

基于动态反馈的标志位线性分析算法

唐 锋, 武成岗, 冯晓兵, 张兆庆

[Full-Text PDF](#) [Submission](#) [Back](#)

唐 锋^{1,2}, 武成岗¹, 冯晓兵¹, 张兆庆¹

¹(中国科学院 计算技术研究所 先进编译实验室,北京 100080)

²(中国科学院 研究生院,北京 100049)

作者简介: 唐锋(1979—),男,上海人,博士生,主要研究领域为二进制翻译,编译优化.武成岗(1969—),男,博士,副研究员,CCF高级会员,主要研究领域为二进制翻译,编译优化.冯晓兵(1969—),男,博士,研究员,CCF高级会员,主要研究领域为并行编译技术,二进制翻译,相关工具环境.张兆庆(1938—),女,研究员,博士生导师,主要研究领域为编译优化技术.

联系人: 唐 锋 Phn: +86-21-23072493, Fax: +86-21-51534159, E-mail: tf@ict.ac.cn, <http://www.ict.ac.cn>

Received 2006-04-17; Accepted 2006-08-21

Abstract

Binary translation is applied for the legacy code porting. Binary code can be executed in different hardware platforms by binary translation. If the source platform uses condition code to change the execution flow, it is an important performance issue to handle the condition code translation. This paper presents the algorithm of Eflag linear analysis. The complexity of the algorithm is linear and the algorithm reduces much of the flag computing and increases the performance of the dynamic execution. Through dynamic profiling, the algorithm solves to eliminate the Eflag calculation in the basic indirect jump block. Some integer test cases are analyzed in spec 2000. The experimental results prove the efficiency of the EfLA (Eflag linear analysis) for large calculation program.

Tang F, Wu CG, Feng XB, Zhang ZQ. EfLA algorithm based on dynamic feedback. *Journal of Software*, 2007, 18(7):1603-1611.

DOI: 10.1360/jos181603

<http://www.jos.org.cn/1000-9825/18/1603.htm>

摘要

二进制翻译可以用于解决遗产代码的迁移问题,也可以实现不同硬件平台之间软件的通用.如果源平台通过标志位进行条件跳转,那么如何处理标志位就成为翻译中的一个重要问题,对翻译的代码质量起着决定性作用.提出标志位线性分析算法,复杂度为线性,基本上能够消除所有的标志位冗余计算,提高了动态执行的效率.基于动态profiling技术,消除了间接跳转的基本块标志位冗余计算.分析了spec 2000中的大部分整点测试例子,实验结果表明,EfLA(Eflag linear analysis)算法对于大运算量的程序是非常有效的.

基金项目: Supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China under Grant No.60403017 (国家自然科学基金)

References:

- [1] Chernoff A, Herdeg M, Hookway R, Reeve C, Rubin N, Tye T, Yadavalli SB, Yates J. FX!32: A profile-directed binary translator. *IEEE Micro*, 1998, 18(2):56-64.
- [2] Ebcioğlu K, Altman K. Dynamic binary translation and optimization. *IEEE Trans. on Computers*, 2001, 50(6):529-548.
- [3] Gschwind M, Altman ER, Sathaye S, Ledak P, Appenzeller D. Dynamic and transparent binary translation. *Computer*, 2000, 33(3):54-59.
- [4] Halfhill R. Transmeta breaks x86 low-power barrier. *Microprocessor Report*, 2000, 14(2).
- [5] Klaiber A. The technology behind CrusoeTM processors. *Transmeta Corporation White Paper*. 2000.

[6] Baraz L, Devor T, Etzion O, Goldenberg S, Skaletsky A, Wang Y, Zemach Y. IA-32 execution layer: A two-phase dynamic translator designed to support IA-32 applications on Itanium based systems. In: Proc. of the 36th Annual IEEE/ACM Int'l Symp.on Microarchitecture (MICRO-36). San Diego: IEEE-CS Press, 2003.

[7] <http://www.transitive.com/>

[8] Intel. Intel architecture software developer's manual Vol. 1: Basic architecture. 1999.

[9] Intel. Intel architecture software developer's manual Vol. 2: Instruction set reference. 1999.

[10] Cifuentes C, Van Emmerik M. UQBT: Adaptable binary translation at low cost. Computer, 2000,33(3):60-66.

[11] Ma XN, Wu CG, Tang F, Feng XB, Zhang ZQ. Two condition code optimization approaches in binary translation. Journal of Computer Research and Development, 2005,42(2):329-337 (in Chinese with English abstract).

[12] Aho AV, Sethi R, Ullman JD. Compilers: Principles, Techniques, and Tools. Addison-Wesley, 1986. 608-623.

[13] Cifuentes C, Van Emmerik M. Recovery of jump table case statements from binary code. In: Proc. of the Int'l Workshop on Program Comprehension. Pittsburgh: IEEE-CS Press, 1999. 192-199.

附中文参考文献:

[11] 马湘宁,武成岗,唐锋,冯晓兵,张兆庆.二进制翻译中的标志位优化技术.计算机研究与发展,2005,42(2):329-337.