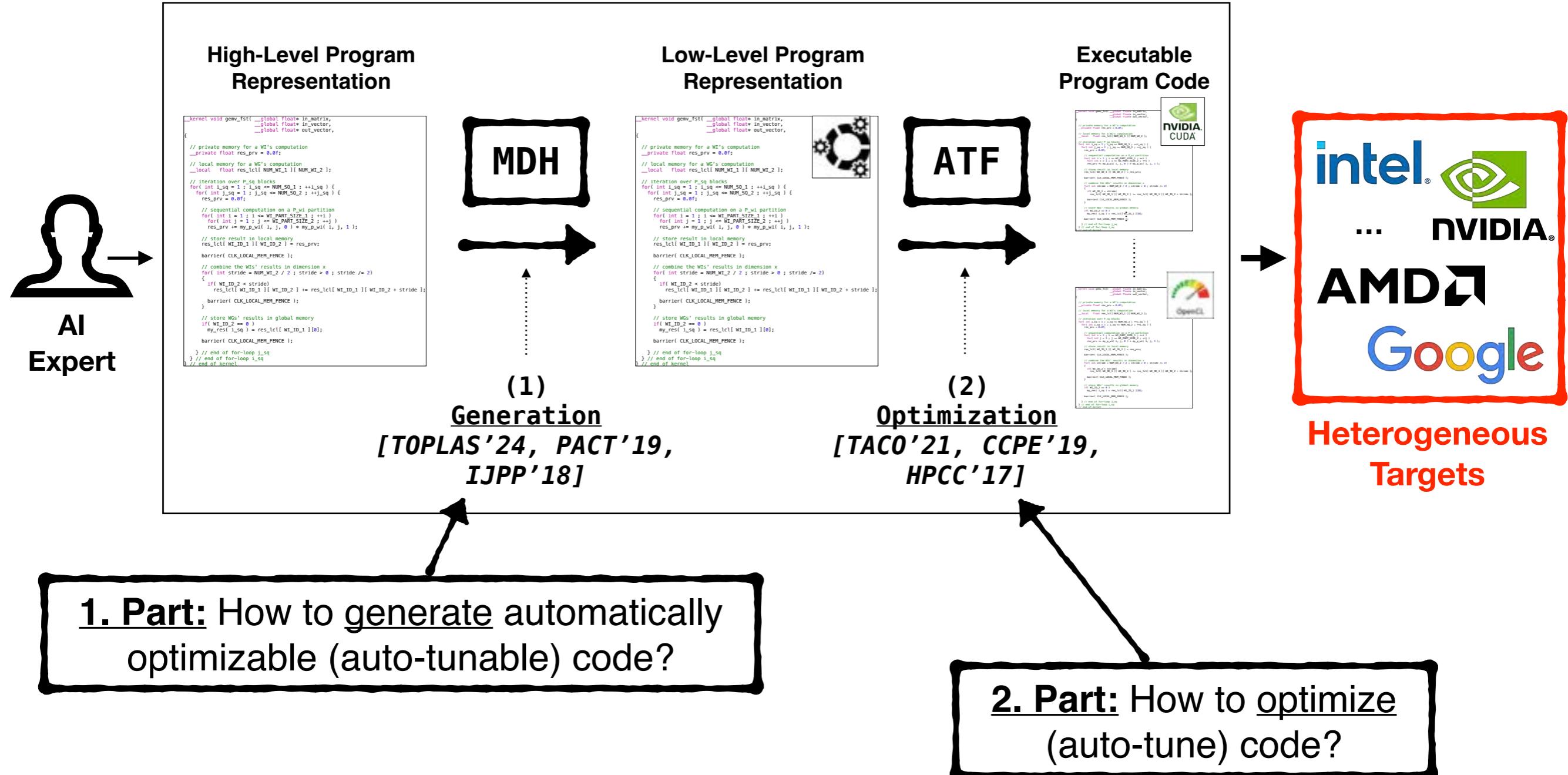


AI Compilation for Heterogeneous Targets via MDH and ATF

Ari Rasch, Richard Schulze
University of Münster, Germany

Goal of MDH+ATF

An approach to **Generating (MDH)** & **Optimizing (ATF)** code for AI computations¹:



¹ MDH+ATF extend beyond AI workloads and target arbitrary *data-parallel computations*.

Code Generation via MDH



Overview Getting Started Code Examples Publications Citations Contact



Multi-Dimensional Homomorphisms (MDH)

An Algebraic Approach Toward Performance & Portability & Productivity
for Data-Parallel Computations

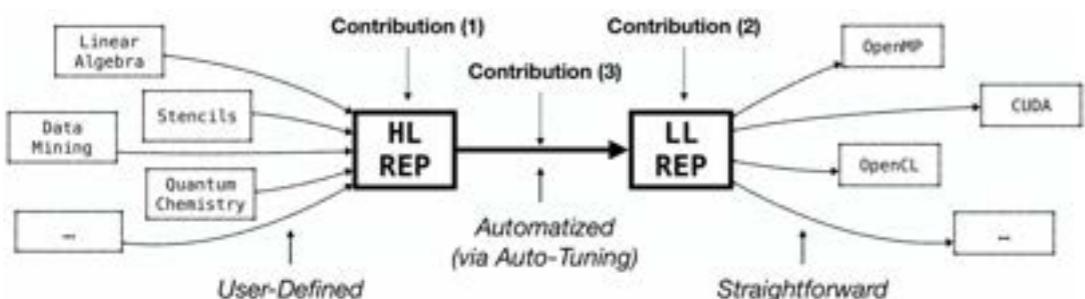
Overview

The approach of **Multi-Dimensional Homomorphisms (MDH)** is an algebraic formalism for systematically reasoning about *de-composition* and *re-composition* strategies of data-parallel computations (such as linear algebra routines and stencil computations) for the memory and core hierarchies of state-of-the-art parallel architectures (GPUs, multi-core CPU, multi-device and multi-node systems, etc).

The MDH approach (formally) introduces:

1. *High-Level Program Representation* (*Contribution 1*) that enables the user conveniently implementing data-parallel computations, agnostic from hardware and optimization details;
2. *Low-Level Program Representation* (*Contribution 2*) that expresses device- and data-optimized de- and re-composition strategies of computations;
3. *Lowering Process* (*Contribution 3*) that fully automatically lowers a data-parallel computation expressed in its high-level program representation to an optimized instance in its low-level representation, based on concepts from automatic performance optimization (a.k.a. *auto-tuning*), using the *Auto-Tuning Framework (ATF)*.

The MDH's low-level representation is designed such that *Code Generation* from it (e.g., in *OpenMP* for CPUs, *CUDA* for NVIDIA GPUs, or *OpenCL* for multiple kinds of architectures) becomes straightforward.



Our *Experiments* report encouraging results on GPUs and CPUs for MDH as compared to state-of-practice approaches, including NVIDIA *cuBLAS/cuDNN* and Intel *oneMKL/oneDNN* which are hand-optimized libraries provided by vendors.

<https://mdh-lang.org>

ACM TOPLAS 2024

(De/Re)-Composition of Data-Parallel Computations via Multi-Dimensional Homomorphisms

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Data-parallel computations, such as linear algebra routines and stencil computations, constitute one of the most relevant classes in parallel computing, e.g., due to their importance for deep learning. Efficiently de-composing such computations for the memory and core hierarchies of modern architectures and re-composing the computed intermediate results back to the final result—we say *(de/re)-composition* for short—is key to achieve high performance for these computations on, e.g., GPU and CPU. Current high-level approaches to generating data-parallel code are often restricted to a particular subclass of data-parallel computations and architectures (e.g., only linear algebra routines on only GPU or only stencil computations), and/or the approaches rely on a user-guided optimization process for a well-performing (de/re)-composition of computations, which is complex and error prone for the user.

We formally introduce a systematic (de/re)-composition approach, based on the algebraic formalism of Multi-Dimensional Homomorphisms (MDHs). Our approach is designed as general enough to be applicable to a wide range of data-parallel computations and for various kinds of target parallel architectures. To efficiently target the deep and complex memory and core hierarchies of contemporary architectures, we exploit our introduced (de/re)-composition approach for a correct-by-construction, parametrized cache blocking, and parallelization strategy. We show that our approach is powerful enough to express, in the same formalism, the (de/re)-composition strategies of different classes of state-of-the-art approaches (scheduling-based, polyhedral, etc.), and we demonstrate that the parameters of our strategies enable systematically generating code that can be fully automatically optimized (auto-tuned) for the particular target architecture and characteristics of the input and output data (e.g., their sizes and memory layouts). Particularly, our experiments confirm that via auto-tuning, we achieve higher performance than state-of-the-art approaches, including hand-optimized solutions provided by vendors (such as NVIDIA cuBLAS/cuDNN and Intel oneMKL/oneDNN), on real-world datasets and for a variety of data-parallel computations, including linear algebra routines, stencil and quantum chemistry computations, data mining algorithms, and computations that recently gained high attention due to their relevance for deep learning.

CCS Concepts: • Computing methodologies → Parallel computing methodologies; Machine learning;
• Theory of computation → Program semantics; • Software and its engineering → Compilers;

Additional Key Words and Phrases: Code generation, data parallelism, auto-tuning, GPU, CPU, OpenMP, CUDA, OpenCL, linear algebra, stencils computation, quantum chemistry, data mining, deep learning

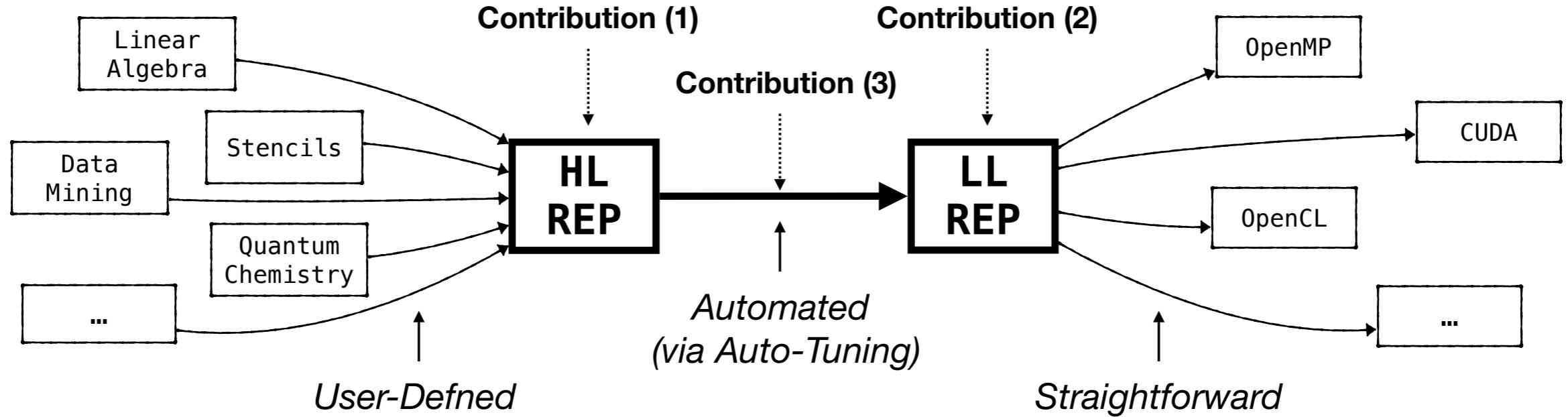
A full version of this article is provided by Rasch [2024], which presents our novel concepts with all of their formal details. In contrast to the full version, this article relies on a simplified formal foundation for better illustration and easier understanding. We often refer the interested reader to Rasch [2024] for formal details that should not be required for understanding the basic ideas and concepts of our approach.

This work was funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation)—project PPP-DL (470527619).

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Goal of MDH

MDH is a (formal) framework for expressing & optimizing AI computations:



1. **Contribution 1 (HL-REP):** defines AI computation—based on *common algebraic properties*—and introduces *higher-order functions* for expressing these computations, independent of hardware and optimization details, while capturing high-level semantic information essential for generating high-performance code
2. **Contribution 2 (LL-REP):** enables *expressing and reasoning about optimizations* for the memory and core hierarchies of contemporary parallel architectures and generalizes these optimizations to apply to arbitrary combinations of AI computations and architectures
3. **Contribution 3 (→):** introduces a *structured optimization process*—for arbitrary combinations of an AI computations and parallel architectures—that enables *fully automated optimization (auto-tuning)*

MDH: High-Level Representation

Example: MatVec expressed in MDH

```
MatVec<T∈TYPE| I,K∈ℕ> := out_view<T>( w:(i,k)↔(i) ) ○  
                                md_hom<I,K>( *, (#+,+) ) ○  
                                inp_view<T,T>( M:(i,k)↔(i,k) , v:(i,k)↔(k) )
```

MDH

MDH High-Level Representation of MatVec

What is happening here:

- `inp_view` captures the accesses to input data
- `md_hom` expresses the core algebraic computation
- `out_view` captures the accesses to output data

```
void MatVec( T[] M, T[] v, T[] w )  
{  
    for( int i=0 ; i < I ; ++i )  
        for( int k=0 ; k < K ; ++k )  
            w[i] += M[i][k] * v[k];  
}
```

MatVec in C++



¹We can generate such MDH expressions also automatically from straightforward (annotated) code in Python, C, ...

MDH: High-Level Representation

md_hom	f	$\otimes_1, \dots, \otimes_D$
MatMul<F,F>	*	$\perp\!\!\!\perp, \perp\!\!\!\perp, +$
MatMul<F,T>	*	$\perp\!\!\!\perp, \perp\!\!\!\perp, +$
MatMul<T,F>	*	$\perp\!\!\!\perp, \perp\!\!\!\perp, +$
MatMul<T,T>	*	$\perp\!\!\!\perp, \perp\!\!\!\perp, +$
BatchMatMul<F,F>	*	$\perp\!\!\!\perp, \dots, \perp\!\!\!\perp, +$
:	:	:
BiasAddGrad<NHWC>	id	$+,\perp\!\!\!\perp, +, \perp\!\!\!\perp$
BiasAddGrad<NCHW>	id	$+,\perp\!\!\!\perp, +, +$
CheckNumerics	$(x) \mapsto (x == \text{NaN})$	\vee, \dots, \vee
Sum<0><F>	id	$+,\perp\!\!\!\perp, +, \dots, +$
Sum<0><T>	id	$+,\perp\!\!\!\perp, +, \dots, +$
Sum<1><F>	id	$\perp\!\!\!\perp, +,\perp\!\!\!\perp, +, \dots, +$
Sum<0,1><F>	id	$+,\perp\!\!\!\perp, +, \dots, +$
:	:	:
Prod<0><F>	id	$*,\perp\!\!\!\perp, +, \dots, +$
:	:	:
All<0><F>	id	$\&\&, \perp\!\!\!\perp, +, \dots, +$
:	:	:

Linear Algebra, Contractions, ...
(Computation Specification)

Views	inp_view		out_view
	I_1	I_2	O
MatMul<F,F>	$(i, j, k) \mapsto (i, k)$	$(i, j, k) \mapsto (k, j)$	$(i, j, k) \mapsto (i, j)$
MatMul<F,T>	$(i, j, k) \mapsto (i, k)$	$(i, j, k) \mapsto (j, k)$	$(i, j, k) \mapsto (i, j)$
MatMul<T,F>	$(i, j, k) \mapsto (k, i)$	$(i, j, k) \mapsto (k, j)$	$(i, j, k) \mapsto (i, j)$
MatMul<T,T>	$(i, j, k) \mapsto (k, i)$	$(i, j, k) \mapsto (j, k)$	$(i, j, k) \mapsto (i, j)$
BatchMatMul<F,F>	$(b_1, \dots, i, j, k) \mapsto (b_1, \dots, i, k)$	$(b_1, \dots, i, j, k) \mapsto (b_1, \dots, k, j)$	$(b_1, \dots, i, j, k) \mapsto (b_1, \dots, i, j)$
:	:	:	:
BiasAddGrad<NHWC>	$(n, h, w, c) \mapsto (n, h, w, c)$	/	$(n, h, w, c) \mapsto (n, h, w)$
BiasAddGrad<NCHW>	$(n, c, h, w) \mapsto (n, c, h, w)$	/	$(n, c, h, w) \mapsto (n, h, w)$
CheckNumerics	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, \dots, i_D)$	/	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto ()$
Sum<0><F>	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, \dots, i_D)$	/	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_2, \dots, i_D)$
Sum<0><T>	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, \dots, i_D)$	/	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (0, i_2, \dots, i_D)$
Sum<1><F>	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, \dots, i_D)$	/	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, i_3, \dots, i_D)$
Sum<0,1><F>	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, \dots, i_D)$	/	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_3, \dots, i_D)$
:	:	:	:
Prod<0><F>	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, \dots, i_D)$	/	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_2, \dots, i_D)$
:	:	:	:
All<0><F>	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, \dots, i_D)$	/	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_2, \dots, i_D)$
:	:	:	:

Linear Algebra, Contractions, ... (Data Specification)

md_hom	f	$\otimes_1, \dots, \otimes_D$
Fill	id	$\perp\!\!\!\perp, \dots, \perp\!\!\!\perp$
ExpandDims<0>	id	$\perp\!\!\!\perp, \dots, \perp\!\!\!\perp$
ExpandDims<1>	id	$\perp\!\!\!\perp, \dots, \perp\!\!\!\perp$
ExpandDims<0,1>	id	$\perp\!\!\!\perp, \dots, \perp\!\!\!\perp$
:	:	:
Transpose< σ >	id	$\perp\!\!\!\perp, \dots, \perp\!\!\!\perp$
Exp	exp	$\perp\!\!\!\perp, \dots, \perp\!\!\!\perp$
Mul	*	$\perp\!\!\!\perp, \dots, \perp\!\!\!\perp$
BiasAdd<NHWC>	+	$\perp\!\!\!\perp, \perp\!\!\!\perp, +, \perp\!\!\!\perp$
BiasAdd<NCHW>	+	$\perp\!\!\!\perp, \perp\!\!\!\perp, +, +$
Range	$(s, d, i) \mapsto (s + d * i)$	$\perp\!\!\!\perp$

Point-Wise, Re-Shaping, ...
(Computation Specification)

Views	inp_view		out_view
	I_1	I_2	O
Fill	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto ()$	/	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, \dots, i_D)$
ExpandDims<0>	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, \dots, i_D)$	/	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (0, i_1, \dots, i_D)$
ExpandDims<0>	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, \dots, i_D)$	/	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, 0, i_2, \dots, i_D)$
ExpandDims<0,1>	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, \dots, i_D)$	/	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (0, 0, i_1, \dots, i_D)$
:	:	:	:
Transpose< σ >	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (\sigma(i_1), \dots, \sigma(i_D))$	/	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, \dots, i_D)$
Exp	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, \dots, i_D)$	/	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, \dots, i_D)$
Mul	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, \dots, i_D)$	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, \dots, i_D)$	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, \dots, i_D)$
		$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_{k-1}, i_{k+1}, \dots, i_D)$	$(i_1, \dots, i_D) \mapsto (i_1, \dots, i_D)$
BiasAdd<NHWC>	$(n, h, w, c) \mapsto (n, h, w, c)$	$(n, h, w, c) \mapsto (c)$	$(n, h, w, c) \mapsto (n, h, w, c)$
BiasAdd<NCHW>	$(n, c, h, w) \mapsto (n, c, h, w)$	$(n, c, h, w) \mapsto (c)$	$(n, c, h, w) \mapsto (n, c, h, w)$
Range	$(i) \mapsto ()$	$(i) \mapsto ()$	$(i) \mapsto (i)$

Point-Wise, Re-Shaping, ... (Data Specification)

The **MDH** high-level representation is capable of expressing various kinds of AI computations

MDH: High-Level Representation

We offer a **Python interface** for MDH's high-level program representation:

```
MatVec<T∈TYPE | I,K∈ℕ> := out_view<T>( w:(i,k)↦(i) ) ○ MDH
                                md_hom<I,K>( *, (#+,+) ) ○
                                inp_view<T,T>( M:(i,k)↦(i,k) , v:(i,k)↦(k) )
```

in MDH Formalism

MatVec



```
def matvec( T: BasicType, I: int, K: int ):

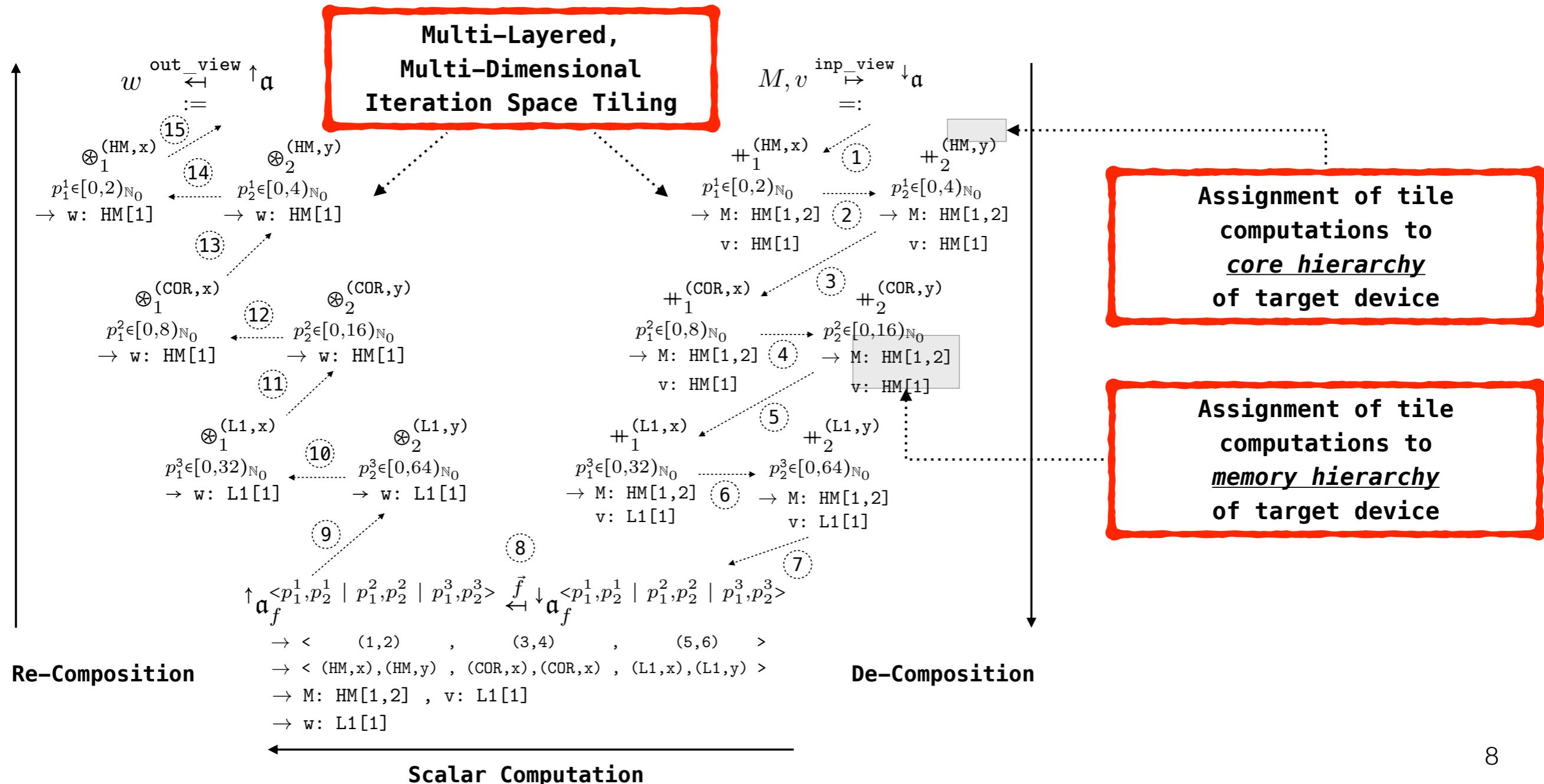
    @mdh()
    def mdh_matvec():
        return (
            out_view[T]( w = [lambda i,k: (i)] ),
            md_hom[I,K]( mul, ( cc, pw(scalar_plus) ) ),
            inp_view[T,T]( M = [lambda i,k: (i,k)] ,
                           v = [lambda i,k: (k) ] )
        )
```

The **MDH-Python-Interface** is designed to be
close to MDH's formal representation

MDH: Low-Level Representation

Goals:

1. Expressing a hardware- & data-optimized *de-composition* and *re-composition* of an AI computation, based on an *Abstract System Model (ASM)*
2. Being straightforwardly transformable to executable program code (e.g., in OpenMP, CUDA, and OpenCL)—major optimization decisions explicitly expressed in low-level representation



MDH: Lowering: High Level → Low-Level

Based on (formally defined) performance-critical parameters, for a structured optimization process:

No.	Name	Range	Description
0	#PRT	MDH-LVL → \mathbb{N}	number of parts
D1	$\sigma_{\downarrow\text{-ord}}$	MDH-LVL ↔ MDH-LVL	de-composition order
D2	$\leftrightarrow_{\downarrow\text{-ass}}$	MDH-LVL ↔ ASM-LVL	ASM assignment (de-composition)
D3	$\downarrow\text{-mem}^{<\text{ib}>}$	MDH-LVL → MR	memory regions of input BUFs (ib)
D4	$\sigma_{\downarrow\text{-mem}}^{<\text{ib}>}$	MDH-LVL → $[1, \dots, D_{\text{ib}}^{\text{IB}}]_S$	memory layouts of input BUFs (ib)
S1	$\sigma_{f\text{-ord}}$	MDH-LVL ↔ MDH-LVL	scalar function order
S2	$\leftrightarrow_{f\text{-ass}}$	MDH-LVL ↔ ASM-LVL	ASM assignment (scalar function)
S3	$f^{\downarrow}\text{-mem}^{<\text{ib}>}$	MR	memory region of input BUF (ib)
S4	$\sigma_{f^{\downarrow}\text{-mem}}^{<\text{ib}>}$	$[1, \dots, D_{\text{ib}}^{\text{IB}}]_S$	memory layout of input BUF (ib)
S5	$f^{\uparrow}\text{-mem}^{<\text{ob}>}$	MR	memory region of output BUF (ob)
S6	$\sigma_{f^{\uparrow}\text{-mem}}^{<\text{ob}>}$	$[1, \dots, D_{\text{ob}}^{\text{OB}}]_S$	memory layout of output BUF (ob)
R1	$\sigma_{\uparrow\text{-ord}}$	MDH-LVL ↔ MDH-LVL	re-composition order
R2	$\leftrightarrow_{\uparrow\text{-ass}}$	MDH-LVL ↔ ASM-LVL	ASM assignment (re-composition)
R3	$\uparrow\text{-mem}^{<\text{ob}>}$	MDH-LVL → MR	memory regions of output BUFs (ob)
R4	$\sigma_{\uparrow\text{-mem}}^{<\text{ob}>}$	MDH-LVL → $[1, \dots, D_{\text{ob}}^{\text{OB}}]_S$	memory layouts of output BUFs (ob)

The diagram illustrates the flow of optimization parameters through four stages: de-composition, scalar function, re-composition, and memory movement. Stage 1 (D1-D4) is labeled 'exploiting core hierarchy (parallelization)'. Stage 2 (S1-S6) is labeled 'exploiting memory hierarchy (data movements)'. Stage 3 (R1-R4) is labeled 'Our parameters unify & generalize & combine (and also formalize) well-proven optimizations (e.g., tiling, data movements, and parallelization)'.

We use our **Auto-Tuning Framework (ATF)** to automatically determine optimized values of parameters¹

¹ We optionally allow (expert) users to incorporate their knowledge into the optimization process via *MDH-Based Schedules* [CC'23]

Code Optimization via ATF



Overview Getting Started Code Examples Publications Citations Contact



Auto-Tuning Framework (ATF)

Efficient Auto-Tuning of Parallel Programs with Constrained Tuning Parameters

Overview

The **Auto-Tuning Framework (ATF)** is a general-purpose auto-tuning approach: given a program that is implemented as generic in performance-critical program parameters (a.k.a. tuning parameters), such as sizes of tiles and numbers of threads, ATF fully automatically determines a hardware- and data-optimized configuration of such parameters.

Key Feature of ATF

A key feature of ATF is its support for **Tuning Parameter Constraints**. Parameter constraints allow auto-tuning programs whose tuning parameters have so-called *interdependencies* among them, e.g., the value of one tuning parameter has to evenly divide the value of another tuning parameter.

ATF's support for parameter constraints is important: modern parallel programs target novel parallel architectures, and such architectures typically have deep memory and core hierarchies thus requiring constraints on tuning parameters, e.g., the value of a tile size tuning parameter on an upper memory layer has to be a multiple of a tile size value on a lower memory layer.

For such parameters, ATF introduces novel concepts for **Generating & Storing & Exploring** the search spaces of constrained tuning parameters, thereby contributing to a substantially more efficient overall auto-tuning process for such parameters, as confirmed in our **Experiments**.

Generality of ATF

For wide applicability, ATF is designed as generic in:

1. The target program's **Programming Language**, e.g., C/C++, CUDA, OpenMP, or OpenCL. ATF offers *pre-implemented cost functions* for conveniently auto-tuning C/C++ programs, as well as CUDA and OpenCL kernels which require host code for their execution which is automatically generated and executed by ATF's pre-implemented CUDA and OpenCL cost functions. ATF also offers a *pre-implemented generic cost function* that can be used for conveniently auto-tuning programs in any other programming language different from C/C++, CUDA, and OpenCL.

<https://atf-tuner.org>

ACM TACO 2021

Efficient Auto-Tuning of Parallel Programs with Interdependent Tuning Parameters via Auto-Tuning Framework (ATF)

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MICHEL STEUWER, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

SERGEI GORLATCH, University of Muenster, Germany

Auto-tuning is a popular approach to program optimization: it automatically finds good configurations of a program's so-called tuning parameters whose values are crucial for achieving high performance for a particular parallel architecture and characteristics of input/output data. We present three new contributions of the Auto-Tuning Framework (ATF), which enable a key advantage in *general-purpose auto-tuning*: efficiently optimizing programs whose tuning parameters have *interdependencies* among them. We make the following contributions to the three main phases of general-purpose auto-tuning: (1) ATF *generates* the search space of interdependent tuning parameters with high performance by efficiently exploiting parameter constraints; (2) ATF *stores* such search spaces efficiently in memory, based on a novel chain-of-trees search space structure; (3) ATF *explores* these search spaces faster, by employing a multi-dimensional search strategy on its chain-of-trees search space representation. Our experiments demonstrate that, compared to the state-of-the-art, general-purpose auto-tuning frameworks, ATF substantially improves generating, storing, and exploring the search space of interdependent tuning parameters, thereby enabling an efficient overall auto-tuning process for important applications from popular domains, including stencil computations, linear algebra routines, quantum chemistry computations, and data mining algorithms.

CCS Concepts: • General and reference → Performance; • Computer systems organization → Parallel architectures; • Software and its engineering → Parallel programming languages;

Additional Key Words and Phrases: Auto-tuning, parallel programs, interdependent tuning parameters

ACM Reference format:

Ari Rasch, Richard Schulze, Michel Steuwer, and Sergei Gorlatch. 2021. Efficient Auto-Tuning of Parallel Programs with Interdependent Tuning Parameters via Auto-Tuning Framework (ATF). *ACM Trans. Archit. Code Optim.* 18, 1, Article 1 (January 2021), 26 pages.

<https://doi.org/10.1145/3427093>

This is a new paper, not an extension of a conference paper.

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1544-3566/2021/01-ART1

Goal of ATF

Auto-Tuning Framework (ATF) provides a key advantage over related approaches:

ATF identifies values of performance-critical parameters with
interdependencies among them
via optimized processes for
generating & storing & exploring
the spaces of interdependent parameters

ATF auto-tunes programs written in **arbitrary programming languages** (e.g., CUDA and OpenMP).

For this, ATF introduces:

```
tuner.addParameter( "tp_1", T1 );
tuner.addParameter( "tp_2", T2 );
// ...
tuner.addConstraint(
    [](T1 tp_1, T2 tp_2, ... ) -> bool
```

traditional constraints

```
tuner.addParameter( "tp_1", R1, [](T1 tp_1) -> bool { /* ... */ } );
tuner.addParameter( "tp_2", R2, [](T2 tp_2) -> bool { /* ... */ } );
```

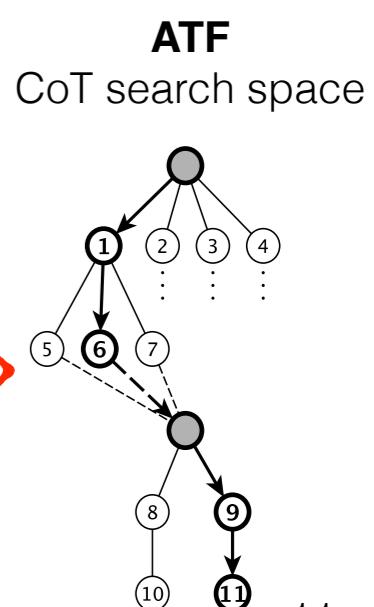
ATF
parameter constraints

Defined on:
search space (traditional)
vs. parameters (ATF)

SP := [(1,1) | (2,1) | (2,2) | ...]

traditional search space

Structure is:
verbose & 1D (traditional)
vs. compact & nD (ATF)



ATF: User Interfaces

In a nutshell

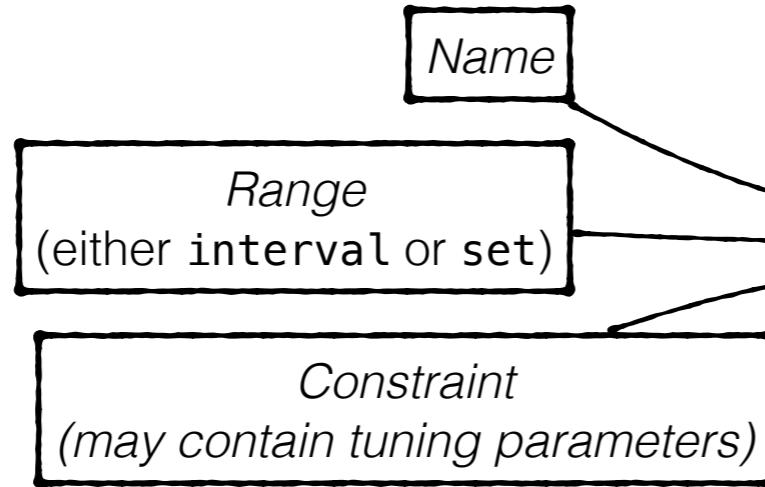
ATF's **Python-based** user interface¹:



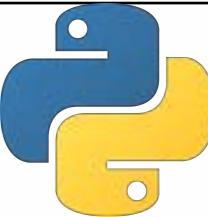
ATF Website



Schulze, Gorlatch, Rasch, “pyATF: Constraint-Based Auto-Tuning in Python”, CC’25



```
# Input Size  
N = 1000  
  
# Step 1: Generate the Search Space  
WPT = TP('WPT',  
          Interval(1,N),  
          lambda WPT: N % WPT == 0)  
  
LS = TP('LS',  
        Interval(1,N),  
        lambda WPT,LS: (N/WPT) % LS == 0)  
  
# Step 2: Implement a Cost Function  
saxpy_kernel = # ... (kernel's code & name)  
  
N = np.int32(N)  
a = np.float32(np.random.random())  
x = np.random.rand(N).astype(np.float32)  
y = np.random.rand(N).astype(np.float32)  
  
cf = cuda.CostFunction(saxpy_cuda_kernel)  
      .device_id(0)  
      .kernel_args(N, a, x, y)  
      .grid_dim(lambda WPT, LS: N/WPT/LS)  
      .block_dim(lambda LS: LS)  
  
# Step 3: Explore the Search Space  
config = Tuner().tuning_parameters(WPT, LS)  
        .search_technique(AUCBandit())  
        .tune(cf, Evaluations(50))
```



¹ ATF also offers a GPL-based interface for (online-tuning) C++ programs [HPCC’17], as well as a DSL-based interface (offline tuning) [CCPE’18]

Experimental Results

MDH+ATF is experimentally evaluated in terms of ***Performance & Portability & Productivity***:

Competitors:

1. Scheduling Approach:

- Apache TVM [1] (GPU & CPU)

2. Polyhedral Compilers:

- PPCG [2] (GPU)
- Pluto [3] (CPU)

3. Domain-Specific Libraries:

- NVIDIA cuBLAS & cuDNN (GPU)
- Intel oneMKL & oneDNN (CPU)



[1] Chen et al., “TVM: An Automated End-to-End Optimizing Compiler for Deep Learning”, OSDI’18

[2] Verdoollaeghe et al., “Polyhedral Parallel Code Generation for CUDA”, TACO’13

[3] Bondhugula et al., “PLuTo: A Practical and Fully Automatic Polyhedral Program Optimization System”, PLDI’08

Case Studies:

1. Linear Algebra Routines:

- **Matrix Multiplication (MatMul)**
- Matrix-Vector Multiplication (MatVec)
- Dot Product (Dot)

2. Stencil Computations:

- Jacobi Computation (Jacobi3D)
- Gaussian Convolution (Conv2D)

3. Quantum Chemistry:

- Coupled Cluster (CCSD(T))

4. Data Mining:

- Probabilistic Record Linkage (PRL)

5. Deep Learning:

- **Multi-Channel Convolution (MCC)**
- Capsule-Style Convolution (MCC_Capsule)

Experimental Results

Case Study: Matrix Multiplication (MatMul)

Performance:

Linear Algebra	NVIDIA Ampere GPU		Linear Algebra	Intel Skylake CPU		
	MatMul			MatMul		
	10,500,64	1024,1024,1024		10,500,64	1024,1024,1024	
TVM+Ansor	1.00	1.00	TVM+Ansor	1.06	1.15	
PPCG	2.20	2.73	Pluto	3.21	12.25	
PPCG+ATF	1.20	1.87	Pluto+ATF	2.98	4.78	
cuBLAS	1.40	0.92	oneMKL	6.27	0.69	
cuBLASEx	1.20	0.91	oneMKL(JIT)	0.65	-	
cuBLASLt	1.20	0.88				

Portability:

Linear Algebra	Pennycook Metric	
	MatMul	10,500,64 1024,1024,1024
MDH+ATF	0.88	0.54
TVM+Ansor	0.83	0.50

Productivity:

```

def matmul(T: BasicType, I: int, J: int, K: int):
    @mdh()
    def matmul__T_I_J_K():
        return (
            out_view[T](C=[lambda i, j, k: (i,j)),
            md_hom[I, J, K] f_mul, cc, cc, pw(add)),
            inp_view[T, T](A=[lambda i, j, k: (i,k),
                            B=[lambda i, j, k: (k,j)])
        )
    return matmul__T_I_J_K

```



Higher **Performance** than vendor libraries; Highest **Portability**; **Productive**, by requiring basic algebraic properties only

Experimental Results

Case Study: Multi-Channel Convolution (MCC)

Performance:

Deep Learning	NVIDIA Ampere GPU			
	ResNet-50	VGG-16		
TVM+Ansor	1.00	1.05	0.93	0.88
PPCG	3456.16	-	1661.14	5.77
PPCG+ATF	3.28	13.76	4.26	9.46
cuDNN	0.92	1.85	1.22	1.94



Deep Learning

Deep Learning	Intel Skylake CPU			
	ResNet-50	VGG-16		
TVM+Ansor	1.53	1.14	1.97	2.38
Pluto	355.81	364.43	130.80	186.25
Pluto+ATF	13.08	170.69	3.11	53.61
oneDNN	0.39	5.07	1.22	9.01



Portability:

Deep Learning	Pennycook Metric			
	ResNet-50	VGG-16		
MDH+ATF	0.67	0.91	0.98	0.97
TVM+Ansor	0.53	0.89	0.76	0.70

Productivity:

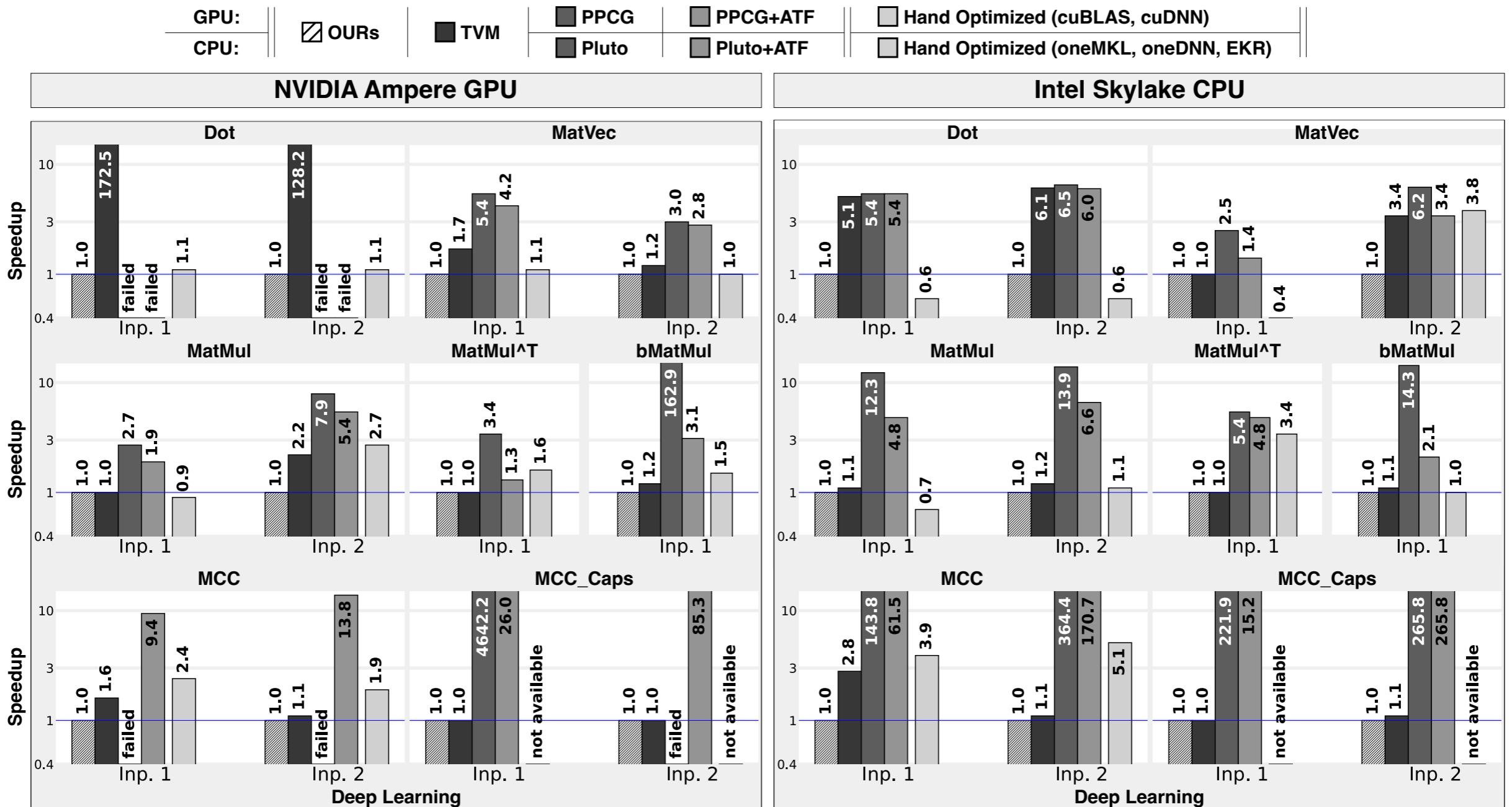


```
def mcc(T: BasicType,
       N: int, P: int, Q: int, K: int, R: int, S: int, C: int):
    @mdh(inp=img=Buffer[T, [N, (2 * P) + R - 1, (2 * Q) + S - 1, C]])
    def mcc__T_N_P_Q_K_R_S_C():
        return (
            out_view[T](...),
            md_hom[N, P, Q, K, R, S, C](...),
            inp_view[T, T1(
                img=[lambda n, p, q, k, r, s, c:
                     (n, (2 * p) + r, (2 * q) + s, c)],
                flt=[lambda n, p, q, k, r, s, c:
                     (k, r, s, c)],
            ),
            )
        )
    return mcc__T_N_P_Q_K_R_S_C
```

Higher Performance than vendor libraries; Highest Portability; Productive, by capturing buffer sizes in its type system

Experimental Results

Further Case Studies:



MDH+ATF achieve similar PPP advantages for these studies

Experimental Results

Why does MDH+ATF achieves such PPP ?

Performance:

- Exploits **algebraic high-level information** (reductions operators)
- **Rich optimization space** (data layouts, block parallelization, ...)

Portability:

- Optimization driven by **common algebraic properties** of computations
- **Auto-tuning-friendly** optimization space

Productivity:

- **User-facing language** designed to be algebraically **uniform & minimalistic & structured**
- **Formally** grounded

MDH+ATF leverages **algebraic properties** of AI computations for **aggressive, device-agnostic** optimization and **concise formulation** of computations

Summary

- **MDH+ATF** combines three key goals – ***Performance*** & ***Portability*** & ***Productivity*** – as compared to related approaches
- **MDH** formally **introduces program representations** on both:
 - **high level**, for conveniently expressing – in one uniform formalism – the various kinds of AI computations, agnostic from hardware and optimization details, while still capturing all information relevant for generating high-performance program code
 - **low level**, which allows uniformly reasoning – in the same formalism – about optimized (de/re)-compositions of AI computations for the memory and core hierarchies of contemporary parallel architectures (GPUs, CPUs, etc)
 - **lowers** instances in its high-level representation to device- and data-optimized instances in its low-level representation, in a **formally sound** manner, by introducing a generic search space that is based on **performance-critical parameters & auto-tuning**
- **ATF** automatically **identifies optimized values of performance-critical program parameters** that may be **constrained**
- Our **experiments** confirm that MDH+ATF often achieves higher ***Performance*** & ***Portability*** & ***Productivity*** than popular state-of-practice approaches, including hand-optimized libraries provided by vendors

MDH: WIP & Future Directions

Many promising future directions (detailed discussion available [here](#)):

High-Level Program Transformations (a.k.a. Fusion)

`md_hom(g, (+, ..., +)) o md_hom(f, (+, ..., +))`

→ `md_hom(g o f, (+, ..., +))`

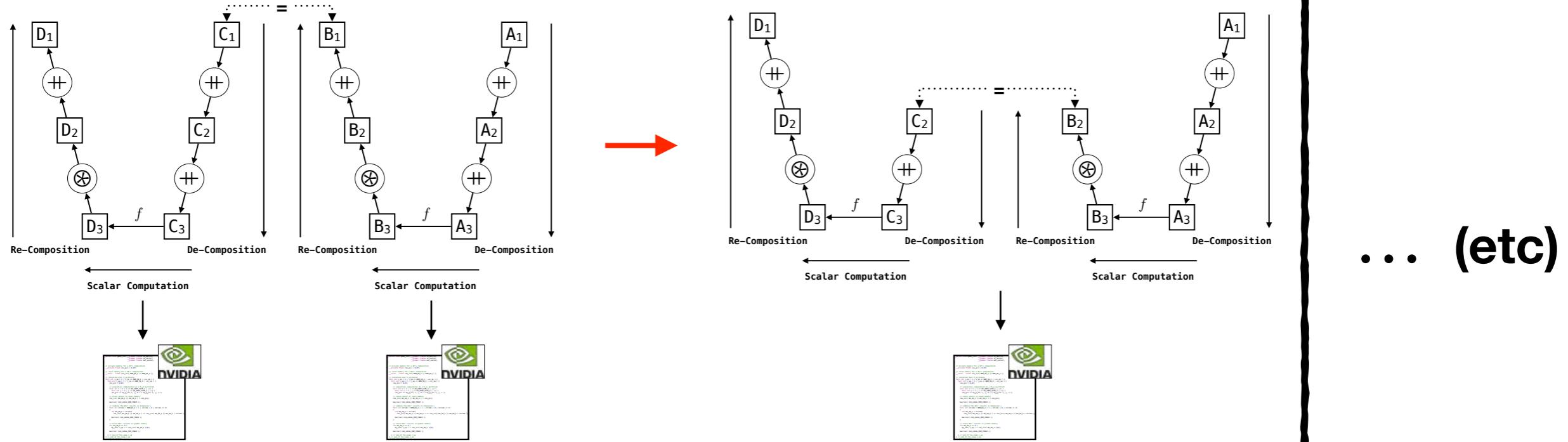
Sparse Computations

...

Domain-Specific HW

...

Low-Level Program Transformations (a.k.a. Fusion)



We consider **MDH** to be a **promising (formal) foundation** for these goals,
e.g., due to its **uniform representation** and its **captured algebraic information**



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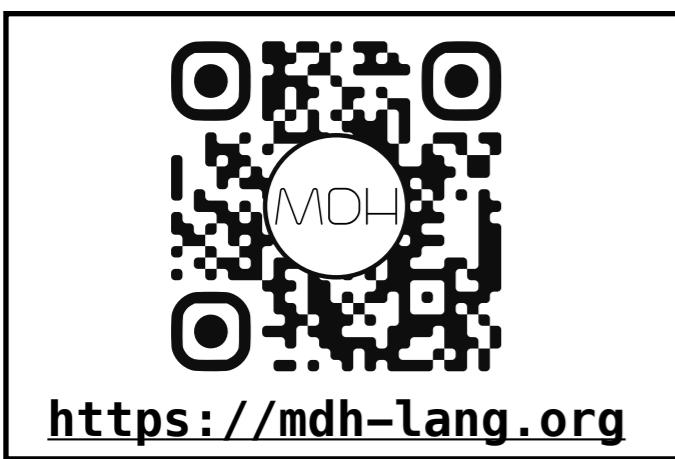
Questions?



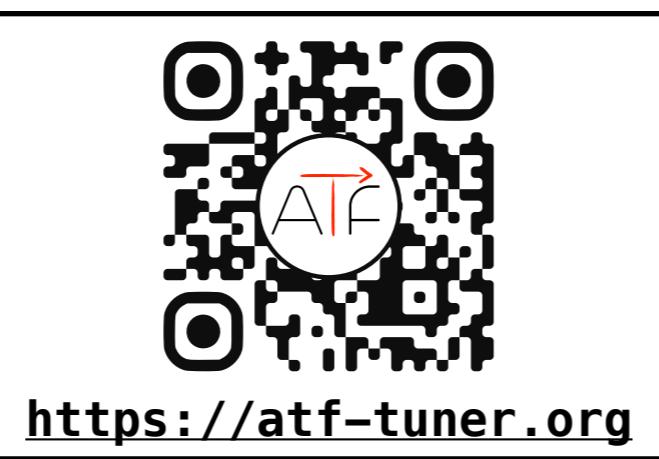
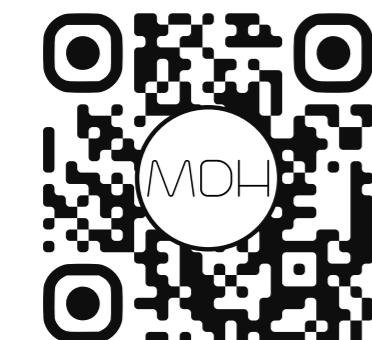
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Richard
Schulze



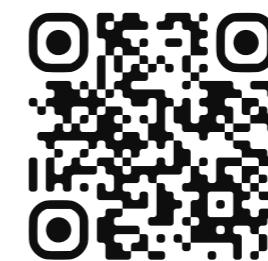
<https://mdh-lang.org>



<https://atf-tuner.org>

Code
Generation

Code
Optimization



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