Low Level Virtual Machine and BrainF

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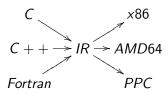
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LLVM

- Can be used to make compilers and virtual machines
- Can generate code:
 - Interpreted
 - Native
 - Statically (ordinary executable)
- Is a compiler backend
- Supports many different platforms

Compiler structure

- Can have multiple frontends:
 C, C++, ObjC, Fortran, Java, etc.
- Can have multiple backends: x86, AMD64, PPC, ARM, MIPS, C, etc.
- LLVM uses intermediate representation



Intermediate representation

- Like assembly, but still target independent
- Doesn't know about calling conventions, size of pointers, etc.
- Typed: i1, i8, i32, i8 *, float, structs, function pointers, ...

Basic blocks

- You enter at the top and leave at the bottom
- Ends with a branching instruction (br, ret)

```
; LLVM assembly
                     block.0:
                       br i1 %x, label %block.1, label %block.2
 // C
if (x) {
                     block.1:
                       call void @f()
  f();
                       br label %block.3
} else {
  g();
                     block.2:
                       call void @g()
                       br label %block.3
return 0;
                     block.3:
                       ret i32 0
```

Static Single Assignment

- Every variable is assigned exactly once
 - Use subscripts on name for versions of 1 variable
 - Think of as identifying statements instead of variables
- For multiple in-edges, use phi nodes
 %head.4 = phi i8*
 [%head.3,%main.2],[%head.5,%main.4]
- Equivalent to continuation passing style (CPS)
- Makes optimizations simpler

BrainF

- Implemented BrainF compiler in LLVM
- Based on Turing machine, has head and tape
- Minimalistic language: 8 commands:

BrainF	С	Action
,	*h=getchar();	Read a character from stdin
	putchar(*h);	Write a character to stdout
_	*h;	Decrement tape
+	++ * h;	Increment tape
<	h;	Move head left
>	++h;	Move head right
[while(*h) {	Start loop
]	}	End loop

BrainF snippets

- Plain text
 Comments
- [Whole sentence comment, including commas and periods.]
 More complex comments
- [-] Set cell to 0
- +++++++[<---->-]
 Subtract 48
- -[> . < [−]] if (x!=1) {putchar(y);}



BrainF in LLVM

Translate commands into LLVM

BrainF	LLVM
Header	declare void @llvm.memset.i32(i8*, i8, i32, i32) declare i32 @getchar() declare i32 @putchar(i32) define void @brainf() { brainf.0: %arr = malloc i8, i32 65536 call void @llvm.memset.i32(i8* %arr, i8 0, i32 65536, i32 1) %head.0 = getelementptr i8* %arr, i32 32768
Footer	brainf.1: free i8* %arr ret void }

BrainF in LLVM

Translate commands into LLVM

BrainF	LLVM
	%tape.0 = load i8* %head.0
+	%tape. $1=$ add i 8 $%$ tape. 0 , 1
	store i8 %tape.1, i8* %head.0
	%tape. $0 = load i8* %head.0$
-	%tape. $1=$ add i $8%$ tape. 0 , - 1
	store i8 %tape.1, i8* %head.0
<	%head. $1 = $ getelementptr i $8*$ $%$ head. 0 , i 32 - 1
>	%head. $1 = $ getelementptr i $8*$ $%$ head. 0 , i 32 1
	%tape.0 = load i8* %head.0
	%tape. $1 = $ sext i $8 %$ tape. $0 $ to i 32
	call i32 @putchar(i32 %tape.1)
	%tape.0 = call i32 @getchar()
,	%tape. $1 = $ trunc i $32 %$ tape. $0 $ to i 8
	store i8 %tape.1, i8* %head.0

BrainF in LLVM

Translate commands into LLVM

BrainF	LLVM
	br label %looptest.0
[
	loopbody.0:
	br label %looptest.0
]	looptest.0: %head.2 = phi i8* [%head.0, %loopbefore.0], [%head.1, %loopbody.0] %tape.0 = load i8* %head.2 %test.0 = icmp eq i8 %tape.0, 0 br i1 %test.0, label %loopafter.0, label %loopbody.0 loopafter.0:

Conclusion

- Have working BrainF compiler and interpreter
- Runs on multiple platforms
- Runs very quickly because of LLVM's many optimizations
 - Can convert loads and stores into registers
- LLVM is easy to work with and is a powerful tool