



LLVM: Intermediate Representation & Optimization

Seminar *Automation, Compilers, and Code-Generation*

July 6, 2016

Frank Emrich

Compiler Architecture

General three-phase compiler:

Compiler Architecture

General three-phase compiler:

Frontend Check syntax, build Abstract Syntax Tree

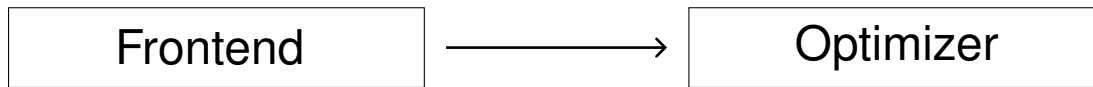
Frontend

Compiler Architecture

General three-phase compiler:

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Optimizer Optimizes some representation of the input program



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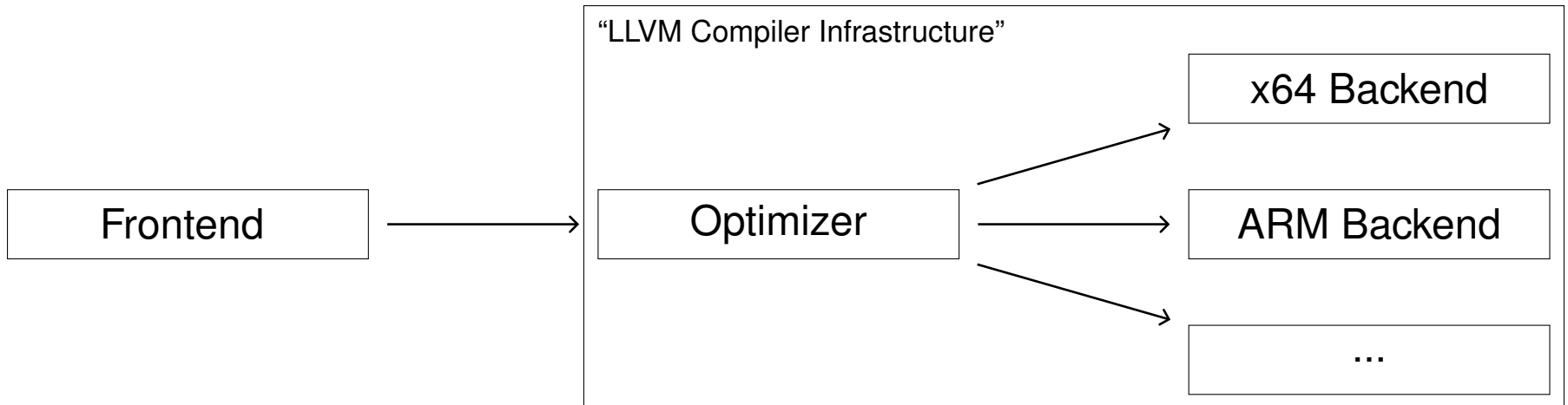
Compiler Architecture

General three-phase compiler:

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Realization by LLVM Compiler Infrastructure:

- Reusable Design: LLVM provides the optimizer and several backends

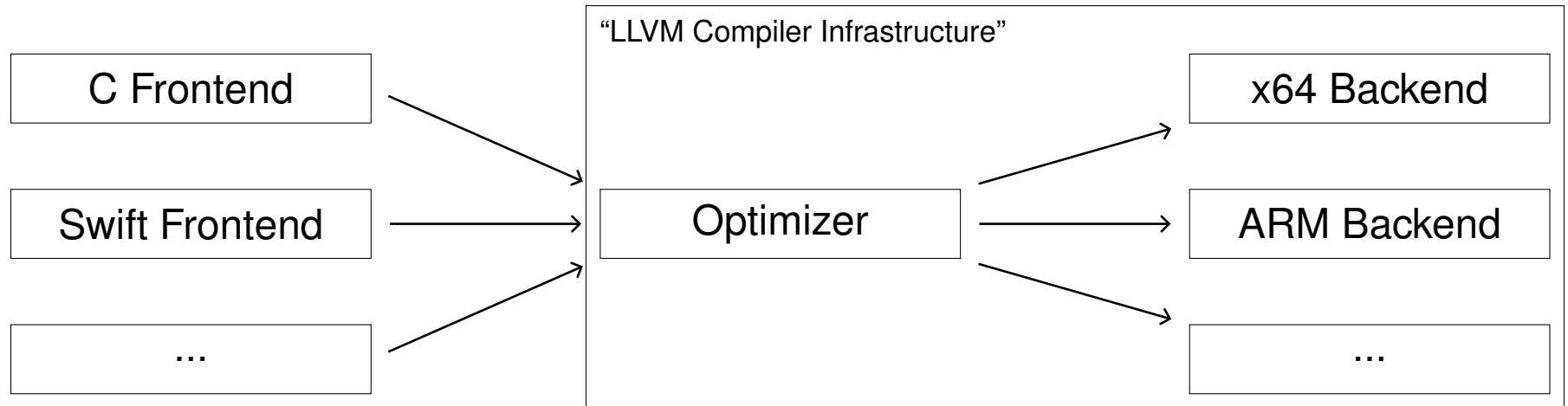
Compiler Architecture

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Realization by LLVM Compiler Infrastructure:

- Reusable Design: LLVM provides the optimizer and several backends
- Language-specific frontend + LLVM yields a whole compiler, e.g `clang`

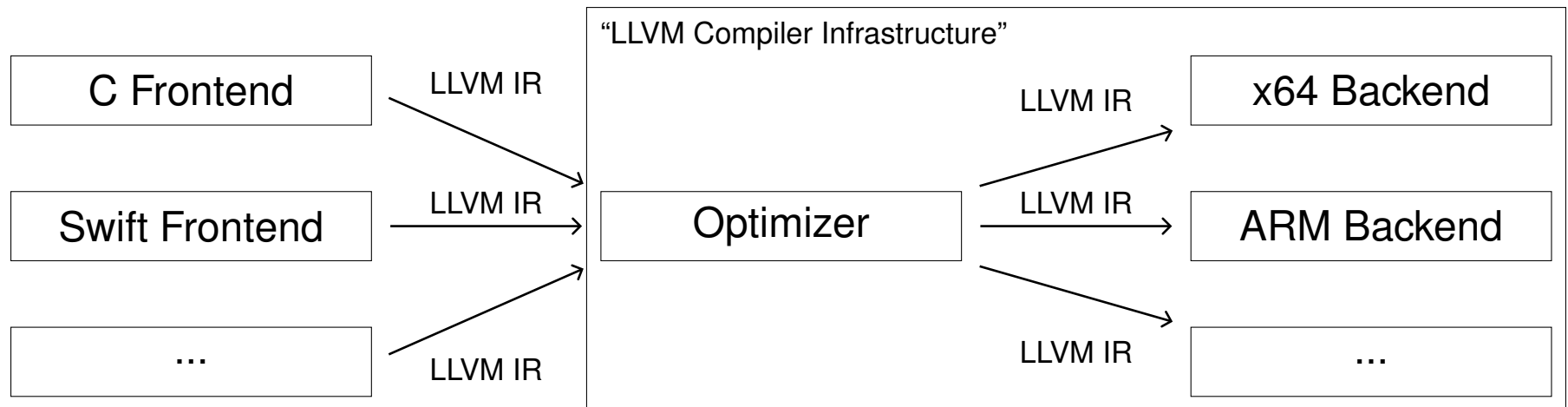
Compiler Architecture

General three-phase compiler:

Frontend Check syntax, build Abstract Syntax Tree

Optimizer Optimizes some representation of the input program

Backend Generates target-specific machine code



Realization by LLVM Compiler Infrastructure:

- Reusable Design: LLVM provides the optimizer and several backends
- Language-specific frontend + LLVM yields a whole compiler, e.g clang
- Optimizer works on the LLVM Intermediate Representation (“LLVM IR”)
 - Assembly-like language
 - Complete representation of the original input program

LLVM Intermediate Representation

Example C program:

```
int example(int *arr1, int *arr2, int size, int a, int b) {
    int res = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
        int x = a + 3;
        int y = x + b;

        int cur = arr1[i];
        if(cur > 0) {
            arr1[i] = y;
        }

        res = arr2[0];
    }
    return res;
}
```

`clang -S -emit-llvm -O0 example.c` yields the following:

clang -S -emit-llvm -O0 example.c yields the following:

```
; ModuleID = 'c_example_0_bintex.c'
target datalayout = "e-m:e-i64:64-i80:128-m8:16:32:64-S128"
target triple = "x86_64-pc-linux-gnu"

; Function Attrs: nounwind uwtable
define i32 @example(i32* %arr1, i32* %arr2, i32 %size, i32 %a, i32 %b) #0 {
  %1 = alloca i32*, align 8
  %2 = alloca i32*, align 8
  %3 = alloca i32, align 4
  %4 = alloca i32, align 4
  %5 = alloca i32, align 4
  %res = alloca i32, align 4
  %i = alloca i32, align 4
  %x = alloca i32, align 4
  %y = alloca i32, align 4
  %cur = alloca i32, align 4
  store i32* %arr1, i32** %1, align 8
  store i32* %arr2, i32** %2, align 8
  store i32 %size, i32* %3, align 4
  store i32 %a, i32* %4, align 4
  store i32 %b, i32* %5, align 4
  store i32 0, i32* %res, align 4
  store i32 0, i32* %i, align 4
br label %6

; <label>:6                                ; preds = %33, %0
%7 = load i32, i32* %1, align 4
%8 = load i32, i32* %3, align 4
%9 = icmp slt i32 %7, %8
br i1 %9, label %10, label %36

; <label>:10                                ; preds = %6
%11 = load i32, i32* %4, align 4
%12 = add nsw i32 %11, 3
store i32 %12, i32* %3, align 4
%13 = load i32, i32* %5, align 4
%14 = load i32, i32* %5, align 4
%15 = add nsw i32 %13, %14
store i32 %15, i32* %y, align 4
%16 = load i32, i32* %i, align 4
%17 = sext i32 %16 to i64
%18 = load i32*, i32** %1, align 8
%19 = getelementptr inbounds i32, i32* %18, i64 %17
%20 = load i32, i32* %19, align 4
store i32 %20, i32* %cur, align 4
%21 = load i32, i32* %cur, align 4
%22 = icmp sgt i32 %21, 0
br i1 %22, label %23, label %29

; <label>:23                                ; preds = %10
%24 = load i32, i32* %y, align 4
%25 = load i32, i32* %i, align 4
%26 = sext i32 %25 to i64
%27 = load i32*, i32** %1, align 8
%28 = getelementptr inbounds i32, i32* %27, i64 %26
store i32 %24, i32* %28, align 4
br label %29

; <label>:29                                ; preds = %23, %10
%30 = load i32*, i32** %2, align 8
%31 = getelementptr inbounds i32, i32* %30, i64 0
%32 = load i32, i32* %31, align 4
store i32 %32, i32* %res, align 4
br label %33

; <label>:33                                ; preds = %29
%34 = load i32, i32* %i, align 4
%35 = add nsw i32 %34, 1
store i32 %35, i32* %i, align 4
br label %6

; <label>:36                                ; preds = %6
%37 = load i32, i32* %res, align 4
ret i32 %37
}

attributes #0 = { nounwind uwtable "disable-tail-calls"="false" "less-precise-fpmad"="false" "no-frame-pointer-elim"="true" "no-frame-pointer-elim-non-leaf" "no-infs-fp-math"="false" "no-nans-fp-math"="false" "stack-protector-buffer-size"="8" "target-cpu"="x86-64" "target-features"="+fxsr,+mmx,+sse,+sse2" "unsafe-fp-math"="false" "use-soft-float"="false" }

!llvm.ident = !{!0}

!0 = !("clang_version",3.8.0-2ubuntu3_0(tags/RELEASE_380/final))
```

(~80 lines)

```
define i32 @example(i32* %arr1, i32* %arr2, i32 %size, i32 %a, i32 %b) {
entry:      %enterLoop = icmp sgt i32 %size, 0
           br i1 %enterLoop, label %loopHeader, label %return

loopHeader: %i = phi i32 [ 0, %entry], [ %nextI, %loopLast ]
           %x = add i32 %a, 3
           %y = add i32 %x, %b

           %arr1AtI = getelementptr i32, i32* %arr1, i32 %i
           %cur = load i32, i32* %arr1AtI

           %shouldStore = icmp sgt i32 %cur, 0
           br i1 %shouldStore, label %loopStore, label %loopLast

loopStore: store i32 %y, i32* %arr1AtI
           br label %loopLast

loopLast:  %res = load i32, i32* %arr2

           %nextI = add i32 %i, 1
           %continueLoop = icmp slt i32 %nextI, %size
           br i1 %continueLoop, label %loopHeader, label %return

return:    %finalres = phi i32 [ 0, %entry], [ %res, %loopLast ]
           ret i32 %finalres
}
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define i32 @example(i32* %arr1, i32* %arr2, i32 %size, i32 %a, i32 %b) {
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           %arr1AtI = getelementptr i32, i32* %arr1, i32 %i
           %cur = load i32, i32* %arr1AtI

           %shouldStore = icmp sgt i32 %cur, 0
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loopStore: store i32 %y, i32* %arr1AtI
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return:    %finalres = phi i32 [ 0, %entry], [ %res, %loopLast ]
           ret i32 %finalres
}
```

First Observations:

- Functions
- Strongly typed
- Global vs. function scope
- Basic Blocks
- Conditional vs. unconditional branching

```
entry: ; (Parameters %arr1, %arr2, %size, %a, %b)
%enterLoop = icmp sgt i32 %size, 0
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F

T

```
loopHeader:
%i = phi i32 [ 0, %entry ], [ %nextI, %loopLast ]
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%arr1AtI = getelementptr i32, i32* %arr1, i32 %i
%cur = load i32, i32* %arr1AtI

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loopLast:
%res = load i32, i32* %arr2

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loopStore:
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return:
%finalres = phi i32 [ 0, %entry ], [ %res, %loopLast ]
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• size > 0 ?

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```

- size > 0 ?
- Terminator br changes block

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LLVM Intermediate Representation

Semantics (1)

```
entry: ; (Parameters %arr1, %arr2, %size, %a, %b)
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```

- size > 0 ?
- Terminator br changes block
- Single Static Assignment: Only one assignment per variable

T

F

T

```
loopLast:
%res = load i32, i32* %arr2

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- size > 0 ?
- Terminator br changes block
- Single Static Assignment: Only one assignment per variable
- Phi instructions respect previous block

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loopLast:
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%cur = load i32, i32* %arr1AtI

%shouldStore = icmp sgt i32 %cur, 0
br i1 %shouldStore, label %loopStore, label %loopLast
```

- size > 0 ?
- Terminator br changes block
- Single Static Assignment: Only one assignment per variable
- Phi instructions respect previous block
- `int x = a + 3`

T

F

T

```
loopLast:
%res = load i32, i32* %arr2

%nextI = add i32 %i, 1
%continueLoop = icmp slt i32 %nextI, %size
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loopStore:
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%arr1AtI = getelementptr i32, i32* %arr1, i32 %i
%cur = load i32, i32* %arr1AtI

%shouldStore = icmp sgt i32 %cur, 0
br i1 %shouldStore, label %loopStore, label %loopLast
```

- size > 0 ?
- Terminator br changes block
- Single Static Assignment: Only one assignment per variable
- Phi instructions respect previous block
- int x = a + 3
- int y = x + b

T

F

T

```
loopLast:
%res = load i32, i32* %arr2

%nextI = add i32 %i, 1
%continueLoop = icmp slt i32 %nextI, %size
br i1 %continueLoop, label %loopHeader, label %return
```

```
loopStore:
store i32 %y, i32* %arr1AtI
br label %loopLast
```

F

```
return:
%finalres = phi i32 [ 0, %entry ], [ %res, %loopLast ]
ret i32 %finalres
```

LLVM Intermediate Representation

Semantics (2)

```
entry: ; (Parameters %arr1, %arr2, %size, %a, %b)
%enterLoop = icmp sgt i32 %size, 0
br i1 %enterLoop, label %loopHeader, label %return
```

F

T

```
loopHeader:
%i = phi i32 [ 0, %entry], [ %nextI, %loopLast ]
%x = add i32 %a, 3
%y = add i32 %x, %b

%arr1AtI = getelementptr i32, i32* %arr1, i32 %i
%cur = load i32, i32* %arr1AtI

%shouldStore = icmp sgt i32 %cur, 0
br i1 %shouldStore, label %loopStore, label %loopLast
```

T

F

T

```
loopLast:
%res = load i32, i32* %arr2

%nextI = add i32 %i, 1
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```

F

```
return:
%finalres = phi i32 [ 0, %entry], [ %res, %loopLast ]
ret i32 %finalres
```

```
loopStore:
store i32 %y, i32* %arr1AtI
br label %loopLast
```


LLVM Intermediate Representation

Semantics (2)

```
entry: ; (Parameters %arr1, %arr2, %size, %a, %b)
%enterLoop = icmp sgt i32 %size, 0
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```

F

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```
loopHeader:
%i = phi i32 [ 0, %entry], [ %nextI, %loopLast ]
%x = add i32 %a, 3
%y = add i32 %x, %b

%arr1AtI = getelementptr i32, i32* %arr1, i32 %i
%cur = load i32, i32* %arr1AtI

%shouldStore = icmp sgt i32 %cur, 0
br i1 %shouldStore, label %loopStore, label %loopLast
```

• int cur = arr1[i]

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loopLast:
%res = load i32, i32* %arr2

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%continueLoop = icmp slt i32 %nextI, %size
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```

```
loopStore:
store i32 %y, i32* %arr1AtI
br label %loopLast
```

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```
return:
%finalres = phi i32 [ 0, %entry], [ %res, %loopLast ]
ret i32 %finalres
```

LLVM Intermediate Representation

Semantics (2)

```
entry: ; (Parameters %arr1, %arr2, %size, %a, %b)
%enterLoop = icmp sgt i32 %size, 0
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loopHeader:
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```

- `int cur = arr1[i]`
- `cur > 0 ?`

T

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```
loopLast:
%res = load i32, i32* %arr2

%nextI = add i32 %i, 1
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%finalres = phi i32 [ 0, %entry], [ %res, %loopLast ]
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- `int cur = arr1[i]`
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loopLast:
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%cur = load i32, i32* %arr1AtI

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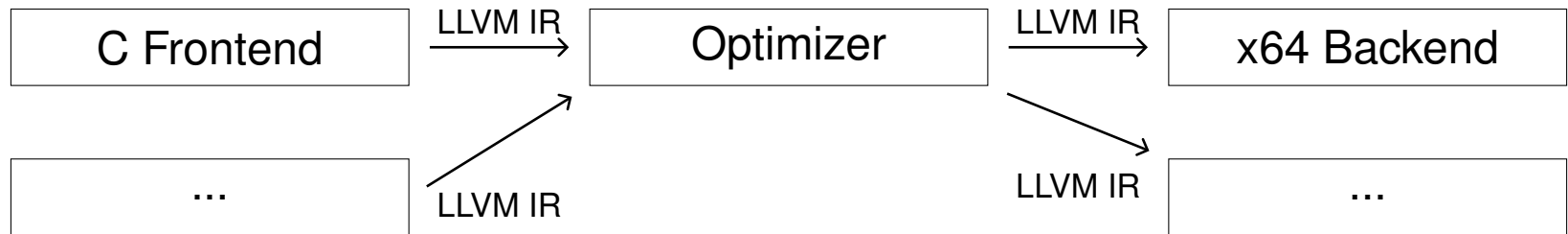
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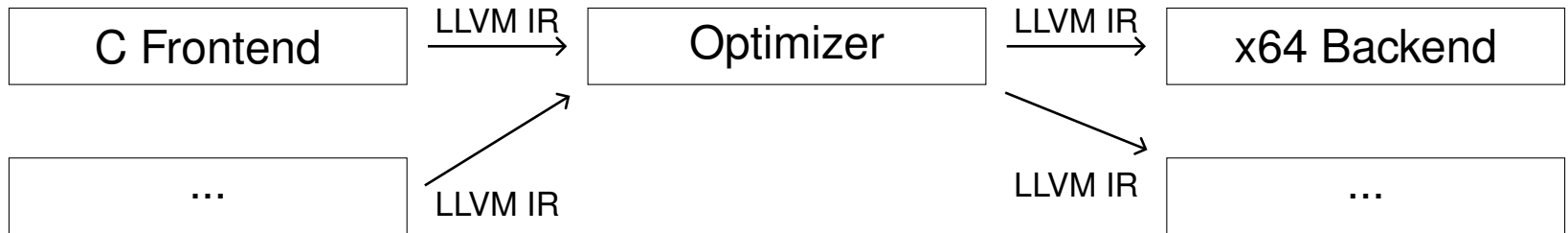
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LLVM's Optimizer Design

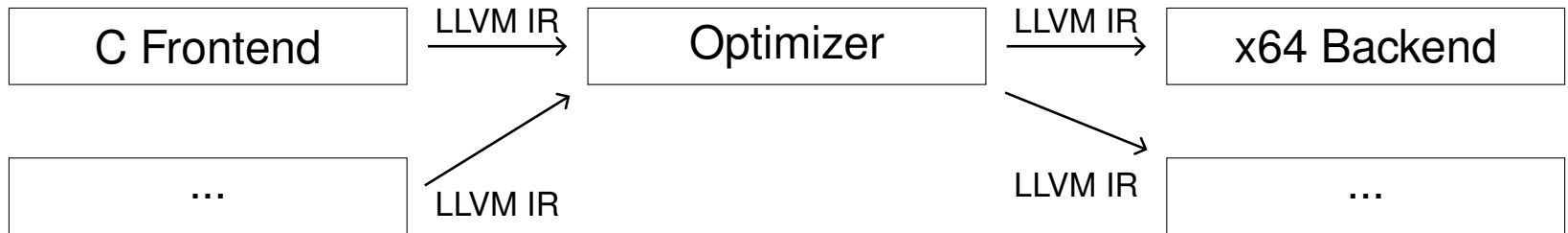


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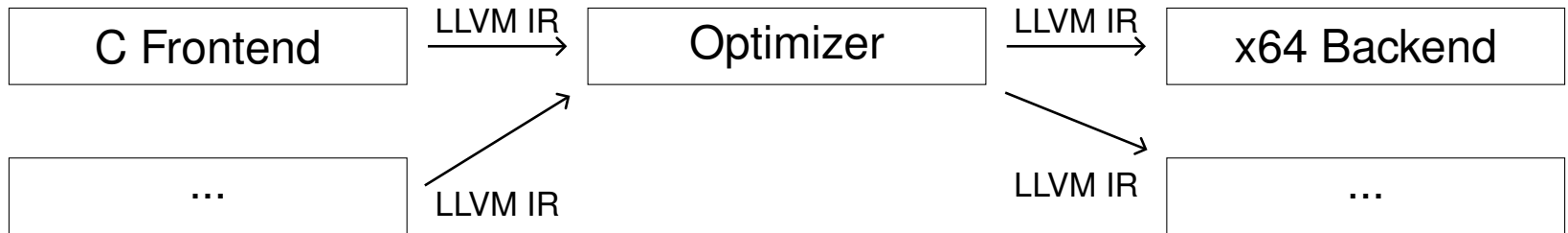
- Variety of optimizations offered:
(Inline functions, find dead code, pre-compute arithmetic operations on constants, ...)

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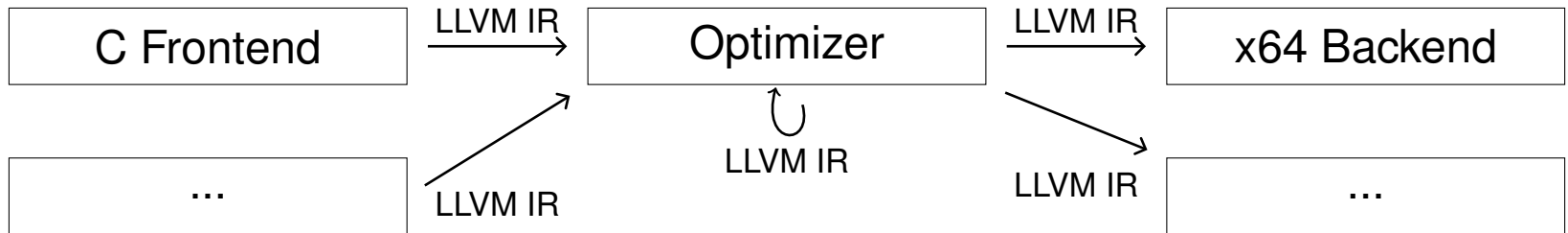
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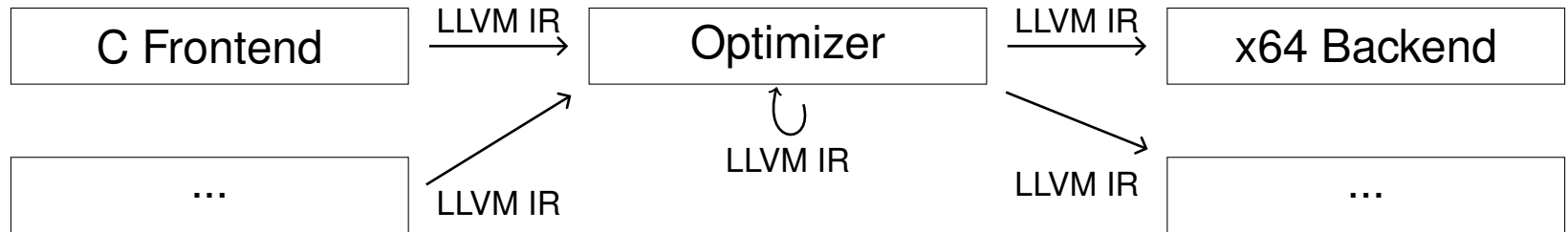
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LLVM's Optimizer Design



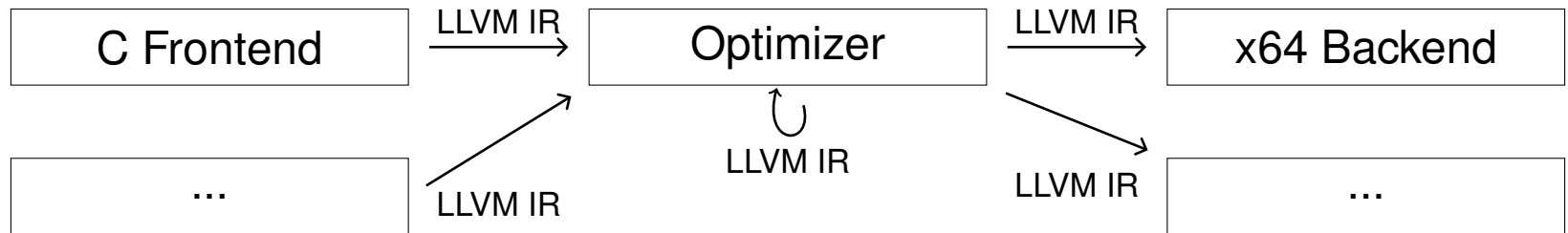
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LLVM's Optimizer Design



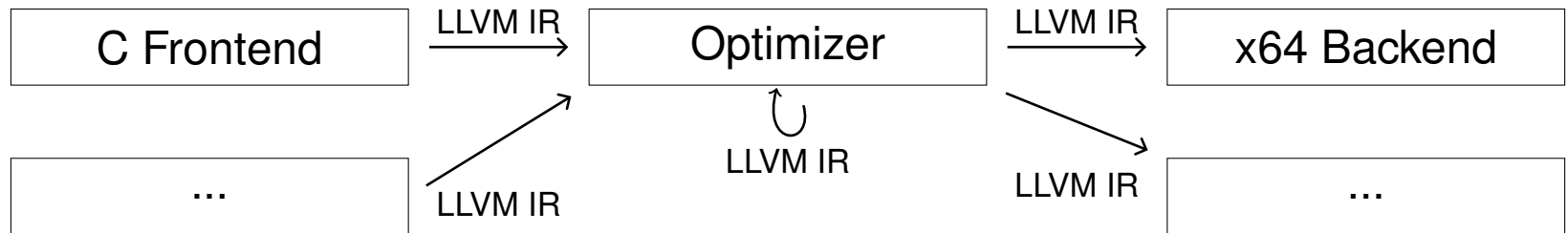
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LLVM's Optimizer Design



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 - **Transformation Passes** Actually optimize code (LLVM IR \rightarrow LLVM IR)
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LLVM's Optimizer Design



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 - **Transformation Passes** Actually optimize code (LLVM IR → LLVM IR)
 - **Analysis Passes** Provide information to other passes (e.g. control flow graph)
- *Pass Manager* is told which passes should be performed and resolves which analysis passes these depend on
- We look at the *Loop Invariant Code Motion* transformation pass

Loop Invariant Code Motion

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```
int example(int *arr1, int *arr2, int size, int a, int b) {
    int res = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
        int x = a + 3;
        int y = x + b;

        int cur = arr1[i];
        if(cur > 0) {
            arr1[i] = y;
        }

        res = arr2[0];
    }
    return res;
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```

Loop Invariant Code Motion

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    return res;
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- Questions:
 1. How to detect invariant code in general?
 2. Where to move such code in general?

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 3. x is the result of an instruction all of whose operands are invariant
- We call the instruction in condition 3 an *invariant instruction*
- These conditions are sufficient to move invariant instructions ahead of the loop (“Hoisting”)

Loop Invariant Code Motion

Example Detecting Invariant Code

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loopStore:
store i32 %y, i32* %arr1AtI
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%finalres = phi i32 [ 0, %entry ], [ %res, %loopLast ]
ret i32 %finalres
```

Loop Invariant Code Motion

Example Detecting Invariant Code

```
entry: ; (Parameters %arr1, %arr2, %size, %a, %b)
%enterLoop = icmp sgt i32 %size, 0
br i1 %enterLoop, label %loopHeader, label %return
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```
loopHeader:
%i = phi i32 [ 0, %entry], [ %nextI, %loopLast ]
%x = add i32 %a, 3
%y = add i32 %x, %b

%arr1AtI = getelementptr i32, i32* %arr1, i32 %i
%cur = load i32, i32* %arr1AtI

%shouldStore = icmp sgt i32 %cur, 0
br i1 %shouldStore, label %loopStore, label %loopLast
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loopLast:
%res = load i32, i32* %arr2

%nextI = add i32 %i, 1
%continueLoop = icmp slt i32 %nextI, %size
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- How to handle these memory-sensitive instructions?

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        int y = x + b;

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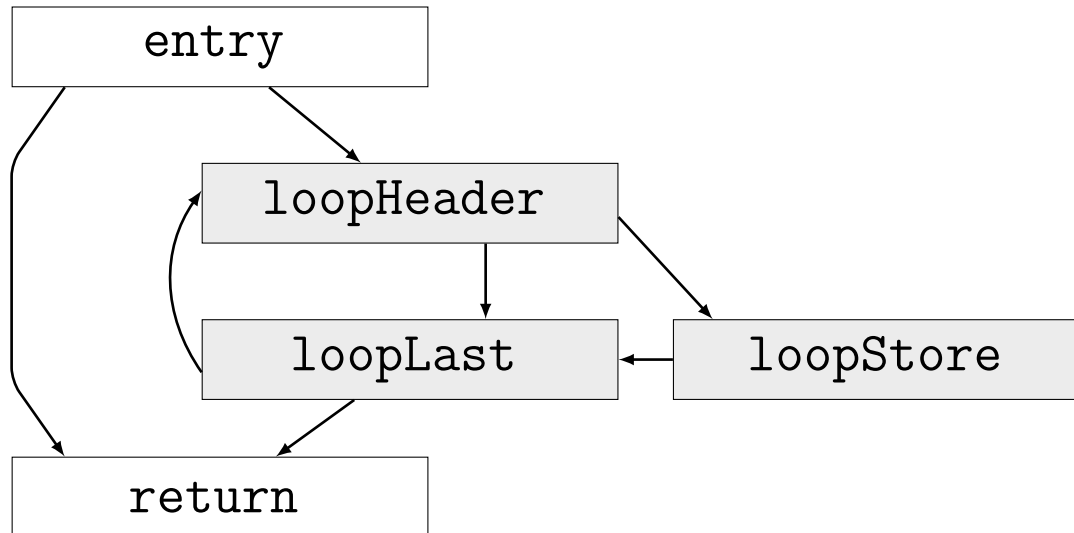
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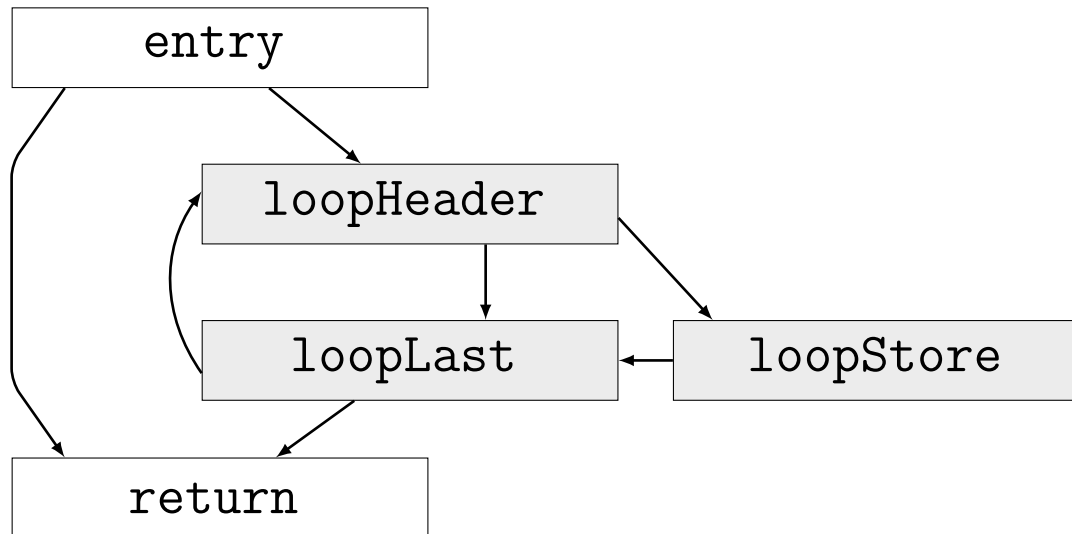
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Thank you.

- Only branch at end of blocks \Rightarrow Basic blocks as atomic units of control flow of function



- Block A *dominates* block B (" $A \text{ dom } B$ ") iff in every execution, A is executed before B .
 - entry dominates all blocks
 - loopHeader dominates all blocks in the loop
 - loopStore and return dominate no blocks but themselves
- *Strict* domination (" $A \text{ sdom } B$ ") iff additionally $A \neq B$



- Each block B but the initial block has a unique *immediate dominator* I such that
 1. $I \text{ sdom } B$ and
 2. There is no A with $I \text{ sdom } A$ and $A \text{ sdom } B$
- Example:
 - $\text{entry sdom loopLast}$, but entry is not the immediate dominator of loopLast :
 - $\text{entry sdom loopHeader}$ and $\text{loopHeader sdom loopLast}$
 - However, loopHeader is the immediate dominator of loopLast
- This yields the *dominator tree* in which the parent nodes dominate their child nodes

Loop Invariant Code Motion operates on *natural loops*

- H is always executed before B and B has an edge back to H (“back edge”)
⇒ H is header of the loop defined by the back edge
- All blocks A that have a path to B and H is always executed before A are part of the loop

