



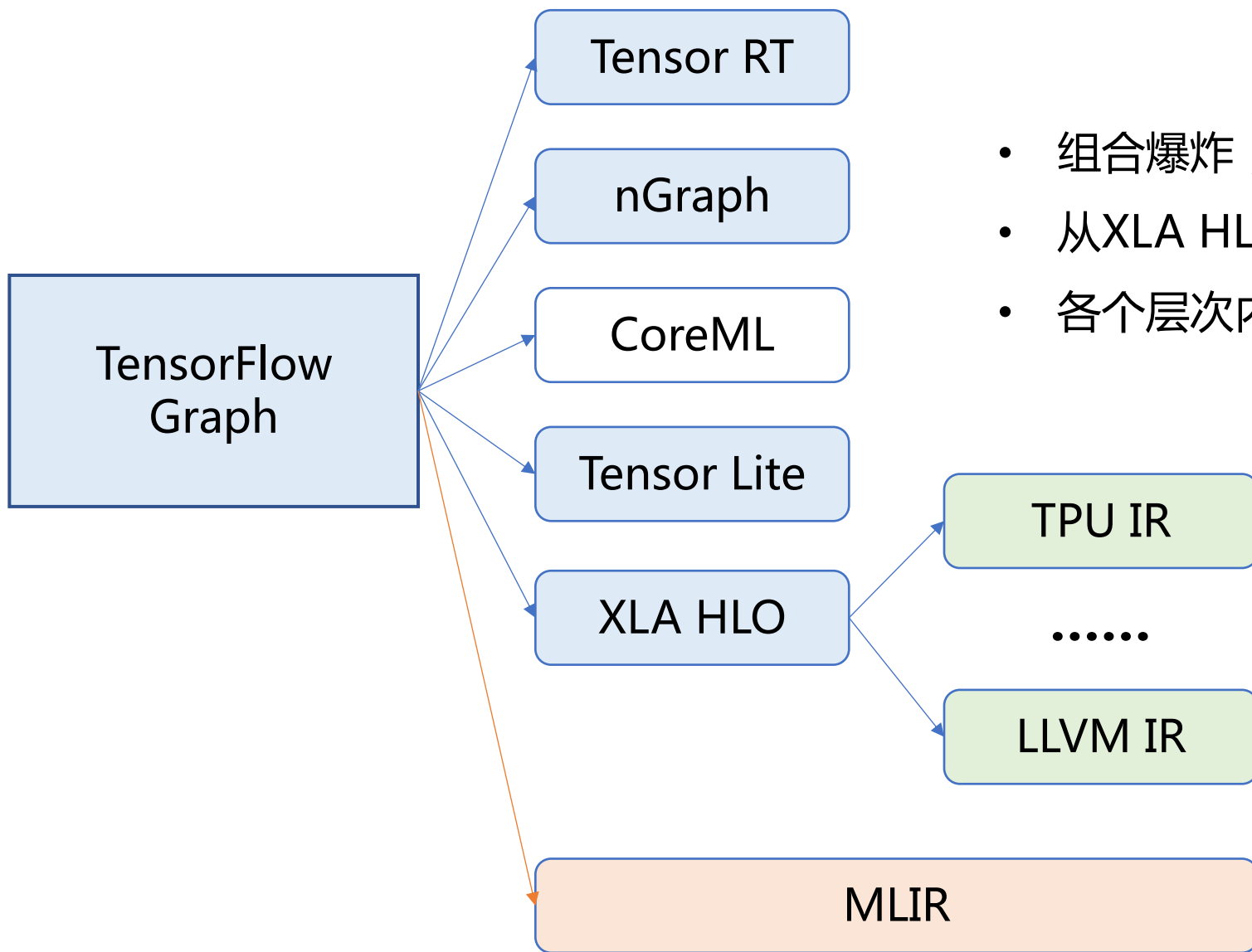
Multi-Level IR Compiler Framework

MLIR Toy Tutorial 概述

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前情提要



- 组合爆炸，很多组件无法重用
- 从XLA HLO到LLVM IR跨度太大，实现开销大
- 各个层次内部优化无法迁移

- 统一IR，重用组件，避免组合爆炸
- 采用多级抽象，Multi-Level的真意
- 各个层次进行协同优化

Toy Tutorial 目标效果

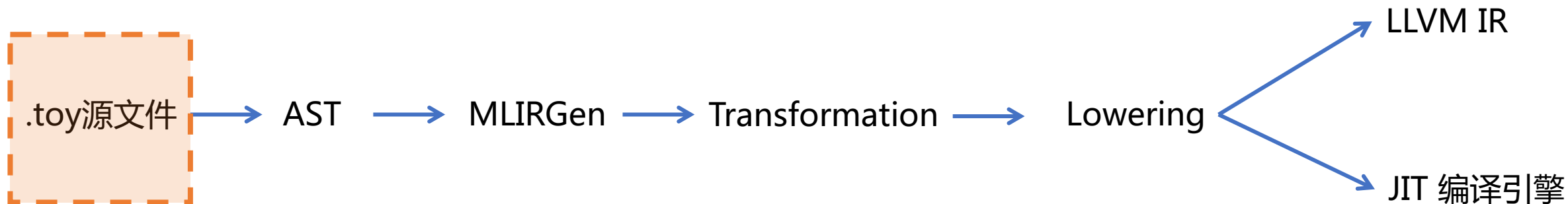
通过展示Toy语言的编译流程，介绍MLIR的概念。

This tutorial runs through the **implementation of a basic toy language** on top of MLIR. The goal of this tutorial is to **introduce the concepts of MLIR**; in particular, **how dialects can help easily support language specific constructs and transformations while still offering an easy path to lower to LLVM or other codegen infrastructure.**

具体来说，Toy Tutorial 展示**Dialect**是如何在
Toy语言的分析、表达式变型、Lowering到LLVM的过程中发挥作用。

Toy Tutorial 章节划分

- Chapter 1 – 介绍Toy语言以及抽象语法树AST
 - Chapter 2 – 定义Toy Dialect, Toy Operation, 生成MLIR表达式
 - Chapter 3 – Toy Operation层级的表达式变型
 - Chapter 4 – 使用接口, 完成泛化的表达式变型
 - Chapter 5 – 将MLIR表达式进行部分Lowering, 并进行优化
 - Chapter 6 – 混合Dialect表达式Lowering到LLVM IR
 - Chapter 7 – 扩展源语言, 向Toy语言添加struct数据类型
-
- Diagram illustrating the flow of the Toy Tutorial chapters:
- Chapter 1 to Chapter 2: 添加Dialect描述, 分析AST, 生成MLIR表达式
 - Chapter 2 to Chapter 3: 当MLIR表达式存在冗余, 进行针对Operation的表达式变型
 - Chapter 3 to Chapter 4: 使用已有接口, 完成泛化的表达式变型
 - Chapter 4 to Chapter 5: 将Toy Dialect 的部分Operation 映射到Affine Dialect Operation, 对Affine MLIR表达式进行优化
 - Chapter 5 to Chapter 6: 混合Dialect MLIR表达式
-> LLVM IR Dialect MLIR表达式
-> LLVM IR 表达式
 - Chapter 6 to Chapter 7: 在现有的编译流程中, 添加自定义的数据类型



定义转置相乘的函数

```
def multiply_transpose(a, b) {  
    return transpose(a) * transpose(b);  
}
```

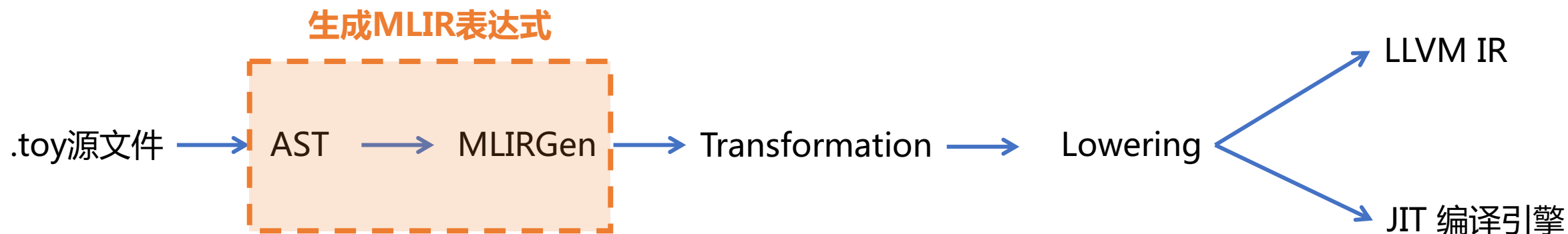
▲ 张量对应元素相乘

main函数

Reshape操作

```
def main() {  
    var a<2, 3> = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]];  
    var b<2, 3> = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6];  
    var c = multiply_transpose(a, b);  
    var d = multiply_transpose(b, a);  
    print(d);  
}
```

打印计算结果



MLIRGen模块

遍历AST递归调用子函数

根据不同的输入类型调用相应子函数

```
return builder.create<TransposeOp>(location, operands[0]);
```

Dialect模块

负责定义各种操作和分析，具备可扩展性。

```
void TransposeOp::build(mlir::Builder *builder, mlir::OperationState &state,  
                        mlir::Value value) {  
    state.addTypes(UnrankedTensorType::get(builder->getF64Type()));  
    state.addOperands(value);  
}
```

Operation模块

定义各种操作的类

在编译时向Dialect模块提供支持

```
def TransposeOp : Toy_Op<"transpose"> {  
    ... ..  
}
```

Operation模块

定义各种操作的类
在编译时向Dialect模块提供支持

```
def TransposeOp : Toy_Op<"transpose"> {  
  let summary = "transpose operation";  
  
  let arguments = (ins F64Tensor:$input);  
  let results = (outs F64Tensor);  
  
  // Allow building a TransposeOp with from the input operand.  
  let builders = [  
    OpBuilder<"Builder *b, OperationState &state, Value input">  
  ];  
  
  // Invoke a static verify method to verify this transpose operation.  
  let verifier = [{ return ::verify(*this); }];  
}
```

添加文档

使用summary或者description字段，给Operation提供文档支持。
提供的信息可以自动生成Markdown文档。

定义输入参数和输出结果

arguments和results字段相当于Operation的输入和输出，输入的参数是基于SSA的操作数类型。输出的结果是Operation产生的值的类型。

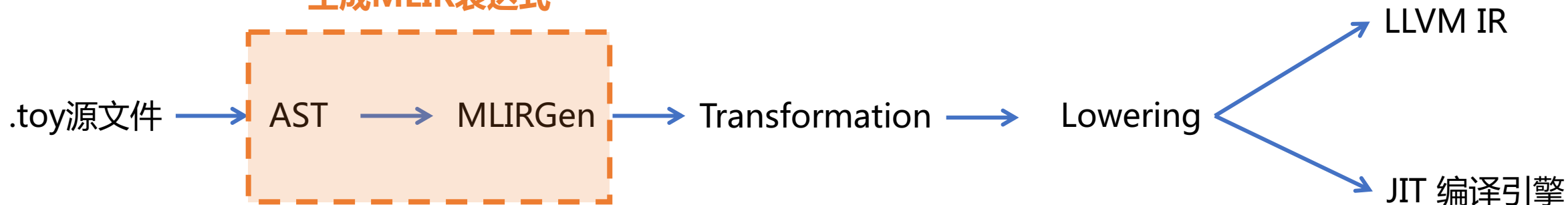
定义build方法

ODS框架会自定义一些build方法，在builders字段中，可以自定义一个OpBuilder对象列表，其中用字符串的形式定义参数。

Operation语义验证

验证函数会自动生成，为了添加自定义的验证内容，使用verifier字段，将自定义的验证内容添加到自动生成的内容之后。

生成MLIR表达式



```
module {  
  func @multiply_transpose(%arg0: tensor<*xf64>, %arg1: tensor<*xf64>) -> tensor<*xf64> {  
    %0 = "toy.transpose"(%arg0) : (tensor<*xf64>) -> tensor<*xf64>  
    %1 = "toy.transpose"(%arg1) : (tensor<*xf64>) -> tensor<*xf64>  
    %2 = "toy.mul"(%0, %1) : (tensor<*xf64>, tensor<*xf64>) -> tensor<*xf64>  
    "toy.return"(%2) : (tensor<*xf64>) -> ()  
  }  
  func @main() {  
    %0 = "toy.constant"() {value = dense<[[1.000000e+00, 2.000000e+00, 3.000000e+00], [4.000000e+00, 5.000000e+00, 6.000000e+00]]> : tensor<2x3xf64>} : () -> tensor<2x3xf64>  
    %1 = "toy.reshape"(%0) : (tensor<2x3xf64>) -> tensor<2x3xf64>  
    %2 = "toy.constant"() {value = dense<[1.000000e+00, 2.000000e+00, 3.000000e+00, 4.000000e+00, 5.000000e+00, 6.000000e+00]]> : tensor<6xf64>} : () -> tensor<6xf64>  
    %3 = "toy.reshape"(%2) : (tensor<6xf64>) -> tensor<2x3xf64>  
    %4 = "toy.generic_call"(%1, %3) {callee = @multiply_transpose} : (tensor<2x3xf64>, tensor<2x3xf64>) -> tensor<*xf64>  
    %5 = "toy.generic_call"(%3, %1) {callee = @multiply_transpose} : (tensor<2x3xf64>, tensor<2x3xf64>) -> tensor<*xf64>  
    "toy.print"(%5) : (tensor<*xf64>) -> ()  
    "toy.return"() : () -> ()  
  }  
}
```

相同的维数进行reshape操作，存在冗余



MLIRGen模块

遍历AST递归调用子函数

根据不同的输入类型调用相应子函数

```
return builder.create<TransposeOp>(location, operands[0]);
```

PassManger模块

使用PassManger添加一道优化工序

运行定义好的canonicalizer用来优化MLIR模型

```
if (enableOpt) {  
    mlir::PassManager pm(&context);  
    .....  
    // Add a run of the canonicalizer to optimize the mlir module.  
    pm.addNestedPass<mlir::FuncOp>(mlir::createCanonicalizerPass());  
    if (mlir::failed(pm.run(*module)))  
        return 4;  
}
```

Transformation模块

定义匹配和重写模式

实现MLIR模型的优化

方法一：采用C++直接编写matchAndRewrite函数

```
matchAndRewrite(TransposeOp op,  
mlir::PatternRewriter &rewriter) const override {  
    .....  
}
```

方法二：采用DRR，自动生成匹配和重写函数

```
def ReshapeReshapeOptPattern :  
    Pat<(ReshapeOp(ReshapeOp $arg)), (ReshapeOp $arg)>;
```

将自定义的匹配和重写模式登记为canonicalization模式

```
void TransposeOp::getCanonicalizationPatterns(.....) {  
    results.insert<SimplifyRedundantTranspose>(context);  
}
```



```
module {  
  func @multiply_transpose(%arg0: tensor<xf64>, %arg1: tensor<xf64>) -> tensor<xf64> {  
    %0 = "toy.transpose"(%arg0) : (tensor<xf64>) -> tensor<xf64>  
    %1 = "toy.transpose"(%arg1) : (tensor<xf64>) -> tensor<xf64>  
    %2 = "toy.mul"(%0, %1) : (tensor<xf64>, tensor<xf64>) -> tensor<xf64>  
    "toy.return"(%2) : (tensor<xf64>) -> ()  
  }  
  func @main() {  
    %0 = "toy.constant"() {value = dense<[[1.000000e+00, 2.000000e+00, 3.000000e+00], [4.000000e+00, 5.000000e+00, 6.000000e+00]]> : tensor<2x3xf64>} : () -> tensor<2x3xf64>  
    %1 = "toy.constant"() {value = dense<[[1.000000e+00, 2.000000e+00, 3.000000e+00], [4.000000e+00, 5.000000e+00, 6.000000e+00]]> : tensor<2x3xf64>} : () -> tensor<2x3xf64>  
    %2 = "toy.generic_call"(%0, %1) {callee = @multiply_transpose} : (tensor<2x3xf64>, tensor<2x3xf64>) -> tensor<xf64>  
    %3 = "toy.generic_call"(%1, %0) {callee = @multiply_transpose} : (tensor<2x3xf64>, tensor<2x3xf64>) -> tensor<xf64>  
    "toy.print"(%3) : (tensor<xf64>) -> ()  
    "toy.return"() : () -> ()  
  }  
}
```

MLIR表达式中去掉冗余reshape操作

为了代码执行速度快, 将函数进行内联操作
为了代码生成阶段方便, 需要确定所有的tensor形状



PassManger模块

使用PassManger添加优化工序

```
if (enableOpt) {  
    mlir::PassManager pm(&context);  
    .....  
    // Inline all functions into main  
    // and then delete them.  
    pm.addPass(mlir::createInlinerPass());  
    pm.addPass(mlir::createSymbolDCEPass());  
}
```

内联 Pass

1. 继承内联接口，实现变型规则
2. 定位函数调用位置
3. 将变量类型转变为函数参数类型

```
// Now that there is only one function,  
// we can infer the shapes of each of  
// the operations.  
mlir::OpPassManager &optPM = pm.nest<mlir::FuncOp>();  
optPM.addPass(mlir::toy::createShapeInferencePass());  
optPM.addPass(mlir::createCanonicalizerPass());  
optPM.addPass(mlir::createCSEPass());  
.....  
}
```

Shape推断 Pass

1. 使用ODS框架生成Shape推断接口类
2. 在Operation模块中添加接口
3. 定义各Operation的Shape推断函数
4. 编写Shape推断 Pass

PassManger模块

使用PassManger添加优化工序

```
if (enableOpt) {  
    mlir::PassManager pm(&context);  
    .....  
    // Inline all functions into main  
    // and then delete them.  
    pm.addPass(mlir::createInlinerPass());  
    pm.addPass(mlir::createSymbolDCEPass());  
    .....  
}
```

内联 Pass

1. 继承内联接口，实现变型规则
2. 定位函数调用位置
3. 将变量类型转变为函数参数类型

Dialect模块

ToyInlinerInterface 继承 DialectInlinerInterface
实现基类中的相应函数，启用内联，定义表达式变型规则

```
struct ToyInlinerInterface : public DialectInlinerInterface {  
    bool isLegalToInline(...) const final {  
        return true;  
    }  
    void handleTerminator(...) const final {...}  
}
```

登记 ToyInlinerInterface

```
addInterfaces<ToyInlinerInterface>();
```

实现 GenericCallOp 成员函数，返回被调用函数，并获取参数操作数

```
CallInterfaceCallable GenericCallOp::getCallableForCallee() {...}  
Operation::operand_range GenericCallOp::getArgOperands() {...}
```

Operation模块

识别函数调用位置，在GenericCallOp中添加接口

```
def GenericCallOp : Toy_Op, "generic_call",  
    [DeclareOpInterfaceMethods<CallOpInterface>]> { ... }
```

PassManger模块

使用PassManger添加优化工序

```
if (enableOpt) {  
    mlir::PassManager pm(&context);  
    .....  
    // Inline all functions into main  
    // and then delete them.  
    pm.addPass(mlir::createInlinerPass());  
    pm.addPass(mlir::createSymbolDCEPass());  
    .....  
}
```

内联 Pass

1. 继承内联接口，实现变型规则
2. 定位函数调用位置
3. 将变量类型转变为函数参数类型

函数定义时，泛化的tensor类型

```
func @multiply_transpose(%arg0: tensor<*xf64>, %arg1: tensor<*xf64>)  
-> tensor<*xf64>
```

函数调用时，shape确定的tensor类型

```
%4 = "toy.generic_call"(%1, %3) {callee = @multiply_transpose} :  
(tensor<2x3xf64>, tensor<2x3xf64>) -> tensor<*xf64>
```

内联时需要统一类型

Operation模块

添加CastOp，将一个tensor转换成等价的不同shape的tensor

```
def CastOp : Toy_Op<"cast",  
    [DeclareOpInterfaceMethods<ShapeInferenceOpInterface>, NoSideEffect,  
    SameOperandsAndResultShape]> {...}
```

Dialect模块

在内联接口中，重写相应函数，构造CastOp表达式

```
struct ToyInlinerInterface : public DialectInlinerInterface {  
    Operation *materializeCastConversion(...) const final {  
        return builder.create<CastOp>(conversionLoc, resultType, input);  
    }  
}
```

Shape推断 Pass

1. 使用ODS框架生成Shape推断接口类
2. 在Operation模块中添加接口
3. 定义各Operation的Shape推断函数
4. 编写Shape推断 Pass

Shape推断接口模块

编写Shape推断的tablegen文件，使用ODS框架生成代码

```
def ShapeInferenceOpInterface : OpInterface<"ShapeInference"> {  
    .....  
}
```

Operation模块

向需要Shape推断的Operation添加接口

```
def MulOp : Toy_Op<"mul", [NoSideEffect,  
    DeclareOpInterfaceMethods<ShapeInferenceOpInterface>]> {...}  
def TransposeOp : Toy_Op<"transpose", [NoSideEffect,  
    DeclareOpInterfaceMethods<ShapeInferenceOpInterface>]> {...}
```

Dialect模块

定义各Operation的Shape推断函数

```
void MulOp::inferShapes() { getResult().setType(getOperand(0).getType()); }  
void TransposeOp::inferShapes() {  
    auto arrayTy = getOperand().getType().cast<RankedTensorType>();  
    SmallVector<int64_t, 2> dims(llvm::reverse(arrayTy.getShape()));  
    getResult().setType(RankedTensorType::get(dims, arrayTy.getElementType()));  
}
```

PassManger模块

使用PassManger添加优化工序

```
if (enableOpt) {  
    .....  
    mlir::OpPassManager &optPM = pm.nest<mlir::FuncOp>();  
    optPM.addPass(mlir::toy::createShapeInferencePass());  
    optPM.addPass(mlir::createCanonicalizerPass());  
    optPM.addPass(mlir::createCSEPass());  
    .....  
}
```

Shape推断 Pass

1. 使用ODS框架生成Shape推断接口类
2. 在Operation模块中添加接口
3. 定义各Operation的Shape推断函数
4. 编写Shape推断 Pass

Shape推断Pass 模块

定义一个Shape推断Pass类，实现Shape推断算法

```
class ShapeInferencePass : public mlir::FunctionPass<ShapeInferencePass> {  
    .....  
};
```

创建一个Shape推断的Pass

```
std::unique_ptr<mlir::Pass> mlir::toy::createShapeInferencePass() {  
    return std::make_unique<ShapeInferencePass>();  
}
```



```
module {
  func @main() {
    %0 = "toy.constant"() {value = dense<[[1.000000e+00, 2.000000e+00, 3.000000e+00], [4.000000e+00,
      5.000000e+00, 6.000000e+00]]> : tensor<2x3xf64>} : () -> tensor<2x3xf64>
    %1 = "toy.transpose"(%0) : (tensor<2x3xf64>) -> tensor<3x2xf64>
    %2 = "toy.mul"(%1, %1) : (tensor<3x2xf64>, tensor<3x2xf64>) -> tensor<3x2xf64>
    "toy.print"(%2) : (tensor<3x2xf64>) -> ()
    "toy.return"() : () -> ()
  }
}
```

完成内联以及shape推断操作

将MLIR表达式向下Lowering，并进行表达式优化



PassManger模块

使用PassManger添加优化工序

```
if (isLoweringToAffine) {  
    // Partially lower the toy dialect with a few cleanups afterwards.  
    pm.addPass(mlir::toy::createLowerToAffinePass());
```

→ ToyToAffineLoweringPass

1. 匹配重写Operation pattern
2. 添加target和pattern

```
    mlir::OpPassManager &optPM = pm.nest<mlir::FuncOp>();  
    optPM.addPass(mlir::createCanonicalizerPass());  
    optPM.addPass(mlir::createCSEPass());
```

```
    // Add optimizations if enabled.
```

```
    if (enableOpt) {  
        optPM.addPass(mlir::createLoopFusionPass());  
        optPM.addPass(mlir::createMemRefDataFlowOptPass());
```

→ LoopFusionPass

MemRefDataFlowOptPass

消除冗余的load操作

使得转置和矩阵相乘在一个循环中完成

```
    }  
}
```

PassManger模块

使用PassManger添加优化工序

```
if (isLoweringToAffine) {  
    // Partially lower the toy dialect  
    // with a few cleanups afterwards.  
    pm.addPass(mlir::toy::createLowerToAffinePass());  
  
    .....  
}
```

ToyToAffine模块

定义Operation Lowering
匹配Toy中的Operation, 并且进行Operation重写

```
struct TransposeOpLowering : public ConversionPattern {...}
```

添加Affine和Standard Dialect target
将原有Toy Dialect设为非法target
添加Operation Lowering pattern

```
void ToyToAffineLoweringPass::runOnFunction() {  
    .....  
    target.addLegalDialect<AffineOpsDialect, StandardOpsDialect>();  
    target.addIllegalDialect<toy::ToyDialect>();  
    target.addLegalOp<toy::PrintOp>();  
    OwningRewritePatternList patterns;  
    patterns.insert<AddOpLowering, ConstantOpLowering, MulOpLowering,  
    ReturnOpLowering, TransposeOpLowering>(&getContext());  
    .....  
}
```

ToyToAffineLoweringPass

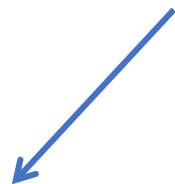
1. 匹配重写Operation pattern

2. 添加target和pattern

PassManger模块

使用PassManger添加优化工序

```
if (isLoweringToAffine) {  
    .....  
    if (enableOpt) {  
        optPM.addPass(mlir::createLoopFusionPass());  
        optPM.addPass(mlir::createMemRefDataFlowOptPass());  
    }  
}
```



LoopFusionPass

MemRefDataFlowOptPass

消除冗余的load操作

使得转置和矩阵相乘在一个循环中完成

```
affine.for %arg0 = 0 to 3 {  
    affine.for %arg1 = 0 to 2 {  
        %3 = affine.load %2[%arg1, %arg0] : memref<2x3xf64>  
        affine.store %3, %1[%arg0, %arg1] : memref<3x2xf64>  
    }  
}  
affine.for %arg0 = 0 to 3 {  
    affine.for %arg1 = 0 to 2 {  
        %3 = affine.load %1[%arg0, %arg1] : memref<3x2xf64>  
        %4 = affine.load %1[%arg0, %arg1] : memref<3x2xf64>  
        %5 = mulf %3, %4 : f64  
        affine.store %5, %0[%arg0, %arg1] : memref<3x2xf64>  
    }  
}
```



```
affine.for %arg0 = 0 to 3 {  
    affine.for %arg1 = 0 to 2 {  
        %2 = affine.load %1[%arg1, %arg0] : memref<2x3xf64>  
        %3 = mulf %2, %2 : f64  
        affine.store %3, %0[%arg0, %arg1] : memref<3x2xf64>  
    }  
}
```

将MLIR表达式进行部分Lowering，并进行优化

语法
分析

表达式
生成

.toy源文件



AST



MLIRGen



Transformation



Lowering



LLVM IR



JIT 编译引擎

mlir-affine选项

-opt选项

```
module {
  func @main() {
    %cst = constant 1.000000e+00 : f64
    %cst_0 = constant 2.000000e+00 : f64
    %cst_1 = constant 3.000000e+00 : f64
    %cst_2 = constant 4.000000e+00 : f64
    %cst_3 = constant 5.000000e+00 : f64
    %cst_4 = constant 6.000000e+00 : f64
    %0 = alloc() : memref<3x2xf64>
    %1 = alloc() : memref<2x3xf64>
    affine.store %cst, %1[0, 0] : memref<2x3xf64>
    affine.store %cst_0, %1[0, 1] : memref<2x3xf64>
    affine.store %cst_1, %1[0, 2] : memref<2x3xf64>
    affine.store %cst_2, %1[1, 0] : memref<2x3xf64>
    affine.store %cst_3, %1[1, 1] : memref<2x3xf64>
    affine.store %cst_4, %1[1, 2] : memref<2x3xf64>
    affine.for %arg0 = 0 to 3 {
      affine.for %arg1 = 0 to 2 {
        %2 = affine.load %1[%arg1, %arg0] : memref<2x3xf64>
        %3 = mulf %2, %2 : f64
        affine.store %3, %0[%arg0, %arg1] : memref<3x2xf64>
      }
    }
  }
}
```

混合Dialect的MLIR表达式需要进一步Lowering

```
"toy.print"(%0) : (memref<3x2xf64>) -> ()
  dealloc %1 : memref<2x3xf64>
  dealloc %0 : memref<3x2xf64>
  return
}
```



混合Dialect表达式Lowering到LLVM IR

PassManger模块

使用PassManger添加优化工序

```
if (isLoweringToLLVM) {  
    // Finish lowering the toy IR to the LLVM dialect.  
    pm.addPass(mlir::toy::createLowerToLLVMPass());  
}
```

createLowerToLLVMPass

- 确定Lowering target
- 将MemRef类型映射到LLVM IR Dialect的表达式
- 定义Lowering pattern
- 进行完全Lowering

LLVM IR Dialect
MLIR表达式

将MLIR表达式翻译成LLVM IR表达式
再进行LLVM IR的优化处理

定义MLIR的执行引擎
mlir::ExecutionEngine



LLVM IR Dialect
MLIR表达式

JIT编译引擎
执行结果

```
module {  
  llvm.func @free(!llvm<"i8*>")  
  llvm.mlir.global internal constant @nl("\0A\00")  
  llvm.mlir.global internal constant @frmt_spec("%f \00")  
  llvm.func @printf(!llvm<"i8*>", ...) -> !llvm.i32  
  llvm.func @malloc(!llvm.i64) -> !llvm<"i8*>  
  llvm.func @main() {  
    %0 = llvm.mlir.constant(1.000000e+00 : f64) : !llvm.double  
    %1 = llvm.mlir.constant(2.000000e+00 : f64) : !llvm.double  
    %2 = llvm.mlir.constant(3.000000e+00 : f64) : !llvm.double  
    .....  
  }
```

```
1.000000 16.000000  
4.000000 25.000000  
9.000000 36.000000
```



LLVM IR表达式

```
define void @main() local_unnamed_addr #1 {  
  .preheader3:  
    %0 = tail call i32 @printf(i8* nonnull dereferenceable(1) getelementptr inbounds ([4 x i8], [4 x i8]*  
                                     @frmt_spec, i64 0, i64 0), double 1.000000e+00)  
    %1 = tail call i32 @printf(i8* nonnull dereferenceable(1) getelementptr inbounds ([4 x i8], [4 x i8]*  
                                     @frmt_spec, i64 0, i64 0), double 1.600000e+01)  
    %putchar = tail call i32 @putchar(i32 10)  
    .....  
}
```



1 定义Type 类

2 语法分析&打印

3 StructType上的操作

Dialect模块

在ToyTypes命名空间中，添加struct

```
namespace ToyTypes {  
    enum Types {  
        Struct = mlir::Type::FIRST_TOY_TYPE,  
    };  
}
```

定义存储类

```
struct StructTypeStorage : public mlir::TypeStorage {...}
```

定义用户可见的StructType

```
class StructType : public mlir::Type::TypeBase<StructType,  
mlir::Type, detail::StructTypeStorage> {...}
```




1 定义Type 类

2 语法分析&打印 →

3 StructType上的操作

Dialect模块

重载parseType函数，对struct语法结构进行语法分析

```
mlir::Type ToyDialect::parseType(mlir::DialectAsmParser &parser) const {  
    ...  
}
```

重载printType函数，打印struct语法结构

```
void ToyDialect::printType(mlir::Type type,  
                           mlir::DialectAsmPrinter &printer) const {  
    ...  
}
```



1 定义Type 类

2 语法分析&打印

3 StructType上的操作

Operation模块

升级现有的Operation定义，使其能够使用struct数据类型

```
def ReturnOp : Toy_Op<"return", [Terminator, HasParent<"FuncOp">]> {  
  ...  
  let arguments = (ins Variadic<Toy_Type>:$input);  
  ...  
}
```

添加Operation，针对性地处理struct数据类型

```
def StructConstantOp : Toy_Op<"struct_constant", [NoSideEffect]> {...}  
def StructAccessOp : Toy_Op<"struct_access", [NoSideEffect]> {...}
```

ToyCombine模块

对 struct Operation进行优化

```
OpFoldResult StructConstantOp::fold(ArrayRef<Attribute> operands) {...}  
OpFoldResult StructAccessOp::fold(ArrayRef<Attribute> operands) {...}
```



带有struct数据类型的源程序

```
struct Struct {  
    var a;  
    var b;  
}  
  
def multiply_transpose(Struct value) {  
    return transpose(value.a) * transpose(value.b);  
}  
  
def main() {  
    Struct value = {[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]], [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]};  
  
    var c = multiply_transpose(value);  
    print(c);  
}
```

JIT编译引擎 执行结果

```
1.000000 16.000000  
4.000000 25.000000  
9.000000 36.000000
```

未来工作

- ~~完成MLIR Toy的学习路线~~
- 调研各种python binding , 比较哪种更适合项目
- 学习Operation Definition Specification (ODS)框架

相关文章

- MLIR ODS 框架的使用示例 -- 自定义Operation : <https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/105576276>
- MLIR 表达式变型 : <https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/105905654>
- MLIR 实现泛化的表达式变型 : <https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/106472878>
- MLIR 表达式优化 -- 部分Lowering : <https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/107137298>
- MLIR 表达式Lowering到LLVM IR : <https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/108386819>
- MLIR 向源语言添加struct类型 : <https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/108575517>