```
andreroesti@anroesti-macbook: ~/UCI/2021-Winter/CS241/smpl-compiler
 smpl-compiler git:(master) x ./main.py --help
usage: main.py [-h] [-o OUTPUT] [--ast] [--interpret] [--ir] [--no-ce]
              [--no-dce] [--no-cse] [--dlx] [--asm] [--run]
              infile
Compile a Smpl program to abstract syntax tree, SSA intermediate
representation graph, DLX assembly or DLX machine code.
positional arguments:
 infile
optional arguments:
 -h, --help
                       show this help message and exit
 -o OUTPUT, --output OUTPUT
                       Output file (stdout by default).
                       Produce only AST graph.
  --ast
  --interpret
                       Run interpreter on the input program instead of
                       compiling.
  -- ir
                       Produce only IR graph.
                       Disable constant elimination.
  --no-ce
  --no-dce
                       Disable dead code elimination.
                       Disable common subexpression elimination.
  --no-cse
  --dlx
                       Produce DLX machine code.
                       Output assembly instead of machine code.
  --asm
                       Run byte code in DLX emulator.
  -- run
```

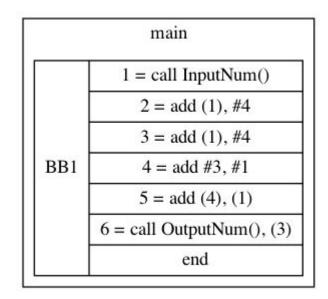
# CS244 Advanced Compiler Design

Final Presentation

André Rösti

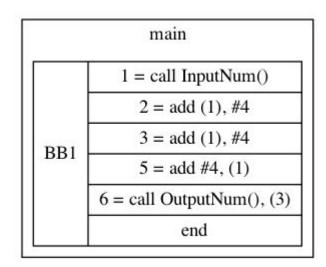
## Unoptimized

```
main
var input, constant, redundant,
output, unused;
   let input <- call InputNum();</pre>
   let constant <- 4;</pre>
   let redundant <- input + constant;</pre>
   let output <- input + constant;</pre>
   let unused <- 3 + 1 + input;</pre>
   call OutputNum(output);
}.
```



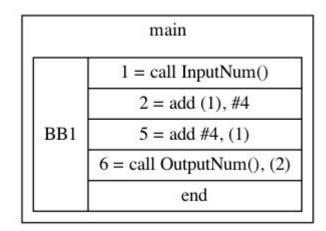
#### **Constant Elimination**

```
main
var input, constant, redundant,
output, unused;
   let input <- call InputNum();</pre>
   let constant <- 4;</pre>
   let redundant <- input + constant;</pre>
   let output <- input + constant;</pre>
   let unused <- 3 + 1 + input;</pre>
   call OutputNum(output);
}.
```



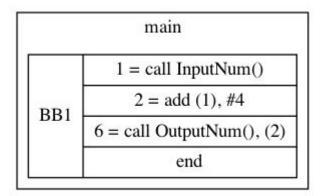
### Common Subexpression Elimination

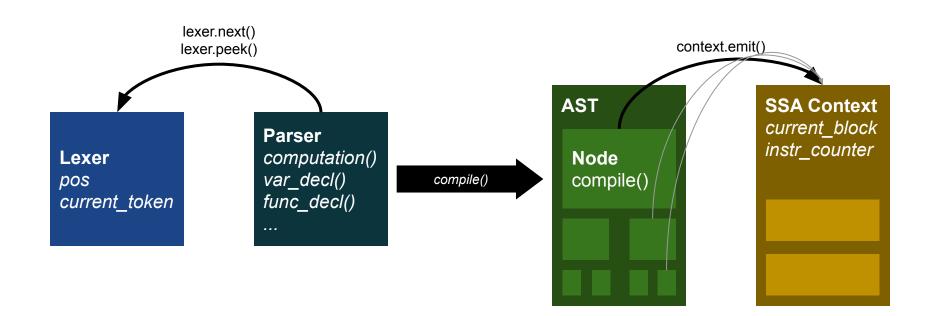
```
main
var input, constant, redundant,
output, unused;
   let input <- call InputNum();</pre>
   let constant <- 4;</pre>
   let redundant <- input + constant;</pre>
   let output <- input + constant;</pre>
   let unused <- 3 + 1 + input;</pre>
   call OutputNum(output);
}.
```

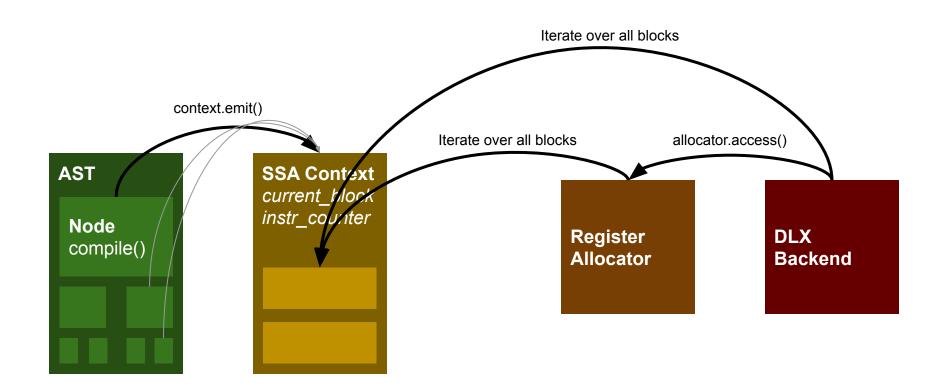


#### **Dead Code Elimination**

```
main
var input, constant, redundant,
output, unused;
   let input <- call InputNum();</pre>
   let constant <- 4;</pre>
   let redundant <- input + constant;</pre>
   let output <- input + constant;</pre>
   let unused <- 3 + 1 + input;</pre>
   call OutputNum(output);
}.
```







## Compiling AST to SSA: example

```
def compile(self, context):
                                                                                       One AST class for every syntactic
                                                                                       element
    # Recursively compile instructions for RHS value of assignment
   val_op = self.rhs.compile(context)
    if isinstance(self.lhs, Identifier).
        # Update local context s.t. identifier refers to new value
        context.current_block.set_local_op(self.lhs.name, val_op)
    elif isinstance(self.lhs, ArrayAccess):
                                                                                       Context keeps track of emitted
        # Emit array store to memory
                                                                                       instructions, blocks and variable
       name = self.lhs.identifier.name
                                                                                       assignments
        if name not in context.current_block.locals_op:
            raise Exception(f"Assignment to undeclared array '{name}'")
        addr_op = self.lhs.compile_addr(context)
        context.emit("store", val_op, addr_op, produces_output=False)
                                                                                       Value-producing syntactic
                                                                                       elements may return a SSA
   return None
                                                                                       operand upon compilation
```

#### If-Then-Else Control Flow / Phi Nodes

- context.get\_new\_block\_with\_same\_context()
   produces a child blocks
- 2. Compile condition (parent block)
- 3. Emit branch/jump (parent block)
- 4. Recursive compile bodies (child blocks)
- 5. Scan child contexts
  - a. If child variable value ≠ parent variable value, emit **phi node** for that variable (*join block*)

### While Control Flow / Phi Nodes

- 1. Produce body block
- 2. Wrap variables in body block
  - a. Every operand is wrapped into a **PossiblyPhiOp**
- 3. Compile body
- 4. Scan body context and update loop head context variables
  - a. If value changed (i.e. not wrapped)
    - i. emit phi in head block,
    - ii. rename operand to new phi operand (recursively) in **both** head and body block(s)
  - b. else, simply unwrap (recursively)
- 5. Compile branch/jump in head block

```
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[--no-dce] [--no-sce] [--dx] [--asn] [--run]
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#### Unoptimized

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var input, constant, redundant,
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{
   let input <- call InputNum();
   let constant <- 4;
   let redundant <- input + constant;
   let output <- input + constant;
   let unused <- 3 + 1 + input;
   call OutputNum(output);
}.</pre>
```

