Code Generation for Data Processing

Lecture 7: Instruction Selection

Alexis Engelke

Chair of Data Science and Engineering (I25)
School of Computation, Information, and Technology
Technical University of Munich

Winter 2023/24

Code Generation – Overview

Code Generation – Overview

- Instruction Selection
  - Map IR to assembly
  - Keep code shape and storage; change operations

Code Generation – Overview

- Instruction Selection
  - Map IR to assembly
  - Keep code shape and storage; change operations
- Instruction Scheduling
  - Optimize order to hide latencies
  - Keep operations, may increases demand for registers

Code Generation – Overview

- Instruction Selection
  - Map IR to assembly
  - Keep code shape and storage; change operations
- Instruction Scheduling
  - Optimize order to hide latencies
  - Keep operations, may increases demand for registers
- Register Allocation
  - Map virtual to architectural registers and stack
  - Adds operations (spilling), changes storage

Instruction Selection (ISel) – Overview

- Find machine instructions to implement abstract IR
- Typically separated from scheduling and register allocation

- Input: IR code with abstract instructions
- Output: lower-level IR code with target machine instructions

```
i64 %10 = add %8, %9
i8 %11 = trunc %10
i64 %12 = const 24
i64 %13 = add %7, %12
store %11, %13
```

```
i64 %10 = ADD %8, %9
STRB %10, [%7+24]
```

ISel – Typical Constraints

ISel – Typical Constraints

- Target offers multiple ways to implement operations
  - `imul x, 2`, `add x, x`, `shl x, 1`, `lea x, [x+x]`

ISel – Typical Constraints

- Target offers multiple ways to implement operations
  - `imul x, 2`, `add x, x`, `shl x, 1`, `lea x, [x+x]`
- Target operations have more complex semantics
  - E.g., combine truncation and offset computation into store
  - Can have multiple outputs, e.g. value+flags, quotient+remainder

ISel – Typical Constraints

- Target offers multiple ways to implement operations
  - `imul x, 2`, `add x, x`, `shl x, 1`, `lea x, [x+x]`
- Target operations have more complex semantics
  - E.g., combine truncation and offset computation into store
  - Can have multiple outputs, e.g. value+flags, quotient+remainder
- Target has multiple register sets, e.g. GP and FP/SIMD
  - Important to consider even before register allocation

ISel – Typical Constraints

- Target offers multiple ways to implement operations
  - `imul x, 2`, `add x, x`, `shl x, 1`, `lea x, [x+x]`
- Target operations have more complex semantics
  - E.g., combine truncation and offset computation into store
  - Can have multiple outputs, e.g. value+flags, quotient+remainder
- Target has multiple register sets, e.g. GP and FP/SIMD
  - Important to consider even before register allocation
- Target requires specific instruction sequences
  - E.g., for macro fusion
  - Often represented as pseudo-instructions until assembly writing

Optimal ISel

- Find *most performant* instruction sequence with same semantics (?)
  - I.e., there no program with better "performance" exists
  - Performance = instructions associated with specific costs

[24] DR Koes and SC Goldstein. "Near-optimal instruction selection on DAGs". In: *CGO*. 2008, pp. 45–54. 🌐.

Optimal ISel

- Find *most performant* instruction sequence with same semantics (?)
  - I.e., there no program with better “performance” exists
  - Performance = instructions associated with specific costs
- Problem: optimal code generation is **undecidable**

[24] DR Koes and SC Goldstein. “Near-optimal instruction selection on DAGs”. In: *CGO*. 2008, pp. 45–54. 🌐.

Optimal ISel

- Find *most performant* instruction sequence with same semantics (?)
  - I.e., there no program with better “performance” exists
  - Performance = instructions associated with specific costs
- Problem: optimal code generation is **undecidable**
- Alternative: optimal *tiling* of IR with machine code instrs
  - IR as dataflow graph, instr. tiles to optimally cover graph
  - $\mathcal{NP}$-complete[24]

[24] DR Koes and SC Goldstein. “Near-optimal instruction selection on DAGs”. In: *CGO*. 2008, pp. 45–54. 🌐.

Avoiding ISel Altogether

Avoiding ISel Altogether

Use an interpreter

+ Fast “compilation time”, easy to implement
– Slow execution time

- Best if code is executed once

Macro Expansion

- Expand each IR operation with corresponding machine instrs

```
                          %5a = movz 12345
%5 = add %1, 12345   →    %5 = add %1, %5a

%6 = and %2, 7       →    %6 = and %2, 7

                          %7a = lsl %5, %6
%7 = shl %5, %6      →    %7b = cmp %6, 64
                          %7 = csel %7a, xzr, %7b, lo
```

Macro Expansion

- Oldest approach, historically also does register allocation
  - Also possible by walking AST

Macro Expansion

- Oldest approach, historically also does register allocation
  - Also possible by walking AST

+ Very fast, linear time, simple to implement, easy to port
– Inefficient and large output code

Macro Expansion

- Oldest approach, historically also does register allocation
  - Also possible by walking AST

+ Very fast, linear time, simple to implement, easy to port

– Inefficient and large output code

- Used by, e.g., LLVM FastISel, Go, GCC

Peephole Optimization

- Plain macro expansion leads to suboptimal results
- Idea: replace inefficient instruction sequences[25]

- Originally: physical window over assembly code
  - Replace with more efficient instructions having same effects
  - Possibly with allocated registers

- Extension: do expansion before register allocation[26]
  - Expand IR into Register Transfer Lists (RTL) with temporary registers
  - While *combining*, ensure that each RTL can be implemented as single instr.

[25] WM McKeeman. "Peephole optimization". In: *CACM* 8.7 (1965), pp. 443–444. 🌐.

[26] JW Davidson and CW Fraser. "Code selection through object code optimization". In: *TOPLAS* 6.4 (1984), pp. 505–526. 🌐.

Peephole Optimization

- Originally covered only adjacent instructions
- Can also use logical window of data dependencies
  - Problem: instructions with multiple uses
  - Needs more sophisticated matching schemes for data deps.
    $\Rightarrow$ Tree-pattern matching

Peephole Optimization

- Originally covered only adjacent instructions
- Can also use logical window of data dependencies
  - Problem: instructions with multiple uses
  - Needs more sophisticated matching schemes for data deps.
    ⇒ Tree-pattern matching

+ Fast, also allows for target-specific sequences

− Pattern set grows large, limited potential

Peephole Optimization

- Originally covered only adjacent instructions
- Can also use logical window of data dependencies
  - Problem: instructions with multiple uses
  - Needs more sophisticated matching schemes for data deps.
    ⇒ Tree-pattern matching

+ Fast, also allows for target-specific sequences

− Pattern set grows large, limited potential

- Widely used today at different points during compilation

ISel as Graph Covering – High-level Intuition

- Idea: represent program as data flow graph

ISel as Graph Covering – High-level Intuition

- Idea: represent program as data flow graph

- Tree: expression, comb. of single-use SSA instructions *(local ISel)*
- DAG: data flow in basic block, e.g. SSA block *(local ISel)*
- Graph: data flow of entire function, e.g. SSA function *(global ISel)*

ISel as Graph Covering – High-level Intuition

- Idea: represent program as data flow graph

- Tree: expression, comb. of single-use SSA instructions *(local ISel)*
- DAG: data flow in basic block, e.g. SSA block *(local ISel)*
- Graph: data flow of entire function, e.g. SSA function *(global ISel)*

- ISA "defines" *pattern set* of trees/DAGs/graphs for instrs.
- Cover data flow tree/DAG/graph with least-cost combination of patterns
  - Patterns in data flow graph may overlap

Tree Covering: Converting SSA into Trees

- SSA form:

  ```
  %4 = shl %1, 4
  %5 = add %2, %4
  %6 = add %3, %4
  %7 = load %5
  ```

  live-out: %6, %7

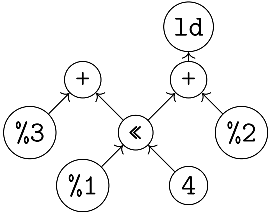
Tree Covering: Converting SSA into Trees

- SSA form:

```
%4 = shl %1, 4
%5 = add %2, %4
%6 = add %3, %4
%7 = load %5
```

  live-out: %6, %7

- Data flow graph:



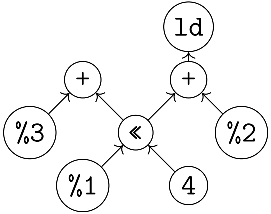
Tree Covering: Converting SSA into Trees

- SSA form:

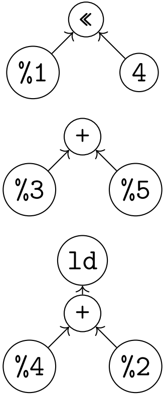
```
%4 = shl %1, 4
%5 = add %2, %4
%6 = add %3, %4
%7 = load %5
```

live-out: %6, %7

- Data flow graph:



- Method 1:
  Edge Splitting



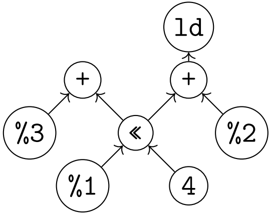
Tree Covering: Converting SSA into Trees

- SSA form:

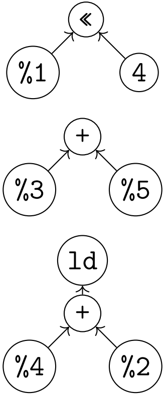
```
%4 = shl %1, 4
%5 = add %2, %4
%6 = add %3, %4
%7 = load %5
```

live-out: %6, %7

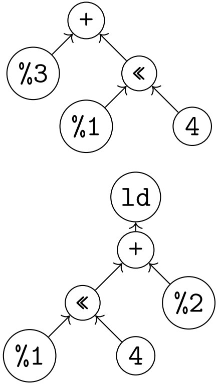
- Data flow graph:



- Method 1:
Edge Splitting



- Method 2:
Node Duplication



Tree Covering: Patterns

	Pattern	Cost	Instruction
P_0	$GP_{R1} \rightarrow \ll(GP_{R2}, K_1)$	1	lsl R_1, R_2, #K_1
P_1	$GP_{R1} \rightarrow +(GP_{R2}, GP_{R3})$	1	add R_1, R_2, R_3
P_2	$GP_{R1} \rightarrow +(GP_{R2}, \ll(GP_{R3}, K_1))$	2	add R_1, R_2, R_3, lsl #K_1
P_3	$GP_{R1} \rightarrow +(\ll(GP_{R2}, K_1), GP_{R2})$	2	add R_1, R_3, R_2, lsl #K_1
P_4	$GP_{R1} \rightarrow \texttt{ld}(GP_{R2})$	2	ldr R_1, [R_2]
P_5	$GP_{R1} \rightarrow \texttt{ld}(+(GP_{R2}, GP_{R3}))$	2	ldr R_1, [R_2, R_3]
P_6	$GP_{R1} \rightarrow \texttt{ld}(+(GP_{R2}, \ll(GP_{R3}, K_1)))$	3	ldr R_1, [R_2, R_3, lsl #K_1]
P_7	$GP_{R1} \rightarrow \texttt{ld}(+(\ll(GP_{R2}, K_1), GP_{R3})$	3	ldr R_1, [R_3, R_2, lsl #K_1]
P_8	$GP_{R1} \rightarrow *(GP_{R2}, GP_{R3})$	3	madd R_1, R_2, R_3, xzr
P_9	$GP_{R1} \rightarrow +(*(GP_{R2}, GP_{R3}), GP_{R4})$	3	madd R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4
P_{10}	$GP_{R1} \rightarrow K_1$	1	mov R_1, K_1
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

Tree Covering: Greedy/Maximal Munch

- Top-down always take largest pattern
- Repeat for sub-trees, until everything is covered

+ Easy to implement, fast

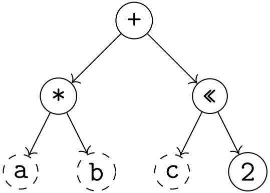
Tree Covering: Greedy/Maximal Munch

- Top-down always take largest pattern
- Repeat for sub-trees, until everything is covered

+ Easy to implement, fast

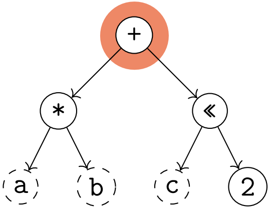
– Result might be non-optimum

Tree Covering: Greedy/Maximal Munch – Example



Matching Patterns:

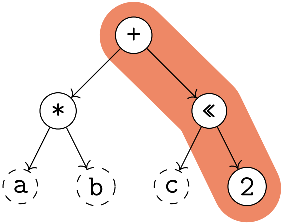
Tree Covering: Greedy/Maximal Munch – Example



Matching Patterns:

- +: P_1 – cost 1 – covered nodes: 1

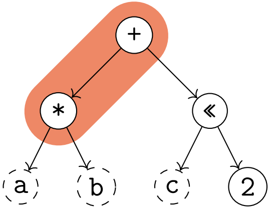
Tree Covering: Greedy/Maximal Munch – Example



Matching Patterns:

- +: P_1 – cost 1 – covered nodes: 1
- +: P_2 – cost 2 – covered nodes: 3

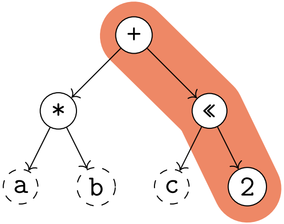
Tree Covering: Greedy/Maximal Munch – Example



Matching Patterns:

- +: P_1 – cost 1 – covered nodes: 1
- +: P_2 – cost 2 – covered nodes: 3
- +: P_9 – cost 3 – covered nodes: 2

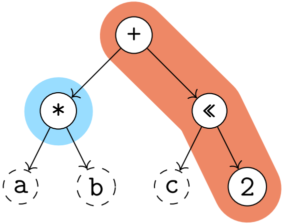
Tree Covering: Greedy/Maximal Munch – Example



Matching Patterns:

- +: P_1 – cost 1 – covered nodes: 1
- +: P_2 – cost 2 – covered nodes: 3 – best
- +: P_9 – cost 3 – covered nodes: 2

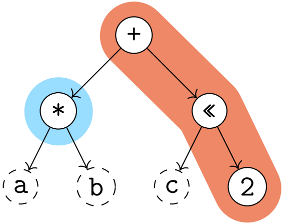
Tree Covering: Greedy/Maximal Munch – Example



Matching Patterns:

- +: P_1 – cost 1 – covered nodes: 1
- +: P_2 – cost 2 – covered nodes: 3 – best
- +: P_9 – cost 3 – covered nodes: 2
- ∗: P_8 – cost 3 – covered nodes: 1

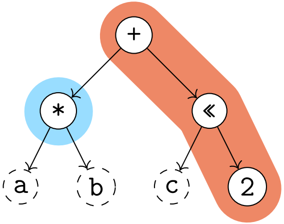
Tree Covering: Greedy/Maximal Munch – Example



Matching Patterns:

- +: P_1 – cost 1 – covered nodes: 1
- +: P_2 – cost 2 – covered nodes: 3 – best
- +: P_9 – cost 3 – covered nodes: 2
- ∗: P_8 – cost 3 – covered nodes: 1 – best

Tree Covering: Greedy/Maximal Munch – Example

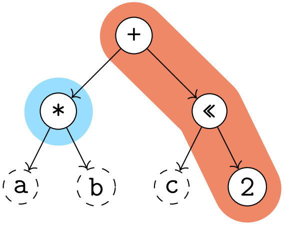


Matching Patterns:

- +: P_1 – cost 1 – covered nodes: 1
- +: P_2 – cost 2 – covered nodes: 3 – best
- +: P_9 – cost 3 – covered nodes: 2
- $*$: P_8 – cost 3 – covered nodes: 1 – best

Total cost: 5

Tree Covering: Greedy/Maximal Munch – Example



Matching Patterns:

- +: P_1 – cost 1 – covered nodes: 1
- +: P_2 – cost 2 – covered nodes: 3 – best
- +: P_9 – cost 3 – covered nodes: 2
- $*$: P_8 – cost 3 – covered nodes: 1 – best

Total cost: 5

```
madd %1, %a, %b, xzr
add %2, %1, %c, lsl #2
```

Tree Covering: with LR-Parsing?

- Can we use (LR-)parsing for instruction selection?

[27] RS Glanville and SL Graham. "A new method for compiler code generation". In: *POPL*. 1978, pp. 231–254. 🌐.

Tree Covering: with LR-Parsing

- Can we use (LR-)parsing for instruction selection? Yes![27]
    - Pattern set = grammar; IR (in prefix notation) = input

Advantages

[27] RS Glanville and SL Graham. "A new method for compiler code generation". In: *POPL*. 1978, pp. 231–254. 🌐.

Tree Covering: with LR-Parsing

- Can we use (LR-)parsing for instruction selection? Yes![27]
  - Pattern set = grammar; IR (in prefix notation) = input

Advantages

- Possible in linear time
- Can be formally verified
- Implementation can be generated automatically

Disadvantages

[27] RS Glanville and SL Graham. "A new method for compiler code generation". In: *POPL*. 1978, pp. 231–254. 🌐.

Tree Covering: with LR-Parsing

- Can we use (LR-)parsing for instruction selection? Yes![27]
  - Pattern set = grammar; IR (in prefix notation) = input

Advantages

- Possible in linear time
- Can be formally verified
- Implementation can be generated automatically

Disadvantages

- Constraints must map to non-terminals
  - Constant ranges, reg types, ...
- CISC: handle all operand combinations
  - Large grammar (impractical)
  - Refactoring into non-terminals
- Ambiguity hard to handle optimally

[27] RS Glanville and SL Graham. "A new method for compiler code generation". In: *POPL*. 1978, pp. 231–254. 🌐.

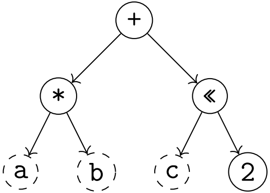
Tree Covering: Dynamic Programming[28]

- Step 1: compute cost matrix, bottom-up for all nodes
  - Matrix: tree node × non-terminal
    (different patterns might yield different non-terminals)
  - Cost is sum of pattern and sum of children costs
  - Always store cheapest rule and cost
- Step 2: walk tree top-down using rules in matrix
  - Start with goal non-terminal, follow rules in matrix

- Time linear w.r.t. tree size

[28] AV Aho, M Ganapathi, and SWK Tjiang. "Code generation using tree matching and dynamic programming". In: *TOPLAS* 11.4 (1989), pp. 491–516. 🌐.

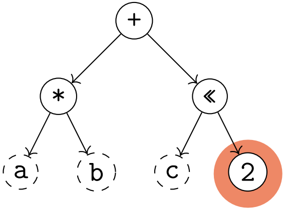
Tree Covering: Dynamic Programming – Example



Node: 2
Pattern:
Pat. Cost:
Cost Sum:

	Node	+	*	«	2
GP	Cost	∞	∞	∞	∞
	Pattern				

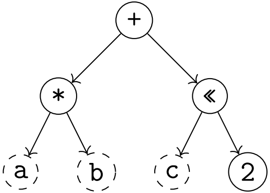
Tree Covering: Dynamic Programming – Example



Node: 2
Pattern: P_{10}: $GP \to K_1$
Pat. Cost: 1
Cost Sum: 1

	Node	+	*	«	2
GP	Cost	∞	∞	∞	1
	Pattern				P_{10}

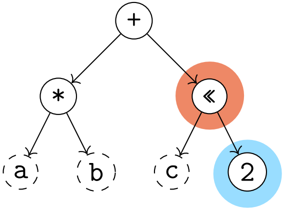
Tree Covering: Dynamic Programming – Example



Node: «
Pattern:
Pat. Cost:
Cost Sum:

		+	*	«	2
	Node	+	*	«	2
GP	Cost	∞	∞	∞	1
	Pattern				P_{10}

Tree Covering: Dynamic Programming – Example



Node: «

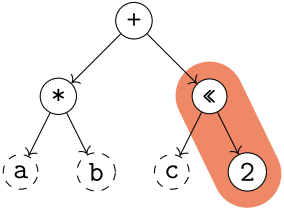
Pattern: $P_?$: $GP \rightarrow «(GP, GP)$

Pat. Cost: 1

Cost Sum: 2

		Node	+	*	«	2
GP	Cost		∞	∞	2	1
	Pattern				$P_?$	P_{10}

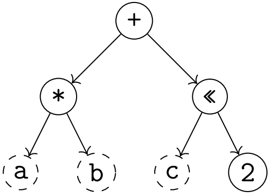
Tree Covering: Dynamic Programming – Example



Node: «
Pattern: P_1: $GP \rightarrow \ll(GP, K_1)$
Pat. Cost: 1
Cost Sum: 2

	Node	+	*	«	2
GP	Cost	∞	∞	1	1
	Pattern			P_1	P_{10}

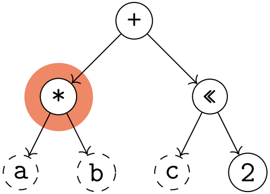
Tree Covering: Dynamic Programming – Example



Node: $*$
Pattern:
Pat. Cost:
Cost Sum:

		Node	$+$	$*$	$\ll$	2
GP	Cost		∞	∞	1	1
	Pattern				P_1	P_{10}

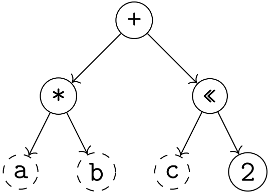
Tree Covering: Dynamic Programming – Example



Node:	$*$
Pattern:	P_8: $GP \rightarrow *(GP,\ GP)$
Pat. Cost:	3
Cost Sum:	3

		Node	+	$*$	«	2
GP	Cost		∞	3	1	1
	Pattern			P_8	P_1	P_{10}

Tree Covering: Dynamic Programming – Example



Node: +

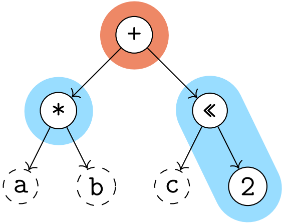
Pattern:

Pat. Cost:

Cost Sum:

		Node	+	*	«	2
GP	Cost		∞	3	1	1
	Pattern			P_8	P_1	P_{10}

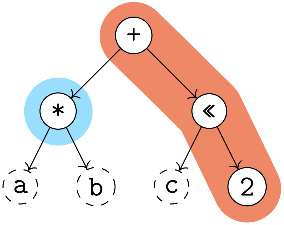
Tree Covering: Dynamic Programming – Example



Node:	+
Pattern:	P_1: $GP \rightarrow +(GP, GP)$
Pat. Cost:	1
Cost Sum:	5

	Node	+	*	«	2
GP	Cost	5	3	1	1
	Pattern	P_1	P_8	P_1	P_{10}

Tree Covering: Dynamic Programming – Example



Node: +

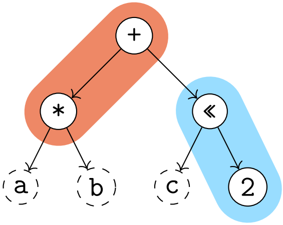
Pattern: P_2: $GP \rightarrow +(GP, «(GP, K_1)$

Pat. Cost: 2

Cost Sum: 5

	Node	+	*	«	2
GP	Cost	5	3	1	1
	Pattern	P_1	P_8	P_1	P_{10}

Tree Covering: Dynamic Programming – Example



Node: +
Pattern: P_9: $GP \rightarrow +(*(GP, GP), GP)$
Pat. Cost: 3
Cost Sum: 4

		+	*	«	2
	Node	+	*	«	2
GP	Cost	4	3	1	1
	Pattern	P_9	P_8	P_1	P_{10}

Tree Covering: Dynamic Programming – Off-line Analysis

- Cost analysis can actually be *precomputed*[29]

- Idea: annotate each node with a state based on child states
- Lookup node label from precomputed table (one per non-terminal)

- Significantly improves compilation time
- But: Tables can be large, need to cover all possible (sub-)trees

- Variation: dynamically compute and cache state tables[30]

[29] A Balachandran, DM Dhamdhere, and S Biswas. "Efficient retargetable code generation using bottom-up tree pattern matching". In: *Computer Languages* 15.3 (1990), pp. 127–140.

[30] MA Ertl, K Casey, and D Gregg. "Fast and flexible instruction selection with on-demand tree-parsing automata". In: *PLDI* 41.6 (2006), pp. 52–60.

Tree Covering

Tree Covering

- + Efficient: linear time to find local optimum
- + Better code than pure macro expansion
- + Applicable to many ISAs

Tree Covering

+ Efficient: linear time to find local optimum
+ Better code than pure macro expansion
+ Applicable to many ISAs

– Common sub-expressions cannot be represented
  - Need either edge split (prevents using complex instructions)
    or node duplication (redundant computation ⇒ inefficient code)

– Cannot make use of multi-output instructions (e.g., `divmod`)

DAG Covering

- Idea: lift restriction of trees, operate on data flow DAG
    - Reminder: an SSA basic block already forms a DAG

- Trivial approach: split into trees ☹

[31] DR Koes and SC Goldstein. "Near-optimal instruction selection on DAGs". In: *CGO*. 2008, pp. 45–54. 🌐.

DAG Covering

- Idea: lift restriction of trees, operate on data flow DAG
  - Reminder: an SSA basic block already forms a DAG
- Trivial approach: split into trees ☹
- Least-cost covering is $\mathcal{NP}$-complete[31]

[31] DR Koes and SC Goldstein. "Near-optimal instruction selection on DAGs". In: *CGO*. 2008, pp. 45–54. 🌐.

DAG Covering: Adapting Dynamic Programming I[32]

- Step 1: compute cost matrix, bottom-up for all nodes
  - As before; make sure to visit each node once
- Step 2: iterate over DAG top-down
  - Respect that multiple roots exist: start from all roots
  - Mark visited node/non-terminal combinations: avoid redundant emit

[32] MA Ertl. "Optimal code selection in DAGs". In: *POPL*. 1999, pp. 242–249. 🌐.

DAG Covering: Adapting Dynamic Programming I[32]

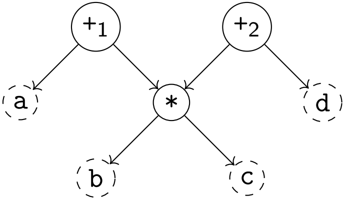
- Step 1: compute cost matrix, bottom-up for all nodes
  - As before; make sure to visit each node once
- Step 2: iterate over DAG top-down
  - Respect that multiple roots exist: start from all roots
  - Mark visited node/non-terminal combinations: avoid redundant emit

+ Linear time

– Generally not optimal, only for specific grammars

[32] MA Ertl. "Optimal code selection in DAGs". In: *POPL*. 1999, pp. 242–249. 🌐.

DAG Covering: Adapting Dynamic Programming I – Example



Node: $*$

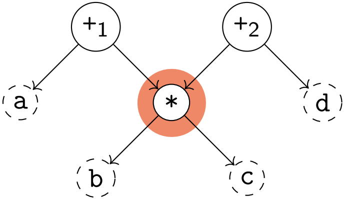
Pattern:

Pat. Cost:

Cost Sum:

		$+_2$	$+_1$	$*$
	Node	$+_2$	$+_1$	$*$
GP	Cost	∞	∞	∞
	Pattern			

DAG Covering: Adapting Dynamic Programming I – Example



Node: $*$

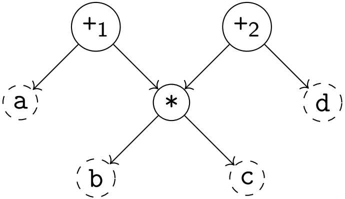
Pattern: P_8: $GP \rightarrow *(GP, GP)$

Pat. Cost: 3

Cost Sum: 3

	Node	$+_2$	$+_1$	$*$
GP	Cost	∞	∞	3
	Pattern			P_8

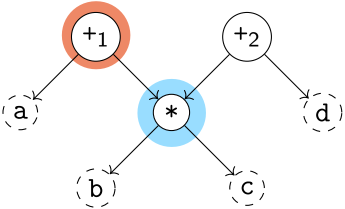
DAG Covering: Adapting Dynamic Programming I – Example



Node: $+_1$
Pattern:
Pat. Cost:
Cost Sum:

	Node	$+_2$	$+_1$	$*$
GP	Cost	∞	∞	3
	Pattern			P_8

DAG Covering: Adapting Dynamic Programming I – Example



Node: $+_1$

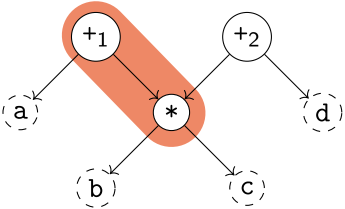
Pattern: P_1: $GP \to +(GP, GP)$

Pat. Cost: 1

Cost Sum: 4

	Node	$+_2$	$+_1$	$*$
GP	Cost	∞	4	3
	Pattern		P_1	P_8

DAG Covering: Adapting Dynamic Programming I – Example



Node: $+_1$

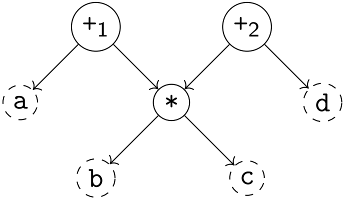
Pattern: P_9: $GP \rightarrow +(*(GP, GP), GP)$

Pat. Cost: 3

Cost Sum: 3

		Node	$+_2$	$+_1$	$*$
GP	Cost		∞	3	3
	Pattern			P_9	P_8

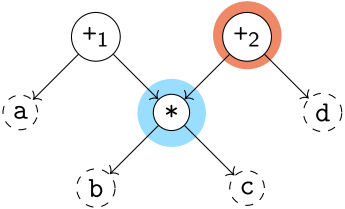
DAG Covering: Adapting Dynamic Programming I – Example



Node: $+_2$
Pattern:
Pat. Cost:
Cost Sum:

	Node	$+_2$	$+_1$	$*$
GP	Cost	∞	3	3
	Pattern		P_9	P_8

DAG Covering: Adapting Dynamic Programming I – Example



Node: $+_2$

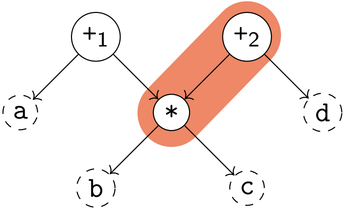
Pattern: P_1: $GP \rightarrow +(GP, GP)$

Pat. Cost: 1

Cost Sum: 4

		Node	$+_2$	$+_1$	$*$
GP	Cost		4	3	3
	Pattern		P_1	P_9	P_8

DAG Covering: Adapting Dynamic Programming I – Example



Node: $+_2$

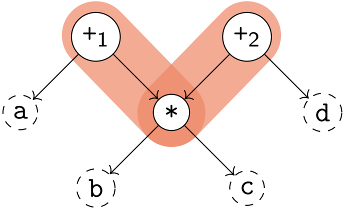
Pattern: P_9: $GP \rightarrow +(*(GP,\ GP),\ GP)$

Pat. Cost: 3

Cost Sum: 3

		Node	$+_2$	$+_1$	$*$
GP	Cost		3	3	3
	Pattern		P_9	P_9	P_8

DAG Covering: Adapting Dynamic Programming I – Example

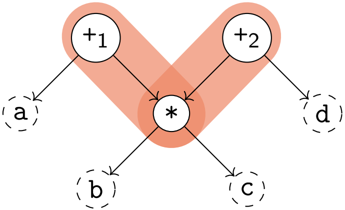


Total cost: 6

```
madd %1, %b, %c, %a
madd %2, %b, %c, %d
```

	Node	$+_2$	$+_1$	$*$
GP	Cost	3	3	3
	Pattern	P_9	P_9	P_8

DAG Covering: Adapting Dynamic Programming I – Example



Total cost: 6

```
madd %1, %b, %c, %a
madd %2, %b, %c, %d
```

Optimal cost: 5 ⇝ non-optimal result

		Node	$+_2$	$+_1$	$*$
GP	Cost		3	3	3
	Pattern		P_9	P_9	P_8

DAG Covering: Adapting Dynamic Programming II[33]

- Step 1: compute cost matrix, bottom-up (as before)
- Step 2: iterate over DAG top-down (as before)
- Step 3: identify overlaps and check whether split is beneficial
  - Mark nodes which should not be duplicated as *fixed*
- Step 4: as step 1, but skip patterns that *include* fixed nodes
- Step 5: as step 2

[33] DR Koes and SC Goldstein. "Near-optimal instruction selection on DAGs". In: *CGO*. 2008, pp. 45–54. 🌐.

DAG Covering: Adapting Dynamic Programming II[33]

- Step 1: compute cost matrix, bottom-up (as before)
- Step 2: iterate over DAG top-down (as before)
- Step 3: identify overlaps and check whether split is beneficial
  - Mark nodes which should not be duplicated as *fixed*
- Step 4: as step 1, but skip patterns that *include* fixed nodes
- Step 5: as step 2

+ Probably fast? "Near-optimal"?

− Generally not optimal, superlinear time

[33] DR Koes and SC Goldstein. "Near-optimal instruction selection on DAGs". In: *CGO*. 2008, pp. 45–54. 🌐.

DAG Covering: ILP[34]

- Idea: model ISel as integer linear programming (ILP) problem
- P is set of patterns with cost and edges, V are DAG nodes
- Variables: $M_{p,v}$ is 1 iff a pattern p is rooted at v

$$\begin{array}{rrcl}
\text{minimize} & \sum_{p,v} p.cost \cdot M_{p,v} & & \\
\text{subject to} & \forall r \in roots.\ \sum_{p} M_{p,r} & \geq & 1 \\
 & \forall p, v, e \in p.edges(v).\ M_{p,v} - \sum_{p'} M_{p',e} & \leq & 0 \\
 & M_{p,v} & \in & \{0, 1\}
\end{array}$$

Minimize cost for all matched patterns s.t. every root has a match and every input of a match has a match.

[34] DR Koes and SC Goldstein. "Near-optimal instruction selection on DAGs". In: *CGO*. 2008, pp. 45–54. 🌐.

DAG Covering: ILP[34]

- Idea: model ISel as integer linear programming (ILP) problem
- P is set of patterns with cost and edges, V are DAG nodes
- Variables: $M_{p,v}$ is 1 iff a pattern p is rooted at v

$$\begin{array}{rrcl} \text{minimize} & \sum_{p,v} p.cost \cdot M_{p,v} & & \\ \text{subject to} & \forall r \in roots.\ \sum_{p} M_{p,r} & \geq & 1 \\ & \forall p, v, e \in p.edges(v).\ M_{p,v} - \sum_{p'} M_{p',e} & \leq & 0 \\ & M_{p,v} & \in & \{0, 1\} \end{array}$$

Minimize cost for all matched patterns s.t. every root has a match and every input of a match has a match.

+ Optimal result

− Practicability beyond small programs questionable (at best)

[34] DR Koes and SC Goldstein. “Near-optimal instruction selection on DAGs”. In: *CGO*. 2008, pp. 45–54.

DAG Covering: Greedy/Maximal Munch

- Top-down, start at roots, always take largest pattern
- Repeat for remaining roots until whole graph is covered

DAG Covering: Greedy/Maximal Munch

- ▶ Top-down, start at roots, always take largest pattern
- ▶ Repeat for remaining roots until whole graph is covered

+ Easy to implement, reasonably fast

– Result often non-optimal

DAG Covering: Greedy/Maximal Munch

- ▶ Top-down, start at roots, always take largest pattern
- ▶ Repeat for remaining roots until whole graph is covered

+ Easy to implement, reasonably fast

– Result often non-optimal

- ▶ Used by: LLVM SelectionDAG

Graph Covering

- Idea: lift limitation of DAGs, cover entire function graphs
- Better handling of predication and VLIW bundling
  - E.g., hoisting instructions from a conditional block
- Allows to handle instructions that expand to multiple blocks
  - `switch`, `select`, etc.

Graph Covering

- Idea: lift limitation of DAGs, cover entire function graphs
- Better handling of predication and VLIW bundling
  - E.g., hoisting instructions from a conditional block
- Allows to handle instructions that expand to multiple blocks
  - `switch`, `select`, etc.

- May need new IR to model control flow in addition to data flow

Graph Covering

- Idea: lift limitation of DAGs, cover entire function graphs
- Better handling of predication and VLIW bundling
  - E.g., hoisting instructions from a conditional block
- Allows to handle instructions that expand to multiple blocks
  - `switch`, `select`, etc.

- May need new IR to model control flow in addition to data flow

- In practice: only used by adapting methods showed for DAGs
- Used by: Java HotSpot Server, LLVM GlobalISel (all tree-covering)

Flawed Assumptions

Flawed Assumptions

- Cost model is fundamentally flawed

⇒ “Optimal” ISel doesn’t really mean anything

Flawed Assumptions

- Cost model is fundamentally flawed

⇒ “Optimal” ISel doesn’t really mean anything

- Out-of-order execution: costs are not linear
  - Instructions executed in parallel, might execute for free
  - Possible contention of functional units
- Register allocator will modify instructions
- “Bad” instructions boundaries increase register requirements
  - More stack spilling ⇝ much slower code!

LLVM Back-end: Overview

LLVM Back-end: Overview

- LLVM-IR → Machine IR: instruction selection + scheduling
  - MIR is SSA-representation of target instructions
  - Selectors: SelectionDAG, FastISel, GlobalISel
  - Also selects register bank (GP/FP/...) – required for instruction
  - Annotates registers: calling convention, encoding restrictions, etc.

LLVM Back-end: Overview

- LLVM-IR → Machine IR: instruction selection + scheduling
  - MIR is SSA-representation of target instructions
  - Selectors: SelectionDAG, FastISel, GlobalISel
  - Also selects register bank (GP/FP/...) – required for instruction
  - Annotates registers: calling convention, encoding restrictions, etc.
- MIR: minor (peephole) optimizations
- MIR: register allocation
- MIR: prolog/epilog insertion (stack frame, callee-saved regs, etc.)

LLVM Back-end: Overview

- LLVM-IR → Machine IR: instruction selection + scheduling
  - MIR is SSA-representation of target instructions
  - Selectors: SelectionDAG, FastISel, GlobalISel
  - Also selects register bank (GP/FP/...) – required for instruction
  - Annotates registers: calling convention, encoding restrictions, etc.
- MIR: minor (peephole) optimizations
- MIR: register allocation
- MIR: prolog/epilog insertion (stack frame, callee-saved regs, etc.)
- MIR → MC: translation to machine code

LLVM MIR Example

```
define i64 @fn(i64 %a,i64 %b,i64 %c) {
  %shl = shl i64 %c, 2
  %mul = mul i64 %a, %b
  %add = add i64 %mul, %shl
  ret i64 %add
}
```

```
# YAML with name, registers, frame info
body: |
  bb.0 (%ir-block.0):
    liveins: $x0, $x1, $x2

    %2:gpr64 = COPY $x2
    %1:gpr64 = COPY $x1
    %0:gpr64 = COPY $x0
    %3:gpr64 = MADDXrrr %0, %1, $xzr
    %4:gpr64 = ADDXrs killed %3, %2, 2
    $x0 = COPY %4
    RET_ReallyLR implicit $x0
```

```
llc -march=aarch64 -stop-after=finalize-isel
```

LLVM: Instruction Selectors

LLVM: Instruction Selectors

FastISel

- Uses macro expansion
- Low compile-time
- Code quality poor

- Only common cases
- Otherwise: fallback to SelectionDAG

- Default for -O0

LLVM: Instruction Selectors

FastISel

- Uses macro expansion
- Low compile-time
- Code quality poor

- Only common cases
- Otherwise: fallback to SelectionDAG

- Default for `-O0`

SelectionDAG

- Converts each block into separate DAGs
- Greedy tree matching
- Slow, but good code

- Handles all cases
- No cross-block opt. (done in DAG building)

- Default

LLVM: Instruction Selectors

FastISel

- Uses macro expansion
- Low compile-time
- Code quality poor

- Only common cases
- Otherwise: fallback to SelectionDAG

- Default for -O0

SelectionDAG

- Converts each block into separate DAGs
- Greedy tree matching
- Slow, but good code

- Handles all cases
- No cross-block opt. (done in DAG building)

- Default

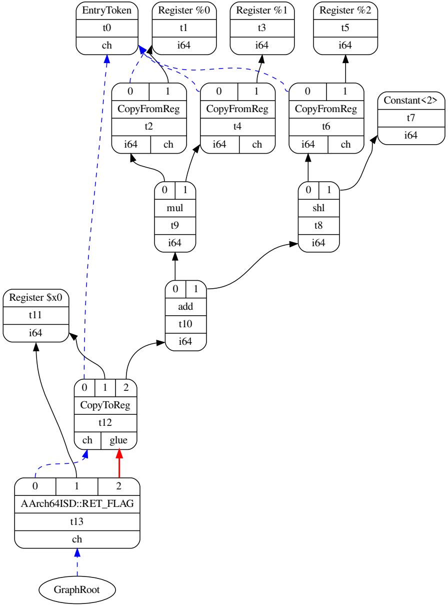
GlobalISel

- Conv. to generic-MIR then legalize to MIR
- Reuses SD patterns
- Faster than SelDAG

- Few architectures
- Handles many cases, SelDAG-fallback

LLVM SelectionDAG: IR to ISelDAG

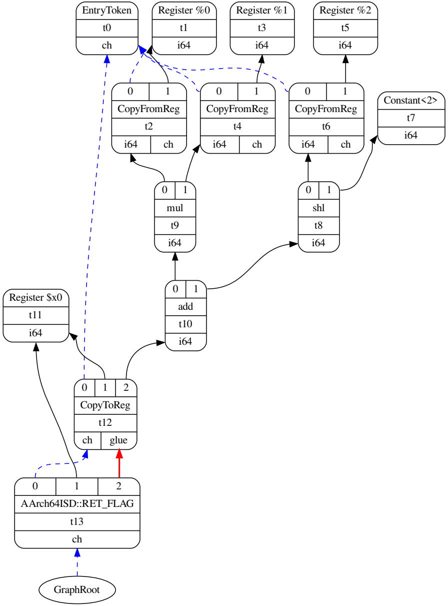
- Construct DAG for basic block
  - EntryToken as ordering chain



isel input for fn:

LLVM SelectionDAG: IR to ISelDAG

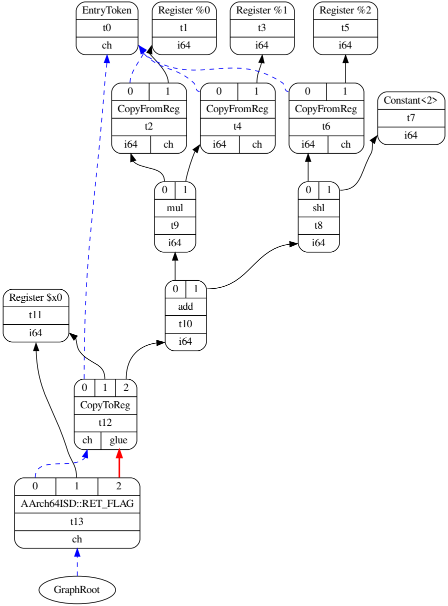
- Construct DAG for basic block
  - EntryToken as ordering chain
- Legalize data types
  - Integers: promote or expand into multiple
  - Vectors: widen or split (or scalarize)



isel input for fn:

LLVM SelectionDAG: IR to ISelDAG

- Construct DAG for basic block
  - EntryToken as ordering chain
- Legalize data types
  - Integers: promote or expand into multiple
  - Vectors: widen or split (or scalarize)
- Legalize operations
  - E.g., conditional move, etc.



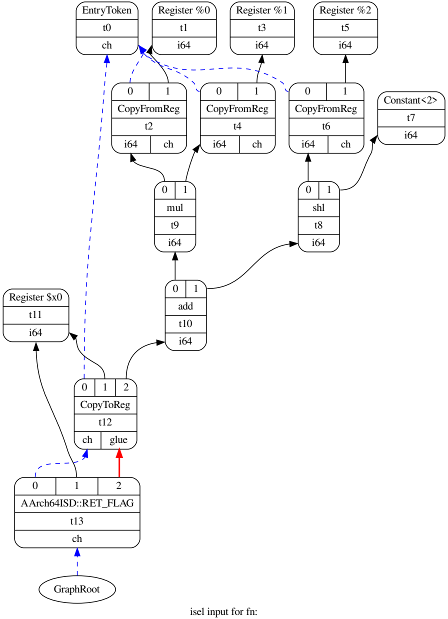
isel input for fn:

LLVM SelectionDAG: IR to ISelDAG

- Construct DAG for basic block
  - EntryToken as ordering chain
- Legalize data types
  - Integers: promote or expand into multiple
  - Vectors: widen or split (or scalarize)
- Legalize operations
  - E.g., conditional move, etc.
- Optimize DAG, e.g. some pattern matching,
  removing unneeded sign/zero extensions

```
llc -march=aarch64 -view-isel-dags
```

Note: needs LLVM debug build



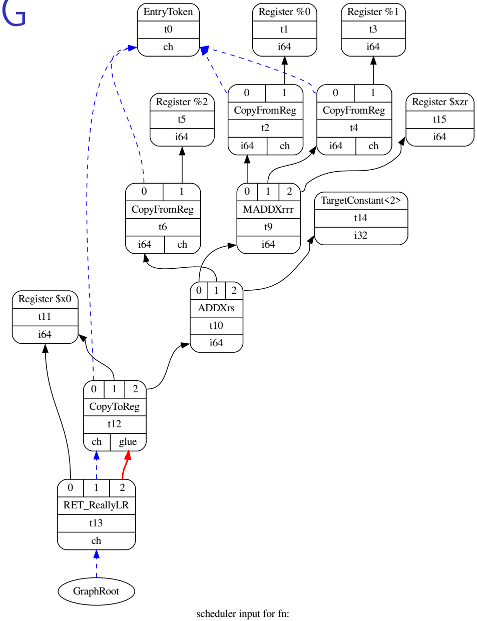
LLVM SelectionDAG: ISelDAG to DAG

- Mainly pattern matching
- Simple patterns specified in TableGen
  - Matching/selection compiled into bytecode
  - `SelectionDAGISel::SelectCodeCommon()`
- Complex selections done in C++

- Scheduling: linearization of graph

```
llc -march=aarch64 -view-sched-dags
```

Note: needs LLVM debug build



Instruction Selection – Summary

- Instruction Selection: transform generic into arch-specific instructions
- Often focus on optimizing tiling costs
- Target instructions often more complex, e.g., multi-result

- Macro Expansion: simple, fast, but inefficient code
- Peephole optimization on sequences/trees to optimize
- Tree Covering: allows for better tiling of instructions
- DAG Covering: support for multi-res instrs., but $\mathcal{NP}$-complete
- Graph Covering: mightiest, but also most complex, rarely used

Instruction Selection – Questions

- What is the (nowadays typical) input and output IR for ISel?
- Why is good instruction selection important for performance?
- Why is peephole optimization beneficial for nearly all ISel approaches?
- How can peephole opt. be done more effectively than on neighboring instrs.?
- What are options to transform an SSA-IR into data flow trees?
- Why is a greedy strategy not optimal for tree pattern matching?
- When is DAG covering beneficial over tree covering?
- Which ISel strategies does LLVM implement? Why?