



循环优化系列第二讲

Hill Mile Tild Compiler

循环合并 特腊州神经和compiler

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Advanced Compiler



循环合并



• 基础概念

循环合并,Loop Fusion,是将具有相同迭代空间的两个循环合成一个循环的过程,属于语句层次的循环变换。

• 优点:

- ① 减小循环的迭代开销
- ② 增强数据重用,寄存器重用
- ③ 减小并行化的启动开销,消除合并前多个循环间的线程同步开销
- ④ 增加循环优化的范围



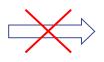


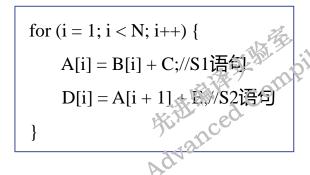


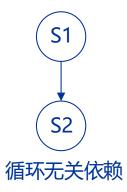
• 循环合并的合法性

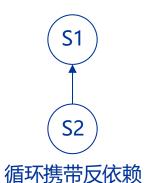
- ① 不能违反原来的依赖关系图。如果两个循环之间存在一条循环无关的依赖路径,这条路径包含一个未与它们合并的循环语句,则它们不能被合并。
- ② 不能产生新的依赖。如果两个循环之间存在一个阻止合并的依赖,则它们不能被合并。

for (i = 1; i < N; i++)
$$A[i] = B[i] + C; / S 1 语句$$
for (i = 1; i < N; i++)
$$D[i] = A[i+1] + E; //S 2 语句$$















循环合并的有利性

循环合并的一个重要应用场景为并行化,但并不是所有循环合并都可以给并行化带来收益,有以下两种情况:

分离限制: 当一个并行循环和一个串行循环合并时, 结果必然是串行执行的。

for
$$(i = 1; i < N; i++)$$

$$A[i] = B[i] + 1; //S1$$
for $(i = 1; i < N; i++)$

$$C[i] = A[i] + C[i - 1]; //S2$$

D[i] = A[i] + E;//S2

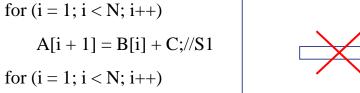


for
$$(i = 1; i < N; i++)$$
{
$$A[i] = B[i] + 1; //S1$$

$$C[i] = A[i] + S[i-1]; //S2$$
}

阻止并行性的依赖限制,当两个都可并行的循环存在一个阻止并行的依赖,进行循环合并后该依赖被合并后的循环携带。







for
$$(i = 1; i < N; i++)$$
{
$$A[i + 1] = B[i] + C; //S1$$

$$D[i] = A[i] + E; //S2$$
}



循环合并



优化效果

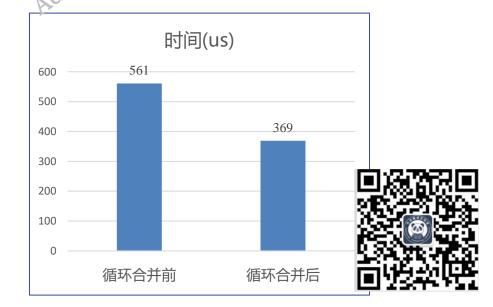
测试环境:Hygon C86 7185 32-core Processor; x86_64;

编译器版本: llvm-13

测试例:

```
#include <stdio.h>
    #include <stdlib.h>
    #include <sys/time.h>
    #define N 51200
    int main() {
     int i, a[N], b[N], x[N], y[N];
     struct timeval time_start, time_end;
     for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
      a[i] = rand()\% 100;
      b[i] = rand()\% 100;
     gettimeofday(&time_start, NULL);
     for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
      x[i] = a[i] + b[i];
     for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
             [i] - b[i];
                 v(&time_end, NULL);
                  l used time %ld us\n", time_end.tv_usec - time_start.tv_usec);
                 /_{1}", x[4]);
        c_{ompiling} J(n'', y[3]);
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```

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编译器中的循环合并

LLVM中进行循环合并需要满足以下条件:

- ① 两个循环必须相邻,即两个循环之间不能有语句。
- ② 两个循环必须有相同的迭代次数。
- ③ 循环必须是等价的控制流,如果一个循环执行,另一个循环也保证执行。
- ④ 循环之间不能有负距离依赖关系,比如两个循环,当第二个循环的迭代次数为m时,使用第一个循环在未来m+n次迭代时计算的值(其中n > 0)。

for (i = 1; i < N; i++)

$$A[i] = B[i] + C; //L_j$$

for (i = 1; i < N; i++)
 $D[i] = A[i + 4] + E; //L_k$

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	Loop 1
	Block 3
THE REAL CO.	Loop 4 Block 6
Advanced Co	Block 5
	Block 7

		功能
	-fproactive-loop-fusion-analysis	打开循环合并分析遍
赛禮 法查验	-fproactive-loop-fusion	打开循环合并优化遍
(P+9) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2	-loop-fusion	通过opt工具对中间码进行循环合并优化
Compiling		

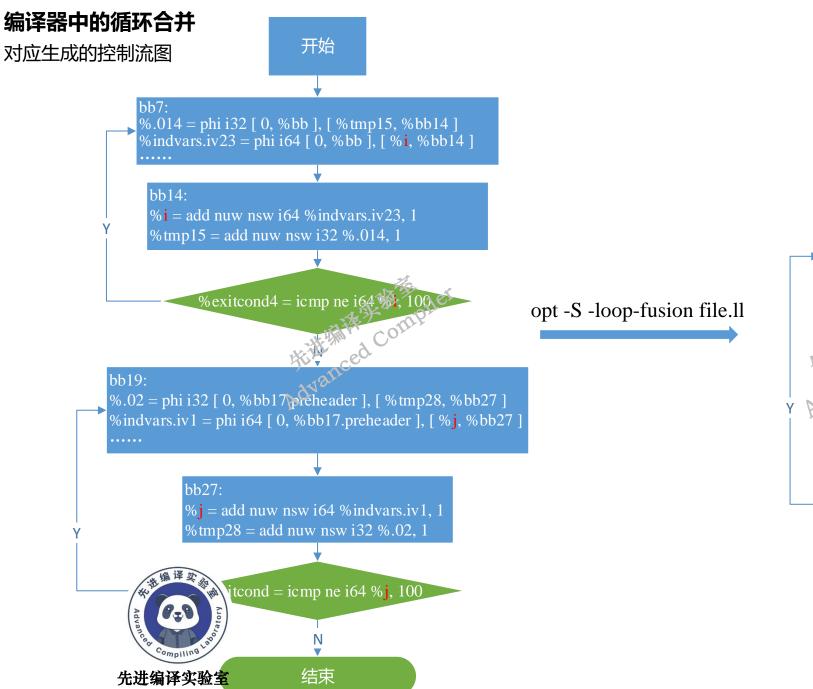




编译器中的循环合并

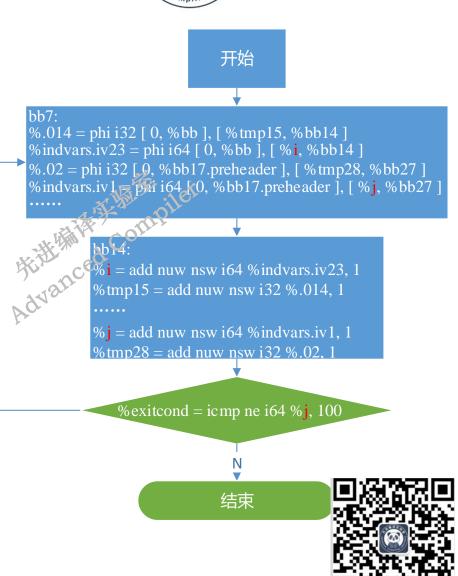
```
bb7:
                              ; preds = \%bb, \%bb14
 %.014 = phi i32 [ 0, %bb ], [ %tmp15, %bb14 ]
 %indvars.iv23 = phi i64 [ 0, %bb ], [ %indvars.iv.next3, %bb14 ]
 %tmp = add nsw i32 %.014, -3
 %tmp8 = add nuw nsw i64 %indvars.iv23, 3
 %tmp13 = getelementptr inbounds i32, i32* %arg, i64 %indvars.iv23
 store i32 %tmp12, i32* %tmp13, align 4
 br label %bb14
                              ; preds = \%bb7_1
bb14:
 %indvars.iv.next3 = add nuw nsw i64 %indvars.iv23
 %tmp15 = add nuw nsw i32 %.014, 1
 %exitcond4 = icmp ne i64 %indvars.iv.next3, 100
 br i1 %exitcond4, label %bb7, label %bb17.preheader
bb17.preheader:
                                  ; preds = \%bb14
 br label %bb19
bb19:
                              ; preds = %bb17.preheader, %bb27
 %.02 = phi i32 [ 0, %bb17.preheader ], [ %tmp28, %bb27 ]
 %indvars.iv1 = phi i64 [ 0, %bb17.preheader ], [ %indvars.iv.next, %bb27 ]
%tmp26 = getelementptr inbounds [1024 x i32], [1024 x i32]* @B, i64 0, i64
%indvars.iv1
 store i32 %tmp25, i3
                               align 4
 br label %bb27
bb27:
                                 reds = \%bb19
                               54 %indvars.iv1, 1
 %indvars.iv.next =
 %tmp28 = add nuw ns
 %exitcond = icm先进编译实验室.iv.next, 100
```

```
bb7:
                              ; preds = \%bb27, %bb
%.014 = phi i32 [ 0, %bb ], [ %tmp15, %bb27 ]
 %indvars.iv23 = phi i64 [ 0, %bb ], [ %indvars.iv.next3, %bb27 ]
 %.02 = phi i32 [ 0, %bb ], [ %tmp28, %bb27 ]
 %indvars.iv1 = phi i64 [ 0, %bb ], [ %indvars.iv.next, %bb27 ]
 %tmp = add nsw i32 %.014, -3
 %tmp8 = add nuw nsw i64 %indvars.iv23, 36
%tmp13 = getelementptr inbounds 32, 132* %arg, i64 %indvars.iv23
store i32 %tmp12, i32* %tmp13, align 4
br label %bb14
                              ; preds = %bb7
bb14:
%indvars.iv.next3 = add nuw nsw i64 %indvars.iv23, 1
 %tmp15 = add nuw nsw i32 %.014, 1
 %exitcond4 = icmp ne i64 %indvars.iv.next3, 100
br i1 %exitcond4, label %bb19, label %bb19
bb19:
                               ; preds = \%bb14, \%bb14
%tmp26 = getelementptr inbounds [1024 x i32], [1024 x i32]* @B, i64 0, i64 %indvars.iv1
store i32 %tmp25, i32* %tmp26, align 4
br label %bb27
bb27:
                               ; preds = \%bb19
%indvars.iv.next = add nuw nsw i64 %indvars.iv1, 1
 %tmp28 = add nuw nsw i32 %.02, 1
 %exitcond = icmp ne i64 %indvars.iv.next, 100
 br i1 %exitcond, label %bb7, label %bb18
```



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分享完毕,感谢聆听!



参考文献:

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[3] 胡伟方,陈云,李颖颖,商建东.基于数据重用分析的多面体循环合并策略[3].计算机科学,2021,48(12):49-58.



