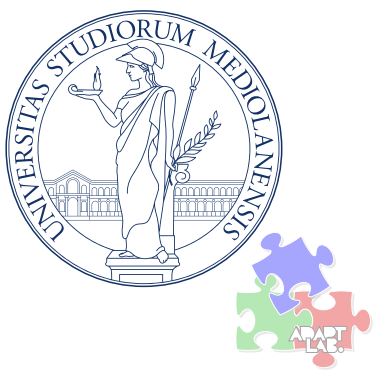
MLIR: Scaling Compiler Infrastructure for Domain Specific Computation [1]



Federico Bruzzone,[1] PhD Candidate

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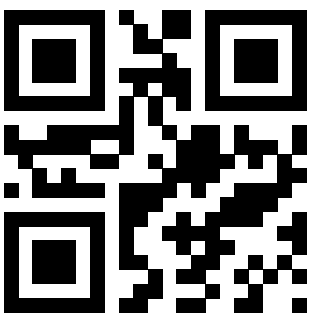

[1]ADAPT Lab – University of Milan,
Website: federicobruzzone.github.io,
Github: github.com/FedericoBruzzone,
Email: federico.bruzzone@unimi.it
Slides: TODO

MLIR: Multi-Level Intermediate Representation

Part of the LLVM project, the MLIR is a novel approach to building **reusable**, **modular**, and **extensible** compiler infrastructure.

MLIR aims to address software fragmentation, improve compilation for heterogeneous hardware, significantly reduce the cost of building **domain specific compilers**, and aid in connecting existing compilers together.

Why another compiler infrastructure?

Although the *one size fits all* approach of traditional compilers (e.g., LLVM [2] and JVM [3]) has been successful for general-purpose programming, it has shown limitations in the context of domain-specific applications.

Many problems are better modeled at a **higher-** or **lower-level abstraction** — e.g., source-level static analysis of C++/Rust is difficult on LLVM IR.

Hence, many languages and frameworks developed their own intermediate representations (IRs) to leverage the **semantic information** of their domain — including TensorFlow's XLA HLO, PyTorch's Glow, Rust's MIR, Swift's SIL, Clang's CIL, and so on.

While domain-specific IRs are well-understood, their *high engineering costs* often lead to compromised infrastructure quality. This results in *suboptimal compilers* plagued by bugs, latency, and a poor debugging experience [1].

MLIR to the rescue

MLIR directly addresses these issues by making it **cheap** to design and **introduce** new abstraction layers.

It achieves this by:

- standardizing the Static Single Assignment (SSA)-based IR data structures,
- providing a declarative system for defining IR *dialects*, and
- providing a wide range of common infrastructure including documentation, parsing and printing logic, location tracking, multithreaded compilation support, pass management.

Design Principles

- **Parsimony**: Apply *Occam's razor* to builtin semantics, concepts, and programming interface. Specify invariants once, but verify correctness throughout $\Longrightarrow$ *extensibility*.
- **Traceability**: Retain rather than recover information. Declare rules and properties to enable transformation, rather than step wise imperative specification $\Longrightarrow$ *composability*.
- **Progressivity**: Premature lowering is the root of all evil. Beyond representation layers, allow multiple transformation paths that lower individual regions on demand $\Longrightarrow$ *reusability*.

Little Builtin, Everything Customizable *[Parsimony]*

- The system is based on a minimal number of fundamental concepts, leaving most of the intermediate representation fully **customizable**.
- A handful of abstractions—types, operations and attributes—should be used to express *everything else*, allowing fewer and more consistent abstractions that are easy to **comprehend**, **extend**, and **adopt**.
- A success criterion for customization is the possibility to express a diverse set of abstractions including **ML graphs**, ASTs, mathematical abstractions such as **polyhedral**, CFGs and instruction-level IRs such as **LLVM IR**, without hard-coding concepts.

SSA and Regions *[Parsimony]*

- **SSA** [4] makes dataflow analysis *simple* and *sparse*. However, while many existing IRs use this flat, linearized CFG, representing higher level abstractions push introducing **nested regions**[2] as a first-class citizen — e.g., structured control flow, concurrency constructs, and closures.
- The (LLVM) normalization/canonicalization process is sacrificed due to the presence of multiple ways to represent the same semantics.
- The frontend is responsible for choosing the level of abstraction for the IR.

[2] A region is a single-entry, multi-exit CFG that can be nested inside an operation. It is a generalization of the concept of basic blocks and allows for more flexible control flow representation.

The Canonical Loop Structure

Pre-header, *header*, *latch*, and *body* is a prototypical loop structure.

```llvm
; for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) { ... }
entry:
  br label %header
header:
  %i = phi i32 [ 0, %entry ], [ %inc, %latch ]
  %cmp = icmp slt i32 %i, %n
  br i1 %cmp, label %body, label %multi-exit
latch:
  %inc = add i32 %i, 1
  br label %header
body:
  ; loop body
  br label %latch
multi-exit:
  ; code after the loop
```

```mlir
// A simple loop from 0 to 10 with a step of 1
scf.for %i = %c0 to %c10 step %c1 {
  // Loop body goes here
  // %i is the induction variable
  "some.operation"(%i) : (index) -> ()
}
```

```mlir
// An affine loop: optimized for polyhedral compilation
affine.for %i = 0 to 10 {
    %val = affine.load %buffer[%i] : memref<10xf32>
    // ... operations ...
}
```

Maintain Higher-Level Semantics *[Progressivity]*

- Attempts to **recover** abstract semantics once lowered are fragile and often **fail** to capture the full semantics.
- The system should maintain the structure of computations and **progressively lower** to the hardware abstraction.
- Removing structured control flow — i.e. lowering to a CFG — essentially means no further transformations will be performed that exploits the structure.
- Previous compilers have been introducing multiple fixed levels of abstraction in their pipeline causing **phase ordering** issues.

Declaration and Validation *[Parsimony|Traceability]*

- Defining representation modifiers should be as simple as introducing new abstractions.
- Common transformations should be implementable as **rewrite rules** expressed declaratively.
- Although rewriting systems are well-studied, the MLIR's extensibility opens up new challenges.
- While verification, testing, and translation validation [5] are useful a more robust approach to combining all these techniques for **extensible** and **modular** IRs.

Source Location Tracking *[Traceability]*

- **Lack-of-transparency** in complex compilation systems is ubiquitous. This is particularly problematic when compiling safety-critical and sensitive applications (cf. `WYSINWYX` by Balakrishnan et al. [6]).
- Thus, the **provenance** of an operation — including its original location and applied transformations — should be easily traceable within MLIR.
- One indirect goal of accurately propagating high-level information to the lower levels is to help support **secure** and **traceable** compilation.

Intermediate Representations Design

MLIR has a *generic* textual representation that supports MLIR's extensibility and fully reflects the in-memory representation, which is paramount for traceability, manual IR validation and testing. Extensibility comes with

```
// Attribute aliases can be forward-declared.
#map1 = (d0, d1) -> (d0 + d1)
#map3 = ()[s0] -> (s0)

// Ops may have regions attached.
"affine.for"(%arg0) ({
// Regions consist of a CFG of blocks with arguments.
^bb0(%arg4: index):
  // Block are lists of operations.
  "affine.for"(%arg0) ({
  ^bb0(%arg5: index):
    // Ops use and define typed values, which obey SSA.
    %0 = "affine.load"(%arg1, %arg4) {map = (d0) -> (d0)}
       : (memref<?xf32>, index) -> f32
    %1 = "affine.load"(%arg2, %arg5) {map = (d0) -> (d0)}
       : (memref<?xf32>, index) -> f32
    %2 = "std.mulf"(%0, %1) : (f32, f32) -> f32
    %3 = "affine.load"(%arg3, %arg4, %arg5) {map = #map1}
       : (memref<?xf32>, index, index) -> f32
    %4 = "std.addf"(%3, %2) : (f32, f32) -> f32
    "affine.store"(%4, %arg3, %arg4, %arg5) {map = #map1}
       : (f32, memref<?xf32>, index, index) -> ()
    // Blocks end with a terminator Op.
    "affine.terminator"() : () -> ()
  // Ops have a list of attributes.
  }) {lower_bound = () -> (0), step = 1 : index, upper_bound = #map3}
    : (index) -> ()
  "affine.terminator"() : () -> ()
}) {lower_bound = () -> (0), step = 1 : index, upper_bound = #map3}
  : (index) -> ()
```

the burden of verbosity,
which can be
compensated by the
custom syntax that MLIR
supports

Thank You!

Bibliography

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