

EECS 583 – Class 4

If-conversion

University of Michigan

September 8, 2025

Announcements & Reading Material

- ❖ HW 1 – Deadline Mon Sep 15, midnight
 - » Talk to Naveen/Rishika this week if you are having troubles
 - » Refer to EECS 583 piazza group for tips and answers to questions
- ❖ Today's class
 - » “The Program Dependence Graph and Its Use in Optimization”, J. Ferrante, K. Ottenstein, and J. Warren, ACM TOPLAS, 1987
 - This is a long paper – the part we care about is the control dependence stuff. The PDG is interesting and you should skim it over.
 - » “On Predicated Execution”, Park and Schlansker, HPL Technical Report, 1991.
- ❖ Material for Wednesday
 - » *Compilers: Principles, Techniques, and Tools*, A. Aho, R. Sethi, and J. Ullman, Addison-Wesley, 1988. (Sections: 10.5, 10.6 Edition 1) (Sections 9.2 Edition 2)

From Last Time: Predicated Execution

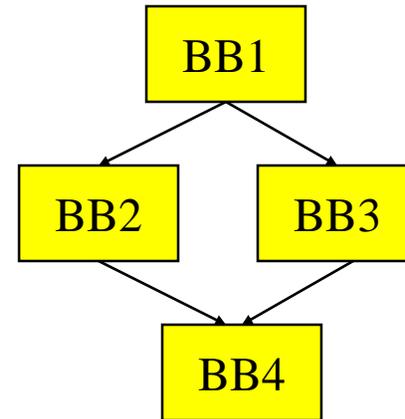
Example

```

a = b + c
if (a > 0)
    e = f + g
else
    e = f / g
h = i - j
    
```

```

BB1  add a, b, c
BB1  bgt a, 0, L1
BB3  div e, f, g
BB3  jump L2
BB2  L1: add e, f, g
BB4  L2: sub h, i, j
    
```



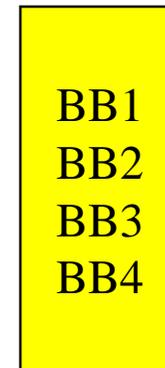
Traditional branching code

```

p2 → BB2
p3 → BB3
    
```

```

BB1  add a, b, c if T
BB1  p2 = a > 0 if T
BB1  p3 = a <= 0 if T
BB3  div e, f, g if p3
BB2  add e, f, g if p2
BB4  sub h, i, j if T
    
```



Predicated code

HPL-PD Compare-to-Predicate Operations (CMPPs)

- ❖ How do we compute predicates
 - » Compare registers/literals like a branch would do
 - » Efficiency, code size, nested conditionals, etc
- ❖ 2 targets for computing taken/fall-through conditions with 1 operation

$p1, p2 = \text{CMPP.cond.D1a.D2a}(r1, r2) \text{ if } p3$

p1 = first destination predicate

p2 = second destination predicate

cond = compare condition (ie EQ, LT, GE, ...)

D1a = action specifier for first destination

D2a = action specifier for second destination

(r1,r2) = data inputs to be compared (ie $r1 < r2$)

p3 = guarding predicate

CMPP Action Specifiers

Guarding predicate	Compare Result	UN	UC	ON	OC
0	0	0	0	-	-
0	1	0	0	-	-
1	0	0	1	-	1
1	1	1	0	1	-

UN/UC = Unconditional normal/complement

This is what we used in the earlier examples

guard = 0, both outputs are 0

guard = 1, UN = Compare result, UC = opposite

ON/OC = OR-type normal/complement

AN/AC = AND-type normal/complement also exist. For more, see

"Control CPR: A Branch Height Reduction Optimization for EPIC Processors", M. Schlansker et al., PLDI-99, 1999.

OR-type Predicates

$p1 = 0$

$p1 = \text{cmpp_ON } (r1 < r2) \text{ if T}$

$p1 = \text{cmpp_OC } (r3 < r4) \text{ if T}$

$p1 = \text{cmpp_ON } (r5 < r6) \text{ if T}$

$p1 = (r1 < r2) \mid (! (r3 < r4)) \mid$
 $(r5 < r6)$

Wired-OR into p1

Generating predicated code
for some source code requires
OR-type predicates

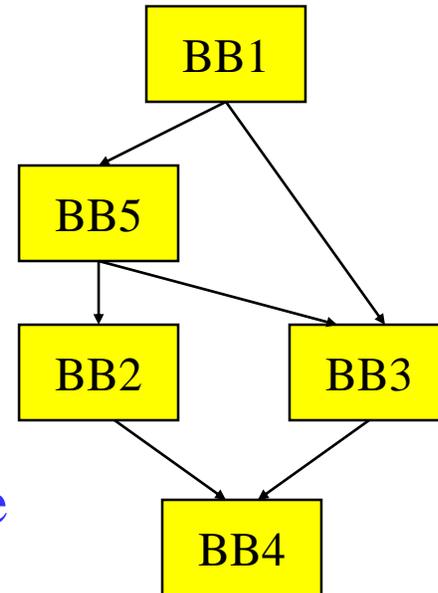
Use of OR-type Predicates

```

a = b + c
if (a > 0 && b > 0)
    e = f + g
else
    e = f / g
h = i - j
    
```

```

BB1  add a, b, c
BB1  ble a, 0, L1
BB5  ble b, 0, L1
BB2  add e, f, g
BB2  jump L2
BB3  L1: div e, f, g
BB4  L2: sub h, i, j
    
```



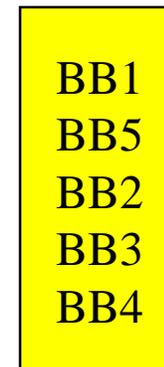
Traditional branching code

```

p2 → BB2
p3 → BB3
p5 → BB5
    
```

```

BB1  add a, b, c if T
BB1  p3, p5 = cmpp.ON.UC a <= 0 if T
BB5  p3, p2 = cmpp.ON.UC b <= 0 if p5
BB3  div e, f, g if p3
BB2  add e, f, g if p2
BB4  sub h, i, j if T
    
```



Predicated code

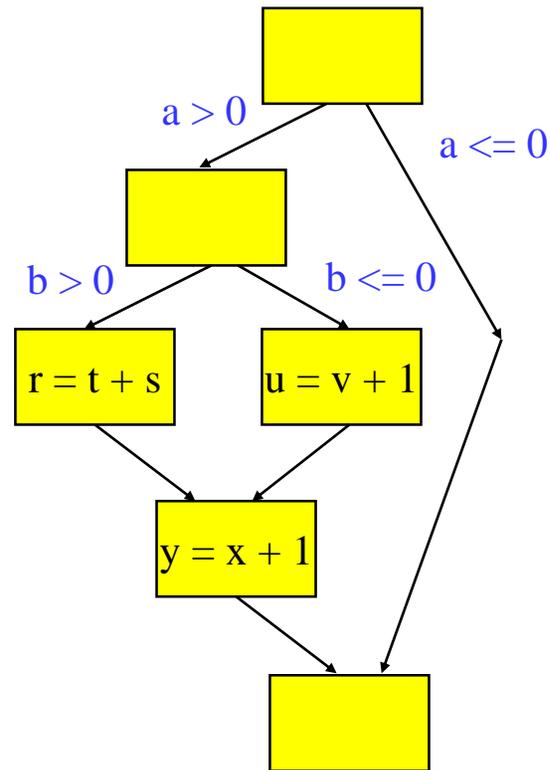
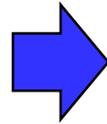
Homework Problem – Answer on next slide but don't cheat!

```
if (a > 0) {  
    if (b > 0)  
        r = t + s  
    else  
        u = v + 1  
    y = x + 1  
}
```

- a. Draw the CFG
- b. Predicate the code removing
all branches

Homework Problem Answer

```
if (a > 0) {  
  if (b > 0)  
    r = t + s  
  else  
    u = v + 1  
  y = x + 1  
}
```



$p1 = \text{cmpp.UN}(a > 0)$ if T
 $p2, p3 = \text{cmpp.UNUC}(b > 0)$ if p1
 $r = t + s$ if p2
 $u = v + 1$ if p3
 $y = x + 1$ if p1

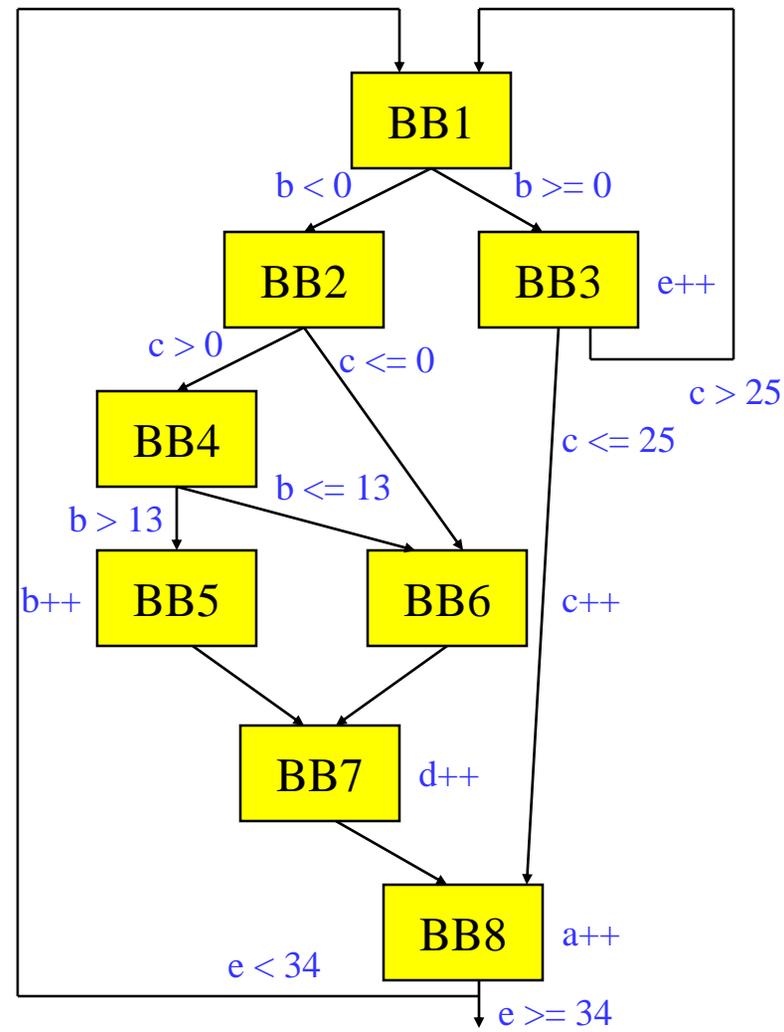
- Draw the CFG
- Predicate the code removing all branches

If-conversion

- ❖ Algorithm for generating predicated code
 - » Automate what we've been doing by hand
 - » Handle arbitrary complex graphs
 - But, acyclic subgraph only!!
 - Need a branch to get you back to the top of a loop
 - » Efficient
- ❖ Roots are from Vector computer days
 - » Vectorize a loop with an if-statement in the body
- ❖ 4 steps
 - » 1. Loop backedge coalescing
 - » 2. Control dependence analysis
 - » 3. Control flow substitution
 - » 4. CMPP compaction
- ❖ My version of Park & Schlansker

Running Example – Initial State

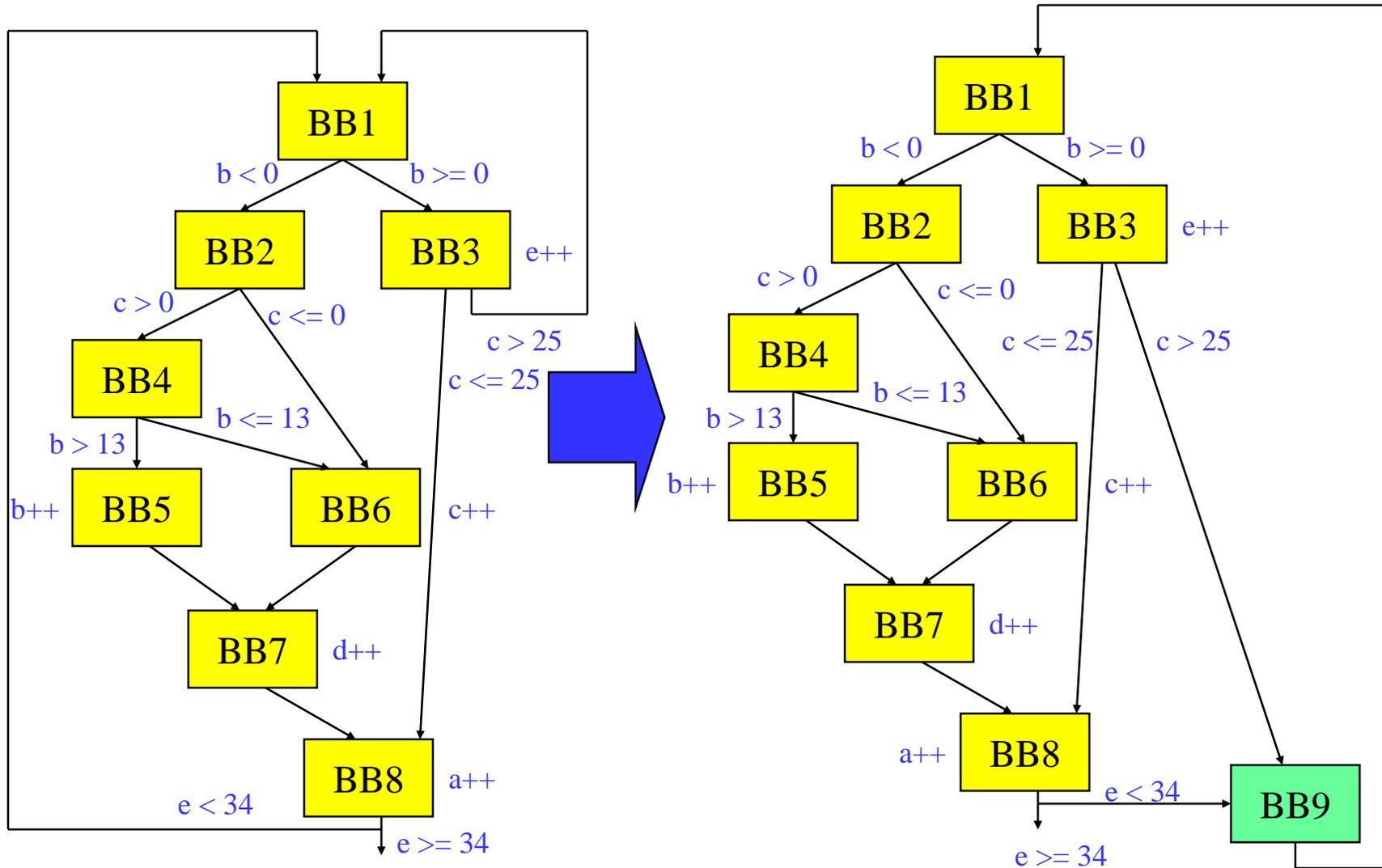
```
do {  
  b = load(a)  
  if (b < 0) {  
    if ((c > 0) && (b > 13))  
      b = b + 1  
    else  
      c = c + 1  
      d = d + 1  
  }  
  else {  
    e = e + 1  
    if (c > 25) continue  
  }  
  a = a + 1  
} while (e < 34)
```



Step 1: Backedge Coalescing

- ❖ Recall – Loop backedge is branch from inside the loop back to the loop header
- ❖ This step only applicable for a loop body
 - » If not a loop body → skip this step
- ❖ Process
 - » Create a new basic block
 - New BB contains an unconditional branch to the loop header
 - » Adjust all other backedges to go to new BB rather than header
- ❖ Why do this?
 - » Heuristic step – Not essential for correctness
 - If-conversion cannot remove backedges (only forward edges)
 - But this allows the control logic to figure out which backedge you take to be eliminated
 - » Generally this is a good thing to do

Running Example – Backedge Coalescing



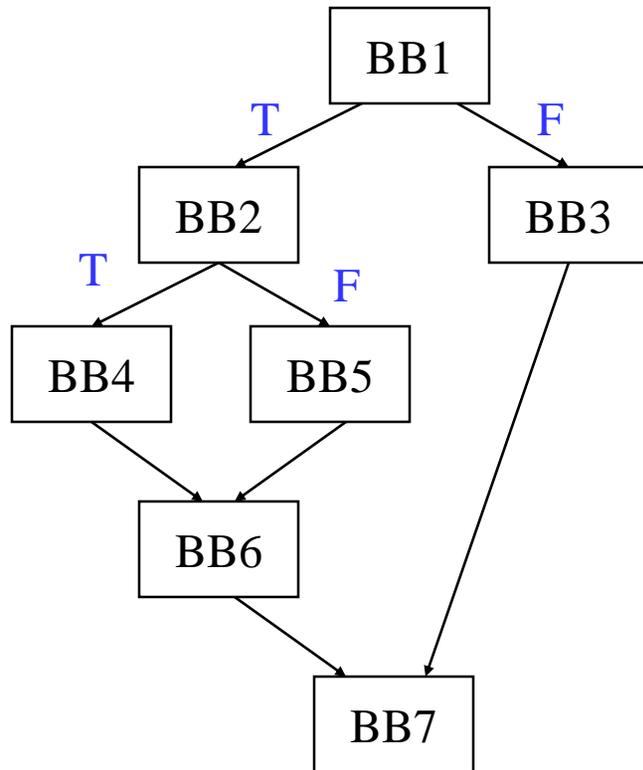
Step 2: Control Dependence Analysis (CD)

- ❖ Control flow – Execution transfer from 1 BB to another via a taken branch or fallthrough path
- ❖ Dependence – Ordering constraint between 2 operations
 - » Must execute in proper order to achieve the correct result
 - » O1: $a = b + c$
 - » O2: $d = a - e$
 - » O2 dependent on O1
- ❖ Control dependence – One operation controls the execution of another
 - » O1: `blt a, 0, SKIP`
 - » O2: $b = c + d$
 - » SKIP:
 - » O2 control dependent on O1
- ❖ Control dependence analysis derives these dependences

Control Dependences

- ❖ Recall
 - » Post dominator – BBX is post dominated by BBY if every path from BBX to EXIT contains BBY
 - » Immediate post dominator – First breadth first successor of a block that is a post dominator
- ❖ Control dependence – BBY is control dependent on BBX iff
 - » 1. There exists a directed path P from BBX to BBY with any BBZ in P (excluding BBX and BBY) post dominated by BBY
 - » 2. BBX is not post dominated by BBY
- ❖ In English,
 - » A BB is control dependent on the closest BB(s) that determine(s) its execution
 - » Its actually not a BB, it's a control flow edge coming out of a BB

Control Dependence Example



Control dependences

BB1:

BB2:

BB3:

BB4:

BB5:

BB6:

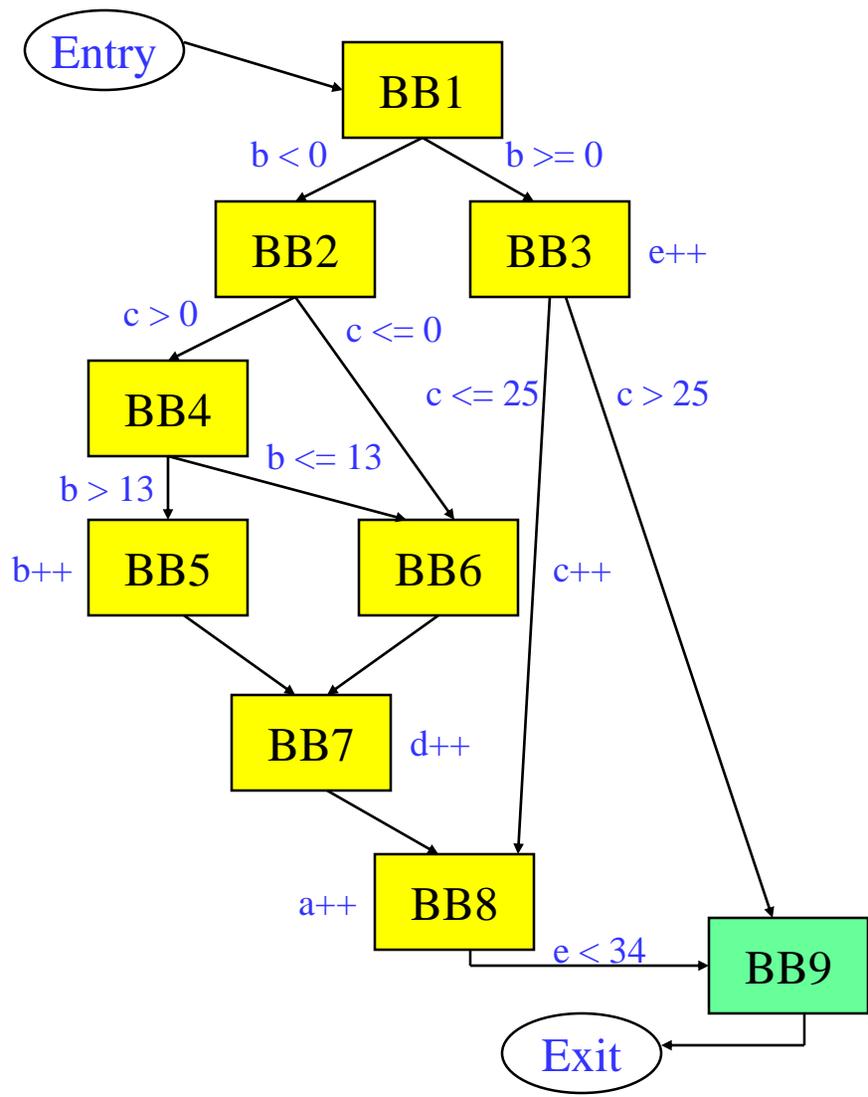
BB7:

Notation

positive BB number = fallthru direction

negative BB number = taken direction

Running Example – CDs



- First, nuke backedge(s)
- Second, nuke exit edges
- Then, Add pseudo entry/exit nodes
 - Entry → nodes with no predecessors
 - Exit → nodes with no successors

Control deps (left is taken)

- BB1:
- BB2:
- BB3:
- BB4:
- BB5:
- BB6:
- BB7:
- BB8:
- BB9:

Algorithm for Control Dependence Analysis

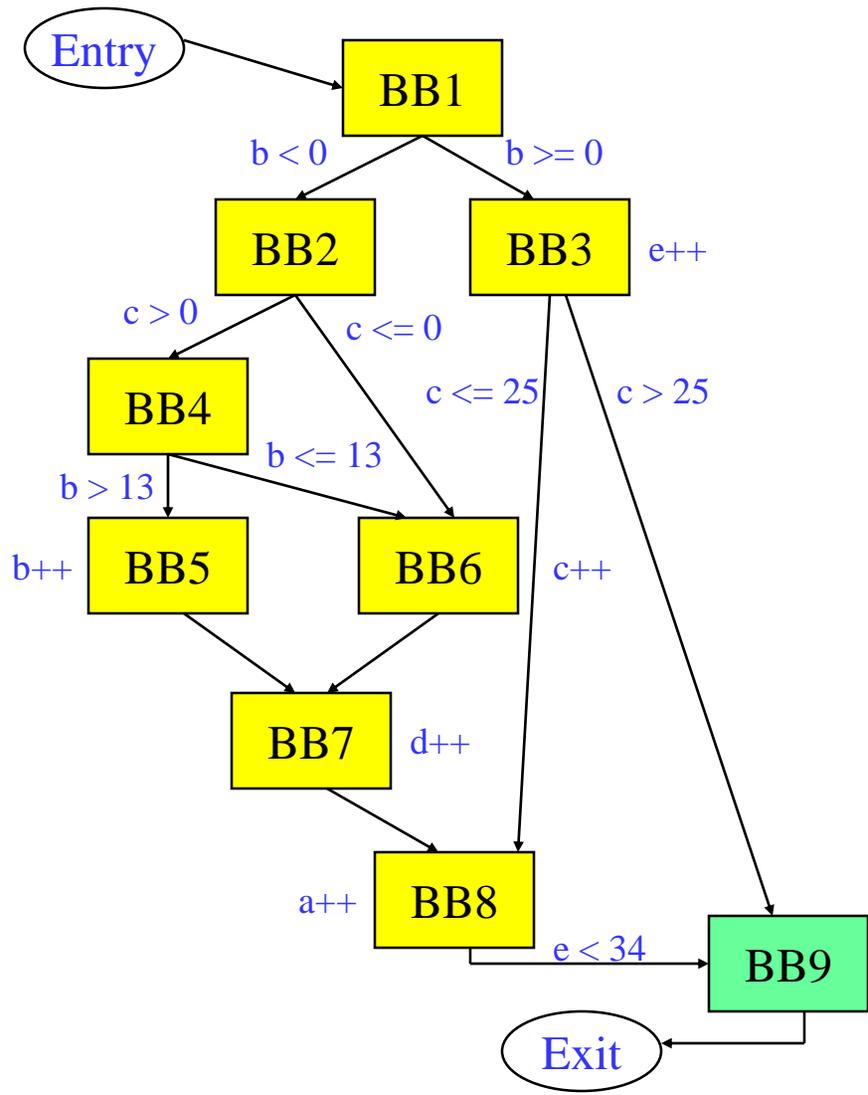
```
for each basic block x in region
  for each outgoing control flow edge e of x
    y = destination basic block of e
    if (y not in pdom(x)) then
      lub = ipdom(x)
      if (e corresponds to a taken branch) then
        x_id = -x.id
      else
        x_id = x.id
      endif
      t = y
      while (t != lub) do
        cd(t) += x_id;
        t = ipdom(t)
      endwhile
    endif
  endfor
endfor
```

Notes

Compute $cd(x)$ which contains those BBs which x is control dependent on

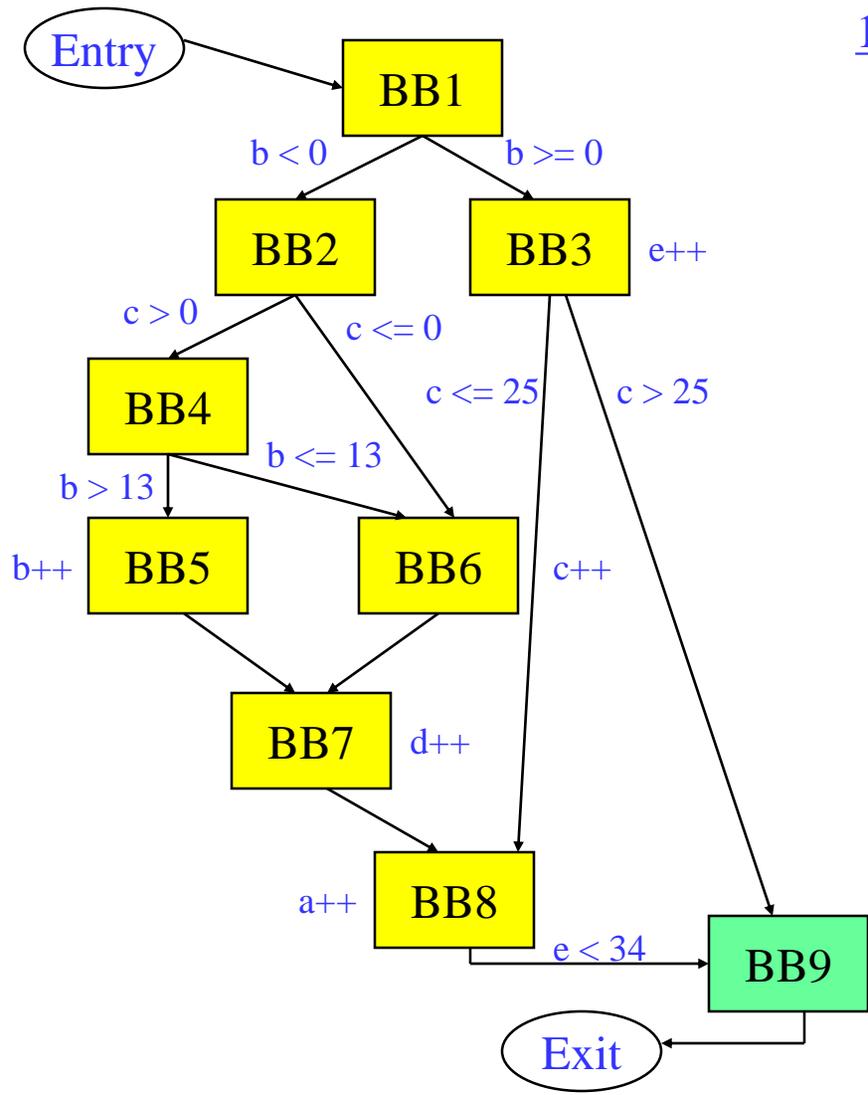
Iterate on per edge basis, adding edge to each cd set it is a member of

Running Example – Post Dominators



	<u>pdom</u>	<u>ipdom</u>
BB1:	1, 9, ex	9
BB2:	2, 7, 8, 9, ex	7
BB3:	3, 9, ex	9
BB4:	4, 7, 8, 9, ex	7
BB5:	5, 7, 8, 9, ex	7
BB6:	6, 7, 8, 9, ex	7
BB7:	7, 8, 9, ex	8
BB8:	8, 9, ex	9
BB9:	9, ex	ex

Running Example – CDs Via Algorithm

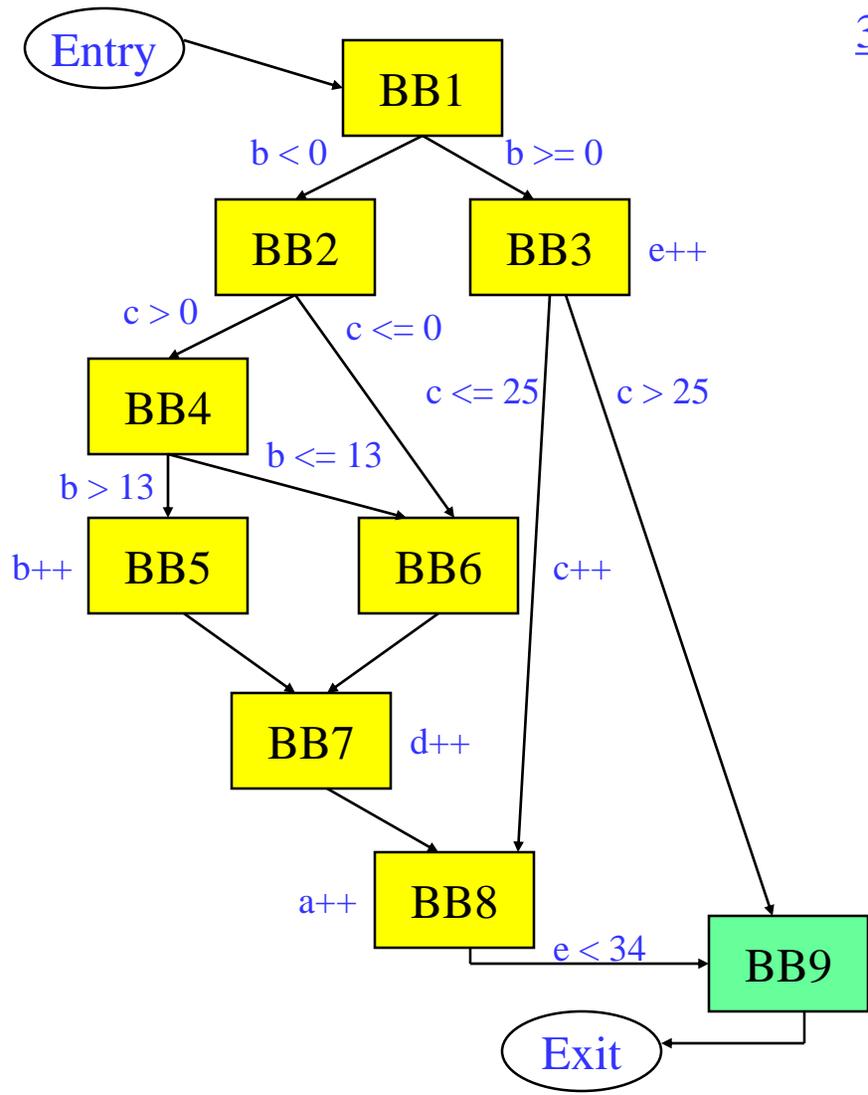


1 → 2 edge (aka -1)

$x = 1$
 $e = \text{taken edge } 1 \rightarrow 2$
 $y = 2$
 $y \text{ not in pdom}(x)$
 $\text{lub} = 9$
 $x_id = -1$
 $t = 2$

$2 \neq 9$ $\text{cd}(2) += -1$ $t = 7$
$7 \neq 9$ $\text{cd}(7) += -1$ $t = 8$
$8 \neq 9$ $\text{cd}(8) += -1$ $t = 9$
$9 == 9$

Running Example – CDs Via Algorithm (2)



3 → 8 edge (aka -3)

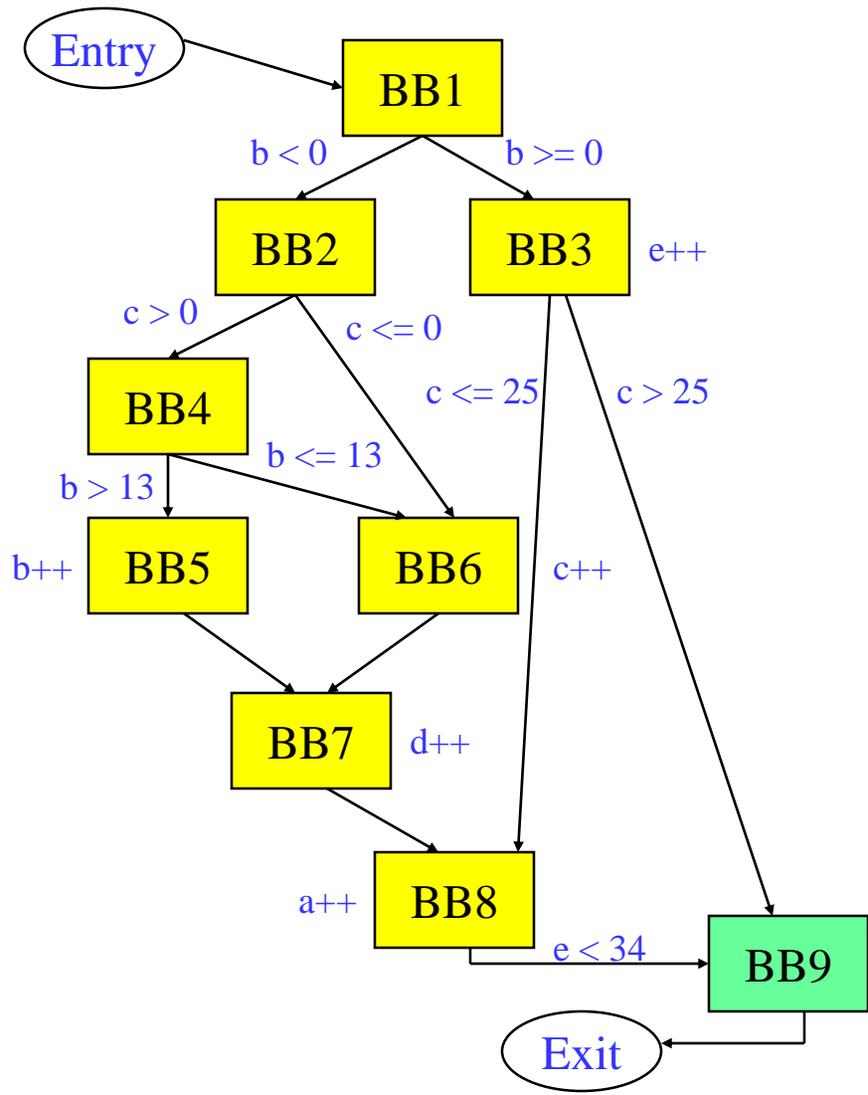
$x = 3$
 $e = \text{taken edge } 3 \rightarrow 8$
 $y = 8$
 $y \text{ not in pdom}(x)$
 $\text{lub} = 9$
 $x_id = -3$
 $t = 8$

$8 \neq 9$ $\text{cd}(8) += -3$ $t = 9$
$9 == 9$

Class ProblemA: 1 → 3 edge (aka 1)

Class ProblemB: 7 → 8 edge (aka -7)

Running Example – CDs Via Algorithm (3)



Control deps (left is taken)

BB1: none

BB2: -1

BB3: 1

BB4: -2

BB5: -4

BB6: 2, 4

BB7: -1

BB8: -1, -3

BB9: none

Step 3: Control Flow Substitution

- ❖ Go from branching code → sequential predicated code
- ❖ 5 baby steps
 - » 1. Create predicates
 - » 2. CMPP insertion
 - » 3. Guard operations
 - » 4. Remove branches
 - » 5. Initialize predicates

Predicate Creation

- ❖ R/K calculation – Mapping predicates to blocks
 - » Paper more complicated than it really is
 - » K = unique sets of control dependences
 - » Create a new predicate for each element of K
 - » $R(bb)$ = predicate that represents CD set for bb, ie the bb's assigned predicate (all ops in that bb guarded by $R(bb)$)

K = $\{\{-1\}, \{1\}, \{-2\}, \{-4\}, \{2,4\}, \{-1,-3\}\}$

predicates = p1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6

bb = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

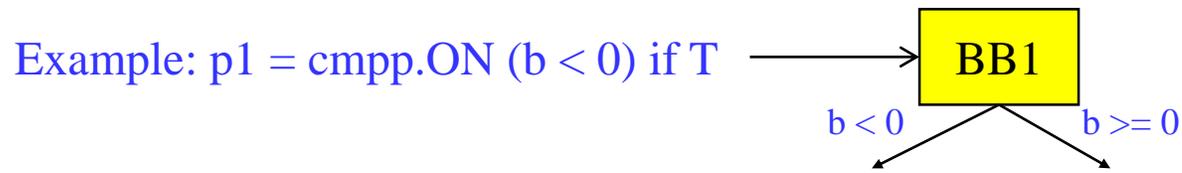
CD(bb) = $\{\{\text{none}\}, \{-1\}, \{1\}, \{-2\}, \{-4\}, \{2,4\}, \{-1\}, \{-1,-3\}, \{\text{none}\}\}$

R(bb) = T p1 p2 p3 p4 p5 p1 p6 T

CMPP Creation/Insertion

- ❖ For each control dependence set
 - » For each edge in the control dependence set
 - Identify branch condition that causes edge to be traversed
 - Create CMPP to compute corresponding branch condition
 - ◆ OR-type – handles worst case
 - ◆ guard = True
 - ◆ destination = predicate assigned to that CD set
 - ◆ Insert at end of BB that is the source of the edge

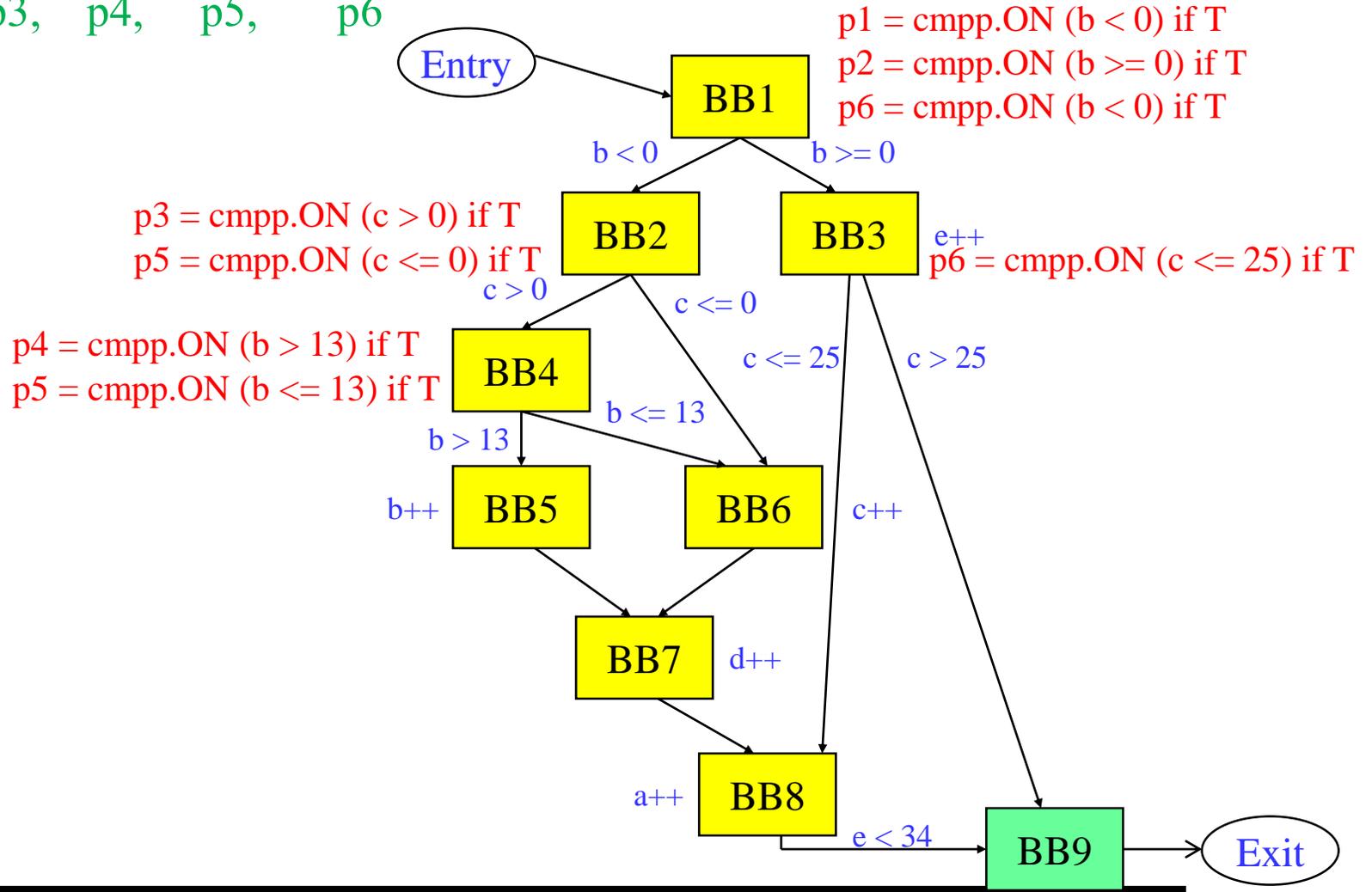
$K = \{\{-1\}, \{1\}, \{-2\}, \{-4\}, \{2,4\}, \{-1,-3\}\}$
predicates = p1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6



Running Example – CMPP Creation

$K = \{-1, \{1\}, \{-2\}, \{-4\}, \{2,4\}, \{-1,-3\}\}$

$p's = p1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6$

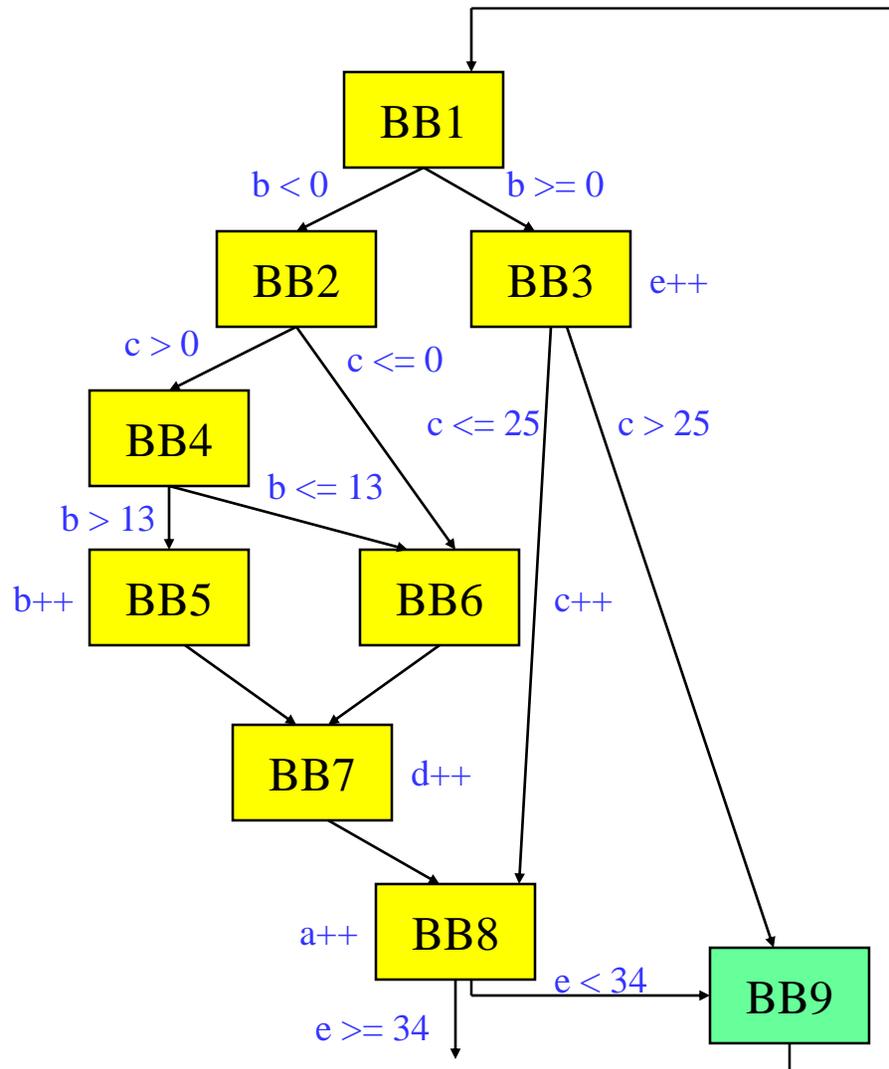


Control Flow Substitution – The Rest

- ❖ Guard all operations in each bb by $R(\text{bb})$
 - » Including the newly inserted CMPPs
- ❖ Nuke all the branches
 - » Except exit edges and backedges
- ❖ Initialize each predicate to 0 in first BB

bb	=	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,	8,	9
CD(bb)	=	{none},	{-1},	{1},	{-2},	{-4},	{2,4},	{-1},	{-1,-3},	{none}
R(bb)	=	T	p1	p2	p3	p4	p5	p1	p6	T

Running Example – Control Flow Substitution



Loop:

$p1 = p2 = p3 = p4 = p5 = p6 = 0$

$b = \text{load}(a)$ if T

$p1 = \text{cmpp.ON}(b < 0)$ if T

$p2 = \text{cmpp.ON}(b \geq 0)$ if T

$p6 = \text{cmpp.ON}(b < 0)$ if T

$p3 = \text{cmpp.ON}(c > 0)$ if p1

$p5 = \text{cmpp.ON}(c \leq 0)$ if p1

$p4 = \text{cmpp.ON}(b > 13)$ if p3

$p5 = \text{cmpp.ON}(b \leq 13)$ if p3

$b = b + 1$ if p4

$c = c + 1$ if p5

$d = d + 1$ if p1

$p6 = \text{cmpp.ON}(c \leq 25)$ if p2

$e = e + 1$ if p2

$a = a + 1$ if p6

$bge\ e, 34, \text{Done}$ if p6

jump Loop if T

Done:

Step 4: CMPP Compaction

- ❖ Convert ON CMPPs to UN
 - » All singly defined predicates don't need to be OR-type
 - » OR of 1 condition → Just compute it !!!
 - » Remove initialization (Unconditional don't require init)
- ❖ Reduce number of CMPPs
 - » Utilize 2nd destination slot
 - » Combine any 2 CMPPs with:
 - Same source operands
 - Same guarding predicate
 - Same or opposite compare conditions

Running Example - CMPP Compaction

Loop:

p1 = p2 = p3 = p4 = p5 = p6 = 0

b = load(a) if T

p1 = cmpp.ON (b < 0) if T

p2 = cmpp.ON (b >= 0) if T

p6 = cmpp.ON (b < 0) if T

p3 = cmpp.ON (c > 0) if p1

p5 = cmpp.ON (c <= 0) if p1

p4 = cmpp.ON (b > 13) if p3

p5 = cmpp.ON (b <= 13) if p3

b = b + 1 if p4

c = c + 1 if p5

d = d + 1 if p1

p6 = cmpp.ON (c <= 25) if p2

e = e + 1 if p2

a = a + 1 if p6

bge e, 34, Done if p6

jump Loop if T

Done:

Loop:

p5 = p6 = 0

b = load(a) if T

p1,p2 = cmpp.UN.UC (b < 0) if T

p6 = cmpp.ON (b < 0) if T

p3,p5 = cmpp.UN.OC (c > 0) if p1

p4,p5 = cmpp.UN.OC (b > 13) if p3

b = b + 1 if p4

c = c + 1 if p5

d = d + 1 if p1

p6 = cmpp.ON (c <= 25) if p2

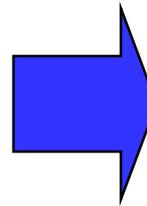
e = e + 1 if p2

a = a + 1 if p6

bge e, 34, Done if p6

jump Loop if T

Done:



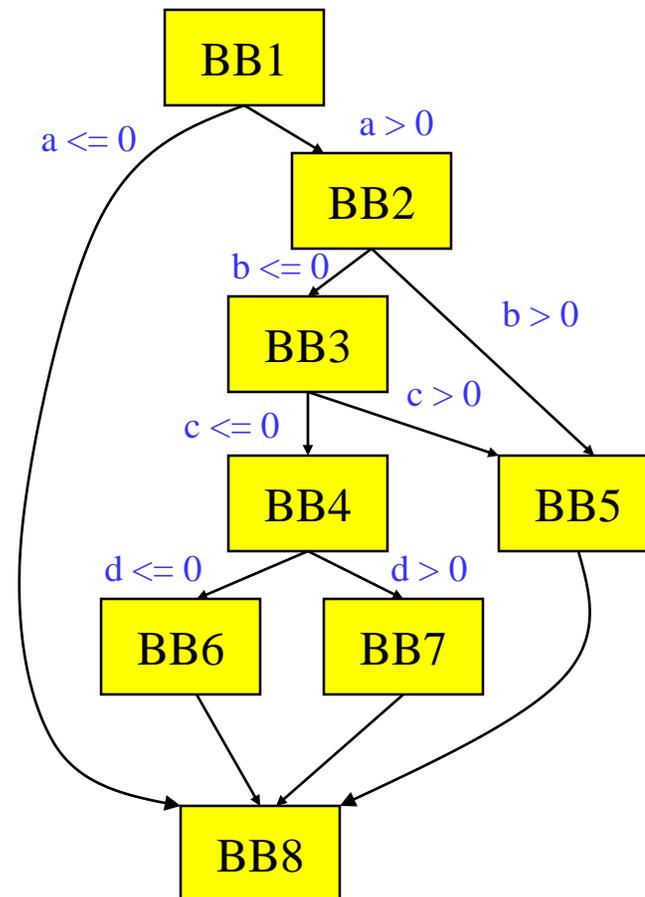
Homework Problem

```
if (a > 0) {  
    r = t + s  
    if (b > 0 || c > 0)  
        u = v + 1  
    else if (d > 0)  
        x = y + 1  
    else  
        z = z + 1  
}
```

- a. Draw the CFG
- b. Compute CD
- c. If-convert the code

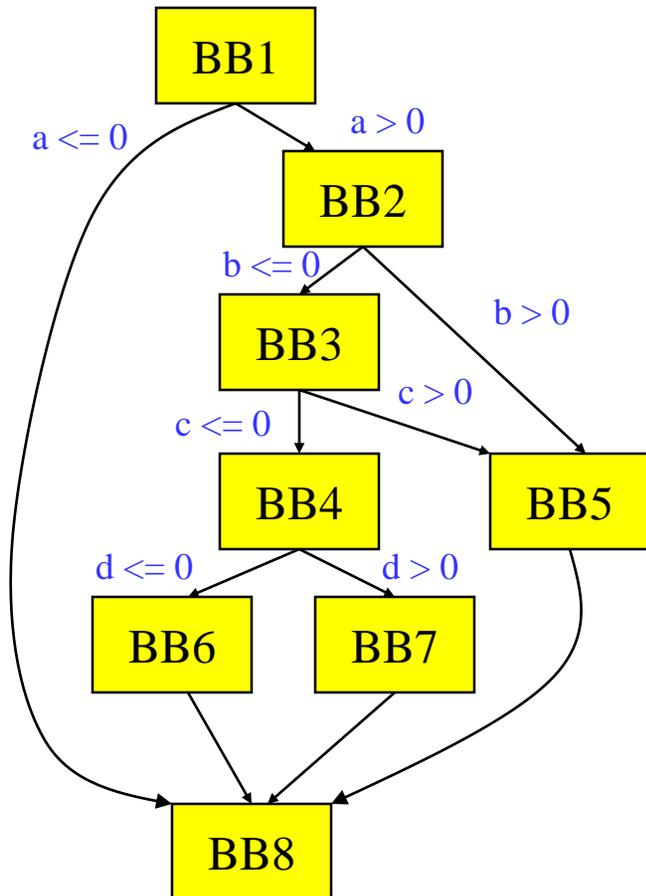
Homework Problem Answer (1)

```
if (a > 0) {  
  r = t + s  
  if (b > 0 || c > 0)  
    u = v + 1  
  else if (d > 0)  
    x = y + 1  
  else  
    z = z + 1  
}
```



- Draw the CFG
- Compute CD
- If-convert the code

Homework Problem Answer (2)

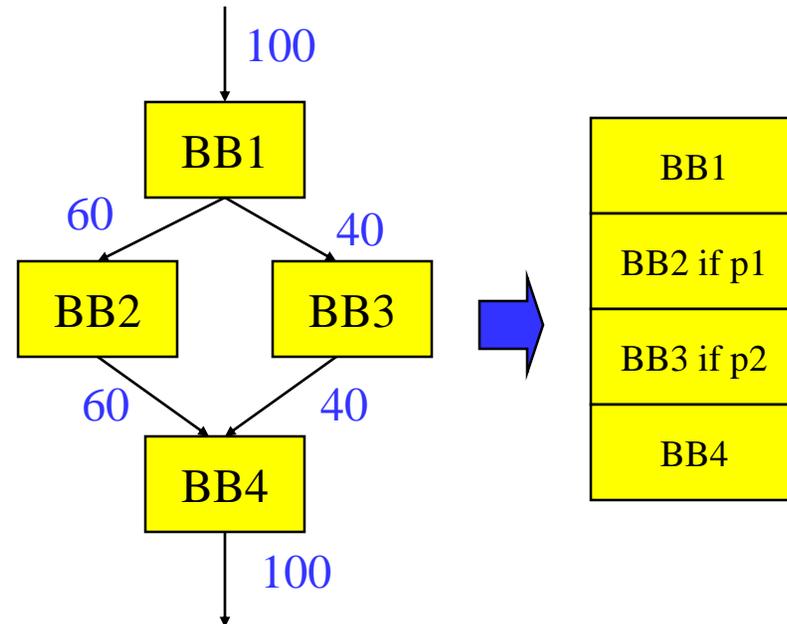


<u>BB</u>	<u>CD</u>	<u>BB</u>	<u>Assigned Predicate</u>
1	-	1	-
2	1	2	p1
3	-2	3	p2
4	-3	4	p4
5	2,3	5	p3
6	-4	6	p5
7	4	7	p6
8	-	8	-

$p3 = 0$
 $p1 = \text{CMPP.UN } (a > 0) \text{ if T}$
 $r = t + s \text{ if } p1$
 $p2, p3 = \text{CMPP.UC.ON } (b > 0) \text{ if } p1$
 $p4, p3 = \text{CMPP.UC.ON } (c > 0) \text{ if } p2$
 $u = v + 1 \text{ if } p3$
 $p5, p6 = \text{CMPP.UC.UN } (d > 0) \text{ if } p4$
 $x = y + 1 \text{ if } p6$
 $z = z + 1 \text{ if } p5$

Deciding When/What To If-convert

- ❖ Resources
 - » Resource usage is additive
 - » Small resource usage ideal for less important paths
- ❖ Dependence height
 - » Dependence height is maximum
 - » Matched heights are ideal
- ❖ Remember everything is relative for resources and dependence height !
- ❖ Hazards
 - » Avoid hazards unless on most important path
- ❖ Estimate of benefit
 - » Branches/Mispredicts removed
 - » Increased opportunities for instruction overlap
- ❖ Cost/benefit heuristic for deciding



For More on If-conversion/Predicated Execution

- ❖ Selective if-conversion: "Effective Compiler Support for Predicated Execution using the Hyperblock", S. Mahlke et al., MICRO-25, 1992.
- ❖ Use of AND-type predicates: "Control CPR: A Branch Height Reduction Optimization for EPIC Processors", M. Schlansker et al., PLDI-99, 1999.