Lecture 5.2

常用代码优化技术

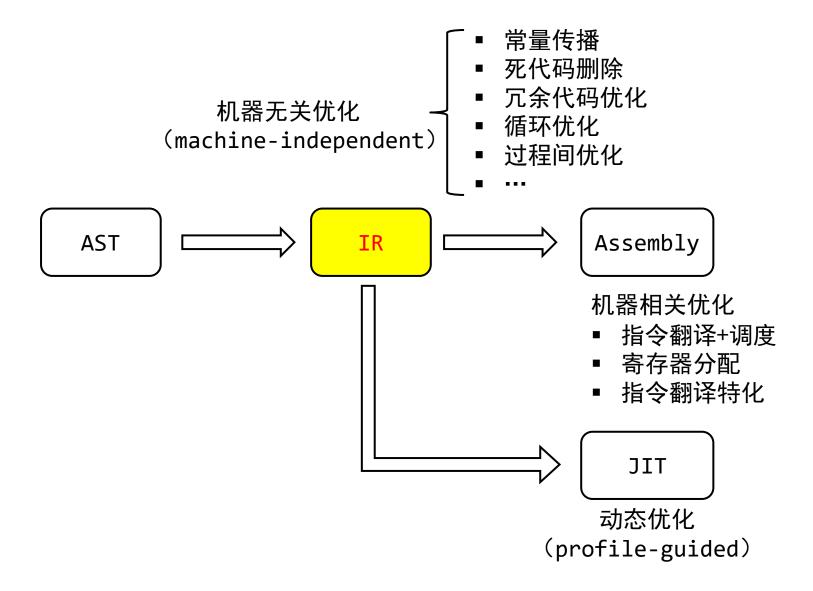
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大纲

- 一、冗余代码优化
- 二、循环优化
- 三、过程间优化
- 四、指令翻译特化

优化策略



死代码

- 无用代码块: 代码块不可达
 - 条件跳转语句对应的谓词(predicate)为恒真或恒假
- 无用计算: 计算的值def缺少对应的use
- 无用参数: IR中没有load该参数(局部变量)
- 无用局部变量: IR中没有load该局部变量
- 无用全局变量: IR中没有load该全局变量
- 无用类型声明: 代码中没有声明新类型相关的对象

无用代码块检测: 谓词predicate分析

```
fn foo (x:int) {
    if(x != -1) {
        ...
    }
    else {
        ...
    }
}
```

```
fn foo (x:int) {
    if(x*x = -1) {
        ...
    }
    else {
        ...
    }
}
```

```
fn foo (x:int) {
    while (x>0) {
        if(x != -1) {
            ...
        }
        else {
            ...
        }
    }
}
```

match-case类似

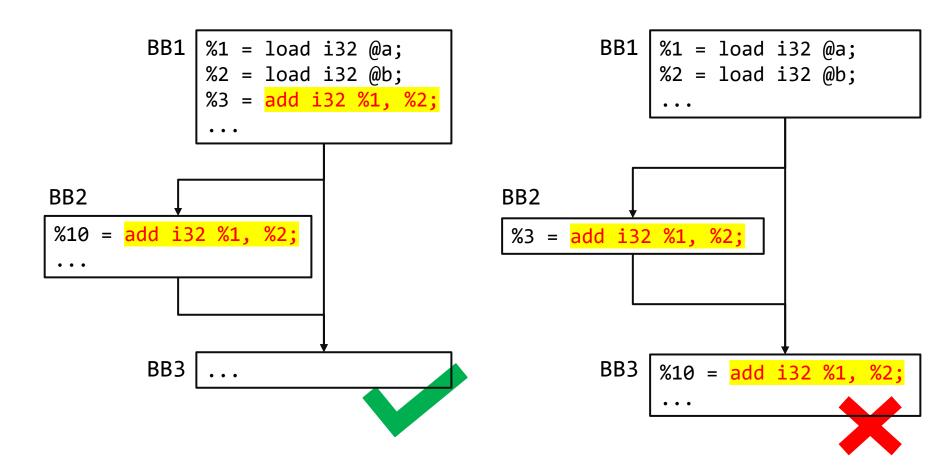
```
match(x*x){
   -1: => { x = 0; }
   0: => { x = 1; }
   _: => { x = -1; }
}
```

```
\%0 = load i32 \%x;
%1 = mul i32 %1, %1;
match i32 %1, %BB3 [
    i32 -1, %BB1
    i32 0, %BB2
%BB1:
  store i32 0, %x;
  jmp %BB4
%BB2:
  store i32 1, %x;
  jmp %BB4
%BB3:
  store i32 -1, %x;
  jmp %BB4
%BB4:
```

冗余代码优化

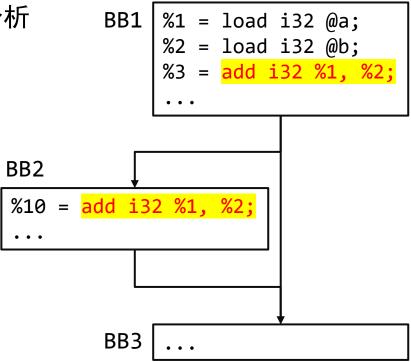
- 公共子表达式
 - 同一个表达式出现多次, 且存在支配关系
- 弱公共子表达式
 - 部分路径存在公共子表达式
- 代码提升
 - 同一个表达式在不同路径中出现多次,不存在先后关系

公共子表达式: SSA

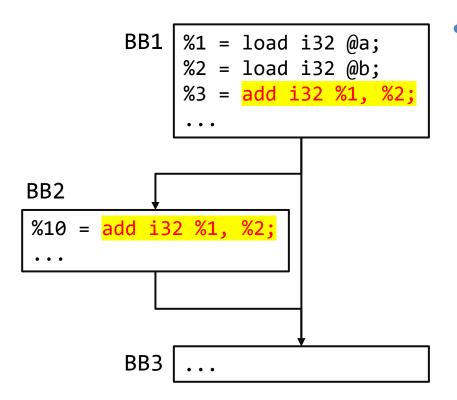


可用表达式分析

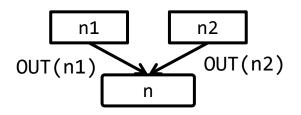
- 该表达式在存在支配关系的两条指令中重复出现
- 且其操作数都未被重新赋值
 - SSA形式一定未被重新赋值
- 可用表达式 vs 可达性分析



可用表达式分析: SSA形式

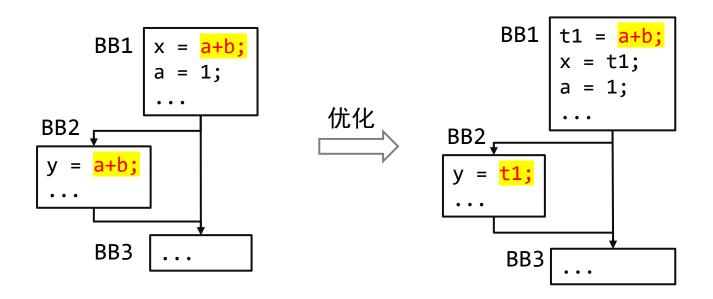


- 正向遍历控制流图
 - 如遇到指令: %3 = add i32 %1, %2
 - $Gen(n) = \{ < add i32, \%1 \%2 > \}$
 - ...
 - $OUT(n) = IN(n) \cup Gen(n)$



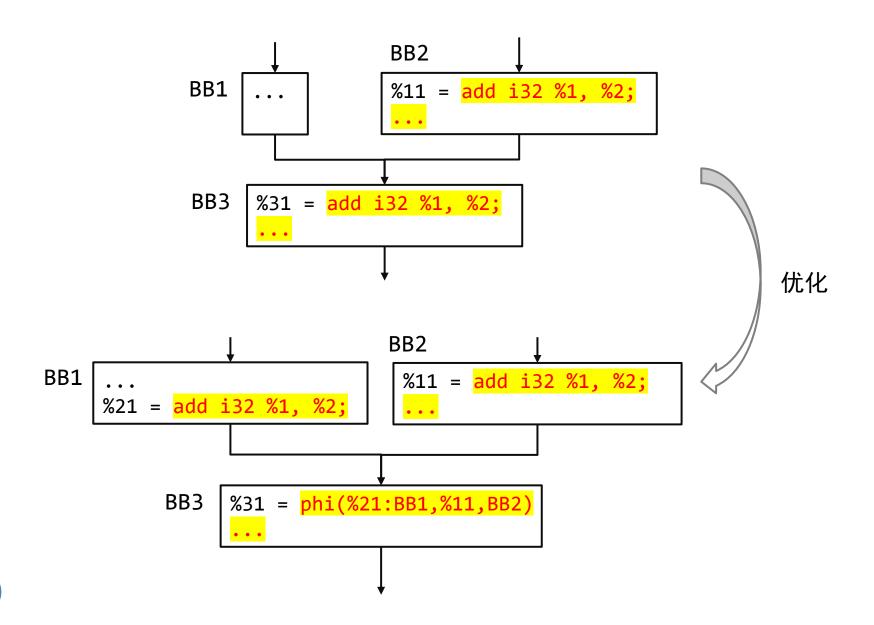
$$IN(n) = \bigcap_{n' \in predecessor(n)} OUT(n')$$

可用表达式分析: 非SSA形式



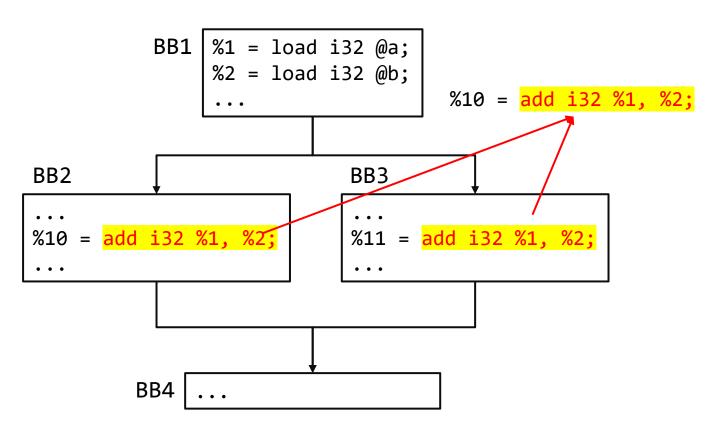
- 正向遍历控制流图
 - 如遇到指令: x = a + b
 - $Gen(n) = \{ < a + b > \}$
 - KILL(n) = $\{ < \varepsilon > : 表达式 \varepsilon 包含x \}$
 - ...
 - $OUT(n) = (IN(n) KILL(n)) \cup Gen(n)$

部分路径存在可用表达式



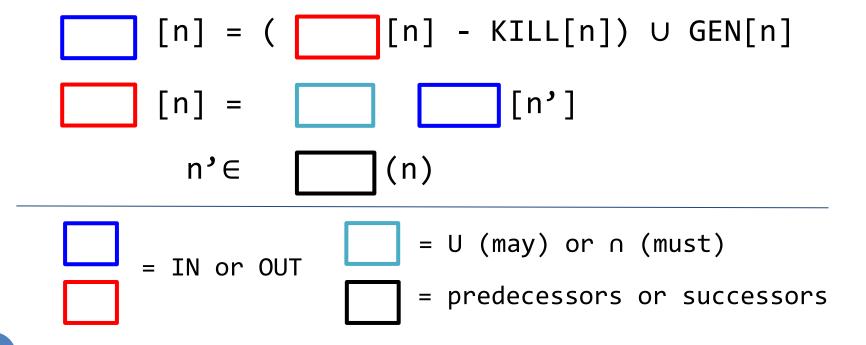
代码提升:繁忙表达式分析

- 多个代码块中都存在的公共表达式, 其操作数被重新赋值
- 分析方法: 逆向数据流分析
- 不能提升代码运行性能,但可以优化代码体积



数据流分析方法小节

- 可达性分析
- 活跃变量分析
- 可用表达式分析
- 繁忙表达式分析



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循环优化

- 循环不变代码
 - 同一个表达式在循环体内被多次执行
- 归纳变量优化
 - 数组下标计算
- 条件语句外移
- 其它优化

循环中的不变代码

• 出现位置: 循环条件、循环体中都可能出现

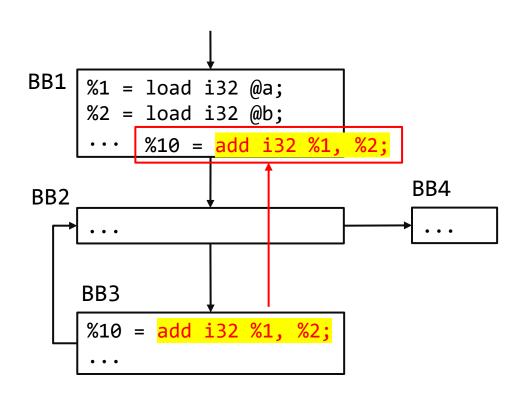
```
let a = ...;
let b = ...;
let s:list<int> = ...;
for i in 1..100{
    let t = (a + b)*i;
    s.push(t);
}
```

```
let a = ...;
let b = ...;
let s:list<int> = ...;
for i in 1..s.len(){
    let t = (a + b)*i;
    s[i] = t;
}
```

```
let a = ...;
let b = ...;
let s:list<int> = ...;
for i in 1..100{
    let t = foo();
    s.push(t);
}
```

```
let a = ...;
let b = ...;
let s:list<int> = ...;
for i in 1..s.len(){
    let t = s.pop();
    s[i] = t;
}
```

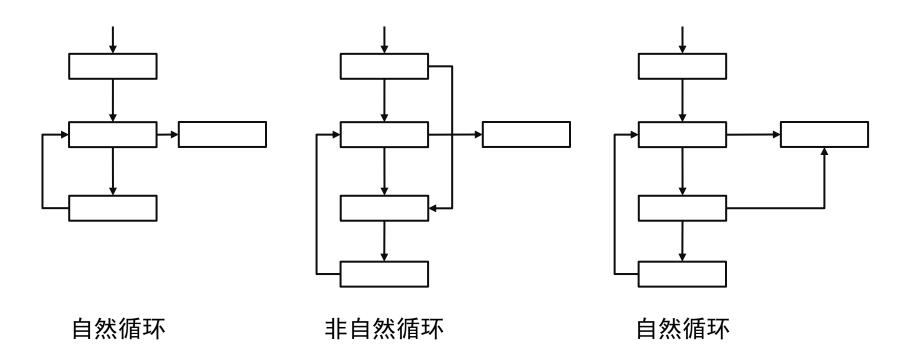
循环不变代码



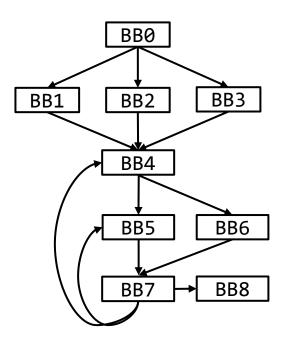
- 检测循环不变代码
 - 操作数定义自循环外部
 - 如何检测循环?
- 前移到循环外部
 - 支配节点

自然循环natural loop

- 一个循环是自然循环的条件:
 - 有唯一的入口
 - 返回入口节点的回边
 - B->A为回边的条件: A支配B
- 一般正常的控制流语句形成的环: while、for、if-else
 - goto语句会造成非自然循环

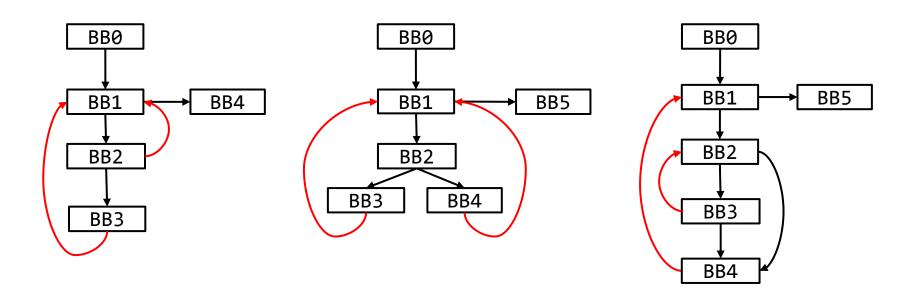


下图是否包含非自然循环?



自然循环识别

• 每条回边对应一个自然循环



BB2->BB1: 1-2

BB3->BB1: 1-2-3

BB3->BB1: 1-2-3

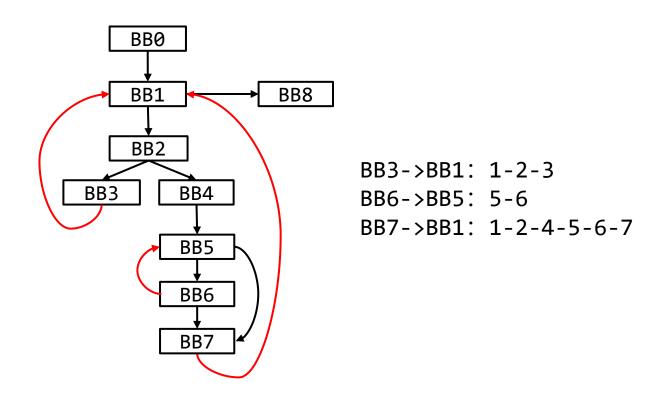
BB4->BB1: 1-2-4

BB3->BB2: 2-3

BB4->BB1: 1-2-3-4

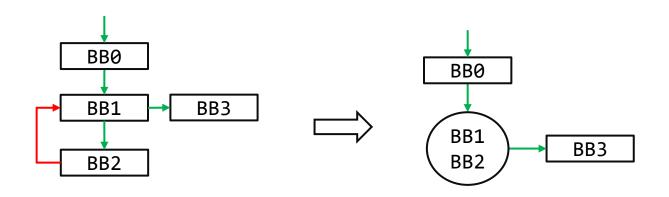
自然循环的性质

- 两个自然循环之间不相交: 相切、嵌套、分离
- 两个首节点相同的自然循环: 嵌套、相切



可规约控制流图: Reducible CFG

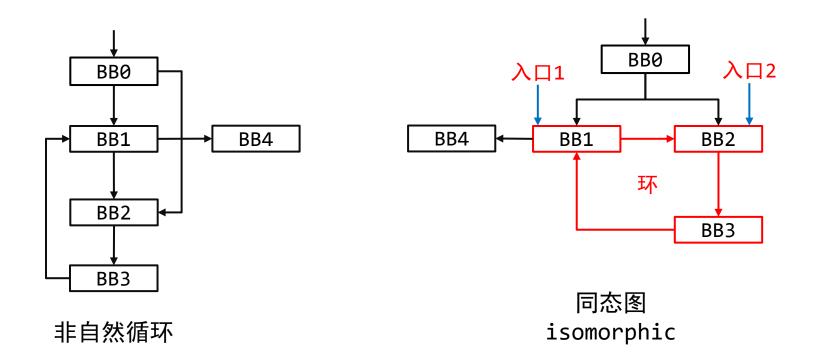
- 可规约CFG的所有循环都是自然循环
- 边可以分为前进边和回边两个不交集=>可以缩环



入边: → 出边: →

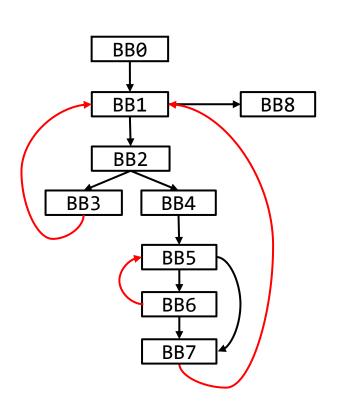
不可规约控制流图

- 无法确定回边
 - BB3->BB1? 但BB1不支配BB3



自然循环检测算法

- 基本思路:
 - 1) 遍历CFG=>支配关系矩阵M1
 - 2) 比对图邻接表M2=>检测回边
 - 3) 识别每一条回边对应的环
- DFS
 - 如果栈中已存在节点=>回边
 - 若干栈顶元素组成环
 - 相同回边的环需要merge



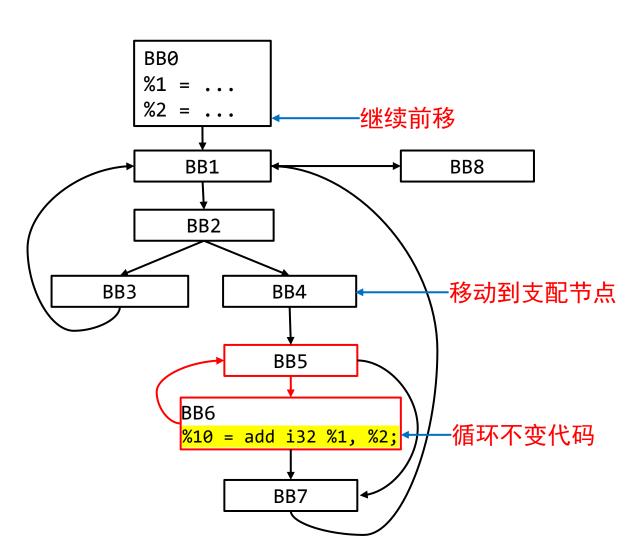
DFS检测环

```
stack s;
                                                          BB0
DFSVisit(v) {
    s.push(v);
                                                          BB1
                                                                     BB6
    for each w in OUT(v) {
        if s.contains(w) {//找到回边
                                                          BB2
           AddLoopback(w,v);
        } else {
                                                      BB3
                                                               BB4
           DFSVisit(w);
                                                          BB5
AddLoopback(v,w) {
    new = CreateLoop(top n items of s untill w);
    old = Findloop(v-w)
    merge(old,new)
```

前移位置

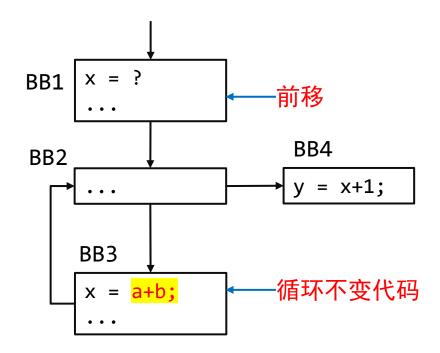
• 单层循环: 前移到最近的支配节点

• 多层循环: 前移至不能移动为止

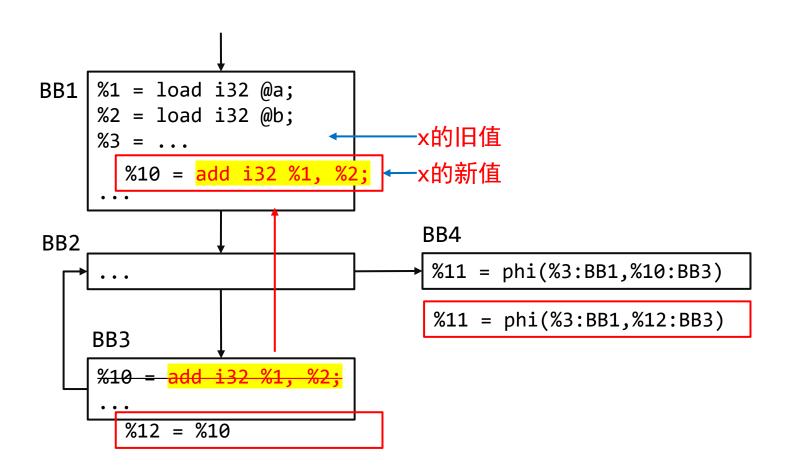


可能会有side effect

• 如未进入循环,会错误修改x的值



消除side effect



归纳变量

- 变量x的值每轮循环增加固定值,则称x为归纳变量
 - 基本归纳变量x
 - 依赖归纳变量y = ax + b, a和b为常量

```
for i in 1..100 {
    y = 10 * i + 1;
    s[i] = y;
}

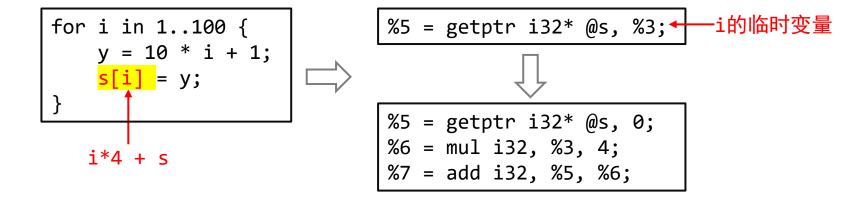
    t1 = 1;
for i in 1..100 {
    t1 = t1 + 10;
    s[i] = t1;
}
```

基于IR识别归纳变量

```
BB0
%1 = load i32 @i;
BB1
%2 = phi(%1:%BB1, %3:%BB3);
                                   ·基本归纳变量
%3 = add i32 %2, 1; ◆
                                BB3
%4 = cmp gt %3, 100;
cjmp %BB2, %BB3
BB2
%5 = getptr i32* @s, %3;
%6 = mul i32 %3, 10;
                                   依赖归纳变量
%7 = add i32 %6, 1;
store i32 %7, %5;
```

数组下标中的归纳变量

• IR中不一定可见



分支预测的代价

- 减少分支跳转次数
 - Loop unswitching: 外提(减少)循化内条件判断
 - Loop unroll: 将循环体复制多遍

```
void testbrpred(int* a, int len, int x){
    unsigned long long cycle = rdtsc();
   while(len>-1){
        len-=1;
        if(a[len]>x);
        else ;
    unsigned long long cycl = rdtsc()- cycle;
   printf("x = %d, cycles = %d\n", x, cycl);
int main(int argc, char** argv){
    int a[1000];
    srand(time(NULL));
    for(int i = 0; i < 1000; i++) a[i] = rand()%1000;
    testbrpred(a,1000,100);
    testbrpred(a,1000,300);
   testbrpred(a,1000,500);
   testbrpred(a,1000,700);
   testbrpred(a,1000,900);
```

```
x = 100, cycles = 23630
x = 300, cycles = 47175
x = 500, cycles = 63744
x = 700, cycles = 49642
x = 900, cycles = 26301
```

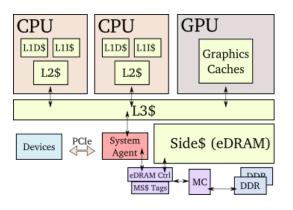
如何测量运行开销

- 一般的CPU都提供Time Stamp Counter (TSC)功能
 - 记录上次reset以来的CPU cycles
 - X86-64读取TSC的指令: RDTSC/RDTSCP
 - 结果保存在EDX:EAX

```
static inline uint64_t rdtscp(void)
   uint64_t tsc;
   asm volatile (
       "rdtscp;"
       "shl $32, %%rdx;"
        "or %%rdx, %%rax"
        : "=a"(tsc)
        : "%rcx", "%rdx");
    return tsc;
```

Cache

- Cache访问速度优于内存访问速度
- 最小单位是cache line
- 通过降低cache miss提升代码性能

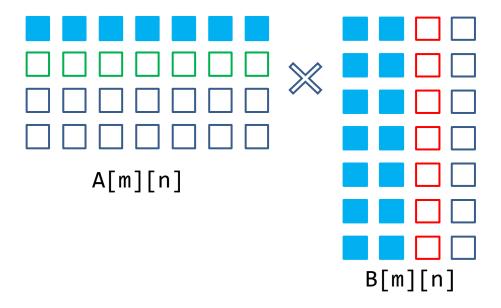


index	valid	tag	data
001	0x		64 B
002	0x		64 B
003	0x		64 B
• • •	0x		64 B

cache	size	line	speed
L1	32 KB + 32 KB	64 B	4-5 cycles
L2	256 KB	64 B	12 cycles
L3	up to 2 MB	64 B	30-50 cycles

矩阵乘法

```
for i in 0..m-1 {
    for j in 0..n-1 {
        for k in 0..n-1 {
            R[i][j] = R[i][j] + A[i][k]*B[k][j];
        }
    }
}
```



标量替换: Scala Replacement

```
for i in 0..m-1 {
    for j in 0..n-1 {
        for k in 0..n-1 {
            R[i][j] = R[i][j] + A[i][k]*B[k][j];
        }
        每次从内存或cache读写R[i][j]会影响性能
}
```

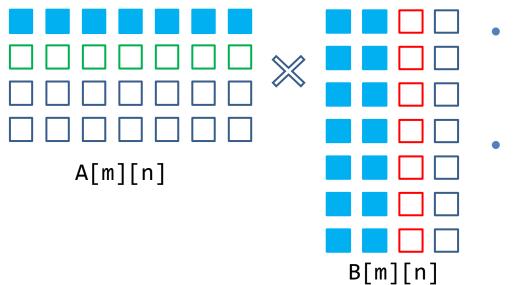
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}$

为什么不能使用R[i][j]在寄存器中值?

R[i][j]和i可能是alias

```
for i in 0..m-1 {
    for j in 0..n-1 {
        t = R[i][j];
        for k in 0..n-1 使用临时变量替换,可直接使用寄存器中的值
        t = t + A[i][k]*B[k][j];
        }
        R[i][j] = t;
    }
}
```

循环分块



假设:

- 已经算完R[0][1]和R[0][2]
- B[][0]和B[][1]在cache中
- 先算R[0][3]还是R[1][0]?

```
for t = 0..n/w {
    for i in 0..m-1 {
        for j in t*w..t*w+w-1 {
            for k in 0..n-1 {
                 R[i][j] = R[i][j] + A[i][k]*B[k][j];
            }
        }
    }
}
```

循环交换

```
for i in 1..m-2 {
    for j in 0..n-1 {
        R[i][j] = A[i-1][j] + A[i][j];
    }
}

for j in 0..n-1 {
    for i in 1..m-2 {
        R[i][j] = A[i-1][j] + A[i][j];
    }
}
```

循环合并和拆分

```
for i in 0..n-1 {
    R1[i] = A[i] + B[i];
    R2[i] = C[i] + D[i];
}

for i in 0..n-1 {
    R1[i] = A[i] + B[i];
}

for i in 0..n-1 {
    R2[i] = C[i] + D[i];
}

distribution
```

```
for i in 0..n-1 {
    R1[i] = A[i] + B[i];
}
for i in 0..n-1 {
    R2[i] = A[i] + B[i];
}
```

```
合并
```

```
for i in 0..n-1 {
    R1[i] = A[i] + B[i];
    R2[i] = A[i] + B[i];
}
```

fusion

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函数优化策略

常用优化技术

partial evaluation configuration (program specialization)

compile-time execution

参数均未知

部分参数已知

全部参数已知

```
fn factorial(n:int, r:int) -> int {
    if (n == 0)
        return r;
    else
        return factorial(n-1, n*r);
fn foo(x:int) -> int {
    foo(x, x+1);
    foo(x, 1);
    foo(0, x);
```

过程间优化

- 一般在link time进行,可以前移到中间代码环节
- 主要优化方法:
 - 函数内联
 - 尾递归优化

内联

- 在函数调用处使用函数体替换
- 提升运行效率
- Partial evaluation/Compile-time execution
 - 常量传播=>优化

```
fn factorial(n:int, r:int) -> int {
    if (n == 0)
        return r;
    else
        return r-1;
}

fn foo(x:int) -> int {
    let a = foo(x, x+1);
    let b = foo(x, 1);
    let c = foo(0, x);
}
fn foo(x:int) -> int {
    let a = {if (x == 0) 1 else x};
    let b = {if (x == 0) 1 else 0};
    let c = x;
}
```

内联问题建模

- 内联的好处: 利于优化, 提升代码运行效率
- 内联是有开销的,代码复制可能会增大代码体积
- 给定bugget上限,选取最优的内联函数组合
- 背包问题(Knapsack problem)

0-1背包问题

- 假设有n个选项 $x_1 ... x_n$
- 选择 x_i 的开销是 w_i ,收益是 v_i
- 给定开销上限,如何选择可以获得最大收益?

$$\max \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i x_i$$

$$s.t. \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i \le thres \text{ and } x_i \in \{0,1\}$$

递归函数

- 递归函数内联问题(内联 vs 宏展开)
- 尾递归函数可以优化
 - 特点: return前的最后一条语句调用自己

```
fn factorial(n:int) -> int {
  if (n == 0)
    return 1;
  else
    return n * factorial(n-1);
}
```

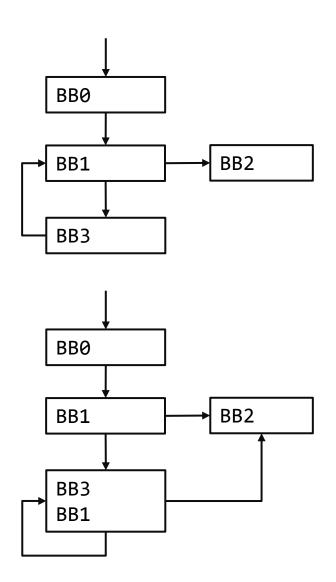
```
fn factorial(n:int, r:int) -> int {
  if (n == 0)
    return r;
  else
    return factorial(n-1, n*r);
}
```

尾递归消除

```
fn factorial(n:int, r:int) {
%BB0:
  stackalloc i32, @n;
  stackalloc i32, @r;
  store %-1, @n;
  store %-2, @r;
  %1 = load i32 @n;
  %2 = load @r;
  %3 = cmp eg %1, 0;
  cjmp %3 %BB1, %BB2;
%BB1:
  ret %2;
%BB2:
  %4 = sub i32 %1, -1;
  %5 = \text{mul i32 } %1, \%2;
  %6 = call factorial(%4, %5);
  ret %6;
```

```
fn factorial(n:int, r:int) {
%BB0:
  stackalloc i32, @n;
  stackalloc i32, @r;
  store %-1, @n;
  store %-2, @r;
  jmp %BB1;
%BB1
  %1 = load i32 @n;
  %2 = load @r;
  %3 = cmp eg %1, 0;
  cjmp %3 %BB2, %BB3;
%BB2:
  ret %2;
%BB3:
  %4 = sub i32 %1, -1;
 %5 = mul i32 %1, %2;
  store %4 @n;
  store %5 @r;
  cjmp %BB1;
```

尾递归优化



```
fn factorial(n:int, r:int) {
%BB0:
  stackalloc i32, @n;
  stackalloc i32, @r;
  store %-1, @n;
  store %-2, @r;
%BB1:
  %1 = load i32 @n
  %2 = load @r
  %3 = cmp eg %1, 0;
  cjmp %3 %BB2, %BB3
%BB2:
  ret %2;
%BB3:
  %4 = sub i32 %1, -1;
  %5 = mul i32 %1, %2;
  %3 = cmp eg %4, 0;
  cjmp %2 %BB2, %BB3
```

Sibling Call优化

- Sibling call
 - 调用函数A和被调用函数B签名相同
 - tail call

```
fn foo(a:int) -> int{
  if (a < 0) {
    return a;
  int b = a - 1;
  ret bar(b);
fn bar(b:int) -> int{
  int c = b - 1;
 ret foo(c);
```

```
fn foo(a:int) -> int{
   if (a < 0) {
     return a;
   }
   int b = a - 1;
   int c = b - 1;
   ret foo(c);
}</pre>
```

大纲

- 一、冗余代码优化
- 二、循环优化
- 三、过程间优化
- 四、指令翻译特化

指令翻译特化

- CPU提供了一些扩展指令: SSE、AVX
 - •编译时通过-m声明指令集类型,如-mavx2
 - 通过1scpu查看cpu支持的flags
- 典型场景:
 - 向量运算
 - popcount
 - . . .

SSE指令

- SSE扩展: Streaming SIMD (single instruction, multiple data) Extensions
 - 寄存器: XMM0-XMM15 (128bit)
- 指令:
 - 浮点数运算相关指令
 - Scalar模式: MOVSS、ADDSS、SUBSS
 - Packed模式: MOVAPS、MOVUPS、ADDPS、SUBPS...
 - 整数运算相关指令
 - PEXTRW, PINSRW, PMULHUW, PSADBW, PAVGB,
 - 其它指令:
 - popcount(SSE4), ...
- AVX扩展: Advanced Vector Extensions
 - 寄存器: ZMM0-ZMM31 (512bit)

向量运算问题

```
struct Vec {
    float a, b, c, d;
} x,y;

struct Vec avadd() {
    struct V z;
    z.a = x.a + y.a;
    z.b = x.b + y.b;
    z.c = x.c + y.c;
    z.d = x.d + y.d;
    return z;
}
```

#: clang -mavx2 avx1.c -02

vmovups xmm0,XMMWORD PTR [rip+0x2f14]
vaddps xmm0,xmm0,XMMWORD PTR [rip+0x2f1c]
vpermilpd xmm1,xmm0,0x1
ret

Popcount问题

- 统计一个bit vector中1的数量
- 使用AVX-512的Intrinsics(built-in)函数
 - 编译器实现的函数

```
int popcount(int x) {
    int r = 0;
    while (x != 0) {
        x >> 1
        if (x & 1) {
            r++;
        }
    }
    return r;
}
```

clang -mavx512vpopcntdq avx1.c -02

```
//__attribute__ ((target("avx512vpopcntdq")))
__m512i popcount2(__m512i a) {
    __m512i r = _mm512_popcnt_epi32(a);
    return r;
}
```

vpopcntd zmm0,zmm0

CPU兼容性问题: 函数多版本技术

• 生成多个函数副本,运行时自动适配函数版本

```
__attribute__ ((target("default")))
int foo(int a) {
    ...;
}
__attribute__ ((target("avx2")))
int foo(int a) {
    ...;
}
```

```
__attribute__ ((target_clones("default", "popcnt")))
int test(int x){
    return __builtin_popcountll(x);
}
```

总结

- 冗余代码优化
 - 无用代码、冗余代码
 - 数据流分析
- 循环优化
 - 循环不变代码
 - 循环检测
 - 归纳变量
 - 硬件相关优化:分支预测、Cache
- 过程间优化
 - 函数内联
 - 尾递归优化
- 指令翻译特化
 - SSE/AVX扩展
 - 编译器built-in函数