CSE 401/M501 – Compilers

Code Shape I – Basic Constructs

Spring 2022

Agenda

- Mapping source code to x86-64
  - Mapping for other common architectures is similar
- This lecture: basic statements and expressions
  - We'll go quickly since this is review for many, fast orientation for others, and pretty straightforward
- Next: Object representation, method calls, and dynamic dispatch
- Later: specific details for project

Note: These slides include more than is specifically needed for the course project

Review: Variables

- For us, all data will be either:
  - In a stack frame (method local variables)
  - In an object (instance variables)
- Local variables accessed via %rbp

    movq -16(%rbp),%rax

- Object instance variables accessed via an offset from an object address in a register
  - Details later

Conventions for Examples

- Examples show code snippets in isolation
  - Much the way we'll generate code for different parts of the AST in a compiler visitor pass
  - Different perspective from the 351 holistic view
- Register %rax used here as a generic example
  - Rename as needed for more complex code using multiple registers
- 64-bit data used everywhere
- A few peephole optimizations shown to suggest what's possible
  - Some might be fairly easy to do in our compiler project

What we're skipping for now

- Real code generator needs to deal with many other things like:
    - Which registers are busy at which point in the program
    - Which registers to spill into memory when a new register is needed and no free ones are available
    - Dealing with different sizes of data
    - Exploiting the full instruction set

Code Generation for Constants

- Source

    17

- x86-64

    movq $17,%rax

    – Idea: realize constant value in a register

- Optimization: if constant is 0

    xorq   %rax,%rax

    (but some processors do better with movq $0,%rax – and this has changed over time, too; also can be considerations about whether condition codes are set or not)

Assignment Statement

- Source

  var = exp;

- x86-64

  <code to evaluate exp into, say, %rax>

  movq   %rax,offset$_{var}$(%rbp)

Unary Minus

- Source

   -exp

- x86-64

   <code evaluating exp into %rax>
   negq   %rax

- Optimization
  – Collapse -(-exp) to exp
- Unary plus is a no-op

Binary +

- Source

  $exp_1 + exp_2$

- x86-64

  <code evaluating exp_1 into %rax>

  <code evaluating exp_2 into %rdx>

  addq   %rdx,%rax

Binary +

- Some optimizations
  - If exp_2 is a simple variable or constant, don't need to load it into another register first. Instead:

    addq exp_2,%rax

  - Change exp_1 + (-exp_2) into exp_1-exp_2
  - If exp_2 is 1

    incq   %rax

    - Somewhat surprising: whether this is better than addq $1,%rax depends on processor implementation and has changed over time

Binary -, *

- Same as +
  - Use subq for − (but *not* commutative!)
  - Use imulq for *
- Some optimizations
  - Use left shift to multiply by powers of 2
  - If your multiplier is slow or you've got free scalar units and the multiplier is busy or you don't want to power up the multiplier circuit, you can do 10*x = (8*x)+(2*x)
    - But might be slower depending on microarchitecture
  - Use x+x or shift instead of 2*x, etc. (often faster)
  - Can use leaq (%rax,%rax,4),%rax to compute 5*x, then addq %rax,%rax to get 10*x, etc. etc.
  - Use decq for x-1 (but check: subq $1 might be faster)

Signed Integer Division

- Ghastly on x86-64
  - Only works for 128-bit int divided by 64-bit int
    - (similar instructions for 64-bit divided by 32-bit in 32-bit x86)
  - Requires use of specific registers
  - Very slow
- Source

    exp_1 / exp_2

- x86-64

    <code evaluating exp_1 into %rax **ONLY**>
    <code evaluating exp_2 into %rbx>
    cqto   # extend to %rdx:%rax, clobbers %rdx
    idivq %rbx   # quotient in %rax, remainder in %rdx

Control Flow

- Basic idea: decompose higher level operation into conditional and unconditional gotos

- In the following, j_{false} is used to mean jump when a condition is false

  – No such instruction on x86-64

  – Will have to realize with appropriate sequence of instructions to set condition codes followed by conditional jumps

  – Normally don't need to actually generate the value "true" or "false" in a register

    - But this can be a useful ~~shortcut~~ hack for the project

While

- Source

    while (cond) stmt

- x86-64

    test: <code evaluating cond>

    j_{false} done

    <code for stmt>

    jmp test

    done:

    – Note: In generated asm code we will need to have unique labels for each loop, conditional statement, etc.

Aside – Instruction execution

- Actual execution of an instruction has multiple steps/phases inside a processor. Fairly typical steps for a simple processor:
    - IF: instruction fetch. Load instruction from memory/cache into internal processor register(s)
    - ID: instruction decode / read operand registers
    - EX: execute or calculate memory addresses
    - MEM: access memory (not all instructions)
    - WB: write back – store result
- (x86-64 is waaaaay more complex, but basic ideas are the same)
- See 351 textbook, sec. 4.4, 4.5, etc. for more details

Pipelining (on 1 slide, oversimplified)

- If instructions are independent, we can execute them on an assembly line – start processing the next one while previous one is in some later stage. Ideally we could overlap like this:

  1. IF   ID   EX   MEM WB
  2.   IF   ID   EX   MEM WB
  3.   IF   ID   EX   MEM WB
  4.   IF   ID   EX   MEM WB
  5.   IF   ID   …

- Modern processors have multiple function units and buffers to support this

Pipelining bottlenecks

- This strategy works great – *if* the instructions are independent. Things that cause problems:
  - Output of one instruction needed for next one: next one can't proceed until data is available from earlier one
  - Jumps: If there's a conditional jump, the processor has to either stall the pipeline until we decide whether to jump, or make a guess and be prepared to "undo" if it guesses wrong
- Processors have lots of hardware to try to "guess right" and avoid delays caused by these dependencies, but …
- Compilers can help the processor by generating code to minimize these issues

Optimization for While

- Put the test at the end:

```
          jmp     test
loop:     <code for stmt>
test:     <code evaluating cond>
          j_true  loop
```

- Why bother?
  - Pulls one instruction (jmp) out of the loop
  - Avoids a pipeline stall on jmp on each iteration
    - Although modern processors will often predict control flow and avoid the stall – x86-64 does this particularly well
- Easy to do from AST or other IR; not so easy if generating code on the fly (e.g., recursive descent 1-pass compiler)

Do-While

- Source

    do stmt while(cond)

- x86-64

  loop: <code for stmt>

        <code evaluating cond>

        j$_{true}$ loop

If

- Source

  if (cond) stmt

- x86-64

  <code evaluating cond>

  j$_{false}$ skip

  <code for stmt>

  skip:

If-Else

- Source

    if (cond) stmt$_1$ else stmt$_2$

- x86-64

    <code evaluating cond>

    j$_{false}$ else

    <code for stmt$_1$>

    jmp done

  else: <code for stmt$_2$>

  done:

Jump Chaining

- Observation: naïve implementation can produce jumps to jumps (if … elseif … else; or nested loops and conditionals, …)

- Optimization: if a jump has as its target an unconditional jump, change the target of the first jump to the target of the second
  - Repeat until no further changes
  - Often done in peephole optimization pass after initial code generation

Boolean Expressions

- What do we do with this?

  x > y

- It is an expression that evaluates to true or false

  - Could generate the value (1|0 or whatever the local convention is)

  - But normally we don't want/need the value – we're only trying to decide whether to jump

    - (Although for our project we might simplify and always produce the value)

Code for exp1 > exp2

- Basic idea: Generated code depends on context:
  - What is the jump target?
  - Jump if the condition is true or if false?
- Example: evaluate exp1 > exp2, jump on false, target if jump taken is L123

```
<evaluate exp1 into %rax>
<evaluate exp2 into %rdx>
cmpq    %rdx,%rax           # dst-src = exp1-exp2
jng     L123
```

Boolean Operators: !

- Source

    ! exp

- Context: evaluate exp and jump to L123 if false (or true)

- To compile !, just reverse the sense of the test: evaluate exp and jump to L123 if true (or false)

Boolean Operators: && and ||

- In C/C++/Java/C#/many others, these are short-circuit operators
  - Right operand is evaluated only if needed
- Basically, generate the if statements that jump appropriately and only evaluate operands when needed

Example: Code for &&

- Source

  if (exp$_1$ && exp$_2$) stmt

- x86-64

  <code for exp$_1$>

  j$_{false}$ skip

  <code for exp$_2$>

  j$_{false}$ skip

  <code for stmt>

  skip:

Example: Code for ||

- Source

  if (exp_1 || exp_2) stmt

- x86-64

          \<code for exp_1\>

          j_{true} doit

          \<code for exp_2\>

          j_{false} skip

  doit: \<code for stmt\>

  skip:

Realizing Boolean Values

- If a boolean value needs to be stored in a variable or method call parameter, generate code needed to actually produce it

- Typical representations: 0 for false, +1 or -1 for true
  - C specifies 0 and 1 if stored; we'll use that
  - Best choice can depend on machine instructions & language; normally some convention is picked during the primeval history of the architecture

Boolean Values: Example

- Source

    var = bexp;

- x86-64

```
          <code for bexp>
          j_false    genFalse
          movq      $1,%rax
          jmp       store
  genFalse:
          movq      $0,%rax                    # or xorq
  store:
          movq      %rax,offset_var(%rbp)    # generated by asg stmt
```

Better, If Enough Registers

- Source

    var = bexp;

- x86-64

    xorq   %rax,%rax   # or movq $0,%rax

    <code for bexp>

    j_{false} store

    incq   %rax   # or movq $1,%rax

  store:

    movq %rax,offset$_{var}$(%rbp)   # generated by asg

  - Can also use conditional move instruction for sequences like
    x = y<z ? y : z

Better yet: setcc

- Source

    var = x < y;

- x86-64

    | movq | offset$_x$(%rbp),%rax | # load x |
    | cmpq | offset$_y$(%rbp),%rax | # compare to y |
    | setl | %al | # set low byte %rax to 0/1 |
    | movzbq | %al,%rax | # zero-extend to 64 bits |
    | movq | %rax,offset$_{var}$(%rbp) | # gen. by asg stmt |

1 of many $\longrightarrow$ (pointing to setl line)

Other Control Flow: switch

- Naïve: generate a chain (or tree) of nested if-else statements

- Better: switch statement is intended to allow $O(1)$ selection, provided the set of switch values is reasonably compact

- Idea: create a 1-D array of jumps / labels and use the switch expression to select the right one
  - Need to generate the equivalent of an if statement to ensure that expression value is within bounds

Switch

- ## Source

  switch (exp) {

      case 0: $stmts_0$;

      case 1: $stmts_1$;

      case 2: $stmts_2$;

  }

  "break" is an unconditional jump to the end of switch

- ## x86-64:

  ```
  <eval exp into %rax>
  "if (%rax < 0 || %rax > 2)
      jmp defaultLabel"
  movq    swtab(,%rax,8),%rax
  jmp        *%rax
      .data
  swtab:
      .quad L0
      .quad L1
      .quad L2
      .text
  L0:   <stmts0>
  L1:   <stmts1>
  L2:   <stmts2>
  ```

Arrays

- Several variations
- C/C++/Java
  - 0-origin: an array with n elements contains variables a[0]...a[n-1]
  - 1 dimension (Java); 1 or more dimensions using row major order (C/C++)
- Key step is evaluate subscript expression, then calculate the location of the corresponding array element

0-Origin 1-D Integer Arrays

- Source

  $exp_1[exp_2]$

- x86-64

  <evaluate exp_1 (array address) into %rax>

  <evaluate exp_2 into %rdx>

  address is (%rax,%rdx,8)   # if 8 byte elements

  - For our project, we'll likely add $exp_1+8*exp_2$ to get the address of (ptr to) the array element in a register. Maybe simpler that way….

2-D Arrays

- Subscripts start with 0 (default)
- C/C++, etc. use row-major order
  - E.g., an array with 3 rows and 2 columns is stored in sequence: a(0,0), a(0,1), a(1,0), a(1,1), a(2,0), a(2,1)
- Fortran uses column-major order
  - Exercises: What is the layout? How do you calculate location of a[i][j]? What happens when you pass array references between Fortran and C/C++ code?
- Java does not have "real" 2-D arrays. A Java 2-D array is a pointer to a list of pointers to the rows
  - And rows may have different lengths (ragged arrays)

a[i][j] in C/C++/etc.

- If a is a "real" 0-origin, 2-D array, to find a[i][j], we need to know:
  - Values of i and j
  - How many columns (but not rows!) the array has
- Location of a[i][j] is:
  - Location of a + ((i*(#of columns) + j) * sizeof(elt))
- Can factor to pull out allocation-time constant part and evaluate that once – no recalculating at runtime; only calculate part depending on i, j
  - Details in most compiler books

Coming Attractions

- Code Generation for Objects
  - Representation
  - Method calls
  - Inheritance and overriding
- Strategies for implementing code generators
- Code improvement – "optimization"