





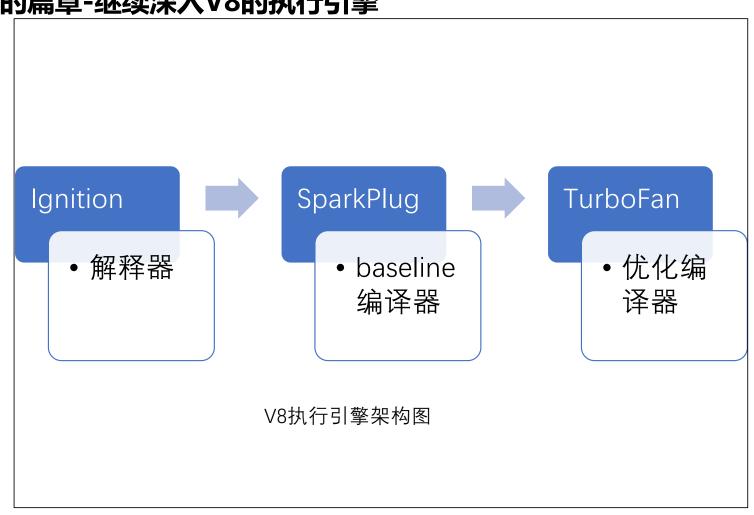
智能软件研究中心 邱吉 qiuji@iscas.ac.cn

2021/12/10





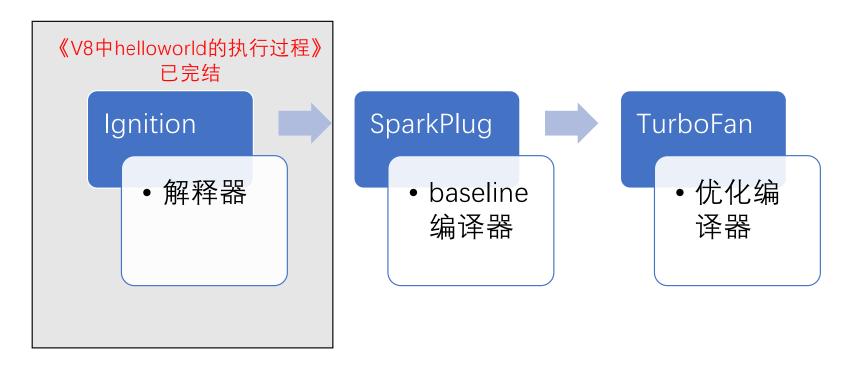
#### 课程转入新的篇章-继续深入V8的执行引擎







#### 之前的课程讲解了解释器的部分

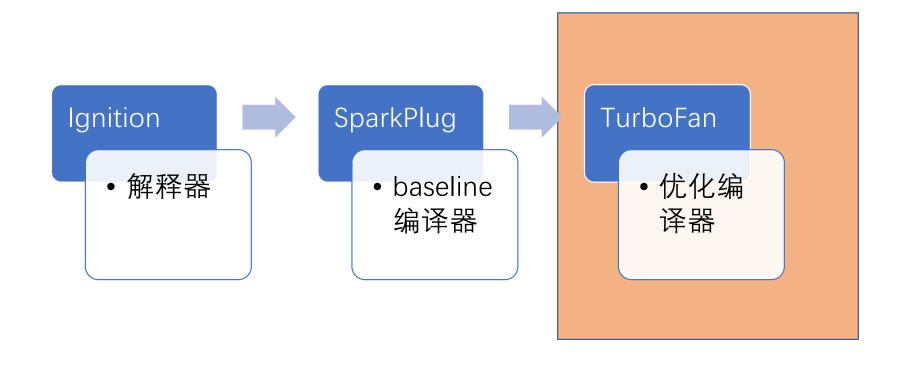


https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1hp4y1t7Mx?p=8 https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1hp4y1t7Mx?p=10 https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1hp4y1t7Mx?p=11 https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1hp4y1t7Mx?p=13





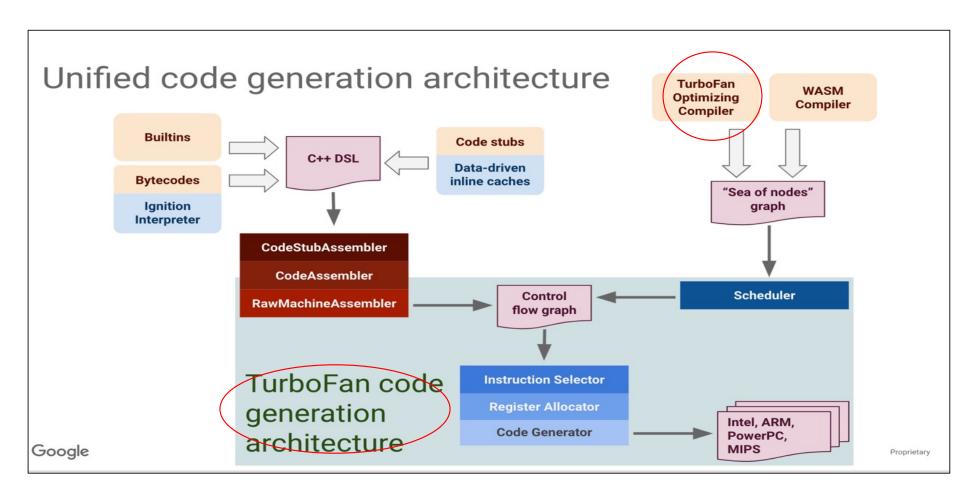
#### 课程转入新的篇章-TurboFan







#### TurboFan是V8执行引擎的核心组成部分



https://benediktmeurer.de/2017/03/01/v8-behind-the-scenes-february-edition



#### 中国科学院软件研究所 Institute of Software Chinese Academy of Sciences



#### 今天的内容: TurboFan IR之Node数据结构

- 基本概念
- Node的内存布局
- Node的构建过程
- 如何进行def-use和use-def的遍历





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#### 基本概念

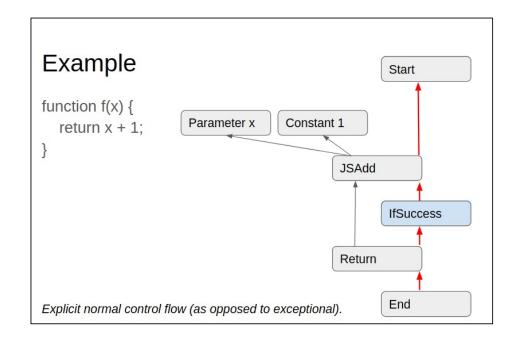
- TurboFan 的 Sea-of-Node IR
  - Graph based IR
    - Nodes for operations.
    - Edges for value flow, control flow and dependencies.
    - No distinction between basic blocks and statements.
    - Single-static assignment.
- 一个简单的例子:右图->

● 灰色边:反向后的数据流

● 红色边:反向后的控制流

- V8中confusing的叫法:
- Use/To:箭头指向的Node,输入
- From:箭头出发的Node,消费者

-- "Turbofan IR, Jaroslav Sevcik"



https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1Z9iIHojKDrXvZ27gRX51UxHD-bKf1QcPzSijntpMJBM/edit#slide=id.p





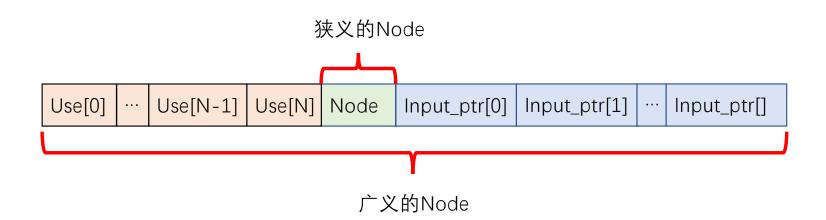
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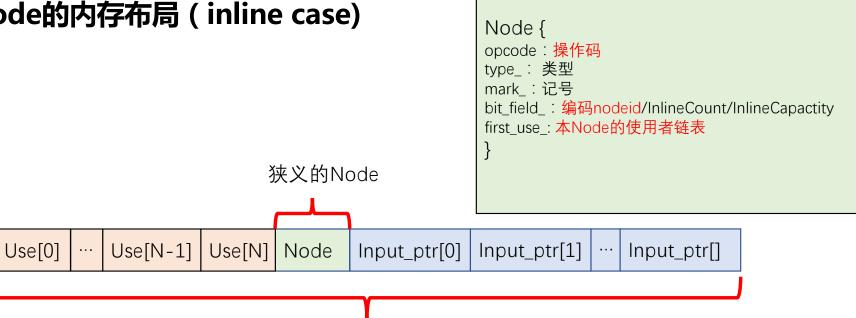




#### Node的内存布局 (inline case)



# Node的内存布局 (inline case)



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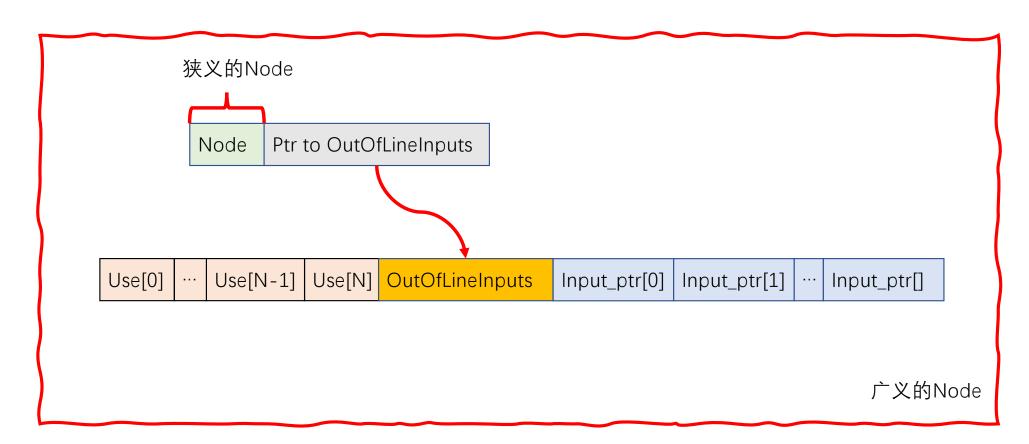
广义的Node

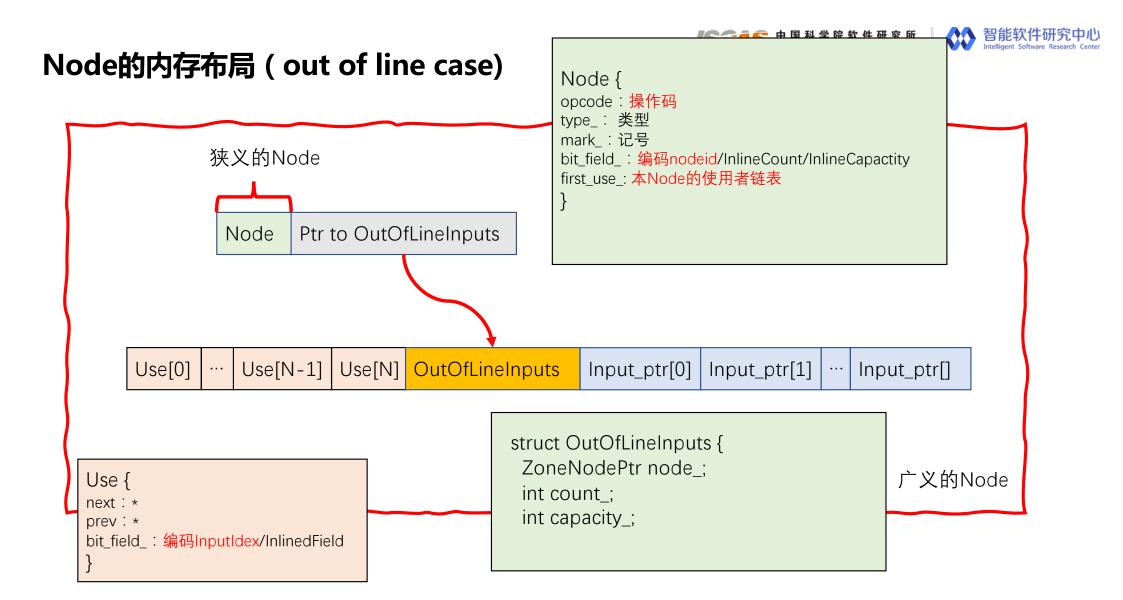
```
Use {
next:*
prev: *
bit_field_:编码InputIdex/InlinedField
```





#### Node的内存布局 ( out of line case)









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#### Node的构建过程-New src/compiler/node.h & node.cc

```
Node* Node::New(Zone* zone, Nodeld id, const Operator* op, int input_count, Node* const* inputs, bool has_extensible_inputs) { return NewImpl(zone, id, op, input_count, inputs, has_extensible_inputs); }
```



#### Node的构建过程-NewImpl

```
Node* Node::NewImpl(Zone* zone, Nodeld id, const Operator* op, int input count,
           NodePtrT const* inputs, bool has_extensible_inputs) {
// Node uses compressed pointers, so zone must support pointer compression.
DCHECK IMPLIES(kCompressGraphZone, zone->supports compression());
DCHECK GE(input count, 0);
ZoneNodePtr* input ptr;
Use* use_ptr;
Node* node:
bool is_inline;
// Verify that none of the inputs are {nullptr}.
for (int i = 0; i < input count; i++) {
 if (inputs[i] == nullptr) {
   FATAL("Node::New() Error: #%d:%s[%d] is nullptr", static cast<int>(id),
      op->mnemonic(), i);
```





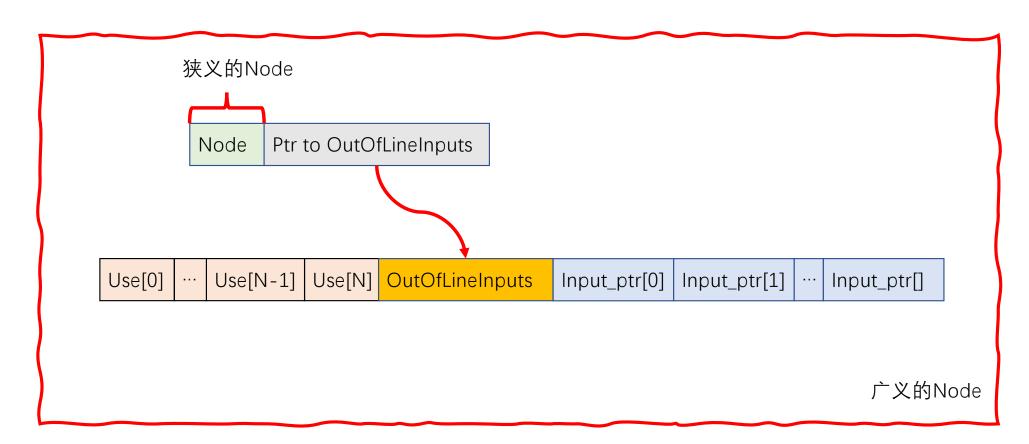
#### Node的构建过程-NewImpl-2-OutOfLine Case

```
if (input count > kMaxInlineCapacity) {
 // Allocate out-of-line inputs.
 int capacity =
   has extensible inputs?input count + kMaxInlineCapacity:input count;
 OutOfLineInputs* outline = OutOfLineInputs::New(zone, capacity);
 // Allocate node, with space for OutOfLineInputs pointer.
 void* node buffer = zone->Allocate<NodeWithOutOfLineInputs>(
   sizeof(Node) + sizeof(ZoneOutOfLineInputsPtr));
 node = new (node buffer) Node(id, op, kOutlineMarker, 0);
 node->set outline inputs(outline);
 outline->node = node;
 outline->count = input count;
 input ptr = outline->inputs();
 use ptr = reinterpret cast<Use*>(outline);
 is inline = false;
} else {
```





#### Node的内存布局 ( out of line case)





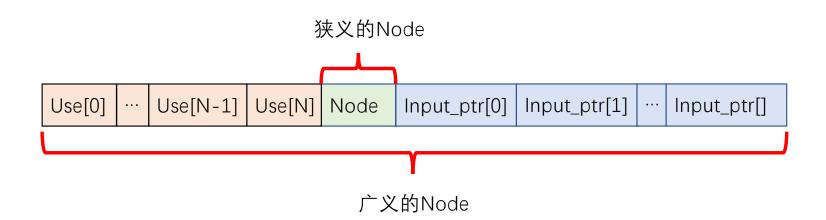
#### Node的构建过程-NewImpl-3-Inline Case

```
} else {
 // Allocate node with inline inputs. Capacity must be at least 1 so that
 // an OutOfLineInputs pointer can be stored when inputs are added later.
 int capacity = std::max(1, input_count);
 if (has_extensible_inputs) {
  const int max = kMaxInlineCapacity;
  capacity = std::min(input count + 3, max);
 size t size = sizeof(Node) + capacity * (sizeof(ZoneNodePtr) + sizeof(Use));
 intptr t raw buffer =
   reinterpret cast<intptr t>(zone->Allocate<NodeWithInLineInputs>(size));
 void* node buffer =
   reinterpret cast<void*>(raw buffer + capacity * sizeof(Use));
 node = new (node_buffer) Node(id, op, input_count, capacity);
 input ptr = node->inline inputs();
 use ptr = reinterpret cast<Use*>(node);
 is inline = true;
```





#### Node的内存布局 (inline case)







#### Node的构建过程-NewImpl-4-Use chain的建立





#### Node的构建过程-狭义Node的New

```
Node::Node(Nodeld id, const Operator* op, int inline_count, int inline_capacity)
: op_(op),
    mark_(0),
    bit_field_(IdField::encode(id) | InlineCountField::encode(inline_count) |
        InlineCapacityField::encode(inline_capacity)),
    first_use_(nullptr) {
    // Check that the id didn't overflow.
    STATIC_ASSERT(IdField::kMax < std::numeric_limits<Nodeld>::max());
    CHECK(IdField::is_valid(id));

// Inputs must either be out of line or within the inline capacity.
    DCHECK(inline_count == kOutlineMarker || inline_count <= inline_capacity);
    DCHECK_LE(inline_capacity, kMaxInlineCapacity);
}
```





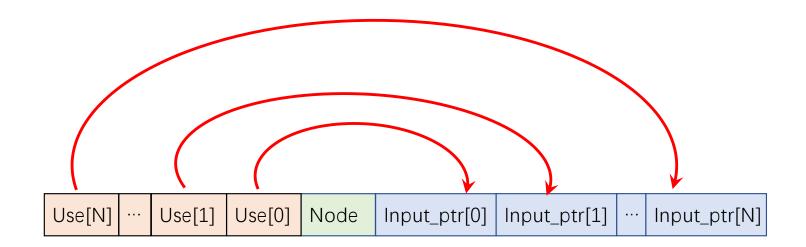
#### 今天的内容: TurboFan IR之Node数据结构

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#### Inline Case中Use和Input的对应关系 Mirrored

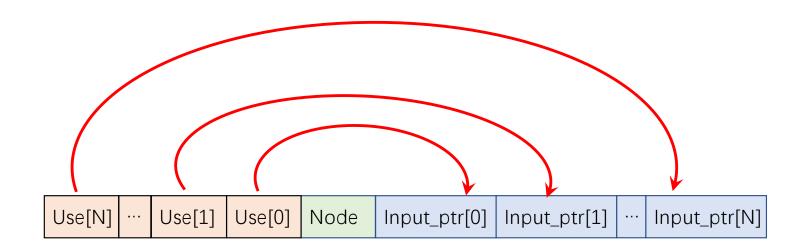


Input是有序的





#### SON图: Input有序, 且指针是天然的SSA实现

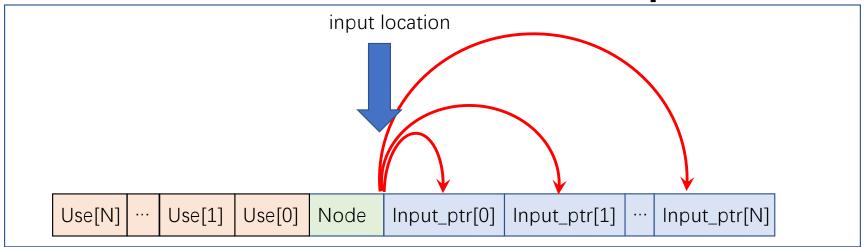


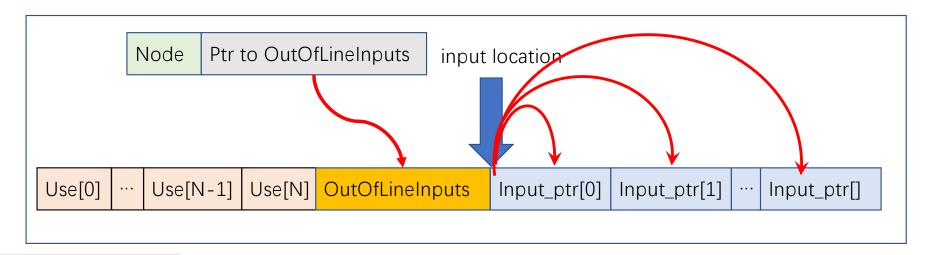
- 1. Input是有序的
- 2. 一个Node只能表示一个操作,操作的输出(可能有多个)就是Node本身
- 3. 由于Node的指针在编译器的进程空间中是唯一的,因此,SON图天然而然地是SSA形式的IR





### Use-Def的遍历:已知Node如何获得所有Input



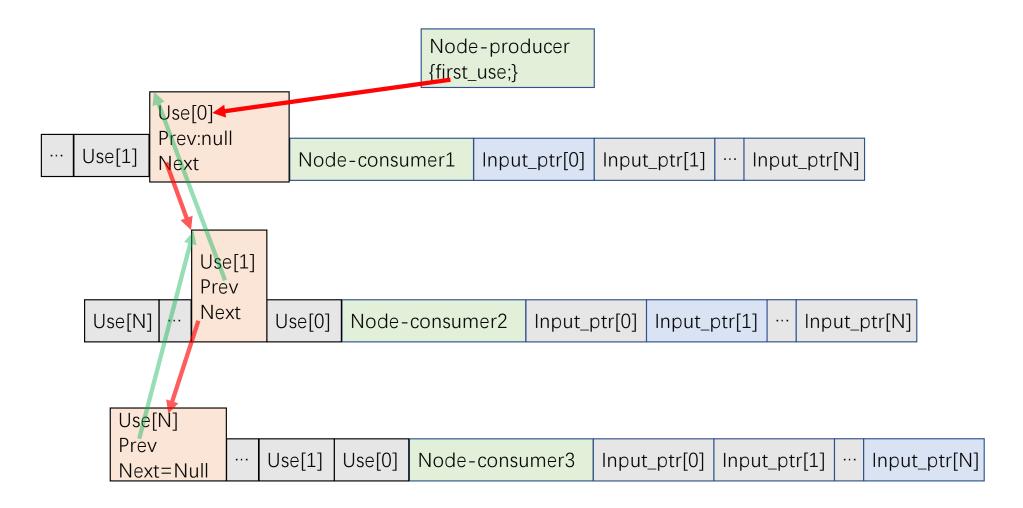


class Node::Inputs::const\_iterator





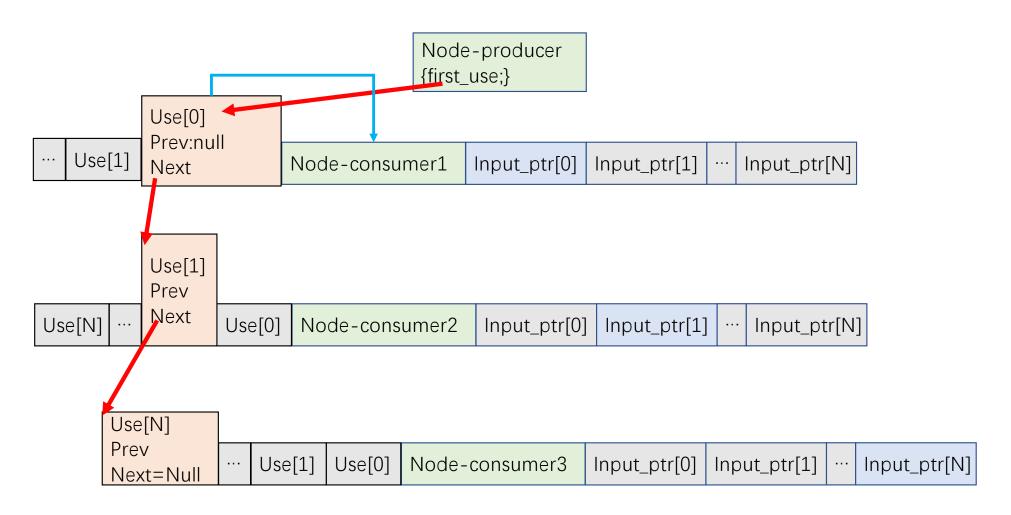
#### Def-Use的遍历:已知Node如何获得所有的使用者







#### Def-Use的遍历:已知Node如何获得所有的使用者







#### **Class Nodes-2**

● 再看看这一大段、重要的注释(too long and must read&understand)

```
// Saving space for big graphs is important. We use a memory layout trick to
 // be able to map {Node} objects to {Use} objects and vice-versa in a
// space-efficient manner,为了节省空间地实现Nodes到Use的互相映射(查找),也就是说有Node指针,要能找到所有Use信息,有Use信息,要能找到Node指针
//
// {Use} links are laid out in memory directly before a {Node}, followed by
// direct pointers to input {Nodes}. Use在Node之前(低地址),且有指针指向Node的input(其实一个Node的input就是它的Use,它们是一一对应的,这里我怕也
费解,为什么既要在Node后的高地址存input数组,又要在Node前的低地址存一个跟input数组对应的Use chain?为啥不把高地址的input数组直接搞成链表的形式呢?精妙在?)
<mark>// inline case:</mark>//内联的形式:很直观,当input少于16个时,input指针数组直接从0~N存在Node后连续的高地址,对应的N个Use,从N~0反着存在Node前连续的低地址
(注意!input直接存的一个个的指针,没有其他内容)
// Use #N | Use #N-1|...|Use #1 | Use #0 | Node xxxx | I#0|I#1|...|I#N-1|I#N|
//
//
                                      + Node
 //
// Since every {Use} instance records its {input index}, pointer arithmetic
// can compute the {Node}. 一个Node是40Byte,一个Use struct是24Byte,每个Use中有bitfiled存着它对应input的index,所以可以简单地根据存储规则计算出任
何一个Use对应的Node和input的地址(绕,需要看代码)
 //
 // out-of-line case: 还没看懂,也没遇到过这样的实例。。。 😂
       Node xxxx
 //
         + outline -----
 //
 //
// Use #N Use #N-1 ... Use #1 Use #0 OOL xxxxx I#0 I#1 ... I#N-1 I#N
 //
           + Use
                                                      + Input
 // Out-of-line storage of input lists is needed if appending an input to
 // a node exceeds the maximum inline capacity.
```





#### **Class Nodes-3**

- 最后看代码(src/compiler/node.h,省略不粘贴了
- ●以最简单的inline case来理解Node的layout和实现,有文档提到这样实际上 达到了TF IR的SSA化的效果。。。也是很费解
- 我的理解:
  - SSA是静态单一赋值,就是每个Name不能被重复地def,在这种实现中,被def的是Node本身,它的Use(也就是input)肯定来源于其他Nodes,且用地址(ptr)来作为name,所以,这样的内存组织形式,就达到了SSA的效果。。。
- 所以这种实现虽然有点绕,但一方面节省空间,另一方面还SSA化了IR,精妙绝伦,值得玩味(:





#### Struct Use (详看蓝色注释)

```
// A link in the use chain for a node. Every input {i} to a node {n} has an
 // associated {Use} which is linked into the use chain of the {i} node.
  struct Use {
   Use* next;
   Use* prev; //形成链表结构
   uint32 t bit field ;//Use的标识信息,用32位的bit field来节省空间
   int input index() const { return InputIndexField::decode(bit field ); }//对应的input index信息就在Use
   bool is_inline_use() const { return InlineField::decode(bit_field_); }//对应的input是不是inline的信息也在use中
   Node** input_ptr() { //计算对应的input的地址:步骤是先算出它对应的Node地址,再根据是否inline来计算inputs数组收地址,最后根
据index来计算对应的input地址
     int index = input index();
     Use* start = this + 1 + index:
     Node** inputs = is inline use()
                        ? reinterpret cast<Node*>(start)->inline inputs()
                        : reinterpret_cast<OutOfLineInputs*>(start)->inputs();
     return &inputs[index];
   Node* from() { //from的意思,就是前述 "反向数据/控制流"的 "入节点",对应地, "入节点"就是这个Use自身,所以这里是在计算这个
Use节点对应的Nodes (有点绕。。。
     Use* start = this + 1 + input index();
     return is_inline_use() ? reinterpret_cast<Node*>(start)
                           : reinterpret cast<OutOfLineInputs*>(start)->node ;
   using InlineField = base::BitField<bool, 0, 1>;
   using InputIndexField = base::BitField<unsigned, 1, 31>;
```





```
Node {
opcode:操作码
type_:类型
mark_:记号
bit_field_:编码nodeid/InlineCount/InlineCapactity
first_use_:本Node的使用者链表
}
```



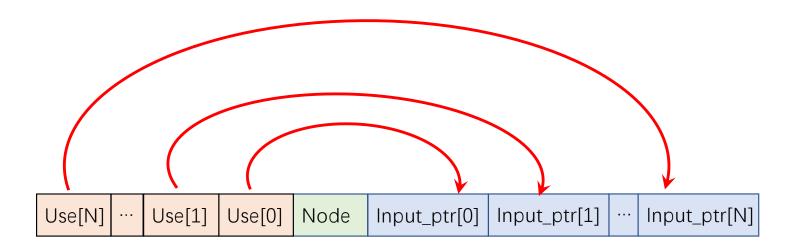


```
Use {
next:*
prev:*
bit_field_:编码InputIdex/InlinedField
}
```

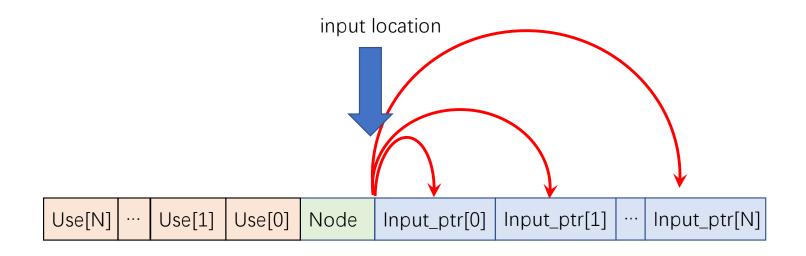


 Use[0]
 ...
 Use[N-1]
 Use[N]
 Node
 Input\_ptr[0]
 Input\_ptr[1]
 ...
 Input\_ptr[]













## 谢谢

欢迎交流合作

2020/02/27