Elements: Transformation-Based High-Performance Computing in Dynamic Languages

Andreas Klöckner <andreask@illinois.edu>

Department of Computer Science · University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign · Urbana, IL

Comp. Science on Today's Hardware

Computational science software must run at an appreciable fraction of peak performance on many different machines:

- Nvidia GPUs
- Intel/AMD wide-vector CPUs (AVX-256, AVX-512)
- Intel/AMD GPUs
- **—** . . .

Programming Challenges

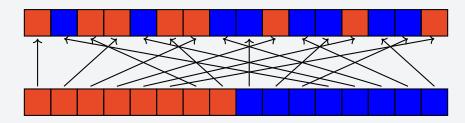
- Array/vector architectures
- High memory latency
- Limited on-chip memory

Simplification: Use CL/CUDA abstract machine model for all of them **Still:** Machine-specific trade-offs/capacities

Vector Shuffles via Array Access

Vector shuffles complement shared memory as an efficient means of communication.

- less synchronization
- less energy expense
- harder to program



Idea: Represent them in *Loopy*'s intermediate representation, make them reachable by transforms (e.g. for SoA/AoS transpose)

Transformation, Efficieny for Scan

Scan/prefix sums are a core parallel primitive [Blelloch '93], with uses in, e.g.:

Graphical Transform User Interface

Instructions out[i, j] = sum(k, in[i, k]) OpenCL	Output <pre>kernel void loopy kernel(</pre>
Domain	<pre>int const n,global float const *in, global float *out) {</pre>
{ [i, j, k]: 0<=i,j <n 0<="k<4" and="" td="" }<=""><td>float acc_k;</td></n>	float acc_k;
Kernel	<pre>for (int j = 0; j <= -1 + n; ++j) { acc_k = 0.0f;</pre>
ARGUMENTS:SpaceDtypeShapeinGlobalfloat32(n,4)outGlobalfloat32(n,4)nValueArgint32	<pre>acc_k = acc_k + in[4 * lid(0)]; acc_k = acc_k + in[4 * lid(0) + 1]; acc_k = acc_k + in[4 * lid(0) + 2]; acc_k = acc_k + in[4 * lid(0) + 3]; out[n * lid(0) + j] = acc_k; }</pre>
DOMAINS:	Transformation Tree
[n]-> {[i,j,k]: 0<=i <n 0<="k<4}</td" and=""> INDEX IMPLEMENTATION TAGS: i: lid(0), j: none k: unroll,</n>	$i: 1.0 \qquad GB/s \qquad \frown \qquad 2 \\ 0 \rightarrow 1 \qquad 9.88 \\ 3.45 \qquad 3.65 \qquad j: 1.0 \qquad i: g.0 \\ 3 \rightarrow 4 \qquad 0 \qquad$
INSTRUCTIONS: 0[i,j] out[i,j] <- reduce(sum, [k], in[i,k]) #insn	8.65 18.6 Variant Time GB/s GFLOP/s 2 0.0023 9.88 1.976

- Improves Transform Discoverability
- Eases Experimentation
- Supports Performance Modeling

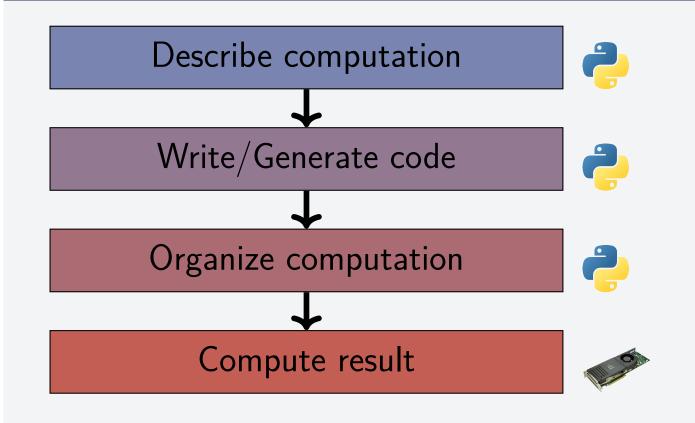


Therefore: Machine-specific code needed And: Many dialects (OpenCL, CUDA, ISPC, OpenMP+Pragma SIMD, ...)

Competing Approaches

- C++ Metaprogramming
- Libraries

PyOpenCL/PyCUDA: HPC in Python

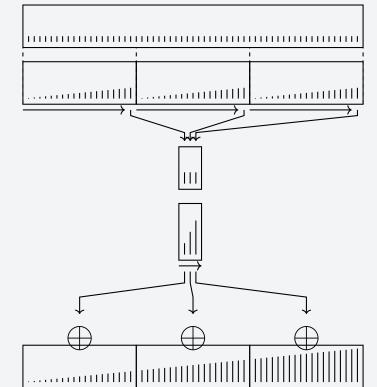


Loopy

Loopy is a code generator for computation with arrays.

Performance: human 'in the loop' for the foreseeable future.

- threads with variable-size output
- sorting
- filtering



Idea: Allow Loopy to represent and transform scans

Transform Addressing

Core difficulty in program transformation: **Transform addressing**, i.e. specifying where a transform should apply.

Notation must be:

- compact
- specific
- human-readable

Idea: A *query language* acting on the program representation

(Ask for a demo!)

Loopy Usage Example

```
import loopy as lp
k = lp.make_kernel(
   " { [ i ]:0<=i<n } ",
   "out[i]=2*a[i]")
k = lp.split_iname(k, "i", 128)
```

k = lp.tag_inames(k, "i_outer:g.0") k = lp.tag_inames(k, "i_inner:1.0")

Loopy: Summary

Github:

https://github.com/inducer/loopy

- **One** intermediate representation from math to low-level machine code
 - Shared medium between human and machine
- Transformations to cover the difference
- Make near-peak performance accessible by manual transformation
- Allow autotuning/automated search to be implemented "on top"

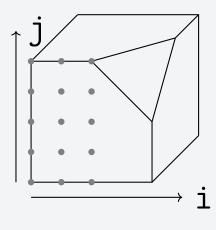
A user quote about Loopy's IR:

We believe that loopy's level of abstraction hits this sweet spot needed for a high performance code generation workflow. [Kempf et al. '18]

- Capture math at a high level; target number crunching
- Progressively 'lower' through manual transformations
- Observe and control optimization steps
- 'Help me write the CUDA C/ISPC/... I would write'

Loopy: Program Representation

Polyhedron



{[i,j]: $0 \le i \le n$ and $0 \le j \le n$ and ...}

Statement(s) b[i] = sum(j,A[i,j] * x[j])

Summary

Tree of Polyhedra + Statements

- + Dependencies
- = Semantics

A Transform-Capable Array Package

numpy code is widespread, e.g.:

- neural nets
- computational science
- image processing

numpy code could use GPUs well, but not robustly high performance *without help*.

result[1:-1] = v[2:] - v[:-2]result [0] = v[1] - v[0]result[-1] = v[-1] - v[-2]

- Many realizations of "lazy numpy" For automatic differentiation, performance Ideas:
- a reusable lazy array package
- connect it to Loopy codegen
- allow user intervention for performance
- replace PyOpenCL/PyCUDA array objects

Known Science Users

- Firedrake finite element framework: https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.08243
- Dune PDElab finite element framework: http://arxiv.org/abs/1812.08075
- Pystella stencil-based cosmology solver: https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.12843, https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.12842
- Computational neuroscience: https:// doi.org/10.3389/fninf.2018.00068
- SIMD/SIMT for chemical kinetics: https://doi.org/10.1016/j. combustflame.2018.09.008

