Finding Parallel Regions with Temporal Planning

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- Proposal
- 2 Formalization/Results
- 3 Challenges
- 4 Final Remarks

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Parallel Regions

• Find parallel regions in a source code;

Common Approach

Static analysis of the source code:

- loops;
- instruction dependencies;
- identifying whether the arguments are read or written;

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Approach

- PDDL domain executes the instructions;
- PDDL problem defines the instructions dependency tree;
- Simultaneous Temporal Planner to find a temporal plan;

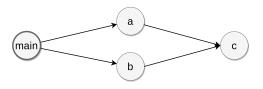
PDDL Domain - assignment

```
(:durative-action assignment
 :parameters (?instruction_id - id ?id - assignment)
 :duration (= ?duration 1)
 :condition (and
   (at start (assignment_id ?id ?instruction_id))
   (at start (not (executed_assignment ?id)))
   (at start (forall (?parent - id)
     (or
       (not (dependency_tree ?parent ?instruction_id))
       (executed_instruction ?parent)
 :effect (and
   (at end (executed_instruction ?instruction_id))
   (at end (executed_assignment ?id))
```

PDDL Domain - binary_operation

```
(:durative-action binary_operation
 :parameters (
   ?instruction_id - id ?idA - assignment
   ?idB - assignment ?operation_id - operation ?idC - assignment
 :duration (= ?duration 1)
 :condition (and
   (at start (operation_id ?operation_id ?instruction_id))
   (at start (forall (?parent - id)
     (or
       (not (dependency_tree ?parent ?instruction_id))
       (executed_instruction ?parent)
   ))
   (at start (not (executed_operation ?operation_id)))
   (at start (not (executed_binary_operation ?idA ?idB ?operation_id ?idC)))
   (at start (executed_assignment ?idA))
   (at start (executed_assignment ?idB))
 :effect (and
   (at end (executed instruction ?instruction id))
   (at end (executed_operation ?operation_id))
   (at end (executed_binary_operation ?idA ?idB ?operation_id ?idC))
```

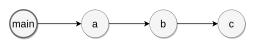
```
int main()
{
   int a = 3;
   int b = 3;
   int c = a + b;
   return 0;
}
```



```
(:init
 (executed_instruction id0)
  (assignment_id assignmentA id1)
  (assignment_id assignmentB id2)
  (operation_id sumAB id3)
 (assignment_id assignmentC id4)
  (dependency_tree id0 id1)
  (dependency_tree id0 id2)
  (dependency_tree id1 id3)
  (dependency_tree id2 id3)
 (dependency_tree id3 id4)
(:goal (and
  (executed_assignment assignmentA)
  (executed_assignment assignmentB)
 (executed_binary_operation assignmentA assignmentB sumAB
     assignment()
 (executed_assignment assignmentC)
))
```

0.000	1.000	2.000
assignmentA		
assignmentB		
	sumAB	
		assignmentC

```
int main()
{
   int a = 3;
   int b = a + 1;
   int c = a + b;
   return 0;
}
```



```
(:init
 (executed_instruction id0)
  (assignment_id assignmentA id1)
  (assignment_id assignmentB id2)
  (operation_id sumAB id3)
 (assignment_id assignmentC id4)
  (dependency_tree id0 id1)
  (dependency_tree id1 id2)
  (dependency_tree id1 id3)
  (dependency_tree id2 id3)
 (dependency_tree id3 id4)
(:goal (and
  (executed_assignment assignmentA)
  (executed_assignment assignmentB)
 (executed_binary_operation assignmentA assignmentB sumAB
     assignment()
 (executed_assignment assignmentC)
))
```

0.000	1.000	2.000	3.000
assignmentA			
	assignmentB		
		sumAB	
			assignmentC

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How to handle for loops?

```
int main()
{
   int s = 0;
   std::vector<int> x = {1, 2, 3};
   for (int i = 0; i < x.size(); i++)
   {
      s += x[i];
   }
   return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
int main()
{
   int a[3] = {0};
   a[0] = rand();
   for (int i = 1; i < 3; ++i)
   {
      a[i] = a[i - 1] + rand();
   }
   return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
(:init
  (executed_instruction id0)
  (assignment id assignmentS id1)
  (assignment_id assignmentArray id2)
  (operation_id sum0 id3)
  (assignment id assignmentSO id4)
  (operation_id sum1 id5)
  (assignment_id assignmentS1 id6)
  (operation_id sum2 id7)
  (assignment id assignmentS2 id8)
  (dependency_tree id0 id1)
  (dependency_tree id0 id2)
  (dependency_tree id1 id3)
  (dependency_tree id2 id3)
  (dependency_tree id3 id4)
  (dependency_tree id1 id5)
  (dependency_tree id2 id5)
  (dependency_tree id5 id6)
  (dependency_tree id1 id7)
  (dependency_tree id2 id7)
  (dependency_tree id7 id8)
```

stp-2

```
0.000: (assignment id2 assignmentarray)
0.000: (assignment id1 assignments)
1.002: (binary_operation id3 assignments assignmentarray sum0 assignments0)
1.002: (binary_operation id5 assignments assignmentarray sum1 assignments1)
2.002: (binary_operation id7 assignments assignmentarray sum2 assignments2)
3.002: (assignment id4 assignments0)
3.002: (assignment id6 assignments1)
4.002: (assignment id8 assignments2)
```

stp-3

```
0.000: ( assignment id2 assignmentarray )
0.000: ( assignment id1 assignments )
1.002: ( binary_operation id3 assignments assignmentarray sum0 assignments0 )
1.002: ( binary_operation id5 assignments assignmentarray sum1 assignments1 )
1.002: ( binary_operation id7 assignments assignmentarray sum2 assignments2 )
2.002: ( assignment id4 assignments0 )
2.002: ( assignment id6 assignments1 )
3.002: ( assignment id8 assignments2 )
```

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Final Remarks

- We need to inform the dependency tree;
- How to parse the source code to a PDDL problem?
- It is possible to identify parallel instructions;