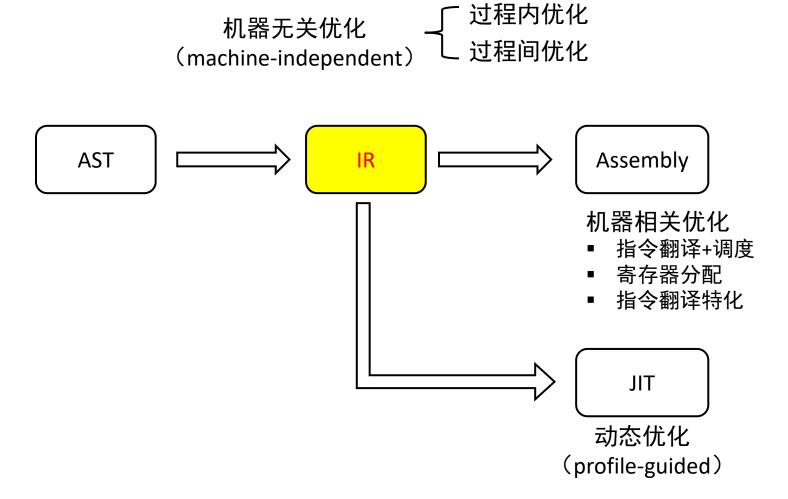
COMP130014 编译

第九讲:IR过程内优化

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优化策略



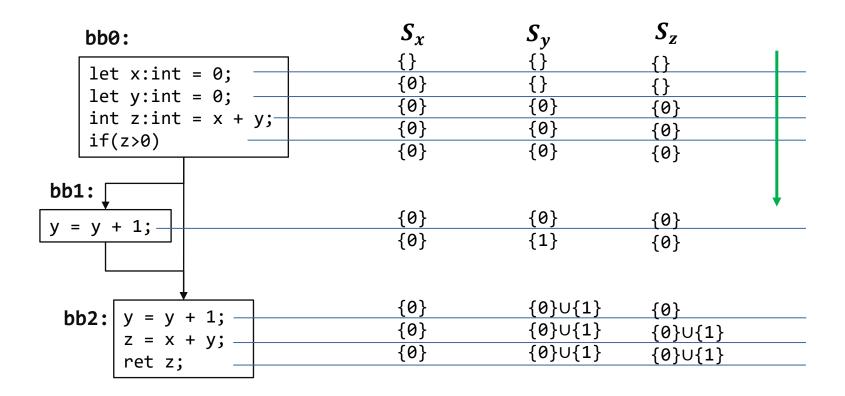
过程内优化

- 一、常量传播优化
- 二、冗余代码优化
- 三、循环优化
- 四、更多优化思路

一、常量传播优化

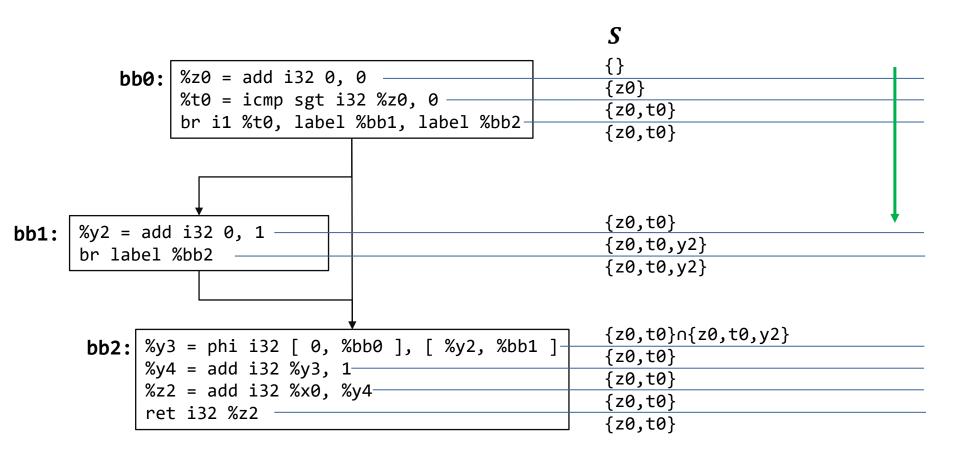
常量分析问题

• 分析变量/寄存器x在特定程序节点p是否为常量



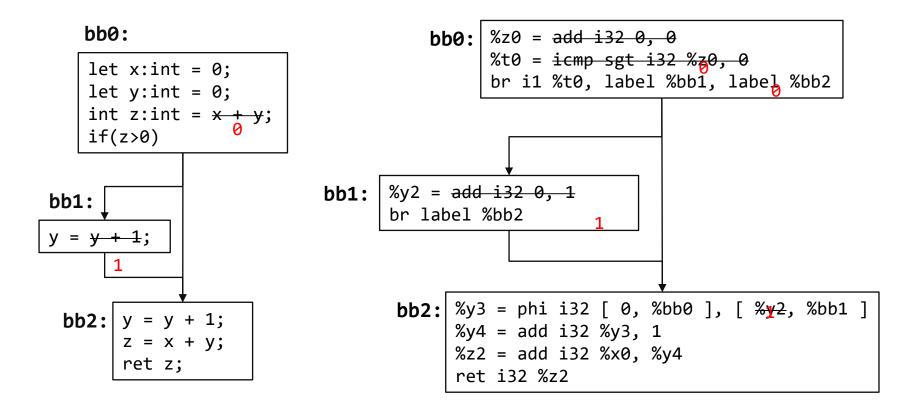
基于SSA的常量分析

• 分析哪些寄存器内容为常量

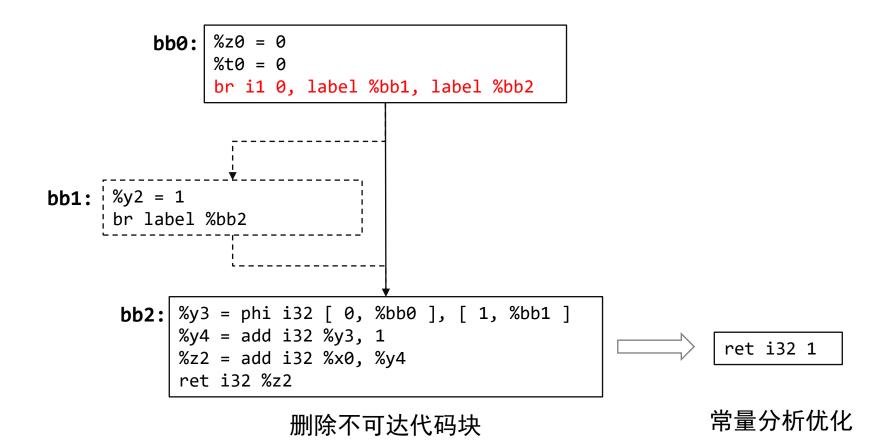


主要思想: 在编译时完成常量相关的计算

- 常量传播: 识别常量并将相应的变量替换为常量
- 常量折叠:编译时完成对常量表达式的计算



继续优化



指令合并

- 两条二元运算指令满足一定条件时可以合并:
 - 指令1: 一个运算数为常量,另一个为变量
 - 指令2: 一个运算数为常量,另一个为指令1的运算结果

$$y = x + 1$$

 $y = y + 2$
 $z = y + 3$



$$y = x + 1$$

 $y = x + 3$
 $z = x + 6$



思考: 指令合并数据流分析算法实现

- 面向非SSA形式的源代码或Gimple IR
- 面向非完全 SSA形式LLVM IR: 使用load/store
- 面向完全SSA形式LLVM IR

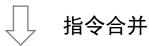
二、冗余代码优化

删除死代码: 优化代码体积

- 代码块不可达: 条件语句恒真或恒假
- 无用计算: 缺少use的def

•

```
%y0 = add i32 %x0, 1
%y1 = add i32 %y0, 2
%z0 = add i32 %y1, 3
```

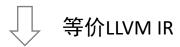


```
%y0 = add i32 %x0, 1
%y1 = add i32 %x0, 3
%z0 = add i32 %x0, 6
```

全局值编号(Global Value Numbering)

• 相同的运算(运算符、运算数)只算一次即可

```
%y0 = add i32 %x0, 1
%y1 = add i32 %x0, 1
%z0 = add i32 %x0, 1
```

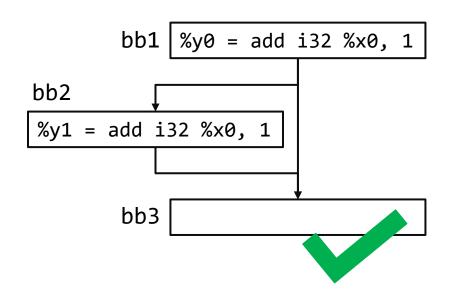


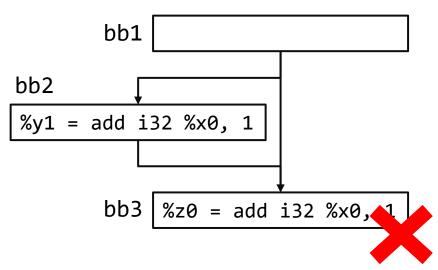
```
%y0 = add i32 %x0, 1
%x0 = bitcast i32 %y0 to i32
%z0 = bitcast i32 %y0 to i32
```

或直接替换USE(%y1)为USE(%y0)

GVN应用:公共子表达式(可用表达式)

• 该表达式在存在支配关系的两条指令中重复出现



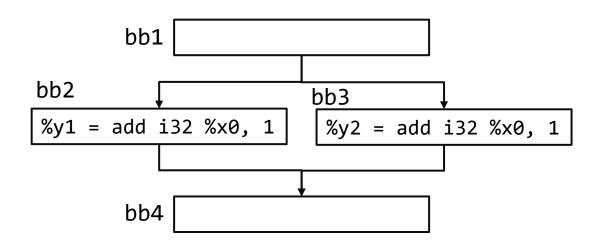


弱公共子表达式

逆向数据流分析 => 代码提升

GVN应用: 繁忙表达式

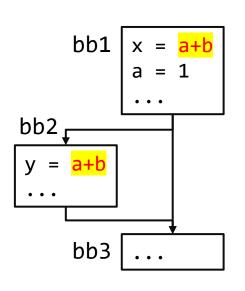
- 不同代码分支中都存在的表达式
- 可以优化代码体积



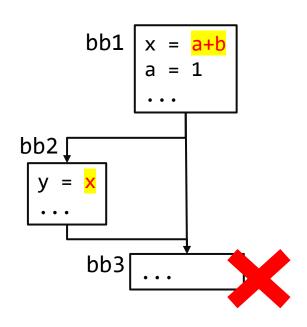
思考:基于GVN的优化算法实现

- 面向非SSA形式源代码或Gimple IR
- 面向非 SSA形式LLVM IR(使用load/store)
- 面向 SSA形式LLVM IR

公共子表达式分析: 面向非SSA形式Gimple IR







- 正向遍历控制流图
 - 如遇到指令: x=a+b
 - $Gen(n) = \{ < a + b > \}$
 - KILL(n) = $\{ < \varepsilon > : 表达式 \varepsilon 包含x \}$
 - ...

$$IN(n) = \bigcap_{n' \in predecessor(n)} OUT(n')$$

三、循环优化

循环中的不变代码

• 出现位置: 循环条件、循环体中都可能出现

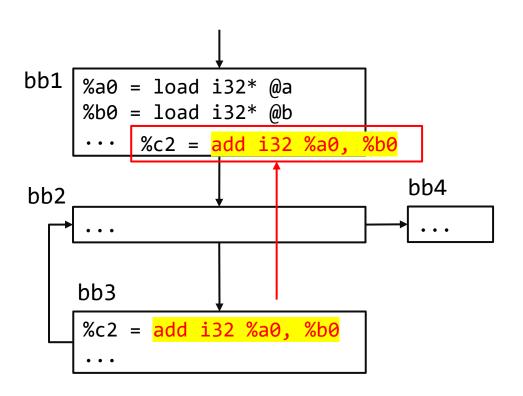
```
let a = ...;
let b = ...;
let s:list = ...;
for i in 1..100 {
    let t = (a + b)*i;
    s.push(t);
}
```

```
let a = ...;
let b = ...;
let s:list = ...;
for i in 1..s.len() {
    let t = (a + b)*i;
    s[i] = t;
}
```

```
let a = ...;
let b = ...;
let s:list = ...;
for i in 1..100 {
    let t = foo();
    s.push(t);
}
```

```
let a = ...;
let b = ...;
let s:list = ...;
for i in 1..s.len() {
    let t = s.pop();
    s[i] = t;
}
```

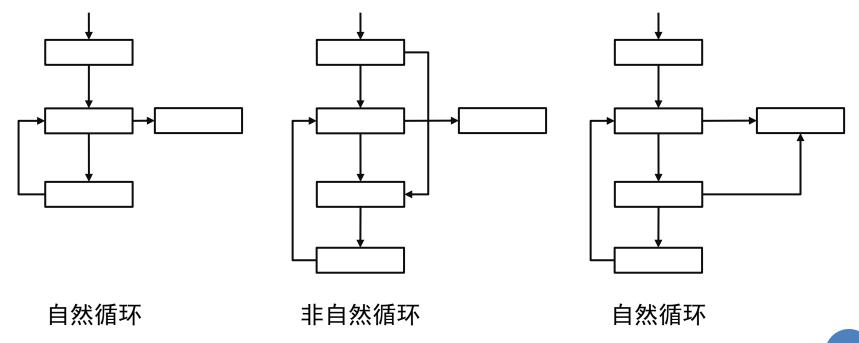
循环不变代码



- 检测循环不变代码
 - 操作数定义自循环外部
 - 如何检测循环?
- 前移到循环外部
 - 支配节点

自然循环(natural loop)

- 一个循环是自然循环的条件:
 - 有唯一的入口(支配所有节点)
 - 返回入口节点的返回边
- 一般正常的控制流语句形成的环: while、if-else、for
 - goto语句会造成非自然循环



自然循环的性质

• 两个自然循环之间的关系:

• 嵌套: 节点集合为包含关系

• 分离: 节点集合没有交集

• 相切: 节点集合存在交集, 且交集节点的边同属两个循环

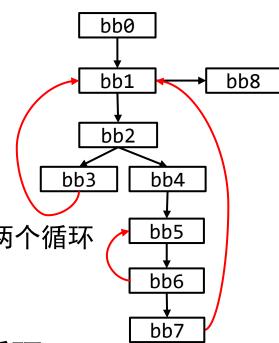
• 两个自然循环之间不可能相交

• 自然循环标识: 每条返回边对应一个自然循环

bb3->bb1: 1-2-3

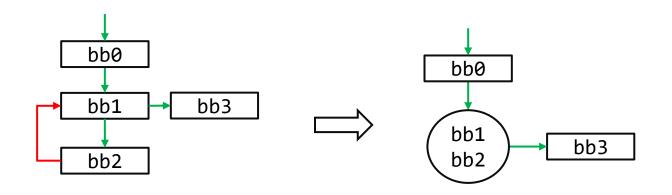
bb6->bb5: 5-6

bb7->bb1: 1-2-4-5-6-7



可规约控制流图: Reducible CFG

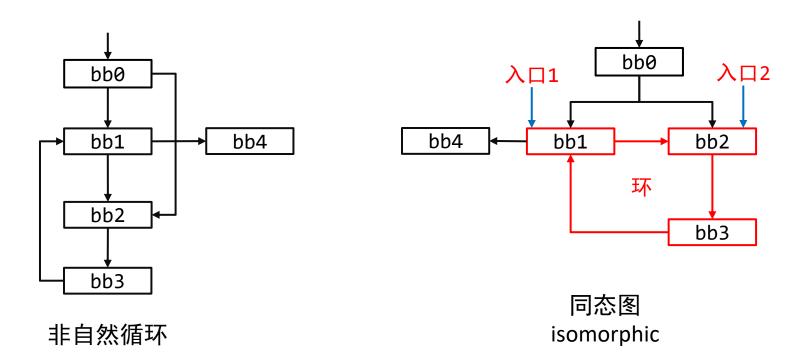
- 可规约CFG的所有循环都是自然循环
- 边可以分为前进边和返回边两个不交集=>可以缩环



入边: → 出边: →

不可规约控制流图

• 无法确定循环入口和返回边



自然循环检测:基于支配关系

- 1) 遍历CFG=>支配关系矩阵
- 2) 比对图邻接表=>检测返回边
- 3) 识别每一条回边对应的环

bb0
bb1 bb6
bb2
bb3 bb4
bb5

	bb0	bb1	bb2	bb3	bb4	bb5	bb6
bb0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
bb1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
bb2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
bb3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
bb4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
bb5	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
bb6	1	1	1	0	0	0	1

	bb0	bb1	bb2	bb3	bb4	bb5	bb6
bb0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
bb1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
bb2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
bb3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
bb4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
bb5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
bb6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

支配关系矩阵

AND

临接表

bb1支配bb5,存在边bb5->bb1

自然循环检测:基于支配关系

- 3) 识别每一条回边对应的环
 - 初始化: S={bb1*,* bb5}
 - 到达bb5且被bb1支配: S={bb1, bb5, bb3, bb4}
 - 到达bb3且被bb1支配:S={bb1, bb5, bb3, bb4, <mark>bb2</mark>

bb0
bb1 bb6
bb2 bb3 bb4
bb5

	bb0	bb1	bb2	bb3	bb4	bb5	bb6
bb0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
bb1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
bb2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
bb3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
bb4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
bb5	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
bb6	1	1	1	0	0	0	1

	bb0	bb1	bb2	bb3	bb4	bb5	bb6
bb0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
bb1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
bb2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
bb3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
bb4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
bb5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
bb6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

支配关系矩阵

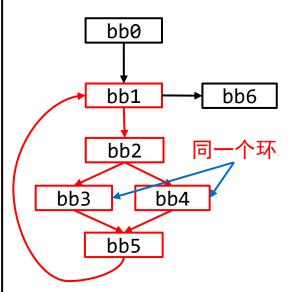
AND

临接表

bb1支配bb5,存在边bb5->bb1

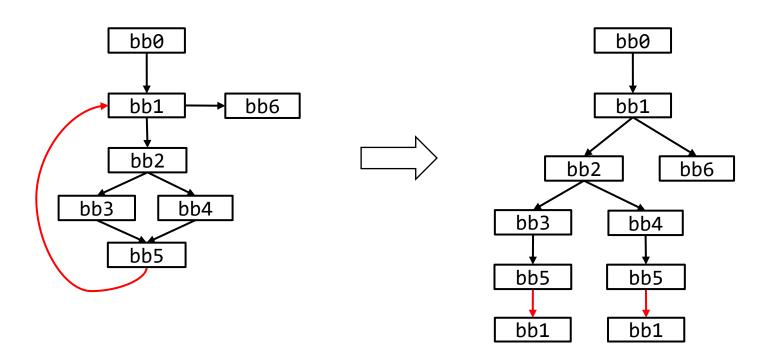
自然循环检测:深度优先搜索

```
stack s;
Visit(v) {
    s.push(v);
    for each w in OUT(v) {
        if s.contains(w) { //找到回边
            AddLoopback(w,v);
        } else {
            Visit(w);
    s.pop()
AddLoopback(v,w) {
    new = CreateLoop(top n items of s until w);
    old = Findloop(v, w)
    merge(old,new)
```

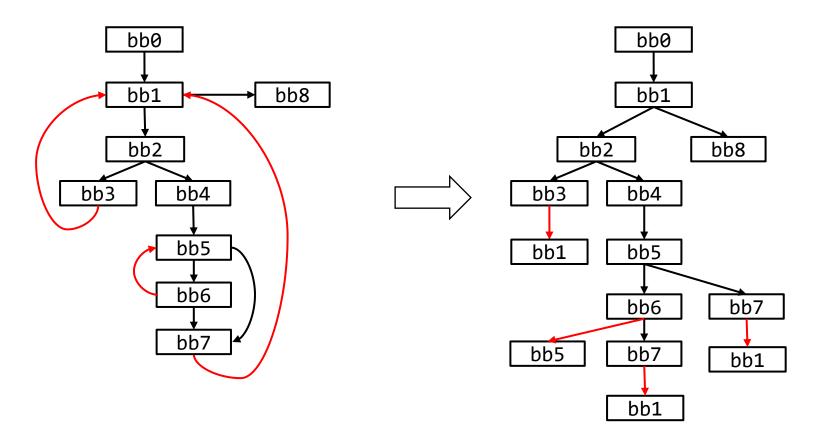


原理分析

• 展开控制流图,直到遇到重复节点为止



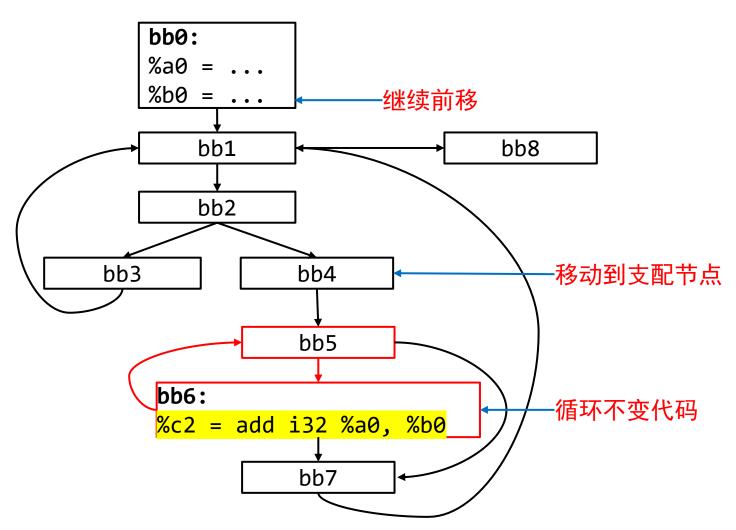
更多案例



前移位置

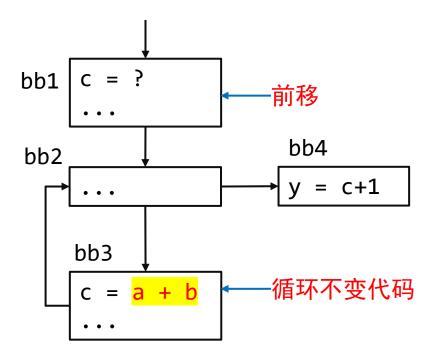
• 单层循环: 前移到最近的支配节点

• 多层循环: 前移至不能移动为止

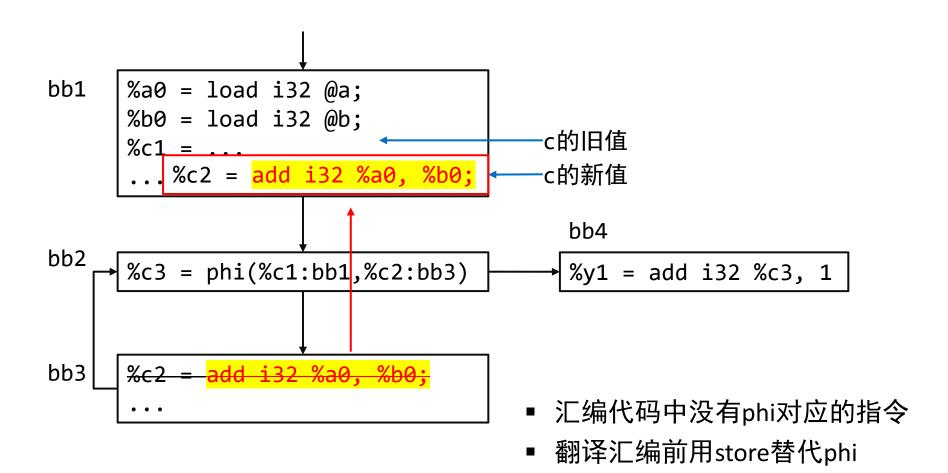


可能会有副作用?

• 如未进入循环,会错误修改x的值



SSA形式会有副作用吗?



归纳变量

- 变量x的值每轮循环增加固定值,则称x为归纳变量
 - 基本归纳变量x
 - 依赖归纳变量y = ax + b, a和b为常量

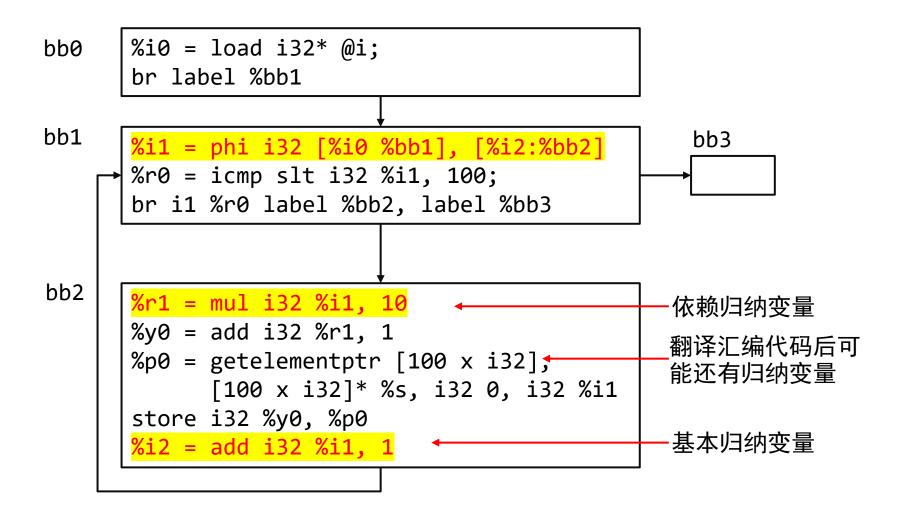
```
for i in 1..100 {
    y = 10 * i + 1;
    s[i] = y;
}

for i in 1..100 {
    t1 = t1 + 10;
    s[i] = t1;
}
```

```
let i:int = 1;
while(i<100) {
    y = 10 * i + 1;
    s[i] = y;
    i = i + 1;
}</pre>
```

```
let i:int = 1;
let t1 = 1;
while(i<100) {
    y = t1 + 10;
    s[i] = y;
    i = i + 1;
}</pre>
```

基于IR识别归纳变量



标量替换: Scalar Replacement

- 使用标量替换循环内部的频繁内存读写操作
- 在IR层自动替换R[i][j]的难点? R[j][j]和A/B可能是alias



```
for i in 0..rowA {
    for j in 0..colB {
        t = R[i][j];                使用临时变量替换,可直接使用寄存器中的值
        for k in 0..colA {
            t = t + A[i][k]*B[k][j];
        }
        R[i][j] = t;
    }
}
```

四、更多优化思路

降低分支预测的代价

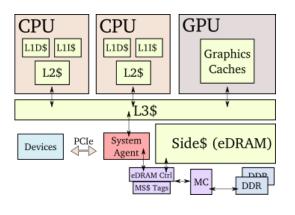
- Loop unswitching: 外提(减少)循化内条件判断
- Loop unroll:将循环体复制多遍

```
void testbrpred(int* a, int len, int x){
    unsigned long long cycle = rdtsc();
    while(len>-1){
        len-=1;
        if(a[len]>x);
        else ;
    unsigned long long cycl = rdtsc()- cycle;
    printf("x = %d, cycles = %d\n", x, cycl);
int main(int argc, char** argv){
    int a[1000];
    srand(time(NULL));
    for(int i = 0; i < 1000; i++) a[i] = rand()%1000;
    testbrpred(a,1000,100);
    testbrpred(a,1000,300);
    testbrpred(a,1000,500);
    testbrpred(a,1000,700);
    testbrpred(a,1000,900);
```

```
x = 100, cycles = 23630
x = 300, cycles = 47175
x = 500, cycles = 63744
x = 700, cycles = 49642
x = 900, cycles = 26301
```

面向访存的优化: Cache

- Cache访问速度优于内存访问速度
- 最小单位是cache line
- 通过降低cache miss提升代码性能

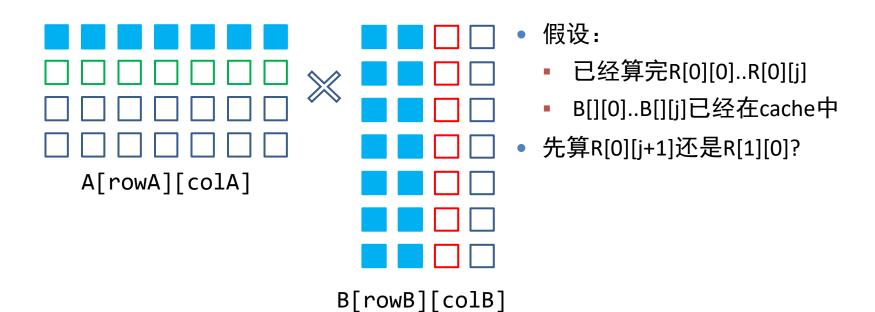


index	valid	tag	data
001	0x		64 B
002	0x		64 B
003	0x		64 B
• • •	0x		64 B

cache	size	line	speed
L1	32 KB + 32 KB	64 B	4-5 cycles
L2	256 KB	64 B	12 cycles
L3	up to 2 MB	64 B	30-50 cycles

矩阵乘法: 循环分块

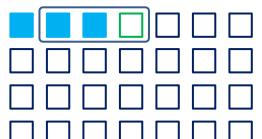
```
for i in 0..rowA {
    for j in 0..colB {
        for k in 0..colA {
            R[i][j] = R[i][j] + A[i][k]*B[k][j];
        }
    }
}
```



循环交换

```
for i in 1..m-2 {
    for j in 0..n-1 {
        R[i][j] = A[i-1][j] + A[i][j] + A[i+1][j];
    }
}
```

```
for j in 0..n-1 {
    for i in 1..m-2 {
        R[i][j] = A[i-1][j] + A[i][j] + A[i+1][j];
    }
}
```



循环合并和拆分

```
for i in 0..n-1 {
    R1[i] = A[i] + B[i];
}
for i in 0..n-1 {
    R2[i] = A[i] + B[i];
}
```

```
合并
fusion
```

```
for i in 0..n-1 {
   R1[i] = A[i] + B[i];
   R2[i] = A[i] + B[i];
}
```

```
for i in 0..n-1 {
   R1[i] = A[i] + B[i];
   R2[i] = C[i] + D[i];
}
```

```
拆分

distribution
```

```
for i in 0..n-1 {
    R1[i] = A[i] + B[i];
}
for i in 0..n-1 {
    R2[i] = C[i] + D[i];
}
```

可能对寄存器分配有利:减少冲突关系

练习

- 找出LLVM的过程内优化功能并测试分析其效果
 - 链接: https://llvm.org/docs/Passes.html

```
    Transform Passes
```

- o -adce: Aggressive Dead Code Elimination
- -always-inline: Inliner for always_inline functions
- o -argpromotion: Promote 'by reference' arguments to scalars
- o -bb-vectorize: Basic-Block Vectorization
- o -block-placement: Profile Guided Basic Block Placement
- o -break-crit-edges: Break critical edges in CFG
- o -codegenprepare: Optimize for code generation
- -constmerge: Merge Duplicate Global Constants
- o -dce: Dead Code Elimination

#: opt -dce -S in.ll -o out.ll