

TLP: A Deep Learning-Based Cost Model for Tensor Program Tuning

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Introduction

- Tensor program tuning is a non-convex optimization problem that need to search.
- In searching, we need to know the performance of every tuned program.
 - [S1] We can **measure online**.
 - [S2] We can **measure in advance and save in a table then look up**.
 - [S3] We can **predict online**.

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 - [S1] We can **measure online**.
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 - [S3] We can **predict online**.
- S1 is too slow.
- S2 is impractical.
- So study on S3.

Introduction

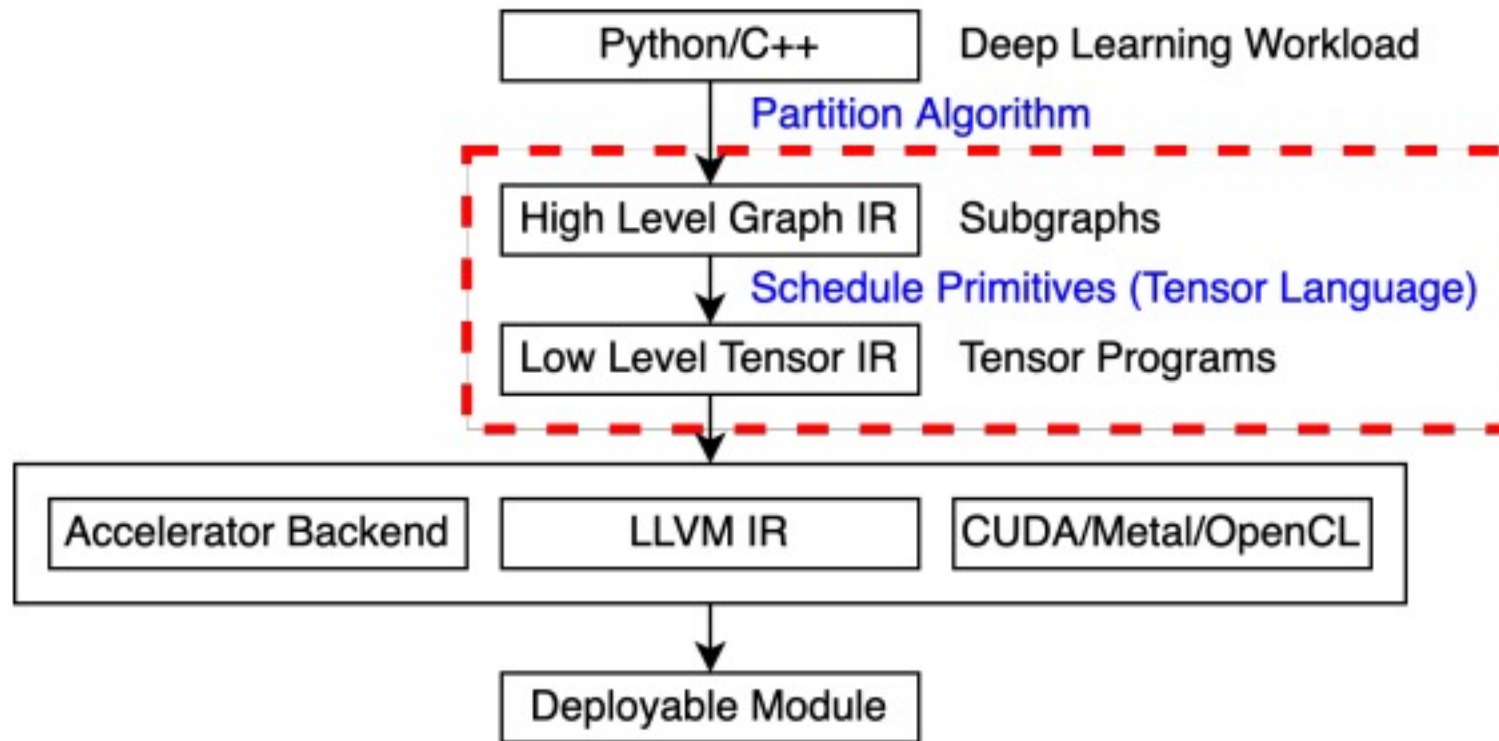
- **Main problem:** program tuning is expensive on time consumption.
- **Goal:** reduce the tuning time and also keep tuning performance.
- Contribution1: A new cost model based on deep learning - TLP.
 - Extract features from the schedule primitives.
 - Take primitives as embeddings and the cost predicting task becomes a **natural language regression task**.

Introduction

- **Subordinate problem:** cross-hardware unavailability of cost model.
- **Goal:** cost model can perform well cross various hardware with few training data.
- Contribution2: A novel method to train cost model with cross-hardware availability based on multi-task learning – MTL-TLP.
 - Extend TLP model to a multi-task learning model aka. MTL-TLP.

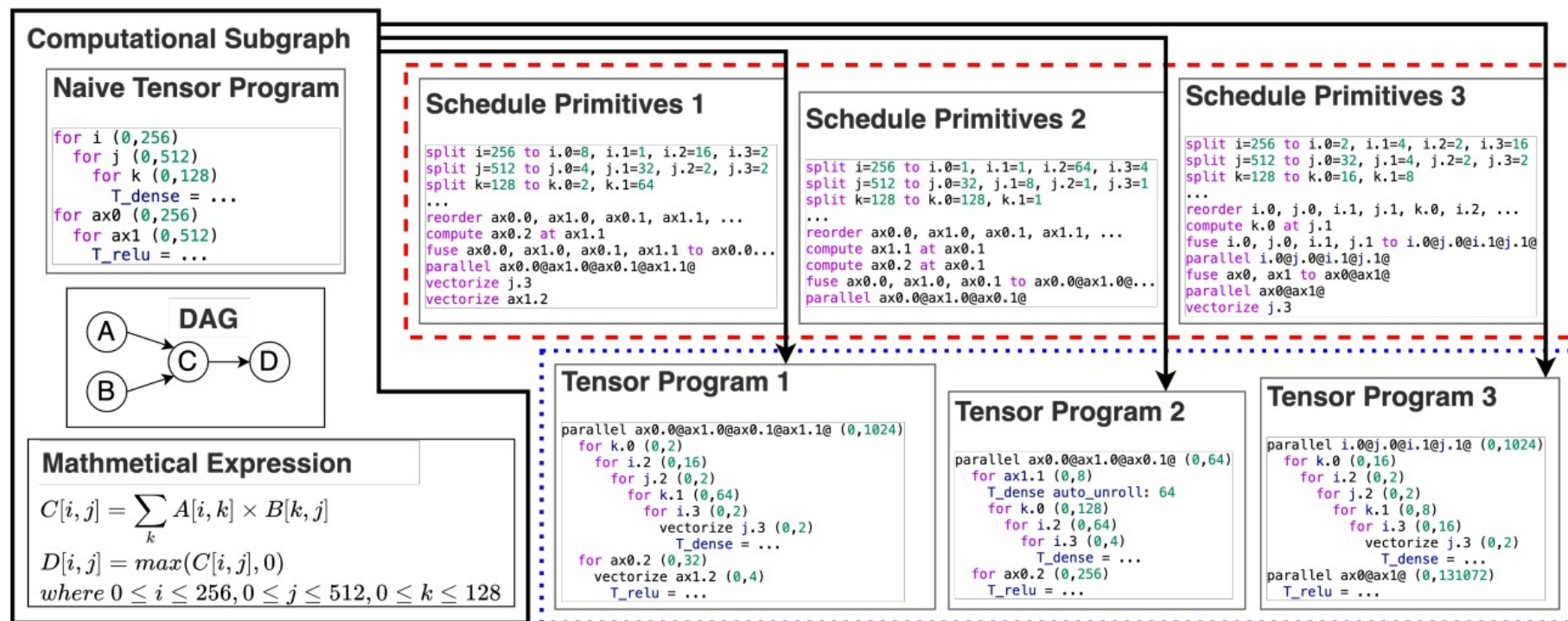
Background

- Deep learning program tuning



Background

- Deep learning program tuning



Background

- Cost models

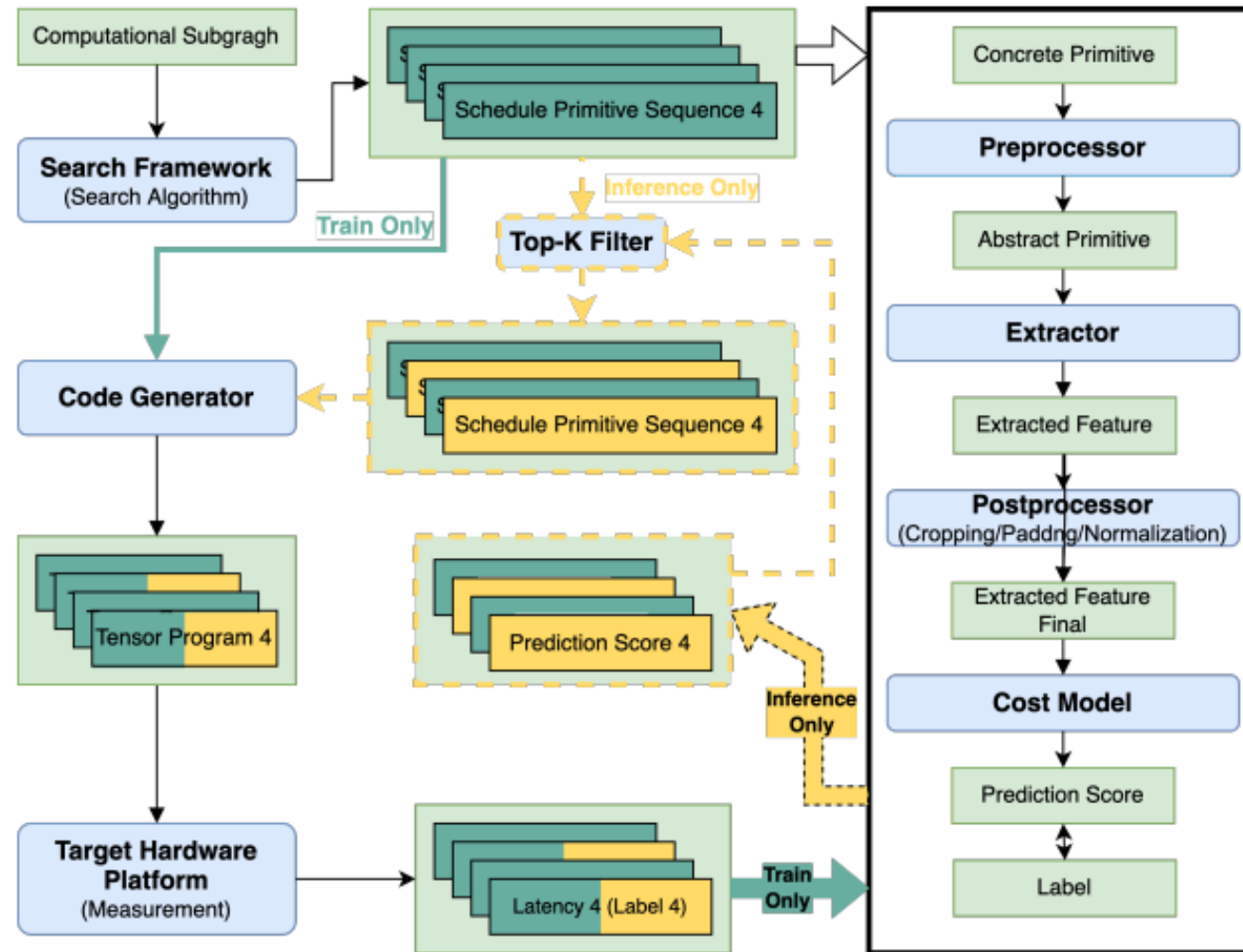
Cost Model	Representative Works
Empirical Formula Cost Model	Halide16 [25]
Online Learning Cost Model	AutoTVM [11], Ansor [38], Chameleon [2], FlexTensor [40], Halide20 [1, 3]
Offline Learning Cost Model	TenSet, TIRAMISU cost model, The work of Benoit Steiner et al. [30]

Hard to modeling.

Extra overhead in tuning.

Extract features from tensor program.

System overview



TLP

- Extract features from primitive schedules.
 - Avoid generating tensor programs and reduce tuning time.
 - Features from primitive schedules are enough for predicting.

(PrimitiveSequence)	S	$::=$	p^*
(Primitive)	p	$::=$	$\tau \text{ (id num)}^*$
(PrimitiveType)	$T \ni \tau$	$::=$	split reorder fuse ...
(NameParam)	id		
(Number)	num		

(a) Abstract Schedule Primitive Sequence

(Features)	$f = F(p)$	$::=$	$F_1(\tau) (F_2(\text{id}) F_3(\text{num}))^*$
	$F : \text{Primitive} \rightarrow \text{Features}$		
	$F_1 : \text{PrimitiveType} \rightarrow \text{OnehotVector}$		
	$F_2 : \text{NameParam} \rightarrow \text{Token}$		
	$F_3 : \text{Number} \rightarrow \text{Number}$		

(b) TLP Extractor

TLP

- Extraction processing

Schedule Primitives 3

```
split i=256 to i.0=2, i.1=4, i.2=2, i.3=16
split j=512 to j.0=32, j.1=4, j.2=2, j.3=2
split k=128 to k.0=16, k.1=8
...
reorder i.0, j.0, i.1, j.1, k.0, i.2, ...
compute k.0 at j.1
fuse i.0, j.0, i.1, j.1 to i.0@j.0@i.1@j.1@
parallel i.0@j.0@i.1@j.1@
fuse ax0, ax1 to ax0@ax1@
parallel ax0@ax1@
vectorize j.3
```

Tensor Program 3

```
parallel i.0@j.0@i.1@j.1@ (0,1024)
  for k.0 (0,16)
    for i.2 (0,2)
      for j.2 (0,2)
        for k.1 (0,8)
          for i.3 (0,16)
            vectorize j.3 (0,2)
              T_dense = ...
parallel ax0@ax1@ (0,131072)
  T_relu = ...
```

Extracted Features

```
split, i, 256, i.0, 2, i.1, 4, i.2, 2, i.3, 16
split, j, 512, j.0, 32, j.1, 4, j.2, 2, j.3, 2
split, k, 128, k.0, 16, k.1, 8
...
reorder, i.0, j.0, i.1, j.1, k.0, i.2, ...
compute, k.0, j.1
fuse, i.0, j.0, i.1, j.1, i.0@j.0@i.1@j.1@
parallel, i.0@j.0@i.1@j.1@
fuse, ax0, ax1, ax0@ax1@
parallel, ax0@ax1@
vectorize, j.3
```

Character Tokens

i	1	j.3	10
i.0	2	k	11
i.1	3	k.0	12
i.2	4	k.1	13
i.3	5	i.0@j.0@i.1@j.1@	14
j	6	ax0	15
j.0	7	ax1	16
j.1	8	ax0@ax1@	17
j.2	9

Extracted Features Final

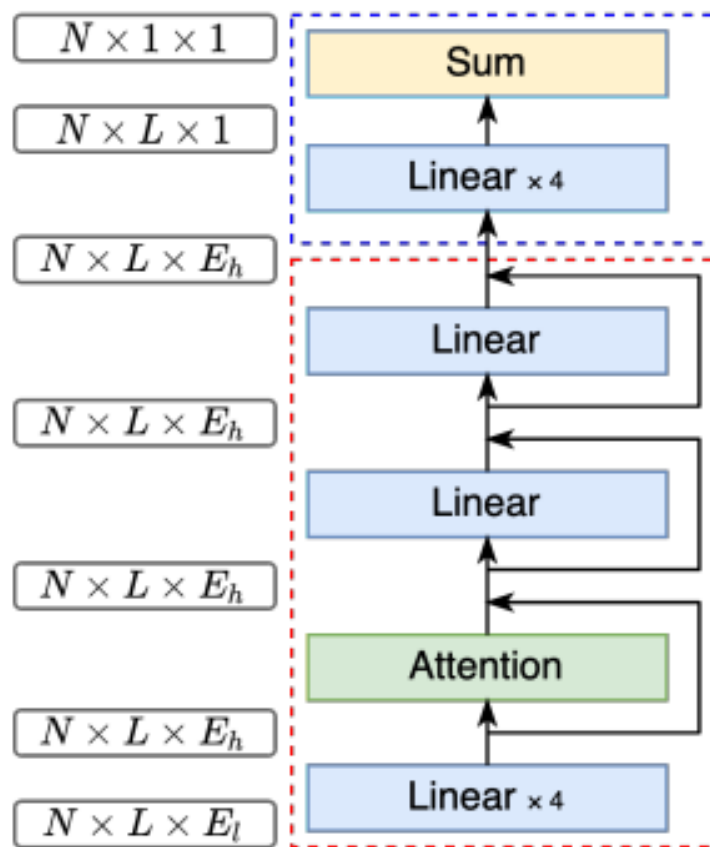
1, 0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 1, 256, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 2, 5, 16
1, 0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 6, 512, 7, 32, 8, 4, 9, 2, 10, 2
1, 0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 11, 128, 12, 16, 13, 8
...
0, 1, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 2, 7, 3, 8, 12, 4, ...
0, 0, 1, 0, ..., 0, 0, 12, 8
0, 0, 0, 1, ..., 0, 0, 2, 7, 3, 8, 14
0, 0, 0, 0, ..., 1, 0, 14
0, 0, 0, 1, ..., 0, 0, 15, 16, 17
0, 0, 0, 0, ..., 1, 0, 17
0, 0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 1, 10

Type One-hot Table

split	1, 0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0
reorder	0, 1, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0
compute	0, 0, 1, 0, ..., 0, 0
fuse	0, 0, 0, 1, ..., 0, 0
...	...
parallel	0, 0, 0, 0, ..., 1, 0
vectorize	0, 0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 1

TLP

- Cost model



Train on TenSet dataset.
Using MSE loss or rank loss.

TLP

- Performance

$$top - k = \frac{\sum_m \sum_s min_latency_{m,s} \times weight_{m,s}}{\sum_m \sum_s min (latency_{m,s,i}) \times weight_{m,s}}, 1 \leq i \leq k$$

s: subgraph index

m: model index

i: predicting rank

weight_m,s: the number of times the subgraph s appears in model m

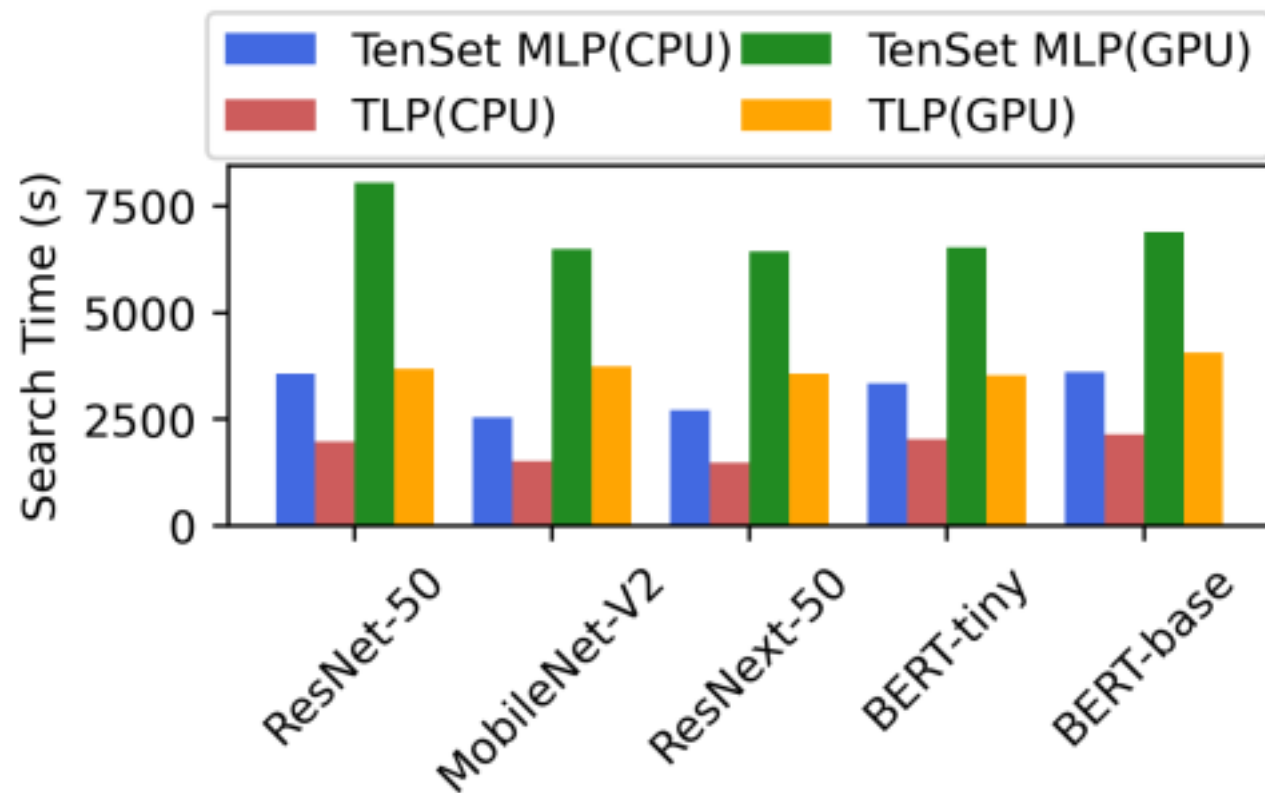
TLP

- Performance

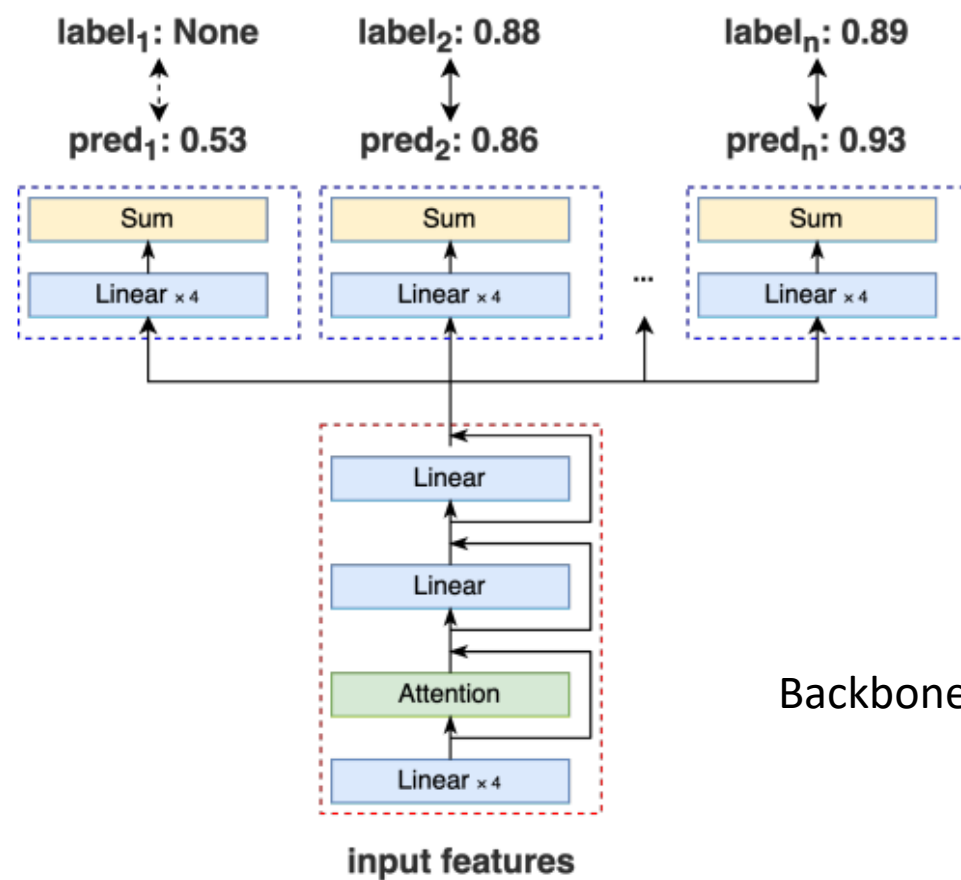
	TenSet		Ours	
	Top-1 Score	Top-5 Score	Top-1 Score	Top-5 Score
Intel Platinum 8272CL @ 2.60GHz (16 cores)	0.8748	0.9527	0.9194	0.9710
Intel E5-2673 v4 @ 2.30GHz (8 cores)	0.8332	0.8977	0.8941	0.9633
AMD EPYC 7452 @ 2.35GHz (4 cores)	0.8510	0.9175	0.9055	0.9494
ARM Graviton2 (16 cores)	0.7799	0.9049	0.8207	0.9226
Intel i7-10510U @ 1.80GHz (8 cores)	0.7776	0.8590	0.8473	0.9427
NVIDIA Tesla K80	0.9083	0.9629	0.9059	0.9741
NVIDIA Tesla T4	0.8757	0.9528	0.8847	0.9250

TLP

Tune 2000 times:



MTL-TLP



Each head is work for a specific platform.

Backbone is shared cross platforms.

MTL-TLP

		Top-1 Score	Top-5 Score
E5-2673	500K	0.6647	0.8848
E5-2673 Platinum-8272	500K ALL	0.8741	0.9385
E5-2673 Platinum-8272 EPYC-7452	500K ALL ALL	0.8901	0.9520
E5-2673 Platinum-8272 EPYC-7452 Graviton2	500K ALL ALL ALL	0.8753	0.9302

		Top-1 Score	Top-5 Score
i7-10510U Platinum-8272	500K ALL	0.8413	0.9202
i7-10510U E5-2673	500K ALL	0.8331	0.9672
i7-10510U EPYC-7452	500K ALL	0.8082	0.9122
i7-10510U Graviton2	500K ALL	0.7711	0.8909

		Top-1 Score	Top-5 Score
Tesla T4	500K	0.7971	0.8984
Tesla T4 Tesla K80	500K ALL	0.8876	0.9373

Inspiration

- AI achievements transfer to system.
- **An idea:** I think the method is relied on the programmer for character name is designed by programmer and has logical relationship between different codes. [Possible Solution] Maybe an extra preprocessing that formatting schedule primitives can work.

Thank You!

Mar 9, 2023

Presented by Mengyang Liu