

# Mechanised Semantics for Gated Static Single Assignment

---

Yann Herklotz<sup>1</sup> Delphine Demange<sup>2</sup> Sandrine Blazy<sup>2</sup>

**CPP'23, 16<sup>th</sup> January**

<sup>1</sup> Imperial College London

<sup>2</sup> IRISA, Inria, CNRS, Univ de Rennes

# Overview

- 1 Refresher on SSA
- 2 Translation from SSA to GSA
- 3 Proof of SSA to GSA Translation
- 4 Summary

## Refresher on SSA

---

# Refresher on SSA

Introduced in late 80's [Alpern et al., 1988]

**Now widely adopted in compiler community**

GCC, LLVM, Java HotSpot JIT...

**SSA: Variables with *unique* definition point**

# Refresher on SSA

Introduced in late 80's [Alpern et al., 1988]

**Now widely adopted in compiler community**

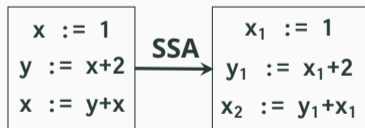
GCC, LLVM, Java HotSpot JIT...

**SSA: Variables with *unique* definition point**

**Straight-line code**

Definitions: fresh variable, version number

Uses: rename variable, pick right version



# Refresher on SSA

Introduced in late 80's [Alpern et al., 1988]

**Now widely adopted in compiler community**

GCC, LLVM, Java HotSpot JIT...

**SSA: Variables with *unique* definition point**

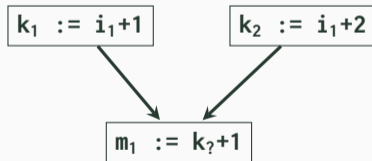
**Straight-line code**

Definitions: fresh variable, version number

Uses: rename variable, pick right version

**Control-flow join points**

Which version should be used? Depends!



# Refresher on SSA

Introduced in late 80's [Alpern et al., 1988]

**Now widely adopted in compiler community**

GCC, LLVM, Java HotSpot JIT...

**SSA: Variables with *unique* definition point**

## Straight-line code

Definitions: fresh variable, version number

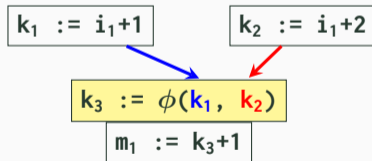
Uses: rename variable, pick right version

## Control-flow join points

Which version should be used? Depends!

Dedicated instruction:  $k_3 := \phi(k_1, k_2)$

Based on control-flow, select right argument



# Benefits and Shortcomings of SSA

## SSA strengths

CFG-based representation: simple operational semantics

$\phi$ -instructions already capture def/use dependencies



# Benefits and Shortcomings of SSA

## SSA strengths

CFG-based representation: simple operational semantics

$\phi$ -instructions already capture def/use dependencies

## SSA weaknesses

Semantics of  $\phi$ -instructions depends on control-flow

**Non-local** semantics of  $\phi$ -instructions

# Benefits and Shortcomings of SSA

## SSA strengths

CFG-based representation: simple operational semantics

$\phi$ -instructions already capture def/use dependencies

## SSA weaknesses

Semantics of  $\phi$ -instructions depends on control-flow

**Non-local** semantics of  $\phi$ -instructions

## Gated SSA: Use gates to turn control into data-dependencies

**Local execution** of gates replacing  $\phi$ -instructions

# Gated SSA: New Instructions

Gated SSA: extends  $\phi$ -instructions with gates

## Simple join points:

Predicate  $p_i$  discriminate arguments, local choice

$$r_d \leftarrow \gamma(\overrightarrow{(p_i, r_i)})$$

# Gated SSA: New Instructions

Gated SSA: extends  $\phi$ -instructions with gates

## Simple join points:

Predicate  $p_i$  discriminate arguments, local choice

$$r_d \leftarrow \gamma(\overrightarrow{(p_i, r_i)})$$

## Loop-header join point:

Idea: **no adequate predicate** for iterations

Introduce a special node, with built-in looping semantics

$$r_d \leftarrow \mu(r_0, r_i)$$

# Gated SSA: New Instructions

Gated SSA: extends  $\phi$ -instructions with gates

## Simple join points:

Predicate  $p_i$  discriminate arguments, local choice

$$r_d \leftarrow \gamma(\overrightarrow{(p_i, r_i)})$$

## Loop-header join point:

Idea: **no adequate predicate** for iterations

Introduce a special node, with built-in looping semantics

$$r_d \leftarrow \mu(r_0, r_i)$$

## Loop exit point:

Idea: decouple loop-carried variable from end-of-loop usage

Gate  $p$  signals when  $r_s$  has reached a stable value

$$r_d \leftarrow \eta(p, r_s)$$

# Gated SSA: State of affairs

## **Numerous variants of Gated SSA**

Each come with own notion of dependencies

No formal semantics, partial and informal prose

## **Numerous variants of Gated SSA**

Each come with own notion of dependencies

No formal semantics, partial and informal prose

## **Our Contributions**

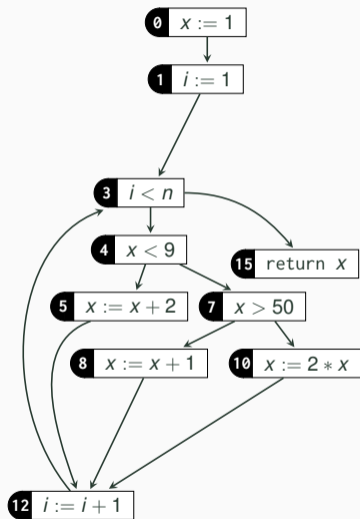
- Describe a specification and control-flow semantics for Gated SSA.
- Focus on the control-flow independent semantics of gates.
- Describe implementation and proof in CompCertSSA.

# Translation from SSA to GSA

---



# Gated SSA (GSA): Example Generation

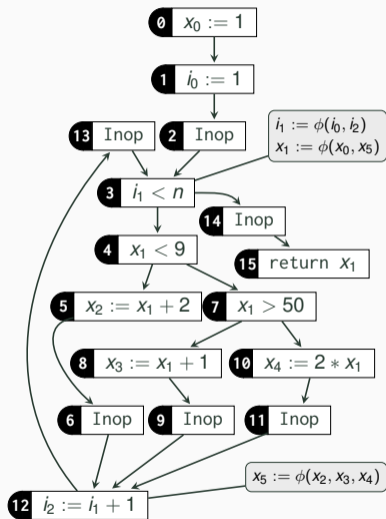


## RTL

Control-flow graph for the following program:

```
int f(int n) {  
    int x = 1;  
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)  
        if (x < 9) x = x + 2;  
        else if (x > 50) x = x + 1;  
        else x = 2 * x;  
    return x;  
}
```

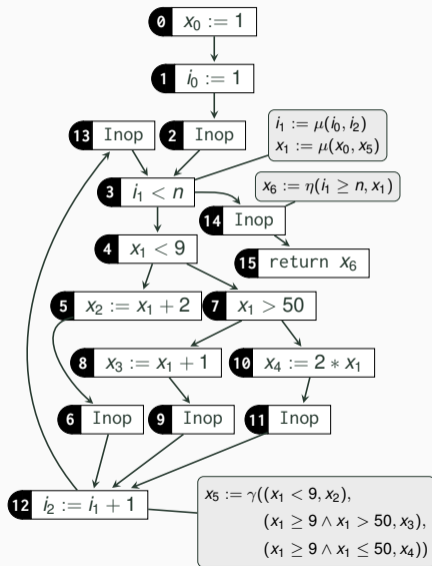
# Gated SSA (GSA): Example Generation



## SSA

- Additional nop instructions are inserted to normalise control-flow graph.
- Variable assignments are made unique.
- Existing SSA Generation inserts  $\phi$ -instructions.

# Gated SSA (GSA): Example Generation



## GSA

- Replace  $\phi$ -instructions by  $\mu$ - and  $\gamma$ -instructions, then insert  $\eta$ -instructions.
- Predicates use normal **syntactic elements**.

# Translating from SSA to GSA

## Single-source path expression problem

“Find, for each vertex  $v$ , a regular expression  $P(s, v)$  which represents the set of all paths in  $G$  from  $s$  to  $v$ .” — [Tarjan, 1981]

# Translating from SSA to GSA

## Single-source path expression problem

“Find, for each vertex  $v$ , a regular expression  $P(s, v)$  which represents the set of all paths in  $G$  from  $s$  to  $v$ .” — [Tarjan, 1981]

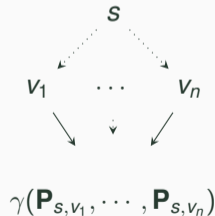
- We translate path expressions to predicates.
- Path expression  $P(s, v)$  become predicate  $\mathbf{P}_{s,v}$ .

# Translating from SSA to GSA

## Single-source path expression problem

“Find, for each vertex  $v$ , a regular expression  $P(s, v)$  which represents the set of all paths in  $G$  from  $s$  to  $v$ .” — [Tarjan, 1981]

For every future  $\gamma$  node, get a path-expression from the dominator  $s$  to each of its predecessors  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$ .



# **Proof of SSA to GSA Translation**

---

## How do We Verify These Opaque Predicates?

- Path expression algorithm is not formalised.
- **Validate** predicates in gates after-the-fact.



# How do We Verify These Opaque Predicates?

- Path expression algorithm is not formalised.
- **Validate** predicates in gates after-the-fact.

## Main issues

- Reasoning about predicates is **global and dynamic**.
- Reason about executed and non-executed paths.

# How do We Verify These Opaque Predicates?

- Path expression algorithm is not formalised.
- **Validate** predicates in gates after-the-fact.

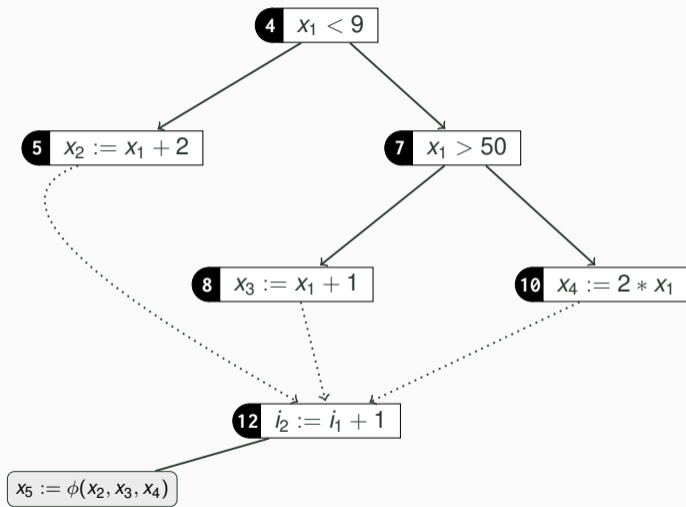
## Main issues

- Reasoning about predicates is **global and dynamic**.
- Reason about executed and non-executed paths.

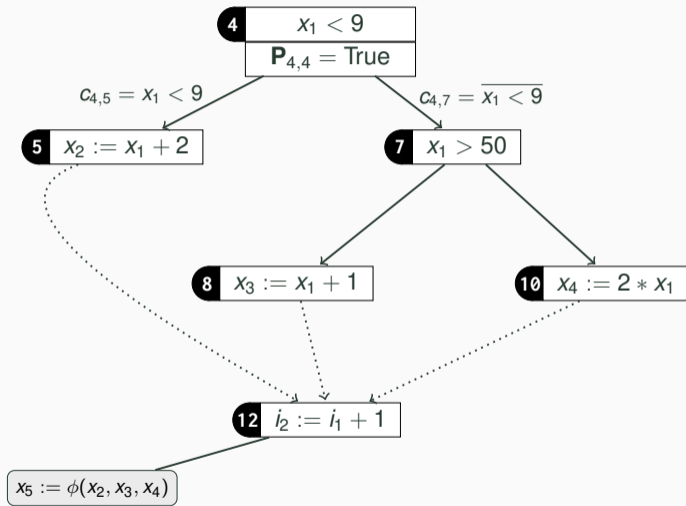
## Key intuition

- Build local correctness rules about predicates **for every node**.
- Use them to build a proof about the evaluation of predicates.
- *Key properties*: **coherence**  $\wedge$  mutual independence  $\implies$  validity.

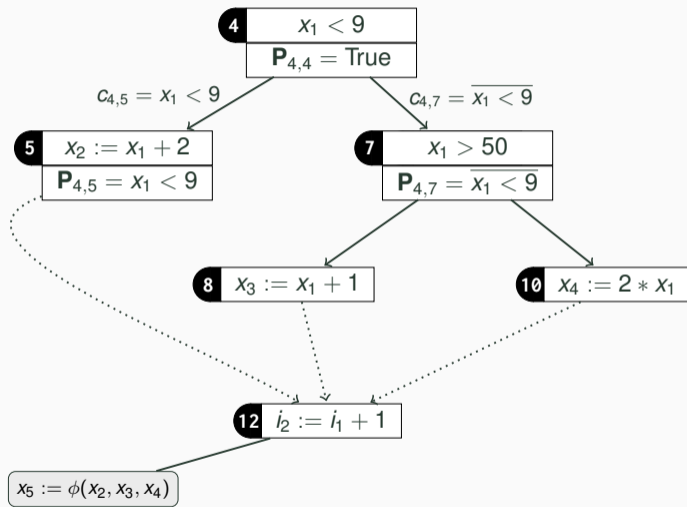
# Predicate Generation: Example



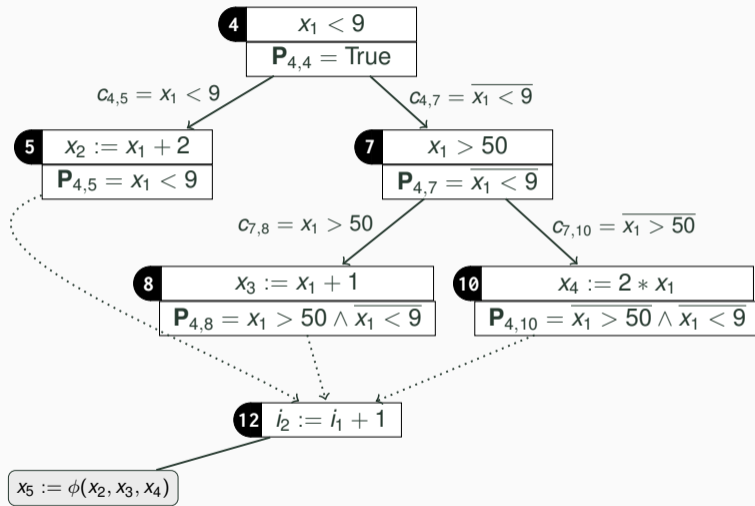
# Predicate Generation: Example



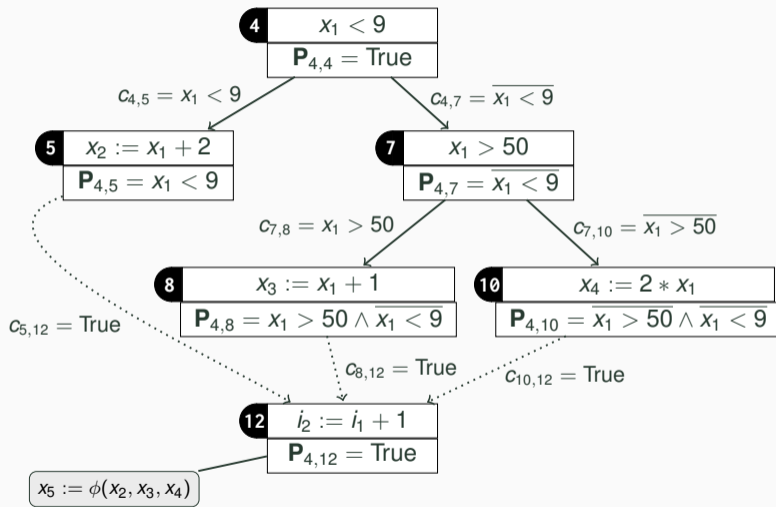
# Predicate Generation: Example



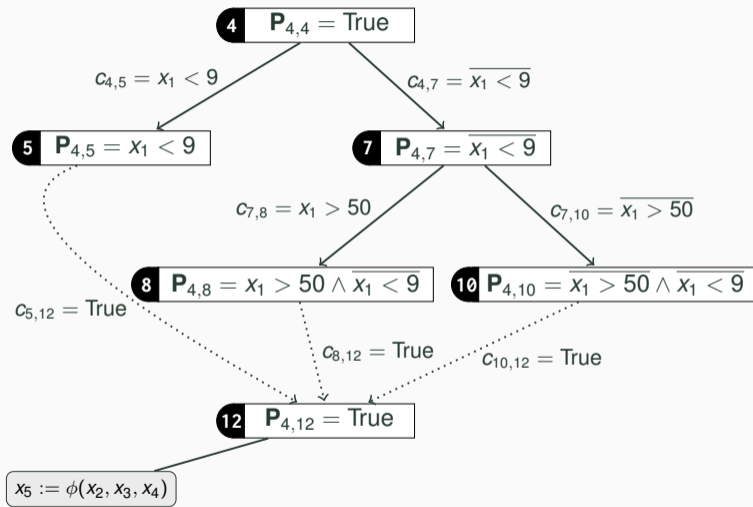
# Predicate Generation: Example



# Predicate Generation: Example

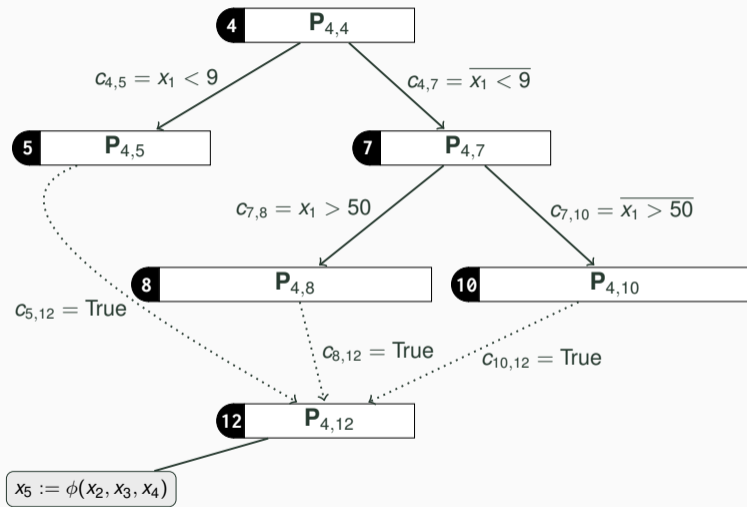


# Coherence Property: Example

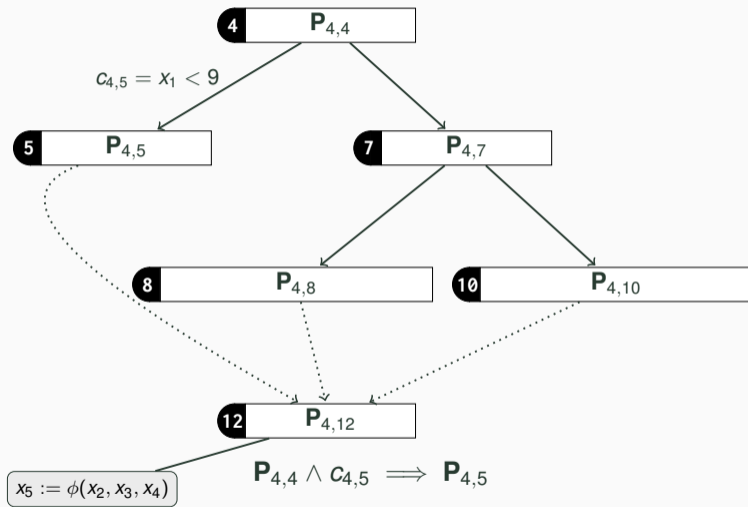




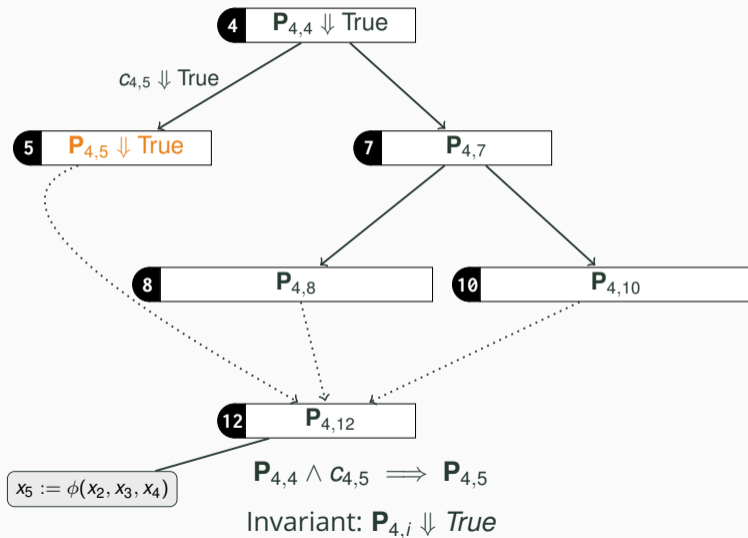
# Coherence Property: Example



# Coherence Property: Example



# Validity Property: Example



# Using an SMT Solver to Check Properties

Want to prove the following correct

$$\mathbf{P}_{4,4} \wedge \mathbf{C}_{4,5} \implies \mathbf{P}_{4,5}$$

# Using an SMT Solver to Check Properties

Want to prove the following correct

$$P_{4,4} \wedge C_{4,5} \implies P_{4,5}$$

Use Three-Valued Logic and SMT Solver show **unsat**

$$\neg(P_{4,4} \wedge C_{4,5} \rightarrow_{\perp} P_{4,5})$$

Using Three-Valued Łukasiewicz Logic:

Syntactic elements in predicates might not be evaluable.

# Using an SMT Solver to Check Properties

Want to prove the following correct

$$P_{4,4} \wedge C_{4,5} \implies P_{4,5}$$

Use Three-Valued Logic and SMT Solver show **unsat**

$$\neg(P_{4,4} \wedge C_{4,5} \rightarrow_{\perp} P_{4,5})$$

Using Three-Valued Łukasiewicz Logic:

Syntactic elements in predicates might not be evaluable.

Generate low-level formula for **SMTCoq** and **veriT** to obtain validated SMT Check.

# Summary

---

# Summary and Future Work

## Implementation within CompCertSSA

- Gated SSA: syntax and semantics
- Correct generation of Gated SSA
- Prove global validity of predicates using coherence and mutual independence.



# Summary and Future Work

## Implementation within CompCertSSA

- Gated SSA: syntax and semantics
- Correct generation of Gated SSA
- Prove global validity of predicates using coherence and mutual independence.

## Limitations

- Conditions dependent on memory not supported in predicates.
- GSA predicate validation quite slow with validated SMT solver.

# Summary and Future Work

## Implementation within CompCertSSA

- Gated SSA: syntax and semantics
- Correct generation of Gated SSA
- Prove global validity of predicates using coherence and mutual independence.

## Limitations

- Conditions dependent on memory not supported in predicates.
- GSA predicate validation quite slow with validated SMT solver.

**Future work:** Pure data-flow semantics, proof of Tarjan's SSPE, well-formed GSA.

# Thank You, Any Questions?



Paper



Artefact

## Gated SSA: New Instructions

Gated SSA: extends  $\phi$ -instructions with gates

### Simple join points:

Predicate  $p_i$  discriminate arguments, local choice

$$r_d \leftarrow \gamma((p_i, r_i))$$

### Loop-header join point:

Idea: **no adequate predicate** for iterations  
Introduce a special node, with built-in looping semantics

$$r_d \leftarrow \mu(r_0, r_i)$$

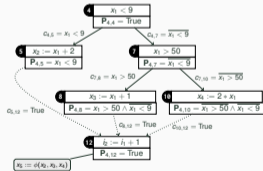
### Loop exit point:

Idea: decouple loop-carried variable from end-of-loop usage  
Gate  $p$  signals when  $r_d$  has reached a stable value

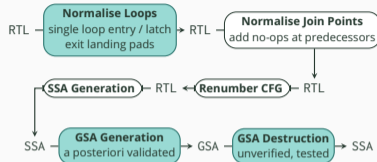
$$r_d \leftarrow \eta(p, r_d)$$

5

## Predicate Generation: Example



10



## Using an SMT Solver to Check Properties

Want to prove the following correct

$$P_{4,4} \wedge c_{4,5} \implies P_{4,5}$$

Use Ternary Logic and SMT Solver show **unsat**

$$\neg(P_{4,4} \wedge c_{4,5} \rightarrow P_{4,5})$$

Using Ternary Łukasiewicz Logic:

Syntactic elements in predicates might not be evaluable.

Generate low-level formula for **SMTCoq** and **veriT** to obtain validated SMT Check.

13

# Semantics of Gated SSA

Eta

$$\frac{i = r_d \leftarrow \eta(q, r) \quad rs \models_p q \Downarrow 1 \quad b_\eta \vdash rs \overset{\varepsilon}{\rightsquigarrow} rs'}{[i :: b_\eta] \vdash rs \overset{\varepsilon}{\rightsquigarrow} rs' [r_d \mapsto rs(r)]}$$

Merge $_\gamma$

$$\frac{i = r_d \leftarrow \gamma(\overrightarrow{(q, r)}) \quad rs \models_p q_n \Downarrow 1 \quad b_{\mathcal{M}}, k \vdash rs \overset{\mathcal{M}}{\rightsquigarrow} rs'}{i :: b_{\mathcal{M}}, k \vdash rs \overset{\mathcal{M}}{\rightsquigarrow} rs' [r_d \mapsto rs(r_n)]}$$

Merge $_\mu$

$$\frac{i = r_d \leftarrow \mu(r_0, r_1) \quad k \in \{0, 1\} \quad b_{\mathcal{M}}, k \vdash rs \overset{\mathcal{M}}{\rightsquigarrow} rs'}{i :: b_{\mathcal{M}}, k \vdash rs \overset{\mathcal{M}}{\rightsquigarrow} rs' [r_d \mapsto rs(r_k)]}$$




NJoin

$$\frac{f.\mathcal{I}(l) = [\text{Inop}(l')] \quad f \not\chi l' \quad f.\mathcal{E}(l) \vdash rs \overset{\varepsilon}{\rightsquigarrow} rs'}{\vdash \mathcal{S}(f, l, rs) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(f, l', rs')}$$





Join

$$\frac{f.\mathcal{I}(l) = [\text{Inop}(l')] \quad f \Upsilon l' \quad f.\mathcal{M}(l') = [b_{\mathcal{M}}] \quad f.\mathcal{E}(l) \vdash rs \overset{\varepsilon}{\rightsquigarrow} rs' \quad \text{preds}(l')_k = l \quad b_{\mathcal{M}}, k \vdash rs' \overset{\mathcal{M}}{\rightsquigarrow} rs''}{\vdash \mathcal{S}(f, l, rs) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(f, l', rs'')}$$

# References i

-  Alpern, B., Wegman, M. N., and Zadeck, F. K. (1988).  
**Detecting equality of variables in programs.**  
In *Proceedings of the 15th ACM SIGPLAN-SIGACT Symposium on Principles of Programming Languages, POPL '88*, page 1–11, New York, NY, USA. Association for Computing Machinery.
-  Arenaz, M., Amoedo, P., and Touriño, J. (2008).  
**Efficiently building the gated single assignment form in codes with pointers in modern optimizing compilers.**  
In Luque, E., Margalef, T., and Benítez, D., editors, *Euro-Par 2008 – Parallel Processing*, pages 360–369, Berlin, Heidelberg. Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
-  Derrien, S., Marty, T., Rokicki, S., and Yuki, T. (2020).  
**Toward speculative loop pipelining for high-level synthesis.**  
*IEEE Transactions on Computer-Aided Design of Integrated Circuits and Systems*, 39(11):4229–4239.

## References ii

-  Havlak, P. (1994).  
**Construction of thinned gated single-assignment form.**  
In Banerjee, U., Gelernter, D., Nicolau, A., and Padua, D., editors, *Languages and Compilers for Parallel Computing*, pages 477–499, Berlin, Heidelberg. Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
-  Ottenstein, K. J., Ballance, R. A., and MacCabe, A. B. (1990).  
**The program dependence web: A representation supporting control-, data-, and demand-driven interpretation of imperative languages.**  
In *Proceedings of the ACM SIGPLAN 1990 Conference on Programming Language Design and Implementation*, PLDI '90, page 257–271, New York, NY, USA. Association for Computing Machinery.
-  Sampaio, D., Martins, R., Collange, C., and Pereira, F. M. Q. (2012).  
**Divergence analysis with affine constraints.**  
In *2012 IEEE 24th International Symposium on Computer Architecture and High Performance Computing*, pages 67–74.
-  Tarjan, R. E. (1981).  
**Fast algorithms for solving path problems.**  
*J. ACM*, 28(3):594–614.



Tristan, J.-B., Govereau, P., and Morrisett, G. (2011).

**Evaluating value-graph translation validation for LLVM.**

In *Proceedings of the 32nd ACM SIGPLAN Conference on Programming Language Design and Implementation, PLDI '11*, page 295–305, New York, NY, USA. Association for Computing Machinery.



Tu, P. and Padua, D. (1995).

**Gated ssa-based demand-driven symbolic analysis for parallelizing compilers.**

In *Proceedings of the 9th International Conference on Supercomputing, ICS '95*, page 414–423, New York, NY, USA. Association for Computing Machinery.