

A Practical Fine-grained Profiler

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Motivation: Computation Redundancy

```
a = m;  
b = sqrt(a);  
c = m;  
d = sqrt(c);
```

redundant function calls

```
x = a * b;  
c = a;  
d = b;  
y = c * d;
```

redundant operations



Limitation of Compilers

❖ Redundancy due to aliasing

```
1. int AliasRedundancy(int * a, int *b, int * c, int * d){  
2.     int v1 = *a + *b;  
3.     int v2 = *c + *d;  
4.     return v1 + v2;  
5. }
```

a and c alias each other;
b and d alias each other;

❖ Redundancy sensitive to path

```
1. void PathSensitiveRedundancy()  
2. BB1:  v1 = a + b;  
3.     if (cond){  
4. BB2:    c = a;  
5.        d = b;  
6.     }  
7. BB3:  v2 = c + d;
```

BB1 -> BB3 no redundant!

BB1 -> BB2 -> BB3 redundant

❖ Redundancy sensitive to inputs



Our Solution: Fine-grained Profiling

monitor each instruction and operand



identify redundancy

collect call path information

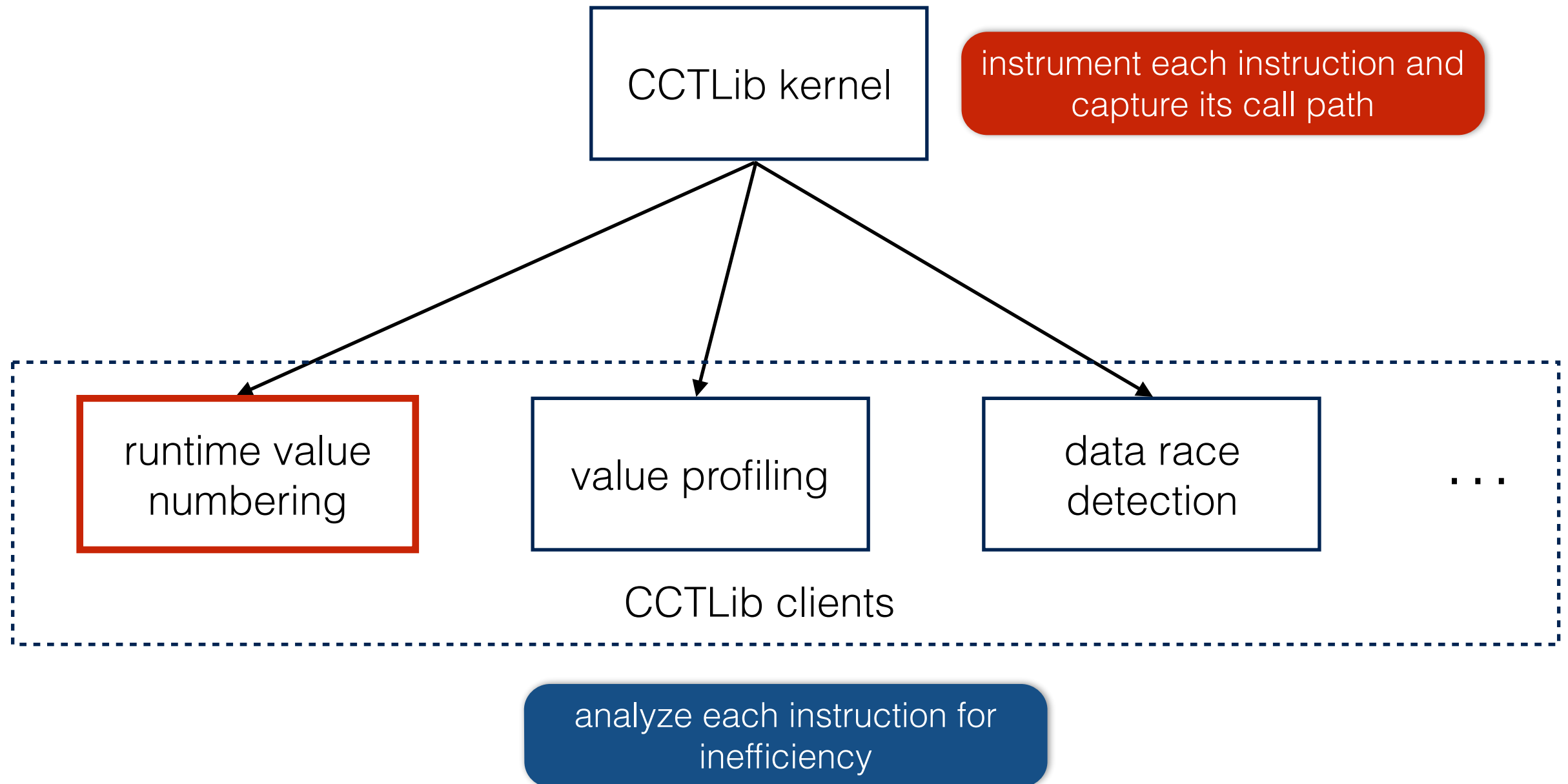


locate redundancy

CCTLib: A Pin-based Fine-grained Profiler



CCTLib Overview





Runtime Value Numbering

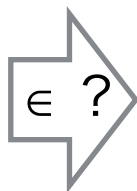
add R1, [mem1] $\longrightarrow$ R1 = R1 + [mem1]

1 Get value numbers of rhs operands

2 Get unique id of operator

3 Hash computation, check redundancy

hash $\langle +, 2, 3 \rangle \rightarrow$ **key**



history of earlier computation:
map<hashKey, valueNumber>

- Yes! Redundant! $\rightarrow$ get calling context $\rightarrow$ record redundant pair
- No, insert $\langle$ **key**, newValueNumber $\rangle$ to map

5 Update value number of target

- If redundant: $VN(R1) = VN(\text{old computation})$
- else : $VN(R1) = \text{newValueNumber}$



RVN-Methodology

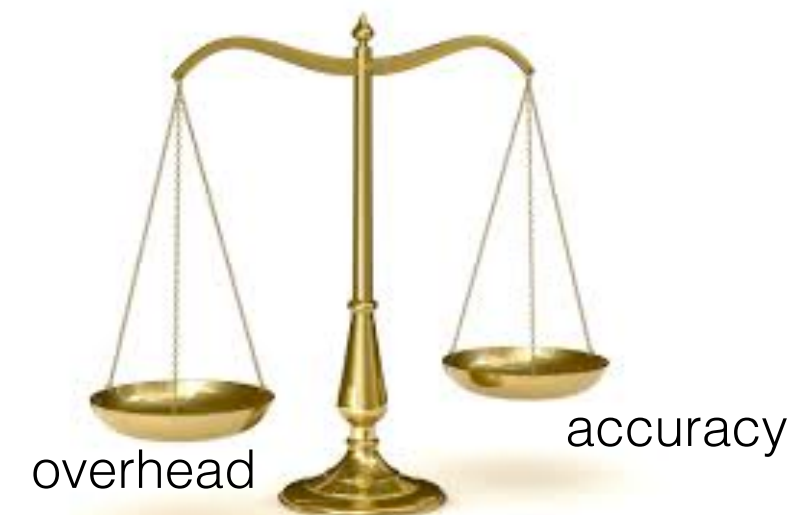
Time overhead can be more than 10000x!
Space overhead can consume all memory!





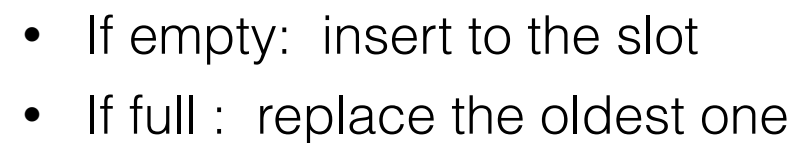
RVN-Reducing Time Overhead

- ❖ Why?
 - ❖ instrument every instruction, check all instances
 - ❖ collect the calling context
- ❖ How?
 - ❖ selective instruction instrumentation
 - ❖ bursty sampling
 - ❖ enable interval(E)
 - ❖ disable interval(D)
 - ❖ approximate hashing with collision 0.095%





Hash computation, check redundancy



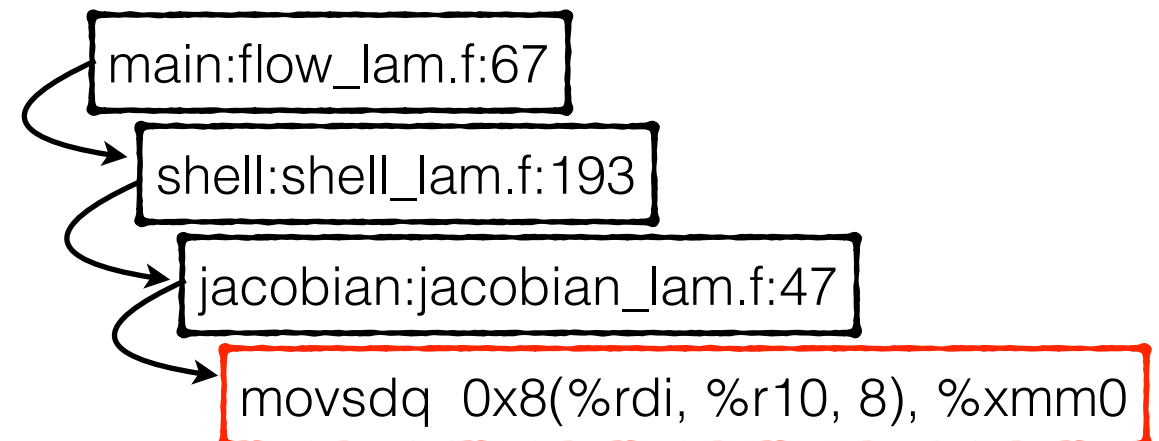
N is a parameter;
large N is unnecessary



RVN-Quantify Redundancy

- ❖ Redundancy metrics
- ❖ Calling context
 - ❖ redundant function calls
 - ❖ path sensitive redundancies

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^N \text{Redundant Instructions in Sample } i}{\sum_{i=0}^N \text{Total Instructions in Sample } i}$$



- ❖ Redundant pair
 - ❖ merge redundancies to the same source line
 - ❖ show top redundant pair with high occurrence

RVN provides guidance; developers are responsible for optimization



Redundant Fraction & Overhead

- Bursty sampling
 - we sampled a window of 1M instructions in every 1B instruction window

Program	%Redundant Fraction			Overhead	Program	#procs	%R	Overhead
	Min	Max	GeoMean					
gcc	18.4	21.28	20.23	35.45x	Sweep3d	8	1.3	39.4x
hammer	18.42	20.27	19.51	36.40x	LULESH	27	12.18	59.23x
bwaves	6.61	15.09	9.97	35.6x	LAMMPS	8	23.8	18.73x
zeusmp	4.29	4.84	4.55	27.6x	Sphot	8	12.37	37.11x
povray	20.18	20.19	20.18	24.72x	NPB-BT	9	5.93	48.69x
applu	4.67	16.11	7.9	48.78x	NPB-1S	8	25.6	10.32x

- Average redundancy for all the SPEC benchmarks is ~10%
- Number of processors have little influence on the redundancy
- Time overhead = call path collection(~30x) + Runtime Value Numbering(~10x)



Case Studies

- RVN work on fully optimized code

Program	Procedure:loops	gcc(-O2)				gcc(PGO)			icc(-O2)		
		%Cycle	%Ins	WS	PS	%Cycle	%Ins	WS	%Cycle	%Ins	WS
bwaves	block_solver.f:loop(167)	-97.1	-97.3	1.07x	0.11	-96.9	-97.1	1.12x	-55.1	-52.6	1.04x
	jacobian_lam.f:loop(30)	-16	-16.8			-16	-16.8		-6.3	-2.9	
	shell_lam.f	-13.6	-15.2			-10.9	-13.5		-9.1	-3.9	
hmmer	hmmcalibrate.c:loop(499)	-13.9	-7.2	1.06x	0.2	-6.5	-15.8	1.06x	-5.9	-8.8	1.09x
	fast_algorithms.c:loop(119)	-14.1	-16.9			-7.3	-15.7		-6.1	-8.9	
Sweep3d	sweep.f:loop(397)	-26.3	+4.3	1.08x	0.01	-21	-9.2	1.05x	-39.6	-6.2	1.22x
NPB-MG	mg.f:loop(609)	-12.1	-2.9	1.09x	0.05	-21.1	-12.3	1.17x	—	—	—
	mg.f:loop(539)	-14	-9.1			-19.2	-5		—	—	

WS: Whole Speedup
PS: Power Saving



Case Studies

❖ Redundant function call in Bwaves

```
41. ros = q(1, ip1, jp1, kp1)
42. us = q(2, ip1, jp1, kp1)/ros
...
47. mu = (mu + ((gm-1.0d0)*(q(5,ip1,jp1,kp1)/ros-
0.5d0*(us*us+vs*vs+ws*ws)))**0.75d0)/2.0d0
```

- Reuse the value from the previous call
- Total cycles reduced by 16% for this loop
- Total instructions reduced by 17% for this loop

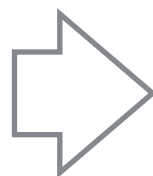
```
movsdq 0x8(%rdi,%r10,8), %xmm0: __mul:<no src>
__dvd: <no src>
__mpexp:<no src>
__mplog:<no src>
__slowpow:<no src>
__ieee754_pow_sse2:<no src>
pow:<no src>
jacobian_:jacobian_lam.f:47
shell_:shell_lam.f:193
MAIN__:flow_lam.f:63
main:flow_lam.f:67
*****REDUNDANT WITH *****
movsdq 0x8(%rdi,%r10,8), %xmm0: __mul:<no src>
__dvd:<no src>
__mpexp:<no src>
__mplog:<no src>
__slowpow:<no src>
__ieee754_pow_sse2:<no src>
pow:<no src>
jacobian_:jacobian_lam.f:47
shell_:shell_lam.f:193
MAIN__:flow_lam.f:63
main:flow_lam.f:67
```



Case Studies

❖ Redundant mod in Bwaves

```
1. do k = 1, nz
2.   ...
3.   do j = 1, ny
4.     jm1 = mod(j+ny-2, ny)+1
5.     jp1 = mod(j, ny) + 1
6.   ...
7.   enddo
8. enddo
```

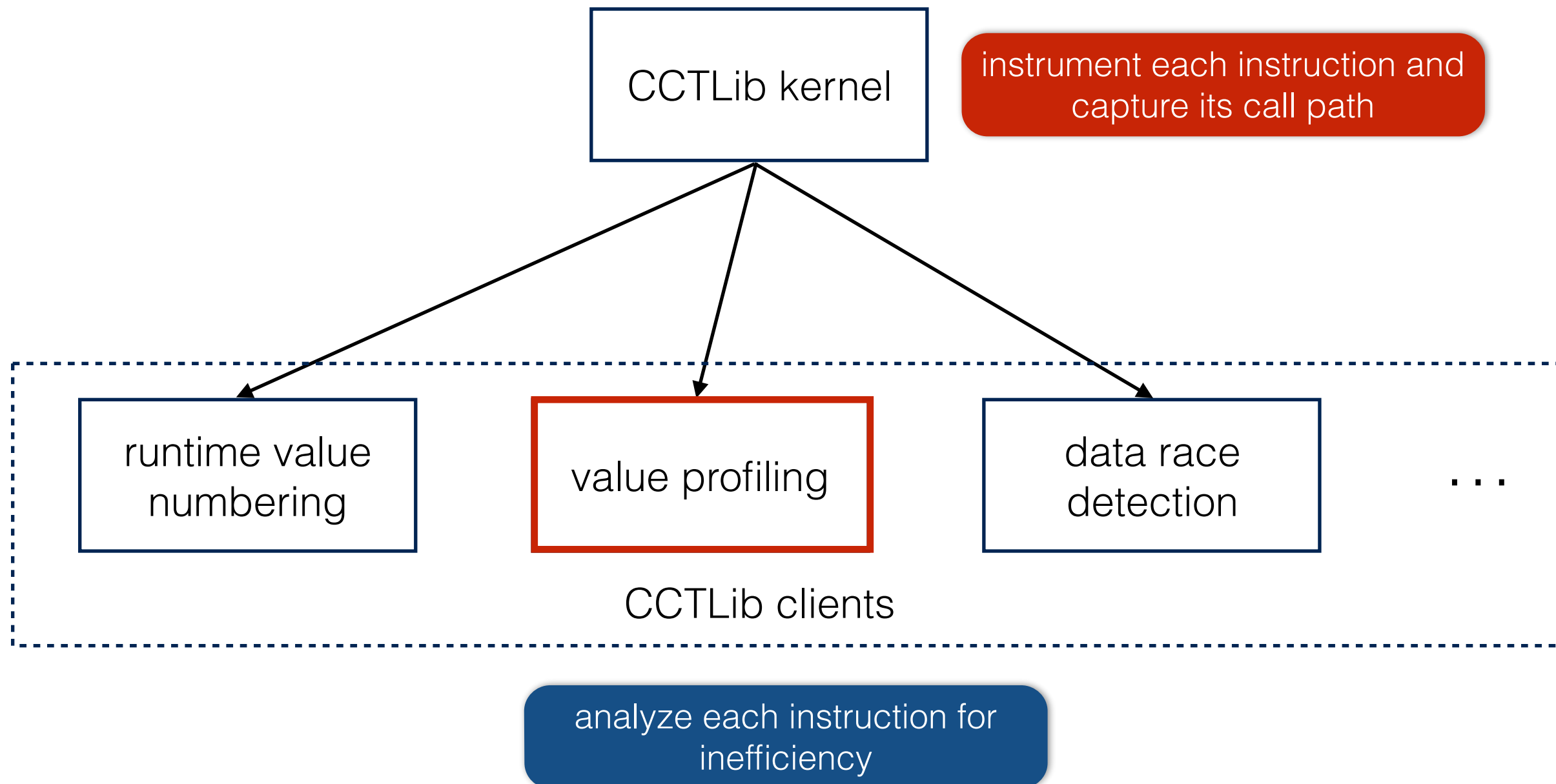


```
1. j = 1; jm1 = ny; jp1 = 2
2. ...
3. do j = 2, ny - 1
4.   jm1 = j - 1
5.   jp1 = j + 1
6. ...
7. enddo
8. j = ny; jm1 = ny - 1; jp1 = 1
```

- Reduce strength of heavyweight instruction `mod` with lightweight ones
- Total cycles reduced by 97.1%, total instructions reduced by 97.3% for this loop



On-going Work I





On-going Work I: Value Profiling

- ❖ Instructions are not redundant but values are redundant

```
int TemporalRedundancy(int a, int b){  
    int m = a * a;  
    int n = b * b;  
    int v1 = m - n;  
    //v1 is used here(read)  
    c = a - b;  
    d = a + b;  
    v1 = c * d;  
    return v1;  
}
```

$$a * a - b * b == (a + b) * (a - b)$$



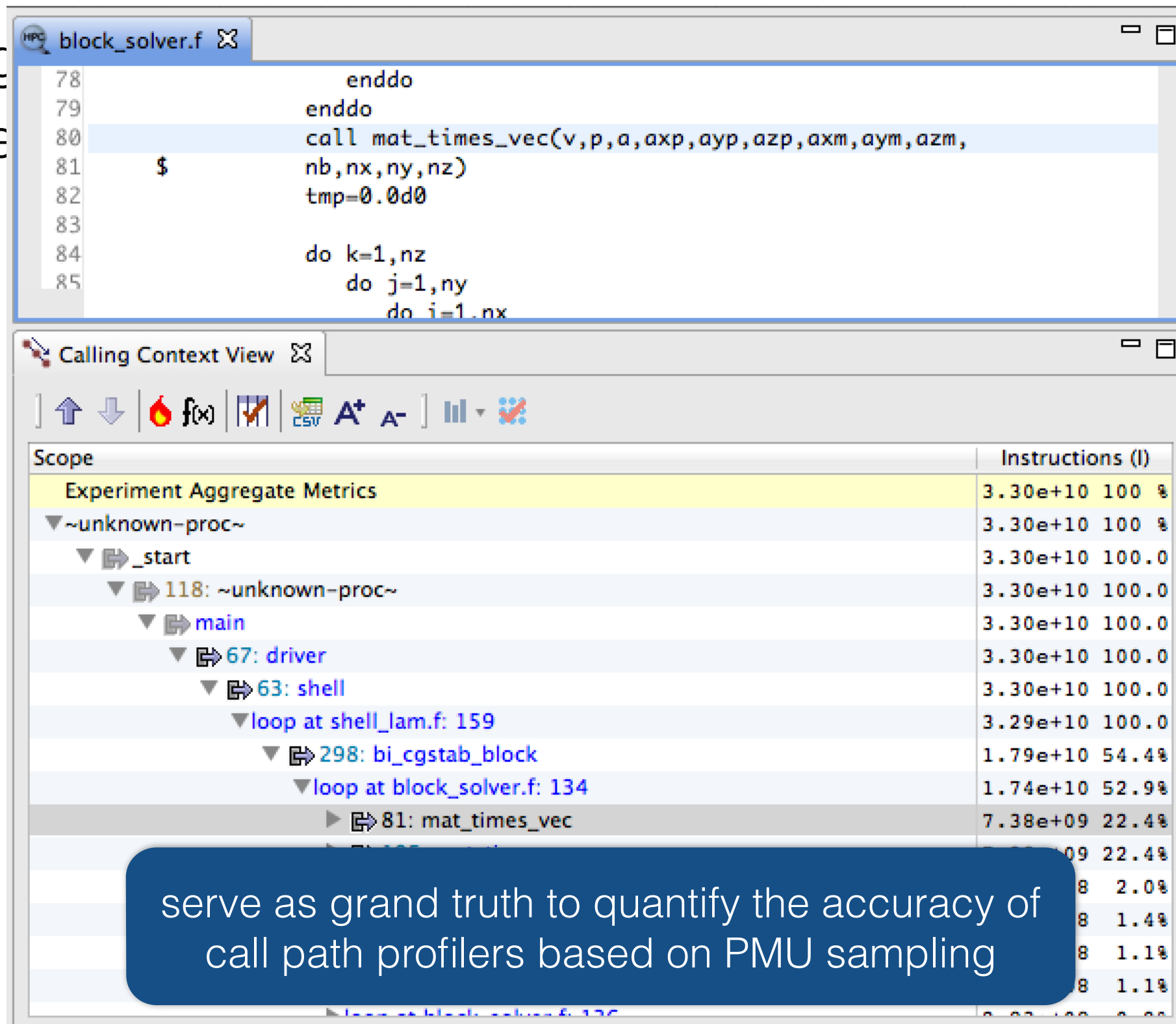
computation for the 2nd v1 is redundant

- ❖ Value locality
 - ❖ temporal value locality
 - ❖ redundant values in the same register or memory location
 - ❖ spatial value locality
 - ❖ redundant values in adjacent memory locations



On-going Work II: CCTLib GUI

- ❖ Fine-grained
- ❖ needs





Conclusions and Future Work



Fine-grained analysis is powerful



Try it now: <https://github.com/chabbimilind/cctlib>

Questions?