Lecture 13

指令选择和调度

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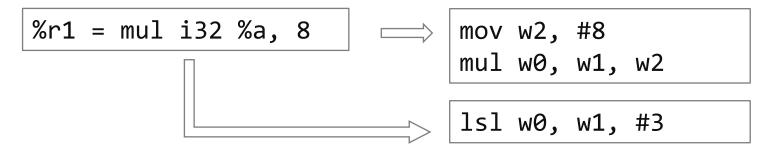
大纲

- 一、问题背景
- 二、指令选择
- 三、指令调度

一、问题背景

IR指令存在多种ASM翻译方式

一条IR指令, 多种ASM翻译方式



IR指令组合,多种ASM翻译方式

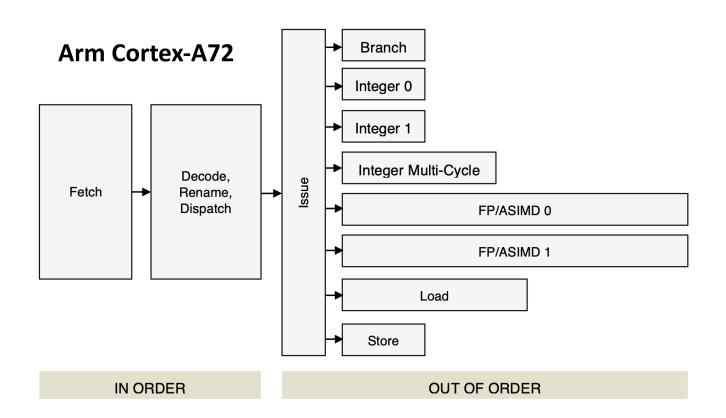
```
%p = getelementptr i32, i32* %array, i32 0, i32 1
%v = load i32, i32* %p

add x1, x1, #4
ldr w0, [x1]

ldr w0, [x1, #4]
```

CPU流水线和乱序执行

- 流水线=>指令级并行
 - 每个指令由1个或多个微指令(μOP)组成
 - 一个周期可以同时执行多条微指令
 - 数据依赖满足便可执行(Tomasulo算法)



指令执行顺序影响性能

- 不同指令执行效率不同
- 指令之间存在数据依赖关系

```
ADD x1, x2, x3
ADD x4, x5, x6
MUL x0, x2, x3
SUB x2, x0, x1
```

ADD x4, x4, x5

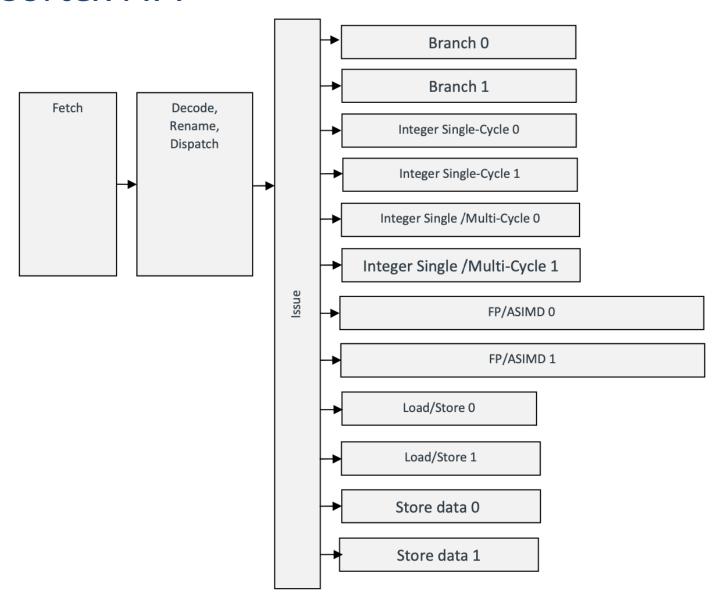
假设MUL需要3个cycles, ADD/SUB需要1个cycle

Stage	Clock Cycles							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fetch	ADD	ADD	MUL	SUB	ADD			
Decode		ADD	ADD	MUL	SUB	ADD		
Execute(IO)			ADD	ADD			ADD	SUB
Execute(I1)								
Execute(M)					MUL			

Arm Cortex-A72指令开销

指令组	指令	延迟	吞吐	Pipeline
数据存取	LDR	4	1	L
	STR	1	1	S
算数运算	ADD/ADD	1	2	10/11
	SUB/SUBS	1	2	10/11
	MUL	3	1	M
	MADD/MSUB	3	1	M
	SDIV	4-20	1/12-1/4	M
移动	Mov	1	2	10/11
取地址	ADR/ADRP	1	2	10/11
跳转	B/BL/RET	1	1	В
	CBZ/TBZ	1	1	В

Arm Cortex-A77



IN ORDER OUT OF ORDER

二、指令选择

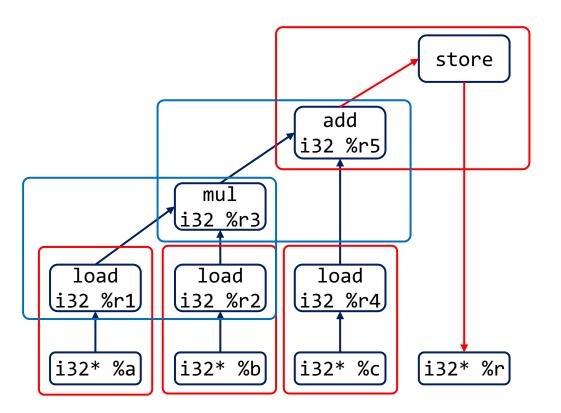
IR=>DAG

- 将IR转换为表达式树
- 合并表达式树的共同节点得到表达式图DAG

```
根节点
                                                            store
r = a * b + c;
                                                   add
%r1 = load i32 %a;
                                                 i32 %r5
%r2 = load i32 %b;
                                         mul
%r3 = mul i32 %r1, %r2;
                                        i32 %r3
%r4 = load i32 %c;
                                load
                                         load
                                                  load
%r5 = add i32 %r3, %r4;
                              i32 %r1
                                       i32 %r2
                                                 i32 %r4
store i32 %r5, %r;
                              i32* %a
                                       i32* %b
                                                 i32* %c
                                                           i32* %r
                                            表达式DAG
```

指令选择问题=>铺树问题

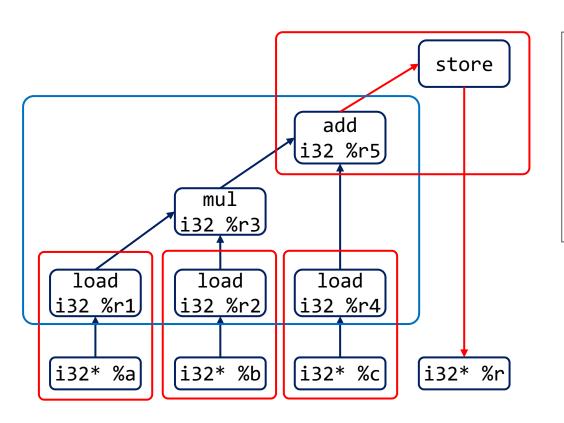
- 如何铺树使得最终的汇编代码:
 - 体积小(指令数少)
 - 运算快



```
ldr %r1, [sp, #a]
ldr %r2, [sp, #b]
ldr %r3, [sp, #c]
mul %r3, %r1, %r2
add %r5, %r3, %r4
store %r5, [sp, #r]
```

方式一

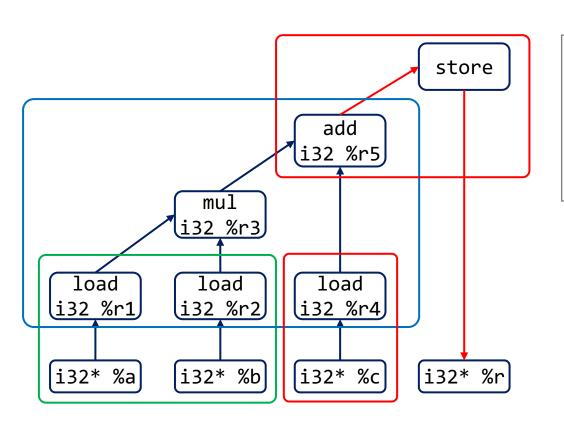
指令选择问题=>铺树问题



```
ldr %r1, [sp, #a]
ldr %r2, [sp, #b]
ldr %r4, [sp, #c]
madd %r5, %r1, %r2, %r4
store %r5, [sp, #r]
```

方式二

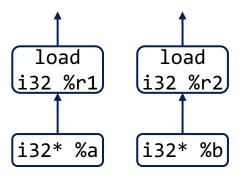
指令选择问题=>铺树问题



ldp %r1, %r2, [sp, #a]
ldr %r3, [sp, #c]
madd %r5, %r1, %r2, %r4
store %r5, [sp, #r]

方式三

load + load

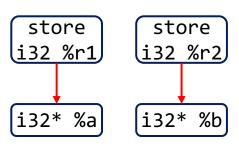


```
ldr %r1, [sp, #a]
ldr %r2, [sp, #b]
```

开销: 8

ldp %r1, %r2, [sp, #a]

store + store

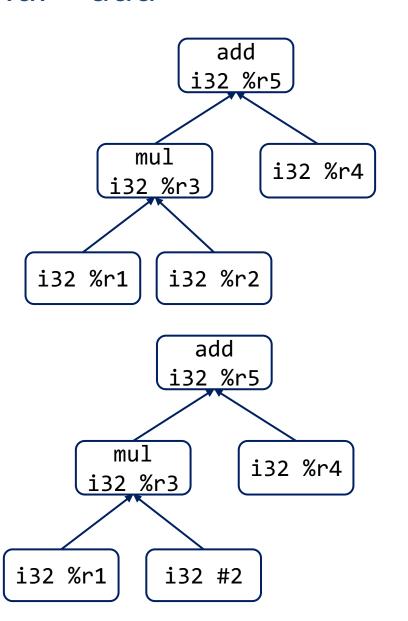


```
str %r1, [sp, #a]
str %r2, [sp, #b]
```

开销: 2

stp %r1, %r2, [sp, #a]

mul + add



mul %r3, %r1, %r2 add %r5, %r3, %r4

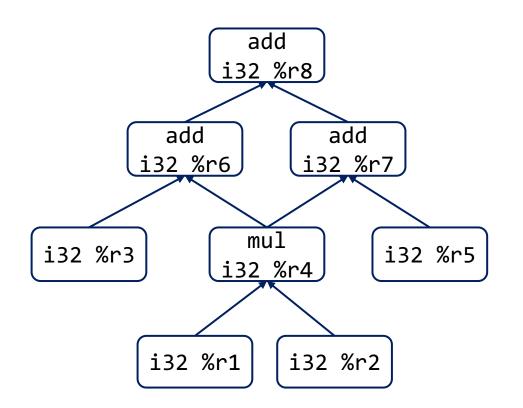
开销: 4

madd %r5, %r1, %r2, %r4

开销: 3

mov %t1, #2 mul %r3, %r1, %t1 add %r5, %r3, %r4

mul + add

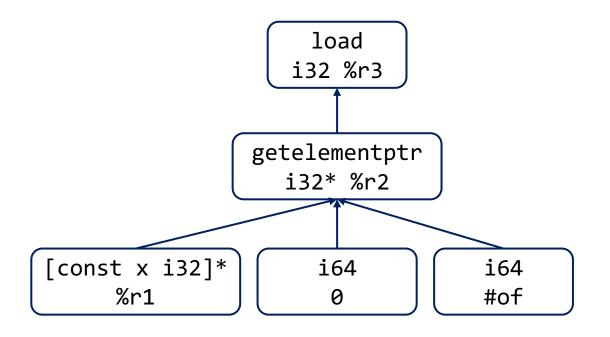


```
mul %r4, %r1, %r2
add %r6, %r3, %r4
add %r7, %r4, %r5
add %r8, %r6, %r7
```

开销: 6

madd %r6, %r1, %r2, %r3 madd %r7, %r1, %r2, %r5 add %r8, %r6, %r7

load + getelementptr:数组(常量索引)

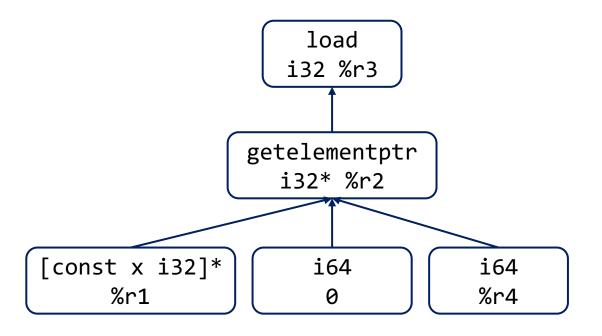


```
add %r2, %r1, #of*4
ldr %r3, [%r2]
```

开销:5

ldr %r3, [%r1, #of*4]

load + getelementptr:数组(变量索引)



```
mov %t1, #4
mul %t2, %t1, %r4
add %r2, %r1, %t2
ldr %r3, [%r2]
```

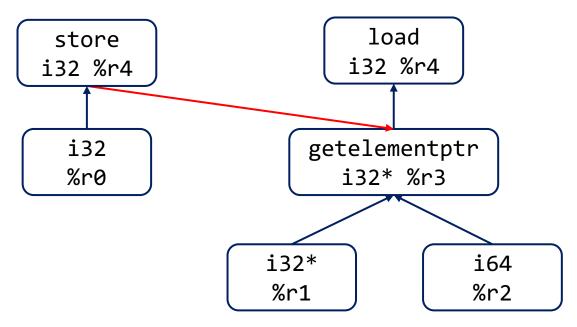
开销:9

```
mov %t1, #4
mul %t2, %t1, %r4
ldr %r3, [%r1, %t2]
```

开销:8

```
ldr %r3, [%r1, %r4, lsl #2]
```

load + getelementptr:数组(变量索引)



```
mov %t1, #4
mul %t2, %t1, %r4
add %r2, %r1, %t2
ldr %r3, [%r2]
str %r0, [%r2]
```

开销: 10

```
mov %t1, #4
mul %t2, %t1, %r4
ldr %r3, [%r1, %t2]
str %r0, [%r2]
```

开销:9

ldr %r3, [%r1, %r4, lsl #2] str %r0, [%r1, %r4, lsl #2]

开绀. 5

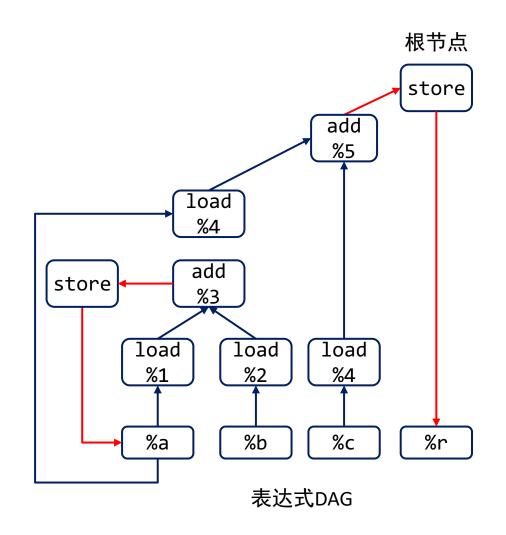
铺树问题解法

- 贪心算法: Maximal Munch
 - 从树根开始,每次选择覆盖节点最多、开销最低的规则
 - 逆序生成汇编指令
 - 局部最优
- 动态规划
 - 从树根开始, 递归搜索每个节点的最优方案

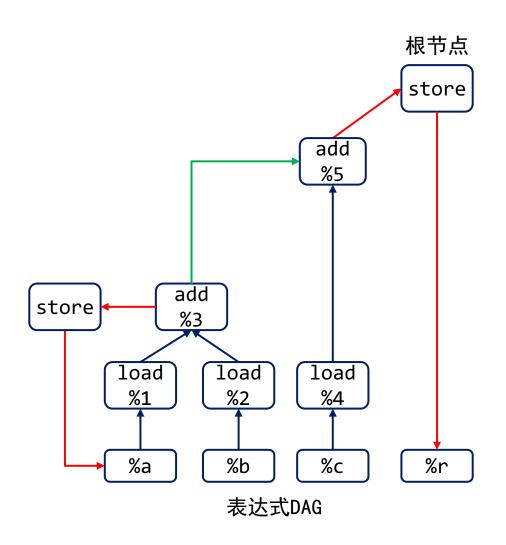
同一代码块多次load的情况

```
a = a + b;
r = a + c;
```

```
%1 = load i32 %a;
%2 = load i32 \%b;
%3 = add i32 %1, %2;
store i32 %3, %a;
%4 = load i32 %a;
%5 = load i32 %c;
\%6 = add i32 \%4, \%5;
store i32 %6, %r;
```



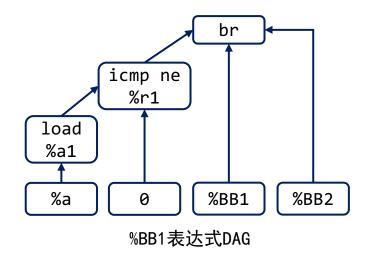
同一代码块多次load的情况: SSA?

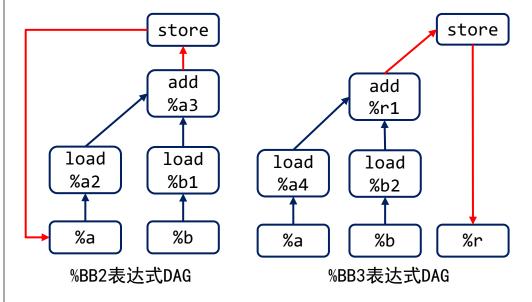


控制流

```
if(a==0)
a = a + b;
let r = a + c;
```

```
%BB1:
    %a1 = load i32, %a;
    %r1 = icmp eq i32 %a1, 0;
    br i1 %r1, %BB2, %BB3;
%BB2:
    %a2 = load i32, %a;
    %b1 = load i32, %b;
    %a3 = add i32 %a2, %b1;
    store i32 %a3, %a;
    br %BB2;
%BB3:
    %a4 = load i32, %a;
    %b2 = load i32, %b;
    %r1 = add i32 %a4, %b2;
    store i32 %r1, %r;
```

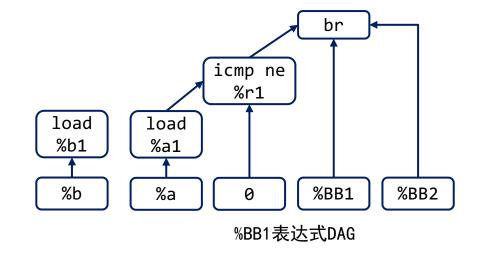


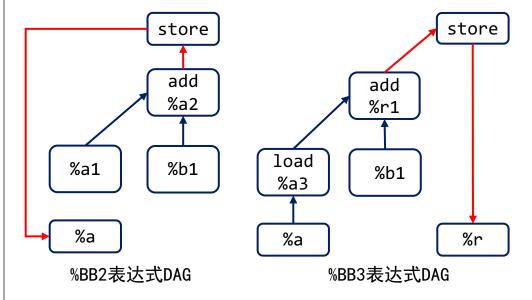


控制流: 优化后

```
if(a==0)
    a = a + b;
let r = a + c;
```

```
%BB1:
    %a1 = load i32, %a;
    %b1 = load i32, %b;
    %r1 = icmp eq i32 %8, 0;
    br i1 %r1, %BB2, %BB3;
%BB2:
    %a2 = add i32 %a1, %b1;
    store i32 %a2, %a;
    br %BB2;
%BB3:
    %a3 = load i32, %a;
    %r1 = add i32 %a3, %b1;
    store i32 %r1, %r;
```





三、指令调度

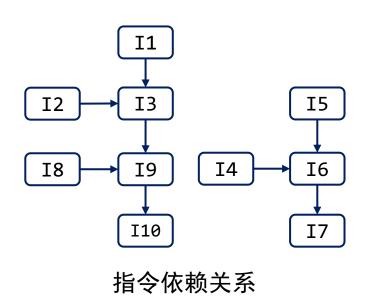
影响性能的因素

- 数据依赖关系(data dependency)
 - 写-读依赖(true-dependency)
 - 读-写反依赖(anti-denpendency)
- 结构性影响(structural hazard)
 - 一条指令由多条微指令组成
 - 相邻指令的微指令可能会竞争ports的使用
- 控制流影响(control hazard)
 - 条件跳转或分支预测

指令依赖关系

- 场景: 单个程序块, 无跳转指令
- 如果指令I2使用I1的结果,那么I2依赖I1
- 叶子节点没有任何依赖,可以尽早执行
 - 11、12、14、17

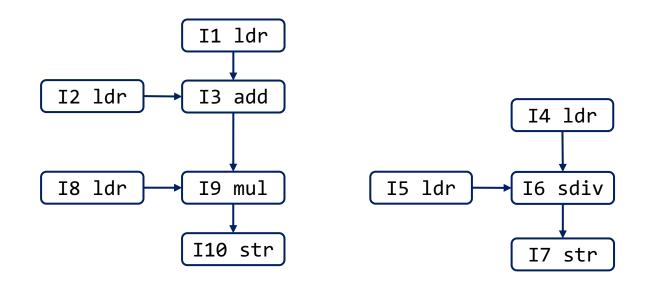
I1	ldr %r1, [%sp, #-12]
12	ldr %r2, [%sp, #-16]
I3	add %r1, %r1, %r2
14	ldr %r2, [%sp, #-20]
I5	ldr %r3, [%sp, #-24]
I 6	sdiv %r3, %r2, %r3
I7	str %r3, [%sp, #-24]
18	ldr %r2, [%sp, #-28]
I 9	mul %r2, %r1, %r2
I10	str %r2, [%sp, #-28]



编译器的指令调度问题

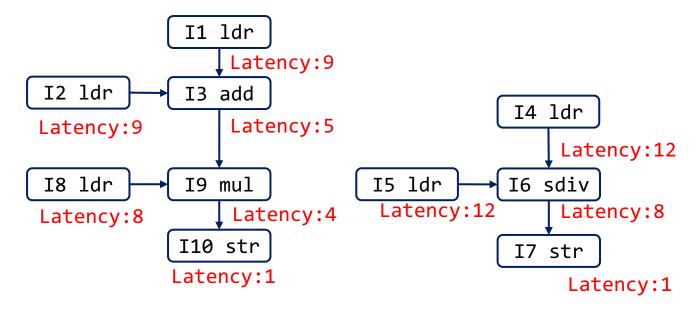
- 假设:
 - 每个cycle可以执行一条指令
 - 多条指令可以并行
 - 单条指令开销稳定
- 应如何确定最佳的指令执行序列?
 - 执行顺序应满足数据依赖关系

指令	延迟	吞吐
LDR	4	不限
STR	1	不限
ADD	1	不限
SUB	1	不限
MUL	3	不限
SDIV	7	不限
MOV	1	不限



指令调度思路

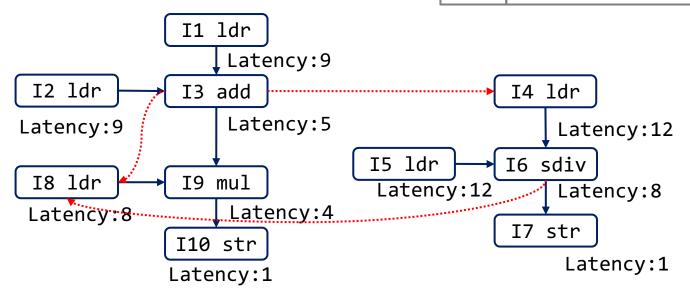
- 搜索需要尽早执行的关键指令
- 计算每条指令开始执行后,序列执行结束所需时间(latency)
 - 假设i = v.next, $L(v) = E_v + L(i)$
- 优先执行Latency大的指令
 - 根据latency从大到小对指令进行排序
 - |4=|5>|6>|1=|2>|8>|3>|9>|7=|10



读-写反依赖问题(非SSA)

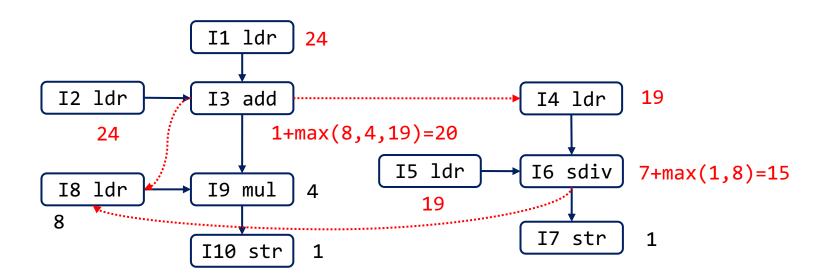
- I3执行完I4和I8才能执行
 - 否则会影响I3的计算结果
- 16执行完才能执行18

```
I1
     ldr %r1, [%sp, #-12]
     ldr %r2, [%sp, #-16]
I2
     add %r1, %r1, %r2
I3
     ldr %r2, [%sp, #-20]
I4
     ldr %r3, [%sp, #-24]
I5
16
     sdiv %r3, %r2, %r3
     str %r3, [%sp, #-24]
I7
     ldr %r2, [%sp, #-28]
18
Ι9
     mul %r2, %r1, %r2
     str %r2, [%sp, #-28]
I10
```



更新Latency和执行序列

- $\forall i \in v.next, L(v) = E_v + Max(L(i))$
- 新序列: I1=I2><mark>I3</mark>>I4=I5>I6>I8>I9>I7=I10

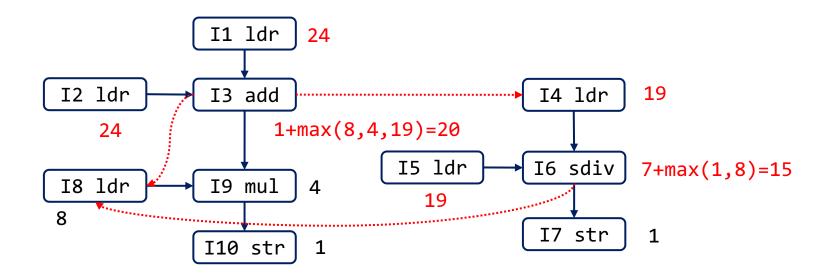


调度方案开销

|1=|2>|3>|4=|5>|6>|8>|9>|7=|10

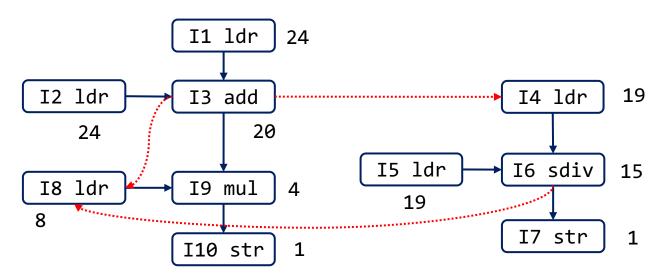
• 开销: 26

开始	结束	指令	
1	4	I1	ldr %r1, [%sp, #-12]
2	5	I2	ldr %r2, [%sp, #-16]
6	6	I3	add %r1, %r1, %r2
7	10	I 4	ldr %r2, [%sp, #-20]
8	11	I 5	ldr %r3, [%sp, #-24]
12	18	I 6	sdiv %r3, %r2, %r3
19	22	I8	ldr %r2, [%sp, #-28]
23	25	I9	mul %r2, %r1, %r2
24	24	I 7	str %r3, [%sp, #-24]
26	26	I10	str %r2, [%sp, #-28]
			ı



消除反依赖:重命名(CPU也支持)

```
I1
      ldr %r1, [%sp, #-12]
                                       I1
                                             ldr %r1, [%sp, #-12]
     ldr %r2, [%sp, #-16]
                                             ldr %r2, [%sp, #-16]
I2
                                       I2
      add %r1, %r1, %r2
I3
                                             add %r1, %r1, %r2
                                       I3
                                             ldr %r4, [%sp, #-20]
      ldr <mark>%r2</mark>, [%sp, #-20]
I4
                                       I4
                                             ldr %r3, [%sp, #-24]
I5
                                       I5
     ldr %r3, [%sp, #-24]
                                             sdiv %r3, %r4, %r3
I6
     sdiv %r3, %r2, %r3
                                       I6
I7
     str %r3, [%sp, #-24]
                                       I7
                                             str [%sp, #-24], %r3
                                             ldr %r5, [%sp, #-28w]
18
     ldr <mark>%r2</mark>, [%sp, #-28w]
                                       I8
Ι9
      mul %r2, %r1, %r2
                                             mul %r5, %r1, %r5
                                       Ι9
     str %r2, [%sp, #-28w]
I10
                                       I10
                                             str %r5, [%sp, #-28w]
```



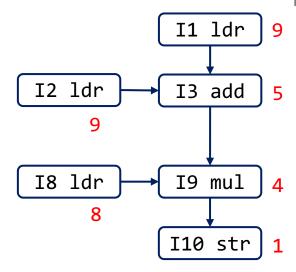
调度方案开销

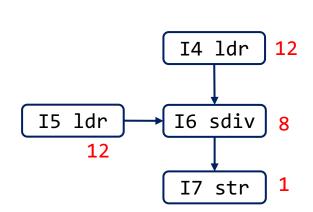
|4=|5>|1=|2>|6=|8>|3>||9>|7=|10

• 开销: 14

开始	结束	指令

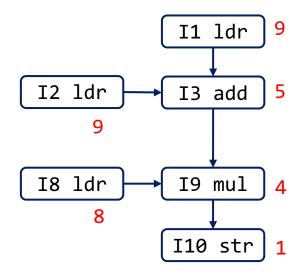
*			
1	4	I 4	ldr %r4, [%sp, #-20]
2	5	I 5	ldr %r3, [%sp, #-24]
3	6	I1	ldr %r1, [%sp, #-12]
4	7	I2	ldr %r2, [%sp, #-16]
6	12	I 6	sdiv %r3, %r4, %r3
7	10	18	ldr %r5, [%sp, #-28w]
8	8	I3	add %r1, %r1, %r2
11	13	I9	mul %r5, %r1, %r5
13	13	I7	str %r3, [%sp, #-24]
14	14	I10	str %r5, [%sp, #-28w]



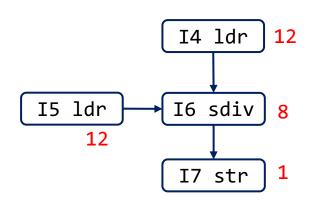


进一步优化(CPU乱序执行)

- 可尽早执行已经满足了 依赖的指令
- 16和18互换, 17和10互换
 - 开销: 13



开始	结束	指令	
1	4	I 4	ldr %r4, [%sp, #-20]
2	5	I 5	ldr %r3, [%sp, #-24]
3	6	I1	ldr %r1, [%sp, #-12]
4	7	I2	ldr %r2, [%sp, #-16]
5	8	18	ldr %r5, [%sp, #-28w]
6	12	I6	sdiv %r3, %r4, %r3
8	8	I3	add %r1, %r1, %r2
9	11	I9	mul %r5, %r1, %r5
12	12	I10	str %r5, [%sp, #-28w]
13	13	I7	str %r3, [%sp, #-24]



表调度算法

- 假设:
 - 线性代码
 - 无反依赖
- 动态两张表:
 - Ready表:已满足依赖的指令
 - Active表:正在执行的指令
- 算法:
 - 每次选择Ready表中的一条指令执行
 - 如果有指令执行完成,考虑将 其next指令加入Ready

```
Clock = 1
Ready = {指令依赖图的所有叶子节点}
Active = {}
While (Ready U Active \neq \emptyset){
    foreach I in Active {
        if Start(I) + Cost(I) < Clock {</pre>
             remove I;
             foreach C in I.next {
                 if C isReady
                      Ready.add(C);
    if (Ready \neq \emptyset){
        Ready.remove(any I);
        Start(I) = Clock;
        Active.add(I);
    Clock = Clock + 1;
```