# Supporting the Specification and Analysis of Timing Constraints

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### The Problem

- High-level timing analysis allows a user to relate timing constraints to source code portions.
- Low-level timing analysis on machine code is much more accurate.
- How can a user specify timing constraints at the source code level and obtain timing predictions associated with the more accurate low-level analysis?



### Goals

- A user should be able to quickly specify constraints and obtain timing predictions for the specified portions of a program.
- The user should only be allowed to select portions of the program for which timing bounds can be obtained.
- The ability to specify constraints and obtain timing predictions should not inhibit compiler optimizations from being performed.
- The correspondence between source code and machine code of the program selected by the user for timing prediction should be graphically depicted.

## Main Window at Function Level

time.bin       Select a function within the program.
function name
des getbit ks cyfun main
Cycles to Execute the ks Function Best Case 3588 Worst Case 5633
Exit Constraints More Detail Sack

### Source Code Window

	C Source Code of des.c				
li	.ne #	source code			
	23	49,17,57,25};			
	24	static great kns[17];			
	25	static int initflag=1;			
	26	int ii,i,j,k;			
	27	unsigned long ic,shifter,getbit();			
	28	immense itmp;			
	29	void cyfun(), ks();			
	30				
	31	if (initflag) {			
	32	initflag=0;			
	33	bit[1]=shifter=1L;			
	34	for(j=2;j<=32;j++) bit[j] = (shifter <<= 1);			
	35	}			
	36	if (*newkey) {			
	37	*newkey=0;			
	38	for(i=1;i<=16;i++) ks(key, i, &kns[i]);			
	39				
	40	<pre>itmp.r=itmp.l=0L; Con (i=70 b=Ctai)=1ai</pre>			
	<u>41</u> 42	<pre>for (j=32,k=64;j&gt;=1;j,k) { item n = (item n</pre>			
	42 43	itmp,r = (itmp,r <<= 1)   getbit(inp,ip[,j],32); itmp,l = (itmp,l <<= 1)   getbit(inp,ip[k],32);			
	44	}			
	45	for (i=1;i<=16;i++) {			
	46	ii = (isw == 1 ? 17-i : i);			
	47	cyfun(itmp.l, kns[ii], ⁣);			
	48	<pre>ic ^= itmp.r;</pre>			
	49	itmp.r=itmp.l;			
	50	itmp.l=ic;			
	51	}			
	52	ic=itmp.r;			
	53	itmp.r=itmp.l;			
	54	itmp.l=ic;			
	55	(*out),r=(*out),l=0L;			
	56	for (j=32,k=64; j >= 1; j-−, k-−) {			
	57	( <b>*</b> out).r = (( <b>*</b> out).r <<= 1)   getbit(itmp,ipm[j],32);			
	58	( <b>*</b> out).l = (( <b>*</b> out).l <<= 1)   getbit(itmp,ipm[k],32);			
	59	}			
	60	}			
	Sel	ect Path Accept Cancel Clear 811			

# Assembly Code Window

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### Methods for Selecting Code Portions

- Three ways to select code portions for timing predictions.
  - Constraints Window Selection: The user can quickly access the portions of the program specified in the source code timing constraints.
  - Main Window Selection: The user can make very fine-grain level requests.
  - Source Code Window Selection: The user can make requests very quickly.

# Main Window at Loop Level

loop name	source lines	nest level
		1000 10001
entire funct	ion 3158	0
L00P 1	3434	1
LOOP 2	38.,38	1
LOOP 3	4143	1
LOOP 4	4550	1
LOOP 5	5658	1

# Main Window at Path Level

•	time.bin			四
	Sele	ect a path wi	thin the funct	ion des.
	path	blocks	source line:	S
	entire	function	3158	
	path 1			
		1	3131	
		5	36,,36	
_		10	40,,41	
-		<u> </u>	<u>4545</u> 4550	1 d
		24	<u>40++90</u> 52++56	loop 4
		31	<u> </u>	
	path 2	1	<u> </u>	
Cycles to Execute Path 1 within Function des Best Case 22084 Horst Case 58873				
E	xit	Constraints	: More Deta	il Back

# Main Window at Subpath Level

blocks source lines				
4	74 74			
1 5	3131 3636			
 10	<u> </u>			
<u> </u>	4545			
1823	4550	loop 4		
24	5256	1006 1		
31	5656			
		·		

# Main Window at Assembly Level

● time.bin	·····································				
WARNING: Highlighted source lines may not match selected instructions Click and drag to select instructions.					
block	instructions				
# block 5 (1	# block 5 (lines 36-36) L219:				
	ld [%o5],%o0				
	cmp %o0,%g0				
	be,a L224				
📕 🖊 🕂 🗰 🗰	lines 45-45)				
	L230:				
	mov 1,%l0				
	sethi %hi(L214),%i0				
	add %sp,.3_STARG,%i1				
	add Yen 1 ic Yld				
Cycles to Execute from Inst 69 To Inst 151 Best Case 41 Horst Case 58					
Exit Co	nstraints Nore Detail Back				

## Selecting a Path via the Source Code Window

	C Source Code of des.c					
li	.ne #	source code				
	15	32,24,16,8,57,49,41,33,25,17,9,1,59,51,43,35,				
	16	27,19,11,3,61,53,45,37,29,21,13,5,63,55,47,39,				
	17	31,23,15,7};				
	18	static char ipm[65]=				
	19	{0,40,8,48,16,56,24,64,32,39,7,47,15,				
	20	55,23,63,31,38,6,46,14,54,22,62,30,37,5,45,13,				
	21	53,21,61,29,36,4,44,12,52,20,60,28,35,3,43,11,				
	22	51,19,59,27,34,2,42,10,50,18,58,26,33,1,41,9,				
	23	49,17,57,25};				
	24	static great kns[17];				
	25	static int initflag=1;				
	26	int ii,i,j,k;				
	27	unsigned long ic,shifter,getbit();				
	28	immense itmp;				
	29	void cyfun(), ks();				
	30					
	31	if (initflag) {				
	32	initflag=0;				
	33	<pre>bit[1]=shifter=1L;</pre>				
	34	for(j=2;j<=32;j++) bit[j] = (shifter <<= 1);				
	35	}				
	36	if (*newkey) {				
	37	*newkey=0;				
	38	for(i=1;i<=16;i++) ks(key, i, &kns[i]);				
	39	}				
	40	itmp.r=itmp.l=0L;				
	41	for (j=32,k=64;j>=1;j,k) {				
	42	<pre>itmp.r = (itmp.r &lt;&lt;= 1)   getbit(inp,ip[j],32);</pre>				
	43	<pre>itmp.l = (itmp.l &lt;&lt;= 1)   getbit(inp,ip[k],32);</pre>				
	44	}				
	45 40	for (i=1;i<=16;i++) {				
	46 47	ii = (isw == 1 ? 17-i : i);				
	47 48	cyfun(itmp.l, kns[ii], ⁣);				
		ic ^= itmp.r;				
	49 50	itmp.r=itmp.l;				
	50 51	itmp.l=ic;				
	51 52	-				
	52	ic=itmp.r;				
	Sele	ect Path Accept Cancel Clear All				
	~~~~					

### Best Case Path

	C Source Code of des.c					
<b>1</b> i	ine # s	cource code				
	18	static char ipm[65]=				
	19	{0,40,8,48,16,56,24,64,32,39,7,47,15,				
	20	55,23,63,31,38,6,46,14,54,22,62,30,37,5,45,13,				
	21	53,21,61,29,36,4,44,12,52,20,60,28,35,3,43,11,				
	22	51,19,59,27,34,2,42,10,50,18,58,26,33,1,41,9,				
	23	49,17,57,25);				
	24	static great kns[17];				
	25	static int initflag=1;				
	26	int ii,i,j,k;				
	27	unsigned long ic,shifter,getbit();				
	28	immense itmp;				
	29	<pre>void cyfun(), ks();</pre>				
	30					
	31	if (initflag) {				
	32	initflag=0;				
	33	bit[1]=shifter=1L;				
	34	for(j=2;j<=32;j++) bit[j] = (shifter <<= 1);				
	35	}				
	36	if (*newkey) {				
	37	*newkey=0;				
	38	for(i=1;i<=16;i++) ks(key, i, &kns[i]);				
	39	}				
	40	itmp.r=itmp.l=OL;				
	41	for (,j=32,k=64;,j>=1;,j-−,k-−) {				
	42	itmp.r = (itmp.r <<= 1)   getbit(inp,ip[j],32);				
	43	itmp.l = (itmp.l <<= 1)   getbit(inp,ip[k],32);				
	44	}				
	45	for (i=1;i<=16;i++) {				
	46	ii = (isw == 1 ? 17-i : i);				
	47	cyfun(itmp.l, kns[ii], ⁣);				
	48	ic ^= itmp.r;				
	49	itmp.r=itmp.l;				
	50	itmp,l=ic;				
	51	}				
	52	ic=itmp.r;				
	53	itmp.r=itmp.l;				
	54	itmp.l=ic;				
	55	(*out),r=(*out),l=0L;				
	Selea	t Path Accept Cancel Clear #11				

### Worst Case Path

	C Source Code of des.c				
11	ine # so	urce code			
	18	static char ipm[65]=			
	19	{0,40,8,48,16,56,24,64,32,39,7,47,15,			
	20	55,23,63,31,38,6,46,14,54,22,62,30,37,5,45,13,			
	21	53,21,61,29,36,4,44,12,52,20,60,28,35,3,43,11,			
	22	51,19,59,27,34,2,42,10,50,18,58,26,33,1,41,9,			
	23	49,17,57,25};			
	24	static great kns[17];			
	25	static int initflag=1;			
	26	int ii,i,j,k;			
	27	unsigned long ic,shifter,getbit();			
	28	immense itmp;			
	29	void cyfun(), ks();			
	30				
	31	if (initflag) {			
	32	initflaq=0;			
	33	bit[1]=shifter=1L;			
	34	for(j=2;j<=32;j++)			
	35	}			
	36	if (*newkey) {			
	37	*newkey=0;			
	38	for(i=1;i<=16;i++)			
	39	}			
	40	itmp.r=itmp.l=OL;			
	41	for (,j=32,k=64;,j>=1;,j,k) {			
	42	itmp.r = (itmp.r <<= 1)   getbit(inp,ip[j],32);			
	43	itmp.l = (itmp.l <<= 1)   getbit(inp,ip[k],32);			
	44	}			
	45	for (i=1;i<=16;i++) {			
	46	ii = (isw == 1 ? 17-i : i);			
	47	cyfun(itmp.l, kns[ii], ⁣);			
	48	ic ^= itmp.r;			
	49	itmp.r=itmp.l;			
	50	itmp.l=ic;			
	51	}			
	52	ic=itmp.r;			
	53	itmp.r=itmp.l;			
	54	itmp.l=ic;			
	55	(*out),r=(*out),l=0L;			
	Select	. Path Accept Cancel Clear All			

# **Displaying Pipeline Diagrams**

Best Case Pipeline Diagram	Assembly Code of des.s
cycle # IF ID EX FPEX CA WB FWB	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<pre>&gt;&gt; 8): blk assenbly code 136 st %g0,[%i2] 137 sethi %hi(L283),%o4 138 sethi %hi(_bit),%i0 139 add %o4,%lo(L283),%i1 140 add %i0,%lo(_bit),%g4 141 add %i1,32,%g5 142 add %i1,1,%g6 143 ld [%i2],%o1 # block 24 (lines 193-193) L308; 144 sll %o1,1,%o1 145 st %o1,[%i2] 146 ldsb [%g5],%o0 147 sll %o0,2,%o0 148 ld [%o0 + %g4],%o0 149 andcc %o0,%g1,%g0 150 be,a L309 151 mov %g0,%o0 # block 25 (lines 193-193) L309; # block 26 (lines 193-193) L309; # block 27 (lines 193-193)</pre>
Disniss	<u>153 or %01,%00,%01</u> <u>154 st %01,[%12]</u> # block 28 (lines 192-192)
Horst Case Pipeline Diagram	155 sub %95,1,%95
cycle # IF ID EX FPEX CA WB FWB	156 cmp %95,%96
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	157   bge,a   L308     158   ld   [%i2],%o1     # block 29 (lines 192-192)     159   ret     160   restore     .seg   "data"     .seg   "text"     .global   _main
Disniss	
	â

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### Implementation

- The X Toolkit and Xlib libraries were used.
- Timing Tree
  - Best and worst case predictions for multiple instances.
  - Predictions for functions and loops versus paths and subpaths.

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## Future Work

- Supporting highlighting and selections of portions of source lines.
- Splitting a loop into sections when there are too many paths.
- Allowing assertions in the source code.

— loop iterations

— data dependencies

### Conclusions

- Friendly interface for assisting programmers in the analysis of timing constraints.
  - Three methods for selecting program portions for predictions are supported.
  - Correspondence between source and machine code levels is shown.
  - Users can only select portions for which timing bounds can be obtained.
- Advantages of both high level and low level timing analysis are achieved.