# LAB4

# 牛庆源 PB21111733

#### • 代码撰写

补全 src/passes/Dominators.cpp 文件,使编译器能够进行正确的支配树分析 补全 src/passes/Meglobal\_nameeg.cpp 文件,使编译器能够正确执行 Meglobal\_nameeg 将 phi 指令转化为 copy statement,令后端可以正确处理 phi 指令

### 补全 src/passes/Dominators.cpp 文件,使编译器能够进行正确的支配树分析

• 由Dom.pdf中给出的算法,需要得到逆后序,这里先用dfs后序遍历,栈存储,结束后出栈建立逆后序(get\_reverse\_postorder),然后按照算法中如下的伪代码:

```
for all nodes, b /* initialize the dominators array */
   doms[b] ← Undefined
doms[start_node] ← start_node
Changed ← true
while (Changed)
   Changed ← false
   for all nodes, b, in reverse postorder (except start_node)
       new_idom ← first (processed) predecessor of b /* (pick one) */
       for all other predecessors, p, of b
           if doms[p] \neq Undefined /* i.e., if <math>doms[p] already calculated */
               new\_idom \leftarrow intersect(p, new\_idom)
       if doms[b] \neq new\_idom
           doms[b] \leftarrow new\_idom
           Changed ← true
function intersect(b1, b2) returns node
    finger1 \leftarrow b1
    finger2 \leftarrow b2
    while (finger1 \neq finger2)
         while (finger1 < finger2)
             finger1 = doms[finger1]
        while (finger2 < finger1)
             finger2 = doms[finger2]
    return finger1
```

Figure 3: The Engineered Algorithm

实现create\_idom和intersect函数,对于intersect函数注意后序和逆后序大小比较要变化

```
void Dominators::dfs(BasicBlock *bb, std::set<BasicBlock *> &visited)
{
    visited.insert(bb);
    for(auto &succ : bb->get_succ_basic_blocks())
    {
        if(visited.find(succ) == visited.end())
            dfs(succ, visited);
        }
    }
    dfs_stack_.push(bb);
}
void Dominators::get_reverse_postorder(Function *f)
{
    int i = 0;
    while (dfs_stack_.empty() == false)
        auto bb = dfs_stack.top();
        dfs_stack_.pop();
        rpo_.push_back(bb);
        rpo_pos_.insert({bb, i++});
    }
}
BasicBlock* Dominators::intersect(BasicBlock *bb1, BasicBlock *bb2)
{
    while(bb1 != bb2)
    {
        while(rpo_pos_[bb1] > rpo_pos_[bb2])
        {
            bb1 = idom_[bb1];
        }
        while(rpo_pos_[bb2] > rpo_pos_[bb1])
            bb2 = idom_[bb2];
        }
    }
    return bb1;
}
void Dominators::create_idom(Function *f) {
    // TODO 分析得到 f 中各个基本块的 idom
    for(auto &bb1 : f->get_basic_blocks())
    {
```

```
idom_.insert({&bb1, nullptr});
    }
    int changed = 1;
    idom_.at(f->get_entry_block()) = f->get_entry_block();
    while(changed)
    {
        changed = ∅;
        for(auto &bb1 : rpo_)
        {
            auto bb = bb1;
            if(bb == f->get_entry_block())
                continue;
            auto pre_list = bb->get_pre_basic_blocks();
            BasicBlock *new_idom = nullptr;
            for(auto &pre : pre_list)
            {
                if(new_idom == nullptr)
                {
                    new_idom = pre;
                    continue;
                }
                if(idom_.at(pre) != nullptr)
                    new_idom = intersect(pre, new_idom);
                }
            }
            if(idom_.at(bb) != new_idom)
            {
                idom_.at(bb) = new_idom;
                changed = 1;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

• 对于create\_dominance\_frontier, 直接用文中的算法:

```
void Dominators::create_dominance_frontier(Function *f) {
   // TODO 分析得到 f 中各个基本块的支配边界集合
   for(auto &bb1 : f->get_basic_blocks())
   {
       auto bb = &bb1;
       if(bb->get_pre_basic_blocks().size() >= 2)
           for(auto &pred : bb->get_pre_basic_blocks())
           {
               BasicBlock *use_ing = pred;
               while(use_ing != idom_[bb])
               {
                   dom_frontier_[use_ing].insert(bb);
                   use_ing = idom_[use_ing];
               }
           }
       }
   }
}
```

• 由Dom(b) = {b} ∪ IDom(b) ∪ IDom(IDom(b)) · · · {n0}, 易得:

```
void Dominators::create_dom_tree_succ(Function *f) {
    // TODO 分析得到 f 中各个基本块的支配树后继
    for (auto &bb1 : f->get_basic_blocks()) {
        auto bb = &bb1;
        if (bb == f->get_entry_block())
        {
            continue;
        }
        dom_tree_succ_blocks_.at(idom_.at(bb)).insert(bb);
    }
}
```

• 补全hpp

```
### BasicBlock *intersect(BasicBlock *bb1, BasicBlock *bb2); // intersect函数

### void build_pre_blocks(Function *f); // build基本块的前聚集合

### void dfs(BasicBlock *bb, std::set<BasicBlock *> &visited); // DFS適历

### void get_reverse_postorder(Function *f); // 逆后序

### std::map<BasicBlock *, BasicBlock *> idom_{{}}; // 直接支配(dom)

### std::map<BasicBlock *, BBSet> dom_frontier_{{}}; // 支配边界集合

### std::map<BasicBlock *, BBSet> dom_tree_succ_blocks_{{}}; // 支配树中的后维节点

### std::vector<BasicBlock *> rpo_{{}}; // 逆后序

### std::wap<BasicBlock *> int> rpo_pos_{{}}; // 基本快在逆后序的位置 map

### std::stack<BasicBlock *> dfs_stack_{{}}; // dfs的栈空间
```

## 补全 src/passes/Meglobal\_nameeg.cpp 文件,使编译器能够正确执行 Meglobal\_nameeg

• 依据Meglobal\_nameeg中给出的插入phi函数:

在算法执行过程中迭代计算出来。现在,假设编译器已经有了每个基本块的支配边界,插入 phi 函数的算法如图 1-12。

```
//插入 phi 函数
for v: variable name in original program do:
    F <- {}
                         // 已经插入关于变量 v 的 phi 函数的基本块集合
    W <- {}
                         // 所有定义了变量 v 的基本块集合
    for d in Defs(v) do
      let B be the basic block containing d // v 的一个定义 d 所在的基本块
                                       // 初始化 W 为 Defs(v)
      W \leftarrow W \cup \{B\}
    while W := \{\} do
        remove a basic block X from W
                                      // 从 W 中获得一个基本块, X
        for Y: basic block in DF(X) do // 在 X 的支配边界插入 phi 函数
            if Y not in F then
                add v <- phi(...) at entry of Y // 插入 phi 函数
                F \leftarrow F \cup \{Y\}
                if Y not in Defs(v) then // 插入的 phi 函数也是对 v 的定义,
                    W \leftarrow W \cup \{Y\}
                                        // 这些定义也要插入相应的 phi 函数,
                                        // 因而将 Y 插入到 W 中去。
```

图 1-12 插入 phi 函数算法

```
for(auto &bb : func_->get_basic_blocks())
{
    for(auto &inst : bb.get_instructions())
    {
        if(inst.is_store())
        {
            auto store_inst1 = static_cast<StoreInst *>(&inst);
            auto l_val = store_inst1->get_lval();
            if(is_valid_ptr(l_val))
            {
                mem_vars_.insert(l_val);
                redefs_[l_val].insert(&bb);
            }
        }
        if(inst.is_load())
        {
            auto load_inst1 = static_cast<LoadInst *>(&inst);
            auto l_val = load_inst1->get_lval();
            if(is_valid_ptr(l_val))
            {
                mem_vars_.insert(l_val);
                reuses [1 val].insert(&bb);
            }
        }
    }
}
for(auto &mem_var : mem_vars_)
{
    if((redefs_[mem_var].size() > 1) || (reuses_[mem_var].size() > 1) ||
    (redefs_[mem_var].size() == 1 && reuses_[mem_var].size() == 1 && redefs_[mem_var] != re
    {
        global_names_set_.insert(mem_var);
    }
}
```

// 步骤二: 从支配树获取支配边界信息,并在对应位置插入 phi 指令

```
for(auto &global_name : global_names_set_)
{
    if(global_name.second.changed)
        for(auto &changed : global_name.second.changed_list)
        {
            for(auto &dom_fron : dominators_->get_dominance_frontier(changed))
            {
                if(phi_list.find({dom_fron, global_name.first}) == phi_list.end())
                { // 没有phi指令
                    auto phi = PhiInst::create_phi(global_name.second.type, dom_fron, {}, {}
                    dom_fron->add_instr_begin(static_cast<Instruction *>(phi));
                    phi_list.insert({{dom_fron, global_name.first}, phi});
                    phi2alloc.insert({phi, global_name.first});
                    global_name.second.changed_list.insert(dom_fron);
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

• rename也如文中给出的变量重命名算法写:

```
//变量重命名
foreach Memory Variables i do: // 为每个内存变量分配一个空的栈空间;
    stack[i] <- Ø;
                           // entry 为 IR 的入口;
Rename(entry)
def Rename(B: Basic Block):
    foreach instruction in B do:
        // 对于 phi, 推入值到相应栈中, 杀死之前的定义;
        if instruction is "val <- phi(..., ...)" do:
            find the phi function to which Memory Variables i belongs;
            push val onto stack[i];
        // 对于 store, 推入值到相应栈中, 杀死之前的定义;
        if instruction is "store val, i" do:
            push val onto stack[i];
        // 对于内存变量的 load, 直接使用栈顶元素进行替换
        if instruction is "j = load i" do:
            replace all uses of j with top(stack[i])
    // 填写后继基本块中的 phi 函数参数;
    foreach S in successor of B in the CFG do:
        fill in memory variables i's phi-function parameters with top(stack[i])
    // 递归遍历基本块
    foreach S in successor of B in the dominator tree do:
        Rename(S)
    // 恢复栈空间状态,退出本次调用;
    foreach "store val, i" in B and each i'phi function in B do:
        pop(stack[i])
```

图 1-14 变量重命名算法

```
void Mem2Reg::rename(BasicBlock *bb) {
   // TODO
   std::vector<Instruction *> temp;
   for (auto &inst : bb->get_instructions())
   {
       // 步骤三:将 phi 指令作为 lval 的最新定值,lval 即是为局部变量 alloca 出的地址空间
       if(inst.is_phi())
       {
           auto lval = phi_mem_map_[dynamic_cast<PhiInst *>(&inst)];
           mem_vars_stack_[lval].push(&inst);
           temp.push_back(&inst);
       }
       // 步骤四:将 store 指令的 rval,也即被存入内存的值,作为 lval 的最新定值
       if(inst.is_store())
       {
           auto store_inst1 = static_cast<StoreInst *>(&inst);
           auto lval = store_inst1->get_lval();
           auto rval = store_inst1->get_rval();
           if(is_valid_ptr(lval))
           {
               mem vars stack [lval].push(rval);
               temp.push_back(&inst);
           }
       }
       // 步骤五:用 lval 最新的定值替代对应的load指令
       if(inst.is_load())
       {
           auto load_inst1 = static_cast<LoadInst *>(&inst);
           auto lval = load_inst1->get_lval();
           if(is_valid_ptr(lval))
           {
               load_inst1->replace_all_use_with(mem_vars_stack_[lval].top());
               temp.push_back(&inst);
           }
       }
   }
   // 步骤六: 为 lval 对应的 phi 指令参数补充完整
   for(auto &succ : bb->get_succ_basic_blocks())
   {
       for(auto &inst : succ->get_instructions())
       {
           if(inst.is_phi())
           {
               auto phi = dynamic_cast<PhiInst *>(&inst);
```

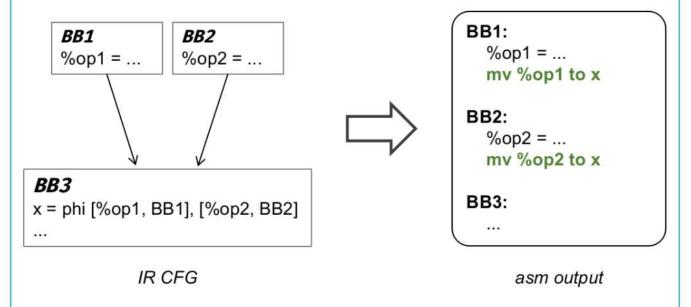
```
auto mem_var = phi_mem_map_[phi];
               if(mem_vars_stack_[mem_var].size() > 0)
               {
                   phi->add_phi_pair_operand(mem_vars_stack_[mem_var].top(), bb);
               }
           }
       }
   }
   // 步骤七: 对 bb 在支配树上的所有后继节点,递归执行 re_name 操作
   for(auto &succ : dominators_->get_dom_tree_succ_blocks(bb))
   {
       rename(succ);
   }
   // 步骤八: pop出 lval 的最新定值
   for(auto &inst : temp)
       if(inst->is phi())
       {
           auto phi = dynamic cast<PhiInst *>(inst);
           auto mem_var = phi_mem_map_[phi];
           mem vars stack [mem var].pop();
       }
       else if(inst->is store())
           auto store inst1 = static cast<StoreInst *>(inst);
           auto lval = store_inst1->get_lval();
           if(is valid ptr(lval))
               mem_vars_stack_[lval].pop();
           }
           // 步骤九: 清除冗余的指令
           bb->erase instr(inst);
       }
       // 步骤九:清除冗余的指令
       else if(inst->is_load())
           bb->erase_instr(inst);
       }
   }
}
```

### 将 phi 指令转化为 copy statement, 令后端可以正确处理 phi 指令

#### ① 关于 copy statement

#### 什么是 copy statement?

在进行后端翻译时,我们根据 phi 节点的语义,将其转化为前驱块的拷贝操作,如下图所示。



#### 这样做正确吗?

这种 naive 的方案并不完全正确,在个别极端情况下,它会带来 Lost Of Copy 等问题,但是在本次实验中不会出现,所以你可以放心采用这个方案。

```
for(unsigned int i = 0; i < phiInst->get_num_operand(); i += 2)
{ // 根据需要生成phi
   auto *val = phiInst->get_operand(i);
    auto *bb = static_cast<BasicBlock *>(phiInst->get_operand(i + 1));
    append_inst("addi.d $t0, $zero, -" + std::to_string(context.bb_label_map.at(bb)));
    append_inst("add.d $t0, $a1, $t0");
    append_inst("bnez $t0, lable" + std::to_string(context.label_num));
    if(type->is_integer_type())
        load_to_greg(val, Reg::t(0));
        append_inst("st.w $t0, $fp, " + std::to_string(context.offset_map.at(context.inst))
    }
    else if(type->is_float_type())
    {
        load_to_freg(val, FReg::ft(0));
        append_inst("fst.d $ft0, $fp, " + std::to_string(context.offset_map.at(context.inst
    }
    else
        assert(false);
    }
    append_inst("lable" + std::to_string(context.label_num), ASMInstruction::Label);
    context.label num ++;
```

### 结果

由于没有完全正确,验证无法进行,只能先行提交:



codegen-0-io.cminus	Accept	2	
codegen-1-return.cminus	Accept	2	
codegen-2-calculate.cminus	Accept	2	
codegen-3-output.cminus	Accept	2	
codegen-4-if.cminus	Wrong Answer	0	展开
codegen-5-while.cminus	Time Limit Exceeded	0	展开
codegen-6-array.cminus	Wrong Answer	0	展开
codegen-7-function.cminus	Wrong Answer	0	展开
codegen-8-store.cminus	Time Limit Exceeded	0	展开
codegen-9-fibonacci.cminus	Time Limit Exceeded	0	展开
codegen-10-float.cminus	Accept	2	
codegen-11-floatcall.cminus	Compile Error	0	展开
codegen-12-global.cminus	Time Limit Exceeded	0	展开
codegen-13-complex.cminus	Wrong Answer	0	展开
general-1-return.cminus	Accept	2	
general-2-decl_int.cminus	Accept	2	
general-3-decl_float.cminus	Accept	2	
general-4-decl_int_array.cminus	Accept	2	
general-5-decl_float_array.cminus	Accept	2	
general-6-num_add_int.cminus	Accept	2	
general-7-assign_int_var_local.cminus	Accept	2	
general-8-assign_int_array_local.cminus	Wrong Answer	0	展开
general-9-assign_cast.cminus	Compile Error	0	展开
general-10-funcall.cminus	Accept	2	
general-11-funcall_chain.cminus	Accept	2	
general-12-funcall_recursion.cminus	Wrong Answer	0	展开
general-13-if_stmt.cminus	Time Limit Exceeded	0	展开
general-14-while_stmt.cminus	Time Limit Exceeded	0	展开
general-15-if_while.cminus	Time Limit Exceeded	0	展开
general-16-if_chain.cminus	Time Limit Exceeded	0	展开
general-17-while_chain.cminus	Time Limit Exceeded	0	展开
general-18-global var.cminus	Accept	2	

3	12777717.2	<i>57</i> /	
general-19-global_local_var.cminus	Accept	2	
general-20-gcd_array.cminus	Wrong Answer	0	展开
general-21-comment.cminus	Accept	2	