

# From Description to Code Generation: Building High-Performance Tools in Python

## Part 1: Introduction

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# Outline

1 Outline

2 Why Python?

# Setting

High-performance code is **challenging**:

- designed to push machines, models, and methods to the limits of their capabilities
- often put together on a (comparatively) shoestring budget
- often repurposed → high demands on flexibility

# Goals

- Build Mathematically-oriented mini-languages ('DSLs')
- Apply domain-specific optimizations and transformations
- Leverage tools to generate GPU/multi-core code from DSL
- Create glue that ties components together

# Goals

**‘Don’t be limited by what’s available.’**

- Build Mathematically-oriented mini-languages (‘DSLs’)
- Apply domain-specific optimizations and transformations
- Leverage tools to generate GPU/multi-core code from DSL
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## ■ Introduction

- Why Python?
- IPython
- Python
- numpy

## ■ Building languages

- Syntax trees
- Expression languages
- Operations on expression trees
- A first glimpse of code generation

## ■ OpenCL as a vehicle for code generation

- Execution model
- OpenCL + Python
- High-performance primitives

## ■ Case studies

- numpy: broadcasting
- numpy: einsum
- UFL

## ■ Generating C

- Using templating engines
- Types and hybrid code
- Structured code generation (ASTs)

## ■ Code generation via Loopy

- Loop polyhedra
- Instructions and ordering
- Loop transformation, and data layout
- Generating instructions from DSLs

# Outline

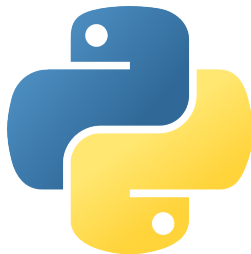
1 Outline

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# Why Python?

Python: One example of a modern scripting language

- Mature
- Large and active community
- Emphasizes readability
- Written in widely-portable C
- A 'multi-paradigm' language
- Rich ecosystem of sci-comp related software





# Why Python for HPC?

Python is unique as an HPC language:

- approachable
- safe
- gentle learning curve
- principled
- performant enough for large, complicated systems

# Getting the software

## Core packages:

- Python: <https://www.python.org>
- numpy: <https://www.numpy.org>
- pymbolic: <https://github.com/inducer/pymbolic>
- PyOpenCL: <https://github.com/pyopencl/pyopencl>
- loopy: <https://github.com/inducer/loopy>

## Supporting packages:

- matplotlib: <http://www.matplotlib.org>
- mako: <http://www.makotemplates.org>
- cgen: <https://github.com/inducer/cgen>

All open-source under MIT/BSD licenses.

# Installing the software

- Demo: `virtualenv`
- Demo: `pip`

# DEMO TIME