

# Konstrukcija kompilatora

— Optimizacija koda —

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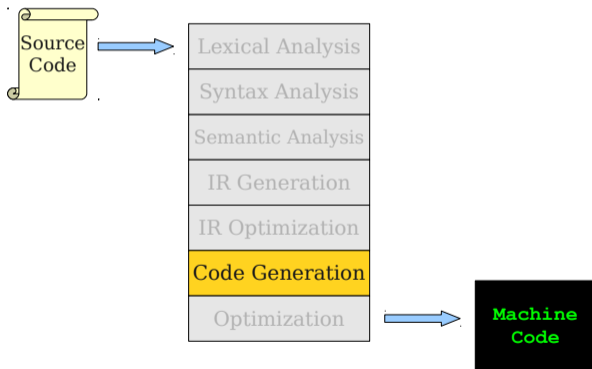
# Pregled

- 1 Uvod
- 2 Optimizovanje redosleda instrukcija
- 3 Upotreba keša
- 4 Literatura

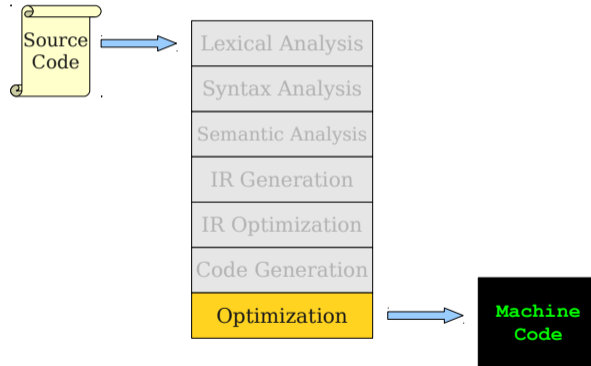
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## Where We Are



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# Finalna optimizacija koda

- Cilj: Optimizovati generisani kod korišćenjem mašinski zavisnih osobina koje nisu vidljive na IR nivou
- Kritičan korak većine kompajlera, ali obično veoma neuredan:
  - Tehnike koje se razvijaju za jednu mašinu mogu da budu potpuno nekorisne za drugu
  - Tehnike koje se razvijaju za jedan jezik mogu da budu potpuno nekorisne za drugi
- Razmotrićemo optimizaciju raspoređivanja instrukcija
- Postoje i razne druge optimizacije koda, npr optimizacije sa ciljem boljeg upravljanja kešom

# Pregled

- 1 Uvod
- 2 Optimizovanje redosleda instrukcija
  - Delovi instrukcija
  - Raspoređivanje instrukcija
  - Zavisnost među podacima
- 3 Upotreba keša
- 4 Literatura

# Processor Pipelines



# Processor Pipelines

```
add $t2, $t0, $t1 # $t2 = $t0 + $t1  
add $t5, $t3, $t4 # $t5 = $t3 + $t4  
add $t8, $t6, $t7 # $t8 = $t6 + $t7
```

# Processor Pipelines

**Instruction  
Decoder**

```
add $t2, $t0, $t1 # $t2 = $t0 + $t1
add $t5, $t3, $t4 # $t5 = $t3 + $t4
add $t8, $t6, $t7 # $t8 = $t6 + $t7
```

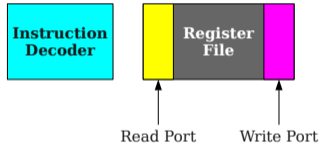
# Processor Pipelines

**Instruction  
Decoder**

**Register  
File**

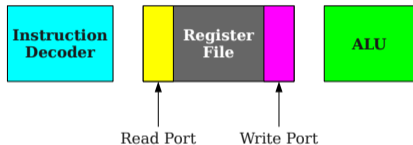
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# Processor Pipelines



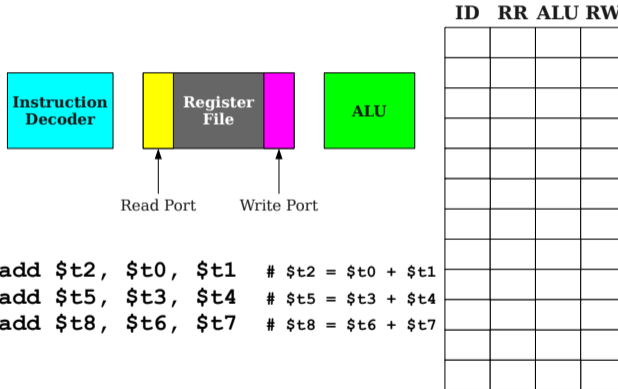
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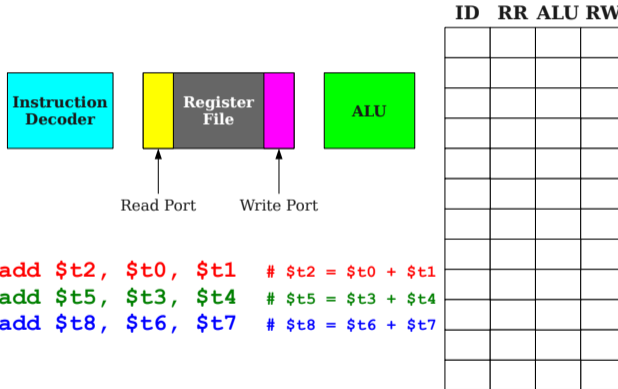


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add $t5, $t3, $t4 # $t5 = $t3 + $t4
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```

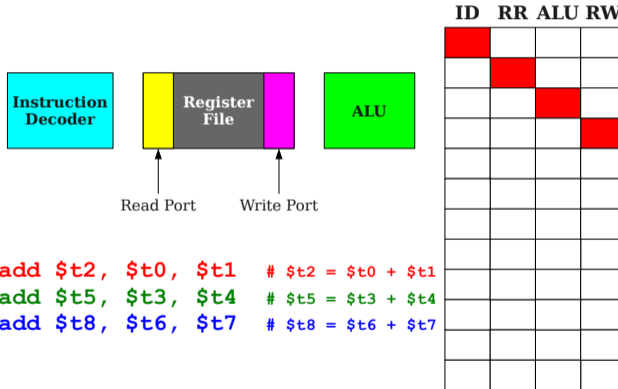
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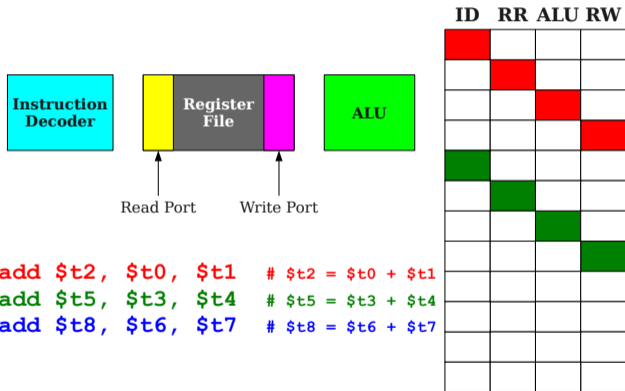


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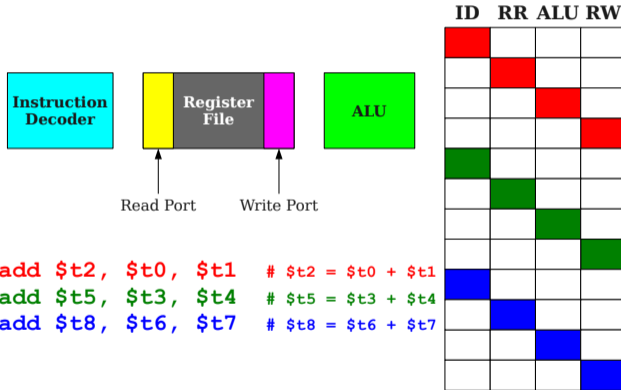




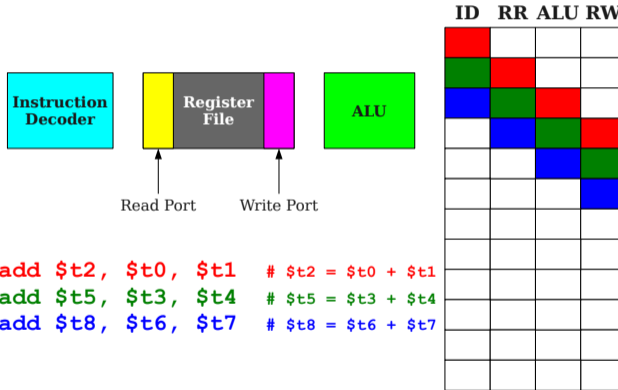
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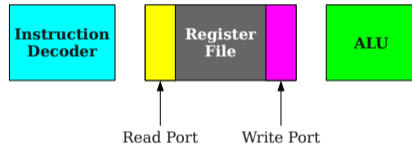


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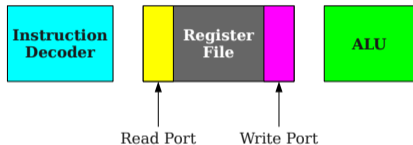


# Pipeline Hazards

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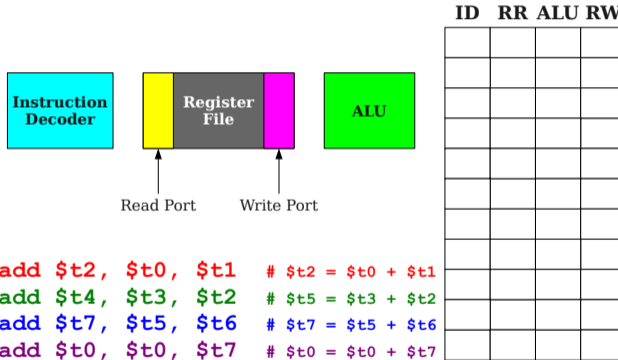


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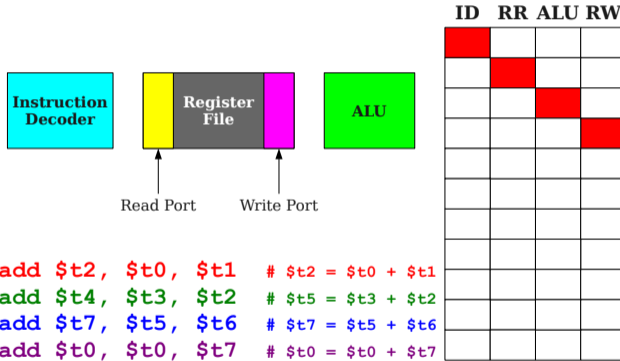


```
add $t2, $t0, $t1 # $t2 = $t0 + $t1
add $t4, $t3, $t2 # $t5 = $t3 + $t2
add $t7, $t5, $t6 # $t7 = $t5 + $t6
add $t0, $t0, $t7 # $t0 = $t0 + $t7
```

# Pipeline Hazards

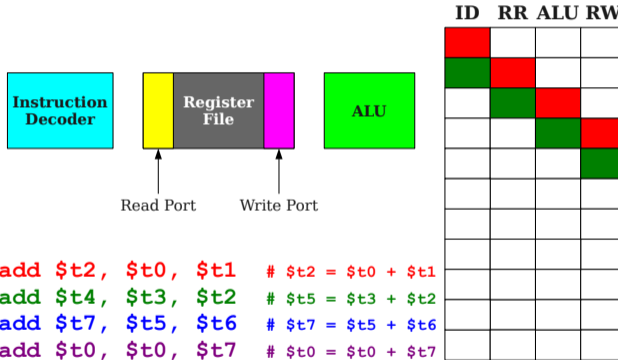


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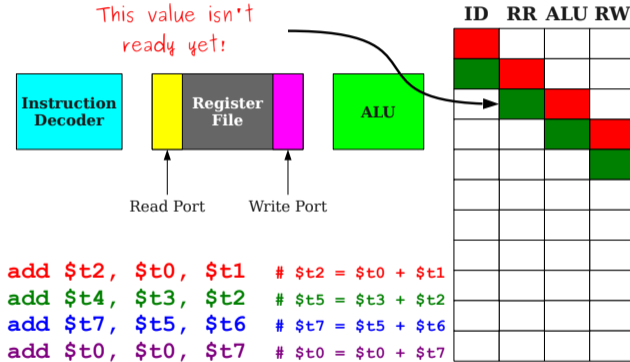




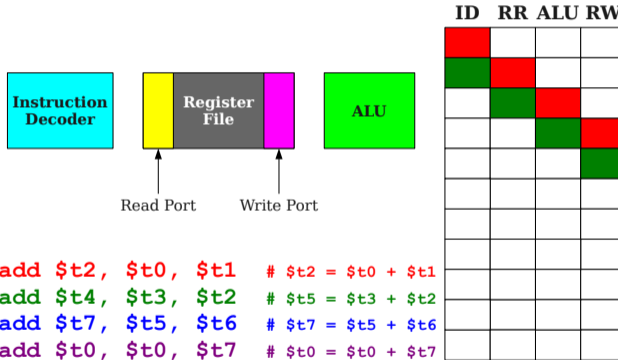
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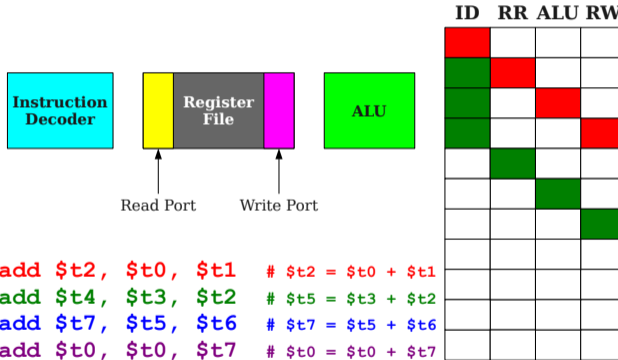
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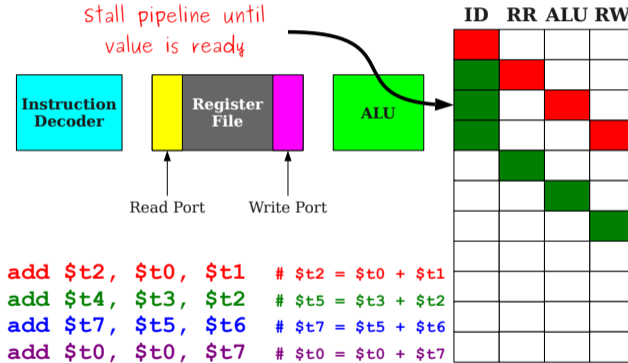
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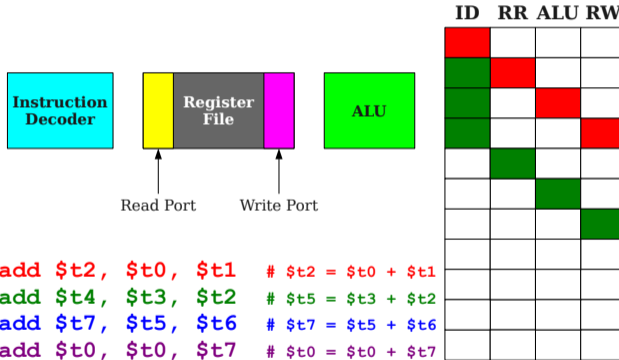
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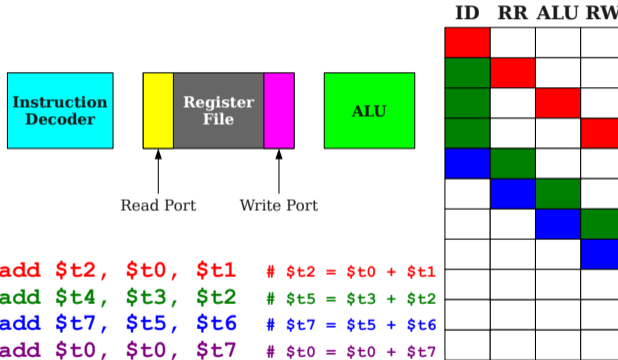
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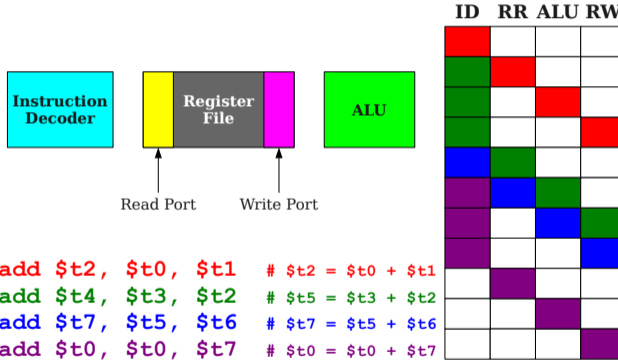
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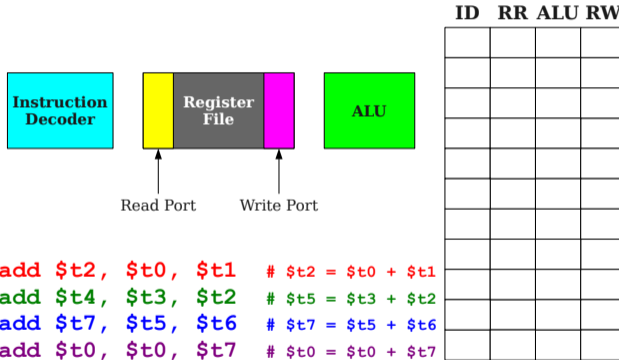


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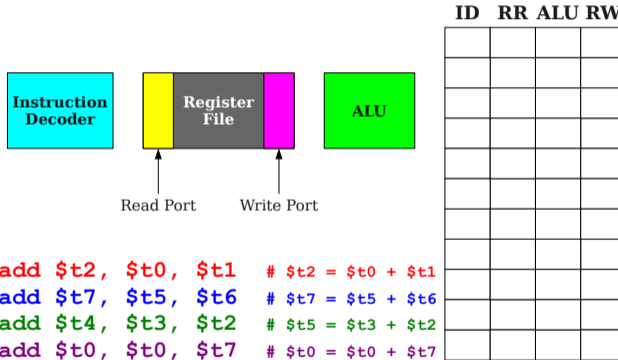




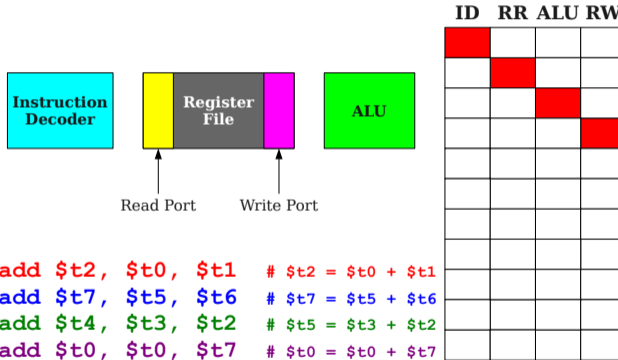
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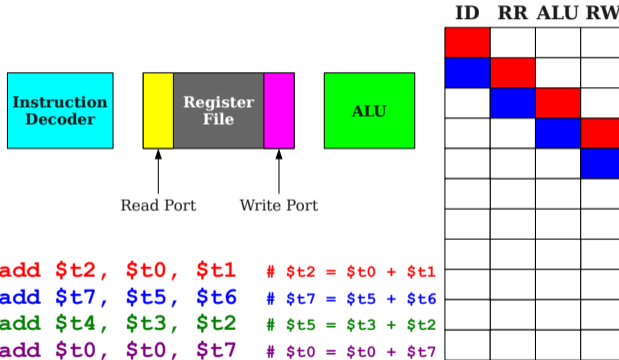
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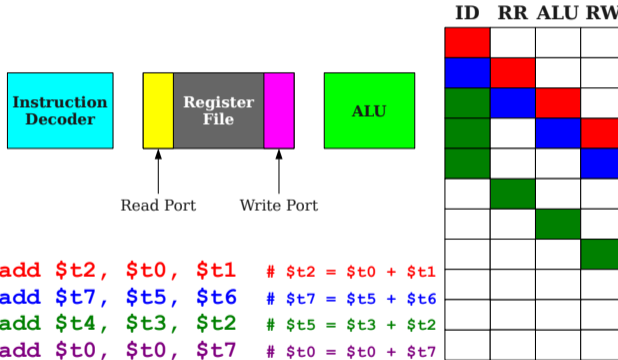
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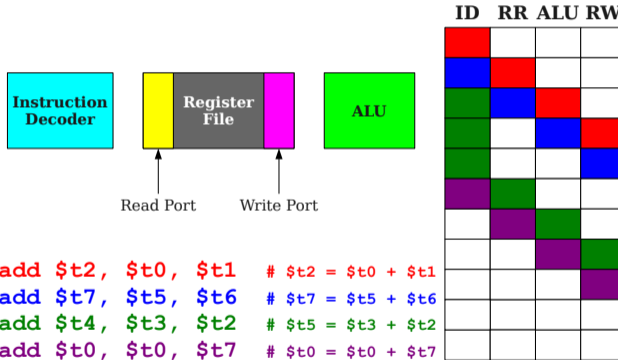
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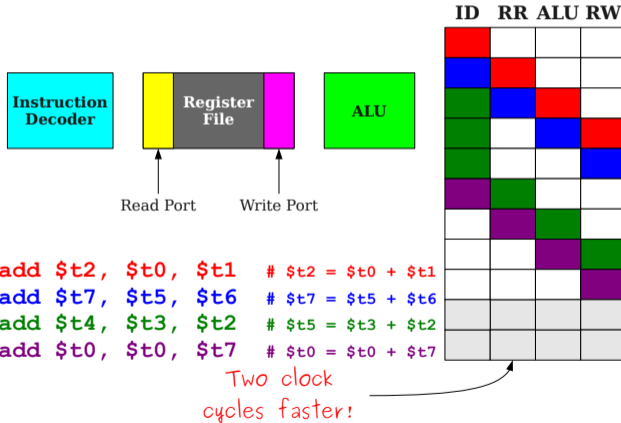
# Pipeline Hazards



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## Raspoređivanje instrukcija

- Zbog procesorskog pipilining-a, redosled u kojem se instrukcije izvršavaju može da utiče na performanse
- **Raspoređivanje instrukcija je pravljenje rasporeda instrukcija sa ciljem da se poboljšaju performanse**
- Svi dobri kompajleri imaju neku vrstu podrške za raspoređivanje instrukcija



## Zavisnost među podacima

- Zavisnost među podacima u mašinskom kodu je skup instrukcija čije ponašanje zavisi jedno od druge
- Intuitivno, skup instrukcija koje ne mogu da se poredaju na drugačiji način
- Postoje tri vrste zavisnosti: čitanje nakon pisanja, pisanje nakon čitanja, pisanje nakon pisanja

# Finding Data Dependencies

`t0 = t1 + t2`

`t1 = t0 + t1`

`t3 = t2 + t4`

`t0 = t1 + t2`

`t5 = t3 + t4`

`t6 = t2 + t3`

# Finding Data Dependencies

$$t0 = t1 + t2$$

$$t1 = t0 + t1$$

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$$t0 = t1 + t2$$

$$t5 = t3 + t4$$

$$t6 = t2 + t7$$

## Finding Data Dependencies

$$t0 = t1 + t2$$

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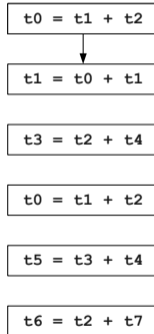
$$t3 = t2 + t4$$

$$t0 = t1 + t2$$

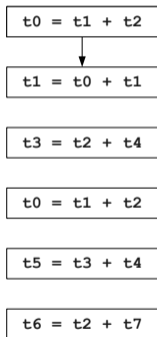
$$t5 = t3 + t4$$

$$t6 = t2 + t7$$

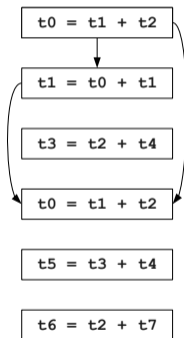
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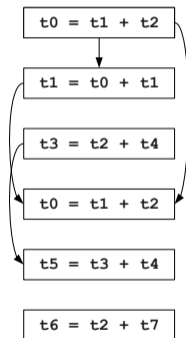
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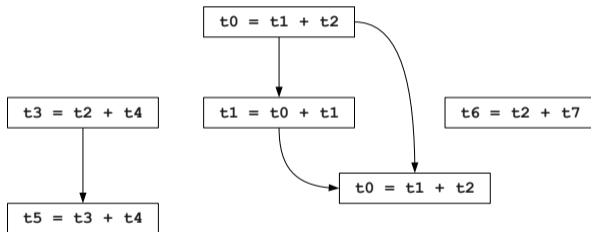


## Finding Data Dependencies





## Finding Data Dependencies

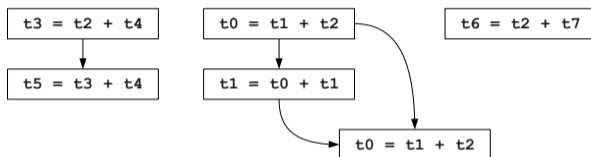


## Graf zavisnosti podataka

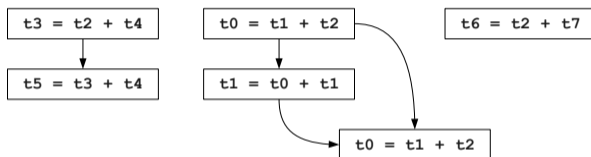
- Graf koji prikazuje zavisnosti podataka u okviru osnovnog bloka naziva se graf zavisnosti podataka
- To je direktan aciklični graf. Direktan, jer uvek jedna instrukcija zavisi od druge. Acikličan, jer nisu moguće ciklične zavisnosti.
- Mogu se rasporediti instrukcije u okviru osnovnog bloka u bilo kom redosledu sve dok se ne raspodele instrukcije tako da neka instrukcija prethodi svom roditelju
- Ideja: **napravi topološko sortiranje zavisnosti podataka i poredaj instrukcije u tom redosledu**

# Instruction Scheduling

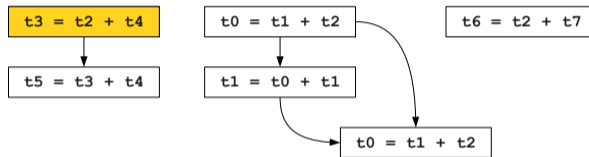
## Instruction Scheduling



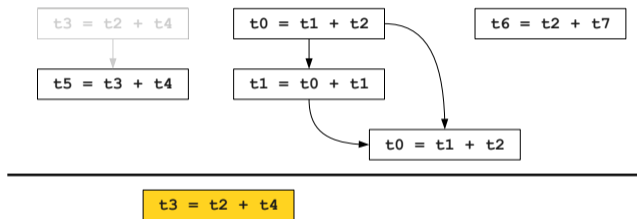
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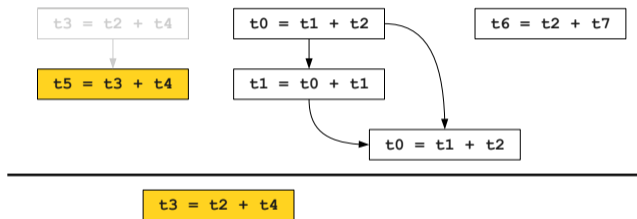
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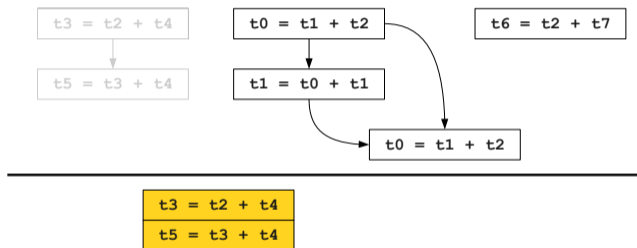


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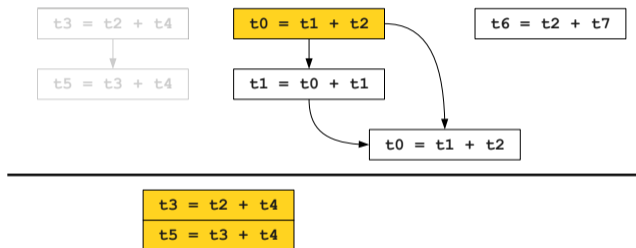




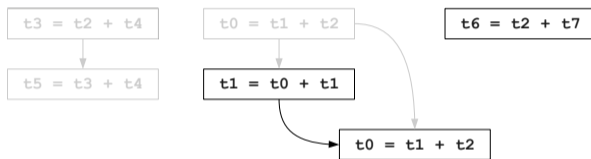
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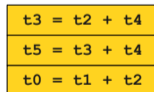
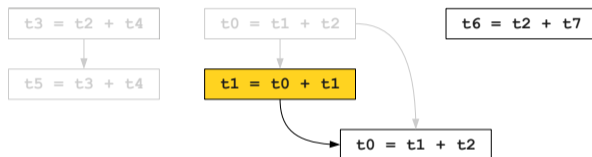
## Instruction Scheduling



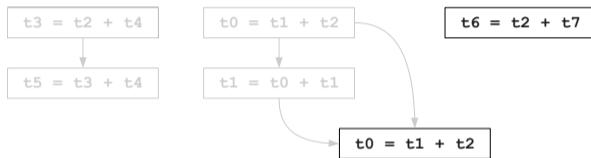
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$t3 = t2 + t4$
$t5 = t3 + t4$
$t0 = t1 + t2$

## Instruction Scheduling



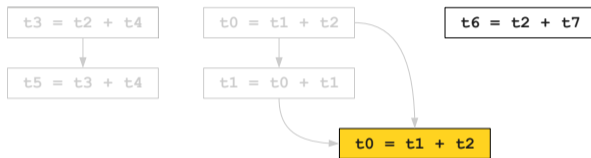
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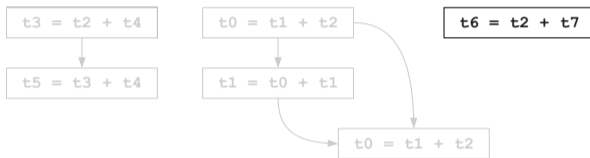
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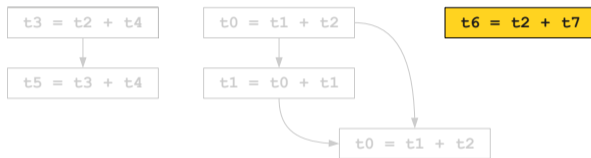
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## Instruction Scheduling

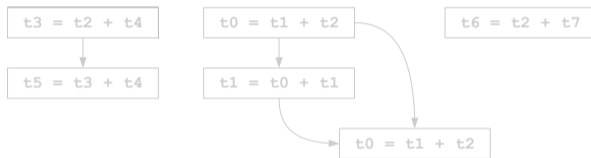


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$t0 = t1 + t2$
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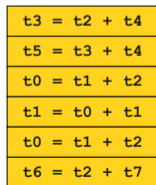
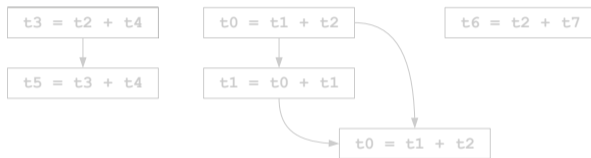
## Instruction Scheduling



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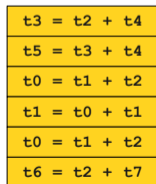
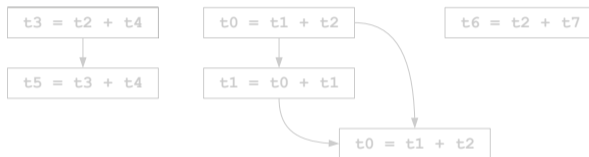
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## Instruction Scheduling



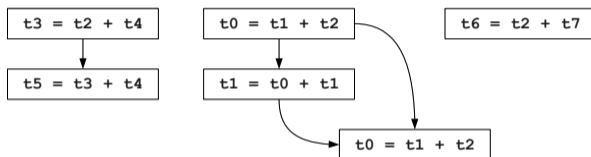
Is this a legal schedule?

## Instruction Scheduling



Is this a good schedule?

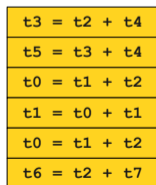
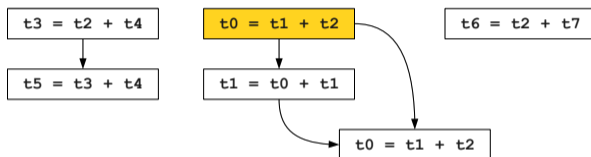
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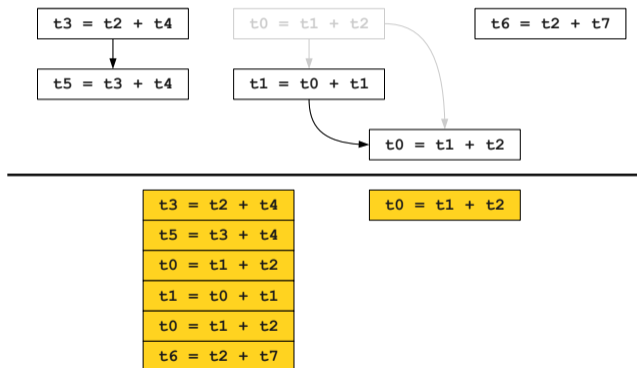
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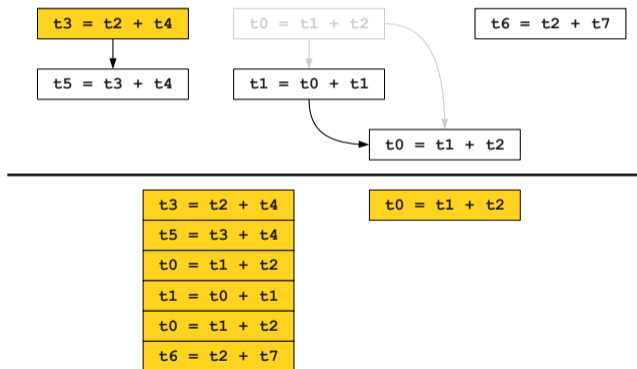
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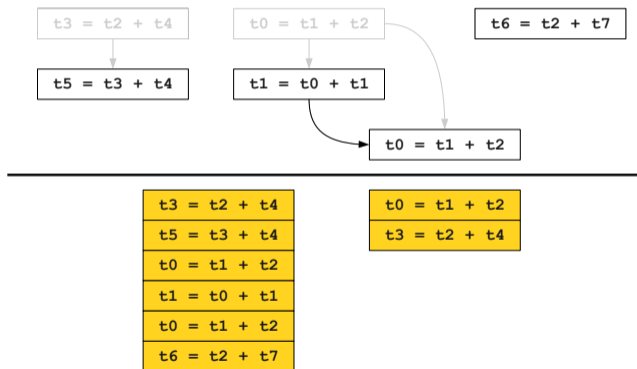
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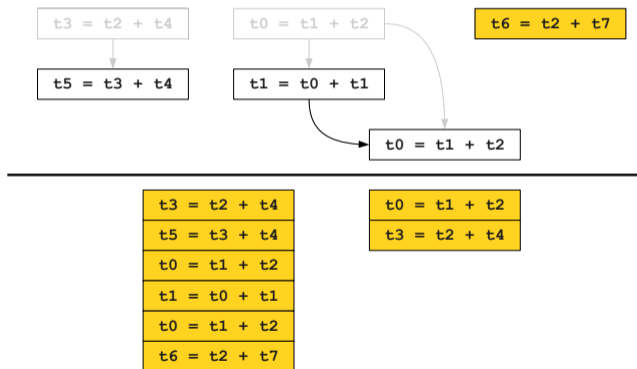


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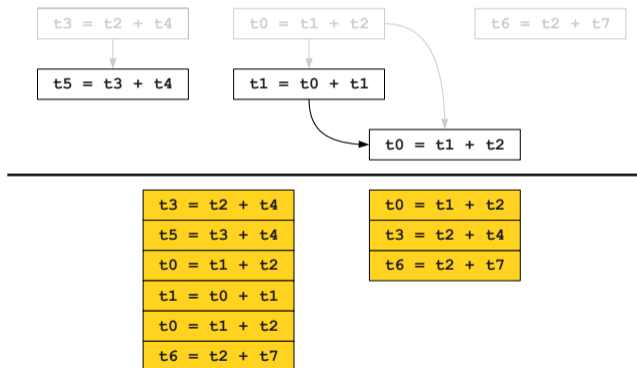




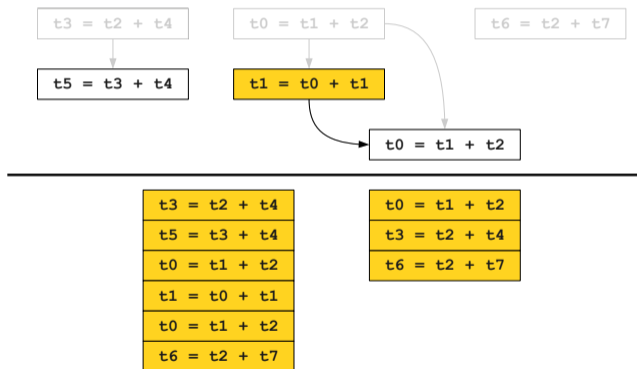
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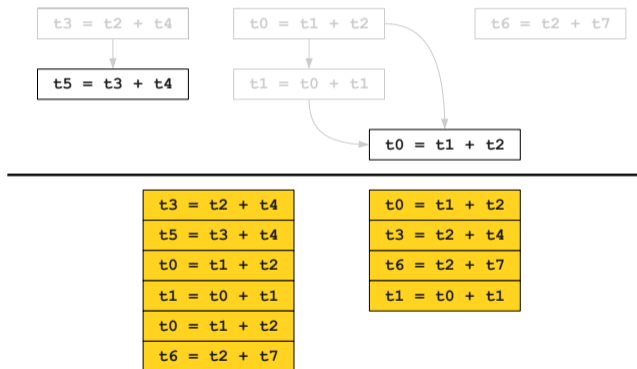
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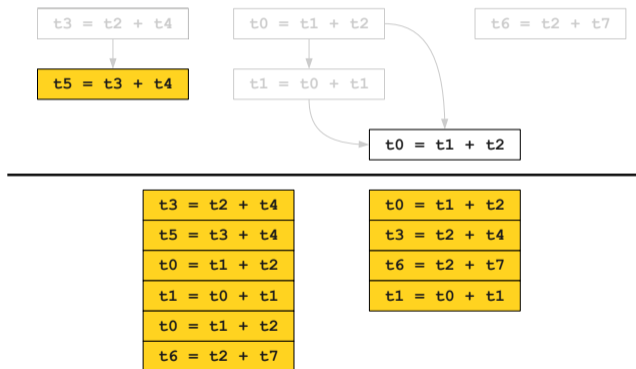
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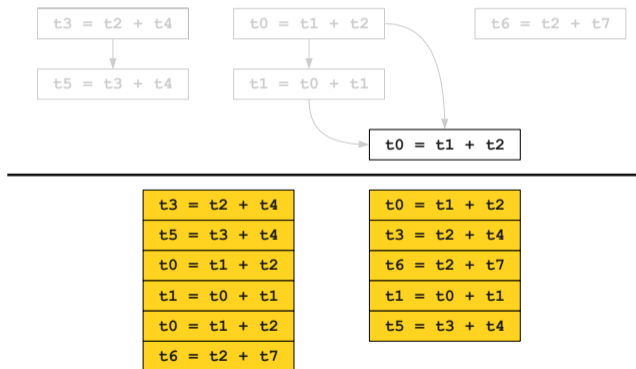
## Instruction Scheduling



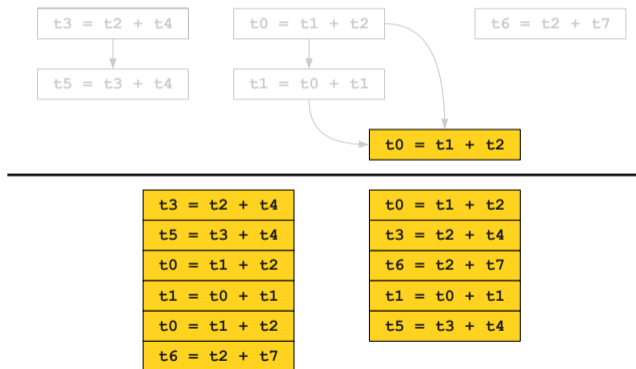
## Instruction Scheduling



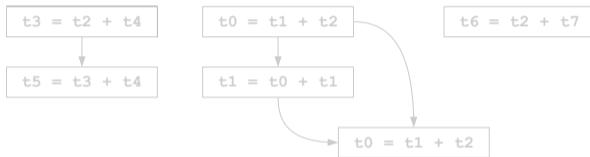
# Instruction Scheduling



# Instruction Scheduling



# Instruction Scheduling



$t3 = t2 + t4$
$t5 = t3 + t4$
$t0 = t1 + t2$
$t1 = t0 + t1$
$t0 = t1 + t2$
$t6 = t2 + t7$

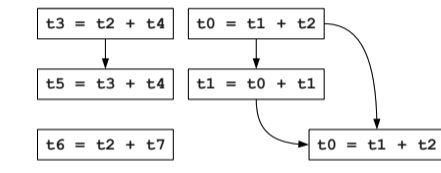
$t0 = t1 + t2$
$t3 = t2 + t4$
$t6 = t2 + t7$
$t1 = t0 + t1$
$t5 = t3 + t4$
$t0 = t1 + t2$



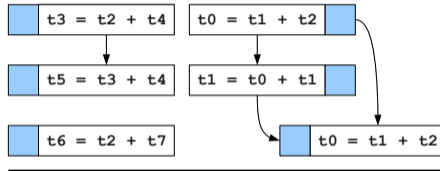
# Problem

- Može postojati puno ispravnih topoloških uređenja grafa zavisnosti podataka
- Kako izabrati onaj redosled koji je dobar?
- U opštem slučaju, pronalaženje najboljeg rasporeda instrukcija je NP-težak problem.
- U praksi se koriste heuristike

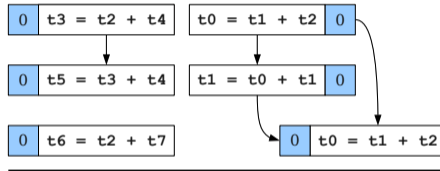
## Instruction Scheduling



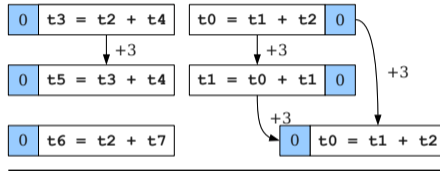
## Instruction Scheduling



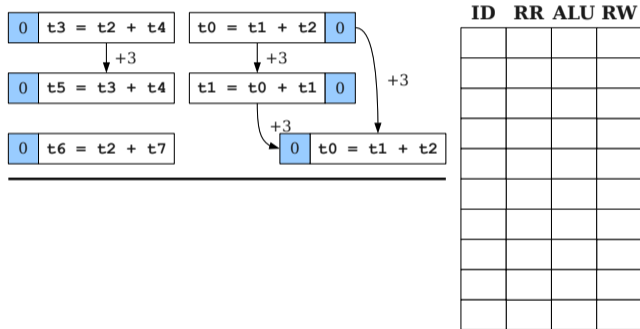
## Instruction Scheduling



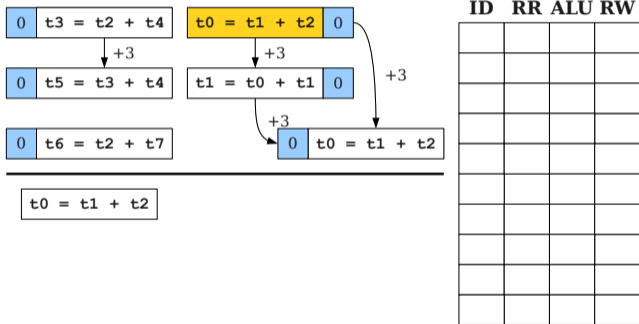
## Instruction Scheduling



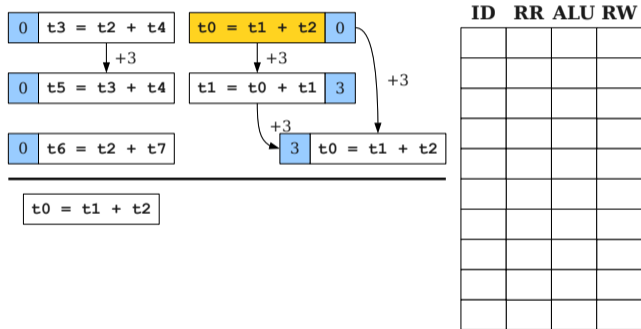
# Instruction Scheduling



# Instruction Scheduling

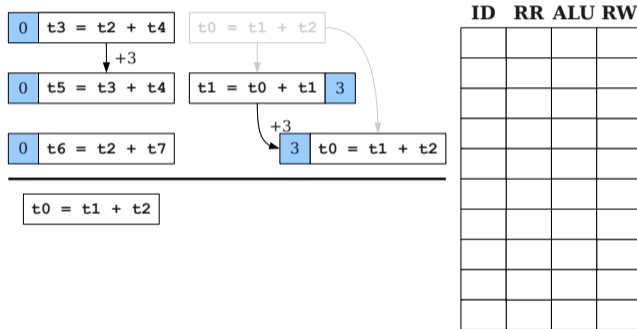


# Instruction Scheduling

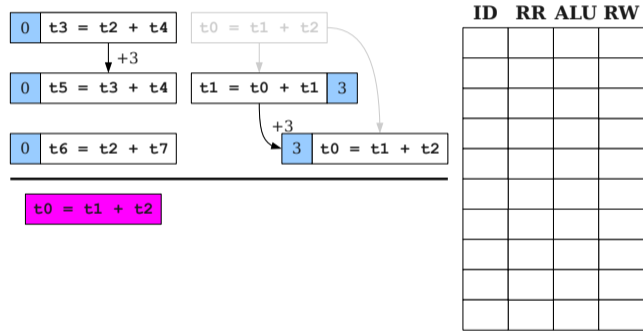




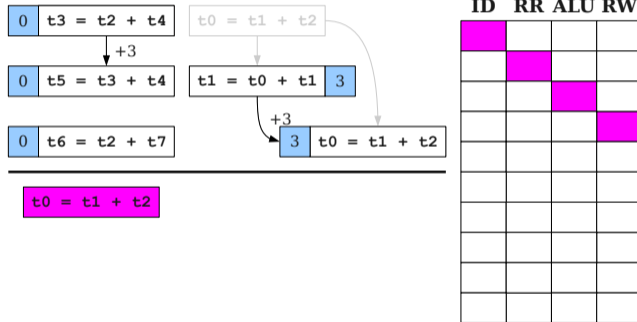
# Instruction Scheduling



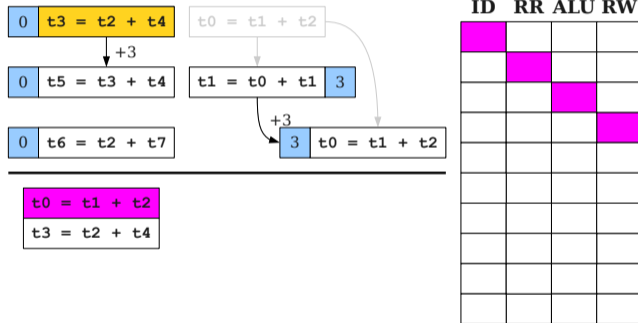
# Instruction Scheduling



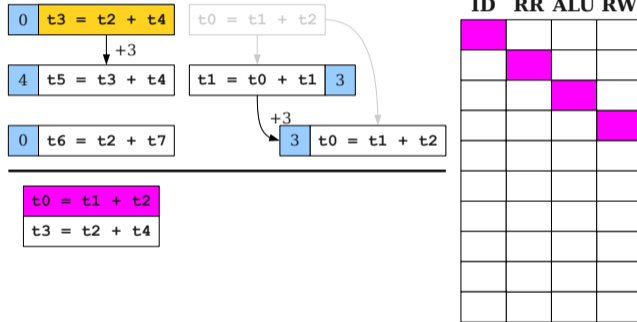
# Instruction Scheduling



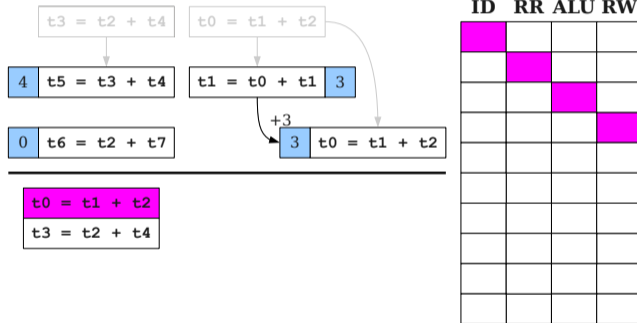
# Instruction Scheduling



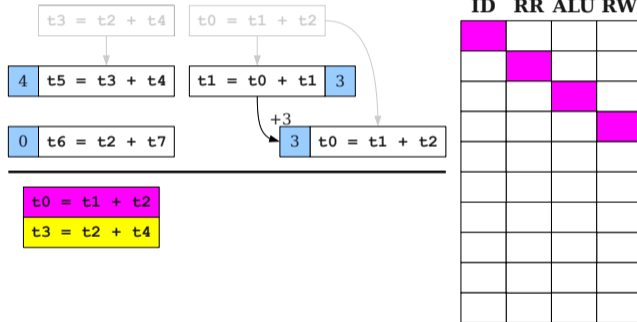
# Instruction Scheduling



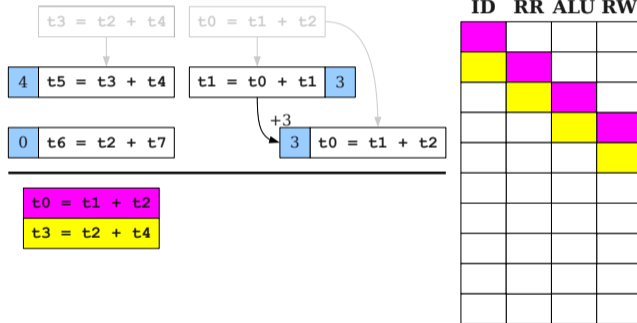
# Instruction Scheduling



# Instruction Scheduling

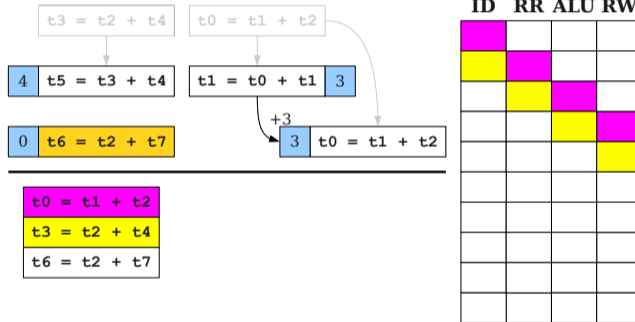


# Instruction Scheduling

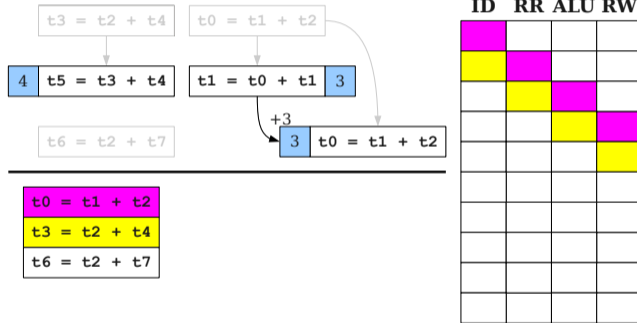




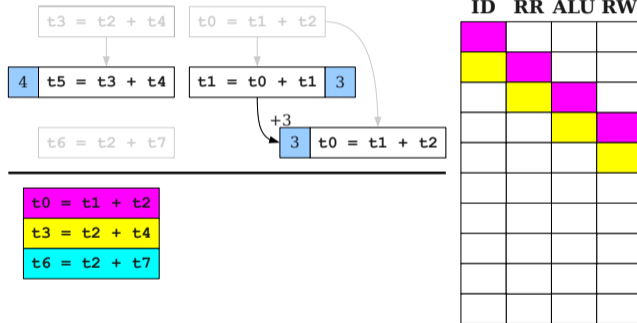
# Instruction Scheduling



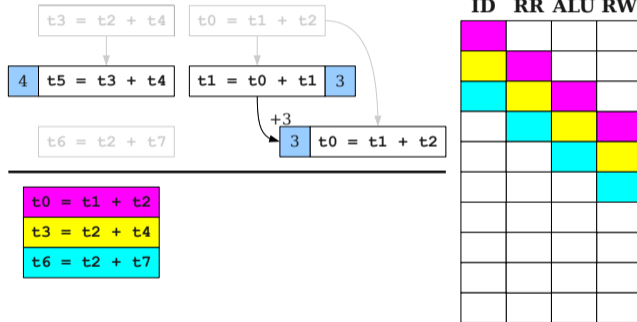
# Instruction Scheduling



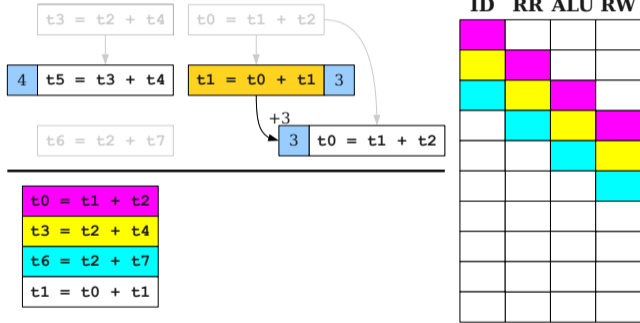
# Instruction Scheduling



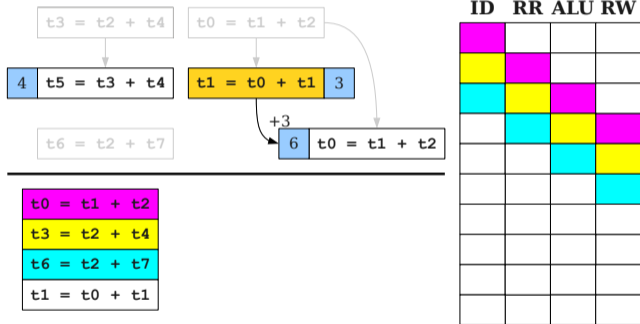
# Instruction Scheduling



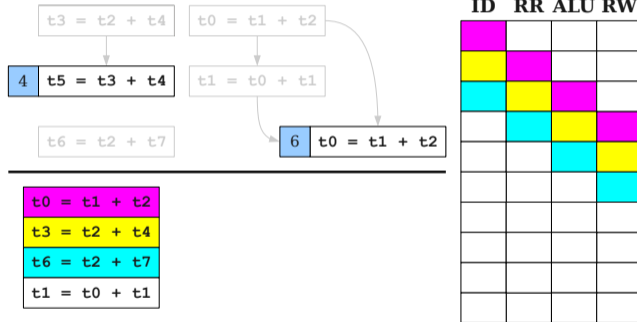
# Instruction Scheduling



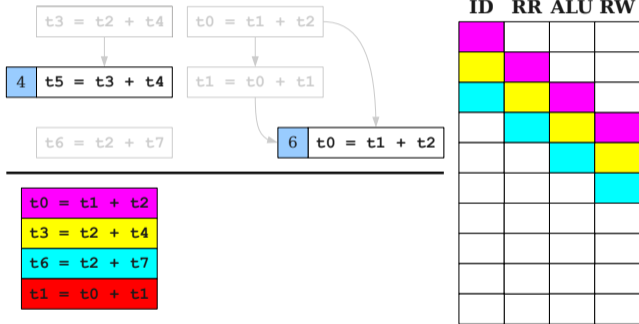
# Instruction Scheduling



# Instruction Scheduling

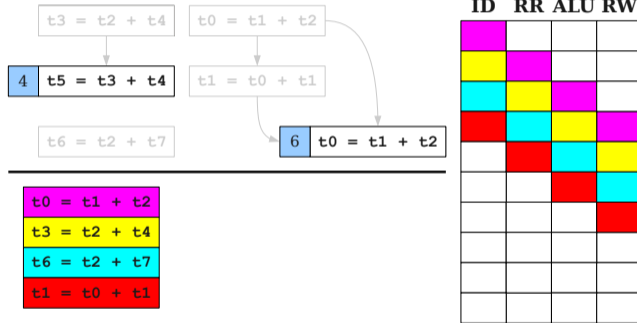


# Instruction Scheduling

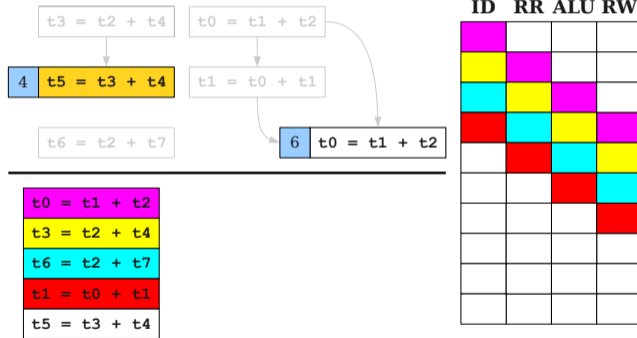




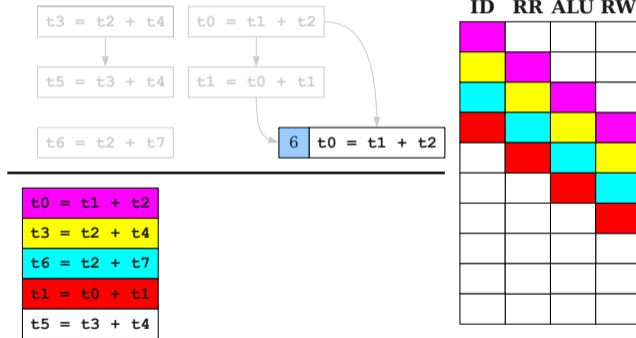
# Instruction Scheduling



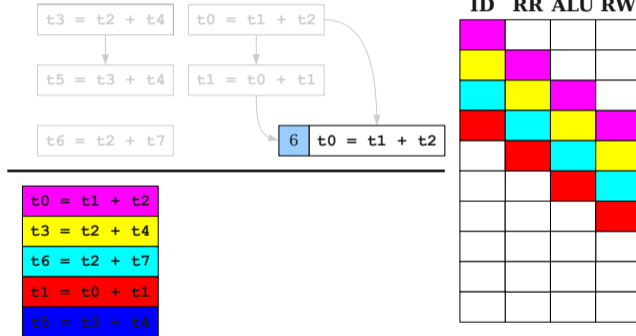
# Instruction Scheduling



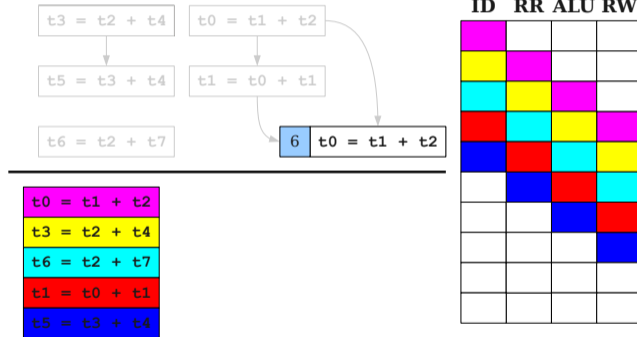
# Instruction Scheduling



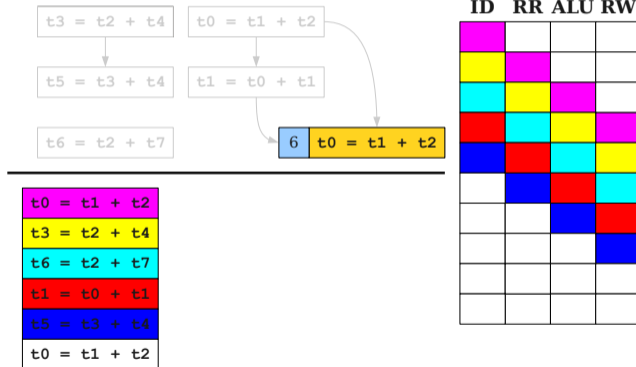
# Instruction Scheduling



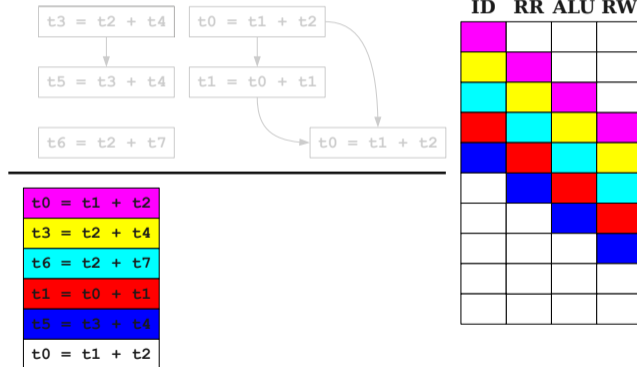
# Instruction Scheduling



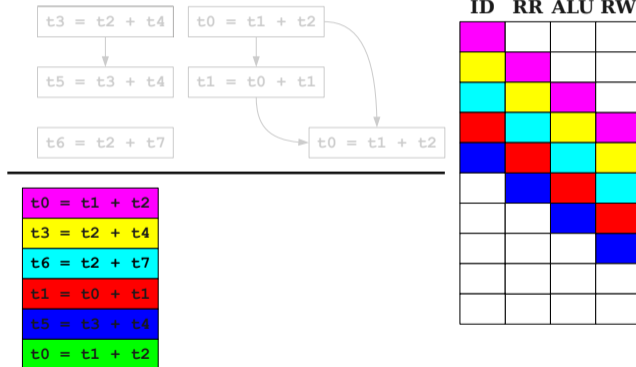
# Instruction Scheduling



# Instruction Scheduling

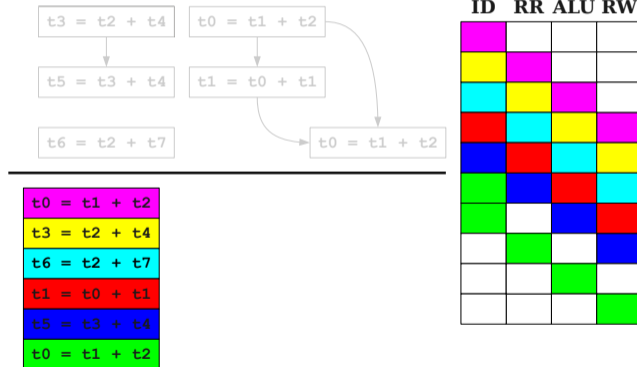


# Instruction Scheduling

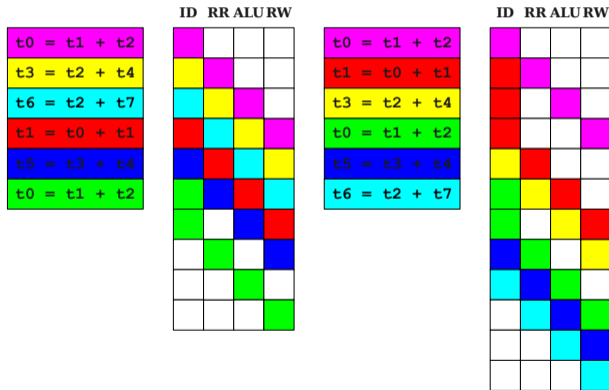




# Instruction Scheduling



## For Comparison



## Raspoređivanje instrukcija

- Moderni kompajleri mogu da rade i značajno agresivnije raspoređivanje instrukcija sa ciljem da se dobiju bolje performanse programa
- Primeri ovih tehnika su razmotavanje petlji i software pipelining

# Pregled

- 1 Uvod
- 2 Optimizovanje redosleda instrukcija
- 3 Upotreba keša**
- 4 Literatura

## Upotreba keša

- Pored optimizacije raspoređivanje instrukcija, mogu se vršiti i optimizacije transformacije koda sa ciljem bolje upotrebe keša
- Upotreba keša se zasniva na dve vrste lokalnosti: vremenska i prostorna. Vremenska: ako je nekoj memoriji skoro pristupano, verovatno će joj biti ponovo pristupano uskoro. Prostorna: ako je nekoj memoriji skoro pristupano, verovatno će i njeni susedni objekti biti takođe uskoro korišćeni.
- Većina keš memorija je dizajnirano da iskoristi ove lokalnosti tako što se u kešu drže skoro adresirani objekti i tako što se u keš ubacuje i sadržaj memorije u blizini

# Memory Caches

# Memory Caches

```
arr[0] = 5;  
arr[2] = 6;  
arr[10] = 13;  
arr[1] = 4;
```

# Memory Caches

```
arr[0] = 5;  
arr[2] = 6;  
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```

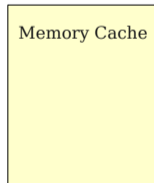
arr[0]	0
arr[1]	0
arr[2]	0
arr[3]	0
arr[4]	0
arr[5]	0
arr[6]	0
arr[7]	0
arr[8]	0
arr[9]	0
arr[10]	0
arr[11]	0



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```
arr[0] = 5;  
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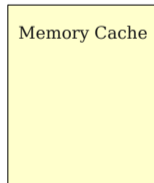
arr[0]	0
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arr[5]	0
arr[6]	0
arr[7]	0
arr[8]	0
arr[9]	0
arr[10]	0
arr[11]	0

Memory Cache	
arr[0]	0
arr[1]	0
arr[2]	0
arr[3]	0

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Memory Cache	
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Memory Cache	
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arr[1]	0
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arr[5]	0
arr[6]	0
arr[7]	0
arr[8]	0
arr[9]	0
arr[10]	0
arr[11]	0

Already in  
cache!

Memory Cache	
arr[0]	5
arr[1]	0
arr[2]	0
arr[3]	0

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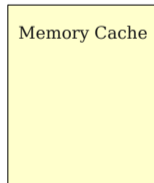
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Memory Cache	
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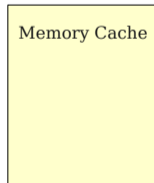
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Memory Cache	
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# The Problem with Caches

## The Problem with Caches

```
int[][] array;  
for (j = 0; j < 4; j = j + 1)  
  for (i = 0; i < 4; i = i + 1)  
    array[i][j] = 0;
```

## The Problem with Caches

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int[][] array;  
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  for (i = 0; i < 4; i = i + 1)  
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```

00	01	02	03
10	11	12	13
20	21	22	23
30	31	32	33

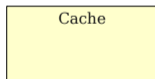
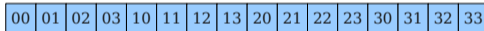
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```

00	01	02	03	10	11	12	13	20	21	22	23	30	31	32	33
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

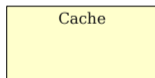
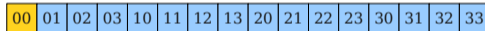
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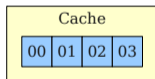
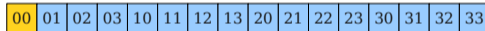
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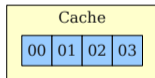
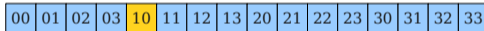
## The Problem with Caches

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## The Problem with Caches

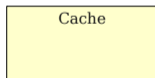
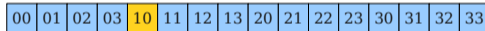
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```





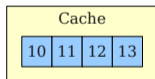
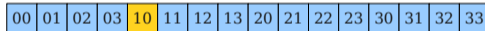
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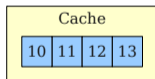
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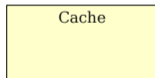
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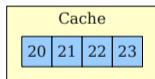
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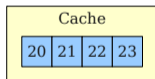
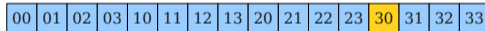
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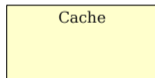
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## The Problem with Caches

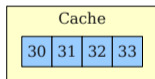
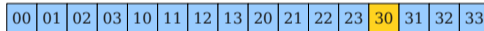
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```

00	01	02	03	10	11	12	13	20	21	22	23	30	31	32	33
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----



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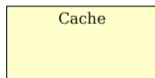


## Poboljšanje lokalnosti

- Programeri obično pišu kod bez razumevanja o posledicama lokalnosti jer jezici ne prikazuju detalje memorije
- Neki kompajleri su sposobni da prepisu kod tako da se lokalnost iskoristi
- Primer takve optimizacije je preraspoređivanje petlji

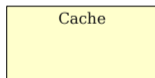
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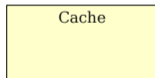
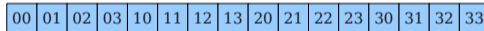
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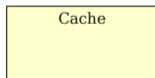
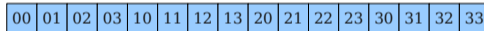
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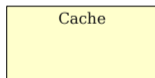
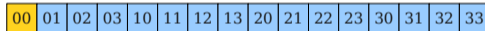
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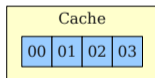
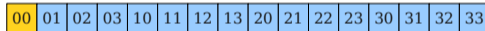
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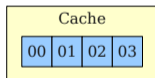
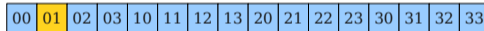
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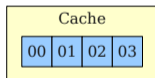
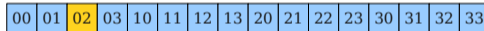
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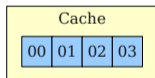
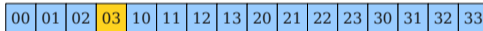
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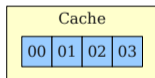
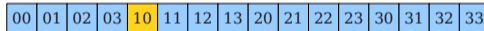
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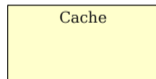
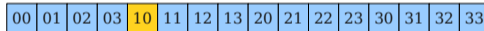
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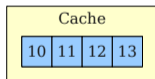
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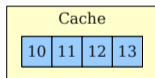
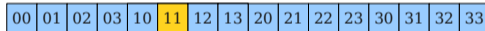
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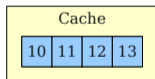
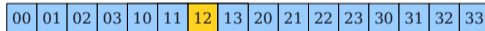
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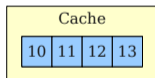
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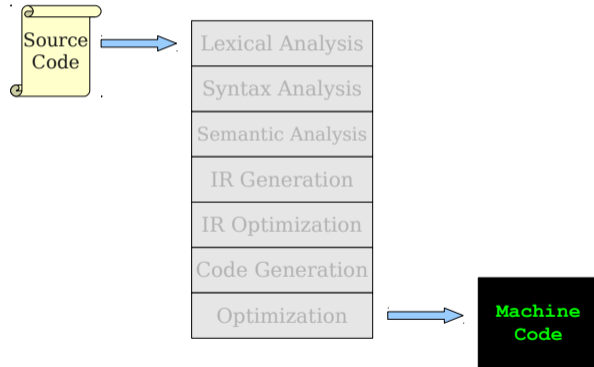




## Optimizacije koda

- Postoje i razne druge optimizacije koje se mogu sprovesti na nivou izgenerisanog koda

## Where We Are



# Pregled

- 1 Uvod
- 2 Optimizovanje redosleda instrukcija
- 3 Upotreba keša
- 4 Literatura**

# Literatura

- (The Dragon Book) Compilers: Principles, Techniques, and Tools Alfred V. Aho, Monica S. Lam, Ravi Sethi, and Jeffrey D. Ullman
- Kompajleri Stanford  
<https://web.stanford.edu/class/archive/cs/cs143/cs143.1128/>