FORMALLY VERIFIED ADVANCED OPTIMIZATIONS FOR RISC-V





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https://gricad-gitlab.univ-grenoble-alpes.fr/certicompil/Chamois-CompCert

CompCert¹ solution (ACM Software System Award 2021): the 1st formally verified (= machine-checked mathematical proof of correctness) compiler optimizing safety-critical software [2, 3].

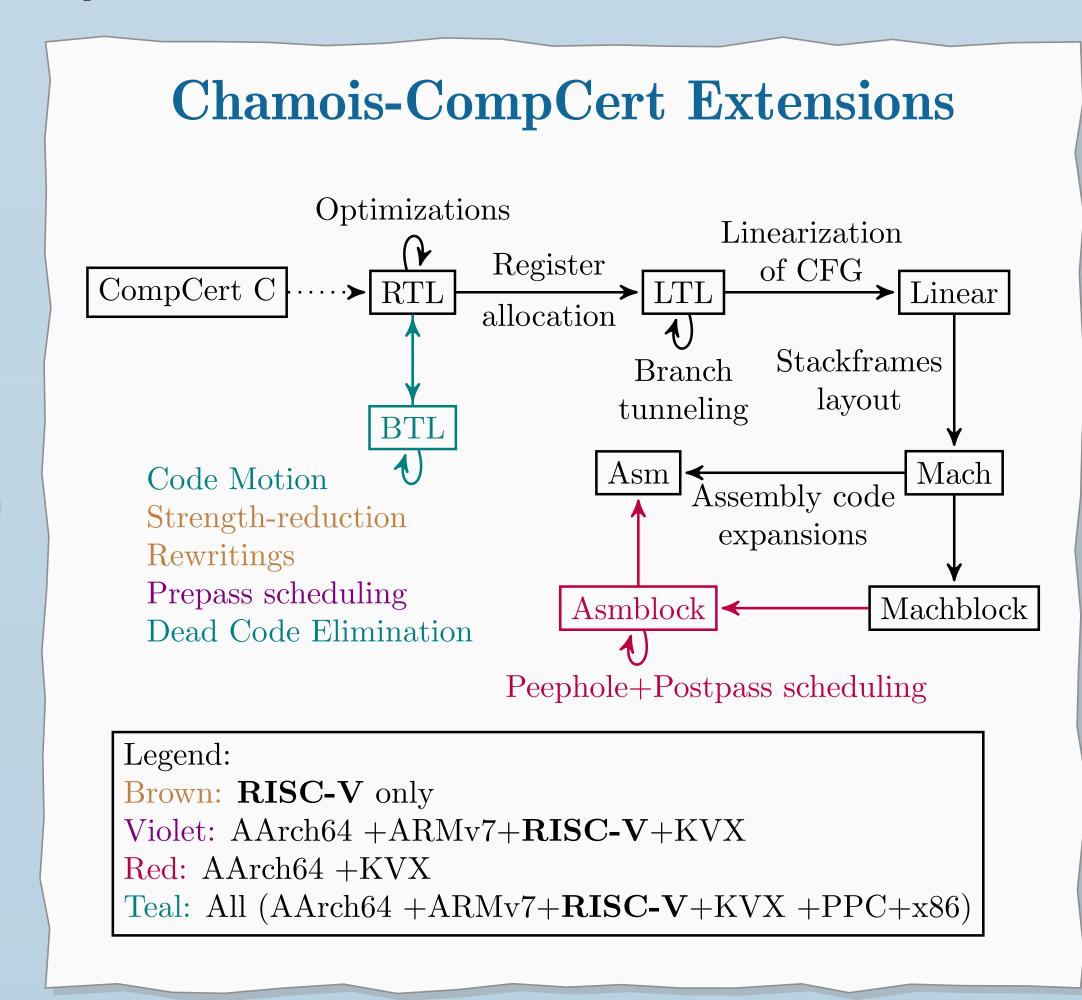
https://www.absint.com/compcert/

Our goal: verified RISC-V optimizations Reduced ISA & In-order cores ⇒ clever optimizations needed! E.g. way simpler addressing modes: ldr x0, [x0,w1,sxtw#3] Aarch64 (ARMv8-A) slli x6,x11,3 add x6,x10,x6 ld x6,0(x6) RISC-V

Our solution:

a versatile validation framework

- Supports many optimizations;
- Independent of the architecture;
- 1st verified strength-reduction of induction variables.



long main(long x, long n) {

C source code

long i = 0;

i += 3;

return x;

//prelude

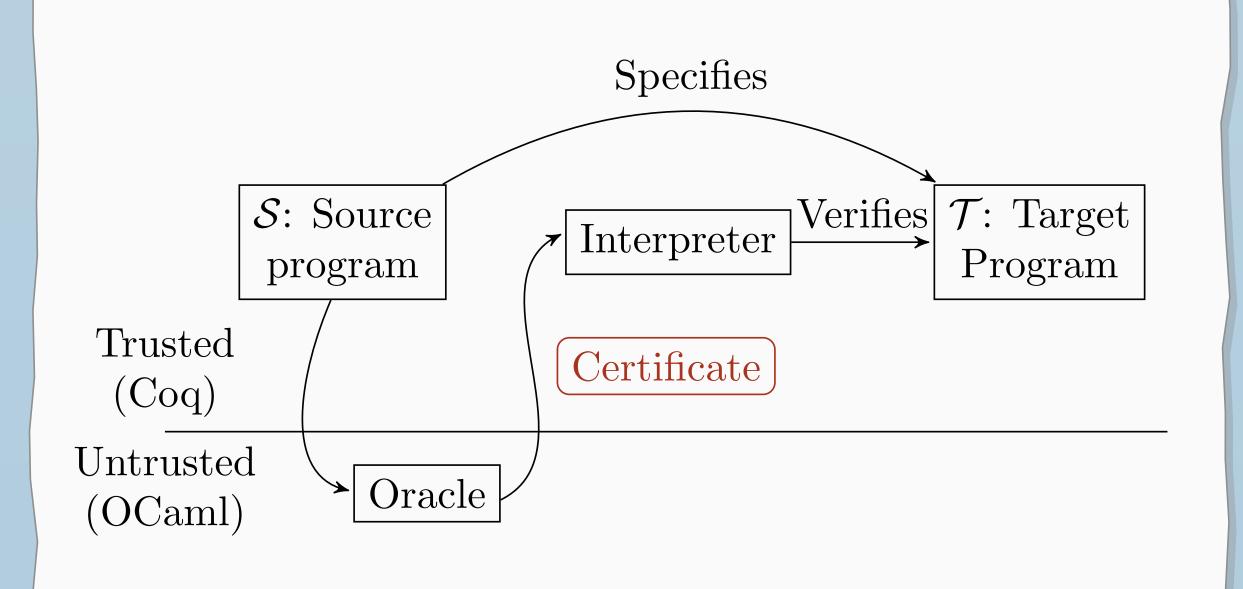
x12, x0, 0

while (i < n) {

x += i * 5;

Our General Purpose Translation Validator

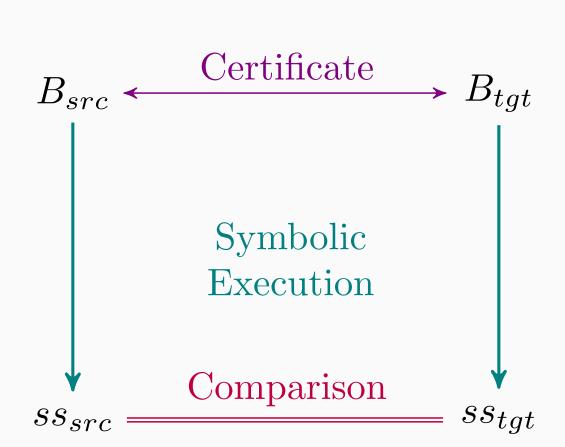
The oracle takes source program S and yields its optimized version T along with a certificate. A verified symbolic execution interpreter then ensures semantic preservation, and aborts compilation in case of failure.



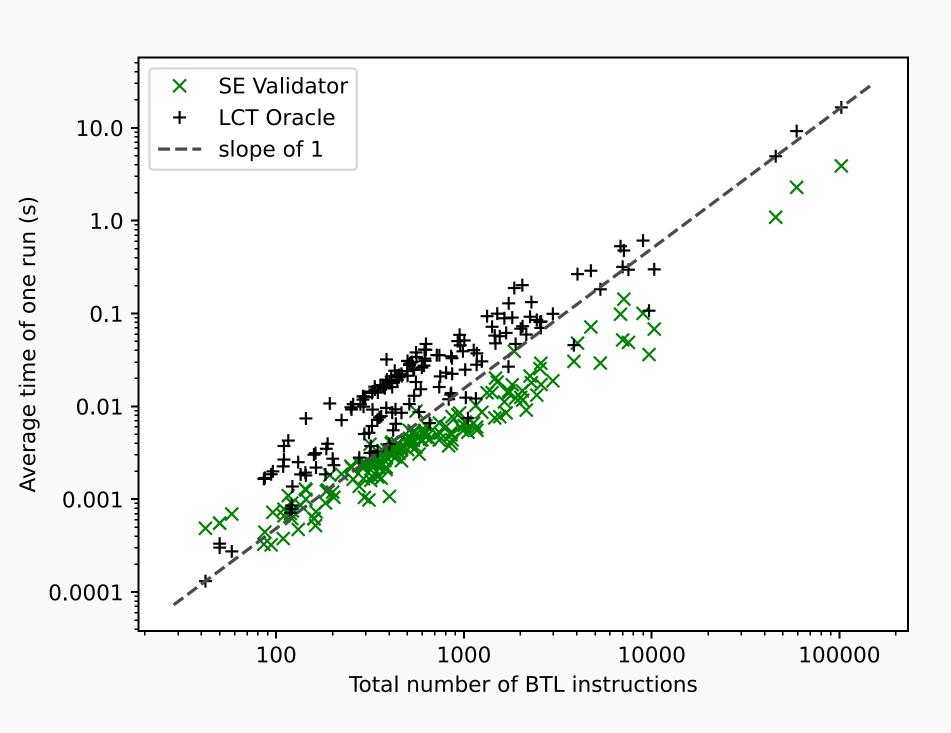
Defensive Symbolic Simulation

For each pair of loop-free blocks $(B_{src} \in \mathcal{S}, B_{tgt} \in \mathcal{T});$ we compare the symbolic states (ss_{src}, ss_{tgt}) resulting from their symbolic execution.

The certificate contains *invariants* propagating information between blocks.



Compile Times That Scale



Validating the Lazy Code Transformations Oracle

main:

Combining and improving Lazy Code Motion [4] & Lazy Strength Reduction [5].

- Search for *reducible* multiplicative operators;
- Based on data-flow analyses performed by an OCaml oracle;
- Supports decomposed patterns like a left shift + an addition;

Optimizing in two steps:

- 1. Lifting the multiplication out of the loop;
- 2. Inserting *compensation code* in the loop body.

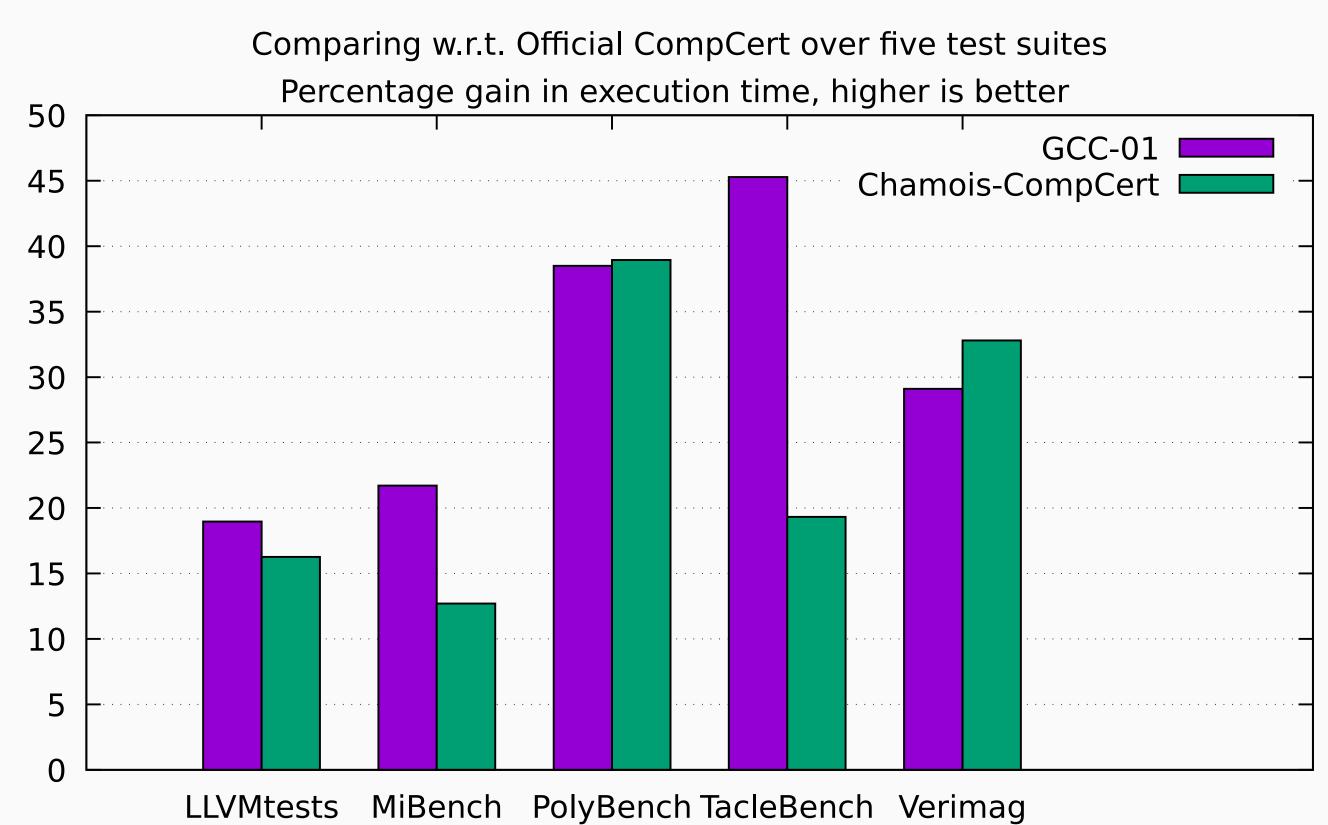
```
main:
         //prelude
  addi x12, x0, 0
.L100:
        x7, x12, 2 //t=i*4
 slli
         x6, x12, x7 //t=i*4+i=i*5
  add
        x12, x11, .L101 //i >= n?
  bge
        x10, x10, x6 //x+=t
  add
        x12, x12, 3 //i+=3
  addi
         .L100
           RISC-V ASM Before
```

slli x7, x12, 2
add x6, x12, x7

→ .L100:
bge x12, x11, .L101
add x10, x10, x6
addi x6, x6, 15 //t+=15
addi x12, x12, 3
j .L100

RISC-V ASM After

Optimized Generated Code That You Can Trust



References

- [1] Chengnian Sun et al. "Toward understanding compiler bugs in GCC and LLVM". en. In: Proceedings of the 25th International Symposium on Software Testing and Analysis. Saarbrücken Germany: ACM, 2016, pp. 294–305. ISBN: 978-1-4503-4390-9. DOI: 10.1145/2931037.2931074. URL: https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/2931037.2931074 (visited on 06/17/2022).
- [2] Xavier Leroy. "Formal verification of a realistic compiler". In: Communications of the ACM 52.7 (2009). DOI: 10.1145/1538788.1538814.
- [3] Daniel Kästner et al. "CompCert: Practical experience on integrating and qualifying a formally verified optimizing compiler". In: ERTS 2018: Embedded Real Time Software and Systems. SEE, 2018.
- [4] Jens Knoop, Oliver Ruthing, and Bernhard Steffen. "Optimal Code Motion: Theory and Practice". In: ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems 16 (1995). DOI: 10.1145/183432.183443.
- [5] Jens Knoop, Oliver Rüthing, and Bernhard Steffen. "Lazy Strength Reduction". In: Journal of Programming Languages 1 (1993), pp. 71–91.

Git Repo

