

Constant Propagation w/ SSA- and Predicated SSA Form

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This is joint work with Oliver Rüthing



Outline of the Talk

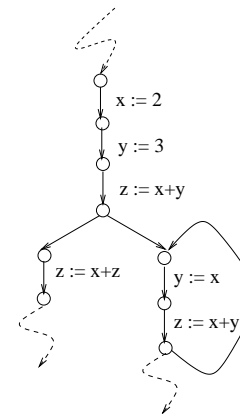
- Part I: Constant Propagation
- Part II: Constant Propagation w/ SSA Form
- Part III: Constant Propagation w/ Predicated SSA Form

Part I: Constant Propagation

Constant Propagation

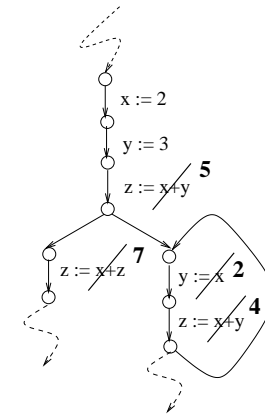
The very idea...

a)



Original program

b)



After simple constant propagation

Constant Propagation Reconsidered

Remember

- Kildall's algorithm for **simple constants (SC)** (POPL'73)
- and Kenneth's talk on Monday morning on further attacks...
- Wegbreit (1st attack)
 - Lewis, Tarjan, and Reif (2nd attack)
 - Wegman and Zadeck (3rd attack)
 - ...

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Constant Propagation Reconsidered (Cont'd)

Advancements of Kildall's work on **SC** aimed at...

- **Scope**
 - **Interprocedurally**
Callahan, Cooper, Kennedy, Torczon (SCC'86)
Grove, Torczon (PLDI'93)
Metzer, Stroud (LOPLAS, 1993)
Sagiv, Reps, Horwitz (TAPSOFT'95)
Duesterwald, Gupta, Soffa (TOPLAS, 1997)
 - **Explicitly parallel**
Lee, Midkiff, Padua (J. of Parallel Prog., 1998)
Knoop (Euro-Par'98)

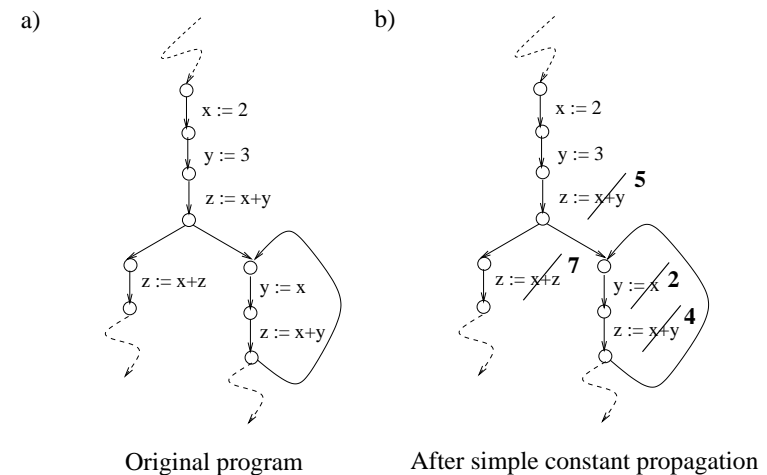
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Constant Propagation Reconsidered (Cont'd)

- **Performance**
 - **SSA**: Wegman, Zadeck (POPL'85)
- **Expressivity**
 - **"SC+"**: Kam, Ullman (Acta Inf., 1977)
 - **Conditional Constants**: Wegman, Zadeck (POPL'85)
 - **Finite Constants**: Steffen, Knoop (MFCS'89)

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Why Striving for Greater Expressivity?

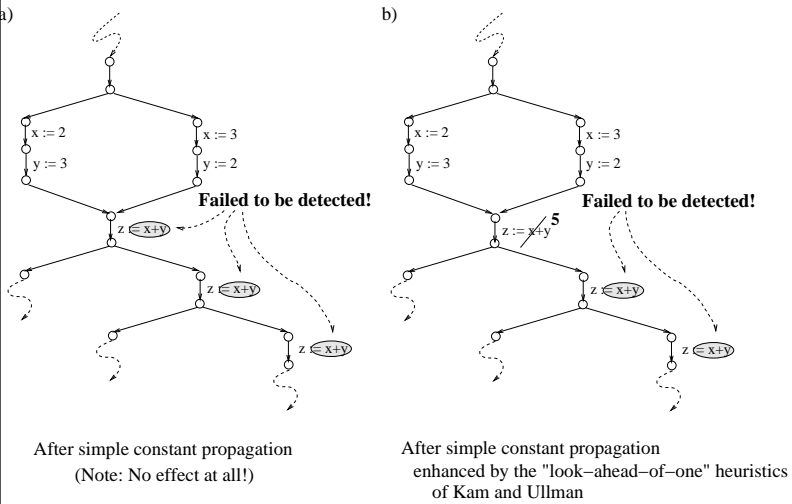


It's ok, isn't it?

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Actually, it is not

Simple constants are weak...



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Decidability Issues of Constant Propagation

As a matter of fact...

- Constant propagation is undecidable

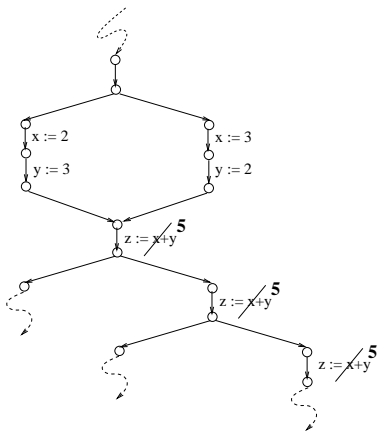
On the other hand...

- Constant propagation is decidable on DAGs

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Finite Constants (FC)

are optimal on DAGs!



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Finite Constants (Cont'd)

Intuitively

- FC are a systematic, exhaustive, and finitely computable extension of Kam&Ullman's "look-ahead of one" heuristics

Key Facts on Finite Constants

- Proper extension of SC for unrestricted control flow
- Optimal on DAGs
- Exponential worst-case time complexity (even on DAGs)

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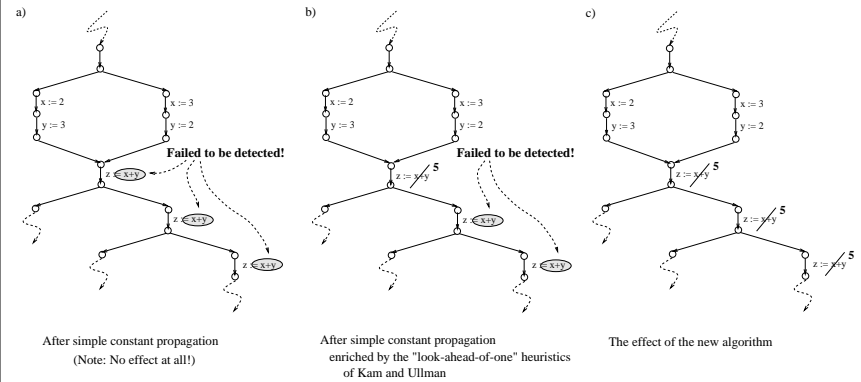
Note

- Constant Propagation on DAGs is **Co-NP-Complete**

Knoop, Rüthing (CC'00)
Müller-Olm, Rüthing (ESOP'01)

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Reconsidering the Running Example



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A New CP Algorithm

...carefully balancing

- Expressivity and Performance

This new algorithm is...

- based on the **Value Graph** of Alpern, Wegman, and Zadeck (POPL'88)
- which itself is based on **SSA**

Hence: **CP w/ SSA form** (instead of on SSA form)

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Part II: Constant Propagation w/ SSA Form

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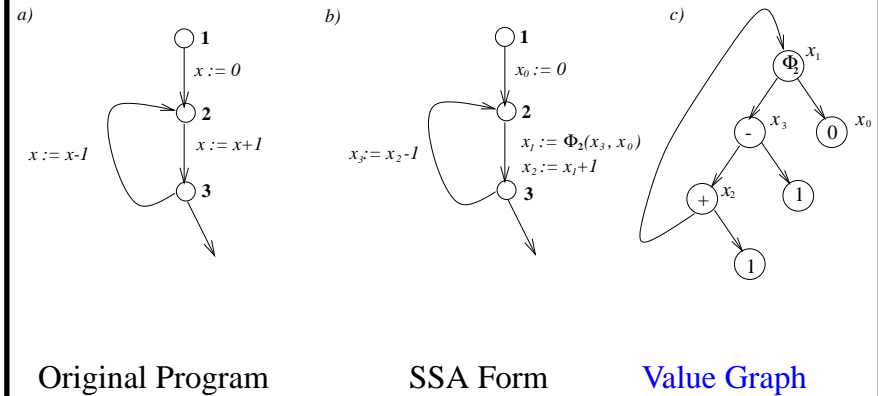
Own Work Related to Part II of the Talk

Joint work with Oliver Rüthing...

- Constant Propagation w/ SSA Form
 - *Constant Propagation on the Value Graph: Simple Constants and Beyond*. In Proc. 9th Int. Conf. on Compiler Construction (CC 2000), LNCS 1781 (2000), 94 - 109.

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The Value Graph of Alpern, Wegman, and Zadeck



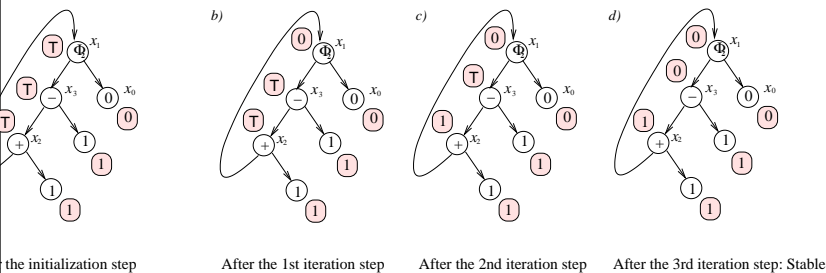
Original Program

SSA Form

Value Graph

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Constant Propagation on the Value Graph



the initialization step

After the 1st iteration step

After the 2nd iteration step

After the 3rd iteration step: Stable

Hence: x_2 and x_3 have constant values!

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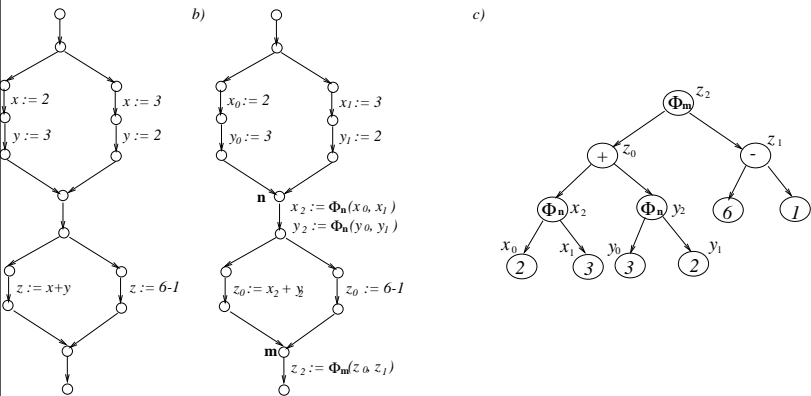
Constant Propagation on the Value Graph

...comes in two flavours

- The Basic Algorithm
 - ...computes SC
- The Full Algorithm
 - ...goes beyond and integrates the look-ahead heuristics

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A New Example for Illustrating the Full Algorithm

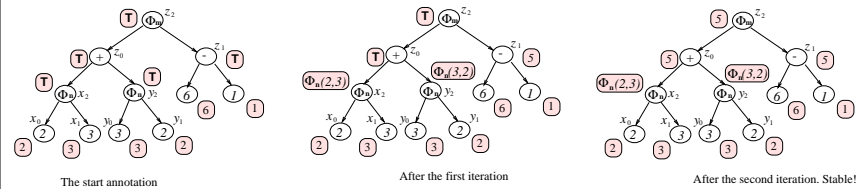


Original Program SSA Form

Value Graph

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The Full Algorithm on the Value Graph



Clou: Introducing Φ -Constants and Adapting the Evaluation Function on Value Graphs!

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Main Results

Unrestricted Control-Flow...

- The full algorithm detects a superset of SC (even constants, which are no finite constants!)

Acyclic Control-Flow...

- The full algorithm detects every constant, which is only composed of operators, which are injective in their relevant arguments

Overall...

- Nicely balances expressivity and performance
- SSA and the Value Graph are key

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Part III: Constant Propagation w/ Predicated SSA Form

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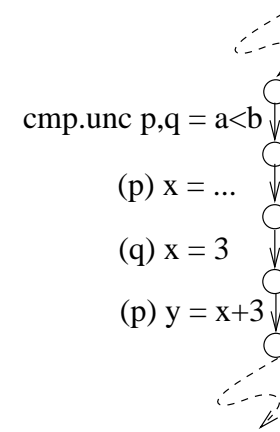
Own Work Related to Part III of the Talk

Joint work with Oliver Rüthing...

- Constant Propagation w/ **Predicated SSA Form**
 - *Constant Propagation on Predicated Code*. J. of Universal Computer Science 9, 8 (2003), 829 - 850. (special issue devoted to SBLP'03).
 - *Constant Propagation on Predicated Code*. In Proc. 7th Brazilian Symp. on Programming Languages (SBLP 2003), 135 - 148.

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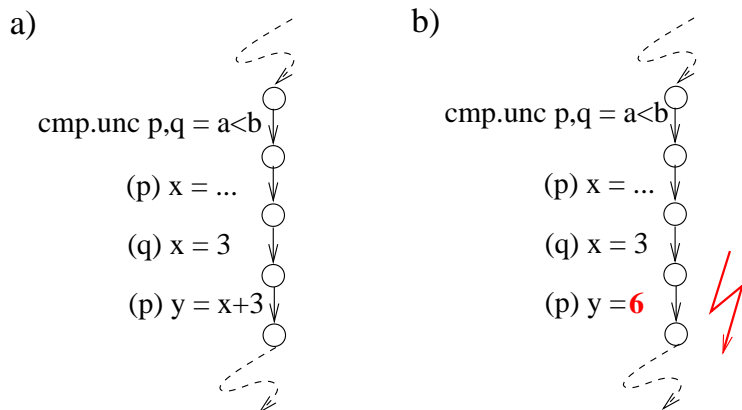
Predicated Code



...resulting from if-conversion.

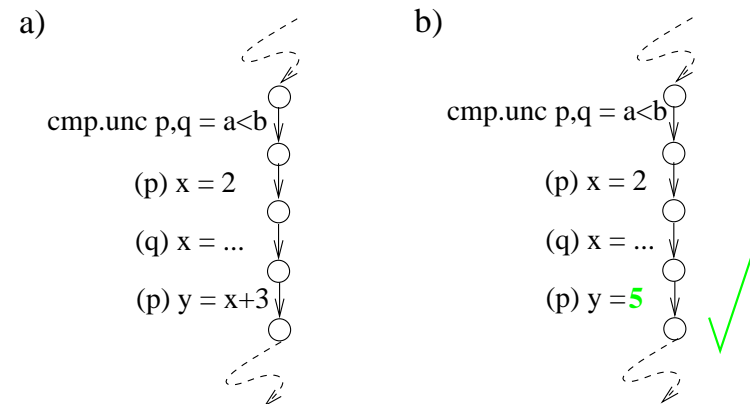
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Performing CP Naively on Predicated Code Fails...



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On the Other Hand...



...naive sound CP is likely to be too conservative and to miss many optimization opportunities!

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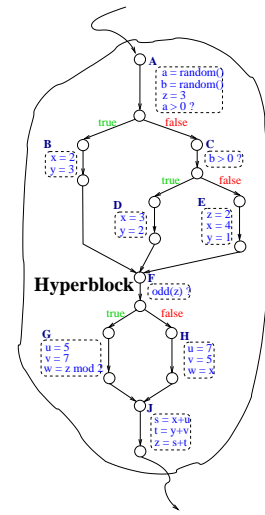
Workplan: Handling Predicated Code more Smartly

Hyperblocks

...important building blocks in predicated code.

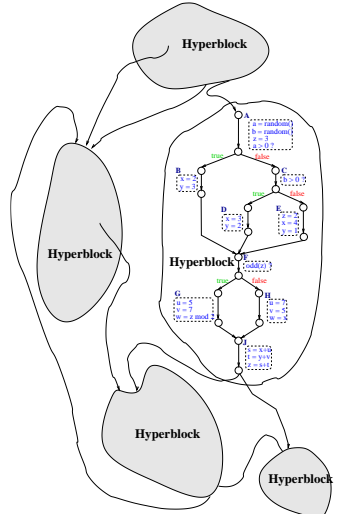
A Hyperblock

Single entry, multiple exits...



Embedded into a Program

The running example...



The New CP Algorithm on Predicated Code

...comes in two/plus flavours

- The Basic Algorithm
- The Full Algorithm

plus

- Performance-tuned Variants

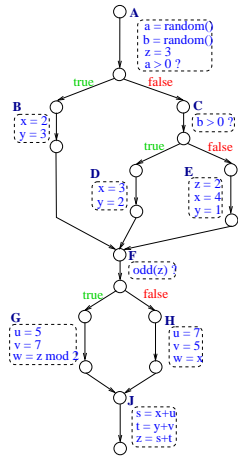
Each consisting of a

- global
- local

stage.

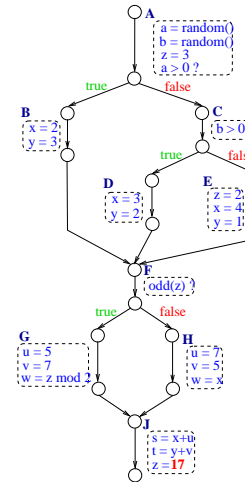
Discussing the Local Stage

The hyperblock we will focus on...



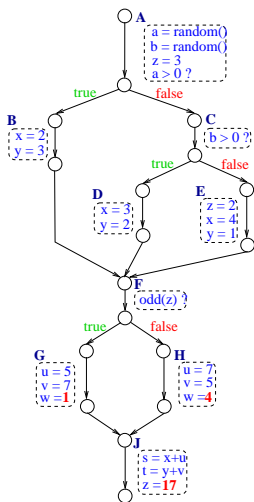
Original Hyperblock

Optimization of the Basic Algorithm



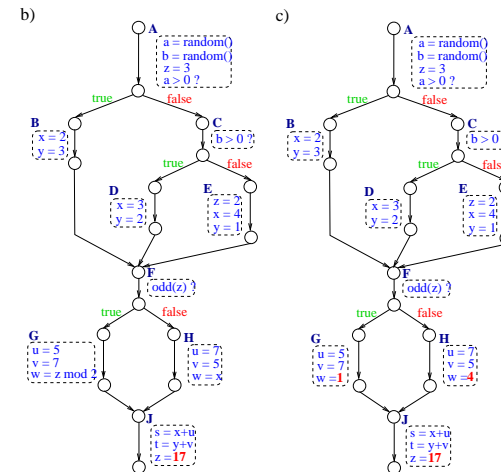
The Non-Deterministic Path-Precise Basic Optimization

Optimization of the Full Algorithm



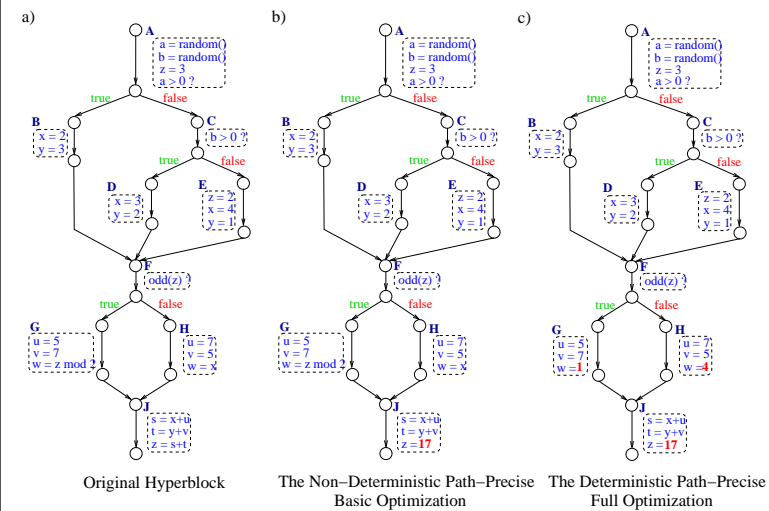
The Deterministic Path-Precise Full Optimization

Optimizations of Basic and Full Alg. at a Glance



The Non-Deterministic Path-Precise Basic Optimization The Deterministic Path-Precise Full Optimization

Optimizations of Basic and Full Alg. at a Glance



Original and Predicated Code

<pre>begin \\ Original Hyperblock (a,b) = (random(),random()); z = 3; if a>0 then x = 2; y = 3 elseif b>0 then x = 3; y = 2 else z = 2; x = 4; y = 1 fi; if odd(z) then u = 5; v = 7; w = z mod 2 else u = 7; v = 5; w = x fi; s = x+u; t = y+v; z = s+t end.</pre>	<pre>begin \\ After if-Conversion (p0) (a,b) = (random(),random()); (p0) z = 3; (p0) cmp.unc B,C (a>0); (B) x = 2; (B) y = 3; (C) cmp.unc D,E (b>0); (D) x = 3; (D) y = 2; (E) z = 2; (E) x = 4; (E) y = 1; (p0) cmp.unc G,H (odd(z)); (G) u = 5; (G) v = 7; (G) w = z mod 2; (H) u = 7; (H) v = 5; (H) w = x; (p0) s = x+u; (p0) t = y+v; (p0) z = s+t end.</pre>
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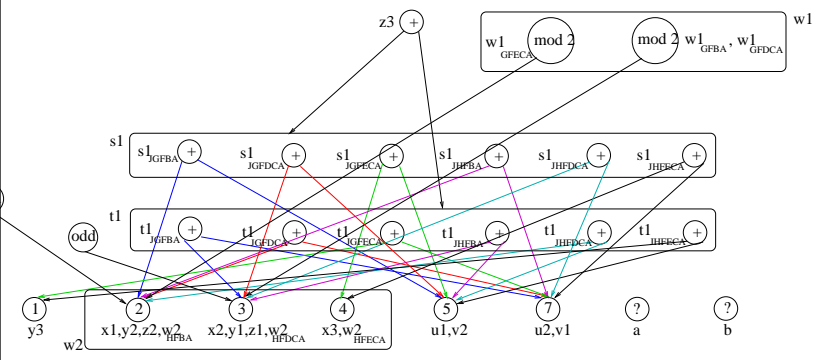
Predicated SSA

by Carter, Simon, Calder, Ferrante (PACT'99)

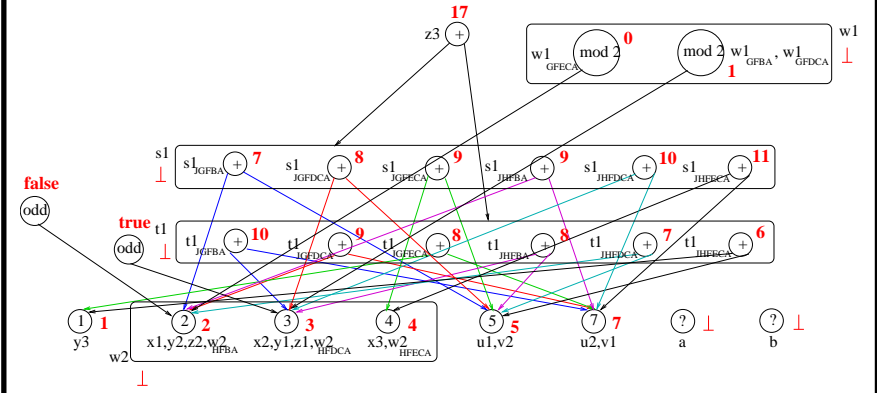
<pre>begin (p0) (A) (a1,b1) = (random(),random()); (A) z1 = 3; (A) cmp.unc BA,CA (a1>0); (p0) B = OR(BA); (p0) C = OR(CA); (B) x1 = 2; (B) y1 = 3; (C) cmp.unc DCA,ECA (b1>0); (p0) D = OR(DCA); (p0) E = OR(ECA); (D) x2 = 3; (D) y2 = 2; (E) z2 = 2; (E) x3 = 4; (E) y3 = 1; (BA) FBA = OR(TRUE); (DCA) FDCA = OR(TRUE); (ECA) FECA = OR(TRUE); (p0) F = OR(FBA,FDCA,FECA); (FBA) cmp.unc GFBA,HFBA (odd(z1)); (FDCA) cmp.unc GFDCA,HFDCA (odd(z1)); (FECA) cmp.unc GFECA,HFECA (odd(z2)); [-] (p0) G = OR(GFBA,GFDCA,GFECA); [-] (p0) H = OR(HFBA,HFDCA,HFECA); (GFBA) w1 = z1 mod 2; (GFDCA) w1 = z1 mod 2; [+] (GFECA) w1 = z2 mod 2; (G) u1 = 5; (G) v1 = 7;</pre>	<pre> [*] (HFBA) w2 = x1; [*] (HFDCA) w2 = x2; (HFECA) w2 = x3; (H) u2 = 7; (H) v2 = 5; (GFBA) JGFBA = OR(TRUE); (GFDCA) JGFDCA = OR(TRUE); [*] (GFECA) JGFECA = OR(TRUE); [*] (HFBA) JHFBA = OR(TRUE); [*] (HFDCA) JHFDCA = OR(TRUE); (HFECA) JHFECA = OR(TRUE); [-] (p0) J = OR(JGFBA,JGFDCA, JGFECA,JHFBA, JHFDCA,JHFECA); (JGFBA) s1 = x1+u1; (JGFBA) t1 = y1+v1; [*] (JGFDCA) s1 = x2+u1; [*] (JGFDCA) t1 = y2+v1; (JGFECA) s1 = x3+u1; (JGFECA) t1 = y3+v1; [*] (JHFBA) s1 = x1+u2; [*] (JHFBA) t1 = y1+v2; [*] (JHFDCA) s1 = x2+u2; [*] (JHFDCA) t1 = y2+v2; (JHFECA) s1 = x3+u2; (JHFECA) t1 = y3+v2; (J) z3 = s1+t1; end.</pre>
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The Basic Predicated Value Graph based on PSSA Form

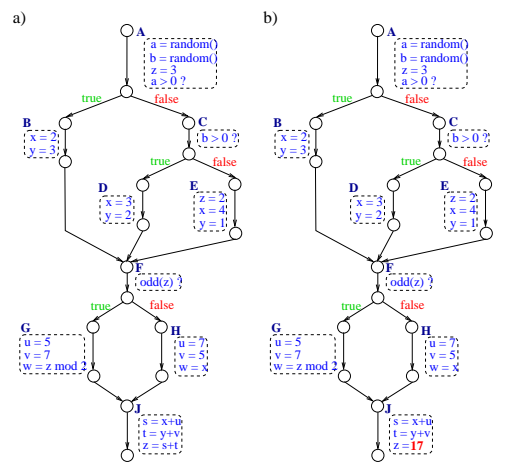
Without taking advantage of guarding predicates...



After CP on the Basic PVG / Basic Algorithm

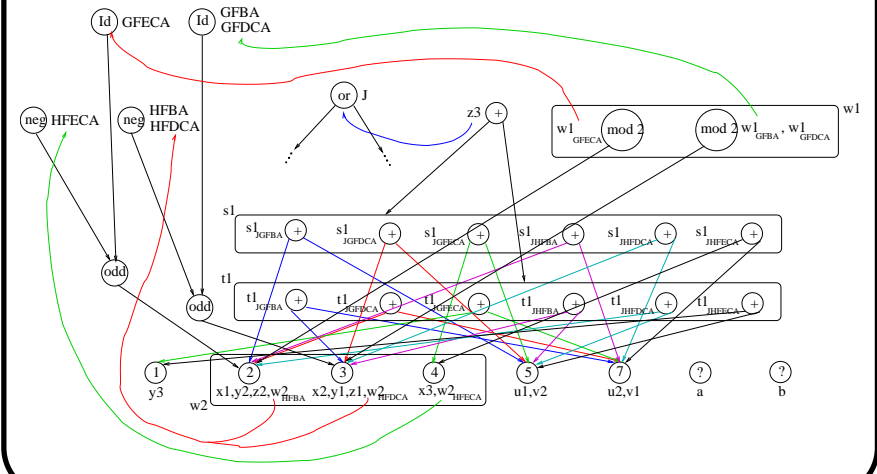


Optimization of the Basic Algorithm

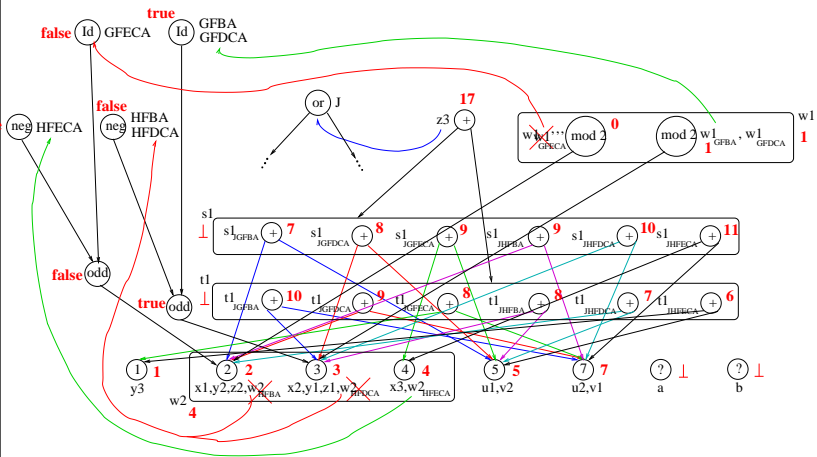


The Predicated Value Graph

Taking advantage of guarding predicates...

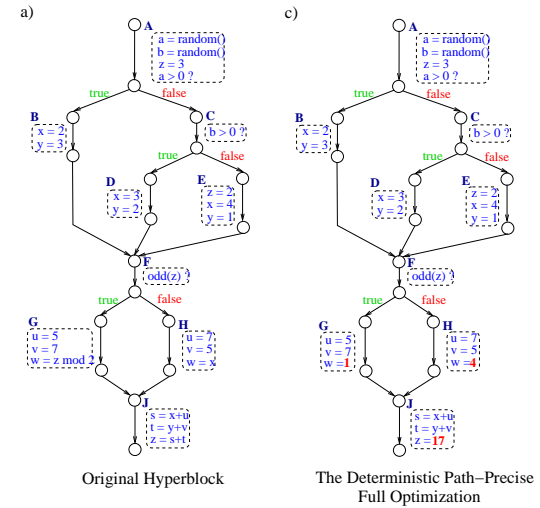


After CP on the PVG / Full Algorithm



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Optimization of the Full Algorithm



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The Optimized Hyperblock in PSSA Form

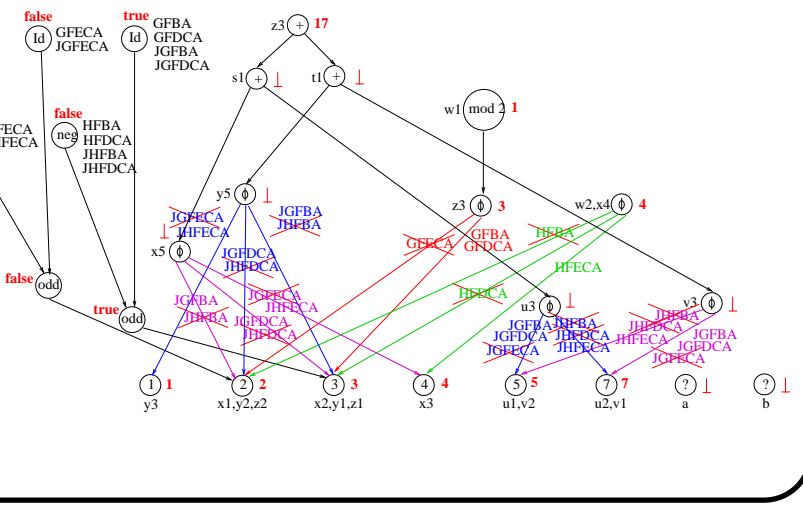
```

begin (p0)      A = OR(TRUE);
(A)            a1 = random();
(A)            b1 = random();
(A)            z1 = 3;
(A)            cmp.unc BA,CA (a1>0);
(p0)           B = OR(BA);
(p0)           C = OR(CA);
(B)            x1 = 2;
(B)            y1 = 3;
(C)            cmp.unc DCA,ECA (b1>0);
(p0)           D = OR(DCA);
(p0)           E = OR(ECA);
(D)            x2 = 3;
(D)            y2 = 2;
(E)            z2 = 2;
(E)            x3 = 4;
(E)            y3 = 1;
(BA)           FBA = OR(TRUE);
(DCA)          FDCA = OR(TRUE);
(ECA)          FECA = OR(TRUE);
(p0)           F = OR(FBA,FDCA,FECA);
(FBA)          cmp.unc GFBA,HFBA (TRUE);
(FDCA)         cmp.unc GFDCFA,HFDCFA (TRUE);
(FECA)         cmp.unc GFECA,HFECA (FALSE);
[-] (p0)       G = OR(GFBA,GFDCFA);
[-] (p0)       H = OR(HFECA);
(G)            w1 = 1;
(G)            u1 = 5;
(G)            v1 = 7;
(HFECA)        w2 = 4;
(H)            u2 = 7;
(H)            v2 = 5;
(GFBA)         JGFBA = OR(TRUE);
(GFDCFA)       JGFDCFA = OR(TRUE);
(HFECA)        JHFECA = OR(TRUE);
[-] (p0)       J = OR(JGFBA,JGFDCFA,
                JHFECA);
(JGFBA)        s1 = 7;
(JGFBA)        t1 = 10;
(JGFDCFA)      s1 = 9;
(JGFECA)       t1 = 8;
(JHFECA)       s1 = 11;
(JHFECA)       t1 = 6;
(J)            z3 = 17;
end.
    
```

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Tuning the Performance: Full Alg. (Cont'd)



Conclusions

Constant Propagation and SSA/PSSA...

- a perfect match – SSA/PSSA really help!
- Key: Value Graph and Predicated Value Graph

Open to extensions, e.g.

- Value Graph: Conditional Constants

Overall

- Especially neat example demonstrating the benefits of SSA

Constant Propagation w/SSA on the Value Graph

with Triple E Rating: Expressive, Efficient, Easy!

