

Optimization Overview

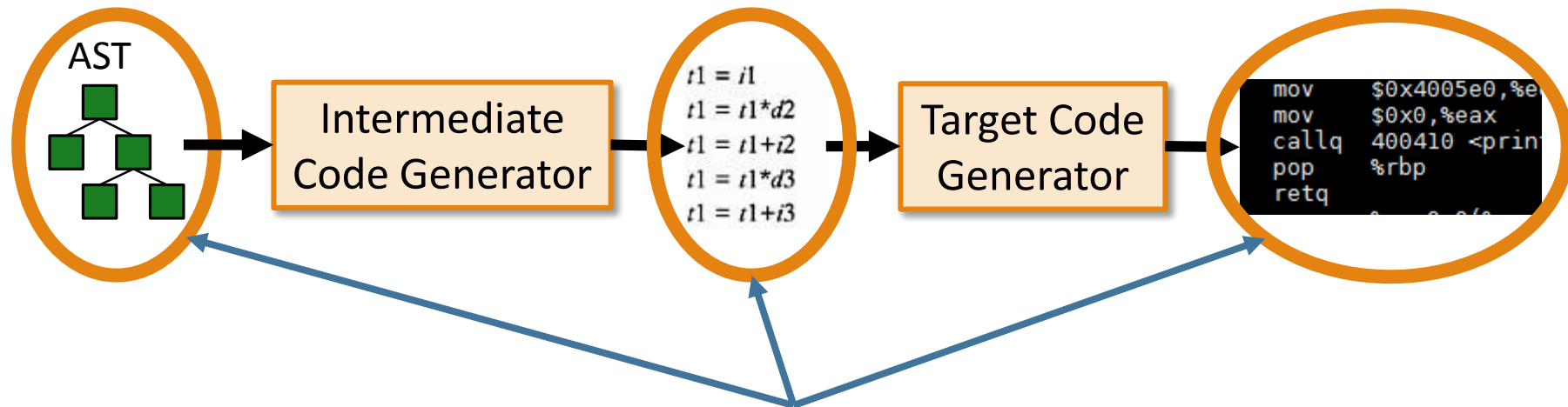
But first...

Questions about code generation?

Optimization Overview

FOR REAL THIS TIME

Back-End Overview



Apply optimizations to any/all of these representations.

Intermediate Representations

Abbreviated *IR* (or *IL* for Intermediate Language).

Generally each compiler has its own.

- We basically use Cool Asm as our IR.

Advantages:

- Machine independent: one optimization for Cool and x86_64.
- Exposes more opportunities than AST.

Optimization Goals

1. Get the right answer.

- No, really. Get the right answer.

2. Get it quickly:

- Remove redundant work.
- Do the remaining work “better”.

Optimization Goals

1. Get the right answer.

- Or don't bother with goal 2.

2. Get it quickly:

- Remove redundant work.
- Do the remaining work “better”.

“Better”:

- In fewer cycles.
- Using less power.
- With fewer instructions.
- Less network traffic.
- ...

Sort Analogy

How is qsort implemented in practice?

1. Use quicksort for high-level sort.
 - Low complexity (Remove redundant work).
2. Use insertion sort for base case.
 - Small constant (Make remaining work fast).

We will follow a similar approach in our optimizing compiler.

Peephole Optimizations

1. Slide window (peephole) over representation.
2. Pattern match and replace with optimized code.
3. Repeat.

What can we do with this?

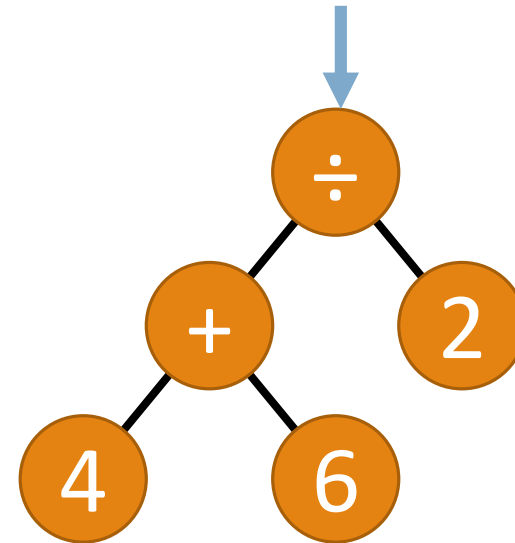
- Constant folding.
- Eliminate redundant ops.
- Strength reduction.
- Algebraic simplification.
- Apply machine idioms.

Constant Folding

Depth-first, post-order walk.

Match subtree and replace.

- E.g. binop with two constants.
- E.g. if-expression with constant predicate.

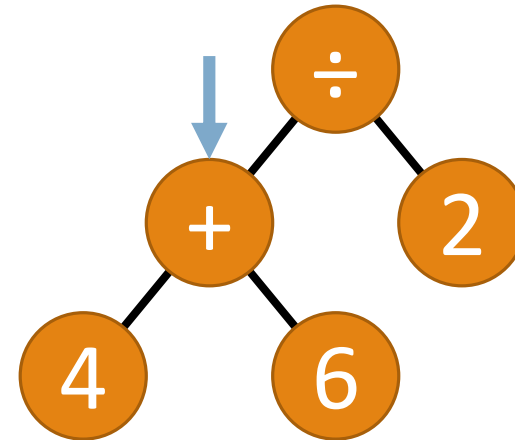


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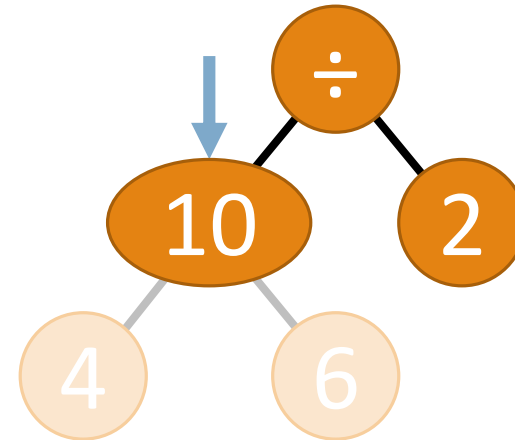


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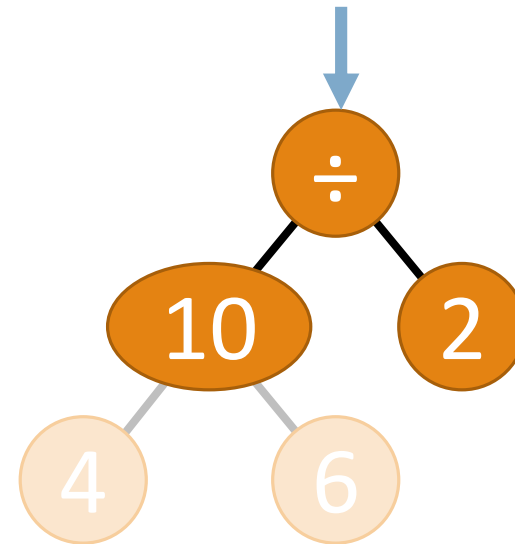


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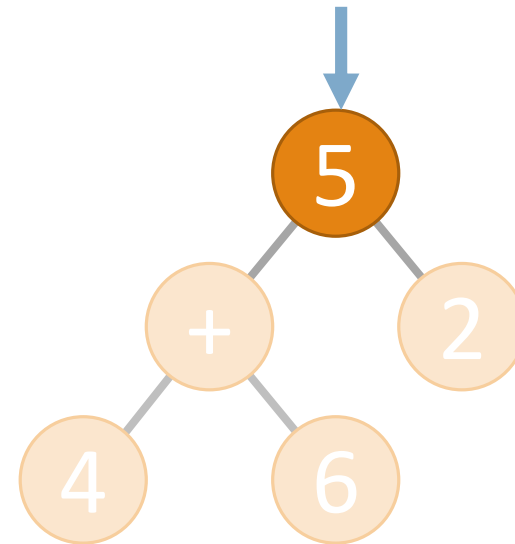


Constant Folding

Depth-first, post-order walk.

Match subtree and replace.

- E.g. binop with two constants.
- E.g. if-expression with constant predicate.



Eliminating Redundant Ops

Many sequences, e.g.:

- ~~pop rX; push rX~~
- ~~push rX; pop rX~~
- ~~ld rX <- rY[Z]~~
~~st rY[Z] <- rX~~

can be deleted.

One pass may enable others.

```
...  
push r0  
push r1  
call foo  
pop r1  
pop r0  
push r0  
push r1
```

```
call bar  
pop r1  
pop r0  
...
```

Eliminating Redundant Ops

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- ~~pop rX; push rX~~
- ~~push rX; pop rX~~
- ~~ld rX <- rY[Z]~~
~~st rY[Z] <- rX~~

can be deleted.

One pass may enable others.

```
...  
push r0  
push r1  
call foo  
pop r1  
pop r0  
push r0  
push r1
```

```
call bar
```

Assumes bar
does not expect
r0 to have a
certain value.

Eliminating Redundant Ops

Many sequences, e.g.:

- ~~pop rX; push rX~~
- ~~push rX; pop rX~~
- ~~ld rX <- rY[Z]~~
~~st rY[Z] <- rX~~

can be deleted.

Be careful of labels!

```
...  
push r0  
push r1  
call foo  
pop r1  
pop r0  
X: push r0  
push r1
```

```
call bar  
pop r1  
pop r0  
...
```

Strength Reduction & Algebraic Simplification

Replace expensive operations with cheaper equivalents.

`x *= 3`

```
li r1 <- 3  
mul r0 <- r0 r1
```



`t = x + x; x += t`

```
add r1 <- r0 r0  
add r0 <- r1 r0
```

`x *= 16`

```
imulq $16, %rax
```



`x = x << 4`

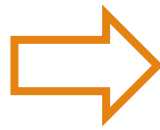
```
salq $4, %rax
```

Strength Reduction & Algebraic Simplification

Replace expensive operations with cheaper equivalents.

`x *= 3`

```
li r1 <- 3  
mul r0 <- r0 r1
```



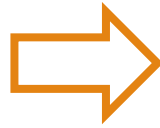
`t = x + x; x += t`

```
add r1 <- r0 r0  
add r0 <- r1 r0
```

Saves 10
cycles!

`x *= 16`

```
imulq $16, %rax
```



`x = x << 4`

```
salq $4, %rax
```

Saves ??
cycles?

Machine Idioms

Hardware-specific alternatives.

- Smaller code (CISC).
- Faster hardware paths.

```
imulq $3, %rax  
add $1, %rax
```



```
leaq 1(%rax,%rax,2), %rax
```

```
mov %rax, $0
```



```
xor %rax, %rax
```

Optimization Classification

Optimizations are classified by scope or increasing complexity:

- 1. *Local*:** small blocks of code (“basic blocks”).
 - Includes peephole optimizations.
- 2. “*Global*”:** method bodies (“control flow graph”).
- 3. *Inter-procedural*:** compilation unit.
 - Crosses method boundaries.

Basic Blocks

Maximal sequence of IR instructions with:

- **No jumps** (except optionally at last instruction).
- **No labels** (except optionally at first instruction).

Control can only **enter** block through **first instruction**.

Control can only **leave** block through **last instruction**.

Therefore, if **any** instructions are executed, **all are**.

Identifying Basic Blocks

1. Identify leaders (first instruction in each basic block).
 - First instruction.
 - Targets of branches (\subseteq labeled instructions).
 - Instructions following branches.
2. Block contains leader up to (but excluding) next leader.

Local Optimizations in Basic Blocks

Useful property: **If any instructions are executed, all are.**

For example, determine when values will be next used.

- Keep frequently used values in registers.
- Reuse registers holding “dead” values.

These two are weaker versions of global optimizations.

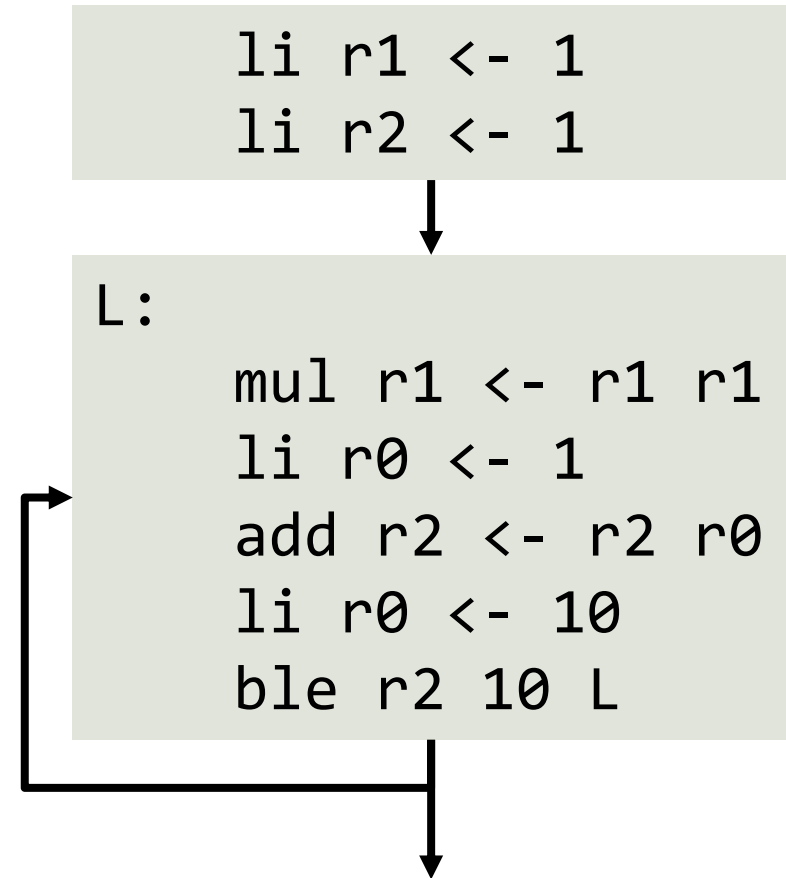
- So let's talk about those instead.

Control Flow Graphs

Nodes: basic blocks.

Edge from B1 to B2 if:

- Conditional or unconditional jump from B1 to B2.
- B2 follows B1 and B1 does not end in conditional jump.



Next Week...

Data-flow analysis.