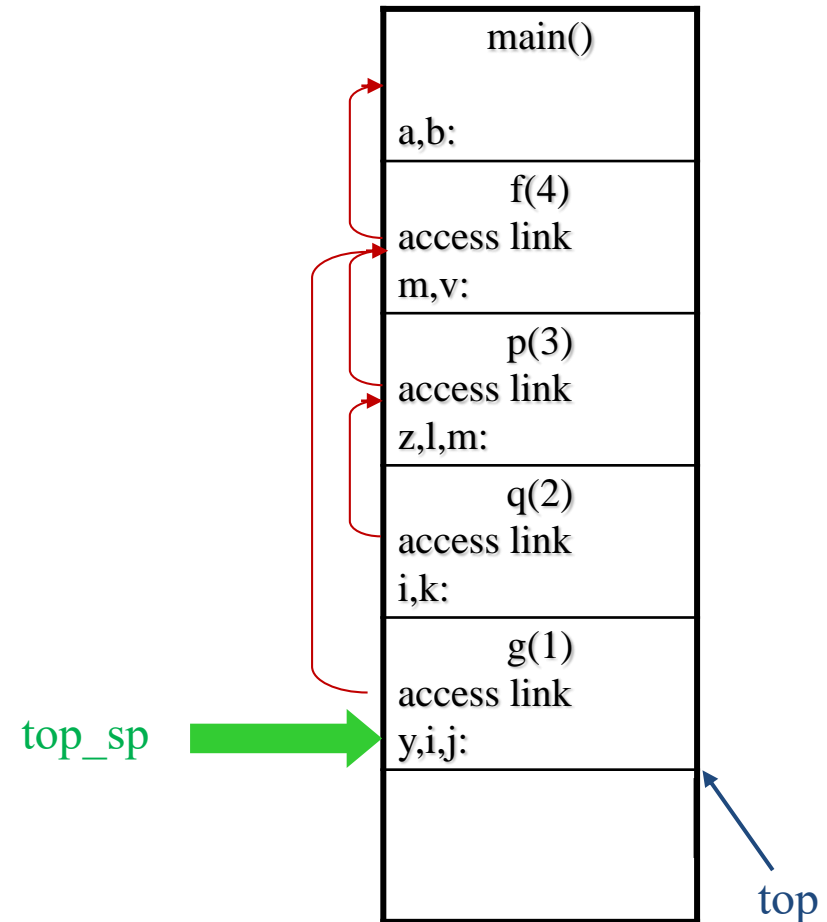
Answer! (cont.), when q(2) is called

```
program main ()  
  var a, b : int;  
  procedure f (m : int);  
    var v: int;  
    procedure g (y : int);  
      var i, j : int;  
      f (y);  
    end g;  
    procedure p (z : int);  
      var l, m : int;  
      → procedure q (i : int);  
        var k : int;  
        g (i - 1);  
        b := m + v;  
      end q;  
      if (z > 4 ) f (z) else q (z - 1)  
    end p;  
    if m > 1 then p (3)  
  end f;  
  f (4)  
end main;
```



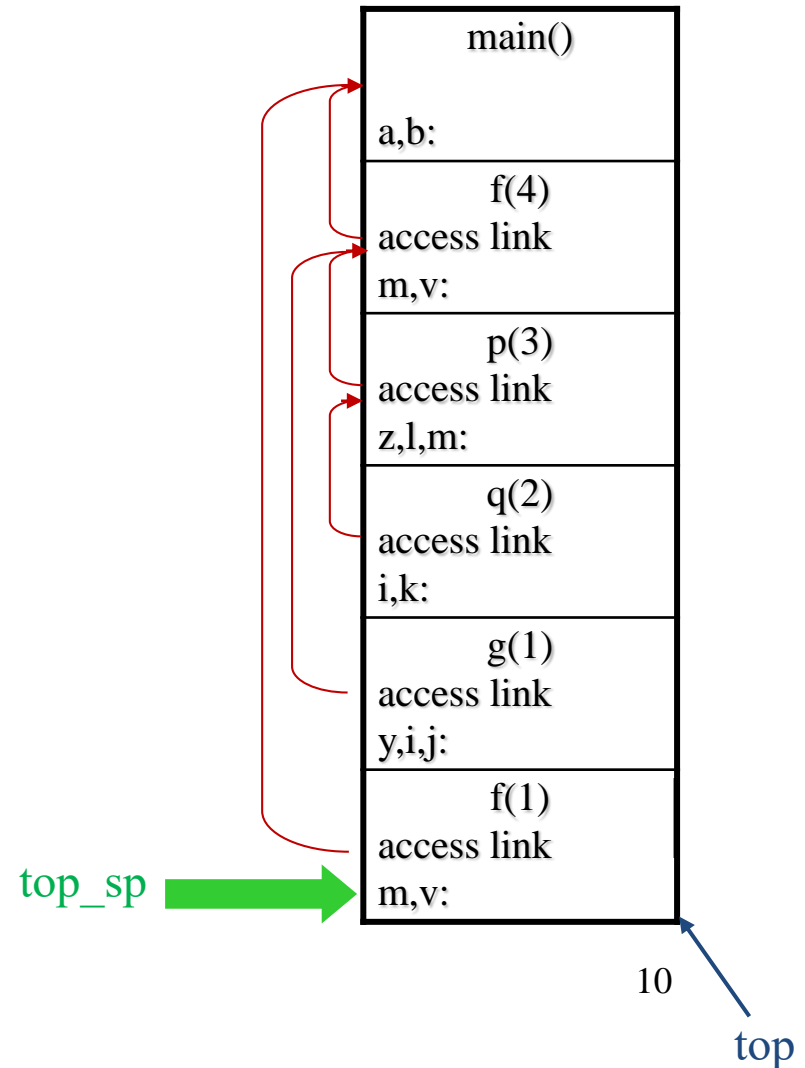
Answer! (cont.), when g(1) is called

```
program main ()
  var a, b : int;
  procedure f (m : int);
    var v: int;
    → procedure g (y : int);
      var i, j : int;
      f (y);
    end g;
  procedure p (z : int);
    var l, m : int;
    procedure q (i : int);
      var k : int;
      g (i - 1);
      b := m + v;
    end q;
    if (z > 4 ) f (z) else q (z - 1)
  end p;
  if m > 1 then p (3)
end f;
f (4)
end main;
```



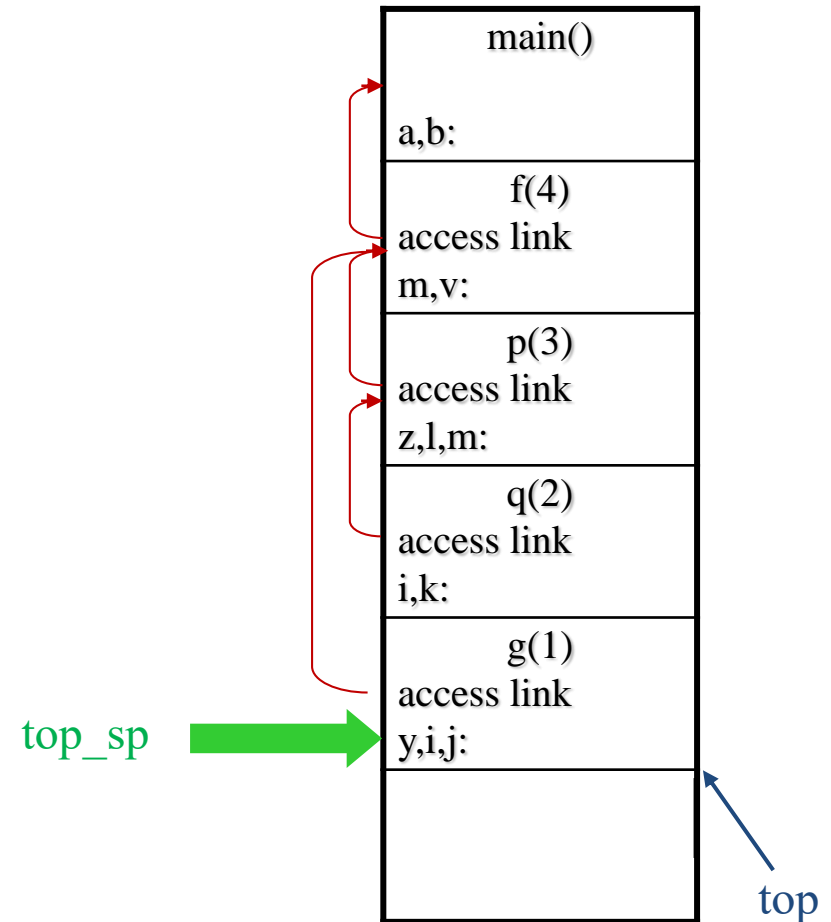
Answer! (cont.), when f(1) is called

```
program main ()  
  var a, b : int;  
  → procedure f (m : int);  
    var v: int;  
    procedure g (y : int);  
      var i, j : int;  
      f (y);  
    end g;  
    procedure p (z : int);  
      var l, m : int;  
      procedure q (i : int);  
        var k : int;  
        g (i - 1);  
        b := m + v;  
      end q;  
      if (z > 4 ) f (z) else q (z - 1)  
    end p;  
    if m > 1 then p (3)  
  end f;  
  f (4)  
end main;
```



Answer! (cont.), when returned to g(1)

```
program main ()
  var a, b : int;
  procedure f (m : int);
    var v: int;
    → procedure g (y : int);
      var i, j : int;
      f (y);
    end g;
  procedure p (z : int);
    var l, m : int;
    procedure q (i : int);
      var k : int;
      g (i - 1);
      b := m + v;
    end q;
    if (z > 4 ) f (z) else q (z - 1)
  end p;
  if m > 1 then p (3)
end f;
f (4)
end main;
```

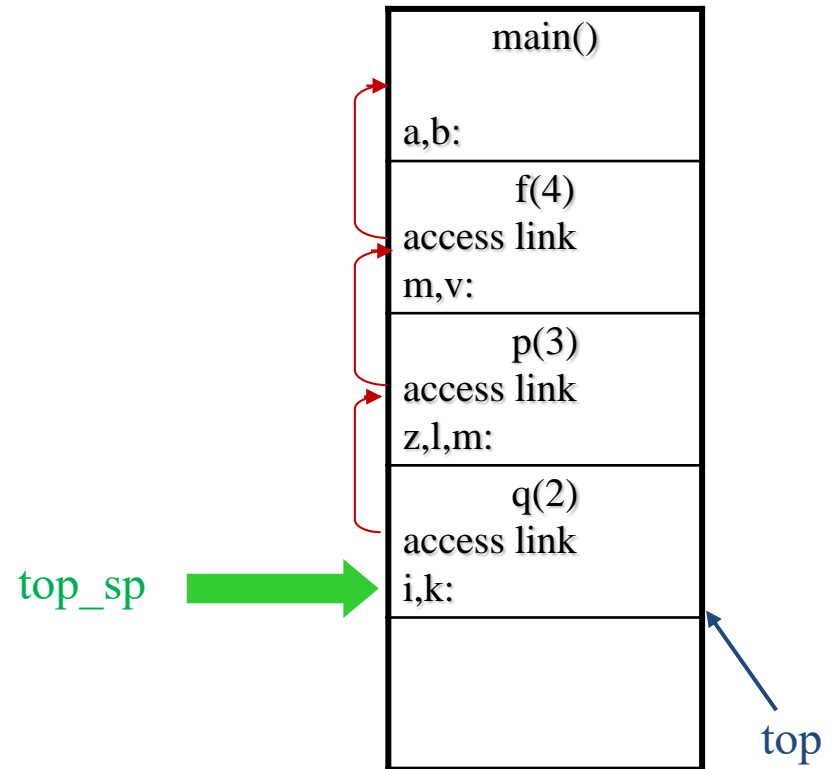


Answer! (cont.), when returned to q(2)

```

program main ()
  var a, b : int;
  procedure f (m : int);
    var v: int;
    procedure g (y : int);
      var i, j : int;
      f (y);
    end g;
    procedure p (z : int);
      var l, m : int;
      → procedure q (i : int);
        var k : int;
        g (i - 1);
        b := m + v;
      end q;
      if (z > 4 ) f (z) else q (z - 1)
    end p;
    if m > 1 then p (3)
  end f;
  f (4)
end main;

```



address m: $@(\text{top_sp} - \#1) + \#1 + \#2$
 address v: $@(@(\text{top_sp} - \#1)) + \#1 + \#1$
 address b: $@(@(@(\text{top_sp} - \#1))) + \#1 + \#1$

Question?

```
program main ()
  var a, b : int;
  procedure f (m : int);
    var v : int;
    procedure g (y : int);
      var i, j : int;
      f (y);
    end g;
    procedure p (z : int);
      var l, m : int;
      procedure q (i : int);
        var k : int;
        g (i - 1);
        → b := m + v;
      end q;
      if (z > 4 ) f (z) else q (z - 1)
    end p;
    if m > 1 then p (3)
  end f;
  f (4)
end main;
```

Assume that in running the given program, the procedures are invoked in the order that follows: f (4), p (3), q (2), g(1), and f(1).

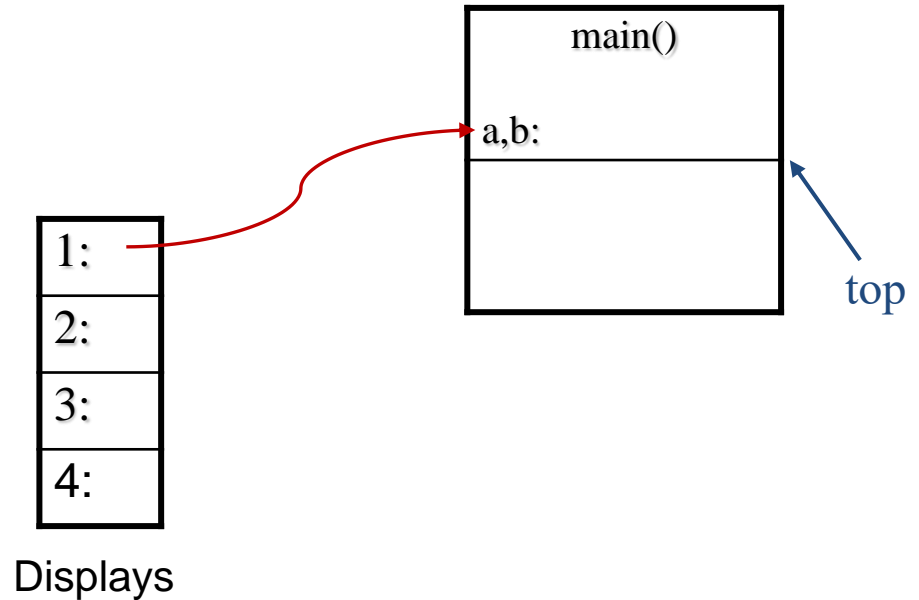
Draw the runtime stack at the end of these invocations. Assume that non-local variables are addressed using **Displays**.

Assume there is any gap between access links and local data

What is the addresses of variables in assignment $b := m + v$ in procedure q?

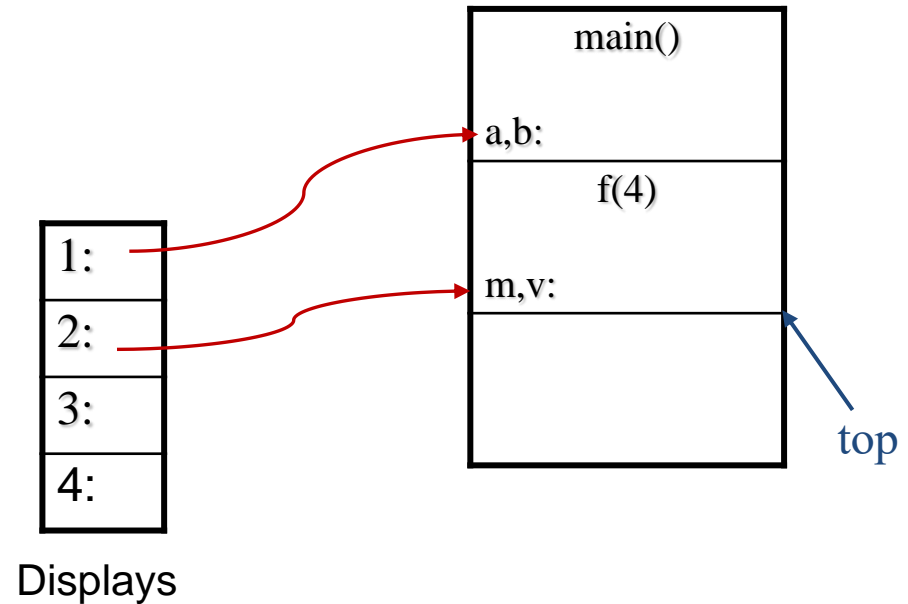
Answer!

```
program main ()
  var a, b : int;
  procedure f (m : int);
    var v: int;
    procedure g (y : int);
      var i, j : int;
      f (y);
    end g;
    procedure p (z : int);
      var l, m : int;
      procedure q (i : int);
        var k : int;
        g (i - 1);
        b := m + v;
      end q;
      if (z > 4 ) f (z) else q (z - 1)
    end p;
    if m > 1 then p (3)
  end f;
  f (4)
end main;
```



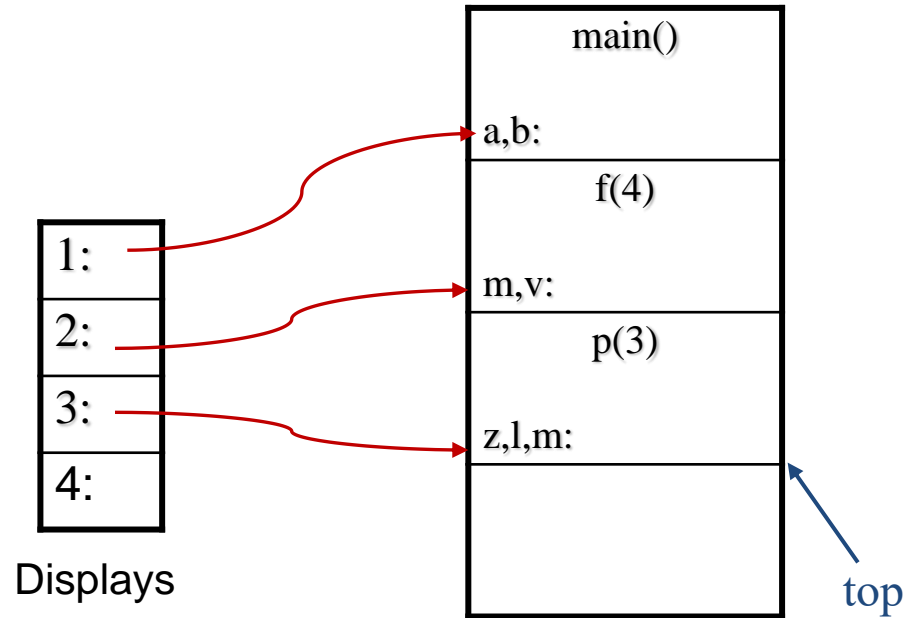
Answer! (cont.), when f(4) is called

```
program main ()
  var a, b : int;
  → procedure f (m : int);
    var v : int;
    procedure g (y : int);
      var i, j : int;
      f (y);
    end g;
    procedure p (z : int);
      var l, m : int;
      procedure q (i : int);
        var k : int;
        g (i - 1);
        b := m + v;
      end q;
      if (z > 4 ) f (z) else q (z - 1)
    end p;
    if m > 1 then p (3)
  end f;
  f (4)
end main;
```



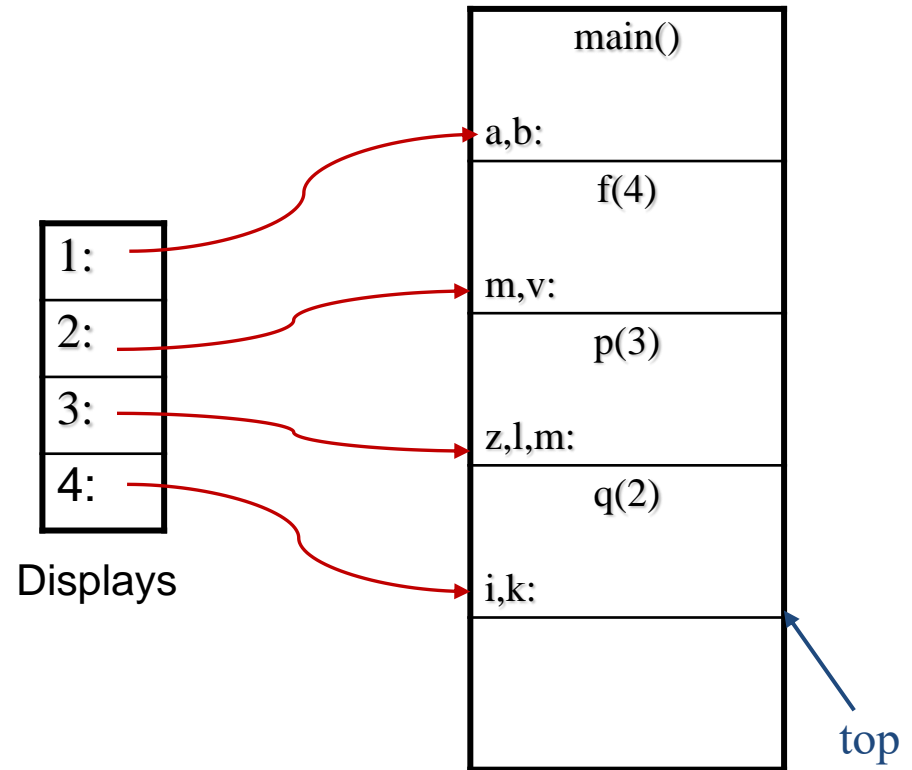
Answer! (cont.), when p(3) is called

```
program main ()
  var a, b : int;
  procedure f (m : int);
    var v: int;
    procedure g (y : int);
      var i, j : int;
      f (y);
    end g;
    procedure p (z : int);
      var l, m : int;
      procedure q (i : int);
        var k : int;
        g (i - 1);
        b := m + v;
      end q;
      if (z > 4 ) f (z) else q (z - 1)
    end p;
    if m > 1 then p (3)
  end f;
  f (4)
end main;
```



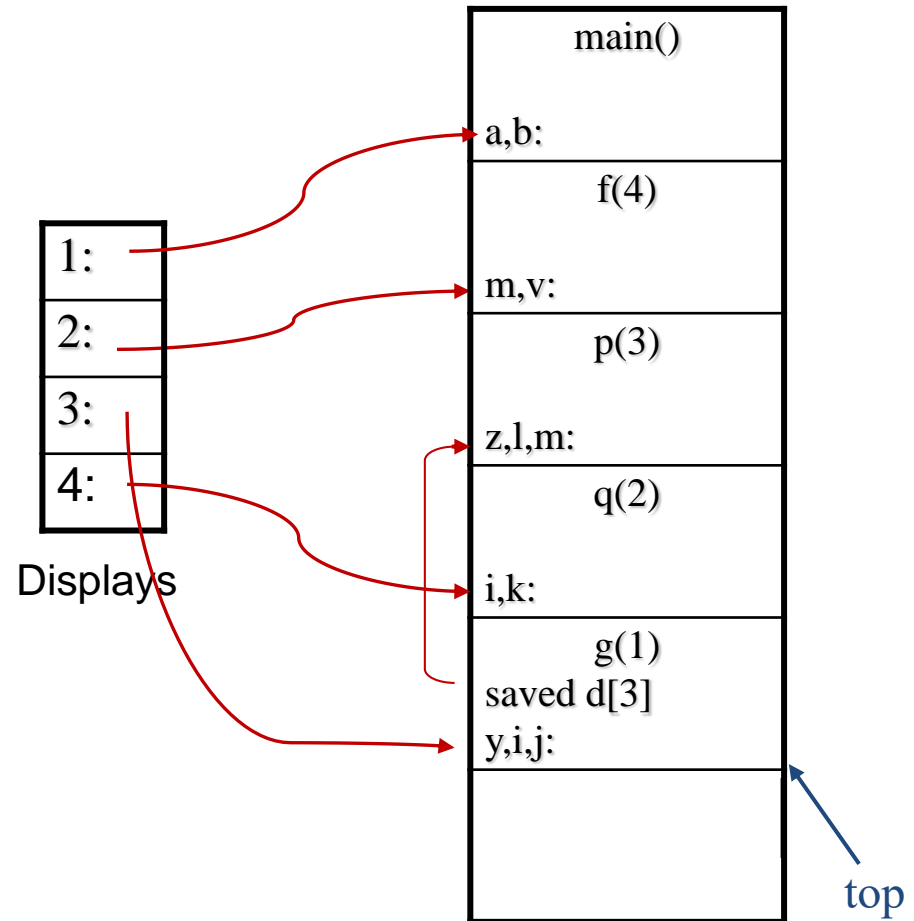
Answer! (cont.), when q(2) is called

```
program main ()
  var a, b : int;
  procedure f (m : int);
    var v: int;
    procedure g (y : int);
      var i, j : int;
      f (y);
    end g;
    procedure p (z : int);
      var l, m : int;
      → procedure q (i : int);
        var k : int;
        g (i - 1);
        b := m + v;
      end q;
      if (z > 4 ) f (z) else q (z - 1)
    end p;
    if m > 1 then p (3)
  end f;
  f (4)
end main;
```



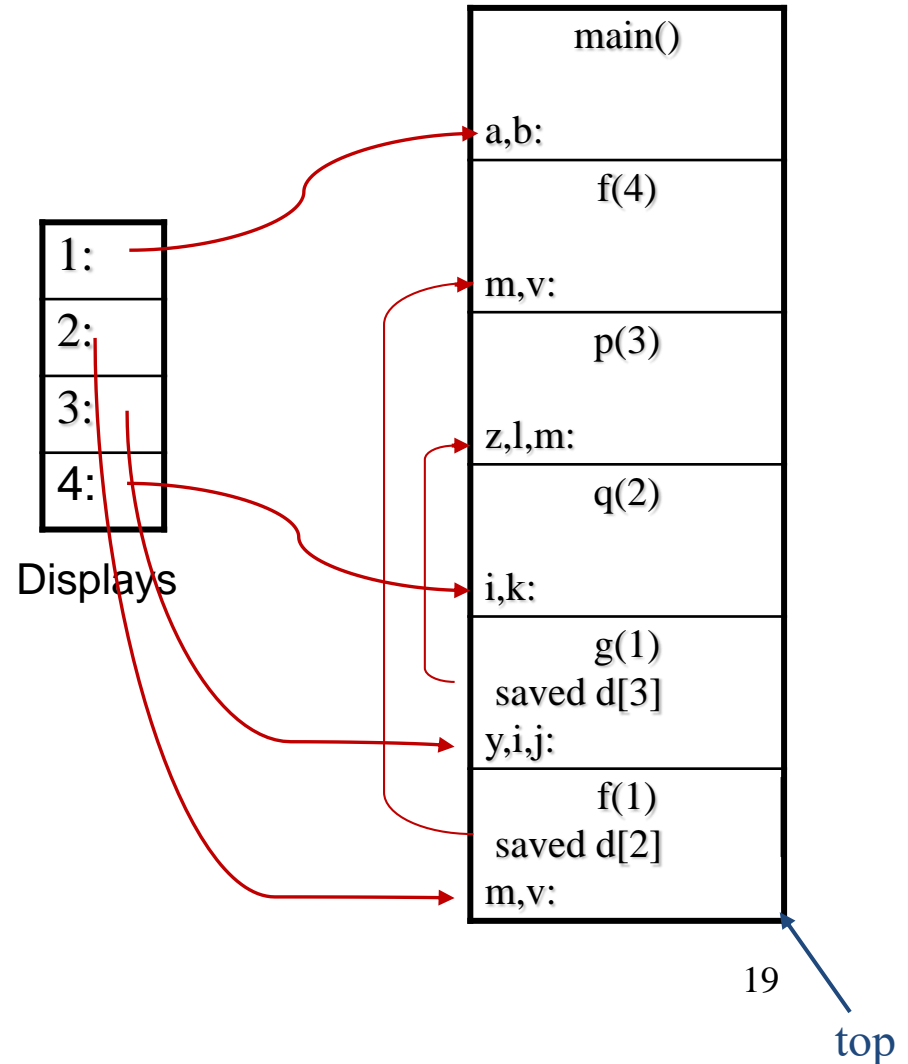
Answer! (cont.), when g(1) is called

```
program main ()
  var a, b : int;
  procedure f (m : int);
    var v : int;
    → procedure g (y : int);
      var i, j : int;
      f (y);
    end g;
  procedure p (z : int);
    var l, m : int;
    procedure q (i : int);
      var k : int;
      g (i - 1);
      b := m + v;
    end q;
    if (z > 4 ) f (z) else q (z - 1)
  end p;
  if m > 1 then p (3)
end f;
f (4)
end main;
```



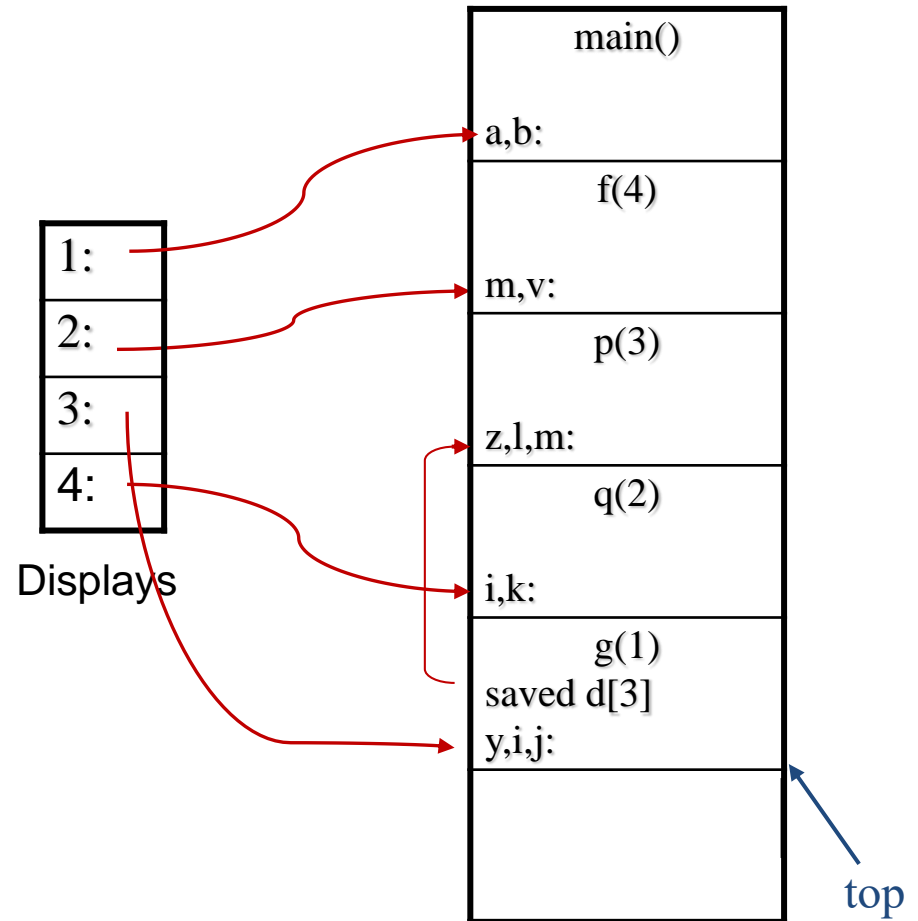
Answer! (cont.), when f(1) is called

```
program main ()  
  var a, b : int;  
  → procedure f (m : int);  
    var v : int;  
    procedure g (y : int);  
      var i, j : int;  
      f (y);  
    end g;  
    procedure p (z : int);  
      var l, m : int;  
      procedure q (i : int);  
        var k : int;  
        g (i - 1);  
        b := m + v;  
      end q;  
      if (z > 4 ) f (z) else q (z - 1)  
    end p;  
    if m > 1 then p (3)  
  end f;  
  f (4)  
end main;
```



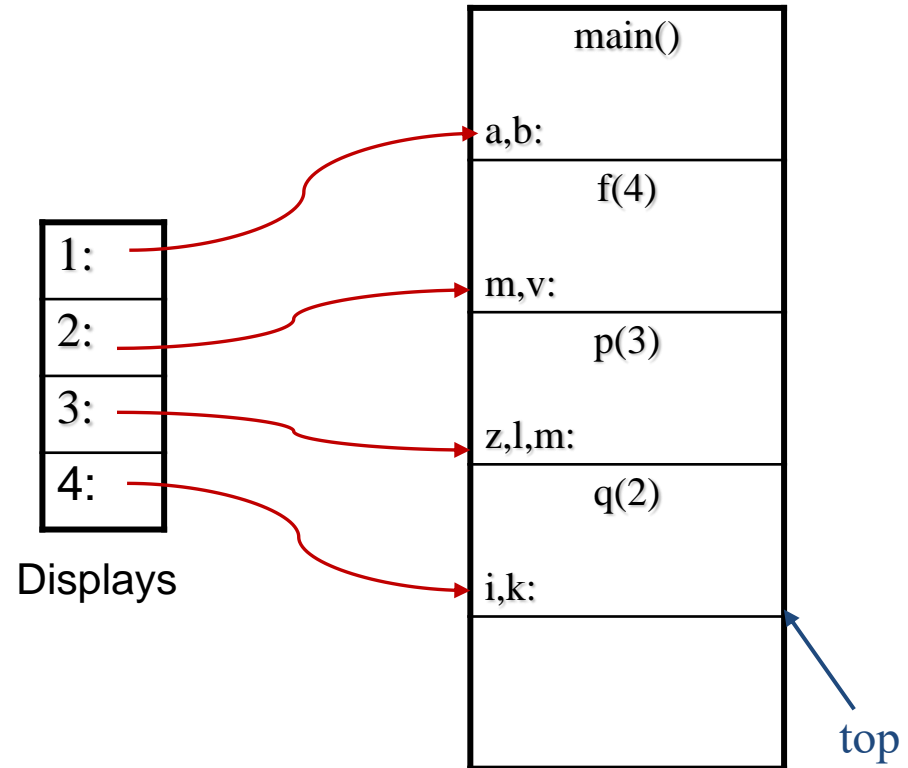
Answer! (cont.), when returned to g(1)

```
program main ()
  var a, b : int;
  procedure f (m : int);
    var v : int;
    → procedure g (y : int);
      var i, j : int;
      f (y);
    end g;
  procedure p (z : int);
    var l, m : int;
    procedure q (i : int);
      var k : int;
      g (i - 1);
      b := m + v;
    end q;
    if (z > 4 ) f (z) else q (z - 1)
  end p;
  if m > 1 then p (3)
end f;
f (4)
end main;
```



Answer! (cont.), when returned to q(2)

```
program main ()
  var a, b : int;
  procedure f (m : int);
    var v : int;
    procedure g (y : int);
      var i, j : int;
      f (y);
    end g;
    procedure p (z : int);
      var l, m : int;
      → procedure q (i : int);
        var k : int;
        g (i - 1);
        b := m + v;
      end q;
      if (z > 4 ) f (z) else q (z - 1)
    end p;
    if m > 1 then p (3)
  end f;
  f (4)
end main;
```



address m: $D[3] + \#2$
address v: $D[2] + \#1$
address b: $D[1] + \#1$