#### Lecture 3.3

# 线性IR和解释执行

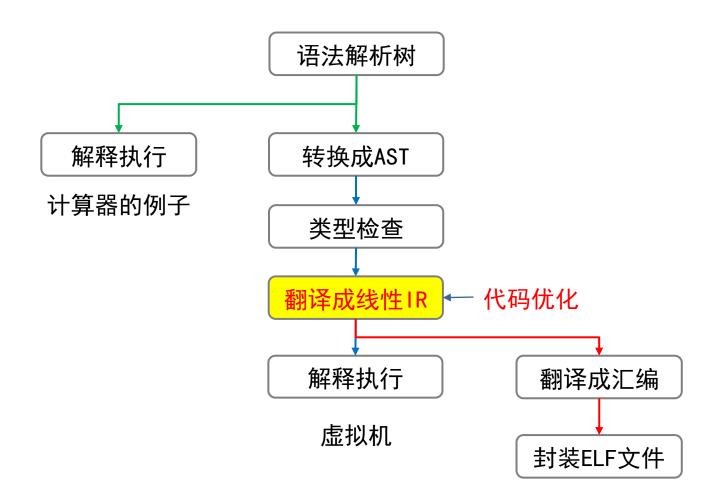
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### 大纲

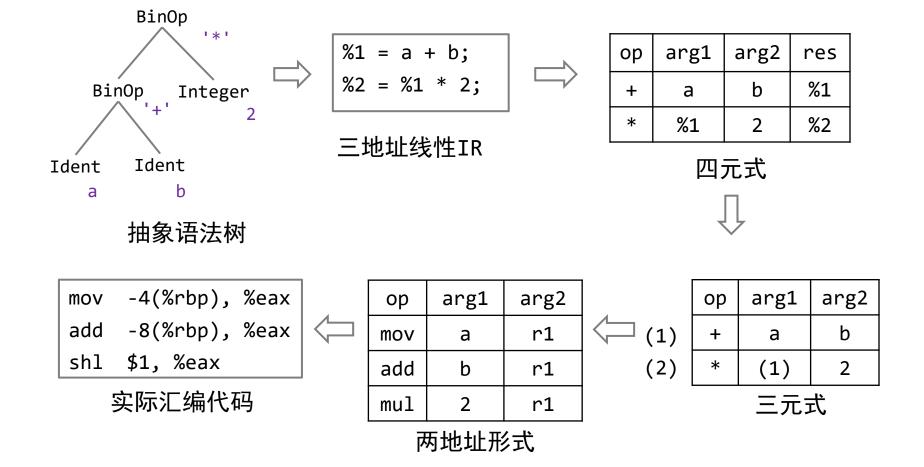
- 一、设计线性IR
- 二、翻译线性IR
- 三、解释执行和虚拟机

# 展望



### 线性IR的基本形式

- 三地址代码,由指令和地址组成;
  - 地址: 变量名、常量、编译器生成的临时变量或存储单元



### IR定义1: 标识符和基本运算

- 标识符
  - 全局变量: @name
  - 局部变量: %name
  - 临时变量: %1、%2
  - 常量: 1、2
- 二元整数运算:
  - add/sub/mul/div/rem
- 二元浮点数运算:
  - fadd/fsub/fmul/fdiv/frem
- 二元位运算:
  - and/or/xor
  - shl/ashr/lshr



```
%1 = add i32, %a, %b;
%1 = mul i32, %1, 2;
```

#### 练习:

• 假设%0=-2, %1=1, 计算下列运算结果

```
%3 = and i32 %0, %1
%4 = or i32 %0, %1
ffffffff
%5 = xor i32 %0, %1
ffffffff
%6 = shl i32 %0, 1
ffffffff
%7 = ashr i32 %0, 1
ffffffff
%8 = lshr i32 %0, 1
```

### 浮点数运算需要单独的指令

- 浮点数表示比较独特: IEEE-754标准
- 计算方式: *mantissa* × (2<sup>exp</sup> 127)
  - 如200可表示成0100001101001000000000000000000
  - $1.5625*2^7=200$

#### 010000110100100000000000000000000

exponent (8 bits) mantissa (23 bits)
$$2^{7} + 2^{2} + 2^{1} - 127 1 + 2^{-1} + 2^{-4}$$

$$= 7 = 1.5625$$

## 将实数转换为浮点数

• 将实数11.25转换为二进制表示

$$11/2 = 5 + 1$$

$$5/2 = 2 + 1$$

$$2/2 = 1 + 0$$

$$1/2 = 0 + 1$$

$$0.25 * 2 = 0.5 + 0$$

$$0.50 * 2 = 0.0 + 1$$

$$2/2 = 1 + 0$$

$$1/2 = 0 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \exp = 3$$

#### 练习

- 下列哪个小数可以使用浮点数精确表示?
  - 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5

0001.100110011... 01.001100110011... 1.000...

```
0.1 = 001111011100110011...
0.2 = 001111100100110011...
0.3 = 001111101001100110...
0.4 = 001111101100110011...
```

0.4 = 0011111100000000000...

#### IR定义2: 类型转换

- 数据截断: trunc/fptrunc
- 数据扩充: zext/setx/fpext
- 浮点数整数互换: fptoui/fptosi/uitofp/sitofp
- 指针整数互换: ptrtoint/inttoptr

```
%1 = trunc i32 %0, i16
%2 = sitofp i32 %0, float
%3 = uitofp i32 %0, float
%4 = sext i32 \%0, i64
%5 = zext i16 \%0, i64
%6 = fptoui float %2, i32
%7 = fpext float %2, double
%8 = fptrunc double %7, float
%9 = inttoptr i64 %4, i8*
%10 = ptrtoint i8* %9, i32
```

## IR定义3:数据存取

- 栈空间分配: stackalloc
- 堆空间分配: heapalloc
- 数据读取: load
- 数据存入: store

```
int a = 1;
```

```
%a = stackalloca i32
store i32 1, %a
%1 = load i32, %a
%2 = add i32 %1, 1
store i32 %2, %a
```

#### IR定义4: 指针和地址操作

• 偏移地址: getptr

```
struct st{
  i:int;
  f:float;
};
struct st s;
s.i = 1;
%struct.st = type { i32, float }
%s = alloca %struct.st
%1 = getptr %struct.st, %s, 0
store i32 1, %1
```

#### IR定义5: 控制流语句

- 比较运算:
  - icmp/fcmp
    - eq/ne
    - gt/ge/lt/le
    - ugt/uge/ult/ule
- 跳转指令:
  - jmp: 直接跳转
  - cjmp: 条件跳转
  - match

```
%0 = icmp eq i32 4, 5
%1 = icmp ne float 0.1, 0.2
F
%2 = icmp ult i16 4, 5
T
%3 = icmp sgt i16 4, 5
F
%4 = icmp ule i16 -4, 5
F
%5 = icmp sge i16 4, 5
F
```

```
cjmp %0, %BB1, %BB2
```

```
match i32 %0, %BBdefault [
  i32 0, %BB1
  i32 1, %BB2
  i32 2, %BB3 ]
```

## if-else语句的IR

```
if(a)
    b++;
else
    b--;
```

```
%1 = load i32 %a;
  %2 = load i32 \%b;
  %3 = icmp ne i32 %1, 0;
  cjmp %3, %BB1, %BB2;
%BB1:
  %4 = add i32 %2, 1;
  store i32 %4, %b;
  br %BB3;
%BB2:
  %5 = sub i32 %2, 1;
  store i32 %5, %b;
  br %BB3;
%BB3:
```

### while语句的IR

```
br %BB1;
                   %BB1:
                     %1 = load i32 %a;
                     %2 = icmp ne i32 %1, 0;
                     br i1 %2, %BB2, %BB3;
while(a)
                   %BB2:
                     %3 = sub i32 %1, 1;
                     store i32 %3, %a;
                     br %BB1;
                   BB3:
```

**BB0:** 

## match语句的IR

```
match(x){
    0: => { x = 0; }
    1: => { x = 1; }
    _: => { x = -1; }
}
```

```
\%0 = load i32 \%x;
match i32 %0, %BB3 [
    i32 0, %BB1
    i32 1, %BB2
%BB1:
  store i32 0, %x;
  jmp %BB4
%BB2:
  store i32 1, %x;
  jmp %BB4
%BB3:
  store i32 -1, %x;
  jmp %BB4
%BB4:
```

#### IR定义6: 函数

• 函数声明: fn

• 函数调用: call

• 返回指令: ret

### 大纲

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#### AST->线性IR let gvar:int = 0; fn foo(int a, float b){ $if(a > 0) {$ id:foo let c = a + b; Prog idx:0x1ced470 sign:(int, float) → void if(c > 0){ DeclStmt **FnDecl** gvar = gvar + a;VarDecl VarDecl VarDecl Integer Stmts } id:a id:b id:gvar val:0 idx:0xd318 idx:0xd398 idx:0xd9c2 type:int type:float type:int IfStmt Stmts CmpOp IfStmt VarRef Integer DeclStmt val:0 id:a idx:0xd318 BinOp CmpOp Stmts VarDecl type:int float id:c idx:0xd5b0 type:float ImplCast Integer AssignStmt VarRef VarRef float id:b id:c val:0 idx:0xd398 idx:0xd5b0 BinOp VarRef type:float type:float VarRef id:gvar id:a idx:0xd9c2 VarRef idx:0xd318 VarRef type:int type:int id:gvar id:a idx:0xd9c2 idx:0xd318 type:int type:int

## 线性IR

```
let gvar:int = 0;
fn foo(a:int, b:float){
    if(a > 0) {
        let c = a + b;
        if(c > 0){
            gvar = gvar + a;
        }
    }
}
```

```
@gvar = i32 0;
define fn foo(i32 %a0, float %b0){
    %a = stackalloc i32;
    store %a0, %a;
    %b = i32 stackalloc float;
    store float %b0, %b;
    %1 = load i32 %a;
    %2 = icmp ge %1, 0;
    cjmp %2, %BB1, %BB4;
%BB1:
    %3 = load i32 %a;
    %4 = sitofp %3;
    %5 = load float %b;
    %c = stackalloc float;
    %6 = fadd float %4, %5;
    store float %6, %c;
    %7 = load float %c;
    %8 = fcmp ge %7, 0;
    cjmp %8, %BB2, %BB3;
BB2:
    %9 = load i32 @gvar;
    %10 = load i32 %a;
    %11 = add i32 %9 %10;
    store %11, @gvar;
    jmp %BB3;
BB3:
    jmp %BB4;
BB4:
    ret;
```

### 基本思路

- 为每一种AST节点定义转换方式
- 前序遍历AST树

```
GenIR(node) {
    match (node.type) {
        FNDECL => { ... }
        DECLSTMT => { ... }
        ASSIGN => { ... }
        BINOP => { ... }
        CMPOP => { ... }
        IFSTMT => { ... }
        ...
    }
}
```

#### IR数据结构设计

```
struct ProgIR {
                            ·程序IR组成:全局变量IR+函数
   gvlist:list<GlobalVar>;
   fnlist:list<FnIR>;
struct FnIR {
                            函数组成: id+代码块
   id:int;
   bblist:list<BB>;
                            代码块组成: id+指令列表
struct BB {
   id:int;
   list<InstType> ilist;
}
```

#### BINOP

```
BINOP => {
                                       如子节点不是叶子节点,
   if (!IsLeaf(node.child[0])) {
                                       =>递归生成子节点的IR,
                                       =>子节点取得临时变量标识
       GenIR(curbb, node.child[0]);
   if (!IsLeaf(node.child[1])) {
       GenIR(curbb, node.child[1]);
   ir = CreateIR(node.op,
                                       使用子节点变量标识
                                       如为临时变量,则直接使用,
                node.child[0].id, ⁴
                                       如为局部变量,则先load
                node.child[1].id);
   curbb.irlist.add(ir);
                                       -将IR加入当前代码块
```

#### **ASSIGN**

#### DECLSTMT

```
DECLSTMT => {
    if (node.child.length < 2)) {</pre>
                                        ──无初始化,仅stackalloc
        ir = CreateIR(DECL,
                      node.child[0]);
    } else {
        if (!IsLeaf(node.child[1])) {
            GenIR(curbb, node.child[1]);
                                          含初始化,先stackalloc
        ir = CreateIR(DECL,
                                          后赋值
                      node.child[0]
                      node.child[1].id);
    curbb.irlist.add(ir);
```

#### **IFSTMT**

```
IFSTMT => {
   let childnum = node.child.size();
   let bbs:[BB;] = CreateBB(curfn,childnum+1)
                                                ·分配执行完后的BB
   if (!IsLeaf(node.child[0])) {
                                                条件语句模块
       GenIR(curbb, node.child[0]);
   ir = CreateIR(CJMP,
                                                参考if跳转关系
                 node.child[0].id,
                 bbs);
   curbb.irlist.add(ir);
   GenIR(bbs);
```

#### **FNDECL**

```
FNDECL => {
   let curfn = CreateIR(FNDECL, node.sign); ← 创建函数IR
   prog.add(curfn);
   let childnum = node.child.size();
   let curbb = CreateBB(curfn);
   for i in 0..childnum-1 {
       if (node.child[i].type == PAR) { ← 参数节点, stackalloc
           ir = CreateIR(DECL,
                         node.child[i]);
           curbb.irlist.add(ir);
       if (node.child[i].type == STMTS) { ┿函数体
           GenIR(curbb, node.child[i]);
       if (node.child[i].type == RETTY) { ←返回值, stackalloc
           ir = CreateIR(DECL,
                         node.child[i]);
           curbb.irlist.add(ir);
```

### 大纲

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# 解释执行: interpreter

- 解释执行另外一个程序:源代码/AST/IR
- 无需考虑后端,简化了语言的实现
- 计算器的例子: 直接翻译为目标机器指令

### 如何设计IR解释执行器?

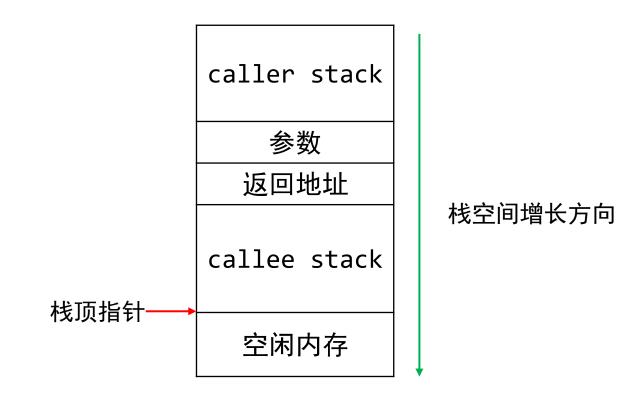
• 通过循环不断获取下一条指令并执行

```
enum {
    addInst,
    subInst,
    mulInst,
    divInst,
    icmpInst,
    cjmpInst,
    ...
} instType;
```

```
static prog:[instType;n] = { ... };
let pc:*instType = prog;
while(1) {
    match (*pc++) {
        addInst => { ... }
        subInst => { ... }
    }
}
```

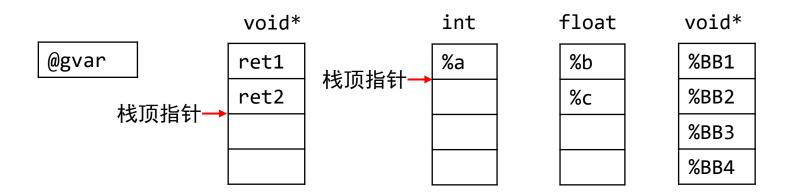
#### 如何保存数据: Activation Record

- 为每个函数调用分配一块儿内存空间
- 函数自身所需栈空间可在编译时确定(栈vs堆)
- 函数返回后收回



### 简单实现思路

- 全局变量在程序运行期间有效,单独存放
- 函数调用栈使用数组模拟,记录返回地址
- 局部变量使用数组保存(模拟栈),每个数组一个数据类型
  - 数组大小=>内存空间
- 动态维护栈顶指针



## 应用举例

```
define fn i32 bar(i32 %x0){
              %x = stackalloc i32;
                                                             ret2main
              store i32 %x0 %x;
              %y = stackalloc i32;
                                                             ret2foo
                                                                            栈顶指针
代码执行
              ret %1;
                                                                int
          define fn void foo(i32 %a0){
                                                                             main
              %a = stackalloc i32;
                                                            1(arg:a0)
              store i32 %a0 %a;
              %1 = load %a
                                                                %a
              call bar(%1);
                                                                             f00
                                                               %1?
              ret;
                                                            %1(arg:x0)
          define fn main(i32 argc, i8** argv) {
                                                                %x
              call foo(1);
                                                                %y
                                                                             bar
                                                                %1
                                              栈顶指针
```

void\*

#### 逃逸分析

- 局部变量在函数返回后是否继续 被使用?
  - Bug!!!
  - 指向该变量的指针逃逸到其它函数 或线程
  - 应在堆上分配内存
- 对于Java这种默认在堆上分配内存的语言,可通过逃逸分析将内存分配在栈上
  - 对象内存与函数栈帧生命周期绑定
  - 降低垃圾回收负担,节约内存

```
fn foo -> &i32(){
    let i:i32 = 999999;
    return &i;
}
```

```
public static void example() {
    Foo foo = new Foo();
}

class Foo {
    private int i;
    public void set(int i) {
        this.i = i;
    }
}
```

### 虚拟机

- 为解释执行提供了程序运行抽象
  - 内存管理(栈、堆、垃圾回收)
  - 寄存器
  - 多线程
  - . . .
- 优点:
  - 高效: 优化策略
  - 方便: "Write once, run anywhere"
- 比较有名的虚拟机:
  - Java: HotSpot、Dalvik (Android)
  - Javascript: Chrome v8. Chakra. SpiderMonkey.
     JavaScriptCore

## 优化思路

- 使用寄存器储存临时变量
- Threaded code
- JIT
- . . .

#### 使用Threaded Code

- Match-Case的问题:需要两次跳转
  - 一次间接跳转: 跳转到分支代码
  - 一次直接跳转:返回循环入口
- 可否跳转一次?
  - 为每个指令设计一个处理函数或代码块
  - 开启尾递归

```
static prog:[instType;n] = { ... };
let pc:*instType = prog;

static fn add() {
    ...
    (*++pc.fnaddr)();
}
...
(*pc.fnaddr)();
```

#### 总结

- 线性IR的设计: 指令集和翻译模式
  - 标识符、基本运算、数据存取、控制流、函数...
- 如何将AST翻译成线性IR
  - 前序遍历AST树
- 解释执行IR
  - 函数调用栈、Activation Record