

Dominance-Based Duplication Simulation

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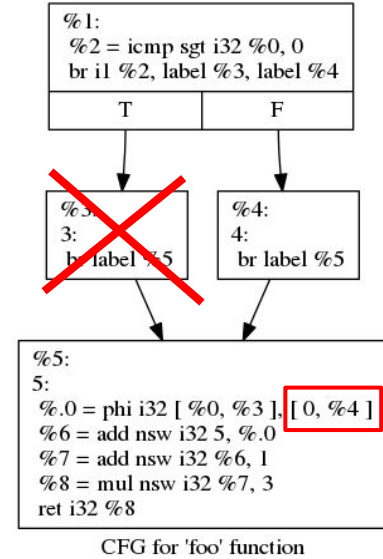
<https://kai-franz.github.io/dbds/>

Problem Statement

- Code duplication from shared children allows optimizations
- Duplicating all children is too slow and wasteful
- Solution: *Simulate* duplication and only apply the duplications that are “worth it”
- Two phases: simulate all possible duplications, then apply the worthwhile ones

Phase 1: Simulate Optimizations

- For each pair of (predBB, BB)
 - Generate a *Synonym Map* of the ϕ nodes in BB as if predBB were the only predecessor
 - Find optimizations in BB, add them to the synonym map
- Each simulation is completely independent*
- The synonym map holds all the information needed to apply the optimizations later



%0	i32 0
%6	5
%7	6
%8	18

Phase 2: Applying Optimizations

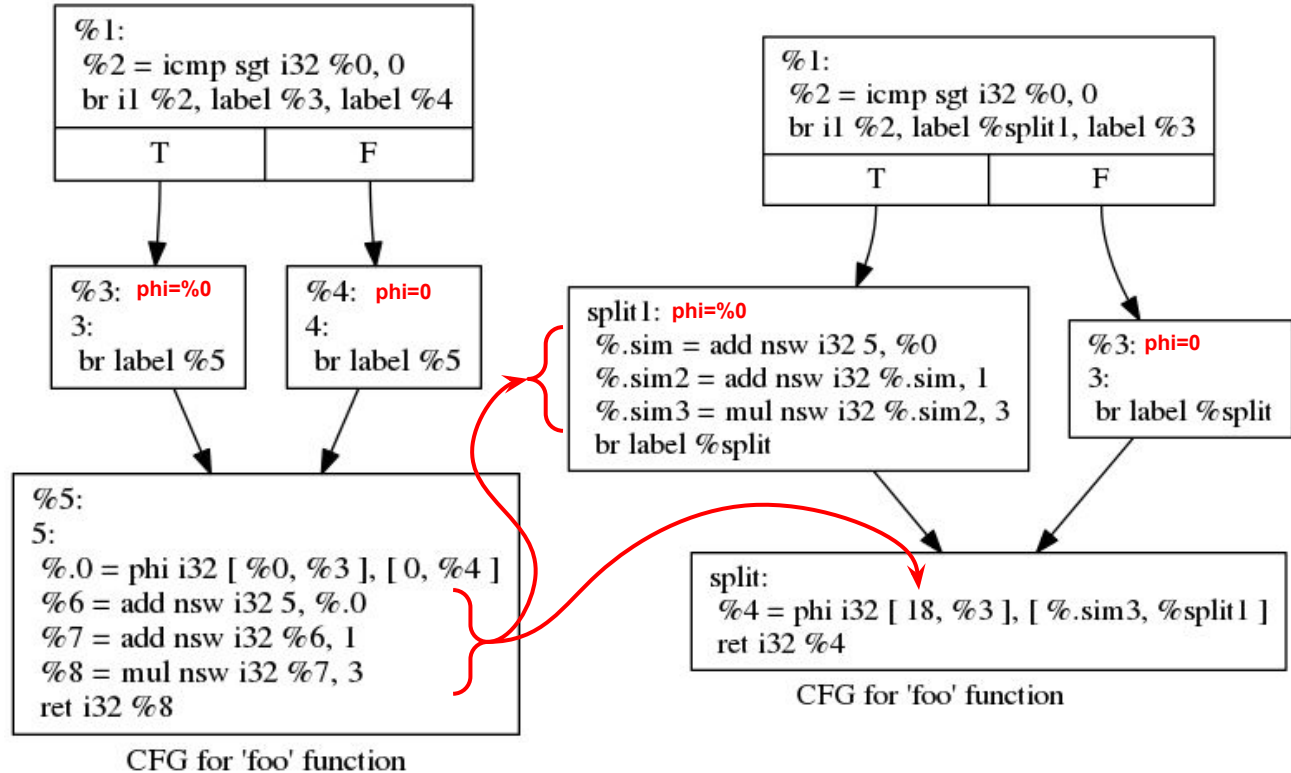
- For each instruction in the duplicated block
 - Look up in the synonym map:
 - If it should be replaced with a different instruction (e.g. strength reduction), replace it
 - If it should be deleted (e.g. replaced with a constant), delete it
 - Otherwise, clone the instruction
 - For each operand:
 - Check if the operand is in the synonym map* and replace it
 - Handle the uses of the variable
 - Add the new instruction to the synonym map for future *local* instructions to see
 - If the variable is used outside the current BB, see below
 - Add the new instruction to the end of the predecessor BB

Phase 2: Duplicating Code in SSA

- Need to deal with vars that are seen “outside” the current BB
 - Referenced in other BB
 - Referenced by the phi nodes of the current BB
- Add ϕ node for each var
 - Place in new “phiBB” that is the only successor of the duplicated code
 - This successor inherits all old successors of the duplicated BB
- Replace uses of var with uses of that ϕ node
 - Except if that use is in the duplicated BB, unless it’s in a ϕ node
 - Except in the ϕ node we just generated
 - *Including in future optimizations we’ve planned*

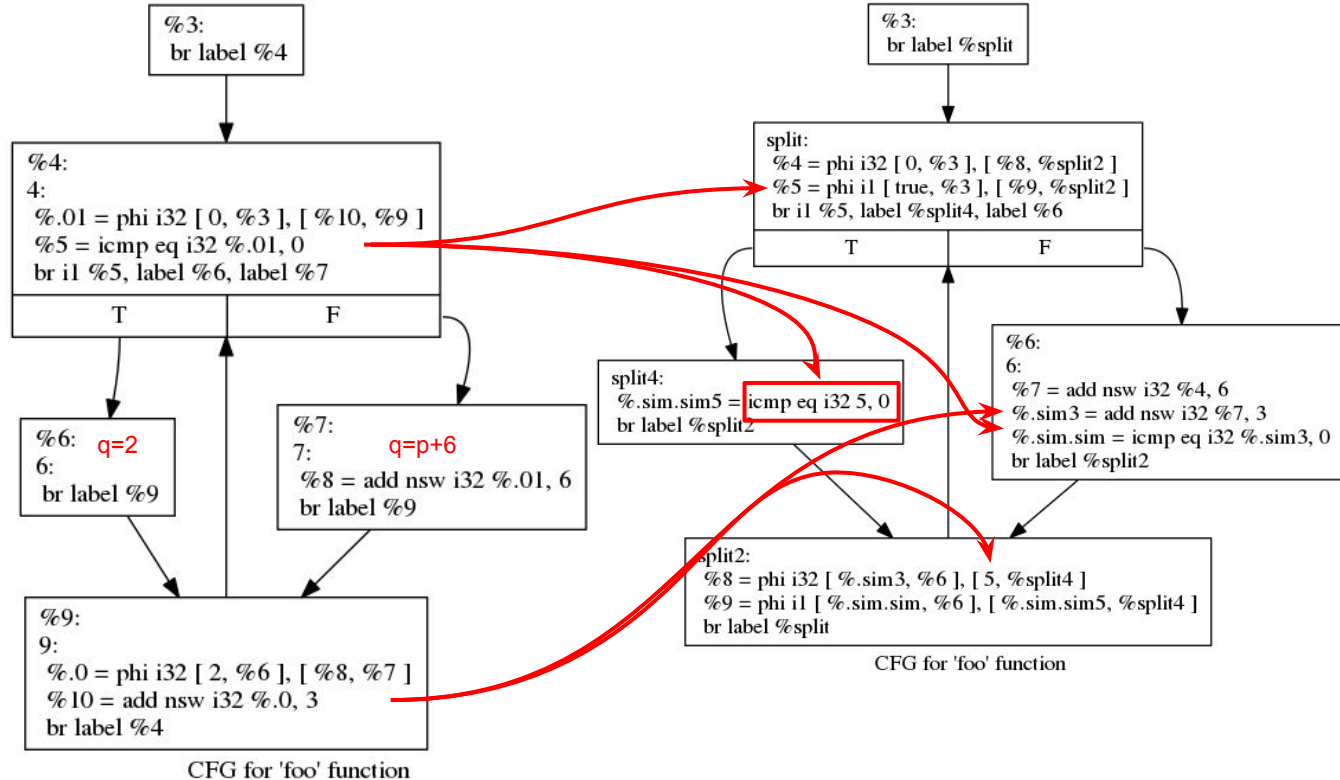
A Trivial Example

```
1 int foo (int x) {  
2   int phi;  
3   if (x > 0) phi = x;  
4   else phi = 0;  
5   int a = 5 + phi;  
6   int b = a + 1;  
7   int c = b * 3;  
8   return c;  
9 }
```



Loop and Interacting Duplications

```
1 int foo(int x, int y, int z) {  
2     int p = 0;  
3     int q;  
4     while (1) {  
5         if (p == 0) {  
6             q = 2;  
7         } else {  
8             q = p + 6;  
9         }  
10        p = q + 3;  
11    }  
12    return q;  
13 }
```

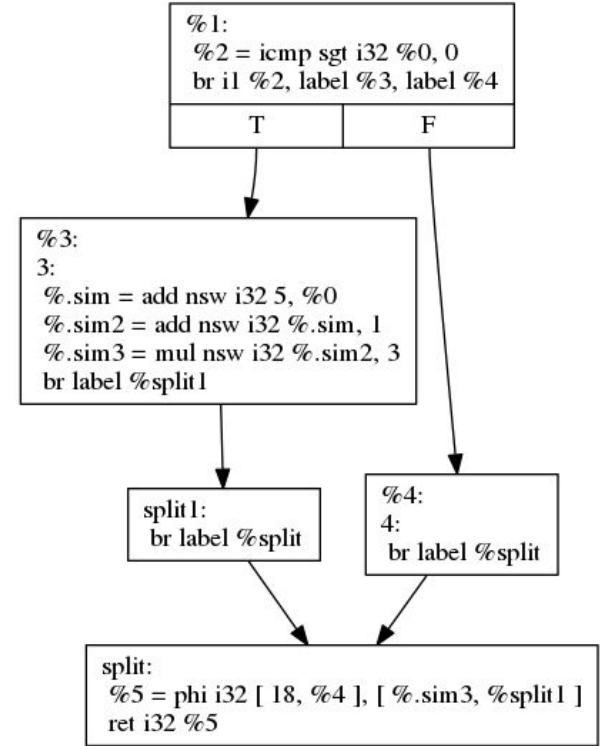
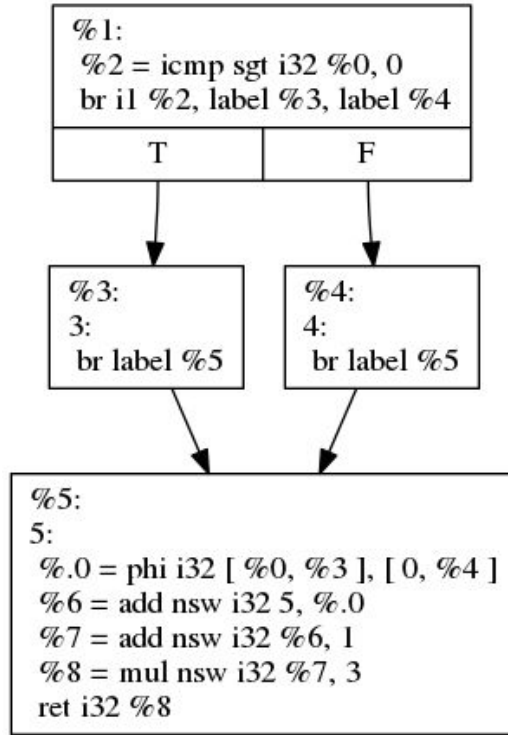


Future Work

- Use cost heuristic to determine when duplication is beneficial
 - Duplicating increases code size
 - Increased workload for later optimization passes
 - Can use JIT profiling information to guide optimization of hot paths
- Better clean-up of simulation artifacts
 - Detect new optimizations allowed by the application of multiple simulated optimizations
 - Detect simulation interactions at simulation time?
- More simulated optimizations
 - Paper lists Conditional Elimination
 - Any local optimization could be beneficial

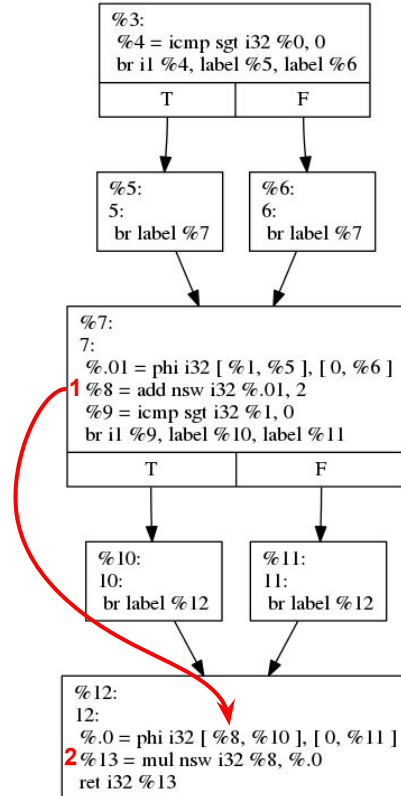
Generation of extra basic blocks

```
1 int foo (int x) {  
2     int phi;  
3     if (x > 0) phi = x;  
4     else phi = 0;  
5     int a = 5 + phi;  
6     int b = a + 1;  
7     int c = b * 3;  
8     return c;  
9 }
```

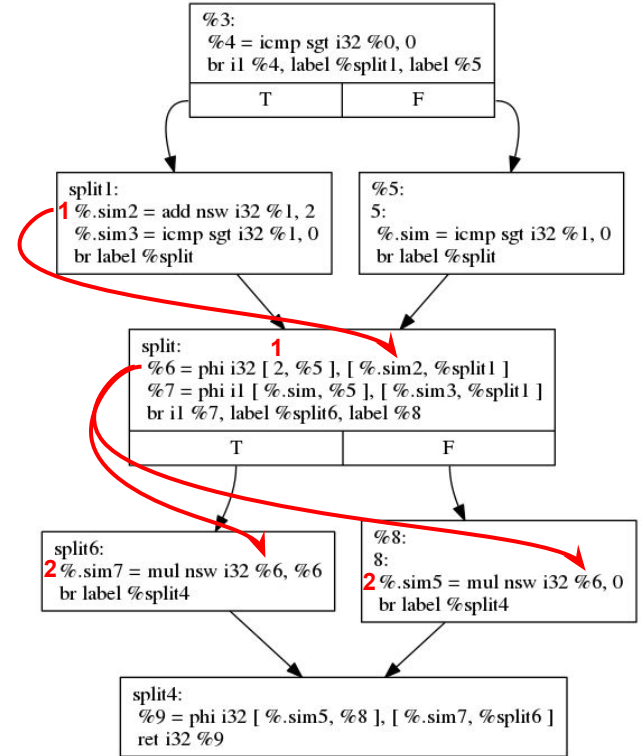


Multiple Optimizations in a row

```
1 int foo(int x, int y, int z) {  
2     int a;  
3     if (x > 0) {  
4         a = y;  
5     } else {  
6         a = 0;  
7     }  
8     int b = a + 2; 1  
9     int c;  
10    if (y > 0) {  
11        c = b;  
12    } else {  
13        c = 0;  
14    }  
15    return b * c; 2  
16 }
```



CFG for 'foo' function



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