

COMPILER DESIGN

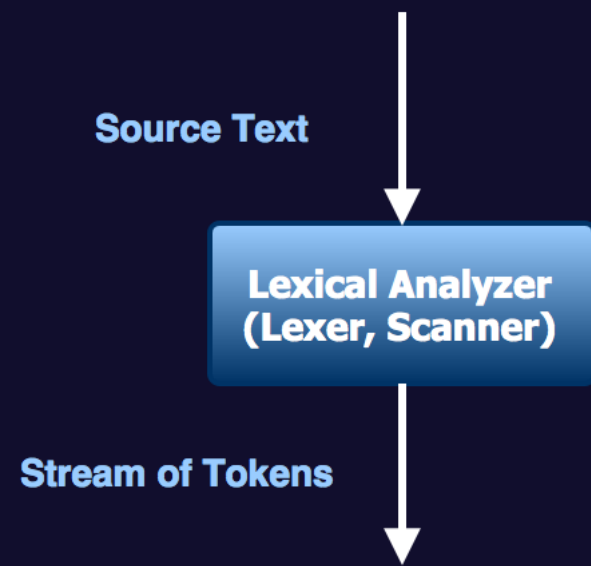
AND IMPLEMENTATION

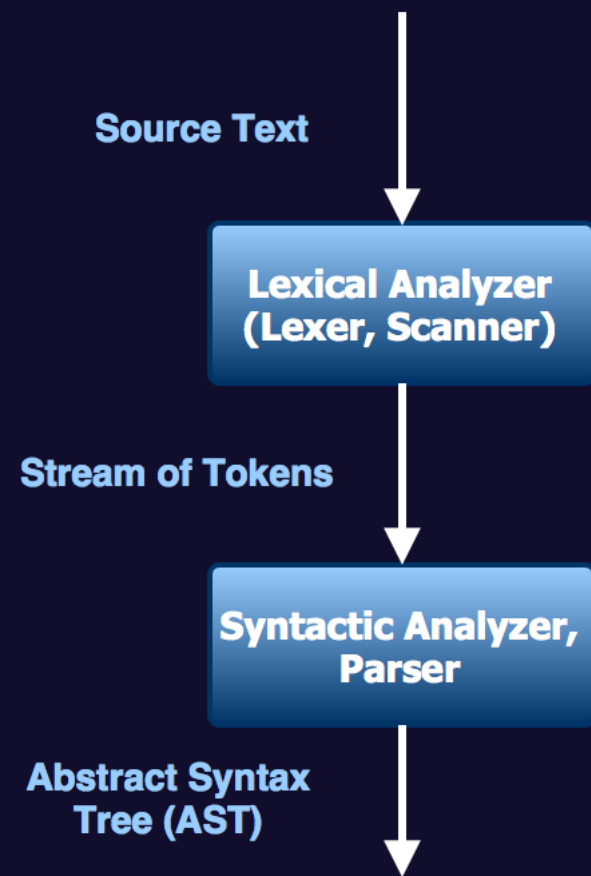
ÁRPÁD GORETITY
BUDAPEST SWIFT MEETUP

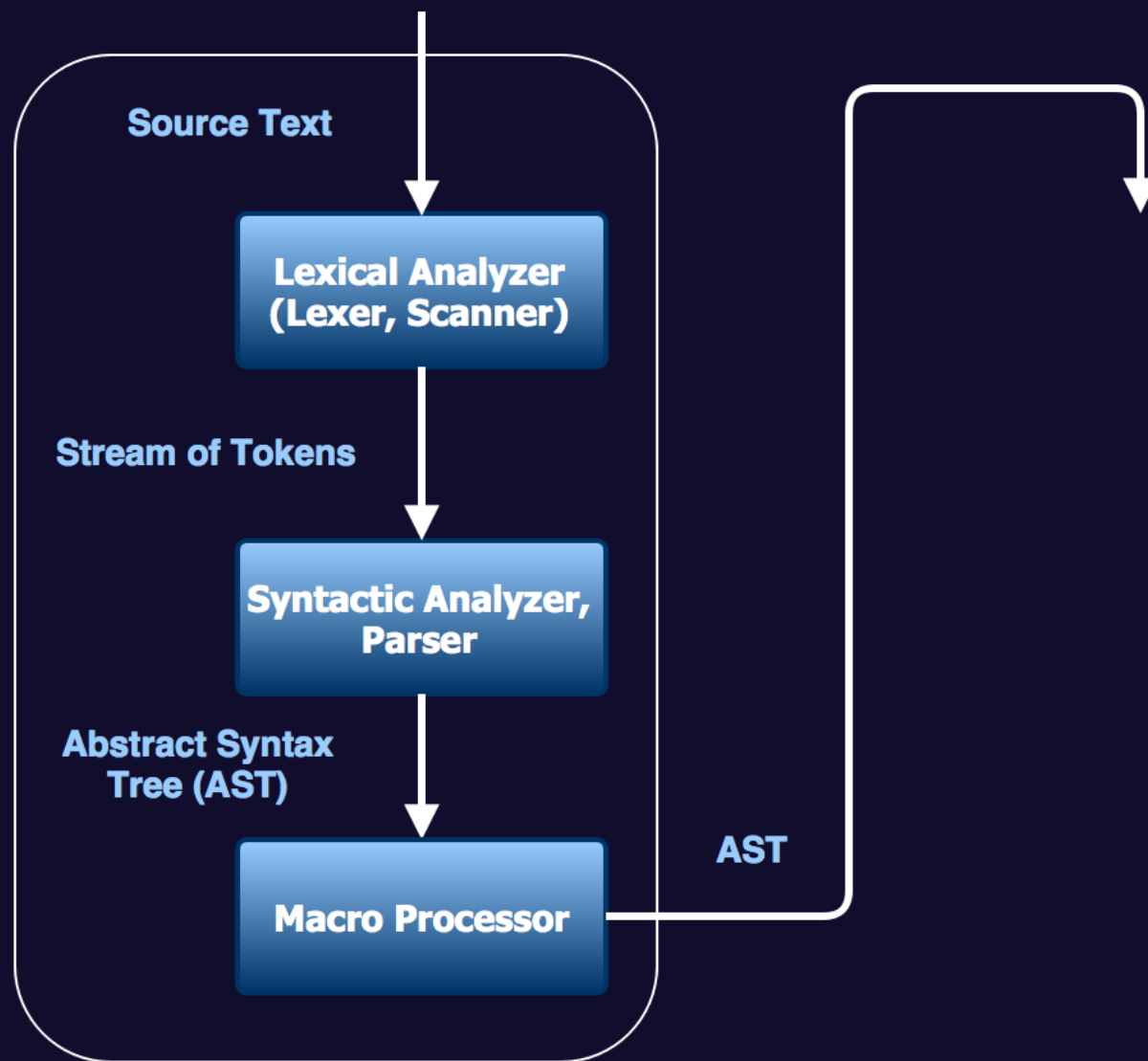
CODE GENERATION

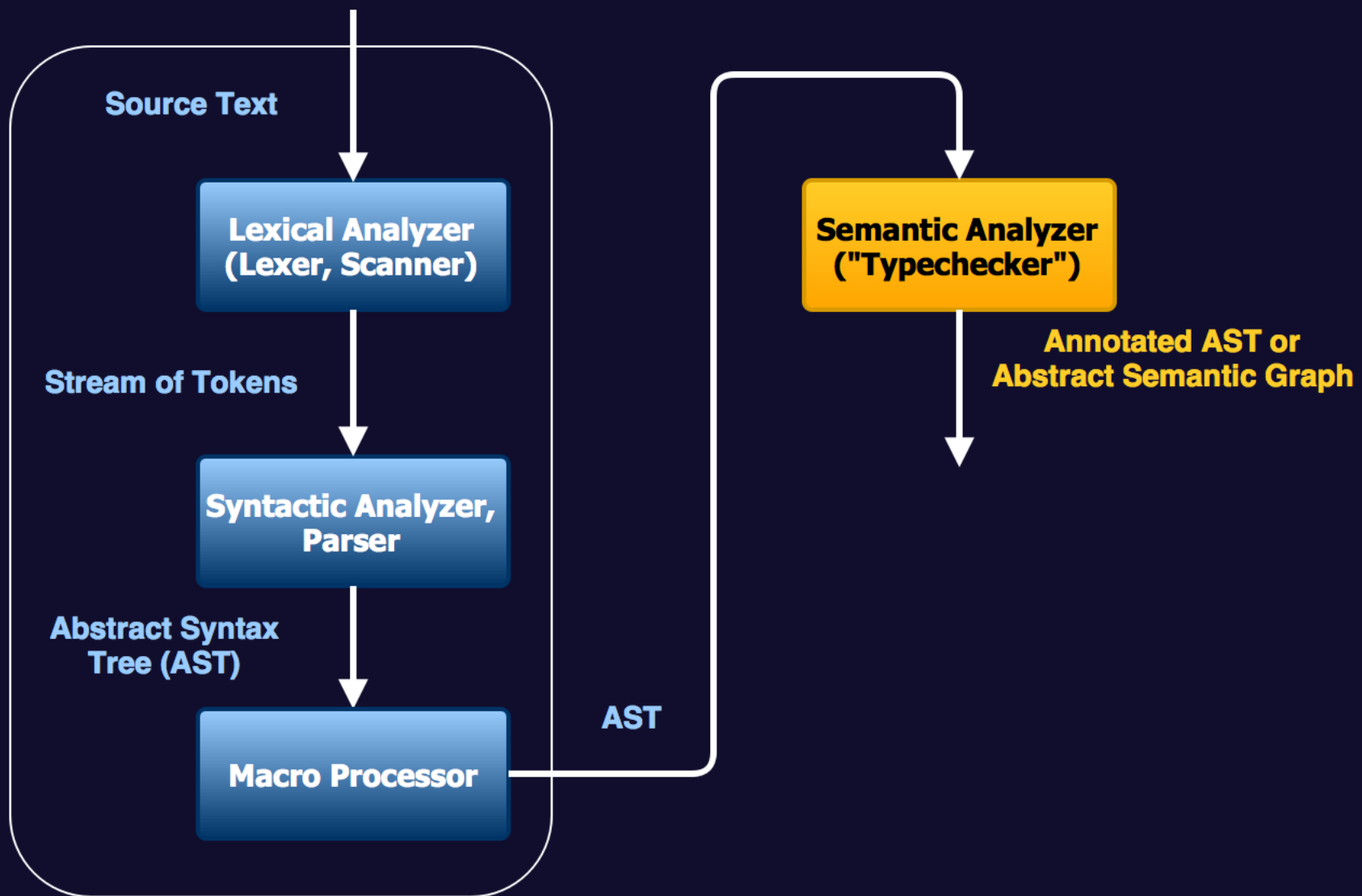
PART 4

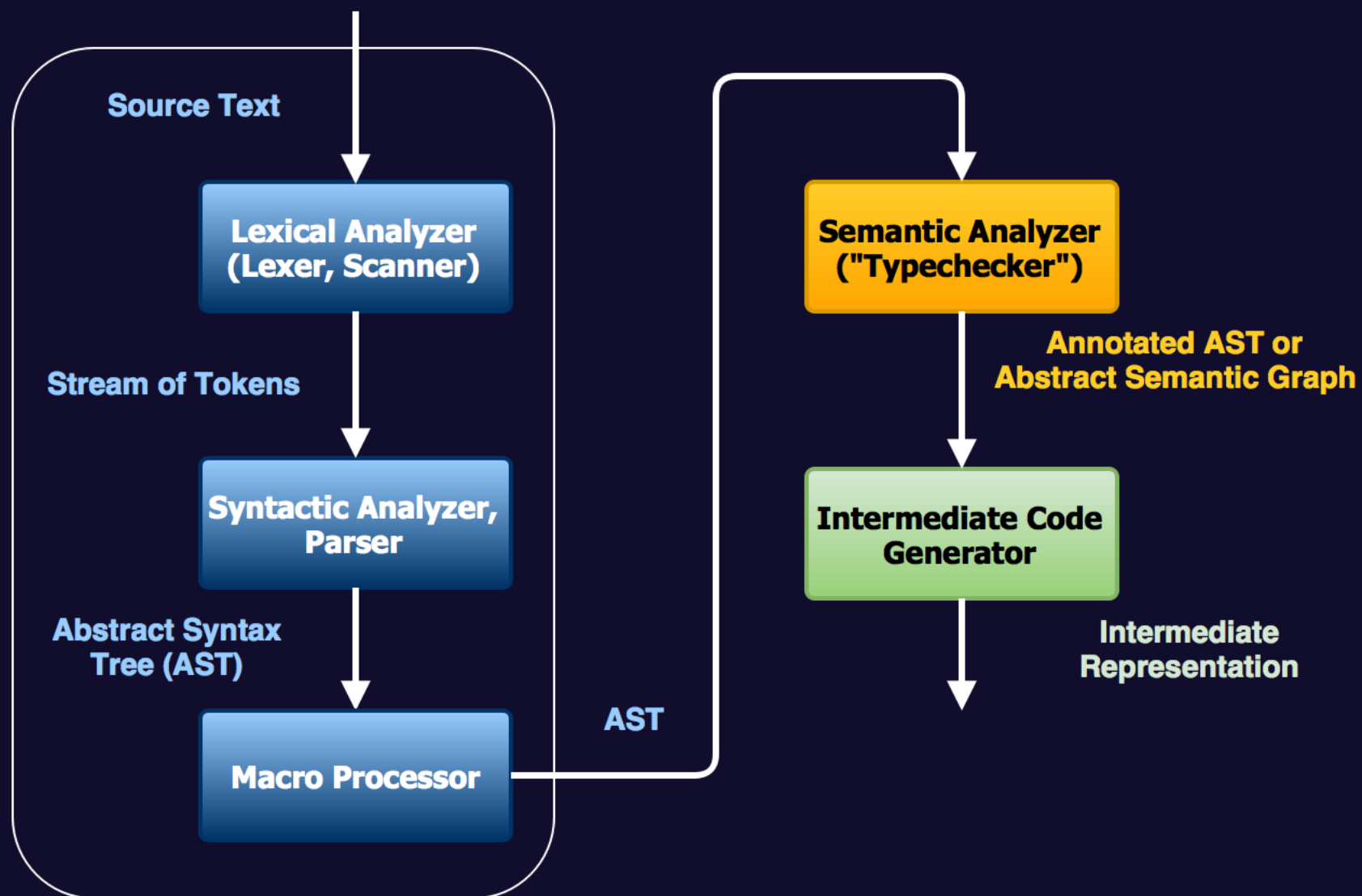
REMINDER

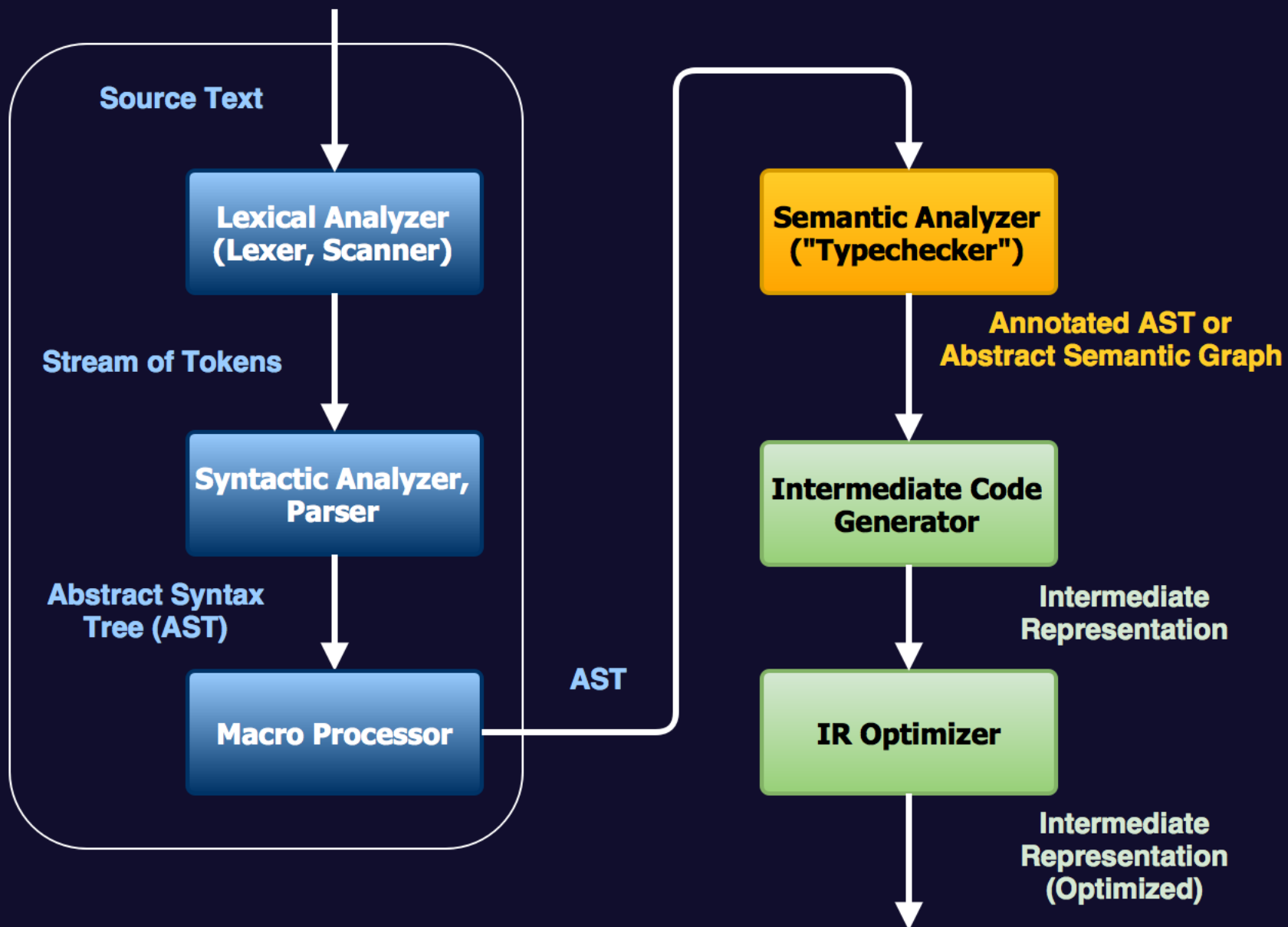


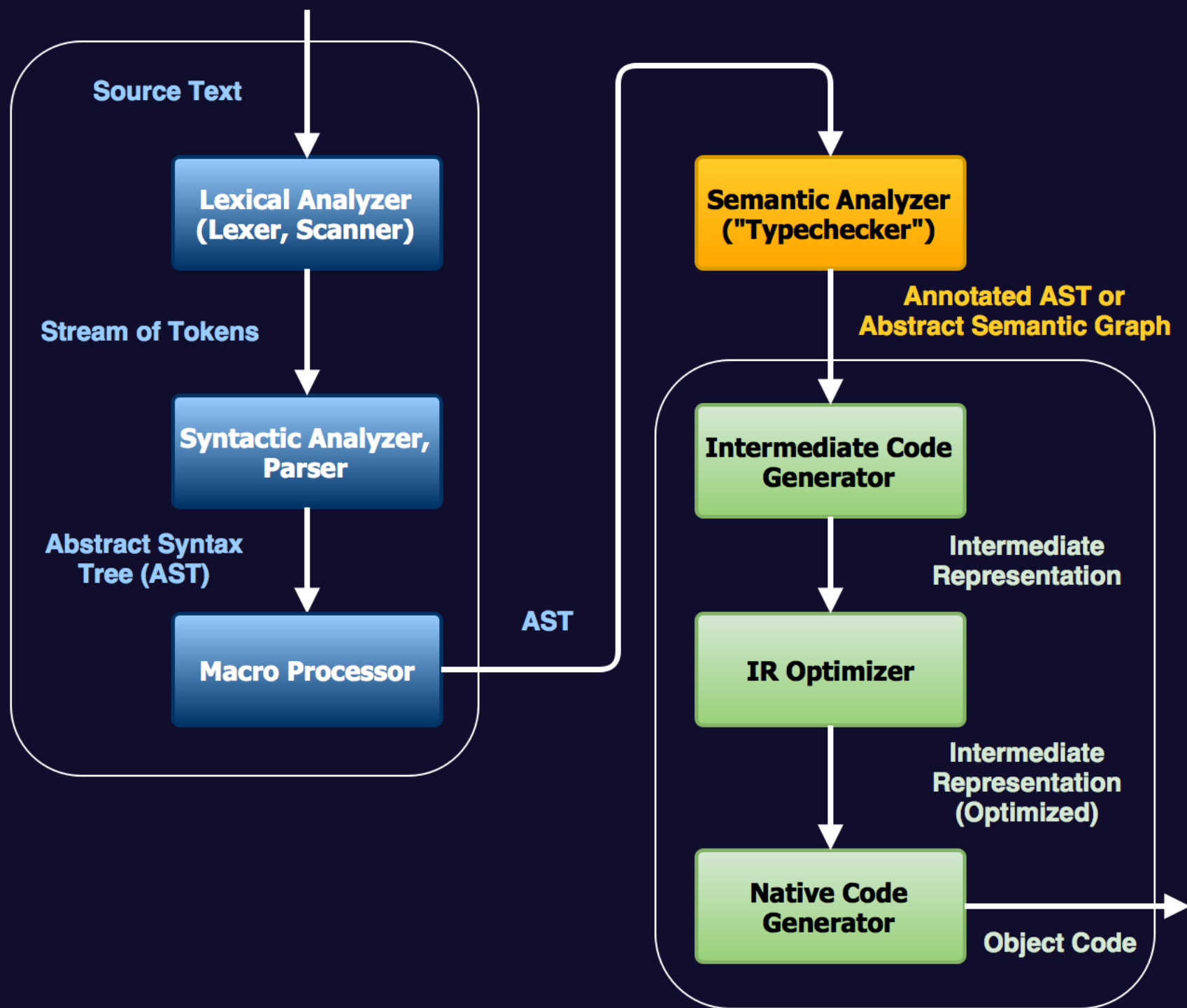


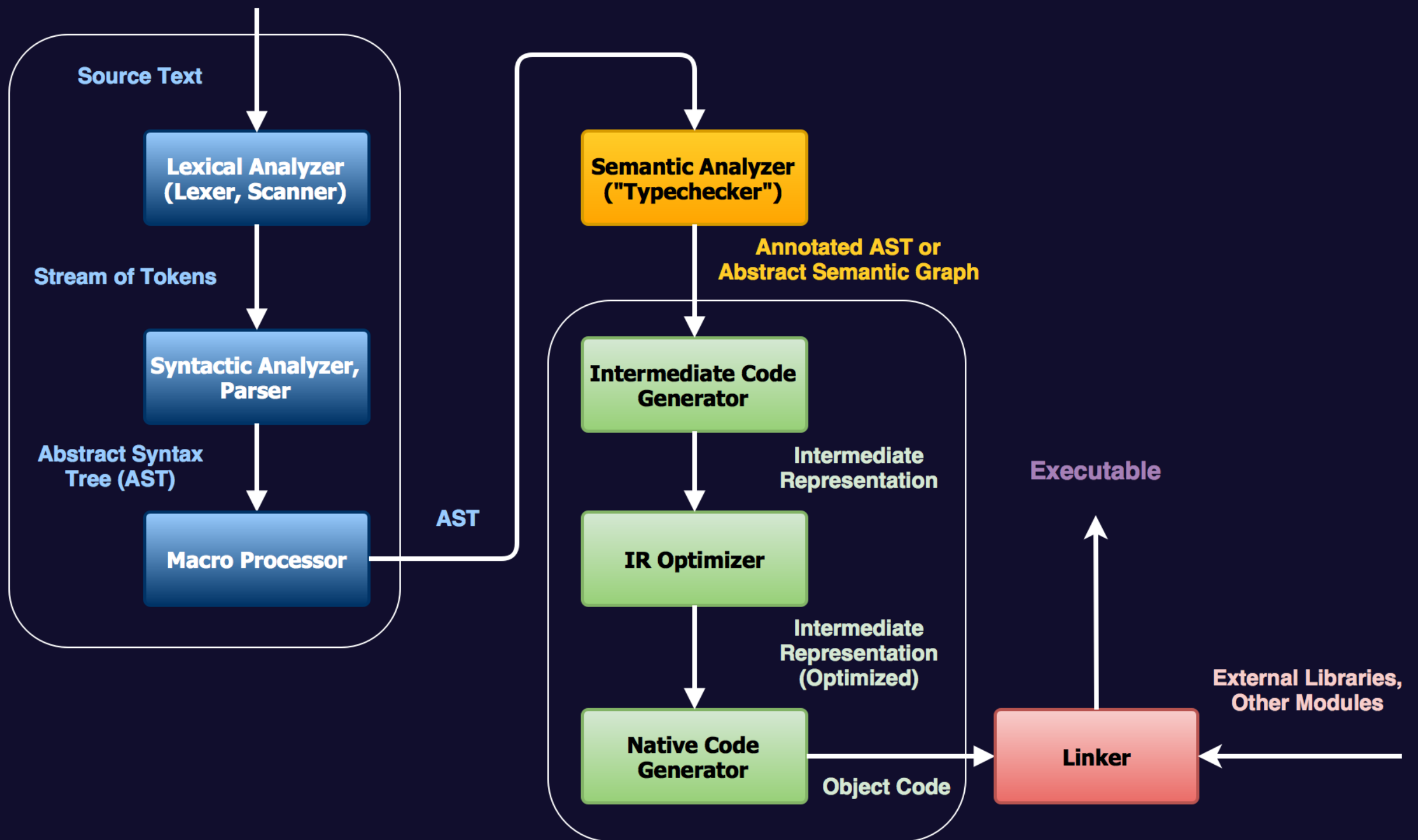


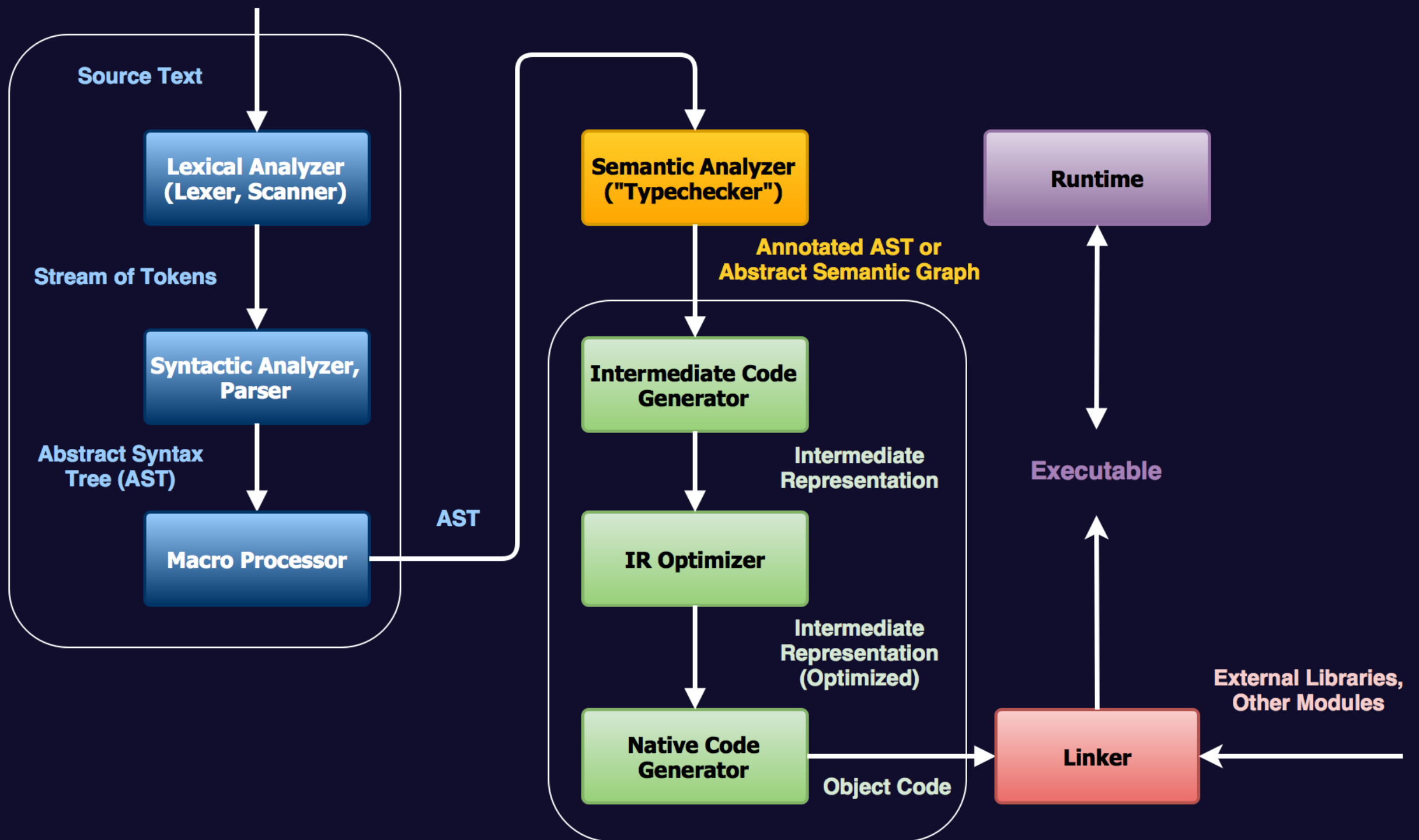












REMINDER

- ▶ Semantic Analysis
 - ▶ Input: AST
 - ▶ Output: IR (high-level or low-level)
 - ▶ If succeeds: program "makes sense"
 - ▶ At this point, abstractions are ready to be collapsed into executable code

CODE GENERATION

- ▶ Process that transforms language-dependent IR into language-agnostic executable code
 - ▶ Directly binary machine code: rare, e.g. TCC
 - ▶ Assembly: was very popular, e.g. GCC
 - ▶ Low-level but machine-independent IR: e.g. Clang
 - ▶ Most popular: LLVM

OH NOES, NOT ANOTHER IR!

- ▶ Machine-independent, yet low-level optimizations
- ▶ Native code generation -> Some of ABI abstracted away
- ▶ Linker support (native and IR)
 - ▶ Opportunity for intermodule optimization, "LTO"
 - ▶ Not possible or very hard in native code
- ▶ Many languages, same back-end -> less work

THE LLVM COMPILER INFRASTRUCTURE

- ▶ IR with 3 first-class representations
 - ▶ Binary "bitcode"; Textual "assembly"; C++ objects
- ▶ Division of labor – beneficial for compiler writers:
 - ▶ Front- / middle-end: generate LLVM IR
 - ▶ LLVM: heavy lifting (optimization, native codegen)
 - ▶ Implementing the Runtime: still our duty...

LLVM IR

- ▶ High-level model of a modern von Neumann architecture
 - ▶ Registers – arbitrarily many
 - ▶ Memory – explicitly allocated, implicitly deallocated (stack)
 - ▶ Explicit loads and stores – Stateful
 - ▶ Pointer arithmetic
- ▶ Control flow model: Control Flow Graph and Functions
- ▶ Data flow model: Static Single Assignment (-ish...)

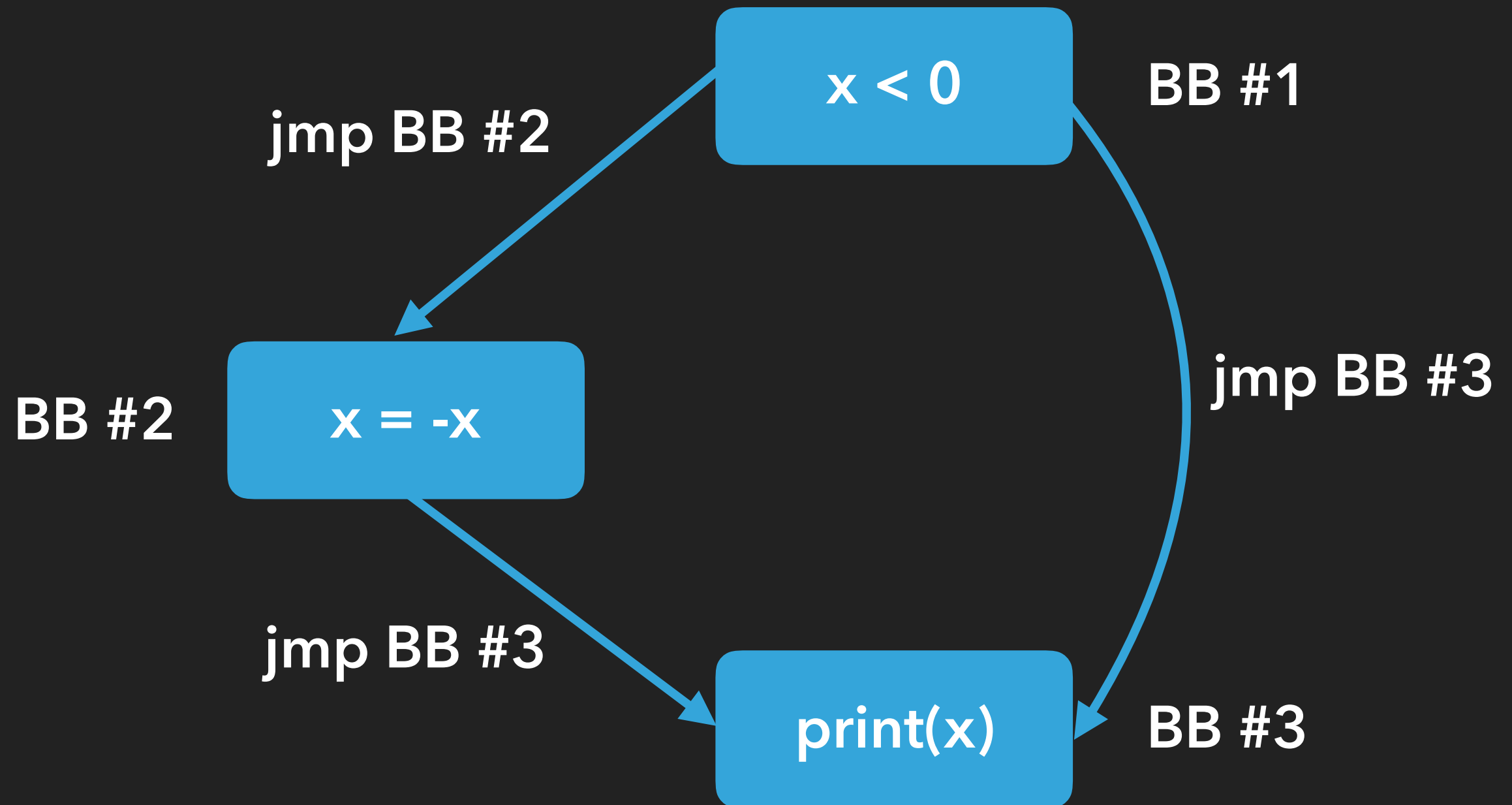
CONTROL FLOW GRAPH (CFG)

- ▶ Fundamental abstraction: Basic Blocks
 - ▶ Sequence of instructions without control flow inside
 - ▶ Jumps and returns must be at the end
 - ▶ Target of jump must be the first instruction
 - ▶ Function calls are still allowed inside BBs

CONTROL FLOW GRAPH (CFG)

- ▶ CFGs are Directed Cyclic Graphs
- ▶ Nodes: Basic Blocks
- ▶ Edges point from jump instructions to their targets

CONTROL FLOW GRAPH (CFG)



STATIC SINGLE ASSIGNMENT (SSA)

- ▶ No mutation: names are permanently bound to one value
- ▶ Assignment is represented using versioning
 - ▶ New version of variable is created by renaming (typically, by appending integer version numbers)
 - ▶ Mentions of original variable refer to the new version thereafter
- ▶ Assignment is definition; definition must precede uses

STATIC SINGLE ASSIGNMENT (SSA)

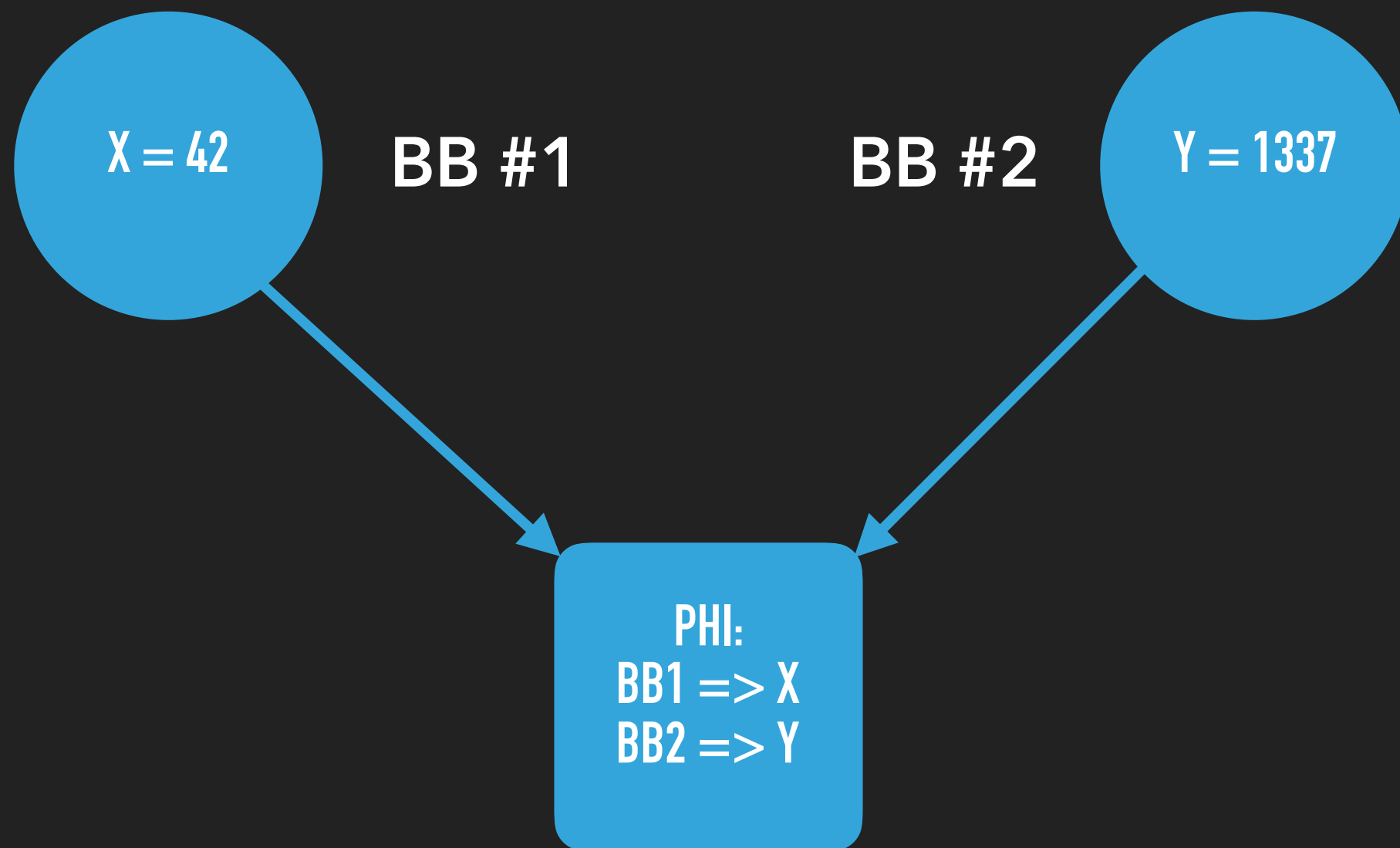
```
var x = 42
print(x)
x = x + 1
print(x)
x = x + 1
print(x)
```

```
x = 42
print(x)
x_1 = x + 1
print(x_1)
x_2 = x_1 + 1
print(x_2)
```

PHI NODES IN SSA

- ▶ Flow-sensitive value selection: PHI nodes
 - ▶ "Magic": output is one of the inputs, depending on where control flow comes from (incoming basic blocks)

PHI NODES IN SSA



LLVM BITCODE

- Our example: Print Absolute Value

```
void print_abs(int x) {  
    if (x < 0) {  
        x = -x;  
    }  
    print(x);  
}
```

LLVM BITCODE

```
define void @print_abs(i32 %x) #0 {  
    %1 = alloca i32, align 4  
    store i32 %x, i32* %1, align 4  
    %2 = load i32, i32* %1, align 4  
    %3 = icmp slt i32 %2, 0  
    br i1 %3, label %4, label %7  
  
; <label>:4                                     ; preds = %0  
    %5 = load i32, i32* %1, align 4  
    %6 = sub nsw i32 0, %5  
    store i32 %6, i32* %1, align 4  
    br label %7  
  
; <label>:7                                     ; preds = %4, %0  
    %8 = load i32, i32* %1, align 4  
    call void @print(i32 %8)  
    ret void  
}
```

LLVM BITCODE

► Compute Absolute Value

```
int abs(int x) {  
    return x < 0 ? -x : x;  
}
```

LLVM BITCODE

```
define i32 @abs(i32 %x) #0 {  
    %1 = alloca i32, align 4  
    store i32 %x, i32* %1, align 4  
    %2 = load i32, i32* %1, align 4  
    %3 = icmp slt i32 %2, 0  
    br i1 %3, label %4, label %7  
  
; <label>:4                                     ; preds = %0  
    %5 = load i32, i32* %1, align 4  
    %6 = sub nsw i32 0, %5  
    br label %9  
  
; <label>:7                                     ; preds = %0  
    %8 = load i32, i32* %1, align 4  
    br label %9  
  
; <label>:9                                     ; preds = %7, %4  
    %10 = phi i32 [ %6, %4 ], [ %8, %7 ]  
    ret i32 %10  
}
```

LLVM API ESSENTIALS

- ▶ Modules and Functions
- ▶ Values: Constants, Instructions
- ▶ Basic Blocks (are also Values)
- ▶ Builders: Convenience API for typical, basic usage
- ▶ Passes: Individual transform algorithms (e.g. optimizations)
- ▶ C++ API: cutting-edge, latest and greatest
- ▶ C API: Stable, can be bridged to Swift

LET'S GET TO WORK!