

# UOV and Transformations

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## Previously

- Storage mapping concepts and example with 1D stencil computation
- ScOP for smith waterman and Pluto

## Assignments

- Quiz 2 on RamCT is due by Friday night
- Intermediate reports are due next Wednesday, will not be doing regrades
- HW6 (posted) and HW7 (will be posted within a week) due April 5th

## Today

- Idea for LCPC paper based on semester projects
- The Universal Occupancy Vector
- Transformation review: fusion, fission, skewing
- Algorithms needed for automation

# LCPC Paper idea

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## Some LCPC history

### Basic outline of the paper

- Survey of the current polyhedral model power
- Case studies that evaluate the current tools based on...
  - Learning curve
  - Ease of use: documentation and robust error messages
  - Amount of tweaking needed to approach “best” possible performance
  - Resulting performance
  - Implementation limitations: what algorithms are not available
- Future research directions

## Student semester long projects

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### Case studies

- Greg: LMie computes the scattering properties for polydisperse homogeneous spherical particles using the Mie solution, POCC
- Jared: Wavelets have become increasingly important in efficient video and image encoding. Pluto
- Glenn: genetic algorithm, POET
- Lixing: embedded applications benchmark, POET
- Matt: nearest neighbor algorithm for data mining, omega
- Brendan: libquantum Shor's algorithm for integer factorization, AlphaZ
- Nirmal: polyhedral benchmark suite, AlphaZ and PLUTO
- Ryan: support vector machine based learning algorithm, omega
- Steve: shortest path, AlphaZ
- Wenxiang: WallS for solving SAT problems, POCC

# Schedule-Independent Storage Mapping for Loops

Michelle Mills Strout  
Larry Carter, Jeanne Ferrante, Beth Simon

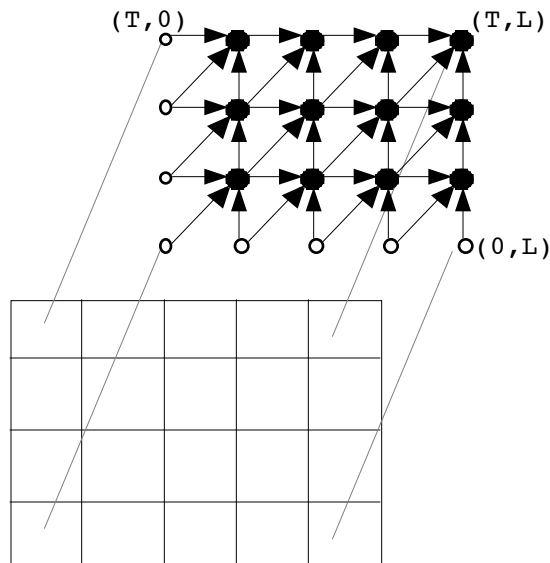
UCSD - High Performance Computation Lab  
<http://www.cs.ucsd.edu/groups/hpcl/hpcl.html>

# Space vs. Flexibility

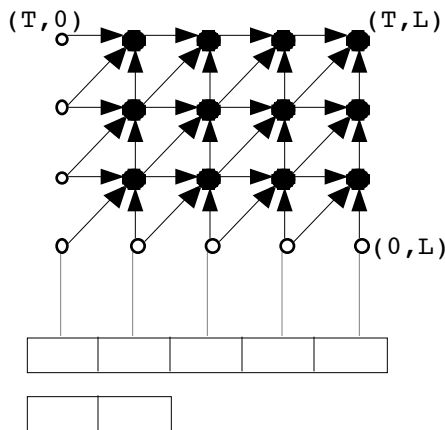
**Space** - storage necessary to execute a loop

**Flexibility** - ability to execute loop with any legal schedule

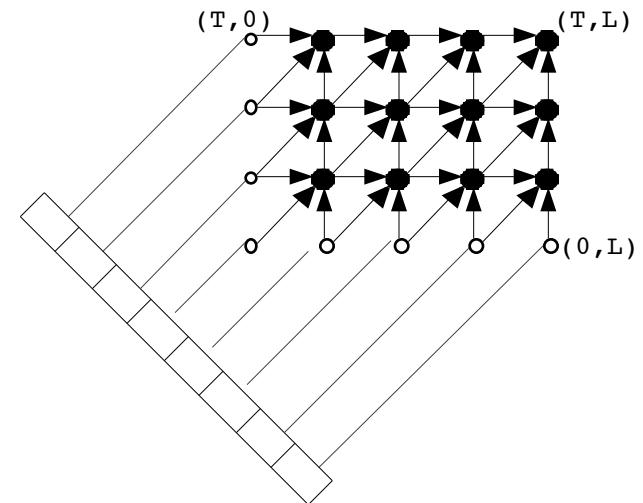
Maximal Flexibility  
(Array Expansion)



Minimal Storage  
(Storage Optimization)

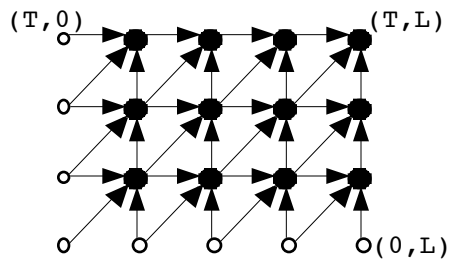


Best of Both

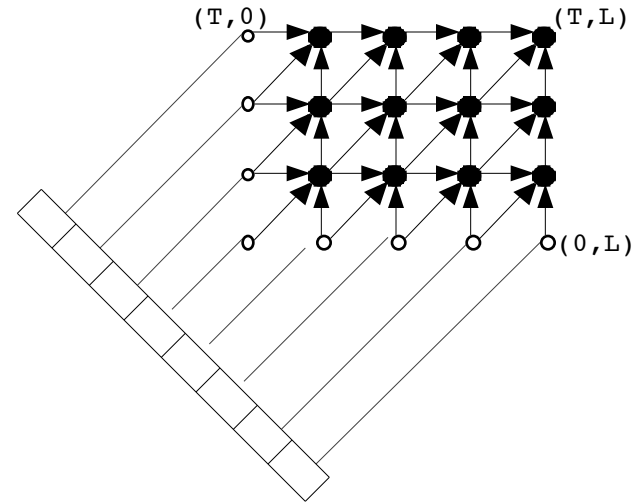


# Problem

Iteration Space Graph (ISG)



Storage Mapping



A ●  $\longrightarrow$  ● B

**Data Dependence** - B uses value produced by A

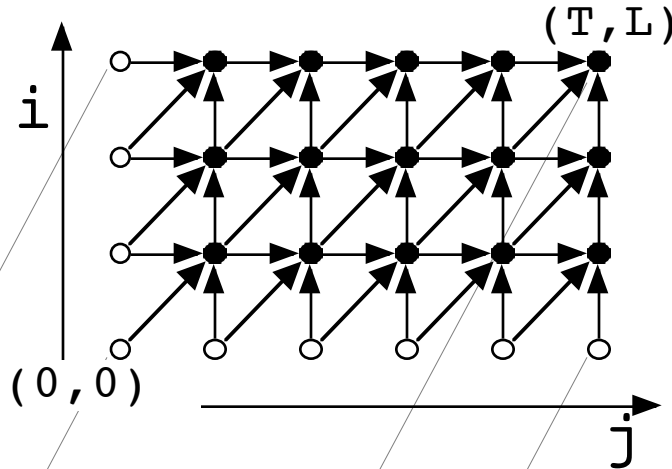
A ●  $\longrightarrow$  ● B

**Universal Occupancy Vector (UOV)** - B can reuse A's storage in any legal schedule

# Outline

- Example
- UOV Selection
- Minimizing Storage
- Experimental Results

# Array Expanded Version



## Loop:

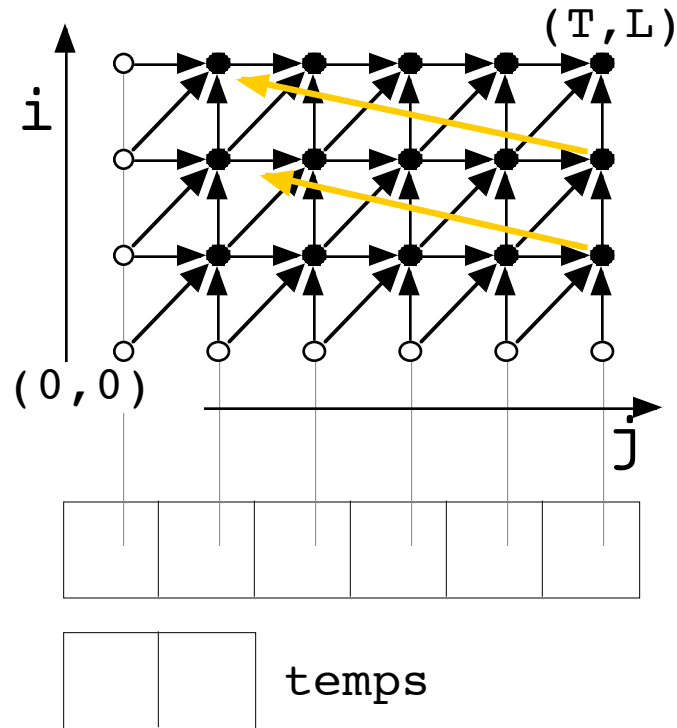
```
for i=1 to T
  for j=1 to L
    A[i,j] = f(A[i-1,j],
               A[i,j-1],
               A[i-1,j-1])
```

## Observations:

- Any legal schedule allowed
- Storage requirements:  $T \times L$



# Storage Optimized Version



## Loop:

```

for i=1 to T
  for j=1 to L
    temp1 = A[j]
    A[j] = f(A[j],
              A[j-1], temp2)
    temp2 = temp1
  
```

## Observations:

- Only one legal schedule
- Storage requirements:
- L (+ 2 temps)



storage-related dependences  
(not all shown)

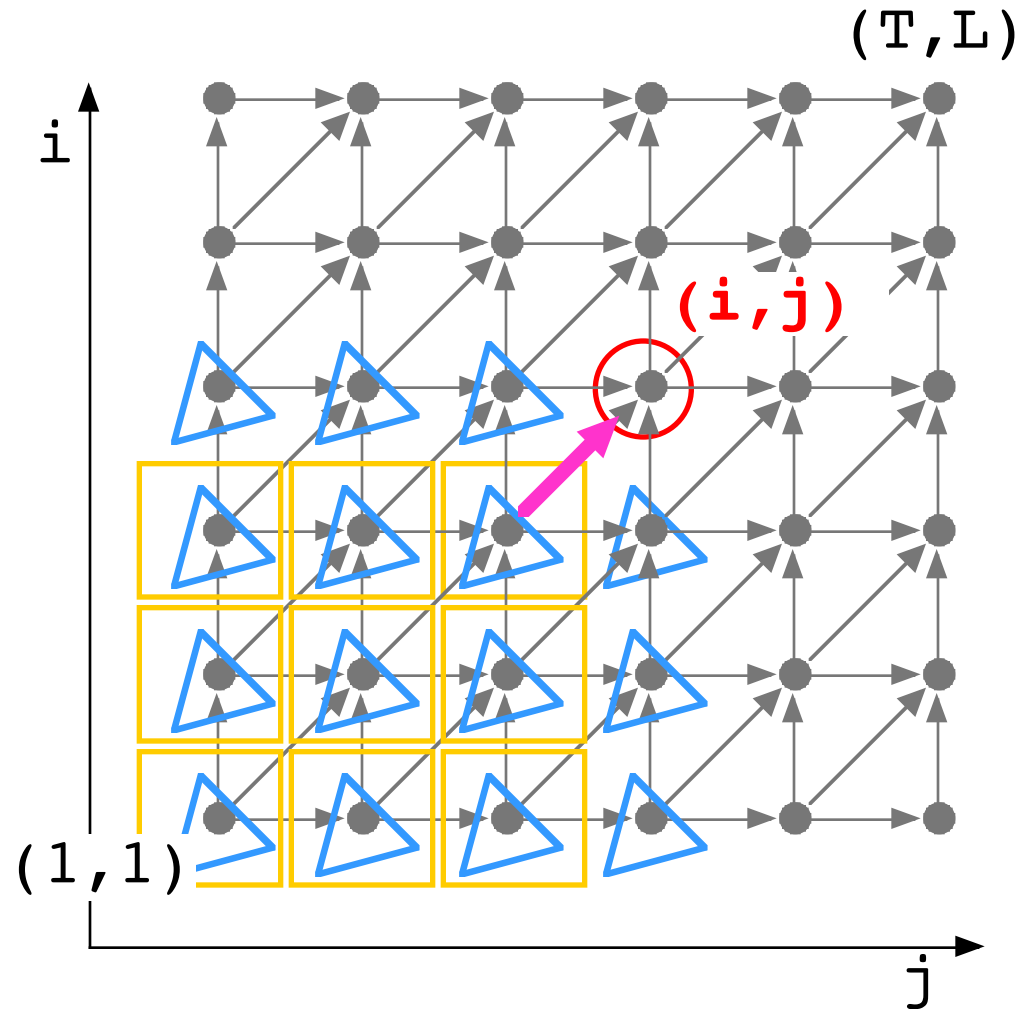
# UOV Selection

$\triangle$  **DONE** set: must execute before  $(i,j)$

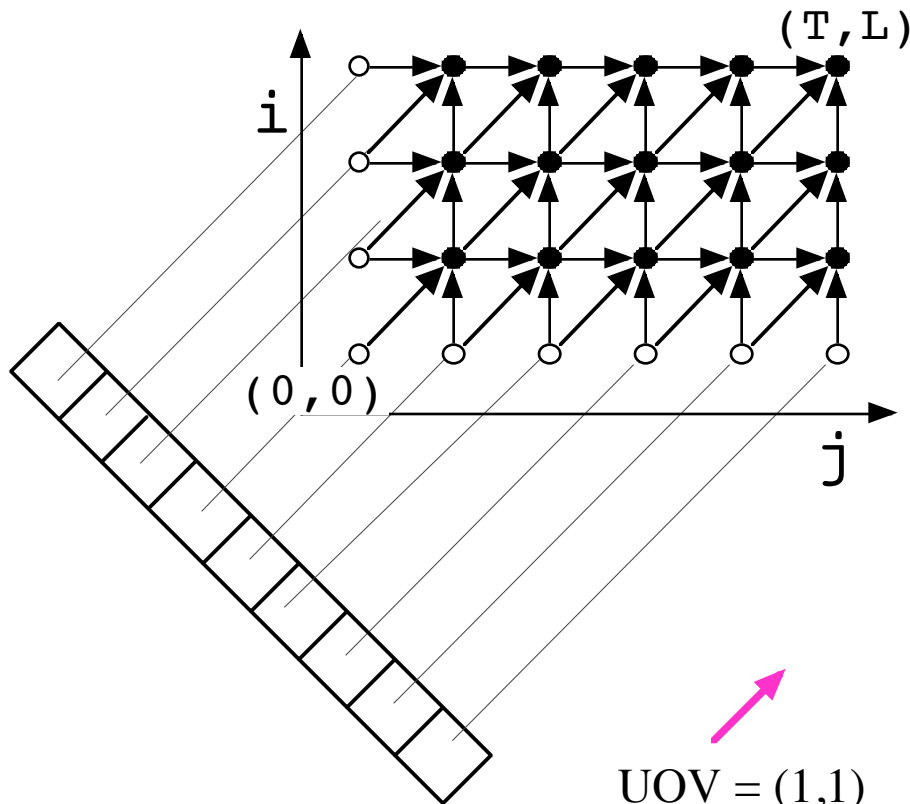
$\square$  **DEAD** set: all dependences must lead to **DONE** set or  $(i,j)$

$\text{UOV} = (i,j) - (k,l)$  where  $(k,l) \in \text{DEAD}$  set

**Note:** Sum of stencil dependences is always a UOV



# OV-Mapped Version



## Loop:

```

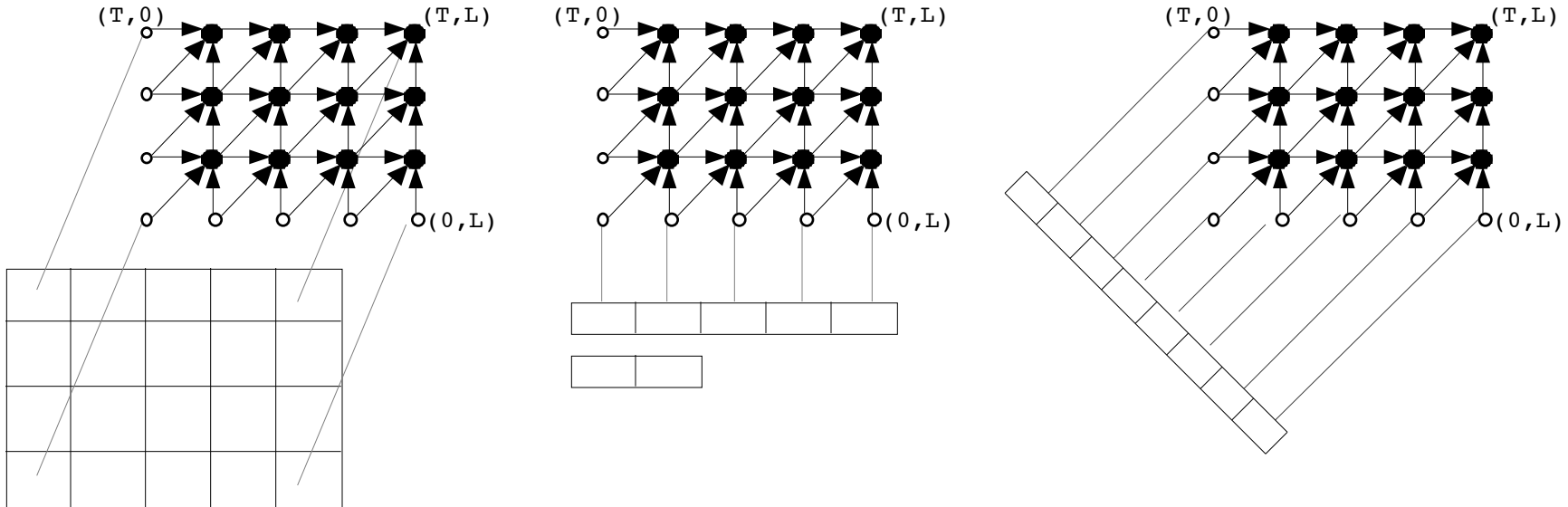
for i=1 to T
  for j=1 to L
    A[L-i+j] =
      f(A[L-(i-1)+j],
        A[L-i+(j-1)],
        A[L-(i-1)+(j-1)])
  
```

## Observations:

- Any legal schedule allowed
- Storage requirements:  
 $T+L+1$

# Example Summary

	Array Expansion	Storage Optimized	UOV-Mapped
Storage	$T \times L$	$L+2$	$T+L+1$
Schedule	All	Only One	All



# Minimizing Storage

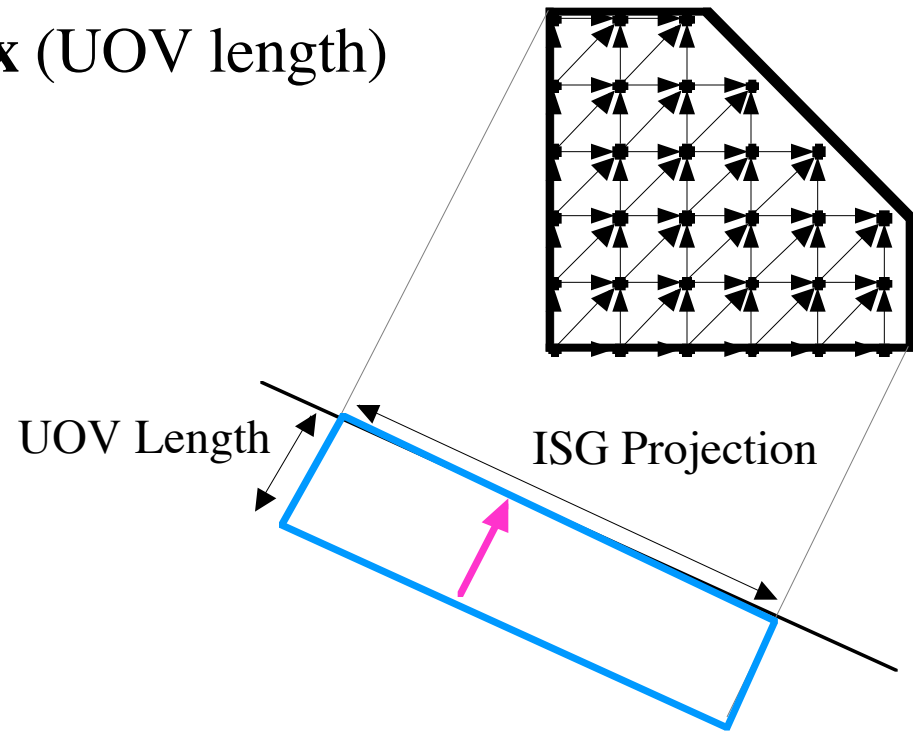
**Goal:** Select UOV with minimum storage requirements

## Fixed Size ISG

- Minimize (ISG Projection)  $\times$  (UOV length)

## Unknown Size ISG

- Minimize UOV length

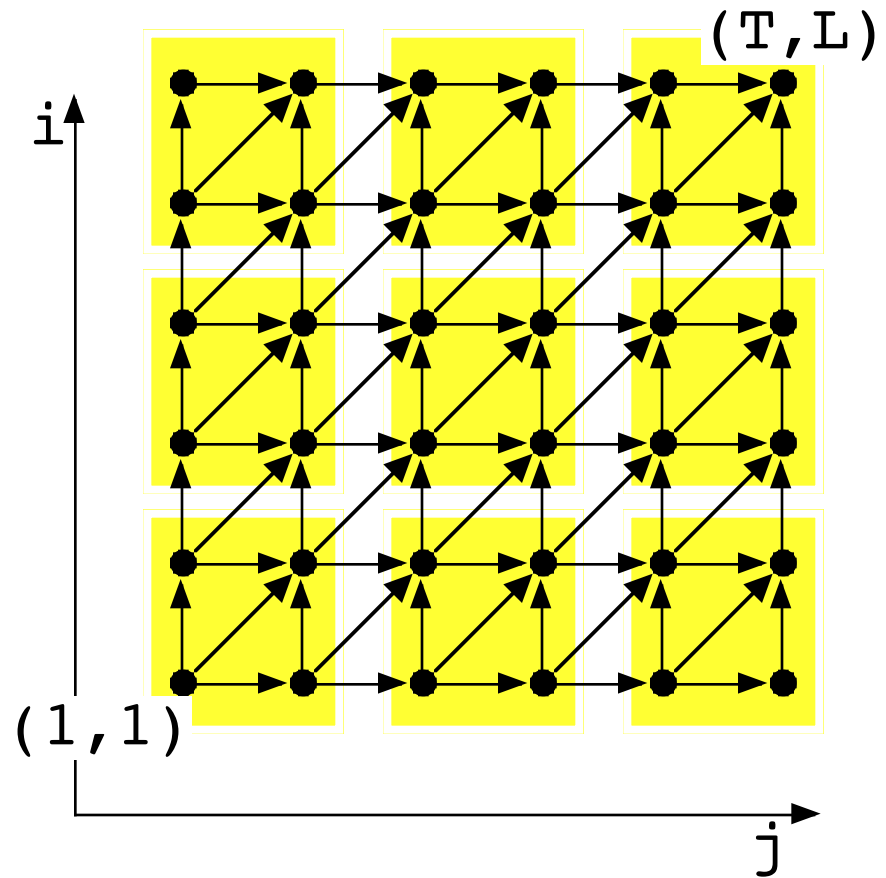


# Tiling

Partition ISG into tiles.  
Execute tiles atomically.

## Why Tile?

- Data locality
- Coarse-grain parallelism
- Enhanced ILP

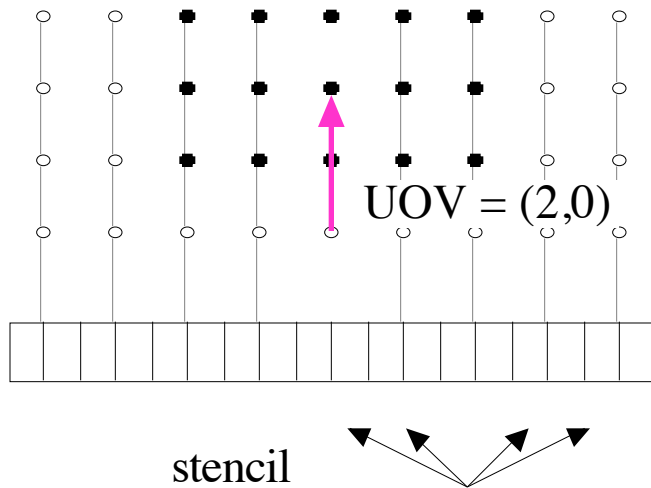


# Experiments

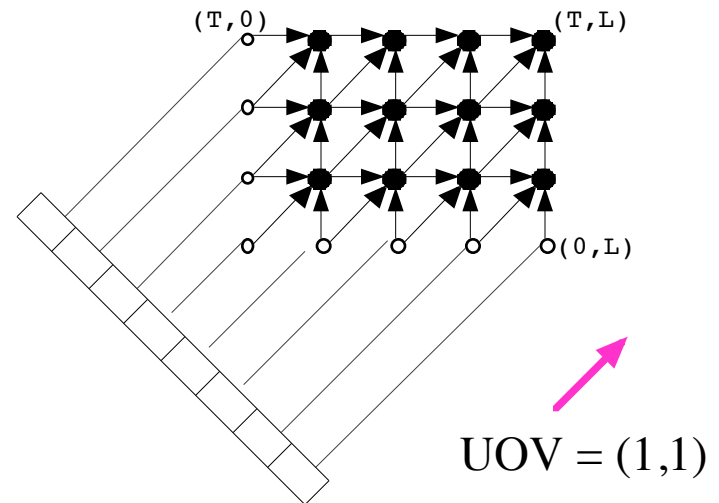
## Results Show

- Minimal overhead
- Performance scales with problem size

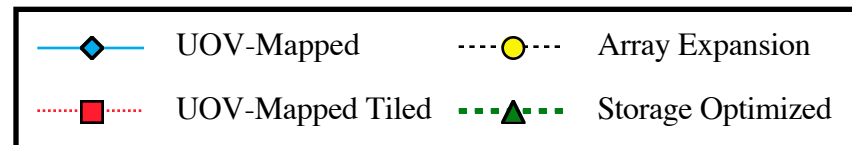
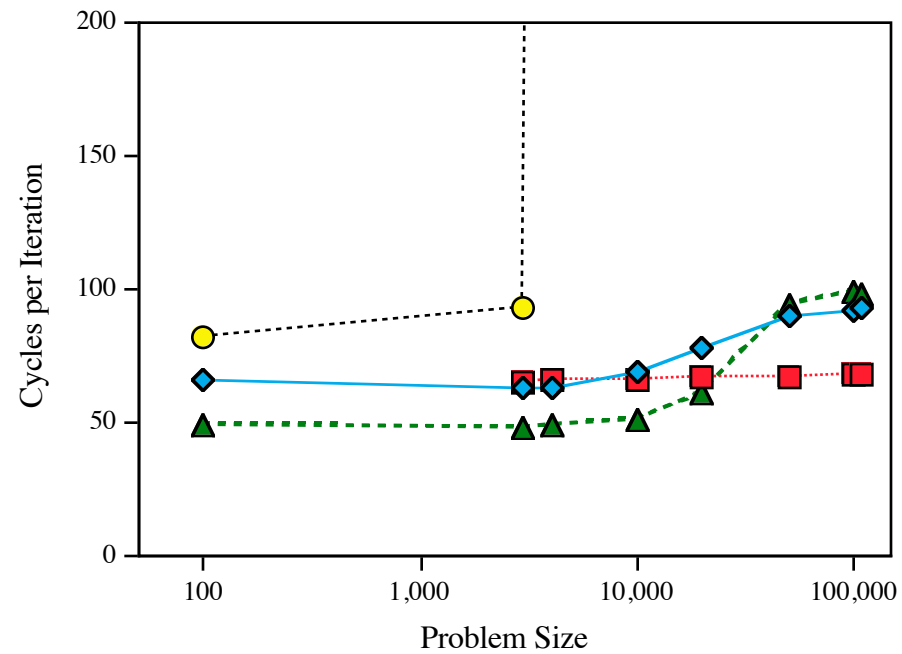
### Simple Code



### Protein String Matching



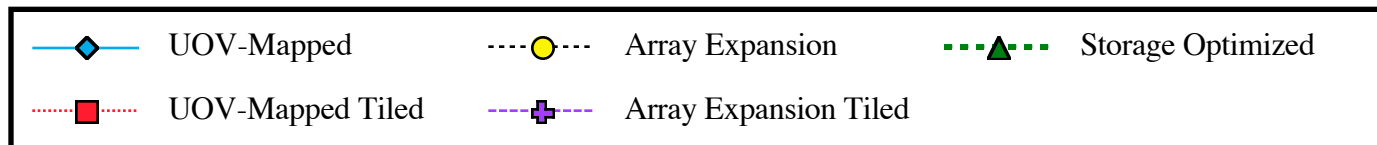
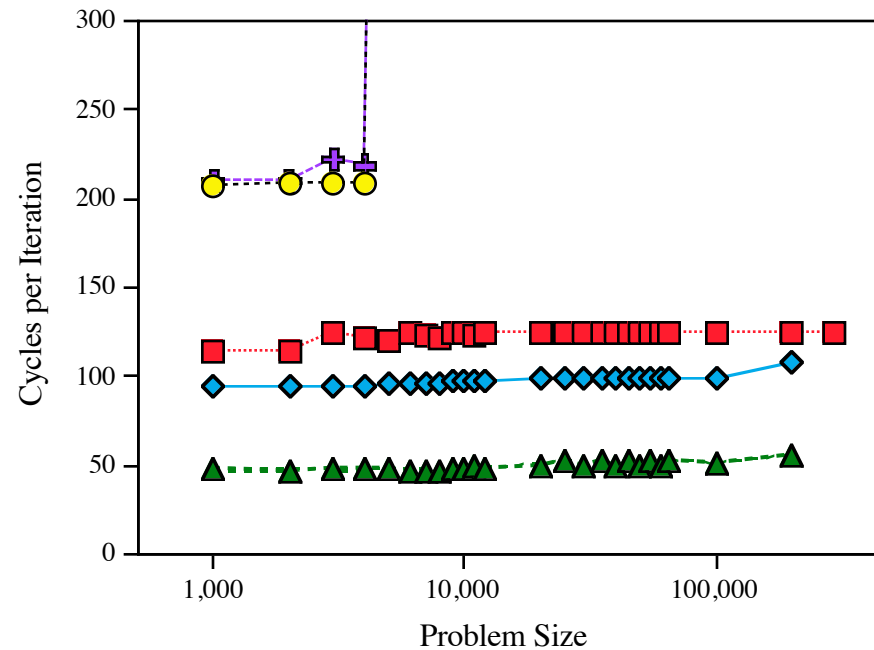
# Protein String Matching Pentium Pro



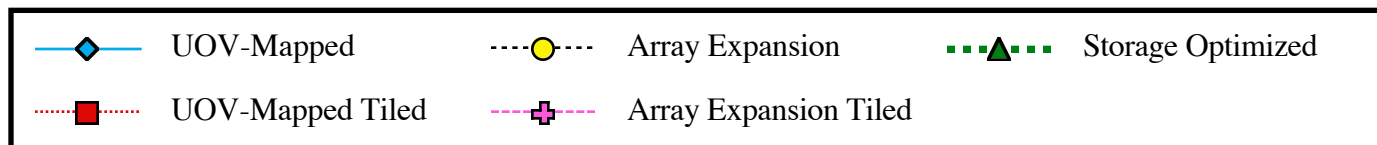
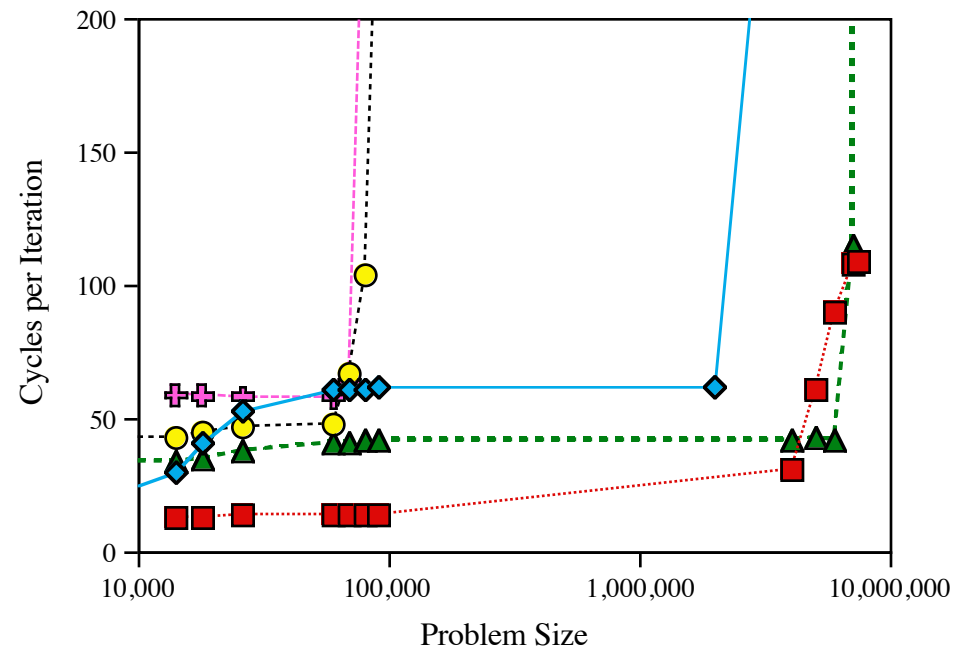


# Protein String Matching

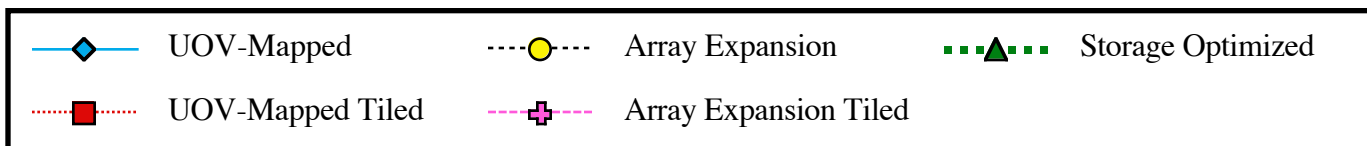
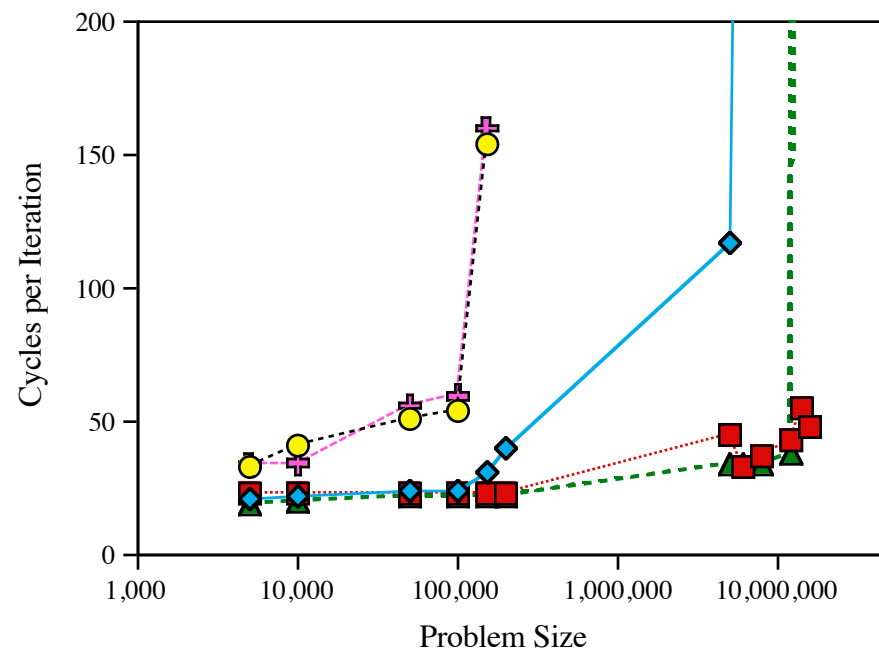
## Alpha 21164



# Simple Code Pentium Pro



# Simple Code Alpha 21164



# Read the Paper!

- Formalizes Occupancy Vector
- UOV recognition is NP-Complete
- Branch and bound algorithm to find UOV
- Code generate for UOV-mapped 2D loop
- More experimental results

## Universal Occupancy Vector (UOV)

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<First see the UOV slides>

**Occupancy vector indicates iterations that share storage**

- $\vec{o}v = \vec{q} - \vec{p}$ , then iterations q and p share storage
- Pick a storage mapping by ensuring that  $\vec{m}v \cdot \vec{o}v = 0$  in  
 $SM_{ov}(\vec{q}) = \vec{m}v \cdot \vec{q} + shift + modterm$

**Determining if a storage mapping is legal**

- For any schedule, universal occupancy vector
  - Let  $V = \{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_m\}$  be the set of value/exact flow dependences
  - A universal occupancy vector  $\vec{o}v$  must satisfy the following set of equations with all  $a_{ij}$  being integers such that  $a_{ii} > 0, a_{ij} \geq 0$ 
$$\vec{o}v = a_{11}\vec{v}_1 + \dots + a_{1m}\vec{v}_m$$
$$\dots$$
$$\vec{o}v = a_{m1}\vec{v}_1 + \dots + a_{mm}\vec{v}_m$$
- When a schedule is specified the introduced output dependence needs to be a subset of the current memory-based dependences

UOV 3/22/12

$V = \{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_m\}$  set of flow deps

$\vec{y}, \vec{x}, \vec{q}, \vec{p}$  are iteration points

$$\text{DONE}(V, \vec{x}) = \{\vec{y} \mid \exists a_j \geq 0, \vec{y} + \sum_{j=1}^m a_j \vec{v}_j = \vec{x}\}$$

$$\text{DEAD}(V, \vec{q}) = \{\vec{p} \mid \forall \vec{v}_i \in V, \vec{p} + \vec{v}_i \in \text{DONE}(V, \vec{q})\}$$

$$\text{UOV}(V) = \{\vec{q} - \vec{p} \mid \vec{p} \in \text{DEAD}(V, \vec{q})\}$$

$$= \{\vec{q} - \vec{p} \mid \forall \vec{v}_i \in V, \underline{\vec{p} + \vec{v}_i} \in \text{DONE}(V, \vec{q})\}$$

$$= \{ \mid \forall \vec{v}_i \in V, \exists a_{ij} \geq 0, \vec{p} + \vec{v}_i + \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} \vec{v}_j = \vec{q} \}$$

For each  $\vec{ov}$  in  $\text{UOV}(V)$  we have integers

$a_{ij}$  st

$$\vec{ov} = \vec{v}_i + \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} \vec{v}_j$$

$$\vec{ov} = \vec{v}_m + \sum_{j=1}^m a_{mj} \vec{v}_j$$

# Fission Example

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## Example

```
do i = 1, n
  a[i] = a[i] + c
  x[i+1] = x[i]*7 + x[i+1] + a[i]
end do
```

## In Alphabets

```
affine fission {N | N>1}
given
  int c;
  int ain {i|1<=i<=N};
  int xin {i|1<=i<=N+1};
returns
  int a {i|1<=i<=N};
  int x {i|2<=i<=N};
through
  x[i] = case
    {i == 2} : xin[i];
    {i > 2} : x[i-1]*7 + xin[i] + ain[i-1];
  esac;
  a[i] = ain[i] + c;
```

## AlphaZ Compiler Script

```
# Both statements in the same loop
setSpaceTimeMap(prog, system, "a", "(i->i,0)");
setSpaceTimeMap(prog, system, "x", "(i->i+1,1)");
setDimensionType(prog, system, "a,x", 0, "S");
setDimensionType(prog, system, "a,x", 1, "O");

# Fission
#setSpaceTimeMap(prog, system, "a", "(i->0,i)");
#setSpaceTimeMap(prog, system, "x", "(i->1,i)");
#setDimensionType(prog, system, "a,x", 0, "O");
#setDimensionType(prog, system, "a,x", 1, "S");
```

# Stencil 1D Computation Example (Skewing)

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## Example

```
// assume u[i] initialized to some values
for (s=1; s<T; s+=2) {
    for (i=1; i<(N-1); i++) {
        tmp[i] = 1/3 * (u[i-1] + u[i] + u[i+1]); // S1
    }
    for (j=1; j<(N-1); j++) {
        u[i] = 1/3 * (tmp[j-1] + tmp[j] + tmp[j+1]); // S2
    }
}
```

## In Alphabets

```
# Alphabets code given on progress page as stencil1D.ab.

# Skewing the i loop.
setSpaceTimeMap(prog, system, "temp", "(s,i->s,i+s)");
setSpaceTimeMap(prog, system, "U", "(i->T+1,i+T+1)");
setDimensionType(prog, system, "temp,U", 0, "S");
setDimensionType(prog, system, "temp,U", 1, "P");
```



# Algorithms needed for automation

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## Operations on sets and relations

- Union iteration space sets
- Union relations that represent dependences
- Apply a relation to a set to model transforming a loop and to check transformation legality
- Compose two relations to model composing transformations
- Is one relation a subset of another relation for checking the legality of occupancy vectors

## Scheduling

- Determine an efficient and legal schedule
- Determine which loops should be parallel

## Storage Mapping

- If not using UOV, then need to do this in coordination with the scheduling

## Code Generation

- Given a schedule and which loops to parallelize and/or tile, generate efficient code
- Code generation for parameterized tiles

## Next Time

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### Lecture

- Operations on polyhedral sets and relations

### Schedule

- Quiz 2 due March 23rd
- Project intermediate report due March 28<sup>th</sup>
- April 3<sup>rd</sup> will be a lab day during class, Manaf will help people with AlphaZ and Pluto. Distance students can email questions or use the discussion board.
- HW6 and HW7 will BOTH be due April 4<sup>th</sup>