## Automatically Identifying Compiler Performance Anomalies

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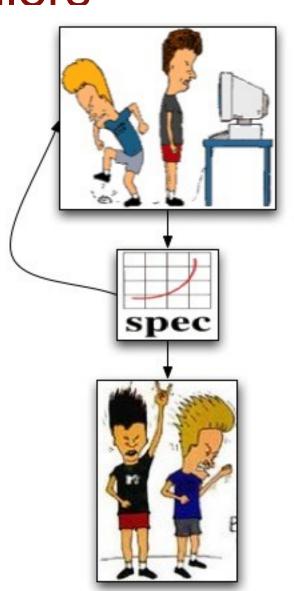
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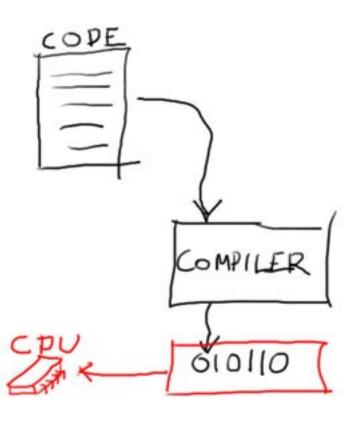
Intel

# Primitive Development Cycle for Compilers

- Come up with an idea
- Test it
- If nothing improved, go to 1
- Celebrate



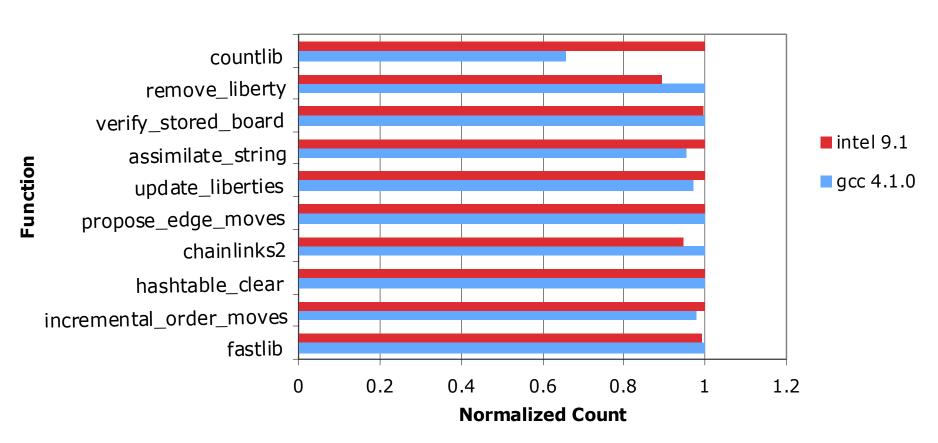
## Understanding transformations is hard



- Code size vs. control flow
  - Inlining, loop transformations, superblocks, if-conversion
- Architectural Features
  - Superscalar, OoO,
     speculation, EPIC,
     multilevel memory
     hierarchy, prefetching

### Unpredictable Results

#### 445.gobmk Jump Instruction Comparison



#### Unpredictable Interactions

- Dozens of optimizations and parameters
- Selecting per-bench parameters for gcc on SPEC improves performance by 6%
- Best overall loop unrolling factor for 132.ijpeg is 2, but performance increases 8.81% if each function uses best parameter
- Iterative Compilation tries many combinations
  - Balances between compilation speed and search depth

#### Outline

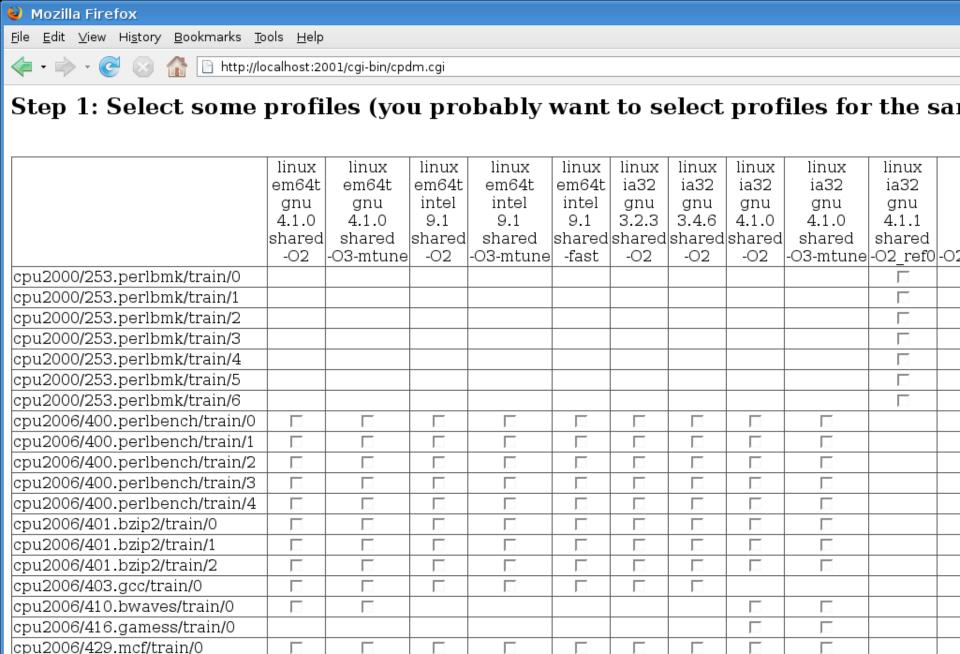
- Relative Profile Data Analysis (RPDM)
  - Methodology
  - Screenshots
- Case Studies
- General Observations
- Future Work

### Relative Profile Data Analysis

- Provide detailed metrics to measure impact of differently compiled benchmarks
  - Function-level comparison
- Usage scenarios
  - Identify missed opportunities and performance bugs
  - Understand impact of new optimizations
  - Regression testing

### Relative Profile Data Analysis

- Collect instruction mix profiles for many benchmarks with multiple compilers and optimization flags
- 2. Populate database with profile data
- Brute force query database to identify most significant outlier functions (e.g., total ins, FP ops, jumps, stack r/w, mem r/w)
- 4. Visually inspect interesting cases



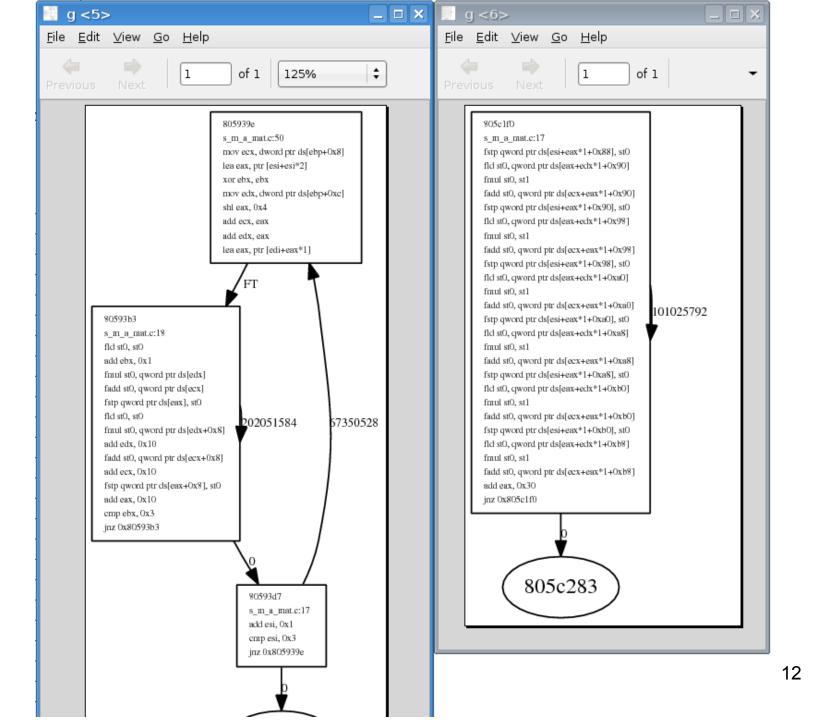
cpu2006/433.milc/train/0 cpu2006/434.zeusmp/train/0 cpu2006/435.gromacs/train/0

Matched Functions	
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Select a query: Or type one in: Get it!	
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	MAX	linux ia32 gnu 4.1.0 shared	linux ia32 intel 9.1 shared
		-O2 433.milc train/0 NORMALIZED	-O2 433.milc train/0 NORMALIZED
<u>\$dynamic-counts</u>	1B	1.000	0.423
scalar_mult_add_su3_matrix	404M	1.000	0.333
su3_projector	254M	1.000	0.333
<u>mult_su3_nn</u>	206M	1.000	0.333
<u>mult_su3_na</u>	201M	1.000	0.333
su3_adjoint	74M	1.000	0.333
mult_su3_mat_vec	63M	1.000	0.000
mult_adj_su3_mat_vec	61M	1.000	0.000
start_gather_from_temp	59M	1.000	1.000
scalar_mult_add_su3_vector	39M	1.000	0.000
su3mat_copy	28M	1.000	1.000

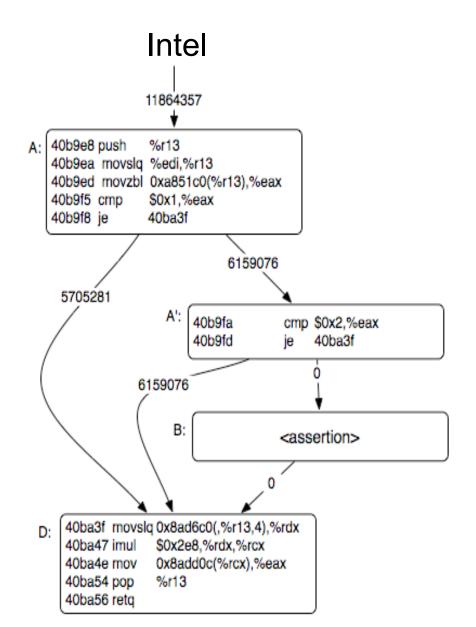
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	MAX	IPO: 1774190592 NORMALIZED <u>Disassemble</u> <u>Disassemble (dot)</u>	linux ia32 intel 9.1 shared -O2 433.milc train/0 scalar_mult_add_su3_matrix IPO: 1774190592 NORMALIZED Disassemble Disassemble (dot)				
Dyn Total	5B	<u>Disassemble (ps)</u> 100.0	<u>Disassemble (ps)</u> 50.9				
Stack Reads	437M	100.0	46.2				
Stack Writes		100.0	25.0				
	134M						
Memory Reads		100.0	85.7				
Memory Writes		100.0	86.4				
	0	0.0	0.0				
mem-write-var		0.0	0.0				
mem-atomic	0	0.0	0.0				
iprel-read	0	0.0	0.0				
iprel-write	0	0.0	0.0				
CMOV*	0	0.0	0.0				
ADD*	1B	100.0	6.7				
SUB*	0	0.0	0.0				
J*	404M	100.0	33.3				
CALL	0	0.0	0.0				
RET	33M	100.0	100.0				
MUL*	0	0.0	0.0				
DIV*	0	0.0	0.0				



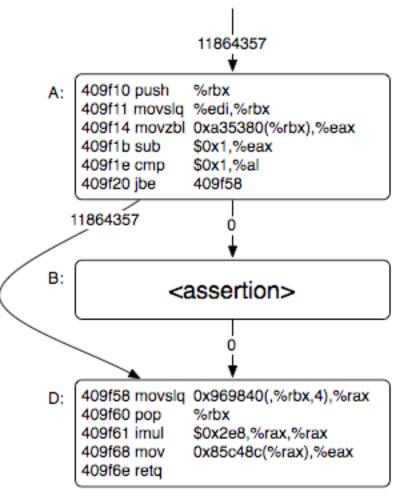
### Original Source

```
register int i,j;
for(i=0;i<3;i++) {
  for(j=0;j<3;j++) {
    c->e[i][j].real =
      a->e[i][j].real + s*b - e[i][j].real;
    c->e[i][j].imag =
      a->e[i][j].imag + s*b - e[i][j].imag;
```

#### Case Study: 445.gobmk countlib()



GCC: 800% Faster!



#### Case Study: 445.gobmk countlib()

```
/* Count the number of liberties of the string at pos. pos
  must not be empty. */
int
countlib (int str)
 ASSERT1(((board[str]) == WHITE || (board[str]) == BLACK),
          str);
  /* We already know the number of liberties. Just look it
  up. */
  return string[string number[str]].liberties;
```

#### Case Study: 445.namd Patch::zeroforces()

- Both loads are loop-invariant (%ecx does not change)
- •GCC 4.1 hoists the loads above the loop resulting in **6912** loads versus **1.6M** from ICC
- •GCC's code is 25% faster

ICC 9.1 -O3 -mtune

```
head:
mov 0x74(%ecx),%esi
fstl (%eax, %esi, 1)
fstl 0x8(%eax,%esi,1)
fstl 0x10(%eax,%esi,1)
mov 0x78(%ecx),%esi
fstl (%eax,%esi,1)
fstl 0x8(%eax,%esi,1)
fstl 0x10(%eax,%esi,1)
add $0x18, %eax
add $0x1, %edx
cmp (%ecx),%edx
  head
```

### Case Study: 462.libquantum

IA-64 GCC 4.1.0 -O2

- For a simple, linear for loop, ICC inserts a speculative load that often fails (still don't fully understand why)
- •Example of overaggressive optimization
- GCC's version executes 60% less instructions and 46% less memory reads, 32.5% faster

```
// quantum_addscratch():
for(i=0; i<reg->size; i++) {
  l = reg->node[i].state<<bits;
  reg->node[i].state = l;
}
```

```
HEAD:
{ld8 r14=[r33];;
nop.m 0x0
shl r14=r14,r32;;}
{st8 [r33]=r14,16
nop.i 0x0
br.cloop.sptk.few HEAD;;}
```

## Case Study: 464.h264ref SetCoeffAndReconstruction8x8()

- Innermost loop of quadruply nested loop
- GCC 4.1.0 recomputes address calculations each iteration
- 93% less stack writes,
  170% faster

#### GCC 3.4.6 -O2

```
head:
mov (%edx,%ebx,4),%eax
mov %eax,(%ecx,%ebx,4)
inc %ebx
cmp $0x40,%ebx
jle head
```

#### GCC 4.1.0 -O2

```
head:
mov Oxffffffac(%ebp), %edx
mov (%edi, %edx, 1), %eax
mov 0xffffff9c(%ebp),%edx
mov (%eax, %esi, 1), %eax
mov (%eax, %ebx, 1), %eax
mov %eax, 0xfffffb0 (%ebp)
mov (%edi, %edx, 1), %eax
mov 0xffffffb0(%ebp),%edx
mov (%eax, %esi, 1), %eax
mov (%eax, %ebx, 1), %eax
mov (%eax, %ecx, 1), %eax
mov %eax, (%edx, %ecx, 1)
add $0x4, %ecx
cmp $0x104, %ecx
ine head
                         18
```

#### Observations

- Finding performance bugs is easy!
  - "Big" anomalies take 1-2 hours of analysis
  - Smaller differences more abundant
- Compilers still do silly things
  - Direct jump to next instruction
  - Jump to return instruction
  - Spill all registers, then immediately refill

#### **Future Work**

- Collect much more detailed profiles
  - Hardware perf data
  - Load-use distance
  - Stack/heap/text memory references
- Use binary matching to correlate profiles at finer grain (loop, bbl)
- Automate regression testing

### Questions?