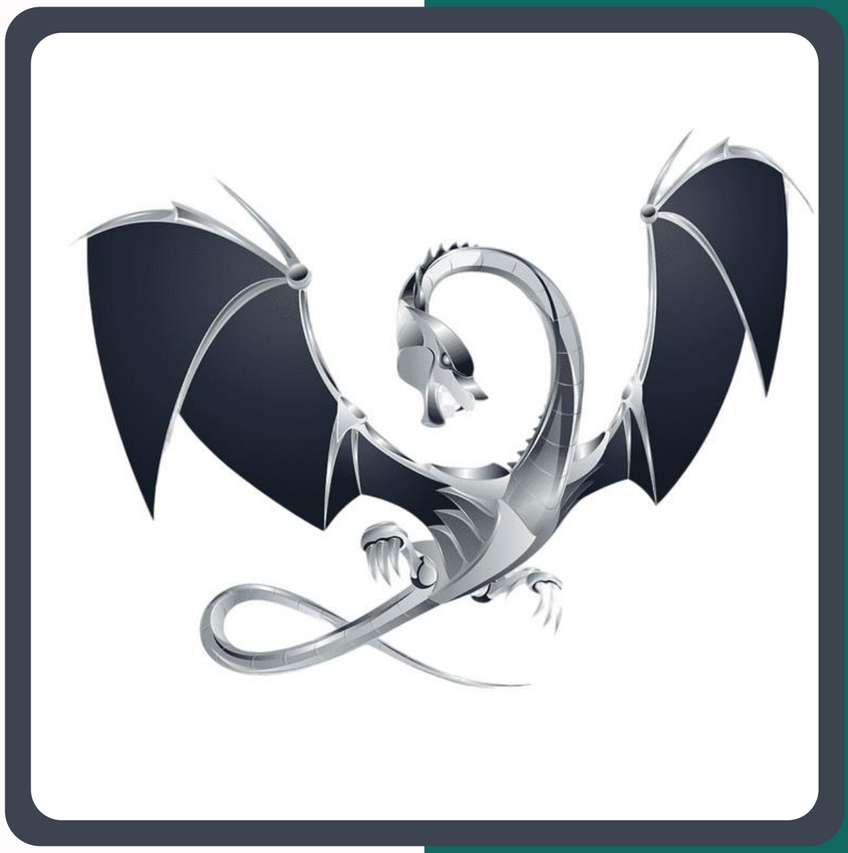
Examining the LLVM IR

Supriya Bhide,
Doctoral Research Student,
IIT Bombay

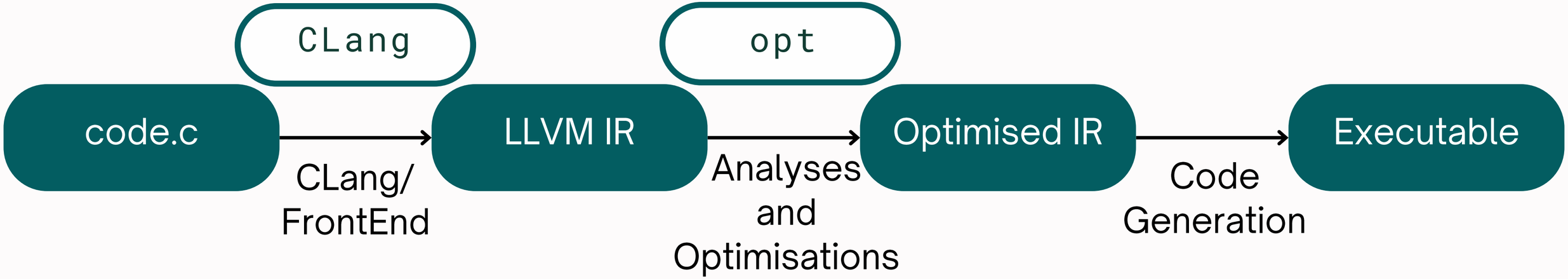


What is an LLVM IR?

- **L**ow **L**evel **V**irtual **M**achine
- **I**ntermediate **R**epresentation
- Created under the direction of Chris Lattner, Vikram Adve at University of Illinois
- First Release: 2003

Interesting fact: Apple uses LLVM for its macOS, iOS

LLVM Compiler Pipeline



How do we get there?

```
clang -fno-discard-value-names -emit-llvm -O0 input_src_file.c -o <llvm_ir.ll>
```

-fno-discard-value-names: Tells clang to not remove the variable names

-emit-llvm: Stops the process after generation of LLVM IR

-O0: Specifies the level of optimization
`input_src_file.c:` Source code
`llvm_ir.ll:` A name for the file to which the IR will be saved (you may give any name).

```
opt -mem2reg llvm_ir.ll > opt_llvm_ir.ll
```

-mem2reg: Promotes registers to SSA variables
`opt_llvm_ir.ll:` A name for the file to which the IR modified after running passes with opt would be saved (you may give any name).

"An example is worth a thousand explanations"

CODE

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
    int a, b;

    scanf("%d", &a);

    if (a > 10)
        b = a;
    else
        b = a + 10;

    printf("%d", b);
}
```

```
; Function Attrs: noinline nounwind uwtable
define dso_local void @main() #0 !dbg !7 {
entry:
  %a = alloca i32, align 4
  call void @llvm.dbg.declare(metadata i32* %a, metadata !10, metadata !DIExpression()), !dbg !12
  %call = call i32 (i8*, ...) @__isoc99_scanf(i8* getelementptr inbounds ([3 x i8], [3 x i8]* @.str, i>
  %0 = load i32, i32* %a, align 4, !dbg !14
  %add = add nsw i32 %0, 10, !dbg !15
  call void @llvm.dbg.value(metadata i32 %add, metadata !16, metadata !DIExpression()), !dbg !17
  %1 = load i32, i32* %a, align 4, !dbg !18
  %cmp = icmp sgt i32 %add, %1, !dbg !20
  br i1 %cmp, label %if.then, label %if.else, !dbg !21

if.then:                                          ; preds = %entry
  %2 = load i32, i32* %a, align 4, !dbg !22
  call void @llvm.dbg.value(metadata i32 %2, metadata !16, metadata !DIExpression()), !dbg !17
  br label %if.end, !dbg !23

if.else:                                          ; preds = %entry
  %3 = load i32, i32* %a, align 4, !dbg !24
  %add1 = add nsw i32 %3, 10, !dbg !25
  call void @llvm.dbg.value(metadata i32 %add1, metadata !16, metadata !DIExpression()), !dbg !17
  br label %if.end

if.end:                                           ; preds = %if.else, %if.then
  %b.0 = phi i32 [ %2, %if.then ], [ %add1, %if.else ], !dbg !26
  call void @llvm.dbg.value(metadata i32 %b.0, metadata !16, metadata !DIExpression()), !dbg !17
  %call2 = call i32 (i8*, ...) @printf(i8* getelementptr inbounds ([3 x i8], [3 x i8]* @.str, i64 0, i>
  ret void, !dbg !28
}
```

Its IR

A glimpse at 3 address code

Code	3 Address Code
`b = a;`	`load t0, a` `store b, t0`

`b = a + 10;`	`load t1, a`
	`add = t1, 10`
	`store b, add`

CODE

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LLVM IR

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}
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SSA-Static Single Assignment

```
#include <stdio.h>
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}
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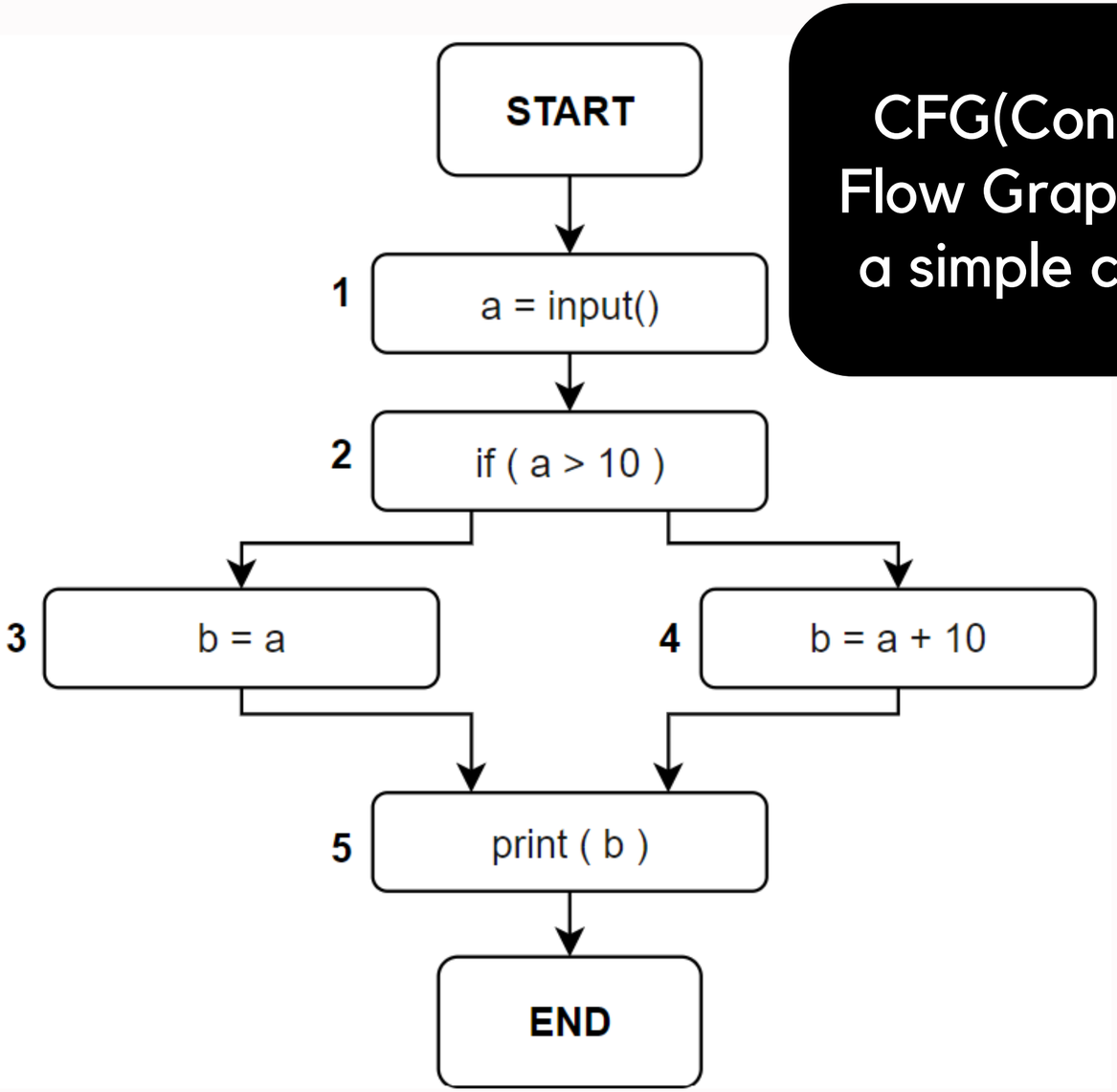

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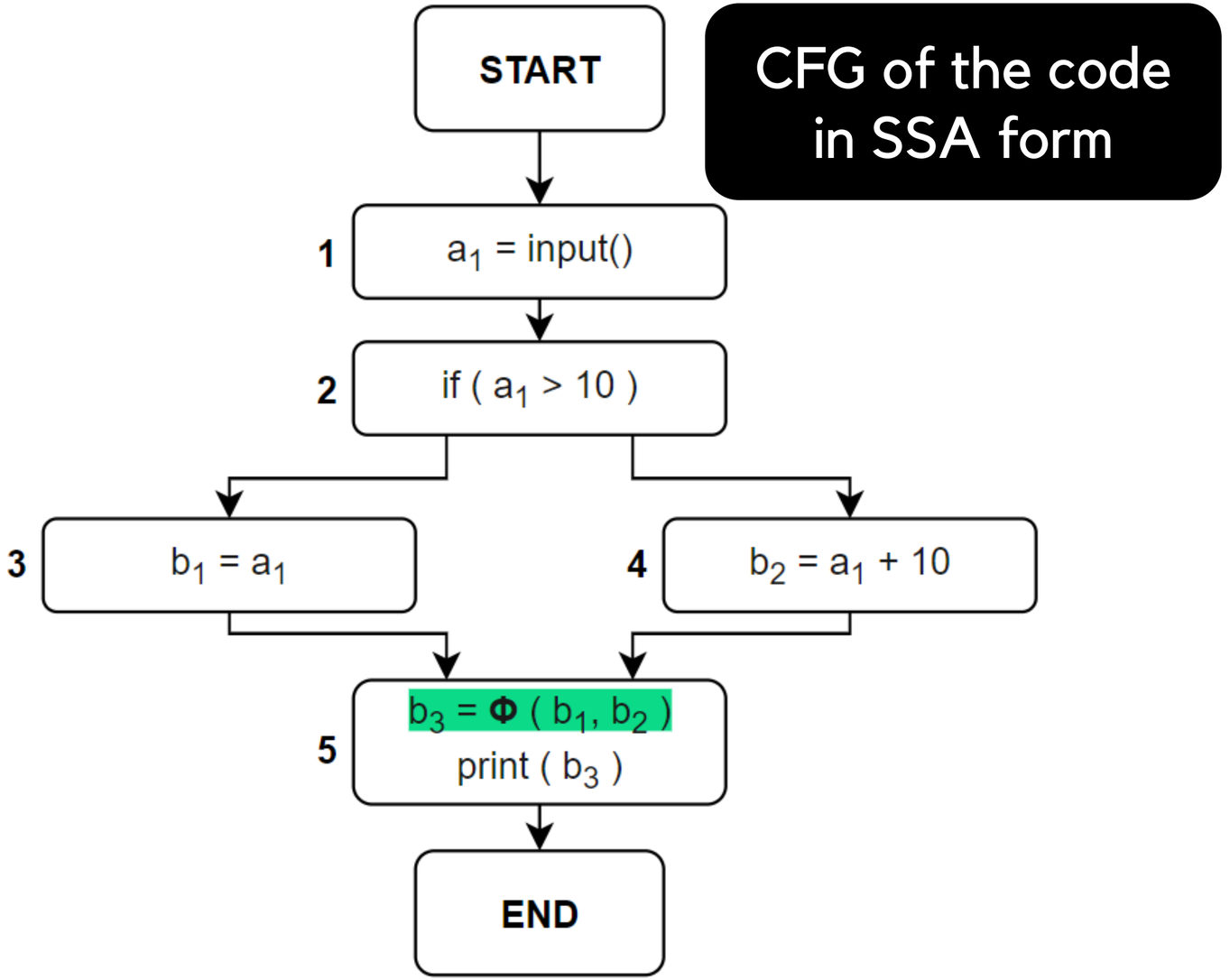

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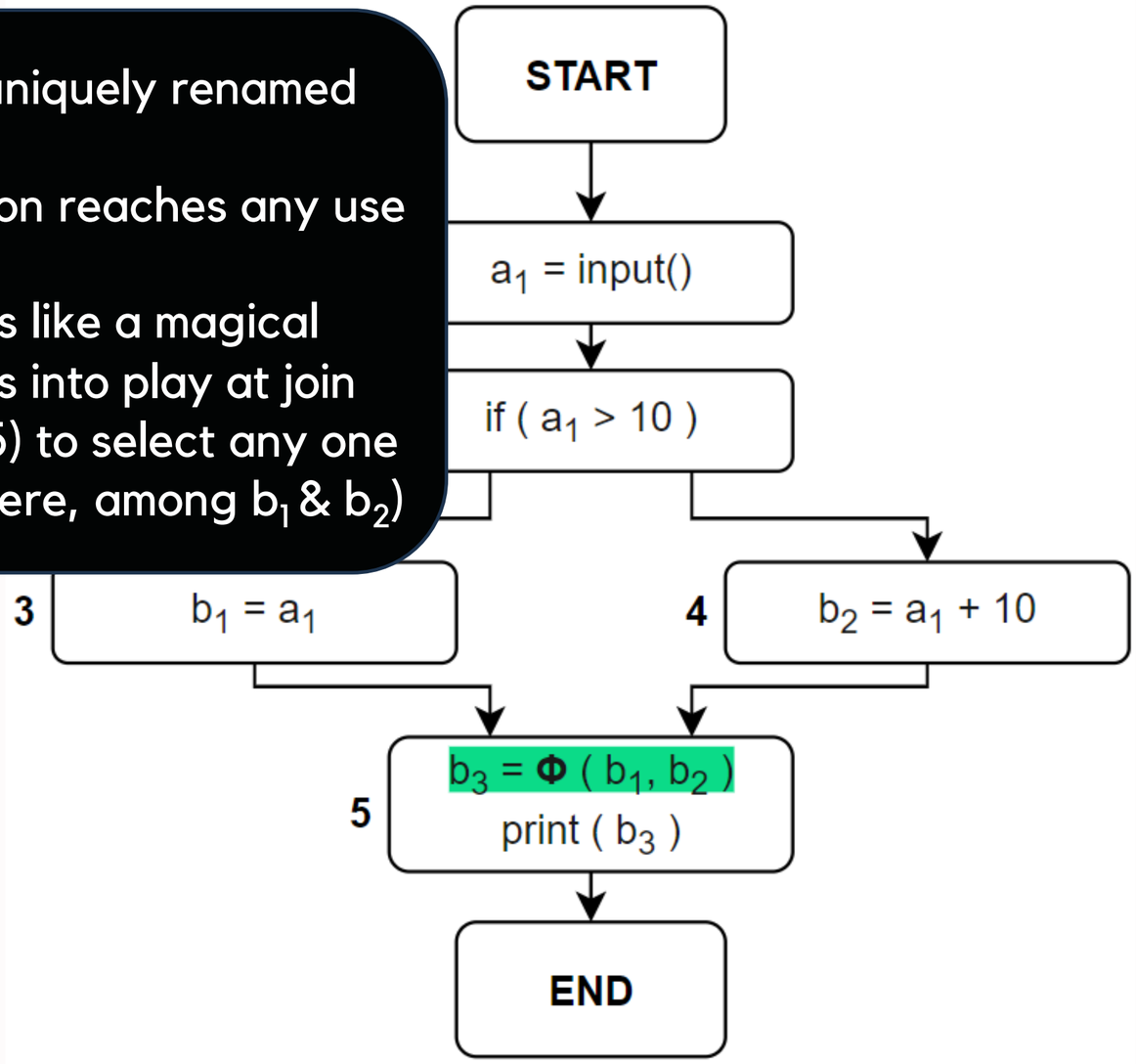
 printf("%d", b);
}
```

1. Every definition is uniquely renamed
2. Exactly one definition reaches any use of the variable
3. Φ (phi) function acts like a magical operator that comes into play at join nodes (here, node 5) to select any one of the definitions (here, among b_1 & b_2)



- SSA is not as trivial as you might feel it to be.
- It's more than just renaming.
- It makes optimisations and analyses easier, efficient and possible!

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```
1  void main() {
2      int x, y
3      int a, b, c, d;
4      a = 10;
5      b = 30;
6      c =
   user_input();
7
8      x = a + b;
9      d = x * 10;
10     b = a * b;
11     a = a + b;
12     if (c) { x = b;
13                P();
14     }
15     else {x = b - a;
16               P();
       }
       y = x + a;
       use(y);
```

```
21 void P(){
22     int a, b, c, d, x;
23     c = 20;
24     b = 10;
25     x = 5;
26     a = x + 10;
27     d = c - 10;
28
29     if (b>c)
30         use(d);
31     else
32         use(c);
33 }
```

It can get a code of this size

- SSA is not as trivial as you might feel it to be.
- It's more than just renaming.
- It makes optimisations and analysis easier, efficient and possible!

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2      int x, y
3      int a, b, c, d;
4      a = 10;
5      b = 30;
6      c =
   user_input();
7
8      x = a + b;
9      d = x * 10;
10     b = a * b;
11     a = a + b;
12     if (c) { x = b;
13                 P();
14     }
15     else {x = b - a;
16               P();
       }
       y = x + a;
       use(y);
   }
```

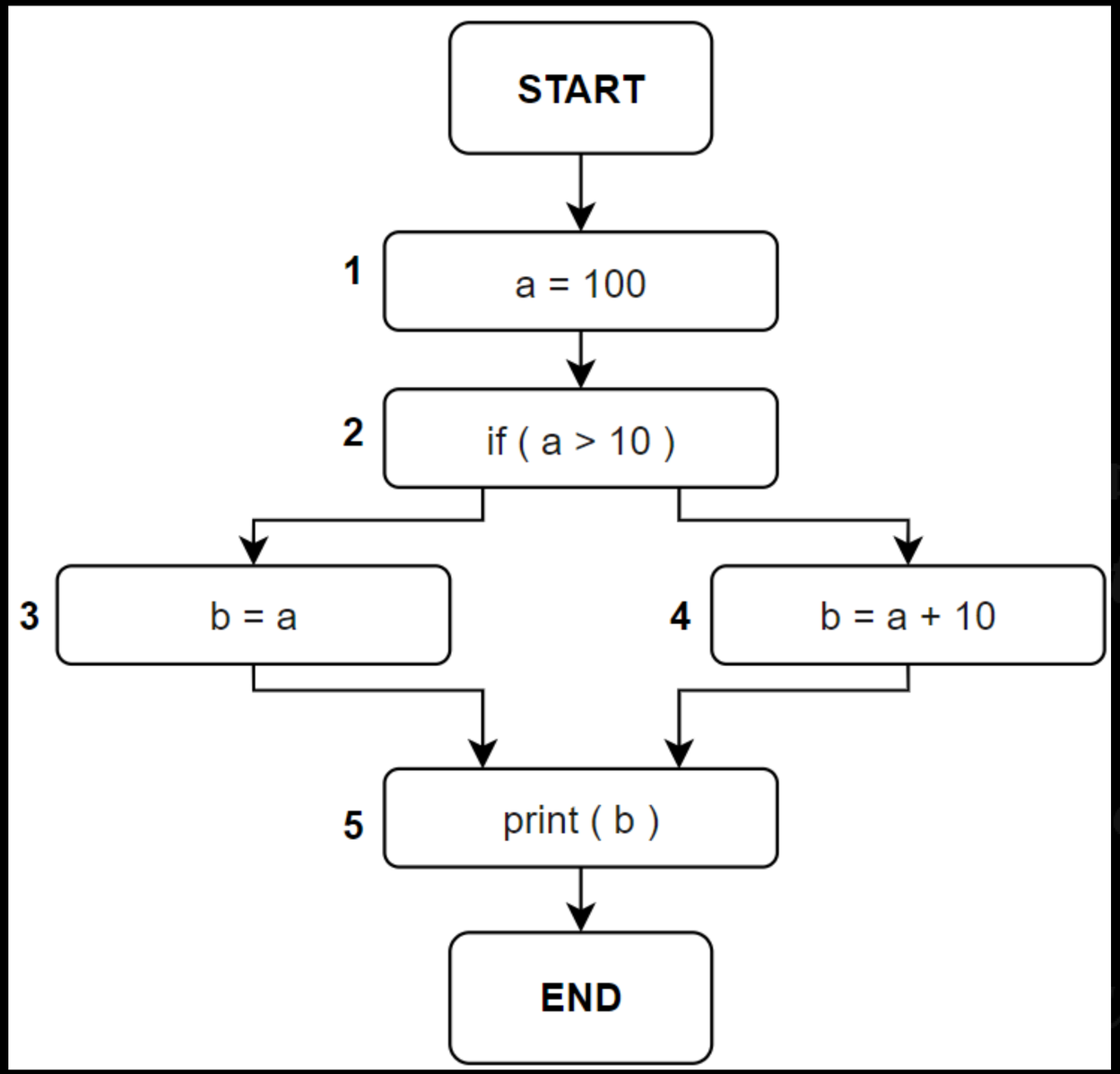
```
18 void P(){
19     int a, b, c, d, x;
20     c = 20;
21     b = 10;
22     x = 5;
23     a = x + 10;
24     d = c - 10;
25
26     if (b>c)
27         use(d);
28     else
           use(c);
   }
```

Down to this size!

```
1  void main()
2  {
3      int x, y;
4      int a, b, c, d;
5      c = user_input();
6      if (c){x = 300;
7            P();
       }
8      else{x = -10;
9            P();
       }
10     y = x + 310;
11     use(y);
12 }
```

```
13 void P()
14 {
15     int a,b,c,d,x;
16     use(20);
17 }
```

Or a code of this size,



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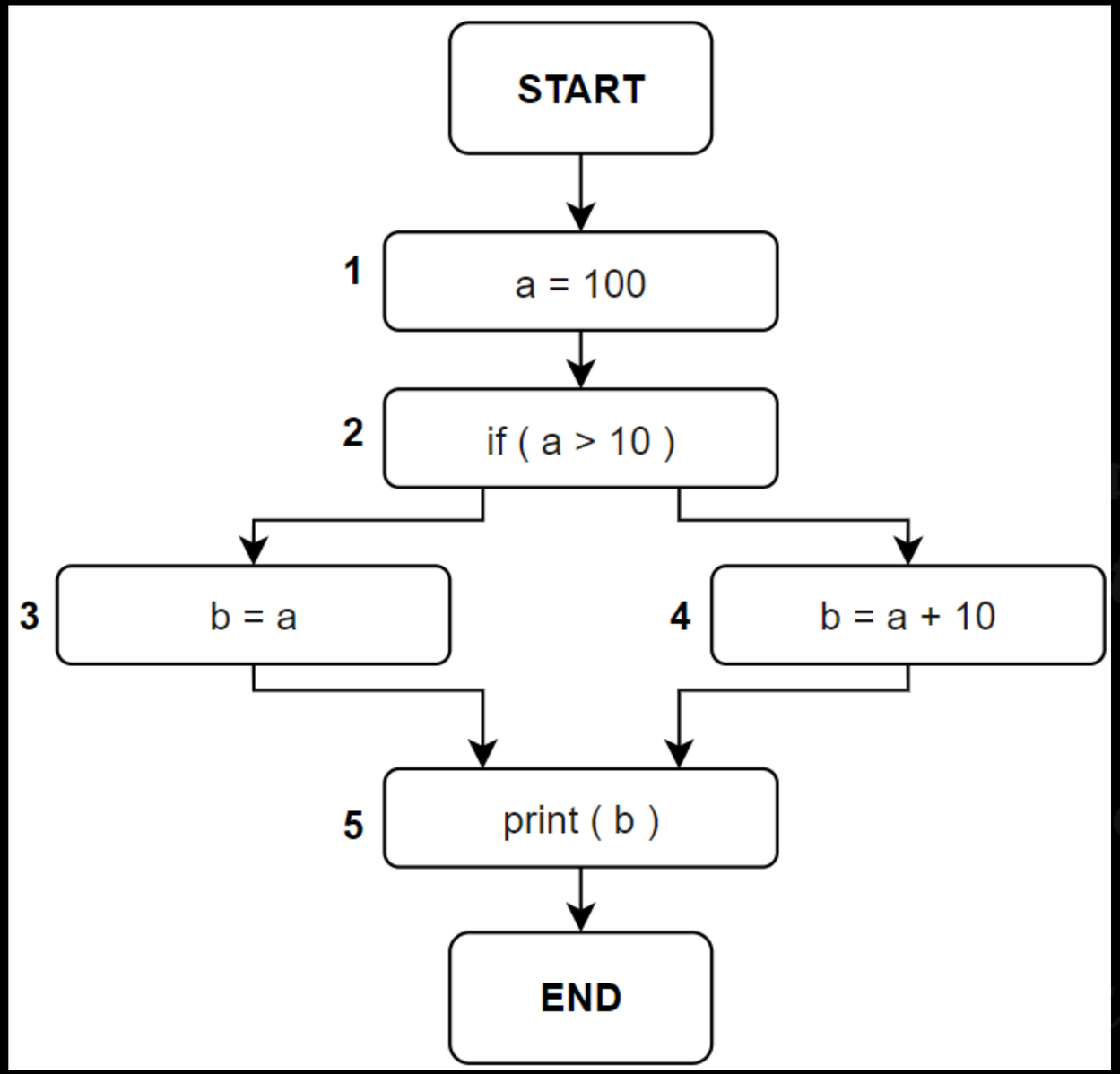
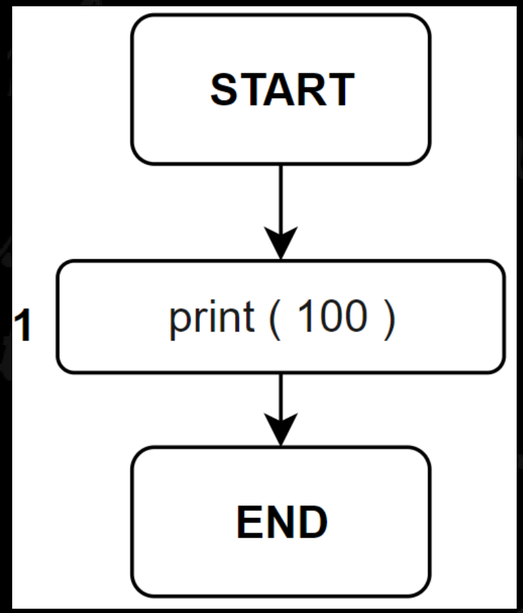


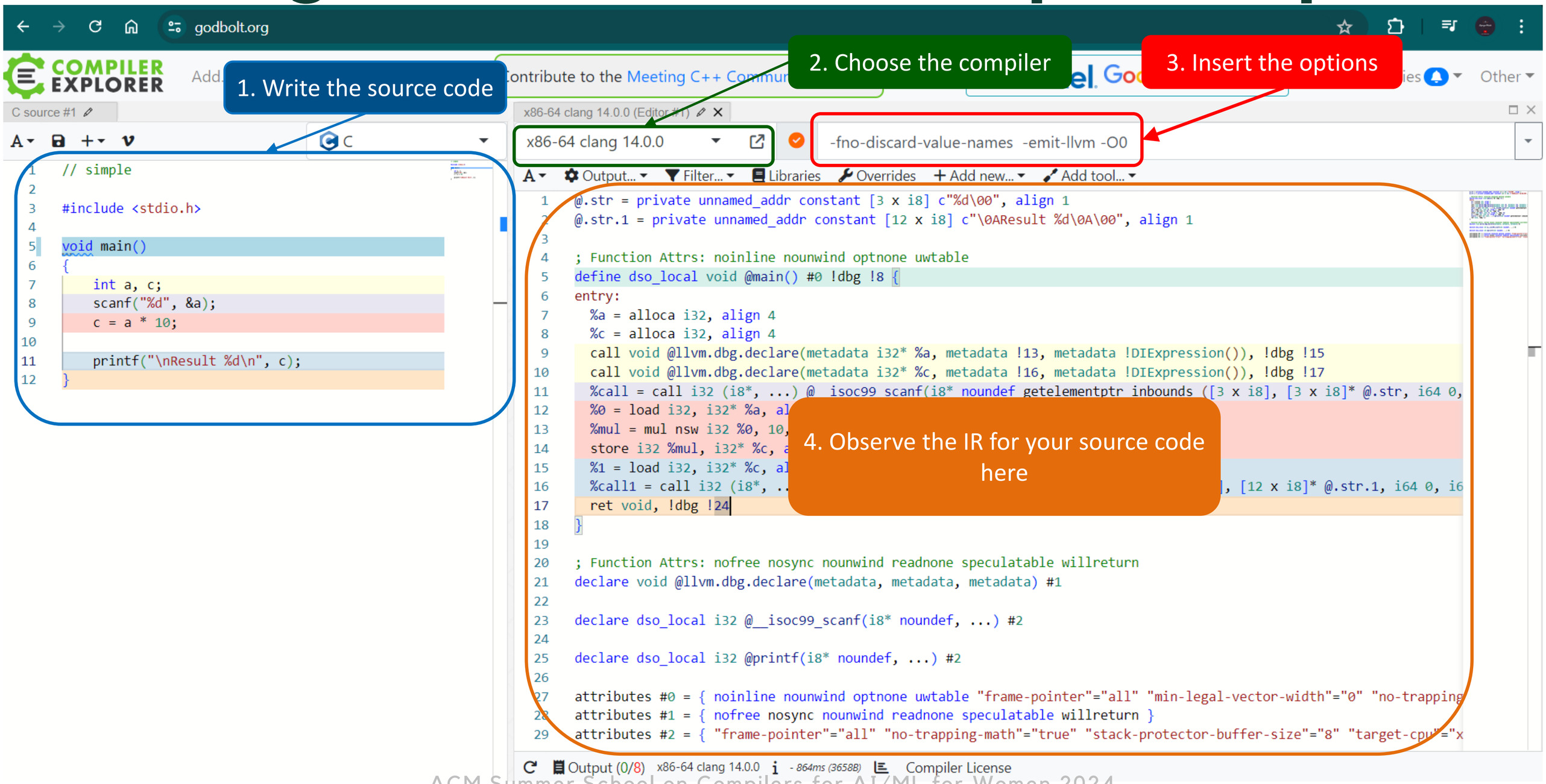
Down to this size!



Lets get back to examining the IR

compiler explorer

Viewing the LLVM IR in compiler explorer



Resources

- **About LLVM:**
  - https://llvm.org/docs
  - https://llvm.org/docs/LangRef.html
- **Tools to generate and study LLVM IR**
  - A Gentle Introduction to LLVM IR *(a blog)*
  - Compiler Explorer
- **Writing your own pass on LLVM IR**
  - https://llvm.org/docs/WritingAnLLVMNewPMPass.html
  - Tutorial: Writing an LLVM Pass