

Manipulating GIMPLE and RTL IRs

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

Department of Computer Science and Engineering,
Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay



1 July 2011

Outline

- An Overview of GIMPLE
- Using GIMPLE API in GCC-4.6.0
- Adding a GIMPLE Pass to GCC
- An Internal View of RTL
- Manipulating RTL IR



Outline

Notes



Part 1

An Overview of GIMPLE

1 July 2011

GIMPLE and RTL: An Overview of GIMPLE

2/45

GIMPLE: A Recap

- Language independent three address code representation
 - ▶ Computation represented as a sequence of basic operations
 - ▶ Temporaries introduced to hold intermediate values
- Control construct explicated into conditional and unconditional jumps



Notes

1 July 2011

GIMPLE and RTL: An Overview of GIMPLE

2/45

GIMPLE: A Recap

Notes



Motivation Behind GIMPLE

- Previously, the only common IR was RTL (Register Transfer Language)
- Drawbacks of RTL for performing high-level optimizations
 - ▶ Low-level IR, more suitable for machine dependent optimizations (e.g., peephole optimization)
 - ▶ High level information is difficult to extract from RTL (e.g. array references, data types etc.)
 - ▶ Introduces stack too soon, even if later optimizations do not require it



Why Not Abstract Syntax Trees for Optimization?

- ASTs contain detailed function information but are not suitable for optimization because
 - ▶ **Lack of a common representation across languages**
 - ▶ No single AST shared by all front-ends
 - ▶ So each language would have to have a different implementation of the same optimizations
 - ▶ Difficult to maintain and upgrade so many optimization frameworks
 - ▶ **Structural Complexity**
 - ▶ Lots of complexity due to the syntactic constructs of each language
 - ▶ Hierarchical structure and not linear structure
 - ▶ Control flow explication is required



Motivation Behind GIMPLE

Notes



Why Not Abstract Syntax Trees for Optimization?

Notes



Need for a New IR

- Earlier versions of GCC would build up trees for a single statement, and then lower them to RTL before moving on to the next statement
- For higher level optimizations, entire function needs to be represented in trees in a language-independent way.
- Result of this effort - GENERIC and GIMPLE



What is GENERIC?

What?

- Language independent IR for a complete function in the form of trees
- Obtained by removing language specific constructs from ASTs
- All tree codes defined in `$(SOURCE)/gcc/tree.def`

Why?

- Each language frontend can have its own AST
- Once parsing is complete they must emit GENERIC



Need for a New IR

Notes



What is GENERIC?

Notes



What is GIMPLE ?

- GIMPLE is influenced by **SIMPLE** IR of **McCat** compiler
- But GIMPLE is not same as SIMPLE (GIMPLE supports GOTO)
- It is a simplified subset of GENERIC
 - ▶ 3 address representation
 - ▶ Control flow lowering
 - ▶ Cleanups and simplification, restricted grammar
- Benefit : Optimizations become easier



GIMPLE Goals

The Goals of GIMPLE are

- Lower control flow
Sequenced statements + conditional and unconditional jumps
- Simplify expressions
Typically one operator and at most two operands
- Simplify scope
Move local scope to block begin, including temporaries



What is GIMPLE ?

Notes



GIMPLE Goals

Notes



Tuple Based GIMPLE Representation

- Earlier implementation of GIMPLE used trees as internal data structure
- Tree data structure was much more general than was required for three address statements
- Now a three address statement is implemented as a tuple
- These tuples contain the following information
 - ▶ Type of the statement
 - ▶ Result
 - ▶ Operator
 - ▶ Operands

The result and operands are still represented using trees



Observing Internal Form of GIMPLE

test.c.004t.gimple
with compilation option
-fdump-tree-all

```
x = 10;
y = 5;
D.1954 = x * y;
a.0 = a;
x = D.1954 + a.0;
a.1 = a;
D.1957 = a.1 * x;
y = y - D.1957;
```

test.c.004t.gimple with compilation option
-fdump-tree-all-raw

```
gimple_assign <integer_cst, x, 10, NULL>
gimple_assign <integer_cst, y, 5, NULL>
gimple_assign <mult_expr, D.1954, x, y>
gimple_assign <var_decl, a.0, a, NULL>
gimple_assign <plus_expr, x, D.1954, a.0>
gimple_assign <var_decl, a.1, a, NULL>
gimple_assign <mult_expr, D.1957, a.1, x>
gimple_assign <minus_expr, y, y, D.1957>
```



Tuple Based GIMPLE Representation

Notes



Observing Internal Form of GIMPLE

Notes



Observing Internal Form of GIMPLE

```
test.c.004t.gimple  
with compilation option  
-fdump-tree-all
```

```
if (a < c)  
  goto <D.1953>;  
else  
  goto <D.1954>;  
<D.1953>:  
  a = b + c;  
  goto <D.1955>;  
<D.1954>:  
  a = b - c;  
<D.1955>:
```

```
test.c.004t.gimple with compilation option  
-fdump-tree-all-raw
```

```
gimple_cond <lt_expr, a,c,<D.1953>, <D.1954>>  
gimple_label <<D.1953>>  
gimple_assign <plus_expr, a, b, c>  
gimple_goto <<D.1955>>  
gimple_label <<D.1954>>  
gimple_assign <minus_expr, a, b, c>  
gimple_label <<D.1955>>
```



Part 2

Using GIMPLE API in GCC-4.6.0

Observing Internal Form of GIMPLE

Notes



Notes

Iterating Over GIMPLE Statements

- A basic block contains a doubly linked-list of GIMPLE statements
- The statements are represented as GIMPLE tuples, and the operands are represented by tree data structure
- Processing of statements can be done through [iterators](#)



Iterating Over GIMPLE Statements

- A basic block contains a doubly linked-list of GIMPLE statements
- The statements are represented as GIMPLE tuples, and the operands are represented by tree data structure
- Processing of statements can be done through [iterators](#)

```
basic_block bb;  
gimple_stmt_iterator gsi;
```

```
FOR_EACH_BB (bb)  
{  
    for (gsi=gsi_start_bb (bb); !gsi_end_p (gsi);  
         gsi_next (&gsi))  
        analyze_statement (gsi_stmt (gsi));  
}
```



Iterating Over GIMPLE Statements

Notes



Iterating Over GIMPLE Statements

Notes



Iterating Over GIMPLE Statements

- A basic block contains a doubly linked-list of GIMPLE statements
- The statements are represented as GIMPLE tuples, and the operands are represented by tree data structure
- Processing of statements can be done through [iterators](#)

```
basic_block bb;
gimple_stmt_iterator gsi;
```

```
FOR_EACH_BB (bb)
{
  for (gsi=gsi_start_bb (bb); !gsi_end_p (gsi);
       gsi_next (&gsi))
    analyze_statement (gsi_stmt (gsi));
}
```

Basic block iterator



Iterating Over GIMPLE Statements

- A basic block contains a doubly linked-list of GIMPLE statements
- The statements are represented as GIMPLE tuples, and the operands are represented by tree data structure
- Processing of statements can be done through [iterators](#)

```
basic_block bb;
gimple_stmt_iterator gsi;
```

```
FOR_EACH_BB (bb)
{
  for (gsi=gsi_start_bb (bb); !gsi_end_p (gsi);
       gsi_next (&gsi))
    analyze_statement (gsi_stmt (gsi));
}
```

GIMPLE statement iterator



Iterating Over GIMPLE Statements

Notes



Iterating Over GIMPLE Statements

Notes



Iterating Over GIMPLE Statements

- A basic block contains a doubly linked-list of GIMPLE statements
- The statements are represented as GIMPLE tuples, and the operands are represented by tree data structure
- Processing of statements can be done through [iterators](#)

```
basic_block bb;
gimple_stmt_iterator gsi;

FOR_EACH_BB (bb)
{
    for (gsi=gsi_start_bb (bb); !gsi_end_p (gsi);
        gsi_next (&gsi))
        analyze_statement (gsi_stmt (gsi));
}
```

Get the first statement of bb



Iterating Over GIMPLE Statements

- A basic block contains a doubly linked-list of GIMPLE statements
- The statements are represented as GIMPLE tuples, and the operands are represented by tree data structure
- Processing of statements can be done through [iterators](#)

```
basic_block bb;
gimple_stmt_iterator gsi;

FOR_EACH_BB (bb)
{
    for (gsi=gsi_start_bb (bb); !gsi_end_p (gsi);
        gsi_next (&gsi))
        analyze_statement (gsi_stmt (gsi));
}
```

True if end reached



Iterating Over GIMPLE Statements

Notes



Iterating Over GIMPLE Statements

Notes



Iterating Over GIMPLE Statements

- A basic block contains a doubly linked-list of GIMPLE statements
- The statements are represented as GIMPLE tuples, and the operands are represented by tree data structure
- Processing of statements can be done through [iterators](#)

```
basic_block bb;
gimple_stmt_iterator gsi;

FOR_EACH_BB (bb)
{
    for (gsi=gsi_start_bb (bb); !gsi_end_p (gsi);
         gsi_next (&gsi))
        analyze_statement (gsi_stmt (gsi));
}
```

Advance iterator to the next GIMPLE stmt



Iterating Over GIMPLE Statements

- A basic block contains a doubly linked-list of GIMPLE statements
- The statements are represented as GIMPLE tuples, and the operands are represented by tree data structure
- Processing of statements can be done through [iterators](#)

```
basic_block bb;
gimple_stmt_iterator gsi;

FOR_EACH_BB (bb)
{
    for (gsi=gsi_start_bb (bb); !gsi_end_p (gsi);
         gsi_next (&gsi))
        analyze_statement (gsi_stmt (gsi));
}
```

Return the current statement



Iterating Over GIMPLE Statements

Notes



Iterating Over GIMPLE Statements

Notes



Other Useful APIs for Manipulating GIMPLE

Extracting parts of GIMPLE statements:

- `gimple_assign_lhs`: left hand side
- `gimple_assign_rhs1`: left operand of the right hand side
- `gimple_assign_rhs2`: right operand of the right hand side
- `gimple_assign_rhs_code`: operator on the right hand side

A complete list can be found in the file `gimple.h`



Part 3

Adding a GIMPLE Pass to GCC

Other Useful APIs for Manipulating GIMPLE

Extracting parts of GIMPLE statements:

Notes



Notes

Adding a GIMPLE Intraprocedural Pass in GCC-4.6.0 (1)

Add the following `gimple_opt_pass` struct instance to the file

```
struct gimple_opt_pass pass_intra_gimple_manipulation =
{
  {
    GIMPLE_PASS,           /* optimization pass type */
    "gm",                 /* name of the pass*/
    gate_gimple_manipulation, /* gate. */
    intra_gimple_manipulation, /* execute (driver function) */
    NULL,                 /* sub passes to be run */
    NULL,                 /* next pass to run */
    0,                    /* static pass number */
    0,                    /* timevar_id */
    0,                    /* properties required */
    0,                    /* properties provided */
    0,                    /* properties destroyed */
    0,                    /* todo_flags start */
    0                      /* todo_flags end */
  }
};
```



Adding a GIMPLE Intraprocedural Pass as a Static Plugin

1. Write the driver function in file `new-pass.c`
2. Declare your pass in file `tree-pass.h`:


```
extern struct gimple_opt_pass
pass_intra_gimple_manipulation;
```
3. Add your pass to the intraprocedural pass list in `init_optimization_passes()`

```
...
NEXT_PASS (pass_build_cfg);
NEXT_PASS (pass_intra_gimple_manipulation);
...
```



Adding a GIMPLE Intraprocedural Pass in GCC-4.6.0 (1)

Notes



Adding a GIMPLE Intraprocedural Pass as a Static Plugin

Notes



Adding a GIMPLE Intraprocedural Pass as a Static Plugin

4. In `$(SOURCE)/gcc/Makefile.in`, add `new-pass.o` to the list of language independent object files. Also, make specific changes to compile `new-pass.o` from `new-pass.c`
5. Configure and build `gcc`
(For simplicity, we will 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 Our Pass as a Dynamic Plugin

```
struct register_pass_info dynamic_pass_info = {
  &(pass_intra_gimple_manipulation.pass),
  /* Address of new pass, here, the
   struct opt_pass field of
   simple_ipa_opt_pass defined above */
  "cfg",
  /* Name of the reference pass (string
   in the pass 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
};
```



Adding a GIMPLE Intraprocedural Pass as a Static Plugin

Notes



Registering Our Pass as a Dynamic Plugin

Notes



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 */
    &dynamic_pass_info);       /* plugin specific data */

  return 0;
}
```



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
```



Registering Callback for Our Pass for a Dynamic Plugins

Notes



Makefile for Creating and Using a Dynamic Plugin

Notes



An Intraprocedural Analysis for Discovering Pointer Usage

Calculate the number of pointer statements in GIMPLE (i.e. result or an operand is a pointer variable)



Discovering Pointer Usage

```
int *p, *q;
void callme (int);
int main ()
{
    int a, b;
    p = &b;
    callme (a);
    return 0;
}
void callme (int a)
{
    a = *(p + 3);
    q = &a;
}
```

```
main ()
{ int D.1965;
  int a;
  int b;

  p = &b;
  callme (a);
  D.1965 = 0;
  return D.1965;
}
callme (int a)
{ int * p.0;
  int a.1;

  p.0 = p;
  a.1 = MEM[(int *)p.0 + 12B];
  a = a.1;
  q = &a;
}
```



An Intraprocedural Analysis for Discovering Pointer Usage

Calculate the number of pointer statements in GIMPLE (i.e. result or an operand is a pointer variable)

Notes



Discovering Pointer Usage

Notes



An Intraprocedural Analysis Application

```
static unsigned int
intra_gimple_manipulation (void)
{
    basic_block bb;
    gimple_stmt_iterator gsi;

    initialize_var_count ();
    FOR_EACH_BB_FN (bb, cfun)
    {
        for (gsi=gsi_start_bb (bb); !gsi_end_p (gsi);
            gsi_next (&gsi))
            analyze_gimple_stmt (gsi_stmt (gsi));
    }
    print_var_count ();
    return 0;
}
```



An Intraprocedural Analysis Application

```
static unsigned int
intra_gimple_manipulation (void)
{
    basic_block bb;
    gimple_stmt_iterator gsi;

    initialize_var_count ();
    FOR_EACH_BB_FN (bb, cfun)
    {
        for (gsi=gsi_start_bb (bb); !gsi_end_p (gsi);
            gsi_next (&gsi))
            analyze_gimple_stmt (gsi_stmt (gsi));
    }
    print_var_count ();
    return 0;
}
```

Basic block iterator parameterized with function



An Intraprocedural Analysis Application

Notes



An Intraprocedural Analysis Application

Notes



An Intraprocedural Analysis Application

```

static unsigned int
intra_gimple_manipulation (void)
{
    basic_block bb;
    gimple_stmt_iterator gsi;

    initialize_var_count ();
    FOR_EACH_BB_FN (bb, cfun)
    {
        for (gsi=gsi_start_bb (bb); !gsi_end_p (gsi);
            gsi_next (&gsi))
            analyze_gimple_stmt (gsi_stmt (gsi));
    }
    print_var_count ();
    return 0;
}

```

Current function (i.e. function being compiled)



An Intraprocedural Analysis Application

Notes



An Intraprocedural Analysis Application

```

static unsigned int
intra_gimple_manipulation (void)
{
    basic_block bb;
    gimple_stmt_iterator gsi;

    initialize_var_count ();
    FOR_EACH_BB_FN (bb, cfun)
    {
        for (gsi=gsi_start_bb (bb); !gsi_end_p (gsi);
            gsi_next (&gsi))
            analyze_gimple_stmt (gsi_stmt (gsi));
    }
    print_var_count ();
    return 0;
}

```

GIMPLE statement iterator



An Intraprocedural Analysis Application

Notes



Analysing GIMPLE Statement

```

static void
analyze_gimple_stmt (gimple stmt)
{
  if (is_gimple_assign (stmt))
  {
    tree lhsop = gimple_assign_lhs (stmt);
    tree rhsop1 = gimple_assign_rhs1 (stmt);
    tree rhsop2 = gimple_assign_rhs2 (stmt);
    /* Check if either LHS, RHS1 or RHS2 operands
       can be pointers. */
    if ((lhsop && is_pointer_var (lhsop)) ||
        (rhsop1 && is_pointer_var (rhsop1)) ||
        (rhsop2 && is_pointer_var (rhsop2)))
    { if (dump_file)
        fprintf (dump_file, "Pointer Statement :");
        print_gimple_stmt (dump_file, stmt, 0, 0);
        num_ptr_stmts++;
      }
    }
}

```



Analysing GIMPLE Statement

Notes

Analysing GIMPLE Statement

```

static void
analyze_gimple_stmt (gimple stmt)
{
  if (is_gimple_assign (stmt))
  {
    tree lhsop = gimple_assign_lhs (stmt);
    tree rhsop1 = gimple_assign_rhs1 (stmt);
    tree rhsop2 = gimple_assign_rhs2 (stmt);
    /* Check if either LHS, RHS1 or RHS2 operands
       can be pointers. */
    if ((lhsop && is_pointer_var (lhsop)) ||
        (rhsop1 && is_pointer_var (rhsop1)) ||
        (rhsop2 && is_pointer_var (rhsop2)))
    { if (dump_file)
        fprintf (dump_file, "Pointer Statement :");
        print_gimple_stmt (dump_file, stmt, 0, 0);
        num_ptr_stmts++;
      }
    }
}

```

Returns LHS of assignment statement



Analysing GIMPLE Statement

Notes

Analysing GIMPLE Statement

```

static void
analyze_gimple_stmt (gimple stmt)
{
  if (is_gimple_assign (stmt))
  {
    tree lhsop = gimple_assign_lhs (stmt);
    tree rhsop1 = gimple_assign_rhs1 (stmt);
    tree rhsop2 = gimple_assign_rhs2 (stmt);
    /* Check if either LHS, RHS1 or RHS2 operands
       can be pointers. */
    if ((lhsop && is_pointer_var (lhsop)) ||
        (rhsop1 && is_pointer_var (rhsop1)) ||
        (rhsop2 && is_pointer_var (rhsop2)))
    { if (dump_file)
        fprintf (dump_file, "Pointer Statement :");
        print_gimple_stmt (dump_file, stmt, 0, 0);
        num_ptr_stmts++;
      }
  }
}

```

Returns first operand of RHS



Analysing GIMPLE Statement

Notes

Analysing GIMPLE Statement

```

static void
analyze_gimple_stmt (gimple stmt)
{
  if (is_gimple_assign (stmt))
  {
    tree lhsop = gimple_assign_lhs (stmt);
    tree rhsop1 = gimple_assign_rhs1 (stmt);
    tree rhsop2 = gimple_assign_rhs2 (stmt);
    /* Check if either LHS, RHS1 or RHS2 operands
       can be pointers. */
    if ((lhsop && is_pointer_var (lhsop)) ||
        (rhsop1 && is_pointer_var (rhsop1)) ||
        (rhsop2 && is_pointer_var (rhsop2)))
    { if (dump_file)
        fprintf (dump_file, "Pointer Statement :");
        print_gimple_stmt (dump_file, stmt, 0, 0);
        num_ptr_stmts++;
      }
  }
}

```

Returns second operand of RHS



Analysing GIMPLE Statement

Notes

Analysing GIMPLE Statement

```

static void
analyze_gimple_stmt (gimple stmt)
{
  if (is_gimple_assign (stmt))
  {
    tree lhsop = gimple_assign_lhs (stmt);
    tree rhsop1 = gimple_assign_rhs1 (stmt);
    tree rhsop2 = gimple_assign_rhs2 (stmt);
    /* Check if either LHS, RHS1 or RHS2 operands
       can be pointers. */
    if ((lhsop && is_pointer_var (lhsop)) ||
        (rhsop1 && is_pointer_var (rhsop1)) ||
        (rhsop2 && is_pointer_var (rhsop2)))
    { if (dump_file)
      { fprintf (dump_file, "Pointer Statement :");
        print_gimple_stmt (dump_file, stmt, 0, 0);
        num_ptr_stmts++;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Pretty print the GIMPLE statement



Discovering Pointers

```

static bool
is_pointer_var (tree var)
{
  return is_pointer_type (TREE_TYPE (var));
}

static bool
is_pointer_type (tree type)
{
  if (POINTER_TYPE_P (type))
    return true;
  if (TREE_CODE (type) == ARRAY_TYPE)
    return is_pointer_var (TREE_TYPE (type));
  /* Return true if it is an aggregate type. */
  return AGGREGATE_TYPE_P (type);
}

```



Analysing GIMPLE Statement

Notes

Discovering Pointers

Notes

Discovering Pointers

```

static bool
is_pointer_var (tree var)
{
  return is_pointer_type (TREE_TYPE (var));
}

static bool
is_pointer_type (tree type)
{
  if (POINTER_TYPE_P (type))
    return true;
  if (TREE_CODE (type) == ARRAY_TYPE)
    return is_pointer_var (TREE_TYPE (type));
  /* Return true if it is an aggregate type. */
  return AGGREGATE_TYPE_P (type);
}

```

Data type of the expression



Discovering Pointers

```

static bool
is_pointer_var (tree var)
{
  return is_pointer_type (TREE_TYPE (var));
}

static bool
is_pointer_type (tree type)
{
  if (POINTER_TYPE_P (type))
    return true;
  if (TREE_CODE (type) == ARRAY_TYPE)
    return is_pointer_var (TREE_TYPE (type));
  /* Return true if it is an aggregate type. */
  return AGGREGATE_TYPE_P (type);
}

```

Defines what kind of node it is



Discovering Pointers

Notes

Discovering Pointers

Notes

Intraprocedural Analysis Results

```
main ()
{
  ...
  p = &b;
  callme (a);
  D.1965 = 0;
  return D.1965;
}
callme (int a)
{
  ...
  p.0 = p;
  a.1 = MEM[(int *)p.0 + 12B];
  a = a.1;
  q = &a;
}
```

Information collected by intraprocedural Analysis pass

- For main: 1
- For callme: 2

Why is the pointer in the red statement being missed?



Intraprocedural Analysis Results

Notes



Discovering Local Variables

```
static void gather_local_variables ()
{
  tree list = cfun->local_decls;

  if (!dump_file)
    return;

  fprintf(dump_file, "\nLocal variables : ");
  while (list)
  {
    if (!DECL_ARTIFICIAL (list) && dump_file)
    {
      fprintf(dump_file, get_name(list));
      fprintf(dump_file, "\n");
    }
    list = TREE_CHAIN (list);
  }
}
```



Discovering Local Variables

Notes



Discovering Global Variables

```
static void gather_global_variables ()
{
    struct varpool_node *node;

    if (!dump_file)
        return;

    fprintf(dump_file, "\nGlobal variables : ");
    for (node = varpool_nodes; node; node = node->next)
    {
        tree var = node->decl;
        if (!DECL_ARTIFICIAL(var))
        {
            fprintf(dump_file, get_name(var));
            fprintf(dump_file, "\n");
        }
    }
}
```



Discovering Global Variables

Notes



Adding Interprocedural Pass as a Static Plugin

1. Add the following `gimple_opt_pass` struct instance to the file

```
struct simple_ipa_opt_pass pass_inter_gimple_manipulation =
{
    {
        SIMPLE_IPA_PASS,          /* optimization pass type */
        "gm",                    /* name of the pass*/
        gate_gimple_manipulation, /* gate. */
        inter_gimple_manipulation, /* execute (driver function) */
        NULL,                    /* sub passes to be run */
        NULL,                    /* next pass to run */
        0,                       /* static pass number */
        0,                       /* timevar_id */
        0,                       /* properties required */
        0,                       /* properties provided */
        0,                       /* properties destroyed */
        0,                       /* todo_flags start */
        0                         /* todo_flags end */
    }
};
```



Adding Interprocedural Pass as a Static Plugin

Notes



Adding Interprocedural Pass as a Static Plugin

2. Write the driver function in file `new-pass.c`
3. Declare your pass in file `tree-pass.h`:


```
extern struct simple_ipa_opt_pass
    pass_inter_gimple_manipulation;
```
4. Add your pass to the interprocedural pass list in `init_optimization_passes()`

```
...
p = &all_regular_ipa_passes;
NEXT_PASS (pass_ipa_whole_program_visibility);
NEXT_PASS (pass_inter_gimple_manipulation);
NEXT_PASS (pass_ipa_cp);
...
```



Adding Interprocedural Pass as a Static Plugin

5. In `$(SOURCE)/gcc/Makefile.in`, add `new-pass.o` to the list of language independent object files. Also, make specific changes to compile `new-pass.o` from `new-pass.c`
6. Configure and build gcc for `cc1`
7. Debug using `ddd/gdb` if a need arises
(For debugging `cc1` from within `gcc`, see: <http://gcc.gnu.org/ml/gcc/2004-03/msg01195.html>)



Adding Interprocedural Pass as a Static Plugin

Notes



Adding Interprocedural Pass as a Static Plugin

Notes



Discovering Pointer Usage Interprocedurally

```
static unsigned int
inter_gimple_manipulation (void)
{
  struct cgraph_node *node;
  basic_block bb;
  gimple_stmt_iterator gsi;
  initialize_var_count ();
  for (node = cgraph_nodes; node; node=node->next) {
    /* Nodes without a body, and clone nodes are not interesting. */
    if (!gimple_has_body_p (node->decl) || node->clone_of)
      continue;
    push_cfun (DECL_STRUCT_FUNCTION (node->decl));
    FOR_EACH_BB (bb) {
      for (gsi=gsi_start_bb (bb); !gsi_end_p (gsi); gsi_next (&gsi))
        analyze_gimple_stmt (gsi_stmt (gsi));
    }
    pop_cfun ();
  }
  print_var_count ();
  return 0;
}
```



Discovering Pointer Usage Interprocedurally

Notes

Discovering Pointer Usage Interprocedurally

```
static unsigned int
inter_gimple_manipulation (void)
{
  struct cgraph_node *node;
  basic_block bb;
  gimple_stmt_iterator gsi;
  initialize_var_count ();
  for (node = cgraph_nodes; node; node=node->next) {
    /* Nodes without a body, and clone nodes are not interesting. */
    if (!gimple_has_body_p (node->decl) || node->clone_of)
      continue;
    push_cfun (DECL_STRUCT_FUNCTION (node->decl));
    FOR_EACH_BB (bb) {
      for (gsi=gsi_start_bb (bb); !gsi_end_p (gsi); gsi_next (&gsi))
        analyze_gimple_stmt (gsi_stmt (gsi));
    }
    pop_cfun ();
  }
  print_var_count ();
  return 0;
}
```

Iterating over all the callgraph nodes



Discovering Pointer Usage Interprocedurally

Notes

Discovering Pointer Usage Interprocedurally

```

static unsigned int
inter_gimple_manipulation (void)
{
  struct cgraph_node *node;
  basic_block bb;
  gimple_stmt_iterator gsi;
  initialize_var_count ();
  for (node = cgraph_nodes; node; node=node->next) {
    /* Nodes without a body, and clone nodes are not interesting. */
    if (!gimple_has_body_p (node->decl) || node->clone_of)
      continue;
    push_cfun (DECL_STRUCT_FUNCTION (node->decl));
    FOR_EACH_BB (bb) {
      for (gsi=gsi_start_bb (bb); !gsi_end_p (gsi); gsi_next (&gsi))
        analyze_gimple_stmt (gsi_stmt (gsi));
    }
    pop_cfun ();
  }
  print_var_count ();
  return 0;
}

```

Setting the current function in context



Discovering Pointer Usage Interprocedurally

Notes

Discovering Pointer Usage Interprocedurally

```

static unsigned int
inter_gimple_manipulation (void)
{
  struct cgraph_node *node;
  basic_block bb;
  gimple_stmt_iterator gsi;
  initialize_var_count ();
  for (node = cgraph_nodes; node; node=node->next) {
    /* Nodes without a body, and clone nodes are not interesting. */
    if (!gimple_has_body_p (node->decl) || node->clone_of)
      continue;
    push_cfun (DECL_STRUCT_FUNCTION (node->decl));
    FOR_EACH_BB (bb) {
      for (gsi=gsi_start_bb (bb); !gsi_end_p (gsi); gsi_next (&gsi))
        analyze_gimple_stmt (gsi_stmt (gsi));
    }
    pop_cfun ();
  }
  print_var_count ();
  return 0;
}

```

Basic Block Iterator



Discovering Pointer Usage Interprocedurally

Notes

Discovering Pointer Usage Interprocedurally

```

static unsigned int
inter_gimple_manipulation (void)
{
  struct cgraph_node *node;
  basic_block bb;
  gimple_stmt_iterator gsi;
  initialize_var_count ();
  for (node = cgraph_nodes; node; node=node->next) {
    /* Nodes without a body, and clone nodes are not interesting. */
    if (!gimple_has_body_p (node->decl) || node->clone_of)
      continue;
    push_cfun (DECL_STRUCT_FUNCTION (node->decl));
    FOR_EACH_BB (bb) {
      for (gsi=gsi_start_bb (bb); !gsi_end_p (gsi); gsi_next (&gsi))
        analyze_gimple_stmt (gsi_stmt (gsi));
    }
    pop_cfun ();
  }
  print_var_count ();
  return 0;
}

```

GIMPLE Statement Iterator



Discovering Pointer Usage Interprocedurally

Notes

Discovering Pointer Usage Interprocedurally

```

static unsigned int
inter_gimple_manipulation (void)
{
  struct cgraph_node *node;
  basic_block bb;
  gimple_stmt_iterator gsi;
  initialize_var_count ();
  for (node = cgraph_nodes; node; node=node->next) {
    /* Nodes without a body, and clone nodes are not interesting. */
    if (!gimple_has_body_p (node->decl) || node->clone_of)
      continue;
    push_cfun (DECL_STRUCT_FUNCTION (node->decl));
    FOR_EACH_BB (bb) {
      for (gsi=gsi_start_bb (bb); !gsi_end_p (gsi); gsi_next (&gsi))
        analyze_gimple_stmt (gsi_stmt (gsi));
    }
    pop_cfun ();
  }
  print_var_count ();
  return 0;
}

```

Resetting the function context



Discovering Pointer Usage Interprocedurally

Notes

Interprocedural Results

Number of Pointer Statements = 3

Observation:

- Information can be collected for all the functions in a single pass
- Better scope for optimizations



Part 4

An Overview of RTL

Interprocedural Results

Notes

Notes

What is RTL ?

RTL = Register Transfer Language

Assembly language for an abstract machine with infinite registers



Why 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



What is RTL ?

Notes



Why RTL?

Notes



Why 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



The Dual Role of RTL

- For specifying machine descriptions
Machine description constructs:
 - ▶ `define_insn`, `define_expand`, `match_operand`
- For representing program during compilation
IR constructs
 - ▶ `insn`, `jump_insn`, `code_label`, `note`, `barrier`

This lecture focusses on RTL as an IR



Why RTL?

Notes



The Dual Role of RTL

Notes



Part 5

An Internal View of RTL

Notes

1 July 2011

GIMPLE and RTL: An Internal View of RTL

34/45

RTL Objects

- Types of RTL Objects
 - ▶ Expressions
 - ▶ Integers
 - ▶ Wide Integers
 - ▶ Strings
 - ▶ Vectors
- Internal representation of RTL Expressions
 - ▶ Expressions in RTX are represented as trees
 - ▶ A pointer to the C data structure for RTL is called `rtx`

1 July 2011

GIMPLE and RTL: An Internal View of RTL

34/45

RTL Objects

Notes



RTL Codes

RTL Expressions are classified into RTL codes :

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



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

Notes



RTL Classes

Notes



RTL Codes

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(PLUS, "plus", "ee", RTX_COMM_ARITH)`
- `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 Formats

`DEF_RTL_EXPR(INSN, "insn", "iuuBieie", RTX_INSN)`

- `i` : Integer
- `u` : Integer representing a pointer
- `B` : Pointer to basic block
- `e` : Expression



RTL Codes

Notes



RTL Formats

Notes



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



Basic RTL APIs

- `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 statements

Notes



Basic RTL APIs

Notes



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 preceding 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()`



Part 6

Manipulating RTL IR

RTL Insns

Notes



Notes

Adding an RTL Pass

Similar to adding GIMPLE intraprocudural pass except for the following

- Use the data structure `struct rtl_opt_pass`
- Replace the first field `GIMPLE_PASS` by `RTL_PASS`



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



Adding an RTL Pass

Notes



Sample Demo Program

Notes



Sample Demo Program

```

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

```

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;
  }
}

```



Sample Demo Program

Notes



Sample Demo Program

Notes

