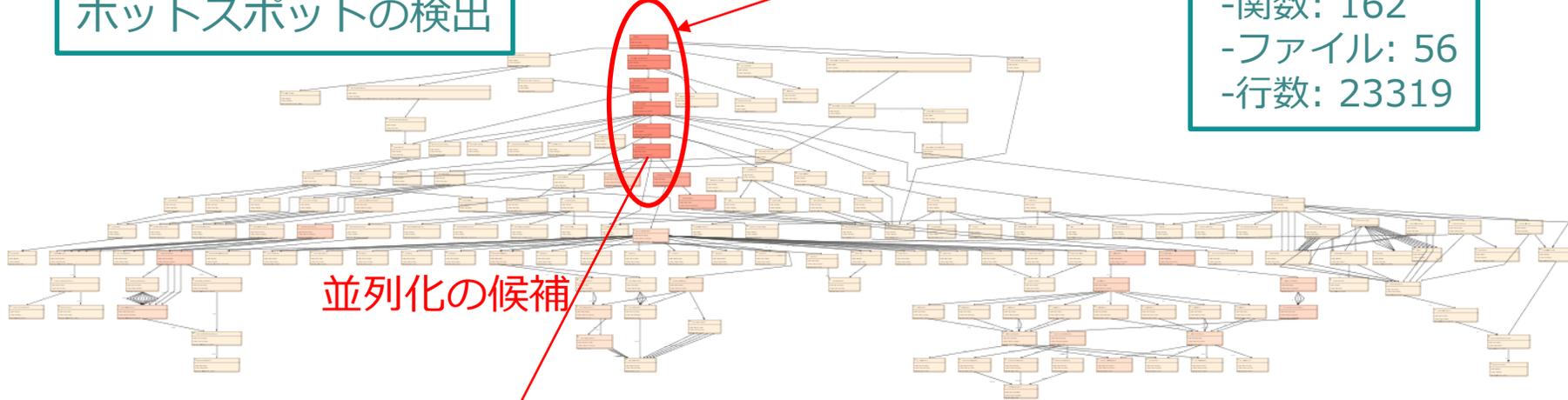


SLX Parallelizer – 動的・静的解析

ホットスポットの検出

ホットスポット関数

-関数: 162
-ファイル: 56
-行数: 23319



並列化の候補

並列化

有益な情報の可視化!

各行の
プロファイル

```

static int ParseFrame(VP8Decoder * const dec, VP8Io * io)
{
    int ret_val;

    for (dec->mb_y = 0; dec->mb_y < dec->br_mb_y; ++dec->mb_y)
    {
        // Parse bitstream for this row.
        VP8BitReader *const token_br = &dec->parts[dec->mb_y * (dec->num_parts - 1)];

        4%
        if (!VP8ParseIntraModeRow(&dec->br_, dec))
        {
            ret_val = VP8SetError(dec, VP8_STATUS_NOT_ENOUGH_DATA, "Premature end-of-partition0 encountered.");
        }
        for (; dec->mb_x < dec->mb_w; ++dec->mb_x)
        {
            27%
            if (!VP8DecodeMB(dec, token_br))
            {
                ret_val = VP8SetError(dec, VP8_STATUS_NOT_ENOUGH_DATA, "Premature end-of-file encountered.");
            }
        }
        VP8InitScanline(dec); // Prepare for next scanline

        // Reconstruct, filter and emit the row.
        67%
        if (!VP8ProcessRow(dec, io))
        {
            ret_val = VP8SetError(dec, VP8_STATUS_USER_ABORT, "Output aborted.");
        }
    }
    if (dec->mt_method_ > 0)
    {
        if (!WebPGetWorkerInterface()->Sync(&dec->worker_))
            ret_val = 0;
    }
}
    
```

並列タスクを
ハイライト

```

static int ParseFrame(VP8Decoder * const dec, VP8Io * io)
{
    int ret_val;

    824
    Multiple markers at this line
    - This loop only present PLP parallelism pattern with a speedup of 1.30369
    - PLP - Recommended pipeline configuration has 2 stages. Estimated speedup is: Local 1.30369, Global 1.30153
    - PLP - Pipeline with 2 stages has estimated speedup of 1.30369. Efficiency: 0.651845
    - DLP - Loop does not provide DLP because of loop carried dependency on variable Heap5_WebPSafeMalloc_224 [WAR]
    825
    826
    827
    828
    829 4%
    830
    831 {
    832     ret_val = VP8SetError(dec, VP8_STATUS_NOT_ENOUGH_DATA, "Premature end-of-partition0 encountered.");
    833 }
    834 for (; dec->mb_x < dec->mb_w; ++dec->mb_x)
    835 27%
    836 {
    837     if (!VP8DecodeMB(dec, token_br))
    838     {
    839         ret_val = VP8SetError(dec, VP8_STATUS_NOT_ENOUGH_DATA, "Premature end-of-file encountered.");
    840     }
    841     VP8InitScanline(dec); // Prepare for next scanline
    842
    843 // Reconstruct, filter and emit the row.
    844 67%
    845 if (!VP8ProcessRow(dec, io))
    846 {
    847     ret_val = VP8SetError(dec, VP8_STATUS_USER_ABORT, "Output aborted.");
    848 }
    849 }
    850 if (dec->mt_method_ > 0)
    851 {
    852     if (!WebPGetWorkerInterface()->Sync(&dec->worker_))
    853         ret_val = 0;
    854 }
    855 }
    
```

並列化ヒント

共有メモリ分析の可視化

CAG shows shared memory variables for processes and threads

- 共有メモリアクセスの統計情報を見ながら、分析対象の共有メモリと関連するスレッド・プロセスをコールグラフ上で確認
- ダブルクリック、もしくは右クリックで“Go to Source”を選択することで、対象のソースコードへジャンプ

⇒ 設計者は、分析対象を俯瞰しながら詳細分析が可能となり、最新のソフトウェアアーキテクチャの理解促進

The screenshot shows the SLX 2019.1-rc workspace. The main window displays a Call Analysis Graph (CAG) for shared memory access. The graph shows three threads (T1, T2, T3) and five global variables (g5, g6, g4, g3, g1). A red circle highlights the shared memory variable '/myregion' in the 'Shared Memory' section of the 'Variables' panel. The 'Variables' panel also shows a table with columns for Name, Type, File, Function, and Line.

Name	Type	File	Function	Line
Summary				
Local				
Global				
Heap				
Shared Memory				
/myregion		t.c	main	

共有メモリ保護解析

Shared Data Protection Analysis

メモリ保護のメカニズムの理解

- スレッド間・プロセス間の保護ミス
- 問題個所のソースコード行の特定
- どのmutexが変数を保護しているかの調査

業界初

別々のプロセスとアプリケーション間の
潜在的なデータ競合の検出

Name	Type	File	Function	Line	Size (Bytes)	Reads	Writes	Total Access	Accessed By	Protected
Summary										
Local										
Global										
Heap										
Shared Memory										
SHM_Sysram				200	31387904	936270 (6.63%)	238063 (2.58%)	1174333 (5.03%)	T0, T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7	
SHM_Parameters				84	474446	223820 (1.58%)	2 (0.00%)	223822 (0.96%)	T0, T5	
SHM_SystemParam				603	5242806	3000 (0.02%)	201 (0.00%)	3201 (0.02%)		



Protection	Column Value	Description
<i>Unprotected</i>	<i>Unprotected</i>	All accesses happen without a mutex being locked.
<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	Some accesses happen with a mutex being locked, others without.
<i>Protected</i>	<i>Mutex Source Location</i>	All accesses happen with a mutex being locked, the declaration location of the mutex is shown.

共有メモリ保護解析

Shared Variable Analysis in the Memory Analysis Table

Shared variable report

Problem: Unprotected shared variable

				Read/Write counts		Variable accessed by multiple threads			
Name	Type	File	Function	Line	Reads	Writes	Total Access	Accessed By	Protected
Summary									
Local									
Global									
G g1	int	t.c		10	55 (20.75%)	2 (1.90%)	57 (15.41%)	T1, T2, T3	Unprotected
G g2	int	t.c		10	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.95%)	1 (0.27%)	T1, T2, T3	Unprotected
G g3	int	t.c		10	3 (1.13%)	0 (0.00%)	3 (0.81%)	T1, T2, T3	Unprotected
G g4	int	t.c		10	0 (0.00%)	3 (2.86%)	3 (0.81%)	T1, T2, T3	Unprotected
G g5	int	t.c		10	3 (1.13%)	1 (0.95%)	4 (1.08%)	T1, T2, T3	Unprotected
G g6	int	t.c		10	0 (0.00%)	2 (1.90%)	2 (0.54%)	T1, T3	Unprotected
G T1	pthread_t	t.c		9	1 (0.38%)	1 (0.95%)	2 (0.54%)		Unprotected
G T2	pthread_t	t.c		9	1 (0.38%)	1 (0.95%)	2 (0.54%)		Unprotected
G T3	pthread_t	t.c		9	1 (0.38%)	1 (0.95%)	2 (0.54%)		Unprotected
Heap									
H malloc		t.c	task2	25	0 (0.00%)	2 (1.90%)	2 (0.54%)		Sometimes Unprotected
H malloc		t.c	main	42	1 (0.38%)	6 (5.71%)	7 (1.89%)	T1, T1, T2, T3	Unprotected

SLXを使用するメリット:

- すべてのスレッドで共有メモリ・変数がどのように使用されているか調査。不足している保護を検出。
- 特定のユースケースにおける、共有メモリ・変数のアクセスタイプとアクセス頻度結果より、実装の振る舞いを理解。
- 共有メモリ・変数に関連する性能のボトルネックを特定。
- 実コードに基づいた動的解析による必要とされるメモリリソースの理解。