Parallelization of Abstracted Abstract Machines

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• What is Control Flow Analysis?

- What is Control Flow Analysis?
- What is Abstract Interpretation?

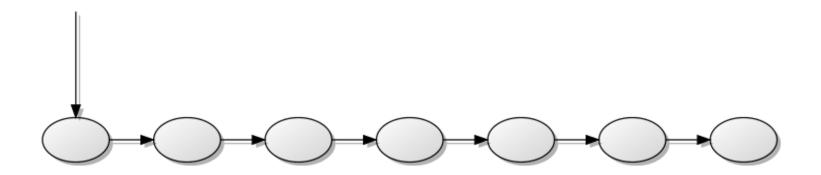
- What is Control Flow Analysis?
- What is Abstract Interpretation?
- How can Control Flow Analysis be parallelized?

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- What is Abstract Interpretation?
- How can Control Flow Analysis be parallelized? (Using Scala)

What is Control Flow Analysis?

```
(define (output t)
  (if (token? t)
      (let ([n (token-name t)]
            [v (token-value t)])
        (match n
          ['KEYWORD (display (format "(~a ~a)\n" n v))]
          ['LIT (display (format "(\sima \sima)\n" n v))]
          [else (display (format "(~a \"~a\")\n" n v))]))
      (display (format (\sim a) \n'' t))
(define (call-lexer lexer ς port)
  (let ([ς* (lexer ς port)])
    (when ς* (call-lexer lexer ς* port))))
(call-lexer lexer-code 'start
            (input-port-append
             #f (open-input-string "\n")
             (current-input-port)))
```

(define (output 1)
(if (token 1)
(if (token



(effice (crept t)

If (taken t)

(set () (case-come t))

(set () (case-come t))

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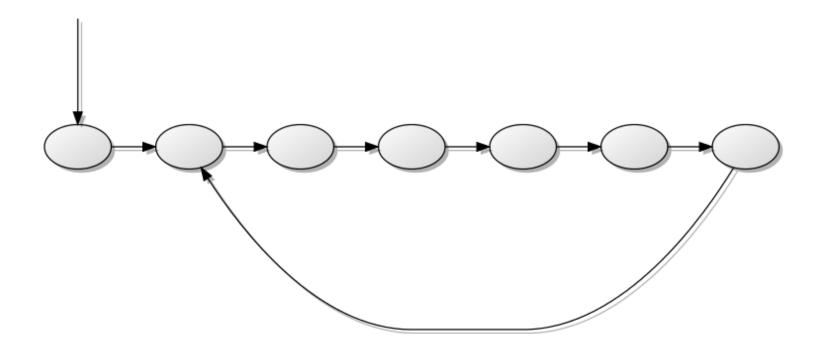
("UT (dailys) (front "(-a-b)'s" s v))

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(set (set (sailys) (front "(-a-b)'s" s v)))

(call-tes (sailys) (front "(-a-b)'s" s v)))

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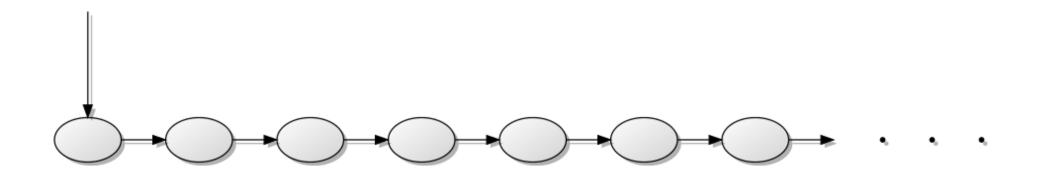
(define (output 1)

(if (taken 2)

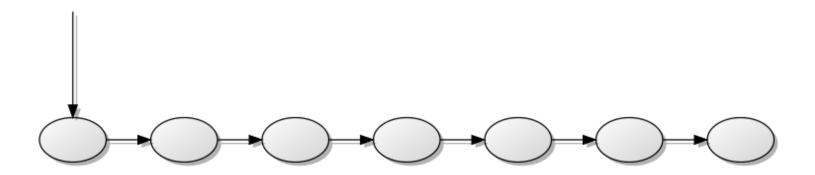
(if (taken 2)

(if (taken 3)

(



(define (output 1)
(If (today 1)
(If (today



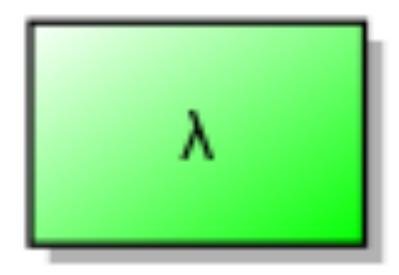


Control Environment Store Kontinuation

CESK



CESK



Control

Expression

Expression Environment

Expression Registers

Expression Registers Store

Expression Registers Heap

Expression
Registers
Heap
Kontinuation

Expression
Registers
Heap
Stack

Environment

Environment $VAR \rightarrow CLO + halt$

Where: $CLO = \mathbf{Lambda} \times Env$

Environment

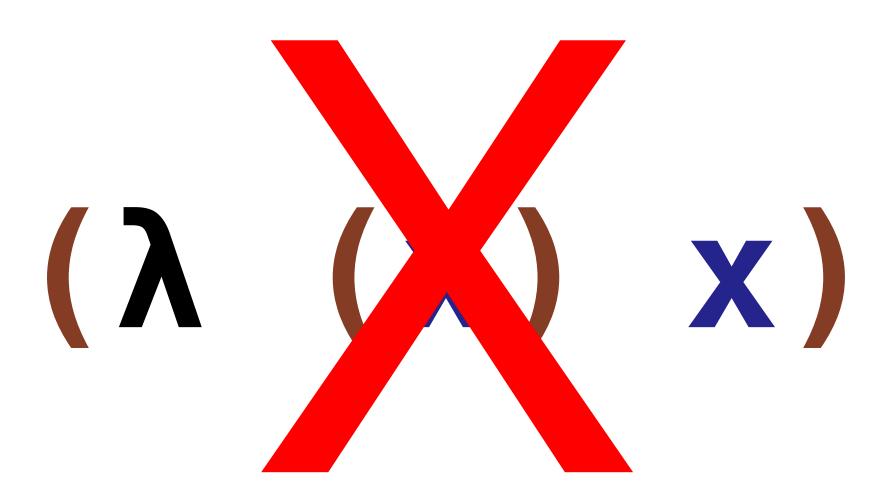
 $\rho: VAR \rightarrow Addr$

Store

 $\sigma: Addr \rightarrow CLO + \mathbf{halt}$



Continuation Passing Style



Environment

 $\rho: VAR \rightarrow Addr$

Environment

 $\rho: VAR \rightarrow Addr$

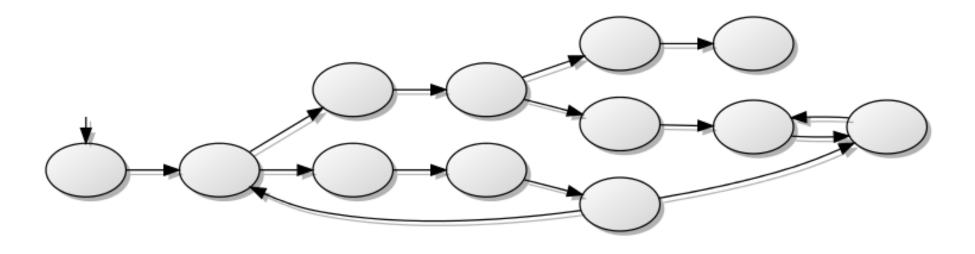
Store

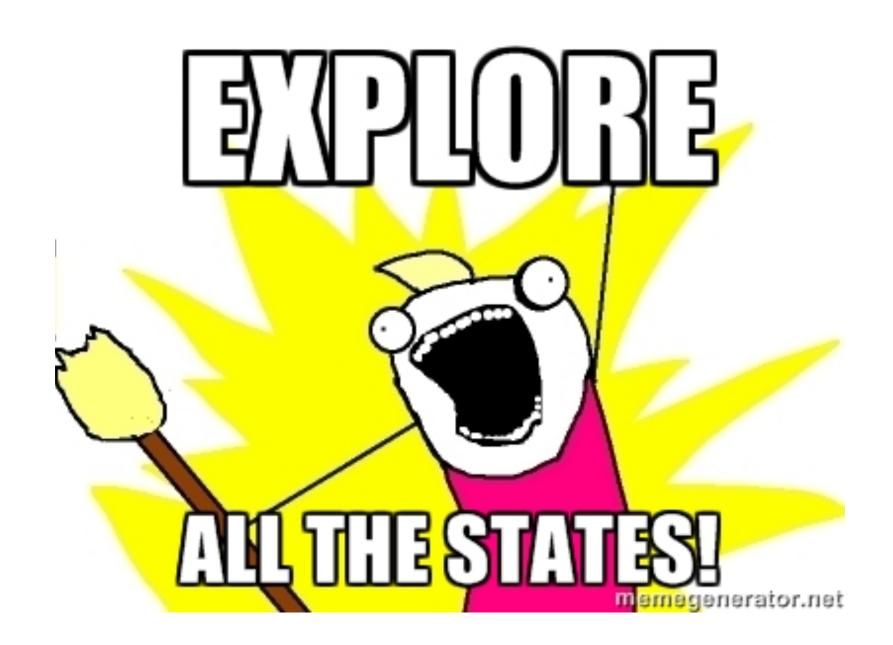
 $\sigma: Addr \rightarrow CLO + \mathbf{halt}$

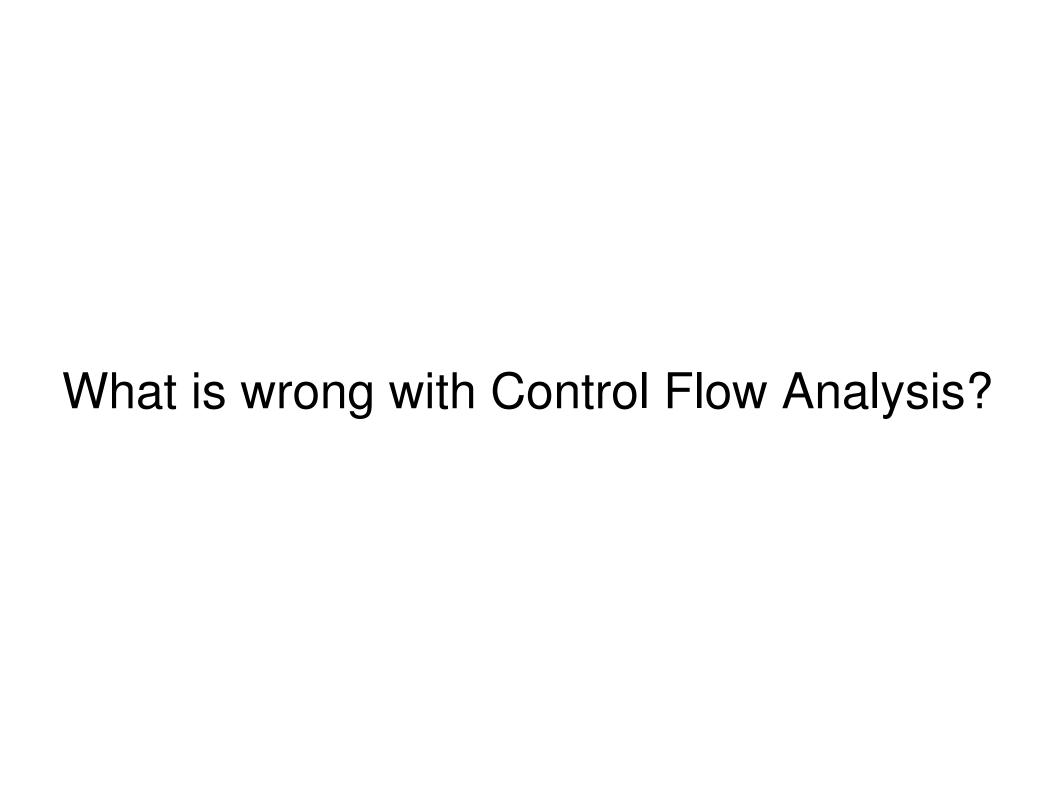
Store

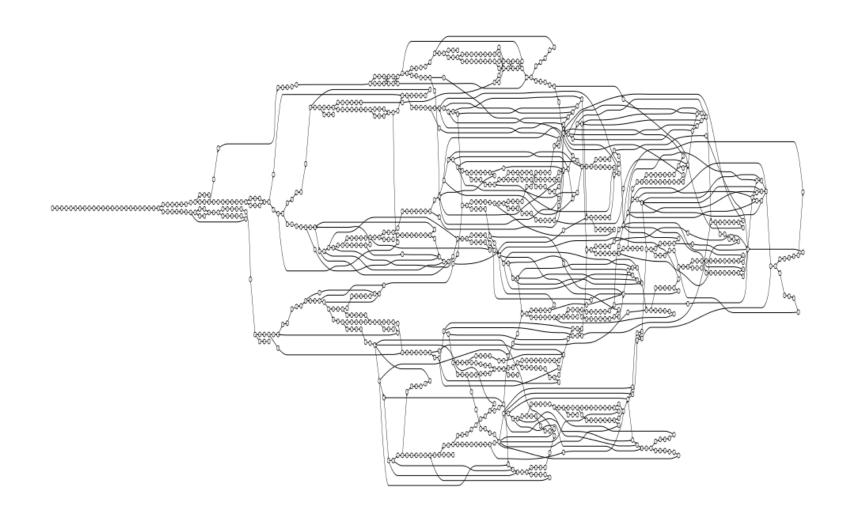
$$\sigma: \widehat{Addr} \to \mathcal{P}(\widehat{CLO} + \mathbf{halt})$$

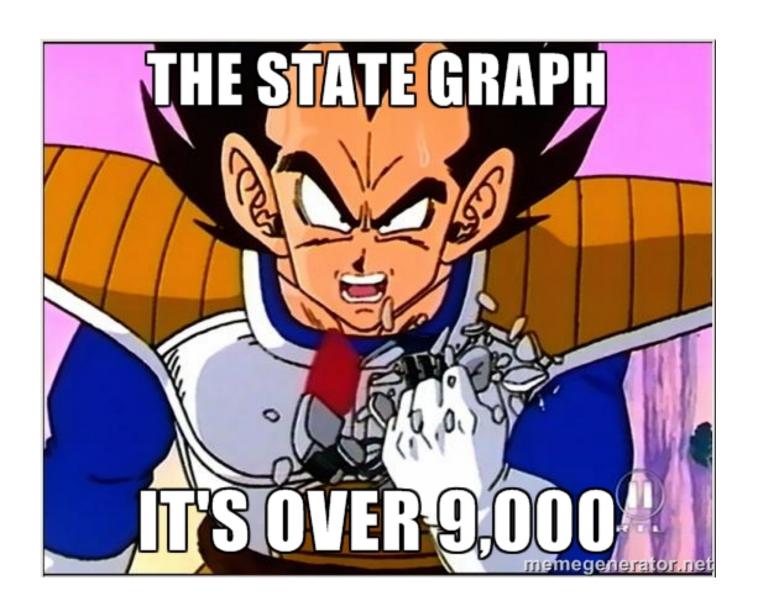












Use Widening

Loses Precision

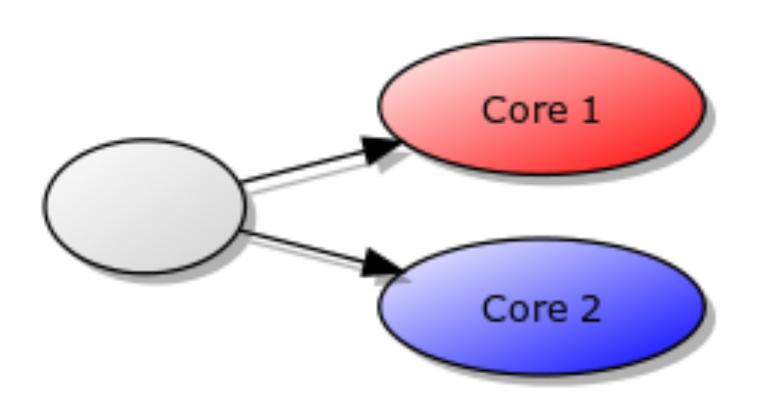
Loses Precision

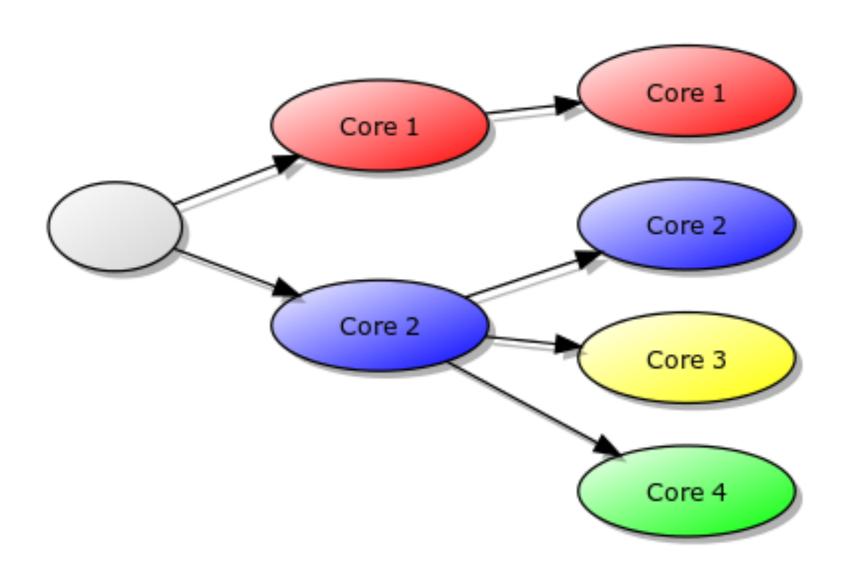
Solution:

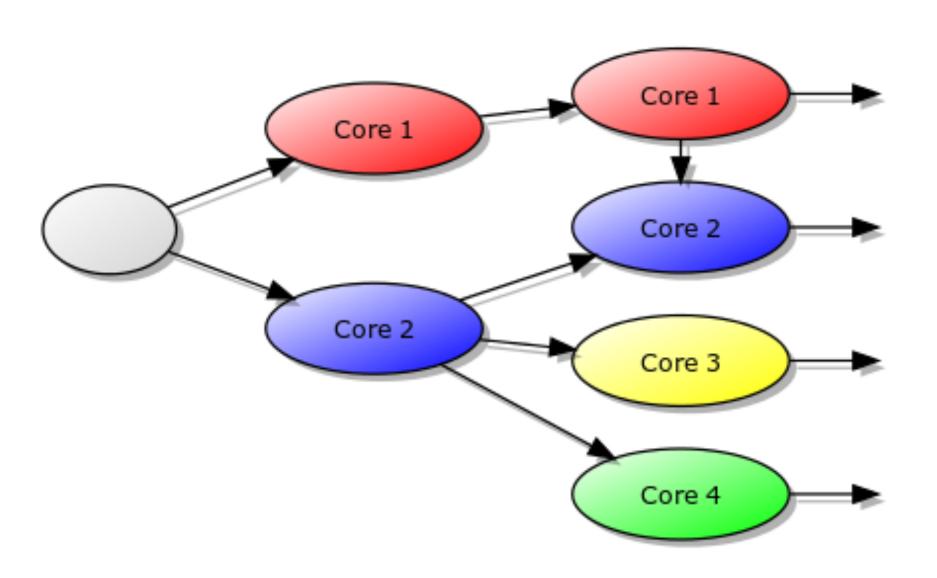
Solution:

Parallelization

Where?

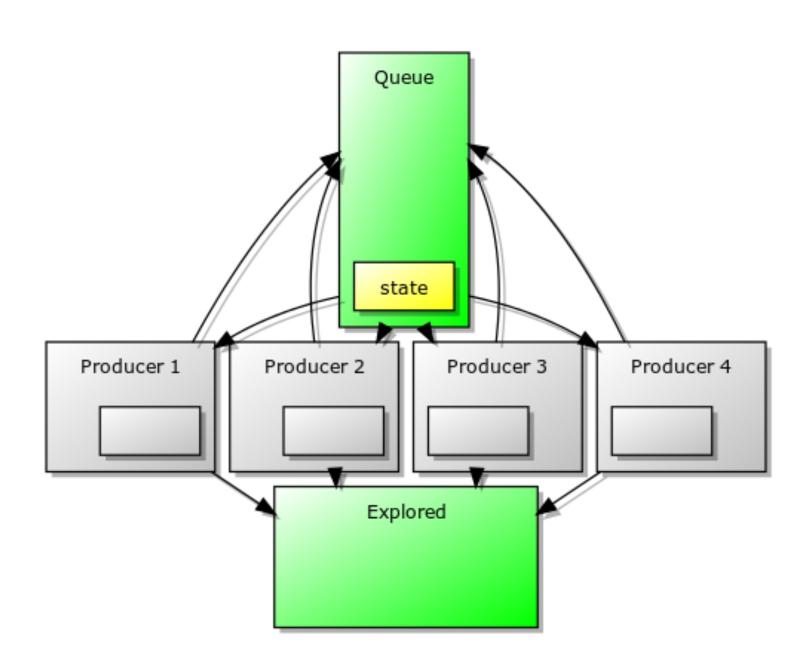


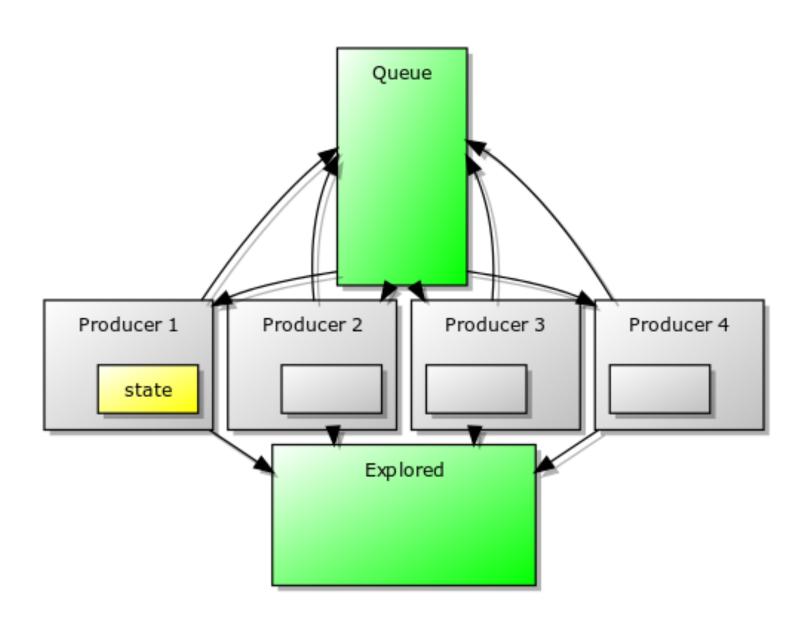


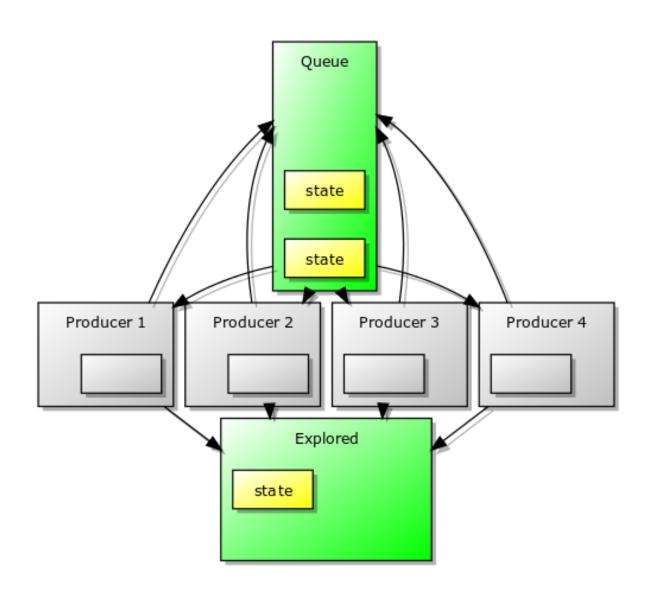


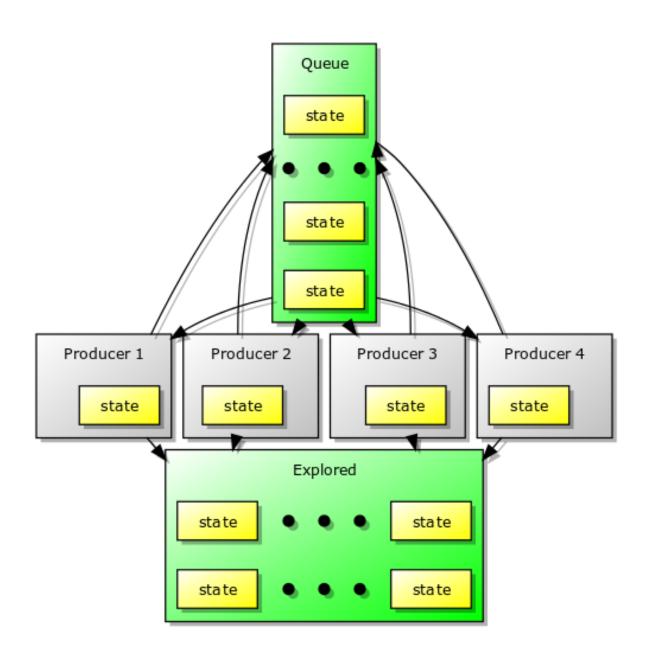
$$\mathcal{I}: \mathsf{Prog} \to \widehat{\Sigma}$$

$$\mathcal{I}(pr) = (pr, [], [])$$









```
def anaivefix(in: Map[State,Set[State]]):
      Map[State,Set[State]] = {
    var next = in
    for(i <- in.values; j <- i</pre>
        if(!next.contains(j))) {
      val step = anaivestep(j)
      next += (j -> step)
    if(in == next) return next
                    return anaivefix(next)
    else
```

```
def aexplore(in: Map[State,Set[State]]):
    Map[State, Set[State]] = {
  var next = in
  var producers =
    new StateIterator[(State,StateProducer)]
  for(i <- in) getProducers(producers, i. 2)</pre>
  for(i <- producers) {</pre>
    var tmpStep = Set[State]()
    for(j <- i. 2.iterator) tmpStep ++= j</pre>
    next += (i. 1 -> tmpStep)
    getProducers(producers, tmpStep)
  return next
```

```
case ApplyState(f, x, s) => {
  val b = for (c <- x) yield aevalState(c)
  for(a <- aevalState(f)
      if (a.e.isInstanceOf[LambExp])
      if (a.e.asInstanceOf[
            LambExp].param.length == b.length))
  yield aapply(a, b, s);
}</pre>
```

```
case ApplyState(f, x, s) => {
  val tmpProducers =
    for(c <- x) yield new EvalProducer(c);</pre>
  val b = for (c <- tmpProducers) yield {</pre>
    var tmpSet = Set[Closure]()
    for(i <- c.iterator) tmpSet ++= i</pre>
    tmpSet
  for(a <- aevalState(f))</pre>
    yield closureToEval(aapply(a, b, s), s)
}
```

Results

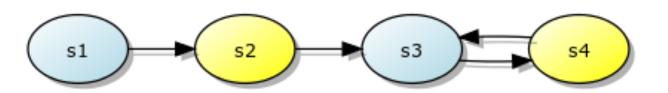
Worst Case:

Worst Case: Omega

```
((λ (x) (x x))
(λ (x) (x x)))
```

No Speedup

No Speedup

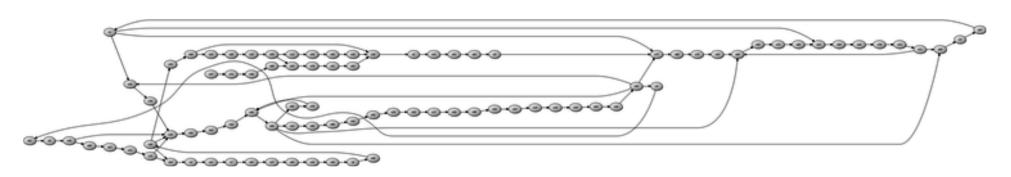


Best Case:

Best Case: Factorial

| Factorial Size | Speedup |
|----------------|---------|
| 10 | 7.32 |
| 15 | 7.39 |
| 20 | 7.42 |

| Factorial Size | Speedup |
|----------------|---------|
| 10 | 7.32 |
| 15 | 7.39 |
| 20 | 7.42 |



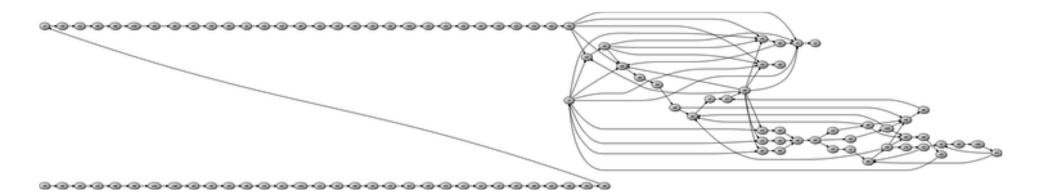
Average Case:

Average Case: Collatz Conjecture

```
(letrec ((even? (λ (n)
                (if (= n 0)
                  #t
                  (if (= n 1)
                    #f
                     (even? (- n 2)))))))
  (letrec ((div2* (\lambda (n s)
                  (if (= (* 2 n) s)
                     n
                     (if (= (+ (* 2 n) 1) s)
                       n
                       (div2* (- n 1) s)))))
    (letrec ((div2 (λ (n)
                    (div2* n n))))
      (letrec ((hailstone* (λ (n count)
                            (if (= n 1)
                              count
                              (if (even? n)
                                (hailstone*
                                  (div2 n) (+ count 1))
                                (hailstone*
                                  (+ (* 3 n) 1)
                                  (+ count 1)))))))
        (letrec ((hailstone (λ (n)
                             (hailstone* n 0))))
          (hailstone 5))))))
```

Hailstone Size Speedup 5 2.3

Hailstone Size Speedup 5 2.3



Implementation

Implementation

https://github.com/LeifAndersen/CPSLambdaCalc



Questions?

Where?

• Explore

Where?

- Explore
- Function Application

$$explore : \Sigma \to \mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$$

$$explore(\varsigma) = \{\varsigma' \mid \varsigma \to^* \varsigma'\}$$

$$\mathcal{A} : \mathsf{ENV} \times \widehat{ENV} \times \widehat{Store}$$
$$[((\lambda \ (v_1 \dots v_n) \ ce)], \rho') = \mathcal{A}(f, \rho, \sigma)$$