CS6013 - Modern Compilers: Theory and Practise

Dependence testing

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Opening remarks

What have we done so far?

- Compiler overview.
- Scanning and parsing.
- JavaCC, visitors and JTB
- Semantic Analysis - specification, execution, attribute grammars.
- Type checking, Intermediate Representation, Intermediate code generation.
- Control flow analysis, interval analysis, structural analysis
- Data flow analaysis, intra-procedural constant propagation.
- Dependence analysis

Today: Dependence testing

Example dependence testing

```
for (i = 1 .. 4) {
 b[i]=a[4*i]+2.0;
 a[2*i+1]=1.0/i;
}
```

- For same iteration dependence: Find `i` `4*i` = `2*i+1`
- For inter-iteration dependence, find `i1` and `i2` `4*i1` = `2*i2+1`

```
for (i = 1 .. 4) {
 b[i]=a[3*i+5]+2.0;
 a[2*i+1]=1.0/i;
}
```

- For same iteration dependence: Find `i`: `3*i-5` = `2*i+1` and $1 \leq$ `i` ≤ 4.
- For inter-iteration dependence, find `i1` and `i2` `3*i1 - 5` = `2*i2+1`, $1 \leq$ `i1` ≤ 4, $1 \leq$ `i2` ≤ 4.

Take aways

- If the loop limits were not constant expressions - the inequality will only have the lower limit.
- In general, testing for dependence and identifying what is the dependence:
  - Constrainted Diophantine equations
    - solving one more equations with integer coefficients +
    - solution satisfying the inequality.
  - Recall: Solving Integer linear programs is NP-complete.
- What if the constraints are not linear - not usual.

Problem setup

We assume loops and multi-dimensional array accesses of the form:

```
for (i1 = 1.. hi1) {
  for (i2 = 1.. hi2) { ..
    for (in = 1.. hin) { ...
      x[..., a0 + a1 * i1 + ... + an * in, ... ]
      ...
      x[..., b0 + b1 * i1 + ... + bn * in, ... ]
      ... } } }
```

- may be accessed inside loop nest using indices of multiple loops.
- Dependence present iff, for each subscript position in the equation

$$a_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_j * i_{j_1} = b_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{n} b_j * i_{j_2}$$

  and the following inequalities are satisfied: $\forall j = 1 \cdots n$

$$1 \leq i_{j_1} \leq hi_j$$
$$1 \leq i_{j_2} \leq hi_j$$

linear Diophantine equation

$$a1 * x1 + a2 * x2 + \cdots an * xn = c$$

has an integer solution for $x1, x2, ..$, iff

GCD $(a1, a2, \cdots an)$ divides c.

GCD test - intuition

- A simple and sufficient test
- if a loop carried dependency exists between $X[a*i+b]$ and $X[c*i+d]$, then GCD (c, a) must divide $(d - b)$.

GCD Test formula

- Developed by Utpal Bannerjee and Robert Towle (1976).
- Comparatively weak test (Marks too many accesses as dependent).
- If for any one subscript position

$$GCD\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{n} Sep(a_j, b_j, j)\right) \neg/ \sum_{j=0}^{n}(a_j - b_j)$$

  where
  - GCD - computes the Greatest common divisor for the set of numbers.
  - "$x \neg/ y$" means that x does not divide y.
  - $$Sep(a,b,j) = \begin{cases} \{a-b\} & \text{looking for intra iteration dependence} \\ \{a,b\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

  then the two references to the array are independent.
- Other words: dependence $\Rightarrow$ GCD divides the sum.

GCD test for loops with arbitrary bounds

Say the loops are not canonical, but are of the form:

for $i_j \leftarrow lo_j$ by inc_j to hi_j

$$GCD\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{n} Sep(a_j * inc_j, b_j * inc_j, j)\right) \neg/ a_0 - b0 + \sum_{j=0}^{n}(a_j - b_j) * lo_j$$

Dependence testing based on separability

- A pair of array references is separable if in each pair of subscript positions, the expressions found are of the form: $a * x + b1$ and $a * x + b2$.
- A pair of array references is weakly separable if in each pair of subscript positions, the expressions found are of the form: $a1 * x + b1$ and $a2 * x + b2$.

Dependence testing for separable array references

If the two array references are separable, then dependence exists if

- $a = 0$ and $b1 = b2$ or
- $(b1 - b2)/a \leq hi_j$

Dependence testing for weakly separable array references

- For each subscript position, we have equations of the form: $a1 * y + b1 = a2 * x + b2$, or $a1 * y = a2 * x + (b2 - b1)$
- Dependence exists if the solution (value of j) satisfies inequalities given by the loop bounds of loop j.
- List all such constraints for each reference.
- For any given reference if there is only one equation:
  - Say it is given by: $a1 * y = a2 * x + (b2 - b1)$
  - One linear equation, two unknowns: Solution exists iff $GCD(a1, a2)\%(b2 - b1) = 0$

Dependence testing for weakly separable array references (contd)

- If the set of equations has two members of the form

$$a_{11} * y = a21 * x + (b21 - b11)$$
$$a_{12} * y = a22 * x + (b22 - b12)$$

  Two equations and two unknowns.
  - If $a21/a11 = a22/a12$ then rational solution exists: iff $(b21 - b11)/a11 = (b22 - b12)/a12$.
  - If $a21/a11 \neq a22/a12$ then there is one rational solution.

  Once we obtain the solutions, check that they are integers and inequalities are satisfied.
- If set of equations have n (> 2) members, either $n-2$ are redundant $\rightarrow$ use previous methods.
  Else we have more equations compared to the unknowns $\rightarrow$ overdetermined.

Example: analyzing weak separable references

```
for (i=1 .. n) {
    for (j=1 .. m) {
        f[i] = g[2*i][j] + 1.0
        g[i+1][3*j] = h[i][i] - 1.5
        h[i+2][2*i-2] = 1.0/i
    }
}
```

- For `g[]`: To have dependence:
  - For the first subscript: `2*x = y + 1`
  - For the second subscript: `z = 3*w`
  - Infinite solutions. Why?
- For `h[]`: To have dependence:
  - for the first subscript: `x = y + 2`
  - For the second subscript: `x = 2 * y -2`
  - Solution: `x = 6`, `y = 4`, dependence if `n` $\geq$ 6.

Closing remarks

What did we do today?

- Dependence testing.