

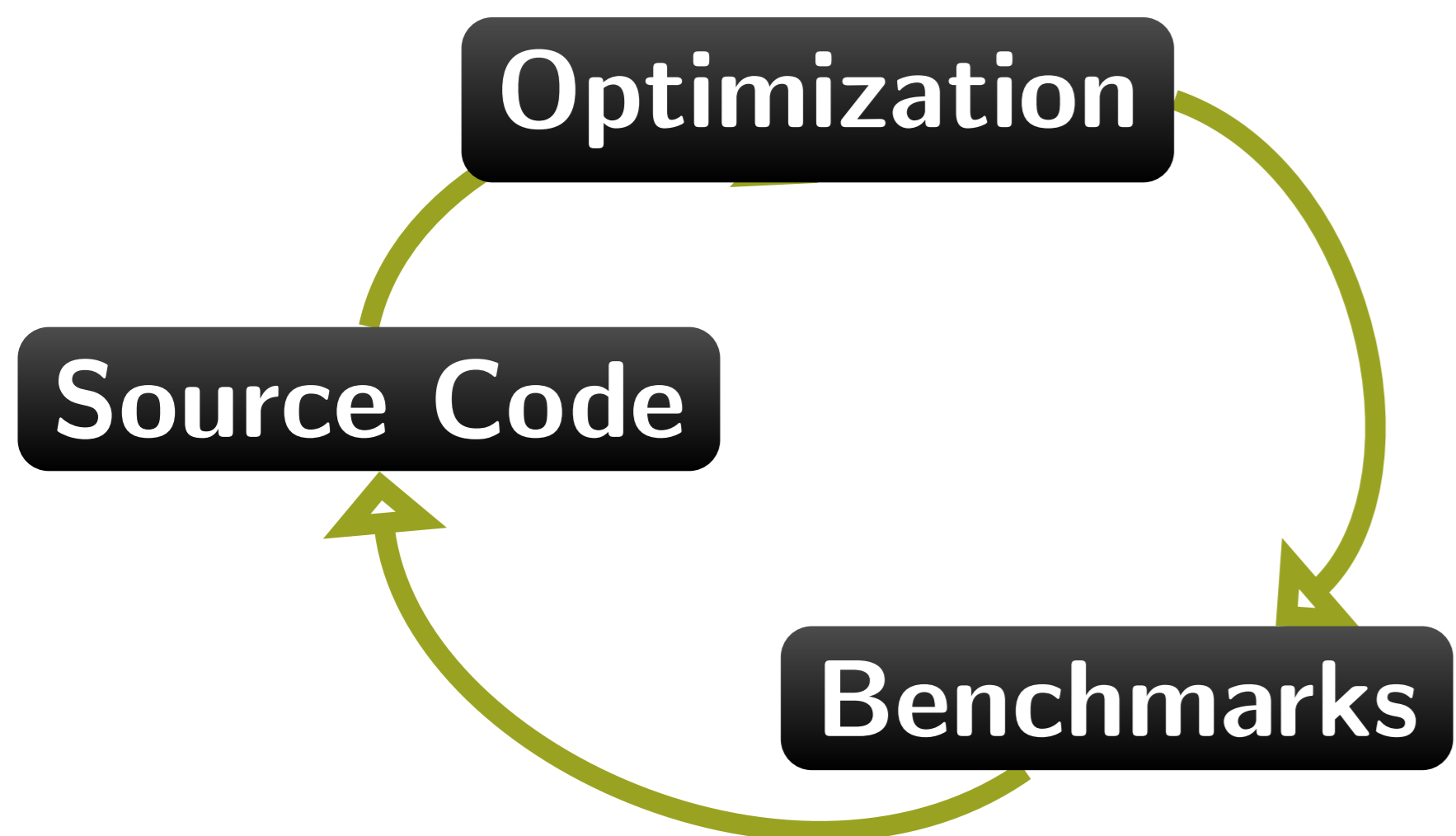
A genetic and source-to-source approach to iterative compilation

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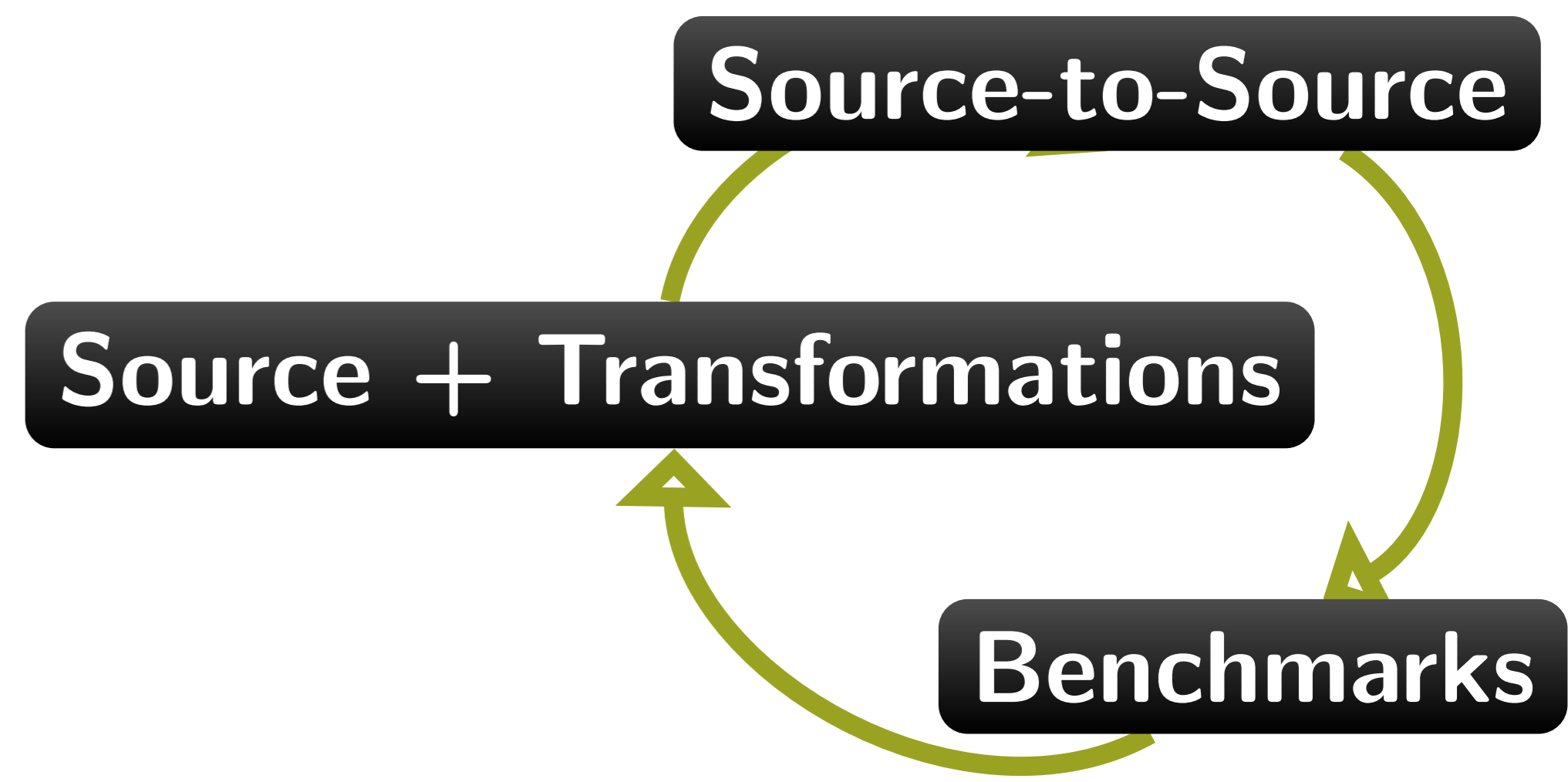
Classical optimization Cycle



With Source-to-source compilers

- PIPS – OSS from Mines ParisTech, 21 years old, 550 KLOC
- 242 transformations/phases
- ODL \Rightarrow introspection, persistence ...
- *à la* make phase chaining engine
- Linear Algebra-based analysis

Enhanced optimization Cycle



Automation through Python

Automatically chain Transformations

```

from pyps import * # tool namespace
w = workspace("test.c") # load files
foo=w["foo"] # per function selection
bar=w["bar"] # bar as a 'module' type
bar.unroll(FACTOR=4) # call transformations on module
foo.inlining(CALLERS="bar",PURGE_LABELS=True)
bar.display() # display module content on stdout
w.save(indir="sample") # save transformed files
w.compile(outdir="sample",link=False) # compile them
    
```

Various Approaches

- Transverse \mathbb{T} , the source-to-source transformation set \Rightarrow unrolling, inlining, loop distribution, scalarization ...
- K is a selection factor \Rightarrow control the greedy complexity



Full: $\mathcal{O}(|\mathbb{T}|!)$

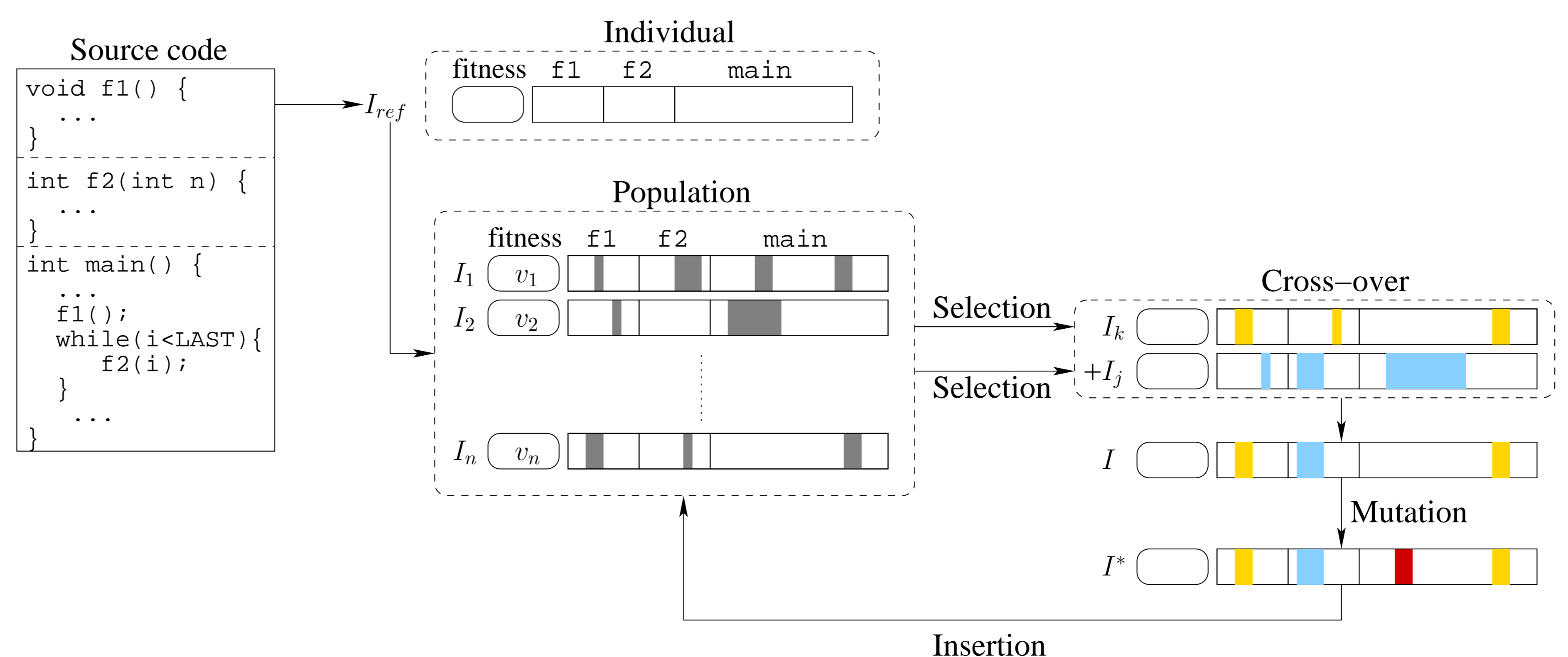


Greedy: $\mathcal{O}(K * |\mathbb{T}|^2)$

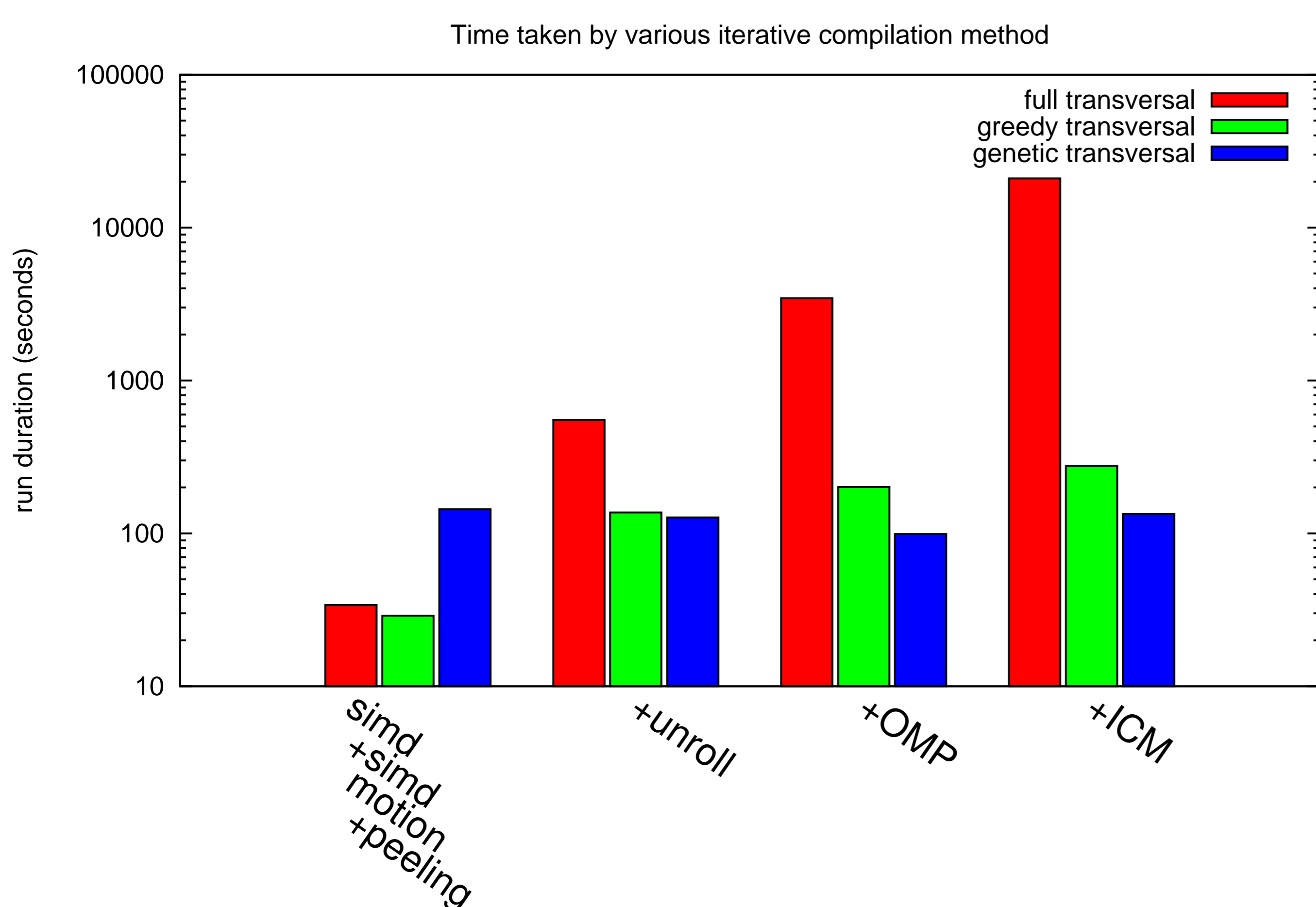
\Rightarrow Either too costly or too naive !

Genetic Algorithm Based Transformation space exploration

- Search heuristic based on biological evolution
- **Individual**: source code
- **Mutation**: code transformation
- **Fitness**: execution time
- Configurable Complexity
- Avoid Greedy algorithm problem
- \pm Random behavior
- Parallelization opportunity ?



Time performance



On an inner product

```

float inner_product(float b[SIZE], float c[SIZE]) {
    int i;
    float a = 0;
    for(i = 0; i < SIZE; i++)
        a += b[i]*c[i];
    return a;
}
    
```

Best Element

	ref	full	greedy	genetic
execution time (clock)	11435	8641	9870	8673

Best transformation

simdization + simd constant motion
 + unrolling + omp // for