Foundations of Programming Languages

Implementing Iterative Control Structures

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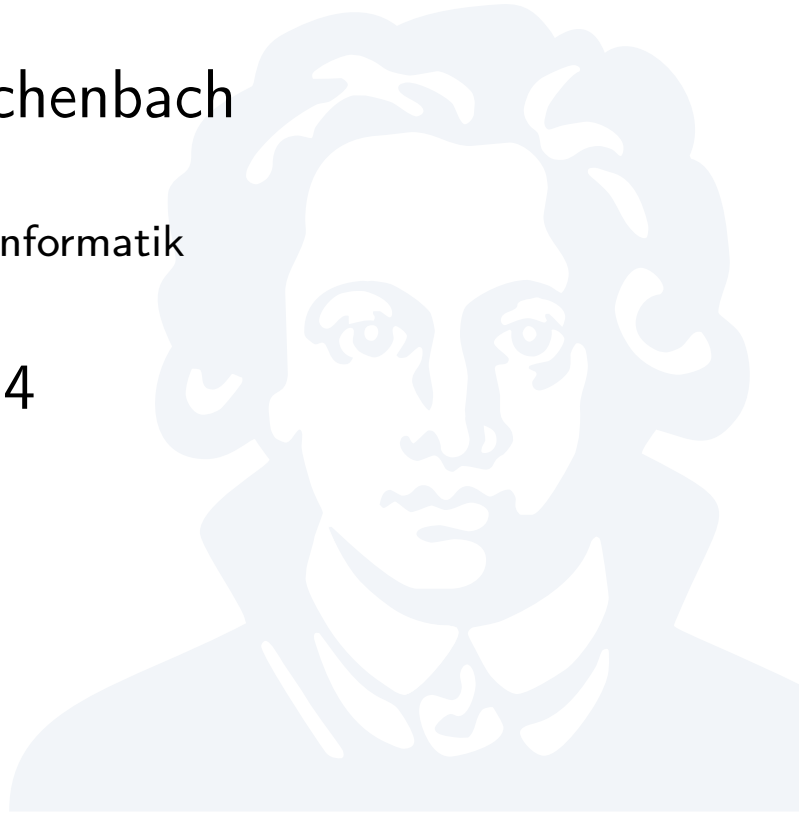
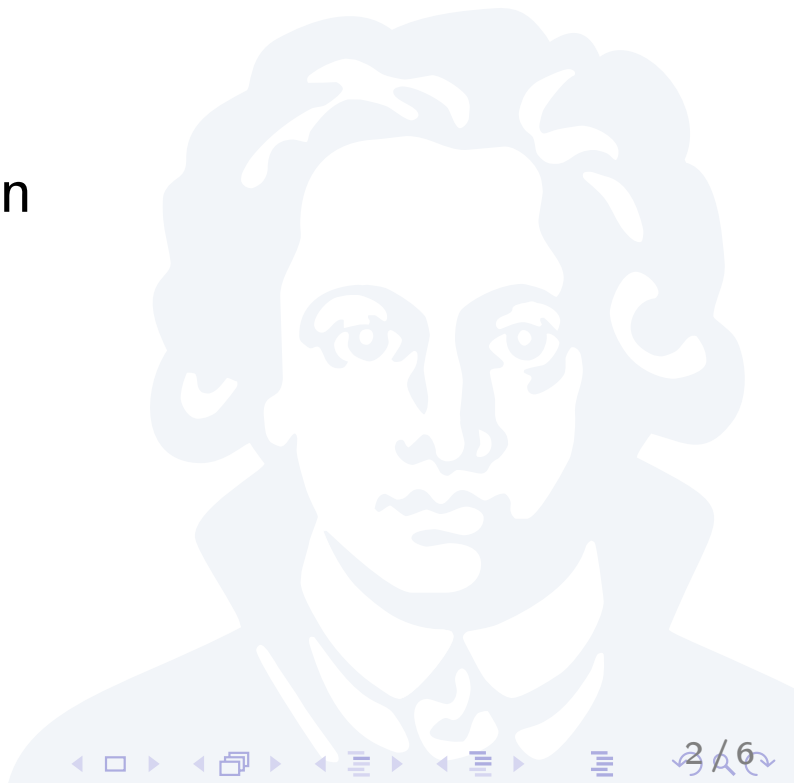


Implementing Loops

- Compilers translate loops into:
  - tests
  - branches
- Some complications
- Some opportunities for optimisation



Logical Loops with Branches

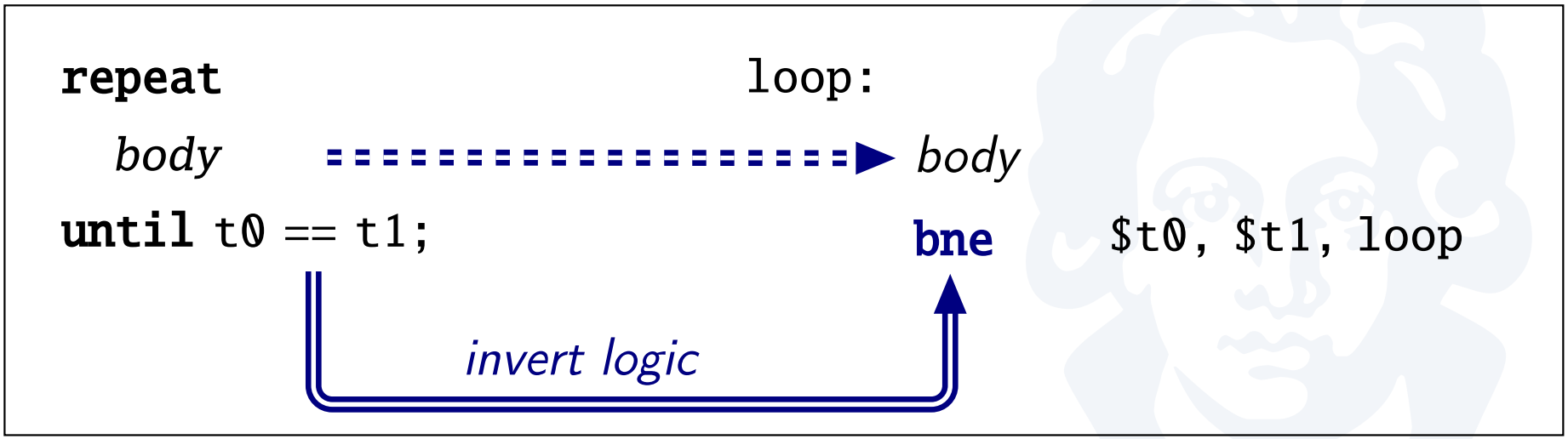
repeat

body

until `t0 == t1;`

Other implementation options exist

Logical Loops with Branches



Other implementation options exist

Logical Loops with Branches

```
                                  loop:
while t0 == t1 do
   body
done
```

```
repeat                            loop:
   body      ====================▶ body
until t0 == t1;                   bne    $t0, $t1, loop
```

Other implementation options exist

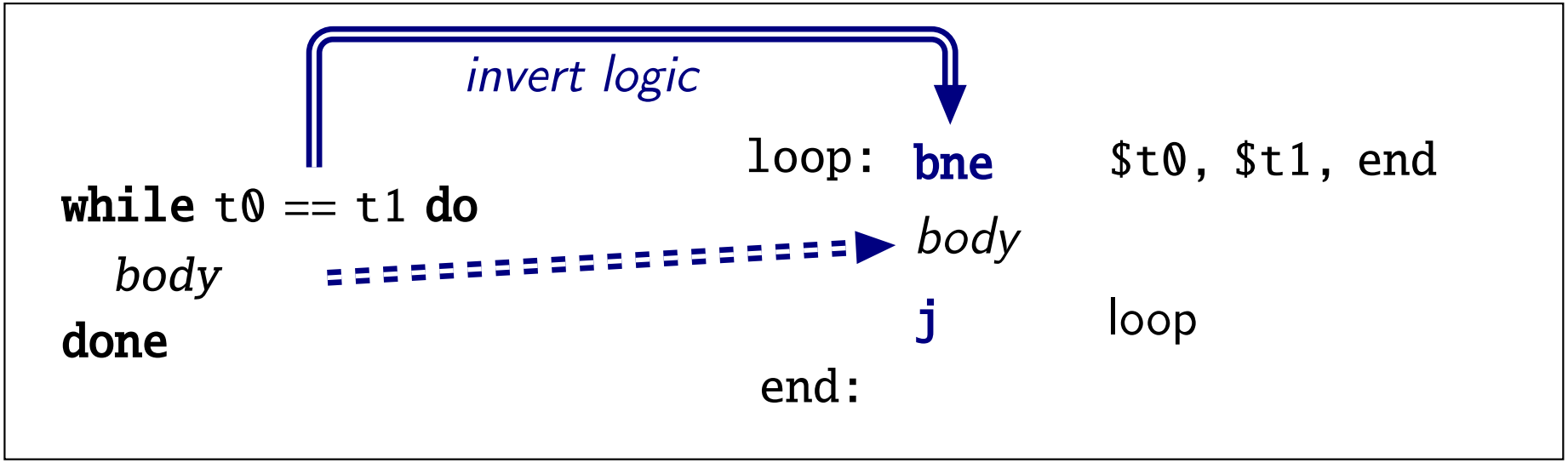
Logical Loops with Branches

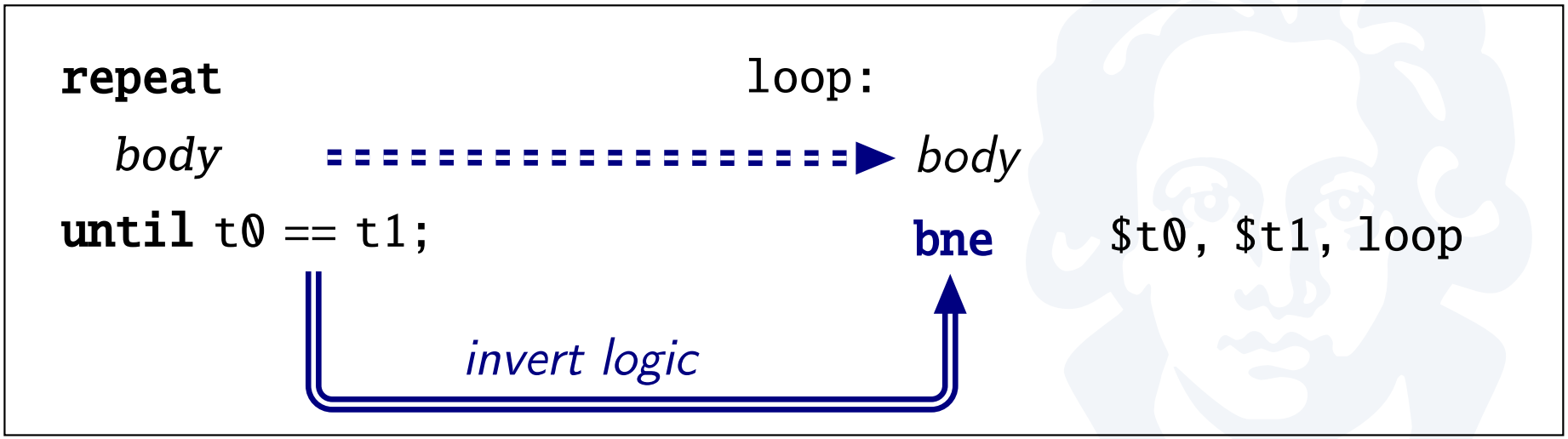
```
                                  loop:
while t0 == t1 do
   body      ====================▶ body
done
```

```
repeat                            loop:
   body      ====================▶ body
until t0 == t1;                   bne    $t0, $t1, loop
```

Other implementation options exist

Logical Loops with Branches

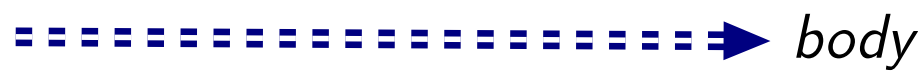




Other implementation options exist

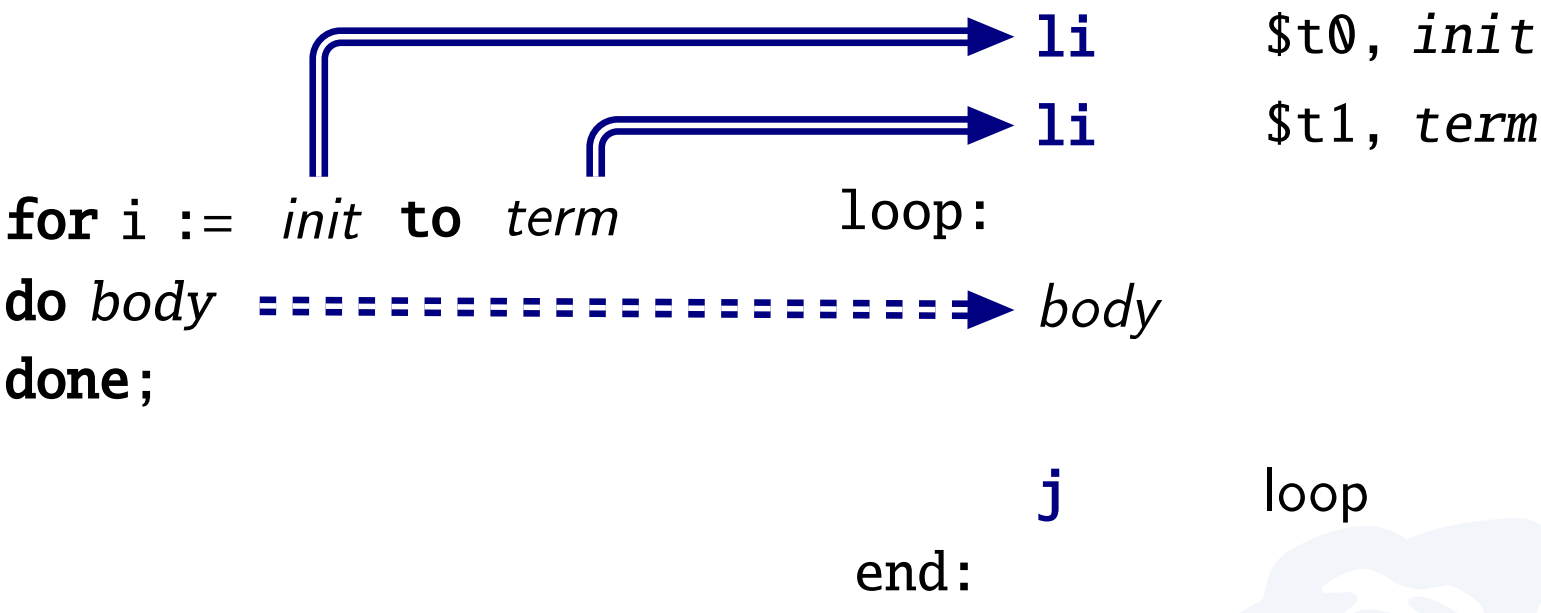
Variable-Controlled Loops

for `i :=` *init* **to** *term*
do *body*
done;

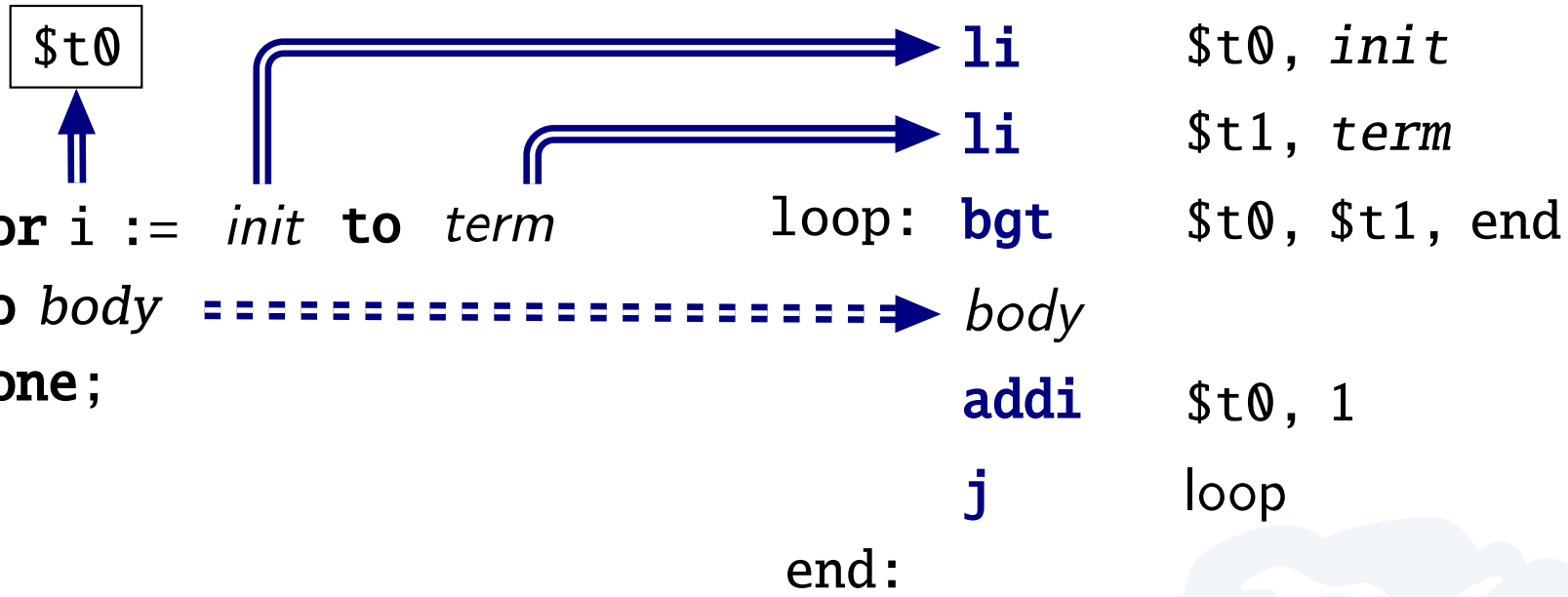



```
        loop:
        j       loop
end:
```

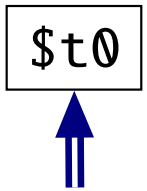
Variable-Controlled Loops



Variable-Controlled Loops



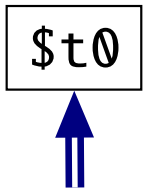
Variable-Controlled Loops



for i := *init* **to** *term*
do *body*
done;

```
        li      $t0, init
        li      $t1, term
loop:   bgt     $t0, $t1, end
        body
        addi    $t0, 1
        j       loop
end:
```

Variable-Controlled Loops

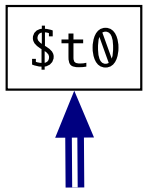



```
for i := init to MAX_INT          loop: bgt   $t0, $t1, end
do body ========================>       body
done;                                   addi  $t0, 1
                                        j     loop
                                  end:
```

```
li    $t0, init
li    $t1, term
```

- `MAX_INT`: Maximum representable integer value

Variable-Controlled Loops

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        body
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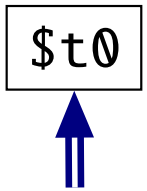
        j     loop
end:
```

- `MAX_INT`: Maximum representable integer value
- `MAX_INT + 1`: *overflow* in last iteration

Variable-Controlled Loops




```
for i := init to MAX_INT
do body
done;
```

```
        li    $t0, init
        li    $t1, term
loop:   bgt   $t0, $t1, end
        body
        addi  $t0, 1
        j     loop
end:
```

- `MAX_INT`: Maximum representable integer value
- `MAX_INT + 1`: *overflow* in last iteration
- If `$t1 = MAX_INT`, branch is never taken

Unless we know that *term* < `MAX_INT`, we need a different implementation strategy

Unrolling Loops: an Optimisation

```
for i := 1 to 5
do s0 := s0 * i;
done;
```

```
        li    $t0, 1
        li    $t1, 5
loop:   bgt   $t0, $t1, end
        mul   $s0, t0
        addi  $t0, 1
        j     loop
end:
```

Unrolling Loops: an Optimisation

```
for i := 1 to 5
do s0 := s0 * i;
done;
```

```
        li      $t0, 1
        li      $t1, 5
loop:   bgt     $t0, $t1, end
        mul     $s0, t0
        addi    $t0, 1
        j       loop
end:
```

```
        muli    $s0, 1
        muli    $s0, 2
        muli    $s0, 3
        muli    $s0, 4
        muli    $s0, 5
```

Only feasible if initial, terminal values and step size known

Summary

- Post-test loops:
  - Single branch
- Pre-test loops:
  - Branch before body, additional jump operation
- Variable-controlled:
  - Branch before body, additional jump operation
  - Beware: completion check nontrivial with `MAX_INT`
- Loop unrolling:
  - Optimisation when initial/terminal loop values known