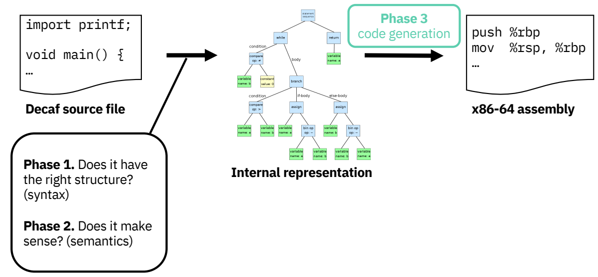
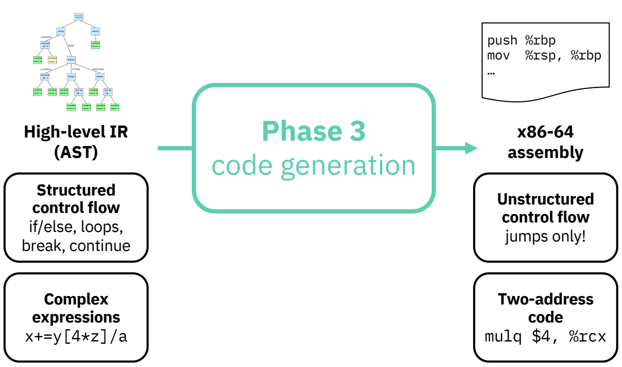
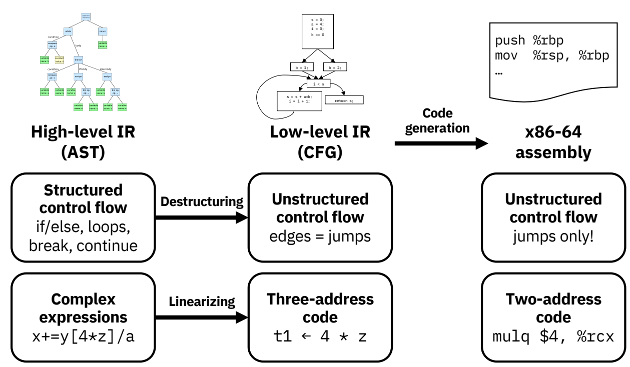
6.110 Computer Language Engineering

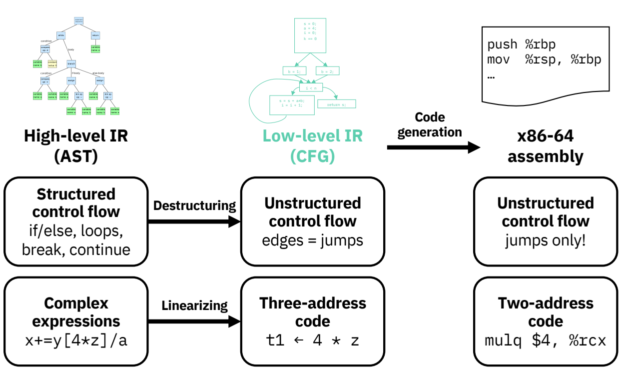
Re-lecture 3

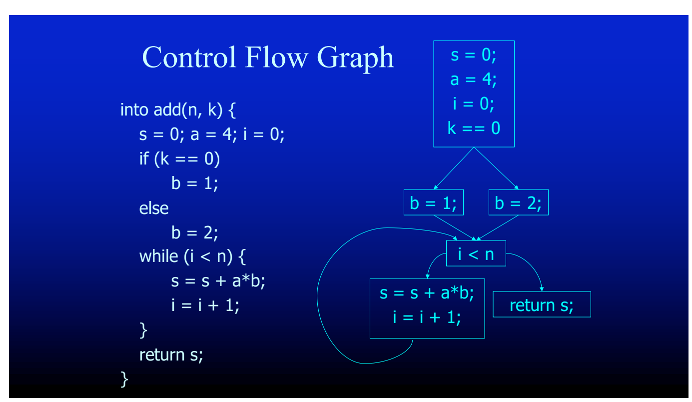
March 6, 2024











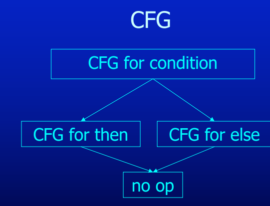
Control Flow Graph

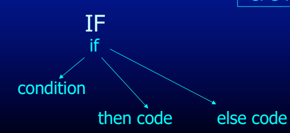
- Nodes Represent Computation
  - Each Node is a Basic Block
  - Basic Block is a Sequence of Instructions with
    - No Branches Out Of Middle of Basic Block
    - No Branches Into Middle of Basic Block
    - Basic Blocks should be maximal
  - Execution of basic block starts with first instruction
  - Includes all instructions in basic block
- Edges Represent Control Flow

IF to CFG for If Then Else

Source Code

```
if (condition) {
  code for then
} else {
  code for else
}
```

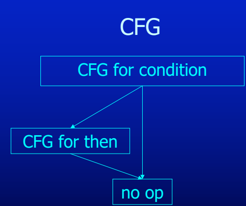


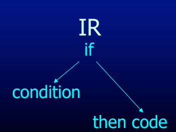


AST to CFG for If Then

Source Code

```
if (condition) {
  code for then
}
```

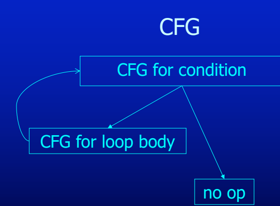


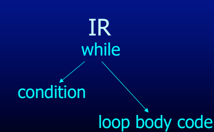


AST to CFG for While

Source Code

```
while (condition) {
  code for loop body
}
```





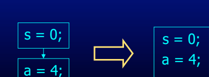
AST to CFG for Statements

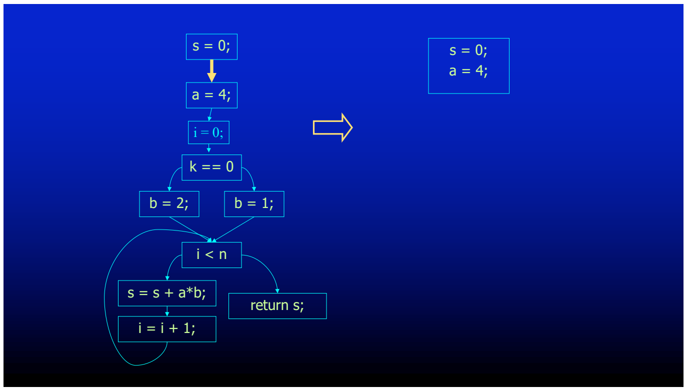
Source Code

```
code for S1;
code for S2
```

Basic Block Construction

- Start with instruction control-flow graph
- Visit all edges in graph
- Merge adjacent nodes if
  - Only one edge from first node
  - Only one edge into second node

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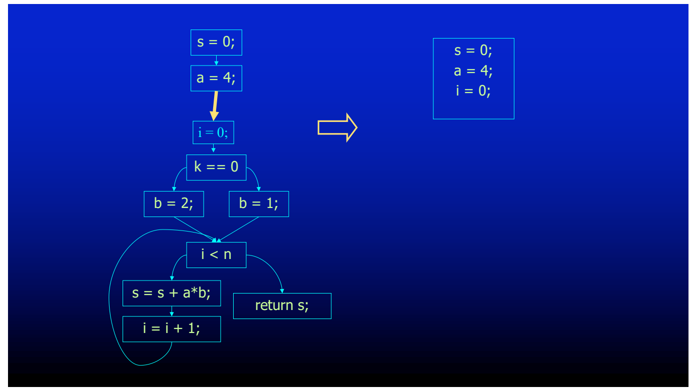
a = 4;
i = 0;
k == 0
b = 2;
b = 1;
i < n
s = s + a*b;
return s;
i = i + 1;
s = 0;
a = 4;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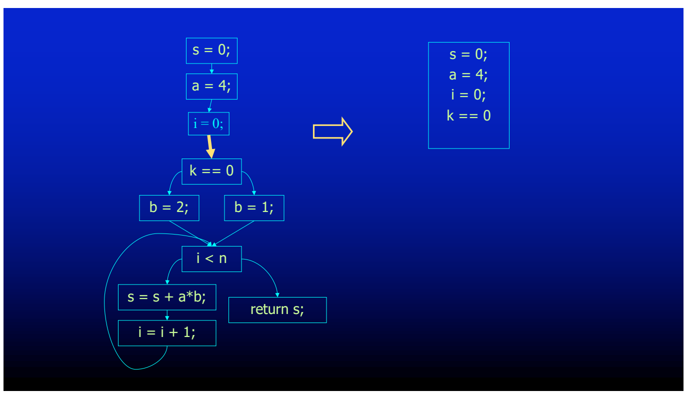
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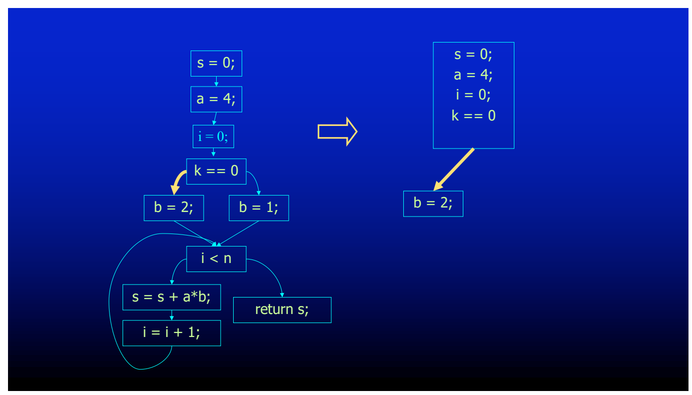
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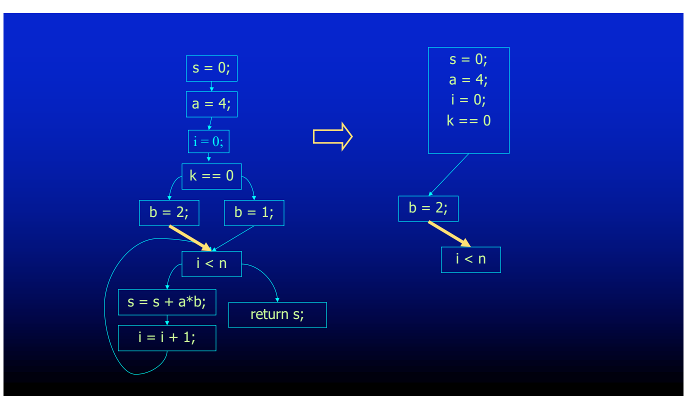
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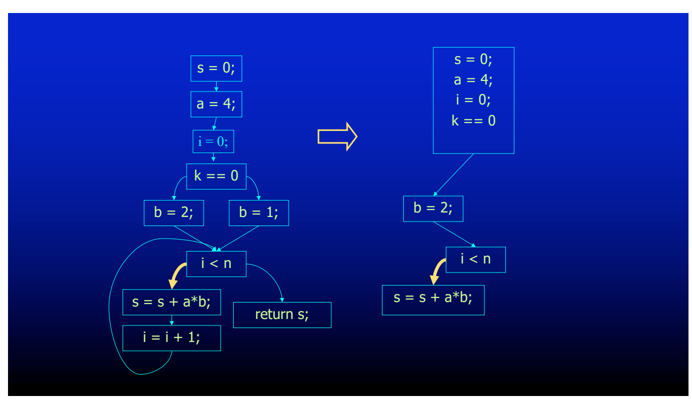
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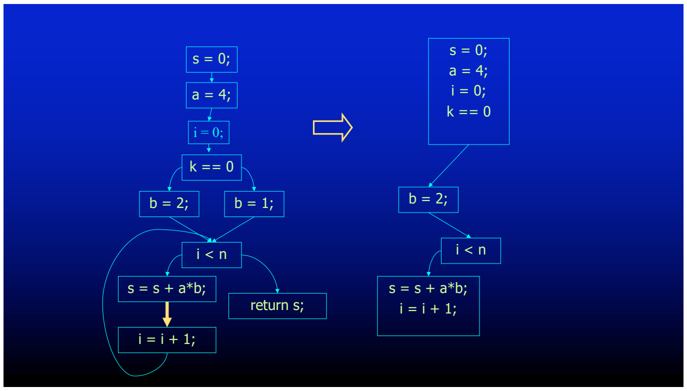
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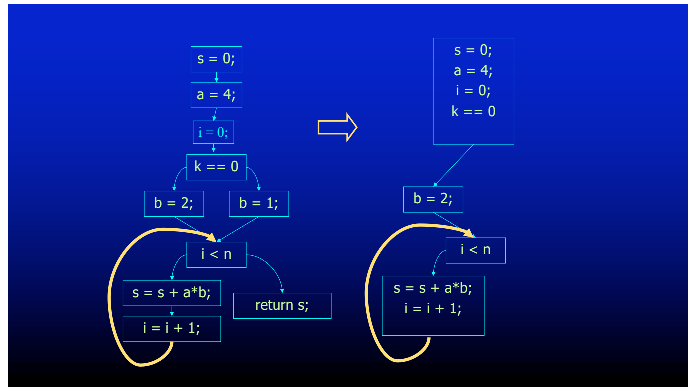
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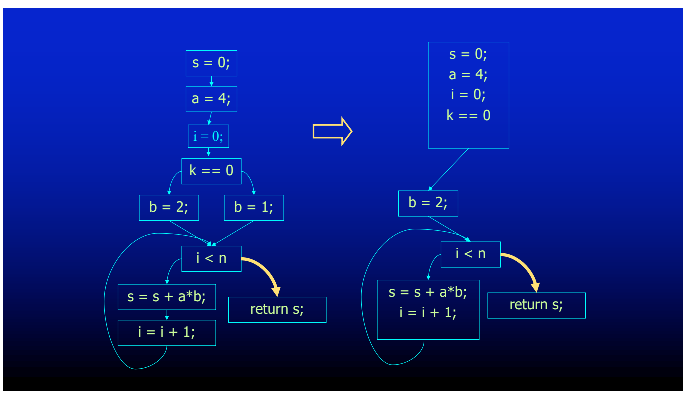
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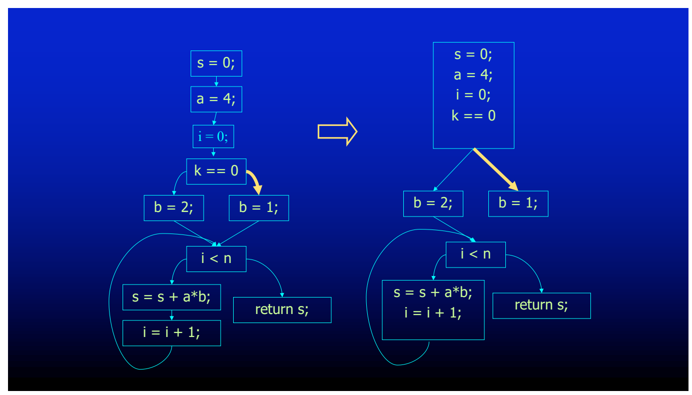
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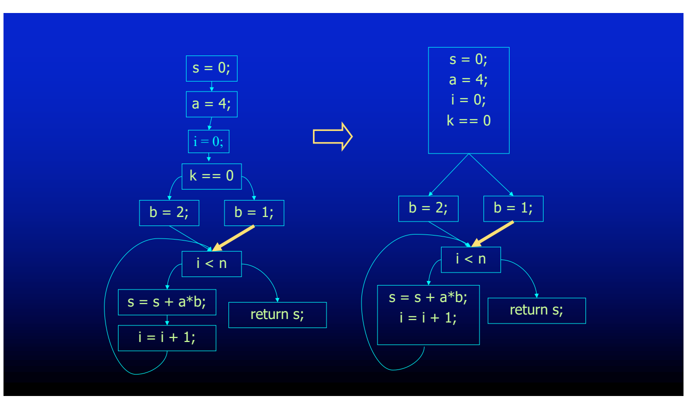
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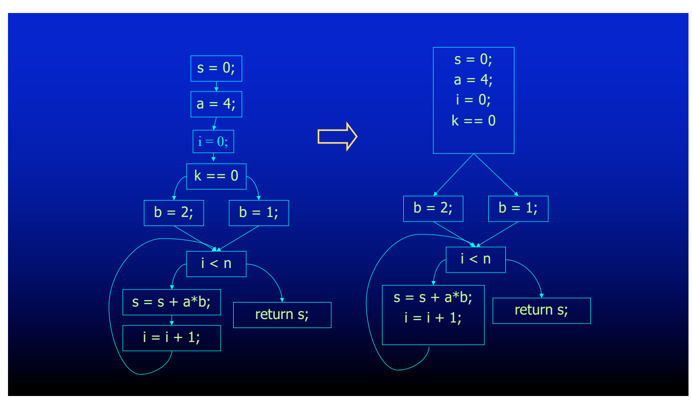
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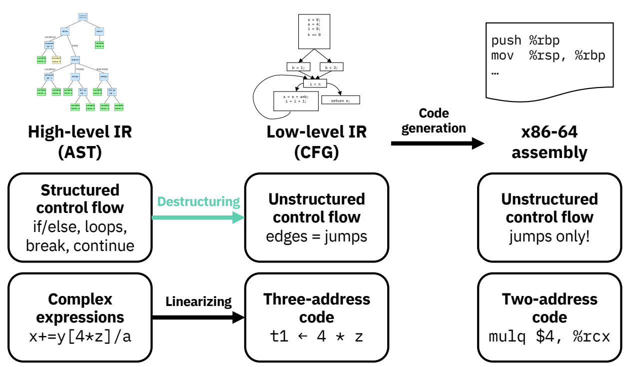
return s;

Program Points, Split and Join Points

- One program point before and after each statement in program
- Split point has multiple successors – conditional branch statements only split points
- Merge point has multiple predecessors
- Each basic block
  - Either starts with a merge point or its predecessor ends with a split point
  - Either ends with a split point or its successor starts with a merge point

For the quiz, you should know:

- What is a CFG
- What are basic blocks



Motivation For Short-Circuit Conditionals

Following program searches array for 0 element

```
int i = 0;
while (i < n && a[i] != 0) {
  i = i + 1;
}
```

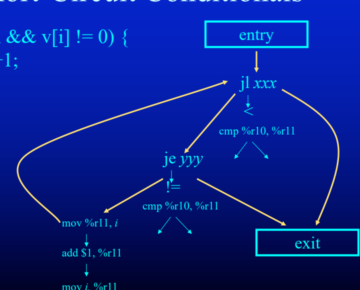
If i < n is false, should you evaluate a[i] != 0?

Short-Circuit Conditionals

- In program, conditionals have a condition written as a boolean expression
  ((i < n) && (v[i] != 0)) || i > k)
- Semantics say should execute only as much as required to determine condition
  - Evaluate (v[i] != 0) only if (i < n) is true
  - Evaluate i > k only if ((i < n) && (v[i] != 0)) is false
- Use control-flow graph to represent this short-circuit evaluation

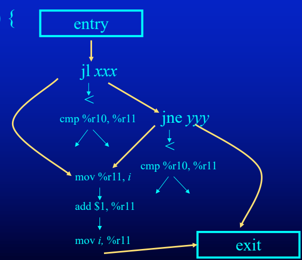
Short-Circuit Conditionals

```
while (i < n && v[i] != 0) {
    i = i+1;
}
```



More Short-Circuit Conditionals

```
if (a < b || c != 0) {
    i = i+1;
}
```



Routines for Destructuring Program Representation

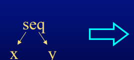
destruct(n)
- generates lowered form of structured code represented by n
- returns (b,e) - b is begin node, e is end node in destructed form

shortcircuit(c, t, f)
- generates short-circuit form of conditional represented by c
- if c is true, control flows to t node
- if c is false, control flows to f node
- returns b - b is begin node for condition evaluation

new kind of node - nop node

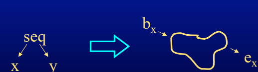
Destructuring Seq Nodes

destruct(n)
- generates lowered form of structured code represented by n
- returns (b,e) - b is begin node, e is end node in destructed form
- if n is of the form seq x y



Destructuring Seq Nodes

destruct(n)
- generates lowered form of structured code represented by n
- returns (b,e) - b is begin node, e is end node in destructed form
- if n is of the form seq x y
  - 1: (b_x,e_x) = destruct(x);



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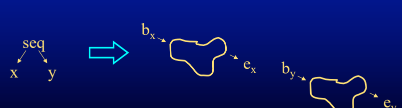

Destructuring Seq Nodes

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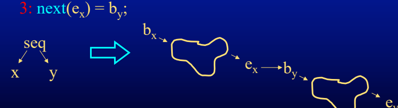
- if n is of the form seq x y
  - 1: (b_x,e_x) = destruct(x); 2: (b_y,e_y) = destruct(y);
  - 3: next(e_x) = b_y;



Destructuring Seq Nodes

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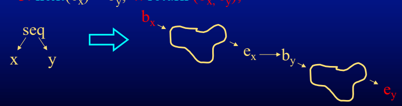
generates lowered form of structured code represented by n

returns (b,e) - b is begin node, e is end node in destructed form

if n is of the form seq x y

1: (b_x,e_x) = destruct(x); 2: (b_y,e_y) = destruct(y);

3: next(e_x) = b_y; 4: return (b_x, e_y);



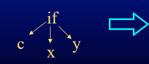
Destructuring If Nodes

destruct(n)

generates lowered form of structured code represented by n

returns (b,e) - b is begin node, e is end node in destructed form

if n is of the form if c x y



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Destructuring If Nodes

destruct(n)

generates lowered form of structured code represented by n

returns (b,e) - b is begin node, e is end node in destructed form

if n is of the form if c x y

1: (b_x,e_x) = destruct(x); 2: (b_y,e_y) = destruct(y);

3: e = new nop;

Destructuring If Nodes

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generates lowered form of structured code represented by n

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if n is of the form if c x y

1: (b_x,e_x) = destruct(x); 2: (b_y,e_y) = destruct(y);

3: e = new nop; 4: next(e_x) = e; 5: next(e_y) = e;

Destructuring If Nodes

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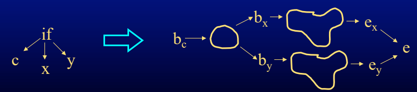
3: e = new nop; 4: next(e_x) = e; 5: next(e_y) = e;

6: b_c = shortcircuit(c, b_x, b_y);



Destructuring If Nodes

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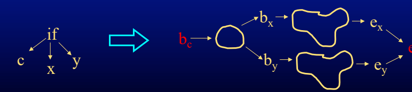
3: e = new nop; 4: next(e_x) = e; 5: next(e_y) = e;

6: b_c = shortcircuit(c, b_x, b_y); 7: return (b_c, e);



Destructuring While Nodes

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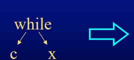
if n is of the form while c x



Destructuring While Nodes

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if n is of the form while c x

1: e = new nop;

Destructuring While Nodes

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generates lowered form of structured code represented by n

returns (b,e) - b is begin node, e is end node in destructed form

if n is of the form while c x

1: e = new nop; 2: (b_x,e_x) = destruct(x);

Destructuring While Nodes

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generates lowered form of structured code represented by n

returns (b,e) - b is begin node, e is end node in destructed form

if n is of the form while c x

1: e = new nop; 2: (b_x,e_x) = destruct(x);

3: b_c = shortcircuit(c, b_x, e);

Destructuring While Nodes

destruct(n)

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- if n is of the form while c x
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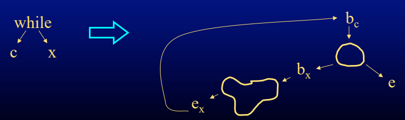

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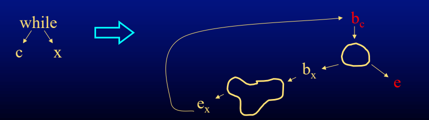


Shortcircuiting And Conditions

shortcircuit(c, t, f)

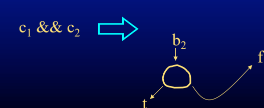
- generates shortcircuit form of conditional represented by c
- returns b - b is begin node of shortcircuit form
- if c is of the form c_1 && c_2

c_1 && c_2 ⇨

Shortcircuiting And Conditions

shortcircuit(c, t, f)

- generates shortcircuit form of conditional represented by c
- returns b - b is begin node of shortcircuit form
- if c is of the form c_1 && c_2
  - 1: b_2 = shortcircuit(c_2, t, f);



Shortcircuiting And Conditions

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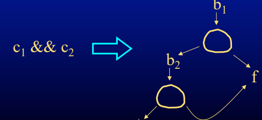
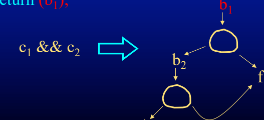
- returns b - b is begin node of shortcircuit form
- if c is of the form c_1 && c_2
  - 1: b_2 = shortcircuit(c_2, t, f); 2: b_1 = shortcircuit(c_1, b_2, f);



Shortcircuiting And Conditions

shortcircuit(c, t, f)

- generates shortcircuit form of conditional represented by c
- returns b - b is begin node of shortcircuit form
- if c is of the form c_1 && c_2
  - 1: b_2 = shortcircuit(c_2, t, f); 2: b_1 = shortcircuit(c_1, b_2, f);
  - 3: return (b_1);



Shortcircuiting Or Conditions

shortcircuit(c, t, f)

generates shortcircuit form of conditional represented by c

returns b - b is begin node of shortcircuit form

if c is of the form $c_1 \| c_2$

$c_1 \| c_2 \Rightarrow$

Shortcircuiting Or Conditions

shortcircuit(c, t, f)

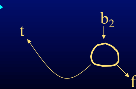
generates shortcircuit form of conditional represented by c

returns b - b is begin node of shortcircuit form

if c is of the form $c_1 \| c_2$

1: b_2 = shortcircuit(c_2, t, f);

$c_1 \| c_2 \Rightarrow$



Shortcircuiting Or Conditions

shortcircuit(c, t, f)

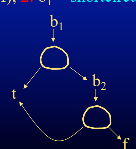
generates shortcircuit form of conditional represented by c

returns b - b is begin node of shortcircuit form

if c is of the form $c_1 \| c_2$

1: b_2 = shortcircuit(c_2, t, f); 2: b_1 = shortcircuit(c_1, t, b_2);

$c_1 \| c_2 \Rightarrow$



Shortcircuiting Or Conditions

shortcircuit(c, t, f)

generates shortcircuit form of conditional represented by c

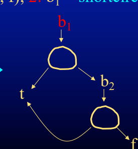
returns b - b is begin node of shortcircuit form

if c is of the form $c_1 \| c_2$

1: b_2 = shortcircuit(c_2, t, f); 2: b_1 = shortcircuit(c_1, t, b_2);

3: return (b_1);

$c_1 \| c_2 \Rightarrow$



Shortcircuiting Not Conditions

shortcircuit(c, t, f)

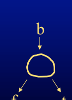
generates shortcircuit form of conditional represented by c

returns b - b is begin node of shortcircuit form

if c is of the form ! c_1

1: b = shortcircuit(c_1, f, t); return(b);

! $c_1 \Rightarrow$



Computed Conditions

shortcircuit(c, t, f)

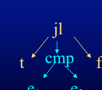
generates shortcircuit form of conditional represented by c

returns b - b is begin node of shortcircuit form

if c is of the form $e_1 < e_2$

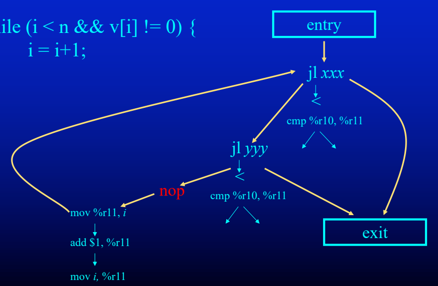
1: b = new cbr($e_1 < e_2$, t, f); 2: return (b);

$e_1 < e_2 \Rightarrow$

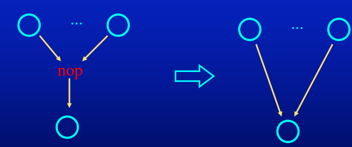


Nops In Destructured Representation

while (i < n && v[i] != 0) {
    i = i+1;
}



Eliminating Nops Via Peephole Optimization

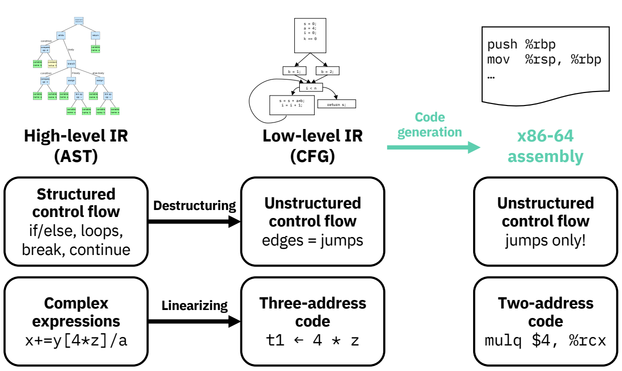


Linearizing CFG to Assembler

- Generate labels for edge targets at branches
  - Labels will correspond to branch targets
  - Can use code generation patterns for this
- Emit code for procedure entry
- Emit code for basic blocks
  - Emit code for statements/conditional expressions
  - Appropriately linearized
  - Jump/conditional jumps link basic blocks together
- Emit code for procedure exit

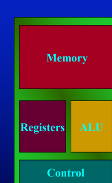
For the quiz, you should know:

- What/why of short-circuiting
- How to construct a CFG for simple programs



Overview of a modern ISA

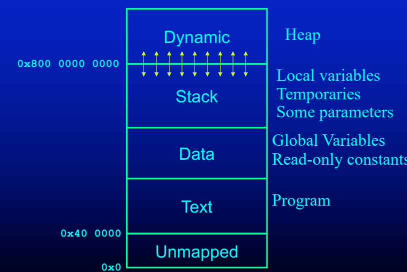
- Memory
- Registers
- ALU
- Control



Overview of Computation

- Loads data from memory into registers
- Computes on registers
- Stores new data back into memory
- Flow of control determines what happens
- Role of compiler:
  - Orchestrate register usage
  - Generate low-level code for interfacing with machine

Typical Memory Layout



Concept of An Object File

- The object file has:
  - Multiple Segments
  - Symbol Information
  - Relocation Information
- Segments
  - Global Offset Table
  - Procedure Linkage Table
  - Text (code)
  - Data
  - Read Only Data
- To run program, OS reads object file, builds executable process in memory, runs process
- We will use assembler to generate object files

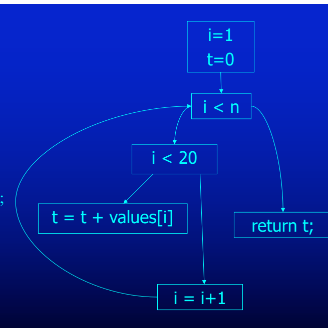
Basic Compilation Tasks

- Allocate space for global variables (in data segment)
- For each procedure
  - Allocate space for parameters and locals (on stack)
  - Generate code for procedure
    - Generate procedure entry prolog
    - Generate code for procedure body
    - Generate procedure exit epilog

Generate Code For Procedure Body

- Flatten expressions
  - Read program variables into temps before use
  - Use temps to have all ops of form
    - temp1 = temp2 op temp3
    - temp1 = temp2[temp3]
    - if (temp1 op temp2)
    - while (temp1 op temp2)
- For unoptimized code generation, apply code generation templates/patterns to flattened expressions

```
int values[20];
int sum(int n) {
  int i, t;
  i = 1;
  t = 0;
  while (i < n) {
    if (i < 20) {
      t = t + values[i];
    }
    i = i + 1;
  }
  return t;
}
```



```
int values[20];
int sum(int n) {
   int i, t, temp1, temp2, temp3, temp4;
   i = 0;
   t = 0;
   temp1 = n;
   temp2 = 1;
   i = temp2;
   temp2 = 0;
   t = temp2;
   temp3 = i;
   temp4 = temp1;
 while (temp3 < temp4) {
     temp3 = i;
     temp4 = 20;
     if (temp3 < temp4) {
       temp3 = t;
       temp4 = i;
       temp4 = values[temp4];
       temp2 = temp3 + temp4;
       t = temp2;
     }
     temp3 = i;
     temp4 = 1;
     temp2 = temp3 + temp4;
     i = temp2;
   }
   temp2 = t;
   return temp2;
}
```

```
comm   values,160,8
sum:
   //allocate for t, i, temp1, temp2, temp3, temp4
   enter   $48, $0
   movq    %rdi, -24(%rbp)

   //t=0
   movq    $0, -8(%rbp)

   //i=0
   movq    $0, -16(%rbp)

   //i = temp2 = 1
   movq    $1, -32(%rbp)
   mov     -32(%rbp), %rax
   movq    %rax, -16(%rbp)

   //t = temp2 = 0
   movq    $0, -32(%rbp)    //set temp2 to 0
   mov     -32(%rbp), %rax  //store temp2 in %rax
   movq    %rax, -8(%rbp)   //load %rax to t

.BasicBlock2:
   //i < n

   //temp3 = i
   mov     -16(%rbp), %rax
   movq    %rax, -40(%rbp)

   //temp4 = temp1
   mov     -24(%rbp), %rax
   movq    %rax, -48(%rbp)

   //temp3 < temp4
   mov     -48(%rbp), %rax
   cmp     %rax, -40(%rbp)
   jge     .BasicBlock4

.BasicBlock3:
   movq    $1, -32(%rbp)    //temp2 = true
   jmp     .BasicBlock5     //jump to condition

.BasicBlock4:
   movq    $0, -32(%rbp)    //temp2 = false

.BasicBlock5:
   cmp     $1, -32(%rbp)    //if temp2 is true continue, false
jump to return
   jne     .BasicBlock12

.BasicBlock6:
   //i < 20

   //temp3 = i
   mov     -16(%rbp), %rax
   movq    %rax, -40(%rbp)

   //temp4 = 20
   movq    $20, -48(%rbp)

   //temp3 < temp4
   mov     -48(%rbp), %rax
   cmp     %rax, -40(%rbp)
   jge     .BasicBlock8

.BasicBlock7:
   movq    $1, -32(%rbp)    //temp2 = true
   jmp     .BasicBlock9     //jump to condition

.BasicBlock8:
   movq    $0, -32(%rbp)    //temp2 = false
.BasicBlock9:
   cmp     $1, -32(%rbp)    //if temp2 is true fo in block,
false skip
   jne     .BasicBlock11

.BasicBlock10:
   //temp3 = t
   mov     -8(%rbp), %rax
   movq    %rax, -40(%rbp)

   //temp4 = i
   mov     -16(%rbp), %rax
   movq    %rax, -48(%rbp)

   cmp     $0, -48(%rbp)    //check if array index temp4 < 0
   jl      .boundsbad0
   mov     -48(%rbp), %rax
   cmp     $20, %rax        //check if array index temp4 >=
20
   jge     .boundsbad0
   jmp     .boundsgood0     //perform array access
.boundsbad0:
   mov     -48(%rbp), %rdx
   mov     $8, %rcx
   call    .boundserror

...boundsgood0:
   //t = t + values[i] = temp3 + values[temp4]

   //array access
   mov     -48(%rbp), %r10
   mov     values(, %r10, 8), %rax
   movq    %rax, -48(%rbp)

   //temp2 = temp3 + temp4
   mov     -40(%rbp), %rax
   add     -48(%rbp), %rax
   movq    %rax, -32(%rbp)

   //t = temp2
   mov     -32(%rbp), %rax
   movq    %rax, -8(%rbp)

.BasicBlock11:
   //i = i + 1

   //temp3 = i
   mov     -16(%rbp), %rax
   movq    %rax, -40(%rbp)

   //temp4 = 1
   movq    $1, -48(%rbp)

   //temp2 = temp3 + temp4
   mov     -40(%rbp), %rax
   add     -48(%rbp), %rax
   movq    %rax, -32(%rbp)

   //i = temp2
   mov     -32(%rbp), %rax
   movq    %rax, -16(%rbp)

   jmp     .BasicBlock2     //jump to beginning of while
loop

.BasicBlock12:
   //return t

   //temp2 = t
   mov     -8(%rbp), %rax
   movq    %rax, -32(%rbp)

   //return temp2
   mov     -32(%rbp), %rax
   leave
   ret
```

Patterns for Unoptimized Generated Code

```
// temp3 = i
   mov     -16(%rbp), %rax
   movq    %rax, -40(%rbp)

// temp2 = temp3 + temp4
   mov     -40(%rbp), %rax
   add     -48(%rbp), %rax
   movq    %rax, -32(%rbp)

// temp4 = values[temp4]
   mov     -48(%rbp), %r10
   mov     values(, %r10, 8), %rax
   movq    %rax, -48(%rbp)
```

Code for If

```
// if (x >= 0)   { then code} else {  else code }

  cmp     $0, -48(%rbp)    // check if x < 0
   jl      .elsebranch0
     ... then code
   jmp .done0
.elsebranch0:
       ... else code
.done0
```

Array Bounds Check Code

```
   cmp     $0, -48(%rbp)    //check if array index temp4 < 0
   jl      .boundsbad0
   mov     -48(%rbp), %rax
   cmp     $20, %rax        //check if array index temp4 >= 20
   jge     .boundsbad0
   jmp     .boundsgood0     //perform array access
.boundsbad0:
   mov     -48(%rbp), %rdx
   mov     $8, %rcx
   call    .boundserror
.boundsgood0
```

Allocate space for global variables

Decaf global array declaration

int values[20];

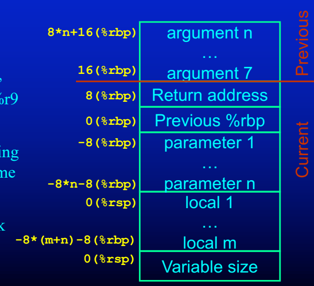
Assembler directive (reserve space in data segment)

.comm values,160,8

Name — Size — Alignment

The Call Stack

- Arguments 1 to 6 are in:
  - %rdi, %rsi, %rdx,
  - %rcx, %r8, and %r9
- %rbp
  - marks the beginning of the current frame
- %rsp
  - marks top of stack
- %rax
  - return value



Questions

- Why allocate activation records on a stack?
- Why not statically preallocate activation records?
- Why not dynamically allocate activation records in the heap?

Allocate space for parameters/locals

- Each parameter/local has its own slot on stack
- Each slot accessed via %rbp negative offset
- Iterate over parameter/local descriptors
- Assign a slot to each parameter/local

Generate procedure entry prologue

- Push base pointer (%rbp) onto stack
- Copy stack pointer (%rsp) to base pointer (%rbp)
- Decrease stack pointer by activation record size
- All done by:

  enter <stack frame size in bytes>, <lexical nesting level>

  enter $48, $0
- For now (will optimize later) move parameters to slots in activation record (top of call stack)

  movq %rdi, -24(%rbp)

x86 Register Usage

- 64 bit registers (16 of them)

  %rax, %rbx, %rcx, %rdx, %rdi, %rsi, %rbp, %rsp, %r8-%r15
- Stack pointer %rsp, base pointer %rbp
- Parameters
  - First six integer/pointer parameters in %rdi, %rsi, %rdx, %rcx, %r8, %r9
  - Rest passed on the stack
- Return value
  - 64 bits or less in %rax
  - Longer return values passed on the stack

Questions

- Why have %rbp if also have %rsp?
- Why not pass all parameters in registers?
- Why not pass all parameters on stack?
- Why not pass return value in register(s) regardless of size?
- Why not pass return value on stack regardless of size?

Callee vs caller save registers

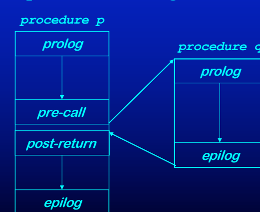
- Registers used to compute values in procedure
- Should registers have same value after procedure as before procedure?
  - Callee save registers (must have same value) %rsp, %rbx, %rbp, %r12-%r15
  - Caller save registers (procedure can change value) %rax, %rcx, %rdx, %rsi, %rdi, %r8-%r11
- Why have both kinds of registers?

Generate procedure call epilogue

- Put return value in %rax
  mov -32(%rbp), %rax
- Undo procedure call
  - Move base pointer (%rbp) to stack pointer (%rsp)
  - Pop base pointer from caller off stack into %rbp
  - Return to caller (return address on stack)
  - All done by
    leave
    ret

Procedure Linkage

Standard procedure linkage

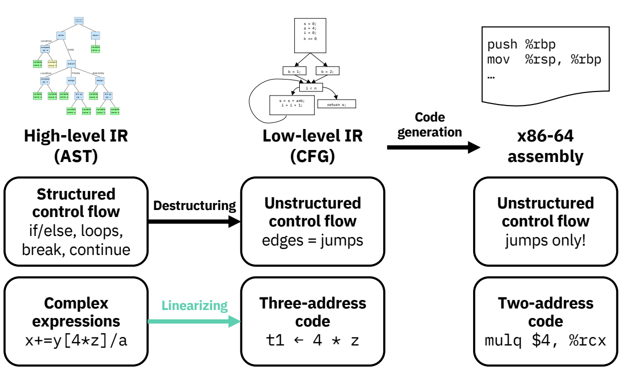


Pre-call:
- Save caller-saved registers
- Set up arguments
  - Registers (1-6)
  - Stack (7-N)

Prolog:
- Push old frame pointer
- Save callee-saved registers
- Make room for parameters, temporaries, and locals

Epilog:
- Restore callee-saved registers
- Pop old frame pointer
- Store return value

Post-return:
- Restore caller-saved registers
- Pop arguments



(**Note:** The TAs recommend having a linearized CFG, i.e. linearize during construction of the CFG, instead of during code generation from CFG to assembly.)

Generate code for procedure body

Evaluate expressions with a temp for each subexpression

```
//i = i + 1
//temp3 = i
mov     i from stack, %rax
movq    %rax, temp3 on stack

//temp4 = 1
mov    $1, temp4 on stack

//temp2 = temp3 + temp4
mov    temp3 from stack, %rax
add       temp4 on stack, %rax
movq    %rax,  temp2 on stack

//i = temp2
mov     temp2 on stack, %rax
movq    %rax, i on stack
```

Temps stored on stack

%rax as working register

Apply code generation templates
- temp = var
- temp = temp op temp
- var = temp

Generate code for procedure body

Evaluate expressions with a temp for each subexpression

```
//i = i + 1
//temp3 = i
mov     -16(%rbp), %rax
movq    %rax, -40(%rbp)

//temp4 = 1
mov    $1, -48(%rbp)

//temp2 = temp3 + temp4
mov     -40(%rbp), %rax
add     -48(%rbp), %rax
movq    %rax, -32(%rbp)

//i = temp2
mov     -32(%rbp), %rax
movq    %rax, -16(%rbp)
```

Temps stored on stack

%rax as working register

Apply code generation templates
- temp = var
- temp = temp op temp
- var = temp

Evaluating Expression Trees

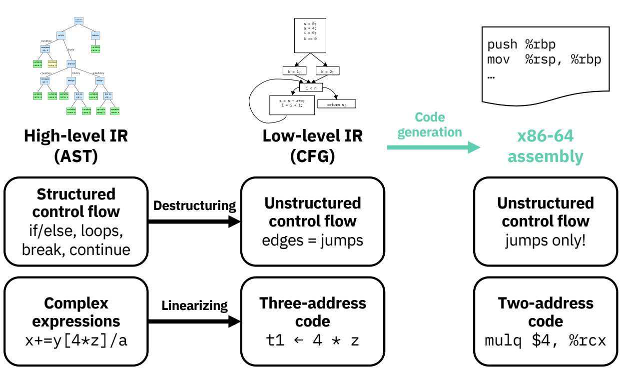
Flat List Model

- The idea is to linearize the expression tree
- Left to Right Depth-First Traversal of the expression tree
  - Allocate temporaries for intermediates (all the nodes of the tree)
    - New temporary for each intermediate
    - All the temporaries on the stack (for now)
- Each expression is a single 3-addr op
  - x = y op z
  - Code generation for the 3-addr expression
    - Load y into register %rax
    - Perform `op z, %rax`
    - Store %rax to x

Another option
Load y into register %rax
Load z into register %r10
Perform `op %r10,%rax`
Store %rax to x

Issues in Lowering Expressions

- Map intermediates to registers?
  - registers are limited
    - When the tree is large, registers may be insufficient ⇒ allocate space in the stack
- Very inefficient
  - too many copies
  - don' t worry, we'll take care of them in the optimization passes
  - keep the code generator very simple



Generate code for procedure body

Basic Ideas
- Temps, locals, parameters all have a "home" on stack
- When compute, use %rax as working storage
- All subexpressions are computed into temps
- For each computation in expression
  - Fetch first operand (on stack) into %rax
  - Apply operator to second operand (on stack) and %rax
  - Result goes back into %rax
  - Store result (in %rax) back onto stack

Generate code for procedure body

Accessing an array element

```
//array access temp1 = values[temp0]
mov     array index in temp0, %r10
mov     values[array index in %r10], %rax
movq    %rax, temp1
```

%r10 as array index register
%rax as working register

Apply code generation template

Generate code for procedure body

Accessing an array element

```
//array access temp1 = values[temp0]
mov     -48(%rbp), %r10
mov     values(, %r10, 8), %rax
movq    %rax, -48(%rbp)
```

%r10 as array index register
%rax as working register

Apply code generation template

Generate code for procedure body

Array bounds checks (performed before array access)

```
   check if array index < 0
   jl      .boundsbad0
   check if array index >= array bound
   jge     .boundsbad0
   jmp     .boundsgood0     //perform array access
.boundsbad0:
   first parameter is array index
   second parameter is array element size
   call    .boundserror
.boundsgood0:
   perform array access
```

Generate code for procedure body

Array bounds checks (performed before array access)

```
   cmp     $0, -48(%rbp)    //check if array index temp4 < 0
   jl      .boundsbad0
   mov     -48(%rbp), %rax
   cmp     $20, %rax        //check if array index temp4 >= 20
   jge     .boundsbad0
   jmp     .boundsgood0     //perform array access
.boundsbad0:
   mov     -48(%rbp), %rdx
   mov     $8, %rcx
   call    .boundserror
.boundsgood0: //array access to values[temp4]
   mov     -48(%rbp), %r10
   mov     values(, %r10, 8), %rax
   movq    %rax, -48(%rbp)
```

%rax as working register
Apply code generation template

Generate code for procedure body

Control Flow via comparisons and jumps

```
 //if (condition) { code } else { code }
   compute condition
   if condition not true to jump to .FalseCase
.TrueCase:
  // code for true case
  jmp .EndIf // skip else case
.FalseCase:
  // code for else case
.EndIf:
  // code for after if
```

Code generation template for
if then else (conditional branch)

Generate code for procedure body

Control Flow via comparisons and jumps

```
 //if (condition) { code } else { code }
   compute condition
   if condition not true to jump to .ConditionFalse
.ConditionTrue:
   set temp=1 (true)
   jmp     .CheckCondition //jump to check condition
.ConditionFalse:
   set temp = 0 (false)
.CheckCondition:
   check if temp is 1 (true) or 0 (false)
   if temp is 0 (false) jump to .FalseCase
.TrueCase:
  // code for true case
  jmp .EndIf // skip else case
.FalseCase:
  // code for else case
.EndIf: // continuation after if
```

Code generation template for
if then else (conditional branch)
Stores condition explicitly, may
be more debuggable

Generate code for procedure body

Control Flow via comparisons and jumps

```
//if (temp3 < temp4)
   mov     -48(%rbp), %rax
   cmp     %rax, -40(%rbp)
   jge     .BasicBlock8
.BasicBlock7:
   movq    $1, -32(%rbp)    //temp2 = true
   jmp     .BasicBlock9     //jump to condition
.BasicBlock8:
   movq    $0, -32(%rbp)    //temp2 = false
.BasicBlock9:
   cmp     $1, -32(%rbp)    //if temp2 is true fall through, if false jump to false case
   jne     .BasicBlock11
.BasicBlock10:
  // code for true (then) case
  jmp .BasicBlock12 // skip else case
.BasicBlock11:
  // code for false (else) case
.BasicBlock12: // continuation after if
```

%rax as working register
Apply code generation template

Code For Conditional Branch in CFG

- Each basic block has a label
- Each conditional branch in CFG has
  - True edge (goes to basic block with label LT)
  - False edge (goes to basic block with label LF)
- Emitted code for CFG tests condition
  - If true, jump to LT
  - If false, jump to LF
- Emit all basic blocks (in some order), jumps link everything together

Quick Peephole Optimization

- Emitted code can look something like:

```
 jmp     .BasicBlock0
.BasicBlock0:
```

- In this case can remove jmp instruction

Guidelines for the code generator

- Lower the abstraction level slowly
  - Do many passes, that do few things (or one thing)
  - Easier to break the project down, generate and debug
- Keep the abstraction level consistent
  - IR should have ‘correct’ semantics at all time
  - At least you should know the semantics
  - You may want to run some of the optimizations between the passes.
- Write sanity checks, consistency checks, use often

Guidelines for the code generator

- Do the simplest but dumb thing
  - it is ok to generate 0 + 1*x + 0*y
  - Code is painful to look at; let optimizations improve it
- Make sure you know want can be done at…
  - Compile time in the compiler
  - Runtime using generated code

Guidelines for the code generator

- Remember that optimizations will come later
  - Let the optimizer do the optimizations
  - Think about what optimizer will need and structure your code accordingly
  - Example: Register allocation, algebraic simplification, constant propagation
- Setup a good testing infrastructure
  - regression tests
    - If a input program creates a bug, use it as a regression test
  - Learn good bug hunting procedures
    - Example: binary search , delta debugging

For the quiz, you should know:

- Basics of x86 assembly
- General principles of memory layout (what it is, why heap grows up and stack grows down)
- General principles of calling convention
  - Why calling conventions exist, motivation for their tradeoffs
  - What callee/caller save registers are, why you want both

Extra slides

(we're not covering them in detail, but they might be useful for reference)

Machine Code Generator Should...

- Translate all the instructions in the intermediate representation to assembly language
- Allocate space for the variables, arrays etc.
- Adhere to calling conventions
- Create the necessary symbolic information

Machines understand...

LOCATION	DATA
0046	8B45FC
0049	4863F0
004c	8B45FC
004f	4863D0
0052	8B45FC
0055	4898
0057	8B048500 000000
005e	8B149500 000000
0065	01C2
0067	8B45FC
006a	4898
006c	89D7
006e	033C8500 000000
0075	8B45FC
0078	4863C8
007b	8B45F8
007e	4898
0080	8B148500

Machines understand...

LOCATION	DATA	ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTION
0046	8B45FC	movl -4(%rbp), %eax
0049	4863F0	movslq %eax,%rsi
004c	8B45FC	movl -4(%rbp), %eax
004f	4863D0	movslq %eax,%rdx
0052	8B45FC	movl -4(%rbp), %eax
0055	4898	cltq
0057	8B048500 000000	movl B(,%rax,4), %eax
005e	8B149500 000000	movl A(,%rdx,4), %edx
0065	01C2	addl %eax, %edx
0067	8B45FC	movl -4(%rbp), %eax
006a	4898	cltq
006c	89D7	movl %edx, %edi
006e	033C8500 000000	addl C(,%rax,4), %edi
0075	8B45FC	movl -4(%rbp), %eax
0078	4863C8	movslq %eax,%rcx
007b	8B45F8	movl -8(%rbp), %eax
007e	4898	cltq
0080	8B148500	movl B(,%rax,4), %edx

Assembly language

- Advantages
  - Simplifies code generation due to use of symbolic instructions and symbolic names
  - Logical abstraction layer
  - Multiple Architectures can describe by a single assembly language
    - ⇒ can modify the implementation
      - macro assembly instructions
- Disadvantages
  - Additional process of assembling and linking
  - Assembler adds overhead

Assembly language

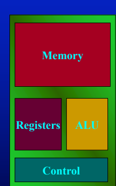
- Relocatable machine language (object modules)
  - all locations(addresses) represented by symbols
  - Mapped to memory addresses at link and load time
  - Flexibility of separate compilation
- Absolute machine language
  - addresses are hard-coded
  - simple and straightforward implementation
  - inflexible -- hard to reload generated code
  - Used in interrupt handlers and device drivers

Concept of An Object File

- The object file has:
  - Multiple Segments
  - Symbol Information
  - Relocation Information
- Segments
  - Global Offset Table
  - Procedure Linkage Table
  - Text (code)
  - Data
  - Read Only Data
- To run program, OS reads object file, builds executable process in memory, runs process
- We will use assembler to generate object files

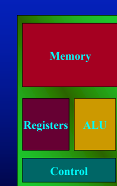
Overview of a modern ISA

- Memory
- Registers
- ALU
- Control

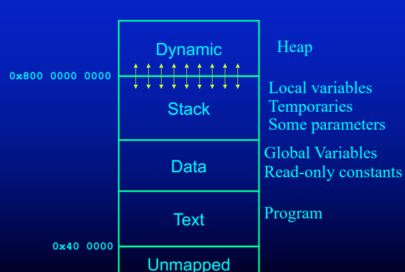


From IR to Assembly

- Data Placement and Layout
  - Global variables
  - Constants (strings, numbers)
  - Object fields
  - Parameters, local variables
  - Temporaries
- Code
  - Read and write data
  - Compute
  - Flow of control



Typical Memory Layout



Global Variables

C

    struct { int x, y; double z; } b;
    int g;
    int a[10];

Assembler directives (reserve space in data segment)

```
.comm   _a,40,4        ## @a
.comm   _b,16,3        ## @b
.comm   _g,4,2         ## @g
```

Name **Size** **Alignment**

Addresses

Reserve Memory

.comm _a,40,4 ## @a

.comm _b,16,3 ## @b

.comm _g,4,2 ## @g

Define 3 constants

_a – address of a in data segment

_b – address of b in data segment

_g – address of g in data segment

Struct and Array Layout

- struct { int x, y; double z; } b;
  - Bytes 0-1: x
  - Bytes 2-3: y
  - Bytes 4-7: z
- int a[10]
  - Bytes 0-1: a[0]
  - Bytes 2-3: a[1]
  - …
  - Bytes 18-19: a[9]

Dynamic Memory Allocation

typedef struct { int x, y; } PointStruct, *Point;

Point p = malloc(sizeof(PointStruct));

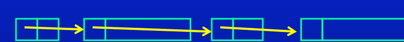
What does allocator do?

returns next free big enough data block in heap

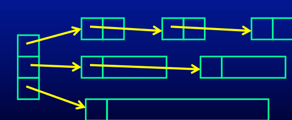
appropriately adjusts heap data structures

Some Heap Data Structures

- Free List (arrows are addresses)



- Powers of Two Lists

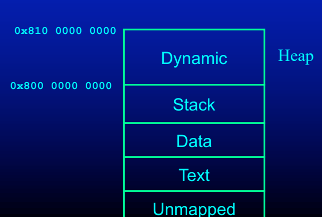


Getting More Heap Memory

Scenario: Current heap goes from 0x800 0000 000- 0x810 0000 0000

Need to allocate large block of memory

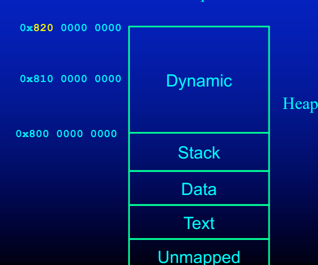
No block that large available



Getting More Heap Memory

Solution: Talk to OS, increase size of heap (sbrk)

Allocate block in new heap



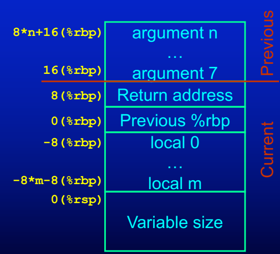
The Stack

- Arguments 0 to 6 are in:
  - %rdi, %rsi, %rdx,
  - %rcx, %r8 and %r9

%rbp
  - marks the beginning of the current frame

%rsp
  - marks the end

%rax
  - return value

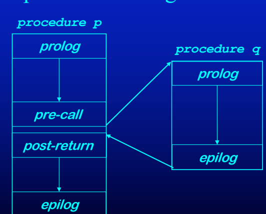


Question:

- Why use a stack? Why not use the heap or pre-allocated in the data segment?

Procedure Linkages

Standard procedure linkage



Pre-call:
- **Save caller-saved registers**
- **Push arguments**

Prolog:
- **Push old frame pointer**
- **Save callee-saved registers**
- **Make room for temporaries**

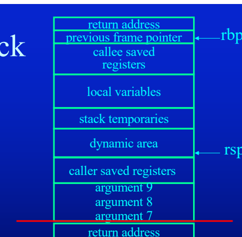
Epilog:
- **Restore callee-saved**
- **Pop old frame pointer**
- **Store return value**

Post-return:
- **Restore caller-saved**
- **Pop arguments**

Stack

- Calling: Caller
  - Assume %rcx is live and is caller save
  - Call foo(A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I)
    - A to I are at -8(%rbp) to -72(%rbp)

```
push      %rcx
push      -72(%rbp)
push      -64(%rbp)
push      -56(%rbp)
mov        -48(%rbp), %r9
mov        -40(%rbp), %r8
mov        -32(%rbp), %rcx
mov        -24(%rbp), %rdx
mov        -16(%rbp), %rsi
mov        -8(%rbp), %rdi
call      foo
```



Stack

- Calling: Callee
  - Assume %rbx is used in the function and is callee save
  - Assume 40 bytes are required for locals

```
foo:
    push      %rbp
    mov       %rsp, %rbp
    sub       $40, %rsp
    mov       %rbx, -8(%rbp)
```

```
enter    $48, $0
```

Stack

- Arguments
- Call foo(A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I)
  - Passed in by pushing before the call

```
push      -72(%rbp)
push      -64(%rbp)
push      -56(%rbp)
mov       -48(%rbp), %r9
mov       -40(%rbp), %r8
mov       -32(%rbp), %rcx
mov       -24(%rbp), %rdx
mov       -16(%rbp), %rsi
mov       -8(%rbp), %rdi
call      foo
```

  - Access A to F via registers
    - or put them in local memory
  - Access rest using 16+xx(%rbp)

```
mov              16(%rbp), %rax
mov              24(%rbp), %r10
```

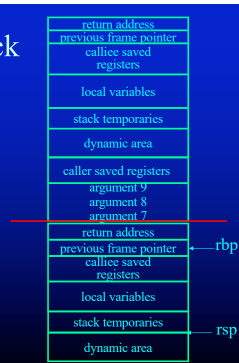
Stack

- Locals and Temporaries
  - Calculate the size and allocate space on the stack

```
    sub      $48, %rsp
or  enter    $48, 0
```

  - Access using -8-xx(%rbp)

```
    mov      -28(%rbp), %r10
    mov      %r11, -20(%rbp)
```

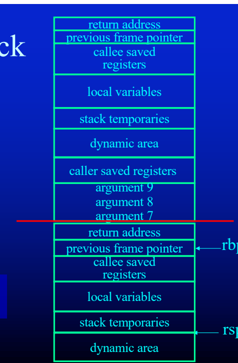


Stack

- Returning Callee
  - Assume the return value is the first temporary
  - Restore the caller saved register
  - Put the return value in %rax
  - Tear-down the call stack

```
mov      -8(%rbp), %rbx
mov      -16(%rbp), %rax
mov      %rbp, %rsp
pop      %rbp
ret
```

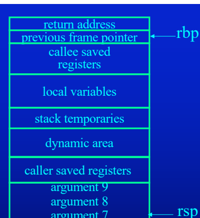
leave



Stack

- Returning Caller
- Assume the return value goes to the first temporary
  - Restore the stack to reclaim the argument space
  - Restore the caller save registers
  - Save the return value

```
call     foo
add      $24, %rsp
pop      %rcx
mov      %rax, 8(%rbp)
…
```



Question:

- Do you need the $rbp?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of having $rbp?

So far we covered..

CODE

- Procedures
- Control Flow
- Statements
- Data Access

DATA

- Global Static Variables
- Global Dynamic Data
- Local Variables
- Temporaries
- Parameter Passing
- Read-only Data

Outline

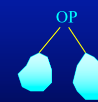
- Generation of expressions and statements
- Generation of control flow
- x86-64 Processor
- Guidelines in writing a code generator

Expressions

- Expressions are represented as trees
  - Expression may produce a value
  - Or, it may set the condition codes (boolean exprs)
- How do you map expression trees to the machines?
  - How to arrange the evaluation order?
  - Where to keep the intermediate values?
- Two approaches
  - Stack Model
  - Flat List Model

Evaluating expression trees

- Stack model
  - Eval left-sub-tree
    Put the results on the stack
  - Eval right-sub-tree
    Put the results on the stack
  - Get top two values from the stack
    perform the operation OP
    put the results on the stack
- Very inefficient!



Evaluating Expression Trees

- Flat List Model
  - The idea is to linearize the expression tree
  - Left to Right Depth-First Traversal of the expression tree
    - Allocate temporaries for intermediates (all the nodes of the tree)
      - New temporary for each intermediate
      - All the temporaries on the stack (for now)
  - Each expression is a single 3-addr op
    - x = y op z
    - Code generation for the 3-addr expression
      - Load y into register %rax
      - Perform `op z, %rax`
      - Store %rax to x

Issues in Lowering Expressions

- Map intermediates to registers?
  - registers are limited
    - when the tree is large, registers may be insufficient ⇒ allocate space in the stack
- No machine instruction is available
  - May need to expand the intermediate operation into multiple machine ops.
- Very inefficient
  - too many copies
  - don't worry, we'll take care of them in the optimization passes
  - keep the code generator very simple

What about statements?

- Assignment statements are simple
  - Generate code for RHS expression
  - Store the resulting value to the LHS address
- But what about conditionals and loops?

Outline

- Generation of statements
- Generation of control flow
- Guidelines in writing a code generator

Two Techniques

- Template Matching
- Short-circuit Conditionals

- Both are based on structural induction
  - Generate a representation for the sub-parts
  - Combine them into a representation for the whole

Template for conditionals

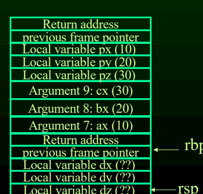
```
if (test)
  true_body
else
  false_body
```

```
          <do the test>
          joper lab_true
          <false_body>
          jmp   lab_end
lab_true:
          <true_body>
lab_end:
```

Example Program

```
if(ax > bx)
      dx = ax - bx;
else
      dx = bx - ax;
```

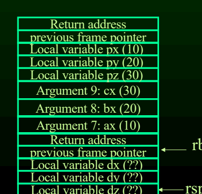
```
      <do test>

      joper  .L0

      <FALSE BODY>

      jmp    .L1
.L0:

      <TRUE BODY>

.L1:
```



Example Program

```
if(ax > bx)
      dx = ax - bx;
else
      dx = bx - ax;
```

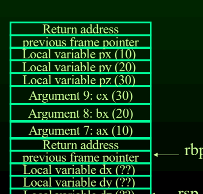
```
      movq    16(%rbp), %r10
      movq    24(%rbp), %r11
      cmpq    %r10, %r11
      jg      .L0

      <FALSE BODY>

      jmp     .L1
.L0:

      <TRUE BODY>

.L1:
```



Example Program

```
if(ax > bx)
      dx = ax - bx;
else
      dx = bx - ax;
```

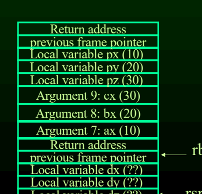
```
      movq    16(%rbp), %r10
      movq    24(%rbp), %r11
      cmpq    %r10, %r11
      jg      .L0
      movq    24(%rbp), %r10
      movq    16(%rbp), %r11
      subq    %r10, %r11
      movq    %r11, -8(%rbp)
      jmp     .L1
.L0:

      <TRUE BODY>

.L1:
```



Example Program

```
if(ax > bx)
      dx = ax - bx;
else
      dx = bx - ax;
```

```
      movq    16(%rbp), %r10
      movq    24(%rbp), %r11
      cmpq    %r10, %r11
      jg      .L0
      movq    24(%rbp), %r10
      movq    16(%rbp), %r11
      subq    %r10, %r11
      movq    %r11, -8(%rbp)
      jmp     .L1
.L0:
      movq    16(%rbp), %r10
      movq    24(%rbp), %r11
      subq    %r10, %r11
      movq    %r11, -8(%rbp)
.L1:
```



Template for while loops

```
while (test)
  body
```

Template for while loops

```
while (test)
  body
```

```
lab_cont:
      <do the test>
      joper lab_body
      jmp   lab_end
lab_body:
      <body>
      jmp   lab_cont
lab_end:
```


Template for while loops

```
while (test)
  body
```

```
lab_cont:
      <do the test>
      joper lab_body
      jmp   lab_end
lab_body:
      <body>
      jmp   lab_cont
lab_end:
```

- An optimized template


```
lab_cont:
      <do the test>
      joper lab_end
      <body>
      jmp   lab_cont
lab_end:
```


Question:

- What is the template for?

```
do
  body
while (test)
```


Question:

- What is the template for?

```
do
  body
while (test)
```

```
lab_begin:
      <body>
      <do test>
      joper lab_begin
```

Exploring Assembly Patterns

```
struct { int x, y; double z; } b;
int g;
int a[10];
char *s = "Test String";
int f(int p) {
  int i;
  int s;
  s = 0.0;
  for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    s = s + a[i];
  }
  return s;
}
```

- gcc –g –S t.c
- vi t.s

Outline

- Generation of statements
- Generation of control flow
- x86-64 Processor
- Guidelines in writing a code generator