

优先级值越小，说明优先级越高。

p8-Liveness Analysis

- def of a variable: the set of graph nodes that define it
- def of a graph node: the set of variables that it defines
- use of a variable or graph node is similar.

- Example
 - def(3) = {c}, def(a) = {1, 4}
 - use(3) = {b, c}, use(a) = {2, 5}

A variable is live on an edge if:
- this variable will be used later
- this variable will not be re-defined before being used
Live-in: A variable is live-in at a node if it is live on any of the in-edges of that node;
Live-out: A variable is live-out at a node if it is live on any of the out-edges of the node

Notions:

- in[n]: the live-in set of node n (the variables that is live-in at node n)
- out[n]: the live-out set of node n (the variables that is live-out at node n)

$$\text{in}[n] = \text{use}[n] \cup (\text{out}[n] - \text{def}[n])$$
$$\text{out}[n] = \bigcup_{s \in \text{succ}[n]} \text{in}[s]$$

The algorithm for finding a solution to these equations by iteration:

```
for each n
  in[n] ← {}; out[n] ← {}
  repeat
    for each n
      in'[n] ← in[n]; out'[n] ← out[n]
      in[n] ← use[n] ∪ (out[n] - def[n])
      out[n] ← ∪s ∈ succ[n] in[s]
    until in'[n] = in[n] and out'[n] = out[n] for all n
```

- use[n] and def[n] can be obtained by analyzing statement n, and thus are treated as known.
- Rule 1: if $a \in \text{in}[m]$ for $\forall m \in \text{succ}[n]$, then $a \in \text{out}[n]$
- Rule 2: if $a \in \text{use}[n]$, then $a \in \text{in}[n]$
 - i.e., if statement n uses variable a, a is live on entry of n
- Rule 3: if $a \in \text{out}[n]$ and $a \notin \text{def}[n]$, then $a \in \text{in}[n]$

Interference Graphs

- At any nonmove instruction n that defines a variable a, where $\text{out}[n] = \{b_1, \dots, b_j\}$, add interference edges (a, b₁), ..., (a, b_j).
- At a move instruction n, which is $a := c$, where $\text{out}[n] = \{b_1, \dots, b_k\}$, add interference edges (a, b₁), ..., (a, b_k) for any b_i that is not the same as c.
- 第一条即我定义新变量时不应使用还会活跃的变量在使用的寄存器
- 第二条即针对进行复制操作的 MOVE 指令, 我们不给 a 和 c 之间添加冲突边

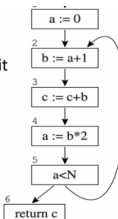
此外, 每条 MOVE 指令的两个变量用虚线连接, 即合并边, 如果已有干涉边就不用了

p9-Register Allocation

an NP-complete problem

Build & Simplify

画图, 每个结点代表一个变量, 一条边代表他们有冲突 (不能被分配同一个 reg)
记我们有 k 个 reg, 如果一个结点的邻居数量少于 k, 就删掉这个结点
simplify 先只处理非 MOVE 相关结点



用 stack 按序存储删掉的结点, 如此不断重复, 直到没结点了, 或剩下的都是 significant degree 的结点 (邻居数 >= K)

Coalescing

如果两个结点是虚线 (合并边) 连接的, 即这其中一个变量复制于另一个变量, 且二者没有冲突边, 那么就可以将他俩合并, 但是新节点的邻居可能变多, 所以我们采取保守合并, 保证合并后的图不会变成非 k-colorable graph

- Briggs (两者都不是预着色)
 - 新节点应当有少于 K 个邻居是 significant degree 的
 - 确保 simplify 后能剩下少于 K 个邻居
- George (有一个预着色)
 - 对于合并前的 A 和 B, 需满足其中一个条件:
 - A 所有邻居都与 B 有冲突
 - A 所有邻居都是 in-significant degree
 - 符合第一个条件的边不会被重复增加至新节点, 符合第二个条件的边能被优化, 于是新节点的边被压制在合并前的数量

Coalescing 后再 simplify, 直至去除所有合并边
如果没法去除所有合并边, 进入 freeze 阶段, 找一个 low degree 的 MOVE 相关结点, 我们 freeze 这个 MOVE 操作, 将虚线变为实线, 放弃合并

Spill

只剩下 significant degree 的结点时, 我们选择一些结点储存在 mem 而非 reg 里, 这些结点与其它结点不再冲突, 然后我们会将其删除并 push 进 stack, spill 后继续 Simplify, 如此循环, 直到生成空图
Select
从 stack pop 结点, 一个一个染色, 重建冲突图

p11-Garbage Collection

Mark-and-Sweep Collection
通过 DFS 来检索出所有结点并将其标记。
所有未标记的结点都是不可达结点, 我们就通过 Sweep 进行回收, 即线性遍历 record, Link the unmarked nodes in a linked list (freelist), 并且消除所有标记, 以便下一轮回收。
这个算法的问题是使用了递归算法 DFS, 栈可能爆, 我们就用一个 explicit stack instead of recursion, 改成非递归。

Pointer Reversal

基于上一种方法, 但将 DFS 的 stack 储存在有向图里。遇到新 record 时:

- 标记 record
- 将 record 里的指针反转, 指向 DFS 路径的前继节点
- 返回的时候恢复指针

Reference Counts

记录每个 record 被多少个指针指向, 然后没人指向它就说明是不可达, 直接回收
当然维护的开销也变大了, 而且没法回收环垃圾

Copying Collection

将 mem 分为两部分: from-space: 给用的, to-space: 不给系统用的。

当 from-space is exhausted 时, copy all reachable records to to-space, 反转两者角色, 复制后的 to space 是紧凑的, 没有 fragmentation。
复制时在其旧的 record 里设置一个 forwarding pointer 指向新的 record, 借此确认该 record 有被复制, 然后使用 Cheney's Algorithm, 用 BFS 遍历, 其引入了特殊指针 scan, 对已复制的 record 进行遍历, 检查并更新所有指针。



- Pros
 - Objects/records are not moved during GC
 - Be able to handle cyclic references

Pointer Reversal

- Cons
 - Normal execution must be suspended
 - Leads to fragmentation in the heap
 - Cache misses, more complex allocation
- Pros:
 - Simplicity: no stack or pointer reversal required
 - Run-time proportional to #reachable_objects
 - Leave free space contiguous
 - Automatic compaction eliminates fragmentation

Copying Collection

- Cons:
 - Half of memory is wasted
 - Poor locality (at least for the Cheney's algorithm)
 - Precise type information required (Pointer or not)

CC算法代价: 每一次回收H/2-R个
字. 摊还代价是每个分配字为c3*
R/(H/2-R)条指令

CH6 活动记录

6.1 栈帧, 也叫活动记录

- 定义: 栈中存放函数的局部变量/参数/返回地址/临时变量的这片区域为该函数的活动记录(activation record)或栈帧 (stack frame).

- 帧指针的变化: 一个函数g调用f时①sp指向g传给f的第一个参数②f分配栈帧 (sp- 栈帧大小)③进入f时旧的sp变成当前帧指针; fp旧值被保存到栈帧内, 新的帧指针变成旧sp④f退出时把fp拷贝给sp, 取回原先保存的fp即可

- 逃逸变量(elapsed variable): ①传地址变量 ②被取地址 ③被内层嵌套函数访问的变量.

Ch7.IR

对于cjump和jump, 不知道label的具体值, 需要使用真值标号回填表(true patch list)和假值标号回填表(false patch list)

简单变量: 存放在栈帧的变量v转化为MEM

(BINOP(PLUS, TEMP fp, CONST k)),
k是栈帧内v的地址偏移.

追踪静态链: MEM(+(CONST Kn, MEM(+(CONST Kn-1, ... MEM(+(CONST K1, TEMP fp))...))); k1~kn-1是各个嵌套函数的静态链位移

数组变量下标: a[i]表示为MEM(+(MEM(e), BINOP(MUL, I, CONST W)))

7.3 声明

函数被翻译为入口处理代码(prologue)/函数体(body)和出口处理函数(epilogue)组成的汇编语言代码.

①入口处理函数包含: (1) 声明一个函数开始的伪指令 (2) 函数名字的标号定义 (3) 调整栈指针的一条指令用于分配新的栈帧 (4) 将逃逸参数保存至栈帧的指令, 以及将非逃逸参数传送的新临时寄存器指令 (5) 保存在此函数用到的 caller-save寄存器 ②入口处理之后是: (1) 函数的函数体 ③出口函数位于函数体之后, 包含: (1) 将返回值传送至专用与返回结果的寄存器 (2) 用于恢复callee-save的寄存器取数指令 (3) 恢复栈指针, 释放栈帧 (4) return指令 (5) 声明函数结束的伪指令

动规的比例常数比Maximal大, 因为要遍历两遍

Suppose:

- K: the average matching tile contains K non-leaf (labeled) nodes.
- N: the number of nodes in the input tree
- K': the largest number of nodes that ever need to be examined to see which tiles match at a given subtree.
- T: the number of different patterns (tiles) that match at each tree node, on average

Maximal munch: proportional to (K' + T') N / K

Dynamic programming: proportional to (K' + T') N

K, K' and T' are constant, the running time of all of these algorithms are linear.

CH13 垃圾收集

13.2 标记-清扫式算法

Mark phase: for each root v DFS(v) function DFS(x) if x is a pointer into the heap if record x is not marked mark record x for each field fi of record x DFS(x.fi)	Sweep phase: p ← first address in heap while p < last address in heap if record p is marked unmark p else let f1 be the first field in p p.f1 ← freelist freelist ← p p ← p+(size of record p)
---	---

Cost of Mark-and-Sweep Collectic

- H: heap size, R: reachable data

Time of GC

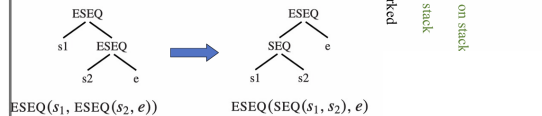
- Mark: DFS takes time proportional to R
- Sweep: takes time proportional to H.
- Total time: $c_1 R + c_2 H$

GC replenish the freelist with H-R words

- Amortized cost $(c_1 R + c_2 H)/(H - R)$
 - If R is closed to H, the cost is very High

Benefit: H words instead of H activation records

消除ESEQ的例子



Previous	After
$\text{BINOP}(\text{op}, e_1, \text{ESEQ}(s, e_2))$	$\text{ESEQ}(\text{MOVE}(\text{TEMP } t, e_1), \text{ESEQ}(s, \text{BINOP}(\text{op}, \text{TEMP } t, e_2)))$
$\text{CJUMP}(\text{op}, e_1, \text{ESEQ}(s, e_2), l_1, l_2)$	$\text{SEQ}(\text{MOVE}(\text{TEMP } t, e_1), s, \text{CJUMP}(\text{op}, \text{TEMP } t, e_2, l_1, l_2))$

Pointer Reversal

function DFS(x)
if x is a pointer and record x is not marked
 t ← nil
 mark x; done[x] ← 0
 while true
 i ← done[x]
 if i < # of fields in record x
 y ← x.fi
 if y is a pointer and record y is not marked
 x.fi ← t; t ← x; x ← y
 mark x; done[x] ← 0
 else
 done[x] ← i + 1
 else
 y ← x; x ← t
 if x = nil then return
 i ← done[x]
 t ← x.fi; x.fi ← y
 done[x] ← i + 1

- done: how many fields in each record have been processed
- t: the top of the stack

To better understand, suppose y points to record1

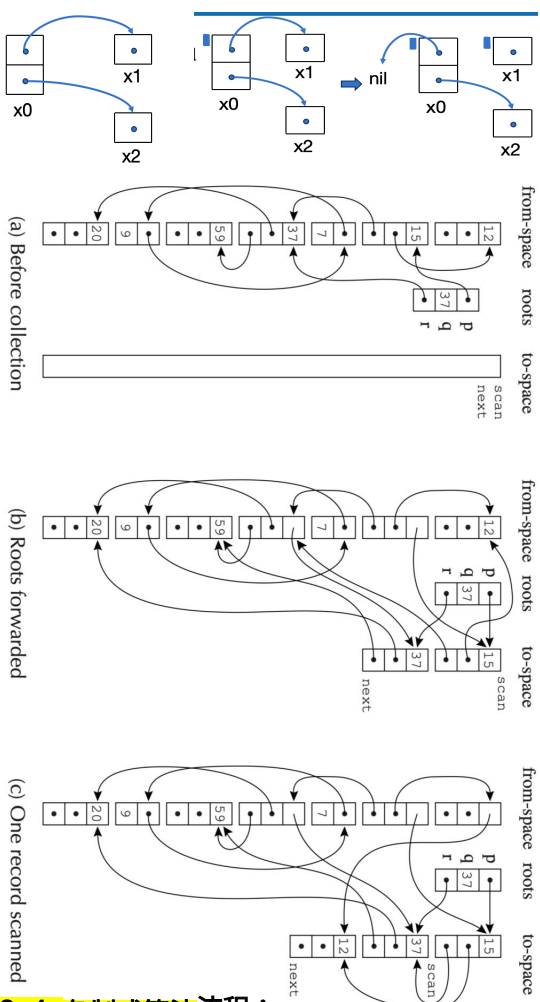
// let x.fi point to the old top of stack (its DFS parent); Push x to the stack; Start to process the stored x.fi

// store x to y, pop the top of the stack to x

// back to the root node, terminate

// restore the correct link

// start to process the next field of the DFS parent



13.4 复制式算法流程：

①收集初始化：初始化指针next指向to-space的开始. 每当from-space发现一个可到达记录, 便把它复制到to-space的next

所指位置, 同时设置next增加该记录的大小

②转递(forwarding)：使一个指向from-space的指针p转而指向to-space

(1)p指向的使from-space中已经复制的记录, 则p.fi是指明副本在何处的特殊的转递指针

(2)p指向 from-space中一个尚未复制过的记录, 则将它复制到next所指的位置; 同时将转递指针赋给 p.fi

(3)p不是指针或者指向from-space以外的指针, 对p不做任何事情.

传递指针算法伪代码

```
function Forward(p)
  if p points to from-space
  then if p.fi points to to-space
    then return p.fi
    else for each field fi of p
      next.fi ← p.fi
      p.fi ← next
      next ← next + size of record p
    return p.fi
  else return p
```

Cheney's Algorithm

scan ← next ← beginning of to-space
for each root r
 r ← Forward(r) // increase next, but keep scan unchanged
while scan < next
 for each field fi of record at scan
 scan.fi ← Forward(scan.fi)
 scan ← scan + size of record at scan

①位于scan和next之间区域包含的是已复制到to-space但子域还没有传递的记录：子域指向from-space

②位于to-space开始和scan之间的是已复制并且以转递的记录, 这一区域的所有指针均指向to-space.

③while循环会使得scan向next移动, 复制记录也会导致next移动.

④当所有可达数据都被复制到to-space后scan追上next.

CH18 循环优化

Loop Invariant Hoisting

如果某个表达式的值在循环中不会改变, 则称它是 loop-invariant 的.

如果操作数 v1 和 v2 都满足以下条件的任意一条, 则可以判定赋值语句 x:=v1 OP v2 是 invariant 的：

操作数是常数

- 赋值语句用到的所有定义都在循环外
- 赋值语句仅用到一处定义, 且该定义是

loop-invariant 的

即赋值语句中的操作数及其使用的变量必须是 loop-invariant 的, 而且不能在循环中因为控制流跳转等原因导致变量的 def 不唯一。

```
L0: t := 0  
  a := x  
L1: i := i + 1 // not invariant, i在循环中被修改  
  b := 7 // invariant, 操作数是常数  
  t := a + b // invariant, a在循环外定义, b是invariant的  
  *i := t // not invariant, i在循环中被修改  
  if i < N goto L1 else L2  
L2: x := t
```

Dominators

必经节点, 从入口节点到某节点所有路径都需要经过的节点, 自己就是自己的必经节点

定理：必经节点是有序的, 一个节点如果有两个必经节点, 那这两个必经节点肯定是有一个是另一个的必经节点

idom(n) 即离 n 最近的非 n 必经节点, 除 s0 外的节点都有且只有一个

- Algorithm for finding dominators:
 - let D[n] be the set of nodes that dominate n, Then

$$D[s_0] = \{s_0\} \quad D[n] = \{n\} \cup \left(\bigcap_{p \in \text{pred}[n]} D[p] \right) \quad \text{for } n \neq s_0$$

- Initialize D[n] (for $n \neq s_0$) to hold all nodes in the graph.
- Iteratively update D[n] based on predecessors until you reach a fixed point

Control Flow Graph

Dominator Tree

Dominator Tree

有从 idom(n) 到 n 的有向边即可画出所有控制流图的节点, 以及所有从idom(n)到 n的有向边

safely hoisting 的判据：当且仅当满足如下所有条件时可以提升形如 t:=a OP b的 loop invariant赋值语句 d：

- d 必须 dominate 所有 t 在其 live-out 集合中的 loop exits
- 在循环中对 t 赋值的语句是唯一的
- t 不属于 loop preheader 的 live-out 集合。换句话说, t在进入循环前不是活跃的。

Natural Loops

back edge指某节点到自己必经节点的 edge

对于一个 back edge, 设其为 n-> h, 则其 Natural Loops为包含这个 back edge 以及 h-> n 的这么个 循环, 这个循环的所有点满足：h 是大家的必经节点, 大家都有不经过 h 就能到 n 的路径

Loop-Nest Tree

循环嵌套图需要先画出 Dominator Tree, 然后找出所有 back edges, 以及它们对应的 natural loops。对每个 header, 合并所有以h为 header 的 natural loops, 得到loop[h]。构造循环header 之间的树: 如果h2在loop[h1]中, 那么h1位于 h2上方。

注意每个节点分两行, 第一行是头节点

(a)

We could say that the entire procedure body is a pseudo-loop that sits at the root of the loop-nest tree.

Control Flow Graph

Dominator Tree

safely hoisting 的判据：当且仅当满足如下所有条件时可以提升形如 t:=a OP b的 loop invariant赋值语句 d：

- d 必须 dominate 所有 t 在其 live-out 集合中的 loop exits
- 在循环中对 t 赋值的语句是唯一的
- t 不属于 loop preheader 的 live-out 集合。换句话说, t在进入循环前不是活跃的。

Quiz Two

Consider the following grammar

$S' \rightarrow S\$ \quad S \rightarrow AS \quad S \rightarrow \varepsilon \quad S \rightarrow (T)$
 $T \rightarrow T,S \quad T \rightarrow S \quad A \rightarrow a \quad A \rightarrow b$

- Calculate Nullable, FIRST and FOLLOW for nonterminals in the grammar
- Construct the LL(1) parsing table for the grammar
- Explain whether the grammar is LL(1) or not

	Nullable	First	Follow
S'	F	(a b \$	
S	T	(a b	\$),
T	T	(, a b	,
A	F	a b	\$ a b (,

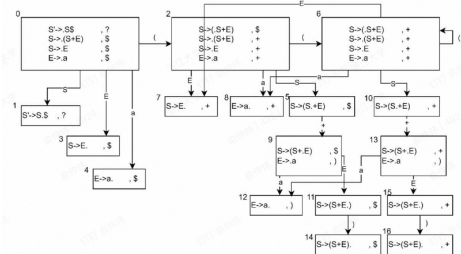
	a	b	(	)	,	\$
S'	S'→S\$	S'→S\$	S'→S\$			S'→S\$
S	S→AS	S→AS	S→(T)	S→	S→	S→
T	T→S	T→S	T→S	T→S	T→S	T→S
A	A→a	A→b				

- c. No, because the LL(1) parsing table contains duplicate entries, indicating parsing conflicts.

Quiz Three

1 $S' \rightarrow SS$
2 $S \rightarrow (S+E)$
3 $S \rightarrow E$
4 $E \rightarrow a$

- Construct the LR(1) states for the grammar above.
- Give the LR(1) parsing table of the grammar above.



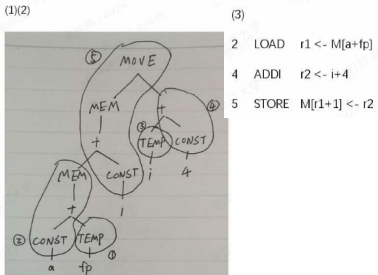
	a	(	+	)	a	\$	S	E
0	s4	s2					g1	g3
1						a		
2	s8	s6					g5	g7
3						r3		
4						r4		
5			s9					
6	s8	s6					g10	g7
7			r3					
8			r4					
9	s12							g11
10			s13					
11				s14				
12				r4				
13	s12							g15
14							r2	
15				s16				
16			r2					

Quiz 4

For the following expression:

MOVE(MEM(+ (MEM(+ (CONST a, TEMP fp)), CONST 1)), +(TEMP i, CONST 4))

- Draw the IR Tree of this expression.
- Tile the IR Tree using Maximal Munch and the the *Jouette* architecture.
- Show the sequence of *Jouette* instructions of the tiling.



2.1

- Strings over the alphabet $\{a, b, c\}$ where the first a precedes the first b .
 $c^*a(c)^*b(a|b|c)^*$
- Strings over the alphabet $\{a, b, c\}$ with an even number of a 's.
 $((b|c)^*a(b|c)^*a(b|c)^*)^*(|b|c)^*$
- Binary numbers that are multiples of four.
 $(1|0)^*00$
- Binary numbers that are greater than 101001.
 $10101(0|1)$

$|1011(0|1)(0|1)$
 $|11(0|1)(0|1)(0|1)(0|1)$
 $|1(0|1)^*1(0|1)^*(0|1)(0|1)(0|1)(0|1)(0|1)(0|1)$

- Strings over the alphabet $\{a, b, c\}$ that don't contain the contiguous sub-string baa .
 $(a|c)^*(b|bc(a|c)^*|ba|bac(a|c)^*)^*$
- The language of nonnegative integer constants in C, where numbers beginning with 0 are octal constants and other numbers are decimal constants.
 $(00|0[1-7]|0-7)^*(|0|[1-9]|0-9)^*$
- Binary numbers n such that there exists an integer solution of $a^n + b^n = c^n$.
 $1|1|0)^*$

费马大定理告诉我们大于2没有正整数解，但题目是整数解，对于任意正整数 n ，总存在一组解 $a = b = c = 0$ 。

- 6.3 For each of the variables a, b, c, d, e in this C program, say whether the variable should be kept in memory or a register, and why.

```
int f(int a, int b)
{ int c[3], d, e;
  d=a+1;
  e=g(c, &b);
  return e+c[1]+b;
}
```

variable	in memory	in register	reason
a		1	pass function parameters in registers
b	1		passed by reference, accessed by a procedure
c	1		an array, accessed by a procedure
d		1	intermediate results of expressions, no used after the function g called
e		1	the function result

```
1 type tree = {key: string, left: tree, right: tree}
2
3 function prettyprint(tree: tree) : string =
4   let
5     var output := ""
6
7   function write(s: string) =
8     output := concat(output,s)
9
10  function show(n:int, t: tree) =
11    let function indent(s: string) =
12      (for i := 1 to n
13       do write(" "));
14    output := concat(output,s); write("\n")
15  in if t=nil then indent(".*")
16    else (indent(t.key);
17          show(n+1,t.left);
18          show(n+1,t.right))
19
20  end
21
22  in show(0,tree); output
23  end
```

- Show the sequence of machine instructions required to fetch the variable `output` into a register at line 14 of Program 6.3, using static links.
- Show the machine instructions required if a display were used instead.

- fetch `indent`'s static link, i.e., the frame pointer to show
- fetch `show`'s static link, i.e., the frame pointer to `prettyprint`
- fetch `output` from the frame of `prettyprint`

- fetch `D[1]`, i.e., the frame pointer of `prettyprint`
- fetch `output` from the frame of `prettyprint`

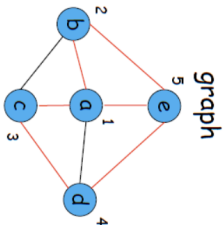
Multiple Inheritance of Data Fields

Field layout转化为 graph-coloring problem, edge 表示两个 fields 出现在同一个类中, field 最终的 offset 表示 color。如果不同 field 在同一个类中出现, 则不能共享同一个 offset。
下图有误, 所有边均应相连

coloring (with offset)

```
class A extends Object {var a := 0}
class B extends Object {var b:=0
  var c:= 0}
class C extends A {var d:=0}
class D extends A,B,C { var e:=0 }
```

code

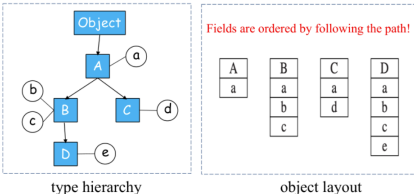


CH14 面向对象

在Tiger中实现类需要解决如下问题:
Field layout: 类的 fields 如何在内存中分布。
Method dispatch: 如何选择调用的具体 method 实现, 或者说调用 method 的时候跳转到哪个地址。
Membership test: 如何检查某 instance 是否属于某个类。

拓展的 Object-Tiger 中, 存在一个预定义的类Object, 不含 fields 或者 methods。使用 `class B extends A {...}` 定义类B、扩展类A, A的 method 可以被B重载, 重载需要保证参数和返回值类型一致; 但是 field 不能被重载。

Single Inheritance的Field layout使用 prefixing, 如果B继承自A, 将A的 fields 放在B的 record 的开头



Method Code Generation

每个 method 编译成一段位于特定地址的 code, 编译方式和普通函数几乎无异。语义分析阶段, 每个变量都包含一个指向 class descriptor 的指针, descriptor 里面包含: 一个指向父类的指针; 包含这个类所有的 method instances 的列表; 每个 method instance 对应于一个机器码 label。
Method dispatch

对于 static method 的调用 `x.f()`, 编译器将会:

- 在对象 `x` 对应的类 `C` 中搜索 method `f`。
 - 如果 `C` 中有 `f`, 则将 `x.f()` 编译为到 label `C.f` 的 call, 否则继续在父类中寻找。
 - 直到在某个祖先 `A` 中找到为止, 则编译为 label `A.f` 的 call。这个过程在编译时间即可完成, 无需等到运行时。
- 对于 dynamic method 的调用 `x.f()`, 编译器将会:
- 在 `x` 偏移为 0 处找到 class descriptor `d`。
 - 由于方法 `f` 的偏移量是确定的 (记为 `F`), 从 `d` 中偏移为 `F` 处获取 method-instance pointer `p`。
 - call `p`

safely hoisting

违反规则1:

```
// Before hoisting
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
  if (cond) t = a + b;
  // do something
}
use(t); // t used after loop

// After hoisting
t = a + b;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
  // if (cond) {}
  // do something
}
use(t); // 这里引用的 t 的值不再受 cond 影响
```

违反规则2:

```
// Before hoisting
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
  t = a + b;
  // do something
  t = c + d;
  use(t);
}

// After hoisting
t = c + d;
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
  t = a + b;
  // do something
  use(t); // 错误
}
```

将 `t=a+b` 移动到 `L1` 之前会导致 `*i:=t` 使用的 `t` 值错误。

```
L0: t := 0
L1: i := i + 1
    *i := t // Uses t
    t := a + b // Invariant
    if i < N goto L1 else L2
L2: x := t
```

实际原因是违反了下文规则3。

最开始提到的 loop 与这里的 natural loop 是同一个东西。

根据回边 `x → h` 构建 natural loop 的算法:

- Loop $\leftarrow \{h\}$
- WorkList $\leftarrow \{x\}$
- 当 WorkList 非空时:
 - 取出节点 p
 - 如果 $p \notin$ Loop:
 - 将 p 加入 Loop
 - 将 p 的所有前驱节点加入 WorkList (但不包括回边 $x \rightarrow h$)

对于 dynamic method 的处理略复杂:

- 每个 class descriptor 维护一个 dispatch vector (例如 `C++` 中的虚表 `vtable = virtual table`), 以及与每个 dynamic method name 对应的 method instance。
- 类似于 field layout, 当B继承于A时, B的 method table 中先是指向A的 method 的 entry, 再是由B定义的新的 method。
- 如果B中某个 method 重载了A中的, 则对应 entry 指向B的实现。

Translate each expression into IR trees, using the E_x, N_x, and C_x constructors as appropriate. In each case, just draw pictures of the trees; the E_x tree will be a Tree exp, an N_x tree will be a Tree stm, and a C_x tree will be a stm with holes labeled *true* and *false* into which labels can later be placed.

- a + 5
- output := concat(output, s), as it appears on line 8 of Program 6.3. The concat function is part of the standard library (see page 525), and for purposes of computing its static link, assume it is at the same level of nesting as the prettyprint function.
- b[i+1] := 0
- (c := a+1; c * c)
- while a > 0 do a := a-1
- a < b moves a 1 or 0 into some newly defined temporary, and whose right-hand side is the temporary.
- if a then b else c, where a is an integer variable (true if ≠ 0).
- a := x + y
- if a < b then a else b
- if a < b then c := a else c := b

a.

```

(TEMP a, CONST 5)

```

b.

在Tree Language中没有找到合适的操作来表示函数的参数。这里可能需要考虑static link的情况。

```

MOVE(MEM(
  +(CONST k+1, TEMP FP))),
CALL(NAME concat,
  EXPLIST(
    MEM(
      +(CONST k+1, TEMP FP))),
    TEMP s)))

```

c.

假设 b 是由 MEM(TEMP b) 表示的数组变量：

```

MOVE(MEM(+(MEM(TEMP b), BINOP(MUL, +(TEMP 1, CONST 1), CONST W))), CONST 0)

```

d.

```

ESEQ(MOVE(TEMP c, +(TEMP a, CONST 1)), BINOP(MUL, TEMP c, TEMP c))

```

e.

如果按照教材翻译版109页的和111页提供的代码，连续的语句应该表示为 SEQ(SEQ(SEQ(x1, x2), x3), x4)这样的形式，ESEQ同理。但是按照书中118页这个图，SEQ也是可以置于右边的。这里采用代码中描述的表达方法。

```

SEQ(LABEL test,
  SEQ(CJUMP(GT, TEMP a, CONST 0, t, done),
    SEQ(LABEL t,
      SEQ(MOVE(TEMP a, BINOP(MINUS, TEMP a, CONST 1)),
        SEQ(JUMP(test), LABEL done))))))

```

f.

参考教材第111页的程序7-1

```

ESEQ(MOVE(TEMP c, 1),
  ESEQ(CJUMP(LT, TEMP a, TEMP b, t, f),
    ESEQ(LABEL f,
      ESEQ(MOVE(TEMP c, CONST 0),
        ESEQ(LABEL t, TEMP c))))))

```

j.

If e1 then e2 else e3会将e2和e3视为表达式，调用unEx函数如果直接调用，结果如下：

```

ESEQ(CJUMP(LT, TEMP a, TEMP b, t, f),
  ESEQ(LABEL f,
    ESEQ(MOVE(TEMP r, ESEQ(MOVE(TEMP c, TEMP b), CONST 0)),
      ESEQ(JUMP(done),
        ESEQ(LABEL t,
          ESEQ(MOVE(TEMP r, ESEQ(MOVE(TEMP c, TEMP a), CONST 0)),
            ESEQ(JUMP(done),
              ESEQ(LABEL done, TEMP r))))))))))

```

如果进行特殊处理，结果如下

```

ESEQ(CJUMP(LT, TEMP a, TEMP b, t, f),
  ESEQ(LABEL f,
    ESEQ(MOVE(TEMP c, TEMP b),
      ESEQ(JUMP(done),
        ESEQ(LABEL t,
          ESEQ(MOVE(TEMP c, TEMP a),
            ESEQ(JUMP(done),
              ESEQ(LABEL done, CONST 0))))))))))

```

f :

```

p ← r1
if p = 0 goto L1
r1 ← M[p]
call f (uses r1, defines r1, r2)
s ← r1
r1 ← M[p+4]
call f (uses r1, defines r1, r2)
t ← r1
u ← s + t
goto L2
L1: u ← 1
L2: r1 ← u
r3 ← c
return (uses r1, r3)

```

g.

书中条件表达式一节有相应的描述

```

ESEQ(CJUMP(NEQ, TEMP a, CONST 0, t, f),
  ESEQ(LABEL f,
    ESEQ(MOVE(TEMP r, TEMP c),
      ESEQ(JUMP(done),
        ESEQ(LABEL t,
          ESEQ(MOVE(TEMP r, TEMP b),
            ESEQ(JUMP(done),
              ESEQ(LABEL done,
                TEMP r))))))))))

```

h.

```

MOVE(TEMP a, +(TEMP x, TEMP y))

```

i.

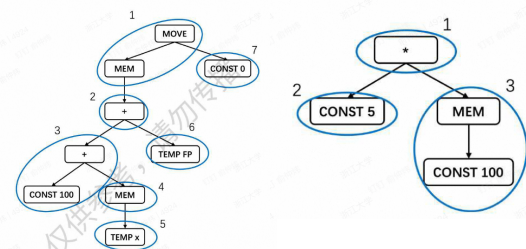
```

ESEQ(CJUMP(LT, TEMP a, TEMP b, t, f),
  ESEQ(LABEL f,
    ESEQ(MOVE(TEMP r, TEMP b),
      ESEQ(JUMP(done),
        ESEQ(LABEL t,
          ESEQ(MOVE(TEMP r, TEMP a),
            ESEQ(JUMP(done),
              ESEQ(LABEL done, TEMP r))))))))))

```

9.1 For each of the following expressions, draw the tree and generate Jouette-machine instructions using Maximal Munch. Circle the tiles (as in Figure 9.2), but number them *in the order that they are munches*, and show the sequence of Jouette instructions that result.

- MOVE(MEM(+(+(CONST1000, MEM(TEMP_x)), TEMP_{fp})), CONST0)
- BINOP(MUL, CONST5, MEM(CONST100))



```

4 load r1 ← M[rx + 0]
3 ADDI r1 ← r1 + 100
2 ADD r1 ← r1 + FP
7 ADDI r2 ← r0 + 0
1 STORE M[r1+0] ← r2

2 ADDI r1 ← r0 + 5
3 LOAD r2 ← M[r0 + 100]
1 MUL r1 ← r1 * r2

```

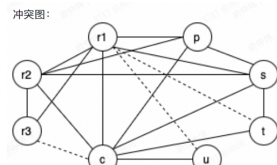
```

M[Sloc] ← s1
r1 ← M[p+4]
call f
t ← r1
s2 ← M[Sloc]
u ← s2 + t
goto L2
u ← 1
r1 ← u
c2 ← M[Cloc]
r3 ← c2
return

L1:
L2:

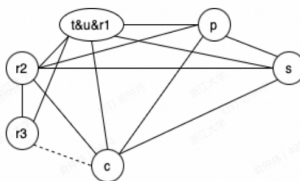
c1 ← r3
M[Cloc] ← c1
p ← r1
if p=0 goto L1
r1 ← M[p]
call f
s1 ← r1

```



1. Coalesce

判断 t 和 r1 合并：因为 r1 为预着色节点，使用 George criterion 判断 t 的邻居，均符合 George 的条件。
u 同理。
因此，合并 t&u&r1。



2. Freeze

此时没有可以简化的节点了，也没有可以合并的节点。可以冻结c和r3之间的MOVE

3. Spill c

仍然没有可以简化的节点，也没有可以合并的节点，也不存在可以冻结的节点。因此只能进行spill。

计算spill 分数，程序中没有循环，因此不需要考虑循环内的def和use

	defs	uses	degree	score
p	1	3	4	1
s	1	1	4	0.5
c	1	1	4	0.5

这里选择 c 进行 spill (s 和 c 都可以)

此时，degree[p] = 3, degree[s] = 3

4. Spill s

此时，degree[p] = 2

5. Simplify p

此时图中只剩下了预着色节点

6. Select

Select Stack

```

p
s
c

```

pop p, color r3

pop s, actual spill

pop c, actual spill

7. Rewrite

因为存在actual spill，因此对程序进行重写

```

c1 ← r3
M[Cloc] ← c1
p ← r1
if p=0 goto L1
r1 ← M[p]
call f
s1 ← r1

```

13.2 Run Algorithm 13.6 (pointer reversal) on the heap of Figure 13.1. Show the state of the heap, the done flags, and variables t, x, and y at the time the node containing 59 is first marked.

```

let
  type list = {link: list,
               key: int}
  type tree = {key: int,
               left: tree,
               right: tree}
  function maketree() = ...
  function showtree(t: tree) = ...
in
  let var x := list{link=nil, key=7}
    var y := list{link=x, key=9}
    in x.link := y
  end;
  let var p := maketree()
    var r := p.right
    var q := r.key
    in garbage-collect here
    showtree(r)
  end
end

```

Program Variables

Heap

13.2

Program Variables

Heap

初始heap state

done[15] = 2

done[12] = 3

done[37] = 2

done[20] = 3

done[59] = 0 or uninitialized

t → 37 所在 record

x → 59 所在 record

y → 59 所在 record

此时的heap state

此时的heap state