

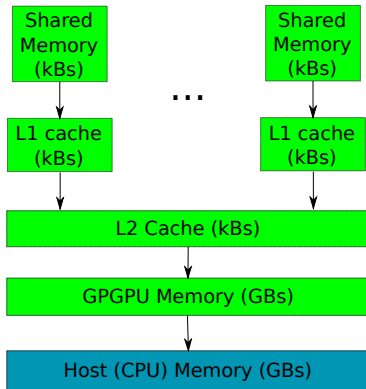
POSTER: Optimizing GPU Programs By Partial Evaluation

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Saint Petersburg University

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GPGPU memory hierarchy



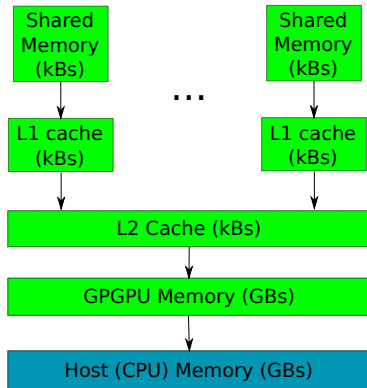
GPGPU Architecture

GPGPU memory hierarchy

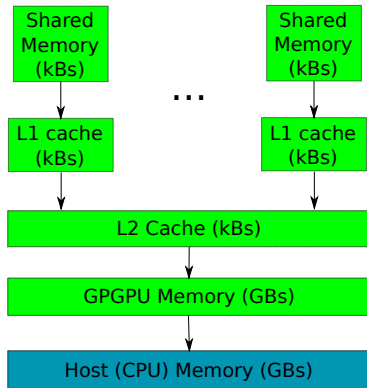
- Global memory

😊 Big

😞 Slow



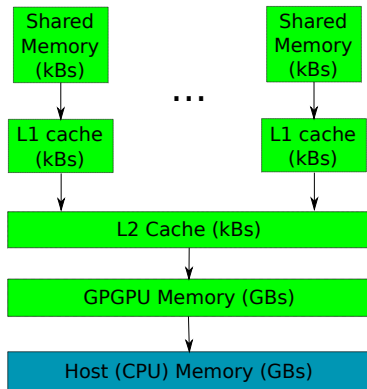
GPGPU Architecture



GPGPU memory hierarchy

- Global memory
 - 😊 Big
 - 😞 Slow
- Shared memory
 - 😊 Fast
 - 😞 Relatively small
 - 😞 Manual allocation management

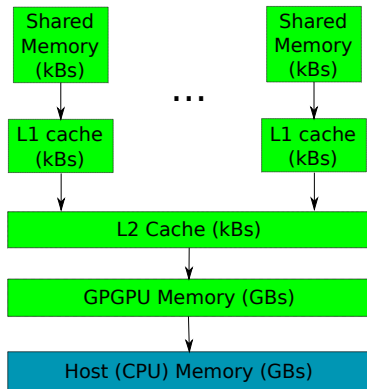
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 - 😞 Only for appropriate access pattern
 - 😞 Small
 - 😞 Static allocation

GPGPU Architecture



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 - ☹ Static allocation
- Memory traffic is a bottleneck

- Substring matching
- Filtering by using Hidden Markov Models (HMM)

Data Processing

- Substring matching
- Filtering by using Hidden Markov Models (HMM)

```
__global__ void handleData
    (int* filterParams, int* data, ...)
{
    __shared__ int cachedFilterParams[size];

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How can we use this fact to optimize our procedure?

Partial Evaluation or Specialization

$$\underbrace{\llbracket \text{handleData} \rrbracket}_{\text{handleData}}[\text{filterParams}, \text{data}] = \underbrace{\overbrace{\llbracket \text{mix} \rrbracket[\text{handleData}, \text{filterParams}]]^{\text{partial evaluator}}}_{\text{handleData}_{\text{mix}}}[\text{data}]$$

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handleData (filterParams, data)
{
    res = new List()
    for d in data
        for e in filterParams
            if d % e == 0
                then res.Add(d)
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 - ▶ Special DSL which can be specialized and comiled
 - ▶ Ahead-of-time specialization

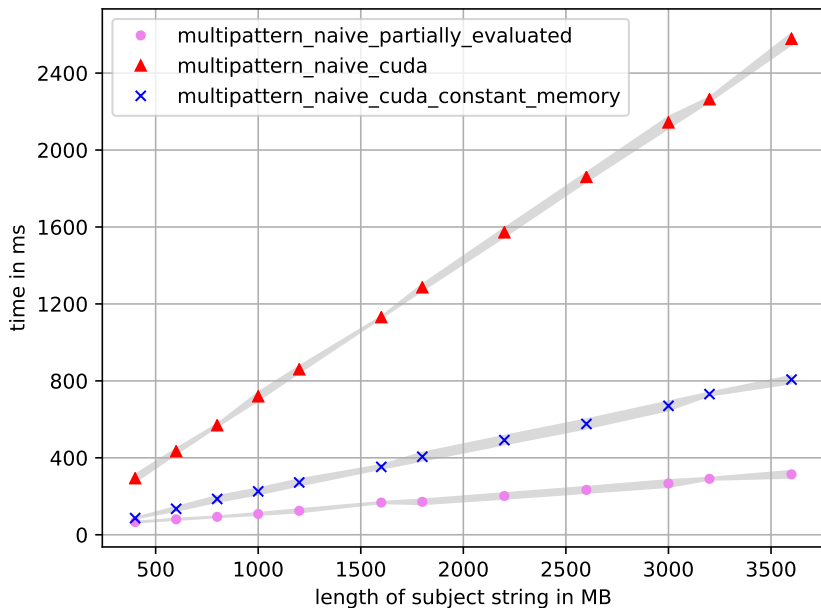
Evaluation Setup

- AnyDSL framework for specialization
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- Algorithms
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- Environment
 - ▶ Environment
 - ▶

Evaluation: Data Curving



Limitations

[RDF]

- ▶ The set of the real-world RDF files (ontologies)

- ▶ Queries:

$$G_4 : s \rightarrow SCOR\ s\ SCO \mid TR\ s\ T \mid SCOR\ SCO \mid TR\ T$$

$$G_5 : s \rightarrow SCOR\ s\ SCO \mid SCO$$

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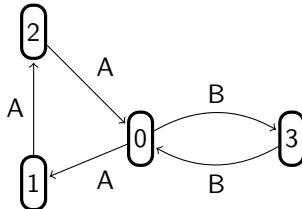
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[Worst]

- ▶ The input graph is two cycles of coprime lengths with one shared vertex



- ▶ Query: $G_1 : s \rightarrow A\ s\ B \mid A\ B$

- [Full]
- ▶ The input graph is sparse, but the result is a full graph
 - ▶ Queries:
 $G_2 : s \rightarrow s \ s \mid A$
 $G_3 : s \rightarrow s \ s \ s \mid A$

[Full]

- ▶ The input graph is sparse, but the result is a full graph

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$$G_2 : s \rightarrow s \ s \mid A$$

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[Sparse]

- ▶ Sparse graphs are generated by GTgraph

- ▶ Query: $G_1 : s \rightarrow A \ s \ B \mid A \ B$

- Partial evaluation improves performance of GPGPU procedures
 - ▶ !!!
 - ▶ !!!

- Switch to CUDA C partial evaluator
 - ▶ LLVM.mix: partial evaluator for LLVM IR

Future Research

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- Integrete with shared memory register spilling
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- Evaluate on real-world examples
 - ▶ Homology search in bioinformatics
 - ▶ Graph processing
 - ▶ Graph database querying

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- Daniil Berezun: daniil.berezun@jetbrains.com
- Dataset and algorithm implementations:
<https://github.com/SokolovYaroslav/CFPQ-on-GPGPU>

Thanks!