

# Stack Machine

# Advice

- Write the **status of the stack** as a comment, after each instruction
- Example :

```
push A      ; | A
push B      ; | A B
bcl: cmp    ; stack unchanged and
            ; test of A-B
beqz done  ; stack unchanged and
            ; branch if A == B
bltz else  ; stack unchanged and
            ; branch if A < B
swap       ; | B A
```

# gcd

## Algorithme: Euclid (by subtraction)

// in: A and B: positive integers

// out: gcd(A,B): positive integer

while  $A \neq B$  do

    if  $A > B$  then

$A \leftarrow A - B$

    else

$B \leftarrow B - A$

    endif

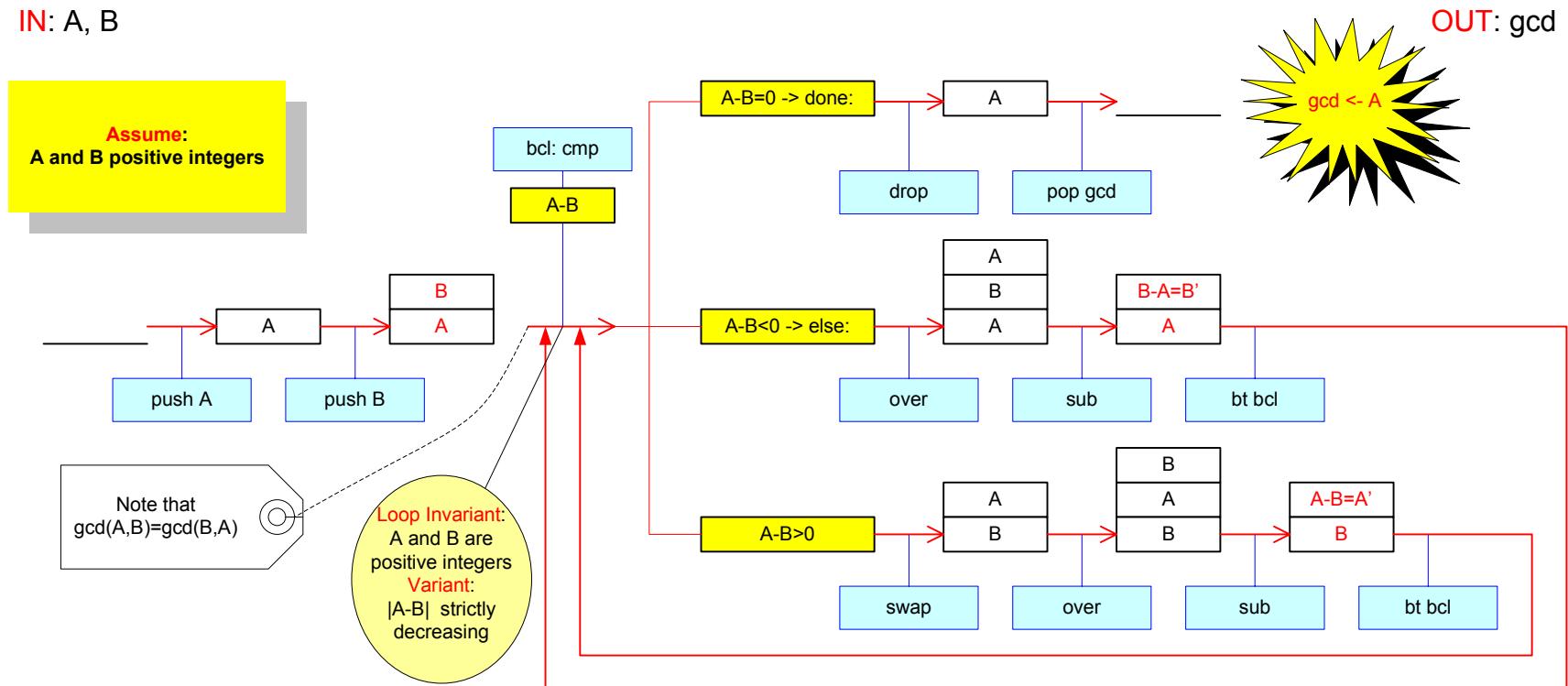
done

$\text{gcd} \leftarrow A$

Loop Invariant:  
A and B positive  
integers

Variant:  
 $|A-B|$  strictly  
decreasing

# gcd: stack implementation



# Sum of the first N odd numbers

Definition:

$$S = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} (2*k + 1)$$

Algorithm

```
// in: N: positive integer  
// out: S: positive integer  
odd:=1:integer;      S = 0; // init  
do N times
```

```
S = S + odd;  
odd = odd + 2
```

done

Simple addition  
Thanks to the  
use of a local  
variable

# Advice

- The less memory reference, the better
- Use `dup`, `over` to save temporary values in the stack
- Use `swap`, `roll` to re-order values in the stack
- Use `drop`, `pop` to discard useless values
- Find out orderings that are loop invariants

# Stack implementation

; initializations

pushi 1 ; | odd

pushi 0 ; | odd S

push N ; | odd S N

This structure  
should be a  
loop invariant

; main loop

bcl: pushi 1 ; | odd S N 1

sub

; | odd S N-1=N'

New value  
of N

bltz done ; branch if N' < 0

roll

; N' odd S

over

; N' odd S odd

add

; N' odd S+odd=S'

roll

; S' N' odd

New value of  
S

# Stack implementation

```
pushi    2      ; | S'  N'  odd  2/
add          ; | S'  N'  odd+2=odd'
roll         ; | odd' S'  N'
bt  bcl
; after the loop
done: drop    ; | odd  S
pop      S     ; | odd
              ; and S memory set
drop          ; |
```

New value  
of odd

Structure Loop  
invariant