

THE ATTRIBUTOR: A VERSATILE INTER-PROCEDURAL FIXPOINT ITERATION FRAMEWORK

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I. BACKGROUND

```
int * checkAndAdvance( int * __attribute__((aligned(16))) p ) {  
    if (*p == 0)  
        return checkAndAdvance(p + 4) ;  
    return p ;  
}
```

What is the alignment of:

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FIXPOINT DATA FLOW ANALYSIS — ALIGNMENT EXAMPLE

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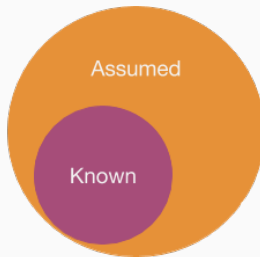
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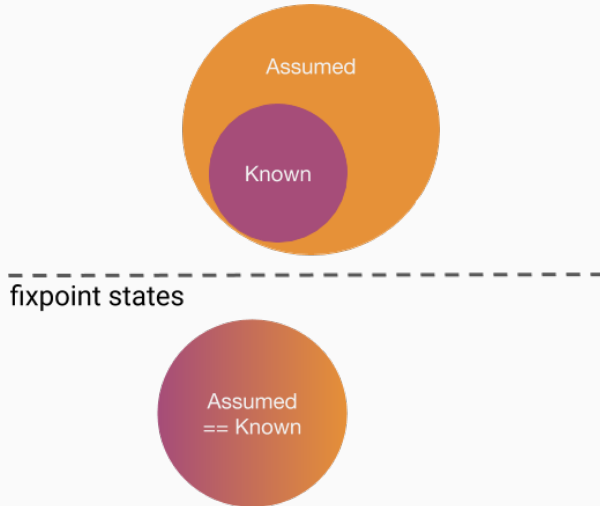
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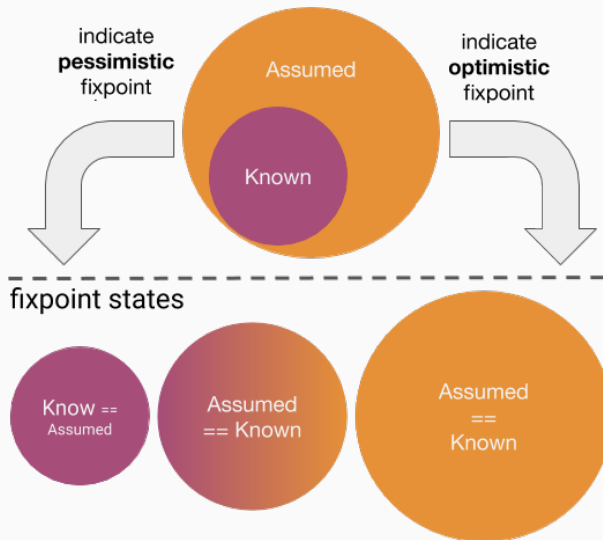








ABSTRACT STATES




```
int * checkAndAdvance( int * __attribute__((aligned(16))) p ) {  
    if (*p == 0)  
        return checkAndAdvance(p + 4) ;  
    return p ;  
}
```



```
Attributor A;
```

```
// Select what information is to be deduced.
```

```
IRPosition IRPRet = IRPosition::returned(Fn) ;
```

```
const auto &AA = A.getOrCreateAAFor< AAAlign >(IRPRet);
```

```
// Deduce information and manifest it in the IR.
```

```
auto Changed = A.run(*Fn->getParent());
```



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auto Changed = A.run(*Fn->getParent());
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// Restrict deduction to specific abstract attributes.

```
auto Whitelist = {&AAAlign::ID};
```

```
Attributor A(Whitelist);
```

// Select what information is to be deduced.

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// Deduce information and manifest it in the IR.

```
auto Changed = A.run(*Fn->getParent());
```



```
// Restrict deduction to specific abstract attributes.
auto Whitelist = {&AAAlign::ID,
    /* Think IP-SCCP */ &AAIsDead::ID, &AAValueSimplify::ID };

Attributor A(Whitelist);

// Select what information is to be deduced.
IRPosition IRPRet = IRPosition::returned(Fn) ;
const auto &AA = A.getOrCreateAAFor< AAAlign >(IRPRet);

// Deduce information and manifest it in the IR.
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    /* Think IP-SCCP */ &AAIsDead::ID, &AAValueSimplify::ID };
```

Att AAAlign is *unaware* of AAIsDead and AAValueSimplify!

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THE ATTRIBUTOR — WHAT IT IS



- easy way to perform fixpoint analyses
 - dependence tracking, work list algorithm, timeouts, ...



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 - IPO + internalization + function rewriting, e.g., argument promotion

- easy way to perform fixpoint analyses
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- powerful way to perform analyses
 - utilize concurrency, e.g., parallelism, ...
- alternative to inlining
 - IPO + internalization + function rewriting, e.g., argument promotion

All good, but *why*?

II. MOTIVATION

THE ATTRIBUTOR — THE WHY IPO?



inlining has limits:



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- recursion



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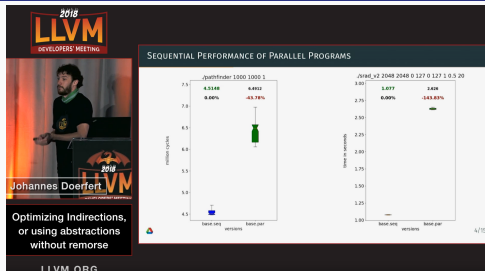
inlining has limits:

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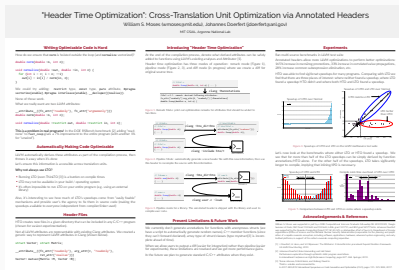
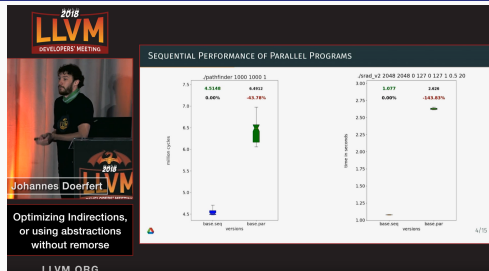
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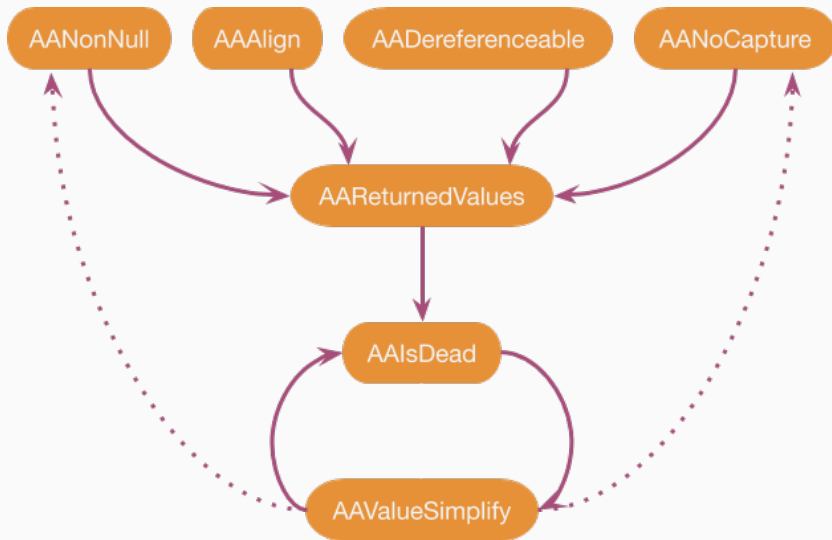
- recursion \equiv loops
- code size
- parallelism (think `pthread_create`) \uparrow
- (declarations) \Rightarrow



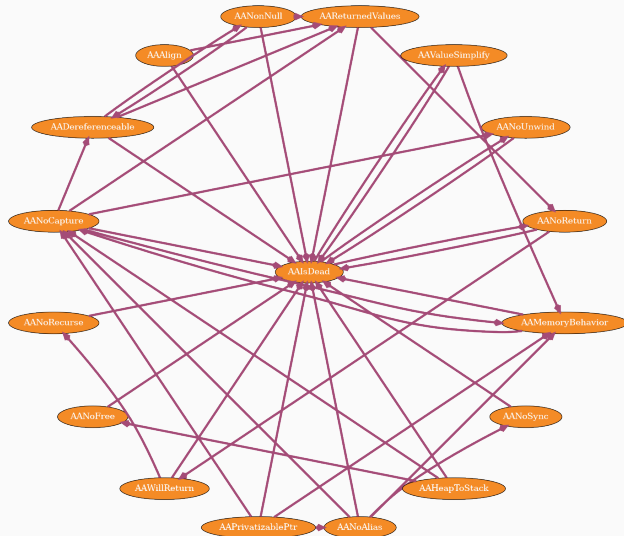
THE ATTRIBUTOR — WHY A FRAMEWORK?



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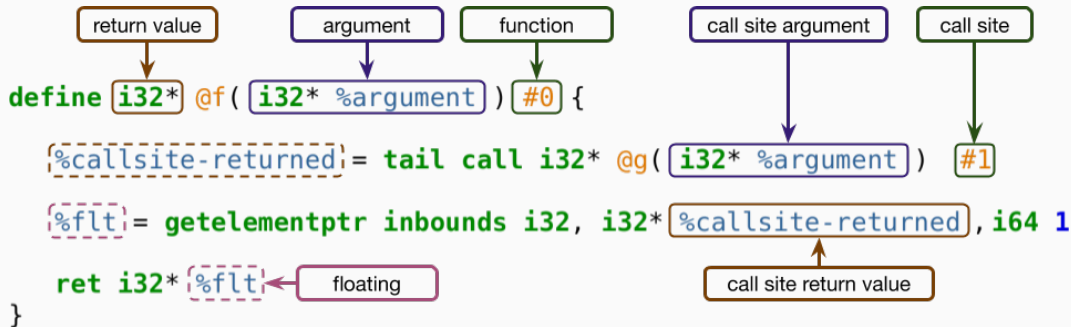
THE ATTRIBUTOR — WHY A FRAMEWORK?



III. DESIGN



LLVM-IR POSITIONS



```
ChangeStatus updateImpl(Attributor &A) override {
```

```
}
```



AAVALUESIMPLIFYRETURNED::UPDATEIMPL(ATTRIBUTOR &A)

```
ChangeStatus updateImpl(Attributor &A) override {  
    Optional<Value *> Before = getAssumedSimplifiedValue();
```

```
    Optional<Value *> After = getAssumedSimplifiedValue();
```

```
    if (Before == After)
```

```
        return ChangeStatus::UNCHANGED;
```

```
    return ChangeStatus::CHANGED;
```

```
}
```



AAVALUESIMPLIFYRETURNED::UPDATEIMPL(ATTRIBUTOR &A)

```
ChangeStatus updateImpl(Attributor &A) override {  
    Optional<Value *> Before = getAssumedSimplifiedValue();  
  
    auto Pred = [&](Instruction &I) {  
  
    };  
    if (!A.checkForAllInstructions(Pred, this, {Instruction::Ret}))  
        return indicatePessimisticFixpoint();  
  
    Optional<Value *> After = getAssumedSimplifiedValue();  
    if (Before == After)  
        return ChangeStatus::UNCHANGED;  
    return ChangeStatus::CHANGED;  
}
```



AAValueSimplifyReturned::updateImpl(Attributor &A)

```
ChangeStatus updateImpl(Attributor &A) override {  
    Optional<Value *> Before = getAssumedSimplifiedValue();  
  
    auto Pred = [&](Instruction &I) {  
        A.getAAFor<AAValueSimplify>(this, I.getOperand(0));  
    };  
    if (!A.checkForAllInstructions(Pred, this, {Instruction::Ret}))  
        return indicatePessimisticFixpoint();  
  
    Optional<Value *> After = getAssumedSimplifiedValue();  
    if (Before == After)  
        return ChangeStatus::UNCHANGED;  
    return ChangeStatus::CHANGED;  
}
```



AAValueSimplifyReturned::UpdateImpl(Attributor &A)

```
ChangeStatus updateImpl(Attributor &A) override {  
    Optional<Value *> Before = getAssumedSimplifiedValue();  
  
    auto Pred = [&](Instruction &I) {  
        return combine(A.getAAFor<AAValueSimplify>(this, I.getOperand(0)));  
    };  
    if (!A.checkForAllInstructions(Pred, this, {Instruction::Ret}))  
        return indicatePessimisticFixpoint();  
  
    Optional<Value *> After = getAssumedSimplifiedValue();  
    if (Before == After)  
        return ChangeStatus::UNCHANGED;  
    return ChangeStatus::CHANGED;  
}
```



NEW ATTRIBUTES



nofree

`nosync`

`willreturn`

dereferenceable_globally

NON-ATTRIBUTE DEDUCTIONS



liveness

returned values

value simplify

heap-2-stack

pointer privatization



when to specialize for call sites
(\equiv “inlining + outlining”)

how to seed abstract attributes
(heuristics, pgo-based, ...)

reduce overheads

combine deduction schemes, e.g.,
context-based & def-use-based

...

EVALUATION — FUNCTIONATTRS (LATE) VS. ATTRIBUTOR (EARLY)

loc.	attribute	# w/o A.	# w/ A.	A. Δ	tot. w/o A.	tot. w/ A.
fn.	nosync	0	7612		0.0%	4.36%

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arg.	dereferenceable	61825	66317	+7.27%	35.4%	38.0%
fn.	nofree	5762	10188	+76.81%	3.3%	5.83%
fn.	willreturn	0	4146		0.0%	2.37%
arg.	writeonly	0	3562		0.0%	2.04%
arg.	readnone	5377	6040	+12.33%	3.08%	3.46%
fn.	noreturn	965	1611	+66.94%	0.553%	0.923%
arg.	align	419	900	+114.80%	0.24%	0.515%
ret.	dereferenceable	19041	19479	+2.30%	11.2%	11.4%
arg.	nocapture	28991	29413	+1.46%	16.6%	16.8%
arg.	readonly	14946	15281	+2.24%	8.56%	8.75%
arg.	returned	512	599	+16.99%	0.293%	0.343%
arg.	noalias	4098	4158	+1.46%	2.35%	2.38%
ret.	noalias	1150	1194	+3.83%	0.676%	0.701% ^{14/16}



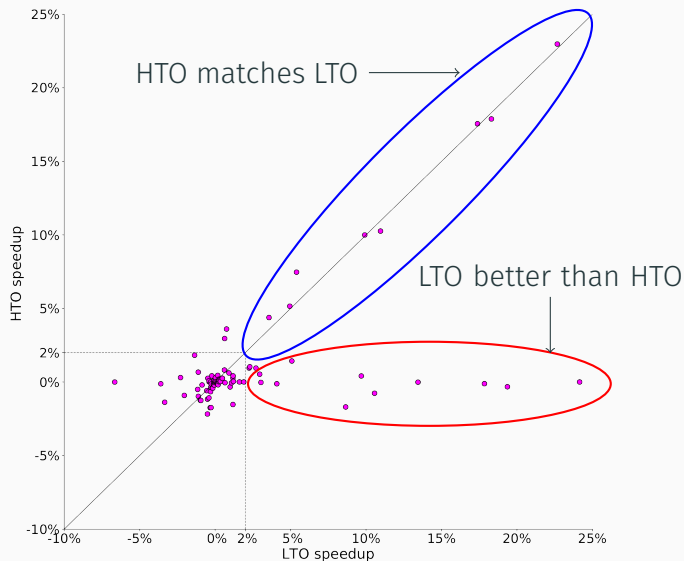
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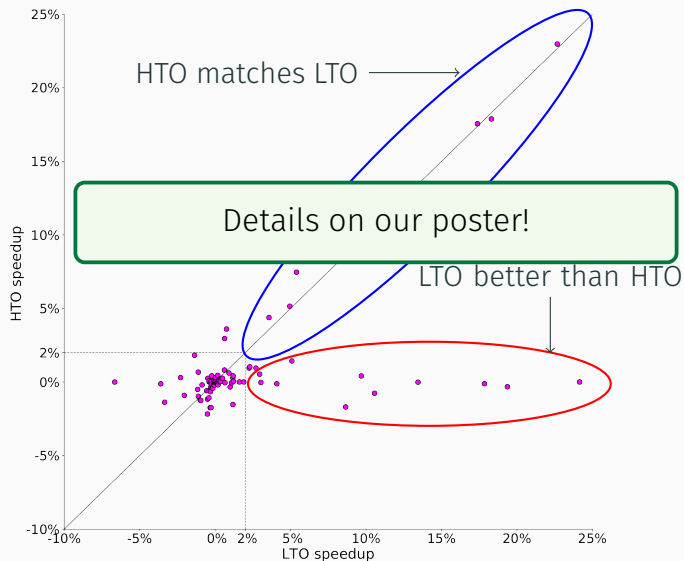
Details on our poster!



EVALUATION — (ATTRIBUTOR AIDED) “HEADER TIME OPTIMIZATION” (HTO)



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1) introduce a new `llvm::Attribute`

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- 1) introduce a new `llvm::Attribute`
- 2) derive the new `llvm::Attribute` with the *Attributor*
- 3) use the new `llvm::Attribute` to improve *alias analysis*



Tutorial: tomorrow 1:45pm - 2:55pm

Posters: tomorrow 4:00pm - 5:00pm



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Posters: tomorrow 4:00pm - 5:00pm

[illegible]

"Header Time Optimization": Cross-Translation Unit Optimization via Annotated Headers

William S. Moses moses@cs.jhu.edu, Johannes Doerfert (doerfert@cs.jhu.edu)

MIT CSAIL, Google Research Lab

Writing Optimizable Code is Hard

How do we ensure that source functions/headers can be translated into efficient code?

`double foo(double x, int n);`

`double foo(double x, int n) {`

`assert(x > 0);`

`assert(n > 0);`

`// use only the address returned from unit-level loop, never address of loop`

`double result = 0; double i = 0; while (i < n) {`

`// use of loop header`

`assert(x > 0); // use of loop header`

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`assert(x > 0); // use of loop header`

`}`

Introducing "Header Time Optimization"

As the end of the compilation process, almost every optimization can be safely address functions using LLVM's existing annotations and IRBuilder 2.3.

Header time optimization has to be implemented in the compiler, instead of LLVM 2.3, together with Figure 2.3, and also must be program-specific since we cannot afford for original source code.

Figure 2.3: Header time optimization

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Experiments

Our main source benchmarks include 100 real world

translation benchmarks, about 1000 instructions to perform header optimizations

LLVM's header optimization passes, and the LLVM 2.3's header optimization passes

2000 to measure source code optimization, and the LLVM 2.3's header optimization

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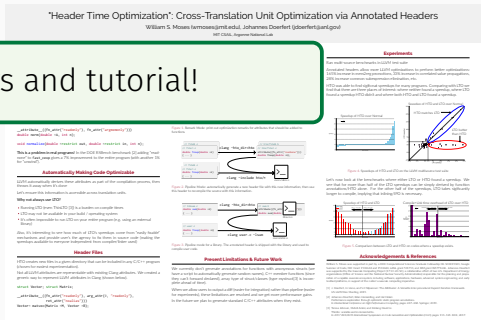
LLVM's header optimization passes, and the LLVM 2.3's header optimization

Tutorial: tomorrow 1:45pm - 2:55pm

Posters: tomorrow 4:00pm - 5:00pm



Visit our posters and tutorial!





THE ATTRIBUTOR — EVALUATION — ASSUMING EXACT DEFINITIONS

loc.	attribute	# w/o A.	# w/ A.	A. Δ	tot. w/o A.	tot. w/ A.
fn.	nosync	0	78491		0.0%	45.90%
arg.	dereferenceable	59578	64214	+7.78%	34.8%	37.50%
fn.	nofree	25649	76719	+199.11%	15.0%	44.90%
fn.	willreturn	0	64748		0.0%	37.90%
arg.	writeonly	0	4229		0.0%	2.47%
arg.	readnone	40505	38414	-5.16%	23.7%	22.50%
fn.	noreturn	879	2394	+172.36%	0.514%	1.40%
arg.	align	449	1028	+128.95%	0.263%	0.60%
ret.	dereferenceable	18064	19419	+7.50%	10.8%	11.60%
arg.	nocapture	153523	155294	+1.15%	89.8%	90.80%
arg.	returned	9418	13937	+47.98%	5.51%	8.15%
arg.	noalias	4113	4189	+1.85%	2.41%	2.45%
ret.	noalias	3015	3310	+9.78%	1.81%	1.98%
fn.	writeonly	8089	9877	+22.10%	4.73%	5.78%
fn.	nounwind	123516	125480	+1.59%	72.2%	73.40%



MUST-BE-EXECUTED-CONTEXT



MUST-BE-EXECUTED-CONTEXT

```
define internal void @f( [i32* %P] , i1 %cmp ) {
```

```
  [store i32 1, i32* %P] [dereferenceable(4) %P]  
  br i1 %cmp, label %then, label %else
```

then:

```
  call void @g( [i32* %P] )  
  call void @g( [i32* dereferenceable(8) %P] )  
  br label %else
```

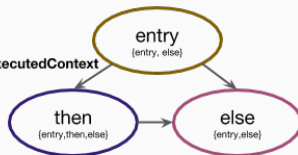
else:

```
  call void @g( [i32* %P] )  
  ret void
```

```
}
```

```
declare void @g(i32*) [willreturn nounwind]
```

MustBeExecutedContext



Always comes back to the callsite !!



INLINING VS. IPO



The “*inline-first*” approach:

- I: aggressive inlining, e.g., all N call sites
- II: perform intra-procedural analyses + transformations (N times)
- III: derive information + transformation opportunities inter-procedurally



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The “*IPO-first*” approach:

- I: derive information + transformation opportunities inter-procedurally
- II: internalize & specialize functions if necessary & beneficial
- III: inline where benefit can be expected

