



A modern look at GRIN an optimizing functional language back end

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TDK-2020





European Union European Social Fund





Tartalom

GRIN áttekintés

Datalog áttekintés

Strukturális holt-kód eltávolítás

Mérési eredmények

GRIN áttekintés

Miért funkcionális?

Deklaratív

pro: magasabb absztrakciós szinten való programozás

Kompozicionalitás

pro: kis programokat könnyedén lehet összeilleszteni

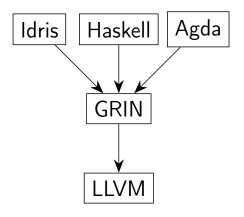
con: sok függvényhívást eredményez

Függvények elsőrendű értékként

pro: magasabb rendű függvények

con: ismeretlen függvényhívások

Graph Reduction Intermediate Notation



Front end kód

Front end kód

```
main = sum (upto 0 10)
                                      main
upto n m
  | n > m = []
  | otherwise = n : upto (n+1) m
                                       eval
sum [] = 0
sum (x:xs) = x + sum xs
                                sum
                                             upto
```

GRIN kód

```
eval p =
                             v <- fetch p
                             case v of
grinMain =
                               (CInt n) -> pure v
  t1 <- store (CInt 1)
                               (CNil)
                                            -> pure v
  t2 <- store (CInt 10)
                               (CCons y ys) -> pure v
  t3 <- store (Fupto t1 t2)
                               (Fupto a b) ->
  t4 <- store (Fsum t3)
                                 zs <- upto a b
  (CInt r) <- eval t4
                                 update p zs
  _prim_int_print r
                                 pure zs
                               (Fsum c) ->
                                 s <- sum c
                                 update p s
                                 pure s
                                  4□ > 4□ > 4□ > 4□ > 4□ > 3□
```

Datalog áttekintés

Logikai programozás

$$c \vee \neg p_1 \vee \neg p_2 \vee \cdots \vee \neg p_n$$

Logikai programozás

$$c \leftarrow p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge p_n$$

Egyszerű points-to elemzés Datalog-ban

$$\frac{\mathtt{Store}(p,n)}{\mathtt{Heap}(p,n)}\;(\mathsf{H}\text{-}\mathsf{Store})\qquad \frac{\mathtt{Update}(*,p,n)}{\mathtt{Heap}(p,n)}\;(\mathsf{H}\text{-}\mathsf{Update}')$$

A GRIN nyelv Datalog modellje (részlet)

$$\frac{p \leftarrow \text{store } n}{\text{Store}(p, n)} \text{ (ER-Store)} \qquad \frac{n \leftarrow \text{fetch } p}{\text{Fetch}(n, p)} \text{ (ER-Fetch)}$$

$$\frac{x \leftarrow \text{update } p \ n}{\text{Update}(x, p, n)} \text{ (ER-Update)}$$

$$\frac{k \leftarrow \text{pure } \text{lit}}{\text{LitAssign}(k, \tau(lit), lit)} \text{ (ER-Lit)}$$

$$\frac{y \leftarrow \text{pure } x}{\text{Move}(y, x)} \text{ (ER-Move)}$$

Valódi points-to elemzés Datalog-ban

$$\frac{\mathtt{Store}(p,n)}{\mathtt{Heap}(p,n)}\;(\mathsf{H}\text{-}\mathsf{Store})\qquad \frac{\mathtt{Update}(*,p,n)}{\mathtt{Heap}(p,n)}\;(\mathsf{H}\text{-}\mathsf{Update}')$$

Valódi points-to elemzés Datalog-ban

$$\frac{\texttt{Update}(*,p,n)}{\texttt{CreatedBy}(p,p')} \\ \frac{\texttt{Store}(p,n)}{\texttt{Heap}(p,n)} \; (\texttt{H-Store}) \qquad \frac{\frac{\texttt{Heap}(p',*)}{\texttt{Heap}(p',n)} \; (\texttt{H-Update})}{\texttt{Heap}(p',n)}$$

Created-by elemzés (részlet)

$$\frac{\texttt{Node}(\textit{n},*)}{\texttt{CreatedBy}(\textit{n},\textit{n})}\;(\texttt{C-Node}) \qquad \frac{\texttt{Store}(\textit{p},*)}{\texttt{CreatedBy}(\textit{p},\textit{p})}\;(\texttt{C-Store})$$

Created-by elemzés (részlet)

$$\frac{\text{Node}(n,*)}{\text{CreatedBy}(n,n)} \text{ (C-Node)} \qquad \frac{\text{Store}(p,*)}{\text{CreatedBy}(p,p)} \text{ (C-Store)}$$

$$\frac{\text{Fetch}(v,p)}{\text{CreatedBy}(p,p')}$$

$$\frac{\text{Move}(v,n)}{\text{CreatedBy}(n,n')}$$

$$\frac{\text{CreatedBy}(n,n')}{\text{CreatedBy}(v,n')} \text{ (C-Move)} \qquad \frac{\text{CreatedBy}(n,n')}{\text{CreatedBy}(v,n')} \text{ (C-Fetch)}$$

Strukturális holt-kód eltávolítás

Idris példa

```
length : List a -> Int
length Nil = 0
length (Cons x xs)
= 1 + length xs
```

Idris példa

```
length : List a -> Int length : List a -> Int
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length (Cons x xs)
= 1 + length xs
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length Nil = 0
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= 1 + length xs
```

```
length : List a -> Int
length Nil = 0
length (Cons x xs)
= 1 + length xs
```

```
length p =
 xs <- fetch p
  case xs of
    (Cons y ys) ->
      11 <- length ys
      k1 <- pure 1
      12 <- int_add 11 k1
     pure 12
    (Nil) ->
      k0 <- pure 0
      pure k0
  pure r
```

```
length p =
 xs <- fetch p
  r <- case xs of
    (Cons y ys) ->
      11 <- length ys
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```
length : List a -> Int
length Nil = 0
length (Cons x xs)
= 1 + length xs
```

```
length p =
 xs <- fetch p
  r <- case xs of
    (Cons y ys) @ alt1 ->
      11 <- length ys
      k1 <- pure 1
      12 <- int_add 11 k1
     pure 12
    (Nil) @ alt2 ->
      k0 <- pure 0
      pure k0
  pure r
```

A GRIN program Datalog reprezentációja

```
length p =
  xs <- fetch p
  r <- case xs of
    (Cons y ys) @ alt1 ->
      11 <- length ys
      k1 <- pure 1
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A GRIN program Datalog reprezentációja

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length p =
  xs <- fetch p
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      pure 12
    (Nil) @ alt2 ->
      k0 <- pure 0
      pure k0
  pure r
```

```
FunParam(length,0,p)
Fetch(xs,p)
Case(r.xs)
Alt(r,alt1,CCons)
AltParam(r, CCons, 0, y)
AltParam(r, CCons, 1, ys)
Call(11, length)
CallArgument(11,0,ys)
LitAssign(k1, Int, 1)
Call(12, int_add)
CallArgument(12,0,11)
CallArgument(12,1,k1)
ReturnValue(alt1.12)
```

. . .

Created-by elemzés eredménye

```
length p =
  xs <- fetch p
  r <- case xs of
    (Cons y ys) @ alt1 ->
      11 <- length ys
      k1 <- pure 1
      12 <- int_add 11 k1
      pure 12
    (Nil) @ alt2 ->
      k0 <- pure 0
      pure k0
  pure r
```

Var	Producers
р	
У	
xs	<i>Nil</i> [], <i>Cons</i> []
ys	<i>Nil</i> [], <i>Cons</i> []
11	$\{12, k0\}$
k1	{ <i>k</i> 1}
12	{12}
k0	{k0}
r	$\{12, k0\}$

Élőségi elemzés forrásai

```
\frac{\texttt{EntryPoint}(\textit{main})}{\texttt{LiveSVal}(x)} (\texttt{LS-Entry}) \\ \frac{\texttt{Call}(y, f)}{\texttt{CallArgument}(y, *, x)} \\ \frac{\texttt{External}(f, \textit{true}, *)}{\texttt{LiveSVal}(x)} (\texttt{LS-Ext})
```

Élőségi elemzés egyéb szabályai (részlet)

```
LiveSVal(y)
           \frac{\mathsf{Move}(y,x)}{\mathsf{LiveSVal}(x)} \; (\mathsf{LS-Move})
  LiveNodeArg(n, t, i)
           Node(n, t)
\frac{\texttt{NodeArgument}(n, i, x)}{\texttt{LiveSVal}(x)} \; (\texttt{LS-NodeArg})
         LiveSVal(y)
\frac{\operatorname{Call}(y, f)}{\operatorname{LiveFunRetSimple}(f)} \text{ (LFS-FunRet)}
```

```
length p =
  xs <- fetch p
  r <- case xs of
    (Cons y ys) @ alt1 ->
      11 <- length ys
      k1 <- pure 1
      12 <- int_add 11 k1
      pure 12
    (Nil) @ alt2 ->
      k0 <- pure 0
      pure k0
  pure r
```

```
length p =
  xs <- fetch p
  r <- case xs of
    (Cons y ys) @ alt1 ->
       11 <- length ys
       k1 <- pure 1
       12 <- int_add 11 k1
       pure 12
     (Nil) @ alt2 ->
       k0 <- pure 0
       pure k0
  pure r*
```

```
length p =
  xs <- fetch p
  r <- case xs of
    (Cons y ys) @ alt1 ->
      11 <- length ys
      k1 <- pure 1
      12 <- int_add 11 k1
      pure 12*
    (Nil) @ alt2 ->
      k0 <- pure 0
      pure k0*
  pure r*
```

```
length p =
  xs <- fetch p
  r <- case xs of
    (Cons y ys) @ alt1 ->
      11 <- length ys
      k1 <- pure 1
      12* <- int_add 11 k1
      pure 12*
    (Nil) @ alt2 ->
      k0* <- pure 0
      pure k0*
  pure r*
```

```
length p =
 xs <- fetch p
 r <- case xs of
    (Cons y ys) @ alt1 ->
      11* <- length ys
      k1* <- pure 1
      12* <- int_add 11 k1
      pure 12*
    (Nil) @ alt2 ->
      k0* <- pure 0
      pure k0*
 pure r*
```

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length p =
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    (Cons y ys) @ alt1 ->
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      k1* <- pure 1
      12* <- int_add 11 k1
      pure 12*
    (Nil) @ alt2 ->
      k0* <- pure 0
      pure k0*
 pure r*
```

Az élőségi elemzés eredménye (részlet)

```
length p* =
 xs* <- fetch p
 r <- case xs of
    (Cons y ys) @ alt1 ->
      11* <- length ys
      k1* <- pure 1
      12* <- int_add 11 k1
      pure 12*
    (Nil) @ alt2 ->
      k0* <- pure 0
      pure k0*
 pure r*
```

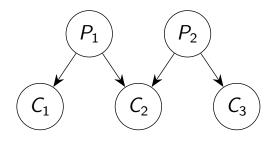
Az élőségi elemzés eredménye (részlet)

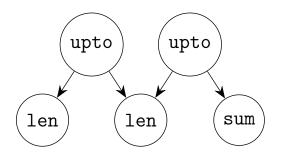
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      k1* <- pure 1
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      pure 12*
    (Nil) @ alt2 ->
      k0* <- pure 0
      pure k0*
 pure r*
```

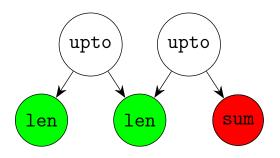
Az élőségi elemzés eredménye (részlet)

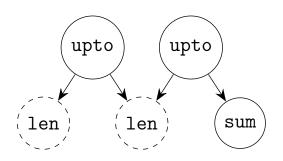
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 xs* <- fetch p
 r <- case xs of
    (Cons y ys*) @ alt1 ->
      11* <- length ys
      k1* <- pure 1
      12* <- int_add 11 k1
      pure 12*
    (Nil) @ alt2 ->
      k0* <- pure 0
      pure k0*
 pure r*
```

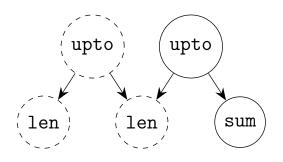
Var	Liveness
р	Т
У	
xs	$\mathit{Nil}[], \mathit{Cons}[\bot, \top]$
ys	Т
11	Т
k1	Т
12	Т
k0	Т
r	\top (feltetelezes)

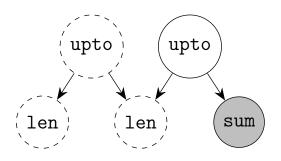


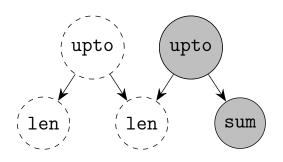


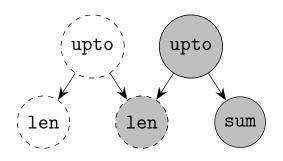


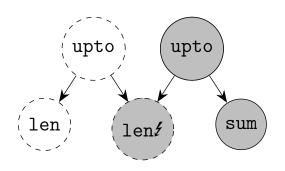


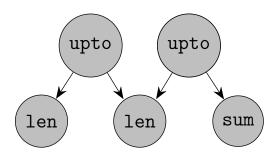


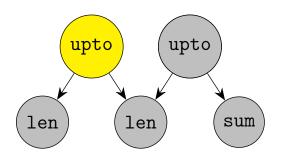


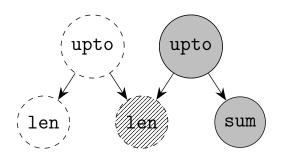








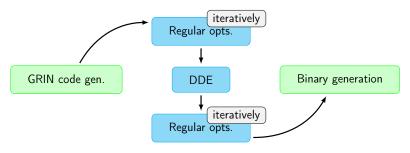




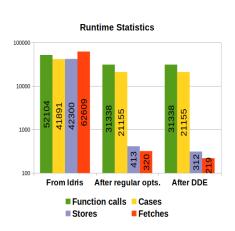
Mérési eredmények

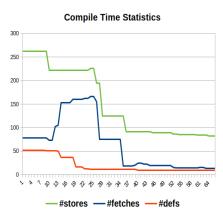
Környezet

- Kis Idris programok:
 Type-driven Development with Idris Edwin Brady
- Interpretált GRIN programok, és futtatott gépi kód is
- Fordítasi- és futásidejú mérések



Length - GRIN statisztikák

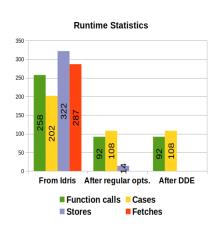


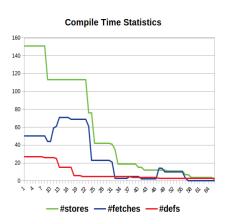


Length - CPU bináris statisztikák

Stage	Size	Inst.	Stores	Loads	Mem.
idris	-	2822725	366880	1064977	9440
normal-00	23928	769588	212567	233305	674080
normal-03	23928	550065	160252	170202	674080
regular-opt	19832	257397	14848	45499	8200
dde-00	15736	256062	14243	45083	5776
dde-03	15736	284970	33929	54555	5776

Exact length - GRIN statisztikák





Exact length - CPU bináris statisztikák

Stage	Size	Inst.	Stores	Loads	Mem.
idris	-	260393	23320	68334	1888
normal-00	18800	188469	14852	46566	4112
normal-03	14704	187380	14621	46233	4112
regular-opt	10608	183560	13462	45214	112
dde-00	10608	183413	13431	45189	0
dde-03	10608	183322	13430	44226	0

Összefoglaló

- Újítasok:
 - új szintaxis
 - Datalog modell, Datalog elemzések
 - strukturális holt-kód eltávolítás
- Eredmények:
 - a strukturális holt-kód eltávolítas képes jelentősen csökkenteni a bináris méretét
 - a rendszer jól működik függőtípusos nyelvekre is
 - az optimalizált GRIN kód jelentősen hatékonyabb
 - a GRIN optimalizációk ortogonálisak az LLVM optimalizációkra







KÖSZÖNÖM A FIGYELMET!





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