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SSA-construction

本文中的内容基本上均来自 CMU 15-745 的课程讲义。

标准的SSA 构建算法分成两步：

1. Place all $\Phi()$
2. Rename all variables

在讲 SSA 构建算法之前，需要一些基础知识。

Basics

Dominator

- N dominates M ($N \text{ dom } M$) \iff 在 CFG 上，从 entry node 到 M 的所有路径都经过 N
- 真支配 (strictly dominate, sdom)，如果 $N \text{ dom } M$ 并且 $N \neq M$ ，则 $N \text{ sdom } M$
- 直接支配 (immediate dominate, idom)，如果 $N \text{ dom } M$ 并且不存在 N' ，使 $N \text{ dom } N'$ ， $N' \text{ dom } M$ ，则 $N \text{ idom } M$

Dominator Tree

- 父节点是子节点的直接支配节点

Dominance Frontier

对于图节点 N, The Dominance Frontier of node N 是一个集合, 该集合包含 W 如果 W 满足以下条件:

1. N 是 W 的某个前驱结点的支配节点
2. N 不是 W 的真支配节点

即 $DF(N) = \{ W \mid N \text{ dom pred}(W) \text{ AND } !(N \text{ sdom } W) \}$

Computing the Dominance Frontier: Algorithm

for each node n in the post-order traversal of the D-tree

compute-DF(n)

$S = \{\}$

foreach node c in succ[n]

if !(n sdom c)

$S = S \cup \{ c \}$

foreach child a of n in D-tree

compute-DF(a)

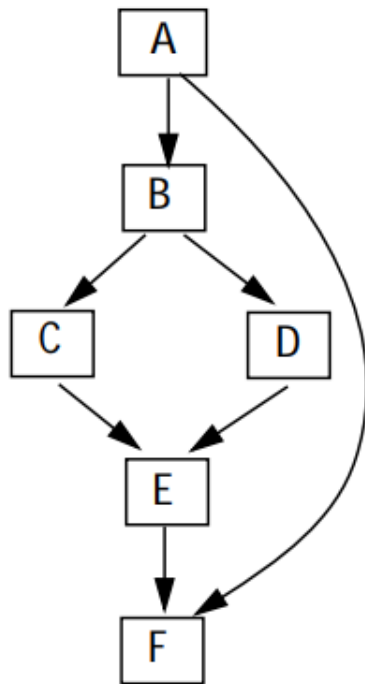
foreach x in DF[a]

if !(n dom x)

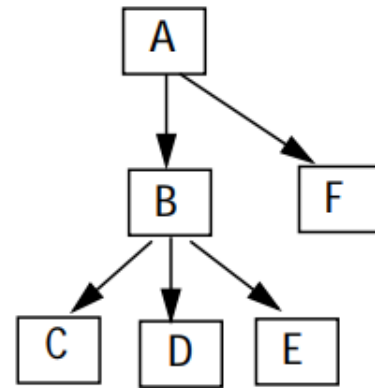
$S = S \cup \{ x \}$

$DF[n] = S$

下图是一个计算 Dominance Frontier 的例子:



Control Flow Graph



Dominator Tree

Block	A	B	C	D	E	F
Dominance Frontier	ϕ	{F}	{E}	{E}	{F}	ϕ

Iterated Dominance Frontier

首先定义节点集合的 Dominance Frontier: 设节点集合 $S = \{ X_0, X_1, X_2 \dots X_N \}$, 那么 $DF(S) = DF(X_0) \cup DF(X_1) \cup DF(X_2) \dots \cup DF(X_N)$

节点集合的 Iterated Dominance Frontier 记作 $DF^+(S)$, $DF^+(S)$ 就是不断地计算 S 及其 DF 集合的 DF 集合, 直至不动点。

以上面计算 Dominance Frontier 的例子来计算 Iterated Dominance Frontier:

1. $DF_1(\{A, B, C\}) = DF(\{A, B, C\}) = \{E, F\}$
2. $DF_2(\{A, B, C\}) = DF(\{A, B, C\} \cup DF_1(\{A, B, C\})) = DF(\{A, B, C, E, F\}) = \{E, F\}$
3. $DF^+(\{A, B, C\}) = \{E, F\}$

Place all $\Phi()$

Using Dominance Frontier to Place $\Phi()$

- Gather all the defsites of every variable
- Then, for every variable
 - foreach defsite
 - foreach node in $\text{DominanceFrontier}(\text{defsite})$
 - if we haven't put $\Phi()$ in node, then put one in
 - if this node didn't define the variable before, then add this node to the defsites (because Φ counts as def)
- This essentially computes the Iterated Dominance Frontier on the fly, inserting the minimal number of $\Phi()$ necessary

思考一下，这里说 “This essentially computes the Iterated Dominance Frontier on the fly” 为什么？

上述算法首先计算了 $\text{DF}(\text{defsites})$ ，对于 $\text{DF}(\text{defsites})$ 中的元素，如果该元素不在 defsites 中就将其加入到 defsites 中，再计算 $\text{DF}(\text{new defsites})$ ，其实就是 $\text{DF}(\text{defsites} \cup \text{DF}(\text{defsites}))$ ，如此直至没有新的节点加入到 defsites 中。可见这就是在计算 Iterated Dominance Frontier。

Using Dominance Frontier to Place $\Phi()$: Algorithm

```
foreach node n {
  foreach variable v defined in n {
    orig[n]  $\cup$ = {v}          /* variables defined in basic block n */
    defsites[v]  $\cup$ = {n}      /* basic blocks that define variable v */
  }
}
foreach variable v {
  W = defsites[v]             /* work list of basic blocks */
  while W not empty {
    n = remove node from W
    foreach y in DF[n]
      if y  $\notin$  PHI[v] {
        insert " $v \leftarrow \Phi(v, v, \dots)$ " at top of y
        PHI[v] = PHI[v]  $\cup$  {y}          /* BBs containing a  $\Phi$  for v */
        if v  $\notin$  orig[y]: W = W  $\cup$  {y} /* add BB to work list */
      }
  }
}
```

Rename all variables

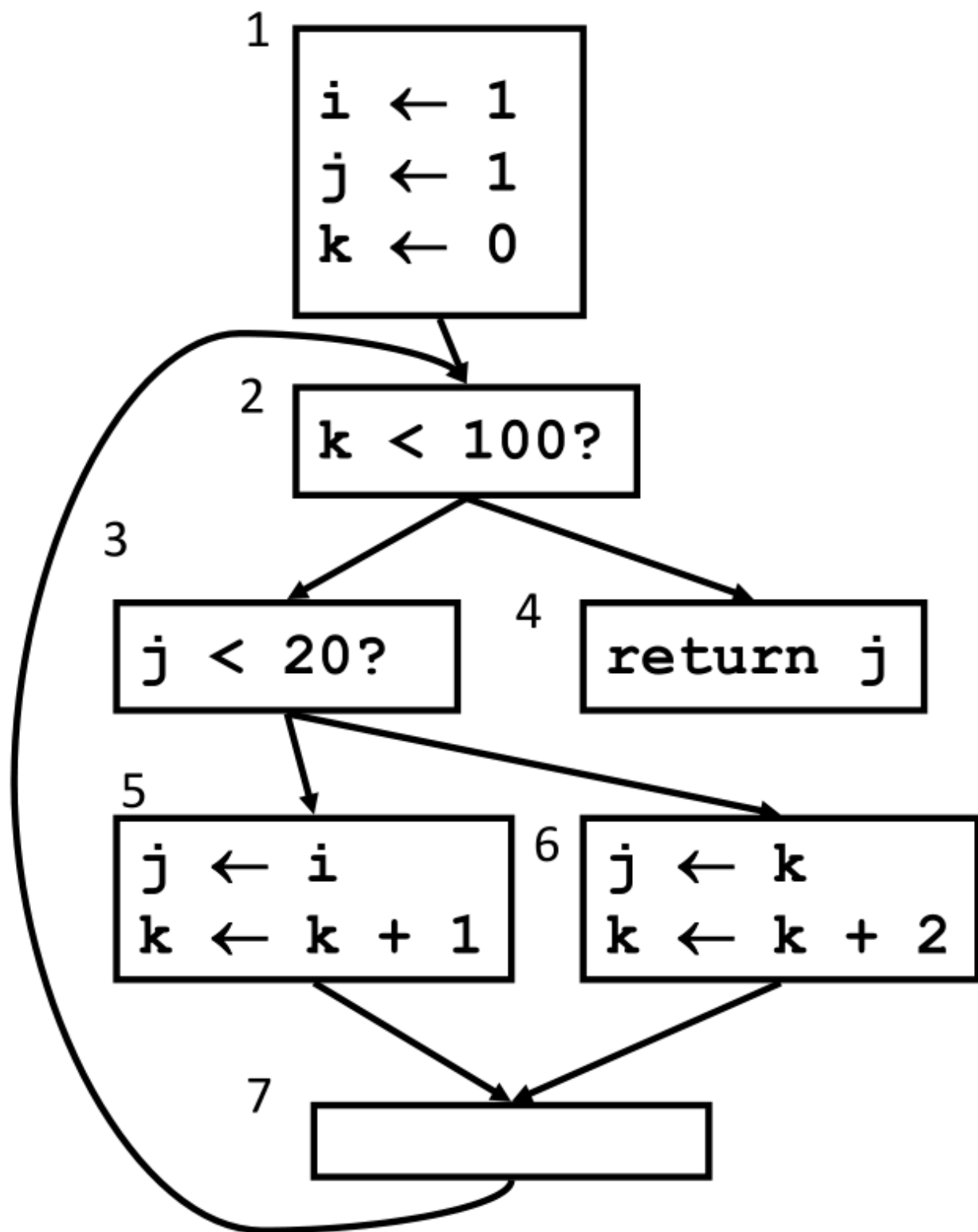
Rename 算法如下，参数 B 表示基本块。

```
rename(B):
for each assignment in B:
  replace (non- $\Phi$ ) use of v with top of stack(v)
  replace def of v with  $v_{new}$ , push  $v_{new}$  onto stack(v)
for each successor S of B in CFG:
  replace k'th arg. of  $\Phi(v, \dots, v)$  with top of stack(v),
    where B is k'th predecessor of S
call rename(C) on all children C of B in D-tree
pop all defs in B from stacks
```

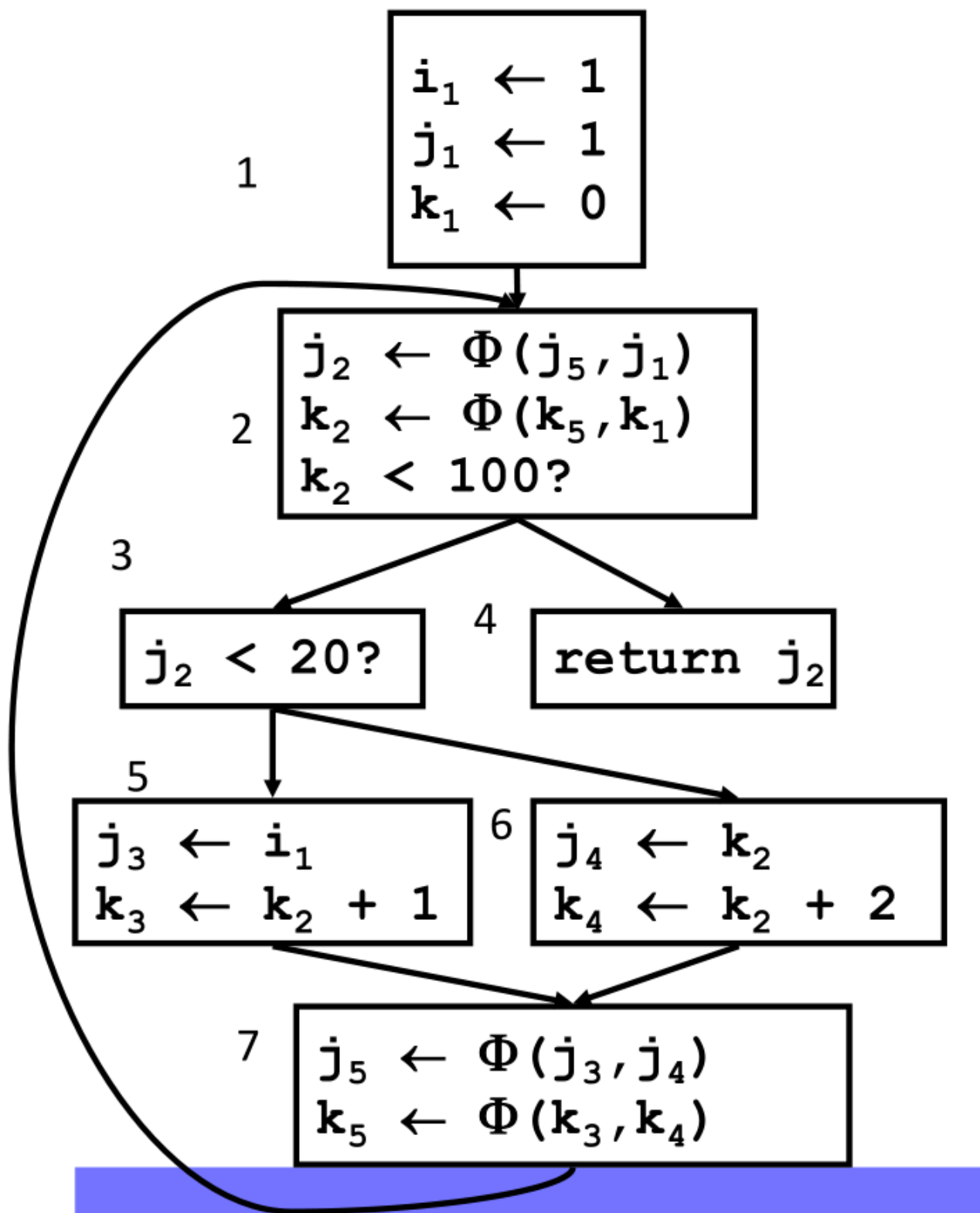
当完成 Phase1 (place all $\Phi()$) 后，执行 phase2 (rename all variables) 就是调用 rename(entry block)，entry block 就是 CFG 的入口基本块。

Example

Normal Form IR



SSA Form IR



LLVM

Basics 部分的内容在 LLVM 中均有实现，Iterated Dominance Frontier 的实现位于 `llvm-7.0.0.src/include/llvm/Analysis/IteratedDominanceFrontier.h` 和 `llvm-7.0.0.src/lib/Analysis/IteratedDominanceFrontier.cpp`。



```
template <class NodeTy, bool IsPostDom>
class IDFCalculator {
public:
    IDFCalculator(DominatorTreeBase<BasicBlock, IsPostDom> &DT)
        : DT(DT), useLiveIn(false) {}

    void setDefiningBlocks(const SmallPtrSetImpl<BasicBlock *> &Blocks) {
        DefBlocks = &Blocks;
    }

    void setLiveInBlocks(const SmallPtrSetImpl<BasicBlock *> &Blocks) {
        LiveInBlocks = &Blocks;
        useLiveIn = true;
    }

    void resetLiveInBlocks() {
        LiveInBlocks = nullptr;
        useLiveIn = false;
    }

    void calculate(SmallVectorImpl<BasicBlock *> &IDFBLOCKS);

private:
    DominatorTreeBase<BasicBlock, IsPostDom> &DT;
    bool useLiveIn;
    const SmallPtrSetImpl<BasicBlock *> *LiveInBlocks;
    const SmallPtrSetImpl<BasicBlock *> *DefBlocks;
};
```

IDFCalculator 的构造函数很简单，初始化了成员变量 DominatorTreeBase<BasicBlock, IsPostDom> &DT 和 bool useLiveIn，成员变量 bool useLiveIn 就是标识是否使用 LiveInBlocks，LiveInBlocks 就是这样的基本块集合，value 在这些基本块的入口是活跃的。DefBlocks 就是那些对 value 进行定值的基本块。

函数 setDefiningBlocks() 和函数 setLiveInBlocks() 就是用来设置成员变量 DefBlocks 和 LiveInBlocks 的。

IDFCalculator 真正来计算 Iterated Dominance Frontier 的函数就是成员函数 calculate()。类 IDFCalculator 的使用方式就是首先定义该类的一个对象，然后调用成员函数 setDefiningBlocks() 和 setLiveInBlocks()，其中对 setLiveInBlocks() 的调用是可选的。最后调用成员函数 calculate() 计算出 Iterated Dominance Frontier。

成员函数 calculate() 的定义如下：



```
template <class NodeTy, bool IsPostDom>
void IDFCalculator<NodeTy, IsPostDom>::calculate(
    SmallVectorImpl<BasicBlock *> &PHIBlocks) {
    // Use a priority queue keyed on dominator tree level so that inserted
nodes
    // are handled from the bottom of the dominator tree upwards. We also
augment
    // the level with a DFS number to ensure that the blocks are ordered in a
    // deterministic way.
    typedef std::pair<DomTreeNode *, std::pair<unsigned, unsigned>>
        DomTreeNodePair;
    typedef std::priority_queue<DomTreeNodePair, SmallVector<DomTreeNodePair,
32>,
                                less_second> IDFPriorityQueue;

    IDFPriorityQueue PQ;

    DT.updateDFSNumbers();

    for (BasicBlock *BB : *DefBlocks) {
        if (DomTreeNode *Node = DT.getNode(BB))
            PQ.push({Node, std::make_pair(Node->getLevel(), Node-
>getDFSNumIn())});
    }

    SmallVector<DomTreeNode *, 32> Worklist;
    SmallPtrSet<DomTreeNode *, 32> VisitedPQ;
    SmallPtrSet<DomTreeNode *, 32> VisitedWorklist;

    while (!PQ.empty()) {
        DomTreeNodePair RootPair = PQ.top();
        PQ.pop();
        DomTreeNode *Root = RootPair.first;
        unsigned RootLevel = RootPair.second.first;

        // Walk all dominator tree children of Root, inspecting their CFG edges
```

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Preview

Code

Blame

Raw



enc

```
// definition set.
```

```
Worklist.clear();
```

```
Worklist.push_back(Root);
```

```
VisitedWorklist.insert(Root);
```

```
while (!Worklist.empty()) {
```

```
    DomTreeNode *Node = Worklist.pop_back_val();
```

```

        BasicBlock *BB = Node->getBlock();
        // Succ is the successor in the direction we are calculating IDF, so
it is
        // successor for IDF, and predecessor for Reverse IDF.
        for (auto *Succ : children<NodeTy>(BB)) {
            DomTreeNode *SuccNode = DT.getNode(Succ);

            // Quickly skip all CFG edges that are also dominator tree edges
instead
            // of catching them below.
            if (SuccNode->getIDom() == Node)
                continue;

            const unsigned SuccLevel = SuccNode->getLevel();
            if (SuccLevel > RootLevel)
                continue;

            if (!VisitedPQ.insert(SuccNode).second)
                continue;

            BasicBlock *SuccBB = SuccNode->getBlock();
            if (useLiveIn && !LiveInBlocks->count(SuccBB))
                continue;

            PHIBlocks.emplace_back(SuccBB);
            if (!DefBlocks->count(SuccBB))
                PQ.push(std::make_pair(
                    SuccNode, std::make_pair(SuccLevel, SuccNode-
>getDFSNumIn())));
        }

        for (auto DomChild : *Node) {
            if (VisitedWorklist.insert(DomChild).second)
                Worklist.push_back(DomChild);
        }
    }
}
}
}

```

虽然看起来函数 `calculate()` 有很多行，但是实际上还是比较清晰的。该函数中使用优先队列来存储那些对 `value` 进行定值的基本块，基本块在 Dominator Tree 上的 level 越低（越靠近叶子节点），基本块在 Dominator Tree 上的 DFS 访问次序越小，就越排在优先队列的前面。优先队列的排序方式对应 Computing the Dominance Frontier: Algorithm 中以 post-order traversal of the Dominator tree 的方式来依次处理 Dominator tree 上的每个节点。后面该函数的迭代方式就是将计算 Dominance Frontier 和 `Place Φ()` 的算法结合在了一起。

Reference

<https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~15745/lectures/L11-SSA.pdf>