Introduction

• Objective: To introduce a simple model of a computer that will be used to operationally define the semantics of the Mini Language. In the following lecture, a compiler will be constructed that translates Mini Language Programs to equivalent programs that execute on a RAM using RAM assembly language (RAL).

• A Random Access Machine (RAM) is an abstract model of computation that resembles a simple idealized computer. It is equivalent in computational power to a Turing machine (can perform any computation). Despite its simplicity it provides some intuition as to how a program executes on a computer. In practice the size of the memory is bounded.
Definition of a RAM

• Defined by a set of instructions and a model of execution.

• A program for a RAM is a sequence of instructions.

• A RAM has an infinite memory. Instructions can read and write to memory. Items from memory are loaded into registers, where arithmetic can be performed.

• The state of a computation: program counter (to keep track of instruction to execute), registers, and memory.
A Random Access Machine

Control Unit

Program

AC = accumulator register

Memory

AC

...
Instruction Set

- LDA X; Load the AC with the contents of memory address X
- LDI X; Load the AC indirectly with the contents of address X
- STA X; Store the contents of the AC at memory address X
- STI X; Store the contents of the AC indirectly at address X
- ADD X; Add the contents of address X to the contents of the AC
- SUB X; Subtract the contents of address X from the AC
- JMP X; Jump to the instruction labeled X
- JMZ X; Jump to the instruction labeled X if the AC contains 0
- JMN X; Jump to the instruction labeled X if the contents of the AC is negative
- HLT; Halt execution
Sample Program

STOR
; algorithm to detect duplicates in an array A of size n.

for i ← 1 to n do
  if B(A(i)) ≠ 0
    then output A(i);
    exit
  else B(A(i)) = 1
Sample RAM Program

1. LDI 3; get ith entry from A
2. ADD 4; add offset to compute index j
3. STA 5; store index j
4. LDI 5; get jth entry from B
5. JMZ 9; if entry 0, go to 9
6. LDA 3; if entry 1, get index i
7. STA 2; and store it at 2.
8. HLT; stop execution
9. LDA 1; get constant 1
10. STI 5; and store it in B
11. LDA 3; get index i
12. SUB 4; subtract limit
13. JMZ 8; if i = limit, stop
14. LDA 3; get index i again
15. ADD 1; increment i
16. STA 3; store new value of i
17. JMP 1;
Exercises

• Modify STOR so that when a computation finishes and the input sequence contained a duplicate integer, we know what that integer was.

• Modify STOR so that it uses array indexing when accessing the array A instead of pointer arithmetic (i.e. the index into A should be an array index, starting with 1, rather than an address of a location in the array).

• Write a RAL program which takes two input integers at addresses 1 and 2 and multiplies them storing the result at address 4.
Sample Solution
compute $x \cdot y$, $x, y \geq 0$

1. LDA 1; load $x$
2. JMZ 10; check if $x = 0$
3. LDA 4; load partial result
4. ADD 2; add $y$ to partial result
5. STA 4; store partial result
6. LDA 1; load $x$
7. SUB 3; and decrement
8. STA 1; store decremented $x$
9. JMP 2; next iteration
10. HLT ;

The program still works with $y < 0$; however, if $x < 0$, it will go into an infinite loop ($x$ will never $= 0$). To allow $x < 0$, first check to see if $x$ is negative with JMN, and if so we want to increment $x$ rather than decrement it.