Code Generation by Tree Walking

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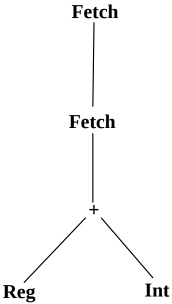
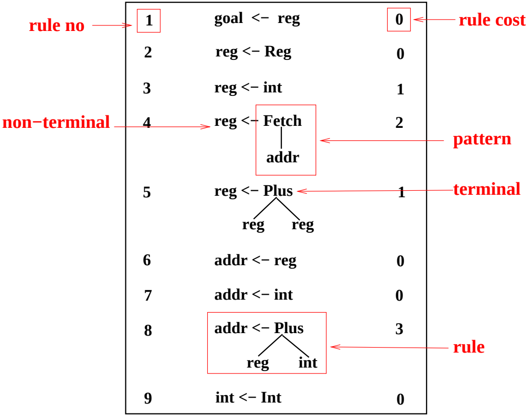
- Simplifies dynamic programming effort by assuming unbounded number of registers.
- Only cases taken into account are different patterns matching a node.
- Normalization of costs

Code Generation by Tree Walking – Example

- An example expression tree and an example machine:

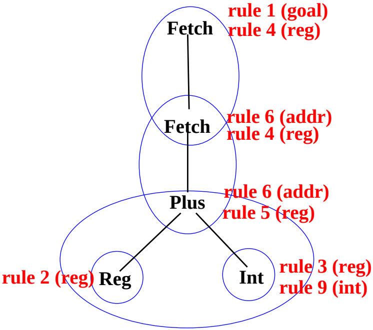




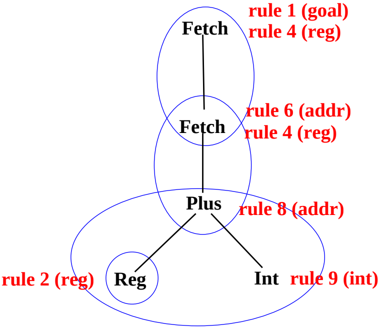
1	goal <− reg	0
2	reg <− Reg	0
3	reg <− int	1
4	reg <− Fetch addr	2
5	reg <− Plus reg reg	1
6	addr <− reg	0
7	addr <− int	0
8	addr <− Plus reg int	3
9	int <− Int	0

Code Generation by Tree Walking – Example

- The tree can be covered in more than one ways



Cost = 6



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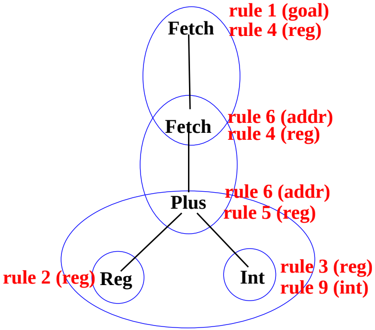

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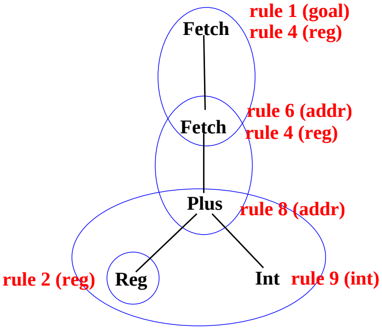

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- We are finally interested in the least cost tree.

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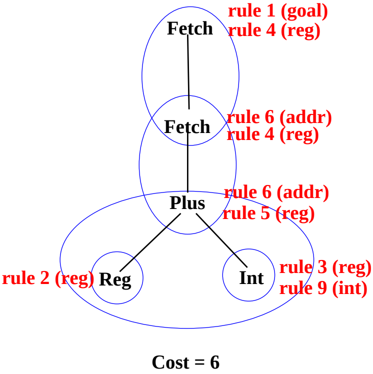

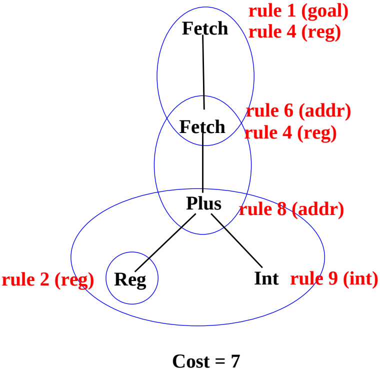

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- We also want to do some pre-processing before we get any tree,

Code Generation by Tree Walking – Example

- How is this done? Given a tree,

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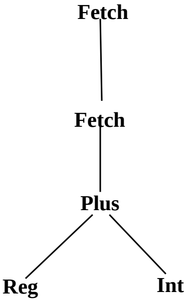
  - traverse the tree bottom up. With the help of a *transition table*, annotate each node of the tree with a state.



state 5: reg <− Fetch(addr), 6
goal <− reg, 6
addr <− reg, 6

state 4: reg <− Fetch(addr), 4
goal <− reg, 4
addr <− reg, 4

state 3: reg <− Plus(reg, reg), 2
goal <− reg, 2
addr <− reg, 2

state 1: reg <− Reg, 0
goal <− reg, 0
addr <− reg, 0

state 2: reg <− int, 1
goal <− reg, 1
addr <− reg, 1
int <− Int, 0

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- *State:* Gives the minimum cost of evaluating a node in the expression tree to different non-terminals.

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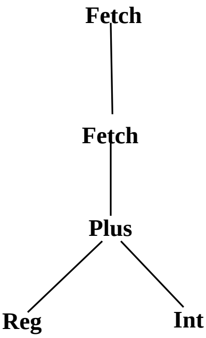
- *Transition table:* Gives
    - state corresponding to leaf nodes (0-ary terminals).
    - given the states of children, gives state of interior nodes (n-ary terminals).

Code Generation by Tree Walking – Example

- A second top-down pass determines the instructions to be used at each node assuming that the root is to be evaluated in goal.



state 5: reg <− Fetch(addr), 6
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goal <− reg, 2
addr <− reg, 2

state 2: reg <− int, 1
goal <− reg, 1
addr <− reg, 1
int <− Int, 0

state 1: reg <− Reg, 0
goal <− reg, 0
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```
Int
        goal <- reg,  1      -- chain rule
        reg <- int,  1       -- chain rule
        int <- Int,  0       -- covering rule
        addr <- reg,  1      -- chain rule
```

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         goal <- reg,  1        -- chain rule
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         int <- Int,  0         -- covering rule
         addr <- reg,  1        -- chain rule
```

- Cost of reducing Int to goal is

$$\begin{aligned}&\text{cost of reducing Int to int } (0) +\\&\text{cost of reducing int to reg } (1) +\\&\text{cost of reducing reg to goal } (0) +\end{aligned}$$

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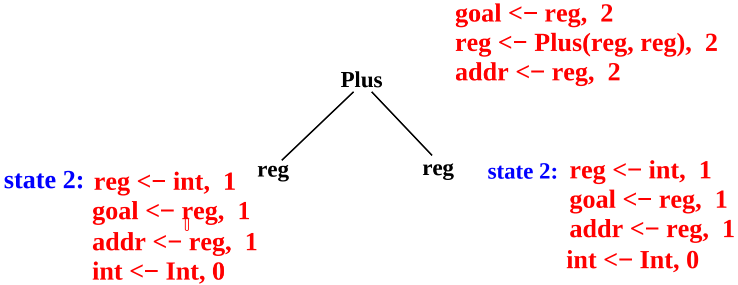

goal <− reg, 2
reg <− Plus(reg, reg), 2
addr <− reg, 2

state 2: reg <− int, 1
goal <− reg, 1
addr <− reg, 1
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- The rule reg ← Plus(reg, int) gives

goal <− reg, 3
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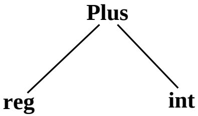

state 2: reg <− int, 1
goal <− reg, 1
addr <− reg, 1
int <− Int, 0

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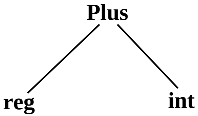
addr <− reg, 3



state 2: reg <− int, 1
goal <− reg, 1
addr <− reg, 1
int <− Int, 0

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goal <− reg, 1
addr <− reg, 1
int <− Int, 0

- Conclusion: If the leaves of Plus are both in state 2, then Plus will be in

state 6: goal <− reg, 2
reg <− Plus(reg, reg), 2
addr <− reg, 2

Precomputing the Transition Table

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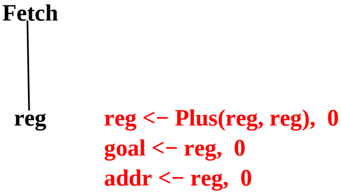
- . . .
- Will this process always terminate?

Precomputing the Transition Table

- Consider computation of the state at Fetch, with reg in the state shown.



Fetch

reg

reg <− Plus(reg, reg), 0
goal <− reg, 0
addr <− reg, 0

Precomputing the Transition Table

- Consider computation of the state at Fetch, with reg in the state shown.

Fetch

reg

reg <− Plus(reg, reg), 0
goal <− reg, 0
addr <− reg, 0

- Successive computation of the states for Fetch yield:

Fetch

reg <− Fetch(addr), 2
goal <− reg, 2
addr <− reg, 2

reg

reg <− Plus(reg, reg), 0
goal <− reg, 0
addr <− reg, 0

Fetch

reg <− Fetch(addr), 4
goal <− reg, 4
addr <− reg, 4

reg

reg <− Plus(reg, reg), 2
goal <− reg, 2
addr <− reg, 2

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addr <− reg, 2	**addr <− reg, 0**

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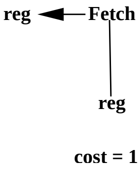
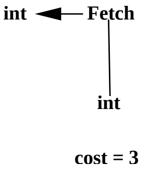
  - Does this necessarily lead to a finite number of states?

Relativization of states

- Consider a machine with only these two instructions involving Fetch.





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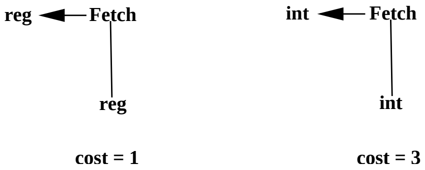

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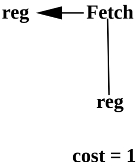

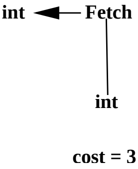

- Consider a state in which the reg $\leftarrow \ldots$ item is 2 cheaper than the int $\leftarrow \ldots$ item.
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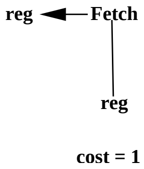

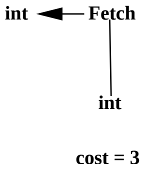

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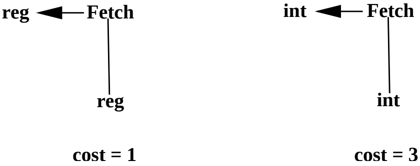

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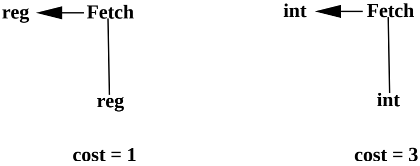

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- Typical instruction sets do not lead to divergence.

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  - State reduction by triangle trimming.

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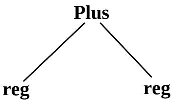
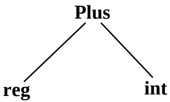




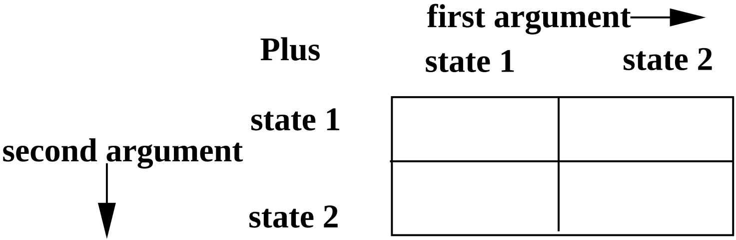
- Also assume that there are two states:

state 1: **goal <− reg, 0**
reg <− Reg, 0
addr <− reg, 0

state 2: **goal <− reg, 1**
reg <− int, 1
addr <− reg, 1
int <− Int, 0

State Reduction by Projecting out Irrelevant Items

- The normal transition table for Plus:



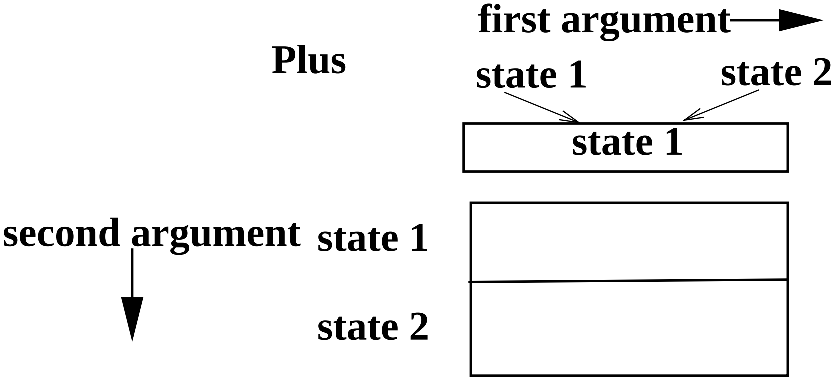
first argument →

second argument ↓

Plus	state 1	state 2
state 1		
state 2		

State Reduction by Projecting out Irrelevant Items

- Since the first argument of Plus is a reg, we can project the int ← . . . item out of both the states. The resulting transition table for Plus is:



Plus

first argument

state 1 **state 2**

state 1

second argument

state 1

state 2

State Reduction by Triangle Trimming

- Assume that a state s has two items nt ← . . . and nt' ← . . . . Under what conditions can we say that nt ← . . . is subsumed by nt' ← . . . and thus can be removed from s.

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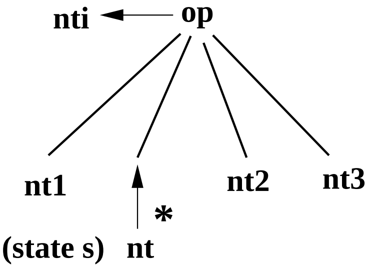
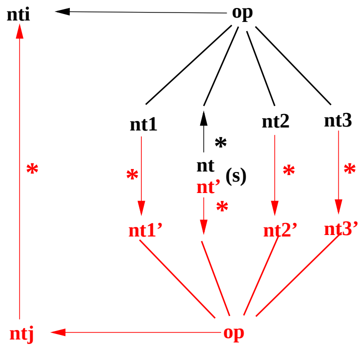
- Assume that the state has been used in the context of the operator op at the argument position shown



State Reduction by Triangle Trimming

- The general situation under which nt ← … is subsumed by nt' ← … is:



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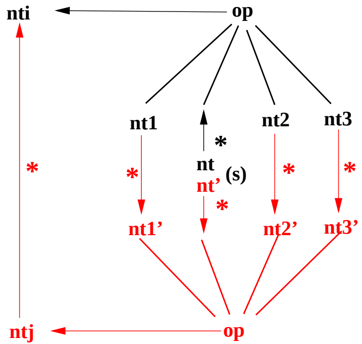

- The cost of the rule nti ← . . . and the black chain reductions should be less than the rule ntj ← . . . and the red chain reductions.

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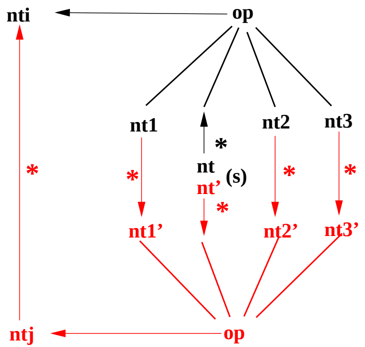

- The cost of the rule nti ← . . . and the black chain reductions should be less than the rule ntj ← . . . and the red chain reductions.
- Further this should be true in all contexts in which s can be used.

BURG – A Code Generation Tool

- **B**ottom **U**p **R**ewriting based code **G**enerator

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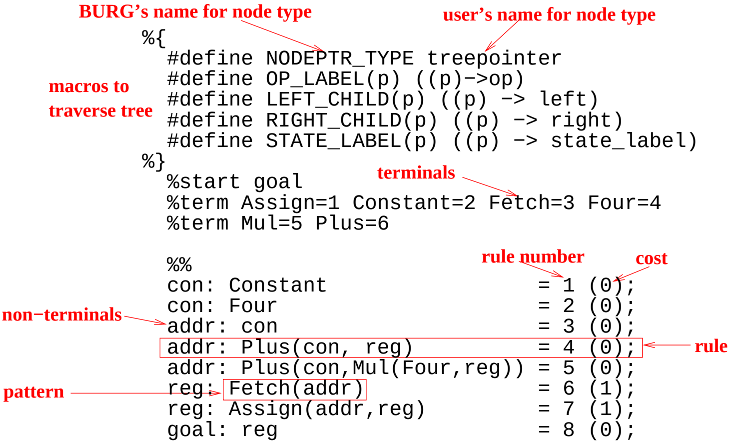
- Sample BURG input.



```
%{
  #define NODEPTR_TYPE treepointer
  #define OP_LABEL(p) ((p)->op)
  #define LEFT_CHILD(p) ((p) -> left)
  #define RIGHT_CHILD(p) ((p) -> right)
  #define STATE_LABEL(p) ((p) -> state_label)
%}
  %start goal
  %term Assign=1 Constant=2 Fetch=3 Four=4
  %term Mul=5 Plus=6

  %%
  con: Constant                    = 1 (0);
  con: Four                        = 2 (0);
  addr: con                        = 3 (0);
  addr: Plus(con, reg)             = 4 (0);
  addr: Plus(con,Mul(Four,reg))    = 5 (0);
  reg: Fetch(addr)                 = 6 (1);
  reg: Assign(addr,reg)            = 7 (1);
  goal: reg                        = 8 (0);
```

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      `burg_label(NODEPTR_TYPE p)`.
    - Labels the subject tree with states (represented by integers).
  - Rule selection traversal.

BURG – A Code Generation Tool

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    - Done entirely by generated function

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    - Starts with the root of the subject tree and the non-terminal goal.
    - At each node selects a rule for evaluating the node.
    - Passes control back to user function with an integer identifying the rule. Actions corresponding to the rule to be managed by the user.

BURG – A Code Generation Tool

- Here is an outline of a code-generator produced

  with the help of BURG. Constructs in red are BURG generated.

```
parse(NODEPTR_TYPE p) {
  burg_label(p)   /* label the tree */
  reduce(p, 1)   /* and reduce it, goal = 1*/
}

reduce(NODEPTR_TYPE p, int goalint) {
  int ruleno = burg_rule(STATE_LABEL(p), goalint);
  short *nts = burg_nts[ruleno] ;
  NODEPTR_TYPE kids[10];
  int i;
  /* ... do something with this node... */

  /* process the children of this node  */
  burg_kids(p, ruleno, kids);
  for (i = 0; nts[i]; i++)
    reduce(kids[i], nts[i]);
}
```