About **llvm2aa**

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1 Introduction

llvm2aa is a tool which reads in LLVM byte-code (see http://www.llvm.org for details about LLVM) and produces **Aa** code which can then be further used to produce VHDL using the AhirV2 tool chain developed at IIT Bombay.

2 Synopsys

The typical usage of the tool is

llvm2aa [-modules=<listfile>] [-storageinit] [llvm-passes] bytecode.o > bytecode.aa

The generated **Aa** code is sent to **stdout** and all informational messages are sent to **stderr**. On success, the tool returns 0.

The options:

- —modules=listfile: Specify the list of functions in the bytecode which should be converted to Aa. The names of these functions should be listed in the text-file listfile. One function name must be present on each line (the exact function name should be provided on the line, without leading or trailing spaces). Lines which start with the character '#' are ignored as comments. If this option is not specified, all functions are converted.
- -storageinit: Storage objects in the llvm bytecode are explicitly initialized in the generated **Aa** code. An initializer routine **global_storage_initializer_** is instantiated in the **Aa** code for this purpose.
- -pipedepths=depthfile: Specify the maximum depths of pipes in the generated Aa program. The file "depthfile" is a list of pairs (one pair per line). The first element of the pair specifies a pipe name, and the second, its maximum depth. The default depth of any pipe is 1.

- -extract_do_while=true: If specified, mark inner loops as do-while loops, whose implementation will be pipelined. An inner loop is a basic block whose terminator statement has a branch back to the beginning of the basic block. This optimization is suppressed if the inner loop body contains a call to the special function **nooptimize**. If not specified, inner loops are not marked as do-while loops.
- **llvm2aa** uses the LLVM compiler infrastructure to perform LLVM byte-code optimizations. A large list of these optimizations is available through the llvm2aa command-line. For more details, see LLVM documentation at http://www.llvm.org.

3 Limitations

Several LLVM byte-code constructs are not supported. Most importantly:

- Function pointers are not supported.
- Functions with a variable number of arguments are not supported.
- Calls to LLVM intrinsics are just passed through to the output Aa file.
 The Aa file will then contain calls to these intrinsics without there being a corresponding module declaration in the Aa file.
- If the LLVM byte-code has cycles in its call graph, then the code is translated, but will create an error in downstream Aa analysis and transformation tools.
- System calls made from the **Aa** code are simply passed through and would need to be supplied as an **Aa** library in order to perform downstream analysis and transformation.
- The LLVM integer, floating-point, array, structure, vector and void types are the only ones currently supported.
- The LLVM indirect-branch, invoke, unwind and unreachable instructions will not be supported.
- The LLVM division and remainder instructions are currently not supported.
- LLVM vector instructions are currently not supported.
- LLVM aggregate instructions (extractvalue, insertvalue) are currently not supported, but will be supported in the near future.

4 Examples

Let us start with the following C program, kept in file "add.c".

```
int add(int a, int b)
{
   int c = (a+b);
   return(c);
}
```

We will first need to compile this program down to LLVM byte code. For this, we use the **clang** compiler (http://www.clang.org)

```
clang -std=gnu89 -emit-llvm -c add.c
```

This produces an LLVM byte-code file **add.o**, which contains a compiled version of the function in the file shown above. This is our starting point.

We use

```
llvm2aa -storageinit add.o > add.o.aa
```

to generate an **Aa** version of the LLVM bytecode. All functions in the LLVM bytecode will be translated and initial values of globally declared objects will be ignored. The **Aa** file that is produced is

```
// Aa code produced by llvm2aa (version 1.0)
$module [add]
$in (a : $uint<32> b : $uint<32> )
$out (ret_val__ : $uint<32>)
$is
{
  $storage stored_ret_val__ : $uint<32>
  $branchblock [body]
    //begin: basic-block bb_0
    $storage iNsTr_0_alloc : $uint<32>
    $storage iNsTr_1_alloc : $uint<32>
    $storage c_alloc : $uint<32>
    iNsTr_0 := @(iNsTr_0_alloc)
    iNsTr_1 := @(iNsTr_1_alloc)
    c := 0(c_alloc)
    ->(iNsTr_0) := a
    ->(iNsTr_1) := b
    // load
    iNsTr_4 := ->(iNsTr_0)
    // load
    iNsTr_5 := ->(iNsTr_1)
    iNsTr_6 := (iNsTr_4 + iNsTr_5)
    ->(c) := iNsTr_6
```