

# Project Plan

소프트웨어 개발의 원리와 실습

10조

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# Single Operation Replacement

- Use cheaper operations

example1:

```
%and = and i1 %b1, %b2 ; 4 costs  
%xor = xor i1 %b1, %b2 ; 4 costs
```

```
%two = add i64 %x, %x ; 5 costs  
%neg = sub i64 0, %x ; 5 costs  
%shl = shl i64 %x, 3 ; 4 costs  
%ashr = ashr i64 %x, 4 ; 4 costs
```



example1:

```
%and = mul i1 %b1, %b2 ; 1 cost  
%xor = icmp ne i1 %b1, %b2 ; 1 cost
```

```
%two = mul i64 %x, 2 ; 1 cost  
%neg = mul i64 %x, -1 ; 1 cost  
%shl = mul i64 %x, 8 ; 1 cost  
%ashr = sdiv i64 %x, 16 ; 1 cost
```

# Single Operation Replacement

- Use cheaper operations

example2:

```
; y = x + 3  
%y = add i64 %x, 3 ; 5 costs
```



example2:

```
; y = x + 3  
%y.1 = call i64 @incr_i64(i64 %x)  
%y.2 = call i64 @incr_i64(i64 %y.1)  
%y    = call i64 @incr_i64(i64 %y.2)  
; 3 costs in total
```

example3:

```
; nexti = i + 8  
; %i is guaranteed to be multiple of 8  
%nexti = add i32 %i, 8 ; 5 costs
```



example3:

```
; nexti = i + 8  
; %i is guaranteed to be multiple of 8  
%nexti.1 = sdiv i32 %i, 8  
%nexti.2 = call i32 @incr_i32(i32 %nexti.1)  
%nexti = mul i32 %nexti.2, 8  
; 3 costs in total
```

# Make Consecutive loads

- Overlap load waits

example4:

```
; %ptr1, %ptr2 point to stack area
%val1 = load i64, i64* %ptr1
%tmp1 = mul i64 %val1, %x

%val2 = load i64, i64* %ptr2
%tmp2 = mul i64 %val1, %val2
; 42 costs in total
```



example4:

```
; %ptr1, %ptr2 point to stack area
%val1 = call i64 @aload_i64(i64* %ptr1)
%val2 = call i64 @aload_i64(i64* %ptr2)

%tmp1 = mul i64 %val1, %x
%tmp2 = mul i64 %val1, %val2
; 26 costs in total
```

# Branch Prediction

- Prefer false when looped
- Use domination relation to check loop

```
example5:  
...  
%cmp = icmp slt i32 %nxti, %n  
br i1 %cmp, label %example5, label %next
```



```
example5:  
...  
%cmp = icmp sge i32 %nxti, %n  
br i1 %cmp, label %next, label %example5
```

# Minimize Heap Usage

- Use stack instead if possible
  - If the pointer is malloced and freed in one function

example6:

```
%ptr = call i32* @malloc(i32 32)
...
call void @free(i32* %ptr)
```



example6:

```
%ptr = alloca i32, i32 32
...
```

# Oracle

- Idea 1 : Choose existing function and change its name
- Idea 2 : Use as a multiple store function

```
define i64 @oracle(i64 val1, i64* ptr1, i64 val2, i64* ptr2):  
begin:  
    store i64 val1, i64* ptr1  
    store i64 val2, i64* ptr2
```

# Useful Existing Passes

- GVNPass (Global Value Numbering)
- SROAPass (Scalar Replacement of Aggregates)
- ADCEPass (Aggressive Dead Code Elimination)
- InlinerPass
- LoopUnrollPass