

Interprocedural Analysis and Parallelization

Makoto Satoh, Yuichiro Aoki, Motoyasu Takabatake¹⁾
²⁾, Takayoshi Itsuka²⁾, and Sumio Kikuchi³⁾

1) Advanced Parallelizing Compiler Project

2) Systems Development Laboratory (Hitachi, Ltd.)

3) Software Development Center (Hitach, Ltd.)

Contents

1. Introduction

2. Features of WPP

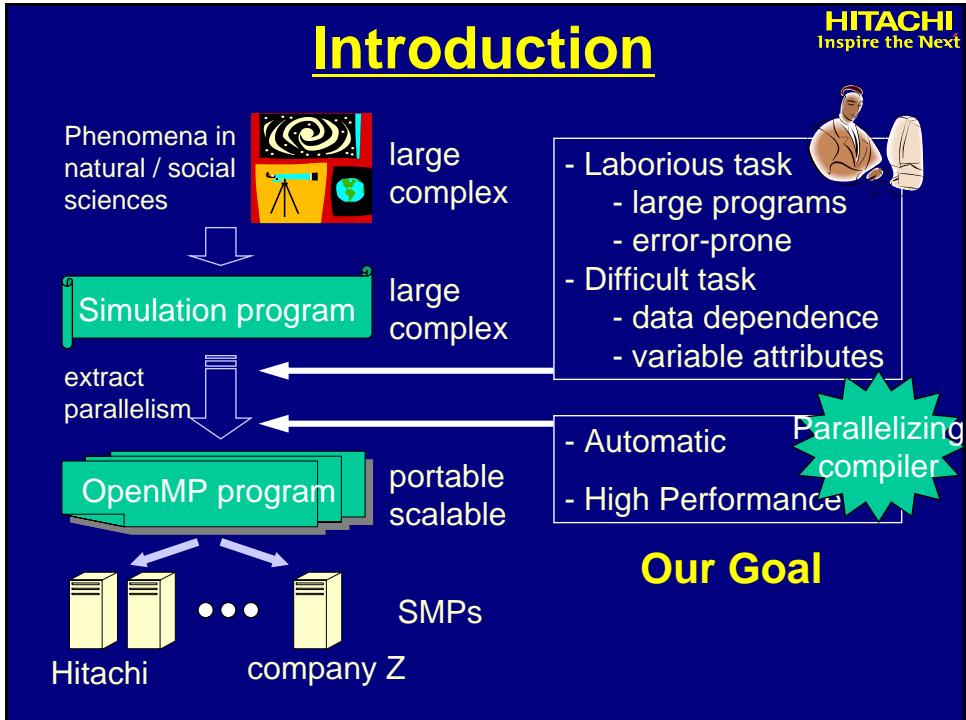
- 1. Aggressive Constant Propagation
- 2. Array Region Analysis
- 3. COMMON variable Analysis
- 4. Interprocedural Parallelization
- 5. Cooperative Parallelization

3. Evaluation

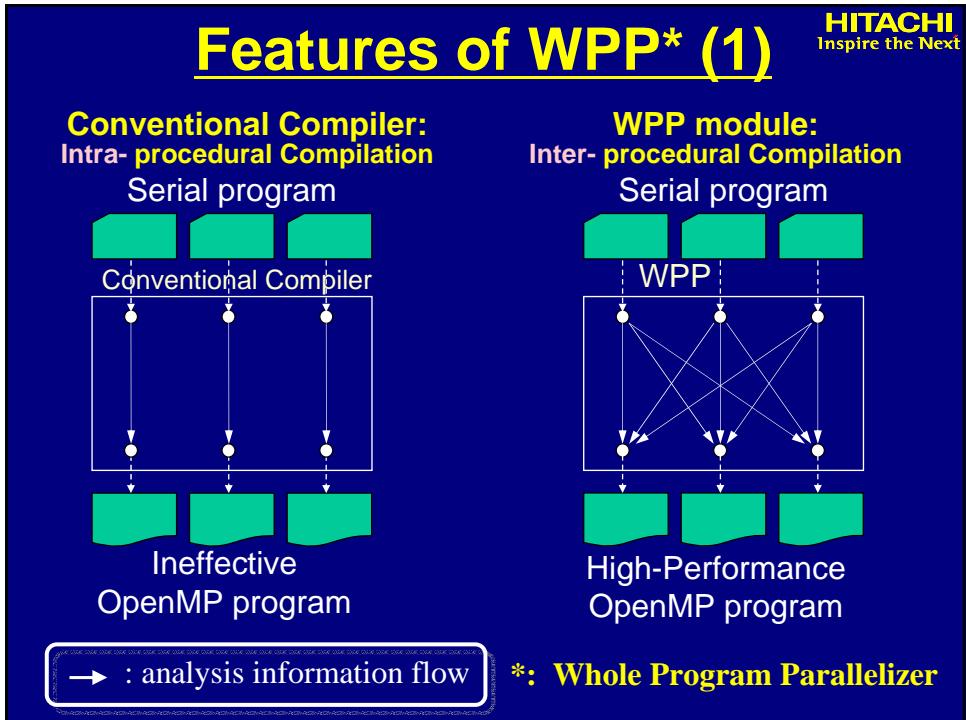
4. Conclusion

Introduction

HITACHI
Inspire the Next

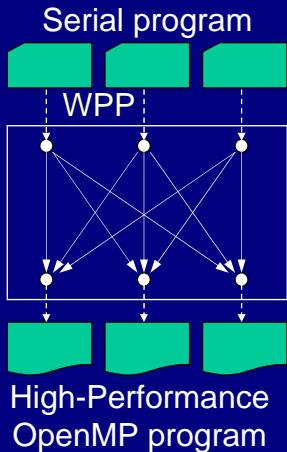


Our Goal



Features of WPP (2)

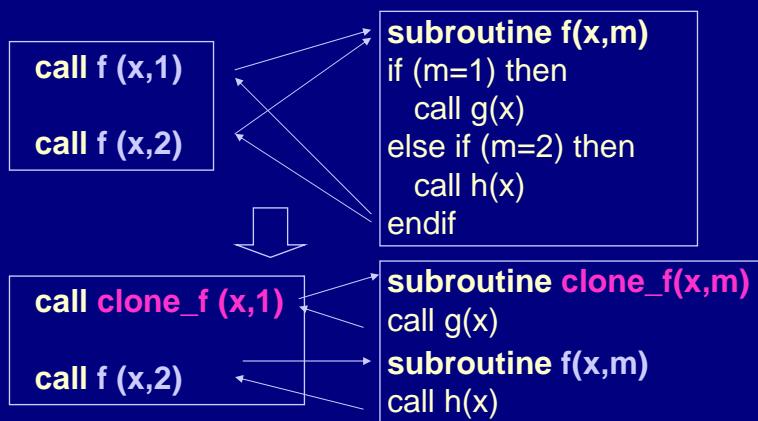
WPP module:
Inter-procedural Compilation



- Interprocedural Optimization
 - * Aggressive constant propagation
- Interprocedural Analysis
 - * Array region analysis
 - * COMMON variable analysis
- Interprocedural Parallelization
 - * Scalar/Array privatization
 - * Reduction
- Cooperative Parallelization
 - * OpenMP + (Auto) Interproc.
 - * Intra- + Inter-procedural
- OpenMP program generation

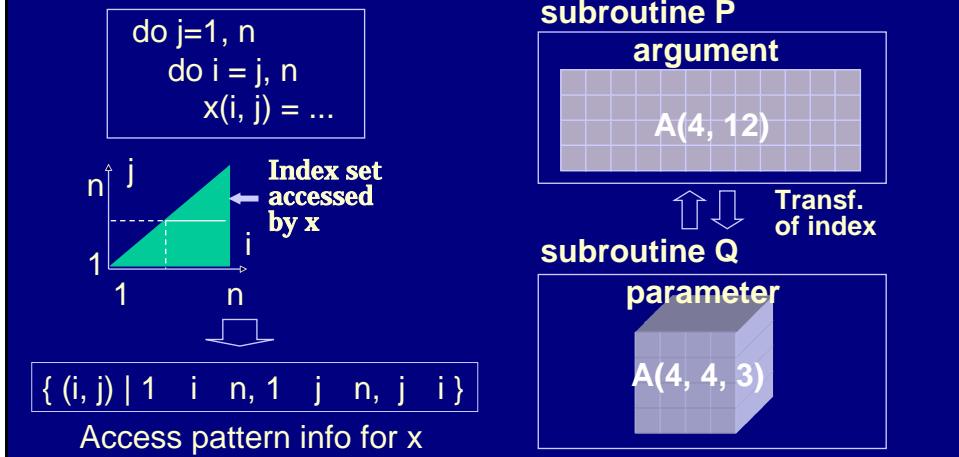
Aggressive Constant Propagation

The WPP makes clone procedures, propagates constants beyond procedure boundaries, and evaluates expressions at compile time.



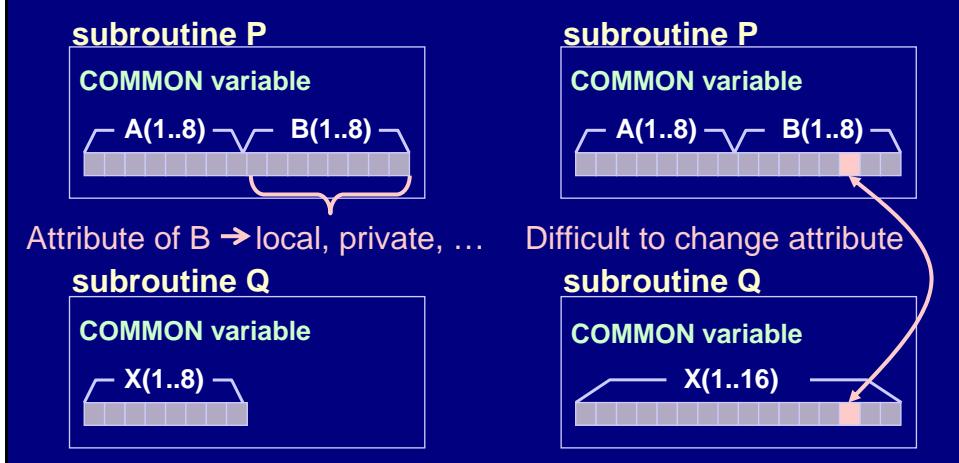
Array Region Analysis

The WPP uses a system of linear inequalities that enables the analysis of complex access patterns and complex argument-to-parameter transformation.



COMMON Variable Analysis

The WPP analyzes reference and alias information of COMMON variables; it can change the variable attributes at every subroutine (furthermore, at every loop).



Interprocedural Parallelization

The WPP can parallelize loops including procedure calls changing variable attributes to private or reduction if necessary.

```
do i=1, n
...
call f(x,y)
...
end do
```

```
subroutine f(x, y)
...
x = x + 2.0
...
```

```
!$OMP PARALLEL
!$OMP DO REDUCTION(+: X)
do i=1, n
...
call f(x, y)
...
enddo
!$OMP END DO NOWAIT
!$OMP END PARALLEL
```

Cooperative Parallelization (1)

The WPP can parallelize both of the loops to which OpenMP is specified and the loops not specified in a program and enclose the contiguous parallel loops in a parallel region.

```
do i=1, n
call f(x, y)
enddo

!$OMP PARALLEL
!$OMP DO
do j=1, n
...
enddo
!$OMP END DO
!$OMP END PARALLEL
```

```
!$OMP PARALLEL
!$OMP DO
do i=1, n
call f(x, y)
enddo
!$OMP END DO NOWAIT
!$OMP DO
do j=1, n
...
enddo
!$OMP END DO
!$OMP END PARALLEL
```

Cooperative Parallelization (2)

The WPP can apply **inter-procedural parallelization** to the loops with procedure calls and apply strong **intra-procedural parallelization** to the loops without them.

```
k=1
do i=1, n
  do j=k, n
    h(i, j) = ...
  enddo
  k = i
enddo

do i=1, n
  call f(x, y)
enddo
```

k = 1,1,2,3, ...

1st loop is peeled and parallelized.

```
!$OMP PARALLEL
!$OMP DO
  do i=2, n
    do j=i-1, n
      h(i, j) = ...
    enddo
  enddo
!$OMP END DO NOWAIT
!$OMP DO
  do i=1, n
    call f(x, y)
  enddo
!$OMP END DO
!$OMP END PARALLEL
```

Evaluation Environment

Hitachi SR8000

CPU: Proprietary, 375MHz

Structure: SMPs (16PEs =8PEs/node x 2 nodes)

L1: 128KB

Compiler: OFORT90 V01-04-/B

SGI® Origin® 2000

CPU: R10000®, 195MHz

Structure: DSM (32 PE= 2PEs/node x 16 nodes)

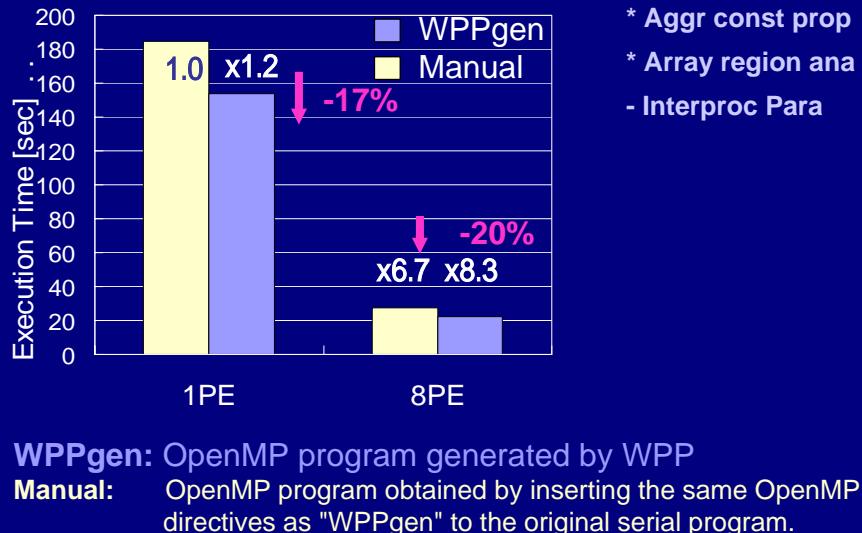
L1: 32KB / 32KB

L2: 4MB/PE

Compiler: MIPSpro™ Fortran90 Version 7.30

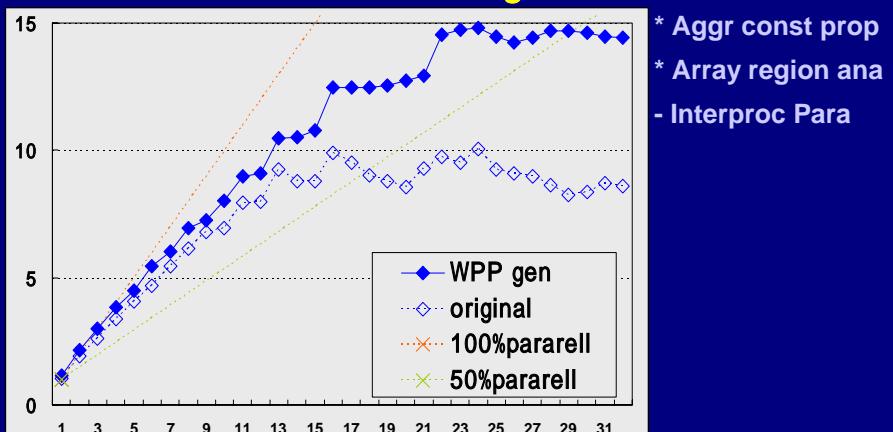
Evaluation (1)

SPEC® CFP95 / turb3d on SR8000



Evaluation (2)

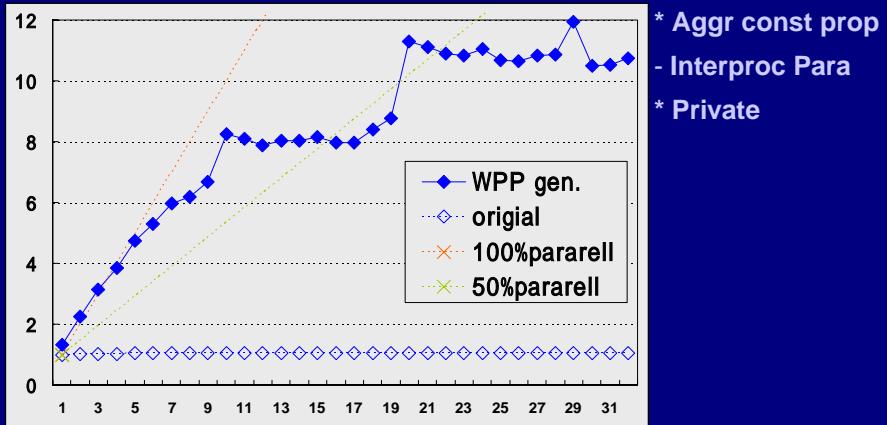
SPEC® CFP95 / turb3d on Origin® 2000



WPP gen: OpenMP program generated by the WPP
original: MIPSPro™ Fortran V.7.30

Evaluation (3)

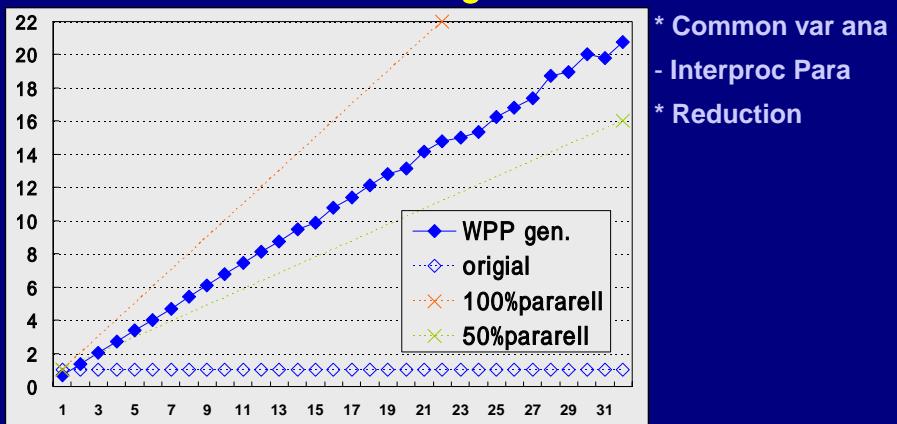
SPEC® CFP2000 / wupwise on Origin® 2000



WPP gen: OpenMP program generated by the WPP
 original: MIPSPro™ Fortran V.7.30

Evaluation (4)

NPB2.3 serial / EP on Origin® 2000



WPP gen: OpenMP program generated by the WPP
 original: MIPSPro™ Fortran V.7.30

Conclusion

We have developed the WPP, Interprocedural parallelizing module in APC compiler, which

- optimizes programs interprocedurally.
- parallelizes the loops including procedure calls.
- generates high-performance OpenMP programs.

Evaluation shows its effectiveness in scientific benchmarks.

SGI and Origin are registered trademarks in the United States and/or other countries worldwide.
R10000 is a registered trademark and MIPSpro is a trademark, used under license by Silicon
Graphics, Inc., in the United States and/or other countries worldwide.
SPEC is a registered trademark of the Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation.