Q1) Using the vector data structure from the book:

```
typedef int data t;
typedef struct {
      long len;
      data t *data;
      } vec rec, *vec ptr;
/* Return length of vector */
long vec length(vec ptr v) {
       return v->len;
int get vec element(vec ptr v, long index, data t *dest){
       if (index < 0 \mid \mid index >= v->len)
               return 0;
       *dest = v->data[index];
       return 1;
       }
/*Return pointer to start of vector data*/
data t *get vec start(vec ptr v) {
      return v->data;
```

The following is a function that computes the inner product of two vectors with equal length.

- A) (45 points) Apply the techniques for optimization of code and provide the new revised function. This includes:
 - 1. Eliminating loop inefficiencies (code motion)
 - 2. Reducing procedure calls
 - 3. Eliminating unneeded memory references
- B) (45 points) Further revise your loop from the result in A by applying loop unrolling and provide the inside of the loop. Unroll the loop 6 times using 2 accumulators. Account for remainders if necessary.
- C) (10 points) Provide the revised function after the changes in A and B.

```
/* Inner Product. Unoptimized version */
void inner_product(vec_ptr u, vec_ptr v, data_t *dest) {
long i;
long length = vec_length(u);
data_t udata;
data_t vdata;
data_t sum = (data_t) 0;
for(i=0; i<vec_length(u); i++) {
    vec_ptr a = u;
    vec_ptr b = v;
    get_vec_element(a,i,&udata);
    get_vec_element(b,i,&vdata);
    *dest = *dest + udata + vdata;
}
}</pre>
```

Part A - Code with optimizations

```
typedef int data_t;
typedef struct {
  long len;
  data_t *data;
} vec_rec, *vec_ptr;
void inner_product(vec_ptr u, vec_ptr v, data_t *dest) {
  long length = *((long*)u);
  data_t *udata = u->data;
data_t *vdata = v->data;
  data_t utmp, vtmp, sum = 0;
  for(i=0; i<length; i++) {
     utmp = udata[i];
     vtmp = vdata[i];
     sum += utmp + vtmp;
  }
*dest = sum;
```

```
typedef int data_t;
typedef struct {
  long len;
  data_t *data;
} vec_rec, *vec_ptr;
void inner_product(vec_ptr u, vec_ptr v, data_t *dest) {
  long i;
  long length = *((long*)u);
  long lim = length - length % 6;
  data_t *udata = u->data;
  data_t *vdata = v->data;
  data_t utmp1, utmp2, vtmp1, vtmp2, sum = 0;
  for(i=0; i<lim; i+=6) {
     utmp1 = udata[i];
     vtmp1 = vdata[i];
     sum += utmp1 + vtmp1;
     utmp2 = udata[i+1];
     vtmp2 = vdata[i+1];
     sum += utmp2 + vtmp2;
     utmp1 = udata[i+2];
     vtmp1 = vdata[i+2];
     sum += utmp1 + vtmp1;
     utmp2 = udata[i+3];
     vtmp2 = vdata[i+3];
     sum += utmp2 + vtmp2;
     utmp1 = udata[i+4];
     vtmp1 = vdata[i+4];
     sum += utmp1 + vtmp1;
     utmp2 = udata[i+5];
     vtmp2 = vdata[i+5];
     sum += utmp2 + vtmp2;
  for (; i<length; i++) {
     utmp1 = udata[i];
     vtmp1 = vdata[i];
     sum += utmp1 + vtmp1;
   *dest = sum;
```

Part C - Fully revised function

```
typedef int data_t;
typedef struct {
  long len;
  data_t *data;
} vec_rec, *vec_ptr;
void inner_product(vec_ptr u, vec_ptr v, data_t *dest) {
  long i;
  long length = *((long*)u);
  long lim = length - length % 6;
  data_t *udata = u->data;
  data_t *vdata = v->data;
  data_t utmp1, utmp2, vtmp1, vtmp2, sum = 0;
  for(i=0; i<lim; i+=6) {
     utmp1 = udata[i];
     vtmp1 = vdata[i];
     sum += utmp1 + vtmp1;
    utmp2 = udata[i+1];
    vtmp2 = vdata[i+1];
    sum += utmp2 + vtmp2;
     utmp1 = udata[i+2];
    vtmp1 = vdata[i+2];
    sum += utmp1 + vtmp1;
    utmp2 = udata[i+3];
    vtmp2 = vdata[i+3];
     sum += utmp2 + vtmp2;
    utmp1 = udata[i+4];
    vtmp1 = vdata[i+4];
     sum += utmp1 + vtmp1;
     utmp2 = udata[i+5];
    vtmp2 = vdata[i+5];
     sum += utmp2 + vtmp2;
  for (; i<length; i++) {
     utmp1 = udata[i];
    vtmp1 = vdata[i];
    sum += utmp1 + vtmp1;
  *dest = sum;
```