

Compiler Techniques for Protection of Critical Instructions on Faulty Architectures

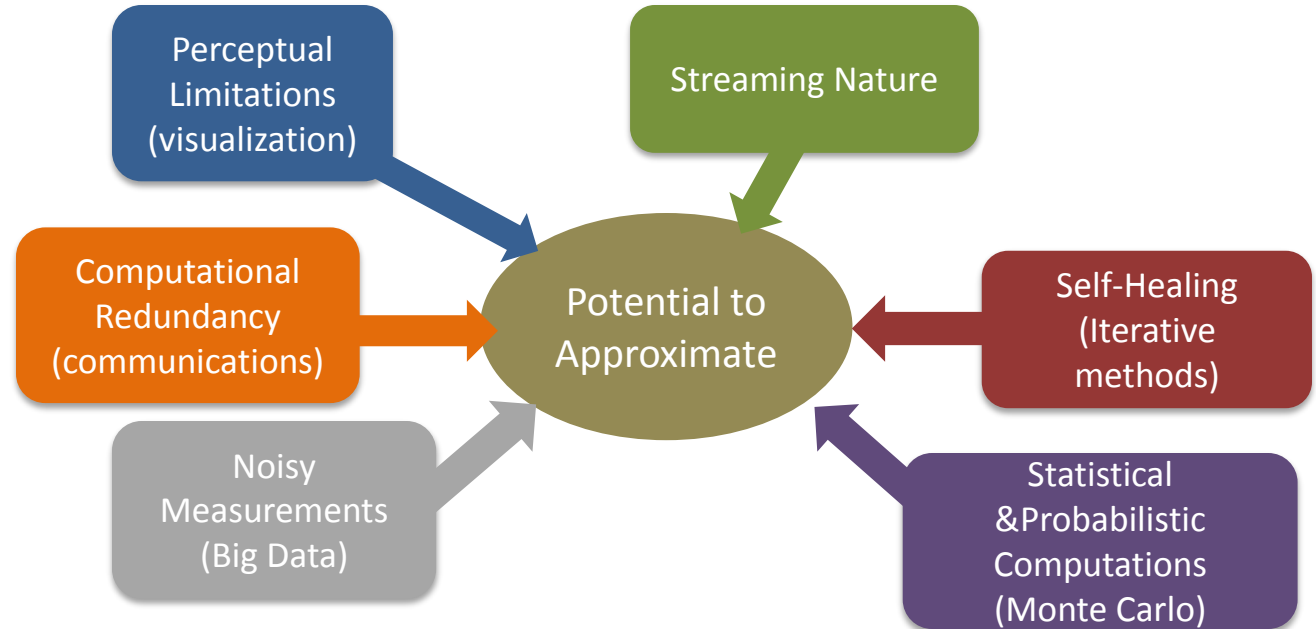
Konstantinos Parasyris, Vassilis Vassiliadis, Christos
D. Antonopoulos, Spyridon Lalis, Nikolaos Bellas

Center Of Research and Technology, Hellas
& University of Thessaly



Motivation

Inherent application error resiliency.



```
for ( i = 0 ; i < N; i++) {  
    x = *(A+i);  
    y = *(B+i);  
    temp = x+ y  
    *(c+i)=temp;  
}
```

Not all instructions are equally critical.

Objective

- Protect Only critical instructions from faults
 - Decreases costs of correcting and detecting all errors
 - Less Protection-->Decreased Cost
- Non-Critical instructions vulnerable to errors
 - Rely on application resiliency for the remaining fault locations
 - Potential quality degradation.

Contribution

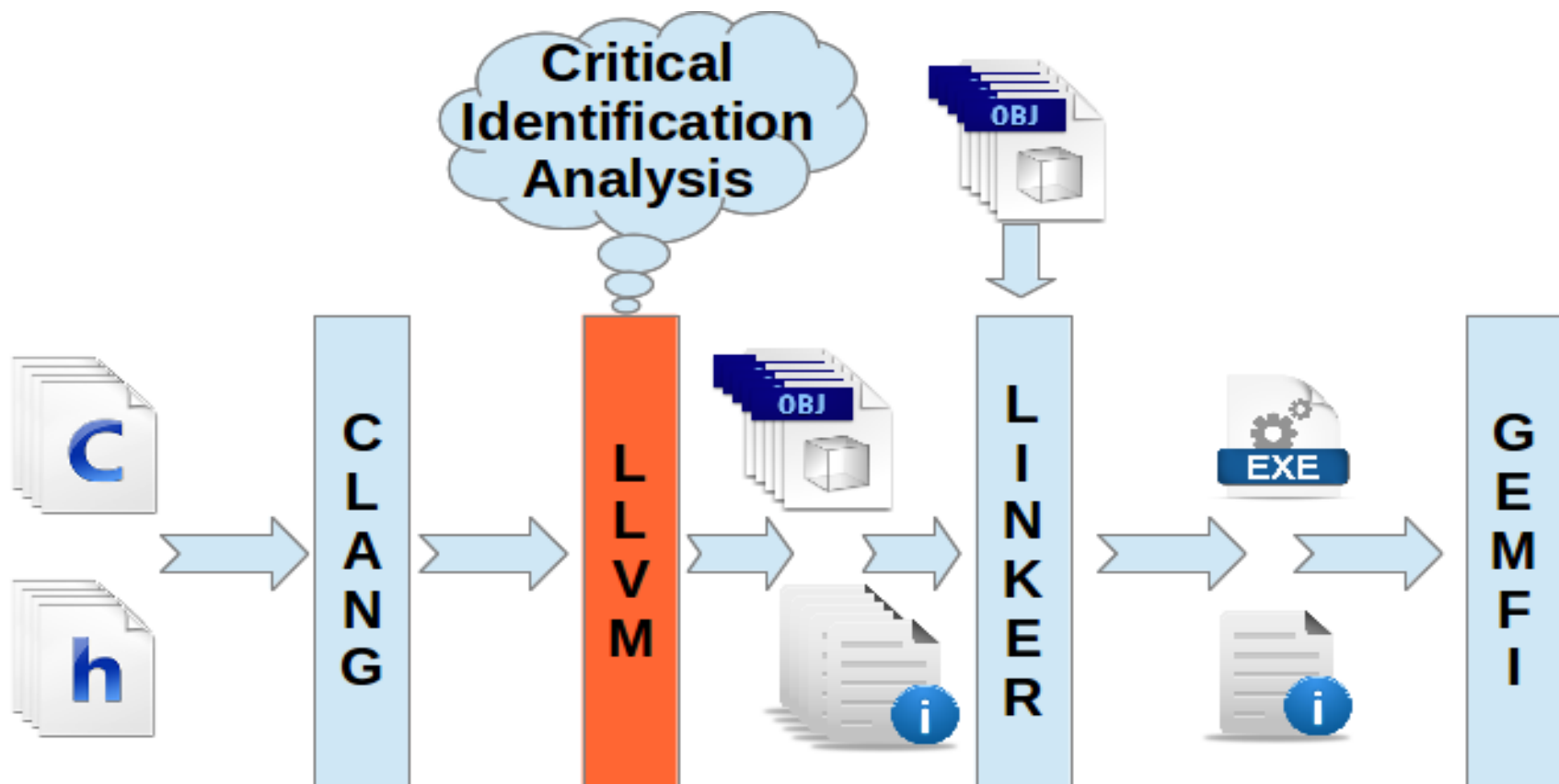
Compiler analysis to identify critical and non - critical instructions:

- LLVM back-end pass.

Experimental validation/evaluation of the pass.

Identified influence of code optimizations to the percentage of critical instructions.

Implementation Flow Chart



Critical Analysis Example 1

```
add $s1 $0 $0
```

for:

```
beq $s0, $s1, end
```

```
lw $t2, ($s2)
```

```
lw $t3, ($s3)
```

```
add $t4, $t3, $t2
```

```
sw $t4, ($s4)
```

```
addi $s2, $s2, 4
```

```
addi $s3, $s3, 4
```

```
addi $s4, $s4, 4
```

```
addi $s1, $s1, 1
```

```
j for
```

```
end:
```

BB1

GEN={

\$s4

\$s3

\$s2

\$s1

\$s0

}

BB2

GEN={

\$s4

\$s3

\$s2

\$s1

\$s0

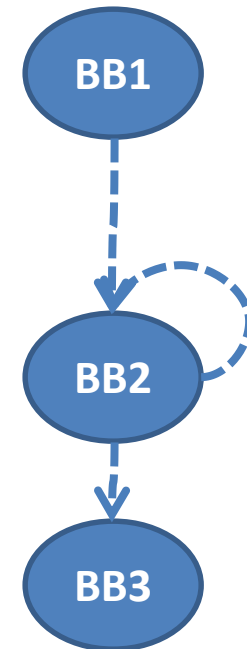
}

BB3

GEN={

}

```
for ( x = 0 ; x < N ; x++)  
    C[x]= A[x] + B[x];
```



Critical Analysis Example 2

```
add $s1 $0 $0
```

```
for:
```

```
beq $s0, $s1, end
```

```
lw $t2, ($s2)
```

```
lw $t3, ($s3)
```

```
add $t4, $t3, $t2
```

```
sw $t4, ($s4)
```

```
addi $s2, $s2, 4
```

```
addi $s3, $s3, 4
```

```
addi $s4, $s4, 4
```

```
addi $s1, $s1, 1
```

```
j for
```

```
end:
```

BB1

```
GEN={  
  $s4  
  $s3  
  $s2  
  $s0
```

```
}
```

BB2

```
GEN={  
  $s4  
  $s3  
  $s2  
  $s1  
  $s0
```

```
}
```

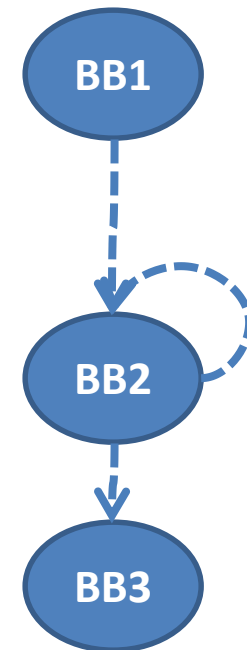
BB3

```
GEN={
```

```
}
```

WAPCO 2016

```
for ( x = 0 ; x < N ; x++)  
  C[x]= A[x] + B[x];
```

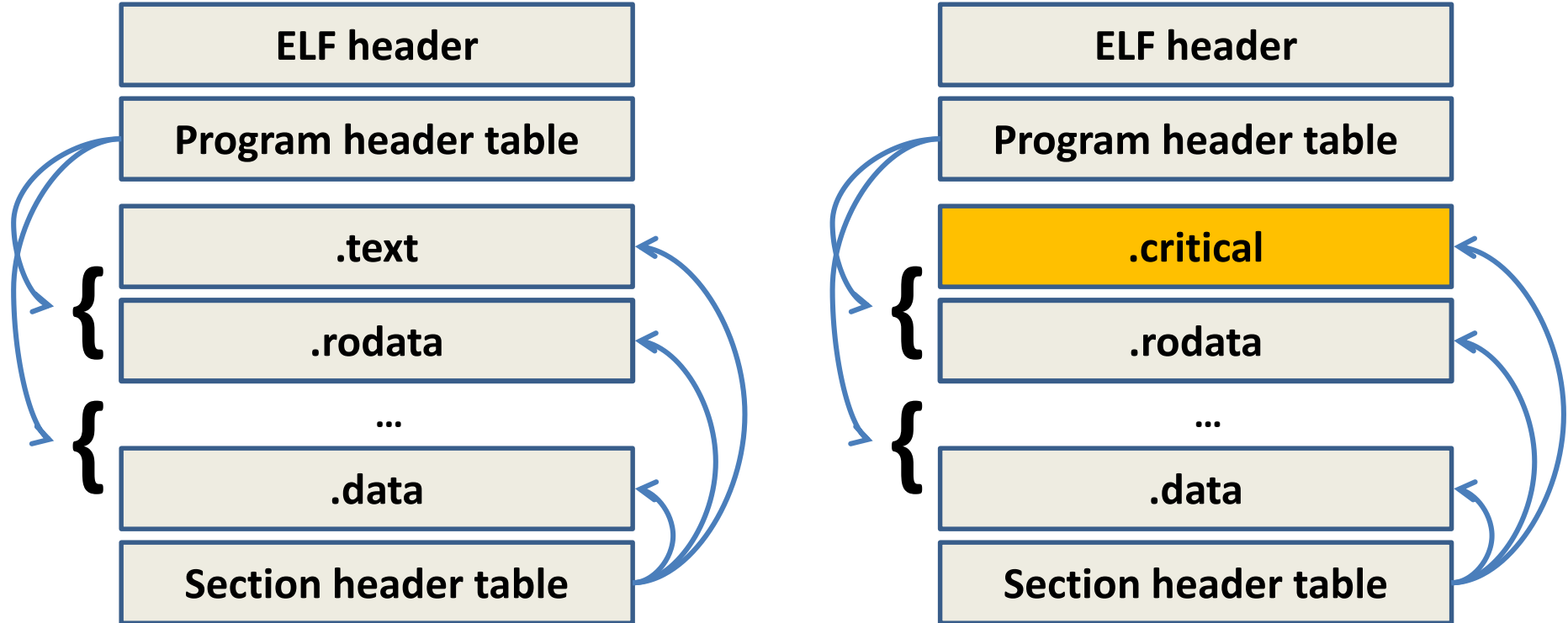


Object File Creation

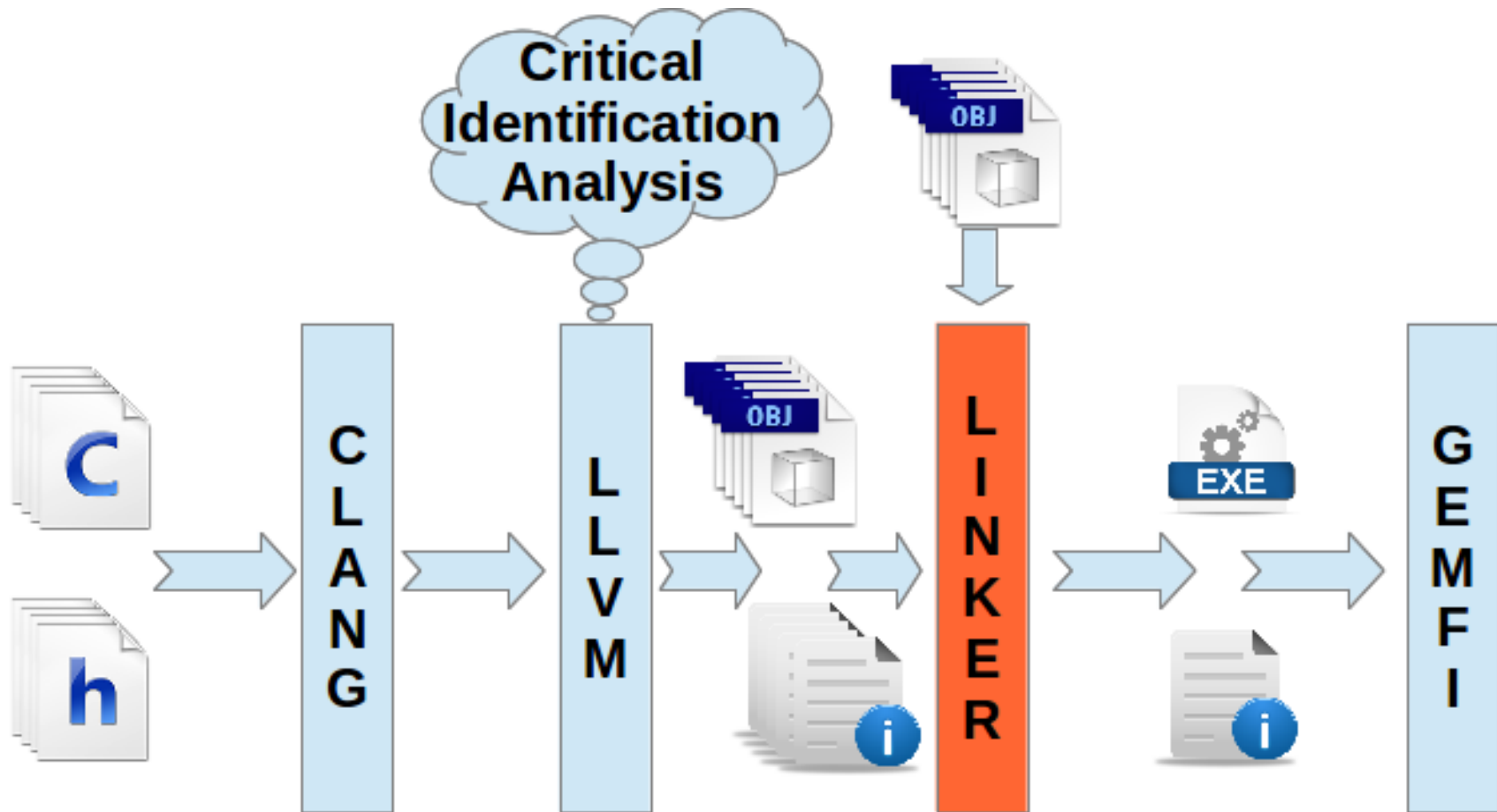
Each Object file is accompanied by a metadata file that contains information about the criticality of instructions.

Object file (.o)

metadata file (.dat)



Implementation Flow Chart

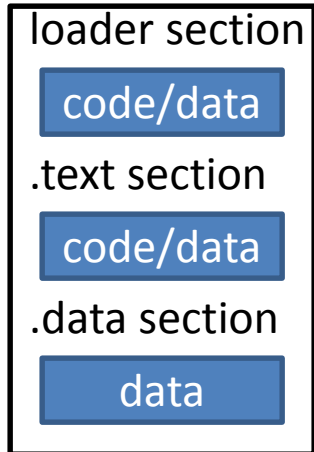


Linker Extensions

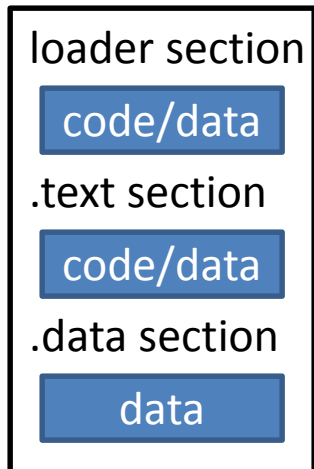


CERTH / IRETETH

file1.o



file2.o

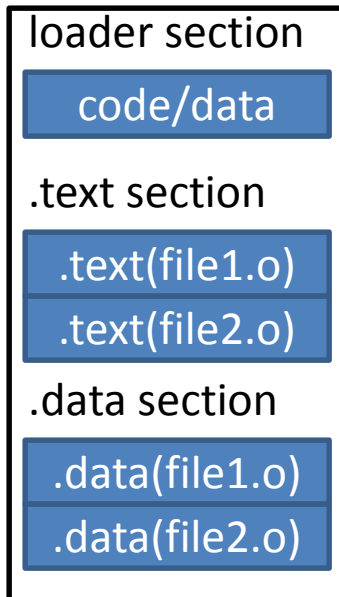


Original Liker:

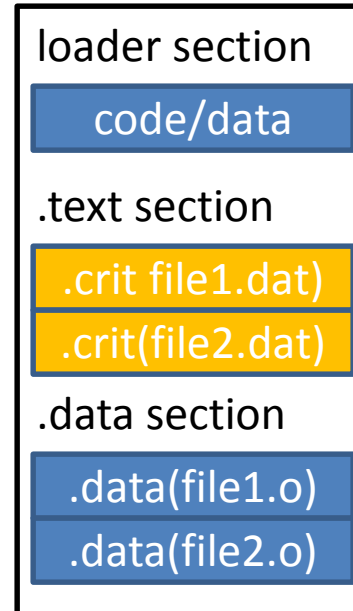
Input: object files, libraries

Output: single Executable

a.out



a.dat



Extended Linker:

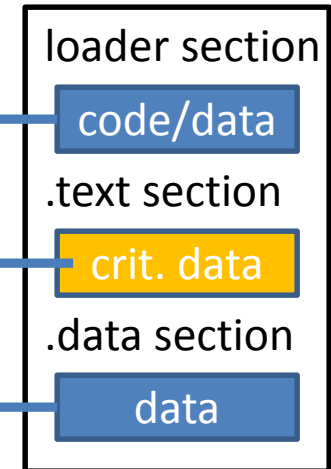
Input: objectfiles, libraries,

metadata files

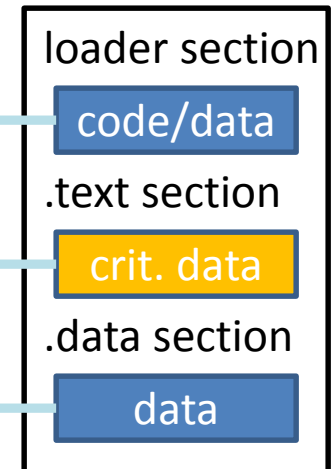
Output: single Executable

single metadata file

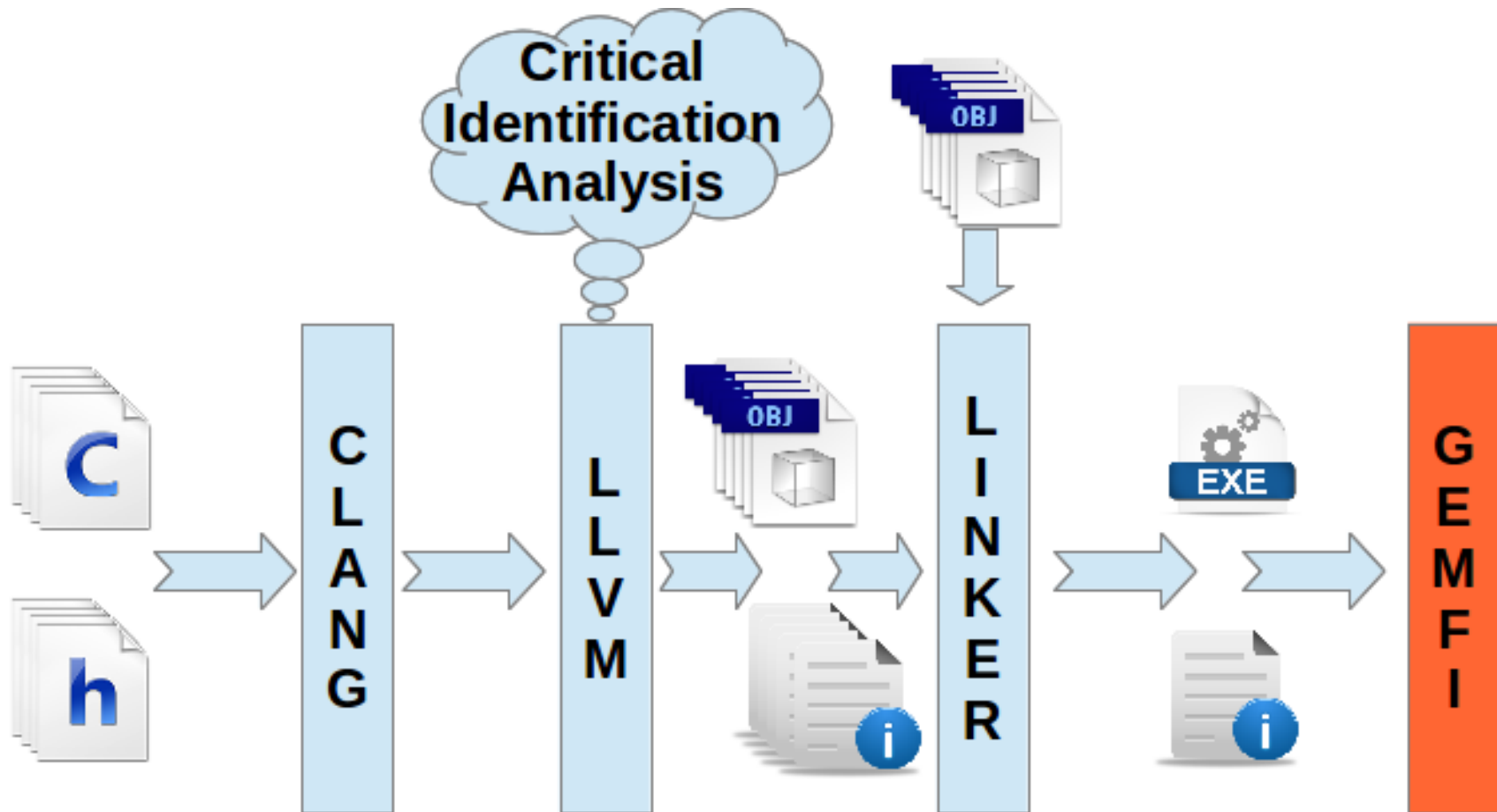
file1.dat



file2.dat



Implementation Flow Chart

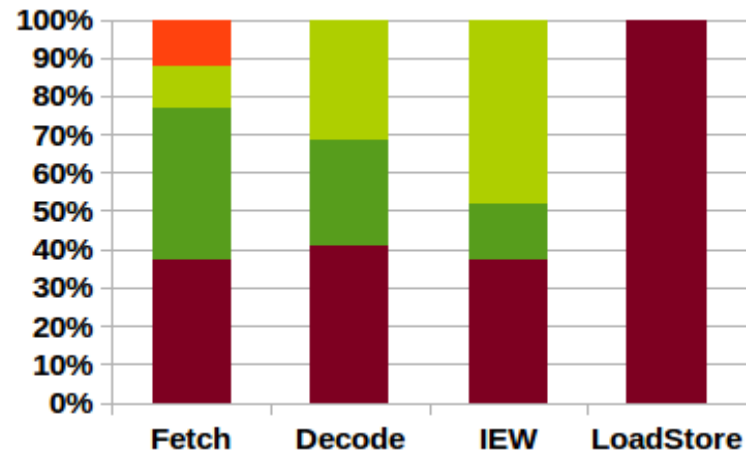
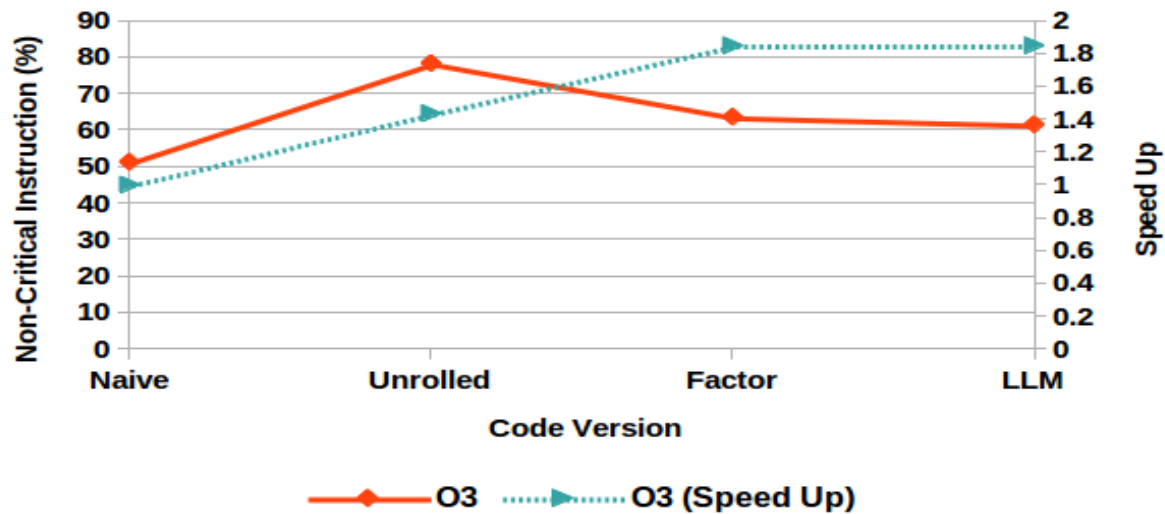


Experimental Evaluation methodology



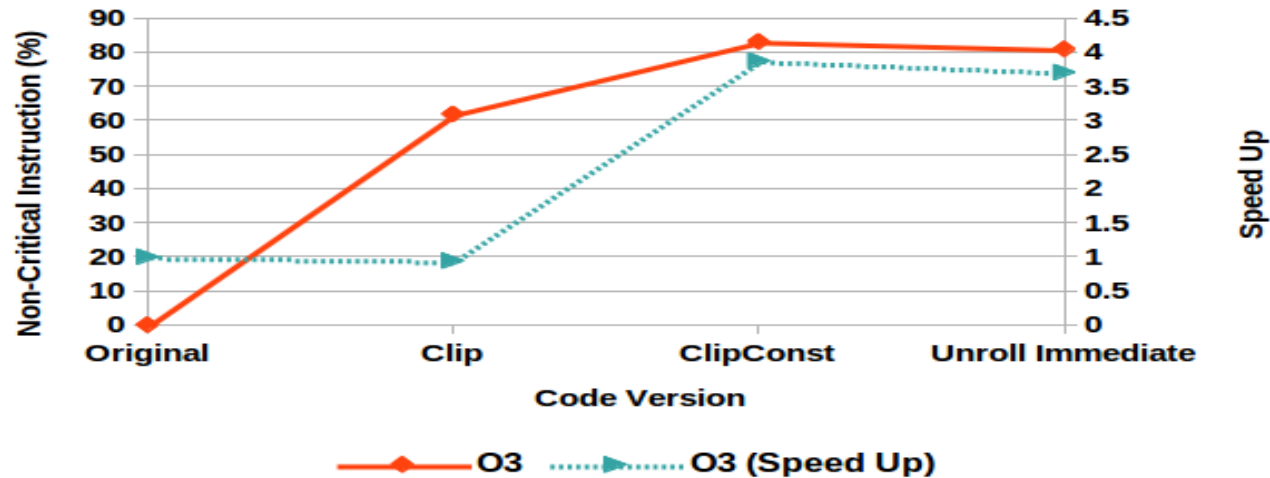
- Benchmarks
 - DCT
 - Sobel
 - Blackscholes
- Optimize applications to increase percentage of non critical instructions
- Fault Injection
 - 2 versions of each Application.
 - With Critical Instructions and only non critical

DCT



Program Failure Program Corruption Correct Bitwise Exact Protected

Sobel



```
Sblx = SobelX(x,y)
Sbly = SobelY(x,y)
res = sqrt(Sblx2 + Sbly2)
if ( res > 255)
    res = 255
out[y][x]=res
```

```
Sblx = SobelX(x,y)
Sbly = SobelY(x,y)
res = sqrt(Sblx2 +
           Sbly2)
out[y][x]=CLIP(res)
```

Conclusions

- Increased Error Resiliency through ISA extensions.
 - Fetch/ Decode Stages not fully protected by failures even with Instruction Set extensions.
- Increasing number of non-critical Instructions through code Optimizations/transformations
- CISC like instruction sets hide critical information that could be exploited by the compiler.

Questions ?

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SCoRPiO

Significance-Based Computing for
Reliability and Power Optimization

