

Slides to Accompany *Programming Languages
and Methodologies*

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Chapter 11: ocaml Profiling

Notes

- In modern times, *profiling* is politically incorrect.
- However, we make an exception for functions in `ocaml`.

Why Profile?

- To check distribution of function use
- To identify computationally costly functions based upon aggregate use
- To investigate distribution of branches
- To empirically determine scalability

Finding Out What We Have, Part 1

```
$ ocamlc -config
version: 3.12.1
standard_library_default: /usr/local/lib/ocaml
standard_library: /usr/local/lib/ocaml
standard_runtime: /usr/local/bin/ocamlrun
ccomp_type: cc
bytecomp_c_compiler: gcc -fno-defer-pop -Wall -D_FILE_OFFSET_BITS=64 -D_REENTRANT
bytecomp_c_libraries: -lm -ldl -lcurses -lpthread
native_c_compiler: gcc -Wall -D_FILE_OFFSET_BITS=64 -D_REENTRANT
native_c_libraries: -lm -ldl
native_pack_linker: ld -r -o
ranlib: ranlib
cc_profile: -pg
architecture: amd64
model: default
system: linux
asm: as
ext_obj: .o
```

```
ext_asm: .s
ext_lib: .a
ext_dll: .so
os_type: Unix
default_executable_name: a.out
systhread_supported: true
$
```

Finding Out What We Have, Part 2

```
$ ocamlcp -v
```

```
The Objective Caml compiler, version 3.12.1
```

```
Standard library directory: /usr/local/lib/ocaml
```

```
$
```

What Can be Profiled?

You can see other options via:

```
$ ocamlcp -help
```

```
Usage: ocamlcp <options> <files>
```

```
options are:
```

```
-p [afilmt]  Profile constructs specified by argument (default fm):
```

```
  a  Everything
```

```
  f  Function calls and method calls
```

```
  i  if ... then ... else
```

```
  l  while and for loops
```

```
  m  match ... with
```

```
  t  try ... with
```

```
...
```

An Example

```
(* odd-even5.ml *)  
(** main (mutually recursive) functions (with if-then-else) *)  
  
let rec even n =  
  if (n==0) then true  
    else odd (n-1)  
and (* here's the mutual recursion *)  
  odd m =  
    if (m==0) then false  
      else even (m-1);;  
  
(* some evaluations *)  
  
Printf.printf "\neven(10000) is %b \n" (even 10000);;
```


The Mechanics

```
ocamlcp -o oddEven5prof oddeven5.ml  
./oddEven5prof  
ocamlprof oddeven5.ml
```

Now Look at 'Original' Source File After Profiling

```
$ ocamlcp -o oddEven5prof oddeven5.ml  
$ ./oddEven5prof
```

```
even(10000) is true
```

```
$ ocamlprof oddeven5.ml
```

```
(* odd-even5.ml *)
```

```
(** main (mutually recursive) functions (with if-then-else) *)
```

```
let rec even n =
```

```
  (* 5001 *) if (n==0) then true  
             else odd (n-1)
```

```
and (* here's the mutual recursion *)
```

```
odd m =
```

```
  (* 5000 *) if (m==0) then false  
             else even (m-1);;
```

```
(* some evaluations *)
```

```
Printf.printf "\neven(10000) is %b \n" (even 10000);;
```

Another Example (You Can Generate Your Own)

```
$ ocamlcp -p i oddeven5.ml
$ ocamlcp -p i -o oddEven5prof oddeven5.ml
$ ./oddEven5prof
```

```
even(10000) is true
```

```
$ ocamlprof oddeven5.ml
```

```
(* odd-even5.ml *)
```

```
(** main (mutually recursive) functions (with if-then-else) *)
```

```
let rec even n =
```

```
  if (n==0) then (* 1 *) true
```

```
    else (* 5000 *) odd (n-1)
```

```
and (* here's the mutual recursion *)
```

```
odd m =
```

```
  if (m==0) then (* 0 *) false
```

```
    else (* 5000 *) even (m-1);;
```

```
(* some evaluations *)
```

```
Printf.printf "\neven(10000) is %b \n" (even 10000);;
```