

Introduction to Machine Descriptions

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Outline

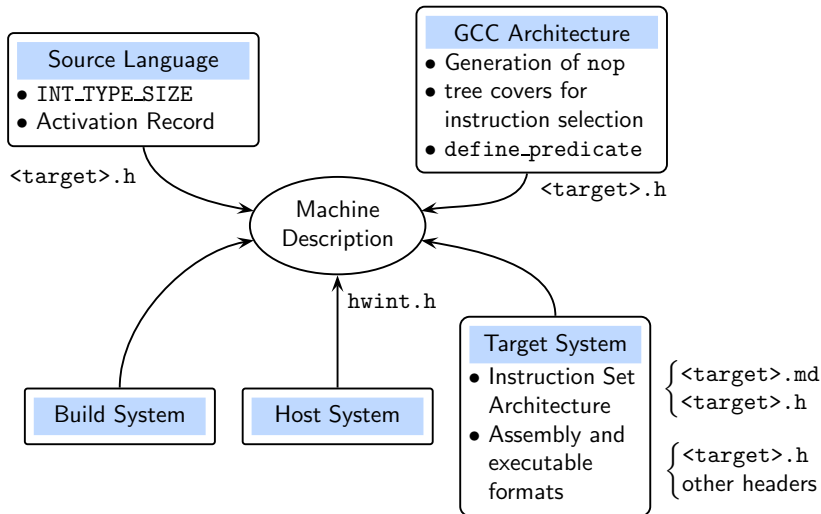
- Influences on GCC Machine Descriptions
- Organization of GCC Machine Descriptions
- Machine description constructs
- The essence of retargetability in GCC



Part 1

Influences on Machine Descriptions

Examples of Influences on the Machine Descriptions



Part 2

Organization of GCC MD

GCC Machine Descriptions

- Processor instructions useful to GCC
- Processor characteristics useful to GCC
- Target ASM syntax
- Target specific optimizations as IR-RTL \rightarrow IR-RTL transformations
(GCC code performs the transformation computations,
MD supplies their *target patterns*)
 - ▶ Peephole optimizations
 - ▶ Transformations for enabling scheduling



Syntactic Entities in GCC MD

- Necessary Specifications

- ▶ Processor instructions useful to GCC

- ▶ One GIMPLE → One IR-RTL

`define_insn`

- ▶ One GIMPLE → More than one IR-RTL

`define_expand`

- ▶ Processor characteristics useful to GCC

`define_cpu_unit`

- ▶ Target ASM syntax

part of `define_insn`

- ▶ IR-RTL → IR-RTL transformations

`define_split`

- ▶ Target Specific Optimizations

`define_peephole2`

- Programming Conveniences

(eg. `define_insn_and_split`, `define_constants`, `define_cond_exec`,
`define_automaton`)



File Organization of GCC MD

The GCC MD comprises of

- **<target>.h**: A set of C macros that describe
 - ▶ HLL properties: e.g. INT_TYPE_SIZE to h/w bits
 - ▶ Activation record structure
 - ▶ Target Register (sub)sets, and characteristics (lists of read-only regs, dedicated regs, etc.)
 - ▶ System Software details: formats of assembler, executable etc.
- **<target>.md**: Target instructions described using MD constructs.
- **<target>.c**: Optional, but usually required. C functions that implement target specific code (e.g. target specific activation layout).



File Organization of GCC MD

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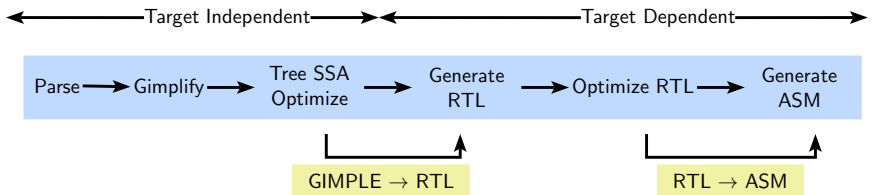
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 - ▶ System Software details: formats of assembler, executable etc.
- **<target>.md**: Target instructions described using MD constructs.
(Our main interest!)
- **<target>.c**: Optional, but usually required.
C functions that implement target specific code (e.g. target specific activation layout).



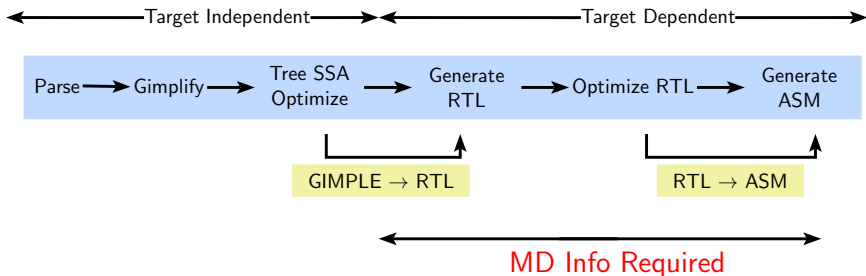
Part 3

*Essential Constructs in
Machine Descriptions*

The GCC Phase Sequence



The GCC Phase Sequence



The GCC Phase Sequence

Observe that

- RTL is a target specific IR
- GIMPLE \rightarrow non strict RTL \rightarrow strict RTL.
- Standard Pattern Name (SPN):
“Semantic Glue” between GIMPLE and RTL
 - ▶ operator match + coarse operand match, and
 - ▶ refine the operand match
- Finally: Strict RTL \Leftrightarrow Unique target ASM string

Consider generating RTL expressions of GIMPLE nodes

- Two constructs available: `define_insn` and `define_expand`



Running Example

Consider a *data move* operation

- **reads** data from **source** location, and
- **writes** it to the **destination** location.
- **GIMPLE** node: GIMPLE_ASSIGN
- **SPN**: "movsi"

Some possible combinations are:

- Reg \leftarrow Reg : Register move
- Reg \leftarrow Mem : Load
- Reg \leftarrow Const : Load immediate
- Mem \leftarrow Reg : Store
- Mem \leftarrow Mem : Illegal instruction
- Mem \leftarrow Const : Illegal instruction



Specifying Target Instruction Semantics

```
(define_insn
  "movsi"
  (set
    (match_operand 0 "register_operand" "=r")
    (match_operand 1 "const_int_operand" "k")
  )
  "" /* C boolean expression, if required */
  "li %0, %1"
)
```



Specifying Target Instruction Semantics

Introduce instruction pattern

Standard Pattern Name

```
(define_insn
  "movsi"
  (set
    (match_operand 0 "register_operand" "=r")
    (match_operand 1 "const_int_operand" "k")
  )
  "" /* C boolean expression, if required */
  "li %0, %1")
```

RTL Expression (RTX):
Semantics of target instruction

Target assembly instruction =
Concrete syntax for RTX



Specifying Target Instruction Semantics

RTL operator

MD constructs

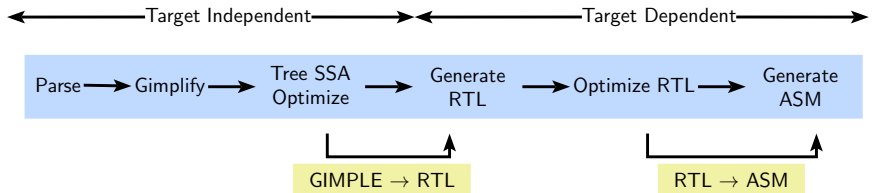
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  "" /* C boolean expression, if required */
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```

Predicates

Constraints



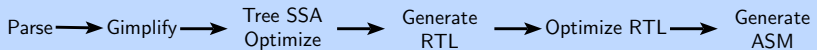
Instruction Specification and Translation



```
(define_insn "movsi"
  (set (match_operand 0 "register_operand" "=r")
        (match_operand 1 "const_int_operand" "k")))
  "" /* C boolean expression, if required */
  "li %0, %1"
)
```



Instruction Specification and Translation



- GIMPLE: target independent
- RTL: target dependent
- **Need**: associate the *semantics*

GIMPLE → RTL

RTL → ASM

⇒ GCC Solution: **Standard Pattern Names**

```
(define_insn "movsi"
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Instruction Specification and Translation



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RTL Template

ASM

GIMPLE_ASSIGN

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(define_insn "movsi"
  (set (match_operand 0 "register_operand" "=r")
        (match_operand 1 "const_int_operand" "k"))
  "" /* C boolean expression, if required */
  "li %0, %1"
)
```



General Move Instruction

```
(define_insn "maybe_spn_like_movsi"  
  (set (match_operand 0 "general_operand" "")  
       (match_operand 1 "general_operand" ""))  
  ""  
  "mov %0, %1"  
)
```

- This `define_insn` can generate data movement patterns of all combinations
- Even Mem \rightarrow Mem is possible.
- We need a mechanism to generate more restricted data movement RTX instances!



The `define_expand` Construct

```
(define_expand "movsi"  
  [(set (match_operand:SI 0 "nonimmediate_operand" "")  
        (match_operand:SI 1 "general_operand" ""))  
  ]  
  ""  
  {  
    if (GET_CODE (operands[0]) == MEM &&  
        GET_CODE (operands[1]) != REG)  
      if (can_create_pseudo_p())  
        operands[1] = force_reg (SImode, operands[1]);  
  }  
)
```



Part 4

The Essence of Retargetability

Instruction Specification and Translation: A Recap



- GIMPLE: target independent
 - RTL: target dependent
 - **Need:** associate the *semantics*
- ⇒ GCC Solution: **Standard Pattern Names**

GIMPLE → RTL

RTL → ASM

RTL Template

ASM

GIMPLE_ASSIGN

```
(define_insn "movsi"
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  "" /* C boolean expression, if required */
  "li %0, %1"
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```



Translation Sequence in GCC

```
(define_insn
  "movsi"
  (set
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  )
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```



Translation Sequence in GCC

```
(define_insn
  "movsi"
  (set
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  )
  "" /* C boolean expression, if required */
  "li %0, %1"
)
```

Development

D.1283 = 10;



```
(set
  (reg:SI 58 [D.1283])
  (const_int 10: [0xa])
)
```



li \$t0, 10

Use



The Essence of Retargetability

When are the machine descriptions read?



The Essence of Retargetability

When are the machine descriptions read?

- During the build process



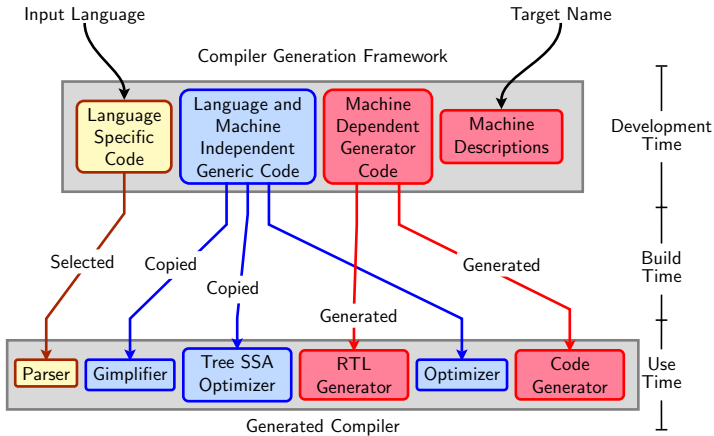
The Essence of Retargetability

When are the machine descriptions read?

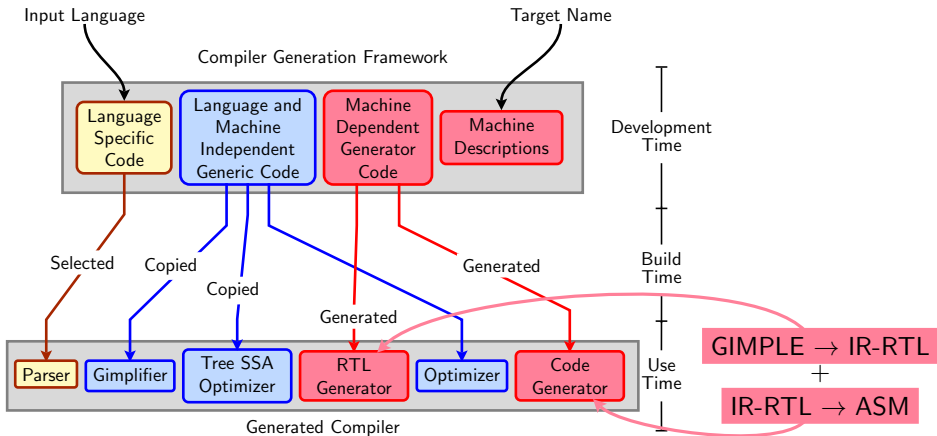
- During the build process
- When a program is compiled by `gcc` the information gleaned from machine descriptions is consulted



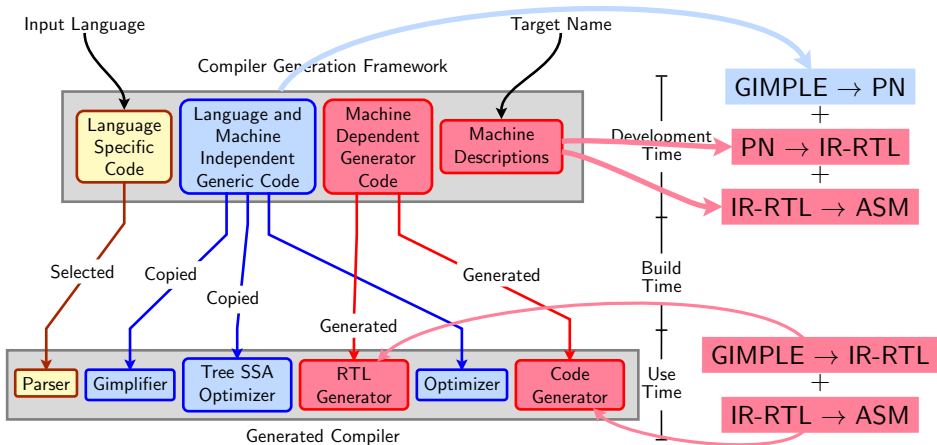
Retargetability Mechanism of GCC



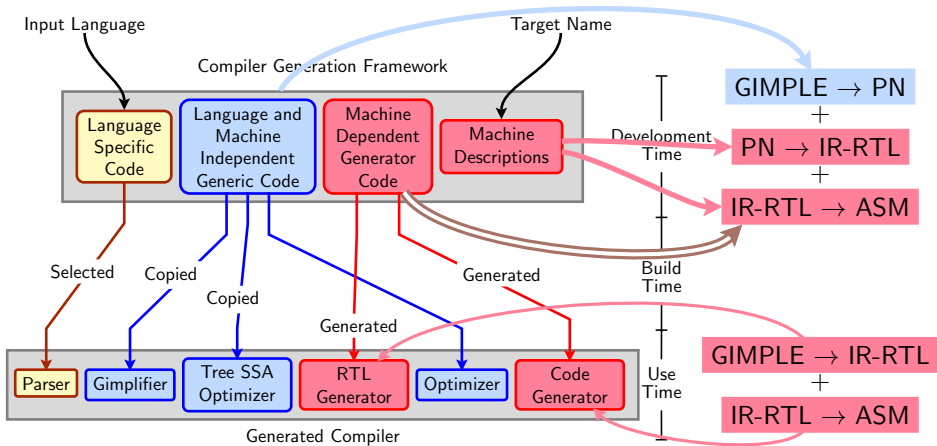
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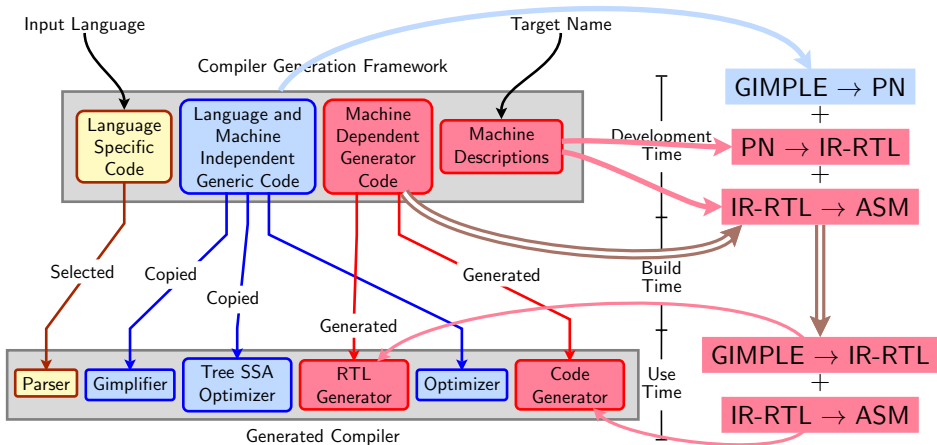
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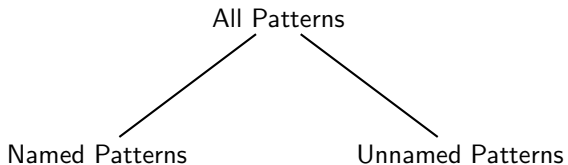
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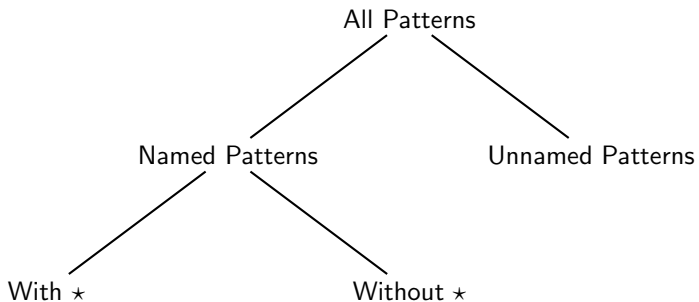
Part 5

More Features of MD

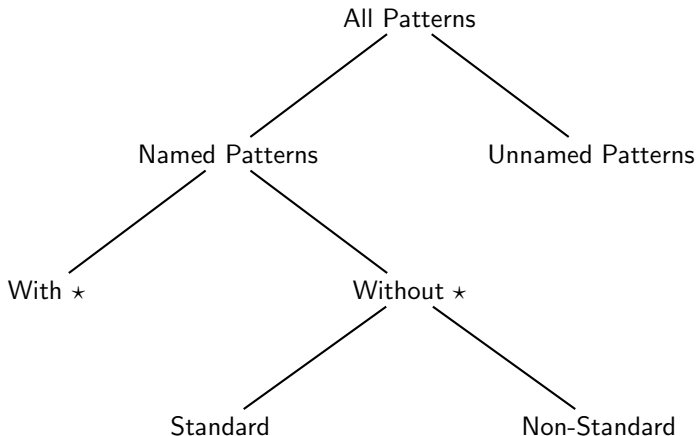
Pattern Names in .md File



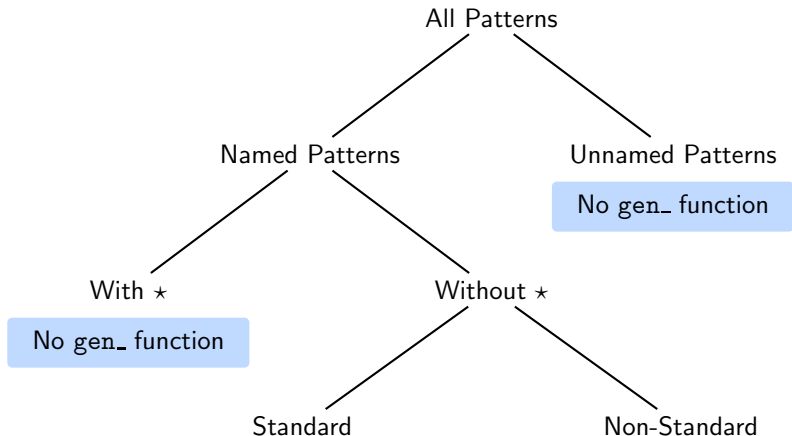
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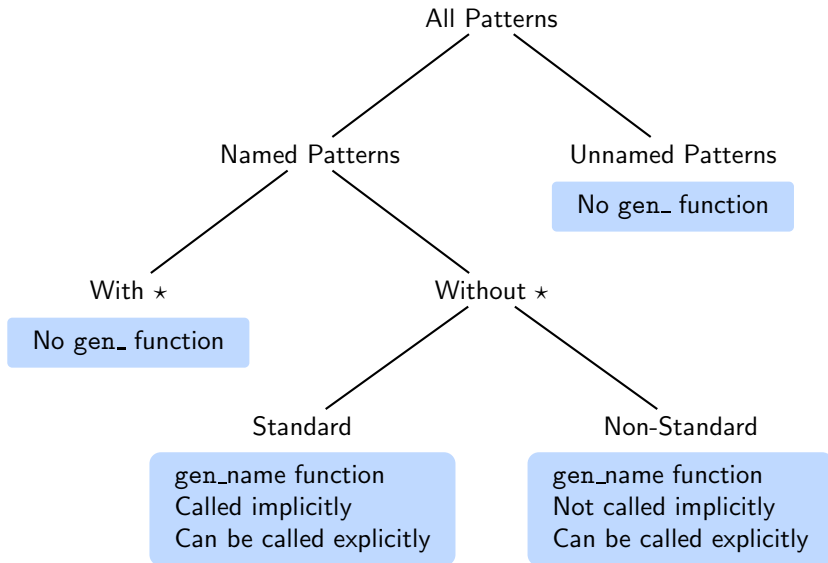
Pattern Names in .md File



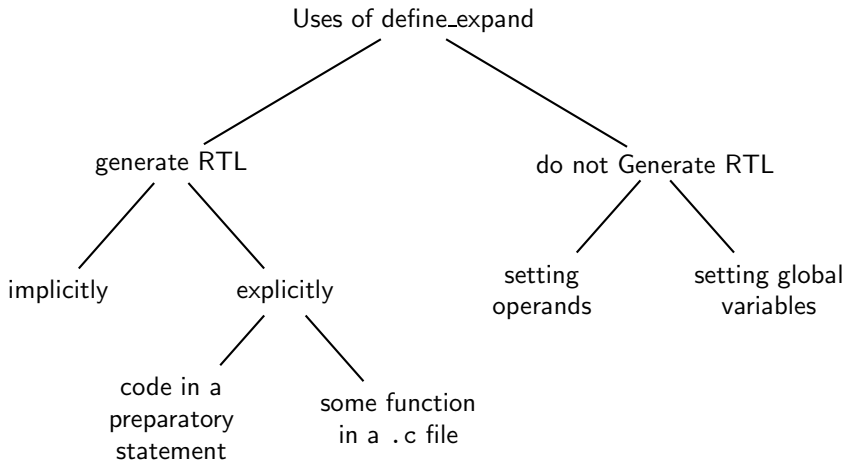
Pattern Names in .md File



Pattern Names in .md File



Role of `define_expand`



Use of Predicates

```
(define_insn "<name>"
  [(set (match_operand:SI 0 "general_operand" "=r")
        (plus:SI (match_dup 0)
                  (match_operand:SI 1 "general_operand" "r")))]
  ""
  "...")
```

Predicates are used for matching operands

- For constructing an insn during expansion
<name> must be a standard pattern name
- For recognizing an instruction (in subsequent RTL passes including pattern matching)



Use of Predicates

Predicates

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(define_insn "<name>"  
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Understanding Constraints

```
(define_insn "<name>"  
  [(set (match_operand:SI 0 "general_operand" "=r")  
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  "...")
```



Understanding Constraints

Constraints

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(define_insn "<name>"  
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Understanding Constraints

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```

- Reloading operands in the most suitable register class



Understanding Constraints

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(define_insn "<name>"  
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- Reloading operands in the most suitable register class
- Fine tuning within the set of operands allowed by the predicate



Understanding Constraints

Constraints

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                  (match_operand:SI 1 "general_operand" "r")))]  
  ""  
  "...")
```

- Reloading operands in the most suitable register class
- Fine tuning within the set of operands allowed by the predicate
- If omitted, operands will depend only on the predicates



Part 6

Machine Descriptions in specRTL

The Need for Improving Machine Descriptions

The specification mechanism for Machine descriptions is quite adhoc

- Only syntax borrowed from LISP, neither semantics not spirit!
- Non-composable rules
- Mode and code iterator mechanisms are insufficient



Design Flaws in Machine Descriptions

Multiple patterns with same structure

- Repetition of almost similar RTL expressions across multiple `define_insn` and `define_expand` patterns
 - ▶ Some Modes, Predicates, Constraints, Boolean Condition, or RTL Expression may differ everything else may be identical
 - ▶ One RTL expression may appear as a sub-expression of some other RTL expression
- Repetition of C code along with RTL expressions in these patterns.



Redundancy in MIPS Machine Descriptions: Example 1

```
[(set (match_operand:m 0 "register_operand" "c0")
      (plus:m (match_operand:m 1 "register_operand" "c1")
              (match_operand:m 2 "p" "c2")))]
```

RTL Template

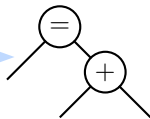


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```

RTL Template

Structure

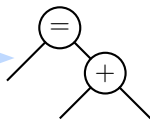


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               (match_operand:m 2 "p" "c2")))]
```

RTL Template

Structure



Details

Pattern name	<u>m</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>c0</u>	<u>c1</u>	<u>c2</u>
define_insn add<mode>3	ANYF	register_operand	=f	f	f
define_expand add<mode>3	GPR	arith_operand			
define_insn *add<mode>3	GPR	arith_operand	=d,d	d,d	d,Q



Redundancy in MIPS Machine Descriptions: Example 2

```
[(set (match_operand:m 0 "register_operand" "c0")  
      (mult:m (match_operand:m 1 "register_operand" "c1")  
              (match_operand:m 2 "register_operand" "c2")))]
```

RTL Template

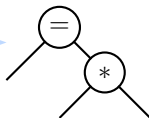


Redundancy in MIPS Machine Descriptions: Example 2

```
[(set (match_operand:m 0 "register_operand" "c0")  
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```

RTL Template

Structure

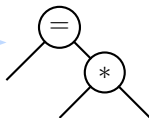


Redundancy in MIPS Machine Descriptions: Example 2

```
[(set (match_operand: m 0 "register_operand" "c0")
      (mult: m (match_operand: m 1 "register_operand" "c1")
                (match_operand: m 2 "register_operand" "c2")))]
```

RTL Template

Structure



Details

Pattern name	<u>m</u>	<u>c0</u>	<u>c1</u>	<u>c2</u>
define_insn *mul<mode>3	SCALARF	=f	f	f
define_insn *mul<mode>3_r4300	SCALARF	=f	f	f
define_insn mulv2sf3	V2SF	=f	f	f
define_expand mul<mode>3	GPR			
define_insn mul<mode>3_mul3_loongson	GPR	=d	d	d
define_insn mul<mode>3_mul3	GPR	d,1	d,d	d,d



Redundancy in MIPS Machine Descriptions: Example 3

```
[(set (match_operand:m 0 "register_operand" "c0") (plus:m
  (mult:m (match_operand:m 1 "register_operand" "c1")
    (match_operand:m 2 "register_operand" "c2"))))
  (match_operand:m 3 "register_operand" "c3"))]
```

RTL Template

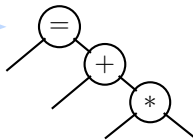


Redundancy in MIPS Machine Descriptions: Example 3

```
[(set (match_operand: m 0 "register_operand" "c0") (plus: m
  (mult: m (match_operand: m 1 "register_operand" "c1")
    (match_operand: m 2 "register_operand" "c2")))))]
(match_operand: m 3 "register_operand" "c3"))]
```

RTL Template

Structure



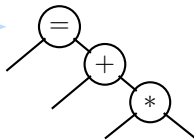
Redundancy in MIPS Machine Descriptions: Example 3

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[(set (match_operand:m 0 "register_operand" "c0") (plus:m
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  (match_operand:m 3 "register_operand" "c3")))]
```

RTL Template

Structure

Details



Pattern name	<u>m</u>	<u>c0</u>	<u>c1</u>	<u>c2</u>	<u>c3</u>
mul_acc_si	SI	=1?*,d?	d,d	d,d	0,d
mul_acc_si_r3900	SI	=1?*,d*?,d?	d,d,d	d,d,d	0,1,d
*macc	SI	=1,d	d,d	d,d	0,1
*madd4<mode>	ANYF	=f	f	f	f
*madd3<mode>	ANYF	=f	f	f	0



Insufficient Iterator Mechanism

- Iterators cannot be used across `define_insn`, `define_expand`, `define_peephole2` and other patterns
- Defining iterator attribute for each varying parameter becomes tedious
- For same set of modes and rtx codes, change in other fields of pattern makes use of iterators impossible
- Mode and code attributes cannot be defined for operator or operand number, name of the pattern etc.
- Patterns with different RTL template share attribute value vector for which iterators can not be used



specRTL: Key Observations

- Davidson Fraser insight

Register transfers are target specific but their form is target independent

- GCC's approach
 - ▶ Use Target independent RTL for machine specification
 - ▶ Generate expander and recognizer by reading machine descriptions

Main problems with GCC's Approach

Although the shapes of RTL statements are target independent, they have to be provided in RTL templates

- Our key idea:

Separate shapes of RTL statements from the target specific details



Specification Goals of specRTL

Support all of the following

- Separation of shapes from target specific details
- Creation of new shapes by composing shapes
- Associating concrete details with shapes
- Overriding concrete details



Software Engineering Goals of specRTL

- Allow non-disruptive migration for existing machine descriptions
 - ▶ Incremental changes
 - ▶ No need to change GCC source until we are sure of the new specification

GCC must remain usable after each small change made in the machine descriptions



Meeting the Specification Goals: Key Idea

- Separation of shapes from target specific details:
 - ▶ Shape \equiv tree structure of RTL templates
 - ▶ Details \equiv attributes of tree nodes
(eg. modes, predicates, constraints etc.)



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- *Abstract patterns* and *Concrete patterns*
 - ▶ Abstract patterns are shapes with “holes” in them that represent missing information
 - ▶ Concrete patterns are shapes in which all holes are plugged in using target specific information



Meeting the Specification Goals: Key Idea

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- *Abstract patterns* and *Concrete patterns*
 - ▶ Abstract patterns are shapes with “holes” in them that represent missing information
 - ▶ Concrete patterns are shapes in which all holes are plugged in using target specific information
- Abstract patterns capture *shapes* which can be concretized by providing details



Meeting the Specification Goals: Operations

- Creating new shapes by composing shapes: `extends`



Meeting the Specification Goals: Operations

- Creating new shapes by composing shapes: `extends`
- Associating concrete details with shapes: `instantiates`

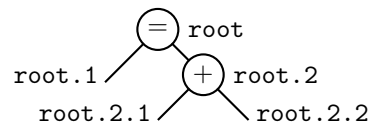
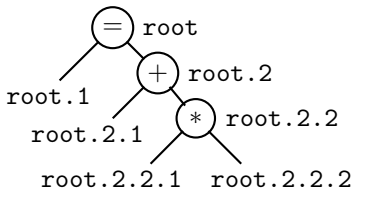


Meeting the Specification Goals: Operations

- Creating new shapes by composing shapes: `extends`
- Associating concrete details with shapes: `instantiates`
- Overriding concrete details: `overrides`



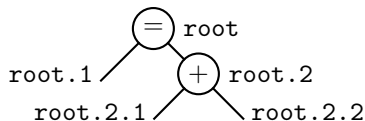
Creating Abstract Patterns

<pre>abstract set_plus extends set { root.2 = plus; }</pre>	 <p>The diagram shows a tree structure representing the abstract pattern for <code>set_plus</code>. The root node is a circle containing an equals sign (=) and is labeled "root". It has two children: "root.1" on the left and another circle containing a plus sign (+) on the right, labeled "root.2". The plus sign node has two children: "root.2.1" on the left and "root.2.2" on the right.</p>
<pre>abstract set_macc extends set_plus { root.2.2 = mult; }</pre>	 <p>The diagram shows a tree structure representing the abstract pattern for <code>set_macc</code>. The root node is a circle containing an equals sign (=) and is labeled "root". It has two children: "root.1" on the left and another circle containing a plus sign (+) on the right, labeled "root.2". The plus sign node has two children: "root.2.1" on the left and another circle containing an asterisk (*) on the right, labeled "root.2.2". The asterisk node has two children: "root.2.2.1" on the left and "root.2.2.2" on the right.</p>



Creating Concrete Patterns

```
abstract set_plus extends set
{
  root.2 = plus;
}
```

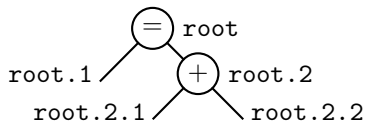


```
concrete add<mode>3.insn instantiates set_plus
{ set_plus(register_operand:ANYF:"=f",
           register_operand:ANYF:"f",
           register_operand:ANYF:"f");
  root.2.mode = ANYF;
}
concrete add<mode>3.expand instantiates set_plus
{ set_plus(register_operand:GPR:"",
           register_operand:GPR:"",
           arith_operand:GPR:"");
  root.2.mode = GPR;
}
```



Generating Conventional Machine Descriptions

```
abstract set_plus extends set
{
  root.2 = plus;
}
```

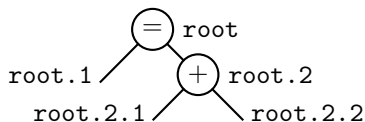


```
concrete add<mode>3.insn instantiates set_plus
{ set_plus(register_operand:ANYF:"=f", register_operand:ANYF:"f",
           register_operand:ANYF:"f");
  root.2.mode = ANYF;
}
{: /* Conventional Machine Description Fragments */ :}
```



Generating Conventional Machine Descriptions

```
abstract set_plus extends set
{
  root.2 = plus;
}
```



```
concrete add<mode>3.insn instantiates set_plus
{ set_plus(register_operand:ANYF:"=f", register_operand:ANYF:"f",
  register_operand:ANYF:"f");
  root.2.mode = ANYF;
}
{: /* Conventional Machine Description Fragments */ :}
```

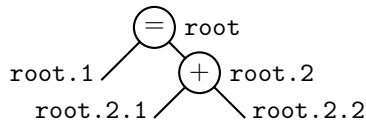
Resulting MD Specification

```
(define_insn "add<mode>3"
[(set (match_operand:ANYF 0 "register_operand" "=f")
      (plus:ANYF (match_operand:ANYF 1 "register_operand" "f")
                  (match_operand:ANYF 2 "register_operand" "f")))]
/* Conventional Machine Description Fragments */
)
```



Overriding Details

```
abstract set_plus extends set
{
  root.2 = plus;
}
```

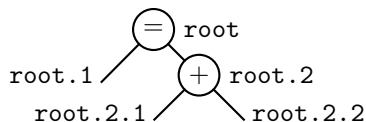


```
concrete add<mode>3.expand instantiates set_plus
{ set_plus(register_operand:GPR:"",
            register_operand:GPR:"",
            arith_operand:GPR:"");
  root.2.mode = GPR;
}
```



Overriding Details

```
abstract set_plus extends set
{
  root.2 = plus;
}
```



```
concrete add<mode>3.expand instantiates set_plus
{ set_plus(register_operand:GPR:"",
            register_operand:GPR:"",
            arith_operand:GPR:"");
  root.2.mode = GPR;
}
```

```
concrete *add<mode>3.insn overrides add<mode>3.expand
{ allconstraints = ("=d,d", "d,d", "d,Q"); }
```



Part 7

Conclusions

GCC MD Summary

- GCC achieves retargetability by reading the machine descriptions and generating a back end customised to the machine descriptions
- Machine descriptions are influenced by:
The HLLs, GCC architecture, and properties of target, host and build systems
- Writing machine descriptions requires:
specifying the C macros, target instructions and any required support functions
- `define_insn` and `define_expand` are used to convert a GIMPLE representation to RTL



specRTL: Current Status and Plans for Future Work

- specRTL compiler version 2 is ready
- i386 and MIPS machine descriptions have been re-written



specRTL: Conclusions

- Separating shapes from concrete details is very helpful
- It may be possible to identify a large number of common shapes
- Machine descriptions may become much smaller
Only the concrete details need to be specified
- Non-disruptive and incremental migration to new machine descriptions
- GCC source need not change until these machine descriptions have been found useful

