

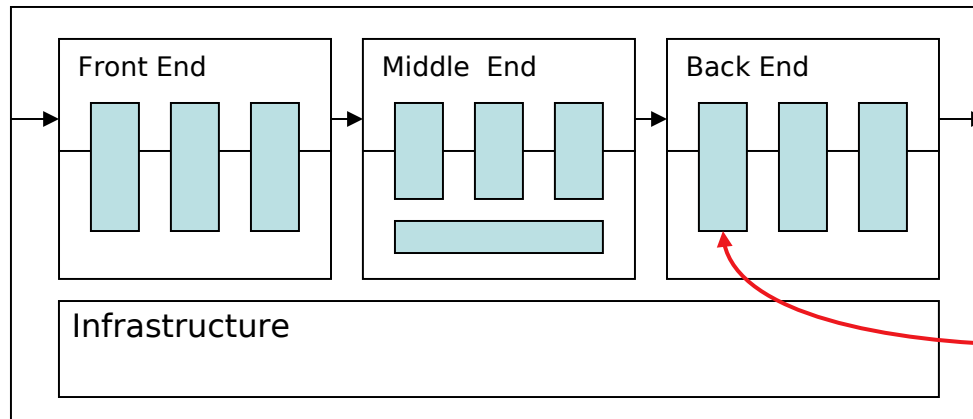
Instruction Selection: Peephole Matching

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The Problem

Writing a compiler is a lot of work

- Would like to reuse components whenever possible
- Would like to automate construction of components



Today's lecture:
Automating
Instruction
Selection

- Front end construction is largely automated
- Middle is largely hand crafted
- (Parts of) back end can be automated

Definitions

Instruction selection

- Mapping *IR* into assembly code
- Assumes a fixed storage mapping & code shape
- Combining operations, using address modes

Instruction scheduling

- Reordering operations to hide latencies
- Assumes a fixed program (*set of operations*)
- Changes demand for registers

Register allocation

- Deciding which values will reside in registers
- Changes the storage mapping, may add false sharing
- Concerns about placement of data & memory operations

The Problem

Modern computers (still) have many ways to do anything

Consider register-to-register copy

- Obvious operation is `i2i ri ⇒ rj`
- Many others exist

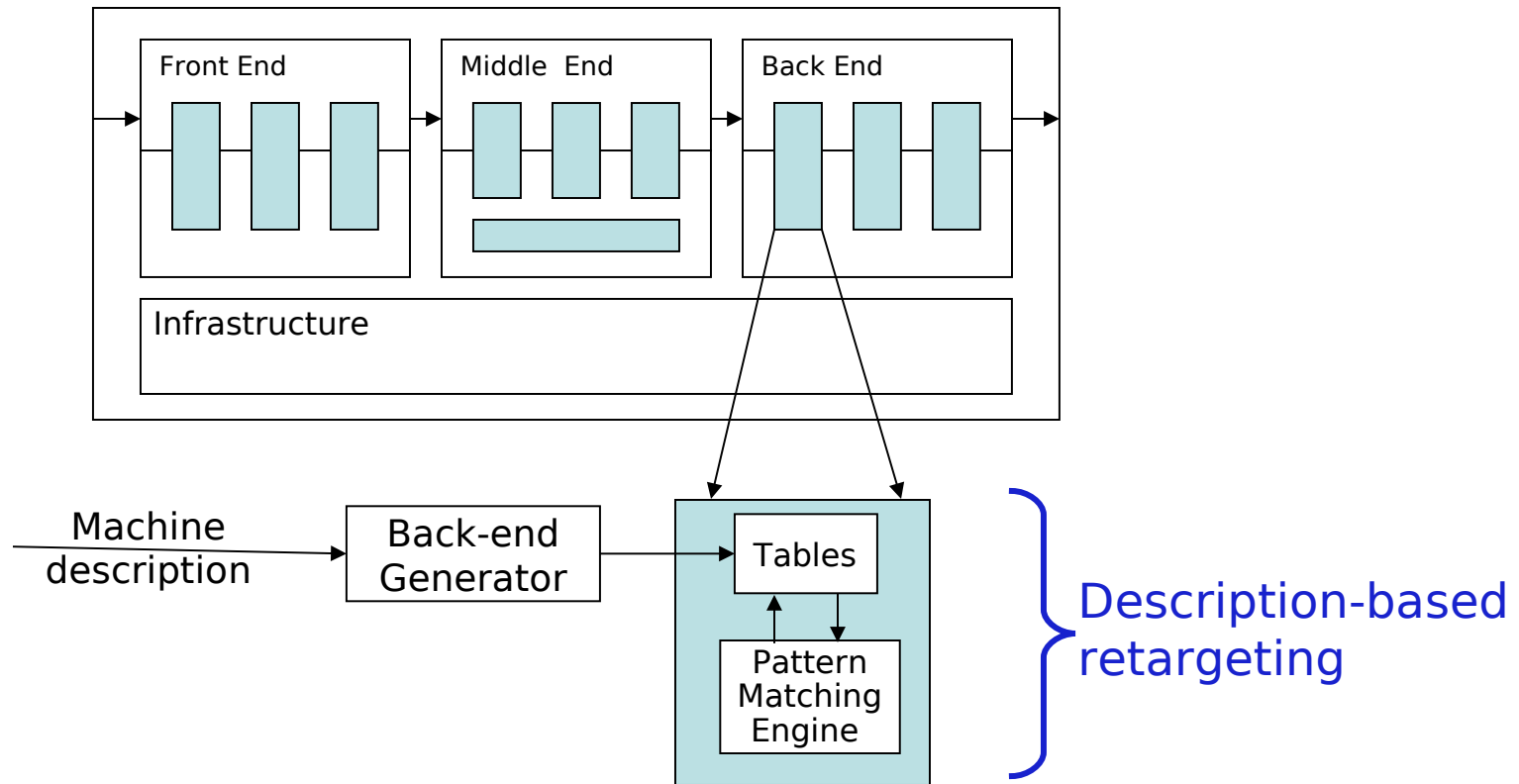
<code>addI r_i, 0 ⇒ r_j</code>	<code>subI r_i, 0 ⇒ r_j</code>	<code>lshiftI r_i, 0 ⇒ r_j</code>
<code>multI r_i, 1 ⇒ r_j</code>	<code>divI r_i, 1 ⇒ r_j</code>	<code>rshiftI r_i, 0 ⇒ r_j</code>
<code>orI r_i, 0 ⇒ r_j</code>	<code>xorI r_i, 0 ⇒ r_j</code>	... and others ...

- Human would ignore all of these
- Algorithm must look at all of them & find low-cost encoding
 - Take context into account *(busy functional unit?)*

And this is an overly-simplified example

The Goal

Want to automate generation of instruction selectors



Machine description should also help with scheduling & allocation

The Big Picture

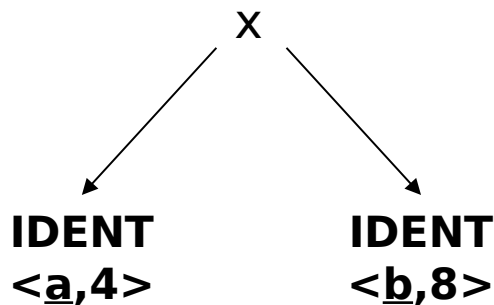
Need pattern matching techniques

- Must produce good code *(some metric for good)*
- Must run quickly

Our treewalk (visitor) code generator ran quickly

How good was the code?

Tree



Treewalk Code

```
loadl 4      ⇒ r5
loadA r5    ⇒ r6
loadl 8      ⇒ r7
loadA r7    ⇒ r8
mult  r6,r8 ⇒ r9
```

Desired Code

```
loadAl 4      ⇒ r5
loadAl 8      ⇒ r6
mult  r5,r6 ⇒ r7
```

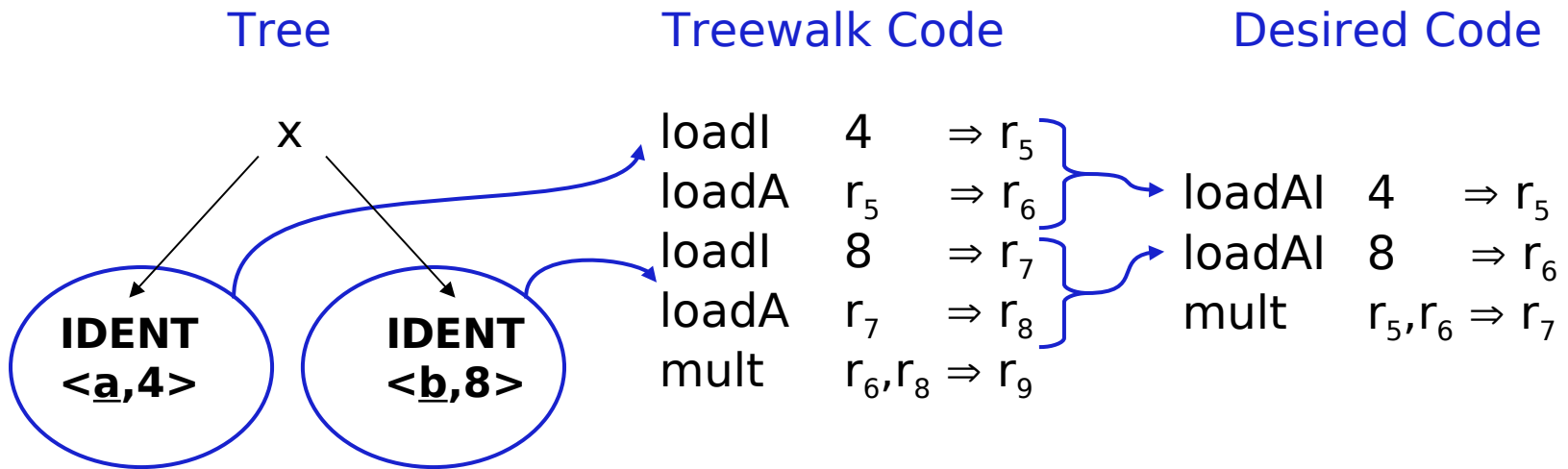
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The Big Picture

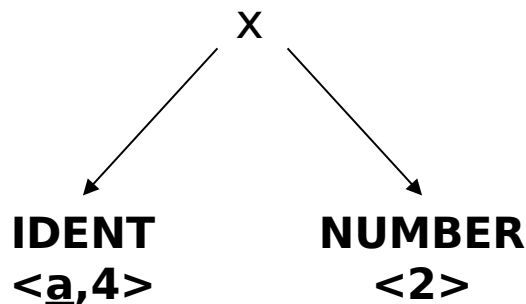
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Tree



Treewalk Code

```
loadl 4 ⇒ r5
loadA r5 ⇒ r6
loadl 2 ⇒ r7
mult r6, r7 ⇒ r8
```

Desired Code

```
loadAl 4 ⇒ r5
multl r5, 2 ⇒ r7
```

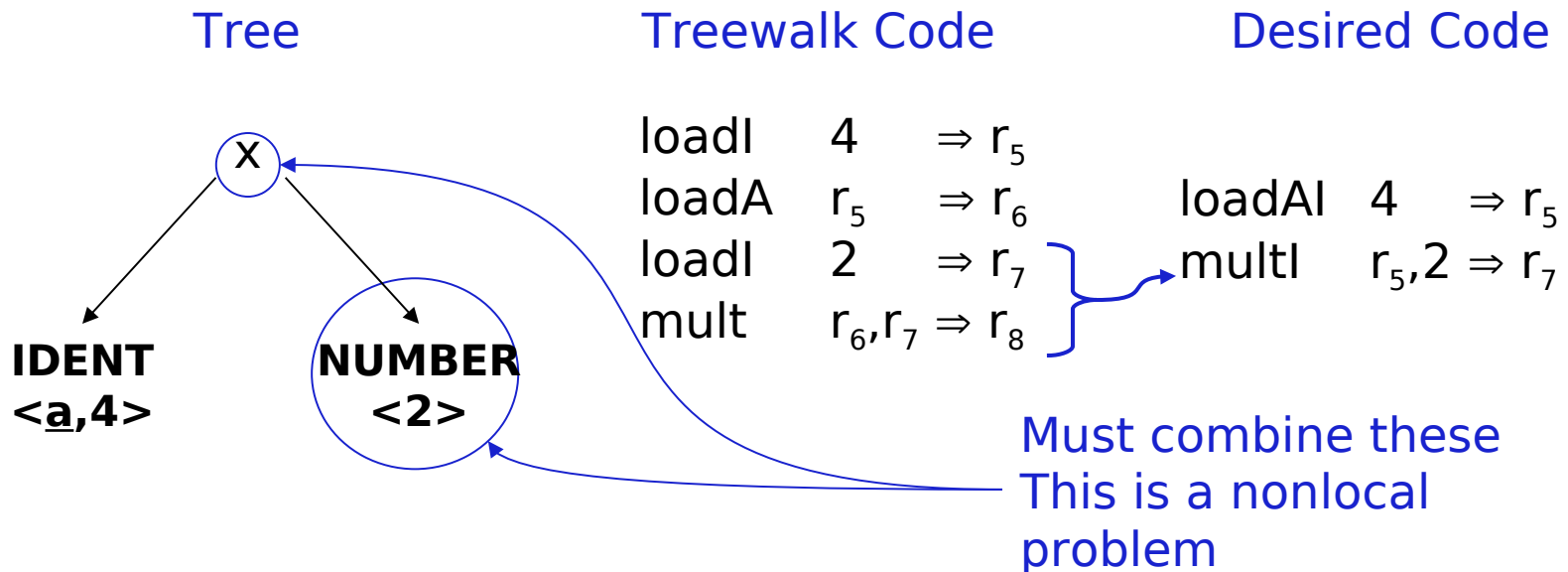
The Big Picture

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The Big Picture

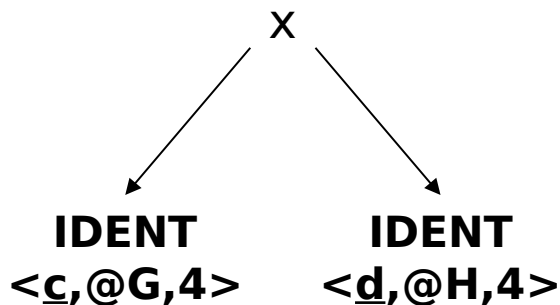
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How good was the code?

Tree



Treewalk Code

```
loadl    @G  => r5
loadl    4    => r6
loadAO   r5,r6 => r7
loadl    @H  => r7
loadl    4    => r8
loadAO   r8,r9 => r10
mult     r7,r10 => r11
```

Desired Code

```
loadl    4      => r5
loadAl   r5,@G  => r6
loadAl   r5,@H  => r7
mult     r6,r7  => r8
```

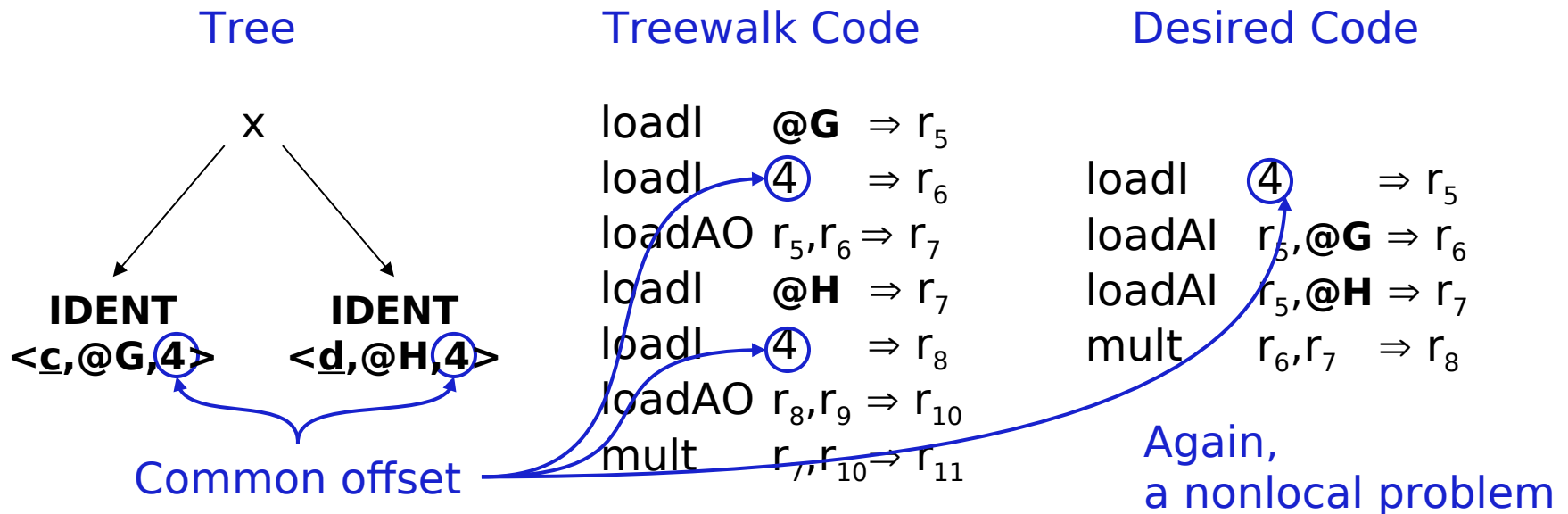
The Big Picture

Need pattern matching techniques

- Must produce good code *(some metric for good)*
- Must run quickly

Our treewalk code generator met the second criteria

How did it do on the first ?



How do we perform this kind of matching ?

Tree-oriented IR suggests pattern matching on trees

- Tree-patterns as input, matcher as output
- Each pattern maps to a target-machine instruction sequence
- Use dynamic programming or bottom-up rewrite systems

Linear IR suggests using some sort of string matching

- Strings as input, matcher as output
- Each string maps to a target-machine instruction sequence
- Use text matching (Aho-Corasick) or peephole matching

In practice, both work well; matchers are quite different

Peephole Matching

- Basic idea
- Compiler can discover local improvements locally
 - Look at a small set of adjacent operations
 - Move a “peephole” over code & search for improvement
- Classic example was store followed by load

Original code

```
storeAl  r1  ⇒ 8  
loadAl   8    ⇒ r15
```

Improved code

```
storeAl r1  ⇒ 8  
i2i     r1 ⇒ r15
```

Peephole Matching

- Basic idea
- Compiler can discover local improvements locally
 - Look at a small set of adjacent operations
 - Move a “peephole” over code & search for improvement
- Classic example was store followed by load
- Simple algebraic identities

Original code

```
addl    r2,0  ⇒ r7
mult    r4,r7 ⇒ r10
```

Improved code

```
mult    r4,r2 ⇒ r10
```

Peephole Matching

- Basic idea
- Compiler can discover local improvements locally
 - Look at a small set of adjacent operations
 - Move a “peephole” over code & search for improvement
- Classic example was store followed by load
- Simple algebraic identities
- Jump to a jump

Original code

 jump1 → L₁₀
L₁₀: jump1 → L₁₁

Improved code

L₁₀: jump1 → L₁₁

Peephole Matching

Implementing it

- Early systems used limited set of hand-coded patterns
- Window size ensured quick processing

Modern peephole instruction selectors

- Break problem into three tasks



- Apply symbolic interpretation & simplification systematically

Peephole Matching

Expander

- Turns IR code into a low-level IR (LLIR) such as RTL*
- Operation-by-operation, template-driven rewriting
- LLIR form includes all direct effects
- Significant, albeit constant, expansion of size



*RTL = Register transfer language

Peephole Matching

Simplifier

- Looks at LLIR through window and rewrites it
- Uses forward substitution, algebraic simplification, local constant propagation, and dead-effect elimination
- Performs local optimization within window



- This is the heart of the peephole system
 - Benefit of peephole optimization shows up in this step

Peephole Matching

Matcher

- Compares simplified LLIR against a library of patterns
- Picks low-cost pattern that captures effects
- Must preserve LLIR effects, may add new ones (*e.g., set cc*)
- Generates the assembly code output

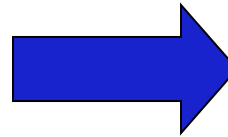


Example

Original IR Code

OP	Arg ₁	Arg ₂	Result
mult	2	Y	t ₁
sub	x	t ₁	w

Expand



LLIR Code

```
r10 ← 2
r11 ← @y
r12 ← r0 + r11
r13 ← MEM(r12)
r14 ← r10 × r13
r15 ← @x
r16 ← r0 + r15
r17 ← MEM(r16)
r18 ← r17 - r14
r19 ← @w
r20 ← r0 + r19
MEM(r20) ← r18
```

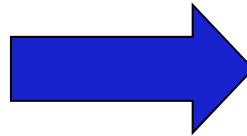
Each register is
single use

Example

LLIR Code

```
r10 ← 2
r11 ← @y
r12 ← r0 + r11
r13 ← MEM(r12)
r14 ← r10 × r13
r15 ← @x
r16 ← r0 + r15
r17 ← MEM(r16)
r18 ← r17 - r14
r19 ← @w
r20 ← r0 + r19
MEM(r20) ← r18
```

Simplify



LLIR Code

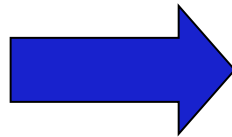
```
r13 ← MEM(r0 + @y)
r14 ← 2 × r13
r17 ← MEM(r0 + @x)
r18 ← r17 - r14
MEM(r0 + @w) ← r18
```

Example

LLIR Code

$r_{13} \leftarrow \text{MEM}(r_0 + @y)$
 $r_{14} \leftarrow 2 \times r_{13}$
 $r_{17} \leftarrow \text{MEM}(r_0 + @x)$
 $r_{18} \leftarrow r_{17} - r_{14}$
 $\text{MEM}(r_0 + @w) \leftarrow r_{18}$

Match



ILoc Code

loadAl $r_0, @y \Rightarrow r_{13}$
multl $2 \times r_{13} \Rightarrow r_{14}$
loadAl $r_0, @x \Rightarrow r_{17}$
sub $r_{17} - r_{14} \Rightarrow r_{18}$
storeAl $r_{18} \Rightarrow r_0, @w$

- Introduced all memory operations & temporary names
- Turned out pretty good code

Steps of the Simplifier

(3-operation window)

LLIR Code

$r_{10} \leftarrow 2$

$r_{11} \leftarrow @y$

$r_{12} \leftarrow r_0 + r_{11}$

$r_{13} \leftarrow \mathbf{MEM}(r_{12})$

$r_{14} \leftarrow r_{10} \times r_{13}$

$r_{15} \leftarrow @x$

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$r_{10} \leftarrow 2$
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Steps of the Simplifier

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$r_{10} \leftarrow 2$
 $r_{13} \leftarrow \text{MEM}(r_0 + @y)$
 $r_{14} \leftarrow r_{10} \times r_{13}$

this instruction disappear
(r10 not needed)

$r_{13} \leftarrow \text{MEM}(r_0 + @y)$
 $r_{14} \leftarrow 2 \times r_{13}$
 $r_{15} \leftarrow @x$

Steps of the Simplifier

(3-operation window)

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$\text{MEM}(r_{20}) \leftarrow r_{18}$

1st op rolling out of window

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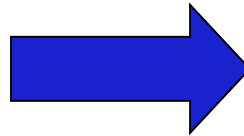
$\text{MEM}(r_0 + @w) \leftarrow r_{18}$

Example

LLIR Code

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Simplify



LLIR Code

$r_{13} \leftarrow \text{MEM}(r_0 + @y)$
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 $r_{17} \leftarrow \text{MEM}(r_0 + @x)$
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 $\text{MEM}(r_0 + @w) \leftarrow r_{18}$

Making It All Work

Details

- LLIR is largely machine independent (RTL)
- Target machine described as LLIR → ASM pattern
- Actual pattern matching
 - Use a hand-coded pattern matcher (gcc)
 - Turn patterns into grammar & use LR parser (VPO)
- Several important compilers use this technology
- It seems to produce good portable instruction selectors

Key strength appears to be late low-level optimization

Next lecture

Instruction selection

- Tree-based pattern matching