

# Representing Data Collections for Analysis and Transformation

Tommy M<sup>c</sup>Michen

*March 8, 2024*

Northwestern  
University



memoir

# **A Brief History of Compilation.**

## A Brief History of Compilation.

**Motivation.**  
***The problem with compilers.***

**A Brief History of Compilation.**

**Motivation.**  
*The problem with compilers.*

***How do we solve it?***

# A Brief History of Compilation.

**Motivation.**  
*The problem with compilers.*

***How do we solve it?***



# Compilation.

*What is it?*

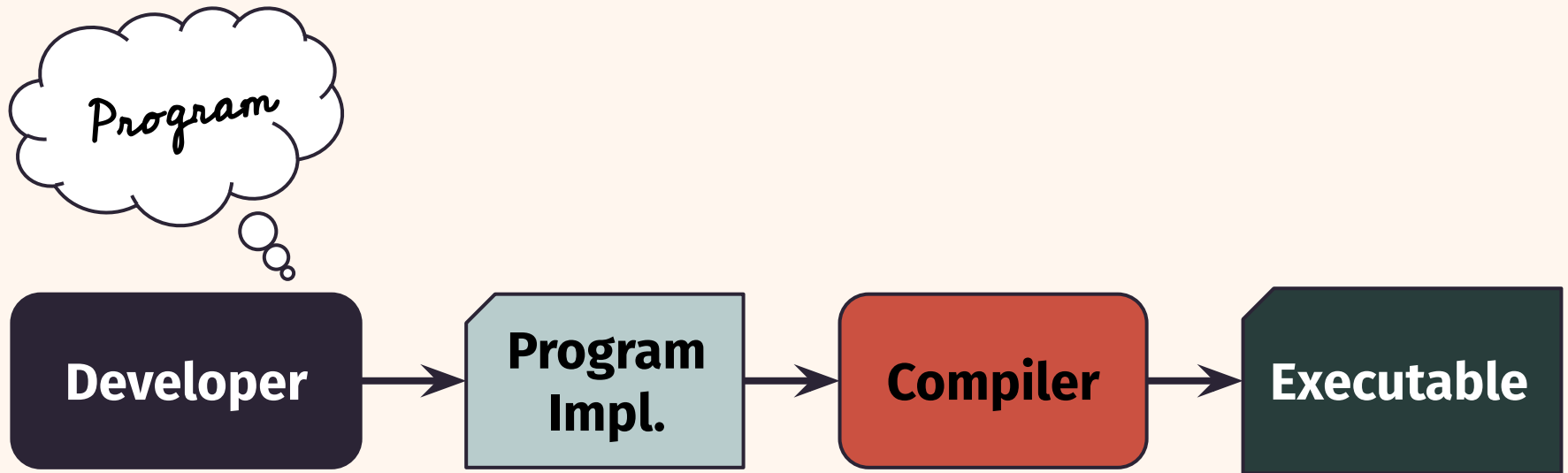
## *Introduction*

# What is Compilation?

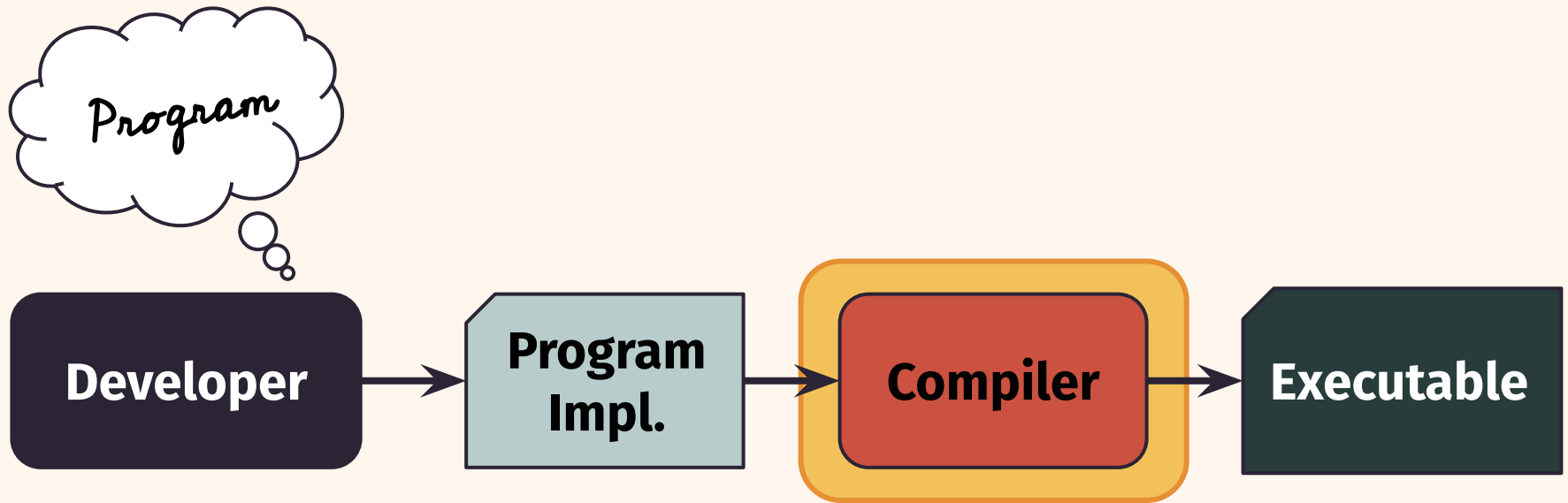


## Introduction

# What is a *Pragmatic Definition* of Compilation?





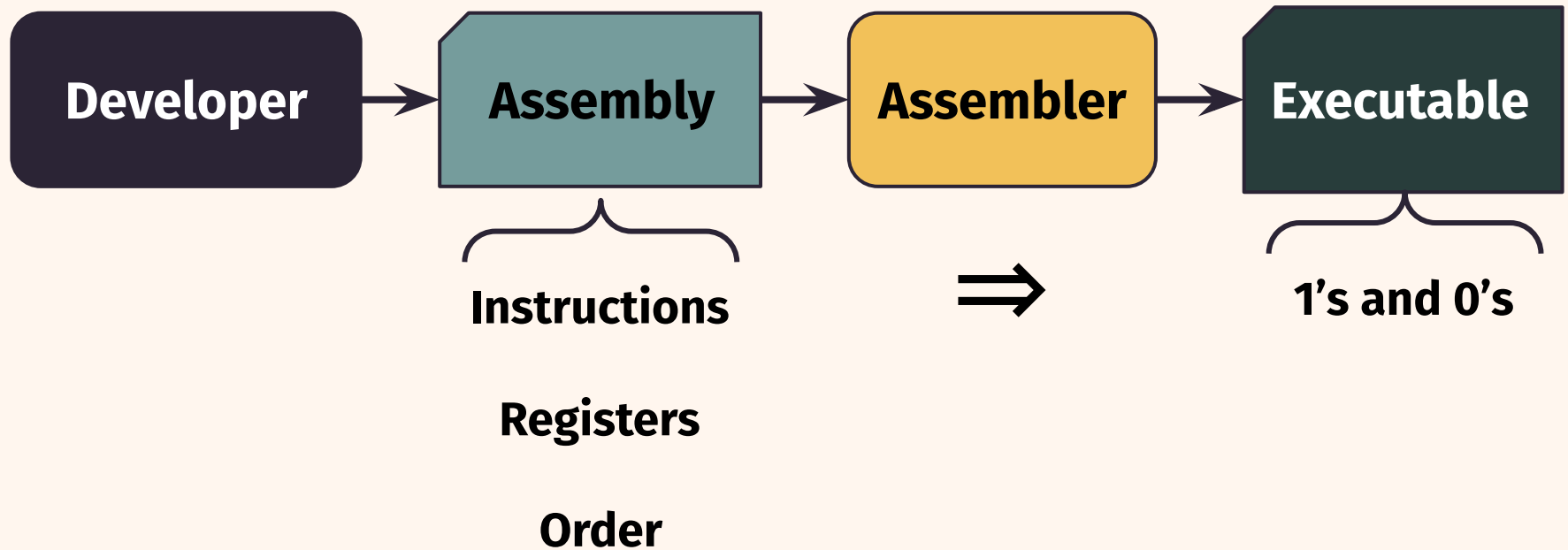


# Compilers.

*How do they work?*

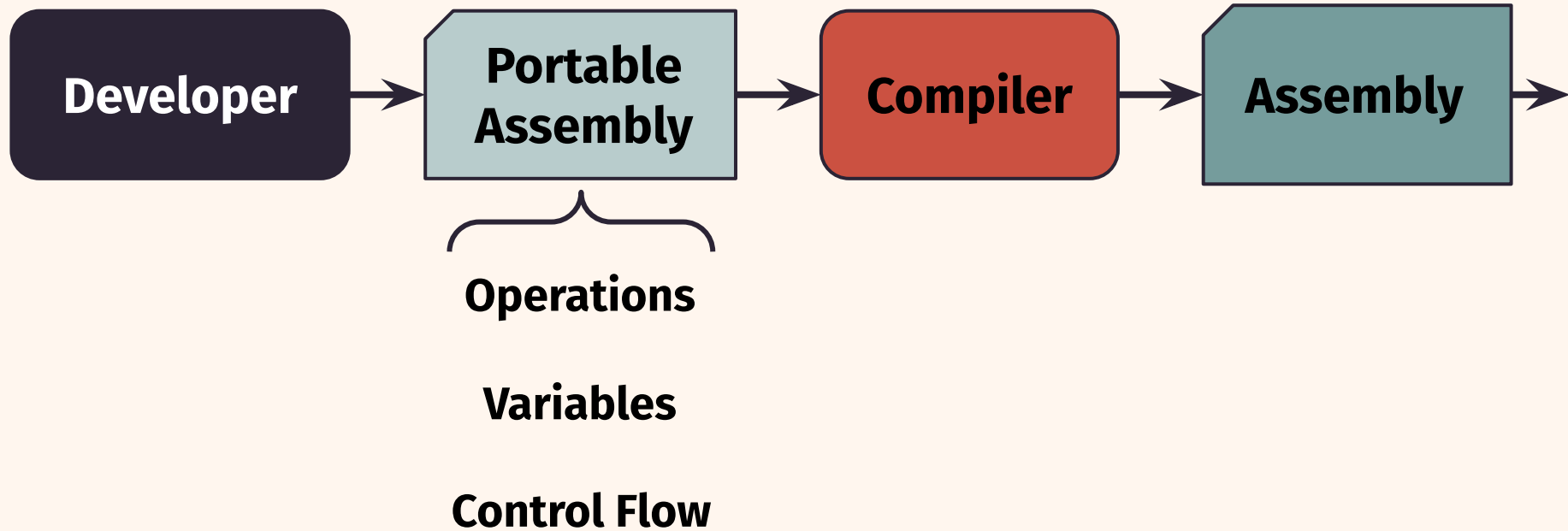
## *History*

# **Manual Compilation**



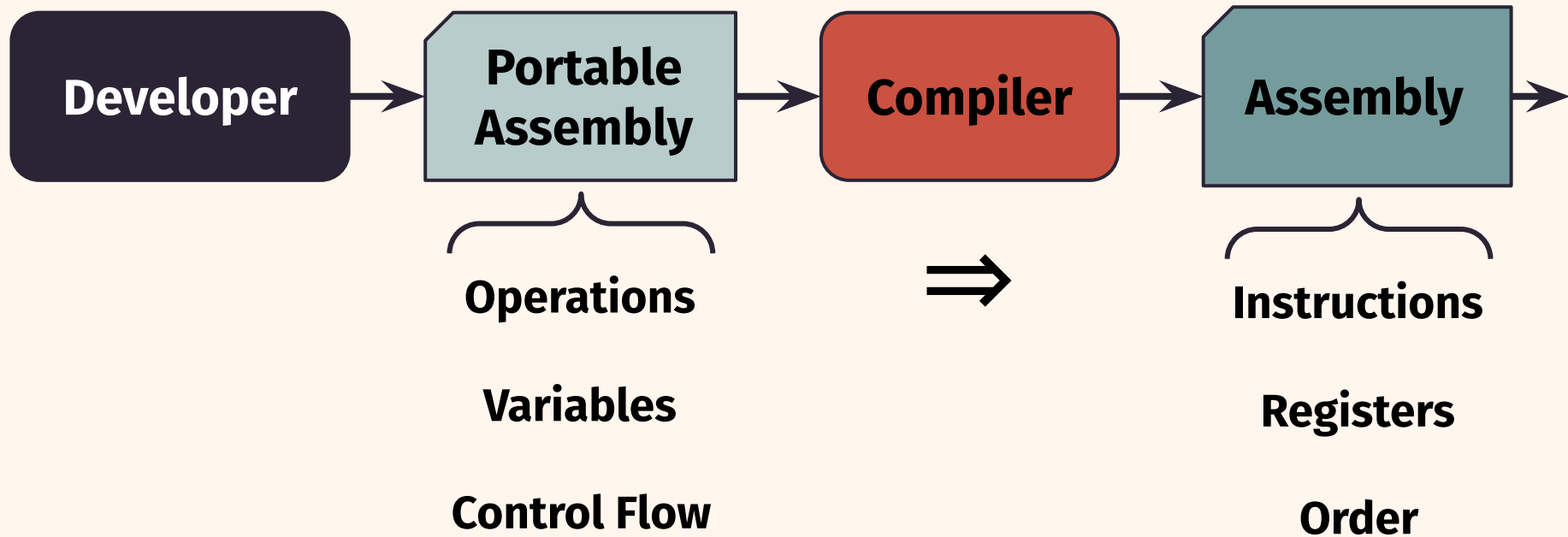
*History*

## The Compiler as a *Translator*



## History

# The Compiler as a *Translator*



*History*

## **The Compiler as a *Translator***

Operations  $\Rightarrow$  Machine Instructions

## *History*

# **The Compiler as a *Translator***

Operations  $\Rightarrow$  Machine Instructions

## ***Instruction Selection***

`i = i + 1`  $\longrightarrow$  `r1  $\leftarrow$  add r1, #1`

*History*

## **The Compiler as a *Translator***

Unlimited # of Variables  $\Rightarrow$  Limited Set of Registers

## History

# The Compiler as a *Translator*

Unlimited # of Variables  $\Rightarrow$  Limited Set of Registers

## Register Allocation

a = 1		r1 $\leftarrow$ #1
b = 2	$\longrightarrow$	r2 $\leftarrow$ #2
c = a + b		r3 $\leftarrow$ add r1, r2



*History*

## **The Compiler as a *Translator***



Control Flow  $\Rightarrow$  Program Order

## History



# The Compiler as a *Translator*

Control Flow  $\Rightarrow$  Program Order

## Linearization

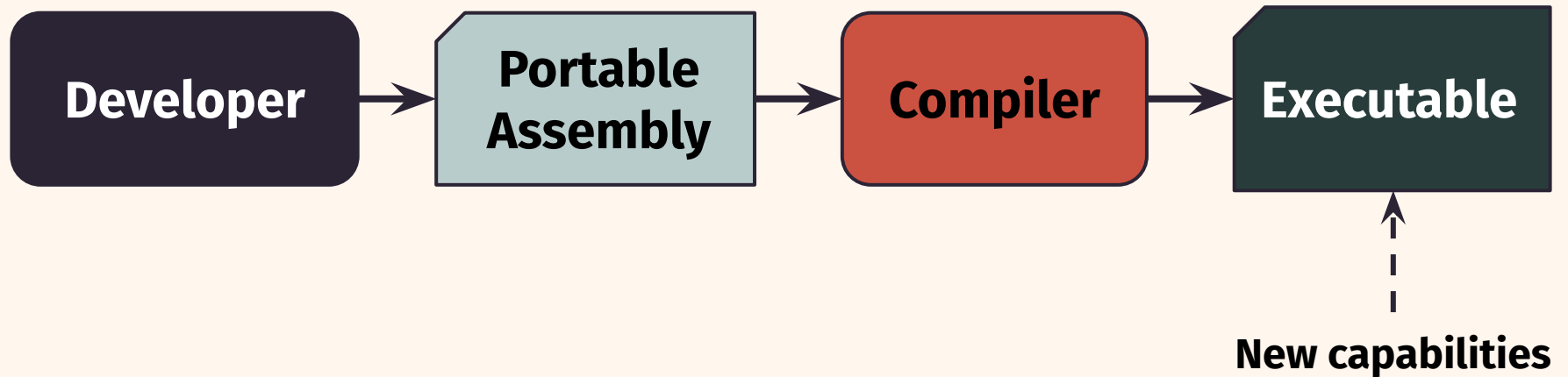
```
if ? {  }  
else {  }  
return
```



```
if ? goto true  
  
goto continue  
true:   
done: return
```

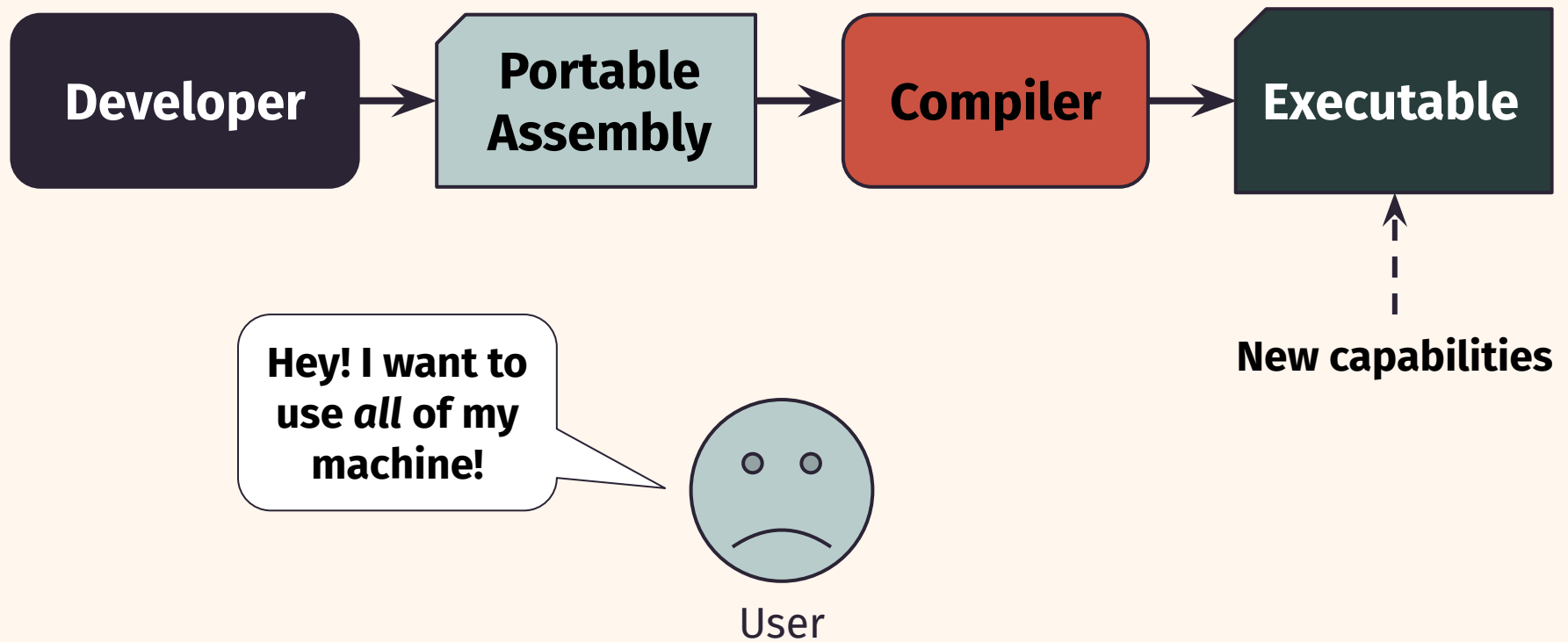
*History*

## Machine *Capabilities* Improve



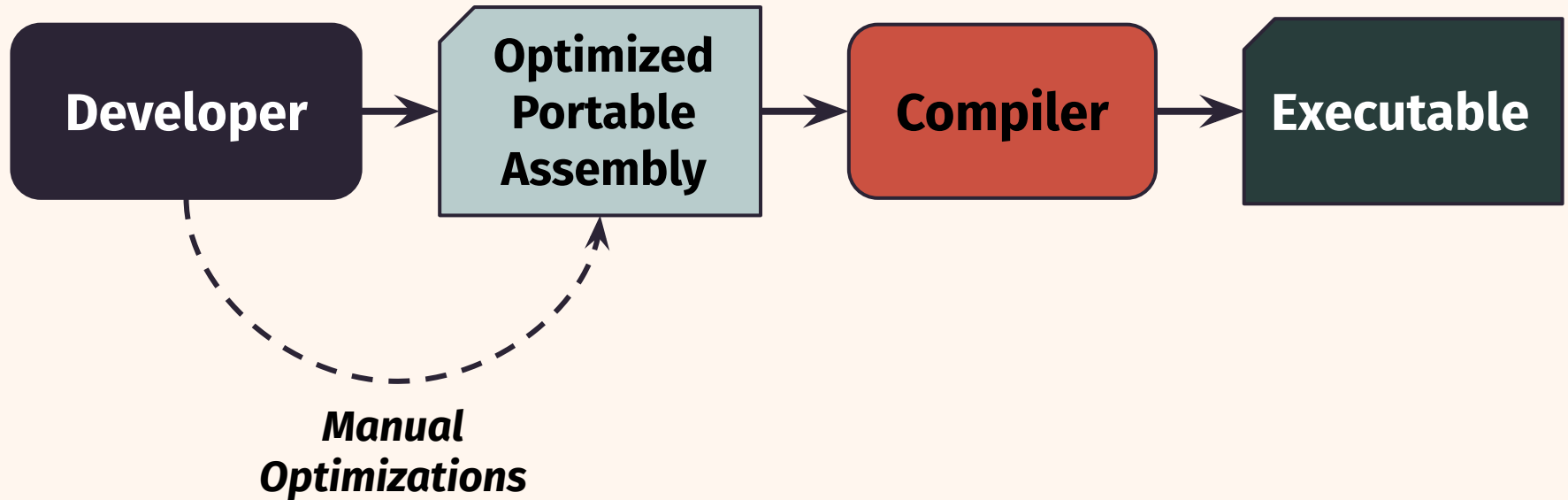
## History

...and Users want to *Fully Utilize Machines*



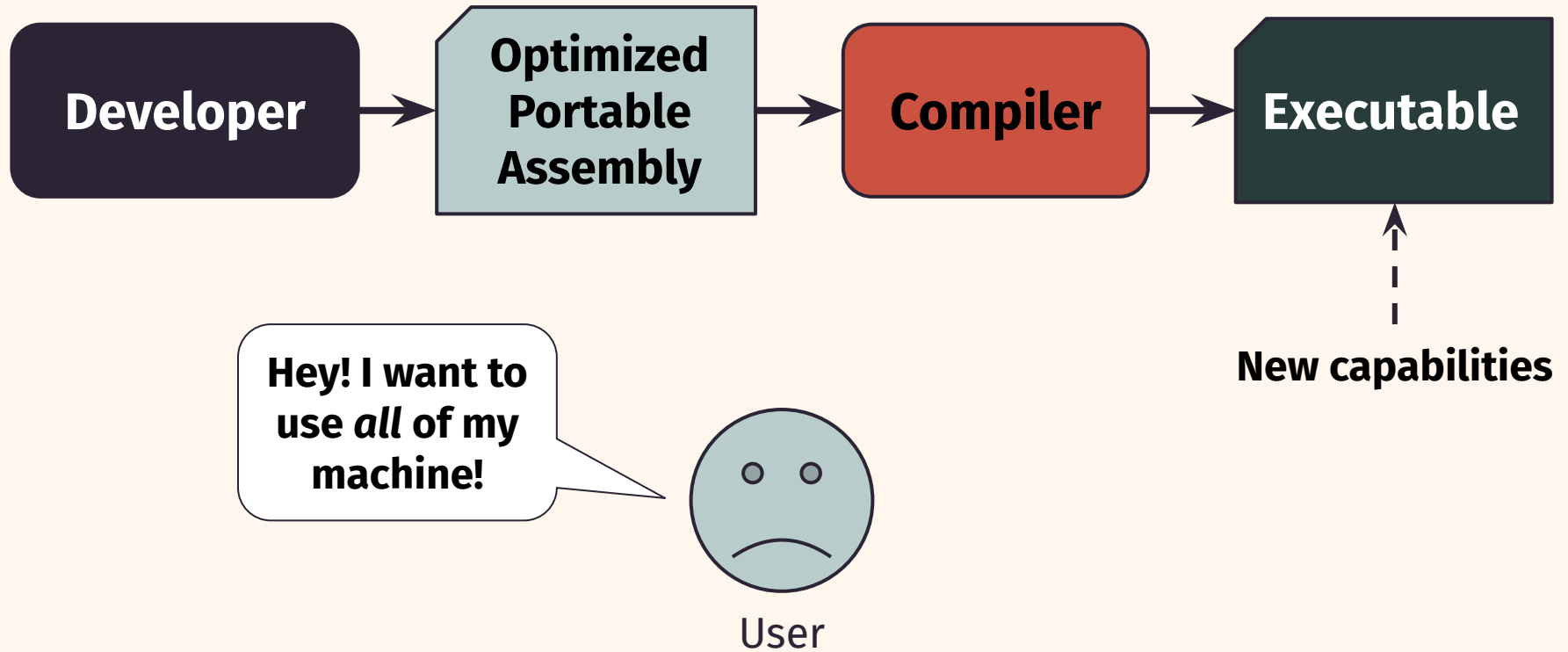
*History*

**So Developers Oblige.**



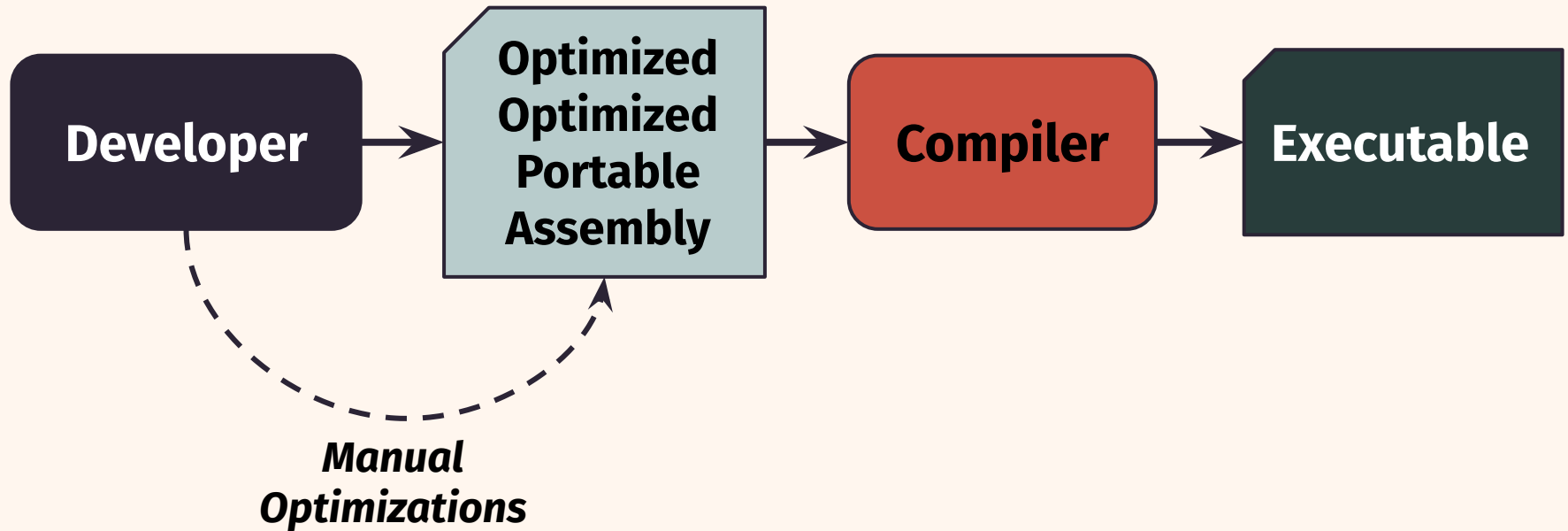
## History

# Machine Capabilities are a *Moving Target*



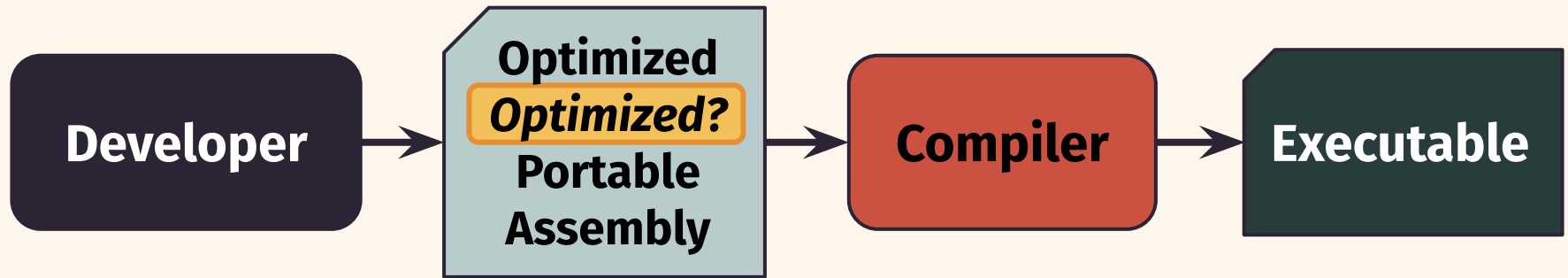
## *History*

**...so Developers oblige, again...**



## *History*

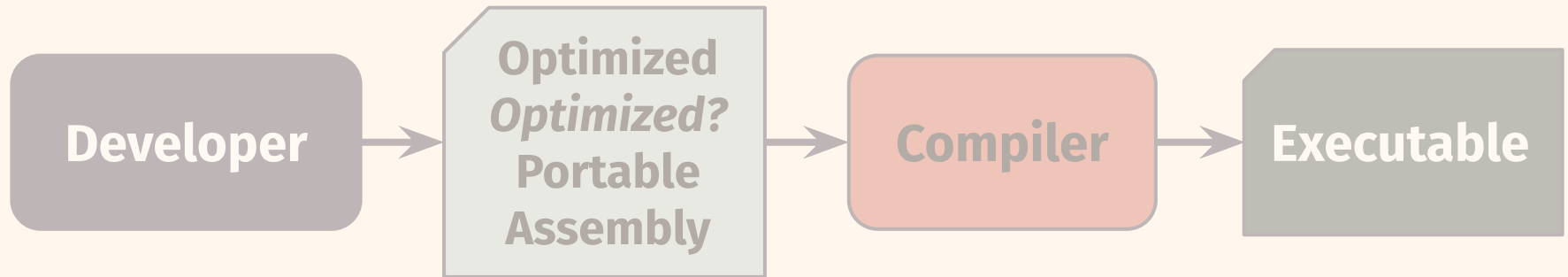
...but optimizations are not necessarily composable.





## *History*

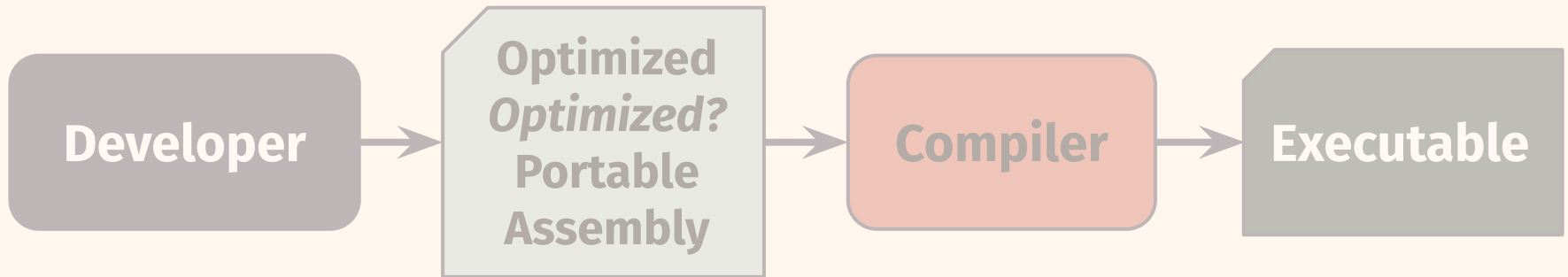
**...and Manual Optimizations make Programs Unmaintainable!**



***Today's optimized program becomes tomorrow's unmaintainable program***

## History

# ...and Manual Optimizations increase Engineering Costs!

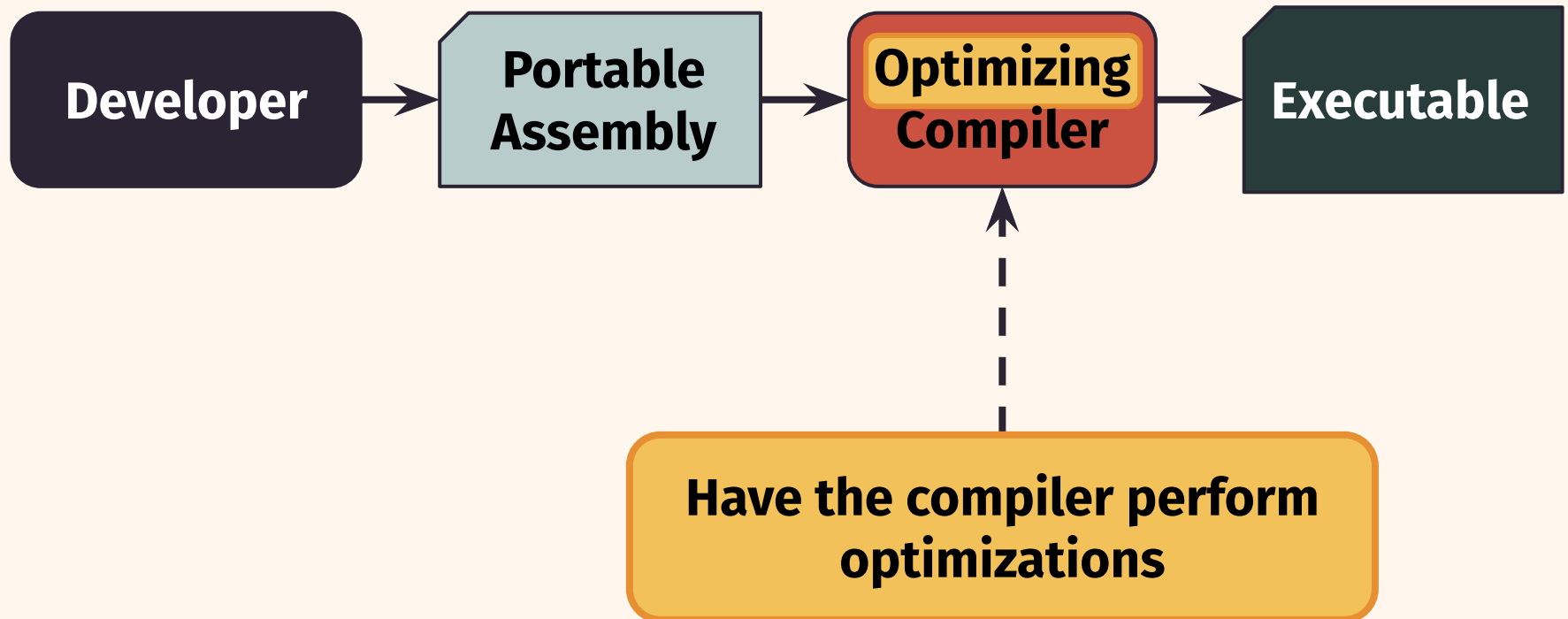


Today's *optimized program* becomes tomorrow's *unmaintainable program*

**Maintenance is the *true cost of software.***  
*Bug fixes, security patches, platform updates, etc.*

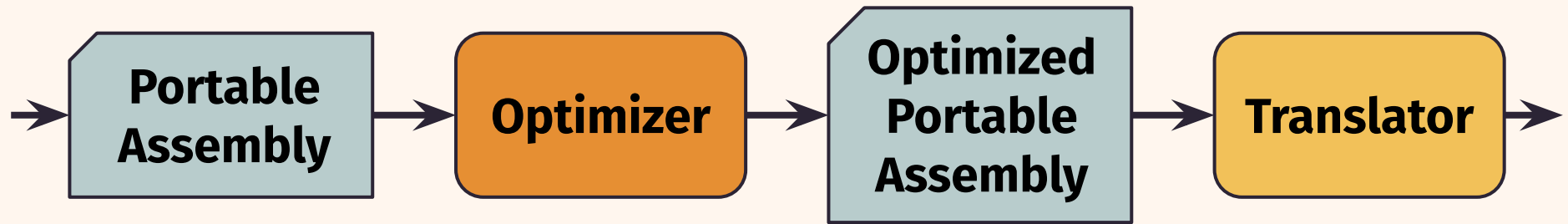
## *History*

**How do we fix this?**



*History*

## The Compiler as an *Optimizer*



## *History*

# The Compiler as an *Optimizer*

## **Constant Folding**

a = 1

b = 2

c = a + b



c = 3

## History

# The Compiler as an *Optimizer*

### **Constant Folding**

a = 1  
b = 2  
c = a + b

→ c = 3

### **Instruction Combining**

i = i + 1  
i = i + 1

→ i = i + 2

## History

# The Compiler as an *Optimizer*

### **Constant Folding**

```
a = 1  
b = 2  
c = a + b
```



```
c = 3
```

### **Instruction Combining**

```
i = i + 1  
i = i + 1
```



```
i = i + 2
```

### **Dead Code Elimination**

```
x = ...  
y = x + 2  
return x
```



```
x = ...  
return x
```

## History

# The Compiler as an *Optimizer*

## Constant Folding

```
a = 1  
b = 2  
c = a + b
```

→

```
c = 3
```

## Instruction Combining

```
i = i + 1  
i = i + 1
```

→

```
i = i + 2
```

## Dead Code Elimination

```
x = ...  
y = x + 2  
return x
```

→

```
x = ...  
return x
```

There are 100s of  
optimization passes in  
LLVM!



## History

# Optimizations Make Software Engineering Easier!

### Dev's Code

```
a = ALICE_NUM  
b = BOB_NUM  
c = a + b  
d = c + 1
```



*Single point of control*

The diagram illustrates a 'Single point of control' concept. A yellow rounded rectangle at the bottom contains the text 'Single point of control'. Two dark blue arrows originate from the top-left corner of this box and point upwards to the right. The first arrow points to the variable 'a' in the first line of code, 'a = ALICE\_NUM'. The second arrow points to the variable 'b' in the second line of code, 'b = BOB\_NUM'. This visualizes how a single control point can manage multiple data sources or variables.

## History

# Optimizations Make Software Engineering Easier!

### Dev's Code

```
a = ALICE_NUM  
b = BOB_NUM  
c = a + b  
d = c + 1
```

→  
a = 1  
b = 2

→  
c = a + b  
d = c + 1

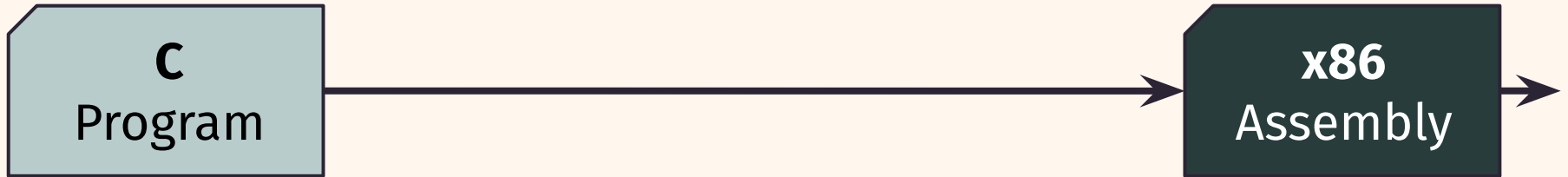
→  
c = 3  
d = c + 1

→  
d = 4

*Single point of control*

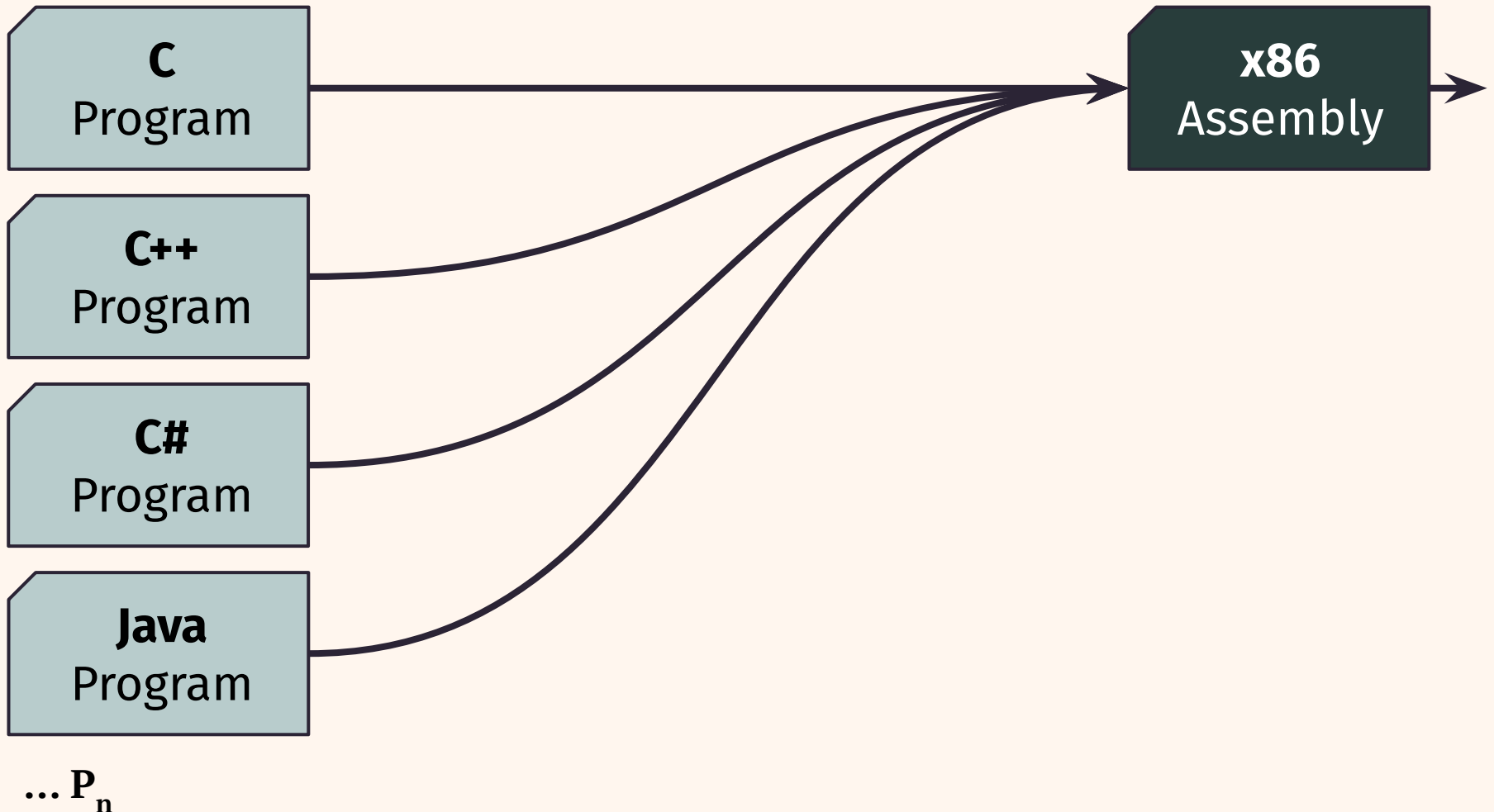
*History*

## The Compiler as an *Engineering Nightmare*



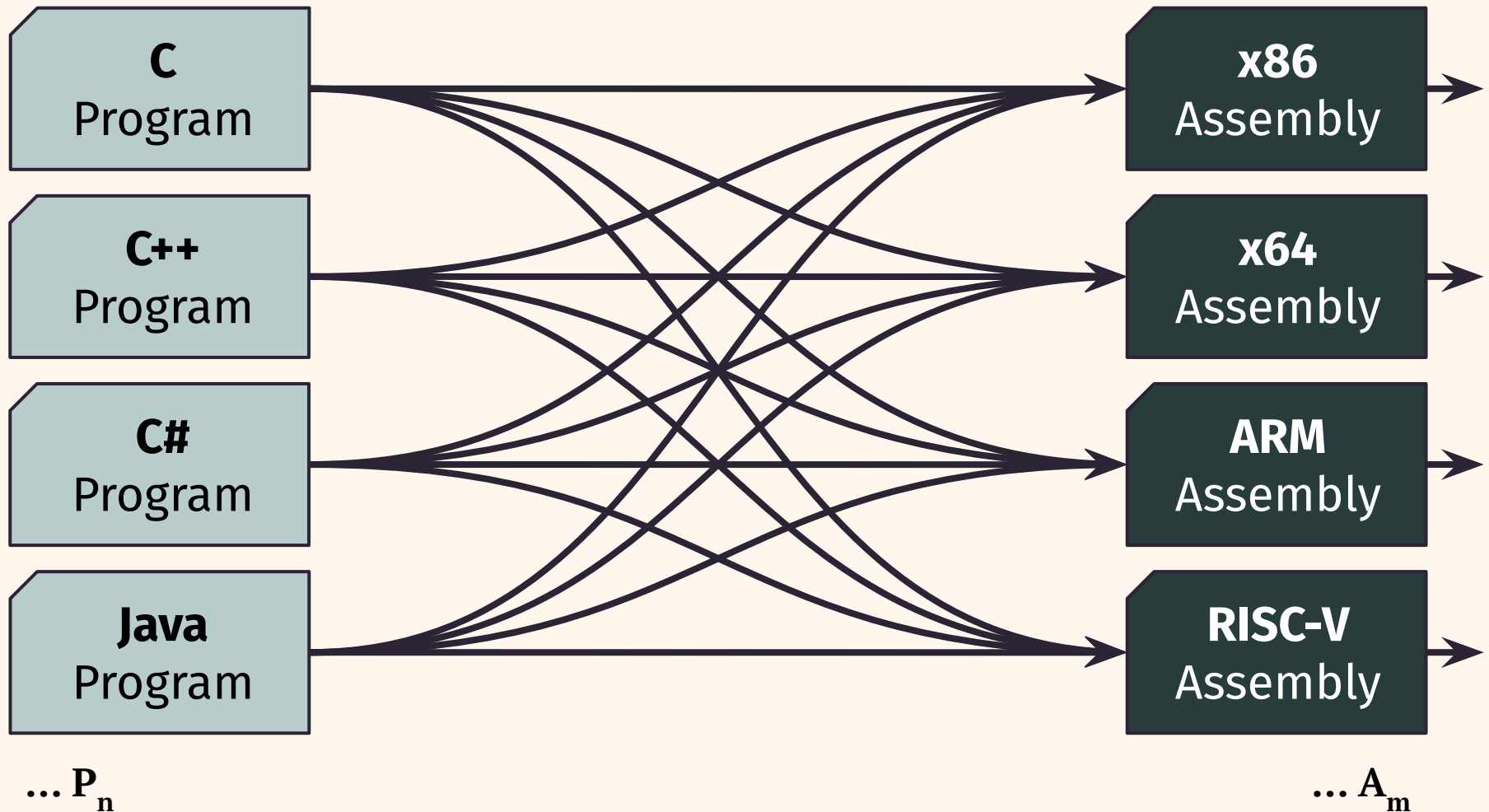
## History

# The Compiler as an *Engineering Nightmare*



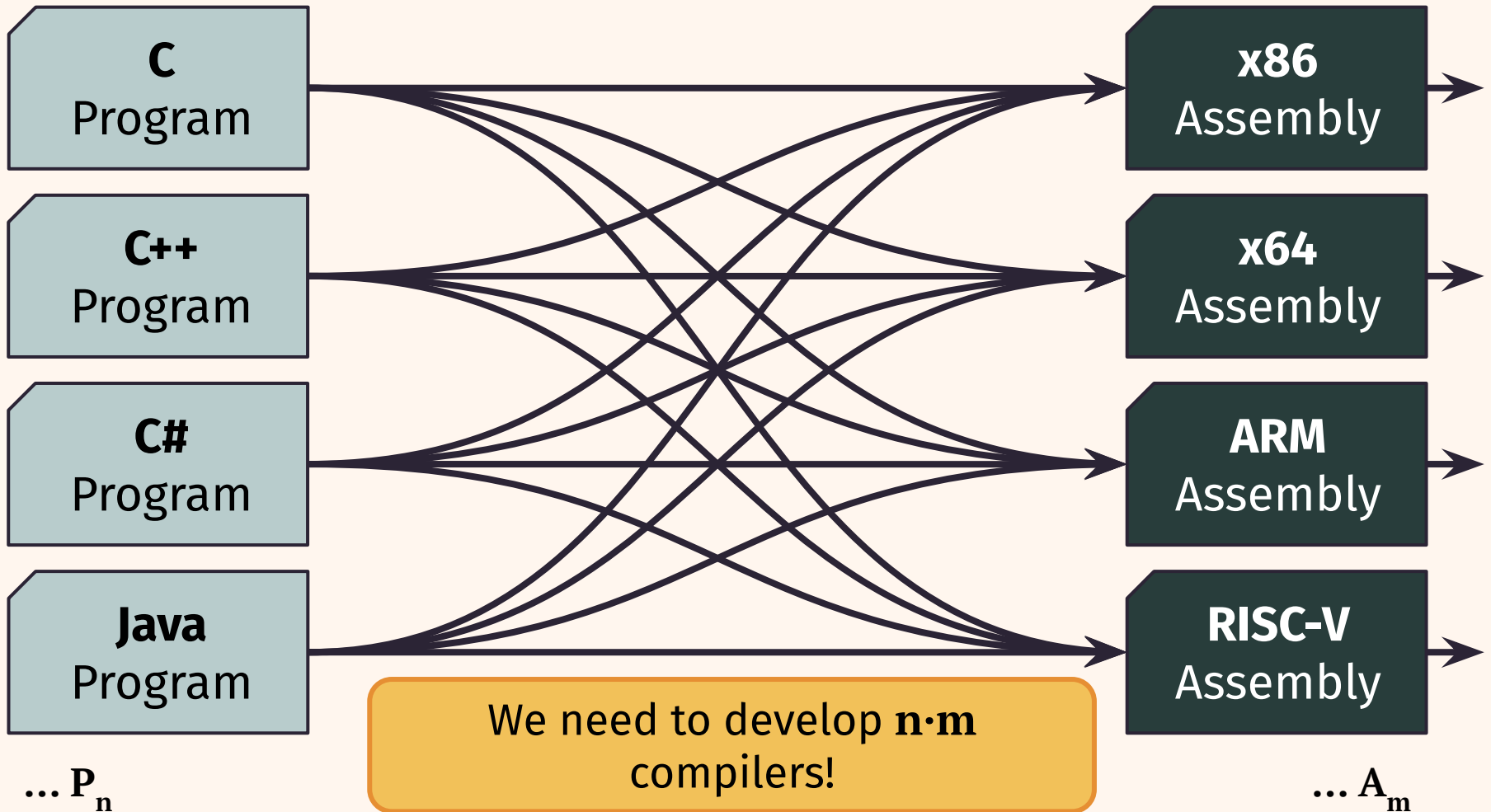
## History

# The Compiler as an *Engineering Nightmare*



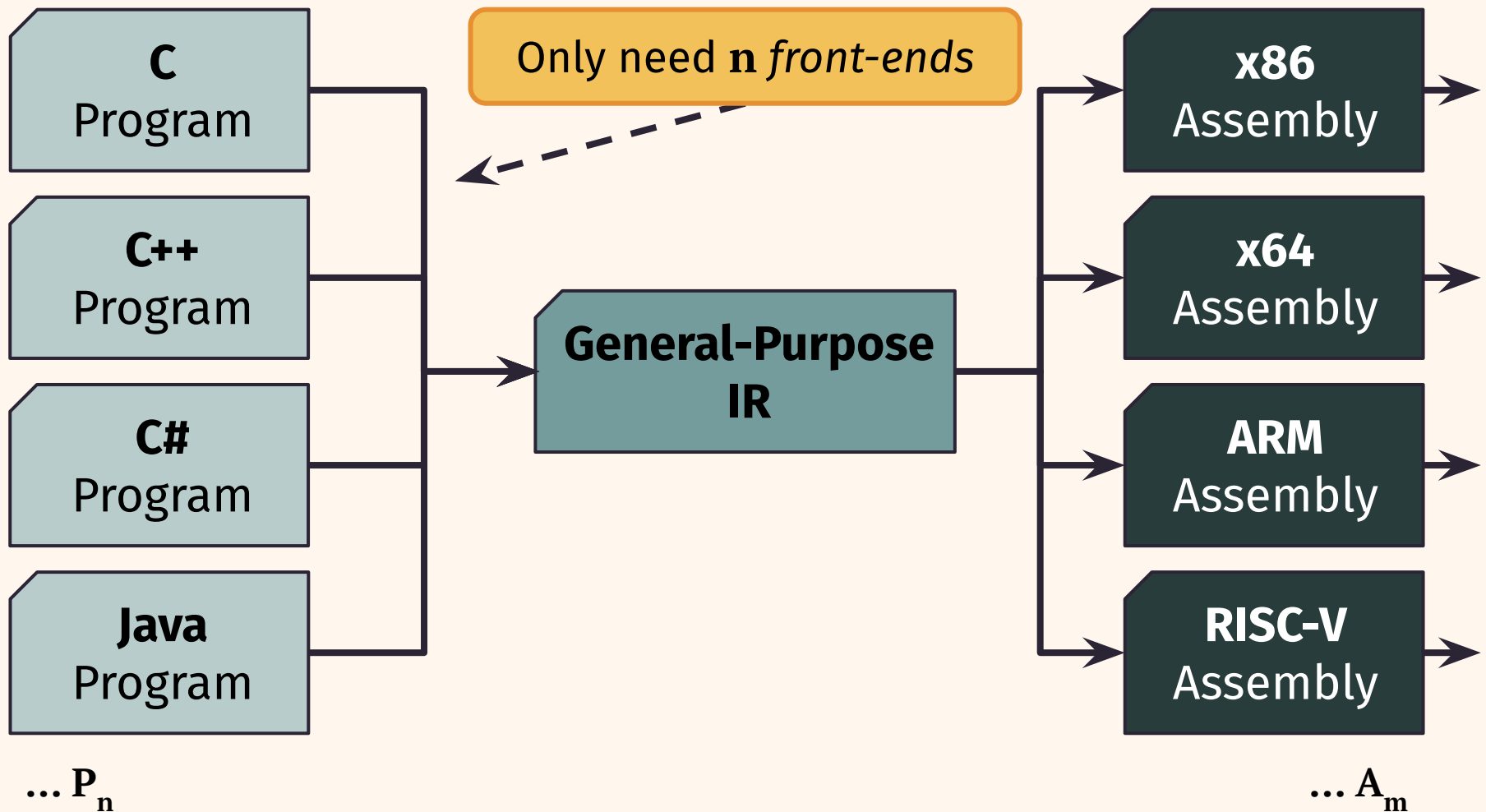
## History

# The Compiler as an *Engineering Nightmare*



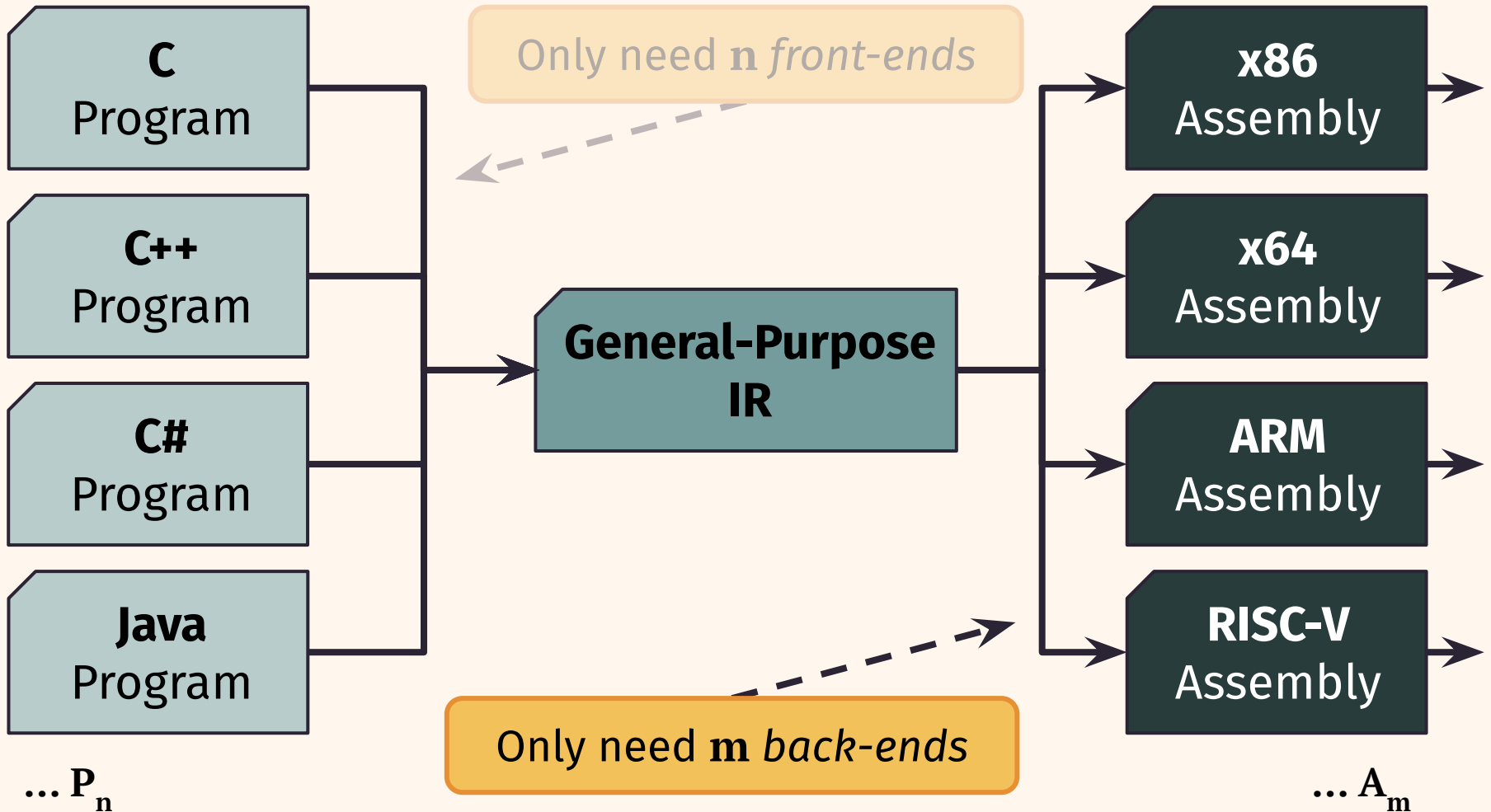
## History

# The Compiler as a *Bridge*



## History

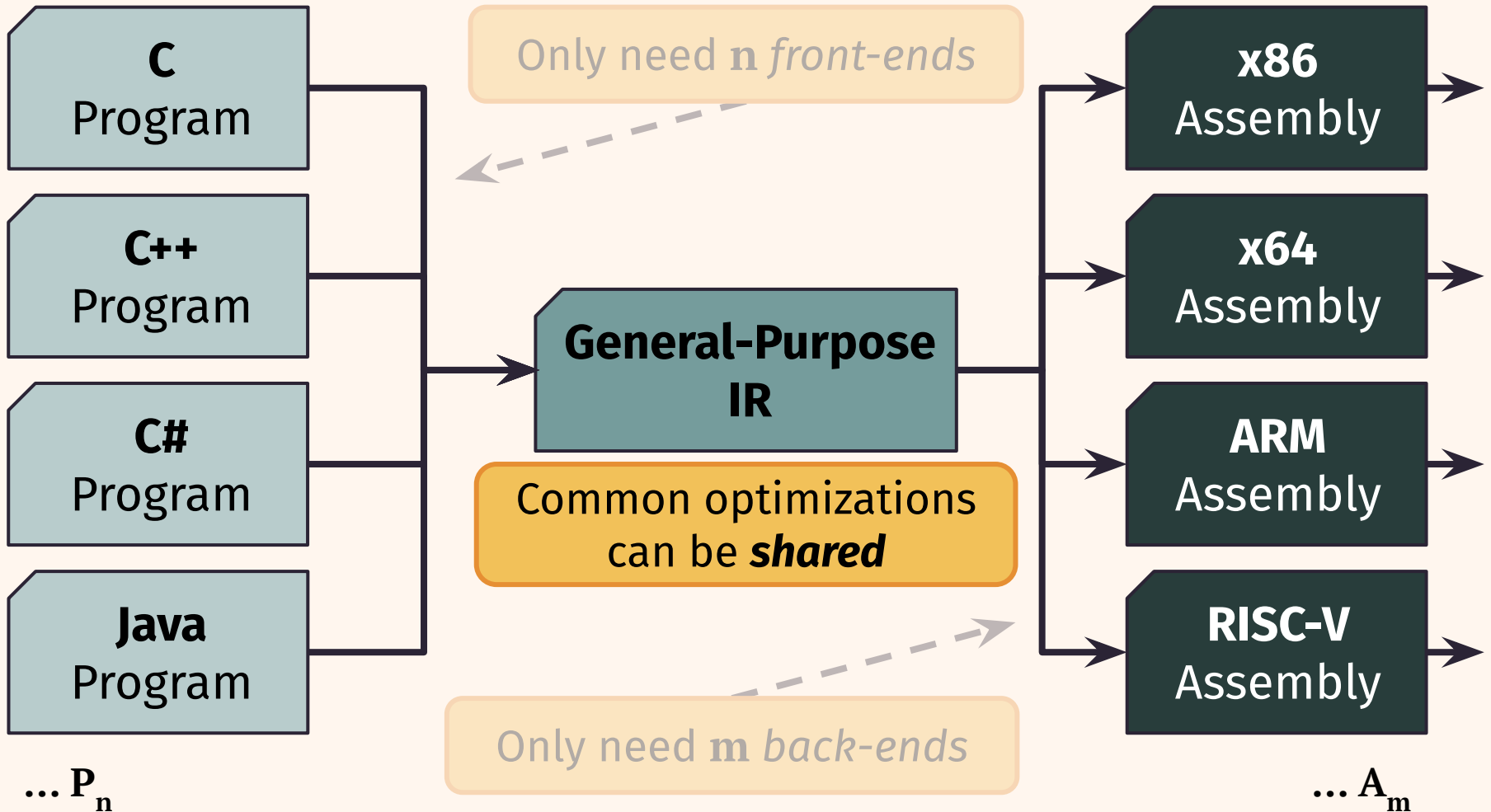
# The Compiler as a *Bridge*





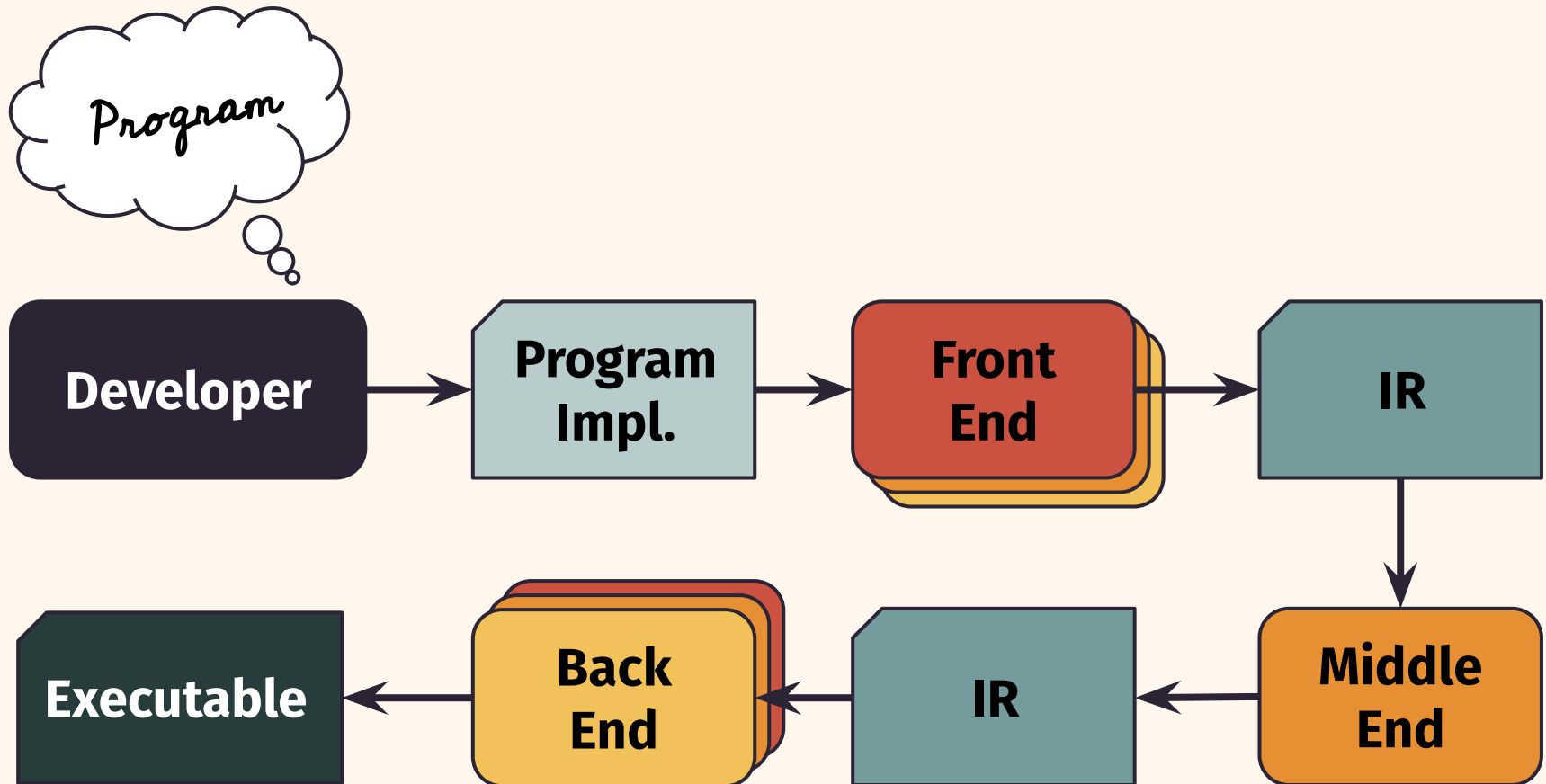
## History

# The Compiler as a *Bridge*



## History

# What is a Modern Definition of Compilation?



*So, what's the modern problem?*  
**Premature Lowering.**

*So, what's the modern problem?*

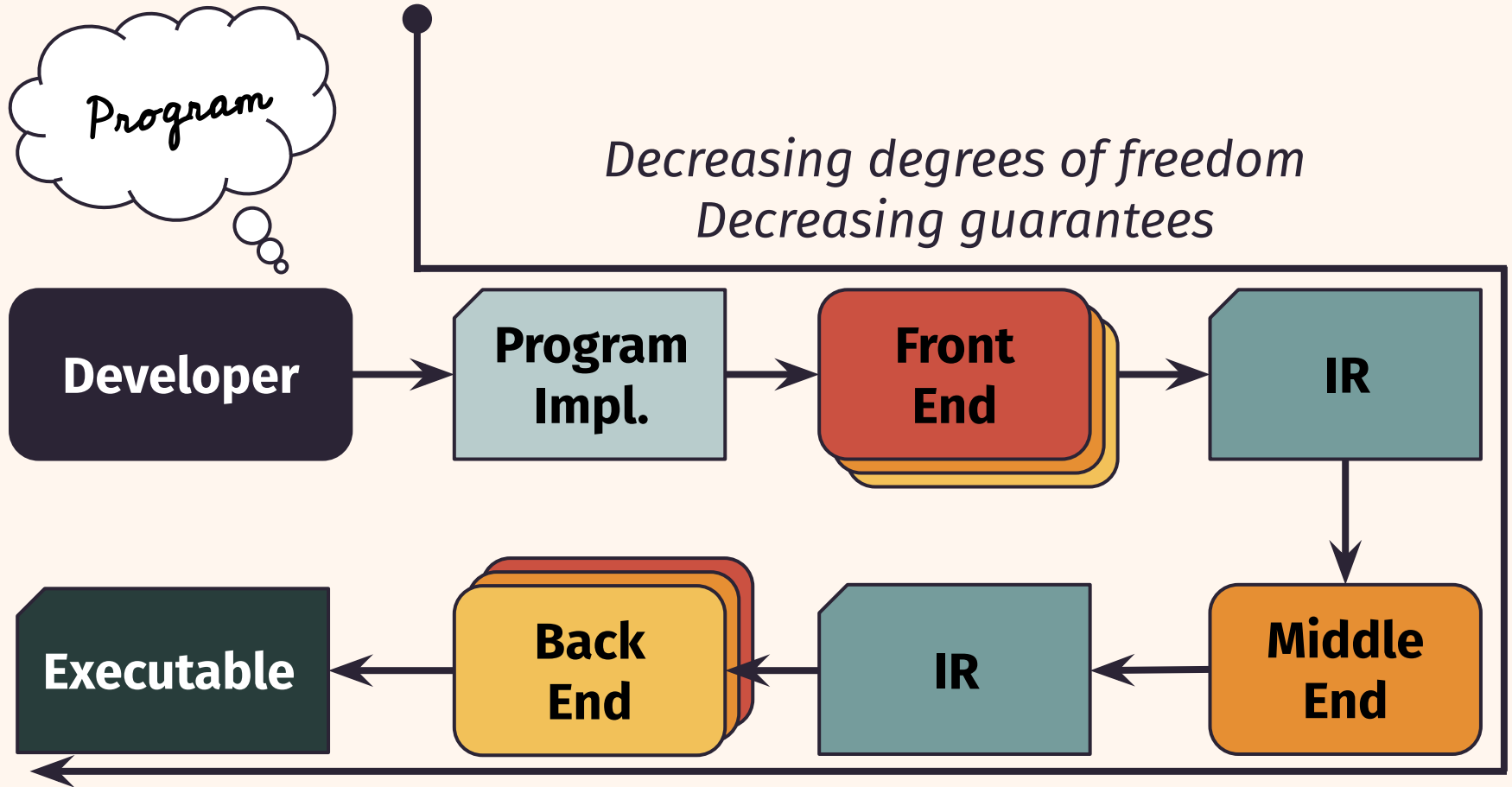
**Premature Lowering.**

## *Lowering:*

Lowering is the ***destruction of high-level information*** by the ***instantiation of low-level decisions***.

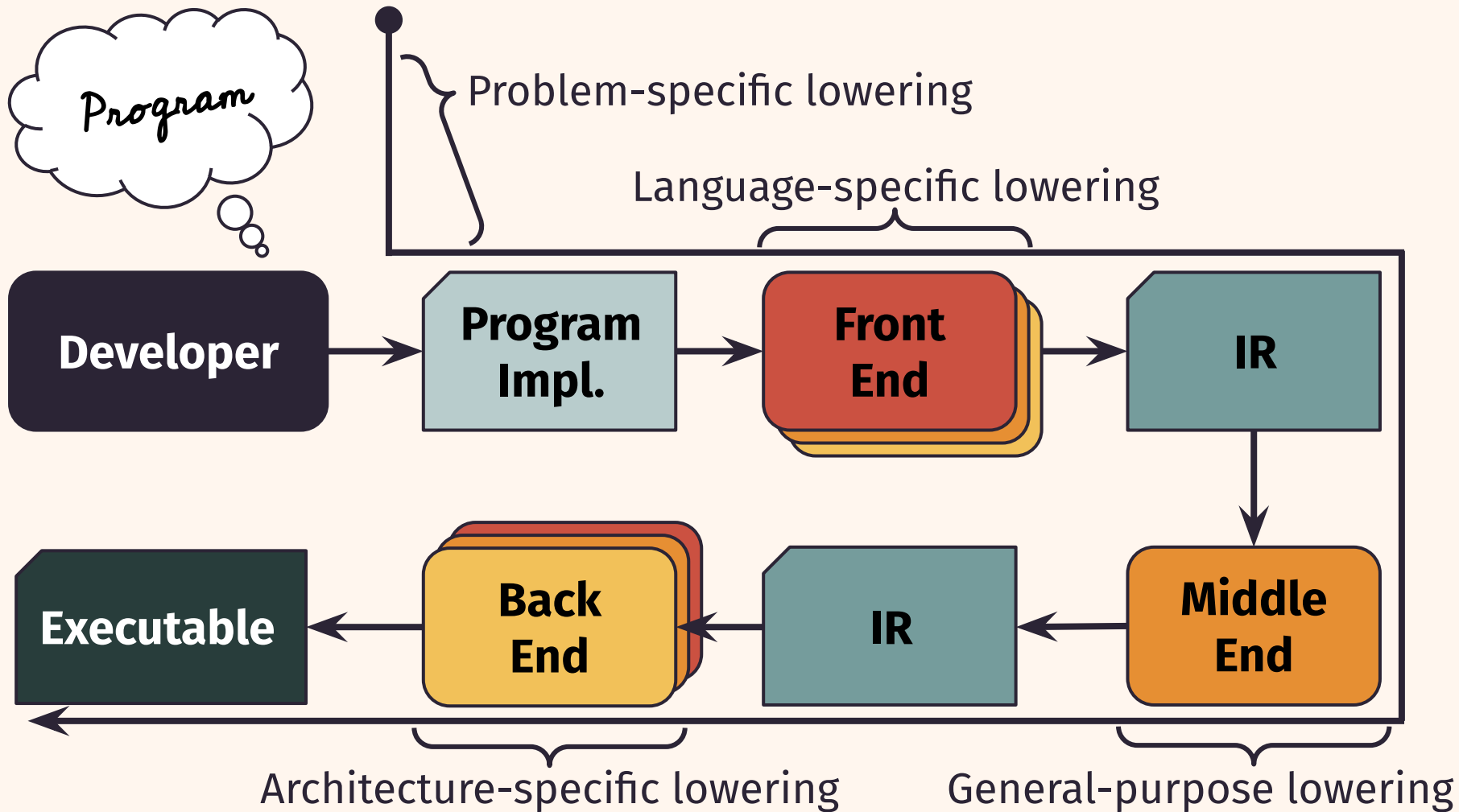
## Motivation

### What is Lowering?



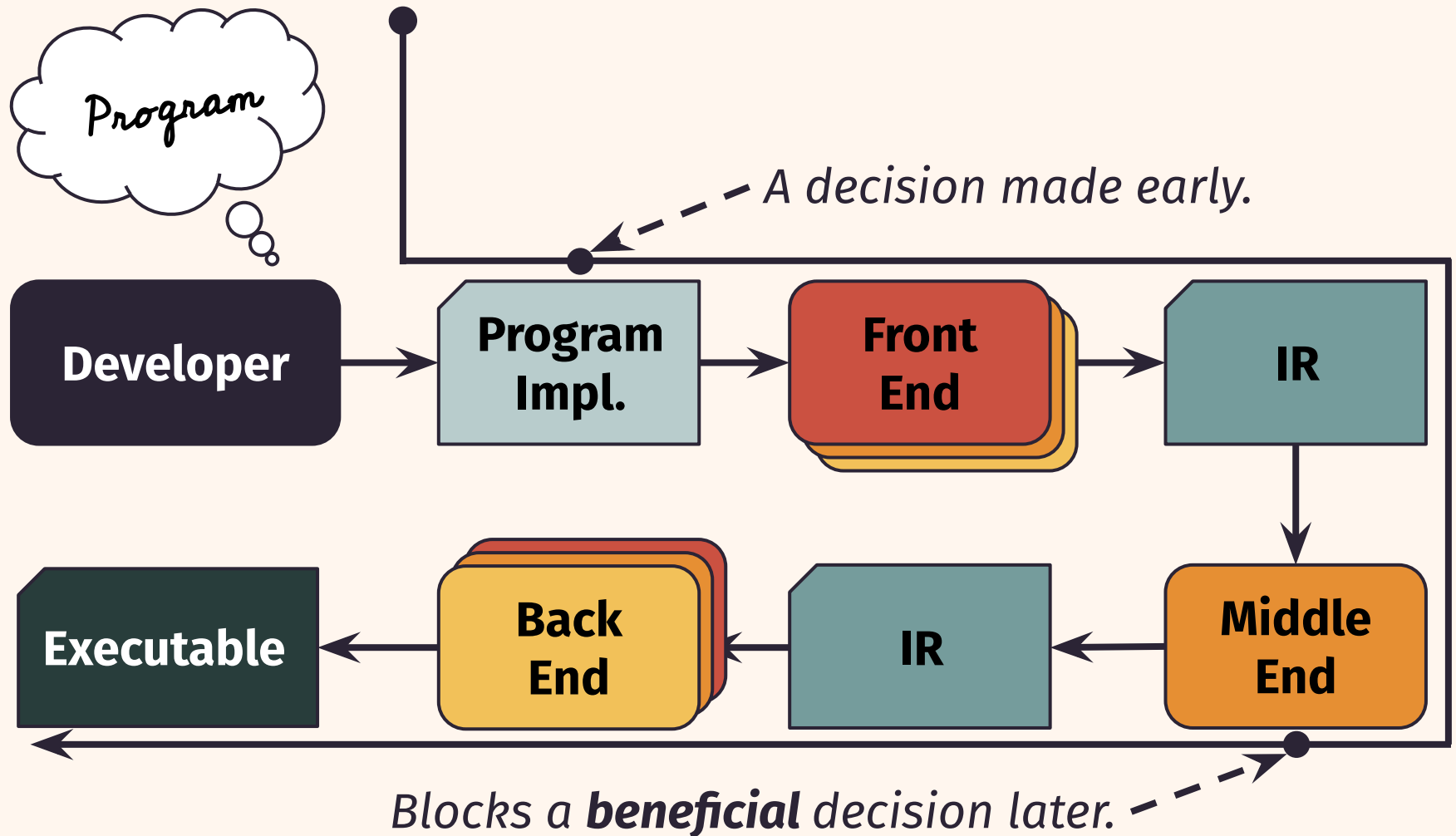
## Motivation

# What Kinds of Lowerings Exist?



## Motivation

### What is *Premature Lowering*?





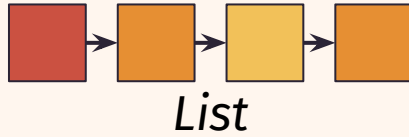
*An instance of premature lowering:*  
**Data Collections.**

*Data Collection:*

**A Logical Organization of Data.**

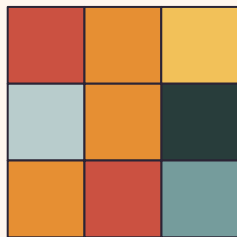
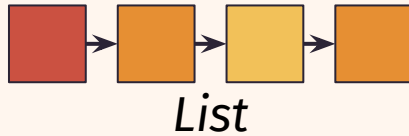
*Motivation*

## **Data Collections: *Logical Organization of Data***

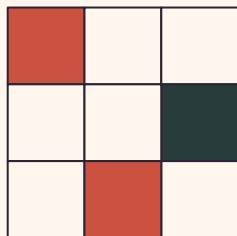


## *Motivation*

# **Data Collections: *Logical Organization of Data***



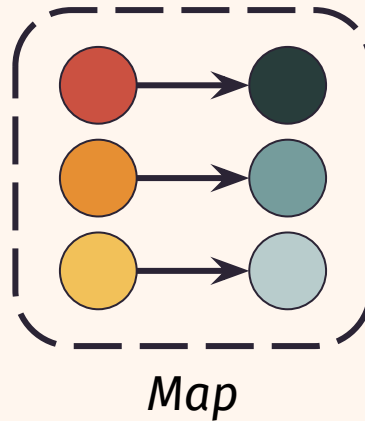
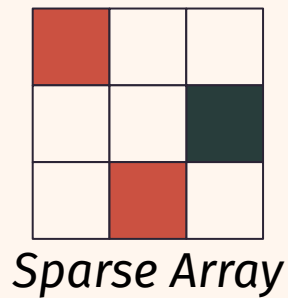
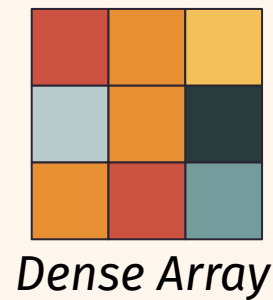
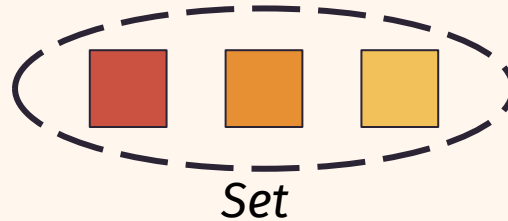
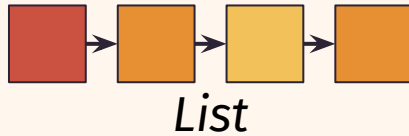
*Dense Array*



*Sparse Array*

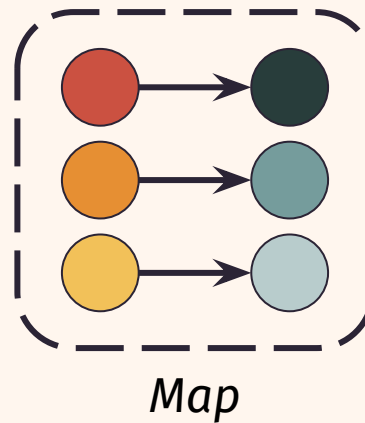
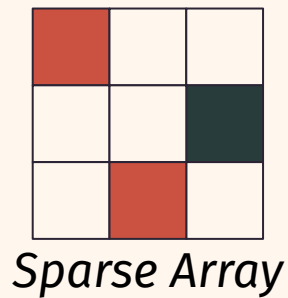
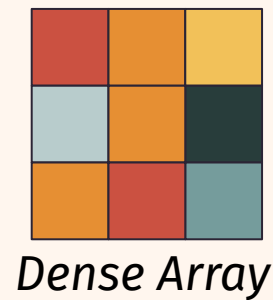
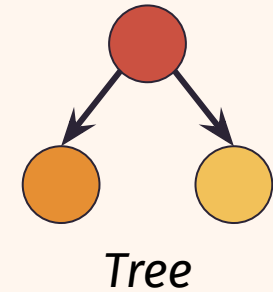
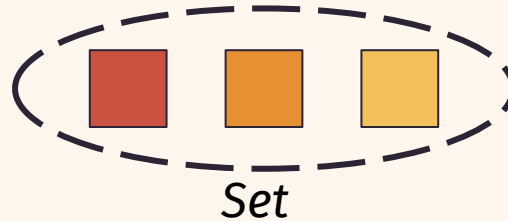
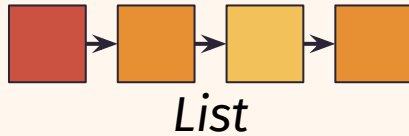
## Motivation

# Data Collections: Logical Organization of Data



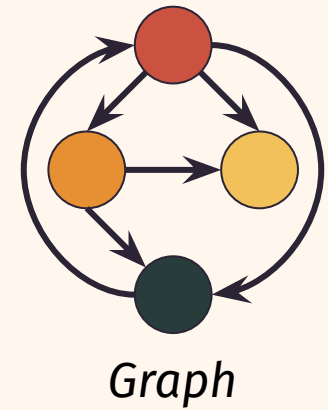
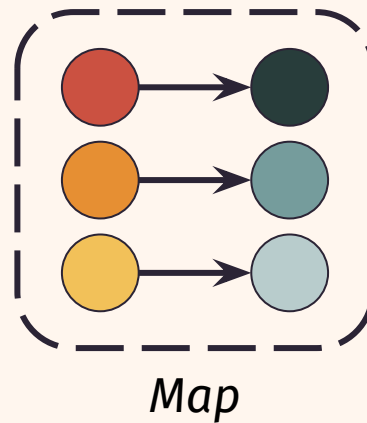
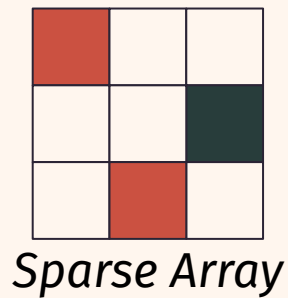
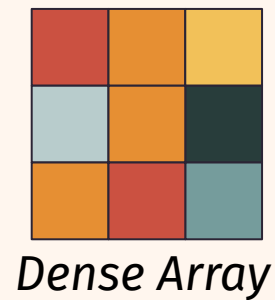
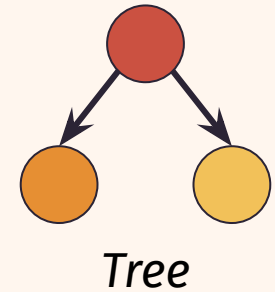
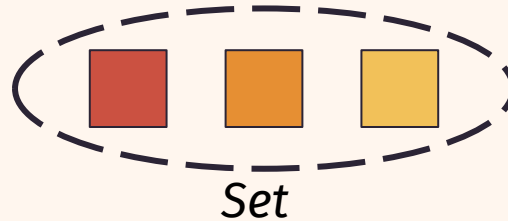
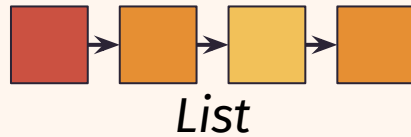
## *Motivation*

# **Data Collections: Logical Organization of Data**



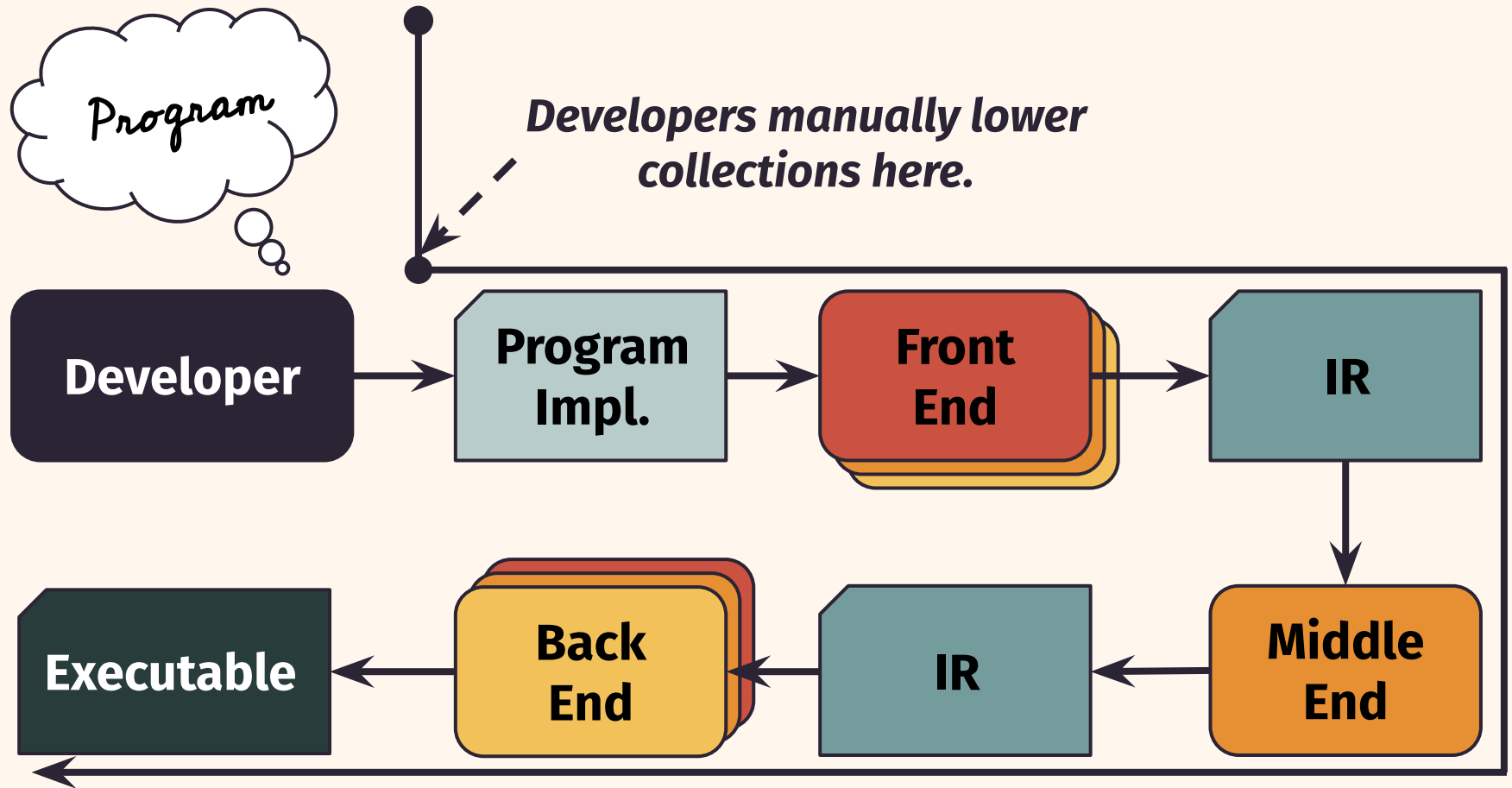
## Motivation

# Data Collections: Logical Organization of Data



## Motivation

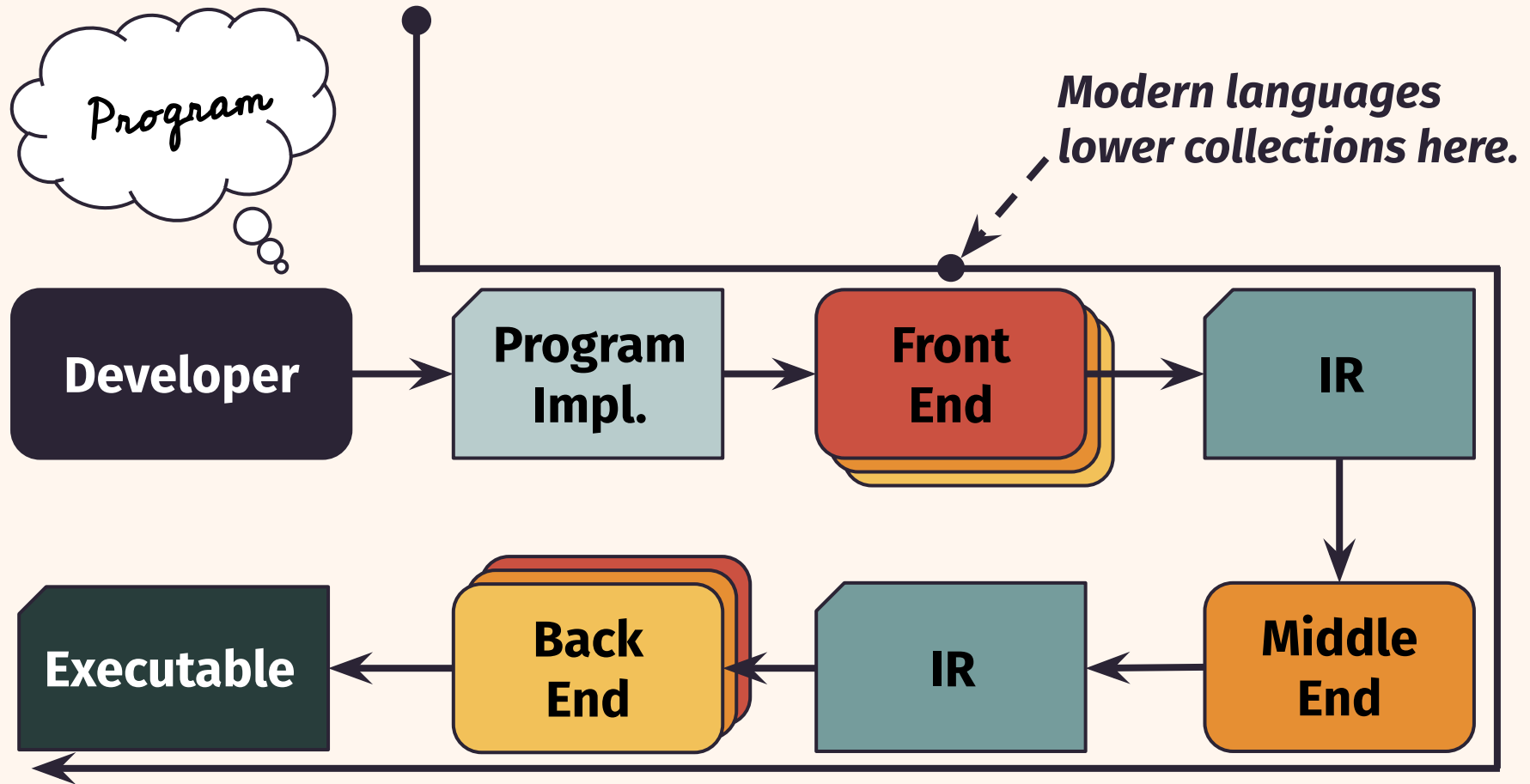
### How are Collections Lowered?





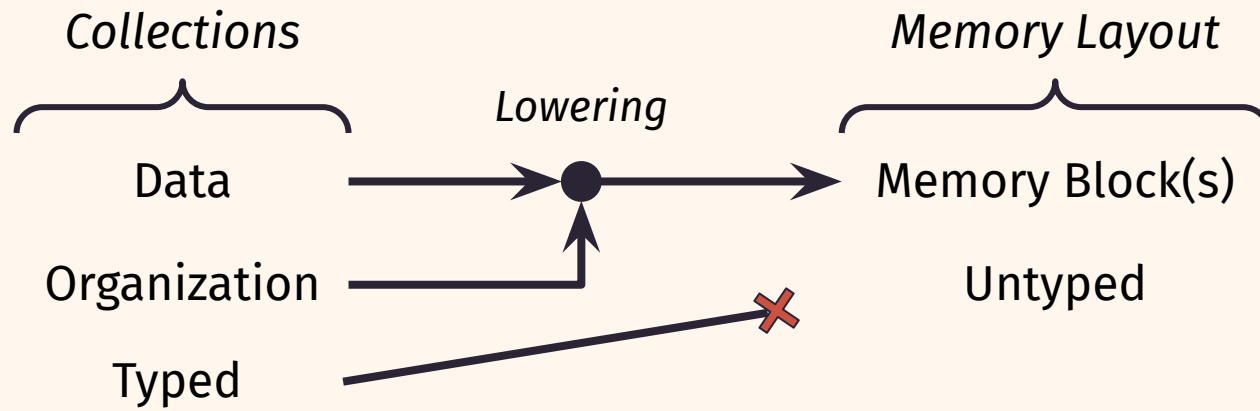
## Motivation

### How are Collections Lowered?



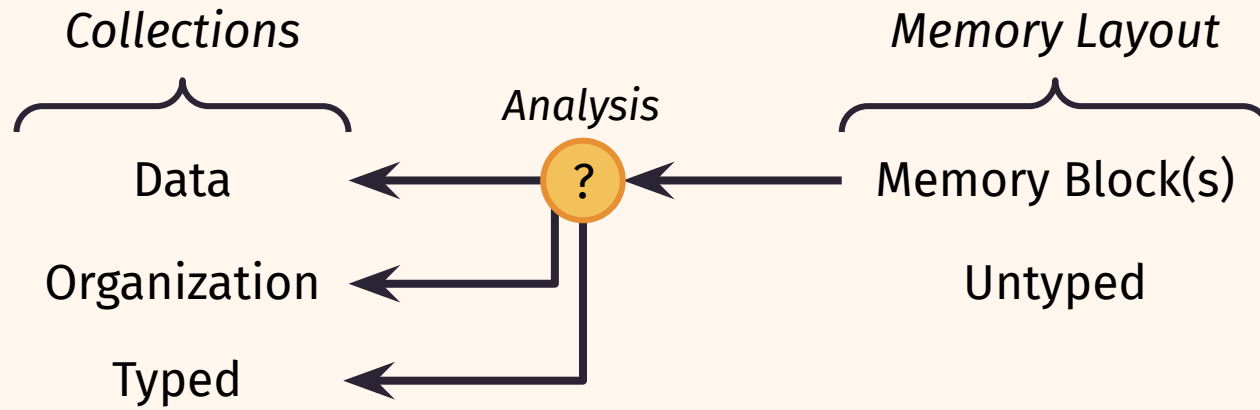
## *Motivation*

# Collections are lowered to their *in-memory layout*



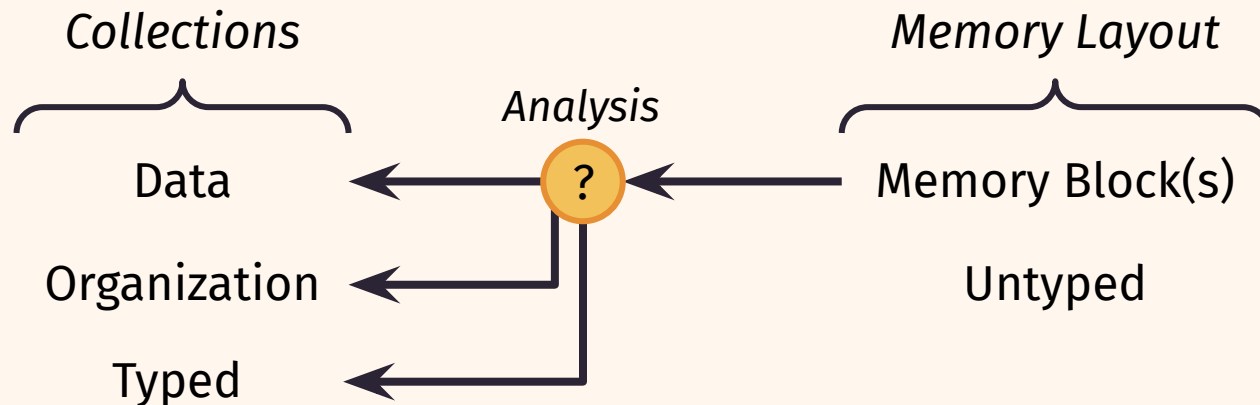
## *Motivation*

**Compilers are forced to *glean conservative information***



## *Motivation*

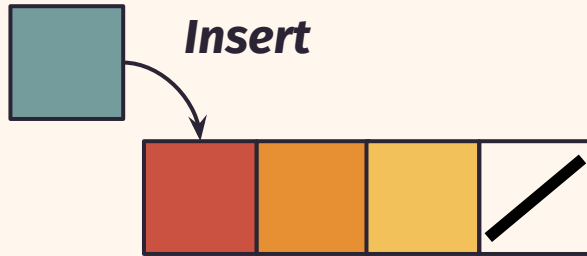
**Compilers are forced to *glean conservative information***



***Useful information has been destroyed!***

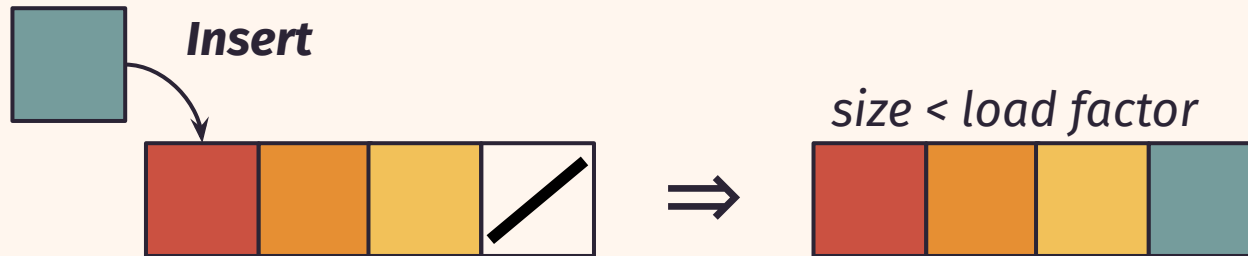
*Motivation*

## **Example: Hash table**



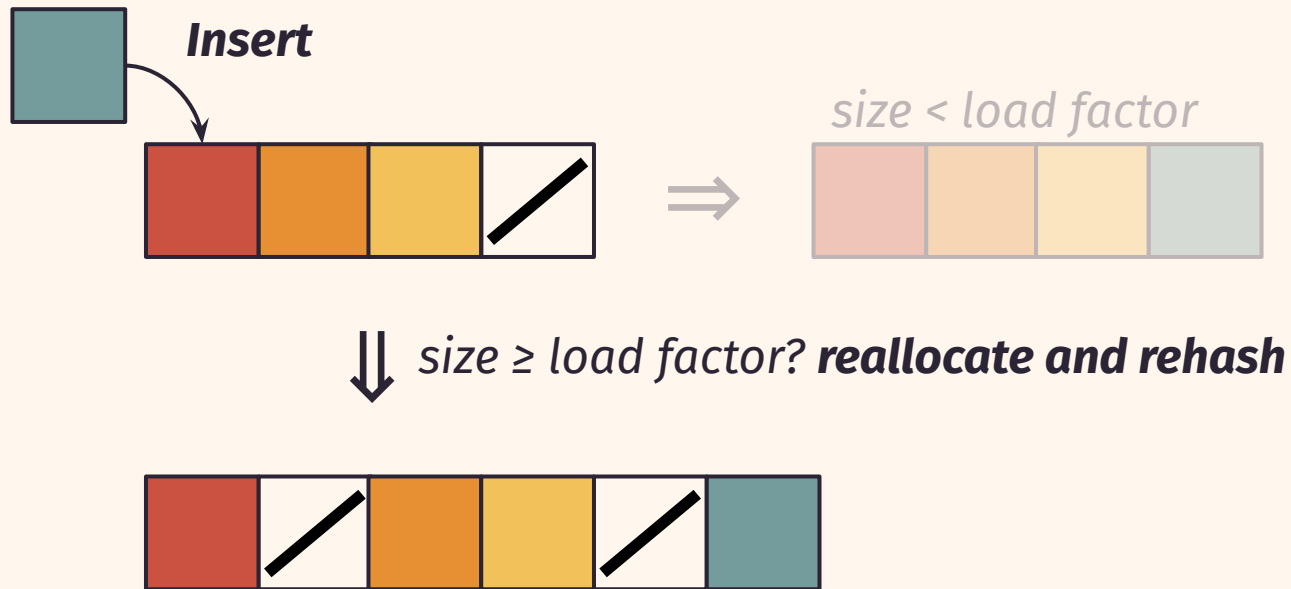
## *Motivation*

### **Example: Hash table**



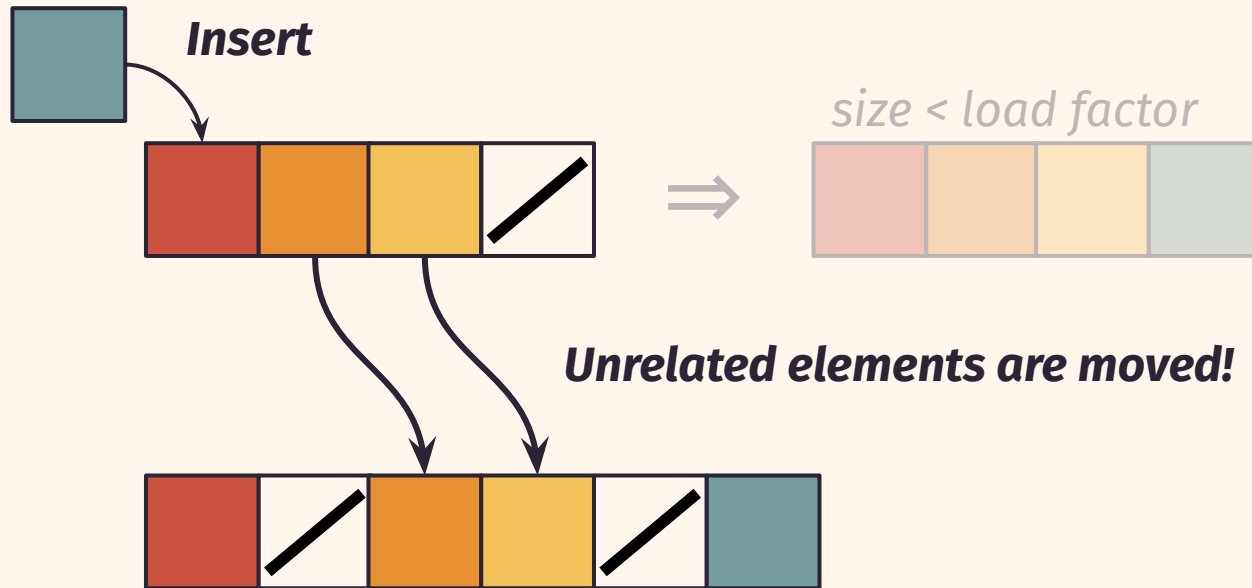
## Motivation

### Example: Hash table



## Motivation

### Example: Hash table





## *Motivation*

# What are the *consequences*?

```
std::unordered_map<int, int> table = ... ;
```


```
table[0] = 10;  
table[1] = 20;  
print(table[0]);
```

## *Motivation*

# What are the *consequences*?

```
std::unordered_map<int, int> table = ... ;
```



```
table[0] = 10;  
table[1] = 20;  
print(table[0]);
```



## Motivation

### What are the *consequences*?


```
std::unordered_map<int, int> table = ... ;
```

```
table[0] = 10;   
table[1] = 20;   
print(table[0]);
```

No production compiler can propagate **10** to the  
print statement

## *Motivation*

### What are the *consequences*?

```
std::unordered_map<int, int> table = ... ;  
  
table[0] = 10;  
table[1] = 20;  { realloc(table, ... );  
print(table[0]);    rehash(table);
```

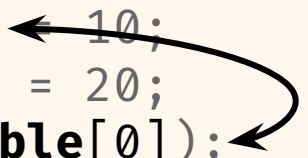
***Simple operations → complex memory behavior.***

## *Motivation*

### What are the *consequences*?

```
std::unordered_map<int, int> table = ... ;
```

```
table[0] ← 10;  
table[1] = 20;  
print(table[0]);
```



≠ { realloc(**table**, ... );  
    rehash(**table**);

***Complex memory behavior blocks optimizations!***

## Motivations

# Constant Folding Rarely Succeeds with Memory Operations

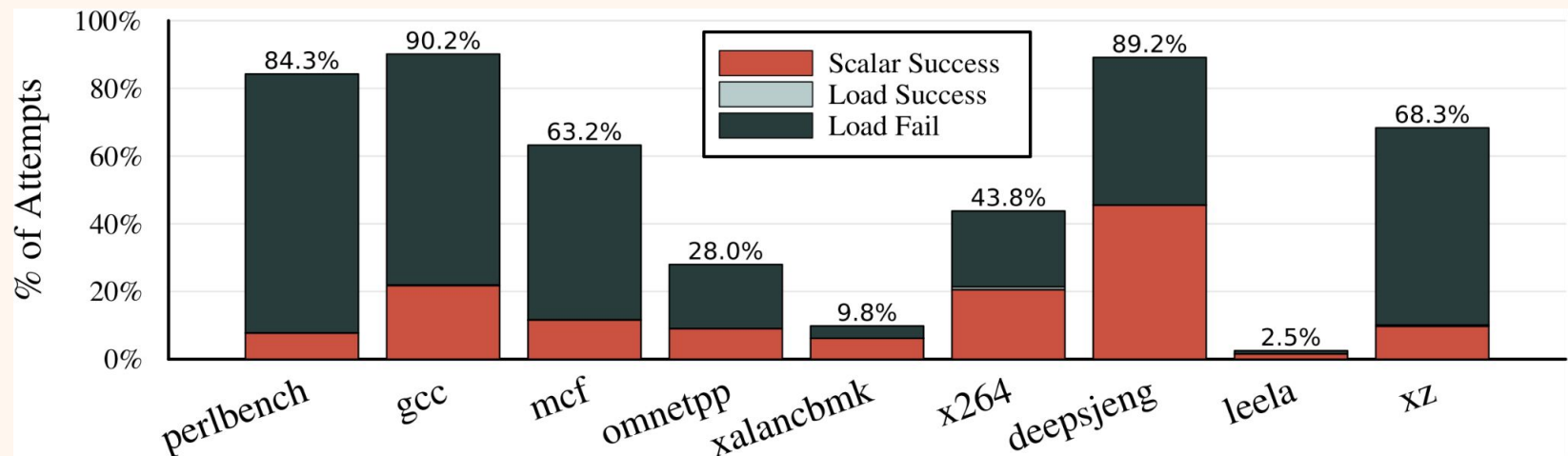
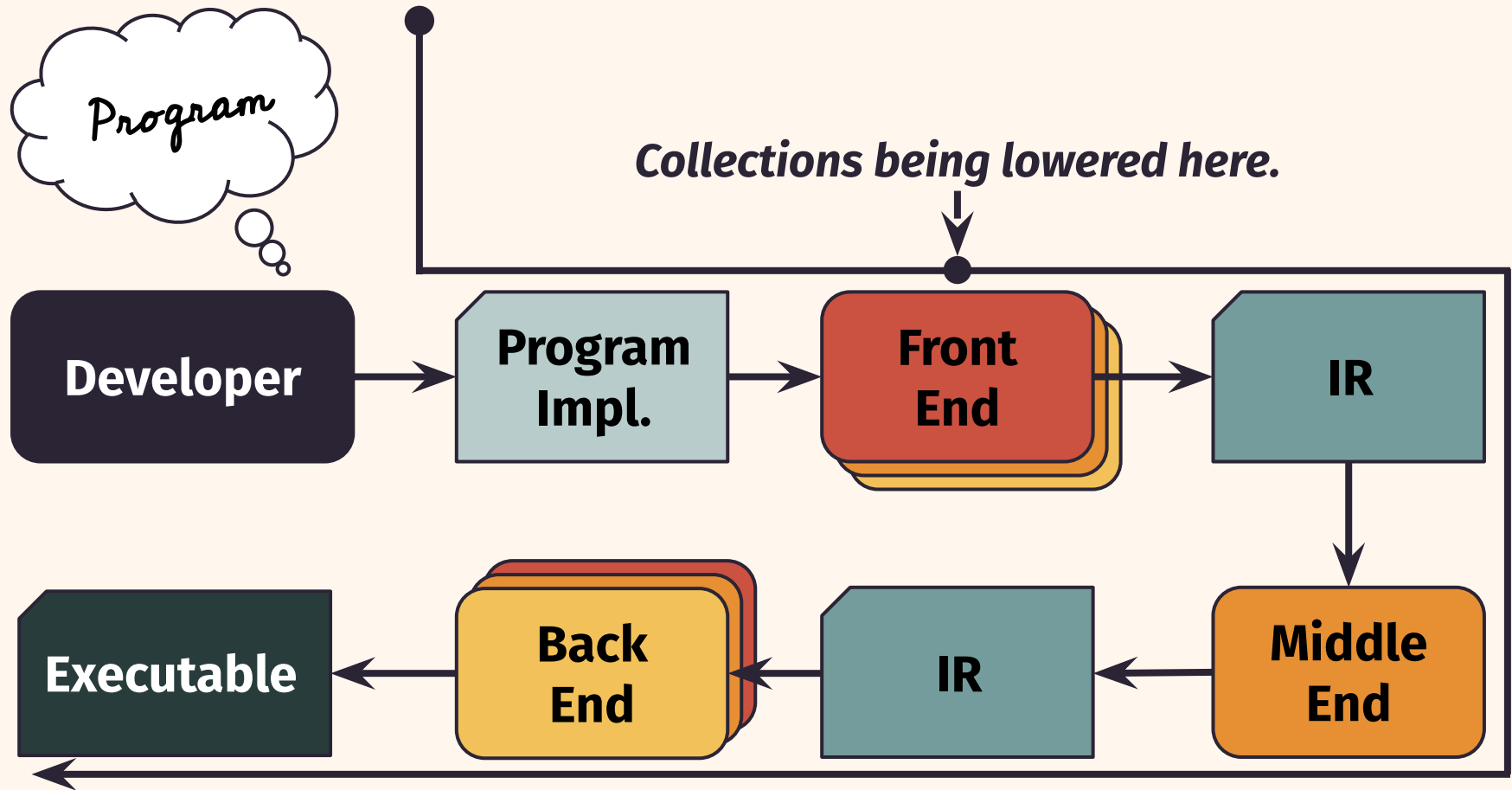


Figure: Breakdown of attempts to perform constant folding.

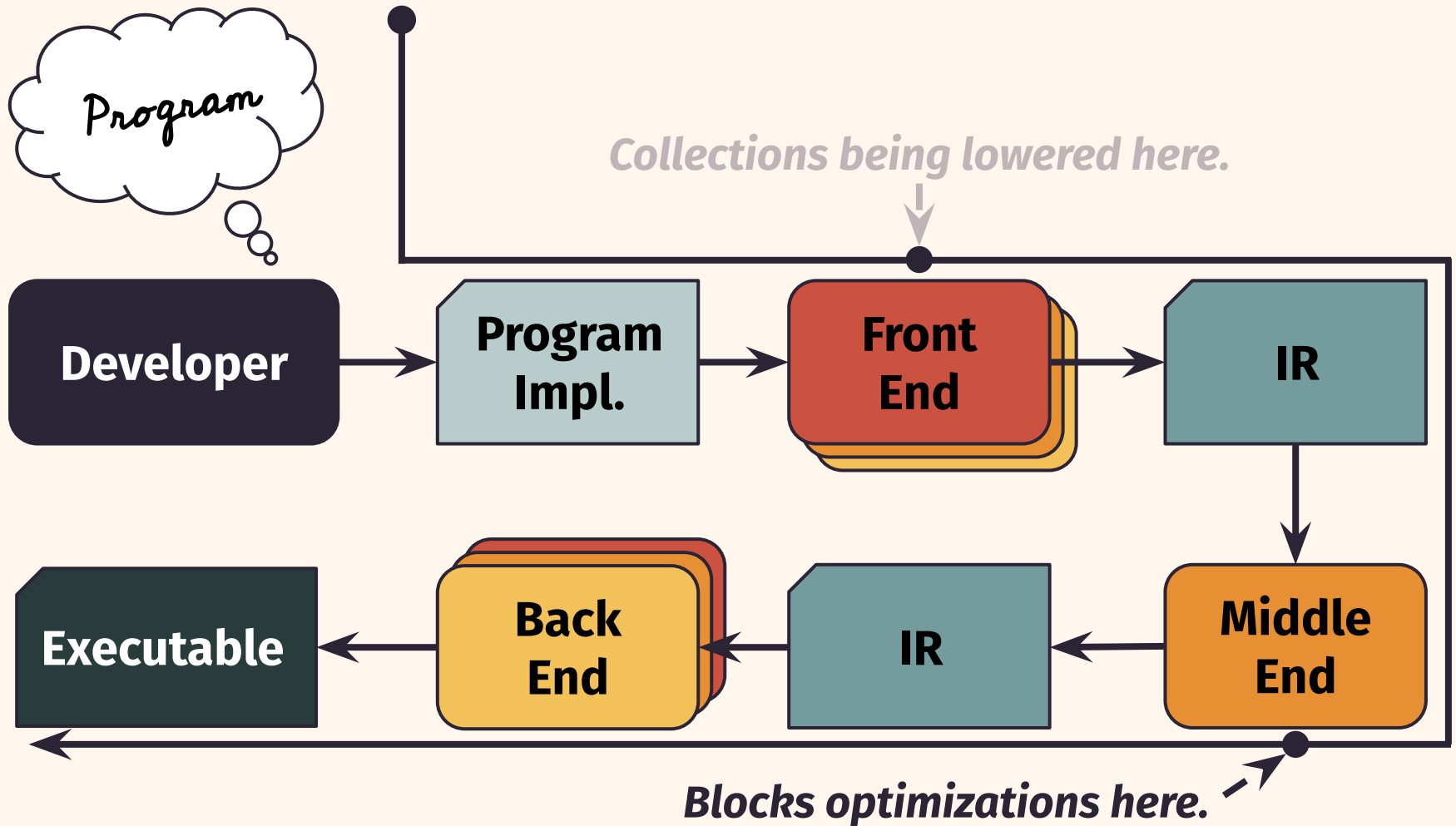
## Motivation

### Collections are Prematurely Lowered.



## Motivation

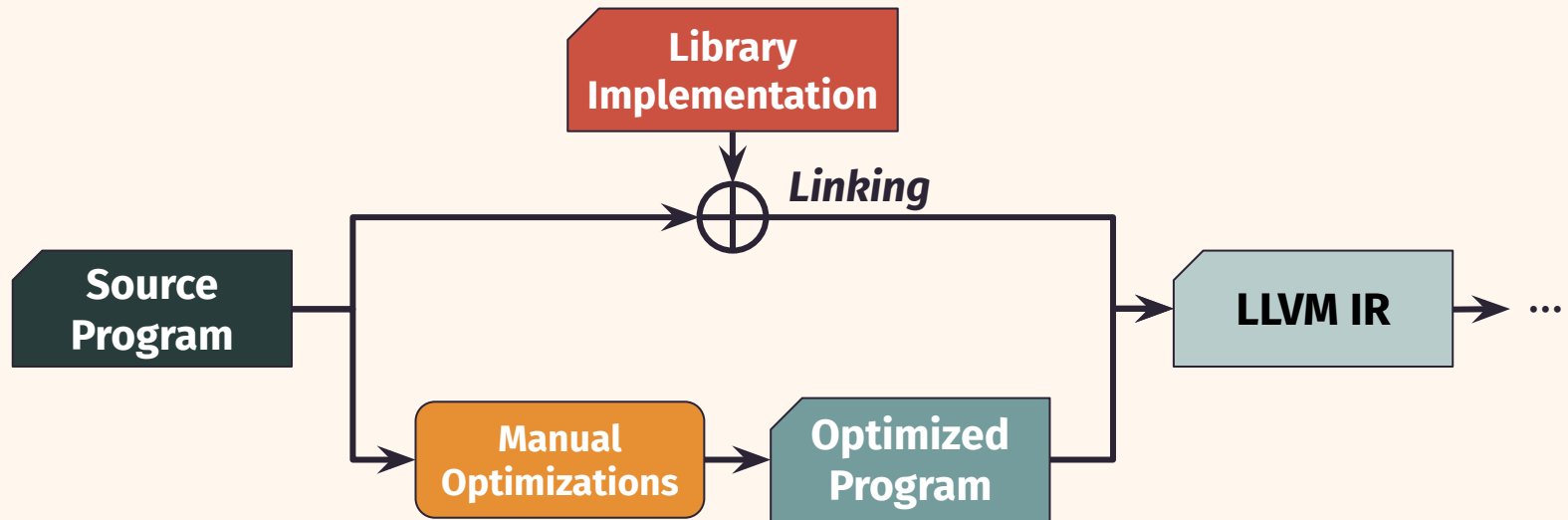
### Collections are Prematurely Lowered.





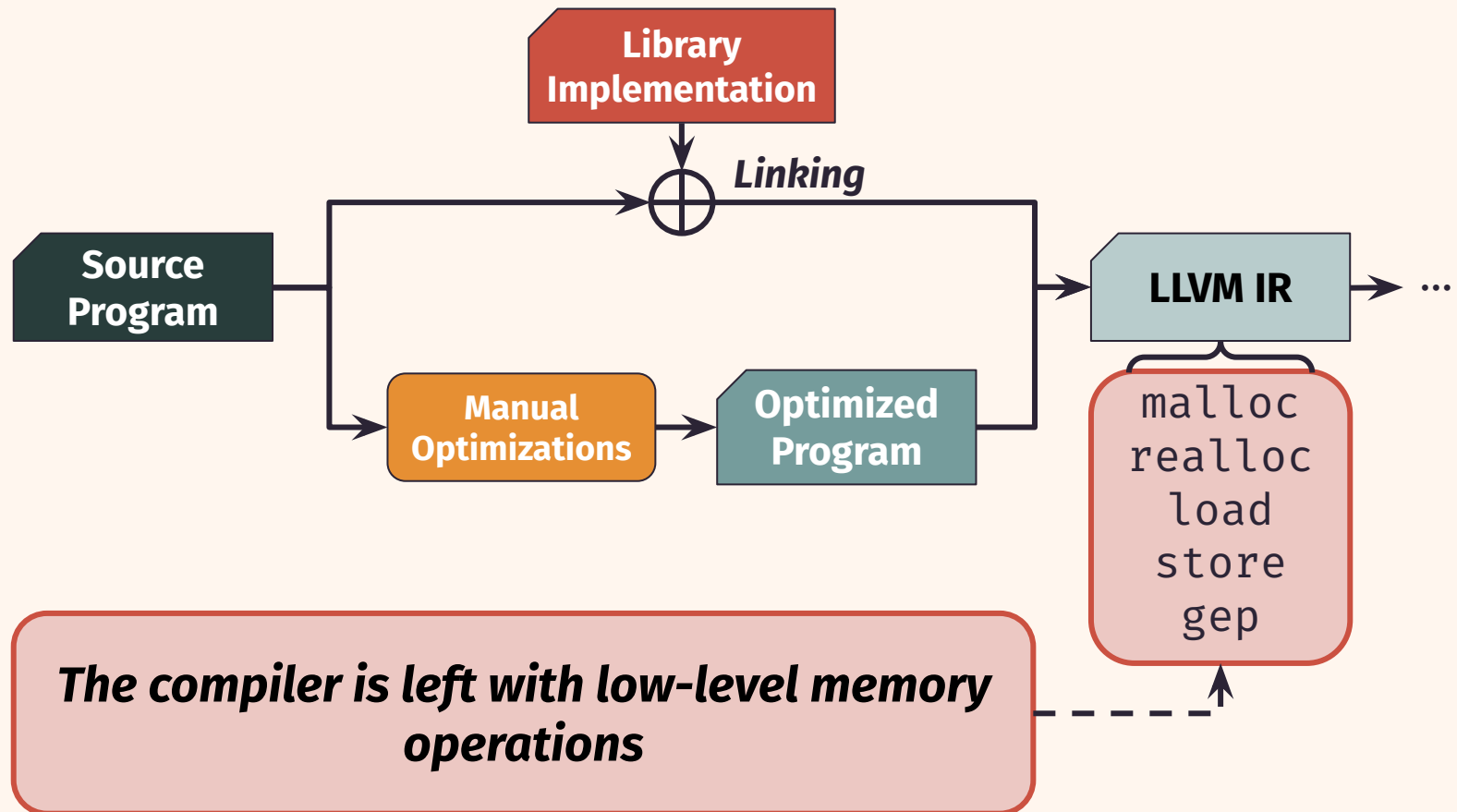
## Insights

**Stems from *premature lowering to fixed implementations* manually or via libraries**



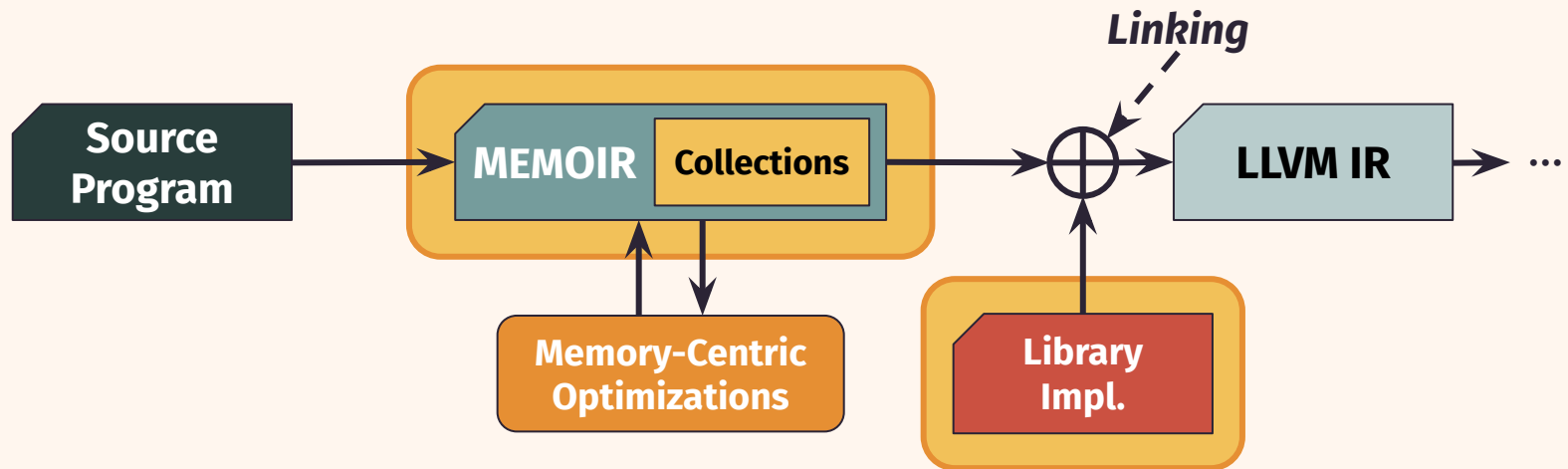
## Insights

Stems from *premature lowering to fixed implementations* manually or via libraries



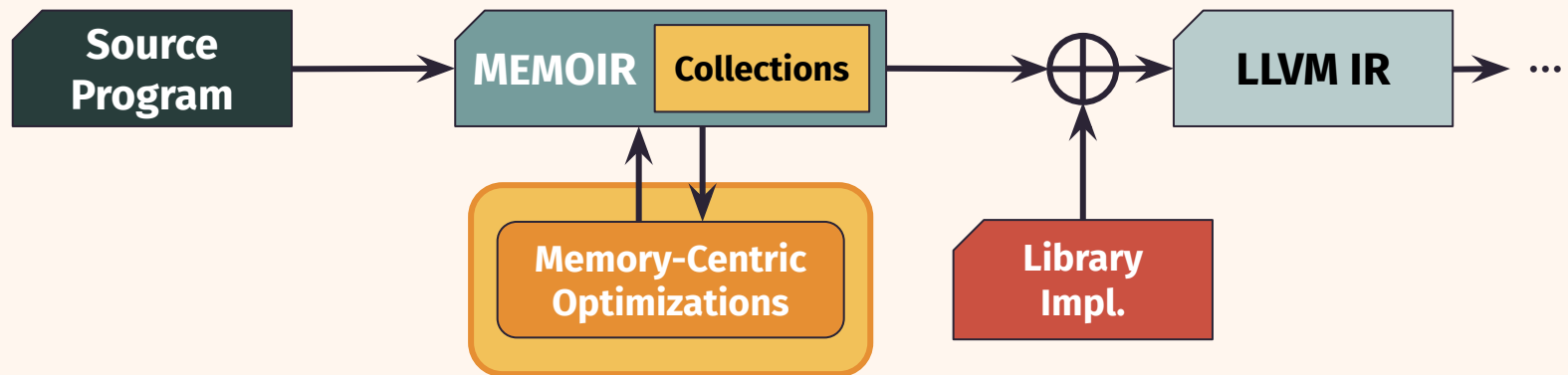
## *Proposal*

***Progressively lower to MEMOIR before library implementation***



## *Proposal*

# Implement *Memory Optimizations* within the Compiler for *Easy, Automatic Reuse*



# MEMOIR

*The first SSA IR for data collections.*

*Goals*

## Representing Data Collections in the Compiler

**General-purpose**

## *Goals*

# Representing Data Collections in the Compiler

**General-purpose**

**Amenable to Analysis**

## *Goals*

# Representing Data Collections in the Compiler

**General-purpose**

**Amenable to Analysis**

**Amenable to Transformation**



## *Goals*

# Representing Data Collections in the Compiler

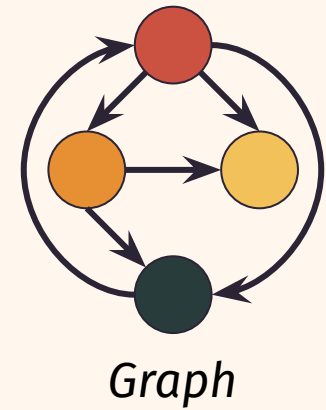
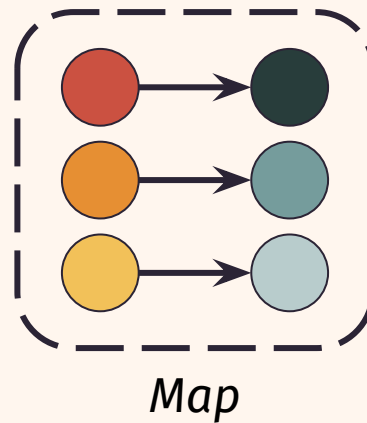
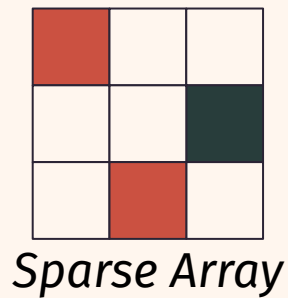
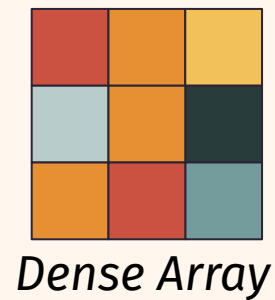
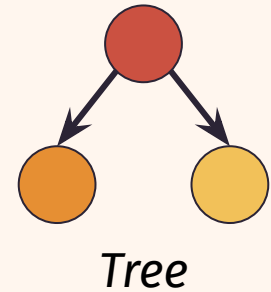
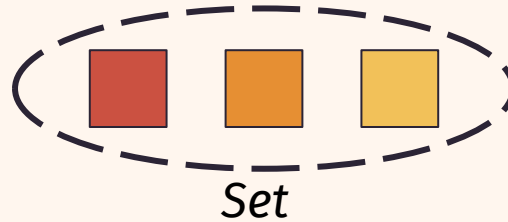
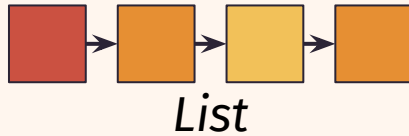
**General-purpose**

**Amenable to Analysis**

**Amenable to Transformation**

## *Representation*

# General-Purpose Data Collections

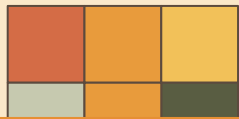


## Representation

# General-Purpose Data Collections

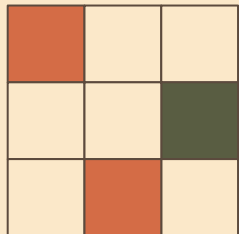


List

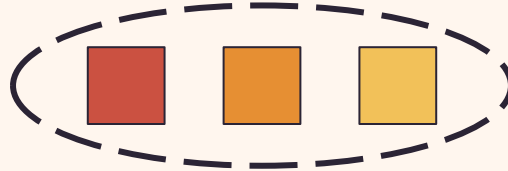


**Sequential**

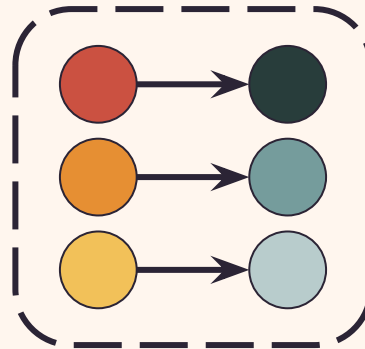
Dense Array



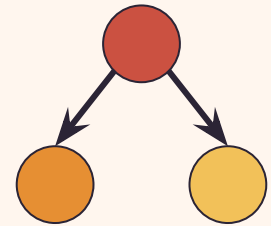
Sparse Array



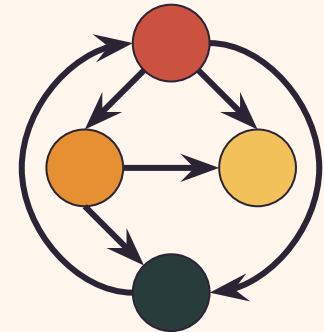
Set



Map



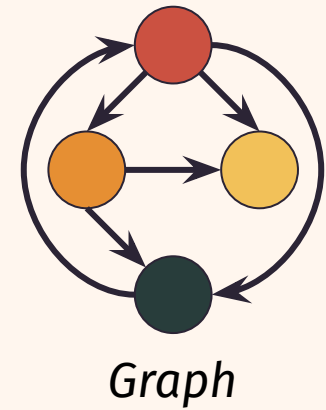
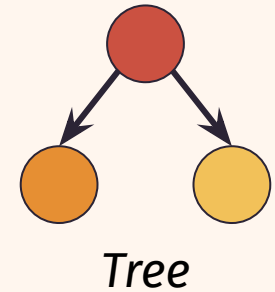
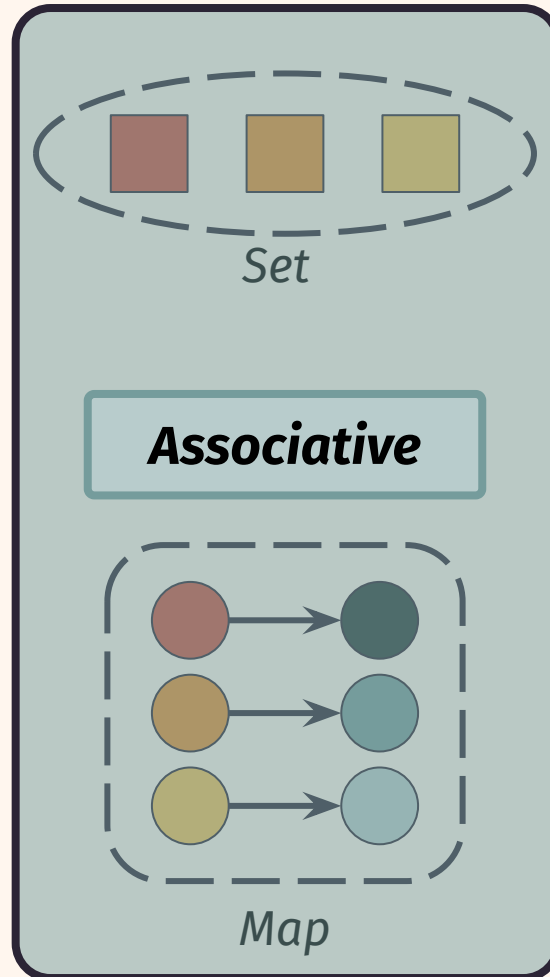
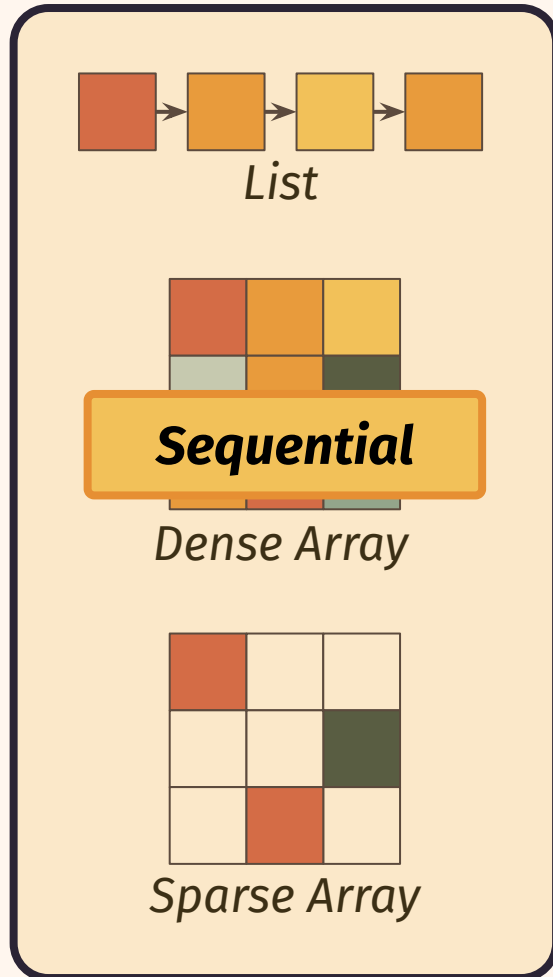
Tree



Graph

## Representation

# General-Purpose Data Collections



## Representation

# Most accesses to heap memory is for structured data

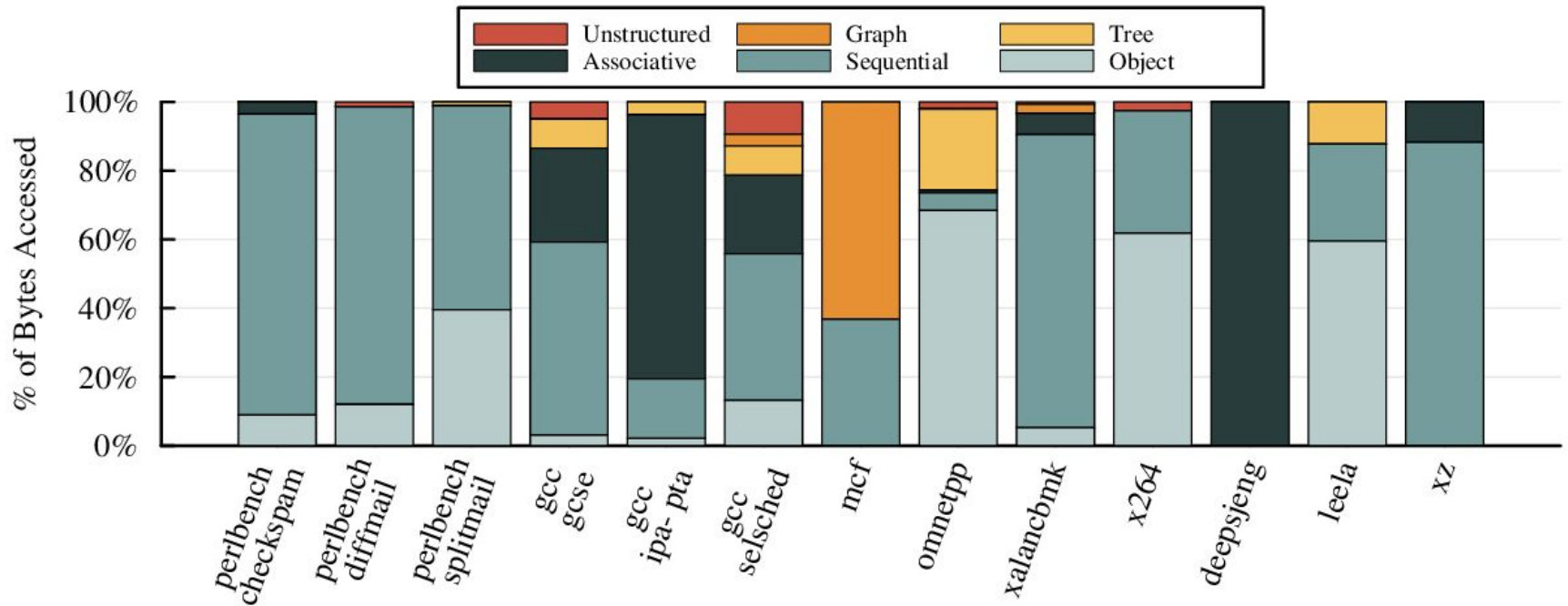


Figure: Breakdown of bytes read and written for each memory class in SPECINT 2017.

## Representation

# Most accesses to heap memory is for structured data

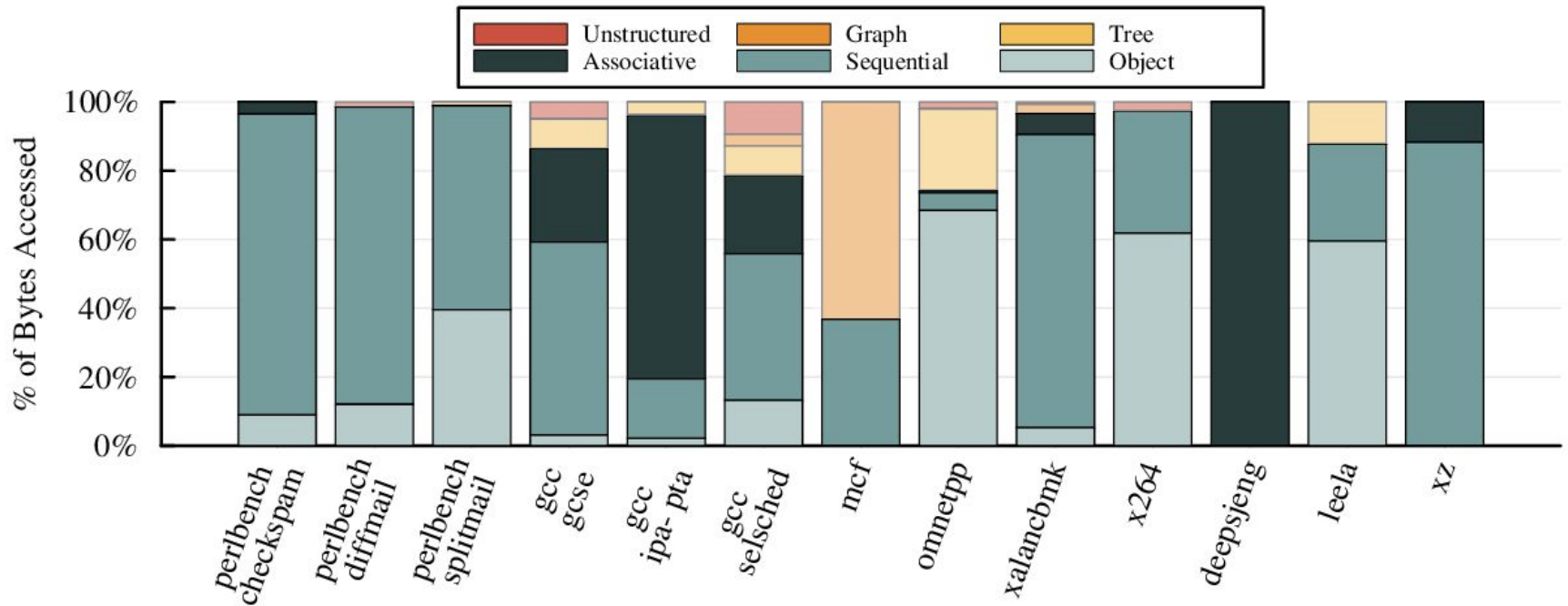
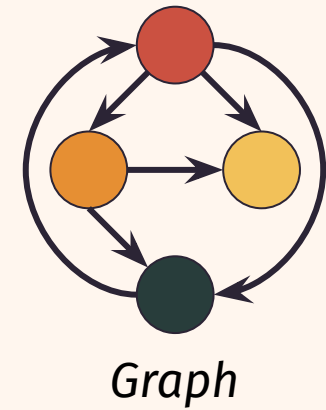
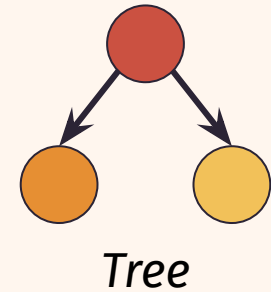
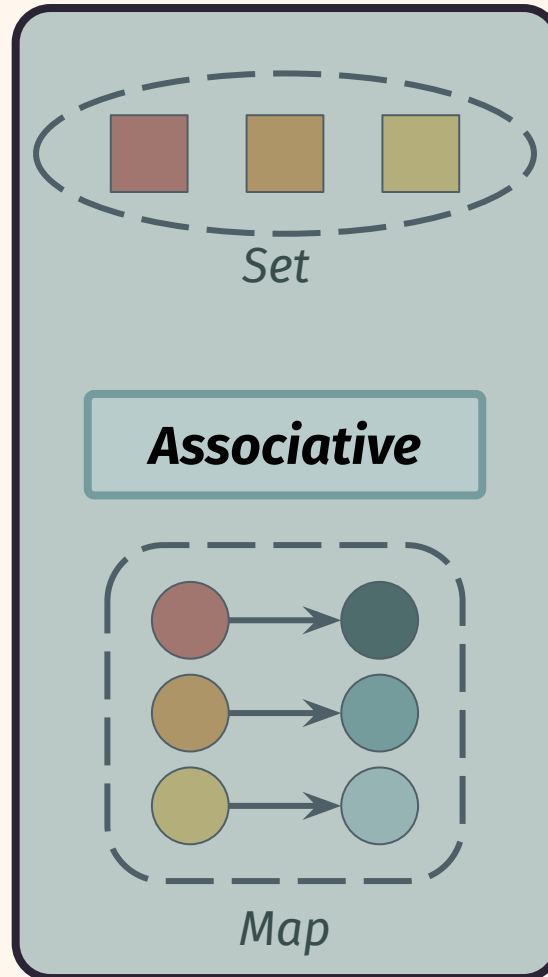
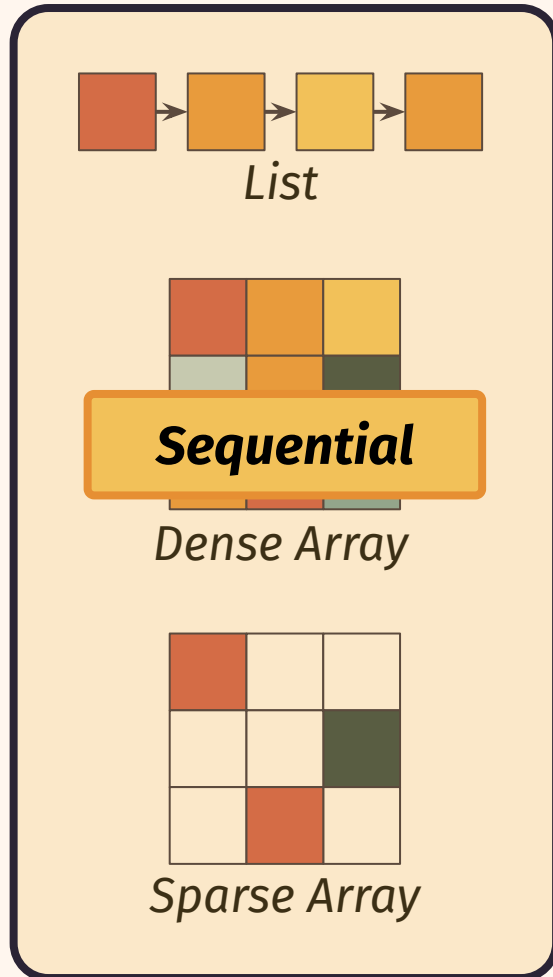


Figure: Breakdown of bytes read and written for each memory class in SPECINT 2017.

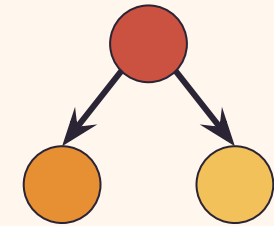
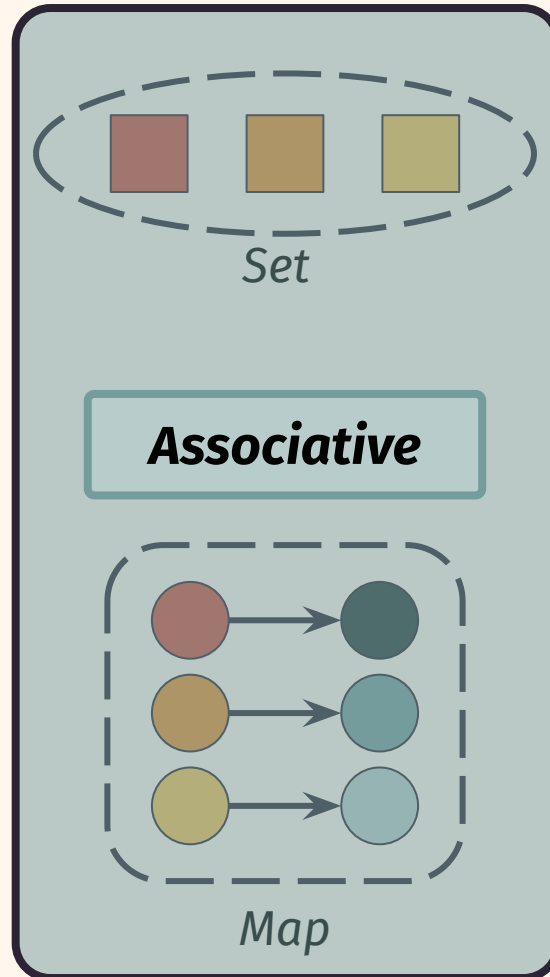
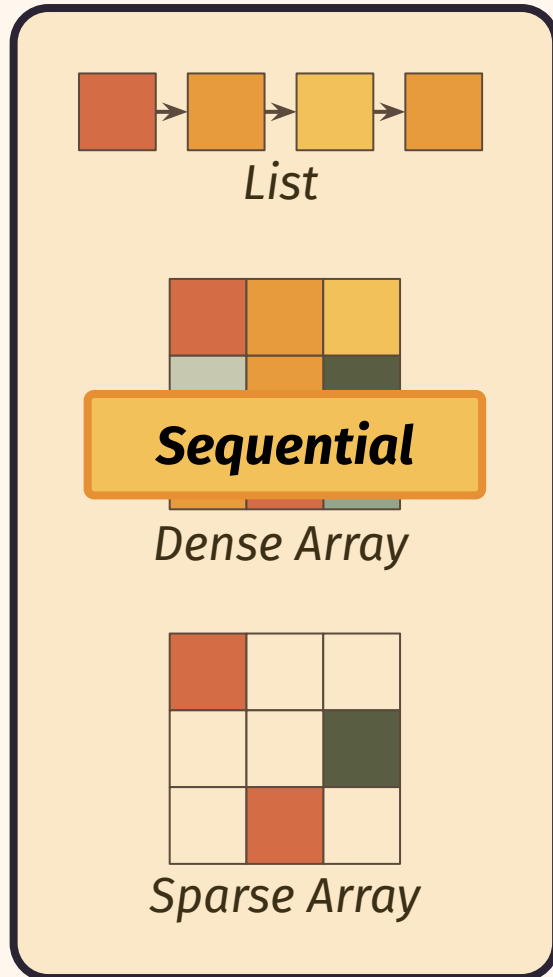
## Representation

# General-Purpose Data Collections



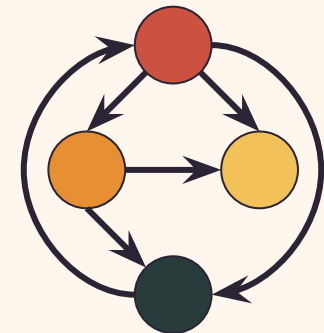
## Representation

# General-Purpose Data Collections



Tree

$id \rightarrow [2 \times id]$



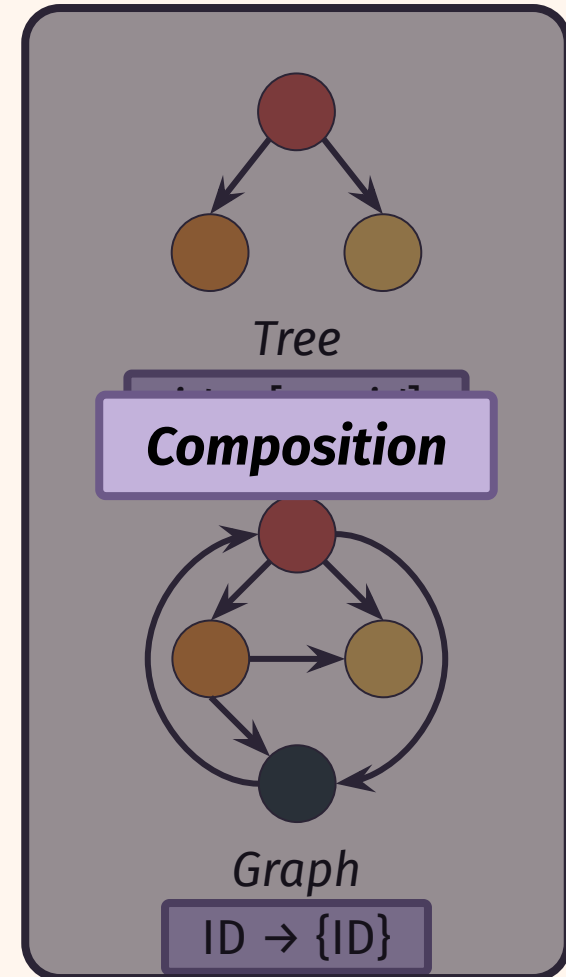
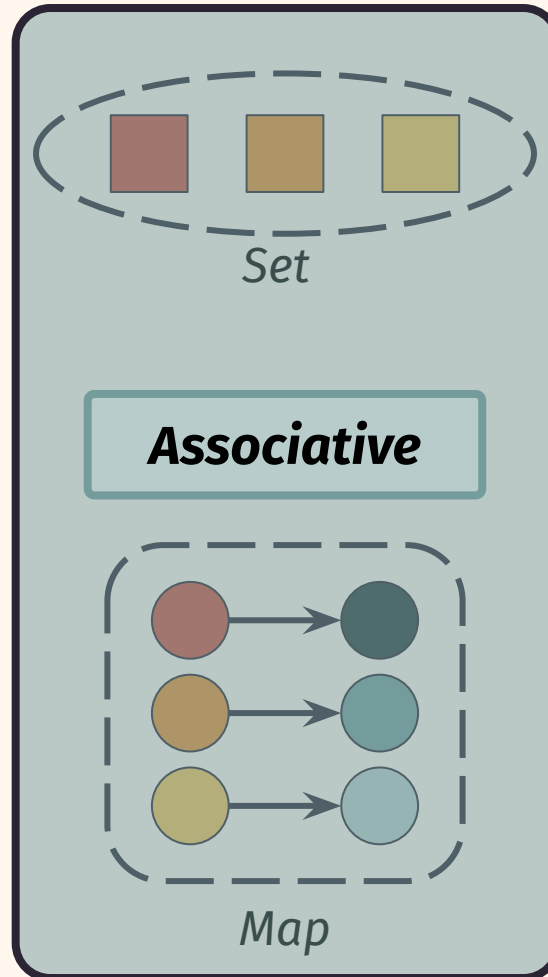
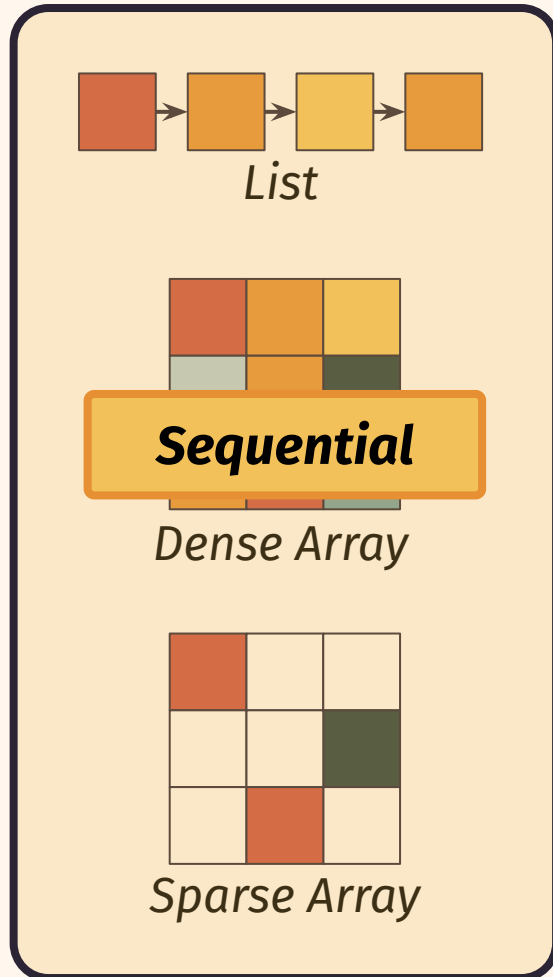
Graph

$id \rightarrow \{id\}$



## Representation

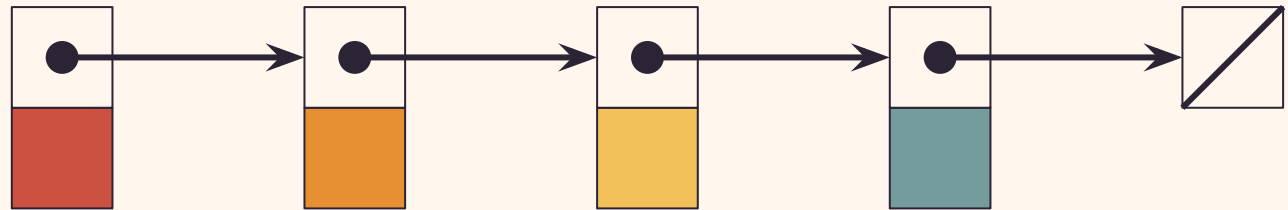
# General-Purpose Data Collections



## *Representation*

# Decoupling Data from its Logical Organization

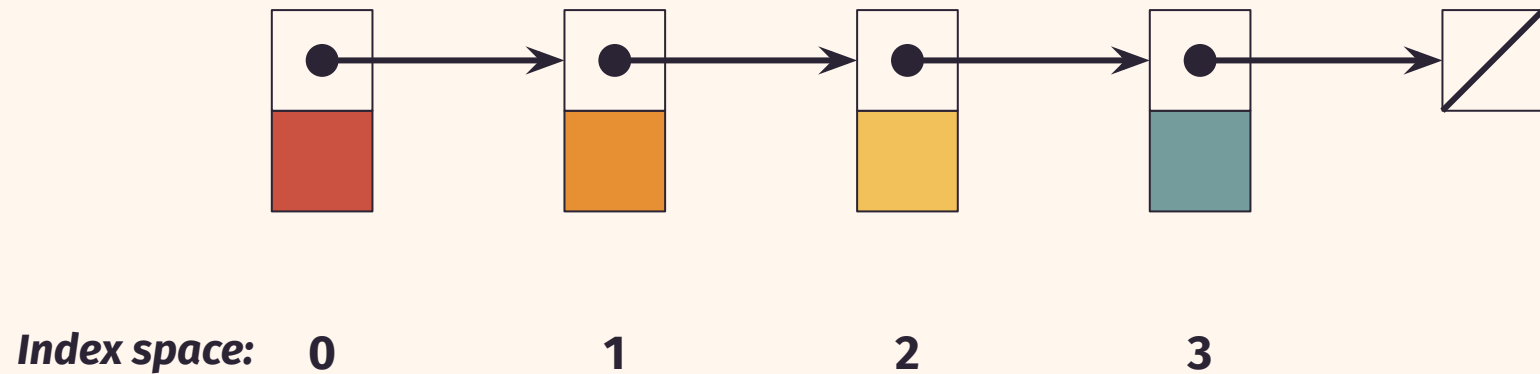
### *Example: Linked List*



## *Representation*

# Decoupling Data from its Logical Organization

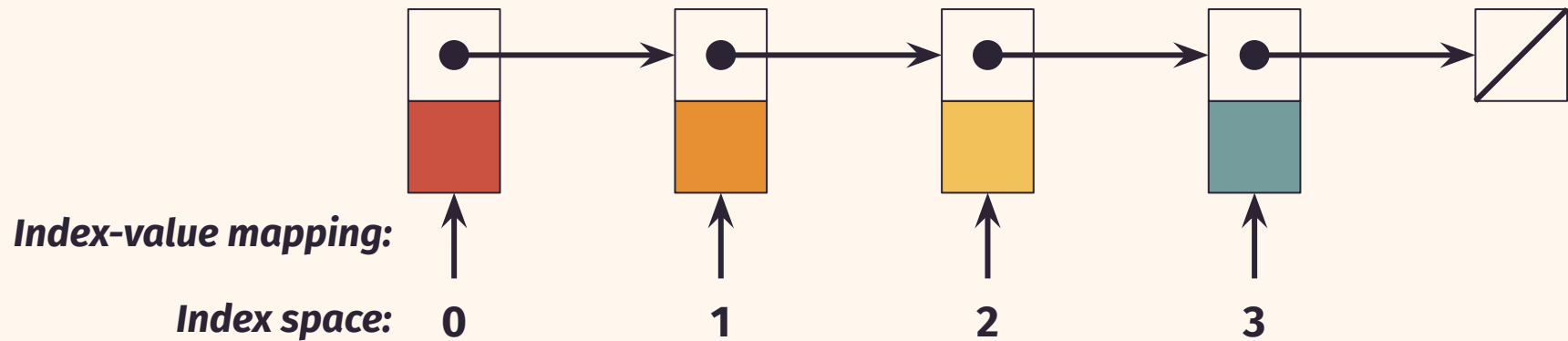
### *Example: Linked List*



## *Representation*

# Decoupling Data from its Logical Organization

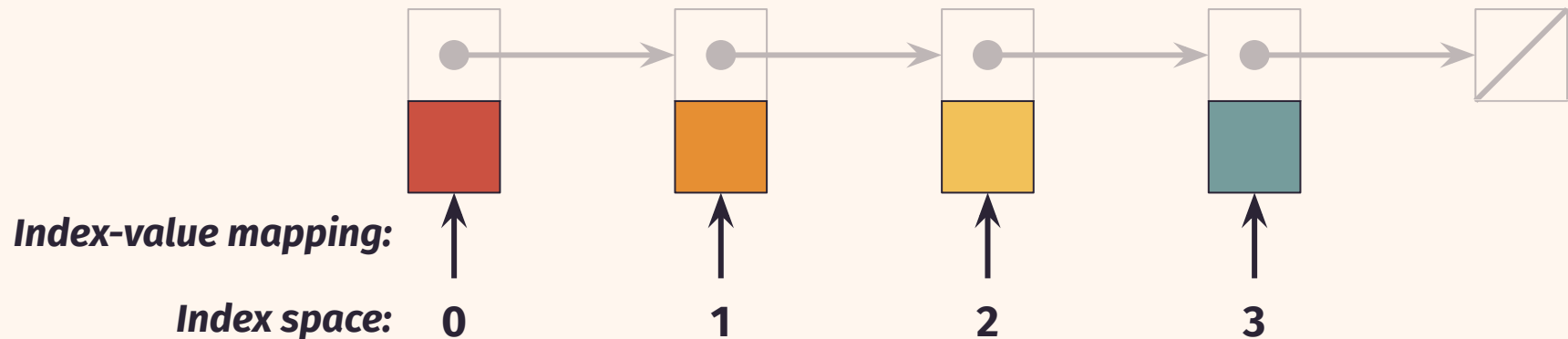
### *Example: Linked List*



## Representation

# Decoupling Data from its Logical Organization

### Example: Linked List



Abstract away the memory used to **logically organize** the collection.

*Representation*

## Abstraction of Logical Organization

***Associative***

*Uniqueness in index space*

Map *keys* to values

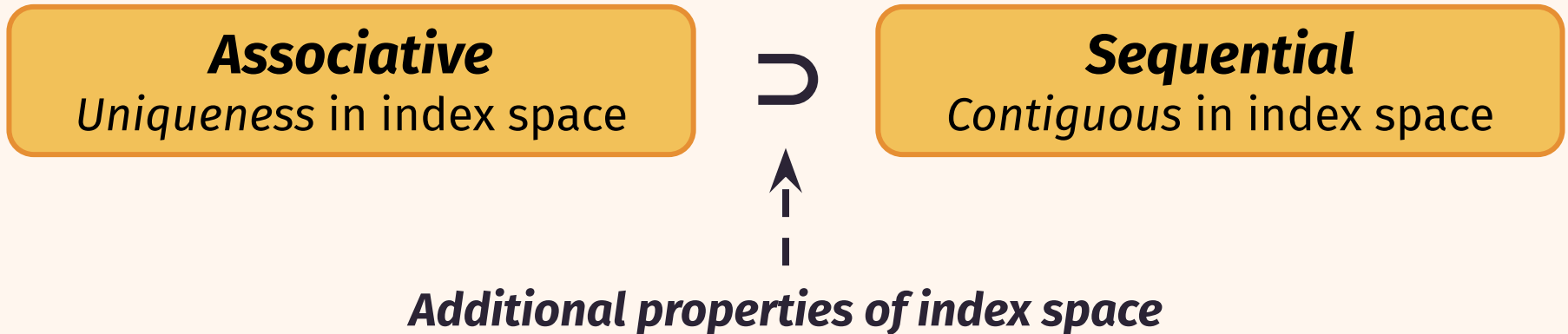
***Sequential***

*Contiguous in index space*

Map *indices* to values

*Representation*

## Abstraction of Logical Organization



*Representation*  
**Takeaway**

**Multiple layouts → single abstraction**

**+**

**Structure and properties of data organization**

**=**

**General-purpose**



## *Overview*

# Representing Data Collections in the Compiler

**General-purpose**



Amenable to Analysis

Amenable to Transformation

## *Overview*

# Representing Data Collections in the Compiler

General-purpose



**Amenable to Analysis**

Amenable to Transformation

*Analysis*

# Enabling Analysis with Intermediate Representations

## Analysis

# Impact of Program Representation on Analysis

### Program

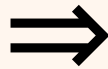
a = 1

b = 2

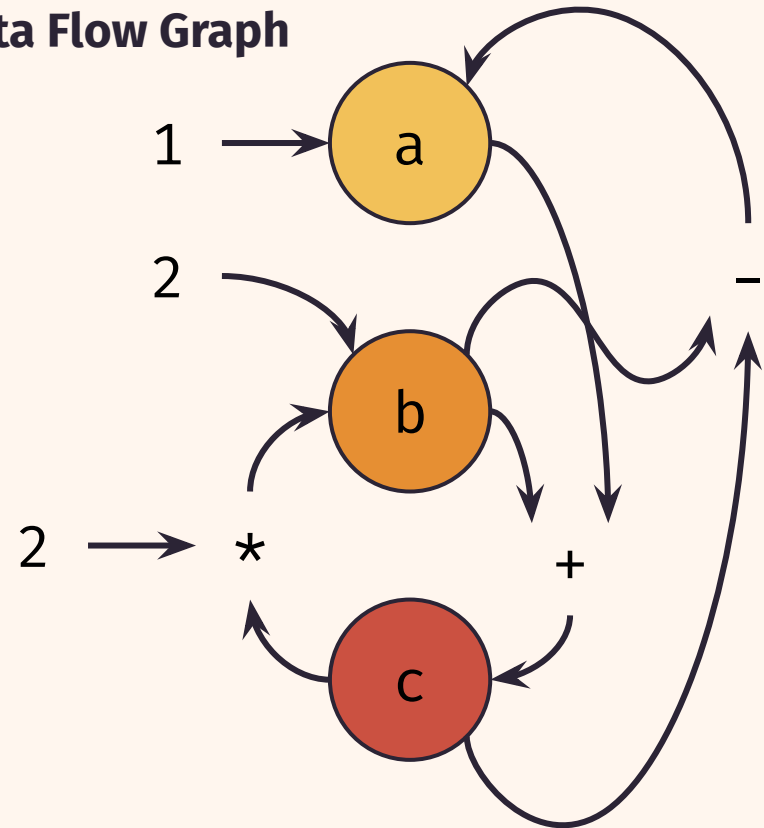
c = a + b

b = c \* 2

a = b - c



### Data Flow Graph



## Analysis

# Impact of Program Representation on Analysis

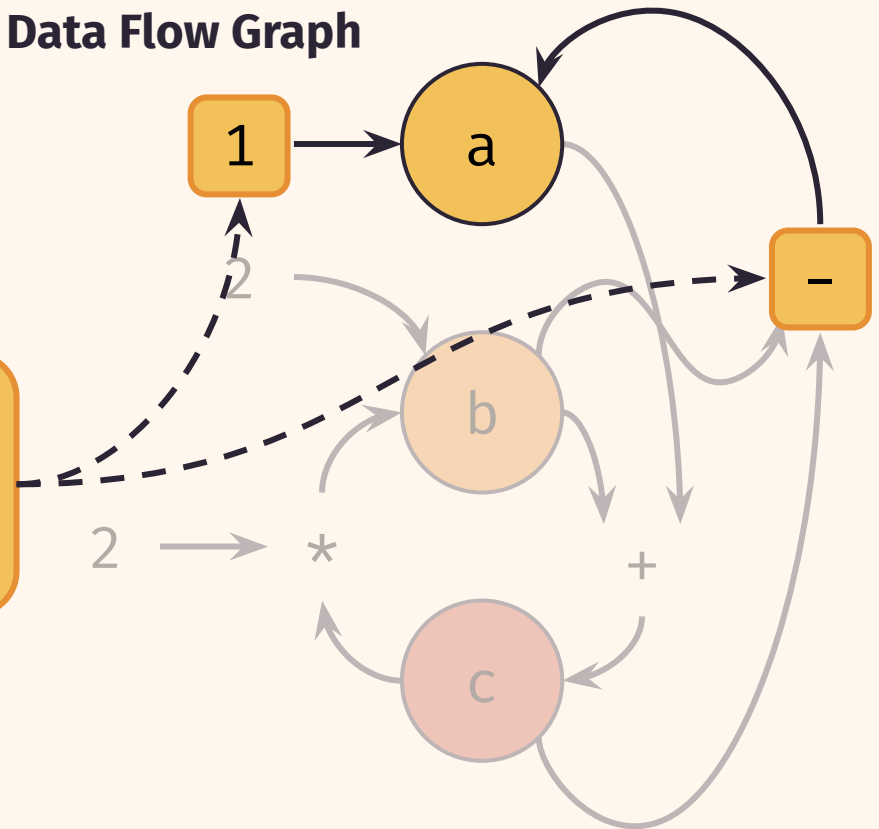
### Program

```
a = 1  
b = 2  
c = a + b  
b = c * 2  
a
```



### Data Flow Graph

**a** can be defined by  
*multiple operations*



## Analysis

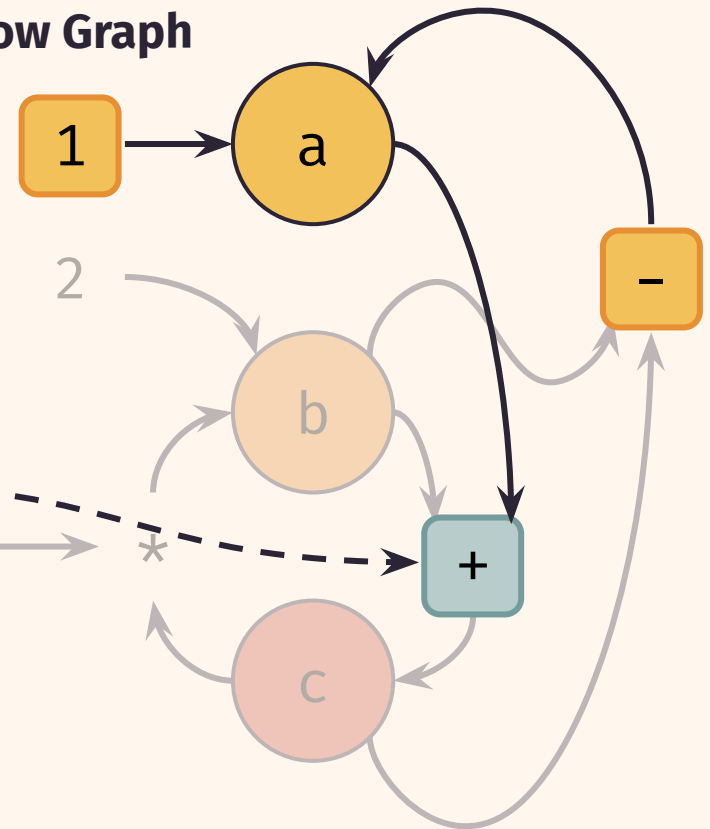
# Impact of Program Representation on Analysis

### Program

```
a = 1  
b = 2  
c = a + b  
b = c * 2
```



### Data Flow Graph



Which assignment to **a** is used by the **+** operation?

*Analysis*

## Enabling Analysis with IR Design

**Intermediate representations (IR) *simplify analysis and transformation.***

*Analysis*

## Enabling Analysis with IR Design

Intermediate representations (IR) *simplify analysis and transformation.*

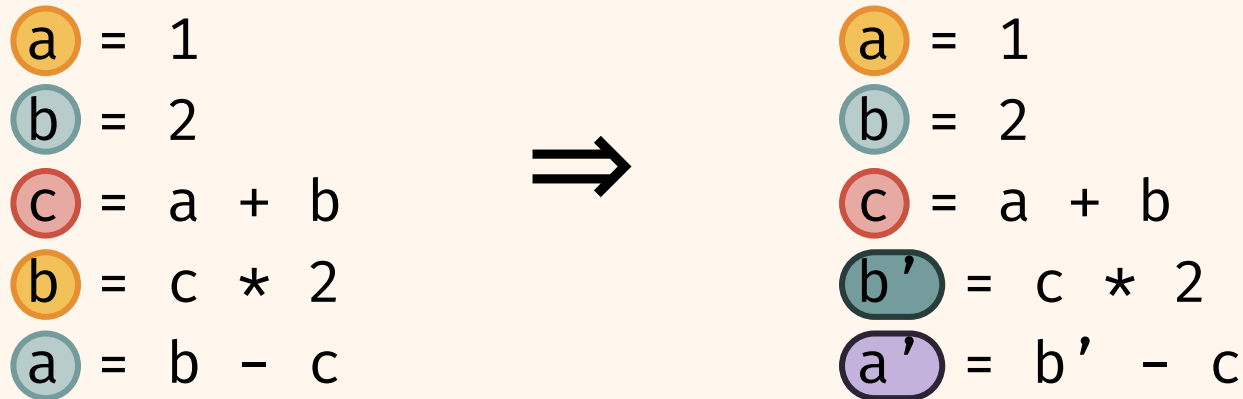
*Example:* **Static Single Assignment (SSA)**



## Analysis

# Static Single Assignment (SSA)

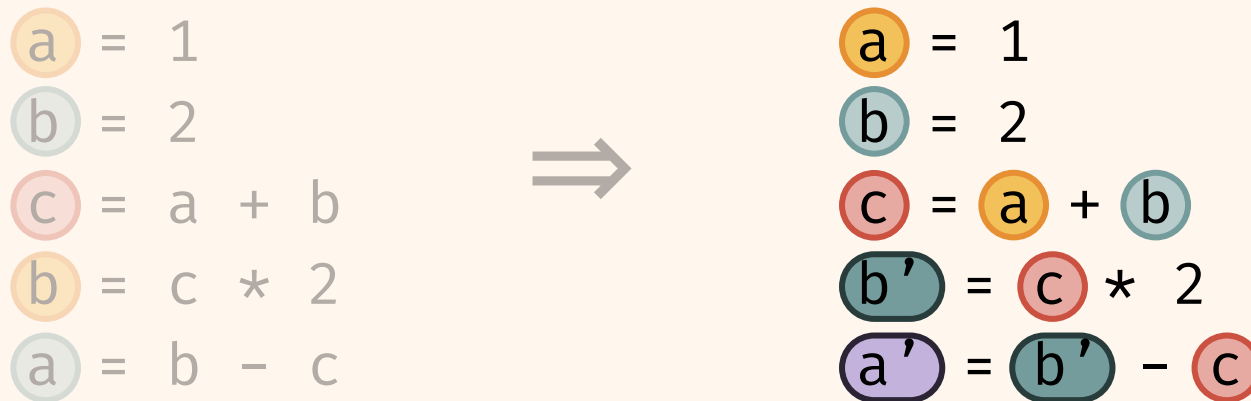
Each variable in program has a *single definition*



## Analysis

# Static Single Assignment (SSA)

Each variable in program has a *single definition*

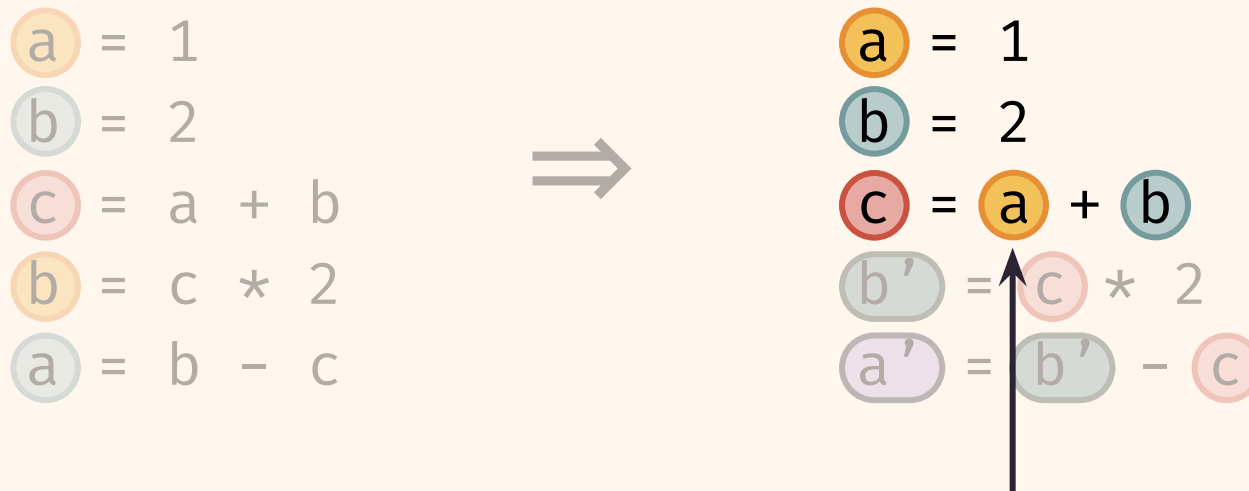


Each variable use has ***referential transparency***:  
**The variable can be replaced with its definition.**

## Analysis

# Static Single Assignment (SSA)

Each variable in program has a *single definition*



We can easily resolve the ambiguous use of **a** by the **+** operation now!

## Analysis

### Example: Constant Propagation

Each variable in program has a *single definition*

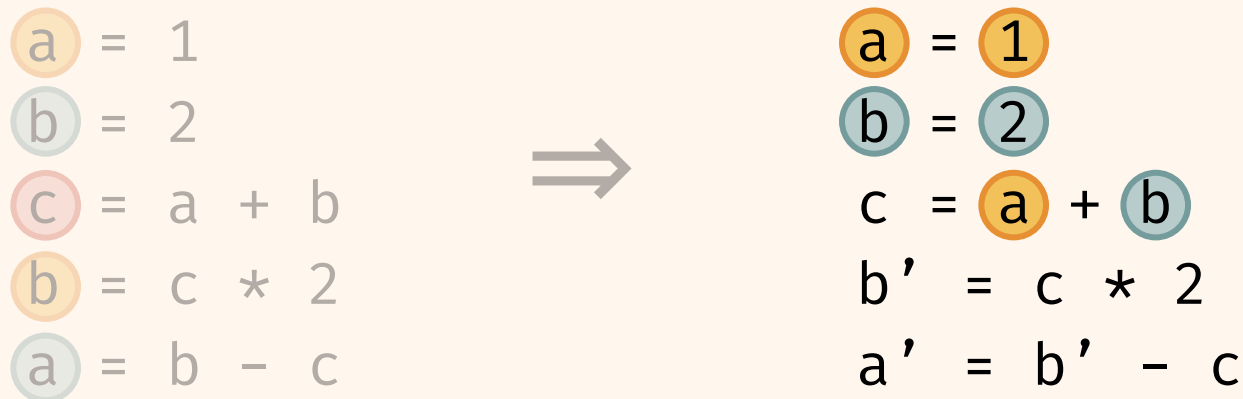
$\textcircled{a} = 1$		$\textcircled{a} = 1$
$\textcircled{b} = 2$		$\textcircled{b} = 2$
$\textcircled{c} = a + b$	$\Rightarrow$	$c = \textcircled{a} + \textcircled{b}$
$\textcircled{b} = c * 2$		$b' = c * 2$
$\textcircled{a} = b - c$		$a' = b' - c$

With referential transparency, **constant propagation becomes trivial**

## Analysis

### Example: Constant Propagation

Each variable in program has a *single definition*



With referential transparency, **constant propagation becomes trivial**

## Analysis

### Example: Constant Propagation

Each variable in program has a *single definition*

$\textcircled{a} = 1$		$\textcircled{a} = \textcircled{1}$
$\textcircled{b} = 2$		$\textcircled{b} = \textcircled{2}$
$\textcircled{c} = a + b$	$\Rightarrow$	$c = \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}$
$\textcircled{b} = c * 2$		$b' = c * 2$
$\textcircled{a} = b - c$		$a' = b' - c$

With referential transparency, **constant propagation becomes trivial**

## Data Collections

**An SSA collection variable is the *only reference* to that collection.**

## Data Collections

An SSA collection variable is the *only reference* to that collection.

**SSA collections are *immutable* for their static lifetime.**  
**A collection variable *is* a collection**



## MEMOIR

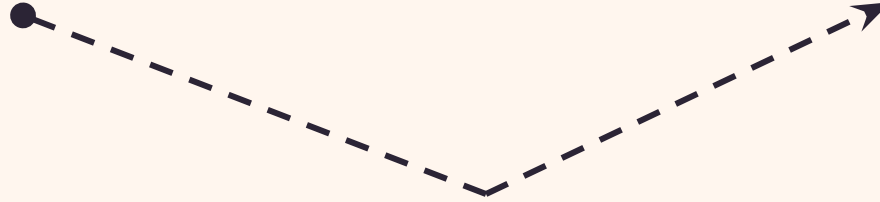
# Element-Level Operations

### Conventional

allocate(# of **bytes**)

### Collection-Aware

allocate(# of **elements**)



Reason about **elements** instead of **bytes**.

## Element-Level Operations

### Conventional

allocate(# of **bytes**)

reallocate(**pointer**, # of **bytes**)

### Collection-Aware

allocate(# of **elements**)

insert(**collection**, **index**, ...)

remove(**collection**, **index**)

Whether a collection is growing or shrinking is **explicit**.

## Element-Level Operations

### Conventional

allocate(# of **bytes**)

reallocate(**pointer**, # of **bytes**)

access(**pointer**, **offset** in **bytes**)

### Collection-Aware

allocate(# of **elements**)

insert(**collection**, **index**)

remove(**collection**, **index**)

access(**collection**, **index**)



Access *explicitly references collection and element*.

## *Analysis*


# Where scalar analysis and transformation *fails*.

LLVM IR, etc.

**Constant Scalar  
Propagation**

```
... table = ... ;
```

```
table[0] = 10;  
table[1] = 20;  
print(table[0]);
```



## Analysis


**Element-Level** analysis and transformation can *prevail*.

LLVM IR, etc.

**Constant Scalar  
Propagation**

**... table = ... ;**

```
table[0] = 10;  
table[1] = 20;  
print(table[0]);
```


A red 'X' mark with an arrow pointing to the `table` variable in the `print(table[0]);` line, indicating that scalar propagation is not performed.

MEMOIR

**Constant *Element*  
Propagation**

**... table = ... ;**

```
table[0] = 10;  
table[1] = 20;  
print(10);
```

A green checkmark with an arrow pointing to the constant `10` in the `print(10);` line, indicating that element-level propagation is performed.

## *Analysis*

# Construct a MEMOIR Program

LLVM IR, etc.

**Constant Scalar  
Propagation**

MEMOIR

**Constant *Element*  
Propagation**

`... table = ... ;`  $\longrightarrow$  `Assoc<int,int> table = ... ;`

```
table[0] = 10;  
table[1] = 20;  
print(table[0]);
```

## Analysis

# Construct a MEMOIR Program

LLVM IR, etc.

**Constant Scalar  
Propagation**

MEMOIR

**Constant *Element*  
Propagation**

`... table = ... ;`  $\longrightarrow$  `Assoc<int,int> table = ... ;`

`table[0] = 10;`  $\longrightarrow$  `table1 = INSERT(table, 0, 10);`  
`table[1] = 20;`  
`print(table[0]);`

## Analysis

# Construct a MEMOIR Program

LLVM IR, etc.

**Constant Scalar  
Propagation**

MEMOIR

**Constant *Element*  
Propagation**

`... table = ... ;`  $\longrightarrow$  `Assoc<int,int> table = ... ;`

`table[0] = 10;`  $\longrightarrow$  `table1 = INSERT(table, 0, 10);`  
`table[1] = 20;`  
`print(table[0]);`



## Analysis

# Construct a MEMOIR Program

LLVM IR, etc.

**Constant Scalar  
Propagation**

MEMOIR

**Constant *Element*  
Propagation**

`... table = ... ;`  $\longrightarrow$  `Assoc<int,int> table = ... ;`

`table[0] = 10;`  $\longrightarrow$  `table1 = INSERT(table, 0, 10);`  
`table[1] = 20;`  $\longrightarrow$  `table2 = INSERT(table1, 1, 20);`  
`print(table[0]);`

## Analysis

# Construct a MEMOIR Program

LLVM IR, etc.

**Constant Scalar  
Propagation**

MEMOIR

**Constant *Element*  
Propagation**

`... table = ... ;`  $\longrightarrow$  `Assoc<int,int> table = ... ;`

`table[0] = 10;`  $\longrightarrow$  `table1 = INSERT(table, 0, 10);`

`table[1] = 20;`  $\longrightarrow$  `table2 = INSERT(table1, 1, 20);`

`print(table[0]);`

## Analysis

# Construct a MEMOIR Program

LLVM IR, etc.

**Constant Scalar  
Propagation**

MEMOIR

**Constant *Element*  
Propagation**

`... table = ... ;`  $\longrightarrow$  `Assoc<int,int> table = ... ;`

`table[0] = 10;`  $\longrightarrow$  `table1 = INSERT(table, 0, 10);`

`table[1] = 20;`  $\longrightarrow$  `table2 = INSERT(table1, 1, 20);`

`print(table[0]);`  $\longrightarrow$  `r = READ(table2, 0)`  
 $\searrow$  `print(r);`

## Analysis

# Construct a MEMOIR Program

LLVM IR, etc.

**Constant Scalar  
Propagation**

MEMOIR

**Constant *Element*  
Propagation**

... **table** = ... ;  $\longrightarrow$  Assoc<int,int> **table** = ... ;

**table**[0] = 10;  $\longrightarrow$  **table1** = **INSERT**(**table**, 0, 10);

**table**[1] = 20;  $\longrightarrow$  **table2** = **INSERT**(**table1**, 1, 20);

print(**table**[0]);  $\longrightarrow$  r = **READ**(**table2**, 0)  
 $\longrightarrow$  print(r);

## Analysis

### Construct a MEMOIR Program

<b>Benchmark</b>	<b>Number of Collections</b>	
	<b>Source</b>	<b>SSA</b>
<b>mcf</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>deepsjeng</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>LLVM opt</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37</b>

**SSA Construction introduces new collections.**

## Analysis

### Construct a MEMOIR Program

<b>Benchmark</b>	<b>Number of Collections</b>		
	<b>Source</b>	<b>SSA</b>	<b>Binary</b>
<b>mcf</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b> →	<b>5</b>
<b>deepsjeng</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b> →	<b>2</b>
<b>LLVM opt</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37</b> →	<b>8</b>

**SSA Destruction eliminates them, with *no new copies!***

## Analysis

# Performing a *sparse data flow analysis* on collections.

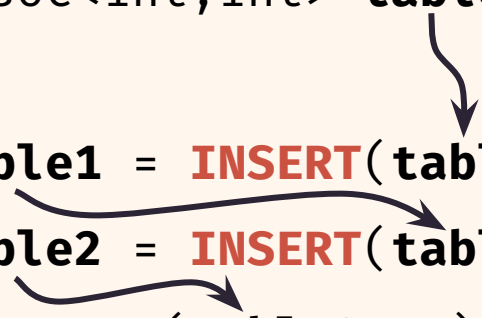
LLVM IR, etc.

**Constant Scalar  
Propagation**

MEMOIR

**Constant *Element*  
Propagation**

```
{ } ◁ Assoc<int,int> table = ... ;  
  
{ 0→10 } ◁ table1 = INSERT(table, 0, 10);  
{ 0→10, 1→20 } ◁ table2 = INSERT(table1, 1, 20);  
r = READ(table2, 0)  
print(r);
```



## Analysis

Propagate *element-level* constants to optimize the program.

LLVM IR, etc.

**Constant Scalar  
Propagation**

MEMOIR

**Constant *Element*  
Propagation**

```
{ } ◁ Assoc<int,int> table = ... ;  
  
{ 0→10 } ◁ table1 = INSERT(table, 0, 10);  
{ 0→10, 1→20 } ◁ table2 = INSERT(table1, 1, 20);  
r = READ(table2, 0)  
print(r);
```



## Analysis

Propagate *element-level* constants to optimize the program.

LLVM IR, etc.

**Constant Scalar  
Propagation**

MEMOIR

**Constant *Element*  
Propagation**

```
{ } ◁ Assoc<int,int> table = ... ;  
  
{ 0→10 } ◁ table1 = INSERT(table, 0, 10);  
{ 0→10, 1→20 } ◁ table2 = INSERT(table1, 1, 20);  
r = 10;  
print(r);
```

## *Analysis*

# **Generalizing scalar optimizations to operate on elements**

LLVM IR, etc.

MEMOIR

**Constant Scalar  
Propagation**

**Generalization**

**Constant *Element*  
Propagation**

## *Analysis*

# **Generalizing scalar optimizations to operate on elements**

LLVM IR, etc.

MEMOIR

**Constant Scalar  
Propagation**

**Generalization**

**Constant *Element*  
Propagation**

**Live-Variable  
Analysis**

**Generalization**

**Live-Range  
Analysis**

## *Analysis*

# **Generalizing scalar optimizations to operate on elements**

LLVM IR, etc.

MEMOIR

**Constant Scalar  
Propagation**

**Generalization**

**Constant *Element*  
Propagation**

**Live-Variable  
Analysis**

**Generalization**

**Live-Range  
Analysis**

**Dead Variable  
Elimination**

**Generalization**

**Dead *Element*  
Elimination**

## Evaluation

**Production compilers provide negligible performance improvements on mcf\_s.**

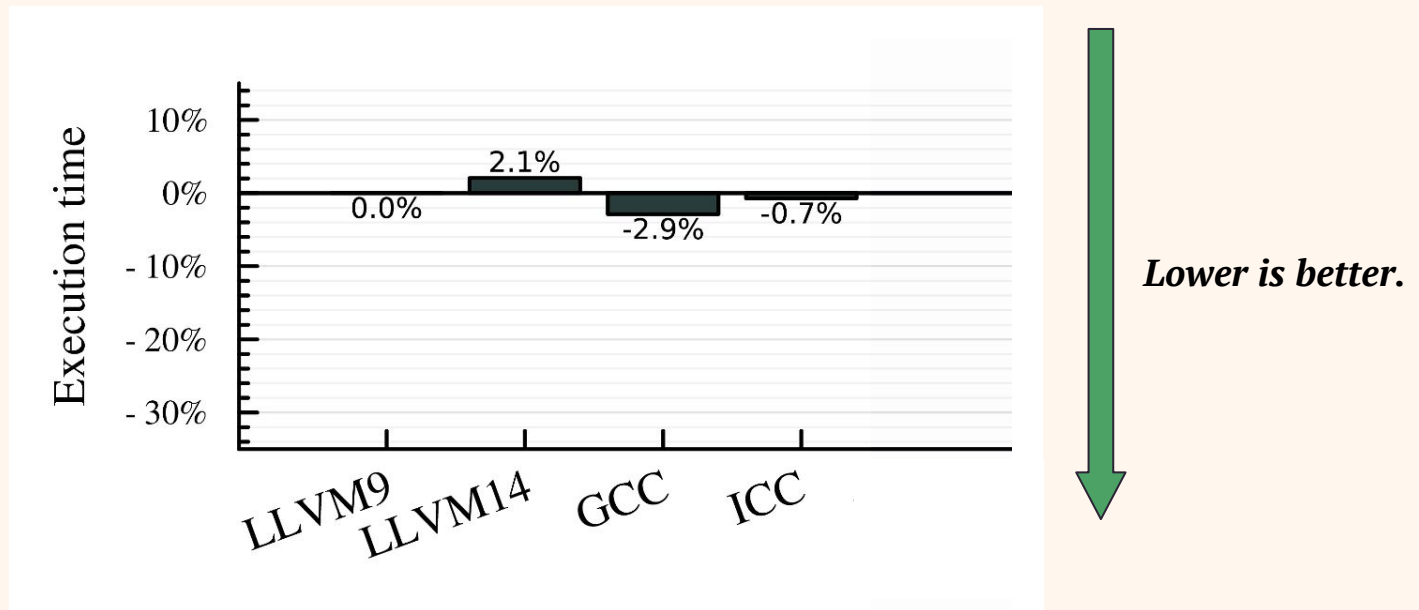


Figure: Execution time of mcf\_s with refspeed input. 10 trials. Normalized to LLVM9.

## Evaluation

**MEMOIR provides significant performance improvements with several optimizations.**

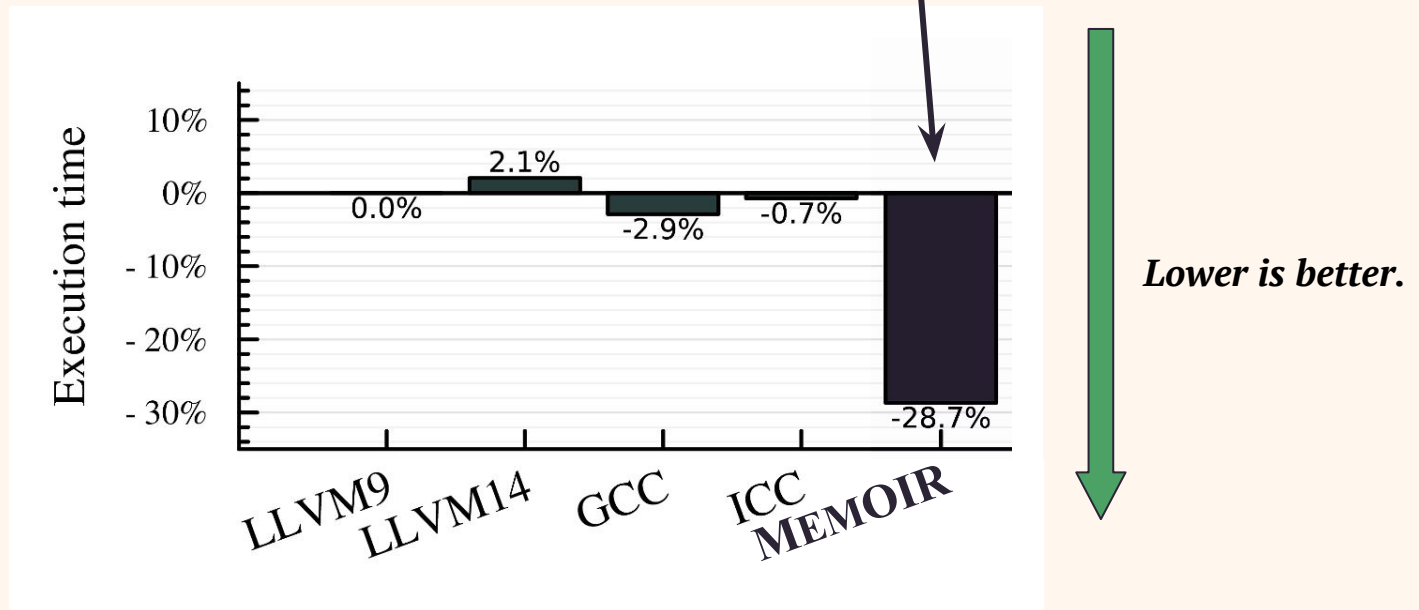


Figure: Execution time of `mcf_s` with `refspeed` input.  
10 trials. Normalized to LLVM9.

## *Evaluation*

### **Example Application: mcf\_s from SPEC2017**

Quick sort accounts for **~40%** of exec. time

```
Seq<T> sorted = qsort(in);
```

```
for (i = 0 to K)  
    v = READ(sorted, i);  
    if (v > threshold)  
        use(v);
```

## Evaluation

### Example Application: mcf\_s from SPEC2017

Quick sort accounts for ~40% of exec. time

```
Seq<T> sorted = qsort(in);           } [0, end)

for (i = 0 to K)                     }
  v = READ(sorted, i);                } [0, K)
  if (v > threshold)
    use(v);
```



## Evaluation

# Live Range Analysis propagates liveness information

```
Seq<T> sorted = qsort(in);
```

} [0, end)

```
for (i = 0 to K)  
    v = READ(sorted, i);  
    if (v > threshold)  
        use(v);
```

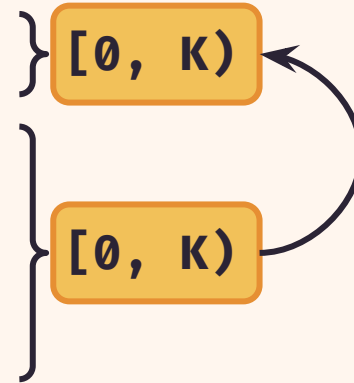
} [0, K)

## *Evaluation*

# **Live Range Analysis propagates liveness information**

```
Seq<T> sorted = qsort(in);
```

```
for (i = 0 to K)  
  v = READ(sorted, i);  
  if (v > threshold)  
    use(v);
```

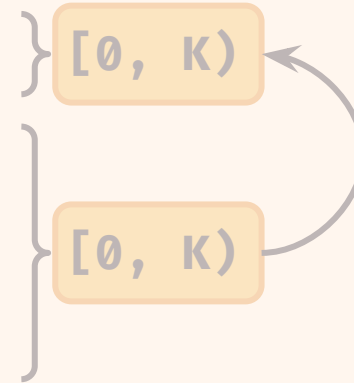


## Evaluation

**Dead Element Elimination** converts sort → partial sort!

```
Seq<T> sorted = qsort'(in, 0, K);
```

```
for (i = 0 to K)  
  v = READ(sorted, i);  
  if (v > threshold)  
    use(v);
```

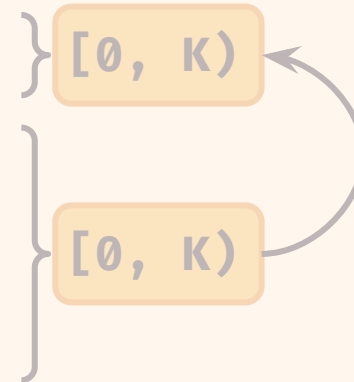


## Evaluation

**Dead Element Elimination** converts sort  $\rightarrow$  partial sort!

```
Seq<T> sorted = qsort'(in, 0, K);
```

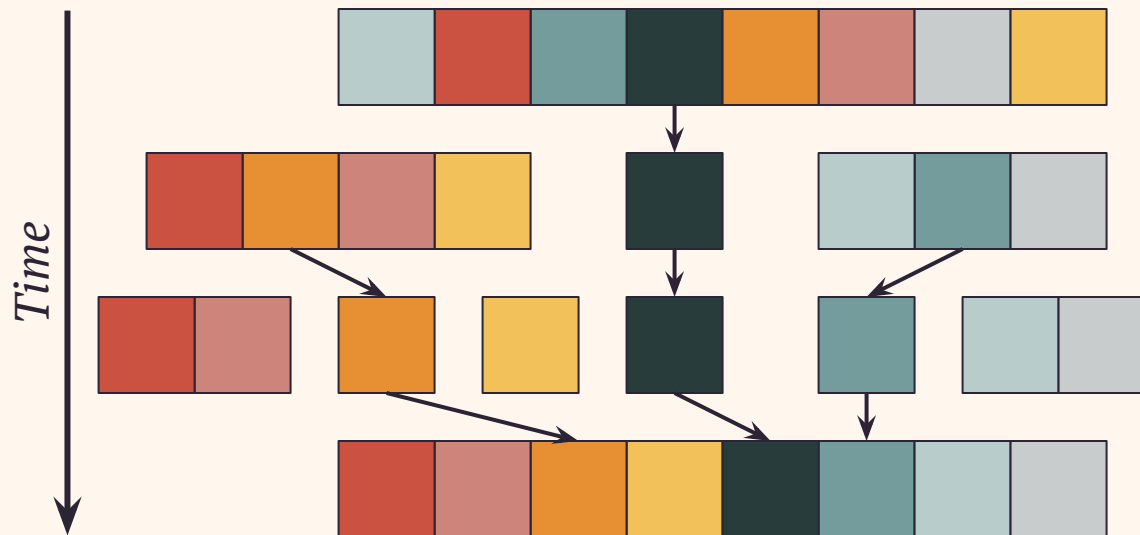
```
for (i = 0 to K)  
  v = READ(sorted, i);  
  if (v > threshold)  
    use(v);
```



***Let's zoom into the sort to see how this works.***

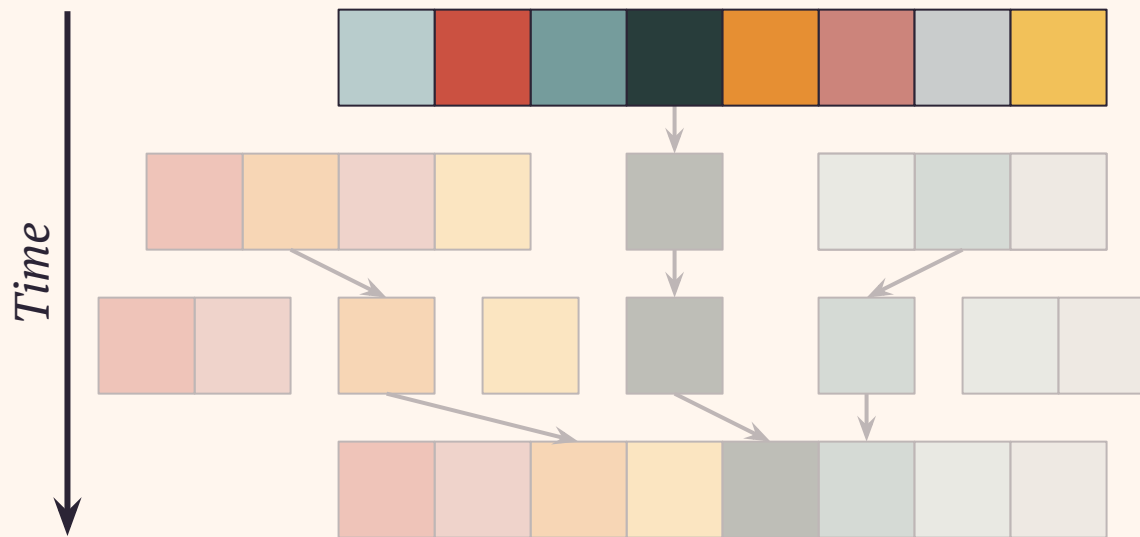
## *Evaluation*

**Dead Element Elimination converts sort  $\rightarrow$  partial sort!**



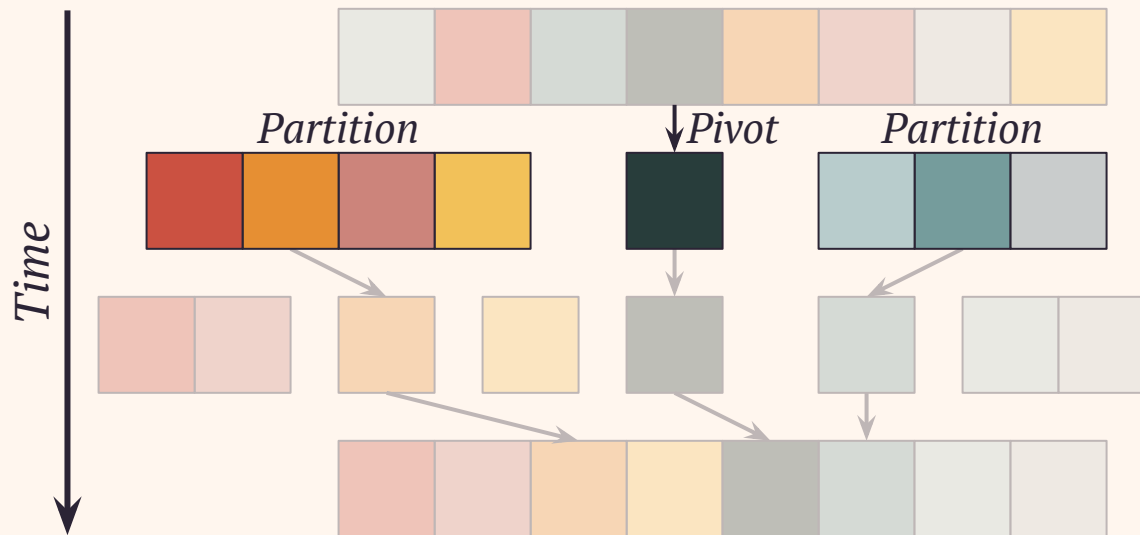
## *Evaluation*

**Dead Element Elimination** converts sort  $\rightarrow$  partial sort!



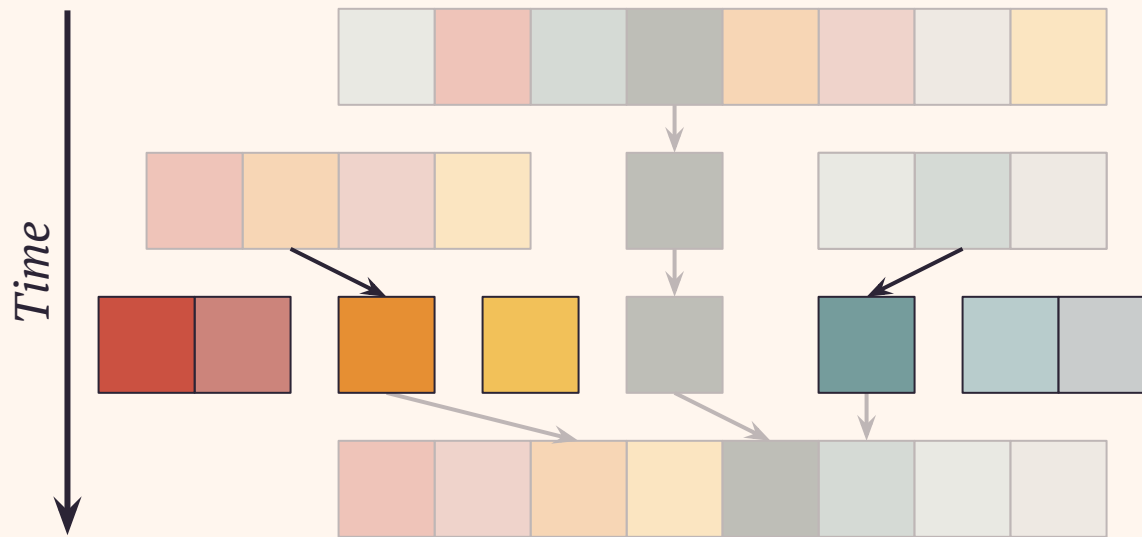
## Evaluation

**Dead Element Elimination converts sort → partial sort!**



## *Evaluation*

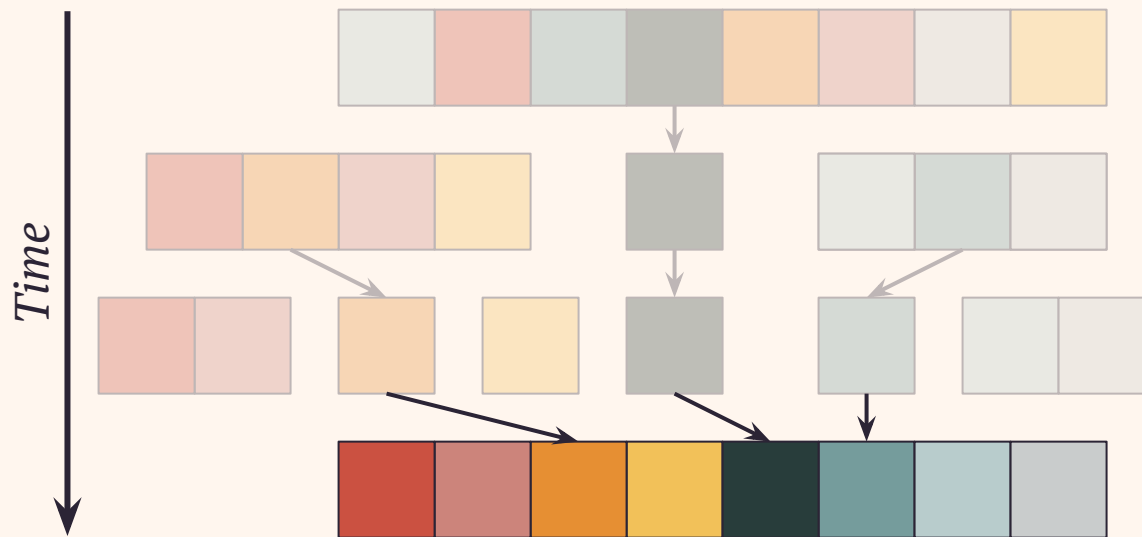
**Dead Element Elimination converts sort  $\rightarrow$  partial sort!**





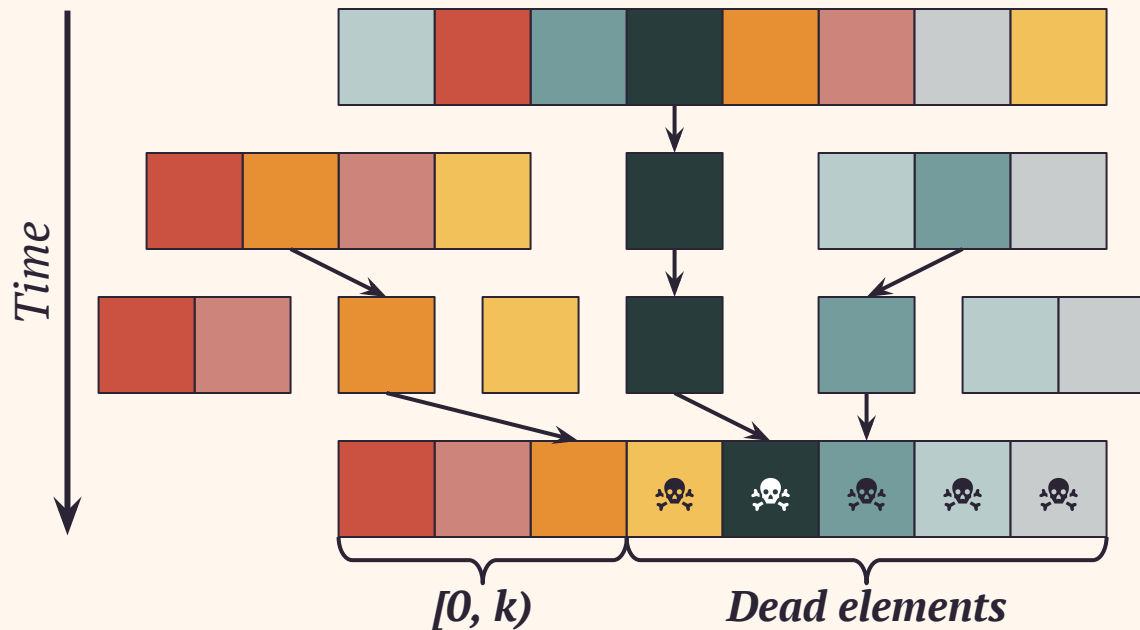
## *Evaluation*

**Dead Element Elimination converts sort  $\rightarrow$  partial sort!**



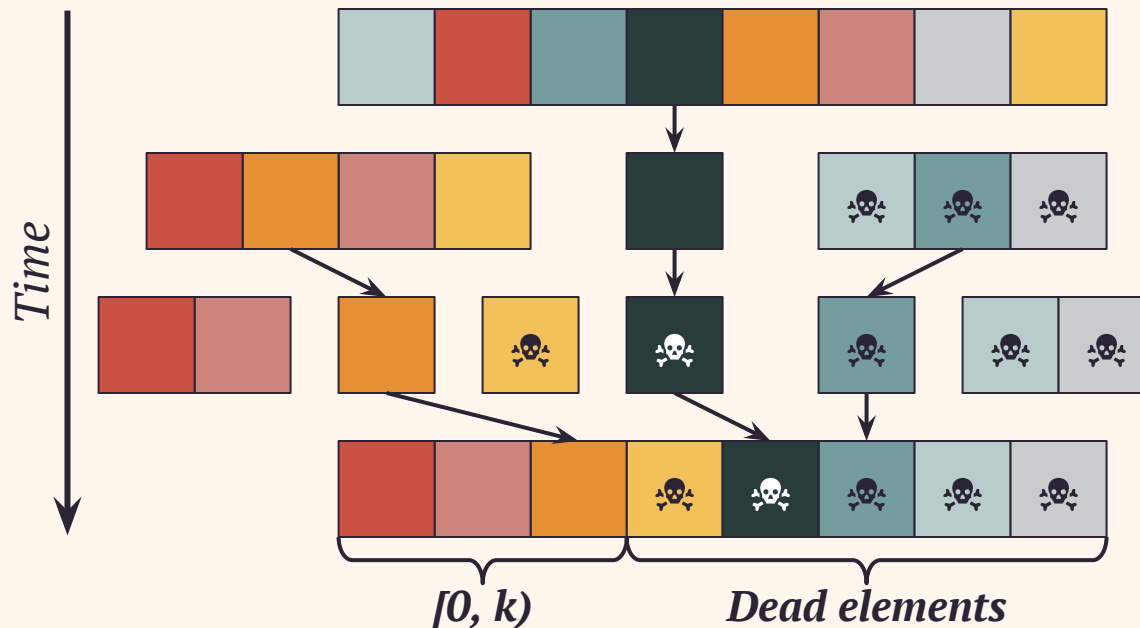
## Evaluation

**Dead Element Elimination** converts sort  $\rightarrow$  partial sort!



## Evaluation

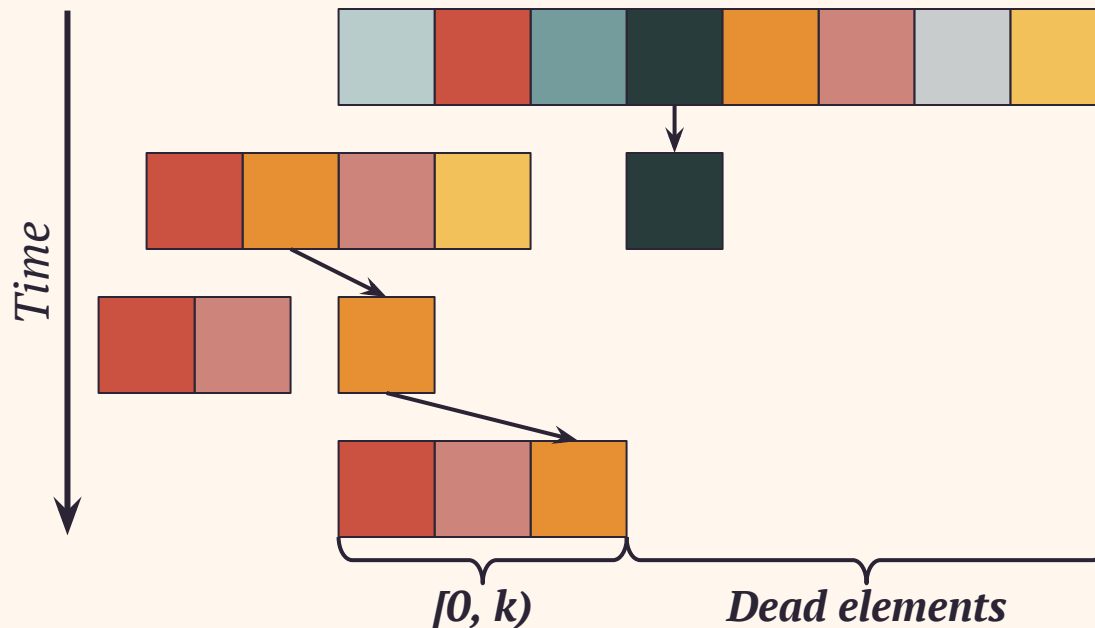
**Dead Element Elimination converts sort → partial sort!**



**Identify and writes to dead elements**

## Evaluation

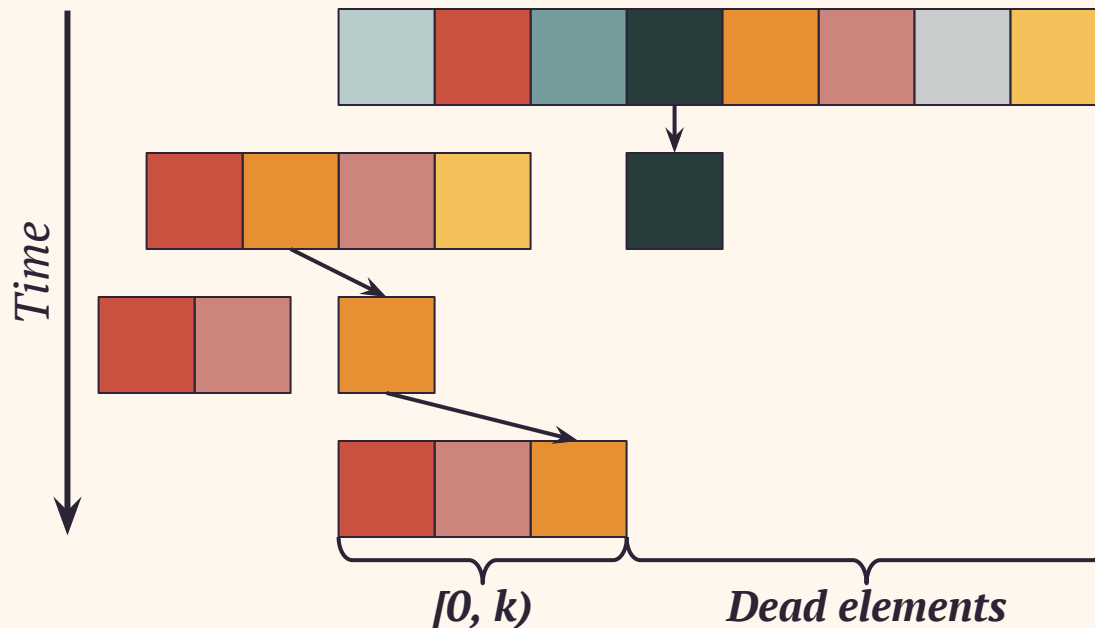
**Dead Element Elimination** converts sort  $\rightarrow$  partial sort!



**Eliminate writes to dead elements**

## *Evaluation*

**Dead Element Elimination converts sort  $\rightarrow$  partial sort!**



**No primitive knowledge of sort!**

## Evaluation

**MEMOIR reduces  $O(n \log n)$  operation to  $O(n + k \log k)$ ,  $k \ll n$**

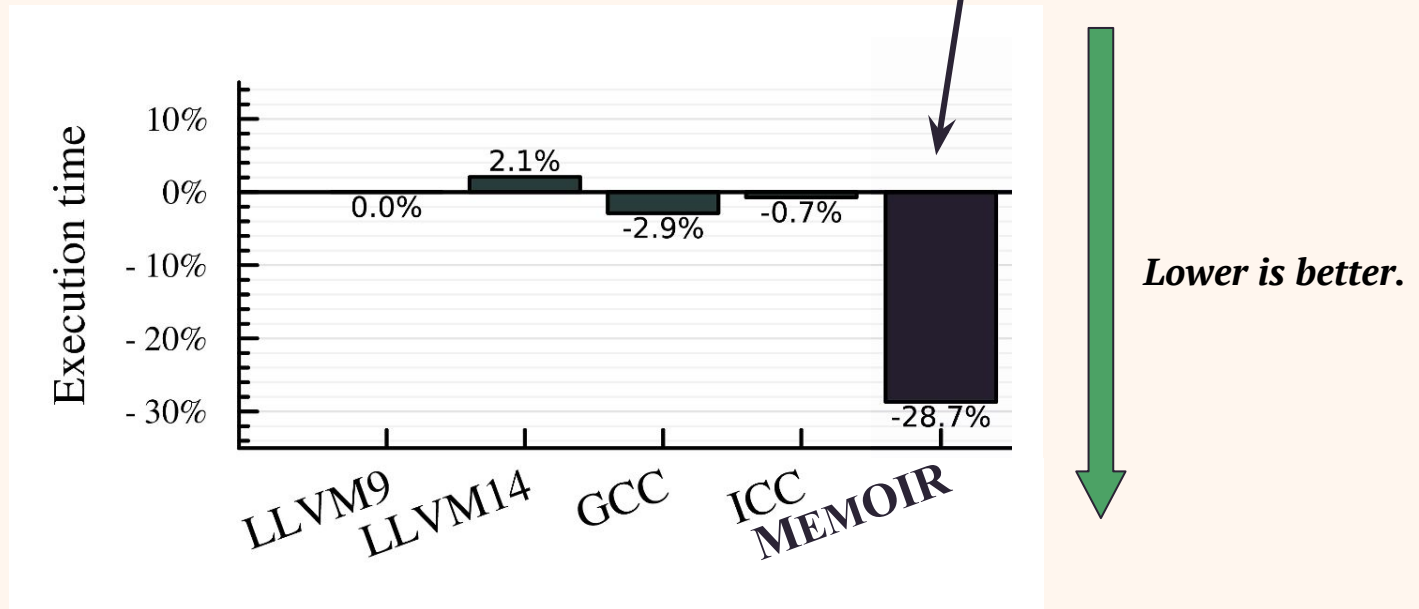


Figure: Execution time of mcf\_s with refspeed input.  
10 trials. Normalized to LLVM9.

*Analysis*  
**Takeaway**

**Single Reference**

**+**

**Immutability**

**=**

**Amenable to Analysis**

*Transformation*

# **Enabling Transformations on Data Organization**



*Transformation*

## **Data Organization Optimizations**

**Dead Field Elimination**

*Reduce memory usage*

*Transformation*

## **Data Organization Optimizations**

**Dead Field Elimination**

*Reduce memory usage*

**Associative collection → Sequential collection**

*Reduce memory usage, faster access*

*Transformation*

## Data Organization Optimizations

**Dead Field Elimination**

*Reduce memory usage*

**Associative collection → Sequential collection**

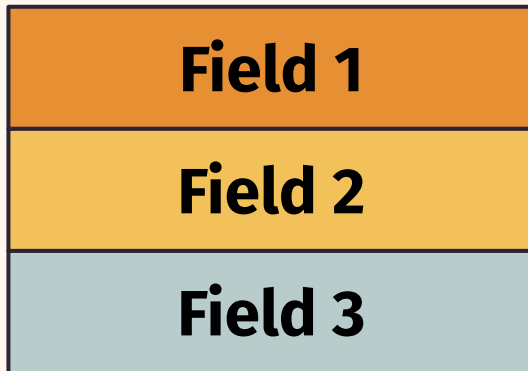
*Reduce memory usage, faster access*

**Field(s) of objects → Associative collection**

*Reduce memory usage, improve locality*

## Optimization

# Field Elision



```
type T = { a: i32, b: i32,  
           c: i32 }
```

```
x = new Seq<T>(N)
```

```
for (i=0 .. N) {  
    x[i].a = ...  
    x[i].b = ...  
    if ( ... )  
        x[i].c = ...  
}  
}
```

## Optimization

# Field Elision

Field 1
Field 2

```
type T = { a: i32, b: i32 }
```

```
c = new Assoc<&T, i32>(N)
```

```
x = new Seq<T>(N)
```

```
for (i=0 .. N) {
```

```
    x[i].a = ...
```

```
    x[i].b = ...
```

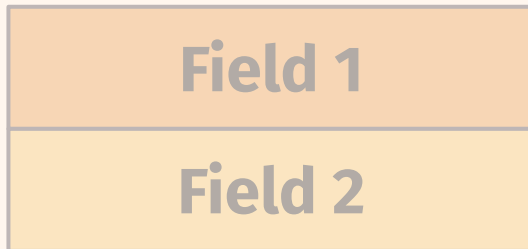
```
    if ( ... )
```

```
        c[x[i]] = ...
```

**Replace the field with an *associative collection***

## Optimization

# Field Elision



```
type T = { a: i32, b: i32 }
```

```
c = new Assoc<&T, i32>(N)
```

```
x = new Seq<T>(N)
```

```
for (i=0 .. N) {
```

```
  x[i].a = ...
```

```
  x[i].b = ...
```

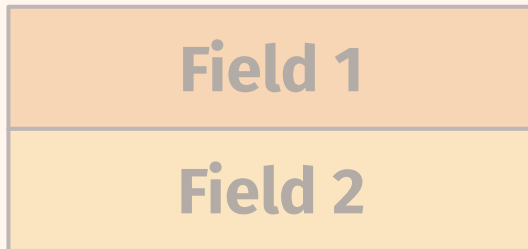
```
  if ( ... )
```

```
    c' = INSERT(c, x[i])
```

Update the field uses

## Optimization

# Field Elision



```
type T = { a: i32, b: i32 }
```

```
c = new Assoc<&T, i32>(N)
```

```
x = new Seq<T>(N)
```

```
for (i=0 .. N) {
```

```
    x[i].a = ...
```

```
    x[i].b = ...
```

```
    if ( ... )
```

```
        c' = INSERT(c, x[i])
```

***Benefit: Field is only allocated if needed!***

## Evaluation

**MEMOIR optimizations *reduce memory usage!***

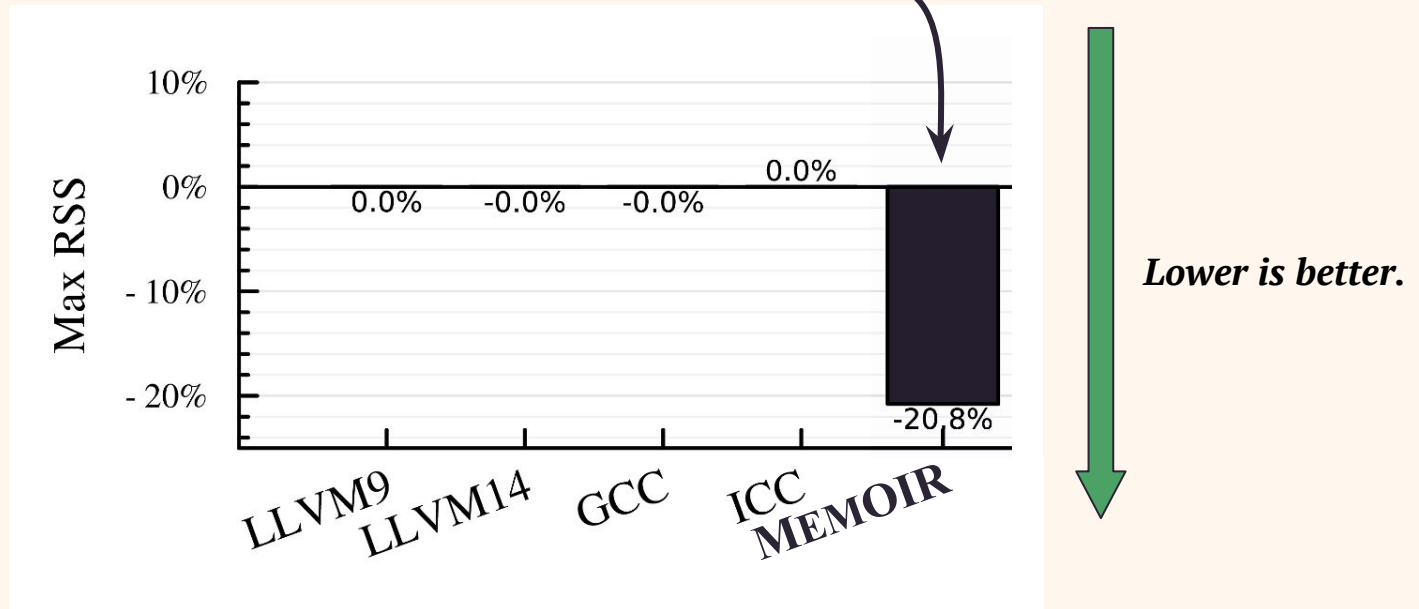


Figure: Maximum resident set size of `mc f_s` with `refspeed` input. 10 trials. Normalized to LLVM9.



*Transformation*  
**Takeaway**

**Decoupling storage from organization**

**+**

**Referential Transparency**

**=**

**Amenable to Transformation**

## *Overview*

# Representing Data Collections in the Compiler

General-purpose



Amenable to Analysis

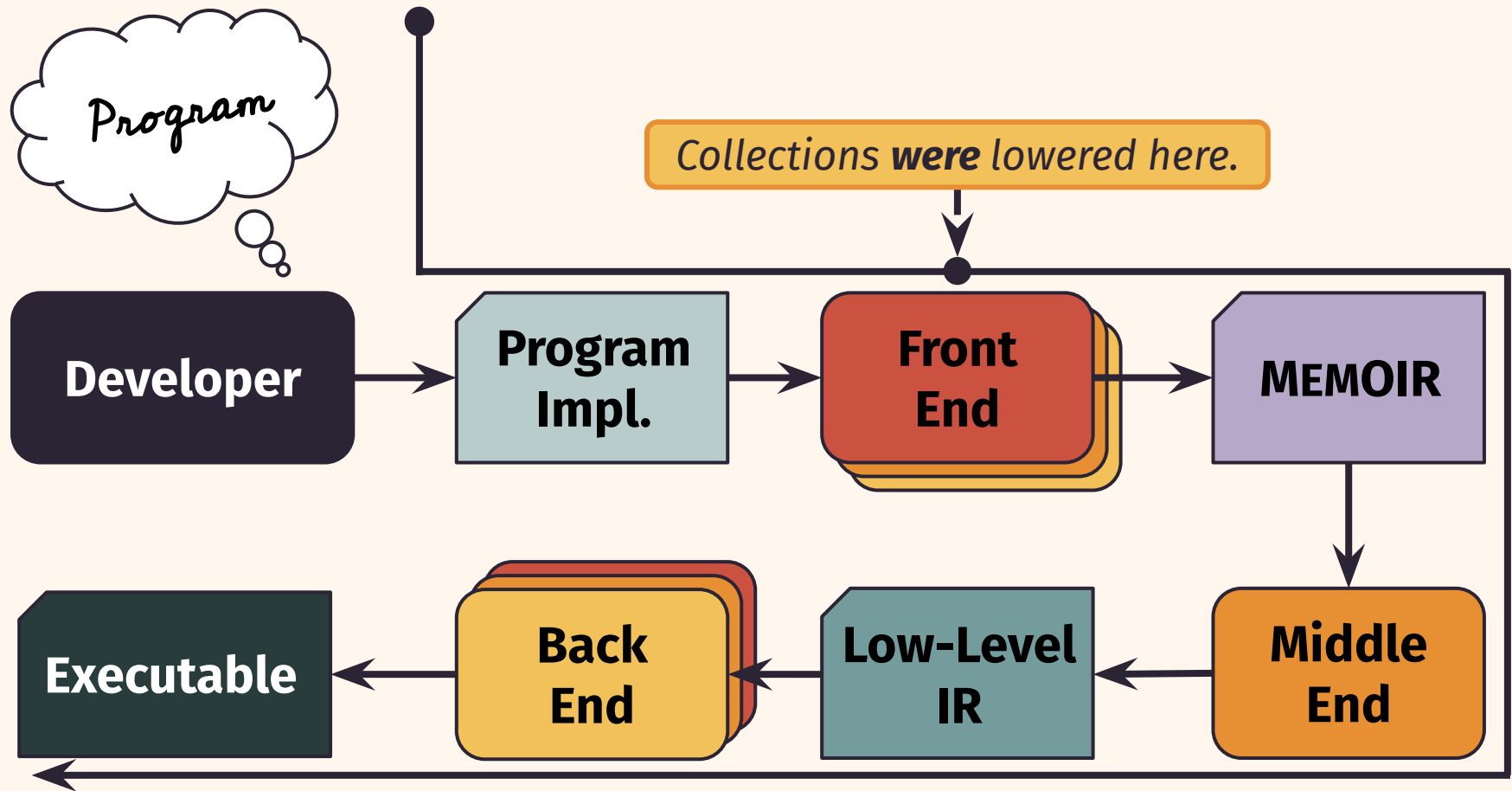


**Amenable to Transformation**



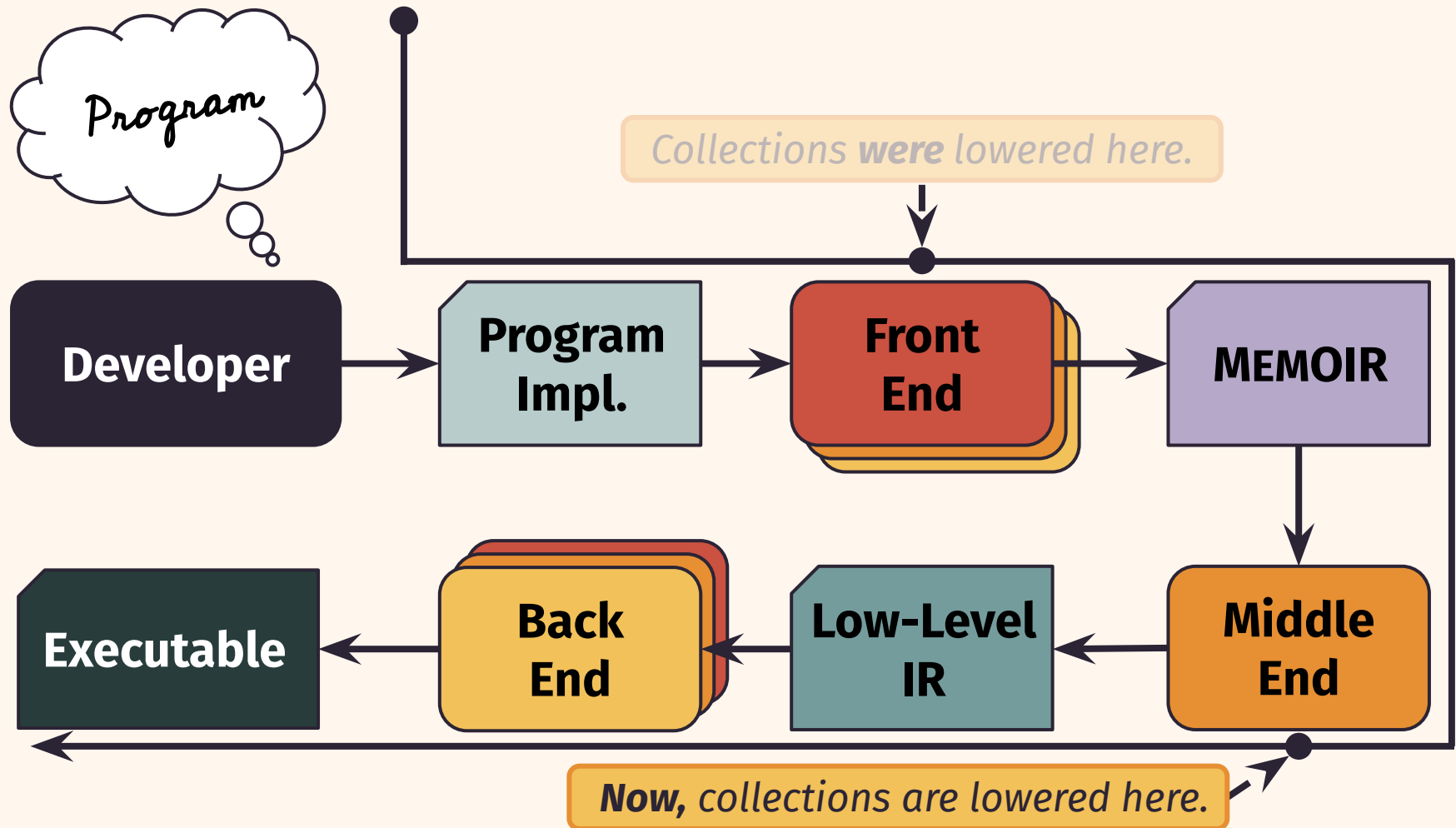
## Conclusion

# What is a Collection-Oriented Definition of Compilation?



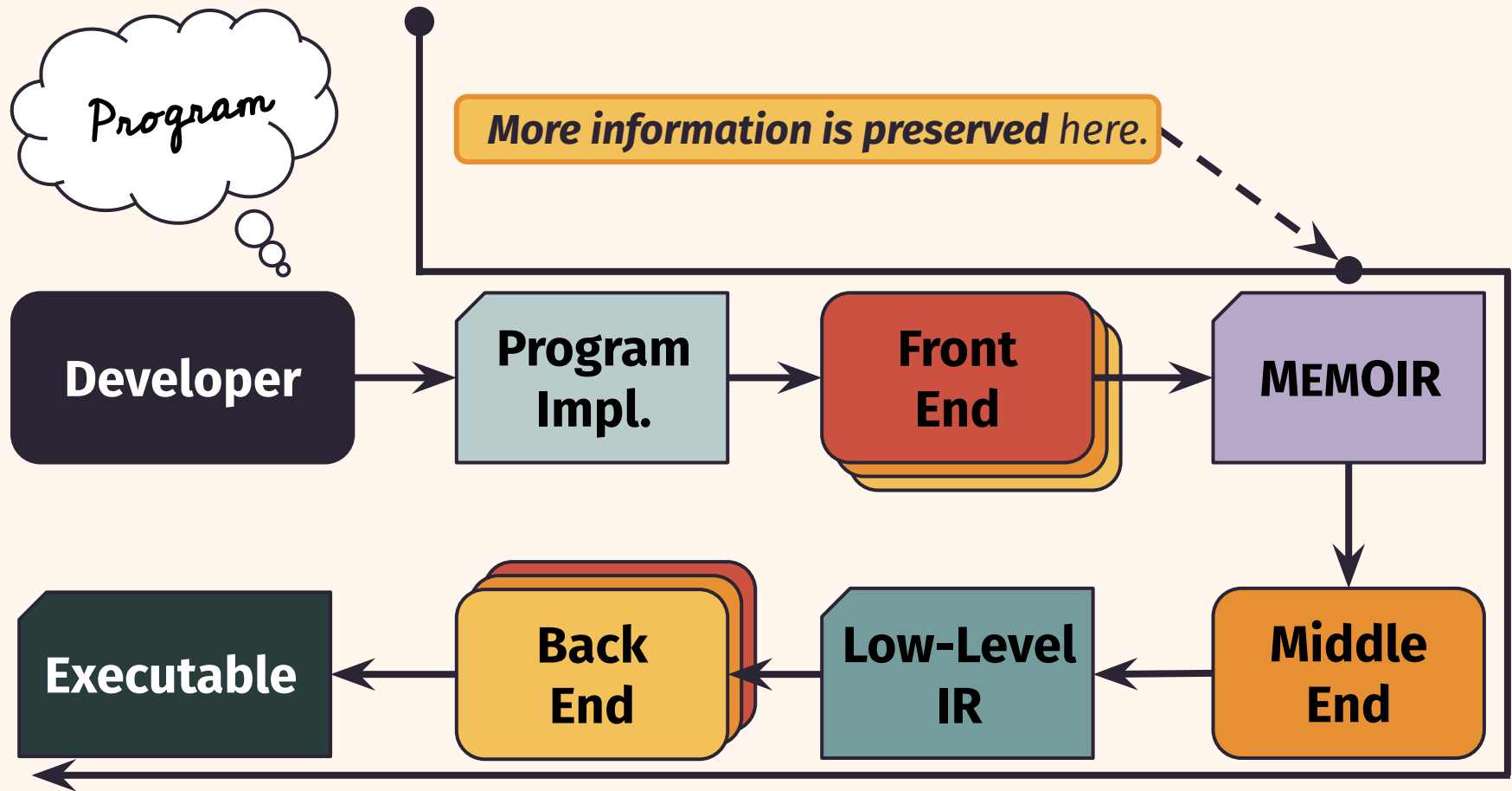
## Conclusion

# What is a Collection-Oriented Definition of Compilation?



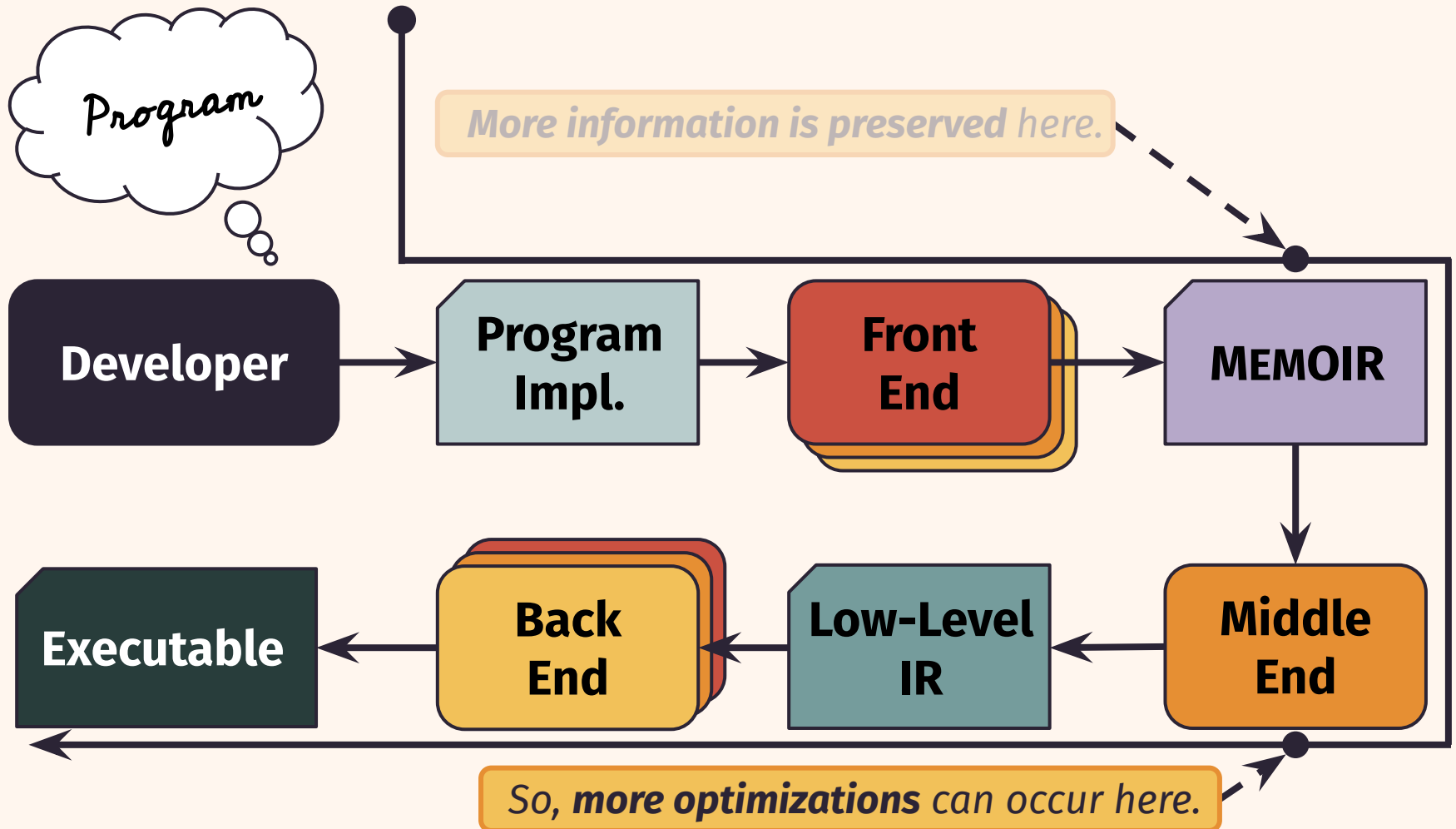
## Conclusion

# What is a Collection-Oriented Definition of Compilation?



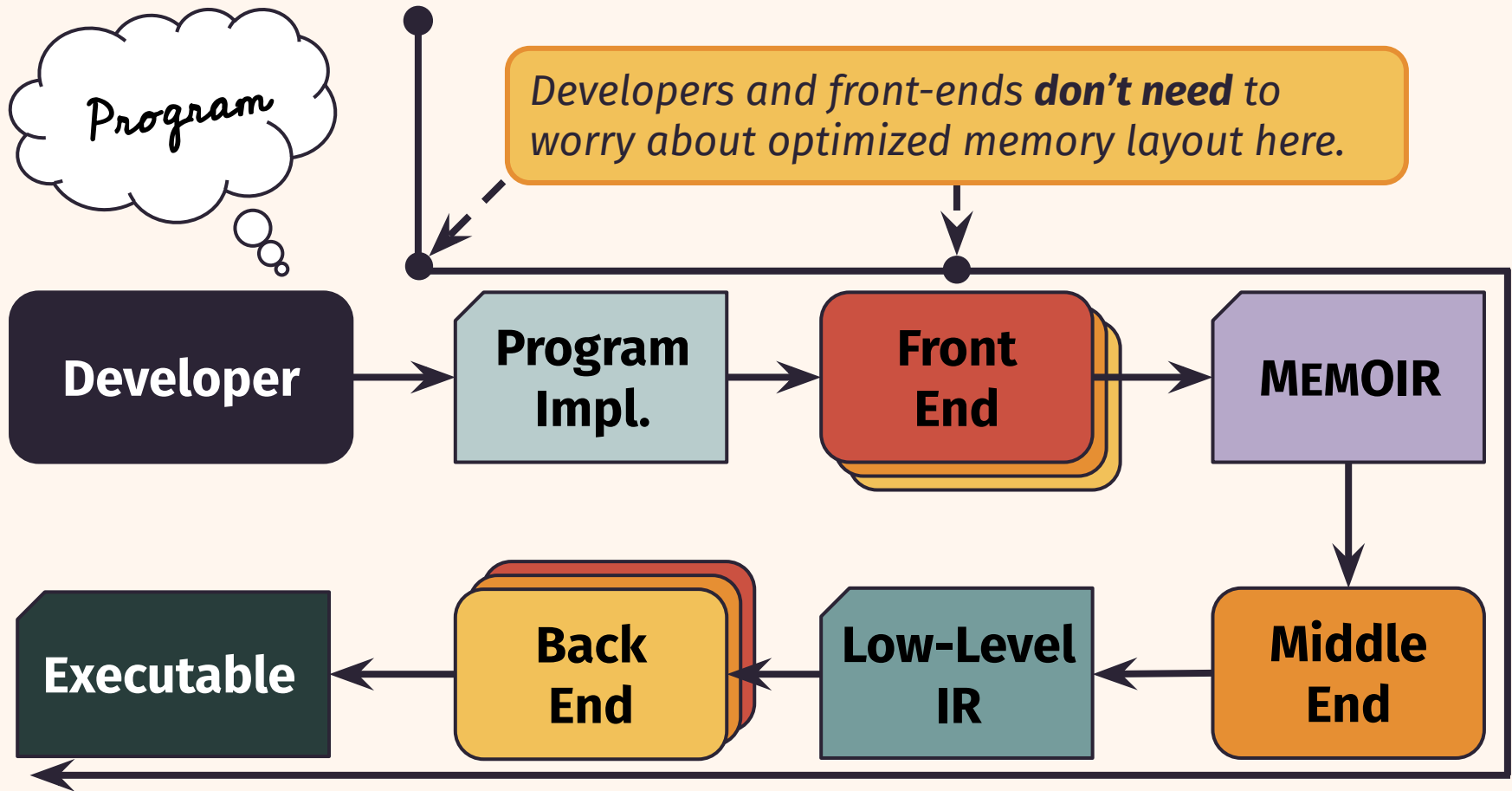
## Conclusion

# What is a Collection-Oriented Definition of Compilation?



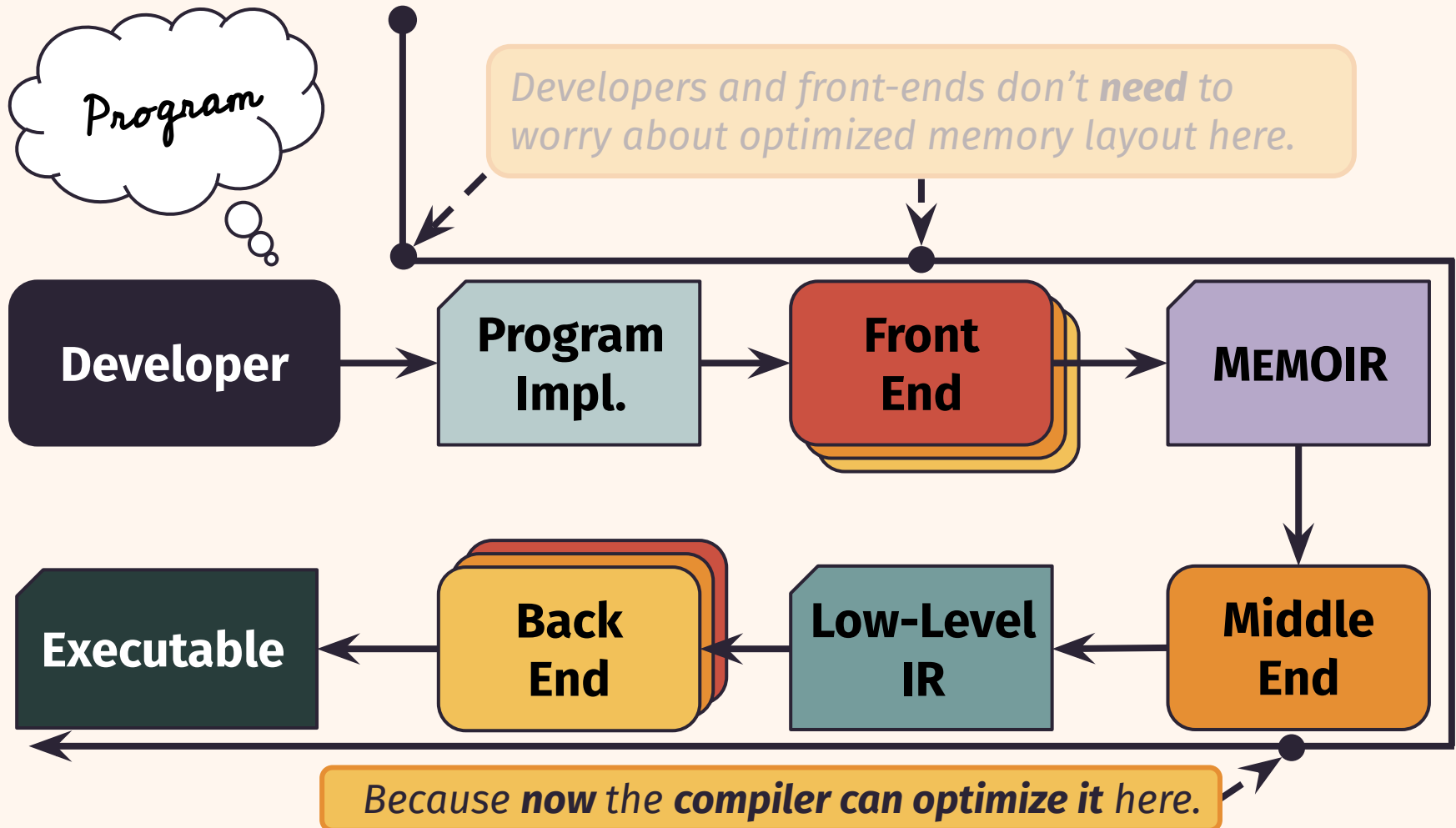
## Conclusion

# What is a Collection-Oriented Definition of Compilation?



## Conclusion

# What is a Collection-Oriented Definition of Compilation?





## *Conclusion*

### How can I use MEMOIR today?

**Write a pass with our *open source* compiler**

**LLVM**

**NOELLE**



[github.com/arcana-lab/memoir](https://github.com/arcana-lab/memoir)



[github.com/arcana-lab/memoir](https://github.com/arcana-lab/memoir)

## Conclusion

### How can I use MEMOIR today?

**Write a pass with our *open source* compiler**

LLVM

NOELLE

**Write a program using the MEMOIR toolchain**

C

C++



[github.com/arcana-lab/memoir](https://github.com/arcana-lab/memoir)

## Conclusion

### How can I use MEMOIR today?

Write a pass with our *open source* compiler

LLVM

NOELLE

Write a program using the MEMOIR toolchain

C

C++

Rust

Mojo

...

*More to  
come!*

# Representing Data Collections for Analysis and Transformation

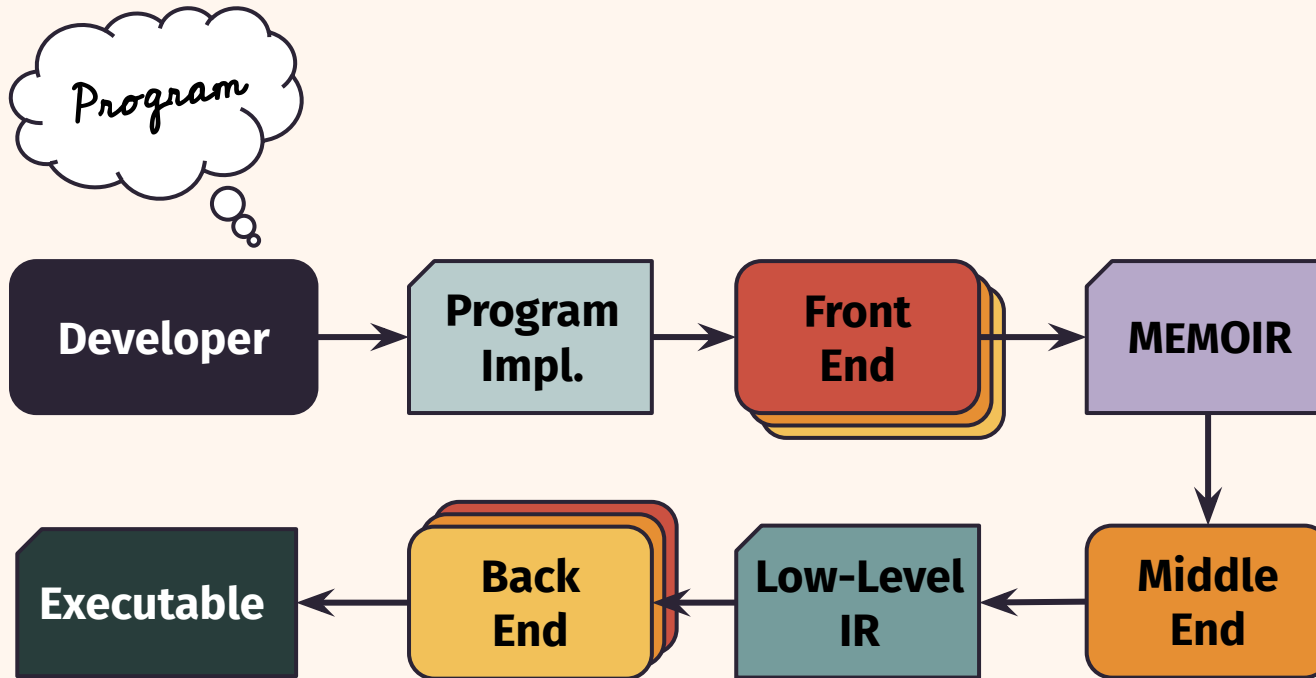
Tommy M<sup>c</sup>Michen



[www.mcmichen.cc](http://www.mcmichen.cc)



MEMOIR Repository



memoir



## Motivations

# Most Heap Memory is for Structured Data

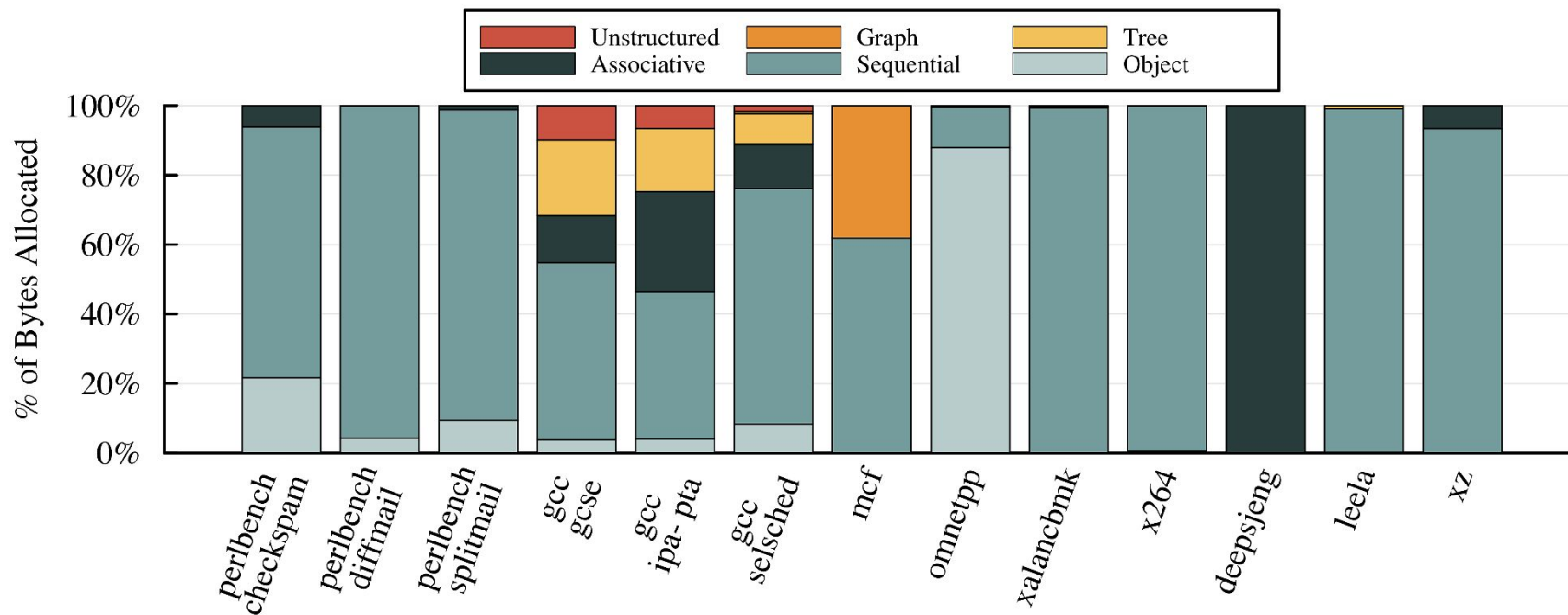


Figure: Breakdown of bytes read and written for each memory class in SPECINT 2017.

## Motivations

# Most Reads from Heap Memory are for Structured Data

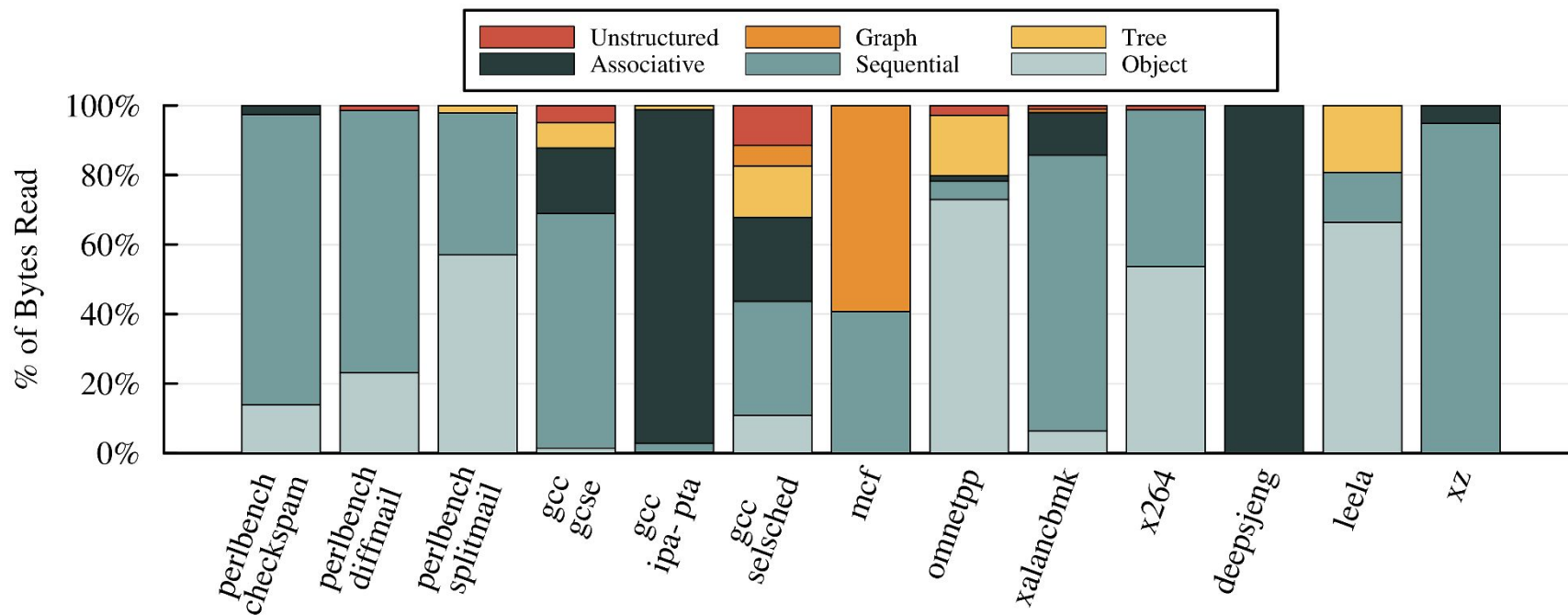


Figure: Breakdown of bytes read and written for each memory class in SPECINT 2017.

## Motivations

# Most Writes to Heap Memory are for Structured Data

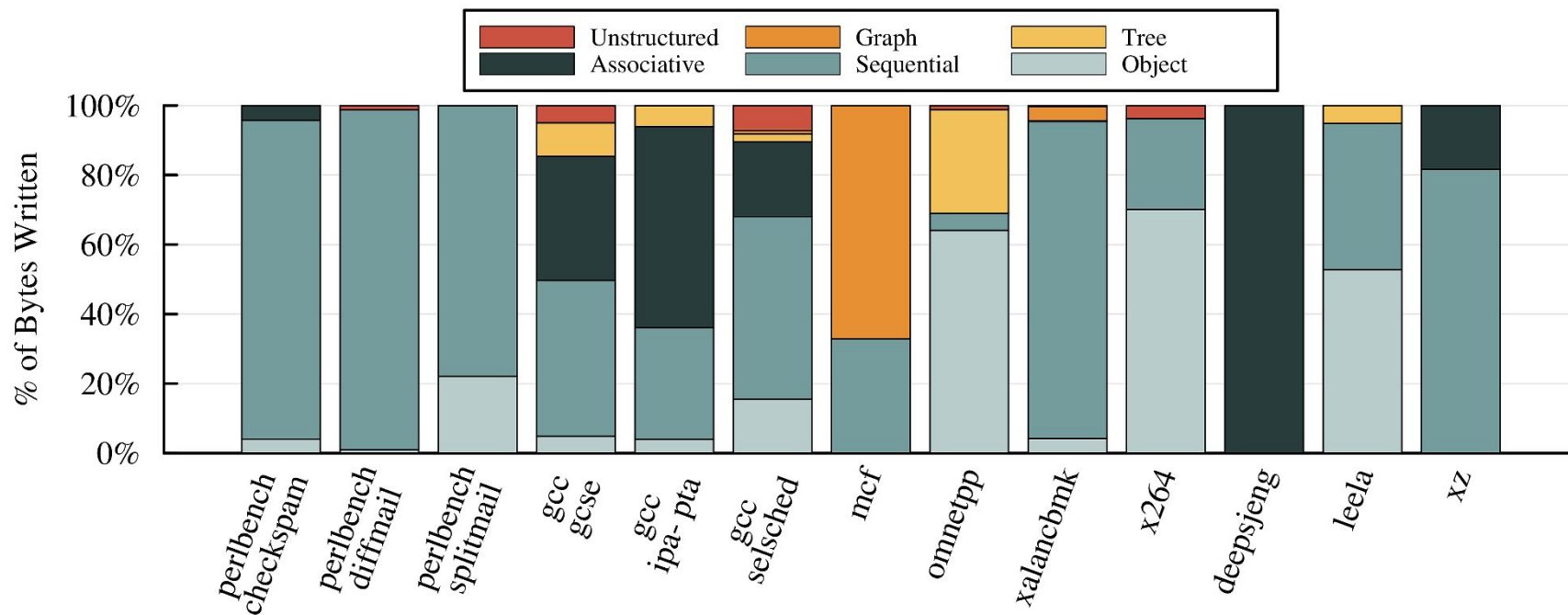


Figure: Breakdown of bytes read and written for each memory class in SPECINT 2017.



## MEMOIR requires reasonable compilation time

<i>Benchmark</i>	<i>Compile Time (ms)</i>			
	MEMOIR		LLVM	
	-00	-03	-00	-03
<b>mcf</b>	70.6	776.4	20.9	663.2
<b>deepsjeng</b>	246.0	1867.6	34.8	852.8
<b>LLVM opt</b>	225.9	668.4	52.0	414.7

# mcf\_s Execution Time with Pass Breakdown

*Lower is better.*

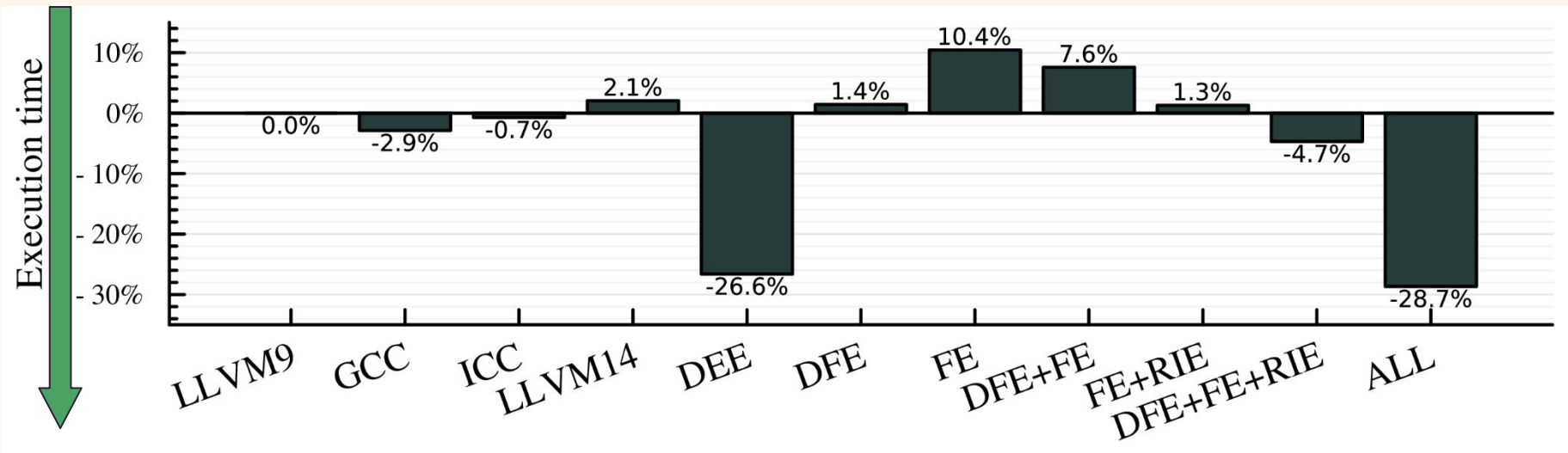
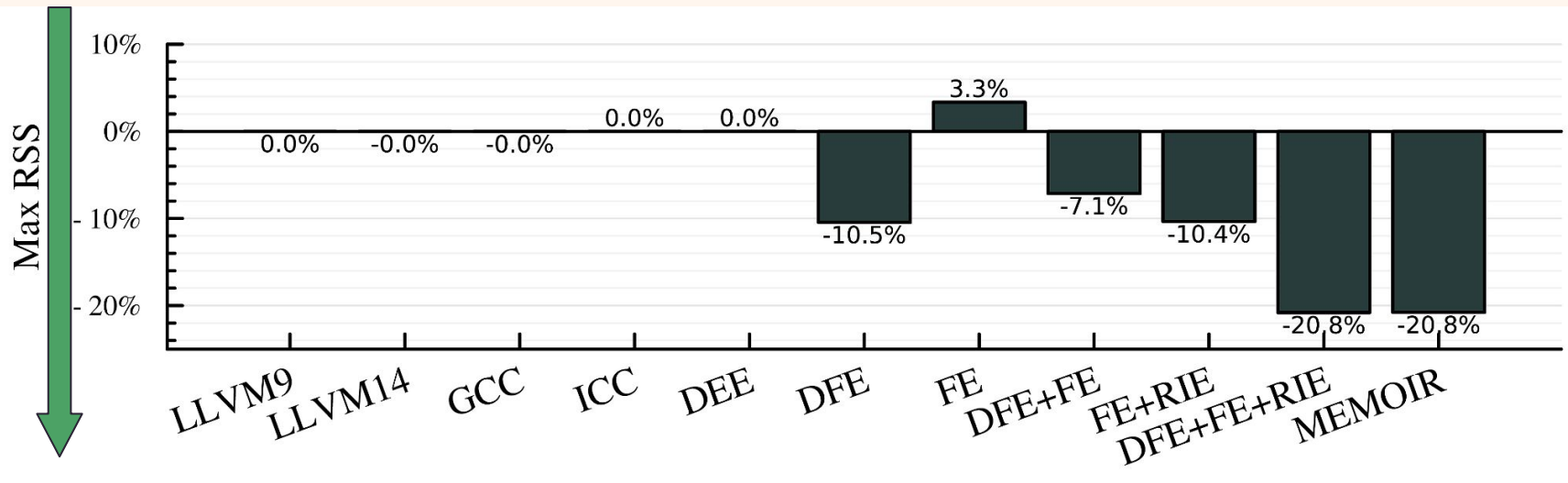


Figure 3: Execution time of mcf\_s with refspeed input.  
10 trials. Normalized to LLVM9.

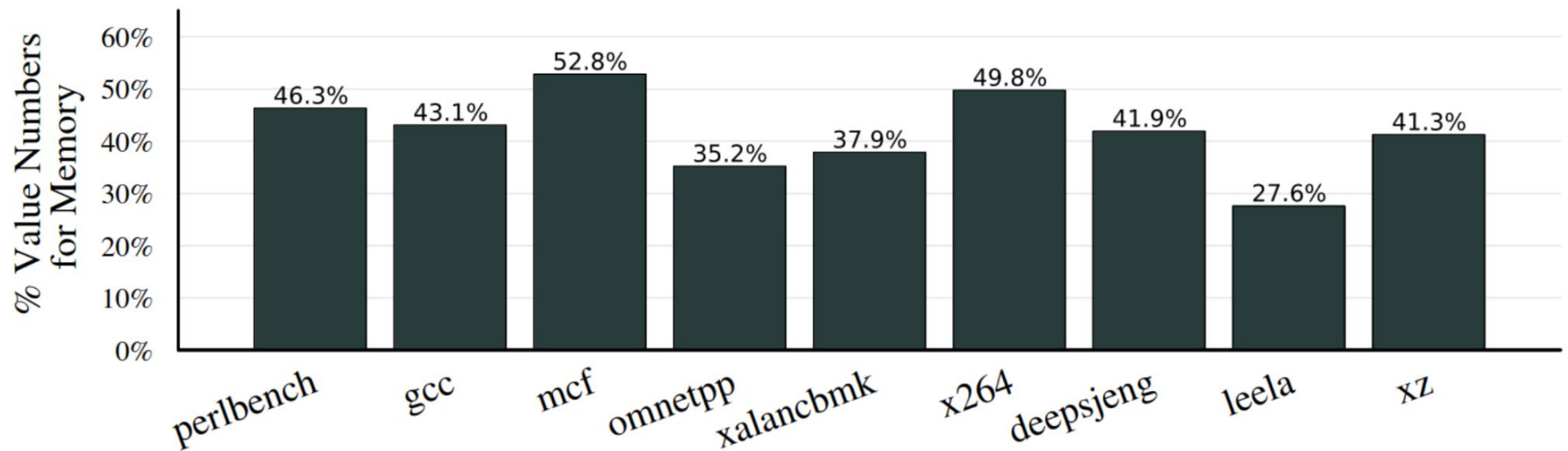
# mcf\_s Max RSS with Pass Breakdown

*Lower is better.*

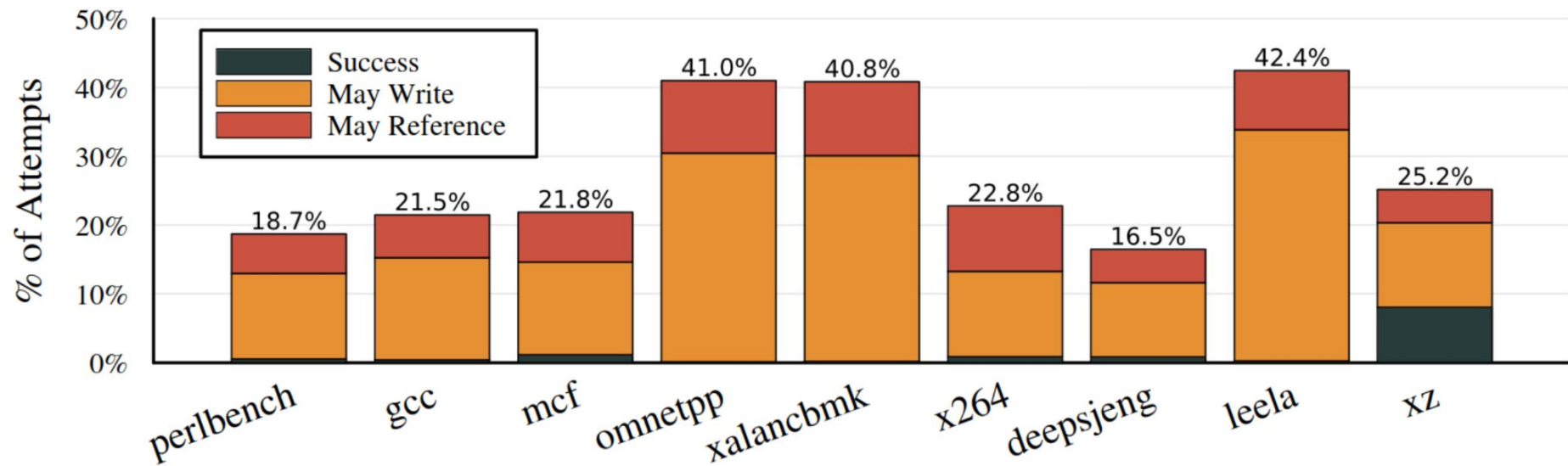


*Figure:* Maximum resident set size usage of mcf\_s with refspeak input. 10 trials. Normalized to LLVM9.

# Global Value Numbering is conservative because of memory operations



# Sink is commonly blocked by memory operations



# mcf\_s parallel speedup with DEE optimization

