Historical Data

42 Years of Microprocessor Trend Data

Transistors (thousands)

Single-Thread Performance (SpecINT x 10^3)

Frequency (MHz)

Typical Power (Watts)

Number of Logical Cores

Year


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
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/a12
Computers are Following the Same Path: Diverse Range of Integrated Functionalities

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

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

source: [https://en.wikichip.org/wiki/apple/ax/a12]
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?
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)
- 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](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!