



PROGRAMME
DE RECHERCHE
NUMÉRIQUE
POUR L'EXASCALE

Apollo - Automatic speculative POLyhedral Loop Optimizer

Exa-Soft Annual Meeting

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Outline

1. Apollo
2. Polyhedral model
3. Runtime polyhedral optimization
4. The path ahead
5. Try it for yourself



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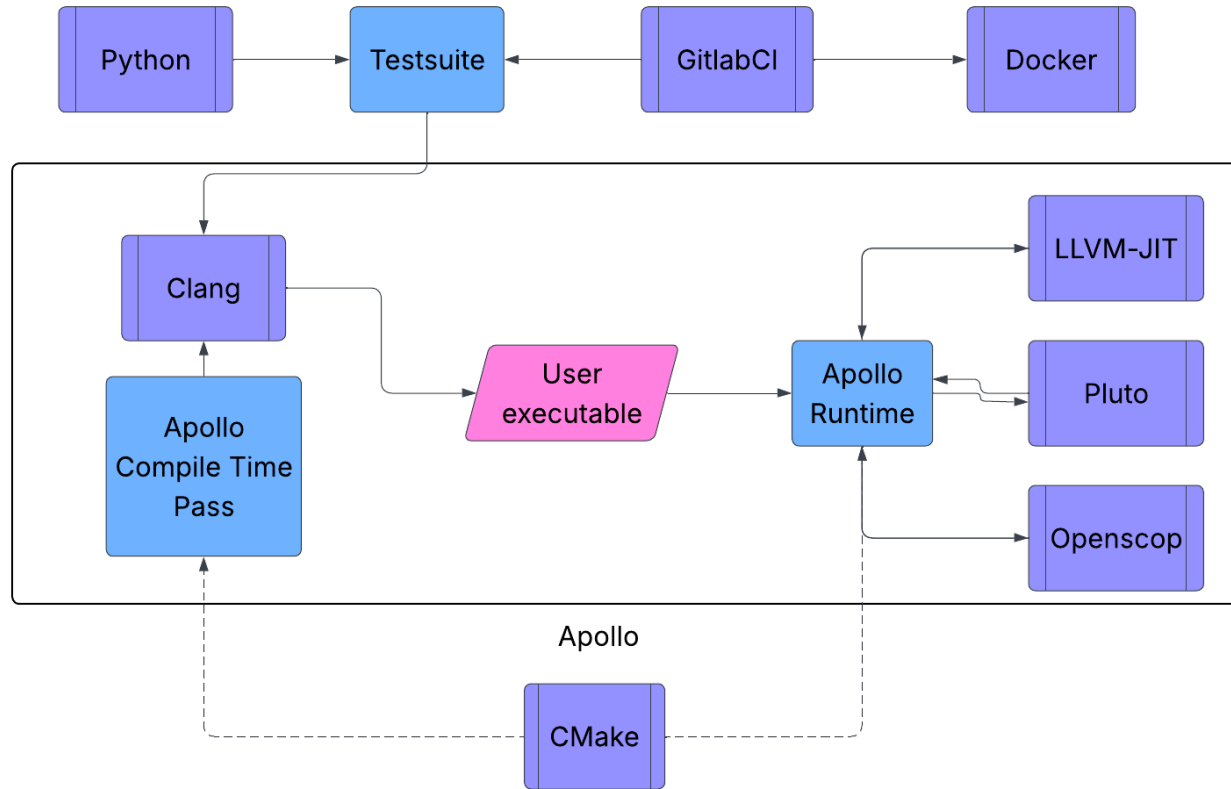


Inria

Apollo

- Compiler built on Clang and LLVM
- Seek to apply the polyhedral model at runtime
- Aimed at scientific code

Toolchain



Apollo Toolchain

Apollo - Automatic speculative
POLyhedral Loop Optimizer



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Polyhedral model

Theory

- In an ideal loop, all statements should run in parallel
- In an ideal loop, memory accesses should have a good locality
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Theory

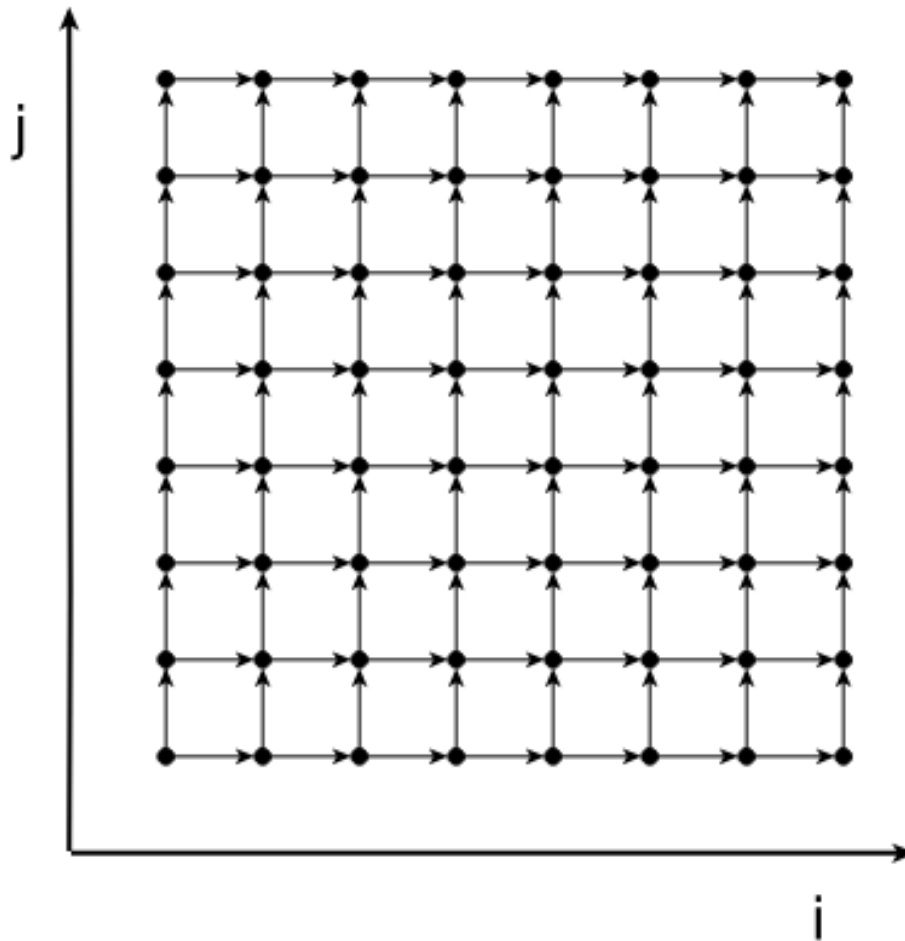
- In an ideal loop, all statements should run in parallel
- In an ideal loop, memory accesses should have a good locality
- Loop nest can be represented as an iteration domain
- This iteration domain is a discrete polyhedron, which can be transformed
- The underlying loop nest can thus be transformed and optimized

Parallelize statements

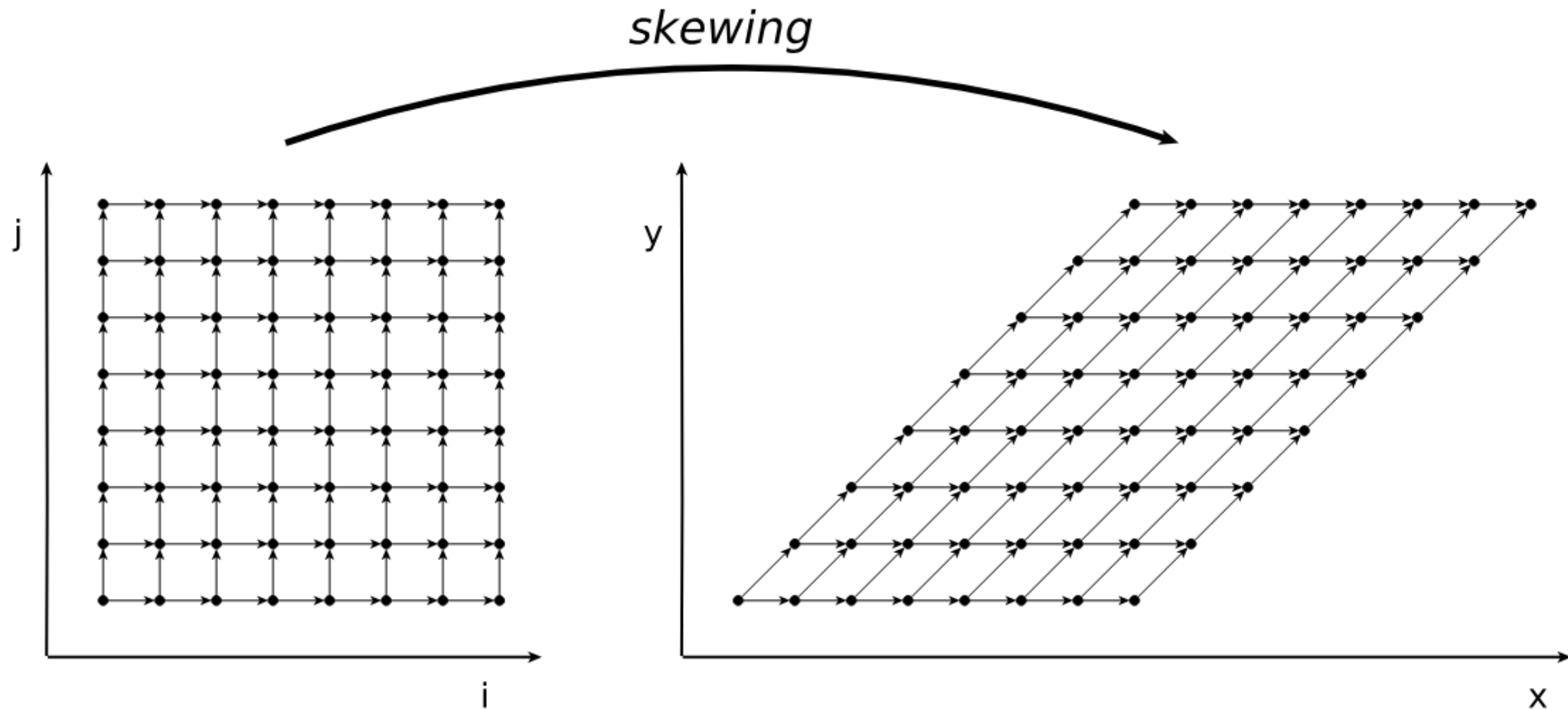
```
1  for (i = 1; i < N; i++) // i axis
2  for (j = 1; j < M; j++) // j axis
3  a[i][j] += a[i-1][j] * a[i][j-1]; // (i,j) point
```

c

Problem



Applying the model



Parallelized statements

```
1  for (x = 2; x <= N+M-2; x++)
2      #pragma omp parallel for
3      for (y = max(1, x-N+1); y <= min(x-1, M-1); y++)
4          a[x-y][y] += a[x-y-1][y] * a[x-y][y-1];
```

c

Solution

Other polyhedral optimizations

- Loop tiling
- Loop unrolling
- Loop fusion
- ...

Applying the model

```
1  #pragma scop
2  for (i = 0; i < M; i++)
3      for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
4          for (k = 0; k < K; k++)
5              C[i][j] = beta * C[i][j] + alpha * A[i][k] * B[k][j];
6  #pragma endsco
```

c

pluto/examples/matmul/matmul.c

Applying the model

```
1  #def S1(...) C[i][j] = beta*C[i][j]+alpha*A[i][k]*B[k][j];
2  [...]
3  #pragma omp parallel for private(lbv,ubv,t2,t3,t4,t5,t6)
4  for (t1=lbv;t1<=ubv;t1++) {
5  [...]
6  for (t5=32*t3;t5<=(min(K-1,32*t3+31))-7;t5+=8) {
7  [...]
8  S1(t1,t2,t3,(t4+7),t6,(t5+7));
9  [...]
10 for (;t4<=min(M-1,32*t1+31);t4++) {
11 [...]
12 S1(t1,t2,t3,t4,t6,t5);
13 [...]
```

c

Limitations

- Limits on the iteration domain
- Indexes must be known and affine from one another
- Memory accesses must be affine from indexes
- Memory mapping must be known at compile time
-
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Limitations

- Limits on the iteration domain
- Indexes must be known and affine from one another
- Memory accesses must be affine from indexes
- Memory mapping must be known at compile time
- $A[x] = B[y - 1] + C[x] \Rightarrow \text{OK}$
- $A[X] += B[C[y - 1]] \Rightarrow \text{KO, indirect access}$
- $(A + x) += (B + y) \Rightarrow \text{KO, A alias B ?}$
- $\text{while}(x) \Rightarrow \text{KO, unknown bounds}$



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Runtime polyhedral optimization

Reasoning

- Indexes or accesses can hide their affinity
- Pointer can be unraveled at runtime
- Memory analysis at runtime allows for speculation

Compile time

- Preatalyse the code
 - Instrument the loop for runtime analysis
 - Split the loop into rearrangeable code pieces
 - Create an entry point for the JIT
-

Implementation

Compile time

- Preatalyse the code
- Instrument the loop for runtime analysis
- Split the loop into rearrangeable code pieces
- Create an entry point for the JIT

Run time

- Profile samples at runtime to create speculation pattern
- Analyse the reorganized loop using working polyhedral tool
- Run optimized loop while ensuring speculation error correction

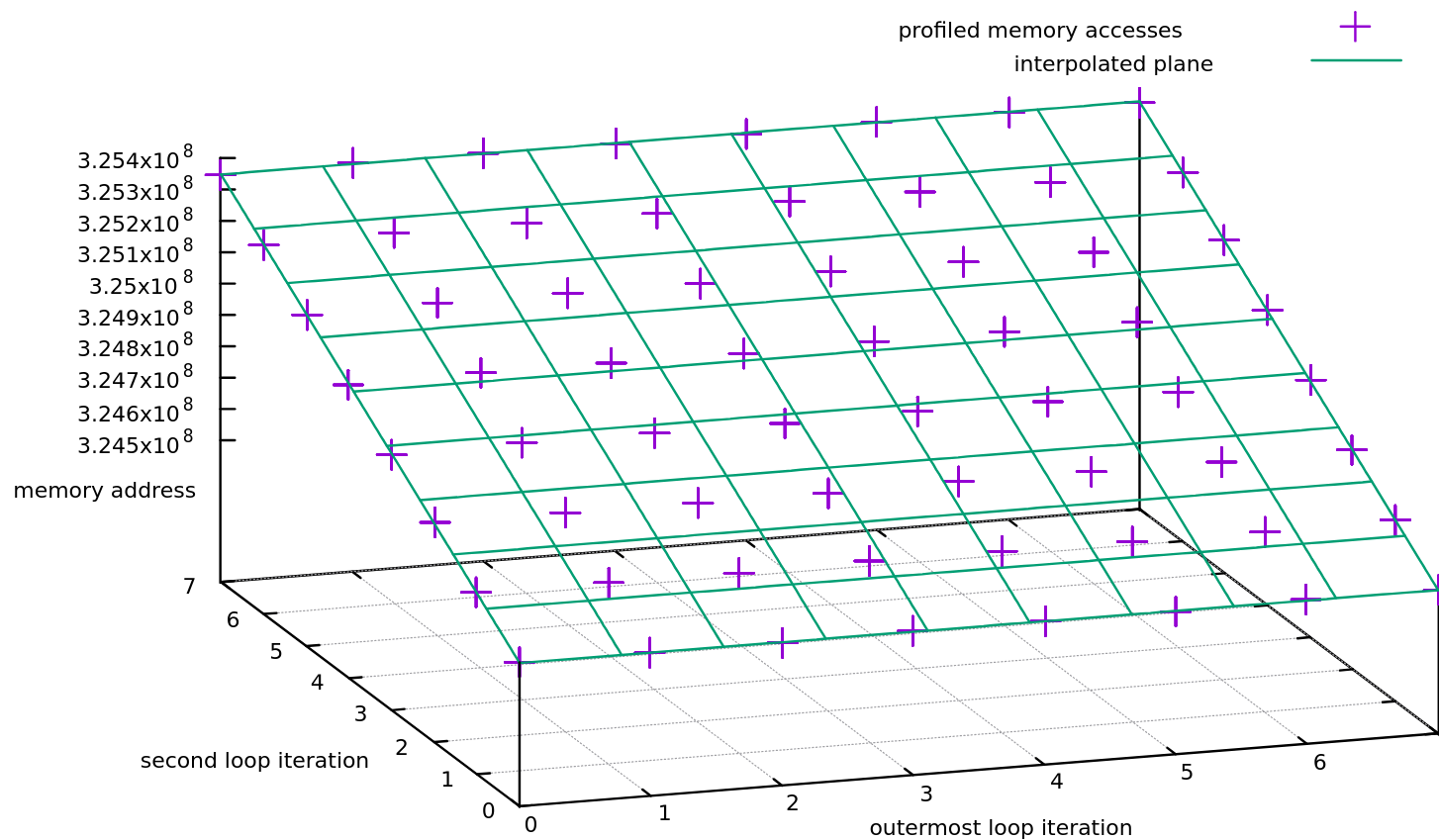
Sparse matrix multiplication

```
1  for(row = 1; row <= left->Size; row++) {  
2    pElem = left->FirstInRow[row];  
3    while(pElem) {  
4      for(col = 1; col <= cols; col++) {  
5        result[row][col] += pElem->Real * right[pElem->Col][col];  
6      }  
7      pElem = pElem->NextInRow;  
8    }  
9  }
```

c

Example

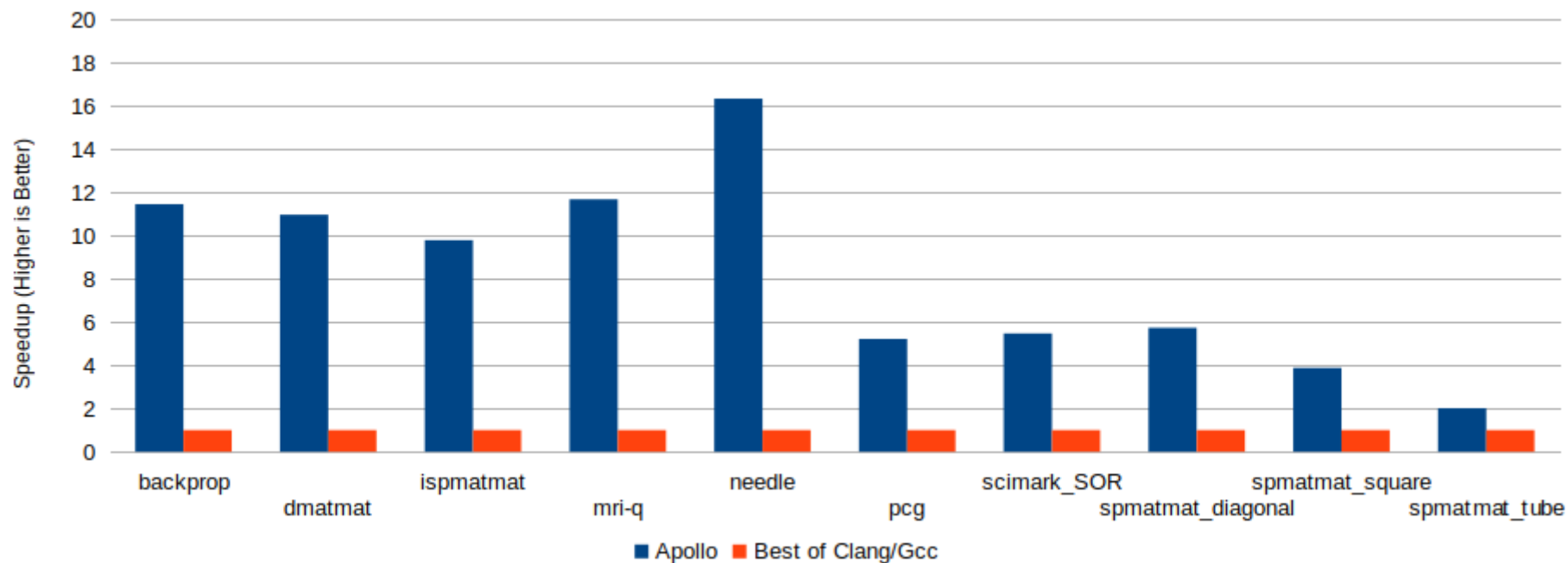
Sparse matrix multiplication



Runtime analysis

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Some numbers on polybenchs



AMD Opteron 6172, 2X12-core



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The path ahead

Multiversioning

- Optimization parameters can greatly enhance performance
- Tile size, loop unrolling factor, ...
- Finding the right parameters is a tricky part
- Parameters trials combined with multiversioning could be the key



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Try it for yourself

With Docker

```
1 $ docker run --pull=always -ti registry.gitlab.inria.fr/pclauss/apollo/debian10:latest
2 $ apolloc -O3 -o matmul /root/apollo-build/src/examples/matmul.c
3 $ ./matmul
```

sh

With Spack

```
1 $ spack config add modules:prefix_inspections:lib64:[LD_LIBRARY_PATH]
2 $ spack config add modules:prefix_inspections:lib:[LD_LIBRARY_PATH]
3 $ spack env activate --create myenv
4 $ spack add apollo
5 $ spack install apollo@develop
6 $ apolloc -O3 -o matmul matmul.c
7 $ ./matmul
```

sh

All links on our website

- <https://webpages.gitlabpages.inria.fr/apollo/download>

Thank you for your time.
Questions ?