

LLVM Architecture Overview

Software Systems Architecture

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What is LLVM?

- Open-source compiler infrastructure
- Provides modular and reusable compiler and toolchain technologies



Architecture Summary

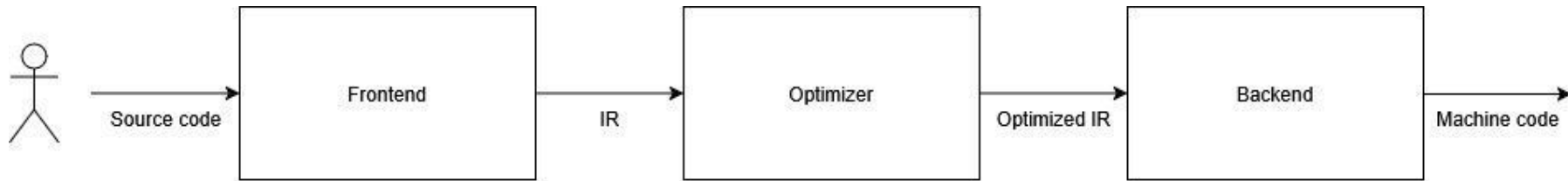
LLVM as a **modular, library-based design** for a **compiler**, instead of the traditional monolith.

Allows for **easy integration** of new source languages and target architectures, as well as **reusability of modules** in new projects.

LLVM IR is a key secret for its success: a **self-contained, first-class** language that provides a common interface for all compiler components.

Many advantages over traditional architecture (e.g. GCC) because of customizability and reusability.

3-Phase Compiler Architecture



IR = Internal Representation

Frontend

- Parses and validates input code
- Translates to LLVM Intermediate Representation (IR)

Optimizer

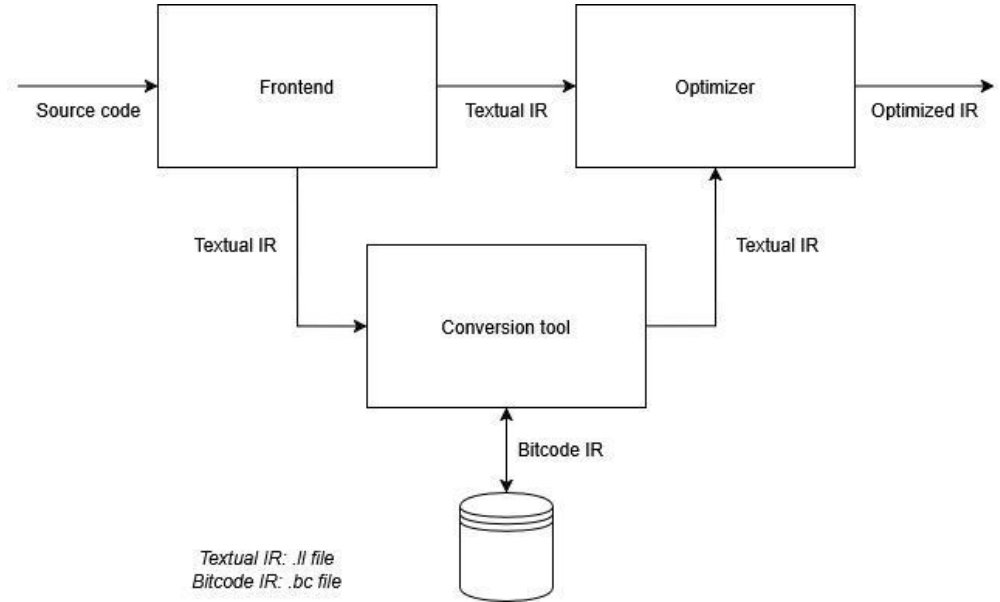
- Performs analysis and optimization passes
- Improves performance and efficiency

Backend

- Generates native machine code from IR

IR Transactions

1. Frontend generates IR
2. Optimizer refines and improves IR
3. IR can be saved as bitcode for reuse



Architectural Patterns

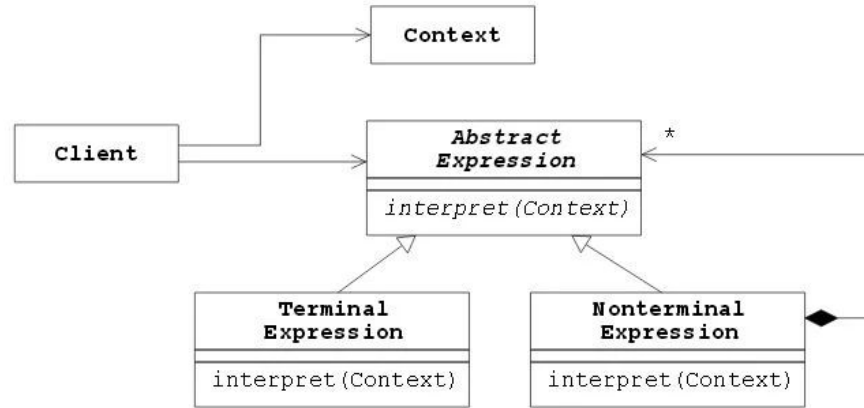
- Interpreter
- Pipes and Filters
- Layers Patterns
- Broker Pattern
- Encapsulated Implementation



Interpreter

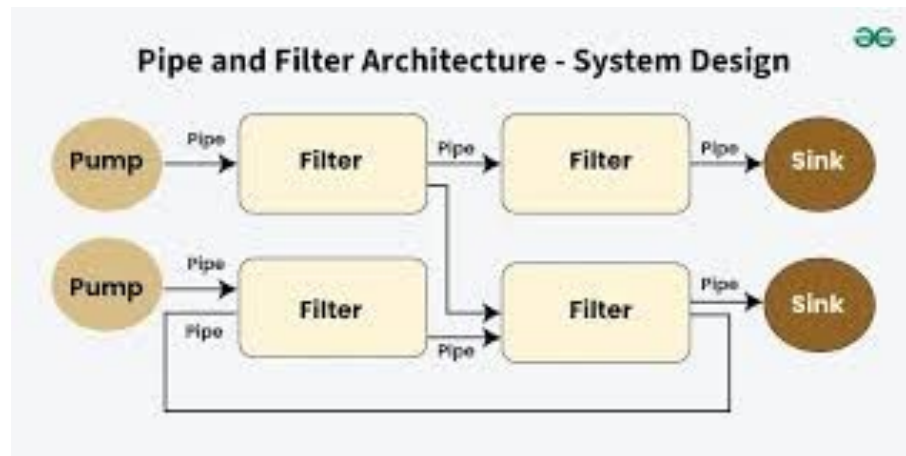
Defines a way to interpret and evaluate language grammar or expressions.

1. High-level language to IR
2. IR to machine code



Pipes and Filters

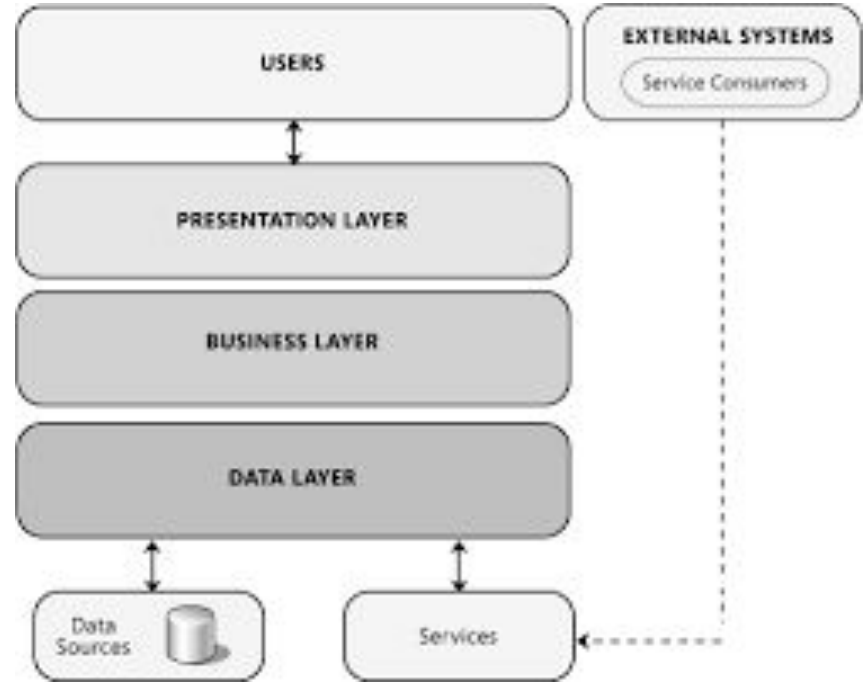
- Data flows through pipes and transformed by filters
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- Programming languages (pipes) flow through frontend, optimizer and backend (filters)
 - Allows modular and sequential data processing



Layers Patterns

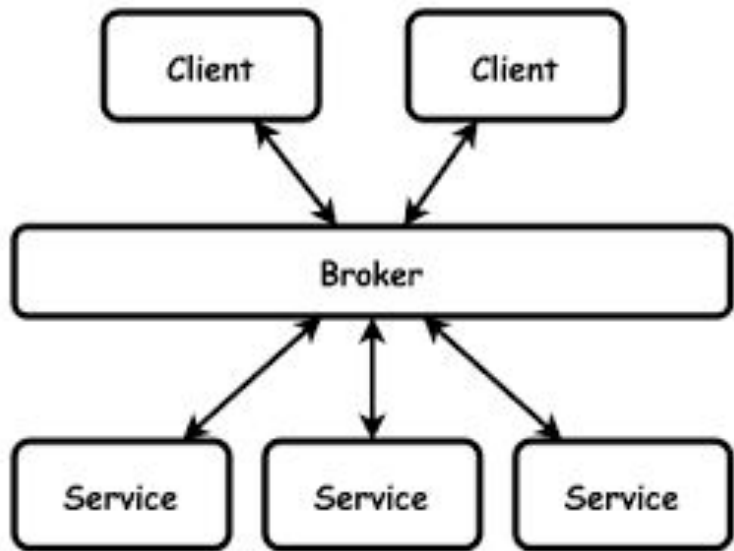
- System divided into clear layers interacting only with adjacent layers

- Frontend
 - Optimizer
 - Backend
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- IR acts as interface
 - + Maintainable
 - + Scalable



Broker Pattern

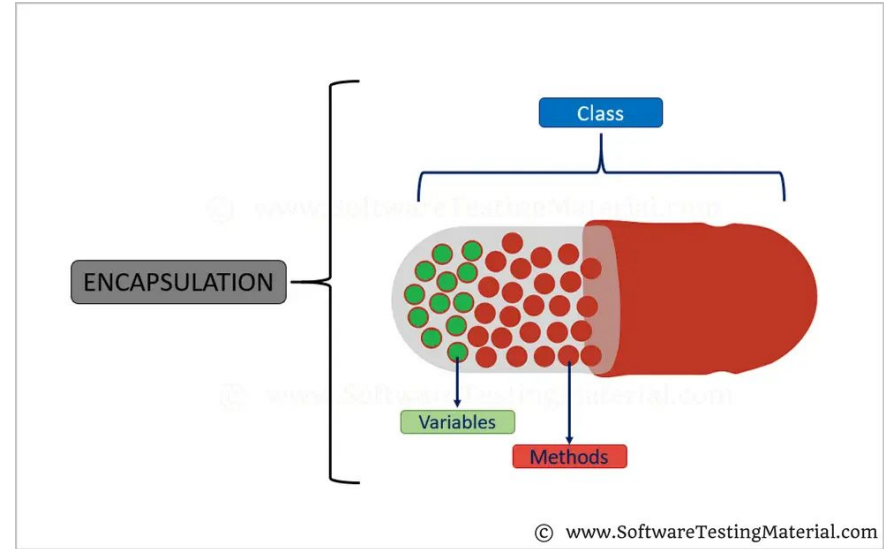
- Mediator facilitates communication between components
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- Optimizer acts as a broker between various frontends and backends
 - Modular enough to allow distributed execution



Encapsulated Implementation

Hide implementation details behind interfaces

- Pass classes for optimizations
- Template-based approach
- + Flexibility
- + Resilience



Quality Attributes

Modularity

- Reusable libraries with well-defined interfaces

Reusability

- Supports various languages and architectures
- Neutral IR format

Performance

- Powerful Optimization Pipeline
- Link-time and install-time optimizations

Conclusion

- LLVM is a prime example of a modular and efficient compiler architecture
- Multiple architectural patterns
- Focus on Adaptability, Modularity and Performance



Globally used