This document should be referenced as:

A Persistent Architecture Intermediate Language
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PAIL structures

The intermediate code may be partitioned into thirteen categories. These are:

1) Basic tree structure
2) Symbol table entries
3) Control
4) Assignment
5) Store Allocation
6) Indexing
7) Aliasing
8) Scoping
9) Store to Store operations
10) Literals
11) Application
12) Comments
13) Optimisations

These partitions will now be examined fully in turn.
1. Basic tree structure.

PAIL code trees are typed. Pointers to parent nodes in the code tree are also provided in order that traversers can access entire code trees from an arbitrary position. Generated code will contain pointers into the trees. **Note** that in this document *code* will mean some arbitrary PAIL code and *tree* will mean an object of the class described below. Type, code and parent node information is bound together in a structure of the following class:

```plaintext
structure tree( pntr Type, Code, Parent )
```

where

- **Type** is a pointer to an encoding of the type of the subtree pointed at by Code.
- **Code** is a pointer to the PAIL code.
- **Parent** is a pointer to the parent tree node.

The following class is used to build lists of things:

```plaintext
structure cons( pntr hd, tl )
```

where

- **hd** is a pointer to some PAIL code.
- **tl** is a pointer to another cons structure or nil.

PS-algol source: A,B

PAIL code:

```
cons
  hd
  tl
```

```
cons
  hd
  tl
```

Code for A

Code for B
2. Symbol table Entries

structure link ( cstring name ;
    pntr type.info, initial.value ;
    bool manifest, retained, primitive ;
    pntr location.info )

where

name is the name of the identifier.
type.info holds an encoding of the type.
initial.value will contain a syntax tree for the initialising expression.
manifest has the value true if value is known at compile time.( Not set in V2.1 )
retained has the value true if the object is retained in a block.( Not set in V2.1 )
primitive has the value true if the object is a special function.
location.info is filled in by the code generator.
3. Control

structure sequence( pntr This,Next )
where
  This is a pointer to some code.
  Next is a pointer to another sequence or nil

PS-algol source: A ; B

PAIL code:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sequence</th>
<th>sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This</td>
<td>Next</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code for A</td>
<td>Code for B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

structure and.op( pntr And1,And2 )
where
  And1 is a pointer to the code for the first operand of and.
  And2 is a pointer to the code for the second operand of and.

Note that and and or are in this section because they are non-strict in their arguments.

PS-algol source: E1 and E2

PAIL code:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>and.op</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>And1</td>
<td>And2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code for E1</td>
<td>Code for E2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

structure or.op( pntr Or1,Or2 )
where
  Or1 is a pointer to the code for the first operand of or.
  Or2 is a pointer to the code for the second operand of or.

PS-algol source: E1 or E2

PAIL code:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>or.op</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Or1</td>
<td>Or2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code for E1</td>
<td>Code for E2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
structure if.op( pntr If.cond,If.then,If.else )

where

If.cond is a pointer to the code for the boolean condition.
If.then is a pointer to the tree for the then branch.
If.else is a pointer to the tree for the else branch.

PS-algol source: if E1 then E2 else E3

PAIL code:

PS-algol source: if E1 do E2

PAIL code:
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structure loop.op( pntr Repeat.branch,Loop.cond,Do.branch )

where

Repeat.branch is a pointer to the code for the unconditionally repeated part.
Loop.cond is a pointer to the code for the boolean condition.
Do.branch is a pointer to the code for the conditionally repeated part.

PS-algol source: repeat E1 while E2

PAIL code:

```
loop.op

Repeat.branch  Loop.cond  Do.branch

Code for E1  Code for E2
```

PS-algol source: repeat E1 while E2 do E3

PAIL code:

```
loop.op

Repeat.branch  Loop.cond  Do.branch

Code for E1  Code for E2  Code for E3
```

PS-algol source: while E1 do E2

PAIL code:

```
loop.op

Repeat.branch  Loop.cond  Do.branch

Code for E1  Code for E2
```
structure for.op ( ptr for.symbol.table,
   for.iterator for.set,for.do )
where

   for.symbol.table is a pointer to the block symbol table containing the iterator.
   for.iterator is a pointer to the control variable symbol table entry.
   for.do is a pointer to the repeated code.
   for.set is a pointer to an instance of the following structure class:

structure for.range ( ptr for.start,for.end,for.step )
where

   for.start is a pointer to the initialising code.
   for.end is a pointer to the code for the loop end value.
   for.step is a pointer to the code for the loop increment.

PS-algol source: for E1 = E2 to E3 by E4 do E5

PAIL code:
structure case.op( pntr Case.switch,Choice.list,Default )
where
  Case.switch is a pointer to the tree for the switch expression.
  Default is a pointer to the tree for the default expression.
  Choice.list is a cons list of the following structures:

structure case.choice( pntr Choice.exp,Action.exp )
where
  Choice.exp is a cons list of pointers to the trees for the selectors.
  Action.exp is a pointer to the tree for the case action.

PS-algol source:
  case E0 of
    E11,E12,...E1n : E10
    ......
    Ej1,Ej2,...Ejn : Ej0
    default : Ek0

PAIL code:

\[
\text{case.op} \quad \text{Choice.list} \quad \text{Default}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Type} & \text{Code} & \text{Parent} \\
\text{Type of E0} & \text{Code for E0} & \\
\text{cons} & \\
\text{hd} & \text{tl} & \\
\text{case.choice} & \\
\text{Choice.exp} & \text{Action.exp} \\
\text{cons} & \\
\text{hd} & \text{tl} & \\
\text{As for E11,E12 ...} \\
\text{tree} & \\
\text{Type} & \text{Code} & \text{Parent} \\
\text{Type of E10} & \text{Code for E10} & \\
\text{cons} & \\
\text{hd} & \text{tl} & \\
\text{tree} & \\
\text{Type} & \text{Code} & \text{Parent} \\
\text{Type of E11} & \text{Code for E11} & \\
\text{tree} & \\
\text{Type} & \text{Code} & \text{Parent} \\
\text{Type of E1N} & \text{Code for E1N} & \\
\end{array}
\]
structure raise.op( pntr Event )
where
   Event is a pointer to the code for an event.

Note that initially the only two events that we have are abort and end of program. These will be represented by two strings,"finish" and "abort".

   PS-algol source:  ?

   PAIL code:

   \[
   \text{raise.op} \quad \text{string.container}
   \]

   Event \quad \text{String.val} \quad "finish"

   PS-algol source:  abort

   PAIL code:

   \[
   \text{raise.op} \quad \text{string.container}
   \]

   Event \quad \text{String.val} \quad "abort"

structure catch.op( pntr Handler,Protected.code )
where
   Handler is a pointer to the code for an event handler.
   Protected.code is a pointer to the code which the handler handles.

No PS-algol code currently generates this PAIL structure.
4. Assignment

structure assign.op( pntr Lhs.exp, Rhs.exp )
where

Lhs.exp is a pointer to the code representing an address. Note that this may be a link or a tree (in the case of sub.addr.op).
Rhs is the tree for a value.

PS-algol source: E1 := E2

PAIL code:

```
assign.op

link
name
type.info
initial.value
manifest
retained
primitive
location.info

Rhs.exp

assign.op

tree
Type
Code
Parent

Type of E2
Code for E2

E1
```
5. Store Allocation

structure iliffe.op( pntr Vec.init,Bounds.list )
where

Vec.init is a pointer to the tree for the initialising expression.
Bounds.list is a cons list of the following structures:

structure bounds.op( pntr Bound1,Bound2 )
where

Bound1 contains a pointer to the code for the lower bound of the sub vector.
Bound2 contains a pointer to the code for the upper bound of the sub vector.

PS-algol source: vector E1::E1',...En::En' of E

PAIL code:

```
Vec.init
bounds.op

Bounds.list

hd
cons
tl

Type
Code
Parent

Type of E
Code for E

bounds.op

Bound1
Bound2

Code for E1
Code for E1'

bounds.op

Bound1
Bound2

Code for En
Code for En'
```
structure make.vec.op( pntr Vec.start,Vec.list )
where

**Vec.start** is a pointer to the code for the lower bound of the vector.
**Vec.list** is a cons list of code for the vector elements.

PS-algol source: \( @E \) of \( T[E1,\ldots,En] \)

PAIL code:

```
  tree
    Type  Code  Parent
     Vector( Type of E1 )  make.vec.op
     Vec.start  Vec.list
```

```
  cons
    hd  tl
  \ldots
```

```
  int.container
    Integer.val
      E
```

```
  cons
    hd  tl
```

```
  Code for E1
```

```
  Code for En
```

structure make.struct.op( pntr Struct.class,Struct.list )
where

**Struct.class** is a pointer to the symbol table entry for the structure.
**Struct.list** is a cons list of the trees for the elements.

PS-algol source: \( E(E1,\ldots,En) \)

PAIL code:

```
  make.struct.op
    Struct.class  Struct.list
```

```
  cons
    hd  tl
  \ldots
```

```
  link
    name
      \ldots
```

```
  cons
    hd  tl
```

```
  tree
    Type  Code  Parent
      Type of E1  Code for E1
```

```
  tree
    Type  Code  Parent
      Type of En  Code for En
```

where

Image.X is a pointer to the code for the images X dimension
Image.Y is a pointer to the code for the images Y dimension
Image.init is a pointer to the code for the images initial `colour'

PS-algol source: image E1 by E2 of E3

PAIL code:

```
image.op
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image.X</th>
<th>Image.Y</th>
<th>Image.init</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code for E1</td>
<td>Code for E2</td>
<td>Code for E3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

structure decl.op( pntr Decl.exp, Decl.Symbol.entry )

where

Decl.exp is a pointer to the code for the initialising expression.
Decl.Symbol.entry is the symbol table entry for the identifier.

PS-algol source: let I = E
                let I := E

PAIL code:

```
dcl.op
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decl.exp</th>
<th>Decl.Symbol.entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code for E</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

link

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>initial.value</th>
<th>manifest</th>
<th>retained</th>
<th>primitive</th>
<th>location.info</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;I&quot;</td>
<td>type of I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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6. Indexing

structure subs.op( pntr Subs.subject,Subs.origin,Subs.length )

where

Subs.subject is a pointer to the tree for the object.
Subs.origin is a pointer to the tree for the offset into the object.
Subs.length is a pointer to the tree for the range of the index.

PS-algol source: E1(E2)

PAIL code:

```
Subs.subject
subs.op
Subs.origin
Subs.length
```

Type of E1 Code for E1

PS-algol source: E1(E2|E3)

PAIL code:

```
Subs.subject
subs.op
Subs.origin
Subs.length
```

Type of E1 Code for E1

Type of E2 Code for E2

Type of E3 Code for E3
structure subs.addr.op( pntr Suba.subject,Suba.origin,Suba.length )

where

- **Suba.subject** is a pointer to the tree for the object.
- **Suba.origin** is a pointer to the tree for the offset into the object.
- **Suba.length** is a pointer to the tree for the range of the index.

whenever

The index yields a location rather than a value.

PS-algol source: \text{E1(E2)}

PAIL code:
7. Aliasing

structure alias.op( pntr Alias.subject, Alias.origin, 
                      Alias.length, Alias.new.origin )

where

Alias.subject is a pointer to the code for the object.
Alias.origin is a cons list of the code for the offset into the object.
Alias.length is a cons list of the code for the range of the index.
Alias.new.origin is a pointer to code for the origin of the alias.

PS-algol source: limit E1 at E2,E3

PAIL code:

```
alias.op

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alias.subject</th>
<th>Alias.origin</th>
<th>Alias.length</th>
<th>Alias.new.origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
```

Code for E1

```
hd tl
```

cons

Code for E2

```
hd tl
```

cons

Code for E3

PS-algol source: limit E1 to E2 by E3 at E4,E5

PAIL code:

```
alias.op

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alias.subject</th>
<th>Alias.origin</th>
<th>Alias.length</th>
<th>Alias.new.origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
```

Code for E1

```
hd tl
```

cons

Code for E2

```
hd tl
```

cons

Code for E4

```
hd tl
```

cons

Code for E5

```
hd tl
```

cons

Code for E3
8. Scoping

structure block.op( pntr Block.symbol.table,Block.body )
where

Block.symbol.table is a pointer to the symbol table for the block.
Block.body is a pointer to the code for the block.

PS-algol source: { E }
PS-algol source: begin E end
PAIL code:

link
---
name
type.info
initial.value
manifest
retained
primitive
location.info

block.op

Block.sy.tab  Block.body

E
structure proc.op( pntr Res.type, Proc.params, Proc.body, Param.symb.table )

where

- **Res.type** is the result type.
- **Proc.params** is a cons list of symbol table entries for the procedure parameters.
- **Proc.body** is a pointer to the tree for the procedure body.
- **Param.symb.table** is the symbol table for the parameters.

PS-algol source: \texttt{proc( E1,E2 -> E3 ) ; E4}

PAIL code:

![Diagram of proc.op structure]

- **E3**
- **E1**
- **E2**
9. Store to Store operations

structure overwrite.op(
    string Overwrite.op;
    pntr Overwrite.src,Overwrite.target)

where

    Overwrite.op indicates which raster op it is
    Overwrite.src is a pointer to the tree for the source image
    Overwrite.target is a pointer to the tree for the target image

PS-algol source: <raster-rule> E1 onto E2

PAIL code:

```
overwrite.op

<raster.rule>
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Parent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of E1</td>
<td>Code for E1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of E2</td>
<td>Code for E2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
10. Literals

structure real.container( real Real.val )

PS-algol source: 3.4

PAIL code:

```
real.container
  Real.val
  ↓
  3.4
```

structure file.container( int File.val )

PS-algol source: nullfile

PAIL code:

```
file.container
  File.val
  ↓
  -1
```

structure string.container( string String.val )

PS-algol source: "abc"

PAIL code:

```
string.container
  String.val
  ↓
  "abc"
```
structure type.container( pntr Type.val )

PS-algol source: structure E( int E1 ; pntr E2)

Note that in the type description for STRUCTURE decl.fields holds information on the structure fields in declaration order whereas fields holds the same information in normalised order with the pointer values first. Please see the abstract machine manual for more details.

PAIL code:
structure boolean.container( int Boolean.val )

PS-algol source: true
PAIL code:

boolean.container

\[
\text{Boolean.val} \quad 0
\]

PS-algol source: false
PAIL code:

boolean.container

\[
\text{Boolean.val} \quad -1
\]

structure pntr.container( int Pntr.val )

PS-algol source: nil
PAIL code:

pntr.container

\[
\text{Pntr.val} \quad -1
\]

structure pixel.container( int Pixel.val )

PS-algol source: on
PAIL code:

pixel.container

\[
\text{Pixel.val} \quad 1 \text{ or'd with } 1
\]

Note that the pixel representation is the same as that used in the abstract machine - see abstract machine manual for details.
11. Application

structure apply.op( pntr Apply.symbol,Arg.list )
where
  Apply.symbol is a pointer to the symbol table entry for the function.
  Arg.list is a cons list of the arguments.

Note that some of the language constructs which cause an apply.op to be generated are not represented as application in the syntax of PS-algol. These functions all have the special field filled in in the symbol table entry.

PS-algol source: \[ E( E_1, \ldots, E_n ) \]

PAIL code:

```
apply.op

Applied.fn Arg.list

cons

Code for E

hd tl ...
```

```
cons

Parent

Code

Type

Type of E_1 Code for E_1

Parent

Type

Type of E_n Code for E_n
```
12. Comments

structure comment.op( pntr Comment.code,Comment )
where
    Comment.code is a pointer to the code to which the comment pertains.
    Comment is a pointer to the comment. Initially this will be a string but could be something more structured in the future (pictures etc.).

PS-algol source: ! comment
                E

PAIL code:

```
comment.op
    Comment.code
    Comment
      ↓
    E
```

```
string.container
    String.val
      ↓
    "Comment"
```
13. Optimisations

structure optimised( pntr Optimised,Non.optimised,Optimisation.info )
where

   Optimised contains the optimised code.
   Non.optimised contains the source code.
   Optimisation.info contains clues for the code generators.