JIT in MegEngine

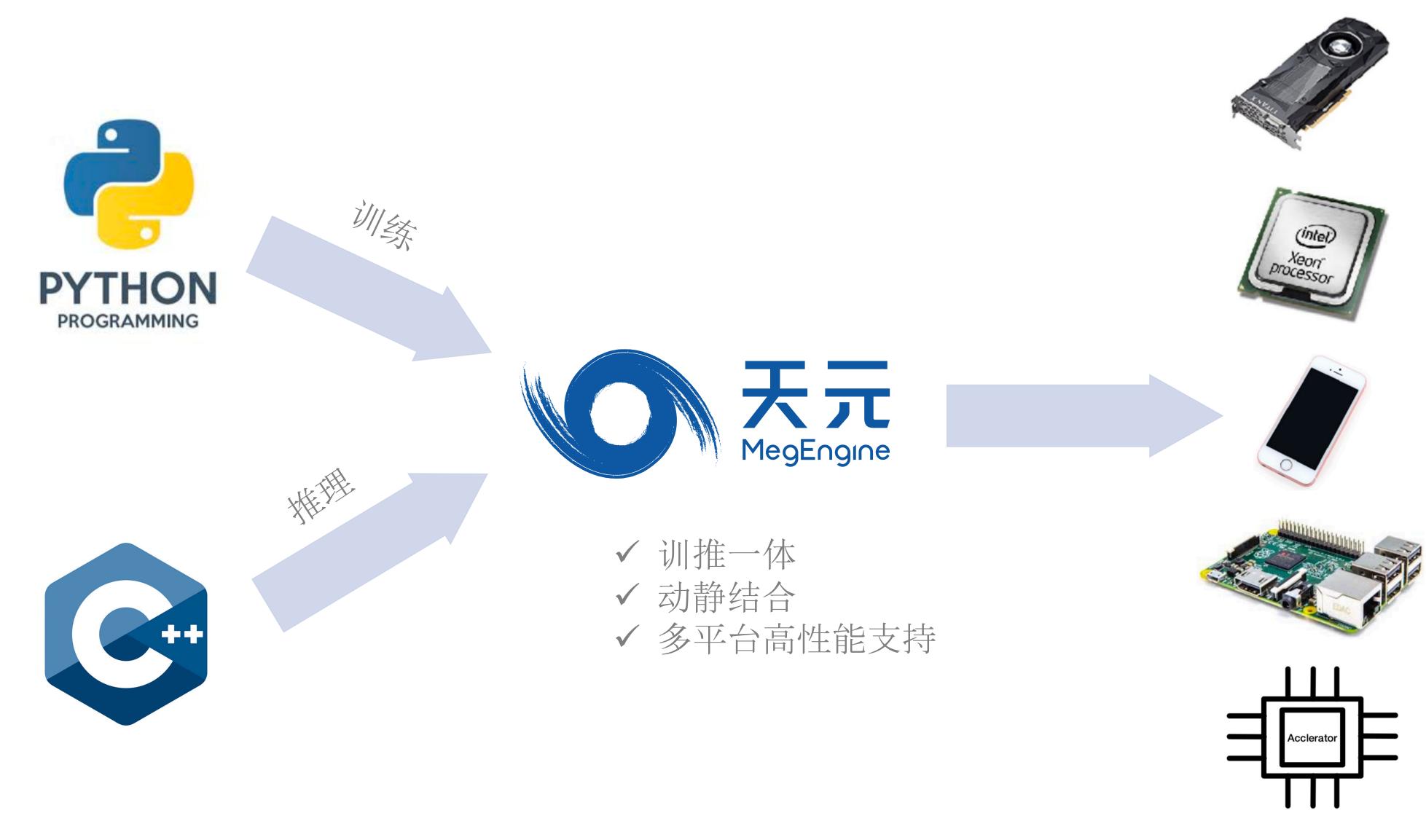
王彪 wangbiao@megvii.com





MegEngine

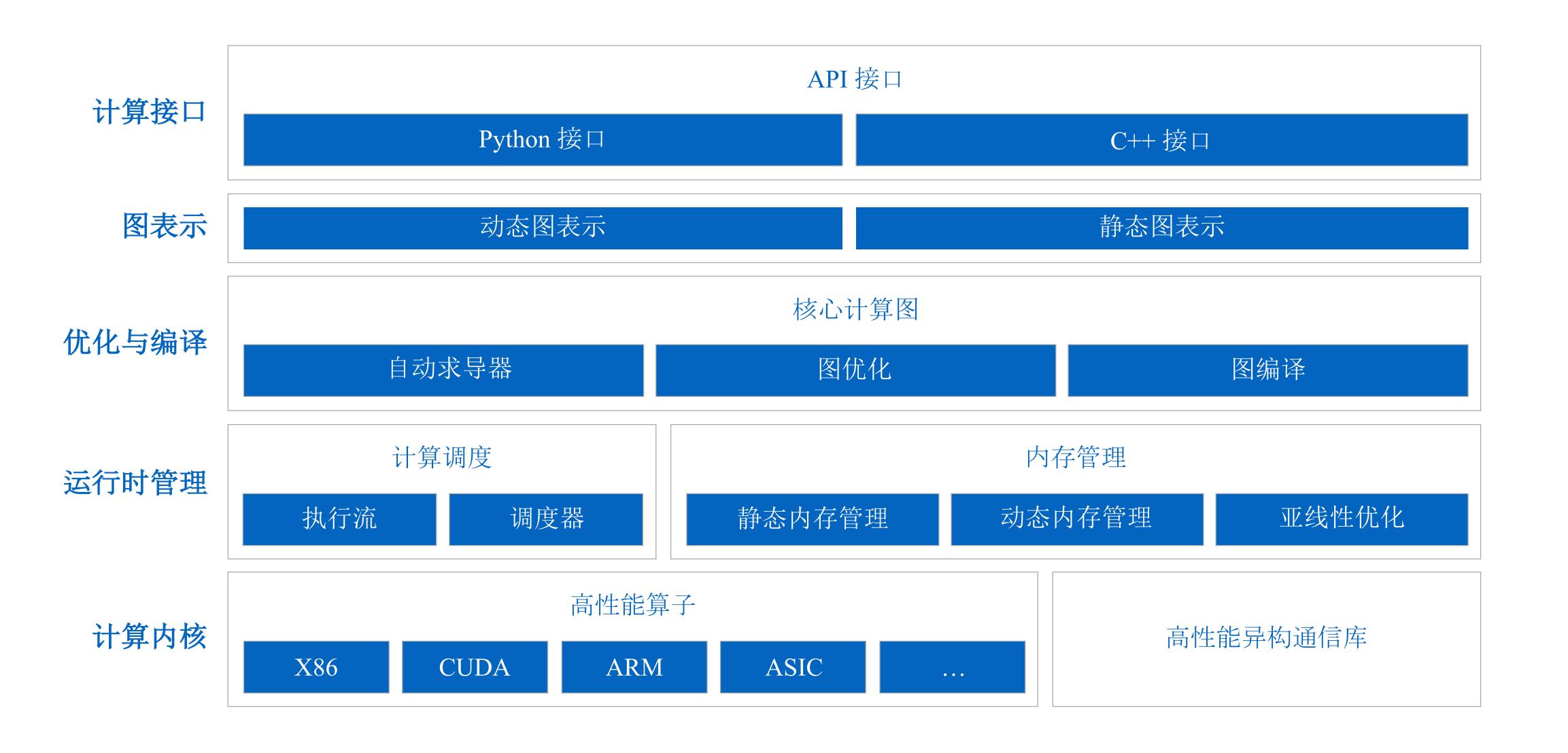




GitHub(欢迎star):https://github.com/MegEngine

| MegEngine 架构

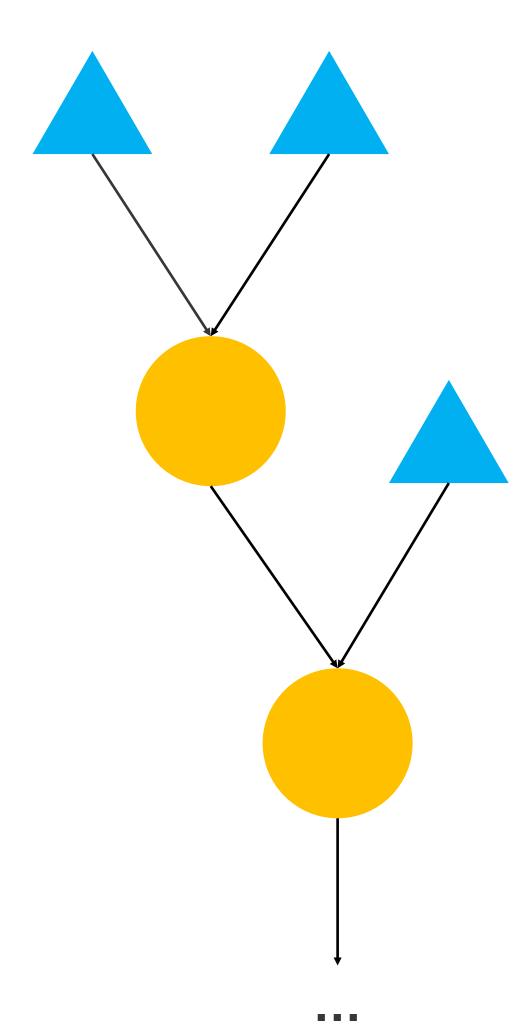




MegEngine 静态图模式

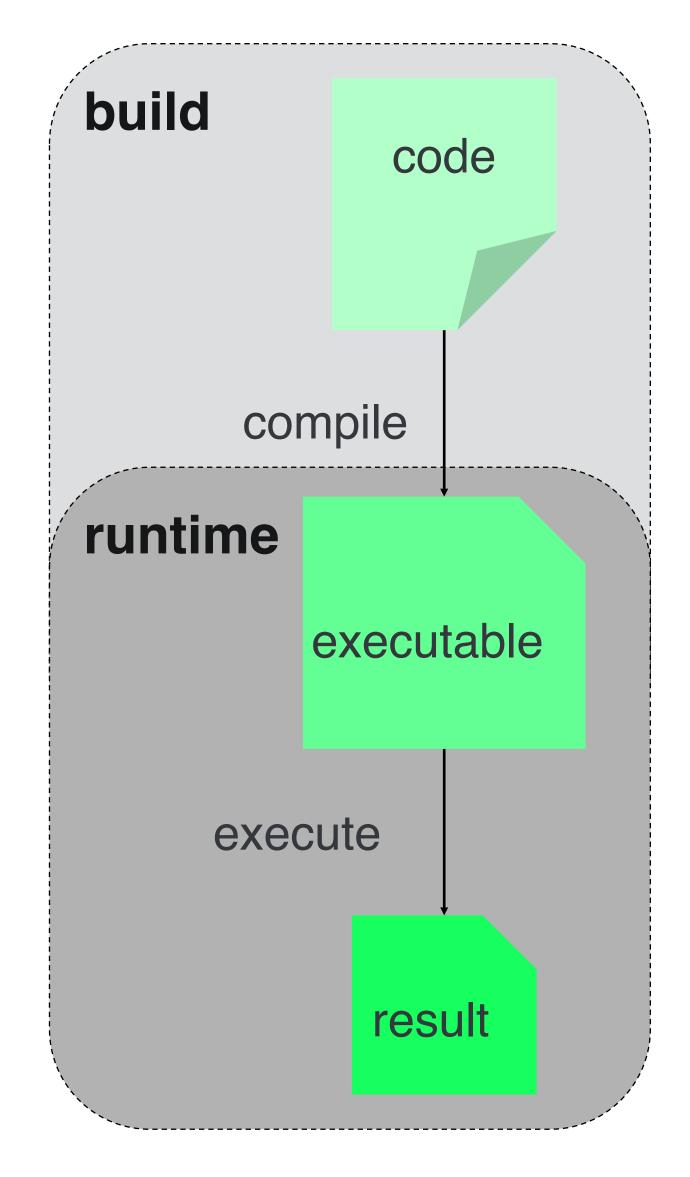


```
if __name__ == '__main___':
  gm = ad.GradManager().attach(model.parameters())
  opt = optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=0.0125, momentum=0.9,
weight_decay=1e-4,)
  # 通过 trace 转换为静态图
  @trace(symbolic=True)
  def train():
    with gm:
       logits = model(image)
       loss = F.loss.cross_entropy(logits, label)
       gm.backward(loss)
    opt.step()
    opt.clear_grad()
     return loss
  loss = train()
  loss.numpy()
```

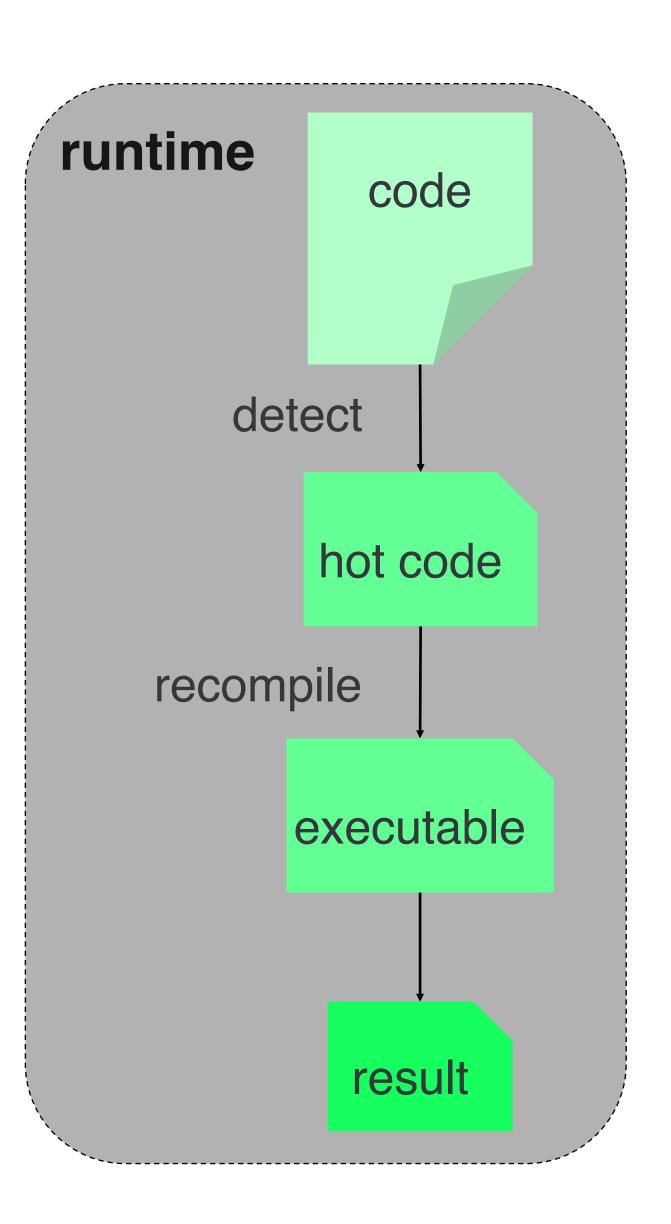


AOT and JIT





Ahead-of-time (AOT)



Just-in-time (JIT)

Outline



1 Motivation

4 Evaluation



② Detect Fusion

3 JIT Compilation

MegEngine 中的 Elemwise 模式



Unary				
NEGATE				
SIGMOID				
SIN				
TANH				
FAST_TANH				
ROUND				
ERF				
ERFINV				
ERFC				
ERFCINV				
HSWISH				

Binary				
ABS_GRAD	SWISH_GT0			
ADD	TANH_GRAD			
FLOOR_DIV	TRUE_DIV			
MAX	LOG_SUM_EXP			
MIN	LT			
MOD	LEQ			
EXP	EQ			
MUL	SHL			
POW	SHR			
SIGMOID_GRAD	FAST_TANH_GRAD			
SUB	RMULH			
ATAN2	H_SWISH_GRAD			

Fused Binary				
FUSE_ADD_RELU	max(x+y, 0)			
FUSE_ADD_SIGMOID	$1/(1+\exp(-(x+y)))$			
FUSE_ADD_TANH	tanh(x+y)			
FUSE_ADD_H_SWISH	hawish(x+y)			

More				
COND_LEQ_MOV	x <= y ? z : 0			
FUSE_MUL_ADD3	a * b + c			
FUSE_MUL_ADD4	a * b + c * d			

CNN 中的 Elemwise 分析



model	batchsize	elemwise computation / total computation(%)	elemwise time/total time(%)
	1	0.102054232	4.6
resnet50	8	0.102085366	10.8
	16	0.102080177	11.9
	1	0.70333333	4.1
mobilenetV2	8	0.704592902	8.9
	16	0.704627697	11.9
	1	0.02927408	5.8
vgg16	8	0.029277172	7.1
	16	0.029342568	9.4

training 图纯 device kernel 执行时间



设子图中的 opetator 集合为 O_i (0 <= i <= N)

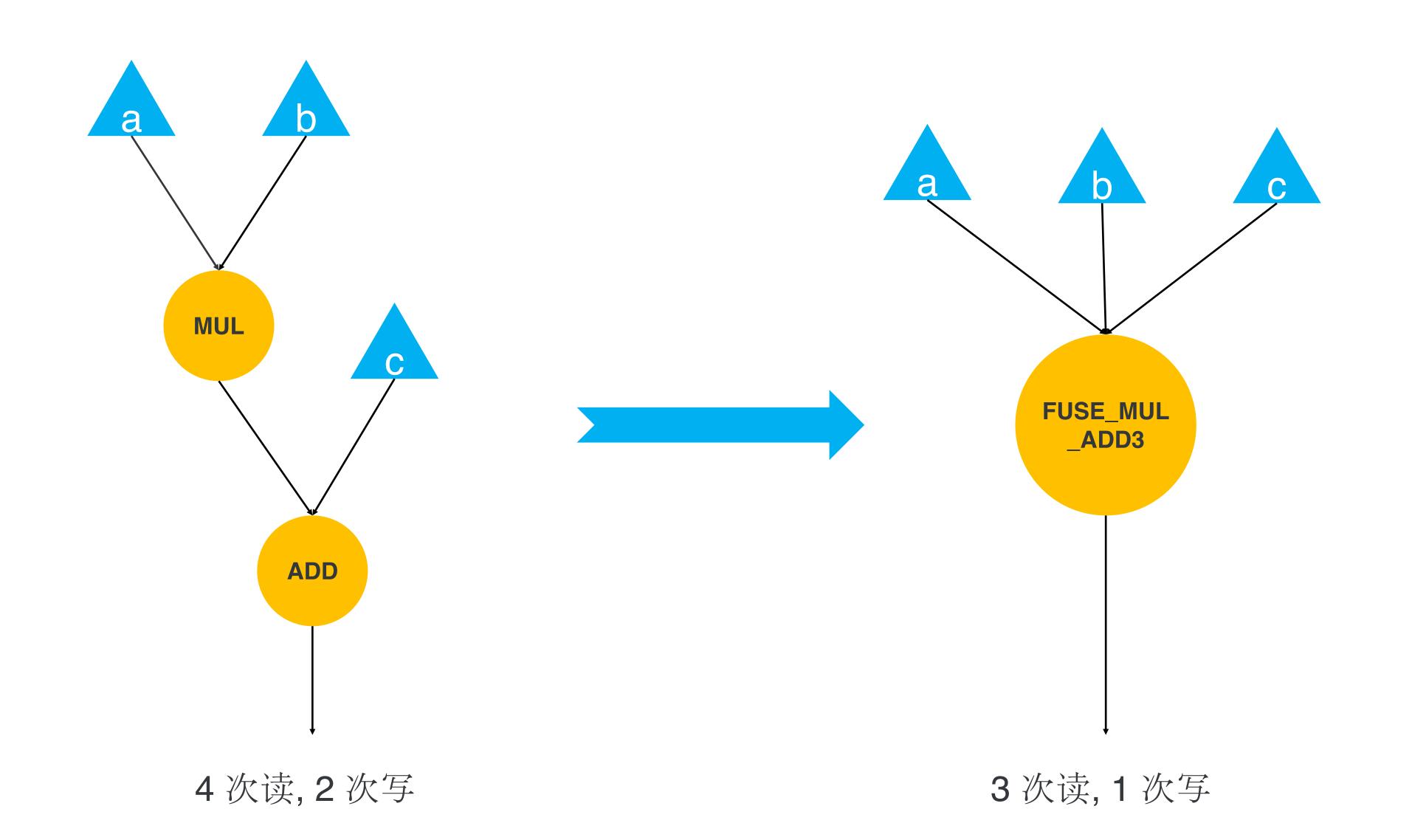
INP_i表示第 i 个 operator 的 input 个数

OUP_i 表示第 i 个 operator 的 output 个数

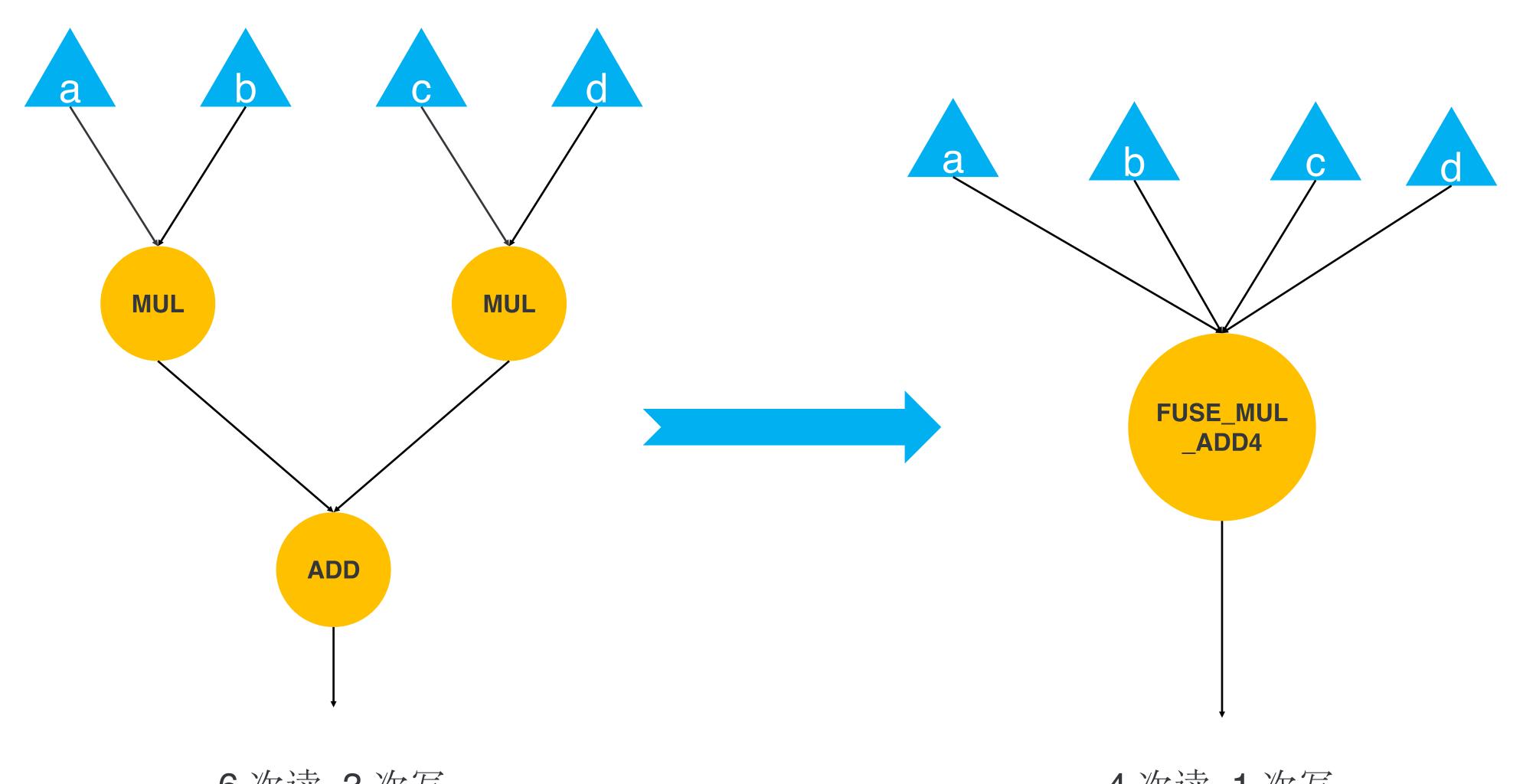
则整个子图的读次数为 $\sum_{i=0}^{N} INP_i$, 写次数为 $\sum_{i=0}^{N} OUP_i$.

Elemwise Fusion 可以减少子图中的 operator 的数量,自然可以减少 operator 之间的读写次数.





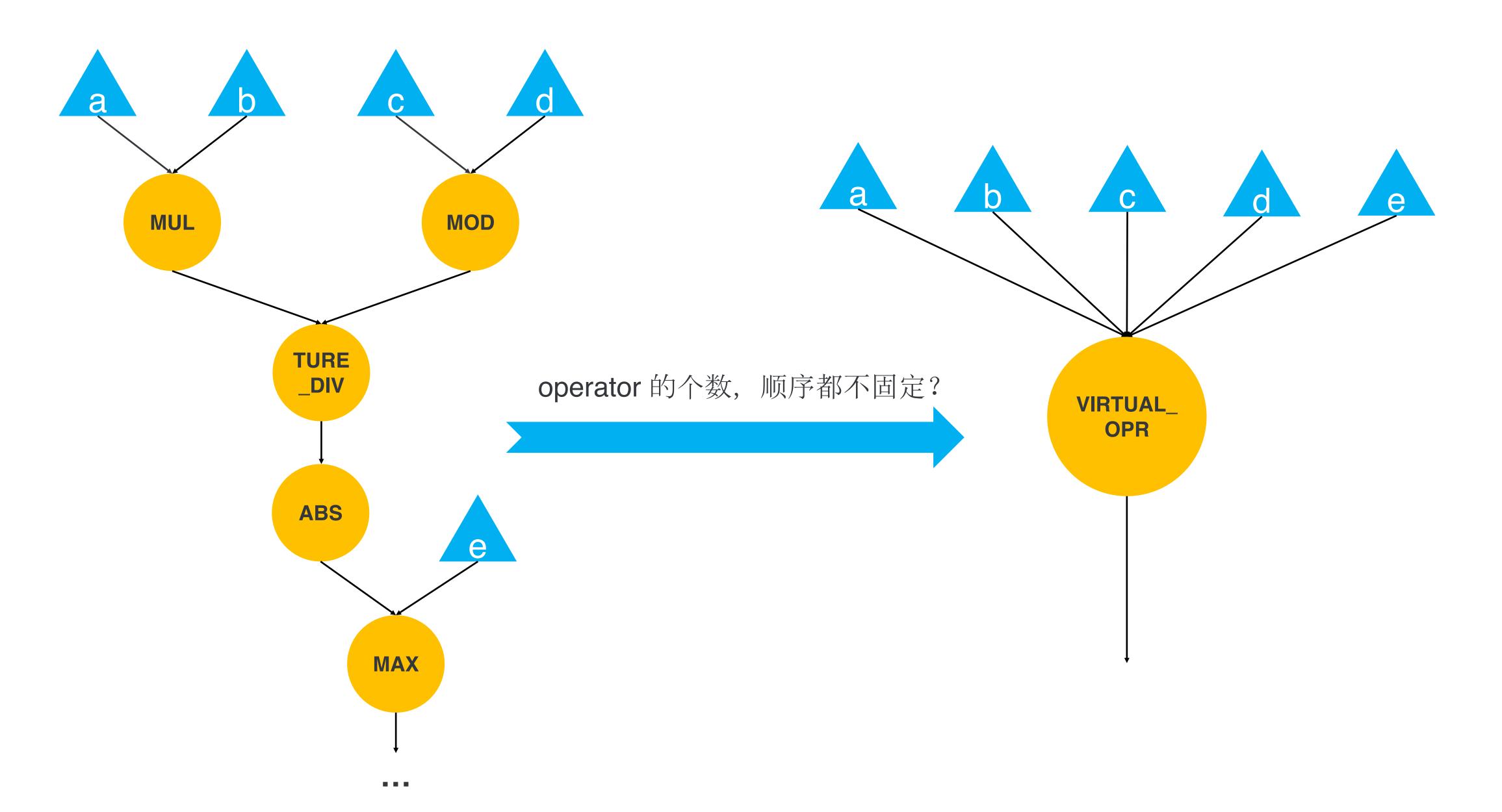




6 次读, 3 次写

4 次读, 1 次写





为啥用 JIT



CNN 模型特征

- > 静态图模式下模型结构一般不变
- ➤ 模型训练过程历经很多个 iter/min_batch, 输入数据的 shape 不变

使用 JIT 的好处

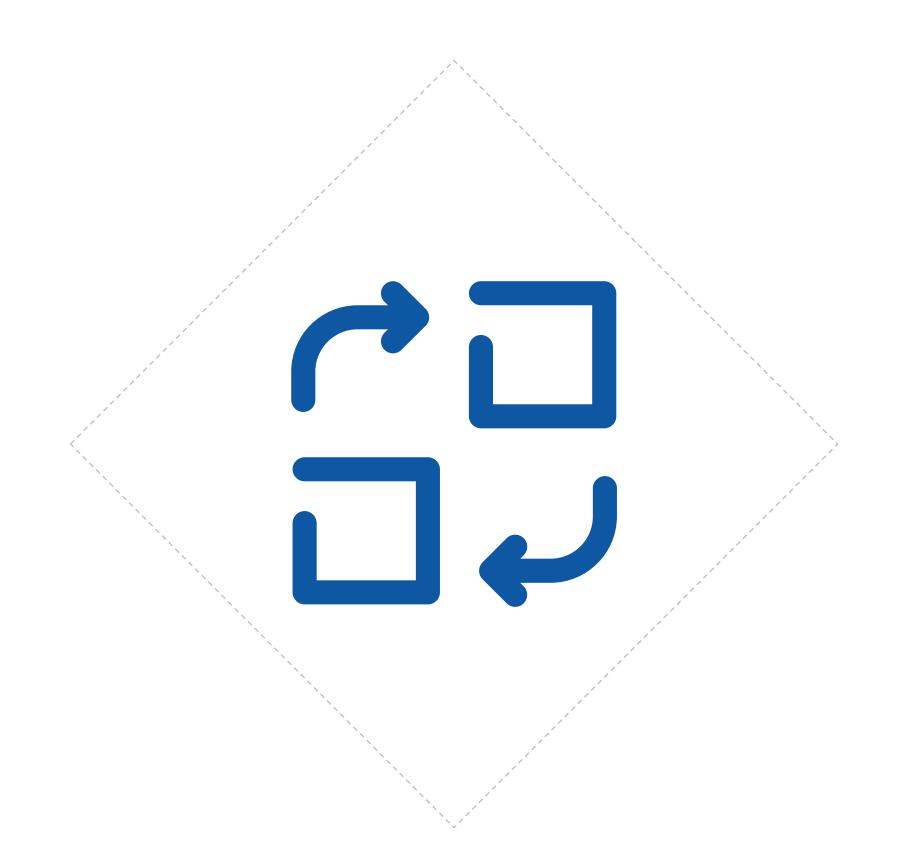
- > 仅需要在首次运行时编译一次
- > 有较强的可移植性
- ➤ 解决 elemwise 模式组合爆炸的问题

OUTLINE



1 Motivation

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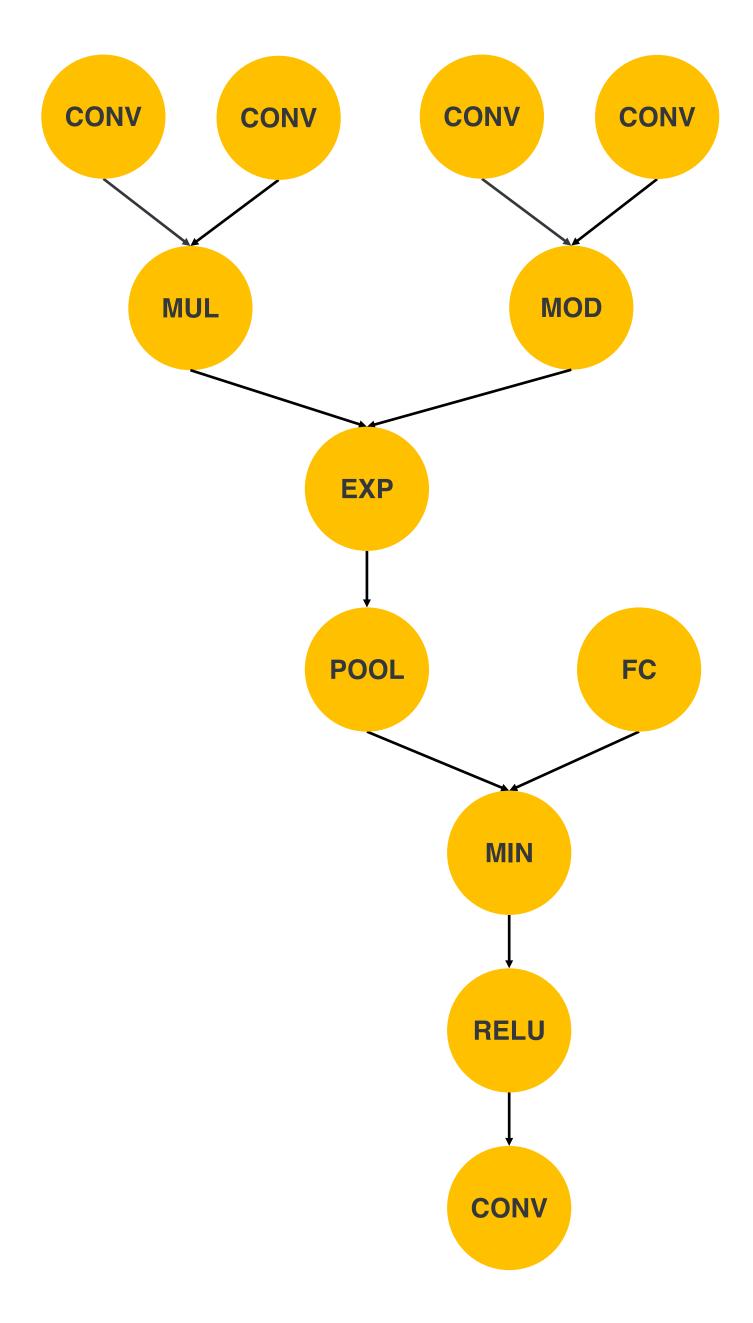
② Detect Fusion

3 JIT Compilation

Detect Fusion

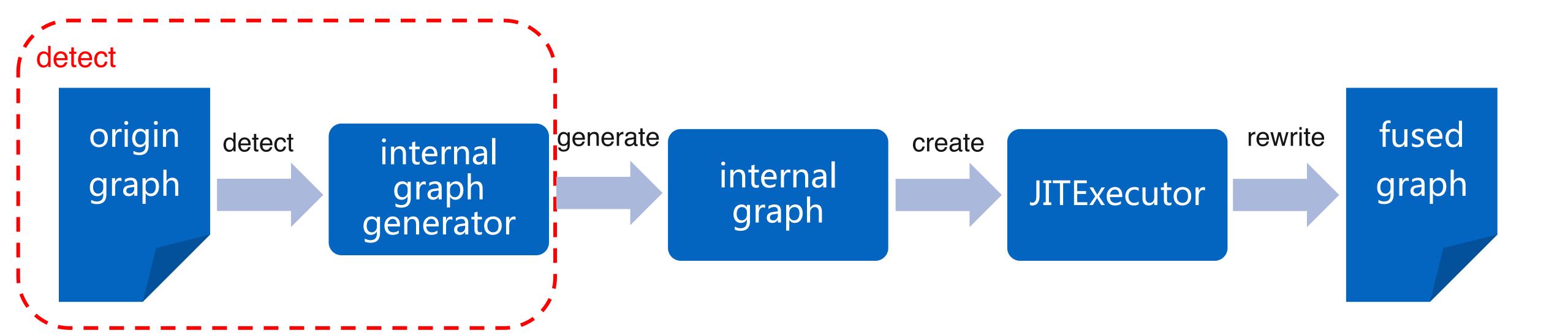
MEGVIII 町视

该计算图中可融合的子图是?



Detect Fusion







设

G:计算图

opr:图G中的算子

var:opr的输入/输出



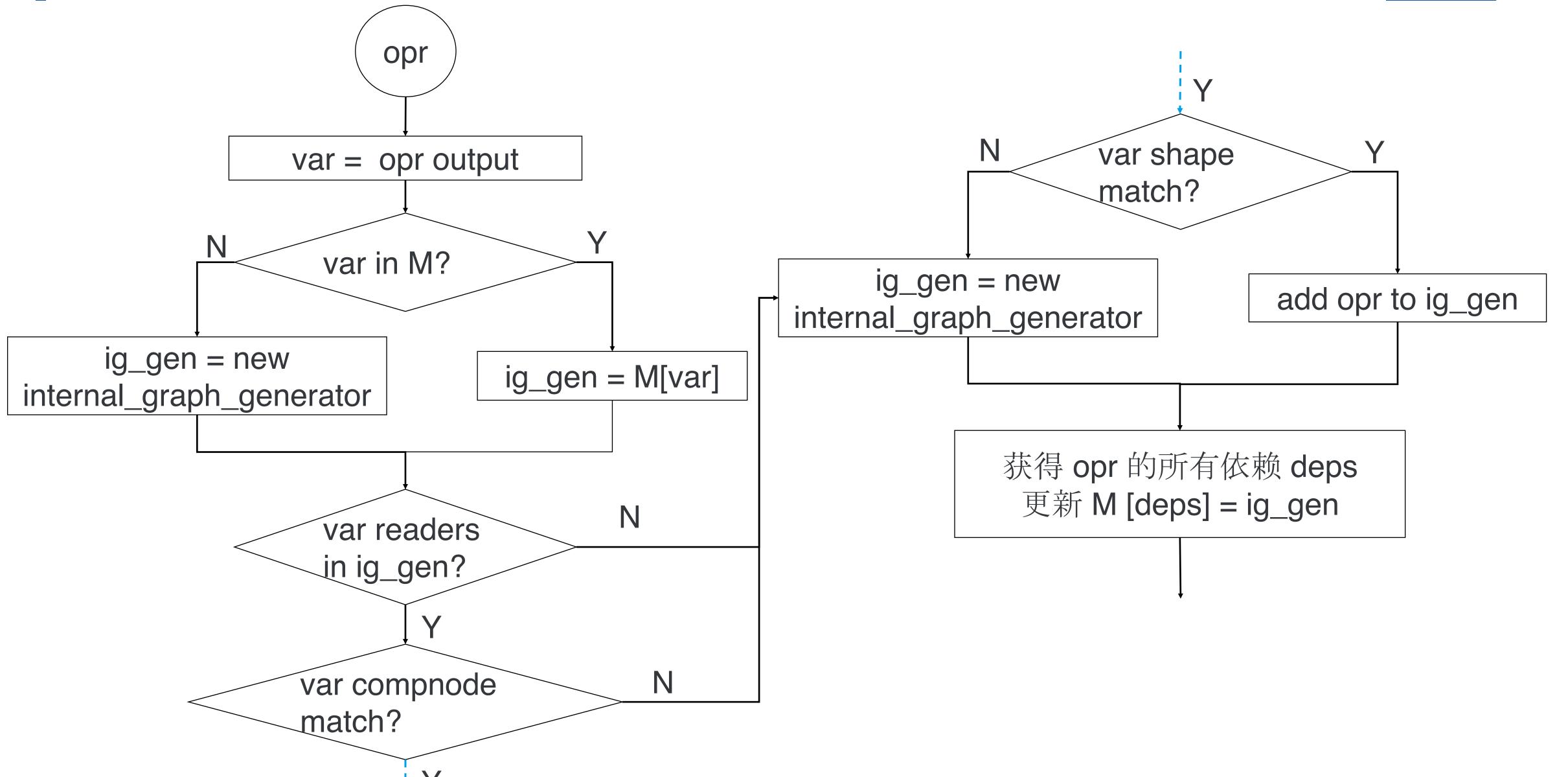
Algorithm: detect – 检测可以 fuse 的子图

input: G-原始计算图

output: M – 子图的 output var 与对应的 internal graph generator

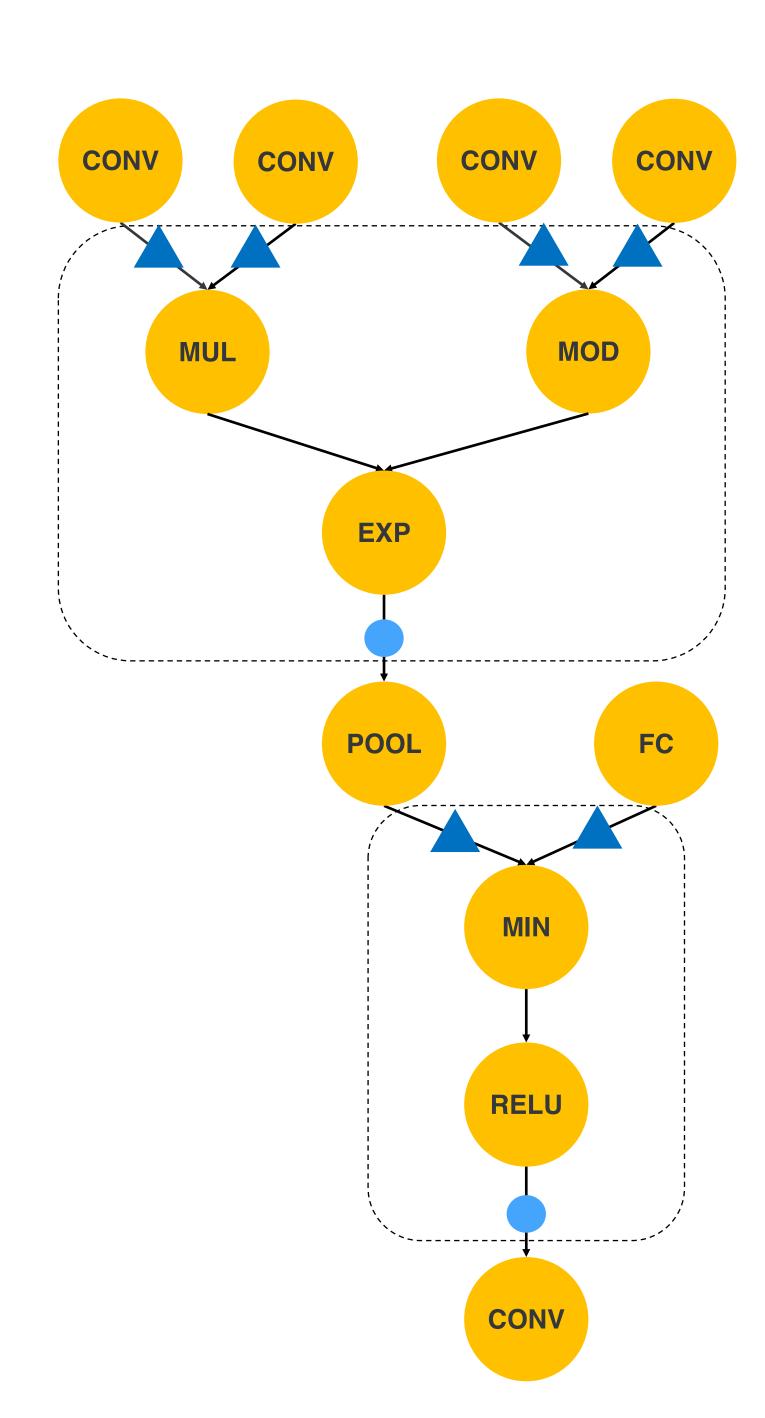
- 1. 按照逆拓扑序列遍历图 G 中的算子 opr
- 2. 如果 opr 不是 Elemwise/PowC/TypeCvt/Reduce/Dimshuffle/JITExecutor, 返回步骤1
- 3. 如果 opr 的 input/output 数据类型不是 float32/float16, 返回步骤1
- 4. process_opr(opr)
- 5. 转到步骤 1





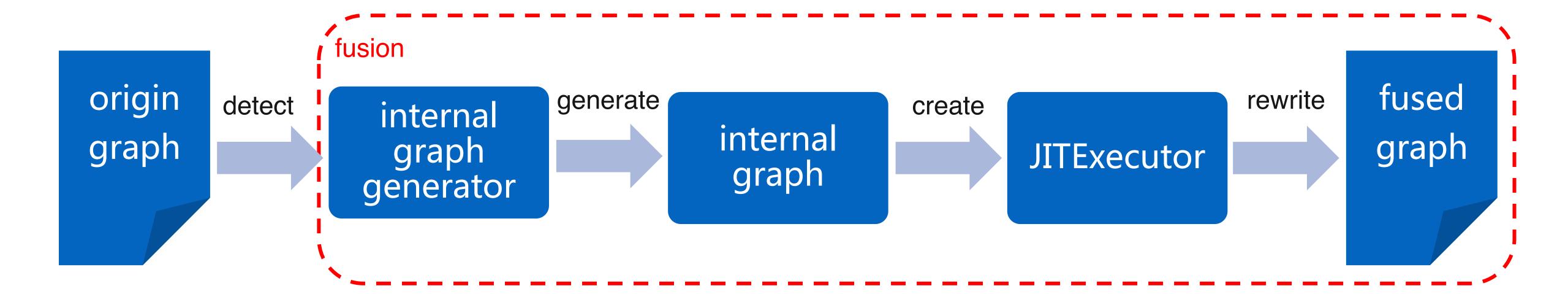
MEGVII B广视

- end point
- input



Detect Fusion







Algorithm: fusion – 将检测出的子图 fuse 成一个 opr

input:G-原始计算图;M-子图的 output var 与对应的 internal graph generator;

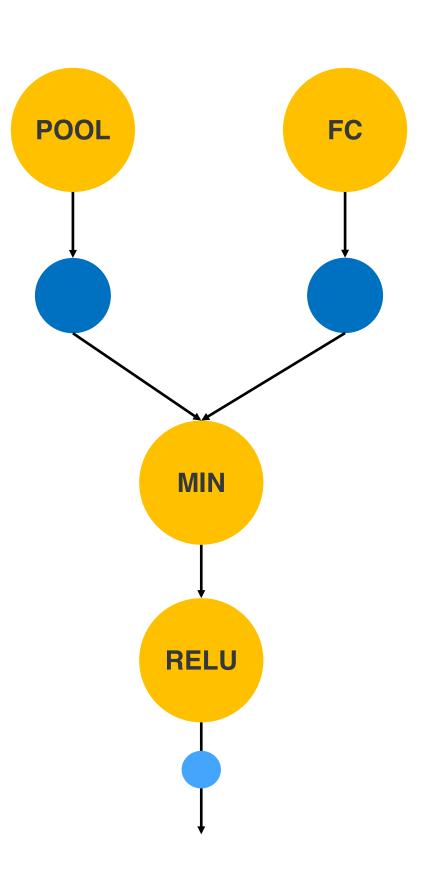
output: fuse 后的计算图 G'

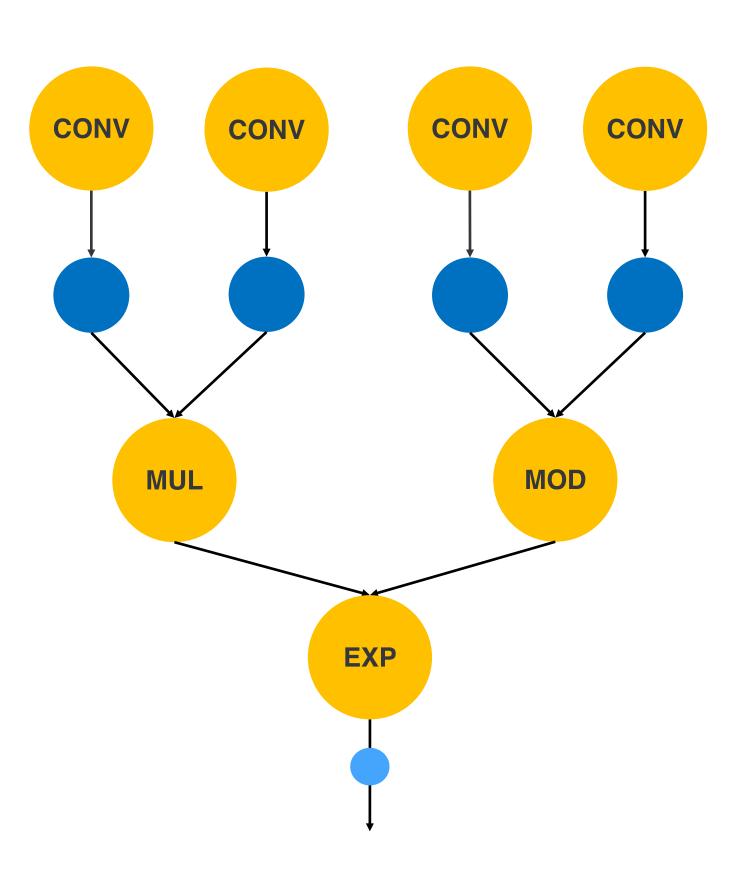
- 1. 按照拓扑序列遍历图 G 中的算子 opr
- 2. 若 opr 的 input var 不是 endpoint, 返回步骤 1
- 3. 从 M 中拿到 var 对应的 internal graph generator, 生成 internal graph
- 4. 从 internal graph 创建 JITExecutor
- 5. 写回原始的计算图 G
- 6. 转到步骤 1



internal graph generator -> internal graph

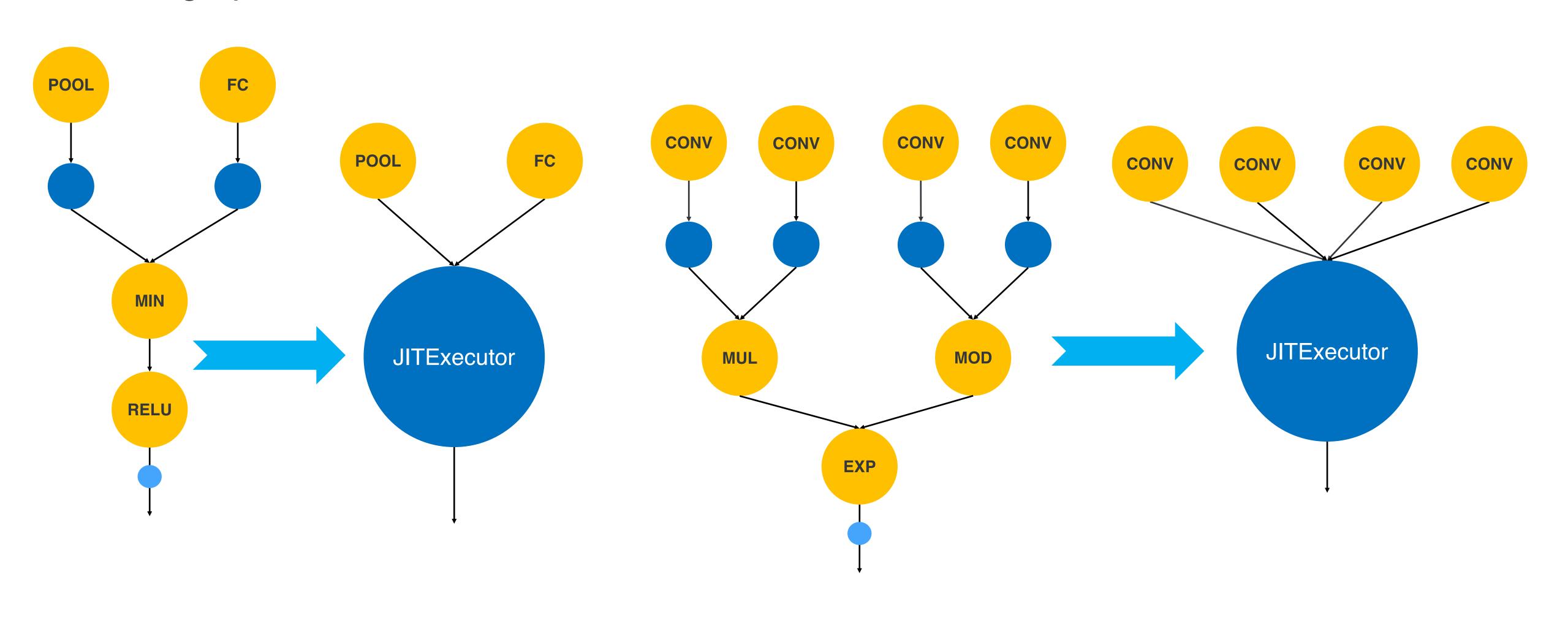
- end point
- JITPlaceholder Opr





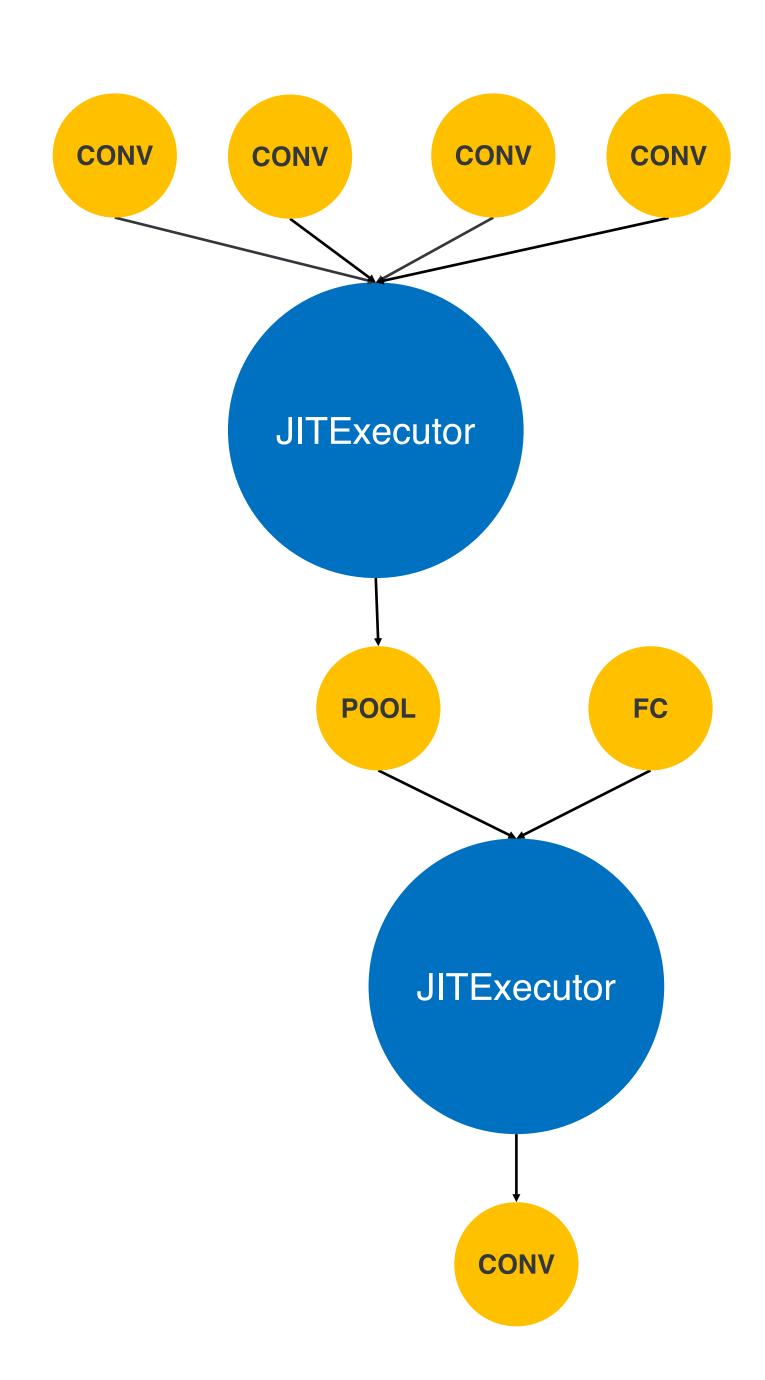


internal graph -> JITExecutor



MEGVII 町视

写回计算图



OUTLINE



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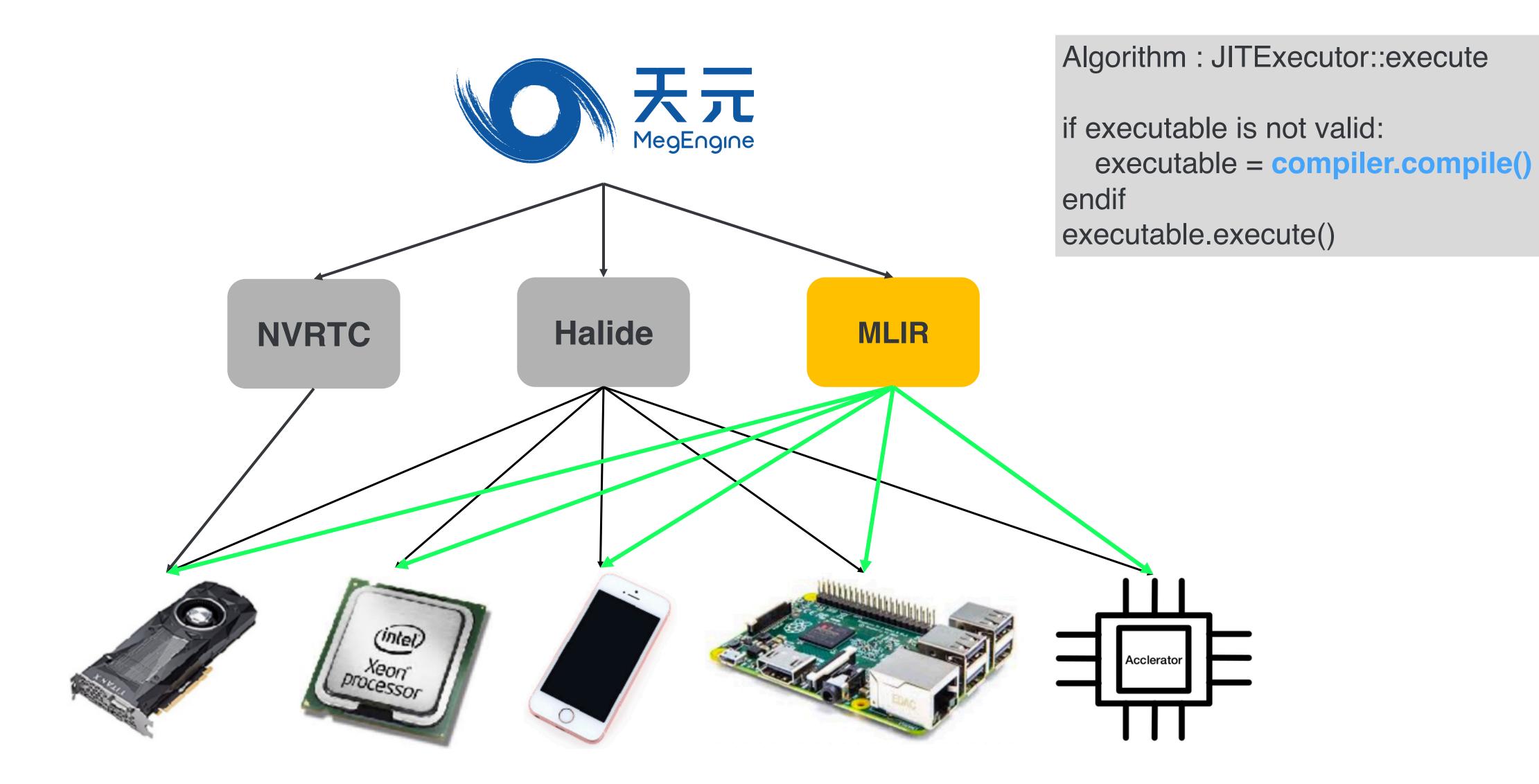


2 Detect Fusion

3 JIT Compilation

JIT Compilation





MLIR



MLIR(Multi-Level Intermediate Representation)

1. Operator level

2. Loop level

3. Low-level:类似汇编语言

```
%C = "mgb.matmul"(%A, %B)
: (memref<2048x2048xf32>, memref<2048x2048xf32>) ->
tensor<2048x2048xf32>
```

```
affine.for %i = 0 to 2048 {
    affine.for %j = 0 to 2048 {
        affine.for %k = 0 to 2048 {
            %a = affine.load %A[%i, %k] : memref<2048x2048xf32>
            %b = affine. load %B[%k, %j] : memref<2048x2048xf32>
            %c = affine. load %C[%i, %j] : memref<2048x2048xf32>
            %p = mulf %a, %b : f32
            %co = addf %c, %p : f32
            affine. store %co, %C[%i, %j] : memref<2048x2048xf32>
        }
    }
}
```

```
%a = load %A[%i2, %i3] : memref<2048x2048xf32>
%b = load %B[%i2, %i3] : memref<2048x2048xf32>
%c = addf %a, %b : f32
store %c, %C[%i2, %i3] : memref<2048x2048xf32>
```

MLIR



MLIR 可以做:

- ➤ 表达数据流图(如静态图模式下的 MegEngine Graph)
- ➤ 进行各种优化如算子融合(kernel fusion)、循环融合、分块和内存格式(memory layout)转换等
- ▶自动代码生成、自动向量化
- > 表达适用于专用加速器的语言

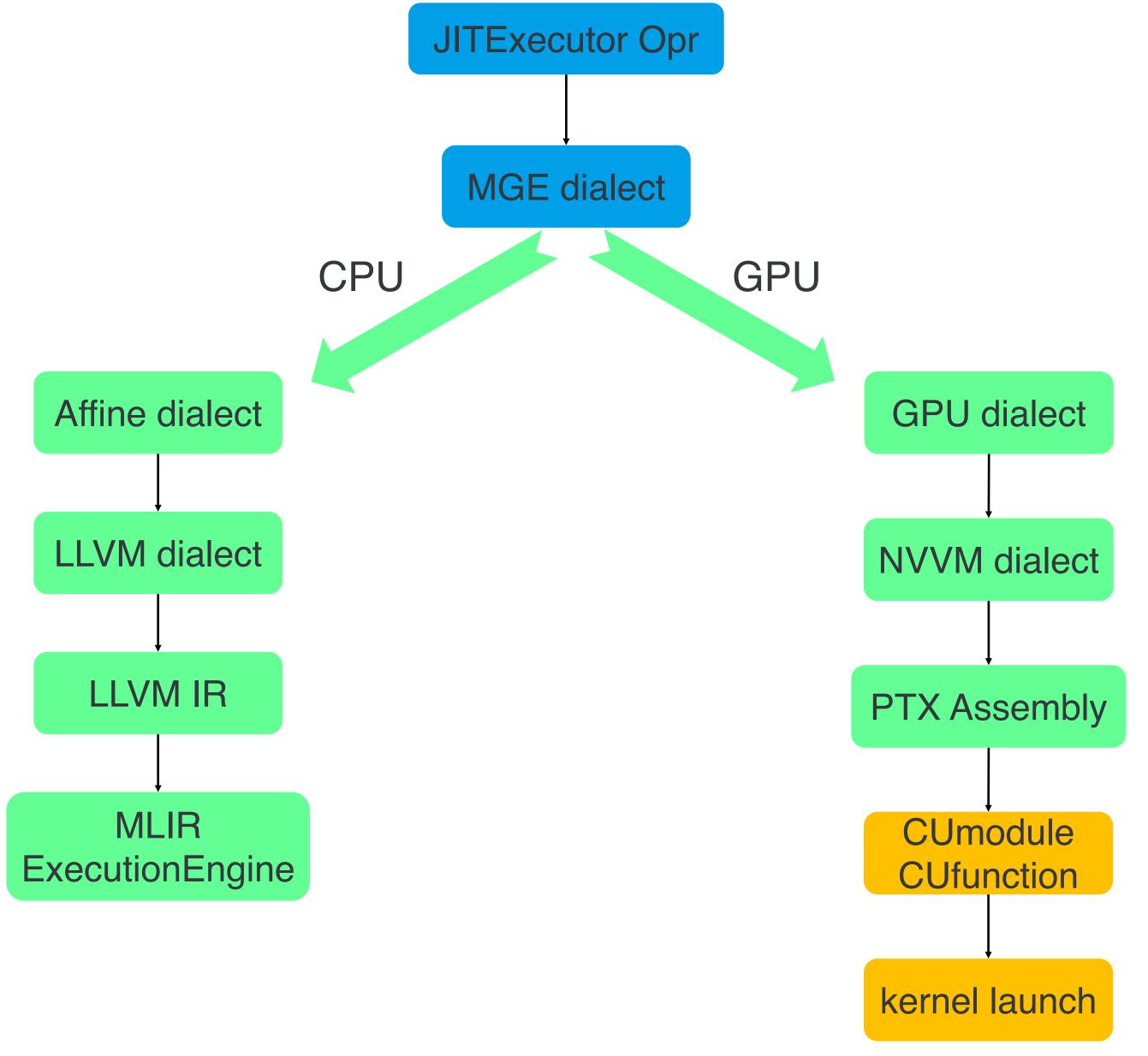
Dialect:一个算子、类型、属性的抽象集合(MGE dialect, Affine dialect, GPU dialect, LLVM dialect)

Lowering: dialect 之间的转换,例如 MGE dialect -> Affine dialect

Lowering is all we need!

JIT Compilation



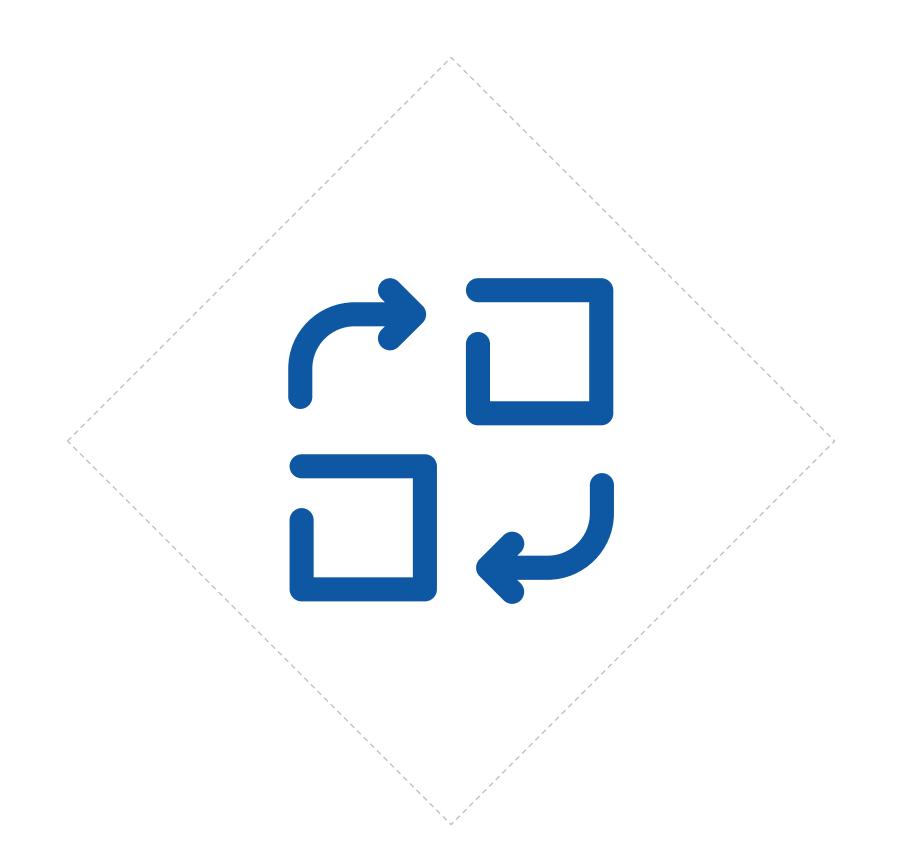


OUTLINE



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② Detect Fusion

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Evaluation



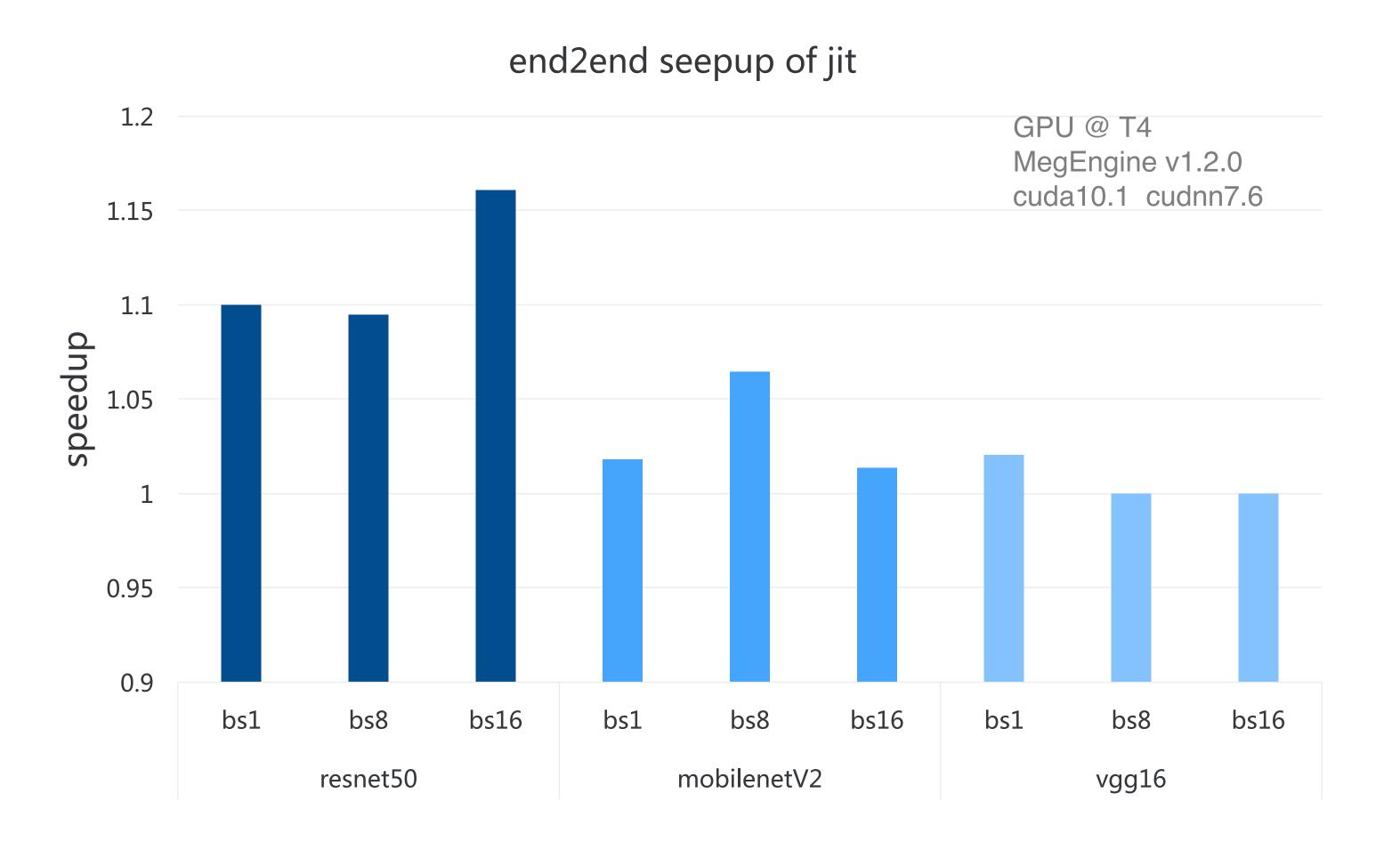
- 1. cmake 源码编译 MegEngine (仅 MLIR 需要)
- 2. 改 python 代码

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    gm = ad.GradManager().attach(model.parameters())
    opt = optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=0.0125, momentum=0.9, weight_decay=1e-4,)
# 通过 trace 转换为静态图
    @trace(symbolic=True, opt_level=3)
    def train():
        with gm:
        logits = model(image)
        loss = F.loss.cross_entropy(logits, label)
        gm.backward(loss)
        opt.step()
        opt.clear_grad()
        return loss
        loss = train()
        loss.numpy()
```

3. export MGB_JIT_BACKEND= "MLIR" / "NVRTC" / "HALIDE"

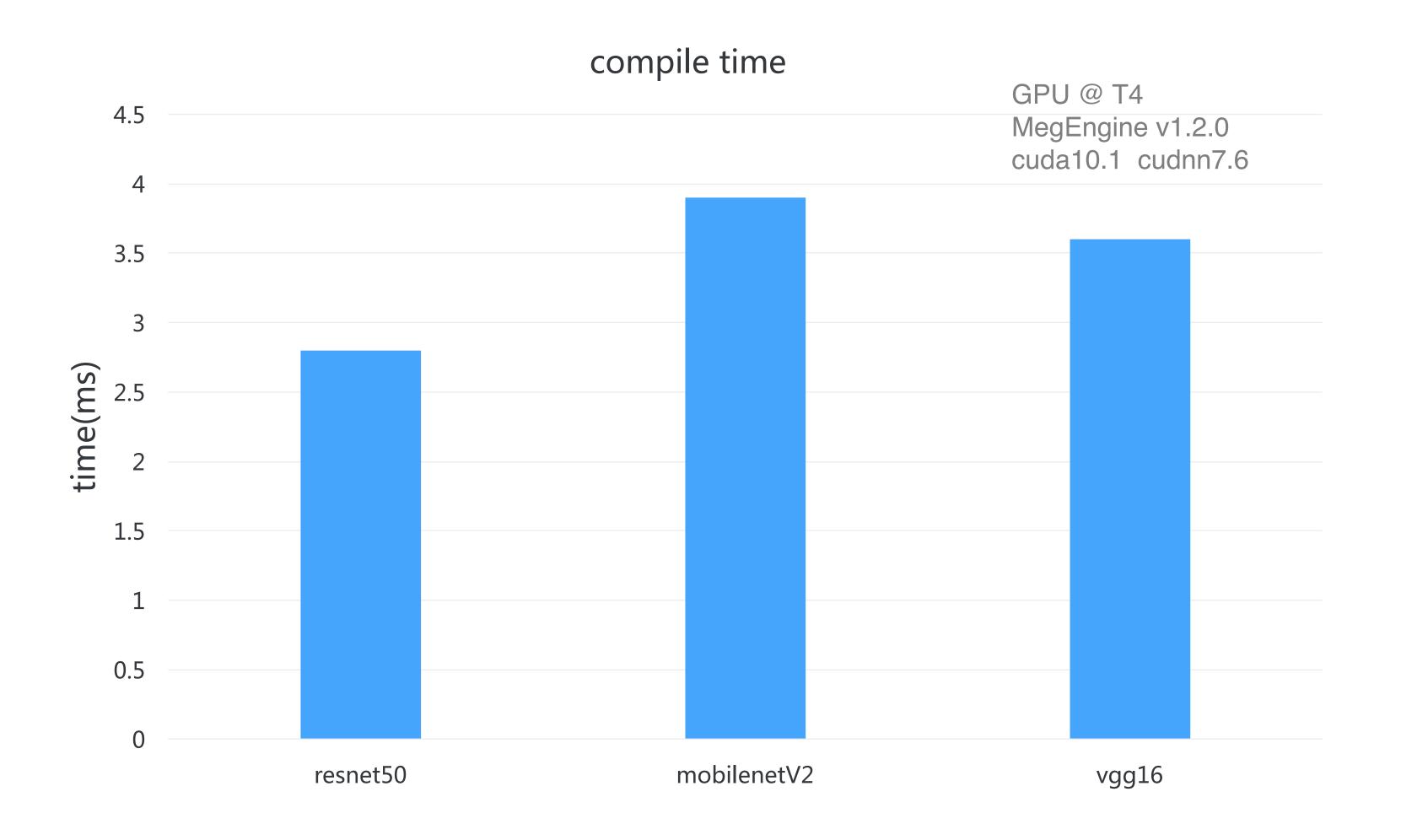
Evaluation





Evaluation





Future work



- > 将 jit 编译的结果离线保存,解决线上首次运行编译慢的问题
- > jit 支持更多的算子
- > jit 支持更多数据类型
- > 动态图 jit (真jit) ,即检测热点代码并编译

MEGVII B广加 G 天元 MegEngine

