

A Technique for Generic Iteration and Its Optimization

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Outline

- Generic iteration
- *Save/restore vs suspend/resume* iteration
- Previous implementations of suspend/resume
- Our implementation
- Optimization

Generic Iteration

```
template <typename T> class Iter {  
public:  
    T    value() = 0;  
    bool empty() = 0;  
    void step() = 0;  
};
```

```
int sum(Iter<int> *iit) {  
    int s = 0;  
    for ( ; !iit->empty(); iit->step())  
        s += iit->value();  
    return s;  
}
```

```
class Alter : public Iter<int> {  
    int *_argv;  
    int _i, _argc;  
public:  
    Alter(int ac, int *av)  
    { _argc = ac; _argv = av; _i = 0; }  
    void step()    { _i++; }  
    bool empty()  { return _i == n; }  
    int value()   { return _a[_i]; }  
};
```

```
struct ListLink { int first; ListLink *rest; };  
  
class LIter : public Iter<int> {  
    ListLink *_l;  
public:  
    LIter(ListLink *l) { _l = l; }  
    void step()    { _l = _l->rest; }  
    bool empty()  { return _l == 0; }  
    int value()   { return _l->first; }  
};
```

Save/Restore Iteration

- Save and restore state of iteration in an iterator object. *E.g.* `_i` in `Alter`, `_l` in `LIter`
- Not always so simple...

A slightly more complicated example

- Hash table type and traversal:

```
typedef int Key;
typedef char *Val;

struct HBlock {
    HBlock *next;
    int entc;
    struct {Key key; Val val;} entv[10];
};

struct HTable {
    int buckc;
    HBlock **buckv;
};
```

```
void printVals1(HTable *ht) {
    for (int i=0; i < ht->buckc; i++) {
        HBlock *blk = ht->buckv[i];
        while (blk != 0) {
            for (int j=0; j < blk->entc; j++)
                print(blk->entv[j].val);
            blk = blk->next;
        }
    }
}

void printVals2(HTable *ht) {
    HIter hit(ht);
    for (; !hit.empty(); hit.step())
        print(hit.value());
}
```

Save/Restore Iterator

```
class HIter : public Iter<Val> {
```

```
    HTable *ht;
```

```
    HBlock *blk;
```

```
    int i, j;
```

```
public:
```

```
    HIter(HTable *ht0) {
```

```
        ht = ht0;
```

```
        i = 0;
```

```
        j = -1; // ++j gives entv[0]
```

```
        // Find first non-empty block
```

```
        while (i < ht->buckc) {
```

```
            blk = ht->buckv[i];
```

```
            if (blk && blk->entc > 0) break;
```

```
            i++;
```

```
        }
```

```
        step();
```

```
    }
```

- Logic is *much* more complicated
- Must establish (at least informally) invariants
- How to optimize?

```
void step() {
```

```
    if (++j < blk->entc) return;
```

```
    j = 0; // Try start of a block.
```

```
    blk = blk->next; // Try next block in chain.
```

```
    if (blk && blk->entc > 0) return;
```

```
    i++; // Try next chain.
```

```
    while (i < ht->buckc) {
```

```
        blk = ht->buckv[i];
```

```
        if (blk && blk->entc > 0) break;
```

```
        i++;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
Val value() { return blk->entv[j].val; }
```

```
bool empty() { return i == ht->buckc; }
```

```
};
```

Suspend/Resume Iterator

- “yield” in CLU, “suspend” in Icon
- Suspend/resume for same structure in Aldor:

```
generator(ht: HTable): Generator(Val) == generate {  
  for blk in ht.buckv repeat  
    while not null? blk repeat {  
      for v in blk.entv repeat  
        yield v;  
      blk := blk.next;  
    }  
}
```

- Same clear logic as explicit traversal.

Previous Implementations

- Save/Restore:
 - Efficiency requires inlining, unravelling save/restore logic, data structure elimination
- Functional Suspend/Resume:
 - Pro: conceptually elegant, easy implementation
 - Con: efficiency, cannot do parallel traversal
- Continuation Suspend/Resume:
 - Pro: conceptually elegant
 - Con: loss of stack-based model
- Co-routine and Thread-based Suspend/Resume:
 - Pro: easy to write iterators
 - Con: efficiency, complex model

Our Implementation of Suspend/Resume

- Basic idea:
 - Make the traversal function state-free by lifting variables to an outer lexical level.
 - Suspension is achieved by remembering IP.
- Advantages:
 - Allows parallel iteration
 - Admits optimization
 - Can make save/restore look like suspend/resume
- This is the way *all* for loops are handled in Aldor

Example

```
generator(HTable *ht) == generate {  
  for (int i =0; i < ht->buckc; i++) {  
    HBlock *blk = ht->buckv[i];  
    while (blk != 0) {  
      for (int j =0; j < blk->entc; j++)  
        yield blk->entv[j].val;  
      blk = blk->next;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
class HIter : public Iter<Val> {  
  HTable *ht;      HBlock *blk;  
  int i, j, _lab;  Val _val;  
public:  
  HIter(HTable *ht0) { ht = ht0; _lab = 0; }  
  
  void step() { switch(_lab) { case 0:  
    for (i=0; i < ht->buckc; i++) {  
      blk = ht->buckv[i];  
      while (blk != 0) {  
        for (j=0; j<blk->entc; j++){  
          _val = blk->entv[j].val;  
          _lab = 1; return; case 1: ;  
        }  
        blk = blk->next;  
      }  
    }  
    _lab = -1; case -1: ;  
  } }  
  Val value() { return _val; }  
  bool empty() { return _lab == -1; }  
};
```

C++ Cosmetics

```
#define G10      0
#define G1X     -1
#define G1Begin  switch(_lab){case G10: ;
#define G1Yield(L,v){_val=v;_lab=L; return; case L: ;}
#define G1Return  {_lab=G1X; return;}
#define G1End    {case G1X: return;} }
```

```
template <typename V> class G1ter {
protected:
    int _lab; V _val;
public:
    G1ter() : _lab(G10) { }
    V value() { return _val; }
    bool empty() { return _lab == G1X; }
};
```

```
class H1ter : public G1ter<Val> {
private:
    int i, j; HTable *ht; HBlock *blk;
public:
    H1ter(HTable *ht0) : ht(ht0) { }

    void step() {
        G1Begin;
        for (i=0; i < ht->buckc; i++) {
            blk = ht->buckv[i];
            while (blk != 0) {
                for (j=0; j < blk->entc; j++)
                    G1Yield(1, blk->entv[j].val);
                blk = blk->next;
            }
        }
        G1Return;
        G1End;
    }
};
```

Optimization

1. Perform function inlining
2. Apply data structure elimination (flattens closure envs)
3. Value numbering of vars tested to for multi-way branches (*Loop Control Variables*)
4. Repeat until LCVs dead or no change:
 - Clone blocks from loop header to blocks modifying or testing loop control variables
 - Associate distinct instances of each cloned block to that block's predecessors
 - Dataflow. Assignments to LCVs generate, and branches kill.
 - Specialize program. LCVs now have determined values in basic blocks.
5. Clean up.
 - Copy prop. CSE. Const folding. Dead var elim. Block consolidation.

Example: Parallel traversal of range and list

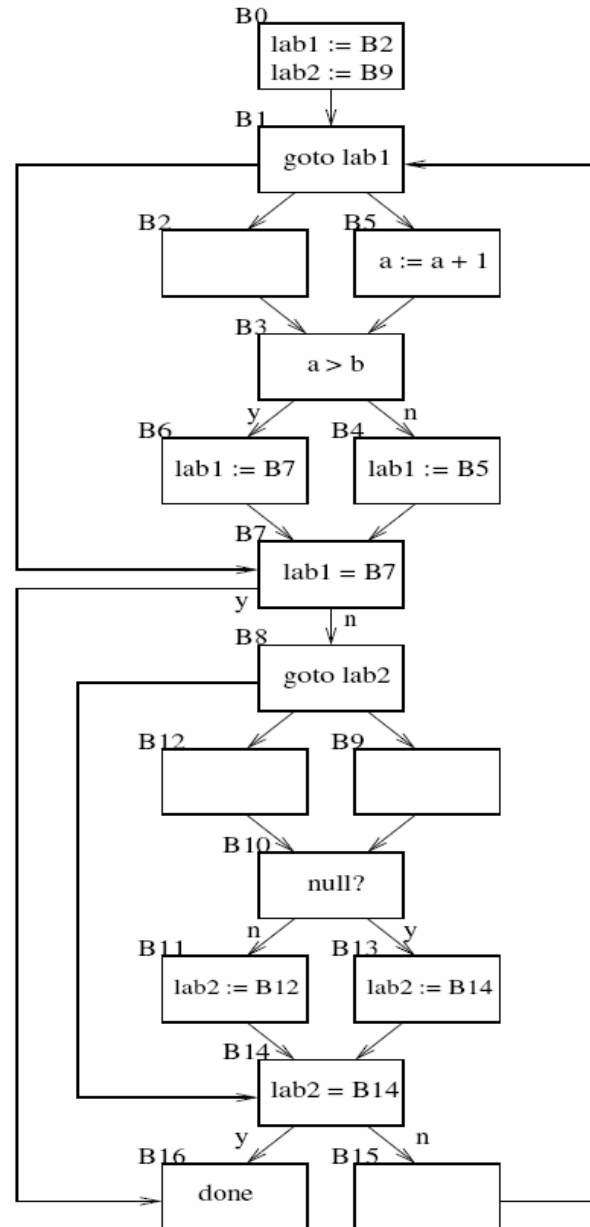
```
generator(seg:Segment Int):Generator Int == generate {  
  i := a;  
  while a <= b repeat { yield a; a := a + 1 }  
}
```

```
generator(l: List Int): Generator Int == generate {  
  while not null? l repeat { yield first l; l := rest l }  
}
```

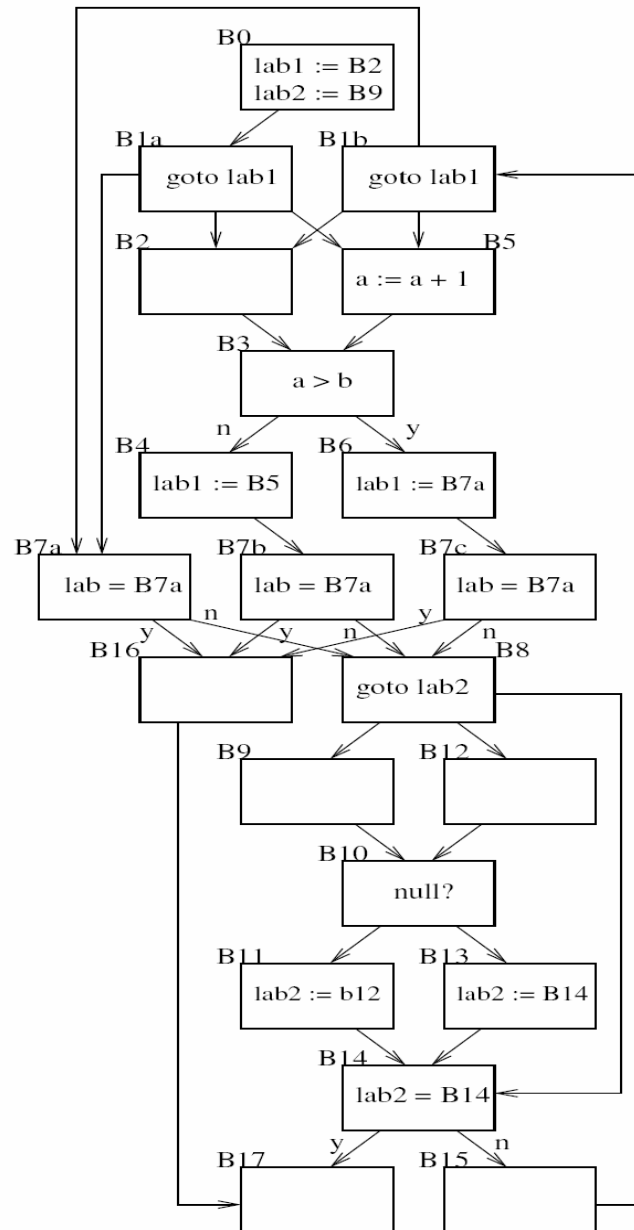
```
client() == {  
  ar := array(...);  
  li := list(...);  
  s := 0;  
  for i in 1..#ar for e in l repeat { s := s + ar.i + e }  
  stdout << s  
}
```

Inlined

```
B0: ar := array(...);  
    l := list(...);  
    segment := 1..#ar;  
    lab1 := B2;  
    l2 := 1;  
    lab2 := B9;  
    s := 0;  
    goto B1;  
B1: goto @lab1;  
B2: a := segment.lo;  
    b := segment.hi;  
    goto B3;  
B3: if a > b then goto B6; else goto B4;  
B4: lab1 := B5;  
    val1 := a;  
    goto B7;  
B5: a := a + 1  
    goto B3;  
B6: lab1 := B7;  
    goto B7;  
B7: if lab1 == B7 then goto B16; else goto B8  
B8: i := val1;  
    goto @lab2;  
B9: goto B10  
B10: if null? l2 then goto B13; else goto B11  
B11: lab2 := B12  
    val2 := first l2;  
    goto B14;  
B12: l2 := rest l2  
    goto B10  
B13: lab2 := B14  
    goto B14  
B14: if lab2 == B14 then goto B16; else goto B15  
B15: e := val2;  
    s := s + ar.i + e  
    goto B1;  
B16: stdout << s
```



Split Blocks for 1st Iterator



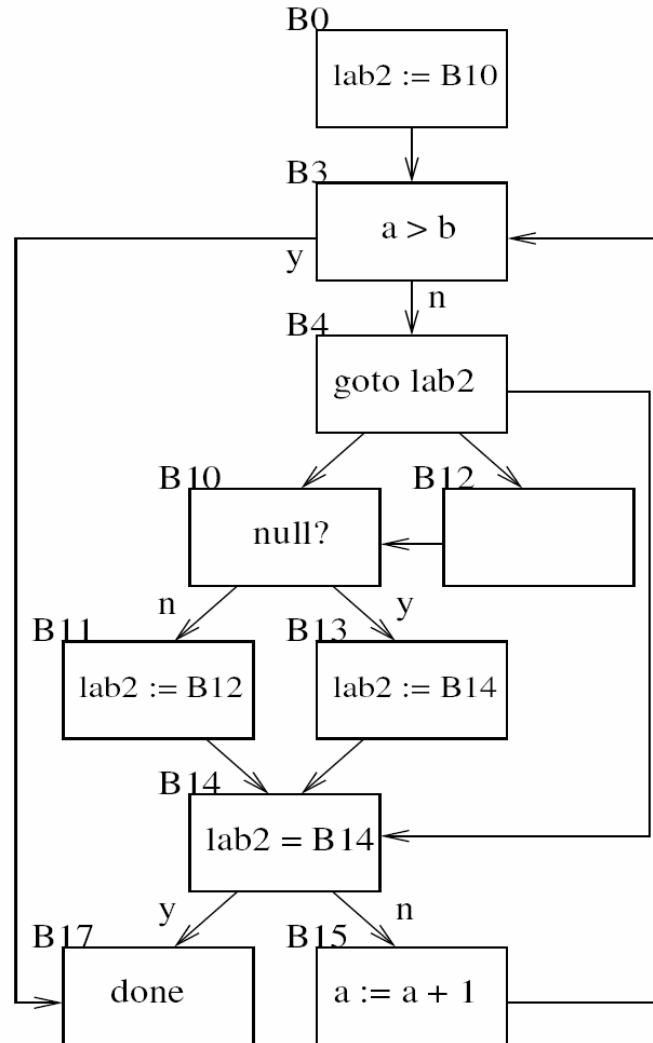
Dataflow

Block	Preds	Succs	Gen	Kill	In	Out
B0		B1a	1..	.11	...	1..
B1a	B0	B2 B5 B7a	...	...	1..	1..
B1b	B15	B2 B5 B7a	...	...	11.	11.
B2	B1a B1b	B3	...	...	11.	11.
B3	B2 B5	B6 B4	...	...	11.	11.
B4	B3	B7b	.1.	1.1	11.	.1.
B5	B1a B1b	B3	...	...	11.	11.
B6	B3	B7c	..1	11.	11.	..1
B7a	B1a B1b	B8 B16	...	...	11.	11.
B7b	B4	B8 B16	...	...	.1.	.1.
B7c	B6	B8 B16	...	...	..1	..1
B8	B7a B7b B7c	B9 B12 B14	...	..1	111	11.
B9	B8	B10	...	...	11.	11.
B10	B9 B12	B11 B13	...	...	11.	11.
B11	B10	B14	...	...	11.	11.
B12	B8	B10	...	...	11.	11.
B13	B10	B14	...	...	11.	11.
B14	B8 B11 B13	B17 B15	...	...	11.	11.
B15	B14	B1b	...	...	11.	11.
B16	B7a B7b B7c	B17	..1	11.	111	..1
B17	B16 B14		...	...	111	111

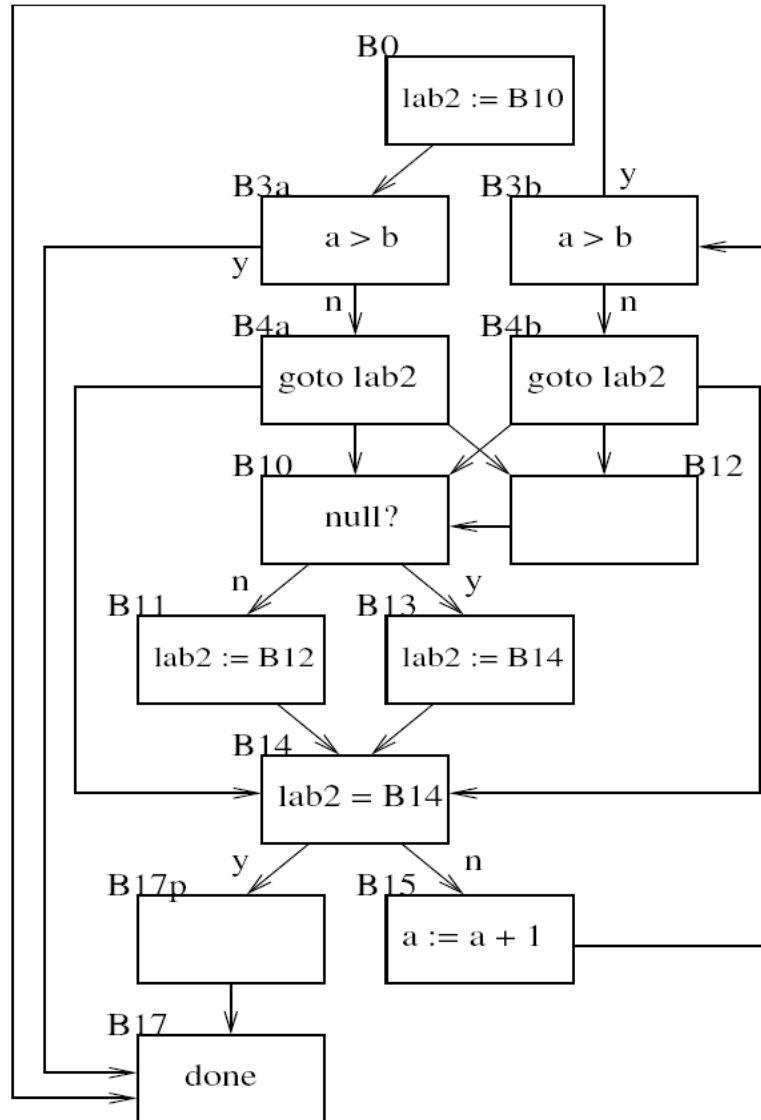
Block	Preds	Succs	Gen	Kill	In	Out
B0		B1a	1..	.11	...	1..
B1a	B0	B2	...	...	1..	1..
B1b	B15	B2 B5	...	...	.1.	.1.
B2	B1a B1b	B3	...	...	11.	11.
B3	B2 B5	B6 B4	...	...	11.	11.
B4	B3	B7b	.1.	1.1	11.	.1.
B5	B1b	B3	...	...	.1.	.1.
B6	B3	B7c	..1	11.	11.	..1
B7a	B1b	B8	...	...	.1.	.1.
B7b	B4	B8	...	...	.1.	.1.
B7c	B6	B16	...	...	..1	..1
B8	B7a B7b	B9 B12 B14	...	...	.1.	.1.
B9	B8	B10	...	...	.1.	.1.
B10	B9 B12	B11 B13	...	...	.1.	.1.
B11	B10	B14	...	...	.1.	.1.
B12	B8	B10	...	...	.1.	.1.
B13	B10	B14	...	...	.1.	.1.
B14	B8 B11 B13	B17 B15	...	...	.1.	.1.
B15	B14	B1b	...	...	.1.	.1.
B16	B7c	B17	...	...	..1	..1
B17	B16 B14		...	...	.11	.11

[lab1 == B2, lab1 == B5, lab1 == B7]

Resolution of 1st Iterator

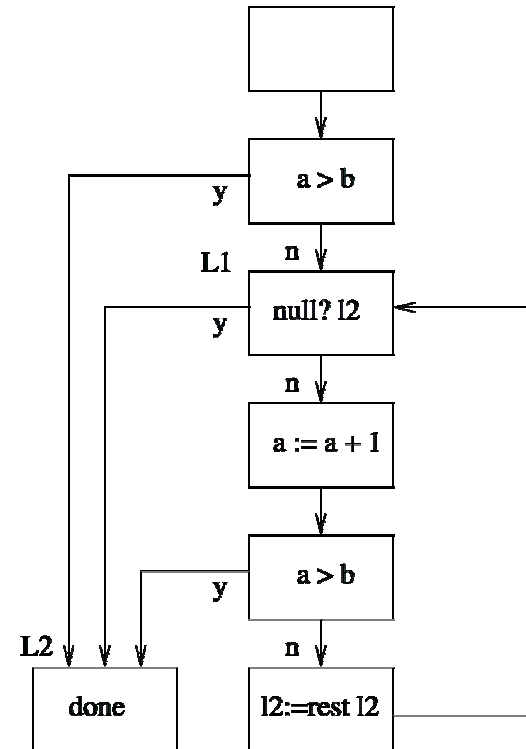


Split Blocks for 2nd Iterator



Resolution of 2nd Iterator

```
client() == {  
  ar := array(...);  
  l  := list(...);  
  l2 := l;  
  s  := 0;  
  a  := 1;  
  b  := #ar;  
  if a > b then goto L2  
L1:  if null? l2 then goto L2  
     e := first l2;  
     s := s + ar.a + e  
     a := a + 1  
     if a > b then goto L2  
     l2 := rest l2  
     goto L1  
L2:  stdout << s  
}
```



Conclusions

- Suspend/resume iterators are *much* easier to understand than save/restore, but have not had efficient implementation.
- Have shown a technique to **implement suspend/resume** iterators and a strategy to **optimize the generated code**.
- This is the *only* way that for loops are implemented in Aldor, giving efficient inner loops in large computer algebra library.
- Can use this to **write suspend/resume iterators** in terms of save/restore at source level **in other languages**.
(Abuse of **switch**.)