

LGen

A Basic Linear Algebra Compiler

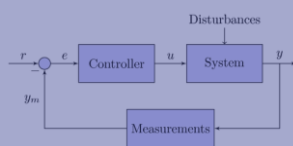
Daniele Spampinato
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Computer Science
ETH zürich

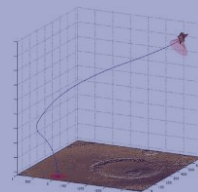
SPIRAL
www.spiral.net

Linear algebra: Central to many domains

Control systems



Optimization algorithms



Source: rain.aa.washington.edu

Computer Graphics



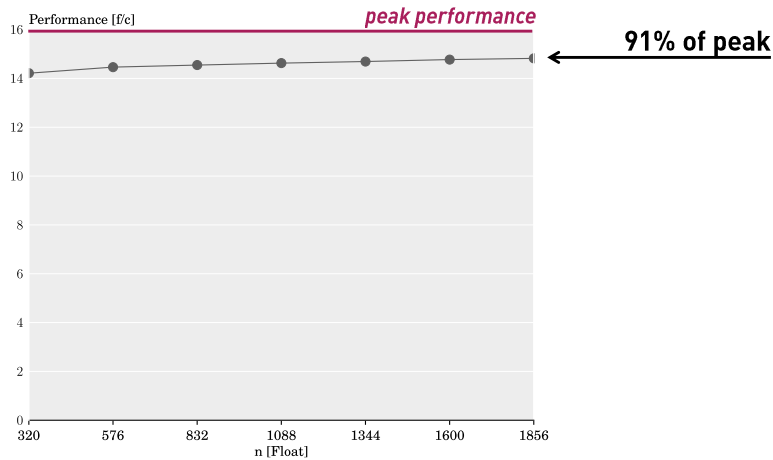
Source: disneyresearch.com

Quoting App performance section

"The frame rate of 12 FPS, however, is not enough to handle sudden motions. In future work, optimisation of implementation would improve the frame rate and provide better user experience."

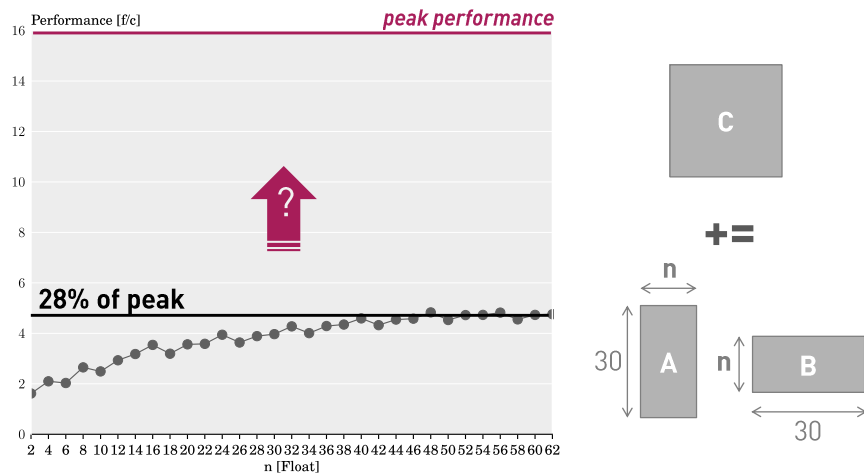
Library performance for sgemm (C += AB)

Intel MKL on Intel Core i7 CPU (AVX)



A closer look at small problem sizes

Intel MKL on Intel Core i7 CPU (AVX)



Bridging the gap with DSLs

Kalman Filter

Predict

$$X = Ax_{k-1} + Bu_{k-1}$$

$$p = APA^T + Q$$

Update

$$K = pH^T (HpH^T + R)^{-1}$$

$$x_k = X + K(z - HX)$$

$$Px_k = (I - KH)p$$

Goal

```
void kf(double const * A, ...) {  
    __m256d t0, ...;  
  
    a0 = _mm256_loadu_pd(A);  
    a1 = _mm256_load_sd(A + 4);  
    ...  
    m0 = _mm256_mul_pd(a0, x0);  
    ...  
    h0 = _mm256_hadd_pd(m0, m1);  
    ...  
    p =  
    _mm256_permute2f128_pd(...);  
    b = _mm256_blend_pd(t6, t8);  
    ...  
    _mm256_storeu_pd(x, r0);  
    ...  
}
```



LGen: Base System

Basic Linear Algebra Computations (BLACs)

Examples:

$$y = Ax$$

$$C = \alpha AB^T + \beta C$$

$$\gamma = x^T(A + B)y + \delta$$

Composed of:

Scalars, vectors, and matrices

Operators:

Addition

Scalar multiplication

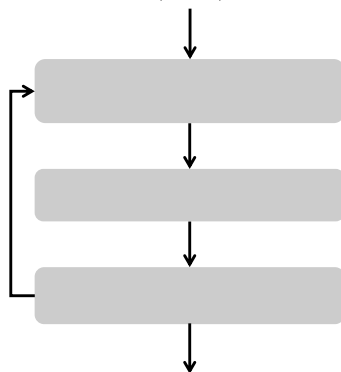
Matrix multiplication

Transposition

All input and output vectors and matrices have a fixed size

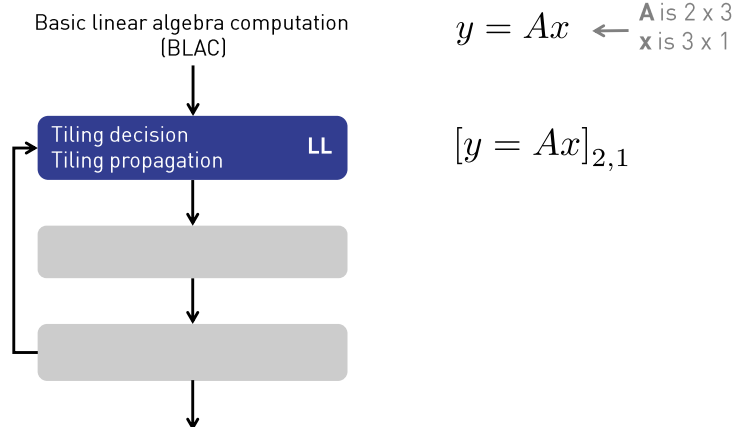
LGen: A basic linear algebra compiler

Basic linear algebra computation (BLAC)

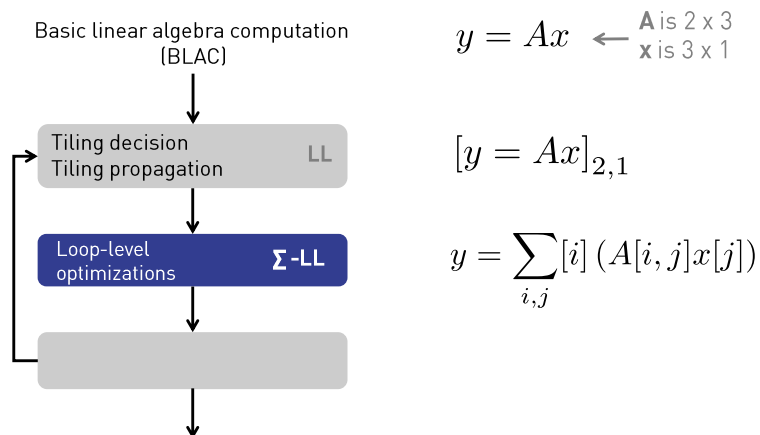


$$y = Ax \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \mathbf{A} \text{ is } 2 \times 3 \\ \mathbf{x} \text{ is } 3 \times 1 \end{matrix}$$

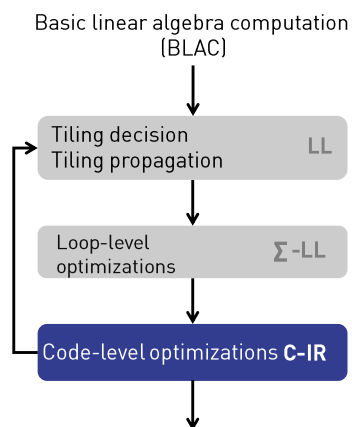
LGen: A basic linear algebra compiler



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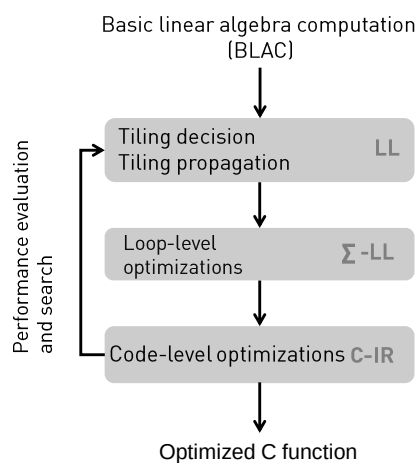
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$$[y = Ax]_{2,1}$$

$$y = \sum_{i,j} [i] (A[i, j] x[j])$$

```
...
Mov (mmMulPs A[0,0], x[0,0]), t[0,0]
...
```

LGen: A basic linear algebra compiler



$$y = Ax \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \mathbf{A} \text{ is } 2 \times 3 \\ \mathbf{x} \text{ is } 3 \times 1 \end{matrix}$$

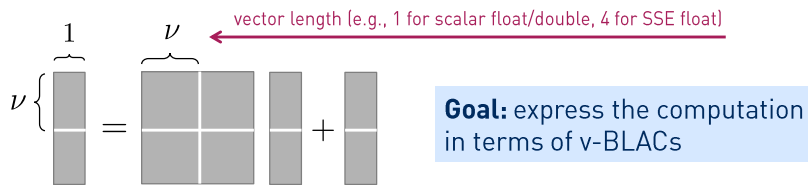
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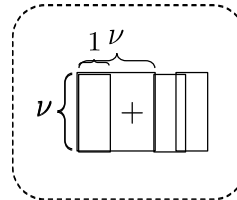
```
for(int i = ... ) {
    ...
    t = _mm_mul_ps(a, x);
    ...
}
```

Vector code generation: Basic Idea



$$[y]_{\nu,1} = [A]_{\nu,\nu}[x]_{\nu,1} + [y]_{\nu,1}$$

$$y = \sum_{i,j} [i] \{ (A[i,j]x[j] + y[i]) \}$$

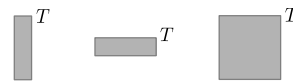


v-BLACs: Vectorization building blocks

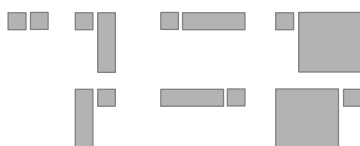
Addition (3 v-BLACs)



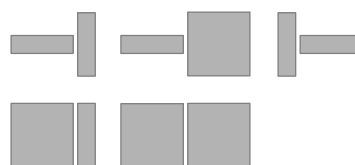
Transposition (3 v-BLACs)



Scalar Multiplication (7 v-BLACs)



Matrix Multiplication (5 v-BLACs)



18 cases implemented once for every ISA

The importance of structures

Kalman Filter

Predict

$$x_k = Ax_{k-1} + Bu_k$$

$$P_k = AP_{k-1}A^T + Q$$

Update

$$K = P_k H^T (H P_k H^T + R)^{-1}$$

$$x_k = x_k + K (z_k - H x_k)$$

$$P_k = (I - KH)P_k$$



The importance of structures

Kalman Filter

Predict

$$x_k = Ax_{k-1} + Bu_k$$

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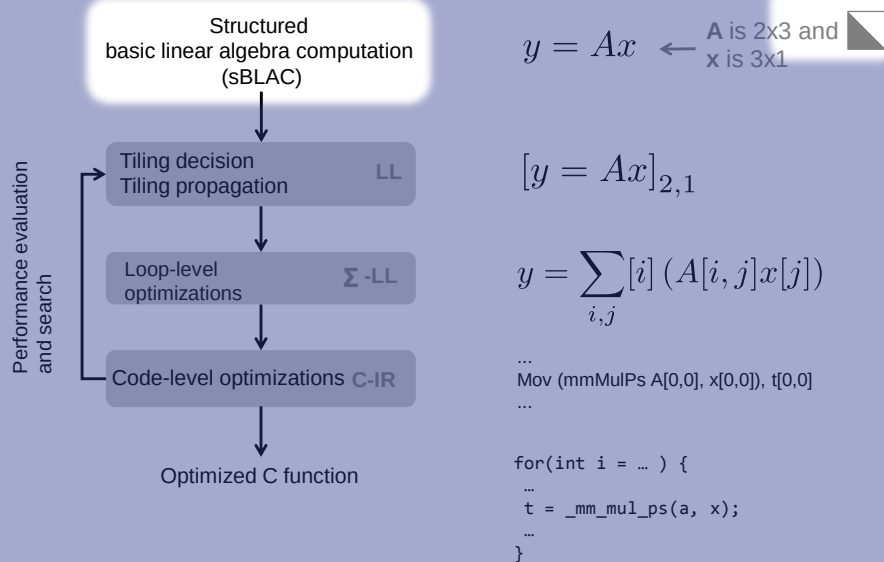
$$x_k = x_k + K (z_k - H x_k)$$

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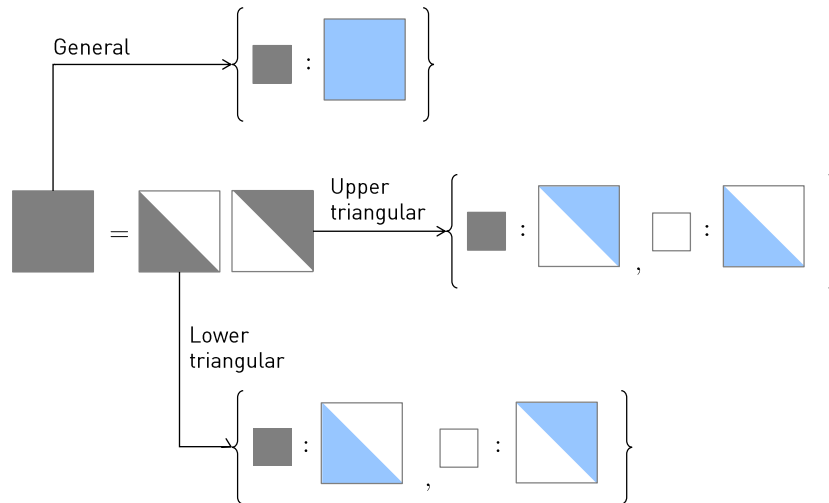


Extending LGen with Structures

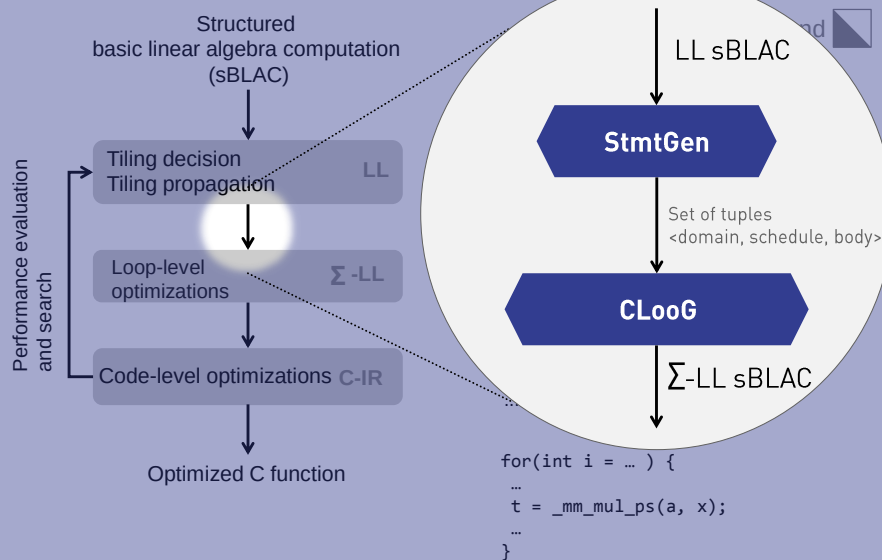
Code generation including structures



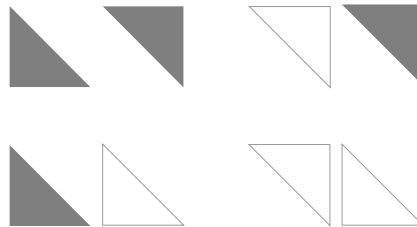
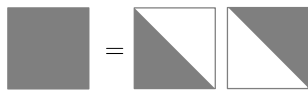
Structured matrices representation



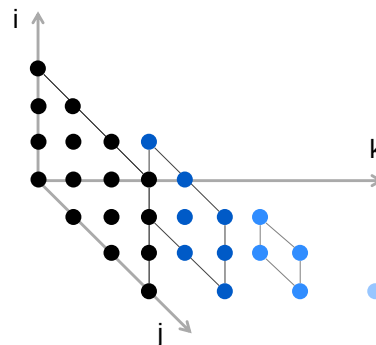
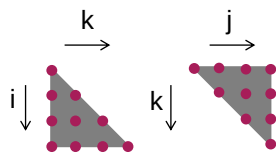
Code generation including structures



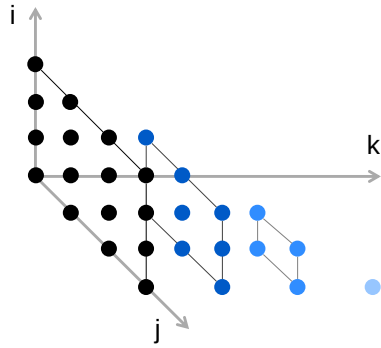
From LL to Σ -LL



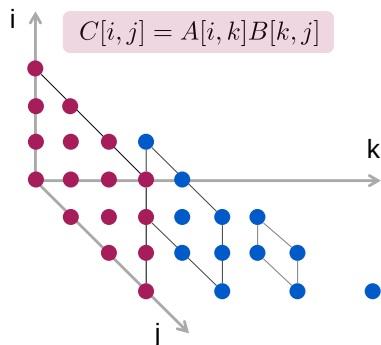
From LL to Σ -LL



From LL to Σ -LL



From LL to Σ -LL



$$C[i, j] = A[i, k]B[k, j]$$

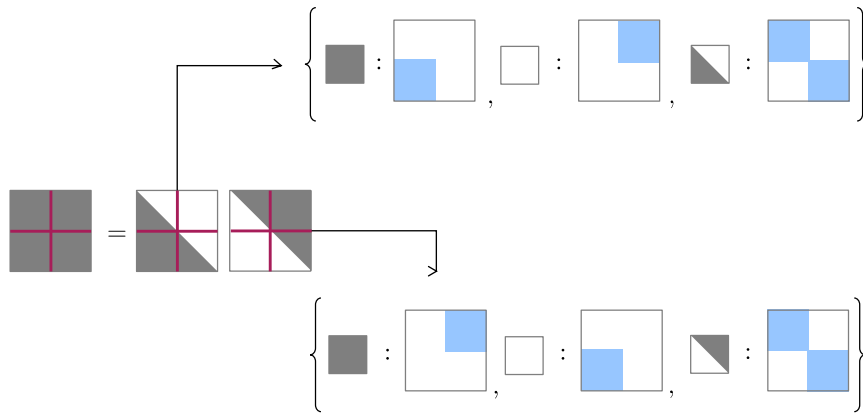
CLooG

$$C = \sum_{i=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 [i, j] (A[i, 0]B[0, j]) + \sum_{k=1}^3 \sum_{i=k}^3 \sum_{j=k}^3 [i, j] (A[i, k]B[k, j])$$

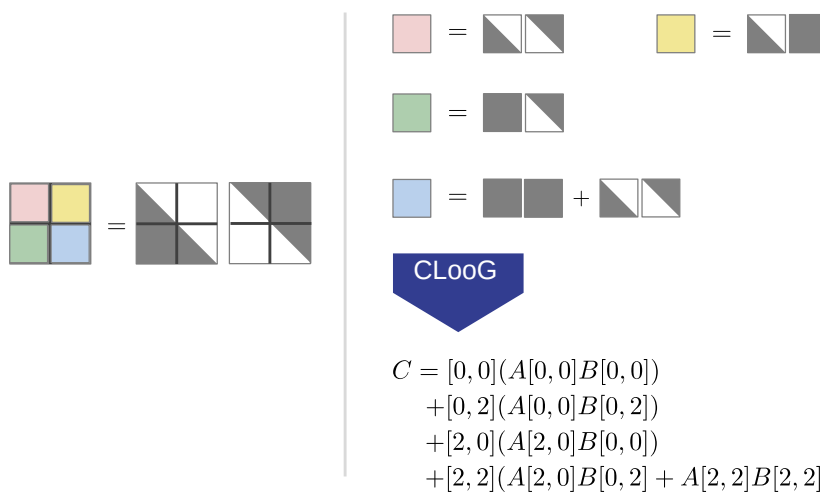
$$C[i, j] = C[i, j] + A[i, k]B[k, j]$$

Scattering relation built based on optimization models (e.g., Goto model)

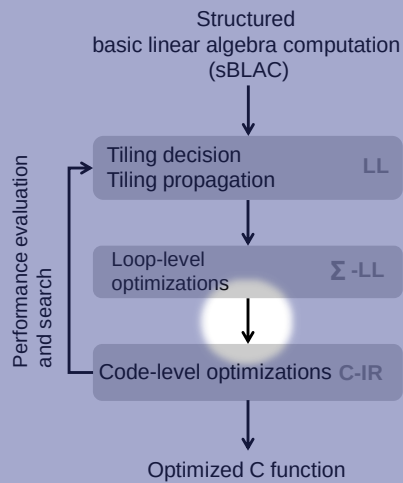
Representing structured tiled matrices



From LL to Σ -LL



Code generation including structures



$$y = Ax \leftarrow \begin{matrix} A \text{ is } 2 \times 3 \text{ and} \\ x \text{ is } 3 \times 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$[y = Ax]_{2,1}$$

$$y = \sum_{i,j} [i] (A[i,j] x[j])$$

```
...
Mov (mmMulPs A[0,0], x[0,0]), t[0,0]
...
```

```
for(int i = ... ) {
  ...
  t = _mm_mul_ps(a, x);
  ...
}
```

5

Experiments

Experimental settings

Intel Core i7 (Sandy Bridge)

Ubuntu 14.04 with Linux 3.13

Double computations with AVX

Warm cache scenario (32 kB L1 D-cache, 256 kB L2 cache)

Four competitors:

LGen w/ and w/o structures support

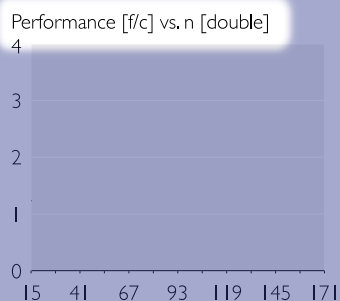
Intel MKL 11.2

Naïve code (non optimized double/triple loop code)

All kernels compiled with icc 15 w/ flags:

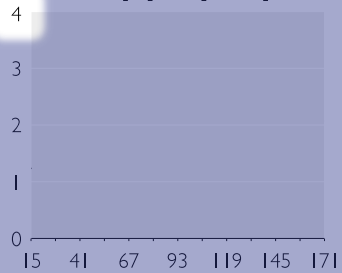
-O3 -xHost -fargument-noalias -fno-alias

Plotting



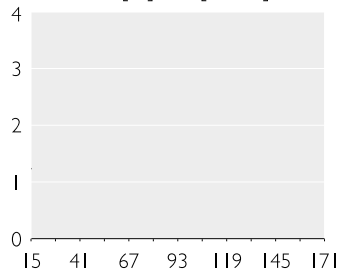
Plotting

Performance [f/c] vs. n [double]

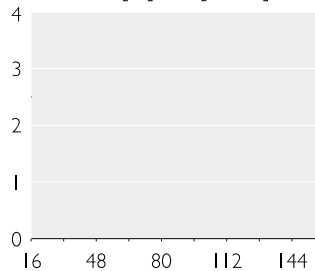


Plotting

Performance [f/c] vs. n [double]



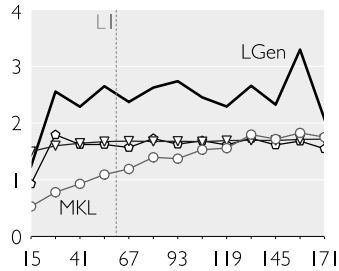
Performance [f/c] vs. n [double]



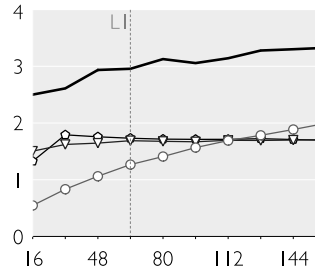
BLAS category: dsyrk

— LGen ○ Intel MKL 11.2 ▽ Naïve (icc 15) ◻ LGen w/o structures

Performance [f/c] vs. n [double]



Performance [f/c] vs. n [double]

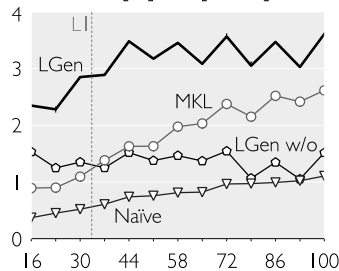


$$S_u = AA^T + S_u, \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 4}$$

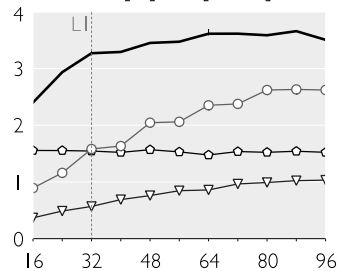
BLAS-like category

— LGen ○ Intel MKL 11.2 ▽ Naïve (icc 15) ◻ LGen w/o structures

Performance [f/c] vs. n [double]



Performance [f/c] vs. n [double]

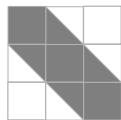


$$A = LU + S_l, \quad L, U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

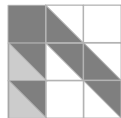
More general structures
&
future work

Approach extensibility

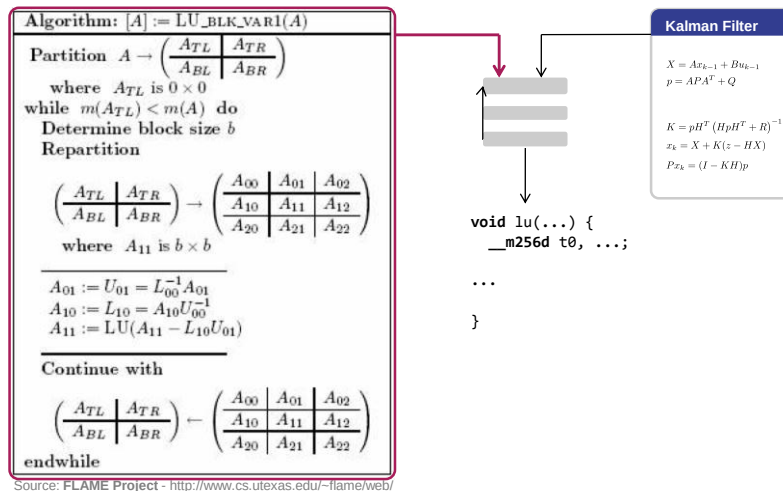
Other important structures, e.g., banded matrices



Or other combined structures



Support for higher-level functionalities



Connecting with Cl1ck (Fabregat-Traver, Bientinesi)

Conclusion

Our Approach

Kalman Filter

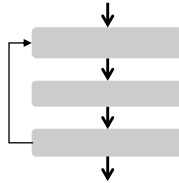
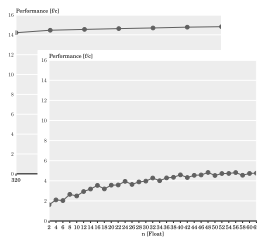
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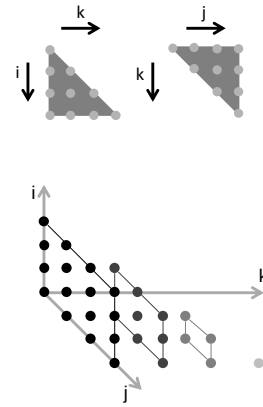
$$K = pH^T (HpH^T + R)^{-1}$$

$$x_k = X + K(z - HX)$$

$$Px_k = (I - KH)p$$



```
void kernel(...) {
    __m256d t0, ...;
    ...
}
```



spiral.net/software/lgen.html