

# Compiler Design

## Lecture 22: Conclusions

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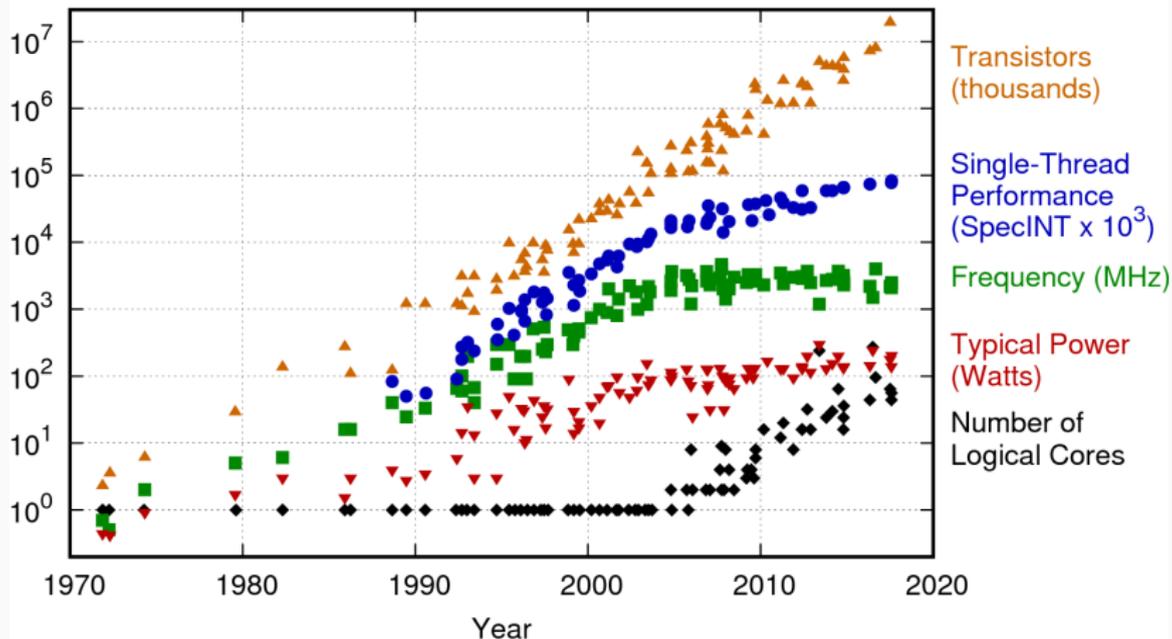
Christophe Dubach

Winter 2023

Timestamp: 2023/03/31 16:09:00

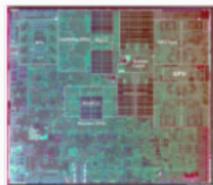
# Historical Data

42 Years of Microprocessor Trend Data



Original data up to the year 2010 collected and plotted by M. Horowitz, F. Labonte, O. Shacham, K. Olukotun, L. Hammond, and C. Batten  
New plot and data collected for 2010-2017 by K. Rupp

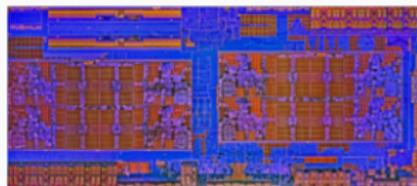
# Today: Era of Billion-Transistor Chips



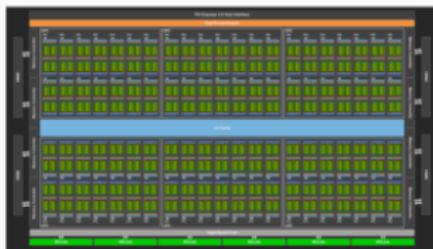
Apple A13  
~8B transistors



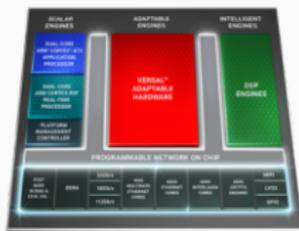
Apple M1  
~16B transistors



AMD EPYC Rome  
~39B transistors



NVIDIA A100 Ampere  
~54B transistors



Xilinx Versal VP1802  
~92B transistors

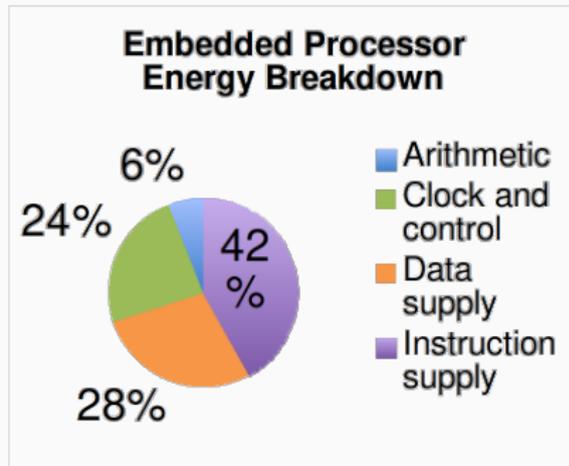
# Inefficiency of General-Purpose Computing

Typical energy overhead for every 10pJ arithmetic operations:

- 70pJ on instruction supply
- 40pJ on data supply

Plus, only 59% of instructions are arithmetic!

[source: Dally et al. Efficient Embedded Computing, IEEE'08]

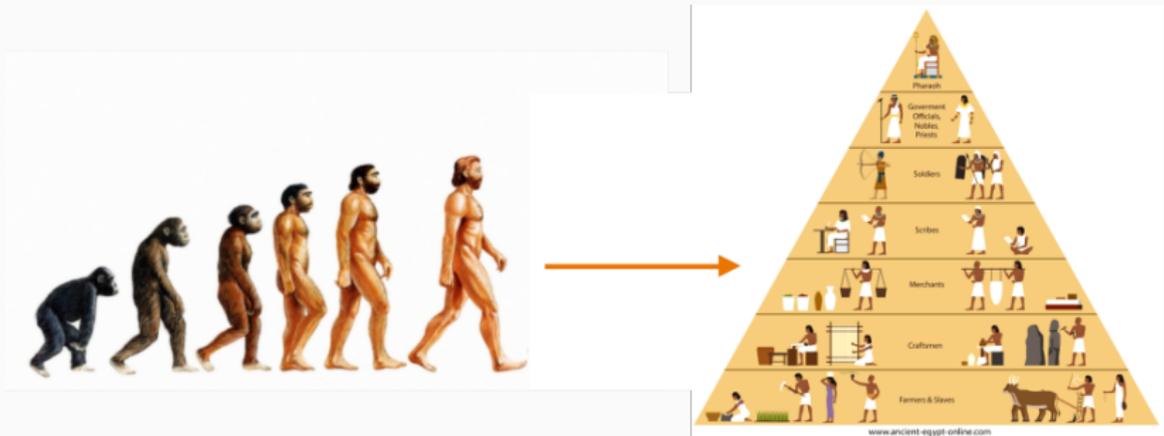


# Advance of Civilization

For humans, Moore's Law for scaling of brains has ended a long time ago

- Number of neurons and their firing rate did not change significantly

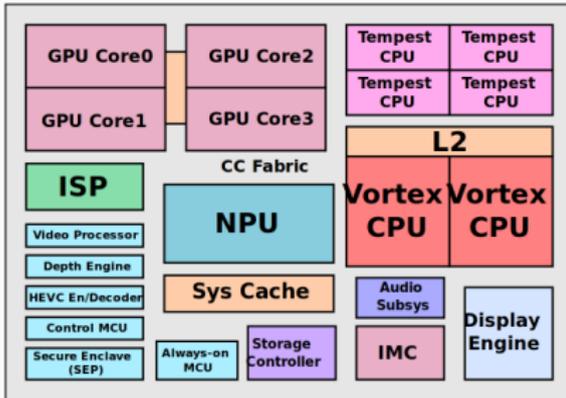
Remarkable advancement of civilization via **specialization**



source: <https://en.wikichip.org/wiki/apple/ax/a12>

# Computers are Following the Same Path: Diverse Range of Integrated Functionalities

## System on Chip



source: <https://en.wikichip.org/wiki/apple/ax/a12>

Modern SoCs integrate a rich set of **special-purpose** accelerators

- Speed up critical tasks
- Reduce power consumption and cost
- Increase energy efficiency

# Specialization creates challenges for compilers!

Specialized architecture looks different from general purpose CPU

- coarse-grained specialized instructions: *e.g.* MxM
- memory hierarchy more complex to manage: local memories
- needs to detect pattern of code in the program: more complex form of instruction selections
- special optimizations might be needed, *e.g.* tiling of data to fit into small accelerator memory
- hardware might be highly parallel, *e.g.* GPUs with thousands of threads

Specialized hardware often require specialized languages:

## Domain Specific Languages

- have you already used a DSL?
- plenty of others emerging, *e.g.* tensor algebra, neural networks, graph algorithms
- all these require compiler support

# Big research question

Could we design one compiler to rule them all?



- What does the IR would look like?
- What about optimizations?
- General mechanism for finding pattern of code to accelerate?
- Can we deal with multiple front-ends?
- Can we automatically partition a program to run across different type of devices?
- How to detect and exploit parallelism?

# What's next for you?

In this course, we have only scratched the surface of the world of compilers. Compilation is still a very active research field and there is plenty of development.

 If you want to gain experience with industry compilers:

- For C like languages: LLVM
- For Java like languages: GraalVM / Truffle (from Oracle Labs)
- For JavaScript: V8

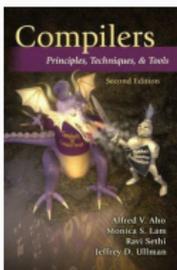
 Hot compiler IRs:

- MLIR (related to LLVM)
- WebAssembly (virtual assembly for the web)

## Courses you may also like:

- COMP 764 : High-level Synthesis of Digital Systems
- ECSE 427 / COMP 310 : Operating Systems
- COMP 409 : Concurrent Programming

## What to read next:



The “Dragon book”:

Compilers: Principles, Techniques, and Tools

Alfred Aho\*, Monica Lam, Ravi Sethi, Jeffrey Ullman\*

\*ACM Turing Award Winners, 2020



## “Compiler” Conferences

- ACM/IEEE International Symposium on Code Generation and Optimization (CGO)
- ACM SIGPLAN Conference on Programming Language Design and Implementation (PLDI)
- ACM SIGPLAN International Conference on Compiler Construction (CC)
- International Conference on Parallel Architectures and Compilation Techniques (PACT)
- International Conference on Compilers, Architectures, and Synthesis for Embedded Systems (CASES)
- ACM SIGPLAN/SIGBED Conference on Languages, Compilers, and Tools for Embedded Systems (LCTES)
- International Conference on High Performance and Embedded Architectures and Compilers (HiPEAC)

 Research in my group (COMP 400, ECSE 498, SURE/SURA)

- Parallel programming abstractions
- Rewrite-based optimizations
- High performance code generation
- High-level hardware synthesis

 Looking for a job related to compilation?

- <https://github.com/mgaudet/CompilerJobs>
- High demand for compiler (LLVM/MLIR) + AI/ML frameworks (TensorFlow/PyTorch) skills in industry these days

The end

Well, not exactly: last session will be a compiler quizz!