#### Whole Program Paths

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# What is a *path*

- A dynamic control-flow trace (of a procedure)
- Representation: sum of edge encoding (int)



# What is a whole program path

- A dynamic control-flow trace (of the entire program)
- Representation: a context-free grammar (as a DAG)

$$S \rightarrow 14AAACC3$$

$$A \rightarrow 24$$

$$14242424$$

$$25252525253$$

$$B \rightarrow 25$$

$$C \rightarrow BB$$



## Path Profiling vs Whole Program Path

- EPP
  - Acyclic paths: approximation only for loops
  - Intraprocedural profiling
- WPP
  - Path crossing procedure boundaries
  - Interprocedural profiling

#### 

# WPP profiling: overview



# Phase 1: collect acyclic path traces

• A sequence of opcode-operand pairs

<b>OpCode(Operand)</b>	Meaning
EnterRoutine(ID)	Subsequent paths execute in routine ID
LeaveRoutine()	Leave current routine and return to previous one
NewPath(ID)	Path ID executed
EnterThread(ID)	Subsequent paths execute in thread ID

### Phase 1: collect acyclic path traces



Path

- Explain output string as context-free grammar:
  - Efficient compression
  - Automatic subsequence grouping
- Grammar creation
  - Append symbols to start rule
  - Diagrams appear at most 14242 25252525253 once
  - Rules must be used at least twice

<u>Acyclic</u>	<u>SEQUITUR</u>				
ath Trace	Grammar				
242424	$S \rightarrow 14AAACC3$ $A \rightarrow 24$ $B \rightarrow 25$				

 $C \rightarrow BB$ 

- Enhanced SEQUITUR
  - Looking ahead a symbol before introducing a new rule
  - Trying to apply existing rules

• SEQUITUR original

string: 11111211111





# Application of WPP: hot subpaths

• A hot subpath

 A sequence of L or fewer consecutively executed acyclic paths that incur a cost of C or more.

- A minimal hot subpath
  - The shortest prefix of a subpath incurring cost C or more

# Application of WPP: hot subpaths

- Cost measurement
  - Subpath cost = execution frequency x sum of costs of constituent acyclic paths
  - Single acyclic path cost = number of instructions along the acyclic path

# Application of WPP: hot subpaths

- Find hot subpaths
  - Post-order traversal of WPP (DAG)
  - Recursively find minimal hot subpaths at descendant levels
  - Examine concatenated descendant subpaths



# **Evaluation: WPP**

- Programs
  - 8 SPECINT95 benchmarks
  - Two commercial apps
- Metrics
  - Computation time
  - Storage cost



### **Evaluation: WPP**

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Benchmark	Time	Trace Size	Trace/	WPP Size	WPP/	Trace/	Num	Num	Num	Rules/
	(sec)	(MB)	Sec	(MB)	Sec	WPP	Threads	Acyclic Paths	Rules	Path
099.go	90.1	2176.6	24.15	141.1	1.57	15.4	1	17,321	2,760,820	159.4
124.m88ksim	3.0	115.0	38.33	0.3	0.10	392.8	1	1,169	7,927	6.8
126.gcc	9.0	254.3	28.25	23.7	264	10,7	1	20,739	489,287	23.6
129.compress (train)	0.0	8.3	22230.90	0.2	632.59	35.1	1	364	5,857	16.1
130.li	4.0	300.4	75.08	2.6	0.64	116.9	1	966	62,076	64.3
132.jpeg	30	47.8	15.94	6.6	219	7.3	1	1,637	136,816	83.6
134.perl (jumble)	17.0	605.0	35.59	15.0	0.88	40.3	1	2,115	238,893	113.0
147.vortex	48.0	1598.8	33.31	6.6	0.14	241.9	1	5,310	136,269	25.7
SQL	120.0	628.7	5.24	21.1	0.18	29.9	22	193845	404110	2.6
WinWord	80	73.3	9.20	6.8	0.85	10.8	4	54254	139073	2.7
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#### **Evaluation: WPP**



Figure 8. Whole Program Path performance running compress benchmark with various size input files.

# Evaluation: hot subpaths

- Same benchmark programs
- Metrics
  - Maximum hot subpath length
  - Number of minimal hot subpaths
- Compare between two cost thresholds
  - 10,000
  - 100,000



## Evaluation: hot subpaths



C = 10,000

C = 100,000

# Summary

- Contributions
  - Produce longer paths across loop and procedure boundaries
  - Compress traces for time and cost efficiency
  - Application: hot subpath identification
- Limitations
  - Runtime overhead
  - Profiling duration constrained by space limits
  - Control-flow profile only