

Workshop on Essential Abstractions in GCC

Introduction to RTL

GCC Resource Center
(www.cse.iitb.ac.in/grc)

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- Introduction
- RTL Basics
- RTL Functions

Outline



What is RTL ?

Part 1

Introduction

RTL = Register Transfer Language

Assembler for an abstract machine with infinite registers !



Why Should We Care About RTL ?

A lot of work in the back-end depends on RTL. Like,

- Low level optimizations like loop optimization, loop dependence, common subexpression elimination, etc
- Instruction scheduling
- Register Allocation
- Register Movement



Why Should We Care About RTL ?

For tasks such as those, RTL supports many low level features, like,

- Register classes
- Memory addressing modes
- Word sizes and types
- Compare and branch instructions
- Calling Conventions
- Bitfield operations



Why Should We Care About RTL ?

Notes



Why Should We Care About RTL ?

Notes



A Feel of RTL...

```
(jump_insn 15 14 16 4 p1.c:6 (set (pc)
  (if_then_else (lt (reg:CCGC 17 flags)
    (const_int 0 [0x0]))
    (label_ref 12)
    (pc))) (nil)
  (nil)))
```

$pc = r17 < 0 ? \text{label}(12) : pc$

- Nested parentheses form used in debugging dumps
- Internal representation has algebraic structure with pointers to components which are themselves structures



A Feel of RTL...

Notes



Part 2

RTL Basics

RTL Objects

RTL objects are of the following types:

- Expressions
 - Integers
 - Wide Integers
 - Strings
 - Vectors
-
- Expressions in RTX are highly regular
 - An expression is a C structure, usually referred to by a pointer
 - The typedef name of this pointer is `rtx`



RTL codes

RTL Expressions are classified into RTX codes :

- Expressions codes are [names](#) defined in [rtl.def](#)
- RTX codes are C enumeration constants
- Expression codes and their meanings are [machine-independent](#)
- Extract the code of a RTX with the macro `GET_CODE(x)`



RTL Objects

Notes



RTL codes

Notes



RTL codes (contd..)

The RTL codes are defined in `rtl.def` using cpp macro call `DEF RTL_EXPR`, like :

- `DEF RTL_EXPR(INSN, "insn", "iuuBieie", RTX_INSN)`
- `DEF RTL_EXPR(SET, "set", "ee", RTX_EXTRA)`
- `DEF RTL_EXPR(IF_THEN_ELSE, "if_then_else", "eee", RTX_TERNARY)`

The operands of the macro are :

- Internal name of the rtx used in C source. It's a tag in enumeration `'enum rtx_code'`
- name of the rtx in the external ASCII format
- Format string of the rtx, defined in `rtl_format[]`
- Class of the rtx



RTL Classes

RTL expressions are divided into few classes, like:

- `RTL_UNARY` : NEG, NOT, ABS
- `RTL_BIN_ARITH` : MINUS, DIV
- `RTL_COMM_ARITH` : PLUS, MULT
- `RTL_OBJ` : REG, MEM, SYMBOL_REF
- `RTL_COMPARE` : GE, LT
- `RTL_TERNARY` : IF_THEN_ELSE
- `RTL_INSN` : INSN, JUMP_INSN, CALL_INSN
- `RTL_EXTRA` : SET, USE



RTL codes (contd..)

Notes



RTL Classes

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RTL operands

- Type of an RTL operand depends on the context - on the type of the containing expression
- `DEF_RTL_EXPR(PLUS, "plus", "ee", RTX_COMM_ARITH)`
- `DEF_RTL_EXPR(SYMBOL_REF, "symbol_ref", "s00", RTX_CONST_OBJ)`
- No operand iterators
- Useful macros are :
 - ▶ `GET_RTX_LENGTH` Number of operands
 - ▶ `GET_RTX_FORMAT` Format String describing operand types
 - ▶ `XEXP/XINT/XSTR...` Operand accessors
 - ▶ `GET_RTX_CLASS` Extracting the class of a RTL code



Examining RTL Dump

- `./gcc -da test.c`
- RTL Expand Dump `test.c.131r.expand`

```

if(a > b)      ;; if (a > b)
  b=4;        (insn 8 7 9 test.c:7 (set (reg:SI 61)
else          (mem/c/i:SI (plus:SI (reg/f:SI 54
  b=5;        virtual-stack-vars)
              (const_int -8 [0xffffffff])) [0 a+0 S4 A32])) -1
              (nil))

```



RTL operands

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Examining RTL Dump

Notes



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  b=4;    |   (compare:CCGC (reg:SI 61)
else     |   (mem/c/i:SI (plus:SI (reg/f:SI 54
  b=5;    | virtual-stack-vars)
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Examining RTL Dump

Notes



Examining RTL Dump

Notes



RTL passes

- RTL generated after `pass_expand` (`cfgexpand.c`)
- RTL passes are sub-passes of `pass_rest_of_compilation` :
 - ▶ Optimization Passes `pass_cse`, `pass_rtl_fwprop` etc
 - ▶ Instruction Scheduling pass -1 (`pass_sched`)
 - ▶ Local Register Allocation (`pass_local_alloc`)
 - ▶ Global Register Allocation (`pass_global_alloc`)
 - ▶ Instruction Scheduling pass-2 (`pass_sched2`)



RTL Dumps

```
gcc -fdump-rtl-all -da test.c
```

- `pass_expand` (`test.c.131r.expand`)
- `pass_sched` (`test.c.173r.sched1`)
- `pass_local_alloc` (`test.c.175r.lreg`)
- `pass_global_alloc` (`test.c.177r.greg`)



RTL passes

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RTL Dumps

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RTL statements

- RTL statements are instances of type rtx
- RTL insns contain embedded links
- Types of RTL insns :
 - ▶ INSN : Normal non-jumping instruction
 - ▶ JUMP_INSN : Conditional and unconditional jumps
 - ▶ CALL_INSN : Function calls
 - ▶ CODE_LABEL: Target label for JUMP_INSN
 - ▶ BARRIER : End of control Flow
 - ▶ NOTE : Debugging information



RTL statements

Notes



Part 3

RTL Functions

Basic RTL functions

- XEXP, XINT, XWINT, XSTR
 - ▶ Example: XINT(x, 2) accesses the 2nd operand of rtx x as an integer
 - ▶ Example: XEXP(x, 2) accesses the same operand as an expression
- Any operand can be accessed as any type of RTX object
 - ▶ So operand accessor to be chosen based on the format string of the containing expression
- Special macros are available for Vector operands
 - ▶ XVEC(exp, idx) : Access the vector-pointer which is operand number idx in exp
 - ▶ XVECLEN (exp, idx) : Access the length (number of elements) in the vector which is in operand number idx in exp. This value is an int
 - ▶ XVECEXP (exp, idx, eltnum) : Access element number "eltnum" in the vector which is in operand number idx in exp. This value is an RTX



RTL insns

- A function's code is a doubly linked chain of INSN objects
- Insns are rtxs with special code
- Each insn contains atleast 3 extra fields :
 - ▶ Unique id of the insn , accessed by INSN_UID(i)
 - ▶ PREV_INSN(i) accesses the chain pointer to the INSN preceeding i
 - ▶ NEXT_INSN(i) accesses the chain pointer to the INSN succeeding i
- The first insn is accessed by using get_insns()
- The last insn is accessed by using get_last_insn()



Basic RTL functions

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RTL insns

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Sample Demo Program

Problem statement : Counting the number of SET objects in a basic block by adding a new RTL pass

- Add your new pass after pass_expand
- new_rtl_pass_main is the main function of the pass
- Iterate through different instructions in the doubly linked list of instructions and for each expression, call eval_rtx(insn) for that expression which recurse in the expression tree to find the set statements



```
int new_rtl_pass_main(void){
  basic_block bb;
  rtx last,insn,opd1,opd2;
  int bbno,code,type;
  count = 0;
  for (insn=get_insns(), last=get_last_insn(),
       last=NEXT_INSN(last); insn!=last; insn=NEXT_INSN(insn))
  {   int is_insn;
      is_insn = INSN_P (insn);
      if(flag_dump_new_rtl_pass)
        print_rtl_single(dump_file,insn);
      code = GET_CODE(insn);
      if(code==NOTE){ ... }
      if(is_insn)
      {   rtx subexp = XEXP(insn,5);
          eval_rtx(subexp);
        }
      }
  ...
}
```



Sample Demo Program

Notes



Notes



```
void eval_rtx(rtx exp)
{ rtx temp;
  int veclen,i,
  int rt_code = GET_CODE(exp);
  switch(rt_code)
  {   case SET:
      if(flag_dump_new_rtl_pass){
        fprintf(dump_file,"\nSet statement %d : \t",count+1);
        print_rtl_single(dump_file,exp);}
      count++; break;
    case PARALLEL:
      veclen = XVECLEN(exp, 0);
      for(i = 0; i < veclen; i++)
      {   temp = XVECEXP(exp, 0, i);
          eval_rtx(temp);
        }
      break;
    default: break;
  }
}
```



Notes

