

CS738: Advanced Compiler Optimizations

Liveness based Garbage Collection

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Ideal Garbage Collection

*... garbage collection (GC) is a form of automatic memory management. The garbage collector, or just collector, attempts to reclaim garbage, or memory occupied by objects that are **no longer in use** by the program. ...*

From Wikipedia

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garbage_collection_\(computer_science\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garbage_collection_(computer_science))

Real Garbage Collection

*...All garbage collectors use some efficient **approximation to liveness**. In tracing garbage collection, the approximation is that an object can't be live unless it is **reachable**. ...*

From Memory Management Glossary

www.memorymanagement.org/glossary/g.html#term-garbage-collection

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 - ▶ Fewer cells marked. More garbage collected per collection. Fewer garbage collections.
 - ▶ Programs expected to run faster and with smaller heap.

The language analyzed

- ▶ First order eager Scheme-like functional language.
- ▶ In Administrative Normal Form (ANF).

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An Example

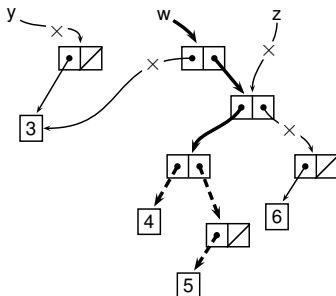
```
(define (append l1 l2)
  (if (null? l1) l2
      (cons (car l1)
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(let z ← (cons (cons 4 (cons 5 nil))
               (cons 6 nil)) in
  (let y ← (cons 3 nil) in
    (let w ← (append y z) in
       $\pi$ :(car (cdr w)))))
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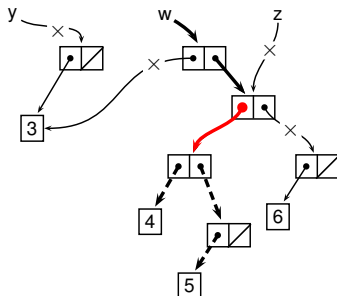
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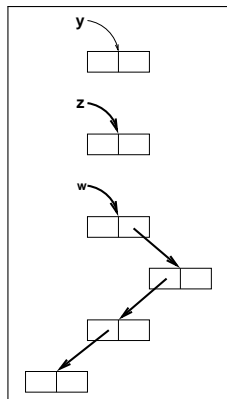
- ▶ Though all cells are reachable at π , a liveness-based GC will retain only the cells pointed by thick arrows.

Liveness – Basic Concepts and Notations

- *Access paths*: Strings over $\{0, 1\}$.

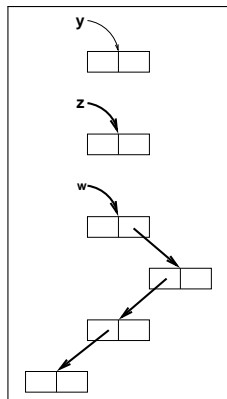
0 – access **car** field

1 – access **cdr** field



Liveness – Basic Concepts and Notations

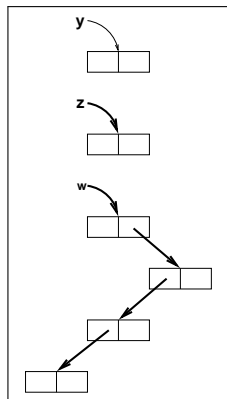
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- ▶ Denote traversals over the heap graph
- ▶ *Liveness environment*: Maps root variables to set of access paths.

$$L_i : \begin{cases} y \mapsto \emptyset \\ z \mapsto \{\epsilon\} \\ w \mapsto \{\epsilon, 1, 10, 100\} \end{cases}$$

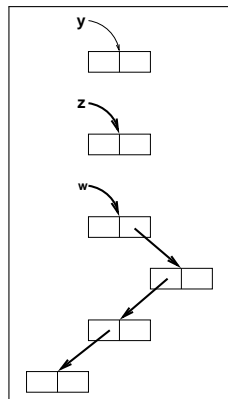


Notation: We write $L_i(x)$ as L_i^x

Liveness – Basic Concepts and Notations

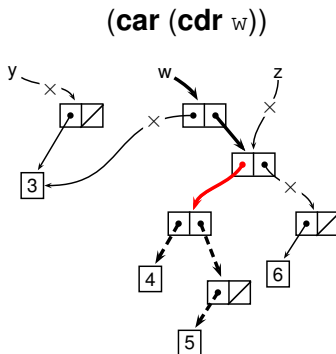
- ▶ *Access paths*: Strings over $\{0, 1\}$.
 - 0** – access **car** field
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- ▶ Denote traversals over the heap graph
- ▶ *Liveness environment*: Alternate representation.

$$L_i : \begin{cases} \emptyset \cup \\ \{z.\epsilon\} \cup \\ \{w.\epsilon, w.1, w.10, w.100\} \end{cases}$$



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- ▶ The demands on each function body, σ_f , have to be computed.

Liveness analysis – The big picture

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 $\pi_{\text{main}}$ : (let z  $\leftarrow$  ... in  
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Liveness environments:

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L1   = ...  
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...  
L9   = ...  
L10  = ...
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Demand summaries:

$\sigma_{\text{main}} = \sigma_{\text{all}}$
 $\sigma_{\text{append}} = \dots$

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Function summaries:

Liveness analysis

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Liveness analysis

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$\mathcal{L}app(a, \sigma)$ – Liveness environment generated by an *application* a , given a demand σ .

$\mathcal{L}exp(e, \sigma)$ – Liveness environment before an *expression* e , given a demand σ .

Liveness analysis of Expressions

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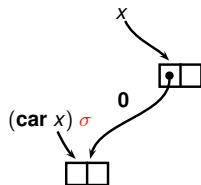
where $L = \mathcal{L}exp(e, \sigma)$

Notice the similarity with:

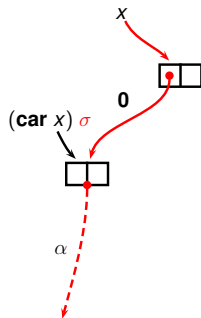
$$live_{in}(B) = live_{out}(B) \setminus kill(B) \cup gen(B)$$

in classical dataflow analysis for imperative languages.

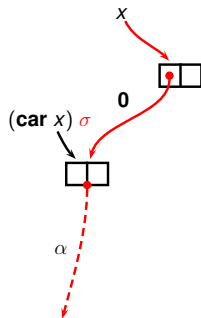
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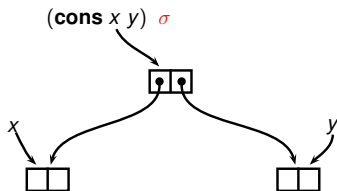


Liveness analysis of Primitive Applications

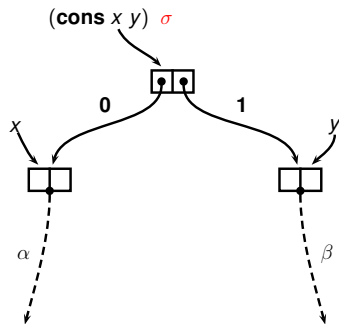


$$\mathcal{L}app((\text{car } x), \sigma) = \{x.\epsilon, x.0\sigma\}$$

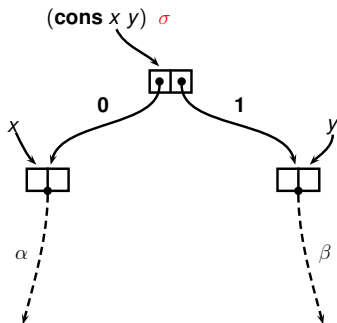
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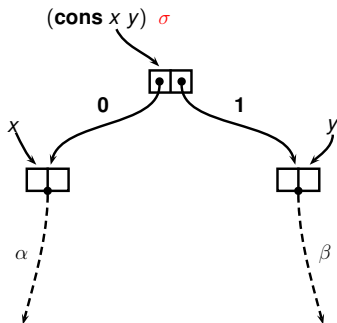


Liveness analysis of Primitive Applications



$$\mathcal{L}app((\text{cons } x \ y), \sigma) = \{x.\alpha \mid \mathbf{0}\alpha \in \sigma\} \cup \{y.\beta \mid \mathbf{1}\beta \in \sigma\}$$

Liveness analysis of Primitive Applications

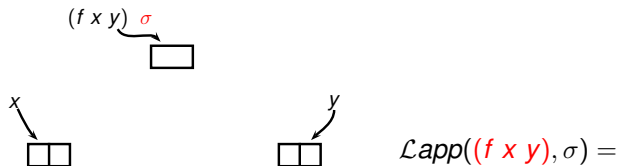


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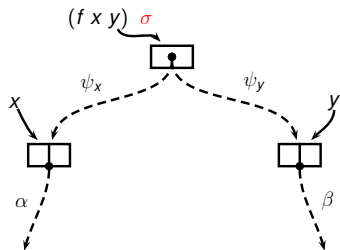
- $\bar{\mathbf{0}}$ – Removal of a leading **0**
- $\bar{\mathbf{1}}$ – Removal of a leading **1**

$$\mathcal{L}app((\text{cons } x \ y), \sigma) = x.\bar{\mathbf{0}}\sigma \cup y.\bar{\mathbf{1}}\sigma$$

Liveness Analysis of Function Applications

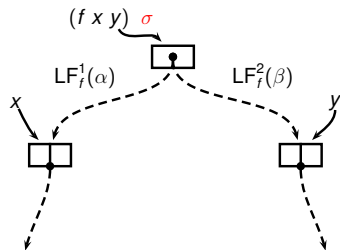


Liveness Analysis of Function Applications



$$\mathcal{L}app((f \ x \ y), \sigma) = x.\overline{\psi_x}\sigma \cup y.\overline{\psi_y}\sigma$$

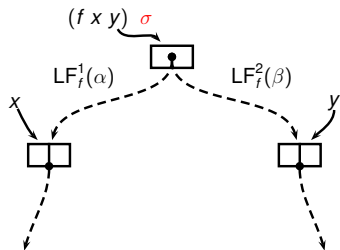
Liveness Analysis of Function Applications



$$\mathcal{L}app((f \ x \ y), \sigma) = x.LF_f^1(\sigma) \cup y.LF_f^2(\sigma)$$

- We use LF_f : context independent summary of f .

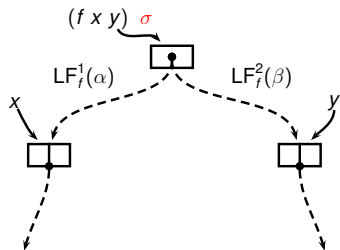
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- ▶ We use LF_f : context independent summary of f .
- ▶ To find $LF_f^i(\dots)$:
 - ▶ Assume a symbolic demand σ_{sym} .
 - ▶ Let e_f be the body of f .
 - ▶ Set $LF_f^i(\sigma_{sym})$ to $\mathcal{L}exp(e_f, \sigma_{sym})(x_i)$.

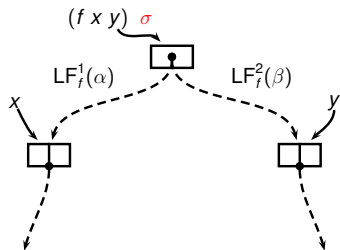
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 - ▶ How to handle recursive calls? **Use LF_f with appropriate demand !!**

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```

Liveness environments:

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_1^{11} &= \{\epsilon\} \cup 00\sigma_{\text{append}} \cup \\
 &\quad 1LF_{\text{append}}^1(\bar{1}\sigma_{\text{append}}) \\
 L_1^{12} &= \sigma \cup LF_{\text{append}}^2(\bar{1}\sigma_{\text{append}}) \\
 &\vdots \\
 L_9^Y &= LF_{\text{append}}^1(\{\epsilon, 1\} \cup 10\sigma_{\text{all}})
 \end{aligned}$$

Demand summaries:

Function summaries:

$$\begin{aligned}
 LF_{\text{append}}^1(\sigma) &= \{\epsilon\} \cup 00\sigma \cup \\
 &\quad 1LF_{\text{append}}^1(\bar{1}\sigma) \\
 LF_{\text{append}}^2(\sigma) &= \sigma \cup LF_{\text{append}}^2(\bar{1}\sigma)
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                  π7: (let ans ← (cons hd rec) in
                    π8: (return ans))))))
  )

```

Liveness environments:

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_1^{11} &= \{\epsilon\} \cup 00\sigma_{\text{append}} \cup \\
 &\quad 1LF_{\text{append}}^1(\bar{1}\sigma_{\text{append}}) \\
 L_1^{12} &= \sigma \cup LF_{\text{append}}^2(\bar{1}\sigma_{\text{append}}) \\
 &\vdots \\
 L_9^Y &= LF_{\text{append}}^1(\{\epsilon, 1\} \cup 10\sigma_{\text{all}})
 \end{aligned}$$

Demand summaries:

Function summaries:

$$\begin{aligned}
 LF_{\text{append}}^1(\sigma) &= \{\epsilon\} \cup 00\sigma \cup \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

Liveness analysis – The big picture

$\pi_{\text{main}}: (\text{let } z \leftarrow \dots \text{ in}$

$(\text{let } y \leftarrow \dots \text{ in}$

$\pi_9: (\text{let } w \leftarrow (\text{append } y \ z) \text{ in}$

$\pi_{10}: (\text{let } a \leftarrow (\text{cdr } w) \text{ in}$

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$\pi_4: (\text{let } t1 \leftarrow (\text{cdr } l1) \text{ in}$

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Liveness analysis – Demand Summary

$$\sigma_{\text{main}} = \sigma_{\text{all}}$$

```

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           $\pi_5:$  (let rec  $\leftarrow$  (append t1 l2) in
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Liveness analysis – Demand Summary

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 σ_1

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Liveness analysis – Demand Summary

$\sigma_{\text{main}} = \sigma_{\text{all}}$
 $\pi_{\text{main}}: (\text{let } z \leftarrow \dots \text{ in}$
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 $(\text{define } (\text{append } l1 \ l2)$
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 $\quad \pi_2: (\text{if } \text{test} \ \pi_3: (\text{return } l2)$
 $\quad \pi_4: (\text{let } t1 \leftarrow (\text{cdr } l1) \text{ in}$
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Demand summaries:

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Liveness analysis – Demand Summary

$\sigma_{\text{main}} = \sigma_{\text{all}}$
 $\pi_{\text{main}}: (\text{let } z \leftarrow \dots \text{ in}$
 $\quad (\text{let } y \leftarrow \dots \text{ in}$
 $\quad \quad \pi_9: (\text{let } w \leftarrow (\text{append } y \ z) \text{ in}$
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 $\quad \quad \pi_{12}: (\text{return } b))))))$

$\sigma_{\text{append}} = \sigma_1 \cup \dots$
 $(\text{define } (\text{append } 11 \ 12)$
 $\quad \pi_1: (\text{let } \text{test} \leftarrow (\text{null? } 11) \text{ in}$
 $\quad \pi_2: (\text{if } \text{test} \ \pi_3: (\text{return } 12)$
 $\quad \pi_4: (\text{let } t1 \leftarrow (\text{cdr } 11) \text{ in}$
 $\quad \pi_5: (\text{let } \text{rec} \leftarrow (\text{append } t1 \ 12) \text{ in}$
 $\quad \pi_6: (\text{let } \text{hd} \leftarrow (\text{car } 11) \text{ in}$
 $\quad \pi_7: (\text{let } \text{ans} \leftarrow (\text{cons } \text{hd } \text{rec}) \text{ in}$
 $\quad \pi_8: (\text{return } \text{ans}))))))$

Liveness environments:

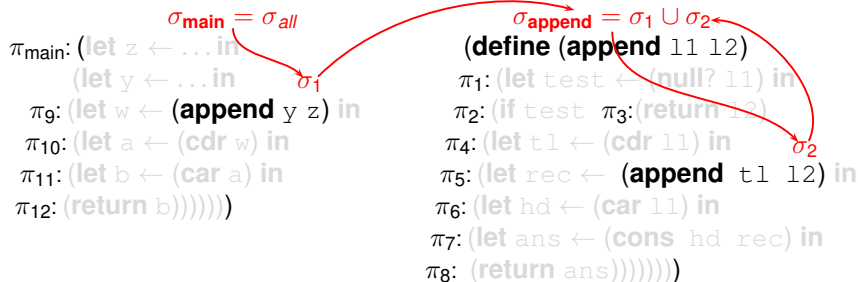
$$\begin{aligned}
 L_1^{11} &= \{\epsilon\} \cup 00\bar{\sigma}_{\text{append}} \cup \\
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Demand summaries:

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Liveness analysis – Demand Summary



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Liveness analysis – Demand Summary

```

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```

  (define (append l1 l2)
     $\pi_1:$  (let test  $\leftarrow$  (null? l1) in
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Demand summaries:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_{\text{main}} &= \sigma_{\text{all}} \\
 \sigma_{\text{append}} &= \{\epsilon, 1\} \cup 10\sigma_{\text{all}} \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

Function summaries:

$$\begin{aligned}
 LF_{\text{append}}^1(\sigma) &= \{\epsilon\} \cup 00\bar{\sigma} \cup \\
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 LF_{\text{append}}^2(\sigma) &= \sigma \cup LF_{\text{append}}^2(\bar{1}\sigma)
 \end{aligned}$$

Obtaining a closed form solution for LF

- ▶ Function summaries will always have the form:

$$\text{LF}_f^i(\sigma) = \text{I}_f^i \cup \text{D}_f^i \sigma$$

Obtaining a closed form solution for LF

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- ▶ Consider the equation for $\text{LF}_{\text{append}}^1$

$$\text{LF}_{\text{append}}^1(\sigma) = \{\epsilon\} \cup \mathbf{00}\bar{\sigma} \cup \mathbf{1}\text{LF}_{\text{append}}^1(\bar{\mathbf{1}}\sigma)$$

Obtaining a closed form solution for LF

- ▶ Function summaries will always have the form:

$$LF_f^i(\sigma) = I_f^i \cup D_f^i \sigma$$

- ▶ Consider the equation for LF_{append}^1

$$LF_{\text{append}}^1(\sigma) = \{\epsilon\} \cup \mathbf{00}\sigma \cup \mathbf{1}LF_{\text{append}}^1(\bar{\mathbf{1}}\sigma)$$

- ▶ Substitute the assumed form in the equation:

$$I_{\text{append}}^1 \cup D_{\text{append}}^1 \sigma = \{\epsilon\} \cup \mathbf{00}\sigma \cup \mathbf{1}(I_{\text{append}}^1 \cup D_{\text{append}}^1 \bar{\mathbf{1}}\sigma)$$

- ▶ Equating the terms without and with σ , we get:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\text{append}}^1 &= \{\epsilon\} \cup \mathbf{1}I_{\text{append}}^1 \\ D_{\text{append}}^1 &= \mathbf{00} \cup \mathbf{1}D_{\text{append}}^1 \bar{\mathbf{1}} \end{aligned}$$

Summary of Analysis Results

Liveness at program points:

$$L_1^{11} = \{\epsilon\} \cup 00\sigma \cup \\ 1(l_{\text{append}}^1 \cup D_{\text{append}}^1 \bar{1}\sigma_{\text{append}})$$

$$L_1^{12} = \{\epsilon\} \cup l_{\text{append}}^2 \\ \cup D_{\text{append}}^2 \bar{1}\sigma_{\text{append}}$$

$$L_5^{11} = \{\epsilon\} \cup 00\sigma_{\text{append}}$$

$$L_5^{t1} = l_{\text{append}}^1 \cup D_{\text{append}}^1 \bar{1}\sigma_{\text{append}}$$

$$L_5^{12} = l_{\text{append}}^2 \cup D_{\text{append}}^2 \bar{1}\sigma_{\text{append}}$$

...

Demand summaries:

$$\sigma_{\text{append}} = \{\epsilon, 1\} \cup \bar{1}\sigma_{\text{append}} \\ \cup 10\sigma_{\text{all}}$$

Function summaries:

$$l_{\text{append}}^1 = \{\epsilon\} \cup 1l_{\text{append}}^1$$

$$D_{\text{append}}^1 = 00 \cup 1D_{\text{append}}^1 \bar{1}$$

$$l_{\text{append}}^2 = l_{\text{append}}^2$$

$$D_{\text{append}}^2 = \{\epsilon\} \cup D_{\text{append}}^2 \bar{0}$$

Solution of the equations

View the equations as grammar rules:

$$\begin{aligned}L_1^{11} &\rightarrow \epsilon \mid \mathbf{00}\bar{\sigma} \mid \mathbf{1}(\mathbf{l}_{\text{append}}^1 \mid \mathbf{D}_{\text{append}}^1 \bar{\mathbf{1}}\sigma_{\text{append}}) \\ \mathbf{l}_{\text{append}}^1 &\rightarrow \epsilon \mid \mathbf{1l}_{\text{append}}^1 \\ \mathbf{D}_{\text{append}}^1 &\rightarrow \mathbf{00} \mid \mathbf{1D}_{\text{append}}^1 \bar{\mathbf{1}}\end{aligned}$$

The solution of L_1^{11} is the language $\mathcal{L}(L_1^{11})$ generated by it.

Working of Liveness-based GC (Mark phase)

- ▶ GC invoked at a program point π
- ▶ GC traverses a path α starting from a root variable x .
- ▶ GC consults L_π^x :
 - ▶ Does $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(L_\pi^x)$?
 - ▶ If yes, then mark the current cell

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- ▶ GC invoked at a program point π
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- ▶ GC consults L_π^x :
 - ▶ Does $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(L_\pi^x)$?
 - ▶ If yes, then mark the current cell
- ▶ Note that α is a *forward*-only access path
 - ▶ consisting only of edges **0** and **1**, but not $\bar{0}$ or $\bar{1}$
 - ▶ But $\mathcal{L}(L_\pi^x)$ has access paths marked with $\bar{0}\bar{1}$ for **0/1** removal arising from the **cons** rule.

$\overline{0}/\overline{1}$ handling

- ▶ **0** removal from a set of access paths:

$$\alpha_1 \overline{00} \alpha_2 \hookrightarrow \alpha_1 \alpha_2$$

$$\alpha_1 \overline{01} \alpha_2 \hookrightarrow \text{drop } \alpha_1 \overline{01} \alpha_2 \text{ from the set}$$

- ▶ **1** removal from a set of access paths:

$$\alpha_1 \overline{11} \alpha_2 \hookrightarrow \alpha_1 \alpha_2$$

$$\alpha_1 \overline{10} \alpha_2 \hookrightarrow \text{drop } \alpha_1 \overline{10} \alpha_2 \text{ from the set}$$

GC decision problem

- ▶ Deciding the membership in a CFG augmented with a fixed set of unrestricted productions.

$$\overline{00} \rightarrow \epsilon$$

$$\overline{11} \rightarrow \epsilon$$

- ▶ The problem shown to be undecidable¹.
 - ▶ Reduction from Halting problem.

¹Prasanna, Sanyal, and Karkare. *Liveness-Based Garbage Collection for Lazy Languages*, ISMM 2016.

Practical $\overline{0}/\overline{1}$ simplification

- ▶ The simplification is possible to do on a finite state automaton.
- ▶ Over-approximate the CFG by an automaton (Mohri-Nederhoff transformation).
- ▶ Perform $\overline{0}/\overline{1}$ removal on the automaton.

Example

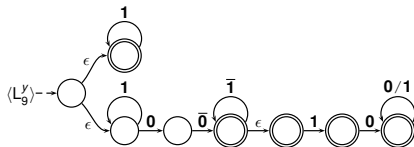
Grammar for L_9^y

$$\begin{aligned}L_9^y &\rightarrow l_{\text{append}}^1 \mid D_{\text{append}}^1(\epsilon \mid \mathbf{1} \mid \mathbf{10}\sigma_{\text{all}}) \\l_{\text{append}}^1 &\rightarrow \epsilon \mid \mathbf{1}l_{\text{append}}^1 \\D_{\text{append}}^1 &\rightarrow \mathbf{00} \mid \mathbf{1}D_{\text{append}}^1\bar{\mathbf{1}} \\\sigma_{\text{all}} &\rightarrow \epsilon \mid \mathbf{0}\sigma_{\text{all}} \mid \mathbf{1}\sigma_{\text{all}}\end{aligned}$$

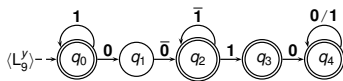
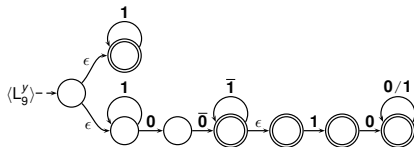
After Mohri-Nederhoff transformation

$$\begin{aligned}L_9^y &\rightarrow l_{\text{append}}^1 \mid D_{\text{append}}^1(\epsilon \mid \mathbf{1} \mid \mathbf{10}\sigma_{\text{all}}) \\l_{\text{append}}^1 &\rightarrow \epsilon \mid \mathbf{1}l_{\text{append}}^1 \\D_{\text{append}}^1 &\rightarrow \mathbf{00}\hat{D}_{\text{append}}^1 \mid \mathbf{1}D_{\text{append}}^1 \\\hat{D}_{\text{append}}^1 &\rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{1}}\hat{D}_{\text{append}}^1 \mid \epsilon \\\sigma_{\text{all}} &\rightarrow \epsilon \mid \mathbf{0}\sigma_{\text{all}} \mid \mathbf{1}\sigma_{\text{all}}\end{aligned}$$

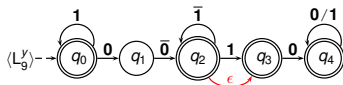
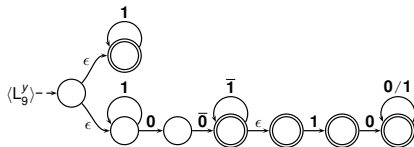
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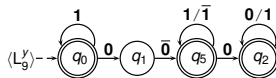
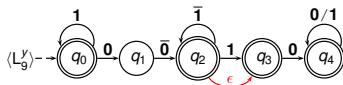
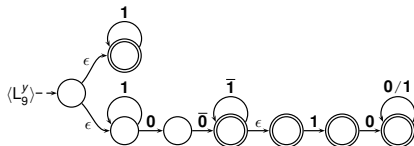
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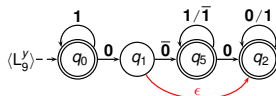
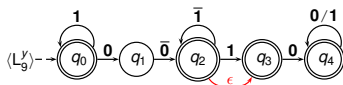
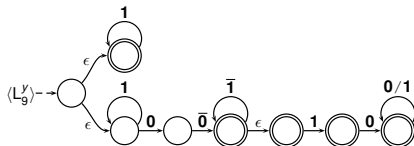
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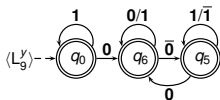
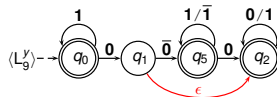
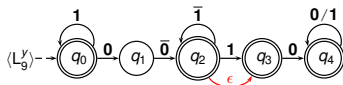
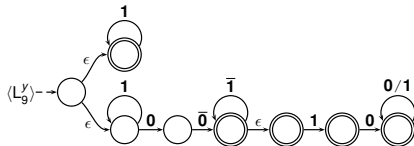
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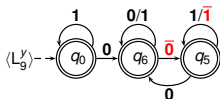
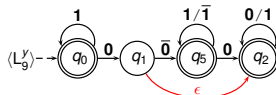
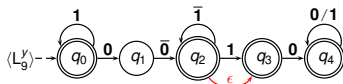
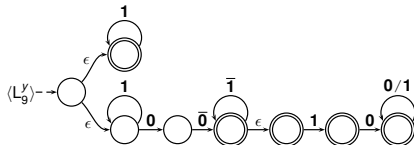
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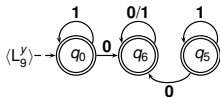
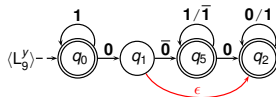
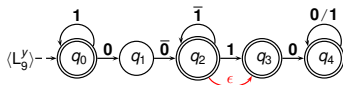
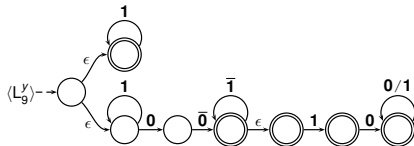
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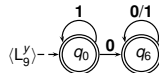
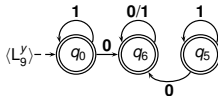
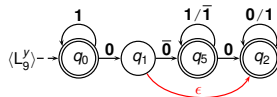
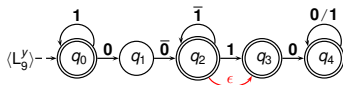
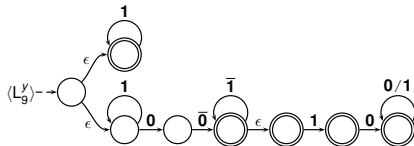
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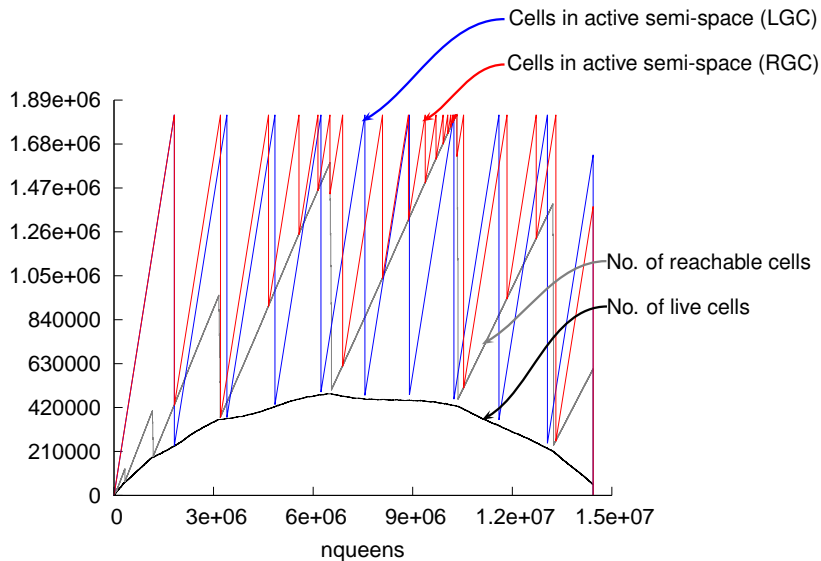
Automaton for L_9^y



Experimental Setup

- ▶ Built a prototype consisting of:
 - ▶ An ANF-scheme interpreter
 - ▶ Liveness analyzer
 - ▶ A single-generation copying collector.
- ▶ The collector optionally uses liveness
 - ▶ Marks a link during GC only if it is live.
- ▶ Benchmark programs are mostly from the no-fib suite.

GC behavior as a graph



Results as Tables

Analysis Performance:

Program	sudoku	lcss	gc_bench	knightstour	treejoin	nqueens	lambda
Time (msec)	120.95	2.19	0.32	3.05	2.61	0.71	20.51
DFA size	4251	726	258	922	737	241	732
Precision(%)	87.5	98.8	99.9	94.3	99.6	98.8	83.8

Results as Tables

Garbage collection performance

Program	# Collected cells per GC		#GCs		MinHeap (#cells)		GC time (sec)	
	RGC	LGC	RGC	LGC	RGC	LGC	RGC	LGC
sudoku	490	1306	22	9	1704	589	.028	.122
lcss	46522	51101	8	7	52301	1701	.045	.144
gc_bench	129179	131067	9	9	131071	6	.086	.075
nperm	47586	174478	14	4	202597	37507	1.406	.9
fibheap	249502	251525	1	1	254520	13558	.006	.014
knightstour	2593	314564	1161	10	508225	307092	464.902	14.124
treejoin	288666	519943	2	1	525488	7150	.356	.217
nqueens	283822	1423226	46	9	1819579	501093	70.314	24.811
lambda	205	556	23	8	966	721	.093	2.49

- LGC collects more garbage than RGC.

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- # collections of LGC no higher than RGC. Often, smaller.

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- Programs require smaller heaps to execute with LGC.

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► GC time is smaller for LGC in some cases...

Results as Tables

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► ...and larger in some.

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 - ▶ Binding of a variable to an expression **does not force evaluation** of the expression
- ▶ Every expression is evaluated at most once

Laziness: Example

```
(define (length l)
  (if (null? l)
      return 0
      return (+ 1 (length (cdr l)))))
```

```
(define (main)
  (let a ← (a BIG closure) in
    (let b ← (+ a 1) in
      (let c ← (cons b nil) in
        (let w ← (length c) in
          (return w))))))
```


Handling lazy semantics: Challenges

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 - ▶ For precision: need to update the liveness information as execution progresses

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 - ▶ If **(car x)** is not evaluated at all, it does not generate any liveness for x
- ▶ Require a new terminal **2** with following semantics

$$\mathbf{2}\sigma \hookrightarrow \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } \sigma = \emptyset \\ \{\epsilon\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L}app((\mathbf{car} \ x), \sigma) = x.\{\mathbf{2}, \mathbf{0}\}\sigma$$

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 - ▶ All path problem, requires doing intersection of demands
 - ▶ \Rightarrow intersection of CFGs \Rightarrow under-approximation

Conclusions

- ▶ Proposed a liveness-based GC scheme.
- ▶ Not covered in this talk:
 - ▶ The soundness of liveness analysis.
 - ▶ Details of undecidability proof.
 - ▶ Details of handling lazy languages.
- ▶ A prototype implementation to demonstrate:
 - ▶ the precision of the analysis.
 - ▶ reduced heap requirement.
 - ▶ reduced GC time for a majority of programs.
- ▶ Unfinished agenda:
 - ▶ Improving GC time for a larger fraction of programs.
 - ▶ Extending scope of the method.