

TEMPO, A Program Specializer for C



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Compose group

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What it is / What it does



- Automatic compile-time and run-time specialization
- Program and data specialization
- Modular specialization
- Incremental specialization

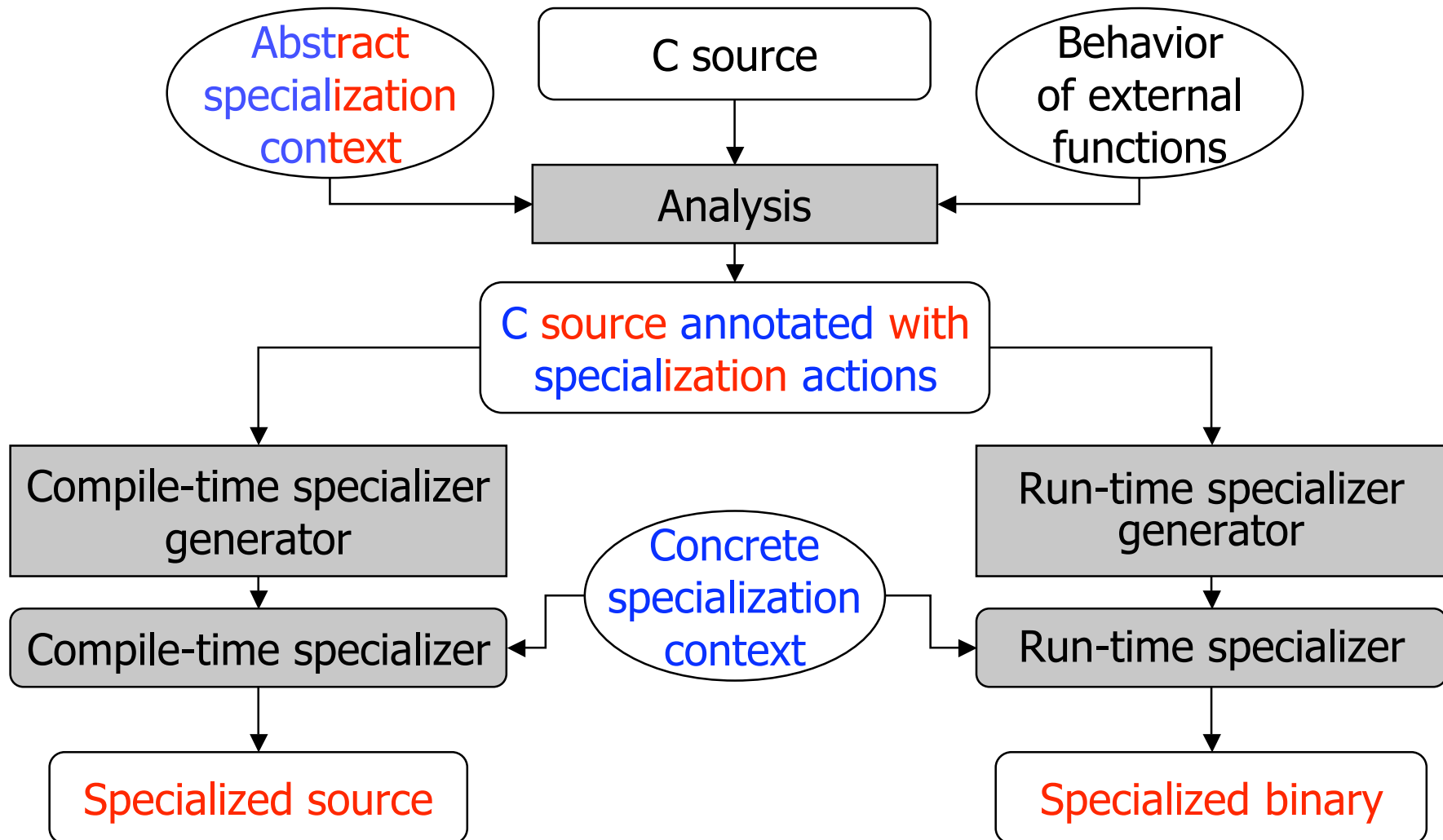
- Real-size applications ($\sim 6,000$ specialized lines) \therefore

- Back-end partial evaluator for Java (Jspec)
- Publicly available (~ 40 licenses)

Some Applications of Tempo

- Operating systems *[PEPM'97, ICDCS'97]*
 - Sun RPC (3.7x), Chorus IPC (1.5x), BPF (4x)
- Numerical computations *[LNCS, ICCL'98, PEPM'99]*
 - FFT (4–12x), standard library routines
- Computer graphics *[ECOOP'99]*
 - Convolution filters (4x)
- Software architectures *[ASE'97]*
 - Selective broadcast, software layers, generic libraries, ...
- Compilers/JITs for interpreters *[DSL'97, SRDS'98, ICDCS'99]*
 - PLAN-P (80x, 96% of C throughput), O'Caml (1.2–2.5x) ...

Overview



Specialization Templates

```

dotprod(size,u[],v[])
{
  res = 0; T1
  for(i = 0; i < size; i++)
  {
    H1 H2
    res += u[i] * v[i]; T2
  }
  return res; T3
}

```

```
size=3 u[]={7,4,6}
```

```

dotprod_size_u(v[])
{
  res = 0; T1
  res += 7 * v[0]; T2
  res += 4 * v[1]; T2
  res += 6 * v[2]; T2
  return res; T3
}

```

```
dotprod_size_u(v[]) ---> T1 | T2[7, 0] | T2[4, 1] | T2[6, 2] | T3
```

Dedicated

Code generation instructions: Stages: **S** **D**

Run-Time Specializer

```
dotprod(size, u[], v[])  
{  
  res = 0; T1  
  for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  
  {  
    H1 H2  
    res += u[i] * v[i]; T2  
  }  
  return res; T3  
}
```

```
dotprod_spec(size, u[])  
{  
  buf = alloc();  
  copy_temp(buf, T1);  
  for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  
  {  
    copy_temp(buf, T2);  
    fill_hole(buf, H1, u[i]);  
    fill_hole(buf, H2, i);  
  }  
  copy_temp(buf, T3);  
  return buf;  
}
```



Tentative Balance-Sheet for Tempo (1994 – 1999)

Pros

- Automation, safety
- Non-intrusiveness
- Accurate analyses ∴
- Predictability
- Low break-even point
- Easy engineering
 - AST, compiler re-use
- Realistic applications
- Framework for CT/RT

Cons

- Complex declarations
- Slicing & re-plugging
- Fixed precision
- A posteriori control
- Code less optimized
- Limitations
 - BT precision, optimisation
- Prototype

Precision of the Analyses

[PEPM'97, SAS'97, TCS'00]

Analyses	Alias	Binding time
Interprocedural	✓	✓
Flow-sensitive	✓	✓
Context-sensitive	on-going work	✓
Return-sensitive	N.A.	✓
Use-sensitive	N.A.	✓
Field-sensitive	per struct type (or instance)	per struct type (or instance)

Challenges?



- Detecting specialization opportunities:
 - Existing code already hand-optimized
 - Little hope

Challenges



- Architecturing software for specialization
 - Development methodology
 - More quantitative prediction
- Declaring specialization
 - More automation: no slicing and plugging (guards)
 - Less inference, more checking: downgrade Tempo
- **Make the technology usable by humans**



Extra slides

Making Templates

```

dotprod(size,u[],v[])
{
    res = 0; T1
    for(i = 0; i < size; i++)
    {
        H1 H2
        res += u[i] * v[i]; T2
    }
    return res; T3
}

```

```

/* T1_start: */
dotprod(v[])
{
    res = 0;
T1_end:
    while( dummy ){
        T2_start:
        res += &h1 * v[&h2];
        T2_end:
    }
    T3_start:
    return res;
}
/* T3_end: */

```

- *Re-use existing compiler*
- *Symbol table*
- *Original control flow*
- *Prevent inter-template code motion*

Run-Time Specialization: Implementation



- Compilers: gcc, lcc
- Machines: Sparc, Pentium
- Main run-time cost: copying instructions
- Little inter-template optimizations
- Run-time inlining

Run-Time Specialization: Experimental Results

