





Automatic Program Reoptimization Support in LLVM ORC JIT

by Sunho Kim



ABOUT ME

ABOUT ME

- **Undergrad student** from **UC San Diego**

ABOUT ME

- **Undergrad student** from **UC San Diego**
- Worked on **just-in-time linker** of LLVM through **Google Summer of Code 2022**

ABOUT ME

- **Undergrad student** from **UC San Diego**
- Worked on **just-in-time linker** of LLVM through **Google Summer of Code 2022**
- Worked on **re-optimization feature** through **Google Summer of Code 2023** under guidance of **Lang Hames** and **Vassil Vassilev**

ABOUT ME

- **Undergrad student** from **UC San Diego**
- Worked on **just-in-time linker** of LLVM through **Google Summer of Code 2022**
- Worked on **re-optimization feature** through **Google Summer of Code 2023** under guidance of **Lang Hames** and **Vassil Vassilev**
 - Which is what this talk will be about

MOTIVATION

MOTIVATION

- **Compile with -O2 for only “hot” functions**
 - The compilation time of -O0 or -O1 is faster than -O2 in general

MOTIVATION

- **Compile with -O2 for only “hot” functions**
 - The compilation time of -O0 or -O1 is faster than -O2 in general
- **Runtime profile guided optimization**
 - De-virtualization, instruction reordering, and other types of PGOs in ORC JIT



MOTIVATION

- **Compile with -O2 for only “hot” functions**
 - The compilation time of -O0 or -O1 is faster than -O2 in general
- **Runtime profile guided optimization**
 - De-virtualization, instruction reordering, and other types of PGOs in ORC JIT
- **Scientific computing (CERN)**
 - Use high precision floating point for early iterations and use low precision floating point in later iterations for places that matter

REVIVING FEATURE FROM 2003?

REVIVING FEATURE FROM 2003?

[llvm-project](#) / [llvm](#) / [docs](#) / [HistoricalNotes](#) / [2003-06-25-Reoptimizer1.txt](#) 



 **ddunbar** [typo] An LLVM. 

Code Blame 137 lines (105 loc) · 5.88 KB

```
1 Wed Jun 25 15:13:51 CDT 2003
2
3 First-level instrumentation
4 -----
5
6 We use opt to do Bytecode-to-bytecode instrumentation. Look at
7 back-edges and insert llvm_first_trigger() function call which takes
8 no arguments and no return value. This instrumentation is designed to
9 be easy to remove, for instance by writing a NOP over the function
10 call instruction.
11
12 Keep count of every call to llvm_first_trigger(), and maintain
13 counters in a map indexed by return address. If the trigger count
14 exceeds a threshold, we identify a hot loop and perform second-level
15 instrumentation on the hot loop region (the instructions between the
16 target of the back-edge and the branch that causes the back-edge). We
17 do not move code across basic-block boundaries.
18
19
20 Second-level instrumentation
21 -----
22
23 We remove the first-level instrumentation by overwriting the CALL to
24 llvm_first_trigger() with a NOP.
25
```

REVIVING FEATURE FROM 2003?

[llvm-project](#) / [llvm](#) / [docs](#) / [HistoricalNotes](#) / [2003-06-25-Reoptimizer1.txt](#) 

 **ddunbar** [typo] An LLVM. 

Code Blame 137 lines (105 loc) · 5.88 KB

```
1   Wed Jun 25 15:13:51 CDT 2003
2
3   First-level instrumentation
4   -----
5
6   We use opt to do Bytecode-to-bytecode instrumentation. Look at
7   back-edges and insert llvm_first_trigger() function call which takes
8   no arguments and no return value. This instrumentation is designed to
9   be easy to remove, for instance by writing a NOP over the function
10  call instruction.
11
12  Keep count of every call to llvm_first_trigger(), and maintain
13  counters in a map indexed by return address. If the trigger count
14  exceeds a threshold, we identify a hot loop and perform second-level
15  instrumentation on the hot loop region (the instructions between the
16  target of the back-edge and the branch that causes the back-edge). We
17  do not move code across basic-block boundaries.
18
19
20  Second-level instrumentation
21  -----
22
23  We remove the first-level instrumentation by overwriting the CALL to
24  llvm_first_trigger() with a NOP.
25
```

Quite different but has the same name :)

OVERVIEW OF ORC JIT

Usual executable generation pipeline in LLVM

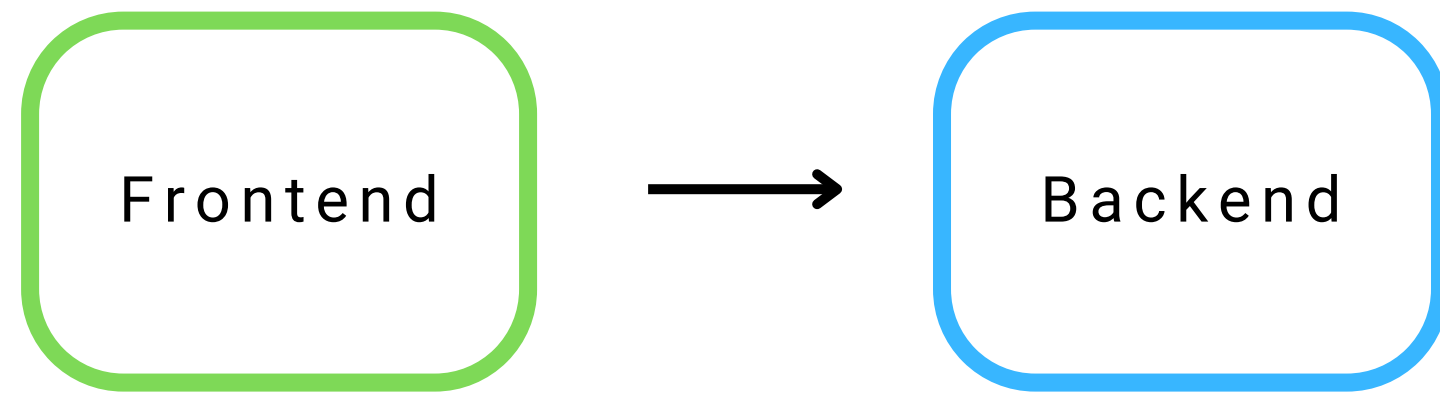
OVERVIEW OF ORC JIT

Usual executable generation pipeline in LLVM



OVERVIEW OF ORC JIT

Usual executable generation pipeline in LLVM



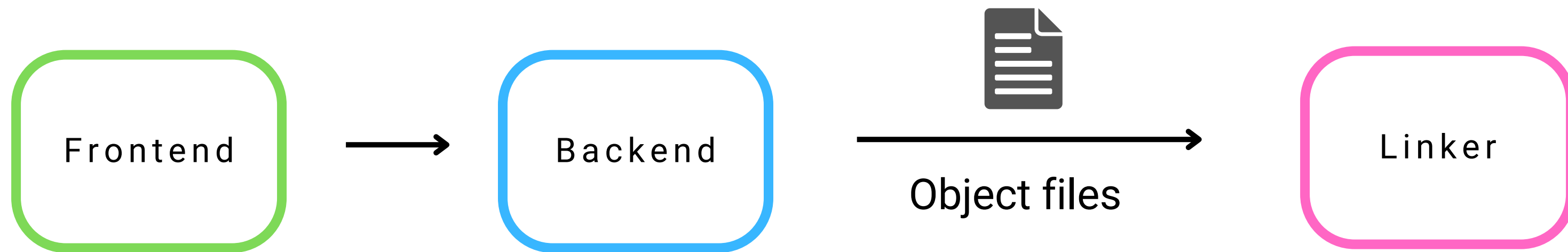
OVERVIEW OF ORC JIT

Usual executable generation pipeline in LLVM



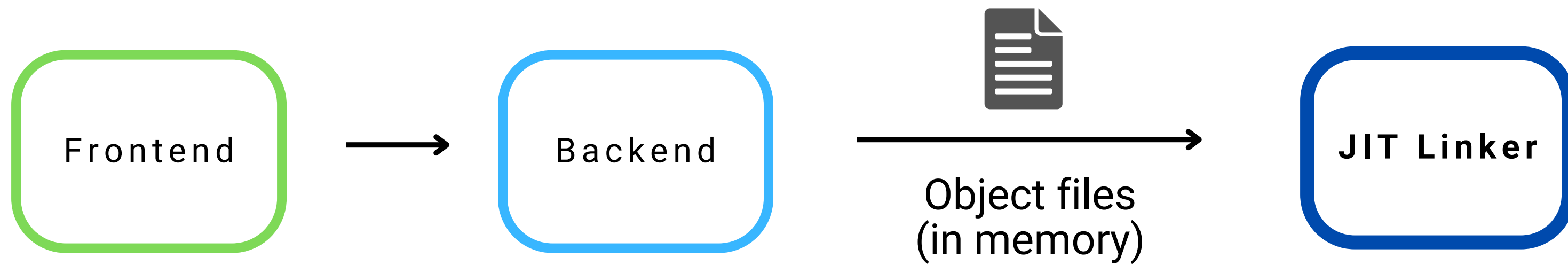
OVERVIEW OF ORC JIT

Usual executable generation pipeline in LLVM



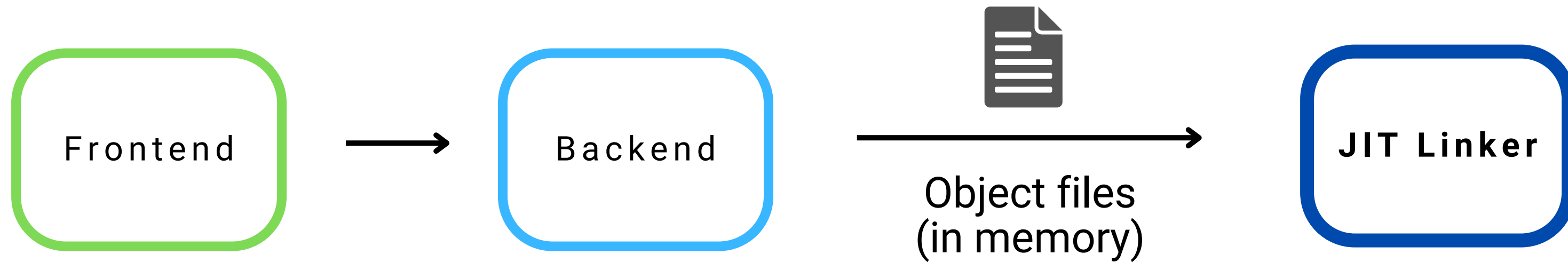
OVERVIEW OF ORC JIT

JIT execution pipeline in LLVM



OVERVIEW OF ORC JIT

JIT execution pipeline in LLVM



- Share a huge portion of pipeline with AOT
- Fewer breakage by LLVM internal code changes

OVREVIEW OF ORC JIT

OVREVIEW OF ORC JIT

- **Lazy JIT support**
 - Frontend AST or IR module will start compiling when a function defined by it is called in runtime.

OVERVIEW OF ORC JIT

- **Lazy JIT support**
 - Frontend AST or IR module will start compiling when a function defined by it is called in runtime.
- **Supports all major object file format and architecture natively.**
 - ELF, COFF, MACHO, ARM64, PPC, RISC-V...

OVERVIEW OF ORC JIT

- **Lazy JIT support**
 - Frontend AST or IR module will start compiling when a function defined by it is called in runtime.
- **Supports all major object file format and architecture natively.**
 - ELF, COFF, MACHO, ARM64, PPC, RISC-V...
 - In most of the cases, there's no limitation on which object file features can be used in JIT. (e.g. one can use MSVC SEH exception on COFF)

OVERVIEW OF ORC JIT

- **Lazy JIT support**
 - Frontend AST or IR module will start compiling when a function defined by it is called in runtime.
- **Supports all major object file format and architecture natively.**
 - ELF, COFF, MACHO, ARM64, PPC, RISC-V...
 - In most of the cases, there's no limitation on which object file features can be used in JIT. (e.g. one can use MSVC SEH exception on COFF)
- **Runtime support**
 - Supports static initializer, thread local storage (TLS), and runtime symbol lookup ("dlopen or dlsym" of JIT symbols)

OVERVIEW OF ORC JIT

- **Lazy JIT support**
 - Frontend AST or IR module will start compiling when a function defined by it is called in runtime.
- **Supports all major object file format and architecture natively.**
 - ELF, COFF, MACHO, ARM64, PPC, RISC-V...
 - In most of the cases, there's no limitation on which object file features can be used in JIT. (e.g. one can use MSVC SEH exception on COFF)
- **Runtime support**
 - Supports static initializer, thread local storage (TLS), and runtime symbol lookup ("dlopen or dlsym" of JIT symbols)
- **Multi-thread, remote process, speculative compilation ...**

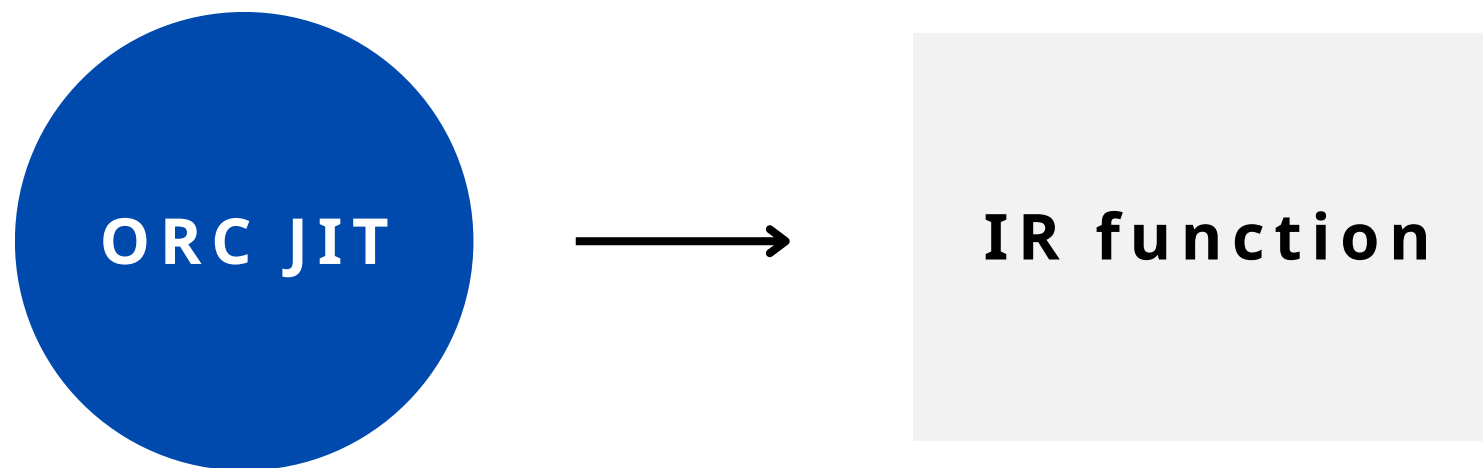
WHAT'S NEW

New JIT API that does the following:



WHAT'S NEW

New JIT API that does the following:



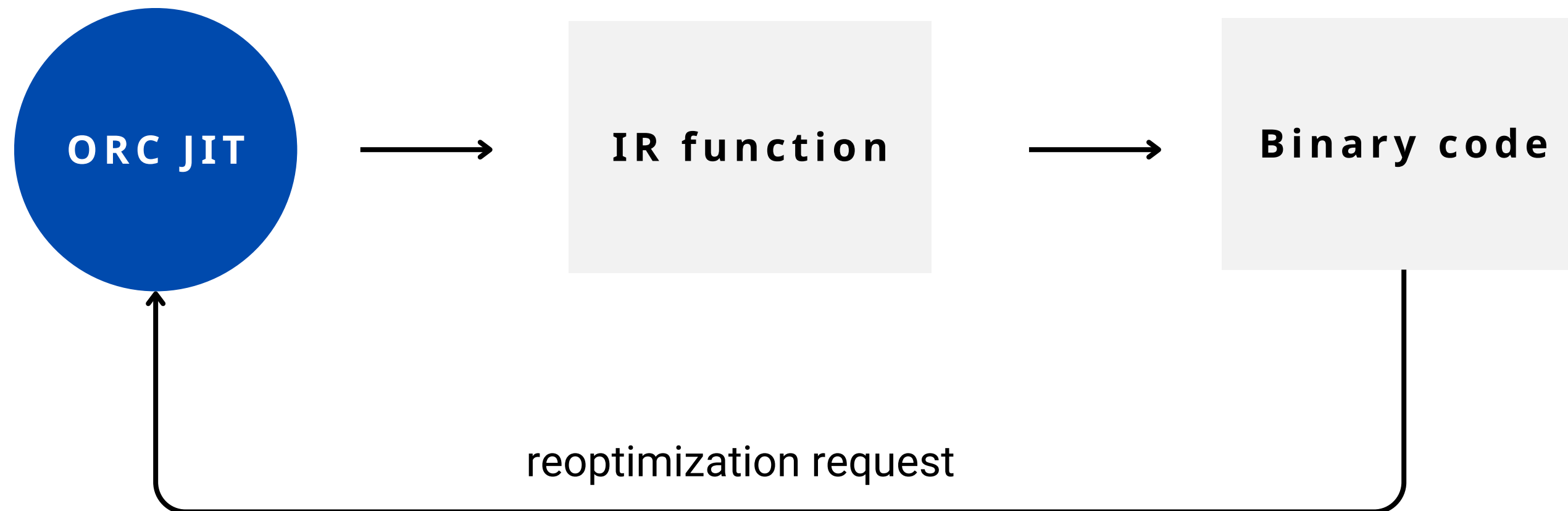
WHAT'S NEW

New JIT API that does the following:



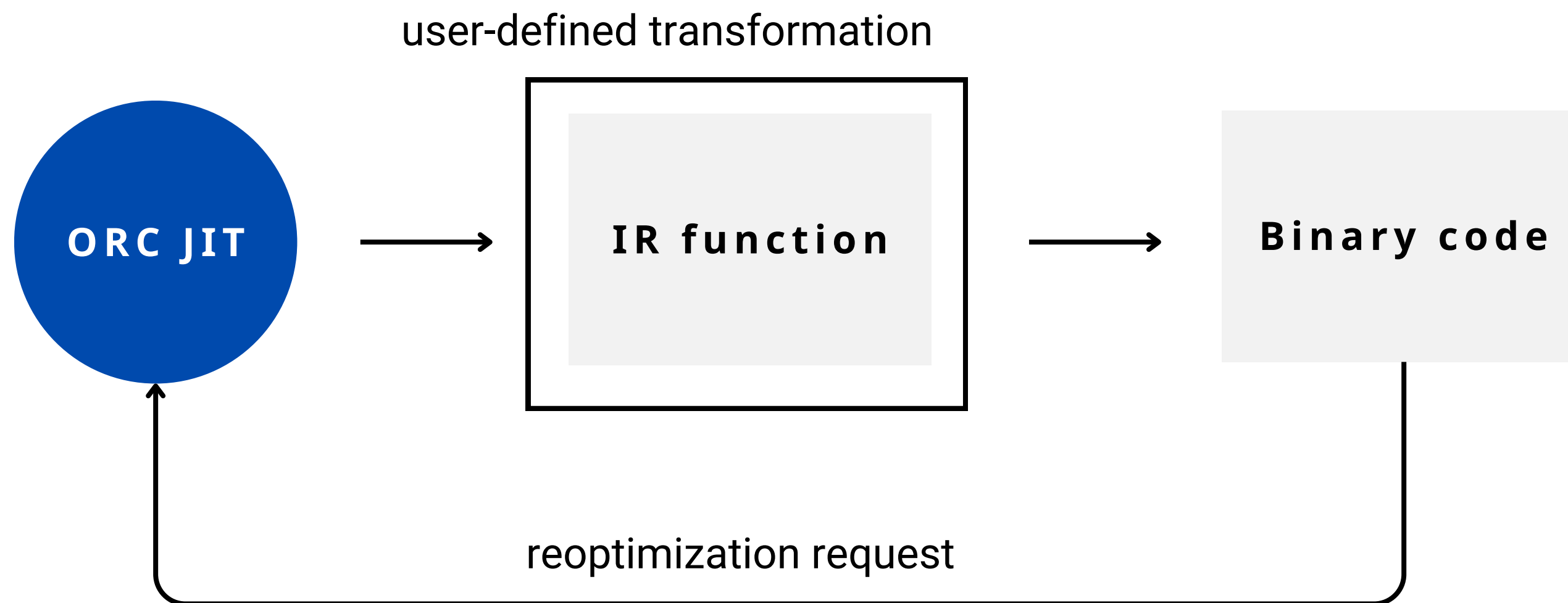
WHAT'S NEW

New JIT API that does the following:



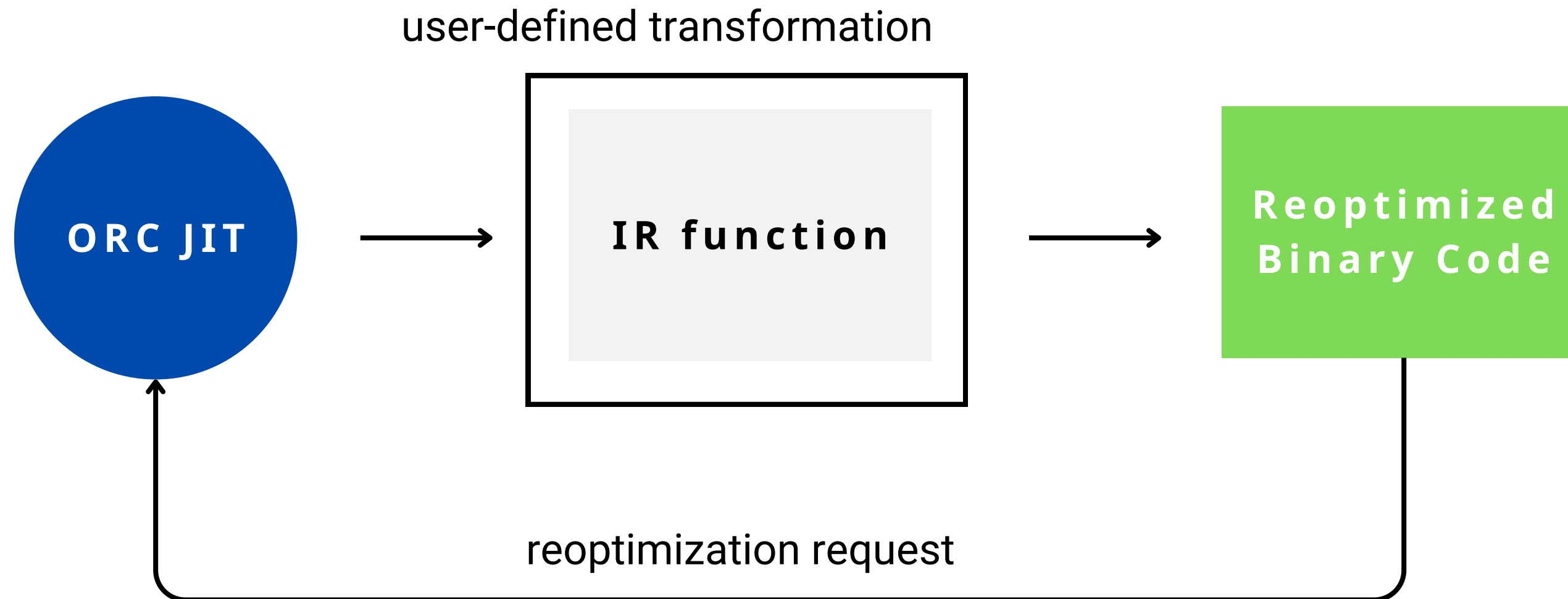
WHAT'S NEW

New JIT API that does the following:



WHAT'S NEW

New JIT API that does the following:



BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

- `LLayerJIT`

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

- LLLayerJIT

```
std::unique_ptr<LLLayerJIT> Jit;  
Jit->addLayer(ReOptLayer);  
Jit->addLayer(std::make_unique<LLIRPartitionLayer>());  
Jit->addLayer(std::make_unique<LLCompileOnDemandLayer>());
```

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

- LLLayerJIT

```
std::unique_ptr<LLayerJIT> Jit;
```

```
Jit->addLayer(ReOptLayer);
```

 Add re-optimization layer

```
Jit->addLayer(std::make_unique<LLIRPartitionLayer>());
```

```
Jit->addLayer(std::make_unique<LLCompileOnDemandLayer>());
```

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

- LLLayerJIT

```
std::unique_ptr<LLLayerJIT> Jit;
```

```
Jit->addLayer(ReOptLayer); Add re-optimization layer
```

```
Jit->addLayer(std::make_unique<LLIRPartitionLayer>()); Split IR module
```

```
Jit->addLayer(std::make_unique<LLCompileOnDemandLayer>());
```

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

- LLLayerJIT

```
std::unique_ptr<LLayerJIT> Jit;
```

```
Jit->addLayer(ReOptLayer); Add re-optimization layer
```

```
Jit->addLayer(std::make_unique<LLIRPartitionLayer>()); Split IR module
```

```
Jit->addLayer(std::make_unique<LLCompileOnDemandLayer>()); Add lazy-compilation layer
```

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

- `ReOptimizeLayer`

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

- **ReOptimizeLayer**
 - Insert instrumentation code and re-optimization request code.

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

- **ReOptimizeLayer**
 - Insert instrumentation code and re-optimization request code.
 - User callback `ReOptimizeFunc` does custom re-optimization.

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

- **ReOptimizeLayer**

- Insert instrumentation code and re-optimization request code.
- User callback ReOptimizeFunc does custom re-optimization.

```
static Error reoptimizeBasic(ReOptimizeLayer &Parent, ReOptMaterializationUnitID MUID,
    unsigned CurVersion, ResourceTrackerSP OldRT, ThreadSafeModule &TSM) {
    TSM.withModuleDo([&](llvm::Module &M) {
        // Do some re-optimization based on profile data
    });
    return Error::success();
}
```

```
auto ReOptLayer = std::make_unique<LLReOptimizeLayer>(ES, RSManger);
ReOptLayer->setReOptimizeFunc(reoptimizeBasic);
```

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

- **ReOptimizeLayer**

- Insert instrumentation code and re-optimization request code.
- User callback ReOptimizeFunc does custom re-optimization.

```
static Error reoptimizeBasic(ReOptimizeLayer &Parent, ReOptMaterializationUnitID MUID,
    unsigned CurVersion, ResourceTrackerSP OldRT, ThreadSafeModule &TSM) {
    TSM.withModuleDo([&](llvm::Module &M) {
        // Do some re-optimization based on profile data
    });
    return Error::success();
}

auto ReOptLayer = std::make_unique<LLReOptimizeLayer>(ES, RSMManager);
ReOptLayer->setReOptimizeFunc(reoptimizeBasic);
```

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

- **ReOptimizeLayer**

- Insert instrumentation code and re-optimization request code.
- User callback ReOptimizeFunc does custom re-optimization.

```
static Error reoptimizeBasic(ReOptimizeLayer &Parent, ReOptMaterializationUnitID MUID,
    unsigned CurVersion, ResourceTrackerSP OldRT, ThreadSafeModule &TSM) {
    TSM.withModuleDo([&](llvm::Module &M) {
        // Do some re-optimization based on profile data
    });
    return Error::success();
}
```

```
auto ReOptLayer = std::make_unique<LLReOptimizeLayer>(ES, RSManger);
ReOptLayer->setReOptimizeFunc(reoptimizeBasic);
```

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

- **AddProfilerFunc**

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

- **AddProfilerFunc**
 - Called to add instrumentation code to the “first version” of the functions.

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

- **AddProfilerFunc**

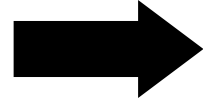
- Called to add instrumentation code to the “first version” of the functions.
- Default is “reoptimizelfCallFrequent” which requests re-optimization when call count is high.

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

```
define i32 @hi() {  
  entry:  
    ret i32 5  
}
```

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

```
define i32 @hi() {  
entry:  
  ret i32 5  
}
```



BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

```
define i32 @hi() {  
entry:  
  ret i32 5  
}
```



```
define di32 @hi() {  
entry:  
  %cnt = load i64, ptr @_orc_reopt_counter, align 8  
  %cnt_is_20 = icmp eq i64 %0, 20  
  %cnt_plus_one = add i64 %0, 1  
  store i64 %cnt_plus_one, ptr @_orc_reopt_counter, align 8  
  br i1 %cnt_is_20, label %reoptimize_request, label %return  
reoptimize_request:  
  call void @_orc_rt_reoptimize(i64 3, i32 0)  
  br label %4  
return:  
  ret i32 5  
}
```

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

```
define i32 @hi() {  
entry:  
  ret i32 5  
}
```



```
define di32 @hi() {  
entry:  
  %cnt = load i64, ptr @__orc_reopt_counter, align 8  
  %cnt_is_20 = icmp eq i64 %0, 20  
  %cnt_plus_one = add i64 %0, 1  
  store i64 %cnt_plus_one, ptr @__orc_reopt_counter, align 8  
  br i1 %cnt_is_20, label %reoptimize_request, label %return  
reoptimize_request:  
  call void @__orc_rt_reoptimize(i64 3, i32 0)  
  br label %4  
return:  
  ret i32 5  
}
```

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

```
define i32 @hi() {  
entry:  
  ret i32 5  
}
```



```
define di32 @hi() {  
entry:  
  %cnt = load i64, ptr @__orc_reopt_counter, align 8  
  %cnt_is_20 = icmp eq i64 %0, 20  
  %cnt_plus_one = add i64 %0, 1  
  store i64 %cnt_plus_one, ptr @__orc_reopt_counter, align 8  
  br i1 %cnt_is_20, label %reoptimize_request, label %return  
reoptimize_request:  
  call void @__orc_rt_reoptimize(i64 3, i32 0)  
  br label %4  
return:  
  ret i32 5  
}
```

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

Example: do -O2 optimization if function was called more than 10

```
static Error reoptimizeToO2(ReOptimizeLayer &Parent, ReOptMaterializationUnitID MUID,
    unsigned CurVersion, ResourceTrackerSP OldRT, ThreadSafeModule &TSM) {
    TSM.withModuleDo([&](llvm::Module &M) {
        auto PassManager = buildPassManager();
        PassManager.run(M);
    });
    return Error::success();
}

ReOptLayer->setReOptimizeFunc(reoptimizeToO2);
ReOptLayer->setAddProfilerFunc(reoptimizeIfCallFrequent);
```


BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

Example: do -O2 optimization if function was called more than 10

```
static Error reoptimizeToO2(ReOptimizeLayer &Parent, ReOptMaterializationUnitID MUID,
    unsigned CurVersion, ResourceTrackerSP OldRT, ThreadSafeModule &TSM) {
    TSM.withModuleDo([&](llvm::Module &M) {
        auto PassManager = buildPassManager();
        PassManager.run(M);
    });
    return Error::success();
}

ReOptLayer->setReOptimizeFunc(reoptimizeToO2);
ReOptLayer->setAddProfilerFunc(reoptimizeIfCallFrequent);
```

BASIC USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

Example: do -O2 optimization if function was called more than 10

```
static Error reoptimizeToO2(ReOptimizeLayer &Parent, ReOptMaterializationUnitID MUID,  
    unsigned CurVersion, ResourceTrackerSP OldRT, ThreadSafeModule &TSM) {  
    TSM.withModuleDo([&](llvm::Module &M) {  
        auto PassManager = buildPassManager();  
        PassManager.run(M);  
    });  
    return Error::success();  
}
```

```
ReOptLayer->setReOptimizeFunc(reoptimizeToO2);  
ReOptLayer->setAddProfilerFunc(reoptimizeIfCallFrequent);
```

DEMO: CLANG-REPL WITH REOPT

- clang-repl is LLVM's in-tree c++ interpreter based on ORC JIT API
- The code originally from CERN's cling which has been used to analyze LHC data.

INTERNALS

INTERNALS

- **Redirection** to new symbol happens at **JIT linker** (JITLink) level

INTERNALS

- **Redirection** to new symbol happens at **JIT linker** (JITLink) level
- When it sees “**direct jump to symbol**” relocation, it records the **call sites**.

INTERNALS

- **Redirection** to new symbol happens at **JIT linker** (JITLink) level
- When it sees “**direct jump to symbol**” relocation, it records the **call sites**.
- When reoptimization happens, **rewrite jump offset** of all call sites.

INTERNALS

- **Redirection** to new symbol happens at **JIT linker** (JITLink) level
- When it sees “**direct jump to symbol**” relocation, it records the **call sites**.
- When reoptimization happens, **rewrite jump offset** of all call sites.
- When this is not possible, **fall back to trampoline approach**.

INTERNALS

- **Redirection** to new symbol happens at **JIT linker** (JITLink) level
- When it sees “**direct jump to symbol**” relocation, it records the **call sites**.
- When reoptimization happens, **rewrite jump offset** of all call sites.
- When this is not possible, **fall back to trampoline approach**.
 - indirect call to target or required offset is too large.

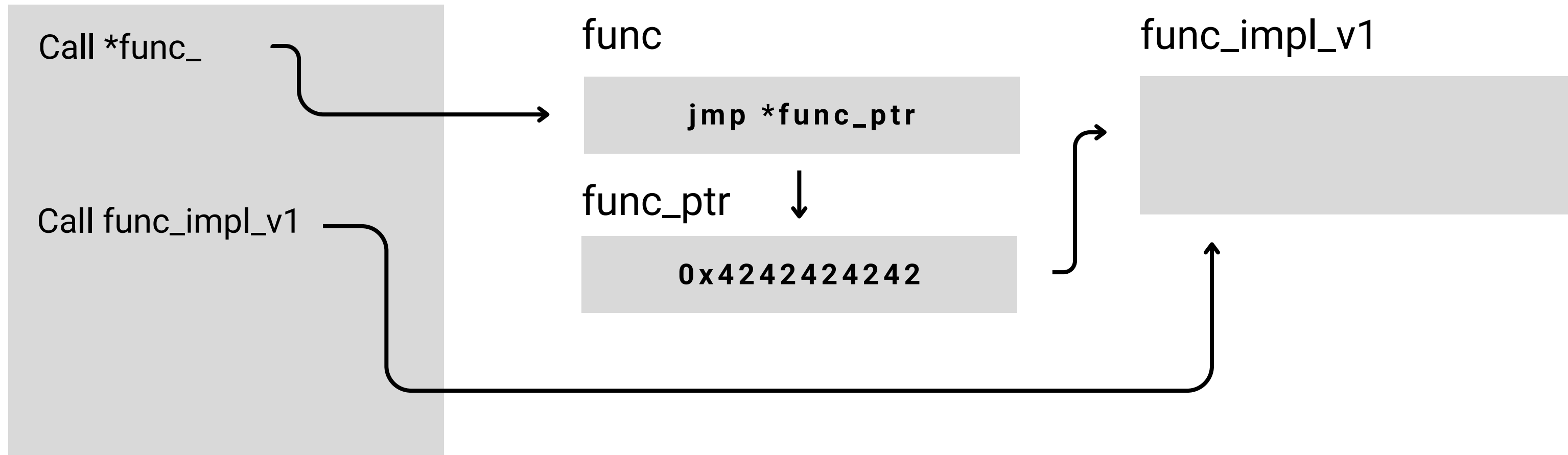
INTERNALS

- **Redirection** to new symbol happens at **JIT linker** (JITLink) level
- When it sees “**direct jump to symbol**” relocation, it records the **call sites**.
- When reoptimization happens, **rewrite jump offset** of all call sites.
- When this is not possible, **fall back to trampoline approach**.
 - indirect call to target or required offset is too large.
 - when platform prevents **writable and executable** memory for security reason.

INTERNALS

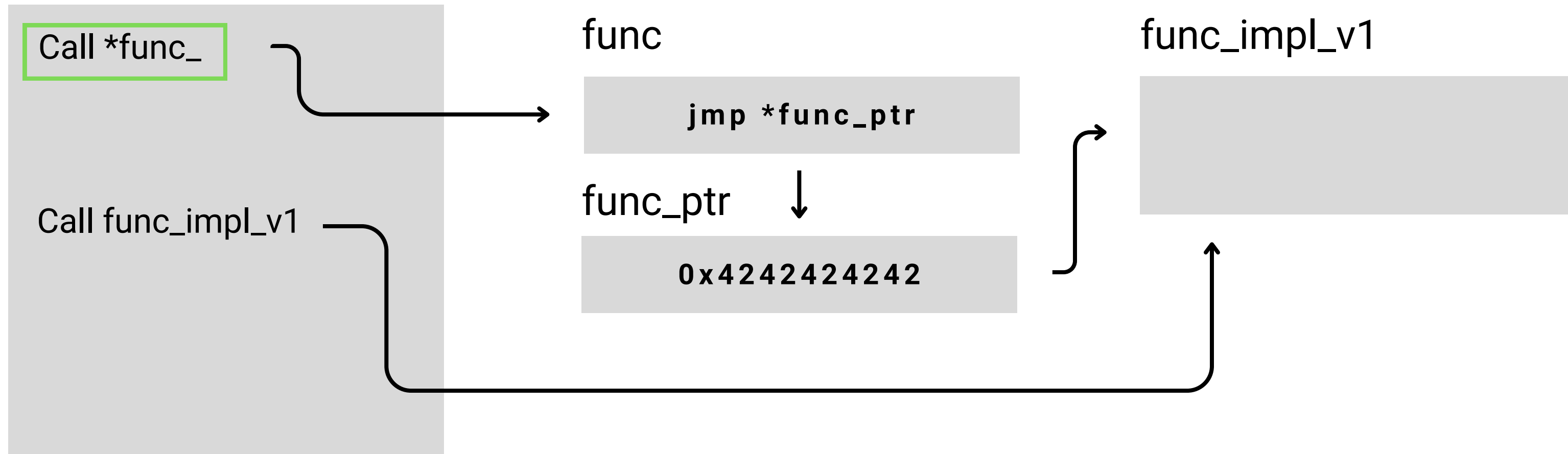
INTERNALS

main



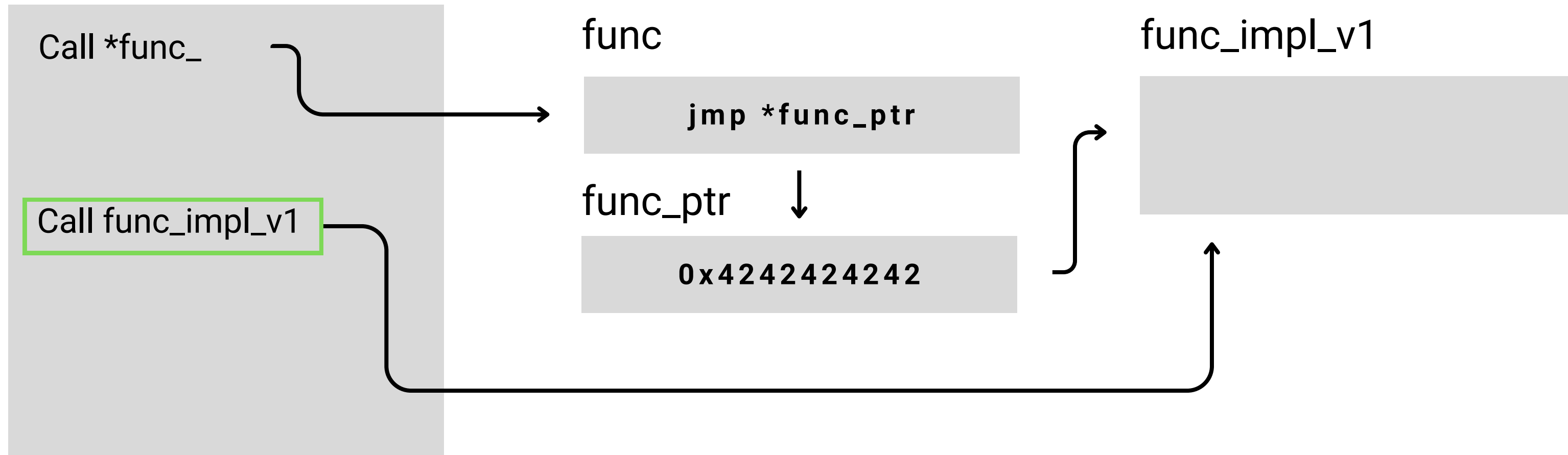
INTERNALS

main



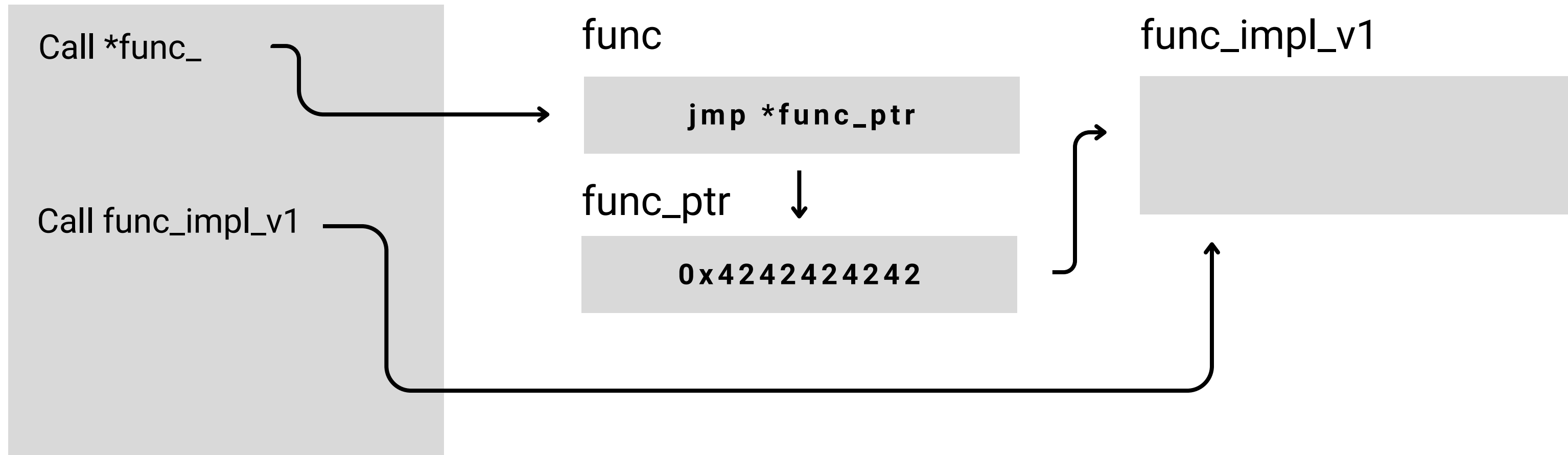
INTERNALS

main



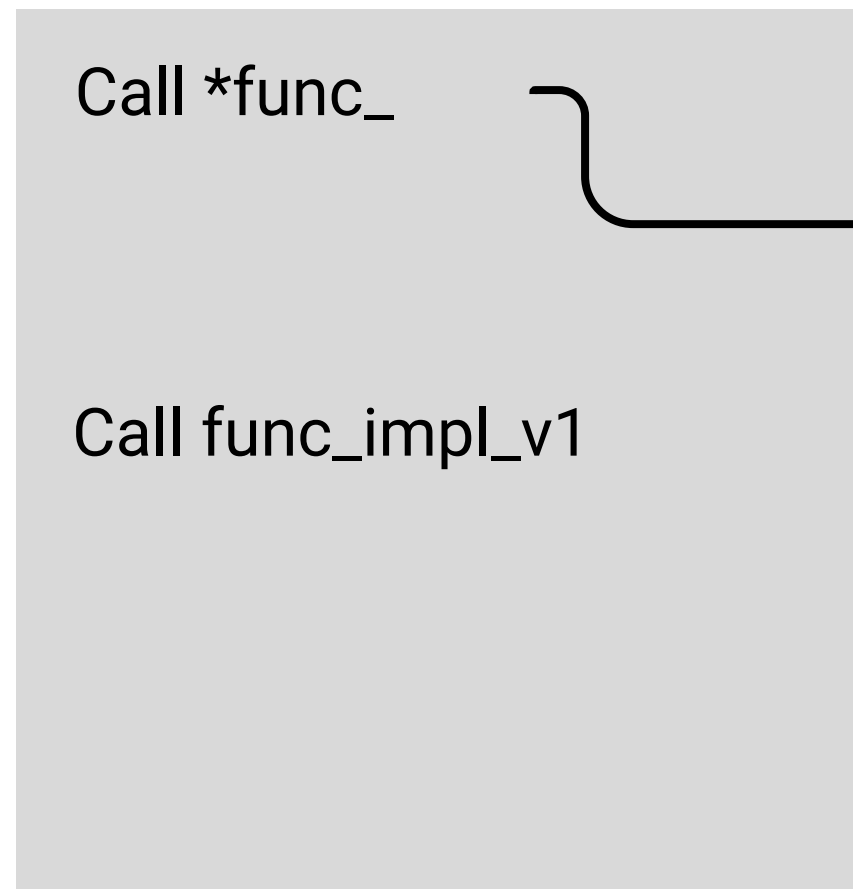
INTERNALS

main



INTERNALS

main



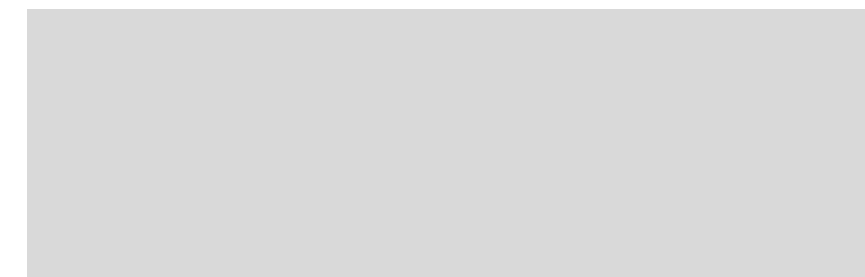
func



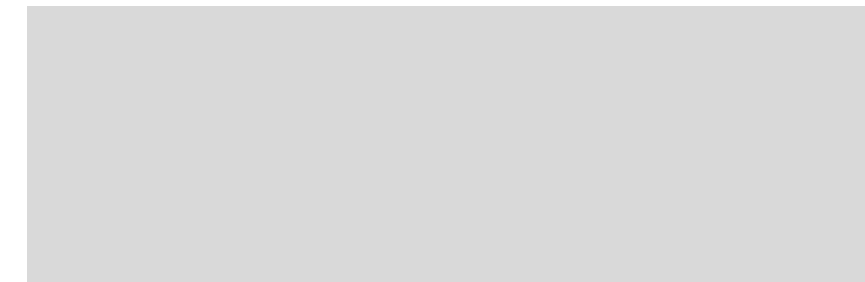
func_ptr ↓



func_impl_v1

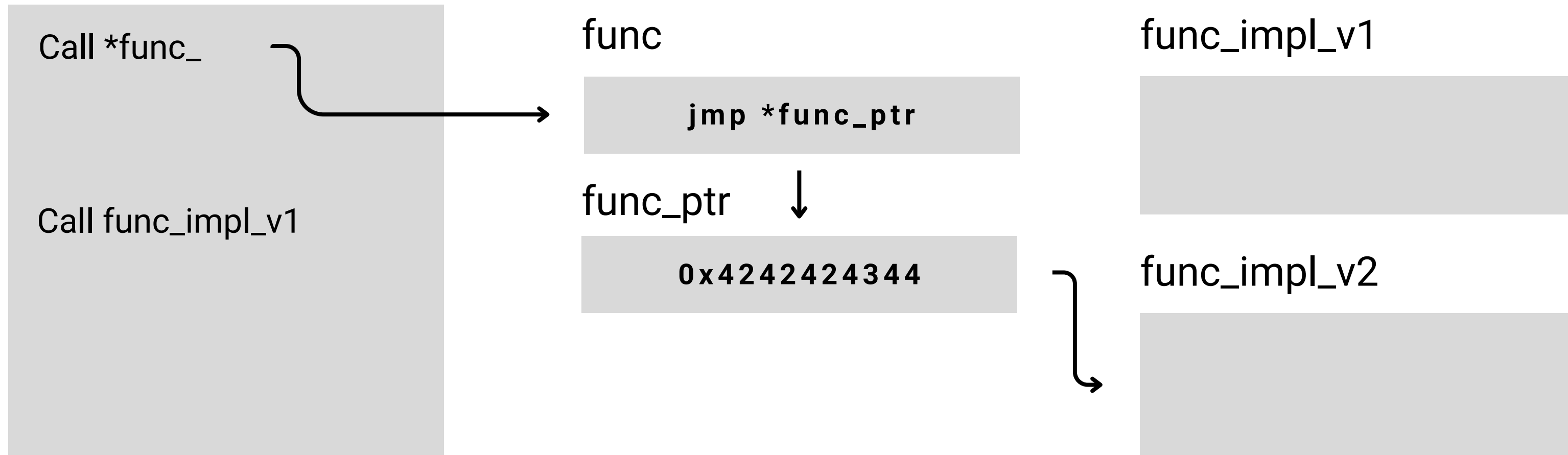


func_impl_v2



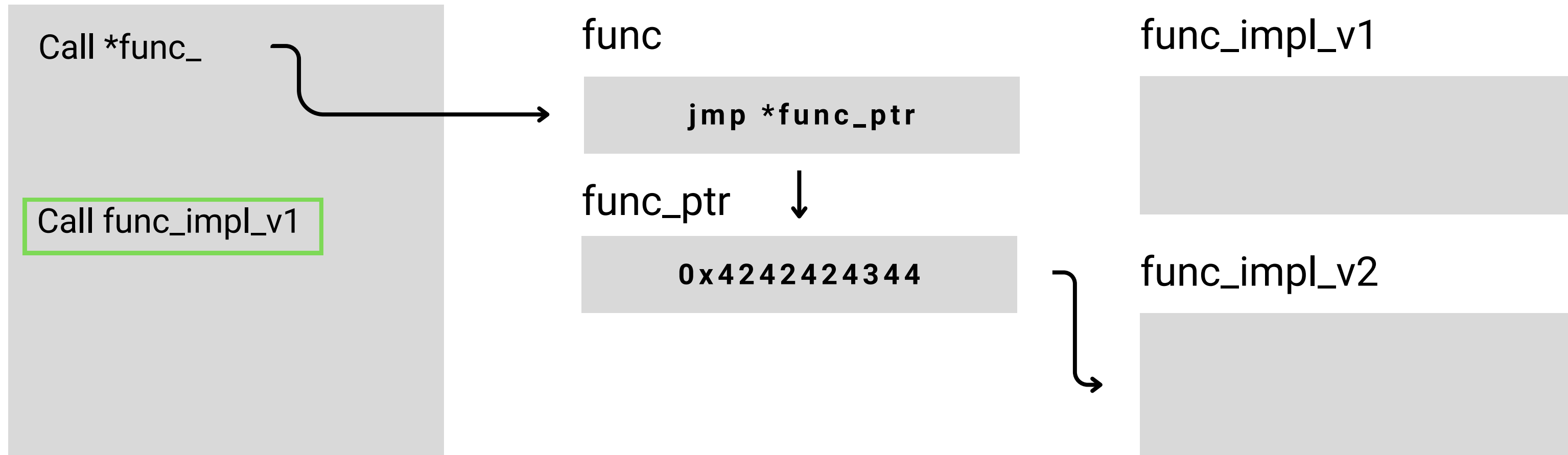
INTERNALS

main



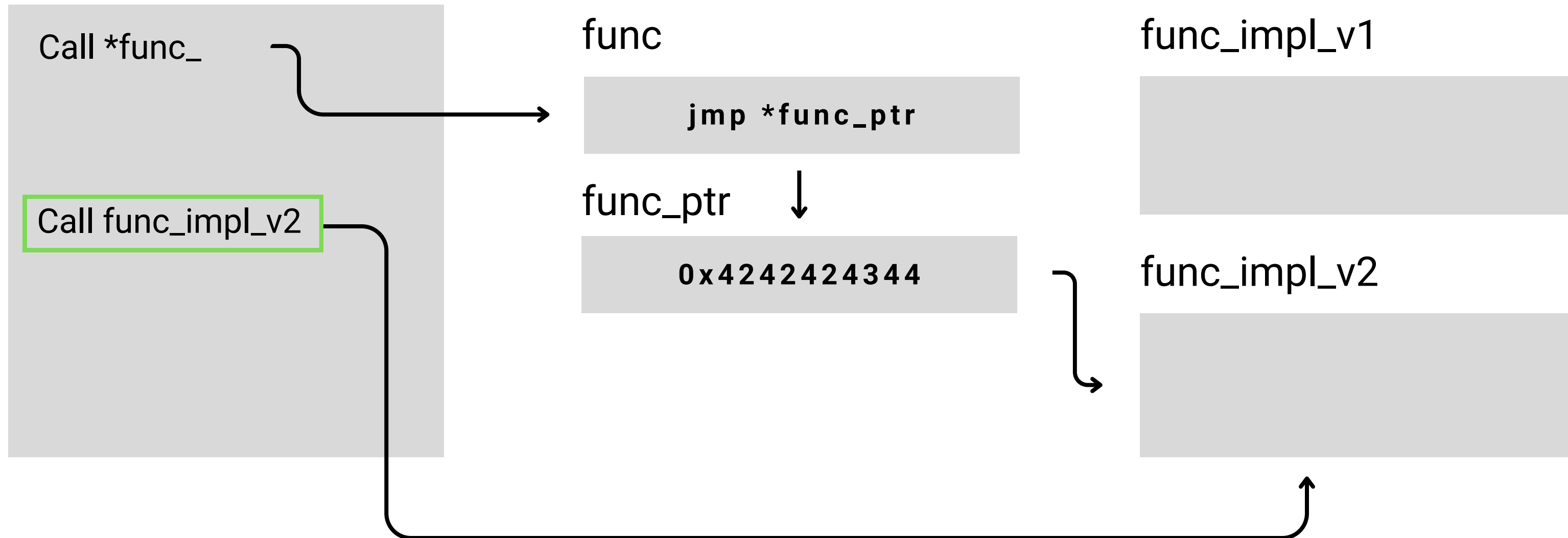
INTERNALS

main



INTERNALS

main



ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

Virtual method table

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

Virtual method table

- Used to implement **C++ virtual functions**

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

Virtual method table

- Used to implement **C++ virtual functions**
- **Runtime table** of addresses of implementation for each virtual function

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

Virtual method table

- Used to implement **C++ virtual functions**
- **Runtime table** of addresses of implementation for each virtual function
- When calling virtual function, it **loads function address** from vtable of that class

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

Virtual method table

```
class Animal {  
public:  
    virtual void meow() {}  
};  
  
int main() {  
    Animal* animal;  
    animal->meow();  
}
```


ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

Virtual method table

```
class Animal {  
public:  
    virtual void meow() {}  
};  
  
int main() {  
    Animal* animal;  
    animal->meow();  
}
```



ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

Virtual method table

```
class Animal {  
public:  
    virtual void meow() {}  
};  
  
int main() {  
    Animal* animal;  
    animal->meow();  
}
```



```
define i32 @main() {  
    %1 = alloca ptr  
    %2 = load ptr, ptr %1  
    %3 = load ptr, ptr %2  
    %4 = getelementptr inbounds ptr, ptr %3, i64 0  
    %5 = load ptr, ptr %4, align 8  
    call void %5  
    ret i32 0  
}
```

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

Virtual method table

```
class Animal {  
public:  
    virtual void meow() {}  
};  
  
int main() {  
    Animal* animal;  
    animal->meow();  
}
```



```
define i32 @main() {  
    %1 = alloca ptr  
    %2 = load ptr, ptr %1  
    %3 = load ptr, ptr %2  
    %4 = getelementptr inbounds ptr, ptr %3, i64 0  
    %5 = load ptr, ptr %4, align 8  
    call void %5  
    ret i32 0  
}
```

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

Virtual method table

```
class Animal {  
public:  
    virtual void meow() {}  
};  
  
int main() {  
    Animal* animal;  
    animal->meow();  
}
```



```
define i32 @main() {  
    %1 = alloca ptr  
    %2 = load ptr, ptr %1  
    %3 = load ptr, ptr %2  
    %4 = getelementptr inbounds ptr, ptr %3, i64 0  
    %5 = load ptr, ptr %4, align 8  
    call void %5  
    ret i32 0  
}
```

indirect call

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

Virtual method table

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

Virtual method table

- **Performance implication:** hard to inline them since the destination address is decided in runtime

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

Virtual method table

- **Performance implication:** hard to inline them since the destination address is decided in runtime
 - Not just indirection cost but also lose opportunity for potential optimizations as values are not within the same basic block

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

De-virtualization

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

De-virtualization

- Looks at **candidate destination addresses** and inline some of them

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

De-virtualization

- Looks at **candidate destination addresses** and inline some of them
- If the function address is the known one, use the **inlined body**

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

De-virtualization

- Looks at **candidate destination addresses** and inline some of them
- If the function address is the known one, use the **inlined body**
- Otherwise **fall back** to indirect call

DEMO: CLANG-REPL WITH DEVIRTUALIZATION

- Showcasing the de-virtualization within clang-repl

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

JIT implementation

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

JIT implementation



JITted code

```
call %1  
__orc_rt_increment_func_callcnt(%1)  
__orc_rt_reoptimize(1)
```

JIT code buffer

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

JIT implementation



orc_rt_reoptimizer.o

```
extern "C"  
__orc_rt_increment_func_callcnt(void*);  
extern "C"  
__orc_rt_reoptimize(int);
```

JITted code

```
call %1  
__orc_rt_increment_func_callcnt(%1)  
__ort_rt_reoptimize(1)
```

JIT code buffer

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

JIT implementation



orc_rt_reoptimizer.o **“JIT-linked”**

```
extern "C"  
__orc_rt_increment_func_callcnt(void*);  
extern "C"  
__orc_rt_reoptimize(int);
```

JITted code

```
call %1  
__orc_rt_increment_func_callcnt(%1)  
__ort_rt_reoptimize(1)
```

JIT code buffer

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

JIT implementation



Recorded destination addresses

orc_rt_reoptimizer.o **"JIT-linked"**

```
extern "C"  
__orc_rt_increment_func_callcnt(void*);  
extern "C"  
__orc_rt_reoptimize(int);
```

JITted code

```
call %1  
__orc_rt_increment_func_callcnt(%1)  
__ort_rt_reoptimize(1)
```

JIT code buffer

ADVANCED USAGE OF REOPTIMIZATION API

JIT implementation



REMOTE
RPC

Recorded destination addresses

orc_rt_reoptimizer.o "JIT-linked"

```
extern "C"  
__orc_rt_increment_func_callcnt(void*);  
extern "C"  
__orc_rt_reoptimize(int);
```

JITted code

```
call %1  
__orc_rt_increment_func_callcnt(%1)  
__ort_rt_reoptimize(1)
```

JIT code buffer

BENCHMARKS

*all time values are average of 10 trials

BENCHMARKS

Program	-01	Reoptimization ON	-02
Boost Spirit (n=1)	1.97s	2.12s	2.24s
Boost Spirit (n=500)	22.46s	21.71s	21.55s

*all time values are average of 10 trials

BENCHMARKS

Program	-01	Reoptimization ON	-02
Boost Spirit (n=1)	1.97s	2.12s	2.24s
Boost Spirit (n=500)	22.46s	21.71s	21.55s

Program	-00	Reoptimization ON + Devirtualization OFF	-02	Reoptimization ON + Devirtualization ON
Ray Tracer	158.9s	66.6s	66.0s	62.5s

*all time values are average of 10 trials

BENCHMARKS

Program	-01	Reoptimization ON	-02
Boost Spirit (n=1)	1.97s	2.12s	2.24s
Boost Spirit (n=500)	22.46s	21.71s	21.55s

Program	-00	Reoptimization ON + Devirtualization OFF	-02	Reoptimization ON + Devirtualization ON
Ray Tracer	158.9s	66.6s	66.0s	-5.6% 62.5s

*all time values are average of 10 trials

ISSUE: INLINE MORE VS COMPILE FAST

ISSUE: INLINE MORE VS COMPILE FAST

- We'd like to reoptimize **by function level** for the sake of compilation latency.

ISSUE: INLINE MORE VS COMPILE FAST

- We'd like to reoptimize **by function level** for the sake of compilation latency.
 - which means re-compilation by function level = **split IR module**

ISSUE: INLINE MORE VS COMPILE FAST

- We'd like to reoptimize **by function level** for the sake of compilation latency.
 - which means re-compilation by function level = **splitting IR module**
- ORC JIT currently have **no standard way to inline out-of-module functions.**

ISSUE: INLINE MORE VS COMPILE FAST

- We'd like to reoptimize **by function level** for the sake of compilation latency.
 - which means re-compilation by function level = **split IR module**
- ORC JIT currently have **no standard way to inline out-of-module functions.**
- **Lack of inlining** that would have happened in non-reopt mode.

ISSUE: INLINE MORE VS COMPILE FAST

- We'd like to reoptimize **by function level** for the sake of compilation latency.
 - which means re-compilation by function level = **split IR module**
- ORC JIT currently have **no standard way to inline out-of-module functions**.
- **Lack of inlining** that would have happened in non-reopt mode.
- The runtime performance drop observed to be **as bad as 3x slower**.

ISSUE: INLINE MORE VS COMPILE FAST

- We'd like to reoptimize **by function level** for the sake of compilation latency.
 - which means re-compilation by function level = **split IR module**
- ORC JIT currently have **no standard way to inline out-of-module functions**.
- **Lack of inlining** that would have happened in non-reopt mode.
- The runtime performance drop observed to be **as bad as 3x slower**.
- **Current solution:** don't delete function when splitting module but just mark them `externally_available`.

ISSUE: INLINE MORE VS COMPILE FAST

- We'd like to reoptimize **by function level** for the sake of compilation latency.
 - which means re-compilation by function level = **splitting IR module**
- ORC JIT currently have **no standard way to inline out-of-module functions**.
- **Lack of inlining** that would have happened in non-reopt mode.
- The runtime performance drop observed to be **as bad as 3x slower**.
- **Current solution:** don't delete function when splitting module but just mark them `externally_available`.
 - but this introduces **compilation overhead** when module is large
 - $O(n^2)$ function duplicates where n is number of functions

FUTURE GOALS

FUTURE GOALS

- **LTO framework for ORC JIT**
 - Can be used to tackle inlining issue.
 - Also can bring more performance to non-reopt applications.

FUTURE GOALS

- **LTO framework for ORC JIT**
 - Can be used to tackle inlining issue.
 - Also can bring more performance to non-reopt applications.
- **Look into optimizing function with a huge loop up front**
 - The penalty we get when we couldn't re-optimize certain function are substantial
 - **Penalty = cost for instrumentation + lost optimizations**

FUTURE GOALS

- **LTO framework for ORC JIT**
 - Can be used to tackle inlining issue.
 - Also can bring more performance to non-reopt applications.
- **Look into optimizing function with a huge loop up front**
 - The penalty we get when we couldn't re-optimize certain function are substantial
 - **Penalty = cost for instrumentation + lost optimizations**
- **Generic JIT profile guided optimization framework**
 - Could we possibly overhaul LLVM's existing PGO infrastructure in order to reuse it?

THANKS

Code used today is available at:

<https://github.com/sunho/LLVM-JIT-REOPT-Example>