

CSE P 501 – Compilers


x86-64, Running MiniJava,
Basic Code Generation and Bootstrapping

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Administrivia (1)

- HW4 out now, due Monday, 11 pm
 - **No late assignments accepted** so we can hand out sample solutions in class next week before...
- ...Exam next Thur. 11/30, here, 6:30-8:00 (+ extra time if needed – but aiming to be done by 8)
 - Topic list and old exams on web now
 - Everything up until right now (not incl. codegen) plus hw4
 - Closed book, but you can have 2 5x8 index cards with *hand-written* (only) notes. Blank cards available here.
 - Don't transcribe reference info that will be included on test
 - Review and Q&A at end of class next week

Administrivia (2)

- Codegen part of project posted now – due end of quarter
- Biggest hurdle is getting started
 - Goal: get `System.out.println(17)` in main method working right after exam, maybe by Saturday afternoon(?)
 - After that's done, look at writeup for a reasonable order to add codegen for different language features, then work incrementally and test as you go
- Once codegen is done we'll do an overall evaluation of your compiler, all phases, and rerun a comprehensive set of tests. This final evaluation is *the* major part of the project grade. So you need to fix any remaining bugs, all the way back to the scanner! 

Running MiniJava Programs

- To run a MiniJava program
 - Space needs to be allocated for a stack and a heap
 - %rsp and other registers need to have sensible initial values
 - We need some way to allocate storage (for new) and communicate with the outside world

Bootstrapping from C

- Idea: take advantage of the existing C runtime library
- Use a small C main program to call the MiniJava main method as if it were a C function
- C's standard library provides the execution environment and we can call C functions from compiled code for I/O, malloc, etc.

Assembler File Format

- Compiler output is an assembly language program (ascii .s) written to `stdout` (redirect to file with `ant` or command line)
- GNU syntax is roughly this (`src/runtime/demo.s` in project starter code is a runnable asm program, although not generated by a MiniJava compiler)

```
.text                # code segment
.globl asm_main      # label at start of compiled static main
<generated code>
asm_main:            # start of compiled "main"
...
.data
<generated method tables>
# repeat .text/.data as needed
...
end
```

External Names

- In a Linux environment, an external symbol is used as-is (`xyzzy`)
- In Windows and MacOS, an external symbol `xyzzy` is written in asm code as `_xyzzy` (leading underscore)
- Your compiler needs to generate code that runs on attu using Linux conventions, but if you want to support the other as an option, feel free to add a compiler switch or something

Generating .asm Code

- Suggestion: isolate the actual compiler output operations in a handful of routines
 - Usual modularity reasons & saves some typing

- Some possibilities

```
// write code string s to .asm output
void gen(String s) { ... }
// write "op src,dst" to .asm output
void genbin(String op, String src, String dst) {...}
// write label L to .asm output as "L:"
void genLabel(String L) { ... }
```

- A handful of these methods should do it

A Simple Code Generation Strategy

- Goal: quick 'n dirty correct code, “optimize” later if time
- Traverse AST primarily in execution order and emit code in visitor methods
 - Codegen visitor might want to traverse the tree in ad-hoc ways depending on sequence that parts need to appear in the code
- Treat the x86-64 as a 1-register machine with a stack for additional intermediate values(!)
 - Ugly code, but will work – better later if there's time

(The?) Simplifying Assumption

- Store all values (reference, int, boolean) in 64-bit quadwords
 - Natural size for 64-bit pointers, e.g., object references (variables of class types)
 - C’s “long” size for integers
 - Use `int64_t` or `uint64_t` in any C code that interacts with MiniJava generated code to guarantee size (declared in `<stdint.h>`)

Before Codegen Visitor Pass...

- Need an initial pass through class and method symbol tables to assign locations to variables
 - Method local variables: successive offsets in the stack frame relative to `%rbp` (-8, -16, ...)
 - Also for parameters – place to store copies in stack frame when needed (or always, to keep things simple)
 - Object instance variables: successive offsets from the start of the object (+0 is vtable pointer, instance variables at +8, +16, ...)
- This will also compute the size of each stack frame and object which is needed later

x86 as a Stack Machine

- Idea: Use x86-64 stack for expression evaluation with `%rax` as the “top” of the stack
- Invariant: Whenever an expression (or part of one) is evaluated at runtime, the generated code leaves the result in `%rax`
- If a value needs to be preserved while another expression is evaluated, push `%rax`, evaluate, then pop when first value is needed
 - Remember: **always pop what you push**
 - Will produce lots of redundant, but correct, code
- Examples below follow code shape examples, but with more details about code generation

Example: Generate Code for Constants and Identifiers

Integer constants, say 17

```
gen(movq $17,%rax)
```

- leaves value in %rax

Local variables (any type – int, bool, reference)

```
gen(movq varoffset(%rbp),%rax)
```

Instance variables (“this.var”)

```
gen(movq varoffset(%rdi),%rax)
```

Example: Generate Code for $\text{exp1} + \text{exp2}$

Visit exp1

- generates code to evaluate exp1 with result in `%rax`

`gen(pushq %rax)`

- push exp1 onto stack

Visit exp2

- generates code for exp2 ; result in `%rax`

`gen(popq %rdx)`

- pop left argument into `%rdx`; clean up stack

`gen(addq %rdx,%rax)`

- perform the addition; result in `%rax`

Example: `var = exp;` (1)

Assuming that `var` is a local variable:

Visit node for `exp`

- Generates code to eval `exp` and leave result in `%rax`

```
gen(movq %rax,offset_of_variable(%rbp))
```

Similar code if `var` is part of an object, but use pointer to the object instead of `%rbp`

Example: `var = exp;` (2)

If `var` is a more complex expression (object instance variable or array element, for example)

visit `var`

`gen(pushq %rax)`

- push lvalue (address) of variable or object containing variable onto stack

visit `exp`

- leaves rhs value in `%rax`

`gen(popq %rdx)`

`gen(movq %rax,appropriate_offset(%rdx))`

Example: Generate Code for obj.f(e1,e2,...en)

In principal the code should work like this:

Visit obj

- leaves reference to object in %rax

gen(movq %rax,%rdi)

- “this” pointer is first argument

Visit e1, e2, ..., en. For each argument,

- gen(movq %rax,correct_argument_register)

generate code to load method table pointer located at 0(%rdi) into some register, probably %rax

generate call instruction with indirect jump

Method Call Complications

- Big one: code to evaluate any argument might clobber argument registers (i.e., computing an argument value might require a method call)
 - Possible strategy to cope on next slides, but feel free to do something better
- And more: clobbers *current* method's %rdi (this ptr)
 - Save it on method entry; reload after call (or on every use)
- Other one: what if a method has too many parameters?
 - OK for CSE P 501 to assume that all methods have ≤ 5 parameters plus “this” – do better if you want

Method Calls in Parameters

- Suggestion to avoid trouble:
 - Evaluate parameters and push them on the stack
 - Right before the call instruction, pop the parameters into the correct registers
- But....

Stack Alignment (1)

- Above ~~idea~~ hack works provided we don't call a method while an odd number of parameter values are pushed on the stack!
 - (violates 16-byte alignment on method call...)
- We have a similar problem if an odd number of intermediate values are pushed on the stack when we call a method while evaluating an expression
 - (We might get away with it if it only involves calls to our own generated, not library, code, but it would be wrong* to do that)
 - *i.e., might “work”, but not the right way to solve the problem

Stack Alignment (2)

- Workable solution: keep a counter in the code generator of how much has been pushed on the stack. If needed, emit extra `gen(pushq %rax)` (or some other register) to push a useless value and align the stack before generating a call instruction
 - Be sure to pop it after!!
- Another (cleaner, but more work) solution: make stack frame big enough and use `movq` instead of `pushq` to store arguments and temporaries
 - Needs extra bookkeeping to keep track of how much to allocate and how temps are used and where they are in the stack frame

Sigh...

- Multiple registers for method arguments is a big win compared to pushing on the stack, but complicates our life since we do not have a ~~fancy~~ decent register allocator
- Feel free to do better than this simple push/pop scheme – but remember, simple and works wins over fancy and not finished or broken

Code Gen for Method Definitions

- Generate label for method
 Classname\$methodname:
- Generate method prologue
 Push %rbp, copy %rsp to %rbp, subtract frame size
 (multiple of 16) from %rsp
- Visit statements in order
 - Method epilogue is normally generated as part of each return statement (details shortly)
 - In MiniJava the return is generated after visiting the rest of the method body to generate its code

Registers again...

- Method parameters are in registers
- But code generated for methods also will be using registers, even if there are no calls to other methods
- So how do we avoid clobbering parameters?
- Suggestion: Allocate space in the stack frame and save copies of all parameter registers on method entry. Use those copies as local variables when you need to reference a parameter.

Example: return exp;

- Visit exp; this leaves result in %rax where it should be
- Generate method epilogue (copy %rbp to %rsp, pop %rbp) to unwind the stack frame; follow with ret instruction
 - Can use leave instead of movq/popq to unwind the stack, but the separate instructions might be a little easier to debug if something isn't right

Control Flow: Unique Labels

- Needed in code generator: a String-valued method that returns a different label each time it is called (e.g., L1, L2, L3, ...)
 - Improvement: a set of methods that generate different kinds of labels for different constructs (can really help readability of the generated code)
 - (while1, while2, while3, ...; if1, if2, ...; else1, else2, ...; endif1, endif2,)

Control Flow: Tests

- Recall that the context for compiling a boolean expression is:
 - Label or address of jump target
 - Whether to jump if true or false
- So the visitor for a boolean expression should receive this information from the parent node

Example: while(exp) body

- Assuming we want the test at the bottom of the generated loop...

```
gen(jmp testLabel)
```

```
gen(bodyLabel:)
```

```
visit body
```

```
gen(testLabel:)
```

```
visit exp (condition) with target=bodyLabel and  
sense="jump if true"
```

Example: $exp1 < exp2$

- Similar to other binary operators
- Difference: context is a target label and whether to jump if true or false
- Code
 - visit exp1
 - gen(pushq %rax)
 - visit exp2
 - gen(popq %rdx)
 - gen(cmpq %rdx,%rax)
 - gen(condjump targetLabel)
 - appropriate conditional jump depending on sense of test

Boolean Operators

&& (and | | if you add it)

- Create label(s) needed to skip around parts of the expression
- Generate subexpressions with appropriate target labels and conditions

!exp

- Generate exp with same target label, but reverse the sense of the condition

Reality check

- Lots of projects in the past have evaluated all booleans to get 1 or 0, then tested that value for control flow
- Would be nice to do better (as above), but “simple and works...”
- (And we need to be able to generate the 0/1 anyway for storable boolean expressions)

Join Points

- Loops and conditional statements have join points where execution paths merge
- Generated code must ensure that machine state will be consistent regardless of which path is taken to get there
 - i.e., the paths through an if-else statement must not leave a different number of words pushed onto the stack
 - If we want a particular value in a particular register at a join point, both paths must put it there, or we need to generate additional code to move the value to the correct register
- With our simple 1-accumulator model of code generation, this should usually be true without needing extra work; with better use of registers it becomes a bigger issue
 - With more registers, would need to be sure they are used consistently at join point regardless of how we get there

Bootstrap Program

- The bootstrap is a tiny C program that calls your compiled code as if it were an ordinary C function
- It also contains some functions that compiled code can call as needed
 - Mini “runtime library”
 - Add to this if you like
 - Sometimes simpler to generate a call to a new library routine instead of generating in-line code
 - Suggestion: do this for “exit if subscript out of bounds” check
- File: `src/runtime/boot.c` in project starter code

Bootstrap Program Sketch

```
#include <stdio.h>
extern void asm_main( ); /* compiled code */
/* execute compiled program */
void main( ) { asm_main(); }
/* write x to standard output */
void put(int64_t x) { ... }
/* return a pointer to a zeroed block of memory at least
   nBytes large (or null on failure) */
char* mjalloc(size_t nBytes) { return calloc(1,nBytes); }
```

Main Program Label

- Compiler needs special handling for the `publicstaticvoid main` method label
 - Label must be the same as the one declared `extern` in the C bootstrap program and declared `.globl` in the assembly code
 - `asm_main` used above
 - Could be changed, but probably no point
 - Why not “main”? (Hint: where is the real `main`?)

Interfacing to “Library” code

- Trivial to call “library” functions
- Evaluate parameters using the regular calling conventions
 - But no “this” parameter since we’re calling C code
- Generate a call instruction using the “library” function label
 - (External names need leading _ in Windows, OS X)
 - Linker will hook everything up

System.out.println(exp)

MiniJava's "print" statement

<compile exp; result in %rax>

```
movq    %rax,%rdi    # load argument register
```

```
call    put          # call external put routine
```

- If the stack is not properly 16-byte aligned when call is executed, calls to external C or library code can cause a runtime error (*will* cause error halt on MacOS)

If you want to run code on an Intel Mac...

- Your compiled code should work on a x86-64 mac, but need to deal with a few things:
 - External labels need to start with `_` (e.g., `_put`)
 - `%rsp` **must** be 16-byte aligned when `call` is executed (should be anyway, but Linux will probably let you get away with 8-byte alignment)
 - Addressing modes: assembler might reject `leaq label, %rax`. Use `leaq label(%rip), %rax` instead (explicit base reg.; also works fine on Linux)
 - Hard to run `gdb` on a mac. Use `clang/lldb` instead
 - New annoyance on MacOS Ventura (& later?): may need to include `.align 8` in assembler code before each `vtable` to stop linker complaints
- And be **sure** that things run on `attu/cse` vm Linux in your final version!!! (No external `_labels`)

And That's It...

- We've now got enough on the table to complete the compiler project
- Coming Attractions
 - Back end (instruction selection and scheduling, register allocation)
 - and more...
(including an exam)