

UE18CS390A - Capstone Project Phase - 1

Project Progress Review #3

Project Title : Automated Tool for Source Code Optimization

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- 1. Feedback from previous review
- 2. Project Progress
- 3. Source code generator
- 4. Demonstration of one simple example per optimization
- 5. Demonstration of combined optimizations
- 6. Demonstration of performance metrics



Suggestions from previous reviews

Suggestions-

- Specify the number of optimizations
- •Create a set of test cases
- Implement a web based GUI for the tool

Feasibility and progress-

- •Aim to implement at least 10 optimizations
- Tested every optimization with 20-50 unique test cases



Project Progress

- We have been progressing at a fairly consistent pace
- We have implemented the following optimizations-
 - Loop unrolling (in progress)
 - Function inlining
 - If-else to switch
 - Compile-time initialization
 - Tail recursion elimination (in progress)
 - Loop jamming (in progress)
- We have developed a basic web based GUI for the user.
- We hope to refine & complete the above rules and implement 4 more rules.

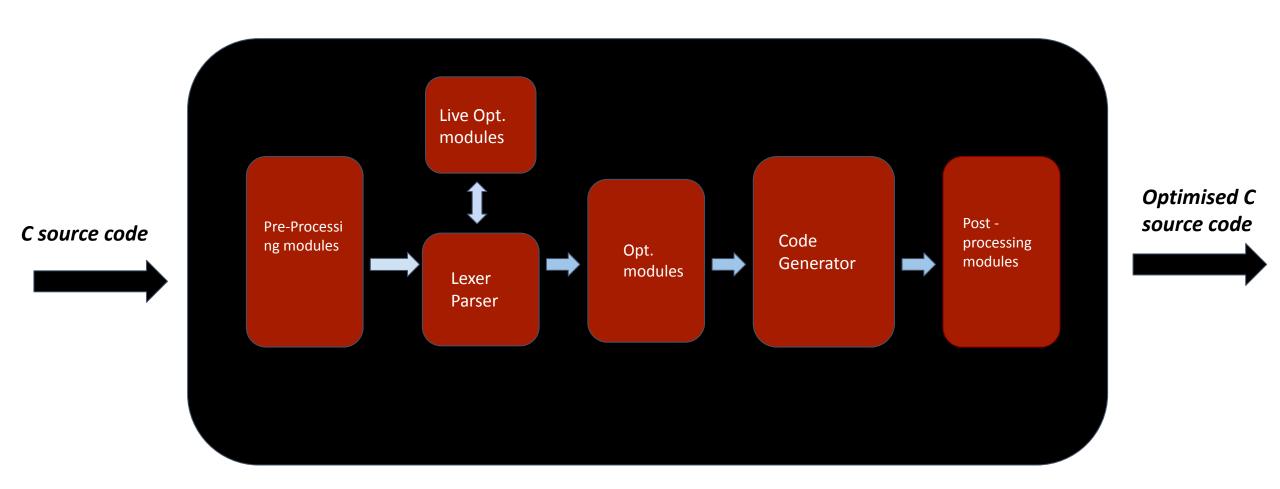


Block Diagram





Block Diagram - 2





Loop Unrolling

For range that can be determined at compile time: (A complete standard for loop)

- Partial Unrolling (by a configurable factor)
- Full Unrolling

For range governed by variables whose values are determined at runtime (Not implemented by compilers).

Decreases number of comparisons done in the loop from n ----> n/2.

Rigorous testing for 40+ test cases.



Function Inlining

- Inline all non-recursive functions
- Handle function signatures of various kinds
- Inline nested functions if possible
- Add a hash value following temporary variables
- Retain the function definition



Tail Recursion Elimination

- Detects tail recursive calls.
- Sets the parameters for the next in the line function frame.
- Replaces the TR call with a 'goto' that directs the control to the function beginning.
- Mostly overwrites the existing function frame.
- Saves a considerable amount of stack space.



- Identifying individual chains of if-else if-else
 - Chain could end in else or else if
 - Handling nested cases
- Checking if conditions are in any of the following forms
 - var == int
 - var == char
 - o lower_bound <= var <= upper_bound</pre>
 - o lower_bound <= var < upper_bound</pre>
 - o lower_bound < var <= upper_bound</p>
 - lower_bound < var < upper_bound
- Semantics in conditions
- Reordering logically non-sequential range cases



Compile Time Initializations

Detects assignment of array members in a loop, and instead, generates the series and initializes values at compile time.

- Constant range based loops in which assignments occur
- Single dimensional arrays (As of now)
- Nested for loops are not considered (As of now)
- Tested for 10+ test cases.



Loop Jamming

Detects for loops with similar ranges and no data dependencies and fuses the two loops into a single one maintaining syntactic correctness.

- Reduces number of comparisons from 2n-->n.
- Currently able to fuse for loops with exactly same range assumed to be data independent.
- Data dependency checking is currently not handled.
- Nested loop jamming is currently not handled



Design Approach

Our approach is incremental and iterative.

This approach has been chosen to maintain a balance between the time spent in feasibility study and implementation.

Benefits: Parallelism in implementation of various components.

Drawbacks: Requirement of dedicated time for integration of various components.



Source Code Generation

Sample input:

['int', 'a', '=', [['b', '*', 'c'], '-', 'd'], ';']

Sample output:

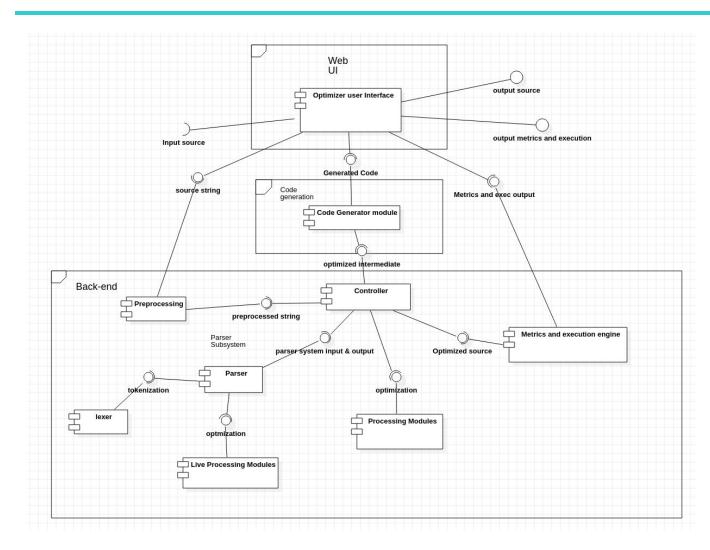
int a=b*c-d;

Algorithm:-

```
solve (start_index, end_index, PARSE_TREE, output_program) :
      if start_index=end_index // base case 1
             stop recursion
      if type (PARSE_TREE[start_index]) = 'string' // base case 2
            if (PARSE_TREE[start_index] is a keyword)
                   output_program.append (PARSE_TREE[start_index] + space_char)
             else
                    output_program.append (PARSE_TREE[start_index])
      if type (PARSE_TREE[start_index]) = 'int' // base case 3
             output_program.append (string(PARSE_TREE[start_index])
      if type (PARSE_TREE[start_index]) = 'list')
            solve (0, length(PARSE_TREE[start_index]), PARSE_TREE, output_program)
      solve (start_index+1, end_index, PARSE_TREE, output_program) // continuing the
recursion
```

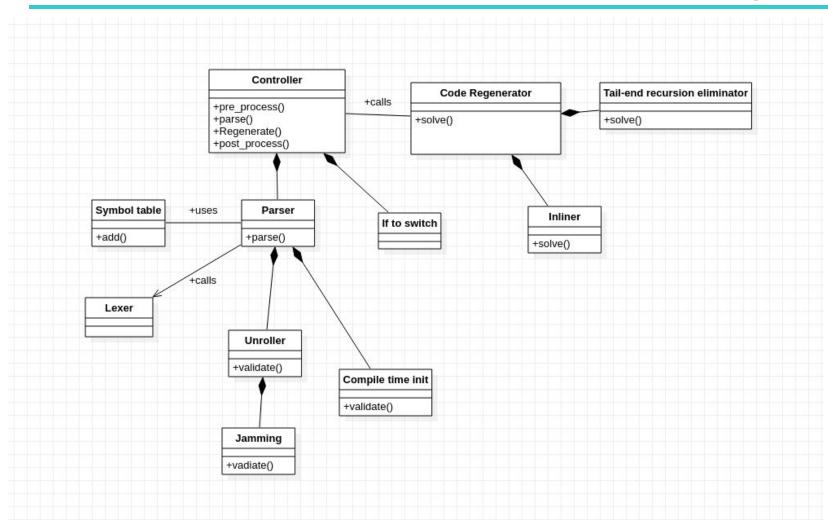


Architecture



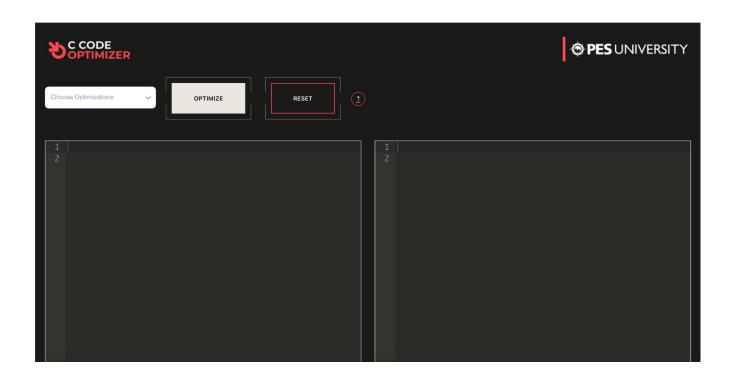


Master Class Diagram

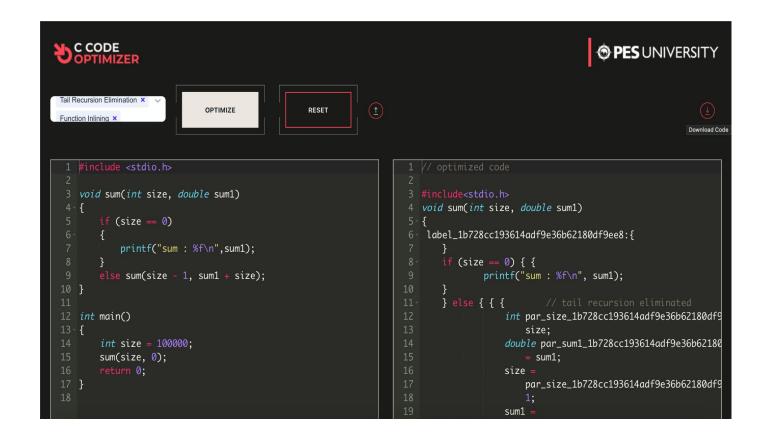




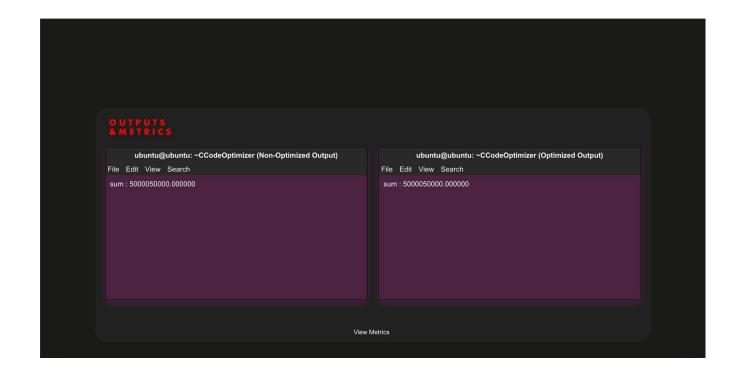




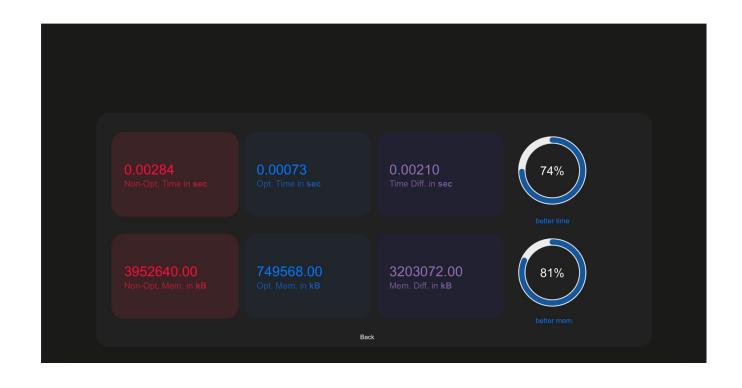














Technologies Used

- ply3.11
- clang-tidy LLVM10.0.0
- gcc
- python3.6 or higher
- indent
- valgrind and kcachegrind
- gcc compiler
- Javascript
- PHP



Thank You