

FOLLOW-UP

Virtuelle Destruktoren in C++



- Virtuelle Destruktoren werden nicht erzwungen!
- Aber wenn man sie vergisst, passieren Dinge.

```
class BaseClass {
    ~BaseClass() {
        /* Do nothing here */
    }
};
class DerivedClass: public BaseClass {
    DerivedClass() :
        member(0) {
            member = new int[10];
        }
    ~DerivedClass() {
        delete[] member;
    }
    int* member;
};
BaseClass* obj = new DerivedClass();
delete obj; // <- MEMORY LEAK
            // "~BaseClass" is called, but not "~DerivedClass" -> member will not be deleted!
```



ABBILDUNG VON SPRACHKONSTRUKTEN

Unions



```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
typedef union {  
    long long ll;  
    long l;  
    int i;  
    short s;  
    char c;
```

```
} ints_u;
```

```
int main() {  
    ints_u U;  
    U.ll = 0xDEADBEEFCAFEBABELL;  
  
    printf ("U.s = %d\n", U.s);  
    return 0;  
}
```

- Typ des größten Elements
- Frontend erzeugt bitcasts für Zugriff auf andere Elemente

```
; ModuleID = 'union.ll'
```

```
target datalayout = "e-p:64:64:64-i1:8:8-i8:8:8-i16:16:16-  
i32:32:32-i64:64:64-f32:32:32-f64:64:64-v64:64:64-v128:128:128-  
a0:0:64-s0:64:64-f80:128:128-n8:16:32:64-S128"  
target triple = "x86_64-apple-macosx10.9.0"
```

```
%union.ints_u = type { i64 }
```

```
@.str = private unnamed_addr constant [10 x i8] c"U.s = %d\0A  
\00", align 1
```

```
; Function Attrs: nounwind ssp uwtable
```

```
define i32 @main() #0 {
```

```
    %U = alloca %union.ints_u, align 8
```

```
    %1 = bitcast %union.ints_u* %U to i64*
```

```
    store i64 -2401053089206453570, i64* %1, align 8
```

```
    %2 = bitcast %union.ints_u* %U to i16*
```

```
    %3 = load i16* %2, align 2
```

```
    %4 = sext i16 %3 to i32
```

```
    %5 = call i32 (i8*, ...)* @printf(i8*
```

```
getelementptr inbounds ([10 x i8]* @.str, i32 0, i32 0), i32 %4)
```

```
    ret i32 0
```

```
}
```

λ-Funktionen (aka Closures)

Neues Sprachfeature in C++11

```
$ clang++ --std=c++11 lambda.cpp
```

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main() {
    int x;
    cin >> x;

    auto func = [&] (int i) -> void { cout << "Hello, No. " << i << ", you typed " << x << endl; };
    func(42);

    auto func2 = [] (const string &s) -> void { cout << "Have a " << s << " day!" << endl; };
    func2("nice");

    return 0;
}
```

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    func2("nice");
```

Capture specification

[]	„Nichts“
[&]	„By-Reference“
[=]	„By-Value“

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

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```

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std; Parameterliste
```

```
int main() {  
    int x;  
    cin >> x;
```

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```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

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Neues Sprachfeature in C++11

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```

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main() {  
    int x;  
    cin >> x;
```

Parameterliste

Rückgabewert (optional)

```
    auto func = [&] (int i) -> void { cout << "Hello, No. " << i << ", you typed " << x << endl; };  
    func(42);
```

```
    auto func2 = [] (const string &s) -> void { cout << "Have a " << s << " day!" << endl; };  
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```

Capture specification

[]	„Nichts“
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```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```


λ -Funktionen (aka Closures)

- Lowering passiert im Frontend
- Für (fast) jede λ -Funktion wird eine neue Klasse erzeugt:
 - Der ()-Operator wird entsprechend (Parameter, Rückgabewert, Rumpf) überschrieben.
 - Ein Konstruktor zur Übergabe der gecapture'ten Variablen wird erzeugt.
 - Ausnahme: λ s, die keine Variablen capturen, werden zu Funktionen.

Quelle (und gute Erklärung): <http://www.cprogramming.com/c++11/c++11-lambda-closures.html>

λ-Funktionen (aka Closures)

Darstellung in LLVM (Ausschnitt aus ~ 1000 Zeilen LLVM Assembler...)

```
auto func = [&] (int i) -> void { cout << "Hello, No. " << i << ", you typed " << x << endl; };  
func(42);
```

```
define i32 @main() #0 {  
  %x = alloca i32, align 4  
  %func = alloca %class.anon, align 8           ; %class.anon = type { i32* }  
  %func2 = alloca %class.anon.0, align 1       ; %class.anon.0 = type { i8 }  
  ...  
  %3 = getelementptr inbounds %class.anon* %func, i32 0, i32 0  
  store i32* %x, i32** %3, align 8  
  call void @"_ZZ4mainENK3$_0cLEi"(%class.anon* %func, i32 42)
```

λ-Funktionen (aka Closures)

Darstellung in LLVM (Ausschnitt aus ~ 1000 Zeilen LLVM Assembler...)

```
auto func = [&] (int i) -> void { cout << "Hello, No. " << i << ", you typed " << x << endl; };  
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Closure-Objekt

```
define i32 @main() #0 {  
  %x = alloca i32, align 4  
  %func = alloca %class.anon, align 8  
  %func2 = alloca %class.anon.0, align 1  
  ...  
  %3 = getelementptr inbounds %class.anon* %func, i32 0, i32 0  
  store i32* %x, i32** %3, align 8  
  call void @"_ZZ4mainENK3$_0cIei"(%class.anon* %func, i32 42)
```

(Note: In the original image, an arrow points from the text 'Closure-Objekt' to the line '%func = alloca %class.anon, align 8' in the LLVM assembly code.)

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Closure-Objekt

Adresse von x captuern
(statt Konstruktor-Aufruf)

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  ...  
  %3 = getelementptr inbounds %class.anon* %func, i32 0, i32 0  
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Closure-Objekt

Adresse von x captuern
(statt Konstruktor-Aufruf)

Die Methode aufrufen

λ-Funktionen (aka Closures)



```
auto func2 = [] (const string &s) -> void { cout << "Have a " << s << " day!" << endl; };  
func2("nice");
```

invoke void

```
@,,_ZZ4mainENK3$_1cLERKNSt3__112basic_stringIcNS0_11char_traitsIcEENS0_9allocatorIcEEEE"(  
%class.anon.0* %func2, %"class.std::__1::basic_string"* %1)  
to label %10 unwind label %11
```

Davor: String-Initialisierung
Danach: Exception Handling



PROGRAMMIEREN MIT LLVM

- Argumente

- `Instruction *I = ... ; I->getOperand(1);`
- `BranchInst *Br = ...; Br->getCondition();`
- `CallInst *Ci = ...; Ci->getArgOperand(4); Ci->getCalledFunction();`

- CFG

- `Function *F = ...; F->getEntryBlock();`
- `BasicBlock *BB = ...;`
 - `for (pred_iterator PI = pred_begin(BB), PE = pred_end(BB); PI != PE; PI++) { ...`
 - `for (succ_iterator SI = succ_begin(BB), SE = succ_end(BB); SI != SE; SI++) { ...`
 - `TerminatorInst *TI = BB->getTerminator();`
 - `if (BranchInst *BI = dyn_cast<BranchInst>(TI))`
`BI->getSuccessor(1) // „false“`

„Navigation“ in der IR



```
Module *M = ...;
for (Module::iterator MI = M->begin(), ME = M->end();
    MI != ME; MI++) {
    Function *F = MI;
    for (Function::iterator FI = F->begin(), FE = F->end();
        FI != FE; FI++) {
        BasicBlock *BB = FI;
        for (BasicBlock::iterator BBI = BB->begin(), BBE = BB->end();
            BBI != BBE; BBI++) {
            Instruction *I = BBI;

            assert (I->getParent() == BB);
            assert (I->getParent()->getParent() == F);
            assert (I->getParent()->getParent()->getParent() == M);
        }
    }
}
```

„Navigation“ in der IR



- Jeder Value hat eine Liste von Usern

```
Value *V = ...;  
for (use_iterator UI* = V->use_begin(), UE = V->use_end();  
     UI != UE; UI++) {  
    User *U = UI;
```

- User sind alle IR-Elemente, die andere Werte referenzieren können
 - Hauptsächlich Instructions und Konstanten
- Beispiel: Alle (direkten) Aufrufstellen einer Funktion F

```
for (use_iterator UI* = F->use_begin(), UE = F->use_end();  
     UI != UE; UI++) {  
    if (CallInst *CI = dyn_cast<Function>(UI)) {  
        ...
```

```
class MyVisitor : public InstVisitor<MyVisitor> {  
public:  
    void visitAdd(BinaryOperator &I) { ... }  
  
    void visitStoreInst(StoreInst &I) { ... }  
    void visitTerminatorInst(TerminatorInst &I) { ... }  
};
```

```
// somewhere  
Function &F = ...;  
MyVisitor V; V.visit(F);
```

- Überschreibbare Methoden für Opcodes, spezifische Instruktionen, und Klassen von Instruktionen.
- Makromagie, keine `accept(...)`-Methode in Instruction-Hierarchie.



(Post)DominatorTree

- Im Pass die Analyse anfordern

```
void getAnalysisUsage(AnalysisUsage &AU) const {  
    AU.addRequired<DominatorTree>();  
}
```

- Verwendung

```
DominatorTree &DT = getAnalysis<DominatorTree>();  
if (DT.dominates(BB1, BB2)) ...
```

```
DomTreeNode *DTN1 = DT[BB3], *DTN2;  
DTN2 = DTN1->getIDom();
```

```
DT.findNearestCommonDominator(DTN1, DTN2);
```

- Liefert natürliche Schleifen (= ein Eintrittspunkt)
- Im Pass die Analyse anfordern
`AU.addRequired<LoopInfo>();`
- Sehr sinnvoll: Vorher `-loop-simplify` laufen lassen

- Verwendung

```
LoopInfo &LI = getAnalysis<LoopInfo>();  
for (LoopInfo::iterator ...  
    // Toplevel Loops
```

```
Loop *L = LI.getLoopFor(BB);  
unsigned d = LI.getLoopDepth(BB);
```

- Verwendung der Loop-Objekte
 - Zugriff auf ausgezeichnete Blöcke
(falls eindeutig)

