



中山大學
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



国家超级计算广州中心
NATIONAL SUPERCOMPUTER CENTER IN GUANGZHOU

Compiler Design

编译器构造实验

Lab 8: Project-3

张献伟、林泽佳、吴坎

xianweiz.github.io

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Project 3: What?

- 文档描述：
 - Readme: <https://github.com/arcsysu/SYsU-lang/tree/main/generator>
 - Wiki: <https://github.com/arcsysu/SYsU-lang/wiki/实验三代码生成>
- 实现一个IR生成器
 - 输入：抽象语法树（由Project 2或Clang提供）
 - 输出：LLVM-IR（可以使用`lli`来运行）
- 总体流程
 - 引入Project2的parser（或使用clang）
 - 遍历得到的AST
 - 对各Function和Statement等生成IR代码
- 截止时间
 - **5/16/2023**

Project 3: How?

- 实现

- `$vim generator/generator.cc`

- 编译

- `$cmake --build ~/sysu/build -t install`

- 输出: `~/sysu/build/generator`

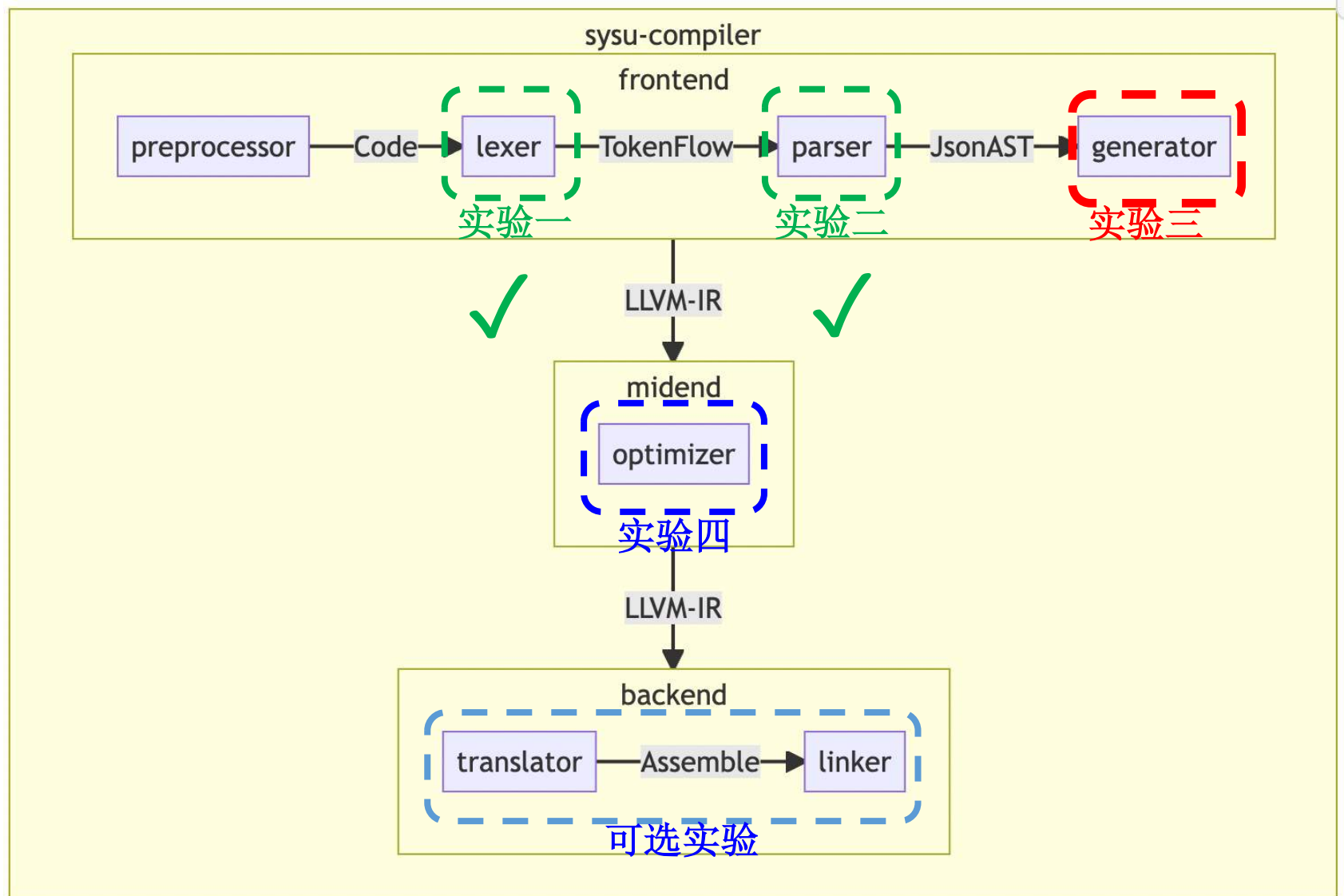
- 运行

```
$ ( export PATH=~/sysu/bin:$PATH \  
CPATH=~/sysu/include:$CPATH \  
LIBRARY_PATH=~/sysu/lib:$LIBRARY_PATH \  
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=~/sysu/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH  
&& clang -E tester/functional/000_main.sysu.c  
| <THE_PARSER>  
| sysu-generator )
```

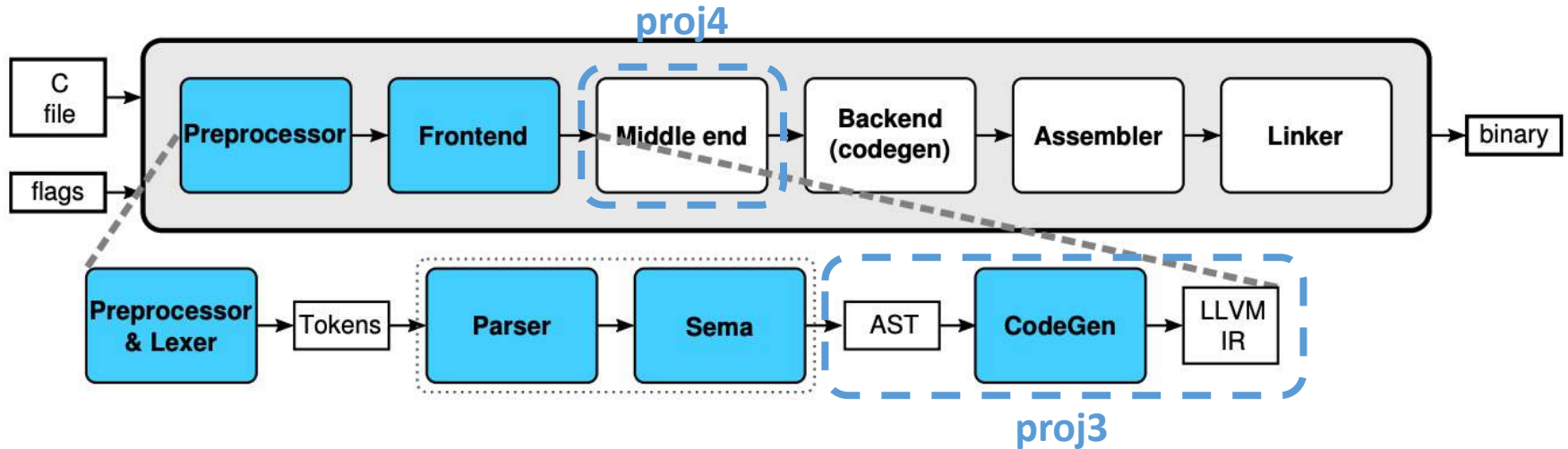
- Clang提供AST: `<THE_PARSER> = clang -cc1 -ast-dump=json`

- Project2提供AST: `<THE_PARSER > = sysu-lexer | sysu-parser`

Schedule[实验安排]



CodeGen[中间代码生成]



- Not to be confused with LLVM CodeGen! (which generates machine code)
- Uses AST visitors, IRBuilder, and TargetInfo
 - AST visitors
 - RecursiveASTVisitor for visiting the full AST
 - StmtVisitor for visiting Stmt and Expr
 - TypeVisitor for Type hierarchy

AST → IR: Example

```
$clang -Xclang -ast-dump -fsyntax-only ../tester/functional/000_main.sysu.c
```

```
TranslationUnitDecl 0x1d2654a8 <<invalid sloc>> <invalid sloc>
... cutting out internal declarations of clang ...
-FunctionDecl 0x2cf71448 <../tester/functional/000_main.sysu.c:1:1, line:3:1> line:1:5 main 'int ()'
  -CompoundStmt 0x2cf71560 <col:11, line:3:1>
    -ReturnStmt 0x2cf71550 <line:2:5, col:12>
      -IntegerLiteral 0x2cf71530 <col:12> 'int' 3
```



```
$clang -emit-llvm -S ../tester/functional/000_main.sysu.c
```

```
; ModuleID = '../tester/functional/000_main.sysu.c'
source_filename = "../tester/functional/000_main.sysu.c"
target datalayout = "e-m:e-i8:8:32-i16:16:32-i64:64-i128:128-n32:64-S128"
target triple = "aarch64-unknown-linux-gnu"

; Function Attrs: noinline nounwind optnone
define dso_local i32 @main() #0 {
    %1 = alloca i32, align 4
    store i32 0, i32* %1, align 4
    ret i32 3
}

attributes #0 = { noinline nounwind optnone "correctly-rounded-divide-sqrt-fp-math"
="false" "disable-tail-calls"="false" "frame-pointer"="non-leaf" "less-precise-fpma
d"="false" "min-legal-vector-width"="0" "no-infs-fp-math"="false" "no-jump-tables"=
"false" "no-nans-fp-math"="false" "no-signed-zeros-fp-math"="false" "no-trapping-ma
th"="true" "stack-protector-buffer-size"="8" "target-cpu"="generic" "target-feature
s"="+neon" "unsafe-fp-math"="false" "use-soft-float"="false" }

!llvm.module.flags = !{!0}
!llvm.ident = !{!1}

!0 = !{i32 1, !"wchar_size", i32 4}
!1 = !{"Debian clang version 11.0.1-2"}
```

AST → IR: HelloWorld

Source

```
1 int main(){
2     return 3;
3 }
```



TranslationUnitDecl 0xa8e6558 <<invalid sloc>> <invalid sloc>

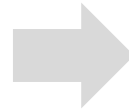
AST

```
-FunctionDecl 0xa942a10 <generator/000_main.sysu.c:1:1, line:3:1> line:1:5 main 'int ()'
  |-CompoundStmt 0xa942b28 <col:11, line:3:1>
    |-ReturnStmt 0xa942b18 <line:2:5, col:12>
      |-IntegerLiteral 0xa942af8 <col:12> 'int' 3
```



IR

```
1 define dso_local i32 @main() {
2     %1 = alloca i32, align 4
3     store i32 0, ptr %1, align 4
4     ret i32 3
5 }
```



```
1 define dso_local i32 @main() {
2     ret i32 3
3 }
```


AST → IR: Local Variable

Source

```
1 int main(){
2     int a = 3;
3     return a;
4 }
```

TranslationUnitDecl 0xb7ae558 <<invalid sloc>> <invalid sloc>
... cutting out internal declarations of clang ...

AST

```
`-FunctionDecl 0xb80abf8 <line:6:1, line:9:1> line:6:5 main 'int ()'  
  |-CompoundStmt 0xb80ad98 <col:11, line:9:1>  
    |-DeclStmt 0xb80ad38 <line:7:5, col:14>  
      | `-'VarDecl 0xb80acb0 <col:5, col:13> col:9 used a 'int' cinit  
        | `-'IntegerLiteral 0xb80ad18 <col:13> 'int' 3  
      `-'ReturnStmt 0xb80ad88 <line:8:5, col:12>  
        `-'ImplicitCastExpr 0xb80ad70 <col:12> 'int' <LValueToRValue>  
          `-'DeclRefExpr 0xb80ad50 <col:12> 'int' lvalue Var 0xb80acb0 'a' 'int'
```

IR

```
1 define dso_local i32 @main() {
2     %1 = alloca i32, align 4
3     store i32 3, ptr %1, align 4
4     %2 = load i32, ptr %1, align 4
5     ret i32 %2
6 }
```

临时寄存器/变量: 分配栈空间, 地址存入%1, 大小同i32类型, 4B对齐

写内存: 将3写入%1对应的内存中, 4B对齐

读内存: 将%1对应的内存中的数据读取到%2中

函数返回

AST → IR: Basic Blocks

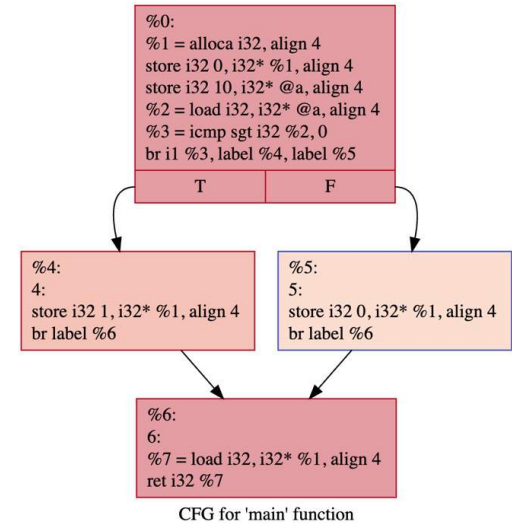
• `$clang -emit-llvm -S ../tester/functional/027_if2.sysu.c`

• Basic blocks[基本块]

- Straight-line code sequence
- No control flow divergence

```
1  int a;
2  int main(){
3      a = 10;
4      if(a > 0){
5          return 1;
6      }
7      else{
8          return 0;
9      }
10 }
```

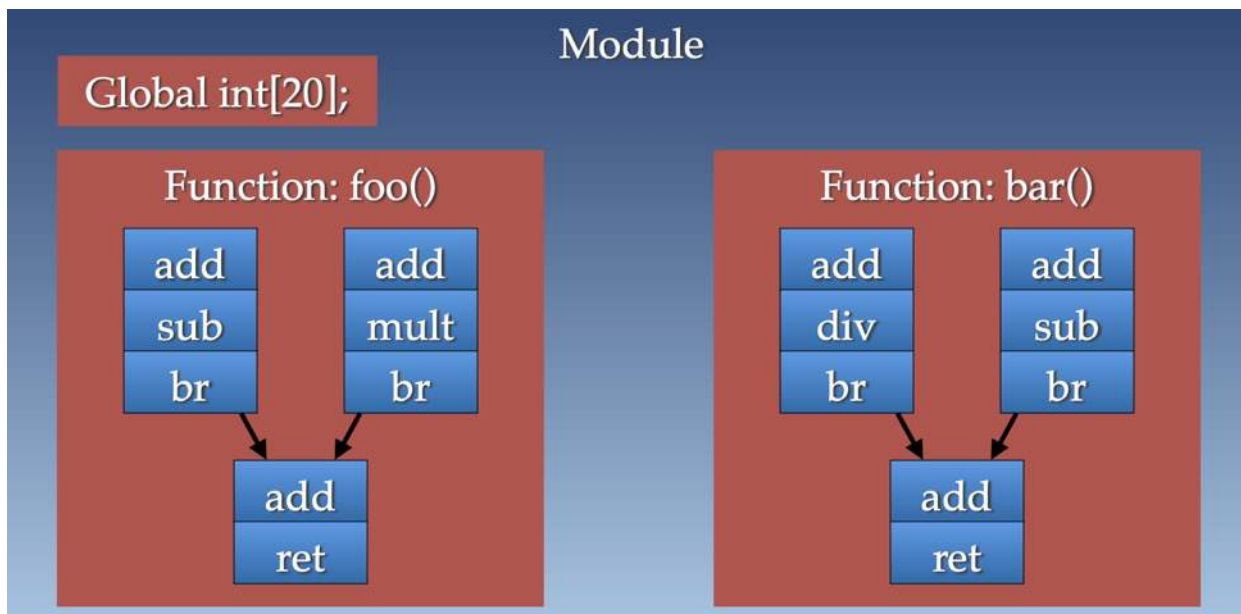
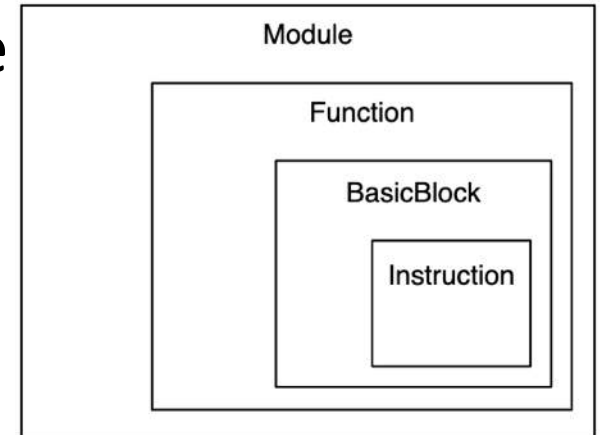
```
1  define dso_local i32 @main() {
2      %1 = alloca i32, align 4
3      store i32 0, ptr %1, align 4
4      store i32 10, ptr @a, align 4
5      %2 = load i32, ptr @a, align 4
6      %3 = icmp sgt i32 %2, 0
7      br i1 %3, label %4, label %5
8      -----
9      4:                                ; preds = %0
10     store i32 1, ptr %1, align 4
11     br label %6
12     -----
13     5:                                ; preds = %0
14     store i32 0, ptr %1, align 4
15     br label %6
16     -----
17     6:                                ; preds = %5, %4
18     %7 = load i32, ptr %1, align 4
19     ret i32 %7
20 }
```



<http://viz-js.com/>

IR Overview

- Each assembly/bitcode file is a Module
- Each Module is comprised of
 - Global variables
 - A set of Functions which consists of
 - A set of Basic Blocks
 - Which is further comprised of a set of Instructions



IR Overview (cont.)

```
1 ; ModuleID = 'generator/000_main.sysu.c' 注释
2 source_filename = "generator/000_main.sysu.c" 源文件名
3 target datalayout = "e-m:e-p270:32:32-p271:32:32-p272:64:64-i64:64-f80:128-n8:16:32:64-S128" 目标平台: 数据布局 [1]
4 target triple = "x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu" 目标平台: arch-vendor-os
```

```
6 @a = dso_local global i32 @, align 4 全局变量定义: @<变量名> = <可见域> <类型> 初值, 4B对齐
```

```
8 ; Function Attrs: noline nounwind optnone uwtable
```

```
9 > define dso_local i32 @main() #0 {... 函数定义: define <返回类型> @<函数名> (参数) #属性 [2]
25 }
```

```
27 attributes #0 = { noline nounwind optnone uwtable "frame-pointer"="all" 函数属性
"min-legal-vector-width"="0" "no-trapping-math"="true" "stack-protector-buffer-size"="8"
"target-cpu"="x86-64" "target-features"="+cx8,+fxsr,+mmx,+sse,+sse2,+x87"
"tune-cpu"="generic" }
```

```
29 !llvm.module.flags = !{!0, !1, !2, !3, !4}
```

```
30 !llvm.ident = !{!5}
```

```
32 !0 = !{i32 1, !"wchar_size", i32 4}
```

```
33 !1 = !{i32 7, !"PIC Level", i32 2}
```

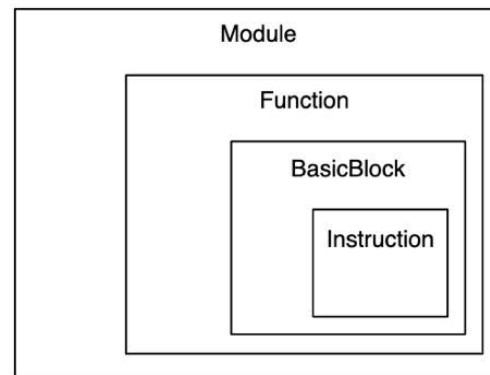
```
34 !2 = !{i32 7, !"PIE Level", i32 2}
```

```
35 !3 = !{i32 7, !"uwtable", i32 2}
```

```
36 !4 = !{i32 7, !"frame-pointer", i32 2}
```

```
37 !5 = !{"clang version 15.0.4"} Clang版本信息
```

模块级别元数据信息 [3]



[1] <https://llvm.org/docs/LangRef.html#data-layout>

[2] <https://llvm.org/docs/LangRef.html#function-attributes>

[3] [LLVM之IR篇（1）：零基础快速入门 LLVM IR](#)

IR Overview (cont.)

- Three different forms (these three forms are equivalent)
 - In-memory compiler IR [在内存中的编译中间语言]
 - On-disk bitcode file [.bc, 在硬盘上存储的二进制中间语言]
 - Human readable plain text file [.ll, 人类可读的代码语言]
- LLVM IR is machine independent[机器无关]
 - An unlimited set of virtual registers (labelled %0, %1, %2, ...)
 - >. It's the backend's job to map from virtual to physical registers
 - Rather than allocating specific sizes of datatypes, we retain types
 - >. Again, the backend will take this type info and map it to platform's datatype
 - Static Single Assignment (SSA) form, making life easier for optimization writers[静态单赋值]
 - >. SSA means we define variables before use and assign to variables only once

Workflow to Build a Function

LLVM内部数据结构，我们不直接操作它，只用将它作为参数传给需要的API

```
llvm::LLVMContext TheContext;
```

```
llvm::Module TheModule("helloworld", TheContext);
```

 创建Module

```
llvm::Function *buildFunctionDecl(Json json){
```

```
    auto function = llvm::Function::Create(/*...*/);
```

 创建Function

```
    auto BB = llvm::BasicBlock::Create(/*...*/);
```

 创建Basic Block

```
    llvm::IRBuilder<> builder(BB);
```

```
    for(const auto &child: json["inner"]){
```

```
        buildStmt(&builder, child);
```

```
    }
```

Module、Function和BasicBlock都是可以CRUD和遍历迭代的，并且拥有相应的父子关系

```
void buildStmt(llvm::IRBuilder *builder, Json json){
```

```
    if(json["kind"] == "CompoundStmt"){
```

```
        // build compound statement
```

```
    } else if (json["kind"] == "ReturnStmt"){
```

```
        // build return statement
```

```
    } else if (json["kind"] == "SomeStmt"){
```

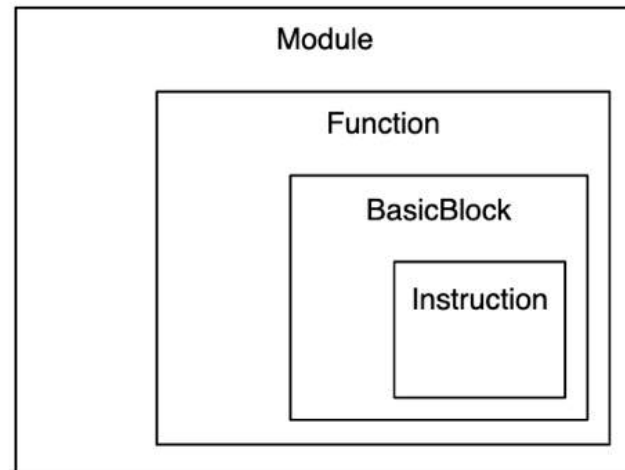
```
        // build some statement
```

```
    } else {
```

```
        // fallback
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```



generator.cc

```
void buildTranslationUnitDecl(const llvm::json::Object *O) {
    if (O == nullptr)
        return;
    if (auto kind = O->get("kind")->getAsString()) {
        assert(*kind == "TranslationUnitDecl");
    } else {
        assert(0);
    }
    if (auto inner = O->getArray("inner"))
        for (const auto &it : *inner) 遍历内部节点
            if (auto P = it.getAsObject())
                if (auto kind = P->get("kind")->getAsString()) {
                    if (*kind == "FunctionDecl")
                        buildFunctionDecl(P); 具体IR生成
                }
}
} // namespace
```

根节点

```
int main() {
```

```
    auto llvmin = llvm::MemoryBuffer::getFileOrSTDIN("-");
    auto json = llvm::json::parse(llvmin.get()->getBuffer());
    buildTranslationUnitDecl(json->getAsObject());
    TheModule.print(llvm::outs(), nullptr);
```

从文件或stdin获取AST文本

解析为JSON格式

遍历AST, 生成IR

输出IR

generator.cc (cont.)

```
llvm::LLVMContext TheContext; 用于保存全局的状态，在多线程执行的时候，可以每个线程一个LLVMContext，避免竞争
```

```
llvm::Module TheModule("-", TheContext); LLVM IR程序的顶层结构
```

```
llvm::Function *buildFunctionDecl(const llvm::json::Object *O) {  
    // First, check for an existing function from a previous declaration.  
    auto TheName = O->get("name")->getAsString()->str();  
    llvm::Function *TheFunction = TheModule.getFunction(TheName);
```

```
    if (!TheFunction)
```

```
        TheFunction = llvm::Function::Create( 创建一个函数，并指派给Module  
            llvm::FunctionType::get(llvm::Type::getInt32Ty(TheContext), {}, false), 参数: 类型  
            llvm::Function::ExternalLinkage, TheName, &TheModule);
```

```
    if (!TheFunction)
```

```
        return nullptr;
```

参数: 链接方式、函数名、该函数待插入的模块
“ExternalLinkage”表示该函数可能定义于当前模块之外，且/或可以被当前模块之外的函数调用。

int main()

```
    // Create a new basic block to start insertion into.
```

```
    auto BB = llvm::BasicBlock::Create(TheContext, "entry", TheFunction); 为创建的Function添加Basic Block
```

```
    llvm::IRBuilder<> Builder(BB); 使用IRBuilder插入指令到BB
```

```
    if (auto RetVal = llvm::ConstantInt::get(  
        TheContext, /* i32 3(decimal) */ llvm::APInt(32, "3", 10))) {
```

```
        // Finish off the function.
```

```
        Builder.CreateRet(RetVal); 返回值指令语句
```

return 3

```
        // Validate the generated code, checking for consistency.
```

```
        llvm::verifyFunction(*TheFunction);
```

```
        return TheFunction;
```

```
    }
```

<https://releases.llvm.org/11.0.1/docs/tutorial/MyFirstLanguageFrontend/LangImpl03.html>

<https://llvm.org/docs/tutorial/MyFirstLanguageFrontend/LangImpl03.html>

```
    // Error reading body, remove function.
```

```
    TheFunction->eraseFromParent();
```

```
    return nullptr;
```

<https://github.com/arcsysu/SYsU-lang/blob/main/generator/generator.cc>



Example: 027_if2.sysu.c

What we will learn from this example

- Global variable
- Variable assignment
- Build binary operation
- Build branch

```
1  int a;
2  int main(){
3      a = 10;
4      if(a > 0){
5          return 1;
6      }
7      else{
8          return 0;
9      }
10 }
```

```
TranslationUnitDecl 0xb712558 <<invalid sloc>> <invalid sloc>
|-----...cutting out internal declarations of clang...
|-VarDecl 0xb76ea10 <generator/000_main.sysu.c:1:1, col:5> col:5 used a 'int'
`-FunctionDecl 0xb76eb10 <line:2:1, line:10:1> line:2:5 main 'int ()'
  `~CompoundStmt 0xb76ed48 <col:11, line:10:1>
    |-BinaryOperator 0xb76ebf0 <line:3:2, col:6> 'int' '='
    | |~-DeclRefExpr 0xb76ebb0 <col:2> 'int' lvalue Var 0xb76ea10 'a' 'int'
    | |~-IntegerLiteral 0xb76ebd0 <col:6> 'int' 10
    `~IfStmt 0xb76ed18 <line:4:2, line:9:2> has_else
      |-BinaryOperator 0xb76ec68 <line:4:5, col:9> 'int' '>'
      | |~-ImplicitCastExpr 0xb76ec50 <col:5> 'int' <LValueToRValue>
      | | |~-DeclRefExpr 0xb76ec10 <col:5> 'int' lvalue Var 0xb76ea10 'a' 'int'
      | | |~-IntegerLiteral 0xb76ec30 <col:9> 'int' 0
      | |~-CompoundStmt 0xb76ecb8 <col:11, line:6:2>
      | | |~-ReturnStmt 0xb76eca8 <line:5:3, col:10>
      | | | |~-IntegerLiteral 0xb76ec88 <col:10> 'int' 1
      `~CompoundStmt 0xb76ed00 <line:7:6, line:9:2>
        `~ReturnStmt 0xb76ecf0 <line:8:3, col:10>
          `~IntegerLiteral 0xb76ecd0 <col:10> 'int' 0
```

Example: Global Variable

Create Global Variable

- Just “new” it!
- The returned pointer is the *in-memory* representation of the global variable itself
- If named, could be looked up in module

Global variable

Variable assignment
Build binary operation
Build branch

```
// 创建全局变量, @a = dso_local global i32 0, align 4
auto globVarA =
    new llvm::GlobalVariable(/*持有该变量声明的模块*/ TheModule,
                            /*变量类型*/          builder.getInt32Ty(),
                            /*isConstant*/        false,
                            /*链接类型*/          llvm::GlobalValue::CommonLinkage,
                            /*initializer*/        llvm::Constant::getNullValue(builder.getInt32Ty()),
                            /*变量名*/            "a");
// 通过名字查找全局变量, 实际上globVarA == anotherA
auto anotherA = TheModule.getGlobalVariable("a");
```

<https://releases.llvm.org/11.0.1/docs/tutorial/MyFirstLanguageFrontend/LangImpl03.html>
<https://llvm.org/docs/tutorial/MyFirstLanguageFrontend/LangImpl03.html>

Example: Variable Assignment & Expr

Create Assignment and operation expression

- The “instruction” is also the “virtual register”
- LLVM IR is strongly typed, identified by `llvm::Type`
- Constant values are represented by the `llvm::Constant` class
 - 🧑 builder.CreateLoad(10, globVarA);
 - 🧑 builder.CreateLoad(builder.getInt32(10), globVarA);

Global variable
Variable assignment
Build binary operation
Build branch

```
// 通过名字查找全局变量
```

```
auto globVarA = TheModule.getGlobalVariable("a");
```

```
// store i32 10, ptr @a, align 4
```

```
builder.CreateStore(builder.getInt32(10), globVarA);
```

```
// %1 = load i32, ptr @a, align 4
```

```
auto localA = builder.CreateLoad(globVarA->getValueType(), globVarA);
```

```
// %2 = icmp sgt i32 %1, 0
```

```
auto aGreaterThanZero = builder.CreateICmpSGT(localA, builder.getInt32(0));
```

Example: Branching

Create Branch

- Create new basic block
- Create conditional branch
- Change IRBuilder's insert point

Global variable
Variable assignment
Build binary operation
Build branch

```
// Assume we already have created the "aGreaterThanZero" instruction
auto ifBB = llvm::BasicBlock::Create(TheContext, "", function);
auto elseBB = llvm::BasicBlock::Create(TheContext, "", function);

// br i1 %2, label %3, label %4
builder.CreateCondBr(aGreaterThanZero, ifBB, elseBB);

// Insert in the "if" basic block
// 3:          ; preds = %entry
//   ret i32 1
builder.SetInsertPoint(ifBB);
builder.CreateRet(builder.getInt32(1));

// Insert in the "else" basic block
// 4:          ; preds = %entry
//   ret i32 0
builder.SetInsertPoint(elseBB);
builder.CreateRet(builder.getInt32(0));
```


Example: Visit Jason Recursively

```
llvm::Value *buildStmt(llvm::IRBuilder<> *builder, Json json){
    if(json["kind"] == "BinaryOperator"){
        auto lhs = buildStmt(builder, json["inner"][0]);
        auto rhs = buildStmt(builder, json["inner"][1]);
        return builder.createSomeOperation(lhs, rhs);
    } else if(json["kind"] == "DeclRefExpr"){
        auto value = /*symbolTable.find(json["name"]);*/
        return builder.createLoad(/*typeOfValue*/, value);
    } else if(json["kind"] == "IntegerLiteral"){
        return builder->getInt32(json["value"]);
    } else if ...
        ..... some more implementations
}
```

Summary

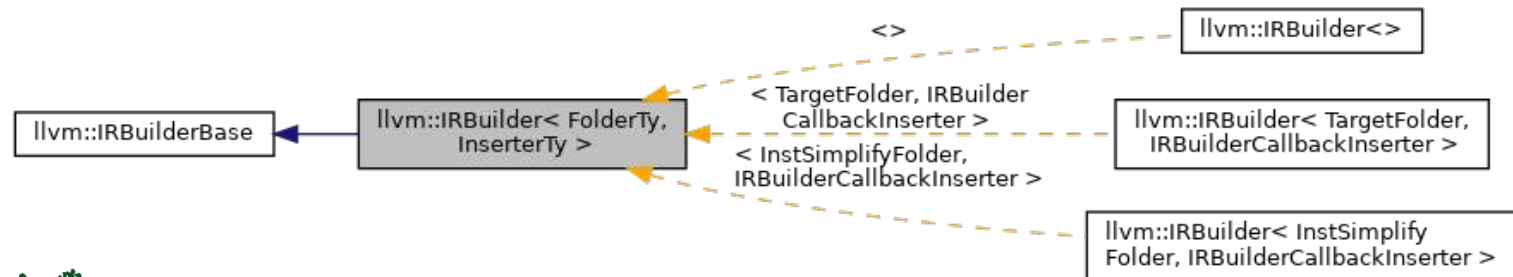
- **Hierarchy of IR:** Module, Function, Basic Block, Instruction
- **Infrastructure of LLVM:** Context, Module, IRBuilder
- **IRBuilder introduction:** IRBuilder::Create***()

祝大家实验顺利

Backup ...

Variables in codegen[相关变量]

- **TheContext**: an opaque object that owns a lot of core LLVM data structures, such as the type and constant value tables
- **TheModule**: an LLVM construct that contains functions and global variables
 - In many ways, it is the top-level structure that the LLVM IR uses to contain code
- **Builder**: a helper object that makes it easy to generate LLVM instructions
 - Instances of the [IRBuilder](#) class template keep track of the current place to insert instructions and has methods to create new instructions



<https://releases.llvm.org/11.0.1/docs/tutorial/MyFirstLanguageFrontend/LangImpl03.html>

<https://releases.llvm.org/8.0.0/docs/tutorial/LangImpl03.html>

Visualize IR[可视化]

- `$clang -emit-llvm -S ../tester/functional/027_if2.sysu.c`

```
@a = dso_local global i32 @, align 4
```

```
define dso_local i32 @main() {  
  %1 = alloca i32, align 4  
  store i32 0, i32* %1, align 4  
  store i32 10, i32* @a, align 4  
  %2 = load i32, i32* @a, align 4  
  %3 = icmp sgt i32 %2, 0  
  br i1 %3, label %4, label %5  
}
```

```
4:  
  store i32 1, i32* %1, align 4  
  br label %6
```

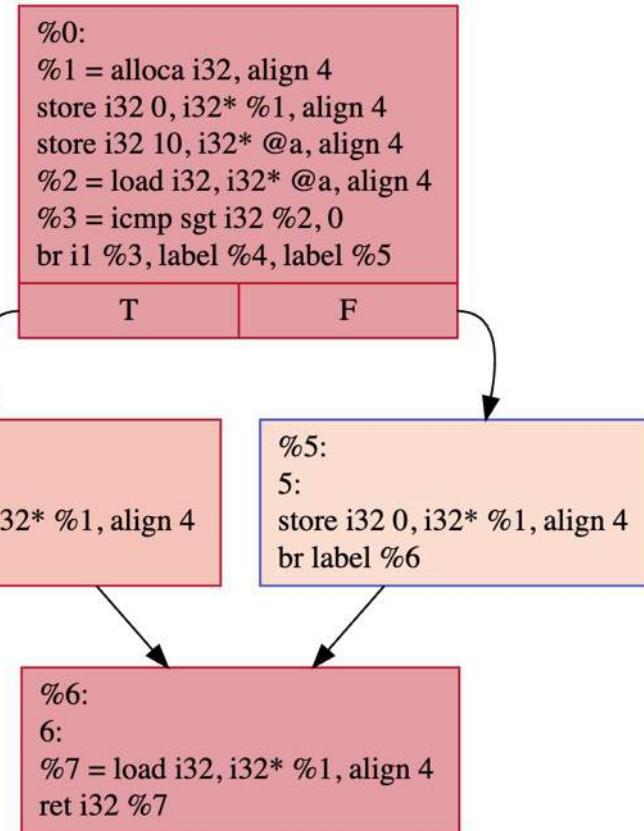
```
5:  
  store i32 0, i32* %1, align 4  
  br label %6
```

```
6:  
  %7 = load i32, i32* %1, align 4  
  ret i32 %7
```

```
$opt -dot-cfg 027_if2.sysu.ll [-> .main.dot]
```

```
digraph "CFG for 'main' function" {  
  label="CFG for 'main' function";  
  
  Node0x2a784a90 [shape=record,color="#b70d28ff", style=filled, fillcolor="#b70d2870",label="{%0:\l %1 = alloca i32, align 4\l store i32 0, i32* %1, align 4\l store i32 10, i32* @a, align 4\l %2 = load i32, i32* @a, align 4\l %3 = icmp sgt i32 %2, 0\l br i1 %3, label %4, label %5\l|<s0>T|<s1>F}"];  
  Node0x2a784a90:s0 -> Node0x2a784c70;  
  Node0x2a784a90:s1 -> Node0x2a784cc0;  
  Node0x2a784c70 [shape=record,color="#b70d28ff", style=filled, fillcolor="#e8765c70",label="{%4:\l4: \l store i32 1, i32* %1, align 4\l br label %6\l}"];  
  Node0x2a784c70 -> Node0x2a784e50;  
  Node0x2a784cc0 [shape=record,color="#3d50c3ff", style=filled, fillcolor="#f7b39670",label="{%5:\l5: \l store i32 0, i32* %1, align 4\l br label %6\l}"];  
  Node0x2a784cc0 -> Node0x2a784e50;  
  Node0x2a784e50 [shape=record,color="#b70d28ff", style=filled, fillcolor="#b70d2870",label="{%6:\l6: \l %7 = load i32, i32* %1, align 4\l ret i32 %7\l}"];  
}
```

<http://viz-js.com/>



CFG for 'main' function

More ...

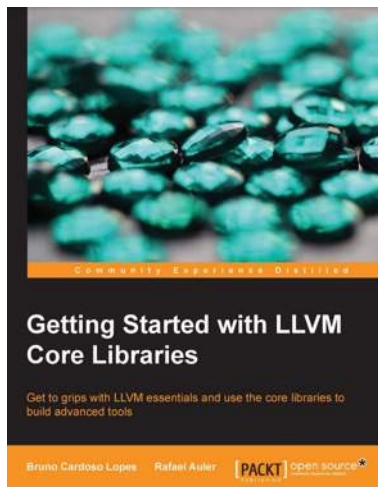
- `$(export PATH=~ /sysu/bin:$PATH \ CPATH=~ /sysu/include:$CPATH \ LIBRARY_PATH=~ /sysu/lib:$LIBRARY_PATH \ LD_LIBRARY_PATH=~ /sysu/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH && clang -E tester/functional/000_main.sysu.c | <THE_PARSER> | sysu-generator)`
 - S0: get AST
 - `$clang -cc1 -ast-dump=json ../tester/functional/000_main.sysu.c > ast.json`
 - S1: gen IR
 - `$cat ast.json | ~/sysu/build/generator/sysu-generator`
- Execute the IR file^[1]: `$lli *.ll`
 - Result: `$echo $?`
- Further compile the IR file: `$clang *.ll [-o ./a.out]`
 - `$(export PATH=~ /sysu/bin:$PATH CPATH=~ /sysu/include:$CPATH LIBRARY_PATH=~ /sysu/lib:$LIBRARY_PATH LD_LIBRARY_PATH=~ /sysu/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH && clang -lsys -lsysu *.ll [-o ./a.out])`
- Translate to bitcode file^[2]: `$llvm-as *.ll [-o *.bc]`
 - Reverse: `$llvm-dis *.bc -o *.ll`
 - Further compile the bitcode^[3]: `$llc -march=x86 *.bc -o out.x86`

[1] <https://www.llvm.org/docs/CommandGuide/lli.html>

[2] <https://www.llvm.org/docs/CommandGuide/llvm-as.html>

[3] <https://www.llvm.org/docs/CommandGuide/llc.html>

参考资料



LLVM Tutorial: Table of Contents

Kaleidoscope: Implementing a Language with LLVM

My First Language Frontend with LLVM Tutorial

This is the "Kaleidoscope" Language tutorial, showing how to implement a si

- 1. Kaleidoscope: Kaleidoscope Introduction and the Lexer
- 2. Kaleidoscope: Implementing a Parser and AST
- 3. Kaleidoscope: Code generation to LLVM IR
- 4. Kaleidoscope: Adding JIT and Optimizer Support
- 5. Kaleidoscope: Extending the Language: Control Flow
- 6. Kaleidoscope: Extending the Language: User-defined Operators
- 7. Kaleidoscope: Extending the Language: Mutable Variables
- 8. Kaleidoscope: Compiling to Object Code
- 9. Kaleidoscope: Adding Debug Information
- 10. Kaleidoscope: Conclusion and other useful LLVM tidbits

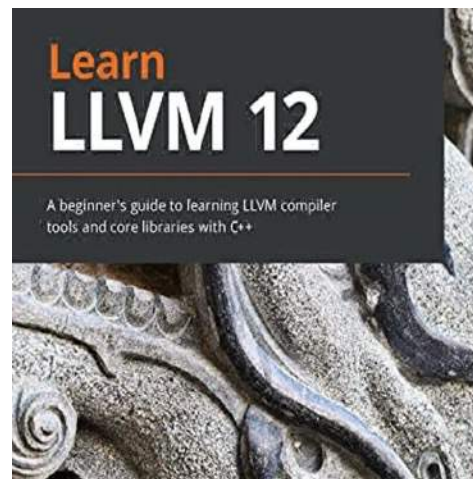
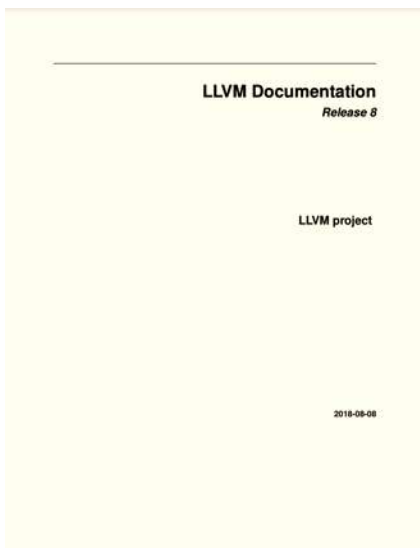
<https://llvm.org/docs/tutorial/>



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<https://llvm.org/docs/>

<https://faculty.sist.shanghaitech.edu.cn/faculty/songfu/course/spring2018/CS131/llvm.pdf>



<https://github.com/xiaoweiChen/Learn-LLVM-12>

<https://bcain-llvm.readthedocs.io/en/latest/pdf/>