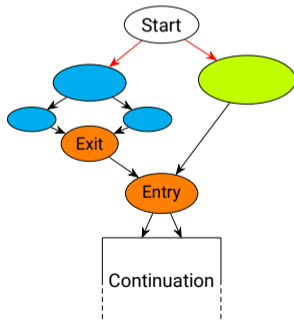
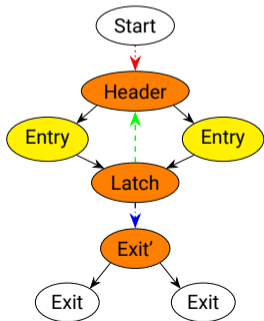


Lifting CFGs to Structured Control Flow in MLIR

Markus Böck
University of Cambridge



So you would like to do loop optimizations...

So you would like to do loop optimizations...

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32) -> f32 {
  cf.cond_br %skip, ^bb1(%init : f32),
                ^bb0(%init : f32)

^bb0(%iter: f32):
  %cond, %value = call @bar(%iter)
  cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb1(%iter : f32),
                  ^bb0(%value : f32)

^bb1(%res: f32):
  return %res : f32
}
```

but your IR looks like this

So you would like to do loop optimizations...

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32) -> f32 {  
  cf.cond_br %skip, ^bb1(%init : f32),  
                ^bb0(%init : f32)  
  
^bb0(%iter: f32):  
  %cond, %value = call @bar(%iter)  
  cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb1(%iter : f32),  
                  ^bb0(%value : f32)  
  
^bb1(%res: f32):  
  return %res : f32  
}
```

but your IR looks like this



So you would like to do loop optimizations...

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32) -> f32 {  
  cf.cond_br %skip, ^bb1(%init : f32),  
              ^bb0(%init : f32)  
  
^bb0(%iter: f32):  
  %cond, %value = call @bar(%iter)  
  cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb1(%iter : f32),  
                ^bb0(%value : f32)  
  
^bb1(%res: f32):  
  return %res : f32  
}
```

but your IR looks like this



llvm::LoopAnalysis?

So you would like to do loop optimizations...

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32) -> f32 {  
  cf.cond_br %skip, ^bb1(%init : f32),  
              ^bb0(%init : f32)  
  
^bb0(%iter: f32):  
  %cond, %value = call @bar(%iter)  
  cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb1(%iter : f32),  
                ^bb0(%value : f32)  
  
^bb1(%res: f32):  
  return %res : f32  
}
```

but your IR looks like this



llvm::LoopAnalysis?

- Potentially invalidated analysis

So you would like to do loop optimizations...

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32) -> f32 {  
  cf.cond_br %skip, ^bb1(%init : f32),  
              ^bb0(%init : f32)  
  
^bb0(%iter: f32):  
  %cond, %value = call @bar(%iter)  
  cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb1(%iter : f32),  
                ^bb0(%value : f32)  
  
^bb1(%res: f32):  
  return %res : f32  
}
```

but your IR looks like this



llvm::LoopAnalysis?

- Potentially invalidated analysis
- Does not canonicalize loops

So you would like to do loop optimizations...

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32) -> f32 {  
  cf.cond_br %skip, ^bb1(%init : f32),  
              ^bb0(%init : f32)  
  
^bb0(%iter: f32):  
  %cond, %value = call @bar(%iter)  
  cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb1(%iter : f32),  
                ^bb0(%value : f32)  
  
^bb1(%res: f32):  
  return %res : f32  
}
```

but your IR looks like this



llvm::LoopAnalysis?

- Potentially invalidated analysis
- Does not canonicalize loops
- Transformation APIs inconvenient

What is Structured control flow

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32)
  -> f32 {
    %true = arith.constant true
    %0 = scf.if %skip -> (f32) {
      scf.yield %init : f32
    } else {
      %1:2 = scf.while (%iter = %init) {
        %2:2 = func.call @bar(%iter)
        %3 = arith.xori %2#0, %true
        scf.condition(%3) %2#1, %iter
      } do {
        ^bb0(%n_iter: f32, %arg3: f32):
          scf.yield %n_iter : f32
        }
      scf.yield %1#1 : f32
    }
  return %0 : f32
}
```

What is Structured control flow

- Dedicated operations

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32)
  -> f32 {
    %true = arith.constant true
    %0 = scf.if %skip -> (f32) {
      scf.yield %init : f32
    } else {
      %1:2 = scf.while (%iter = %init) {
        %2:2 = func.call @bar(%iter)
        %3 = arith.xori %2#0, %true
        scf.condition(%3) %2#1, %iter
      } do {
        ^bb0(%n_iter: f32, %arg3: f32):
          scf.yield %n_iter : f32
        }
      scf.yield %1#1 : f32
    }
  return %0 : f32
}
```

What is Structured control flow

- Dedicated operations

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32)
  -> f32 {
  %true = arith.constant true
  %0 = scf.if %skip -> (f32) {
    scf.yield %init : f32
  } else {
    %1:2 = scf.while (%iter = %init) {
      %2:2 = func.call @bar(%iter)
      %3 = arith.xori %2#0, %true
      scf.condition(%3) %2#1, %iter
    } do {
      ^bb0(%n_iter: f32, %arg3: f32):
        scf.yield %n_iter : f32
    }
    scf.yield %1#1 : f32
  }
  return %0 : f32
}
```

What is Structured control flow

- Dedicated operations

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32)
  -> f32 {
    %true = arith.constant true
    %0 = scf.if %skip -> (f32) {
      scf.yield %init : f32
    } else {
      %1:2 = scf.while (%iter = %init) {
        %2:2 = func.call @bar(%iter)
        %3 = arith.xori %2#0, %true
        scf.condition(%3) %2#1, %iter
      } do {
        ^bb0(%n_iter: f32, %arg3: f32):
          scf.yield %n_iter : f32
        }
      scf.yield %1#1 : f32
    }
    return %0 : f32
  }
```

What is Structured control flow

- Dedicated operations
 - \Rightarrow Trivial traversal

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32)
  -> f32 {
    %true = arith.constant true
    %0 = scf.if %skip -> (f32) {
      scf.yield %init : f32
    } else {
      %1:2 = scf.while (%iter = %init) {
        %2:2 = func.call @bar(%iter)
        %3 = arith.xori %2#0, %true
        scf.condition(%3) %2#1, %iter
      } do {
        ^bb0(%n_iter: f32, %arg3: f32):
          scf.yield %n_iter : f32
      }
      scf.yield %1#1 : f32
    }
    return %0 : f32
  }
```

What is Structured control flow

- Dedicated operations
 - ⇒ Trivial traversal
 - ⇒ Trivial “contains”

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32)
  -> f32 {
    %true = arith.constant true
    %0 = scf.if %skip -> (f32) {
      scf.yield %init : f32
    } else {
      %1:2 = scf.while (%iter = %init) {
        %2:2 = func.call @bar(%iter)
        %3 = arith.xori %2#0, %true
        scf.condition(%3) %2#1, %iter
      } do {
        ^bb0(%n_iter: f32, %arg3: f32):
          scf.yield %n_iter : f32
      }
      scf.yield %1#1 : f32
    }
    return %0 : f32
  }
```

What is Structured control flow

- Dedicated operations
 - \Rightarrow Trivial traversal
 - \Rightarrow Trivial “contains”
- Region Successors
 - Between regions
 - From and to parent region

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32)
  -> f32 {
    %true = arith.constant true
    %0 = scf.if %skip -> (f32) {
      scf.yield %init : f32
    } else {
      %1:2 = scf.while (%iter = %init) {
        %2:2 = func.call @bar(%iter)
        %3 = arith.xori %2#0, %true
        scf.condition(%3) %2#1, %iter
      } do {
        ^bb0(%n_iter: f32, %arg3: f32):
          scf.yield %n_iter : f32
        }
      scf.yield %1#1 : f32
    }
  return %0 : f32
}
```

What is Structured control flow

- Dedicated operations
 - \Rightarrow Trivial traversal
 - \Rightarrow Trivial “contains”
- Region Successors
 - Between regions
 - From and to parent region

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32)
  -> f32 {
    %true = arith.constant true
    %0 = scf.if %skip -> (f32) {
      scf.yield %init : f32
    } else {
      %1:2 = scf.while (%iter = %init) {
        %2:2 = func.call @bar(%iter)
        %3 = arith.xori %2#0, %true
        scf.condition(%3) %2#1, %iter
      } do {
        ^bb0(%n_iter: f32, %arg3: f32):
          scf.yield %n_iter : f32
      }
      scf.yield %1#1 : f32
    }
    return %0 : f32
  }
```


What is Structured control flow

- Dedicated operations
 - \Rightarrow Trivial traversal
 - \Rightarrow Trivial “contains”
- Region Successors
 - Between regions
 - From and to parent region

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32)
  -> f32 {
    %true = arith.constant true
    %0 = scf.if %skip -> (f32) {
      scf.yield %init : f32
    } else {
      %1:2 = scf.while (%iter = %init) {
        %2:2 = func.call @bar(%iter)
        %3 = arith.xori %2#0, %true
        scf.condition(%3) %2#1, %iter
      } do {
        ^bb0(%n_iter: f32, %arg3: f32):
          scf.yield %n_iter : f32
      }
      scf.yield %1#1 : f32
    }
  }
  return %0 : f32
}
```

What is Structured control flow

- Dedicated operations
 - \Rightarrow Trivial traversal
 - \Rightarrow Trivial “contains”
- Region Successors
 - Between regions
 - From and to parent region
- Single-Entry Single-Exit
 - \Rightarrow Trivial (post)dominance

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32)
  -> f32 {
    %true = arith.constant true
    %0 = scf.if %skip -> (f32) {
      scf.yield %init : f32
    } else {
      %1:2 = scf.while (%iter = %init) {
        %2:2 = func.call @bar(%iter)
        %3 = arith.xori %2#0, %true
        scf.condition(%3) %2#1, %iter
      } do {
        ^bb0(%n_iter: f32, %arg3: f32):
          scf.yield %n_iter : f32
        }
      scf.yield %1#1 : f32
    }
  return %0 : f32
}
```

What is Structured control flow

- Dedicated operations
 - \Rightarrow Trivial traversal
 - \Rightarrow Trivial “contains”
- Region Successors
 - Between regions
 - From and to parent region
- Single-Entry Single-Exit
 - \Rightarrow Trivial (post)dominance
- Single back-edge

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32)
  -> f32 {
    %true = arith.constant true
    %0 = scf.if %skip -> (f32) {
      scf.yield %init : f32
    } else {
      %1:2 = scf.while (%iter = %init) {
        %2:2 = func.call @bar(%iter)
        %3 = arith.xori %2#0, %true
        scf.condition(%3) %2#1, %iter
      } do {
        ^bb0(%n_iter: f32, %arg3: f32):
          scf.yield %n_iter : f32
        }
      scf.yield %1#1 : f32
    }
  return %0 : f32
}
```

What is Structured control flow

- Dedicated operations
 - ⇒ Trivial traversal
 - ⇒ Trivial “contains”
- Region Successors
 - Between regions
 - From and to parent region
- Single-Entry Single-Exit
 - ⇒ Trivial (post)dominance
- Single back-edge
- Dataflow through:
 - Region dominance

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32)
  -> f32 {
    %true = arith.constant true
    %0 = scf.if %skip -> (f32) {
      scf.yield %init : f32
    } else {
      %1:2 = scf.while (%iter = %init) {
        %2:2 = func.call @bar(%iter)
        %3 = arith.xori %2#0, %true
        scf.condition(%3) %2#1, %iter
      } do {
        ^bb0(%n_iter: f32, %arg3: f32):
          scf.yield %n_iter : f32
        }
      scf.yield %1#1 : f32
    }
  return %0 : f32
}
```

What is Structured control flow

- Dedicated operations
 - ⇒ Trivial traversal
 - ⇒ Trivial “contains”
- Region Successors
 - Between regions
 - From and to parent region
- Single-Entry Single-Exit
 - ⇒ Trivial (post)dominance
- Single back-edge
- Dataflow through:
 - Region dominance

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32)
  -> f32 {
    %true = arith.constant true
    %0 = scf.if %skip -> (f32) {
      scf.yield %init : f32
    } else {
      %1:2 = scf.while (%iter = %init) {
        %2:2 = func.call @bar(%iter)
        %3 = arith.xori %2#0, %true
        scf.condition(%3) %2#1, %iter
      } do {
        ^bb0(%n_iter: f32, %arg3: f32):
          scf.yield %n_iter : f32
      }
      scf.yield %1#1 : f32
    }
    return %0 : f32
  }
```

What is Structured control flow

- Dedicated operations
 - \Rightarrow Trivial traversal
 - \Rightarrow Trivial “contains”
- Region Successors
 - Between regions
 - From and to parent region
- Single-Entry Single-Exit
 - \Rightarrow Trivial (post)dominance
- Single back-edge
- Dataflow through:
 - Region dominance
 - Explicit arguments/operands/results

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32)
  -> f32 {
    %true = arith.constant true
    %0 = scf.if %skip -> (f32) {
      scf.yield %init : f32
    } else {
      %1:2 = scf.while (%iter = %init) {
        %2:2 = func.call @bar(%iter)
        %3 = arith.xori %2#0, %true
        scf.condition(%3) %2#1, %iter
      } do {
        ^bb0(%n_iter: f32, %arg3: f32):
          scf.yield %n_iter : f32
        }
      scf.yield %1#1 : f32
    }
  return %0 : f32
}
```

What is Structured control flow

- Dedicated operations
 - \Rightarrow Trivial traversal
 - \Rightarrow Trivial “contains”
- Region Successors
 - Between regions
 - From and to parent region
- Single-Entry Single-Exit
 - \Rightarrow Trivial (post)dominance
- Single back-edge
- Dataflow through:
 - Region dominance
 - Explicit arguments/operands/results

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32)
  -> f32 {
    %true = arith.constant true
    %0 = scf.if %skip -> (f32) {
      scf.yield %init : f32
    } else {
      %1:2 = scf.while (%iter = %init) {
        %2:2 = func.call @bar(%iter)
        %3 = arith.xori %2#0, %true
        scf.condition(%3) %2#1, %iter
      } do {
        ^bb0(%n_iter: f32, %arg3: f32):
          scf.yield %n_iter : f32
        }
      scf.yield %1#1 : f32
    }
  }
  return %0 : f32
}
```

What is Structured control flow

- Dedicated operations
 - ⇒ Trivial traversal
 - ⇒ Trivial “contains”
- Region Successors
 - Between regions
 - From and to parent region
- Single-Entry Single-Exit
 - ⇒ Trivial (post)dominance
- Single back-edge
- Dataflow through:
 - Region dominance
 - Explicit arguments/operands/results

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32)
  -> f32 {
    %true = arith.constant true
    %0 = scf.if %skip -> (f32) {
      scf.yield %init : f32
    } else {
      %1:2 = scf.while (%iter = %init) {
        %2:2 = func.call @bar(%iter)
        %3 = arith.xori %2#0, %true
        scf.condition(%3) %2#1, %iter
      } do {
        ^bb0(%n_iter: f32, %arg3: f32):
          scf.yield %n_iter : f32
        }
      scf.yield %1#1 : f32
    }
  }
return %0 : f32
}
```


What is Structured control flow

```
class WhileOp : public Op<WhileOp, ...> {
public:
    ...
    Operation::operand_range getInits();
    MutableOperandRange getInitsMutable();
    Operation::result_range getResults();

    ConditionOp getConditionOp();
    YieldOp getYieldOp();

    Block::BlockArgListType getBeforeArguments();
    Block::BlockArgListType getAfterArguments();
};
```

- Explicit arguments/operands/results

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32)
  -> f32 {
  %true = arith.constant true
  %0 = scf.if %skip -> (f32) {
    scf.yield %init : f32
  } else {
    %1:2 = scf.while (%iter = %init) {
      %2:2 = func.call @bar(%iter)
      %3 = arith.xori %2#0, %true
      scf.condition(%3) %2#1, %iter
    } do {
      ^bb0(%n_iter: f32, %arg3: f32):
        scf.yield %n_iter : f32
    }
    scf.yield %1#1 : f32
  }
  return %0 : f32
}
```

What we want

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32) -> f32 {  
    cf.cond_br %skip, ^bb1(%init : f32),  
                ^bb0(%init : f32)  
  
^bb0(%iter: f32):  
    %cond, %value = call @bar(%iter)  
    cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb1(%iter : f32),  
                    ^bb0(%value : f32)  
  
^bb1(%res: f32):  
    return %res : f32  
}
```

What we want

```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32) -> f32 {
  cf.cond_br %skip, ^bb1(%init : f32),
              ^bb0(%init : f32)

^bb0(%iter: f32):
  %cond, %value = call @bar(%iter)
  cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb1(%iter : f32),
              ^bb0(%value : f32)

^bb1(%res: f32):
  return %res : f32
}
```



```
func @foo(%skip: i1, %init: f32)
  -> f32 {
  %true = arith.constant true
  %0 = scf.if %skip -> (f32) {
    scf.yield %init : f32
  } else {
    %1:2 = scf.while (%iter = %init) {
      %2:2 = func.call @bar(%iter)
      %3 = arith.xori %2#0, %true
      scf.condition(%3) %2#1, %iter
    } do {
      ^bb0(%n_iter: f32, %arg3: f32):
        scf.yield %n_iter : f32
    }
    scf.yield %1#1 : f32
  }
  return %0 : f32
}
```

Why Control Flow Graphs as Inputs

Why Control Flow Graphs as Inputs

- Input is a CFG:
 - LLVM IR, SPIR-V,
CPython Bytecode, JVM Bytecode etc.

Why Control Flow Graphs as Inputs

- Input is a CFG:
 - LLVM IR, SPIR-V,
CPython Bytecode, JVM Bytecode etc.
- Input easier to lower to CFGs

Why Control Flow Graphs as Inputs

- Input is a CFG:
 - LLVM IR, SPIR-V,
CPython Bytecode, JVM Bytecode etc.
- Input easier to lower to CFGs
 - Lexical nesting \neq Control flow nesting

Why Control Flow Graphs as Inputs

- Input is a CFG:
 - LLVM IR, SPIR-V, CPython Bytecode, JVM Bytecode etc.
- Input easier to lower to CFGs
 - Lexical nesting \neq Control flow nesting

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
    if (enough(value[i])) {  
        outOfLoopAction();  
        break;  
    }  
  
    if (!value[i]) {  
        action();  
        continue;  
    }  
  
    if (fits(value[i])) {  
        outOfLoopAction();  
        return value[i];  
    }  
}
```


Why Control Flow Graphs as Inputs

- Input is a CFG:
 - LLVM IR, SPIR-V, CPython Bytecode, JVM Bytecode etc.
- Input easier to lower to CFGs
 - Lexical nesting \neq Control flow nesting
 - Multiple nested exits

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
    if (enough(value[i])) {  
        outOfLoopAction();  
        break;  
    }  
  
    if (!value[i]) {  
        action();  
        continue;  
    }  
  
    if (fits(value[i])) {  
        outOfLoopAction();  
        return value[i];  
    }  
}
```

Why Control Flow Graphs as Inputs

- Input is a CFG:
 - LLVM IR, SPIR-V, CPython Bytecode, JVM Bytecode etc.
- Input easier to lower to CFGs
 - Lexical nesting \neq Control flow nesting
 - Multiple nested exits
 - Multiple back edges

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
    if (enough(value[i])) {  
        outOfLoopAction();  
        break;  
    }  
  
    if (!value[i]) {  
        action();  
        continue;  
    }  
  
    if (fits(value[i])) {  
        outOfLoopAction();  
        return value[i];  
    }  
}
```

Why Control Flow Graphs as Inputs

- Input is a CFG:
 - LLVM IR, SPIR-V, CPython Bytecode, JVM Bytecode etc.
- Input easier to lower to CFGs
 - Lexical nesting \neq Control flow nesting
 - Multiple nested exits
 - Multiple back edges
 - Multiple loop conditions

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
    if (enough(value[i])) {  
        outOfLoopAction();  
        break;  
    }  
  
    if (!value[i]) {  
        action();  
        continue;  
    }  
  
    if (fits(value[i])) {  
        outOfLoopAction();  
        return value[i];  
    }  
}
```

Why Control Flow Graphs as Inputs

- Input is a CFG:
 - LLVM IR, SPIR-V, CPython Bytecode, JVM Bytecode etc.
- Input easier to lower to CFGs
 - Lexical nesting \neq Control flow nesting
 - Multiple nested exits
 - Multiple back edges
 - Multiple loop conditions
 - `goto` 😞

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
    if (enough(value[i])) {  
        outOfLoopAction();  
        break;  
    }  
  
    if (!value[i]) {  
        action();  
        continue;  
    }  
  
    if (fits(value[i])) {  
        outOfLoopAction();  
        return value[i];  
    }  
}
```

Implementation

Perfect Reconstructability of Control Flow from Demand Dependence Graphs

HELGE BAHMANN, *Google Zürich*

NICO REISSMANN, MAGNUS JAHRE, and JAN CHRISTIAN MEYER,
Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Implementation

- No code duplication

Perfect Reconstructability of Control Flow from Demand Dependence Graphs

HELGE BAHMANN, *Google Zürich*

NICO REISSMANN, MAGNUS JAHRE, and JAN CHRISTIAN MEYER,

Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Implementation

- No code duplication
- Arbitrary control flow

Perfect Reconstructability of Control Flow from Demand Dependence Graphs

HELGE BAHMANN, *Google Zürich*

NICO REISSMANN, MAGNUS JAHRE, and JAN CHRISTIAN MEYER,

Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Implementation

- No code duplication
- Arbitrary control flow
- Dialect agnostic

Perfect Reconstructability of Control Flow from Demand Dependence Graphs

HELGE BAHMANN, *Google Zürich*

NICO REISSMANN, MAGNUS JAHRE, and JAN CHRISTIAN MEYER,

Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Implementation

- No code duplication
- Arbitrary control flow
- Dialect agnostic
- Upstream as driver and `--lift-cf-to-scf`

Perfect Reconstructability of Control Flow from Demand Dependence Graphs

HELGE BAHMANN, *Google Zürich*
NICO REISSMANN, MAGNUS JAHRE, and JAN CHRISTIAN MEYER,
Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Implementation

- No code duplication
- Arbitrary control flow
- Dialect agnostic
- Upstream as driver and `--lift-cf-to-scf`
- Paper extended to handle:
 - Block arguments
 - Multiple Return-like operations

Perfect Reconstructability of Control Flow from Demand Dependence Graphs

HELGE BAHMANN, *Google Zürich*
NICO REISSMANN, MAGNUS JAHRE, and JAN CHRISTIAN MEYER,
Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Top-level loop

```
def cfg_to_scf(region):
    consolidate_return_likes(region)
    worklist: list[BasicBlock] = [region.entry]
    while len(worklist) != 0:
        start_block = worklist.pop_back()
        assert dominates_all_successors(start_block)

        # Step 1: Cycles → do-while ops.
        worklist += transform_cycles_to_do_while(start_block)
        assert is_dag(start_block)
        # Step 2: Handling branches.
        worklist += transform_branches(start_block)
```

Return-likes

```
func.func @multi_return() -> i32 {  
    %cond = "test.test1"() : () -> i1  
    cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb1, ^bb3  
^bb1:  
    %0 = "test.test2"() : () -> i32  
    return %0 : i32  
^bb3:  
    %1 = "test.test4"() : () -> i32  
    return %1 : i32  
}
```

Return-likes

```
func.func @multi_return() -> i32 {
  %cond = "test.test1"() : () -> i1
  cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb1, ^bb3
^bb1:
  %0 = "test.test2"() : () -> i32
  return %0 : i32
^bb3:
  %1 = "test.test4"() : () -> i32
  return %1 : i32
}
```



```
func.func @multi_return() -> i32 {
  %cond = "test.test1"() : () -> i1
  cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb1, ^bb3
^bb1:
  %0 = "test.test2"() : () -> i32
  cf.br ^bb4(%0 : i32)
^bb3:
  %1 = "test.test4"() : () -> i32
  cf.br ^bb4(%1 : i32)
^bb4(%arg0 : i32):
  return %arg0 : i32
}
```

Return-likes

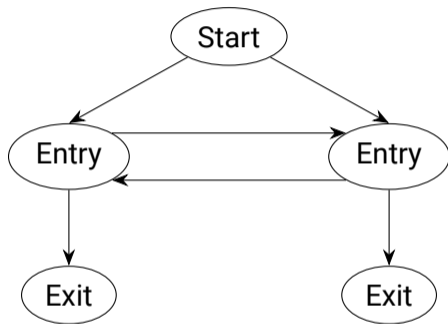
```
func.func @multi_return_likes() -> i32 {  
    %cond = "test.test1"() : () -> i1  
    cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb1, ^bb3  
^bb1:  
    %0 = "test.test2"() : () -> i32  
    exc.raise  
^bb3:  
    %1 = "test.test4"() : () -> i32  
    return %1 : i32  
}
```

Return-likes

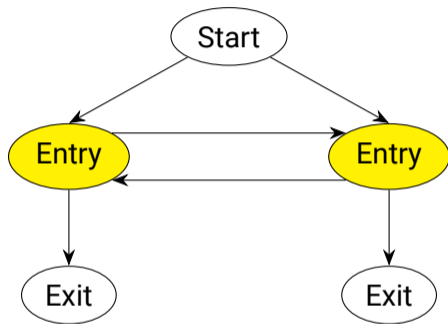
```
func.func @multi_return_likes() -> i32 {  
    %cond = "test.test1"() : () -> i1  
    cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb1, ^bb3  
^bb1:  
    %0 = "test.test2"() : () -> i32  
    exc.raise  
^bb3:  
    %1 = "test.test4"() : () -> i32  
    return %1 : i32  
}
```

- Single control flow op remains
- Always top-level
- Only such case

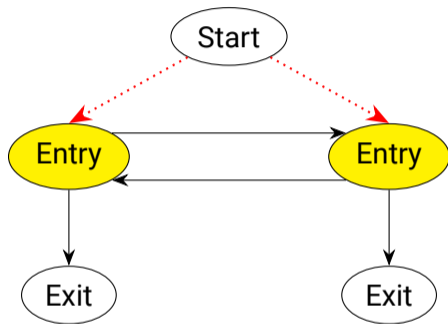
Handling Cycles



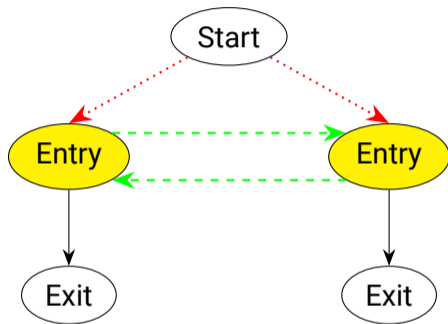
Handling Cycles



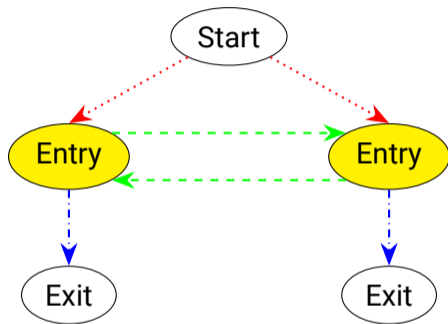
Handling Cycles



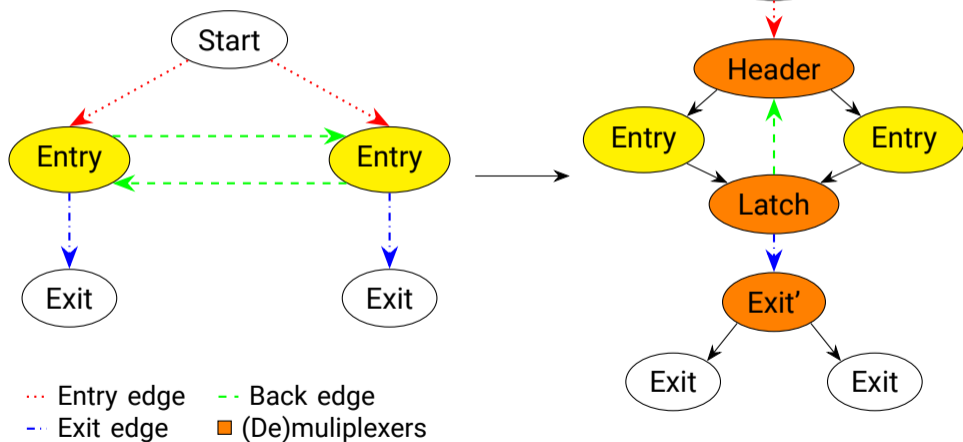
Handling Cycles



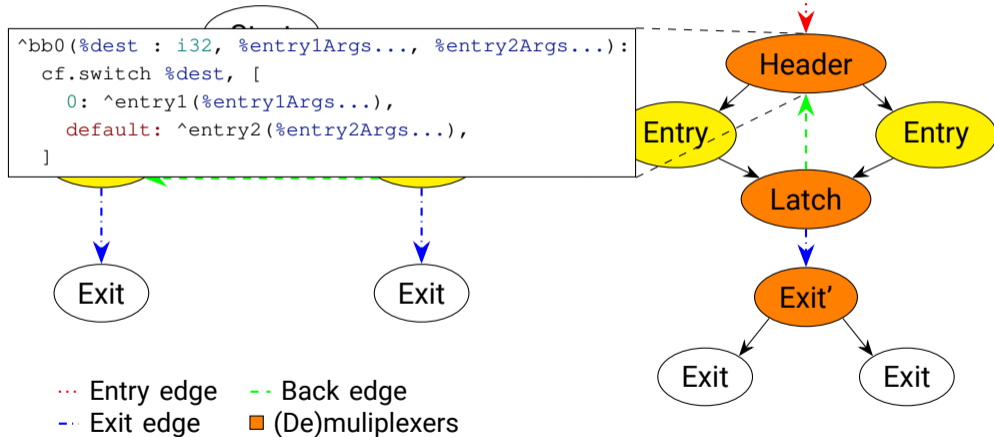
Handling Cycles



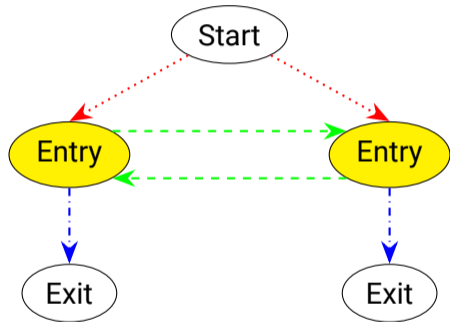
Handling Cycles



Handling Cycles

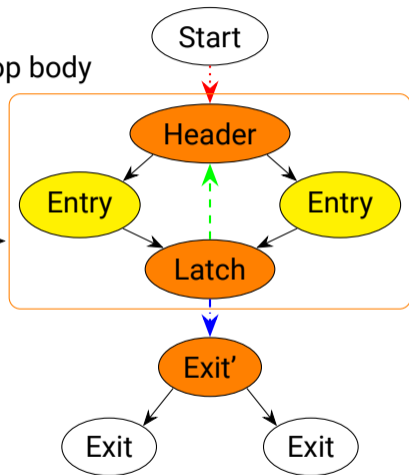


Handling Cycles

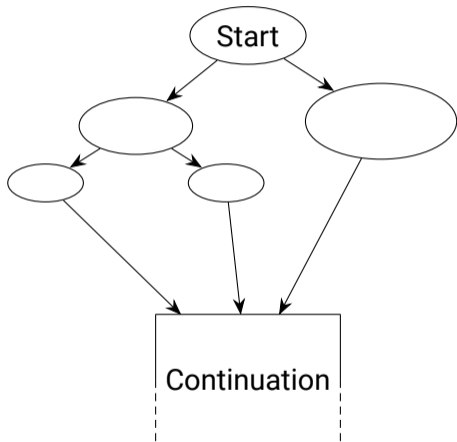


- ... Entry edge
- - Back edge
- - Exit edge
- (De)multiplexers

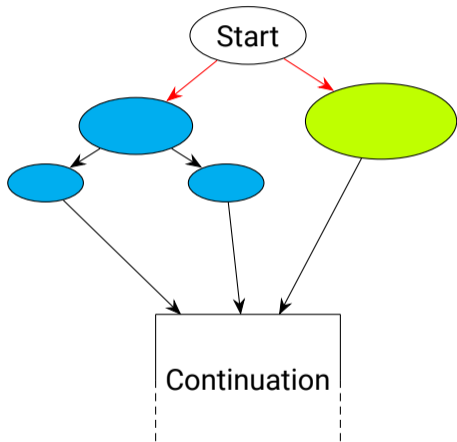
SCF loop body



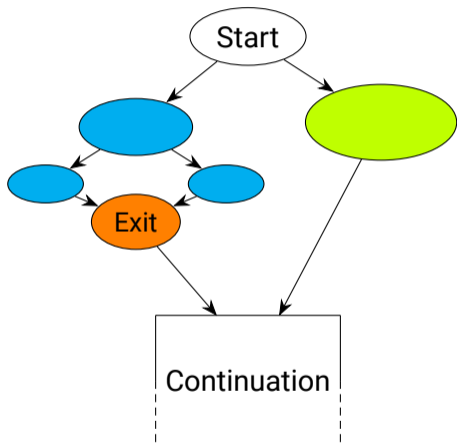
Handling branches



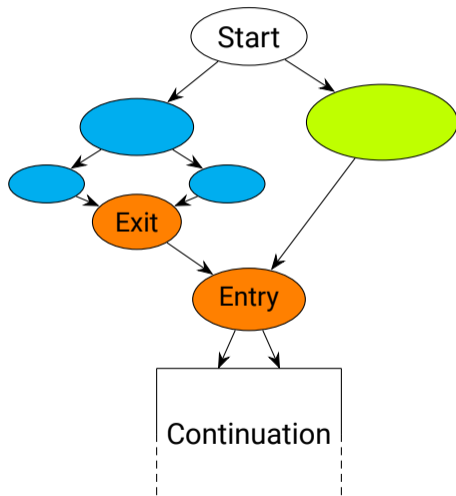
Handling branches



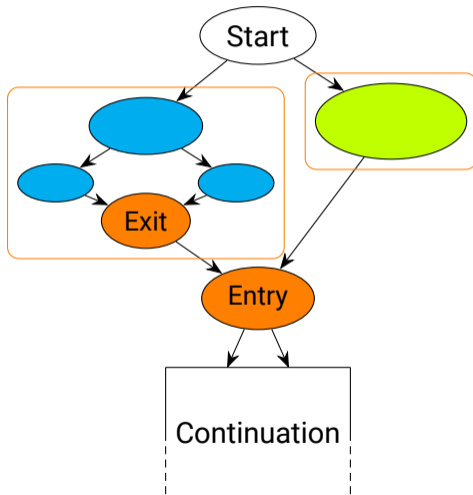
Handling branches



Handling branches



Handling branches



Results

```
func.func @simple_if() {  
  %cond = "test.test1"() : () -> i1  
  cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb1, ^bb2  
^bb1:  
  "test.test2"() : () -> ()  
  cf.br ^bb3  
^bb2:  
  "test.test3"() : () -> ()  
  cf.br ^bb3  
^bb3:  
  "test.test4"() : () -> ()  
  return  
}
```

Results

```
func.func @simple_if() {  
    %cond = "test.test1"() : () -> i1  
    cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb1, ^bb2  
^bb1:  
    "test.test2"() : () -> ()  
    cf.br ^bb3  
^bb2:  
    "test.test3"() : () -> ()  
    cf.br ^bb3  
^bb3:  
    "test.test4"() : () -> ()  
    return  
}
```

```
func.func @simple_if() {  
    %0 = "test.test1"() : () -> i1  
    scf.if %0 {  
        "test.test2"() : () -> ()  
    } else {  
        "test.test3"() : () -> ()  
    }  
    "test.test4"() : () -> ()  
    return  
}
```

Results

```
func.func @if_with_block_args() -> index {
  %cond = "test.test1"() : () -> i1
  cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb1, ^bb2
^bb1:
  %1 = "test.test2"() : () -> (index)
  cf.br ^bb3(%1: index)
^bb2:
  %2 = "test.test3"() : () -> (index)
  cf.br ^bb3(%2: index)
^bb3(%3: index):
  "test.test4"() : () -> ()
  return %3 : index
}
```

Results

```
func.func @if_with_block_args() -> index {
  %cond = "test.test1"() : () -> i1
  cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb1, ^bb2
^bb1:
  %1 = "test.test2"() : () -> (index)
  cf.br ^bb3(%1: index)
^bb2:
  %2 = "test.test3"() : () -> (index)
  cf.br ^bb3(%2: index)
^bb3(%3: index):
  "test.test4"() : () -> ()
  return %3 : index
}
```

```
func.func @if_with_block_args() -> index {
  %0 = "test.test1"() : () -> i1
  %1 = scf.if %0 -> (index) {
    %2 = "test.test2"() : () -> index
    scf.yield %2 : index
  } else {
    %2 = "test.test3"() : () -> index
    scf.yield %2 : index
  }
  "test.test4"() : () -> ()
  return %1 : index
}
```


Results

```
func.func @while_loop() {  
    "test.test1" () : () -> ()  
    cf.br ^bb1  
^bb1:  
    %cond = "test.test2" () : () -> i1  
    cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb2, ^bb3  
^bb2:  
    "test.test3" () : () -> ()  
    cf.br ^bb1  
^bb3:  
    "test.test4" () : () -> ()  
    return  
}
```

Results

```
func.func @while_loop() {  
  "test.test1"() : () -> ()  
  cf.br ^bb1  
^bb1:  
  %cond = "test.test2"() : () -> i1  
  cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb2, ^bb3  
^bb2:  
  "test.test3"() : () -> ()  
  cf.br ^bb1  
^bb3:  
  "test.test4"() : () -> ()  
  return  
}
```

```
func.func @while_loop() {  
  %c1_i32 = arith.constant 1 : i32  
  %c0_i32 = arith.constant 0 : i32  
  "test.test1"() : () -> ()  
  scf.while : () -> () {  
    %0 = "test.test2"() : () -> i1  
    %1:2 = scf.if %0 -> (i32, i32) {  
      "test.test3"() : () -> ()  
      scf.yield %c0_i32, %c1_i32 : i32, i32  
    } else {  
      scf.yield %c1_i32, %c0_i32 : i32, i32  
    }  
    %2 = arith.trunci %1#1 : i32 to i1  
    scf.condition(%2)  
  } do {  
    scf.yield  
  }  
  "test.test4"() : () -> ()  
  return  
}
```

Results

```
func.func @while_loop_with_block_args() {  
  %1 = "test.test1"() : () -> index  
  cf.br ^bb1(%1: index)  
^bb1(%2: index):  
  %cond:2 = "test.test2"()  
  cf.cond_br %cond#0, ^bb2(%cond#1: i64),  
                ^bb3(%2: index)  
^bb2(%3: i64):  
  %4 = "test.test3"(%3) : (i64) -> index  
  cf.br ^bb1(%4: index)  
^bb3(%5: index):  
  "test.test4"() : () -> ()  
  return %5 : index  
}
```

Results

```
func.func @while_loop_with_block_args() {  
  %1 = "test.test1"() : () -> index  
  cf.br ^bb1(%1: index)  
^bb1(%2: index):  
  %cond:2 = "test.test2"()  
  cf.cond_br %cond#0, ^bb2(%cond#1: i64),  
              ^bb3(%2: index)  
^bb2(%3: i64):  
  %4 = "test.test3"(%3) : (i64) -> index  
  cf.br ^bb1(%4: index)  
^bb3(%5: index):  
  "test.test4"() : () -> ()  
  return %5 : index  
}
```

```
func.func @while_loop_with_block_args() -> index {  
  %0 = ub.poison : index  
  %1 = "test.test1"() : () -> index  
  %2:2 = scf.while (%arg0 = %1) {  
    %3:2 = "test.test2"() : () -> (i1, i64)  
    %4 = scf.if %3#0 -> (index) {  
      %5 = "test.test3"(%3#1) : (i64) -> index  
      scf.yield %5 : index  
    } else {  
      scf.yield %0 : index  
    }  
    scf.condition(%3#0) %4, %arg0 : index, index  
  } do {  
    ^bb0(%arg0: index, %arg1: index):  
      scf.yield %arg0 : index  
  }  
  "test.test4"() : () -> ()  
  return %2#1 : index  
}
```

Results

```
func.func @switch_with_fallthrough(  
    %flag: i32, %arg1 : f32, %arg2 : f32) {  
    cf.switch %flag : i32, [  
        default: ^bb1(%arg1 : f32),  
        0: ^bb2(%arg2 : f32),  
        1: ^bb3  
    ]  
  
    ^bb1(%arg3 : f32):  
        %0 = call @foo(%arg3) : (f32) -> f32  
        cf.br ^bb2(%0 : f32)  
  
    ^bb2(%arg4 : f32):  
        call @bar(%arg4) : (f32) -> ()  
        cf.br ^bb3  
  
    ^bb3:  
        return  
    }
```

Results

```
func.func @switch_with_fallthrough(  
  %flag: i32, %arg1 : f32, %arg2 : f32) {  
  cf.switch %flag : i32, [  
    default: ^bb1(%arg1 : f32),  
    0: ^bb2(%arg2 : f32),  
    1: ^bb3  
  ]  
  
  ^bb1(%arg3 : f32):  
    %0 = call @foo(%arg3) : (f32) -> f32  
    cf.br ^bb2(%0 : f32)  
  
  ^bb2(%arg4 : f32):  
    call @bar(%arg4) : (f32) -> ()  
    cf.br ^bb3  
  
  ^bb3:  
    return  
}
```

```
func.func @switch_with_fallthrough(  
  %arg0: i32, %arg1: f32, %arg2: f32) {  
  %c1_i32 = arith.constant 1 : i32  
  %0 = ub.poison : f32  
  %c0_i32 = arith.constant 0 : i32  
  %1 = arith.index_castui %arg0 : i32 to index  
  %2:2 = scf.index_switch %1 -> f32, i32  
  case 0 {  
    scf.yield %arg2, %c0_i32 : f32, i32  
  }  
  case 1 {  
    scf.yield %0, %c1_i32 : f32, i32  
  }  
  default {  
    %4 = func.call @foo(%arg1) : (f32) -> f32  
    scf.yield %4, %c0_i32 : f32, i32  
  }  
  %3 = arith.index_castui %2#1 : i32 to index  
  scf.index_switch %3  
  case 0 {  
    func.call @bar(%2#0) : (f32) -> ()  
    scf.yield  
  }  
  default {  
  }  
  return  
}
```

Results

```
func.func @multi_entry_loop(%cond: i1) {  
  %0 = arith.constant 6 : i32  
  %1 = arith.constant 5 : i32  
  cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb0, ^bb1  
  
^bb0:  
  %exit = call @comp1(%0) : (i32) -> i1  
  cf.cond_br %exit, ^bb2(%0 : i32), ^bb1  
  
^bb1:  
  %exit2 = call @comp2(%1) : (i32) -> i1  
  cf.cond_br %exit2, ^bb2(%1 : i32), ^bb0  
  
^bb2(%arg3 : i32):  
  call @foo(%arg3) : (i32) -> ()  
  return  
}
```

Results

```
func.func @multi_entry_loop(%cond: i1) {  
  %0 = arith.constant 6 : i32  
  %1 = arith.constant 5 : i32  
  cf.cond_br %cond, ^bb0, ^bb1  
  
^bb0:  
  %exit = call @comp1(%0) : (i32) -> i1  
  cf.cond_br %exit, ^bb2(%0 : i32), ^bb1  
  
^bb1:  
  %exit2 = call @comp2(%1) : (i32) -> i1  
  cf.cond_br %exit2, ^bb2(%1 : i32), ^bb0  
  
^bb2(%arg3 : i32):  
  call @foo(%arg3) : (i32) -> ()  
  return  
}
```

```
func.func @multi_entry_loop(%arg0: i1) {  
  %true = arith.constant true  
  %c1_i32 = arith.constant 1 : i32  
  %c0_i32 = arith.constant 0 : i32  
  %c6_i32 = arith.constant 6 : i32  
  %c5_i32 = arith.constant 5 : i32  
  %0 = arith.extui %arg0 : i1 to i32  
  %1:2 = scf.while (%arg1 = %0) : (i32) -> (i32, i32) {  
    %2 = arith.index_castui %arg1 : i32 to index  
    %3:4 = scf.index_switch %2 -> i32, i32, i32, i32  
    case 0 {  
      %5 = func.call @comp2(%c5_i32) : (i32) -> i1  
      %6 = arith.extui %5 : i1 to i32  
      %7 = arith.xori %5, %true : i1  
      %8 = arith.extui %7 : i1 to i32  
      scf.yield %c1_i32, %c5_i32, %6, %8 : i32, i32, i32, i32  
    }  
    default {  
      %5 = func.call @comp1(%c6_i32) : (i32) -> i1  
      %6 = arith.extui %5 : i1 to i32  
      %7 = arith.xori %5, %true : i1  
      %8 = arith.extui %7 : i1 to i32  
      scf.yield %c0_i32, %c6_i32, %6, %8 : i32, i32, i32, i32  
    }  
    %4 = arith.trunci %3#3 : i32 to i1  
    scf.condition(%4) %3#0, %3#1 : i32, i32  
  } do {  
    ^bb0(%arg1: i32, %arg2: i32):  
      scf.yield %arg1 : i32  
  }  
  call @foo(%1#1) : (i32) -> ()  
  return  
}
```


Custom dialects

```
/// Transformation lifting any dialect implementing control flow graph  
/// operations to a dialect implementing structured control flow operations.  
/// `region` is the region that should be transformed.  
/// The implementation of `interface` is responsible for the conversion of the  
/// control flow operations to the structured control flow operations.  
FailureOr<bool> transformCFGToSCF(Region &region,  
    CFGToSCFInterface &interface, DominanceInfo &dominanceInfo);
```

Custom dialects - Branches

```
class CFGToSCFInterface {  
    /// 'controlFlowCondOp' → SCF op.  
    virtual FailureOr<Operation *>  
    createStructuredBranchRegionOp(  
        OpBuilder &builder, Operation *controlFlowCondOp,  
        TypeRange resultTypes, MutableArrayRef<Region> regions) = 0;
```

Custom dialects - Branches

```
class CFGToSCFInterface {  
    /// 'controlFlowCondOp' → SCF op.  
    virtual FailureOr<Operation *>  
    createStructuredBranchRegionOp(  
        OpBuilder &builder, Operation *controlFlowCondOp,  
        TypeRange resultTypes, MutableArrayRef<Region> regions) = 0;
```

Custom dialects - Branches

```
class CFGToSCFInterface {  
    /// 'controlFlowCondOp' → SCF op.  
    virtual FailureOr<Operation *>  
    createStructuredBranchRegionOp(  
        OpBuilder &builder, Operation *controlFlowCondOp,  
        TypeRange resultTypes, MutableArrayRef<Region> regions) = 0;
```

Custom dialects - Branches

```
class CFGToSCFInterface {  
    /// 'controlFlowCondOp' → SCF op.  
    virtual FailureOr<Operation *>  
    createStructuredBranchRegionOp(  
        OpBuilder &builder, Operation *controlFlowCondOp,  
        TypeRange resultTypes, MutableArrayRef<Region> regions) = 0;  
  
    /// Create 'yield' op.  
    virtual LogicalResult createStructuredBranchRegionTerminatorOp(  
        Location loc, OpBuilder &builder, Operation *branchRegionOp,  
        Operation *replacedControlFlowOp, ValueRange results) = 0;
```

Custom dialects - Branches

```
class CFGToSCFInterface {  
    /// 'controlFlowCondOp' → SCF op.  
    virtual FailureOr<Operation *>  
    createStructuredBranchRegionOp(  
        OpBuilder &builder, Operation *controlFlowCondOp,  
        TypeRange resultTypes, MutableArrayRef<Region> regions) = 0;  
  
    /// Create 'yield' op.  
    virtual LogicalResult createStructuredBranchRegionTerminatorOp(  
        Location loc, OpBuilder &builder, Operation *branchRegionOp,  
        Operation *replacedControlFlowOp, ValueRange results) = 0;
```

Custom dialects - Loops

```
class CFGToSCFInterface {  
    ...  
    virtual FailureOr<Operation *> createStructuredDoWhileLoopOp(  
        OpBuilder &builder, Operation *replacedOp, ValueRange loopValuesInit,  
        Value condition, ValueRange loopValuesNextIter, Region &&loopBody) = 0;  
};
```

Custom dialects - Loops

```
class CFGToSCFInterface {  
    ...  
    virtual FailureOr<Operation *> createStructuredDoWhileLoopOp(  
        OpBuilder &builder, Operation *replacedOp, ValueRange loopValuesInit,  
        Value condition, ValueRange loopValuesNextIter, Region &&loopBody) = 0;  
};
```


Custom dialects - Loops

```
class CFGToSCFInterface {  
    ...  
    virtual FailureOr<Operation *> createStructuredDoWhileLoopOp(  
        OpBuilder &builder, Operation *replacedOp, ValueRange loopValuesInit,  
        Value condition, ValueRange loopValuesNextIter, Region &&loopBody) = 0;
```

Custom dialects - Loops

```
class CFGToSCFInterface {  
    ...  
    virtual FailureOr<Operation *> createStructuredDoWhileLoopOp(  
        OpBuilder &builder, Operation *replacedOp, ValueRange loopValuesInit,  
        Value condition, ValueRange loopValuesNextIter, Region &&loopBody) = 0;
```

Future and enabled work

Future and enabled work

- Actual loop optimisations 😊

Future and enabled work

- Actual loop optimisations 😊
- Further lifting
 - Induction variables (`scf.for`)
 - Affine, SCEV

Future and enabled work

- Actual loop optimisations 😊
- Further lifting
 - Induction variables (`scf.for`)
 - Affine, SCEV
- Structured exception handling?

Future and enabled work

- Actual loop optimisations 😊
- Further lifting
 - Induction variables (`scf.for`)
 - Affine, SCEV
- Structured exception handling?
- Improving runtime complexity