PPOPP 2020

Optimizing GPU Programs By Partial Evaluation

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Problem Statement

Memory traffic is a bottleneck of GPGPU programs. In the data analysis, part of kernel parameters is fixed during many kernel runs.

- Patterns in substring matching
- HMM in homology search
- Query in graph database querying

Known parameters still increase memory traffic. Can we automatically optimize procedure with partially known parameters?

Results

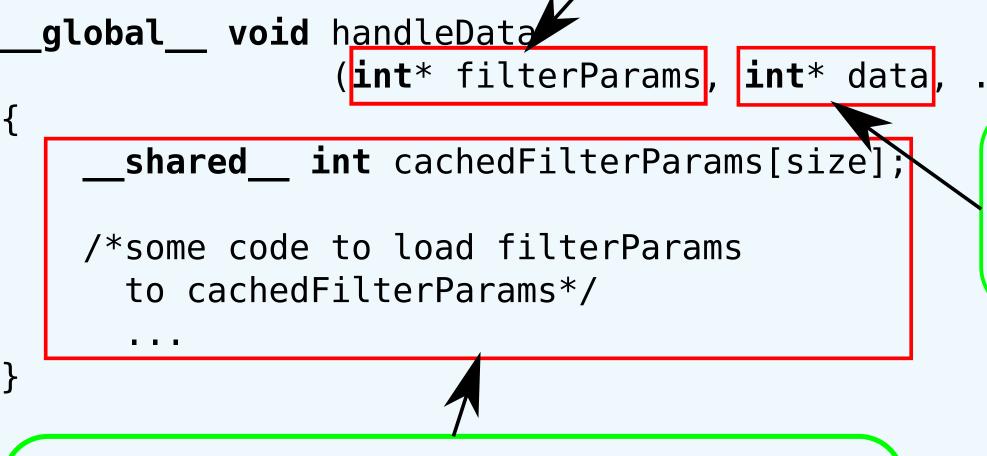
- It is possible to optimize procedures with partially known parameters by using **partial** evaluation [1].
 - Optimized procedure for substring matching is up to 2 times faster.
 - Automatically optimized procedure for 2D convolution is comparable with the manually optimized one.
 - Optimization effect depends on GPU architecture and initial memory access pattern.

Future Research

- Utilization of LLVM.mix, a partial evaluator for LLVM IR, to use CUDA C instead of DSL.
- Reduction of specialization overhead to make it applicable in run-time.
- Integration with shared memory register spilling [2].
- Real-world examples evaluation.
 - Homology search in bioinformatics.
 - Regular expression matching.

Motivating Example

Parameters of filter are fixed during one data processing session which may contains many procedure runs.



We have a huge number of data chunks. Thus we have multiple procedure runs.

Filter params are read only and common for all threads, so we usually copy it into shared memory to reduce memory traffic. In some cases this data can be placed in the constant memory.

Can we automatically create an optimal procedure for partially fixed parameters?

Partial Evaluation [1]

 $[\![mix]\!][handleData,[|2;3|]]$

then res.Add(d)

return res

handleData (filterParams, data)
{
 res = new List()
 for d in data

 for e in filterParams
 if d % 2 == 0 | |
 if d % 8 == 0

Implementation

We use AnyDSL [4] framework for ahead-of-time partial evaluation.

- Substring matching: partially evaluated naïve implementation and naïve implementation with different locations of patterns.
- 2D convolution: versions from CUDA SDK examples with manually unrolled loops for a number of filters' size and without such optimization, partially evaluated version which equals to SDK example without unrolling.

Hardware

- GTX-1070: Pascal architecture, 8GB GDDR5, 1920 CUDA cores.
- Tesla T4: Turing architecture, 16GB GDDR6, 2560 CUDA cores.

Evaluation: Substring Matching

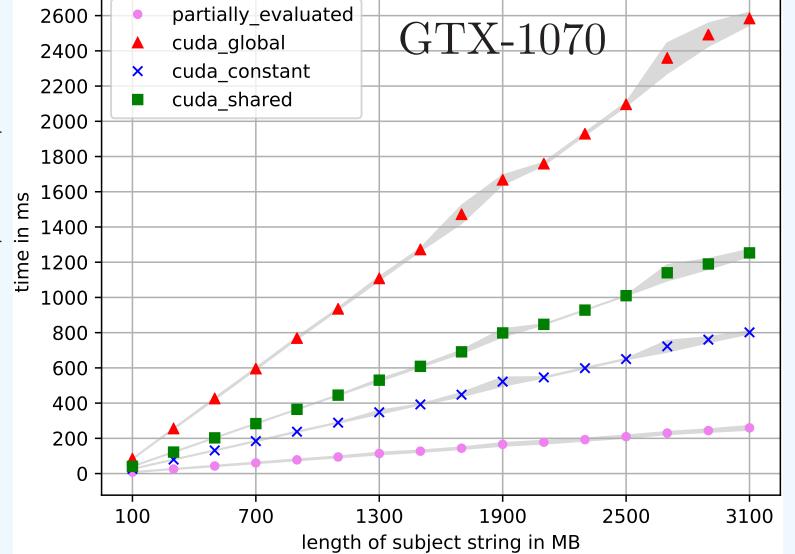
return res

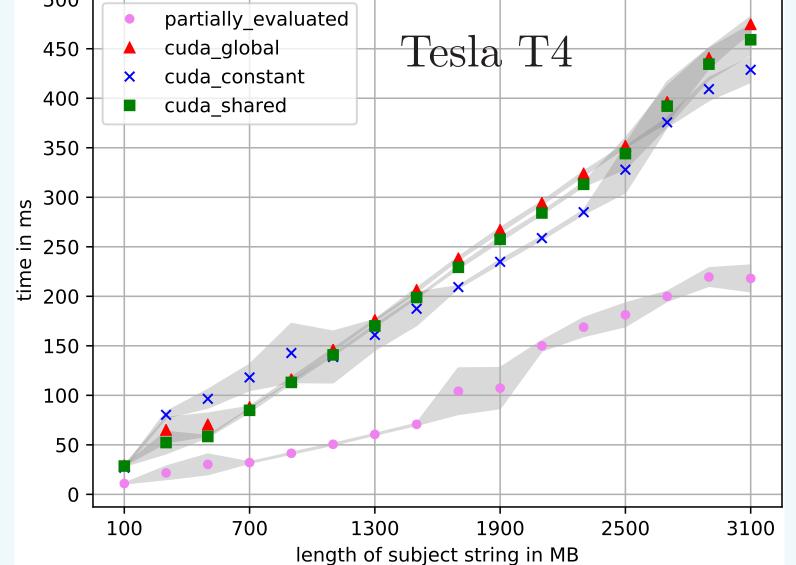
then res.Add(d)

Application: data curving in cyber forensics.

Subject string: byte array from real hard drive.

Patterns: 16 file signatures from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1400 GCK's file signatures table [3].





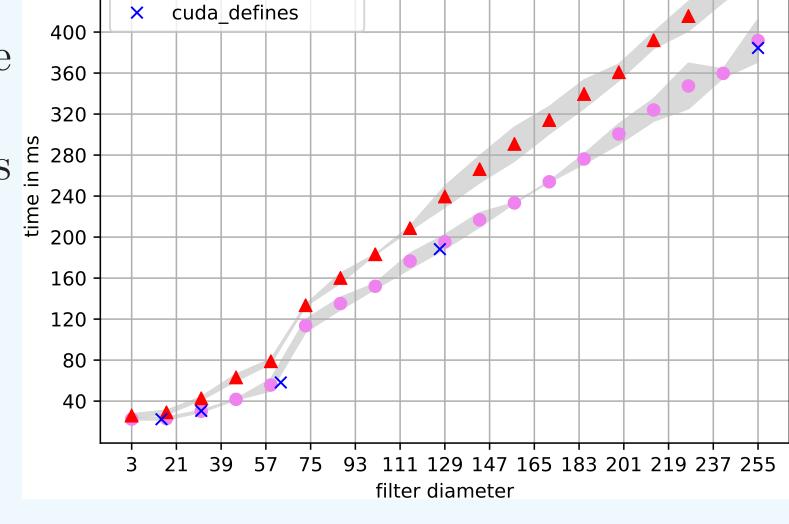
Evaluation: 2D Convolution

GTX-1070

Application: data curving in cyber forensics.

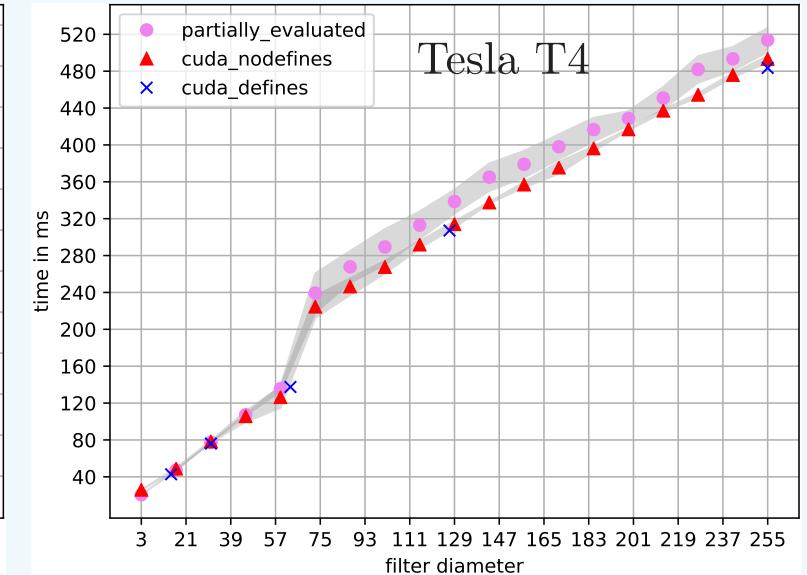
Subject image: random image of size 1GB.

Filters: random square filters with diameter 3 to 255.



partially_evaluated

cuda nodefines



Contact Us

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References

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- [2] Putt Sakdhnagool, Amit Sabne, and Rudolf Eigenmann. Regdem: Increasing GPU performance via shared memory register spilling. CoRR, abs/1907.02894, 2019.
- [3] Gary C Kessler. Gck's file signatures table. https://www.garykessler.net/library/file_sigs.html. Accessed February 4, 2020.
- [4] Roland Leissa, Klaas Boesche, Sebastian Hack, Arsène Pérard-Gayot, Richard Membarth, Philipp Slusallek, André Müller, and Bertil Schmidt. Anydsl: A partial evaluation framework for programming high-performance libraries. *Proc. ACM Program. Lang.*, 2(OOPSLA):119:1–119:30, October 2018.

Acknowledgments

This research was supported by Russian Foundation For Basic Research grant 18-01-00380, and a grant from JetBrains Research.