

# Peephole Optimization

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# Code Optimization

- ▶ Improve code quality and efficiency
  - ▶ Increase Performance
  - ▶ Reduce code size
- ▶ Optimization on different abstraction levels
  - ▶ High-level programming language
  - ▶ Intermediate code
  - ▶ Machine code
- ▶ Optimization techniques
  - ▶ Local optimization
  - ▶ Global optimization
  - ▶ **Peephole optimization**
  - ▶ ...

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# Peephole Optimization

## Usage Context

- ▶ Used within modern compiler (e.g. GCC, LLVM, ACK, ...)
- ▶ Typically applied on intermediate or machine code

## Optimization procedure

- ▶ Optimize code in a small moving window (peephole)
- ▶ Iterative Optimazation

# Peephole Optimization

```
; <label>:42
store double 0.000000e+00, double* %det, align 8
store i32 0, i32* %j1, align 4
br label %43

; <label>:43
%44 = load i32* %j1, align 4
%45 = load i32* %2, align 4
%46 = icmp slt i32 %44, %45
br i1 %46, label %47, label %157

; <label>:47
%48 = load i32* %2, align 4
%49 = sub nsw i32 %48, 1
%50 = sext i32 %49 to i64
%51 = mul i64 %50, 8
%52 = call i8* @malloc(i64 %51)
%53 = bitcast i8* %52 to double**
store double** %53, double** %m, align 8
store i32 0, i32* %i, align 4
br label %54

; <label>:54
%55 = load i32* %i, align 4
%56 = load i32* %2, align 4
%57 = sub nsw i32 %56, 1
%58 = icmp slt i32 %55, %57
br i1 %58, label %59, label %73

; <label>:59
%60 = load i32* %2, align 4
%61 = sub nsw i32 %60, 1
%62 = sext i32 %61 to i64
%63 = mul i64 %62, 8
%64 = call i8* @malloc(i64 %63)
```

no match

Rule Database



```
%0 = mul i32 %1, 8
=> %0 = lsh i32 %1, 3
```



# Peephole Optimization

```

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store double** %53, double*** %m, align 8
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br label %54

; <label>:54
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%63 = mul i64 %62, 8
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```

match

Rule Database



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%0 = mul i32 %1, 8
=> %0 = lsh i32 %1, 3

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%49 = sub nsw i32 %48, 1
%50 = sext i32 %49 to i64
%51 = shl i64 %50, 3
%52 = call i8* @malloc(i64 %51)
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%62 = sext i32 %61 to i64
%63 = mul i64 %62, 8
%64 = call i8* @malloc(i64 %63)
```

replace

Rule Database



```
%0 = mul i32 %1, 8
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# Replacement Rules

- ▶ Replace Sequence of Instruction with faster and/or fewer Instructions
- ▶ Many different Replacement Techniques

# Common Techniques

## Null Sequences

- Remove useless instructions

## Example

```
LOV A  
LOC 0  
ADD
```

# Common Techniques

## Null Sequences

- Remove useless instructions

## Example

```
LOV A      LOV A
LOC 0  →
ADD
```



# Common Techniques

## Constant folding

- Replace constant expressions with its result

## Example

LOC 8

LOC 2

ADD

# Common Techniques

## Constant folding

- Replace constant expressions with its result

## Example

```
LOC 8      LOC 10  
LOC 2  →  
ADD
```

# Common Techniques

## Algebraic Laws

- Use algebraic laws to simplify expressions

## Example

LOV A

LOC 7

ADD

LOC 5

SUB

---

$(A + 7) - 5$

## Common Techniques

## Algebraic Laws

- Use algebraic laws to simplify expressions

## Example

LOV A		LOV A
LOC 7		LOC 7
ADD	→	LOC 5
LOC 5		SUB
SUB		ADD

---


$$(A + 7) - 5 = A + (7 - 5)$$

# Common Techniques

## Strength reduction

- ▶ Replace stronger operations with weaker ones
- ▶ Often applicable to multiplication or exponentiation in loops

## Example

LOV A  
LOC 2  
MUL

# Common Techniques

## Strength reduction

- ▶ Replace stronger operations with weaker ones
- ▶ Often applicable to multiplication or exponentiation in loops

## Example

LOV A		LOV A
LOC 2	→	DUP 2
MUL		ADD

# Common Techniques

## Strength reduction

- ▶ Replace stronger operations with weaker ones
- ▶ Often applicable to multiplication or exponentiation in loops

## Example

LOV A		LOV A		LOV A
LOC 2	→	DUP 2	→	LOC 1
MUL		ADD		SHL

# Common Techniques

## Special instructions

- ▶ Replace Instructions with specialized Instruction
- ▶ Usually more relevant on machine code

## Example

LOV A  
LOC 1  
ADD  
STV A



# Common Techniques

## Special instructions

- ▶ Replace Instructions with specialized Instruction
- ▶ Usually more relevant on machine code

## Example

```
LOV A      INV A
LOC 1
ADD        →
STV A
```

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# Pattern Matching

- ▶ Many instruction sequences have same semantics
- ▶ Generalize rules to avoid (semantically) identical rules
- ▶ Different kinds of matching strategies

## Example

LOC 7		LOC 7
ADD		LOC 5
LOC 5	→	SUB
SUB		ADD

# Pattern Matching

- ▶ Many instruction sequences have same semantics
- ▶ Generalize rules to avoid (semantically) identical rules
- ▶ Different kinds of matching strategies

## Example

LOC 7		LOC 7		LOC 6		LOC 6
ADD		LOC 5		ADD		LOC 5
LOC 5	→	SUB		LOC 5	→	SUB
SUB		ADD		SUB		ADD

# Pattern Matching

- ▶ Many instruction sequences have same semantics
- ▶ Generalize rules to avoid (semantically) identical rules
- ▶ Different kinds of matching strategies

## Example

LOC 7		LOC 7		LOC 6		LOC 6	
ADD		LOC 5		ADD		LOC 5	
LOC 5	→	SUB		LOC 5	→	SUB	
SUB		ADD		SUB		ADD	...

# Pattern Matching

- ▶ Many instruction sequences have same semantics
- ▶ Generalize rules to avoid (semantically) identical rules
- ▶ Different kinds of matching strategies

## Example

LOC %0		LOC %0
ADD		LOC %1
LOC %1	→	SUB
SUB		ADD

Demo

**Demo**

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# How to find replacement rules?

## Manual rule creation

- ▶ Replacement rules written by hand
- ▶ Using common techniques

## Automatic rules derivation

- ▶ Deriving rules using superoptimization technique

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# Automatic rules derivation

## Superoptimization

- ▶ Given a set of instruction sequences to optimize
- ▶ Calculate every possible instruction sequence out of a set of instructions
- ▶ Compare outcome of calculated sequences to original sequences
- ▶ Check if new found equivalent sequence has lower cost

# Automatic rules derivation

## Superoptimization

- ▶ Given a set of instruction sequences to optimize
- ▶ Calculate every possible instruction sequence out of a set of instructions
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# Automatic rules derivation

## Superoptimization

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# Automatic rules derivation

## Superoptimization

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# Equivalence Test

## Execution Test: Process

- ▶ Run both instruction sequences on machine
- ▶ Use multiple vectors as input
- ▶ Compare outcome
- ▶ Discard sequences with not matching results

## Execution Test: Property

- ▶ Stochastical test
- ▶ Accuracy depends on test effort



# Execution Test

## Example

### Sequence

Original	Replacement
LOV X	LOV X
LOV Y	LOV Y
ADD	SUB

### Input Vector

(X,Y)

### Stack

Original

Replacement

(0,0)

[0]

[0] ✓

(1,1)

[2]

[0] ✗

# Execution Test

## Example

### Sequence

Original	Replacement
LOV X	LOV X
LOC 2	SHR
DIV	SHL
LOC 2	
MUL	

Input Vector (X)	Stack	
	Original	Replacement
(0)	[0]	[0] ✓
(1)	[0]	[0] ✓
(65535)	[65534]	[65534] ✓

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# Cost Comparison

## Cost Functions

- ▶ Runtime
- ▶ Code size
- ▶ Memory usage

## Conclusion

- ▶ Optimization technique used in modern compilers
- ▶ Improve code quality and efficiency
- ▶ Using replacement rules for optimization
- ▶ Generalize with patterns
- ▶ Automatic generation of rules possible
  - ▶ Generated optimizer speedup of 1.7 to factor of 10 over conventional optimizer

## References

- ▶ Tanenbaum, Andrew S. and van Staveren, Hans and Stevenson, Johan W. Using Peephole Optimization on Intermediate Code. ACM Trans. Program. Lang. Syst., pp. 21-36
- ▶ Bansal, Sorav and Aiken, Alex. Automatic Generation of Peephole Superoptimizers. IGARCH Comput. Archit. News.
- ▶ Elif Aktolga and Supervisor Dr. Des Watson. Pattern Matching Strategies for Peephole Optimisation
- ▶ Henry Massalin. Department of Computer Science Columbia University New York, NY 10027. Superoptimizer - A Look at the Smallest Program

# Peephole Optimization in LLVM

## Example

```
int vadd(int a)
{
    return a*2
}
```

## llvm IR code

```
%a.addr = alloca i32, align 4
store i32 %a, i32* %a.addr, align 4
%0 = load i32* %a.addr, align 4
%mul = mul nsw i32 %0, 2           →  %mul = shl i32 %0, 1
ret i32 %mul
```

# Execution Test

## Example

Original Sequence		Replacement Candidate
ld r0, x		ld r0, x
ld r1, y		ld r1, y
add r0, r1		
vector (x,y)	Original Sequence	Replacement Candidate
(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0) ✓
(1,1)	(2,1)	(1,1) ✗



# Boolean Test

- ▶ Generate boolean formula for machine states
  - ▶ Register
  - ▶ Memory
  - ▶ Stack
- ▶ Express each instruction as formula that changes machine state
- ▶ Express equivalence relation of final machine states as constraint
- ▶ Use SAT solver to check if constraint holds

# Strength Reduction in Loops

- ▶ Remove multiplication from a loop
- ▶ Occurs often during array access

## Example

```
for (l = 0, A = 0; l < 10; ++l) {  
    A = l * 4;  
    ...  
}  
...
```

# Strength Reduction in Loops

- ▶ Remove multiplication from a loop
- ▶ Occurs often during array access

## Example

```
for (l = 0, A = 0; l < 10; ++l) {  
    ...  
    A += 4;  
}  
...
```

# Strength Reduction in Loops

## Example

ZRV I		ZRV I
ZRV A		ZRV A
LOV I		LOV I
LOC 10		LOC 10
BGE 7		BGE 7
<b>LOC 4</b>		...
<b>LOV I</b>	→	<b>LOC 4</b>
<b>MUL</b>		<b>LOV A</b>
<b>STV A</b>		<b>ADD</b>
...		<b>STV A</b>
INV I		INV I
BRA -8		BRA -8
...		...