

CSC2/455 Software Analysis and Improvement Value Numbering

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URCS

Outline

Review

An Introduction to Code Optimization

Local Value Numbering (LVN)

Postscript

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What we know how to do so far

- ASTs to 3-address code
- 3-address code to Basic Blocks
- Basic blocks to Control Flow Graphs
- (Tested in second assignment, out later this week)

Some Useful Background Material

- Not needed if you have CSC 2/454
- Otherwise, read Cooper and Turczon:
 - Chapter 6 (“The Procedure Abstraction”)
 - Chapter 7 (“Code Shape”)

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Basic Goals

- Reduce execution time (“performance”)
 - Most of our time spent on this topic
- Reduce code size
 - Was hugely important, less so in the past decade or so
 - Increasingly important again (small devices, slow memory, etc.)
- Code size reduction *often* improves performance
 - Instructions that do not execute consume no time
 - Better cache behaviour
 - But not always...

Can't programmers write fast code?

Major impediments:

- High-level languages
 - Productivity is more important than performance(?)
 - But lose control over machine
- Complex machines
 - Out-of-order superscalar machines
- “Simple” machines
 - Very-long instruction word (VLIW) machines

Classifying Optimizations

- At what level of code should we look at to identify optimization opportunities?
- What additional information about the program can help us?

Peephole Optimizations

- Look at a window (or “peephole”) of instructions in 3-address code
 - Usually within a basic block
- Example: Strength reduction
 - Replacing costly operations (e.g. multiply) by cheaper operations (e.g. shifts)
 - $a * 8$ can be replaced with $a \ll 3$
- Usually implemented by pattern matching over a pre-defined library
 - Library usually constructed by reading books like *Hacker's Delight*

Local optimizations

- Look at basic blocks only
- Remember:
 - If one instruction in basic block executes, *all* instructions execute
 - Can assume instructions execute one after the other
- Major limitation
 - Size (Length) of basic block

Increasing the size of basic blocks

- “Region” analysis
- Many forms:
 - Extended Basic Blocks
 - Superblocks
 - Hyperblocks
- Basic idea, use a *trace* to build a larger basic block
 - a trace is an execution path

Global optimizations

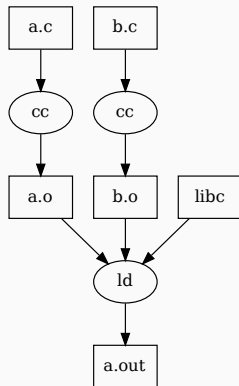
- Global means *procedure* level
 - A procedure has a single entry and exit
 - E.g. C functions
 - *not* global as in global variables
- A global analysis usually operates on a control-flow graph
- Sometimes called “intraprocedural” analysis

Interprocedural (Whole program) Optimizations

- Operates on the entire source code of a program
- Sometimes called “context-sensitive analysis”
 - Allows compiler to distinguish invocations of the same function
 - More opportunities for optimization!
- Must keep track of function calls
 - Usually, in a structure called the “call graph”

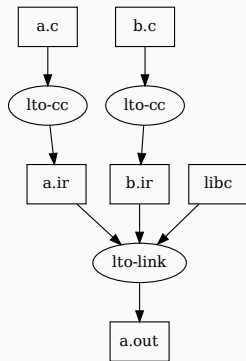
Link-time Optimization

- Traditional compiler flow
 - Program contains multiple translation units (usu. a .c file)
 - Translation unit to object (.o file)
 - Combine object files and libraries ("link") to generate executable
 - Usually hidden by a compiler driver like gcc
- Misses opportunities for cross-object optimizations



Link Time Optimizers

- LLVM LTO
- GCC LTO
- These require that object files be in compiler-specific intermediate representations
 - LLVM Bitcode for LLVM
 - GIMPLE for GCC
- Nice case studies of Firefox being compiled with LTO online
 - Search for “Firefox LTO Link Time Optimization”



Runtime (Dynamic) optimization

- Optimization while a program is running
- Sometimes a necessity:
 - E.g., JavaScript
- Sometimes called Just-in-time (JIT) compilation
 - because mostly associated with JIT VMs
- Big advantage:
 - Have nearly all the information required to optimize program
- Big disadvantage?

Examples of Dynamic Optimizers

- Java
 - Hotspot VM
- JavaScript
 - V8
- Python
 - PyPy
- Your-language-here
 - RPython (used to build PyPy)
 - Graal and Truffle

Additional Information: Profiles

- Most optimizers only look at source code
- But additional information can help:
 - What is the most common direction of this branch? (see gcc's `__builtin_expect`)
 - What is the most likely target of this indirect function call?
- General technique: *profile-based optimization* or *profile-guided optimization (PGO)*
 - Instrument program to generate statistics (i.e. profile)
 - Generate statistics on program run
 - Compiler recompiles code based on gathered profile

Profile-guided Optimization using GCC

```
gcc -fprofile-generate program.c # instrumented executable
./program                        # gathers profile data
gcc -fprofile-use program.c      # PGO executable
```

- This instruments the code to gather:
 - statistics of values in expressions
 - branch probabilities
- These values are gathered (“profiled”) when the program is run
- The feedback gathered during a run can be used for:
 - Inlining functions
 - Laying out code
 - Loop unrolling, etc.

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Getting rid of redundant calculations

```
ed = (a0 - a1)*(a0 - a1) + (b0 - b1)*(b0 - b1)
```

Optimized code sequence:

```
t1 = a0 - a1  
t2 = t1 * t1  
t3 = b0 - b1  
t4 = t3 * t3  
ed = t2 + t4
```

Where does this code arise?

- High-level languages
- AST to 3-address code generation rules
 - e.g. array indexing
 - $x = A[i][j] + A[i][j+1]$?

Array indexing example

```
t1 = i * dimsiz(A, 1)
t2 = t1 + j
t3 = *(A + t2)

t4 = i * dimsiz(A, 1)
t5 = t4 + j
t6 = t5 + 1
t7 = *(A + t6)

x = t3 + t7
```

`dimsiz(A, dim)` is a function that returns an integer indicating the size of dimension *dim* of array *A* (0 or 1).

Compiler structure

- Compilers rewrite and lower your code
- Can introduce significant redundancy in the process
- Logically cleaner (and simpler!) to reduce redundancy using dedicated *passes*
 - Keeps rewrites (incl. translation) simple

Value Numbering

- Value numbering is a local optimization
- Assigns numbers to each value in the basic block
 - Literals
 - Variables
 - Expressions
 - $VN(x)$ is the the number assigned to x
- Design $VN(x)$ such that:
 - $VN(x) == VN(y)$ if-and-only-if (iff) $x == y$

Example case

t1 = a0 - a1

t2 = a0 - a1

t3 = t1 * t2

t4 = b0 - b1

t5 = b0 - b1

t6 = t4 * t5

ed = t3 + t6

Example case: Assigning value numbers

$t1 = a0 - a1$	$\# 2 = 0 - 1$
$t2 = a0 - a1$	$\# 2 = 0 - 1$
$t3 = t1 * t2$	$\# 3 = 2 * 2$
$t4 = b0 - b1$	$\# 6 = 4 - 5$
$t5 = b0 - b1$	$\# 6 = 4 - 5$
$t6 = t4 * t5$	$\# 7 = 6 * 6$
$ed = t3 + t6$	$\# 8 = 3 + 7$

After optimization

t1 = a0 - a1 # 2 = 0 - 1

t3 = t1 * t1 # 3 = 2 * 2

t4 = b0 - b1 # 6 = 4 - 5

t6 = t4 * t4 # 7 = 6 * 6

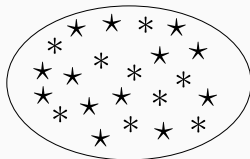
ed = t3 + t6 # 8 = 3 + 7

Algorithms in Figure 8.2, 8.4 of Cooper and Turczon

Quality of $VN(x)$

- What happens if your $VN(x)$ assigns different values to $VN(x)$ and $VN(y)$ when $x == y$?
 - $a = 1 * c$
 - $b = c$
- What happens if your $VN(x)$ assigns the same value to $VN(x)$ and $VN(y)$ when $x \neq y$?
 - $t1 = c + d$; $t2 = t1 + e$
 - $t3 = d + e$; $t4 = t3 + c$
 - Here: is $t2$ equal to $t4$?
 - (assume c , d and e are float)

Completeness and Soundness



- Let \star represent true statements, $*$ represent false statements
- Let there be a procedure P that takes a statement as input and determines if it is true or not
- If $P(\star) = T$ and $P(*) = F$ for all \star and $*$, P is sound and complete
- Usually, though $P(\star) = ?$ or $P(*) = ?$, i.e. P is incomplete
- Additionally, if $P(*)$ never returns true, P is sound

Completeness and Soundness

- Completeness
 - Can we prove all true statements?
 - e.g., can we derive equality for all expressions that are equal?
 - False Negative, we say “no”, when it is actually “yes” [Type II error]
- Soundness
 - Roughly, are all statements that have proofs actually true?
 - e.g., we can never derive equality for expressions that are not equal
 - False Positive, we say “yes”, when it is actually “no” [Type I error]

Why limit ourselves to basic blocks?

What would happen if we ran value numbering across basic blocks?

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References

- Chapter 8 of Cooper and Turczon
 - Up to (but not including) 8.4.2