Polyhedral Optimizations of Explicitly Parallel Programs

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Introduction

- Moving towards Extreme-Scale and Exa-Scale computing systems
  - Billions of billions operations per second
- Enabling applications to fully exploit the systems is **not easy** !
- How ??

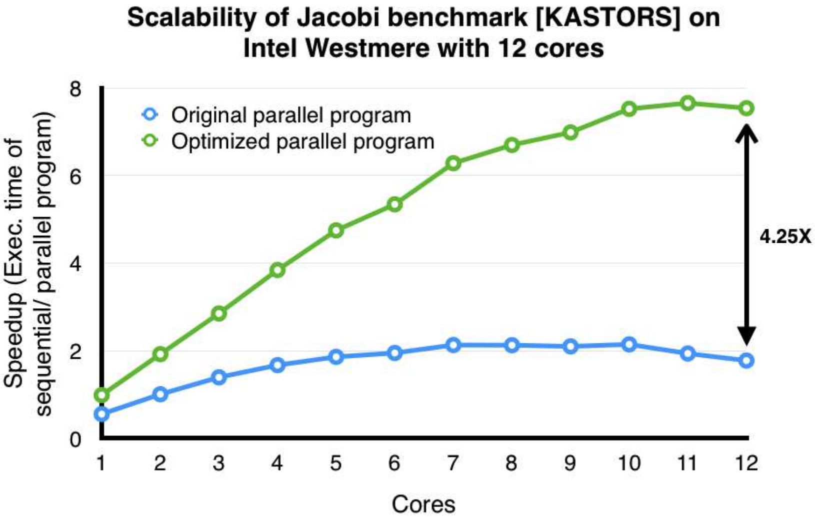
Introduction

- Two approaches from past work:
  - 1) Manually parallelize using explicitly-parallel programming models (E.g., CAF, Cilk, Habanero, MPI, OpenMP, UPC etc)
    - Optimizations performed by programmer not compiler !
    - Tedious ! But can deliver good performance, with sufficient effort
  - 2) Automatically parallelize sequential programs
    - Done by compilers not humans !
    - Easy ! But, limitations exist.

Motivation and Our Approach

- **Motivation**
  - Programmer expresses logical parallelism in the application and then let compiler perform optimizations accordingly
- **Our approach**
  - *Automatically optimize explicitly-parallel programs*

Glimpse of benefits

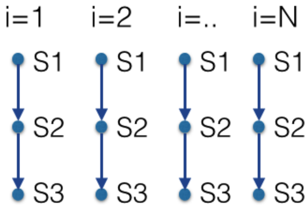


Explicit Parallelism - Loop level parallelism

- Major difference between Sequential and Parallel programs
  - Sequential programs - total execution order
  - Parallel programs - partial execution order

- Loop-level parallelism (since OpenMP 1.0)
  - Loop is annotated with 'omp parallel for'
  - Iterations of the loop can be run in parallel

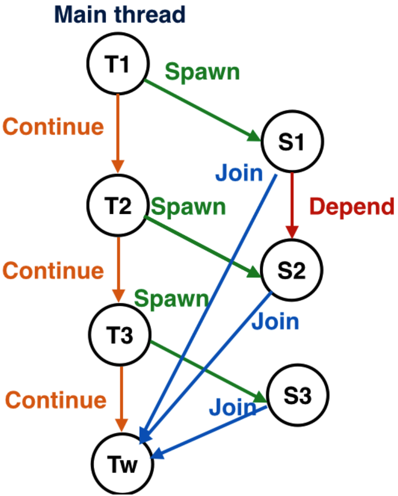
```
#pragma omp parallel for
    for (i-loop) {
            S1;
            S2;
            S3;
    }
```



Explicit Parallelism - Task level parallelism

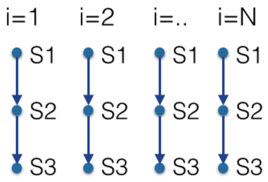
- Task-level parallelism (OpenMP 3.0 & 4.0)
  - Region of code is annotated with 'omp task'
  - Synchronization
    - B/w parent and children - 'omp taskwait'
    - B/w siblings - 'depend' clause

```
#pragma omp task depend(out: A)//T1
      {S1}
#pragma omp task depend(in: A) //T2
      {S2}
#pragma omp task // T3
      {S3}
#pragma omp taskwait // Tw
```

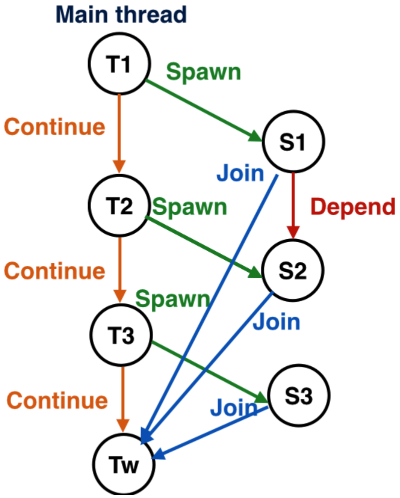


Explicit Parallelism - Happens before relation

- Happens-Before relation
  - Specification of partial order among dynamic statement instances
  - HB(S1, S2) = *true* ↔ S1 must happen before S2, where S1 and S2 are statement instances.



HB(S1 (i), S2(i)) = true



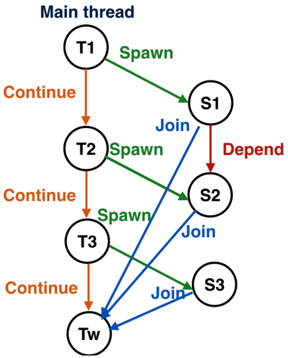
HB(S1, S2) = true, HB(S2, S3) = false

Explicit Parallelism - Serial elision property

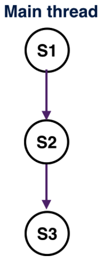
- Serial-Elision property
  - Removal of all parallel constructs results in a sequential program that is a valid (albeit inefficient) implementation of the parallel program semantics.

```
#pragma omp task depend(out: A)//T1
        {S1}
#pragma omp task depend(in: A)//T2
        {S2}
#pragma omp task // T3
        {S3}
#pragma omp taskwait // Tw
```

Satisfies serial-elision



Original task graph



Removing parallel constructs

Polyhedral Compilation Techniques

- Compiler techniques for analysis and transformation of codes with nested loops
- Algebraic framework for affine program optimizations
- Advantages over AST based frameworks
  - Reasoning at statement instance level
  - Unifies many complex loop transformations

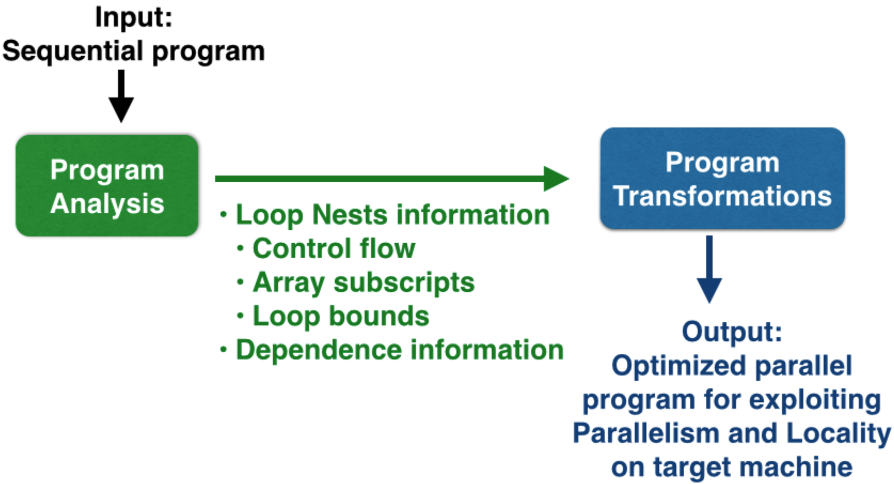
Polyhedral Representation (SCoP)

- A statement (S) in the program is represented as follows in Static Control Part (SCoP):
- 1) Iteration domain ($\mathcal{D}^{\mathcal{S}}$)
  - Set of statement (S) instances
- 2) Schedule ($\Theta^{\mathcal{S}}$)
  - Assigns logical time stamp to the statement instances (S)
  - Gives ordering information b/w statement instances
  - **Captures sequential execution order of a program**
  - Statement instances are executed in increasing order of schedules
- 3) Access function ($\mathcal{A}^{\mathcal{S}}$)
  - Array subscripts in the statement (S)

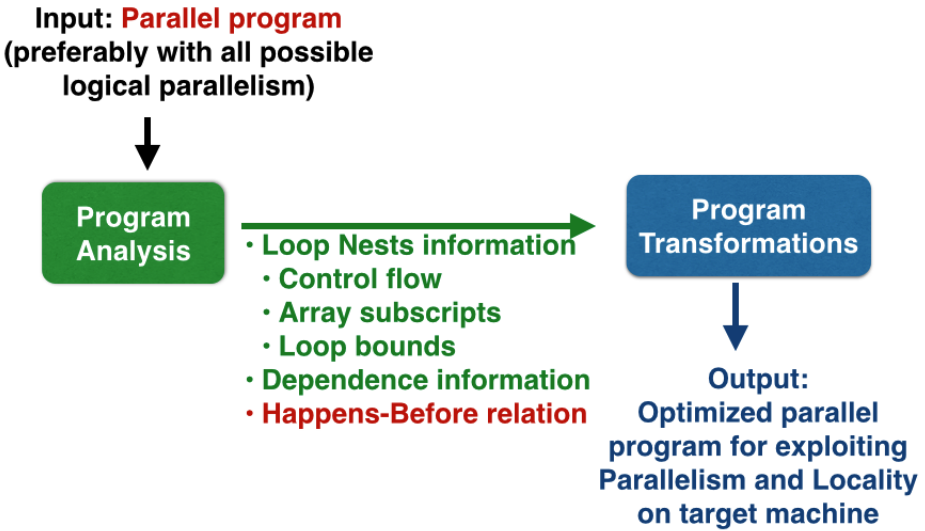
Polyhedral Compilation Techniques - Summary

- Advantages
  - Precise data dependency computation
  - Unified formulation of complex set of loop transformations
- Limitations
  - Affine array subscripts
    - But, conservative approaches exist !
  - Static affine control flow
    - Control dependences are modeled in same way as data dependences.
  - **Assumes input is sequential program**
    - **Unaware of happens-before relation in input parallel program**

Automatic parallelization of sequential programs



Polyhedral optimizations of Parallel Programs (PoPP)

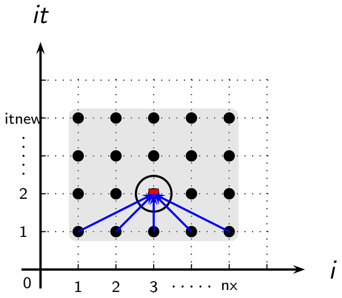


PoPP - Program Analysis

- Step1: Compute dependences based on the sequential order (use serial elision and ignore parallel constructs)

```
#pragma omp parallel
#pragma omp single
{
    for (int it = itold + 1; it <= itnew; it++) {
        for (int i = 0; i < nx; i++) {
#pragma omp task depend(out: u[i]) \
    depend(in: unew[i])              // T1
            for (int j = 0; j < ny; j++)
S1:             u[i][j] = unew[i][j];
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < nx; i++) {
#pragma omp task depend(out: unew[i]) \
    depend(in: f[i], u[i-1], u[i], u[i+1]) // T2
            for (int j = 0; j < ny; j++)
S2:             cpd(i, j, unew, u, f);
         }
    }
    #pragma omp taskwait             // Tw
}
```

Conservative analysis, but may still capture vectorization possibility

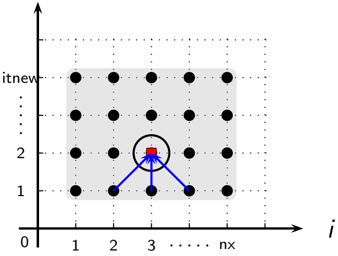


(S2 → S1) dependences across it & i loops

PoPP - Program Analysis

- Step1: Compute dependences based on the sequential order (use serial elision and ignore parallel constructs)
- Step2: Compute happens-before relation (transitive closure)

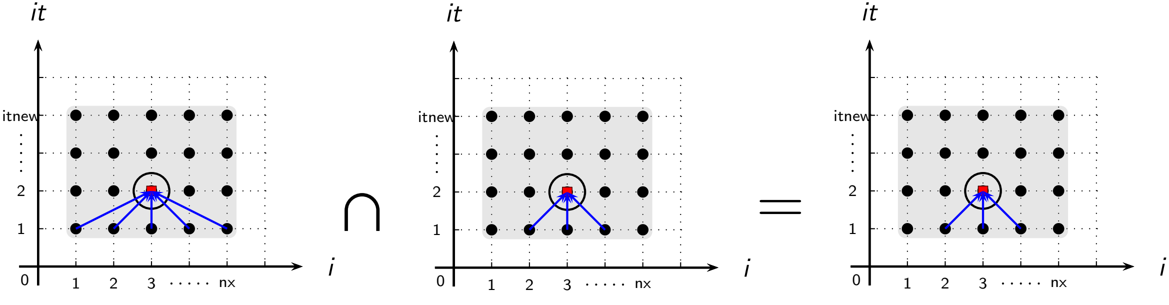
```
#pragma omp parallel
#pragma omp single
{
    for (int it = itold + 1; it <= itnew; it++) {
        for (int i = 0; i < nx; i++) {
#pragma omp task depend(out: u[i]) \
    depend(in: unew[i])              // T1
            for (int j = 0; j < ny; j++)
S1:             u[i][j] = unew[i][j];
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < nx; i++) {
#pragma omp task depend(out: unew[i]) \
    depend(in: f[i], u[i-1], u[i], u[i+1]) // T2
            for (int j = 0; j < ny; j++)
S2:             cpd(i, j, unew, u, f);
         }
    }
    #pragma omp taskwait             // Tw
}
```



(S2→S1) HB edges across it & i loops

PoPP - Program Analysis

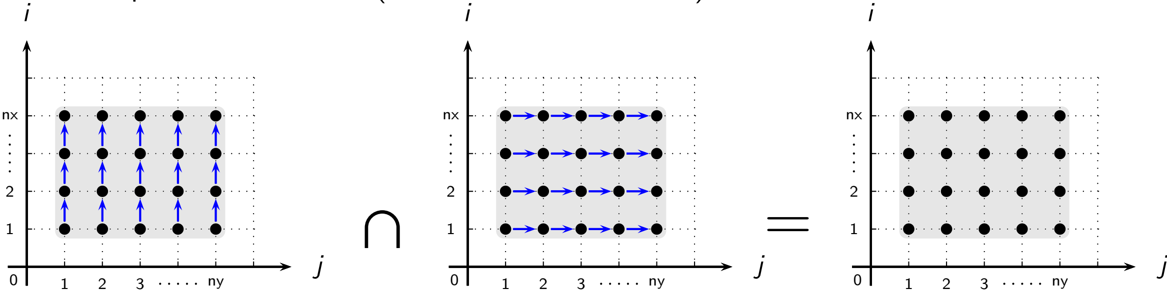
- Step1: Compute dependences
- Step2: Compute Happens-before relation (transitive closure)
- Step3: Intersect 1 & 2 (Gives best of both worlds)



Conservative dependences $\mathcal{P}_1^{S2\rightarrow S1}$ ∩ HB relation $\mathcal{HB}_1^{S2\rightarrow S1}$ = Refined dependences $\mathcal{P'}_1^{S2\rightarrow S1}$

PoPP - Program Analysis

- Step1: Compute dependences
- Step2: Compute Happens-before relation (transitive closure)
- Step3: Intersect 1 & 2 (Gives best of both worlds)



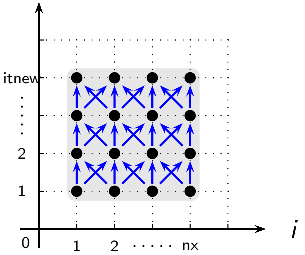
Conservative dependences $\mathcal{P}_1^{S1 \rightarrow S1}$ (j-loop is parallel for S1)

HB relation $\mathcal{HB}_1^{S1 \rightarrow S1}$ (i-loop is parallel for S1)

Refined dependences $\mathcal{P}'^{S1 \rightarrow S1}_1$ (No dependences for S1)

PoPP - Program Transformations

- Step4: Use refined dependences in existing optimizations



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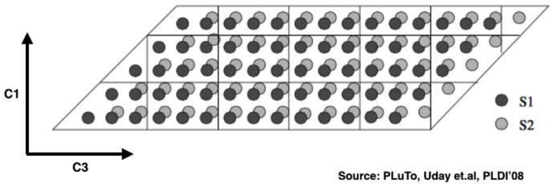
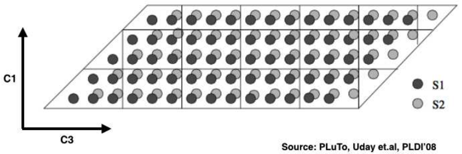


Refined dependences, $\mathcal{P}'^{S2 \rightarrow S1}_1$

- Skewing and tiling the iteration space

PoPP - Code generation

- Step5: Generate optimized code using fine grained synchronization



Source: PLuTo, Uday et.al, PLDI'08

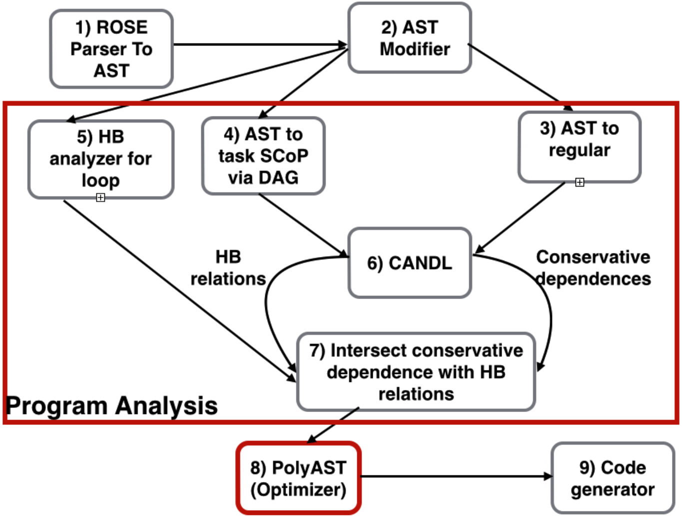
→

```
#pragma omp parallel for \
    private(c3,c5) ordered(2)
for (c1 = itold + 1; c1 <= itnew; c1++) {
  for (c3 = 2 * c1; c3 <= 2 * c1 + nx; c3++) {
  #pragma omp ordered \
  depend(sink: c1-1, c3) depend(sink: c1, c3-1)
      if (c3 <= 2 * c1 + nx + -1) {
          for (c5 = 0; c5 < ny; c5++)
S1:           u[-2*c1+c3][c5] = unew[-2*c1+c3][c5];
      }

      if (c3 >= 2 * c1 + 1) {
          for (c5 = 0; c5 < ny; c5++)
S2:          cpd(-2*c1+c3-1, c5, unew, u, f);
      }
  #pragma omp ordered depend(source)
}}
```

- Doacross loop synchronization - OpenMP 4.1

PoPP - Workflow (in ROSE Compiler)



PoPP - Transformations & Code Generation

- Transformations - PolyAST framework [Shirako et.al SC'2014]
  - To perform loop optimizations
  - Hybrid approach of polyhedral and AST-based transformations
  - Detects reduction, doacross and doall parallelism from dependences
- Code Generation
  - Doall parallelism - `omp parallel for`
  - Doacross parallelism - `omp ordered depend`
    - Allows fine grained synchronization in multidimensional loop nests

Extensions to Polyhedral frameworks

- Correctness of Intersection approach
  - Serial-elision property makes it correct !
- Computing conservative dependences
  - Non-affine subscripts, Unknown function calls, Non-affine conditionals etc
  - Extended access functions to support
- Extracting and Encoding task-related constructs in polyhedral representation (SCoP)
  - Constructed task SCoP to compute HB relation

Evaluation: Benchmarks and Platforms

	Intel Xeon 5660 (Westmere)	IBM Power 8E (Power 8)
Microarch	Westmere	Power PC
Clock speed	2.80GHz	3.02GHz
Cores/socket	6	12
Total cores	12	24
Compiler	gcc -4.9.2	gcc -4.9.2
Compiler flags	-O3 -fast(icc)	-O3

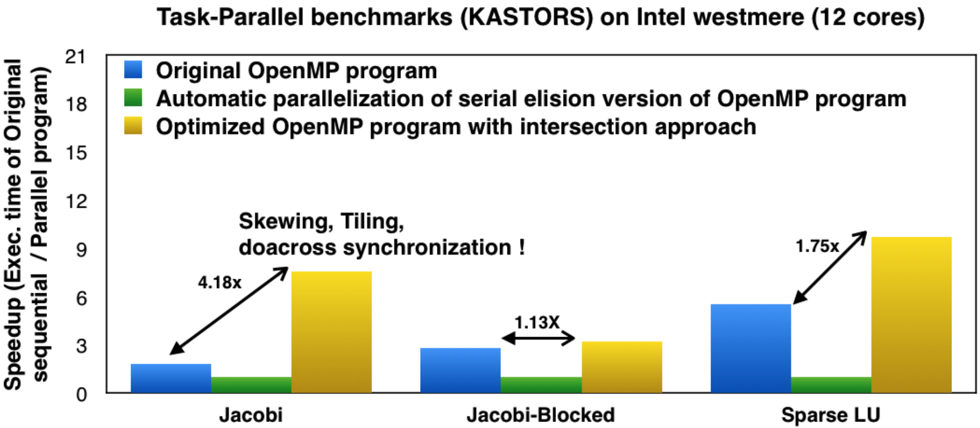
- KASTORS -Task parallel (3)
  - Jacobi, Jacobi-blocked, Sparse LU
- RODINIA -Loop parallel (8)
  - Back propagation, CFD solver, Hotspot, Kmeans, LUD, Needle-Wunch, Particle filter, Path finder
- Unanalyzable data access patterns - 7 benchmarks

Variants

Variants in the experiments

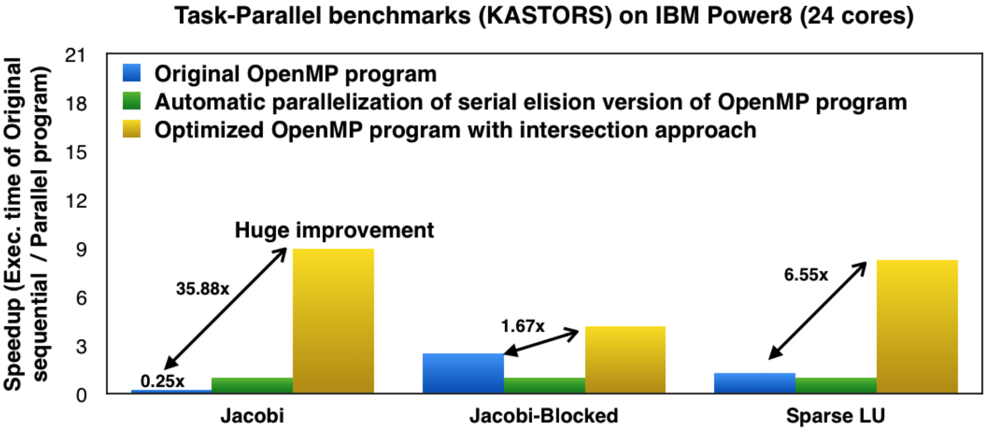
- **Original OpenMP program (Blue bars)**
  - Written by programmer
- **Automatic parallelization and optimization of serial elision version of OpenMP program (Green bars)**
  - Automatic optimizers
- **Optimized OpenMP program with intersection approach (Yellow bars)**
  - Our framework (PoPP)

KASTORS suite + Intel Westmere (12 cores)



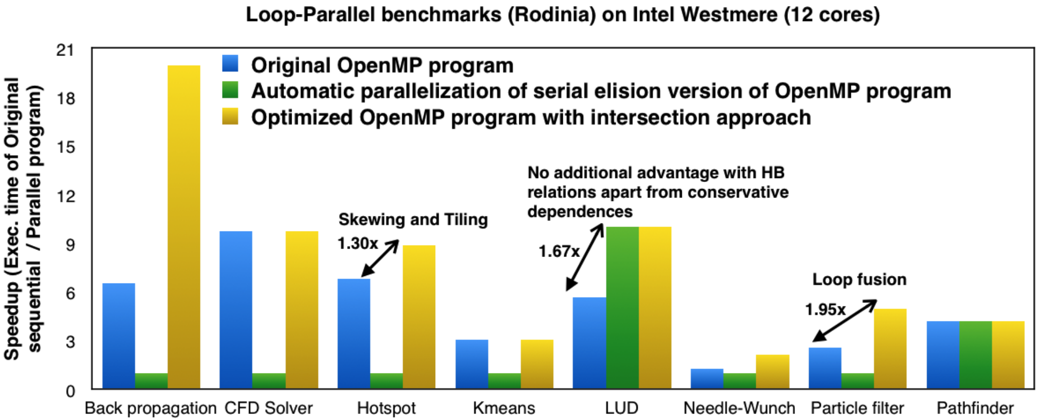
Geometric mean improvement - 2.02x

KASTORS suite + IBM Power8 (24 cores)



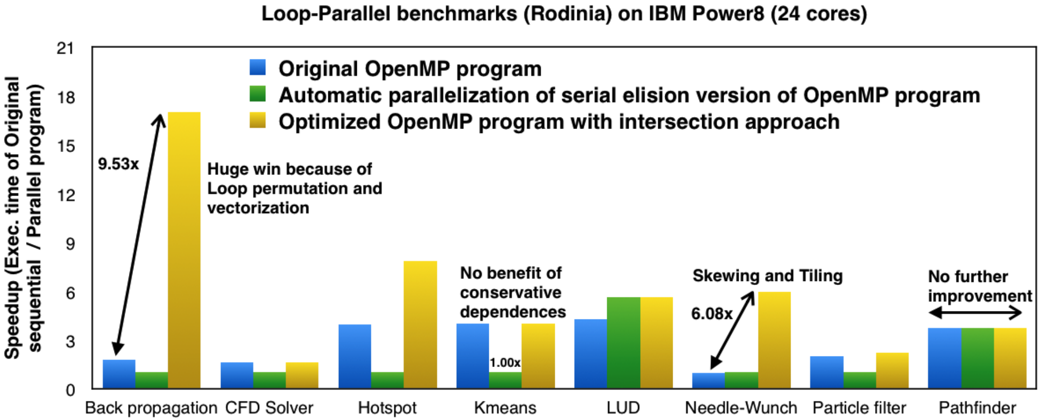
Geometric mean improvement - 7.32x

RODINIA suite + Intel Westmere (12 cores)



Geometric mean improvement - 1.48x

RODINIA suite + IBM Power8 (24 cores)



Geometric mean improvement - 1.89x

Related work

- Dataflow analysis of explicitly parallel programs
  - Extensions to data-parallel/ task-parallel languages [J.F.Collard et.al Europar'96]
  - Extensions to X10 programs with async-finish languages [T. Yuki et.al PPoPP'13]
  - Above work is limited to analysis but we also focus on transformations.
- PENCIL - Platform Neutral Compute Intermediate Language [Baghdadi et.al. PACT'15]
  - Prunes data-dependence relation on parallel loops
  - No support for task parallel constructs as yet
  - Enforces certain coding restrictions related to aliasing, recursion etc.

Related work (contd)

- Polyhedral optimization framework for DFGL [Sbirlea et.al LCPC'15]
  - Dataflow programming model - Implicitly parallel
  - Optimizations via polyhedral & AST-based framework
- Preliminary approach to optimize parallel programs [Pop and Cohen CPC'10]
  - Extract parallel semantics into compiler IR and perform polyhedral optimizations
  - Envisaged on considering OpenMP streaming extensions

PoPP - Conclusions and Future work

- Conclusions: Our approach
  - Reduced spurious dependences from conservative analysis by intersecting with HB relation
  - Broadened the range of legal transformations for parallel programs
  - Integrated HB relation from task-parallel constructs into Polyhedral frameworks
  - Geometric mean performance improvement of 1.62X on Intel Westmere and 2.75X on IBM Power8 - Larger improvements !!
- Future work:
  - Parallel constructs that don't satisfy serial-elision property
  - Extend to distributed-memory programming models (Eg: MPI)
  - Happens-Before relation for debugging
  - Beyond polyhedral

Finally,

- *Optimizing explicitly parallel programs is a new direction for Parallel Architectures and Compilation Techniques (PACT)!*

- Acknowledgments
  - Support in part by DOE Office of Science Advanced Scientific Computing Research program through collaborative agreement DE-SC0008882
  - Rice Habanero Extreme Scale Software Research Group
  - PACT 2015 program committee

- Thank you!