Compiler optimization in Pen

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Pen's compiler is 4.5 times faster!

Since the last meetup

Experiment

- Program: pen compile-prelude subcommand
- File: packages/prelude/Map.pen
 - Runtime module for the built-in map type
 - ∼600 lines

| | Latency (ms) |
|--------|--------------|
| Before | 358 |
| After | 80 |

What made the compiler faster?

- Code
 - Imperative vs. functional
 - Read vs. write optimized data structures
- Data
 - Minimizing data
 - Sharing data
 - "Compressing" IR

Imperative vs. functional

- Transformation for functional languages often written in a functional way.
 - In papers and books
- It's faster to run imperative algorithms with destructive data structures in Rust.
 - Sometimes, codes get even shorter and more concise.
- Iteration over recursion
 - No tail call elimination in Rust 6

- CPS (continuation passing style) transformation
- Type conversion

Read vs. write optimized data structures

- Hash maps are often used to represent variable scopes and their types.
- They are sometimes write heavy.
 - Data is modified more often than it is read.

- Using lists as maps to track variable types
 - List (String, Type)
 - It was faster than using persistent data structures.
 - list < hash map < persistent hash map

Minimizing data

- Minimize enum s.
 - If only a member is too big, the enum gets also big.
 - There would be too many empty data in a collection of them.
 - Box large members.

- Expression in MIR
- Instruction, Expression, and Type in F--

Sharing data

- Use &T if possible.
- Use Rc if necessary.
 - Sometimes, cloning is the only option.
 - e.g. borrowing instructions' result names while modifying the instructions themselves
- Even creating String s is slow when there are too many of them.

- Collecting types of local variables
- Collecting free variables of continuations

"Compressing" IR

- It's better to "decompress" IR (intermediate representation) later.
 - Function inlining
 - Reference count operations
 - e.g. clone, drop
- Split those common codes into functions in IR.
- All the later passes get slower by the increased data size.
- LLVM handles the "decompression" anyway.
 - Function inlining
 - CSE

Future work

- Apply those methods everywhere.
- Slow type canonicalization in HIR
- Rc all the things (?)
- Function passes
 - o Is it better for L1 and L2 caches?