

Formal Verification of Spilling Algorithms

Bachelor Talk

Julian Rosemann

Advisors: Prof. Gert Smolka, Sigurd Schneider

Saarland University
Department of Computer Science

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Outline

- 1 Approaches in Register Allocation
- 2 Verification of Spilling Algorithms
- 3 Future Work

Subproblems of Register Allocation

 r₁ r₂

```
let y := 1 in
```

```
let z := x in
```

```
if z >= w
```

```
then
```

```
  z
```

```
else
```

```
  w + y
```

- Spilling: determine whether a variable is in the registers or in memory
- Register Assignment: determine in which register a variable resides
- Coalescing: reduce copy-instructions

Subproblems of Register Allocation

	r ₁	r ₂
let W := w in		
let y := 1 in		
let z := x in		
let Y := y in		
let w := W in		
if z >= w		
then		
z		
else		
let y := Y in		
w + y		

- Spilling: determine whether a variable is in the registers or in memory
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Subproblems of Register Allocation

	r ₁	r ₂
	w	x
let W := w ¹ in	w	:
let y ¹ := 1 in	y	x
let z ² := x ² in	:	z
let Y := y ¹ in	y	:
let w ¹ := W in	w	:
if z ² >= w ¹	:	:
then		
z ²	:	z
else		
let y ² := Y in	:	y
w ¹ + y ²	w	y

- Spilling: determine whether a variable is in the registers or in memory
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Subproblems of Register Allocation

	r_1	r_2	
	w	x	
<code>let W := w^1 in</code>	w	$:$	
<code>let y^1 := 1 in</code>	y	$:$	
<code>let Y := y^1 in</code>	y	$:$	
<code>let w^1 := W in</code>	w	$:$	
<code>if x^2 >= w^1</code>	$:$	$:$	
<code>then</code>			
<code>x^2</code>	$:$	x	
<code>else</code>			
<code>let y^2 := Y in</code>	$:$	y	
<code>w^1 + y^2</code>	w	y	

- Spilling: determine whether a variable is in the registers or in memory
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Subproblems of Register Allocation

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	w	x
let W := w ¹ in	w	⋮
let y ¹ := 1 in	y	⋮
let Y := y ¹ in	y	⋮
let w ¹ := W in	w	⋮
if x ² >= w ¹	⋮	⋮
then		
x ²	⋮	x
else		
let y ² := Y in	⋮	y
w ¹ + y ²	w	y

- Spilling: determine whether a variable is in the registers or in memory
 - Register Assignment: determine in which register a variable resides
 - Coalescing: reduce copy-instructions
- only possible in SSA

Global Register Allocation

- register assignment is independent of program point
- graph coloring algorithm *by Chaitin (1981)*

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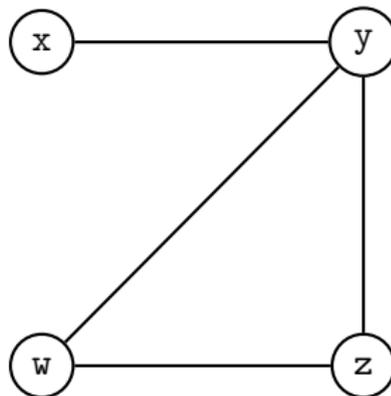
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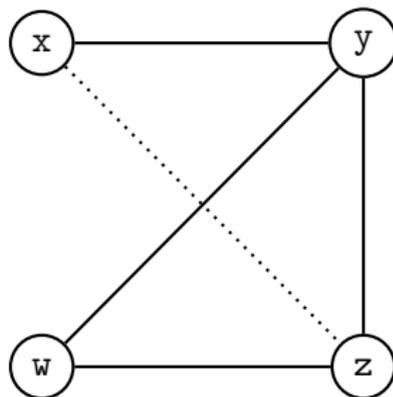
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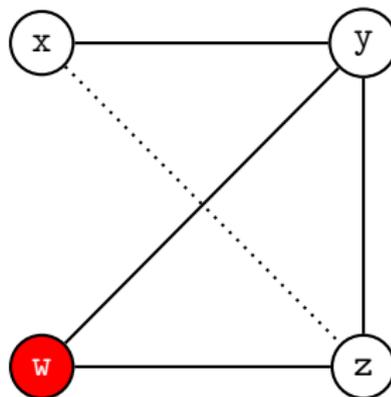
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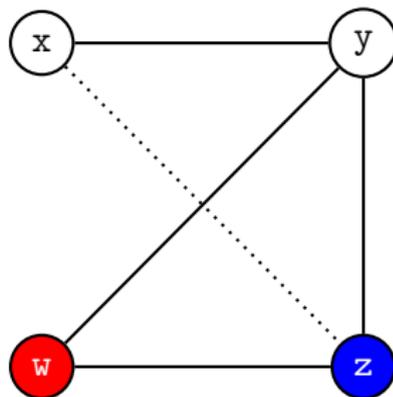
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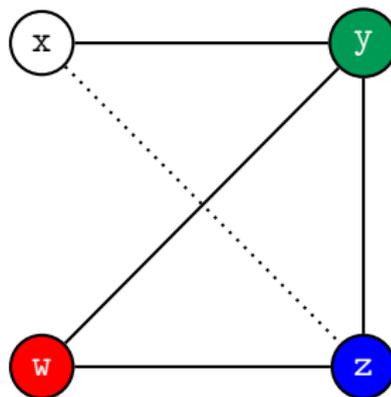
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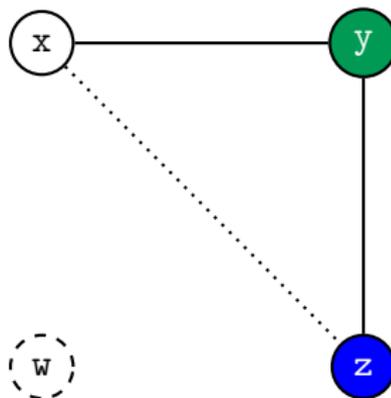
  w + y
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Global Register Allocation

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```
let y := 1 in
let z := x in
let w := W in
if z >= w
then
  z
else
  let w:= in
  w + y
```



Global Register Allocation

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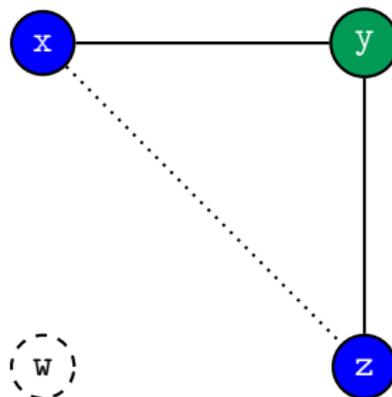
```
then
```

```
  x
```

```
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```

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  let w := in
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  w + y
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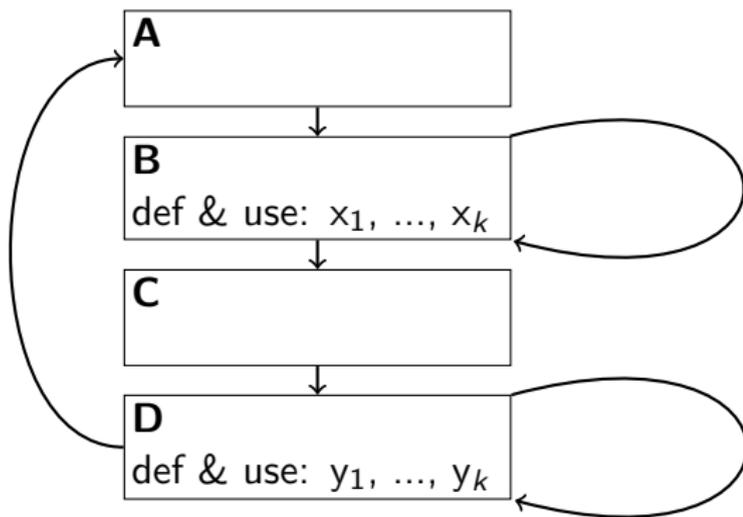
```
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```

```
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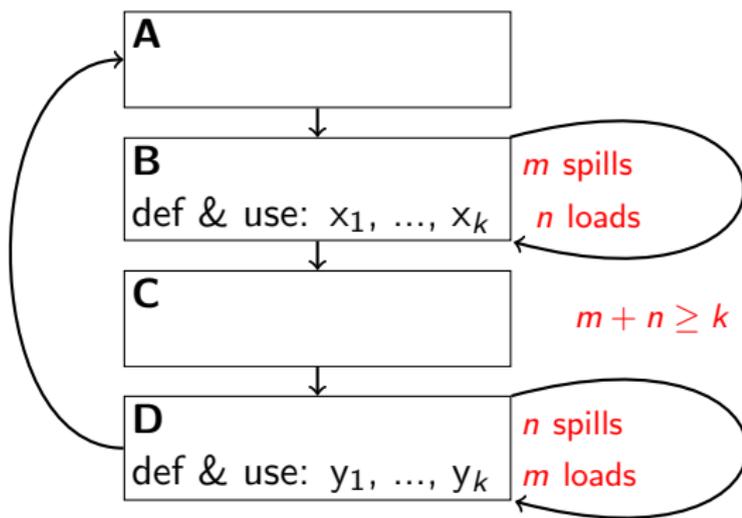
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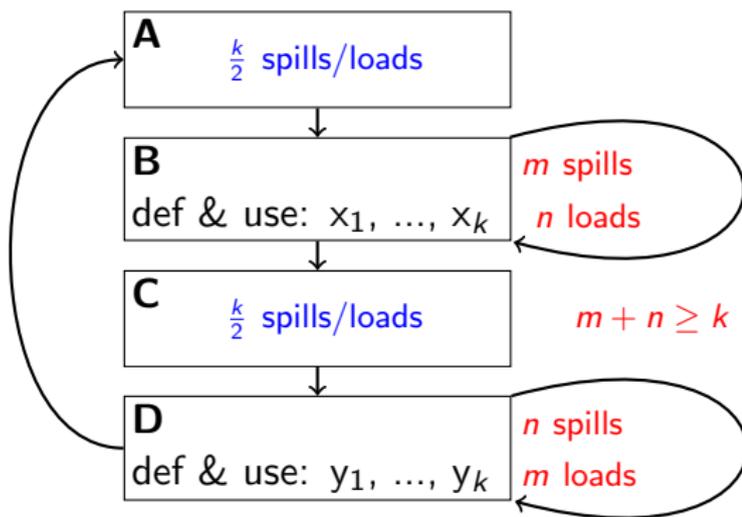
Problems with Global Register Allocation



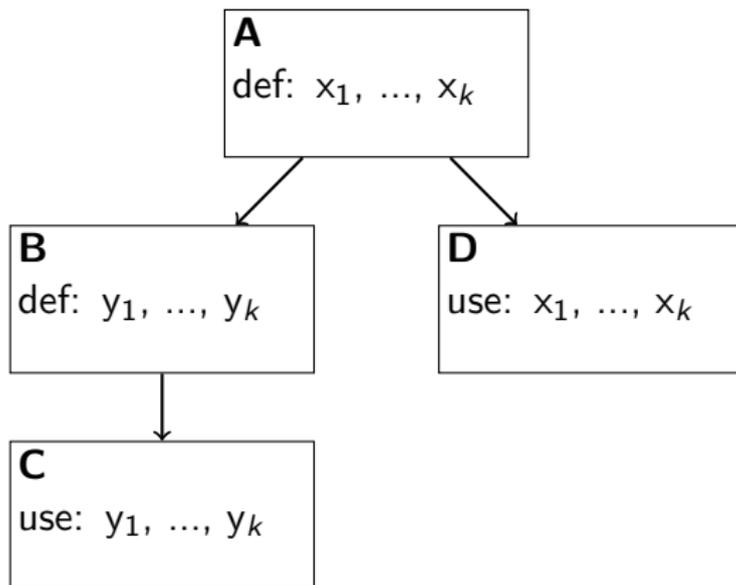
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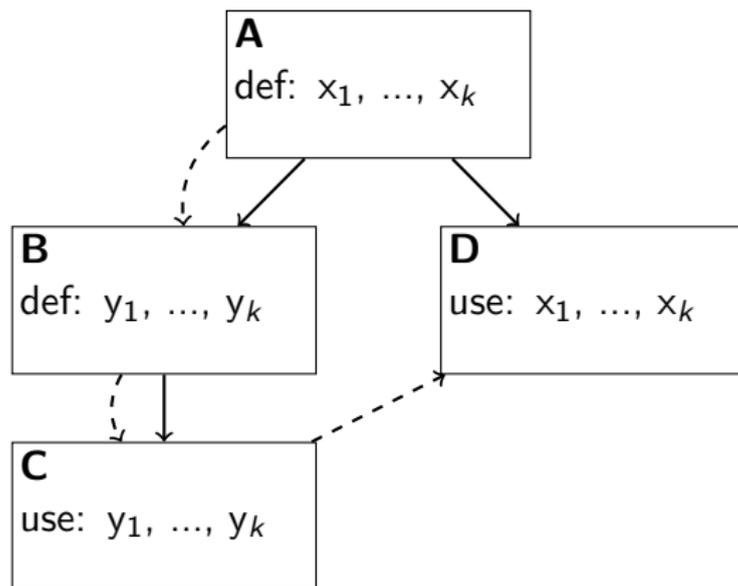
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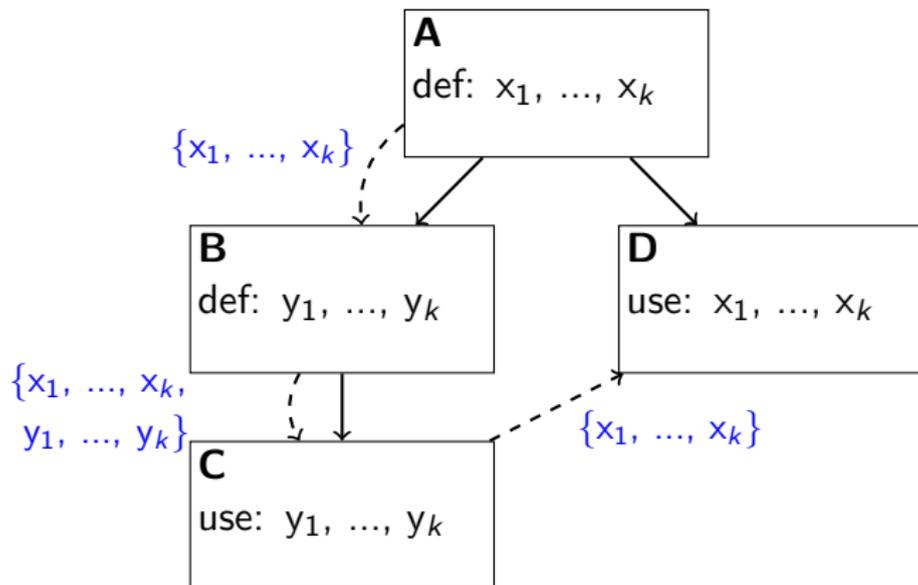
Linear Scan *by Poletto & Sarkar (1999)*



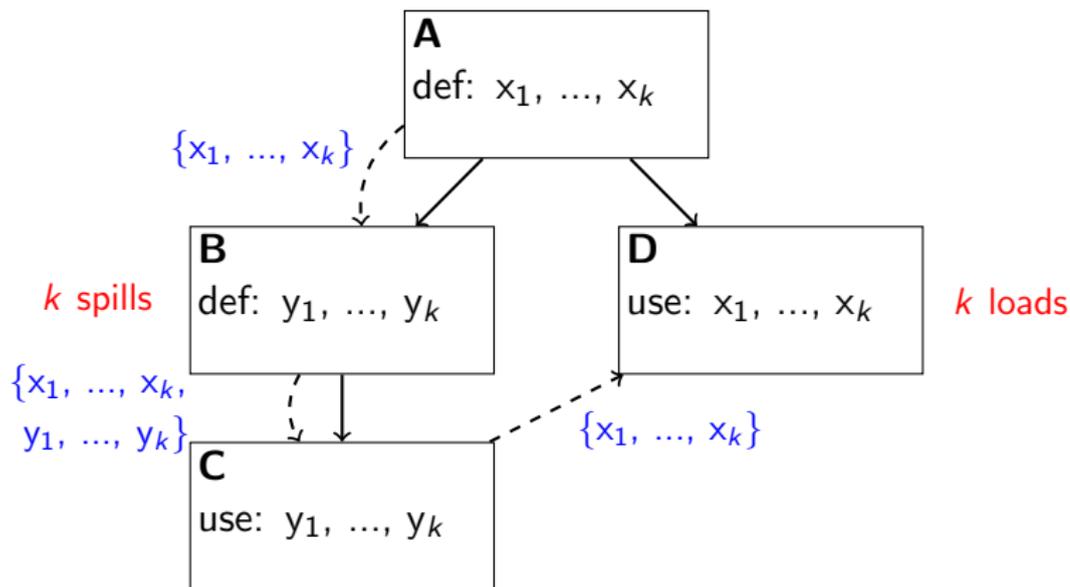
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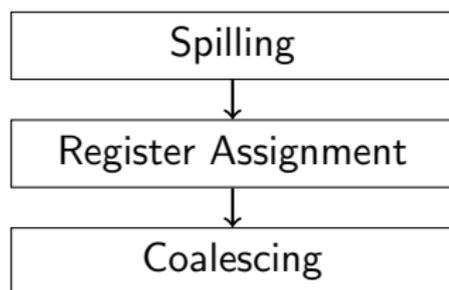
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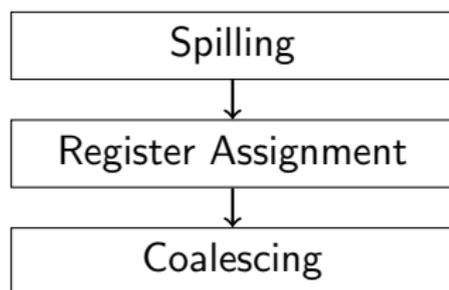
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Register Allocation in SSA *by Hack et al. (2006)*

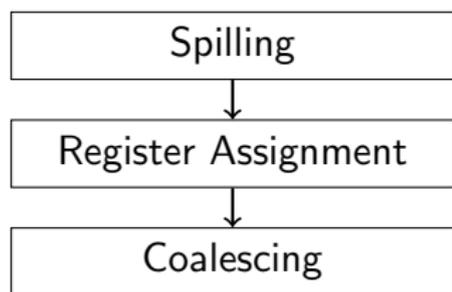


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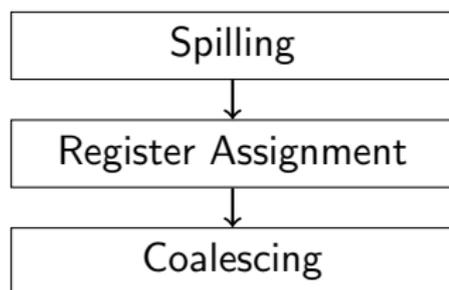
- inference graphs of SSA-programs are chordal

Register Allocation in SSA *by Hack et al. (2006)*



- inference graphs of SSA-programs are chordal
- efficient algorithm for register assignment

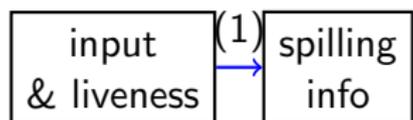
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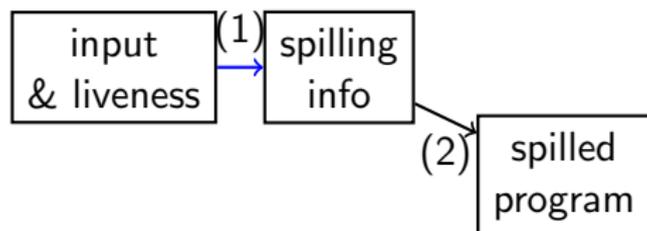
- inference graphs of SSA-programs are chordal
- efficient algorithm for register assignment
- coalescing using a heuristic

input
& liveness

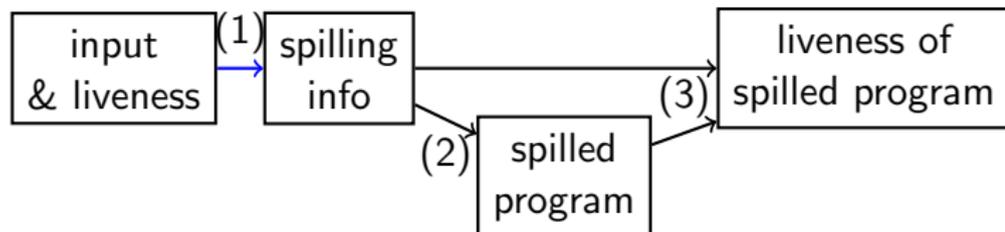




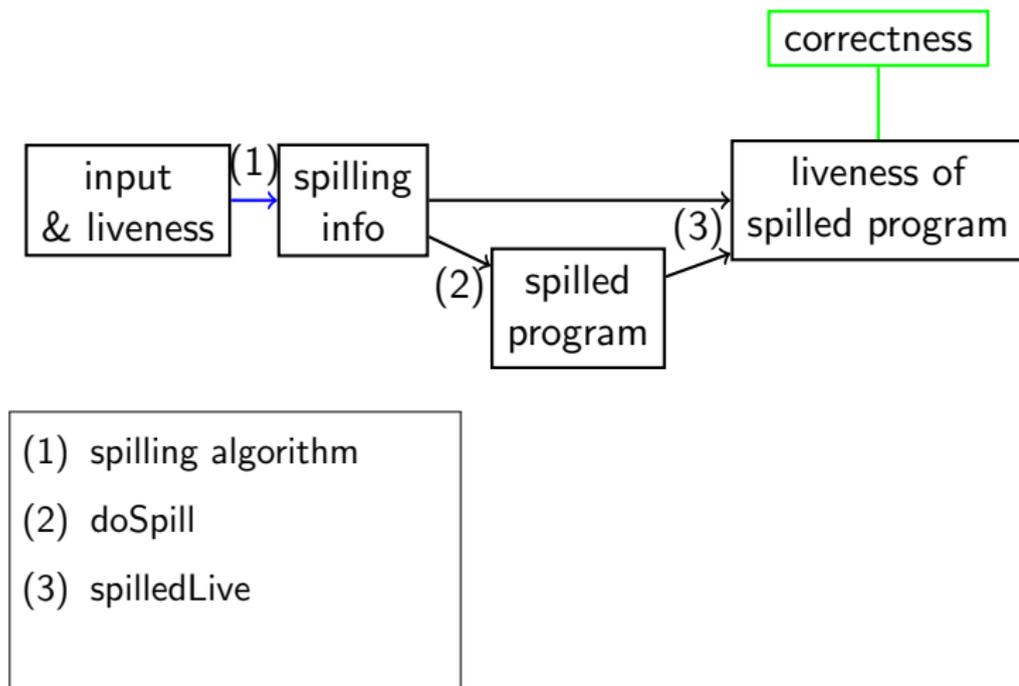
(1) spilling algorithm

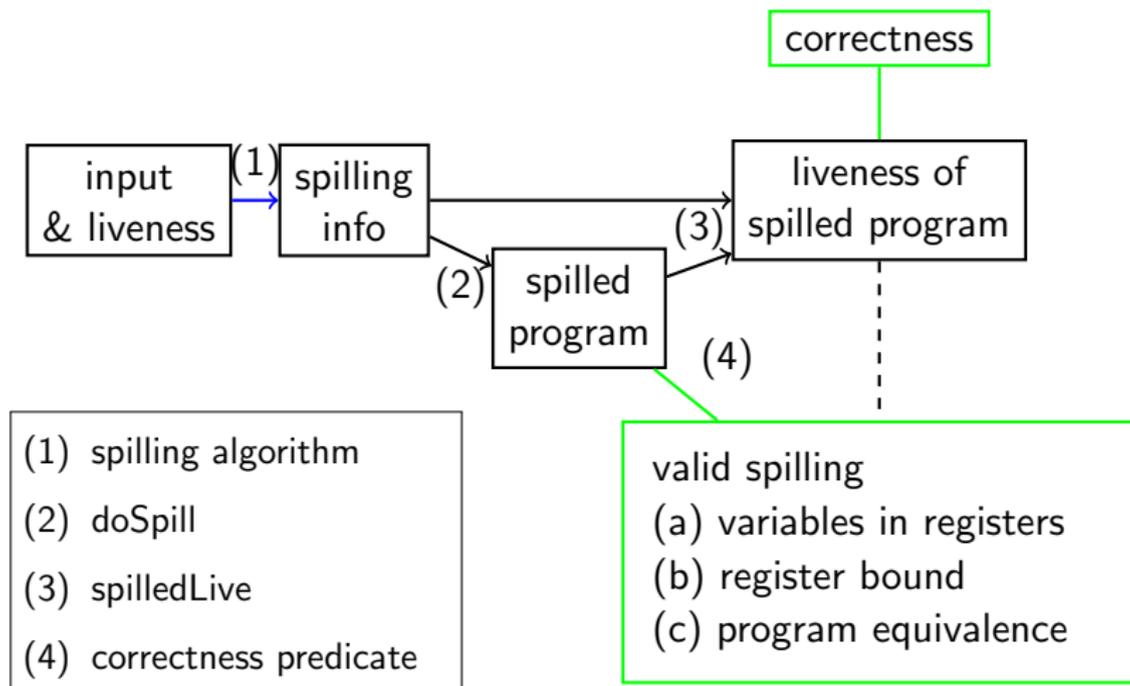


- (1) spilling algorithm
- (2) doSpill



- (1) spilling algorithm
- (2) doSpill
- (3) spilledLive





Spilling Algorithms

StupSpill:

SimplSpill:

Spilling Algorithms

StupSpill:

- at any statement:

SimplSpill:

Spilling Algorithms

StupSpill:

- at any statement:
 - load everything

SimplSpill:

Spilling Algorithms

StupSpill:

- at any statement:
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SimplSpill:

Spilling Algorithms

StupSpill:

- at any statement:
 - load everything
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- specification of algorithm 30 l.
- verifying the predicate <80 l.

SimplSpill:

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SimplSpill:

- at any statement:
 - load as little as possible

Spilling Algorithms

StupSpill:

- at any statement:
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- specification of algorithm 30 l.
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SimplSpill:

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Spilling Algorithms

StupSpill:

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SimplSpill:

- at any statement:
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Spilling Algorithms

StupSpill:

- at any statement:
 - load everything
 - spill everything
- specification of algorithm 30 l.
- verifying the predicate < 80 l.

SimplSpill:

- at any statement:
 - load as little as possible
 - spill as little as possible
- specification of algorithm 70 l.
- verifying the predicate < 500 l.

Compute the Spilled Program

$$\text{doSpill}(s : (\underbrace{\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}}_{\text{spills}}, \underbrace{\{y_1, \dots, y_m\}}_{\text{loads}})) =$$

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$$\text{doSpill}(s : (\underbrace{\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}}_{\text{spills}}, \underbrace{\{y_1, \dots, y_m\}}_{\text{loads}})) = \text{let } X_1 = x_1 \text{ in } \dots \\ s \quad \text{let } y_1 = Y_1 \text{ in } \dots$$

Compute the Spilled Program

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- `doSpill` is called recursively on every substatement

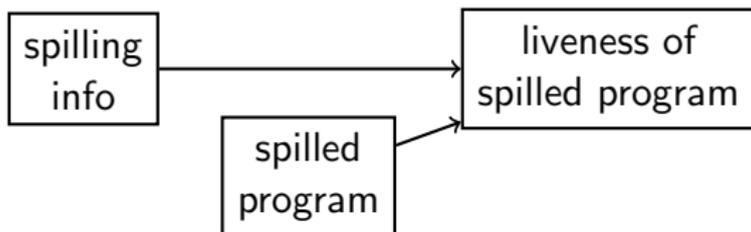
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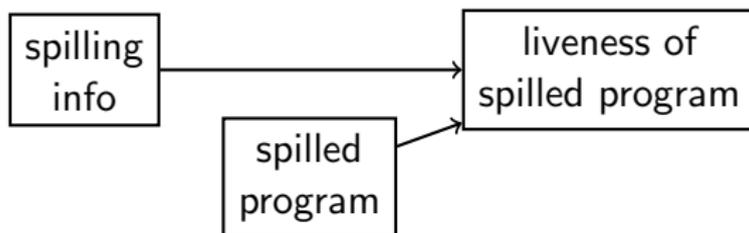
$$s \quad \text{let } y_1 = Y_1 \text{ in } \dots$$

- doSpill is called recursively on every substatement
- the parameters are adjusted to the spilling information

Liveness of the spilled program

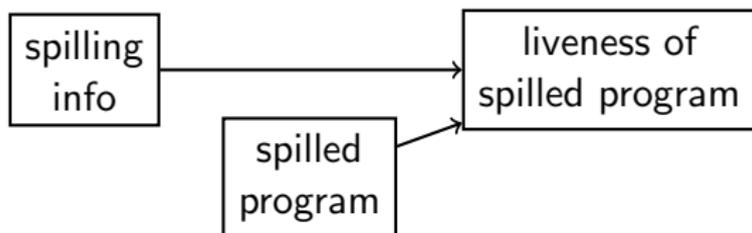


Liveness of the spilled program



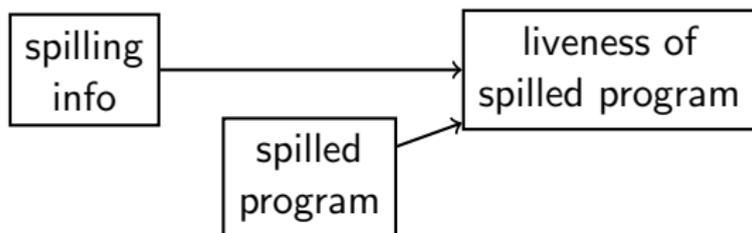
- spilling information includes liveness at function definitions

Liveness of the spilled program



- spilling information includes liveness at function definitions
- construct liveness in one pass over the program

Liveness of the spilled program



- spilling information includes liveness at function definitions
- construct liveness in one pass over the program
- proof of correctness was involving

Correctness Predicate

$$Z \mid \Sigma \mid R \mid M \vdash \mathbf{spill}_k \ s : (S, L, -)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} Z \\ \Sigma \\ x \in R \\ x \in M \\ k \\ s \\ S \\ L \\ - \end{array}$$

Correctness Predicate

$$Z \mid \Sigma \mid R \mid M \vdash \mathbf{spill}_k \ s : (S, L, -)$$

Z	list of parameters of defined functions
Σ	list of expected live variables at function heads
$x \in R$	$:\Leftrightarrow$ current value is in a register
$x \in M$	$:\Leftrightarrow$ current value is in the memory
k	
s	
S	
L	
$-$	

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S	
L	
-	

Correctness Predicate

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- Z list of parameters of defined functions
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 - $x \in R$ $:\Leftrightarrow$ current value is in a register
 - $x \in M$ $:\Leftrightarrow$ current value is in the memory
 - k register bound
 - s source program
 - S variables to be spilled
 - L variables to be loaded
 - $-$ additional information for functions
-

Soundness of the Predicate

Let s be renamed apart, $|R| \leq k$ and applications only have variables as arguments. If

$$Z \mid \Sigma \mid R \mid M \vdash \mathbf{spill}_k \ s : (S, L, -)$$

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- any variable is in a register whenever it is used

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then

- any variable is in a register whenever it is used
- at any program point the register contains at most k variables
- the translation preserves program equivalence

Verification of other Spilling Algorithms

e.g.: spilling algorithm *by Braun and Hack (2009)*:

Concepts of the algorithm:

Verification:

Verification of other Spilling Algorithms

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Concepts of the algorithm:

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- keep track of register and memory state

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Verification of other Spilling Algorithms

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Concepts of the algorithm:

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Verification:

- verify the method computing distance to next-use
- keep track of register and memory state
- induction on the statement
- more involving than verification of SimplSpill, but similar

Translation Validation with Success Guarantee

Translation Validation with Success Guarantee

- untrusted spilling algorithm computes spilling

Translation Validation with Success Guarantee

- untrusted spilling algorithm computes spilling
- iterate over program flow, liveness and spilling information:
 - if free variables of the expression are not in the registers, load them
 - if register set exceeds bound, spill variables

Translation Validation with Success Guarantee

- untrusted spilling algorithm computes spilling
- iterate over program flow, liveness and spilling information:
 - if free variables of the expression are not in the registers, load them
 - if register set exceeds bound, spill variables
- Properties:
 - yields always a valid spilling
 - if input is a valid spilling it is not modified

References

-  Matthias Braun and Sebastian Hack. “Register spilling and live-range splitting for SSA-form programs”. In: 2009.
-  Gregory J Chaitin et al. “Register allocation via coloring”. In: 1981.
-  Sebastian Hack, Daniel Grund, and Gerhard Goos. “Towards Register Allocation for Programs in SSA-Form”. In: 2005.
-  Massimiliano Poletto and Vivek Sarkar. “Linear scan register allocation”. In: 1999.
-  Sigurd Schneider, Gert Smolka, and Sebastian Hack. “A Linear First-Order Functional Intermediate Language for Verified Compilers”. In: 2015.

Liveness

$$\frac{\text{fv } e \subseteq X \quad X_s \setminus \{x\} \subseteq X \quad x \in X_s \quad Z \mid \Lambda \vdash \mathbf{live} \ s : X_s}{Z \mid \Lambda \vdash \mathbf{live} \ (\text{let } x := e \text{ in } s) : X} \text{LIVELET}$$

$$\frac{\text{fv } e \subseteq X}{Z \mid \Lambda \vdash \mathbf{live} \ e : X} \text{LIVEReturn}$$

$$\frac{\text{fv } e \cup X_{s_1} \cup X_{s_2} \subseteq X \quad Z \mid \Lambda \vdash \mathbf{live} \ s_1 : X_{s_1} \quad Z \mid \Lambda \vdash \mathbf{live} \ s_2 : X_{s_2}}{Z \mid \Lambda \vdash \mathbf{live} \ (\text{if } e \text{ then } s_1 \text{ else } s_2) : X} \text{LIVEIF}$$

$$\frac{\text{fv } \bar{e} \subseteq X \quad \Lambda_f \setminus Z_f \subseteq X}{Z \mid \Lambda \vdash \mathbf{live} \ f \ \bar{e} : X} \text{LIVEAPP}$$

$$\frac{X_{s_2} \subseteq X \quad \bar{x} \subseteq X_{s_1} \quad f : \bar{x}; Z \mid X_{s_1} :: \Lambda \vdash \mathbf{live} \ s_1 : X_{s_1} \quad f : \bar{x}; Z \mid X_{s_2} :: \Lambda \vdash \mathbf{live} \ s_2 : X_{s_2}}{Z \mid \Lambda \vdash \mathbf{live} \ (\text{fun } f \ \bar{x} := s_1 \text{ in } s_2) : X} \text{LIVEFUN}$$

Correctness Predicate

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{L \subseteq M \quad |R \setminus K \cup L| \leq k}{Z \mid \Sigma \mid R \setminus K \cup L \mid M \vdash \mathbf{spill}_k s : (\emptyset, \emptyset, -)} \text{ SPILLLOAD} \quad \frac{S \subseteq R}{Z \mid \Sigma \mid R \mid M \cup S \vdash \mathbf{spill}_k s : (\emptyset, L, -)} \text{ SPILLSpill} \\
 \\
 \frac{\text{fv } e \subseteq R \quad |R \setminus K_x \cup \{x\}| \leq k \quad Z \mid \Sigma \mid R \setminus K_x \cup \{x\} \mid M \vdash \mathbf{spill}_k s}{Z \mid \Sigma \mid R \mid M \vdash \mathbf{spill}_k (\text{let } x := e \text{ in } s) : (\emptyset, \emptyset)} \text{ SPILLLET} \\
 \\
 \frac{\text{fv } e \subseteq R}{Z \mid \Sigma \mid R \mid M \vdash \mathbf{spill}_k e : (\emptyset, \emptyset)} \text{ SPILLRETURN} \quad \frac{(R_f, M_f) := \Sigma_f \quad R_f \setminus Z_f \subseteq R \quad M_f \setminus Z_f \subseteq M \quad \text{fv } \bar{y} \subseteq R \cup M}{Z \mid \Sigma \mid R \mid M \vdash \mathbf{spill}_k (f \bar{y}) : (\emptyset, \emptyset, (R, M))} \text{ SPILLAPP} \\
 \\
 \frac{|R_f| \leq k \quad Z \mid \text{merge } \Sigma \vdash \mathbf{live} s_1 : R_f \cup M_f \quad f : \bar{x}; Z \mid f : (R_f, M_f); \Sigma \mid R_f \mid M_f \vdash \mathbf{spill}_k s_1 \quad f : \bar{x}; Z \mid f : (R_f, M_f); \Sigma \mid R \mid M \vdash \mathbf{spill}_k s_2}{Z \mid \Sigma \mid R \mid M \vdash \mathbf{spill}_k (\text{fun } f \bar{x} := s_1 \text{ in } s_2) : (\emptyset, \emptyset, (R_f, M_f))} \text{ SPILLFUN} \\
 \\
 \text{merge nil} := \text{nil} \\
 \text{merge } (R_f, M_f); \Sigma := R_f \cup M_f; \text{merge } \Sigma
 \end{array}$$

vir-Predicate

$$\frac{x \in \mathcal{V}_R \quad y \in \mathcal{V}_M \quad \mathbf{vir} \ s}{\mathbf{vir} \ \text{let } x := y \ \text{in } s} \text{VIRLOAD}$$

$$\frac{\text{fv } e \subseteq \mathcal{V}_R \quad \mathbf{vir} \ s}{\mathbf{vir} \ \text{let } x := e \ \text{in } s} \text{VIRLET}$$

$$\frac{\text{fv } e \subseteq \mathcal{V}_R}{\mathbf{vir} \ e} \text{VIRRETURN}$$

$$\frac{\text{fv } e \subseteq \mathcal{V}_R \quad \mathbf{vir} \ s \quad \mathbf{vir} \ t}{\mathbf{vir} \ \text{if } e \ \text{then } s \ \text{else } t} \text{VIRIF}$$

$$\frac{}{\mathbf{vir} \ f \ \bar{y}} \text{VIRAPP}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{vir} \ s \quad \mathbf{vir} \ t}{\mathbf{vir} \ \text{fun } f \ \bar{x} := s \ \text{in } t} \text{VIRFUN}$$