

GCC Control Flow and Plugins

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

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1 July 2011

1 July 2011

Plugins: Outline

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Outline

- Motivation
- Plugins in GCC
- GCC Control Flow
- Link time optimization in GCC
- Conclusions



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Plugins: Outline

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Outline

Notes



Part 1

Motivation

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Plugins: Motivation

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Module Binding Mechanisms

- The need for adding, removing, and maintaining modules relatively independently
- The mechanism for supporting this is called by many names:
 - ▶ Plugin, hook, callback, ...
 - ▶ Sometimes it remains unnamed (eg. compilers in gcc driver)
- It may involve
 - ▶ Minor changes in the main source
Requires static linking
*We call this a **static plugin***
 - ▶ No changes in the main source
Requires dynamic linking
*We call this a **dynamic plugin***



Notes

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Plugins: Motivation

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Module Binding Mechanisms

Notes



Plugin as a Module Binding Mechanisms

- We view plugin at a more general level than the conventional view
Adjectives “static” and “dynamic” create a good contrast
- Most often a plugin in a C based software is a data structure containing function pointers and other related information



Static Vs. Dynamic Plugins

- Static plugin requires static linking
 - ▶ Changes required in `gcc/Makefile.in`, some header and source files
 - ▶ At least `cc1` may have to be rebuilt
All files that include the changed headers will have to be recompiled
- Dynamic plugin uses dynamic linking
 - ▶ Supported on platforms that support `-ldl -rdynamic`
 - ▶ Loaded using `dlopen` and invoked at pre-determined locations in the compilation process
 - ▶ Command line option
`-fplugin=/path/to/name.so`
Arguments required can be supplied as name-value pairs



Plugin as a Module Binding Mechanisms

Notes

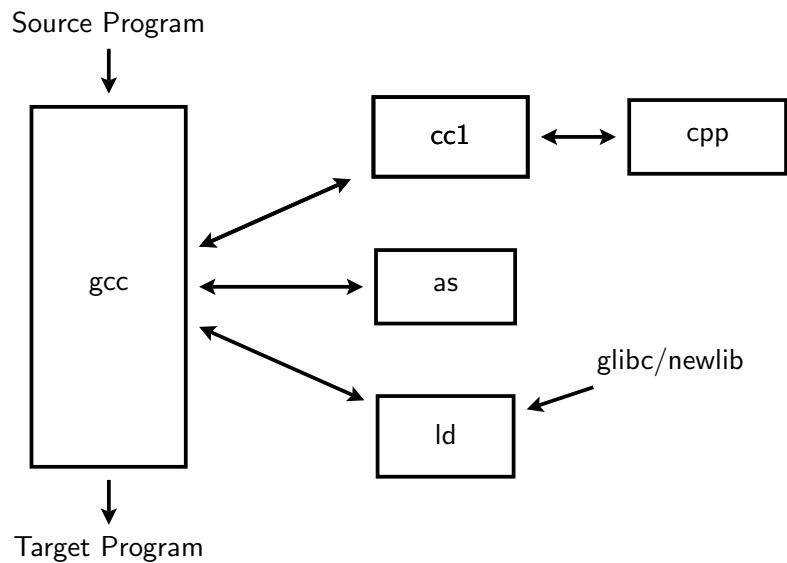


Static Vs. Dynamic Plugins

Notes



Static Plugins in the GCC Driver

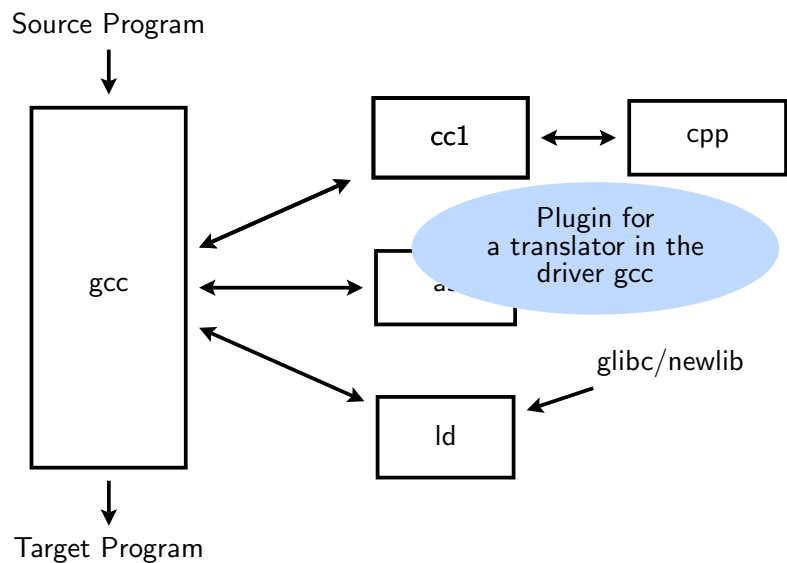


Static Plugins in the GCC Driver

Notes



Static Plugins in the GCC Driver

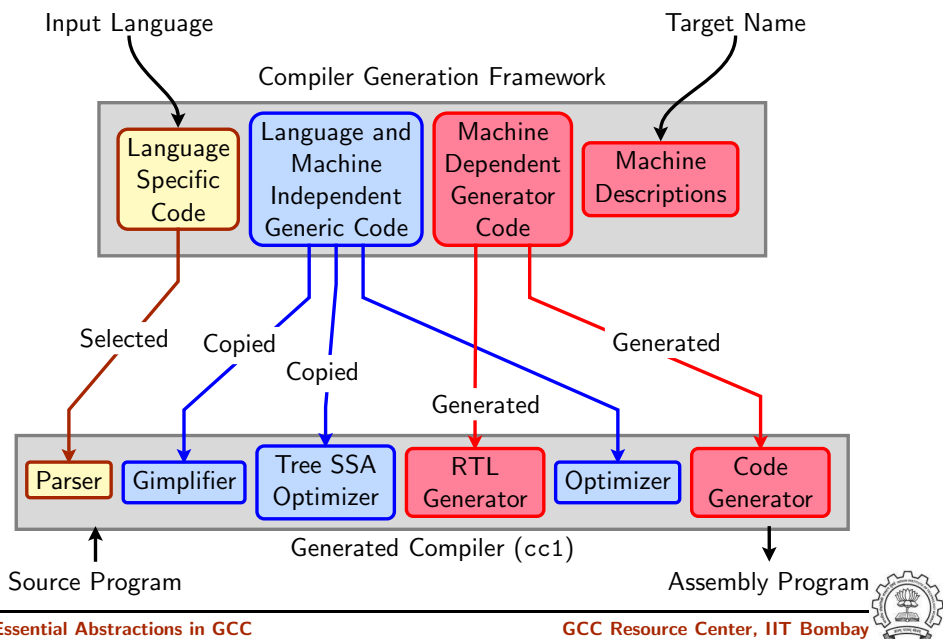


Static Plugins in the GCC Driver

Notes



Static Plugins in the Generated Compiler

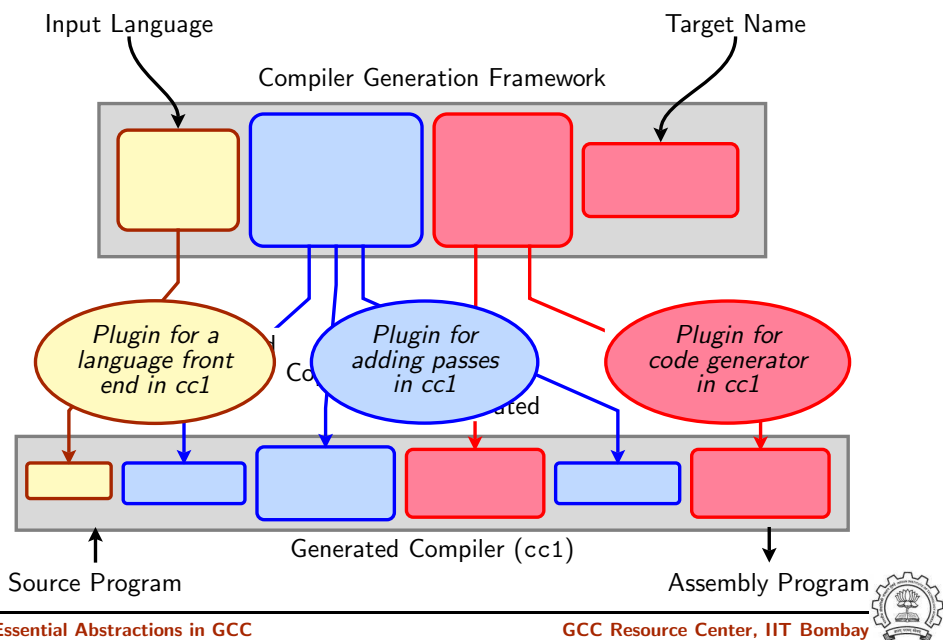


Static Plugins in the Generated Compiler

Notes



Static Plugins in the Generated Compiler



Static Plugins in the Generated Compiler

Notes



Part 2

Static Plugins in GCC

Notes

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Plugins: Static Plugins in GCC

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GCC's Solution

Plugin	Implementation	
	Data Structure	Initialization
Translator in gcc	Array of C structures	Development time
Front end in cc1	C structure	Build time
Passes in cc1	Linked list of C structures	Development time
Back end in cc1	Arrays of structures	Build time

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Plugins: Static Plugins in GCC

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GCC's Solution

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Plugin Data Structure in the GCC Driver

```

struct compiler
{
  const char *suffix;      /* Use this compiler for input files
                           whose names end in this suffix. */

  const char *spec;       /* To use this compiler, run this spec. */

  const char *cpp_spec;   /* If non-NULL, substitute this spec
                           for '%C', rather than the usual
                           cpp_spec. */

  const int combinable;   /* If nonzero, compiler can deal with
                           multiple source files at once (IMA). */

  const int needs_preprocessing;
                           /* If nonzero, source files need to
                           be run through a preprocessor. */
};

```



Default Specs in the Plugin Data Structure in gcc.c

All entries of Objective C/C++ and some entries of Fortran removed.

```

static const struct compiler default_compilers[] =
{
  {".cc", "#C++", 0, 0, 0},      {".cxx", "#C++", 0, 0, 0},
  {".cpp", "#C++", 0, 0, 0},    {".cp", "#C++", 0, 0, 0},
  {".c++", "#C++", 0, 0, 0},    {".C", "#C++", 0, 0, 0},
  {".CPP", "#C++", 0, 0, 0},    {".ii", "#C++", 0, 0, 0},
  {".ads", "#Ada", 0, 0, 0},     {".adb", "#Ada", 0, 0, 0},
  {".f", "#Fortran", 0, 0, 0},   {".F", "#Fortran", 0, 0, 0},
  {".for", "#Fortran", 0, 0, 0}, {".FOR", "#Fortran", 0, 0, 0},
  {".f90", "#Fortran", 0, 0, 0}, {".F90", "#Fortran", 0, 0, 0},
  {".p", "#Pascal", 0, 0, 0},    {".pas", "#Pascal", 0, 0, 0},
  {".java", "#Java", 0, 0, 0},   {".class", "#Java", 0, 0, 0},
  {".c", "@c", 0, 1, 1},
  {".h", "@c-header", 0, 0, 0},
  {".i", "@cpp-output", 0, 1, 0},
  {".s", "@assembler", 0, 1, 0}
}

```

- @: Aliased entry
- #: Default specs not available



Plugin Data Structure in the GCC Driver

Notes



Default Specs in the Plugin Data Structure in gcc.c

Notes



Complete Entry for C in gcc.c

```

{"@c",
 /* cc1 has an integrated ISO C preprocessor. We should invoke the
  external preprocessor if -save-temps is given. */
 "%{E|M|MM:%(trad_capable_cpp) %(cpp_options) %(cpp_debug_options)}\
  %{!E:%{!M:%{!MM:\
    %{traditional|ftraditional:\
%eGNU C no longer supports -traditional without -E}\
  %{!combine:\
    %{save-temps|traditional-cpp|no-integrated-cpp:%(trad_capable_cpp) \
%(cpp_options) -o %{save-temps:%b.i} %{!save-temps:%g.i} \n\
    cc1 -fpreprocessed %{save-temps:%b.i} %{!save-temps:%g.i} \
%(cc1_options)}\
    %{!save-temps:%{!traditional-cpp:%{!no-integrated-cpp:\
cc1 %(cpp_unique_options) %(cc1_options)}}}\
    %{!fsyntax-only:%(invoke_as)}} \
    %{combine:\
    %{save-temps|traditional-cpp|no-integrated-cpp:%(trad_capable_cpp) \
%(cpp_options) -o %{save-temps:%b.i} %{!save-temps:%g.i}}\
    %{!save-temps:%{!traditional-cpp:%{!no-integrated-cpp:\
cc1 %(cpp_unique_options) %(cc1_options)}}}\
    %{!fsyntax-only:%(invoke_as)}}}}}}", 0, 1, 1},

```



Populated Plugin Data Structure for C++:

gcc/cp/lang-specs.h

```

{" .cc", "@c++", 0, 0, 0},
{" .cp", "@c++", 0, 0, 0},
{" .cxx", "@c++", 0, 0, 0},
{" .cpp", "@c++", 0, 0, 0},
{" .c++", "@c++", 0, 0, 0},
{" .C", "@c++", 0, 0, 0},
{" .CPP", "@c++", 0, 0, 0},
{" .H", "@c++-header", 0, 0, 0},
{" .hpp", "@c++-header", 0, 0, 0},
{" .hp", "@c++-header", 0, 0, 0},
{" .hxx", "@c++-header", 0, 0, 0},
{" .h++", "@c++-header", 0, 0, 0},
{" .HPP", "@c++-header", 0, 0, 0},
{" .tcc", "@c++-header", 0, 0, 0},
{" .hh", "@c++-header", 0, 0, 0},

```



Complete Entry for C in gcc.c

Notes



Populated Plugin Data Structure for C++:

gcc/cp/lang-specs.h

Notes



Populated Plugin Data Structure for C++:

gcc/cp/lang-specs.h

```

{"@c++-header",
 "%{E|M|MM:cc1plus -E %(cpp_options) %2 %(cpp_debug_options)}\
 %{!E:%{!M:%{!MM:\
   %{save-temps|no-integrated-cpp:cc1plus -E\
 %(cpp_options) %2 -o %{save-temps:%b.ii} %{!save-temps:%g.ii} \n}\
   cc1plus %{save-temps|no-integrated-cpp:-fpreprocessed %{save-temps:%b.ii} %{!save\
   %{!save-temps:%{!no-integrated-cpp:%(cpp_unique_options)}}}\
 %(cc1_options) %2\
 %{!fsyntax-only:%{!fdump-ada-spec*:-o %g.s %{!o*:-output-pch=%i.gch}\
   %W{o*:-output-pch=%*}}%V}}}",
 CPLUSPLUS_CPP_SPEC, 0, 0},

```

**Populated Plugin Data Structure for C++:**

gcc/cp/lang-specs.h

```

{"@c++",
 "%{E|M|MM:cc1plus -E %(cpp_options) %2 %(cpp_debug_options)}\
 %{!E:%{!M:%{!MM:\
   %{save-temps|no-integrated-cpp:cc1plus -E\
 %(cpp_options) %2 -o %{save-temps:%b.ii} %{!save-temps:%g.ii} \n}\
   cc1plus %{save-temps|no-integrated-cpp:-fpreprocessed %{save-temps:%b.ii} %{!save\
   %{!save-temps:%{!no-integrated-cpp:%(cpp_unique_options)}}}\
 %(cc1_options) %2\
   %{!fsyntax-only:%(invoke_as)}}}",
 CPLUSPLUS_CPP_SPEC, 0, 0},
 ".ii", "@c++-cpp-output", 0, 0, 0},

{"@c++-cpp-output",
 "%{!M:%{!MM:%{!E:\
   cc1plus -fpreprocessed %i %(cc1_options) %2\
   %{!fsyntax-only:%(invoke_as)}}}", 0, 0, 0},

```

**Populated Plugin Data Structure for C++:**

gcc/cp/lang-specs.h

Notes

**Populated Plugin Data Structure for C++:**

gcc/cp/lang-specs.h

Notes



Populated Plugin Data Structure for LTO:

gcc/lto/lang-specs.h

```

/* LTO contributions to the "compilers" array in gcc.c. */

{"@lto", "lto1 %(cc1_options) %i %[%!fsyntax-only:%(invoke_as)]",
 /*cpp_spec=*/NULL, /*combinable=*/1, /*needs_preprocessing=*/0},

```

**What about the Files to be Procecded by the Linker?**

- Linking is the last step
- Every file is passed on to linker unless it is suppressed
- If a translator is not found, input file is assumed to be a file for linker

**Populated Plugin Data Structure for LTO:**

gcc/lto/lang-specs.h

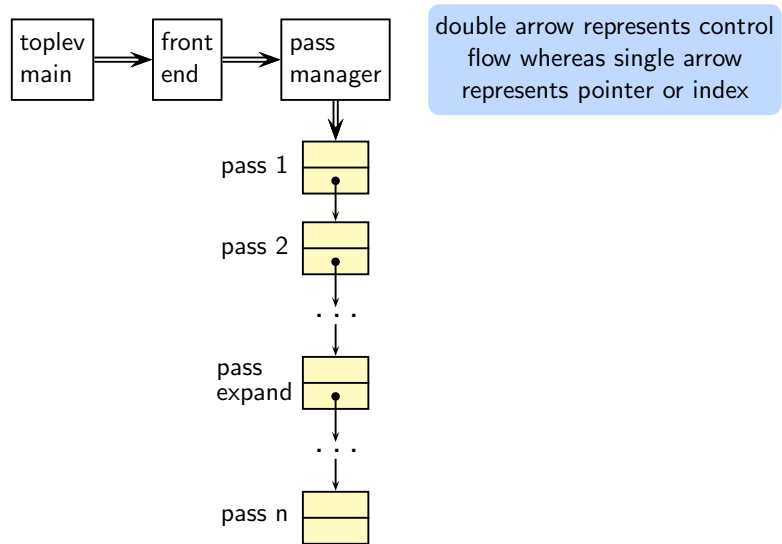
Notes

**What about the Files to be Procecded by the Linker?**

Notes



Plugin Structure in cc1

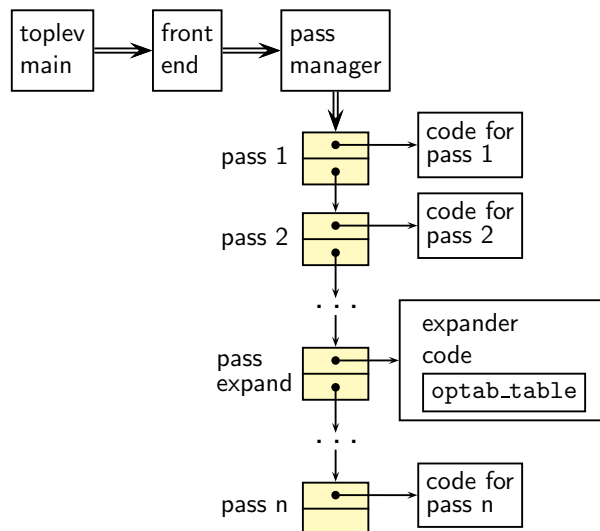


Plugin Structure in cc1

Notes



Plugin Structure in cc1

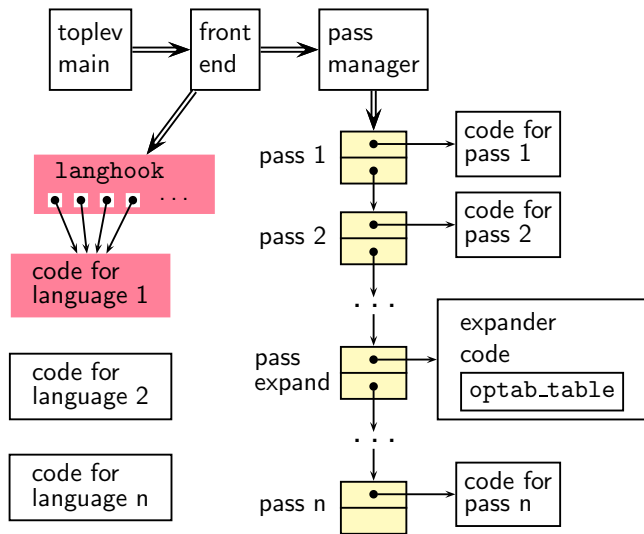


Plugin Structure in cc1

Notes



Plugin Structure in cc1

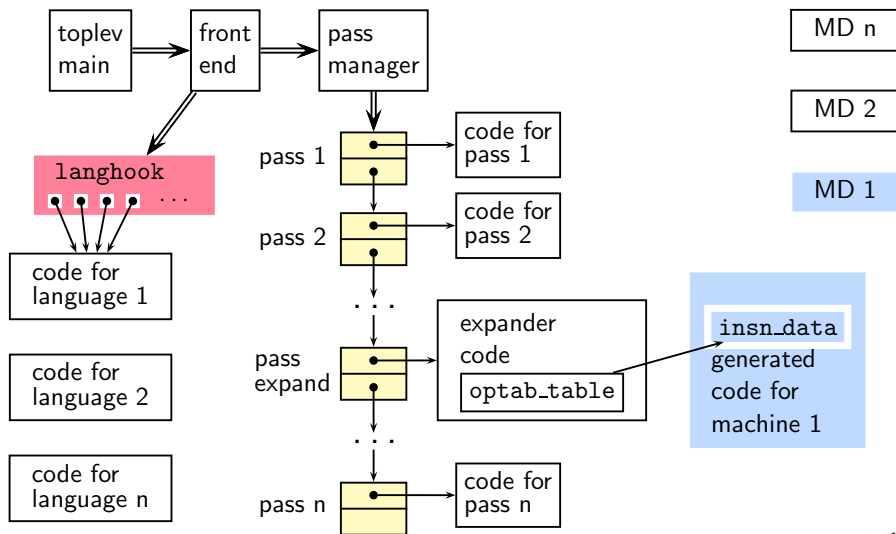


Plugin Structure in cc1

Notes



Plugin Structure in cc1



Plugin Structure in cc1

Notes



Front End Plugin

Important fields of struct lang_hooks instantiated for C

```
#define LANG_HOOKS_FINISH c_common_finish
#define LANG_HOOKS_EXPAND_EXPR c_expand_expr
#define LANG_HOOKS_PARSE_FILE c_common_parse_file
#define LANG_HOOKS_WRITE_GLOBALS c_write_global_declarations
```



Plugins for Intraprocedural Passes

```
struct opt_pass
{
  enum opt_pass_type type;
  const char *name;
  bool (*gate) (void);
  unsigned int (*execute) (void);
  struct opt_pass *sub;
  struct opt_pass *next;
  int static_pass_number;
  timevar_id_t tv_id;
  unsigned int properties_required;
  unsigned int properties_provided;
  unsigned int properties_destroyed;
  unsigned int todo_flags_start;
  unsigned int todo_flags_finish;
};
```

```
struct gimple_opt_pass
{
  struct opt_pass pass;
};

struct rtl_opt_pass
{
  struct opt_pass pass;
};
```



Front End Plugin

Notes



Plugins for Intraprocedural Passes

Notes



Plugins for Interprocedural Passes

```

struct ipa_opt_pass_d
{
  struct opt_pass pass;
  void (*generate_summary) (void);
  void (*write_summary) (struct cgraph_node_set_def *);
  void (*read_summary) (void);
  void (*function_read_summary) (struct cgraph_node *);
  void (*stmt_fixup) (struct cgraph_node *, gimple *);
  unsigned int function_transform_todo_flags_start;
  unsigned int (*function_transform) (struct cgraph_node *);
  void (*variable_transform) (struct varpool_node *);
};

struct simple_ipa_opt_pass
{
  struct opt_pass pass;
};

```



Predefined Pass Lists

Pass Name	Purpose
all_lowering_passes	Lowering
all_small_ipa_passes	Early optimization passes. Invokes intraprocedural passes over the call graph.
all_regular_ipa_passes	
all_lto_gen_passes	
all_passes	Intraprocedural passes on GIMPLE and RTL



Plugins for Interprocedural Passes

Notes



Predefined Pass Lists

Notes



Registering a Pass as a Static Plugin

1. Write the driver function in your file
2. Declare your pass in file `tree-pass.h`:
`extern struct gimple_opt_pass your_pass_name;`
3. Add your pass to the appropriate pass list in `init_optimization_passes()` using the macro `NEXT_PASS`
4. Add your file details to `$(SOURCE)/gcc/Makefile.in`
5. Configure and build `gcc`
(For simplicity, you can make `cc1` only)
6. Debug `cc1` using `ddd/gdb` if need arises
(For debugging `cc1` from within `gcc`, see:
<http://gcc.gnu.org/ml/gcc/2004-03/msg01195.html>)



Registering a Pass as a Static Plugin

Notes



Notes

Dynamic Plugins

- Supported on platforms that support `-ldl -rdynamic`
- Loaded using `dlopen` and invoked at pre-determined locations in the compilation process
- Command line option

`-fplugin=/path/to/name.so`

Arguments required can be supplied as name-value pairs



Specifying an Example Pass

```

struct simple_ipa_opt_pass pass_plugin = {
  {
    SIMPLE_IPA_PASS,
    "dynamic_plug",          /* name */
    0,                       /* gate */
    execute_pass_plugin,    /* execute */
    NULL,                   /* sub */
    NULL,                   /* next */
    0,                       /* static pass number */
    TV_INTEGRATION,        /* tv_id */
    0,                       /* properties required */
    0,                       /* properties provided */
    0,                       /* properties destroyed */
    0,                       /* todo_flags start */
    0,                       /* todo_flags end */
  }
};

```



Dynamic Plugins

Notes



Specifying an Example Pass

Notes



Registering Our Pass as a Dynamic Plugin

```

struct register_pass_info pass_info = {
    &(pass_plugin.pass),    /* Address of new pass, here, the
                           struct opt_pass field of
                           simple_ipa_opt_pass defined above */
    "pta",                 /* Name of the reference pass (string
                           in the structure specification) for
                           hooking up the new pass. */
    0,                     /* Insert the pass at the specified
                           instance number of the reference
                           pass. Do it for every instance if
                           it is 0. */
    PASS_POS_INSERT_AFTER /* how to insert the new pass:
                           before, after, or replace. Here we
                           are inserting our pass the pass
                           named pta */
};

```



Registering Callback for Our Pass for a Dynamic Plugins

```

int plugin_init(struct plugin_name_args *plugin_info,
                struct plugin_gcc_version *version)
{ /* Plugins are activated using this callback */

    register_callback (
        plugin_info->base_name,    /* char *name: Plugin name,
                                    could be any name.
                                    plugin_info->base_name
                                    gives this filename */
        PLUGIN_PASS_MANAGER_SETUP, /* int event: The event code.
                                    Here, setting up a new
                                    pass */
        NULL,                      /* The function that handles
                                    the event */
        &pass_info);              /* plugin specific data */

    return 0;
}

```



Registering Our Pass as a Dynamic Plugin

Notes



Registering Callback for Our Pass for a Dynamic Plugins

Notes



Makefile for Creating and Using a Dynamic Plugin

```
CC = $(INSTALL_D)/bin/gcc
PLUGIN_SOURCES = new-pass.c
PLUGIN_OBJECTS = $(patsubst %.c,%.o,$(PLUGIN_SOURCES ))
GCCPLUGINS_DIR = $(shell $(CC) -print-file-name=plugin)
CFLAGS+= -fPIC -O2
INCLUDE = -Iplugin/include

%.o : %.c
$(CC) $(CFLAGS) $(INCLUDE) -c $<

new-pass.so: $(PLUGIN_OBJECTS)
$(CC) $(CFLAGS) $(INCLUDE) -shared $^ -o $@

test_plugin: test.c
$(CC) -fplugin=./new-pass.so $^ -o $@ -fdump-tree-all
```



Part 4

*Flow of Control in the
Generated Compiler*

Makefile for Creating and Using a Dynamic Plugin

Notes



Notes

Walking the Maze of a Large Code Base

- If you use conventional editors such as vi or emacs
 - ▶ Use cscope

```
cd $SOURCE
cscope -R
```
 - ▶ Use ctags

```
cd $SOURCE
ctags -R
```
- Make sure you use exuberant-ctags
- Or use IDE such as eclipse



gcc Driver Control Flow

```
main /* In file gcc.c */
  validate_all_switches
  lookup_compiler
  do_spec
  do_spec_2
  do_spec_1 /* Get the name of the compiler */
  execute
  pex_init
  pex_run
  pex_run_in_environment
  obj->funcs->exec_child
```



Walking the Maze of a Large Code Base

Notes



gcc Driver Control Flow

Notes



gcc Driver Control Flow

```

main  /* In file gcc.c */
  validate_all_switches
  lookup_compiler
  do_spec
  do_spec_2
  do_spec_1 /*
  execute
  pex_init
  pex_run
  pex_run_in
  obj->fu

```

Observations

- All compilers are invoked by this driver
- Assembler is also invoked by this driver
- Linker is invoked in the end by default



cc1 Top Level Control Flow

```

main
  toplev_main /* In file toplev.c */
  decode_options
  do_compile
  compile_file
  lang_hooks.parse_file => c_common_parse_file
  lang_hooks.decls.final_write_globals =>
  c_write_global_declarations
  targetm.asm_out.file_end
  finalize

```



gcc Driver Control Flow

Notes



cc1 Top Level Control Flow

Notes



cc1 Top Level Control Flow

```

main
  toplev_main /* In file toplev.c */
  decode_options
  do_compile
    compile_file
      lang_hooks.p
      lang_hooks.d
    targetm.asm
  finalize

```

Observations

- The entire compilation is driven by functions specified in language hooks
- Not a good design!

Declarations



cc1 Control Flow: Parsing for C

```

lang_hooks.parse_file => c_common_parse_file
  c_parse_file
    c_parser_translation_unit
      c_parser_external_declaration
        c_parser_declaration_or_fndef
          c_parser_declspecs /* parse declarations */
          c_parser_compound_statement
          finish_function /* finish parsing */
          c_genericize
          cgraph_finalize_function
          /* finalize AST of a function */

```



cc1 Top Level Control Flow

Notes



cc1 Control Flow: Parsing for C

Notes



cc1 Control Flow: Parsing for C

```
lang_hooks.parse_file => c_common_parse_file
  c_parse_file
```

```
  c_parser_translation_unit
```

```
    c_parser_e
```

```
      c_parse
```

```
        c_pa
```

```
        c_pa
```

```
        fini
```

```
      c
```

```
      c
```

```
    /*
```

Observations

- GCC has moved to a recursive descent parser from version 4.1.0
- Earlier parser was generated using Bison specification

```
ions */
```

```
*/
```



cc1 Control Flow: Lowering Passes for C

```
lang_hooks.decls.final_write_globals =>
  c_write_global_declarations
  cgraph_finalize_compilation_unit
  cgraph_analyze_functions /* Create GIMPLE */
  cgraph_analyze_function
  gimplify_function_tree
  gimplify_body
  gimplify_stmt
  gimplify_expr
  cgraph_lower_function /* Intraprocedural */
  tree_lowering_passes
  execute_pass_list (all_lowering_passes)
```



cc1 Control Flow: Parsing for C

Notes



cc1 Control Flow: Lowering Passes for C

Notes



cc1 Control Flow: Lowering Passes for C

```

lang_hooks.decls.final_write_globals =>
    c_write_global_declarations
cgraph_finalize_compilation_unit
cgraph_analyze
cgraph_anal
    gimpli
    gim
cgraph_lower
tree_lower
execu

```

Observations

- Lowering passes are language independent
- Yet they are being called from a function in language hooks
- Not a good design!



Organization of Passes

Order	Task	IR	Level	Pass data structure
1	Lowering	GIMPLE	Intra	<code>gimple_opt_pass</code>
2	Optimizations	GIMPLE	Inter	<code>ipa_opt_pass</code>
3	Optimizations	GIMPLE	Intra	<code>gimple_opt_pass</code>
4	RTL Generation	GIMPLE	Intra	<code>rtl_opt_pass</code>
5	Optimization	RTL	Intra	<code>rtl_opt_pass</code>



cc1 Control Flow: Lowering Passes for C

Notes



Organization of Passes

Notes



cc1 Control Flow: Optimization and Code Generation Passes

```

cgraph_analyze_function    /* Create GIMPLE */
...                        /* previous slide */
cgraph_optimize
  ipa_passes
    execute_ipa_pass_list(all_small_ipa_passes) /*!in_lto_p*/
    execute_ipa_summary_passes(all_regular_ipa_passes)
    execute_ipa_summary_passes(all_lto_gen_passes)
    ipa_write_summaries
  cgraph_expand_all_functions
    cgraph_expand_function
    /* Intraprocedural passes on GIMPLE, */
    /* expansion pass, and passes on RTL. */
    tree_rest_of_compilation
    execute_pass_list (all_passes)

```



cc1 Control Flow: Optimization and Code Generation Passes

```

cgraph_analyze_function    /* Create GIMPLE */
...                        /* previous slide */
cgraph_optimize
  ipa_passes
    execute_ipa_pass_list(all_small_ipa_passes) /*!in_lto_p*/
    execute_ipa_summary_passes(all_regular_ipa_passes)
    execute_ipa_summary_passes(all_lto_gen_passes)
    ipa_write_summaries
  cgraph_expand_all_functions
    cgraph_expand_function
    /* Intraprocedural passes on GIMPLE, */
    /* expansion pass, and passes on RTL. */
    tree_rest_of_compilation
    execute_pass_list (all_passes)

```

Observations

- Optimization and code generation passes are language independent
- Yet they are being called from a function in language hooks
- Not a good design!



cc1 Control Flow: Optimization and Code Generation Passes

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cc1 Control Flow: Optimization and Code Generation Passes

Notes

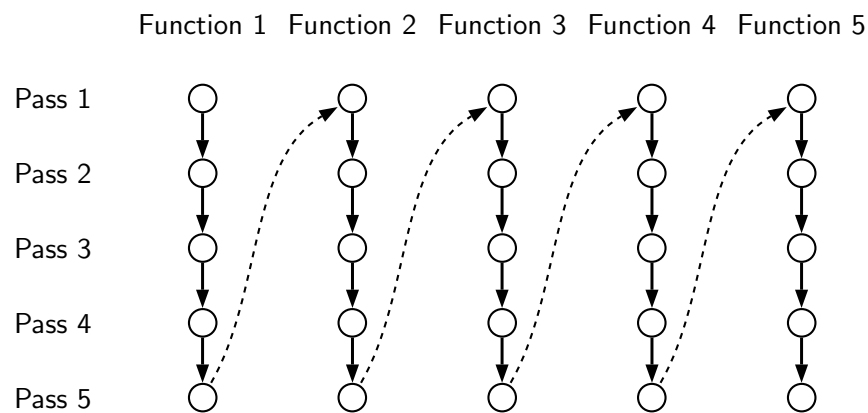


Execution Order in Intraprocedural Passes

	Function 1	Function 2	Function 3	Function 4	Function 5
Pass 1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pass 2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pass 3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pass 4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pass 5	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Execution Order in Intraprocedural Passes



Execution Order in Intraprocedural Passes

Notes

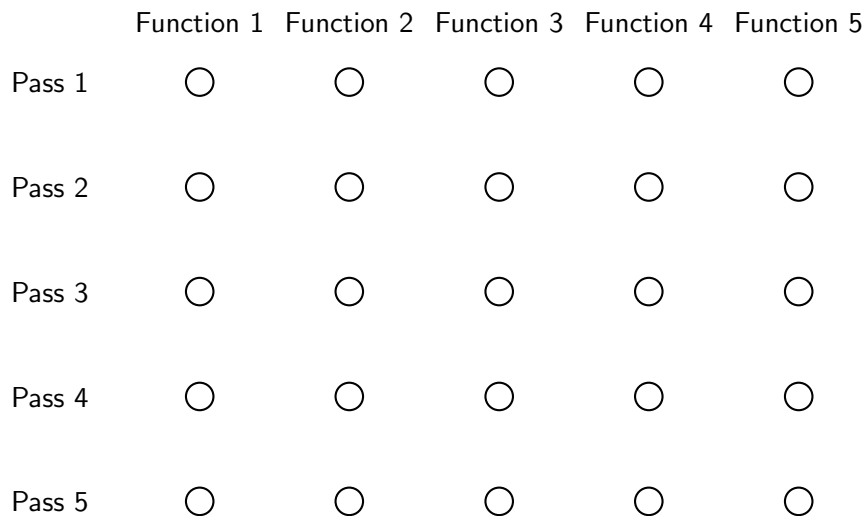


Execution Order in Intraprocedural Passes

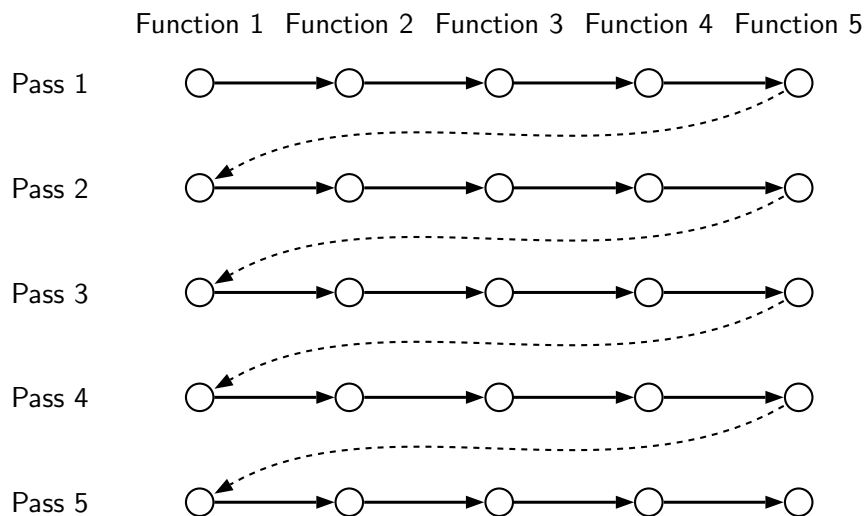
Notes



Execution Order in Interprocedural Passes



Execution Order in Interprocedural Passes



Execution Order in Interprocedural Passes

Notes



Execution Order in Interprocedural Passes

Notes



cc1 Control Flow: GIMPLE to RTL Expansion (pass_expand)

```
gimple_expand_cfg
  expand_gimple_basic_block(bb)
    expand_gimple_cond(stmt)
    expand_gimple_stmt(stmt)
      expand_gimple_stmt_1 (stmt)
        expand_expr_real_2
          expand_expr /* Operands */
            expand_expr_real
              optab_for_tree_code
                expand_binop /* Now we have rtx for operands */
                  expand_binop_directly
                    /* The plugin for a machine */
                    code=optab_handler(binoptab,mode);
                    GEN_FCN
                    emit_insn
```



Part 5

LTO: Link Time Optimization

cc1 Control Flow: GIMPLE to RTL Expansion (pass_expand)

Notes



Notes

Link Time Optimization

- Default `cgraph` creation is restricted to a translation unit (i.e. a single file)
- Interprocedural analysis and optimization across files is not possible by default
- All files (or their equivalents) are available at link time (assuming static linking)
- LTO in GCC is basically interprocedural optimizations of functions across different files



Link Time Optimization

- LTO framework supported in GCC-4.6.0
- Use `-flto` option during compilation
- Generates conventional `.o` files and inserts GIMPLE level information in them
Complete translation is performed in this phase
- During linking all object modules are put together and `lto1` is invoked
It re-executes optimization passes from the function `cgraph_optimize`

Basic Idea: Provide a larger call graph to regular ipa passes



Link Time Optimization

Notes



Link Time Optimization

Notes



Understanding LTO Framework

```
main ()
{
    printf ("hello, world\n");
}
```



Understanding LTO Framework

```
main ()
{
    printf ("hello, world\n");
}
```



Understanding LTO Framework

Notes



Understanding LTO Framework

Notes



Assembly Output with LTO Information (3)

```
.ascii "/\342\312)\254G\204\323j\307\035\207[w\230qN\204\032gB2\335p"
.ascii "\025\304$\033\365U\241\f\341\033\314\255a\225\376\237#Y\t\326"
.ascii "&l}\215\273\276\245{\342\255\374n\f\035b\332\213\236/#\221_\260"
.ascii "\321\253.Y\021q/ \320\310\0166\322\303\305\275^\357L\373\342"
.ascii "\017'f\005\227D\267\3400\333\365Z\325_8h\217j\367f-\034j\324"
.ascii "!r\237y[\f\344\231x\302\034\335\222\301{\343\317@204\371\364"
.ascii "\\211u}p\324\351\252\201\307\213^\262\027\3757S\311j0\257\325"
.ascii "\277\302$[\325\006\r\247\275\0207\376nLu\246\221\254\n+\307"
.ascii "\007\367\251\3001\251\244h\003\223\216\350\354\254\016\343\206"
.ascii "\033M\210\356\242\272\211\375\352\005\314\2201F\215\2320\312"
.ascii "zx\236t0f\334\237\273\201\350\255\356}\334\017\376F\344\206\267"
.ascii "v\222\366\006\206\316V\226S\320S\351\243\323\221\354q6{\236\311"
.ascii "|\003\262q\030\362"
.text
.section .gnu.lto_.symtab.6a5c5521,"",@progbits
.string "main"
.string ""
.string ""
.string ""
.string ""
```



Assembly Output with LTO Information (4)

```
.string ""
.string ""
.string ""
.string ""
.string ""
.string ""
.string ""
.string "K"
.string ""
.string ""
.text
.section .gnu.lto_.opts,"",@progbits
.string "x\234cb'\340\002bs\006\b'\002\021\r\f\273\230\031\030\030A\022\005\:"
.ascii "\002\370\tL"
.text
.section .rodata
.LC0:
.string "hello, world"
```



Assembly Output with LTO Information (3)

Notes



Assembly Output with LTO Information (4)

Notes



Assembly Output with LTO Information (5)

```

.text
.globl main
.type main, @function
main:
.LFBO:
.cfi_startproc
pushl %ebp
.cfi_def_cfa_offset 8
.cfi_offset 5, -8
movl %esp, %ebp
.cfi_def_cfa_register 5
andl $-16, %esp
subl $16, %esp
movl $.LC0, (%esp)
call puts

```

**Assembly Output with LTO Information (6)**

```

leave
.cfi_restore 5
.cfi_def_cfa 4, 4
ret
.cfi_endproc
.LFEO:
.size main, .-main
.comm __gnu_lto_v1,1,1
.ident "GCC: (GNU) 4.6.0"
.section .note.GNU-stack,"",@progbits

```

**Assembly Output with LTO Information (5)**

Notes

**Assembly Output with LTO Information (6)**

Notes



lto1 Control Flow

```

lto_main
  lto_process_name
  lto_init_reader
  read_cgraph_and_symbols
    if (flag_wpa)
    {
      do_whole_program_analysis
      materialize_cgraph
      execute_ipa_pass_list (all_regular_ipa_passes)
    }
  else
  {
    materialize_cgraph
    cgraph_optimize
  }

```

**cc1 Control Flow: A Recap**

```

toplev_main /* In file toplev.c */
  compile_file
    lang_hooks.parse_file=>c_common_parse_file
    lang_hooks.decls.final_write_globals=>c_write_global_declarations
    cgraph_finalize_compilation_unit
    cgraph_analyze_functions /* Create GIMPLE */
    cgraph_analyze_function /* Create GIMPLE */
    ...
    cgraph_optimize
    ipa_passes
      execute_ipa_pass_list(all_small_ipa_passes) /*!in lto*/
      execute_ipa_summary_passes(all_regular_ipa_passes)
      execute_ipa_summary_passes(all_lto_gen_passes)
      ipa_write_summaries
    cgraph_expand_all_functions
    cgraph_expand_function
    /* Intraprocedural passes on GIMPLE, */
    /* expansion pass, and passes on RTL. */

```

**lto1 Control Flow**

Notes

**cc1 Control Flow: A Recap**

Notes



cc1 and lto1

```

toplev_main
...
compile_file
...
cgraph_analyze_function

cc1
cgraph_optimize
...
ipa_passes
...
cgraph_expand_all_functions
...
tree_rest_of_compilation

```



cc1 and lto1



cc1 and lto1

```

toplev_main
...
compile_file
...
cgraph_analyze_function

lto1
lto_main
...
read_cgraph_and_symbols
...
materialize_cgraph

cgraph_optimize
...
ipa_passes
...
cgraph_expand_all_functions
...
tree_rest_of_compilation

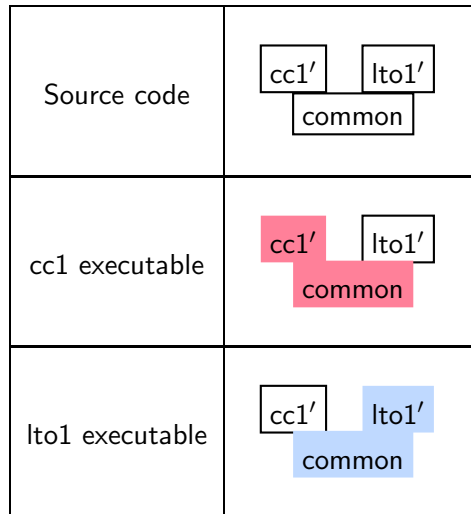
```



cc1 and lto1



Our Pictorial Convention

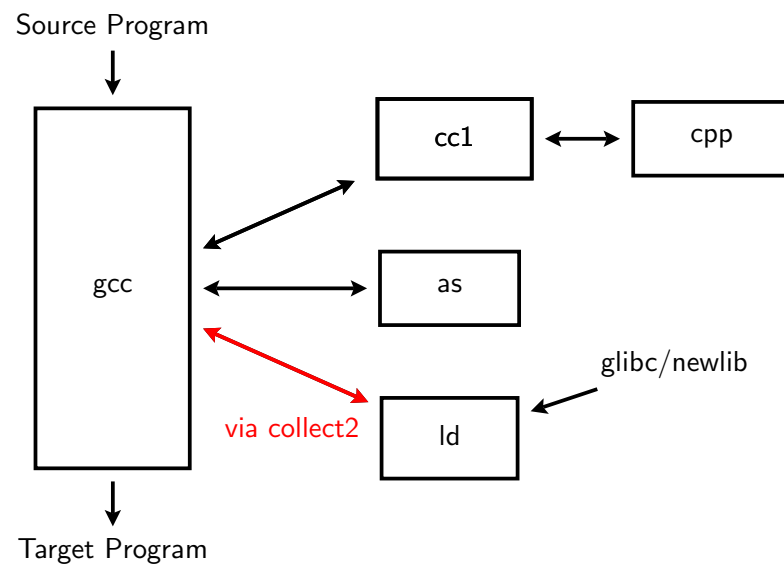


Our Pictorial Convention

Notes



The GNU Tool Chain: Our First Picture

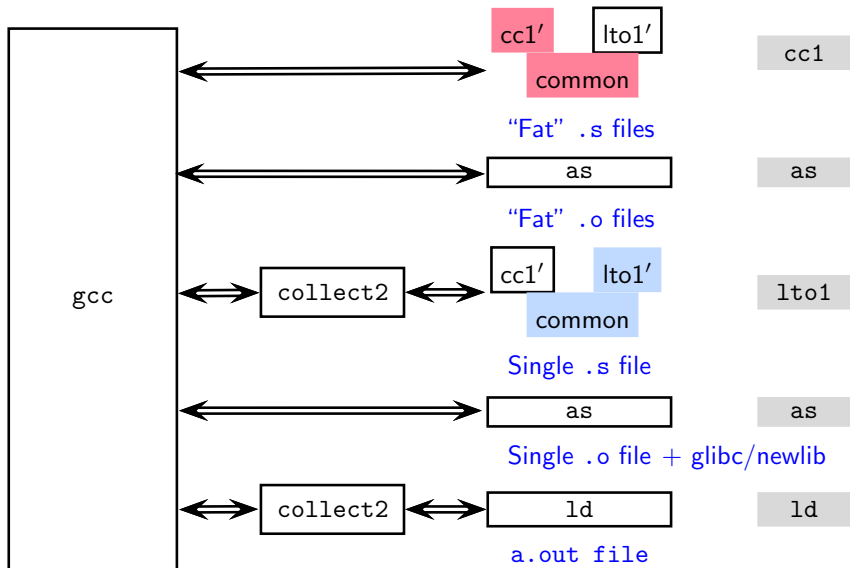


The GNU Tool Chain: Our First Picture

Notes



The GNU Tool Chain for LTO Support

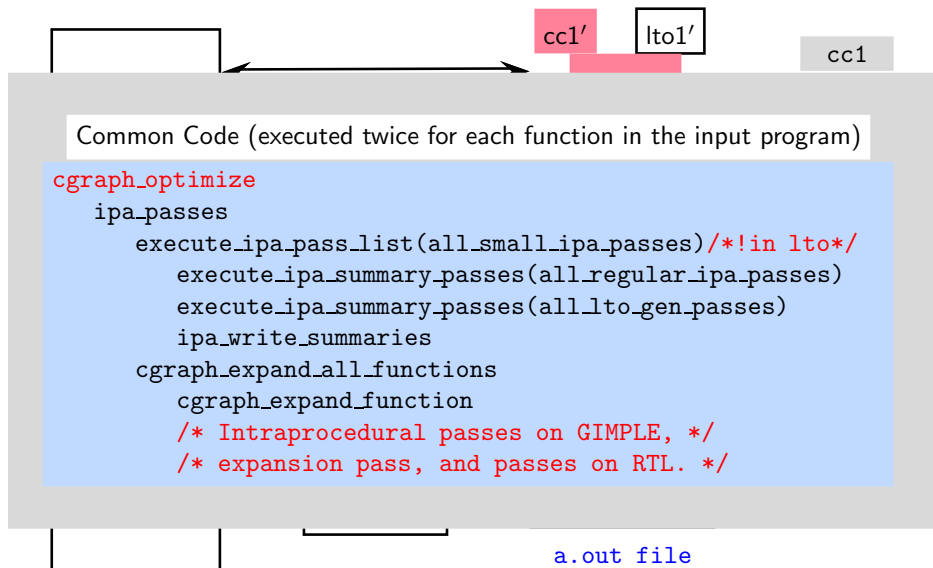


The GNU Tool Chain for LTO Support

Notes



The GNU Tool Chain for LTO Support



The GNU Tool Chain for LTO Support

Notes



WHOPR Mode of Link Time Optimization (1)

- “Fat” files could be real fat
- For large programs with thousands of functions, the entire program may not fit in the memory
- It would be useful to read only
 - ▶ the call graph and not function bodies
 - ▶ summary information for each function
- This would enable independent processing of functions at the interprocedural level
Parallel analysis on multiple CPUs analysis would be an added advantage



WHOPR Mode of Link Time Optimization (2)

Three steps

- LGEN: Local Generation of summary information **Potentially Parallel**
- WPA: Whole Program Analysis **Sequential**
 - ▶ Reads the call graph and not function bodies
 - ▶ summary information for each function
- LTRANS: Local Transformations **Potentially Parallel**



WHOPR Mode of Link Time Optimization (1)

Notes



WHOPR Mode of Link Time Optimization (2)

Notes



Part 6

Conclusions

1 July 2011

Plugins: Conclusions

52/52

Conclusions

- Excellent mechanism of plugging in different
 - ▶ translators in the main driver
 - ▶ front ends, passes, and back ends in the main compiler
- However, the plugins have been used in an adhoc manner
- LTO provides a good support for real interprocedural analysis and optimization



Notes

1 July 2011

Plugins: Conclusions

52/52

Conclusions

Notes

