ROLLER: Fast and Efficient Tensor Compilation for Deep Learning

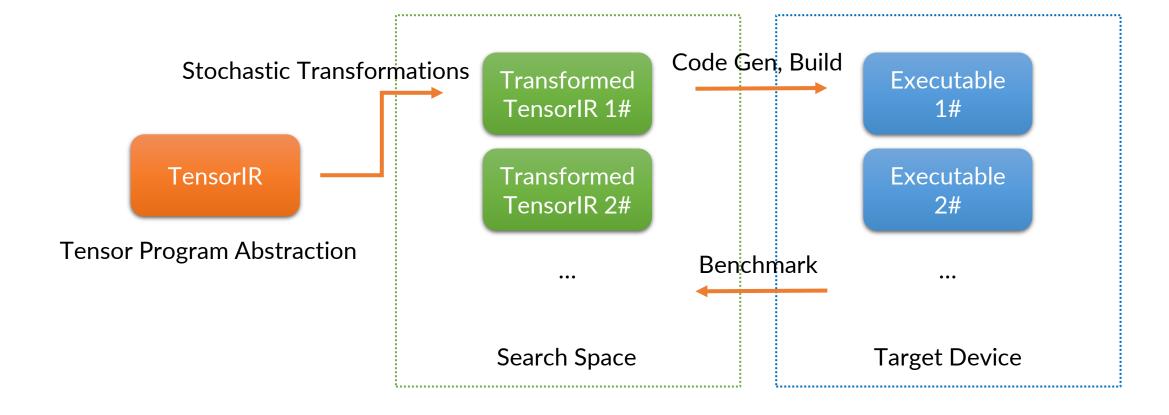
Edge System Reading Group @ SEU

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Background - MLC 算子级别优化

TVM Approach: 随机变换搜索

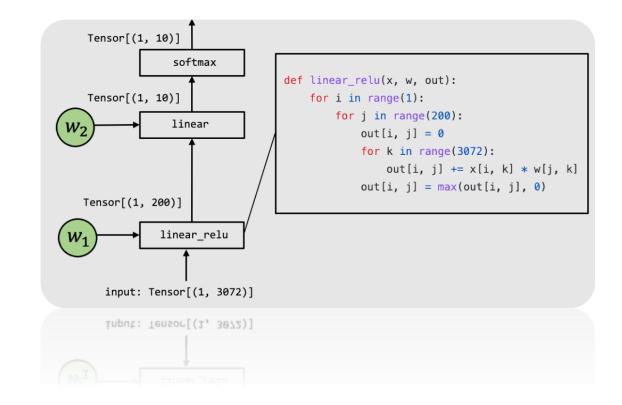


Background - MLC 算子级别优化

传统 MLC 编译/优化流程

• 传统 ML Compiler 将算子翻译为**嵌 套多重循环 (nested multi-level loops)**

Partitioning/fusion/reordering...
为什么不同的循环变体会导致不同的性能?



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传统 MLC 编译/优化流程

- 传统 ML Compiler 将算子翻译为嵌套多重循环 (nested multi-level loops)
- · 对张量函数进行随机程序变换 (stochastic transformation)
- 估算变换后程序的性能

Measure online

Measure in advance

Predict online

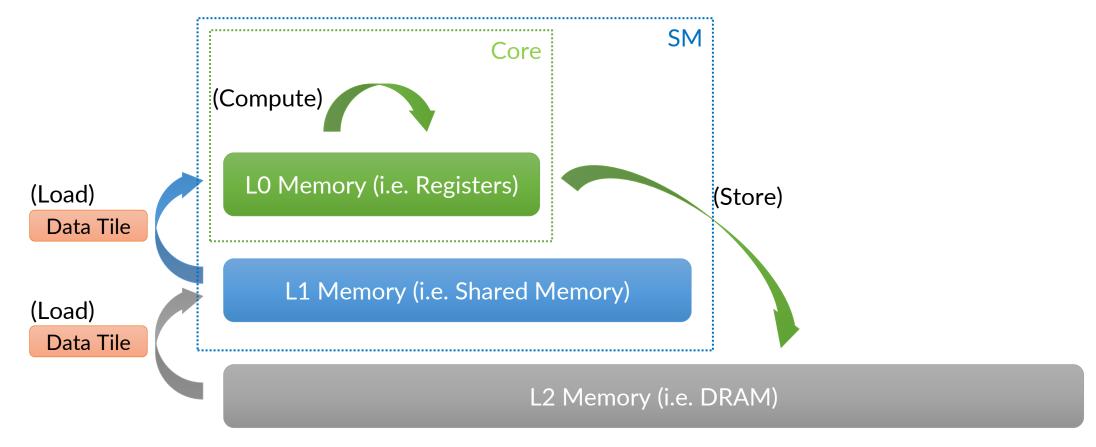
System Design - Overview

Roller 作出了哪些改进?

- 传统 ML Compiler 将算子翻译为嵌套多重循环 (nested multi-level loops)
- 提出一种新的张量程序抽象 data processing pipeline
- 对张量函数进行随机程序变换(stochastic transformation)
- 估算变换后程序的性能

System Design – data processing pipeline

将计算过程抽象为 data processing pipeline



System Design – data processing pipeline

影响 data processing pipeline 性能的关键要素

- Tile Shape
- (Tile's) Memory Layout

$$(k + 4k) \times \frac{mn}{\frac{1}{4mn}} = 5mnk$$

$$(k + 4k) \times \frac{mn}{\frac{4}{4mn}} = 1.25mnk$$

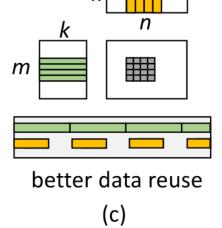
$$(4k + 4k) \times \frac{mn}{\frac{4}{4 \times 4}} = 0.5mnk$$

Memory transaction length = 4

total reads: 5*mnk* memory unaligned

wasted reads: 3mnk wasted reads: 0 wasted reads: 0 total reads: 1.25mnk total reads: 0.5mnk m memory aligned

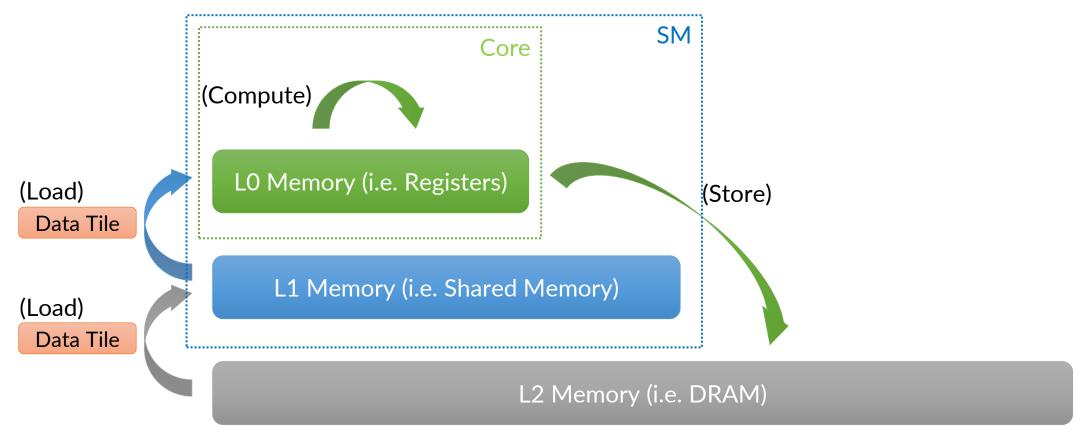
(b)



System Design – data processing pipeline

如何选取合适的 Tile Shape? 🚱





精确描述 Load, Compute & Store 的数据处理过程

```
class rTile {
    TensorExpr expr;
    TileShape shape;
    TileShape storage_padding;
};
```

```
DataTile: [i, j, k]

ComputeTile: [i, j, k]

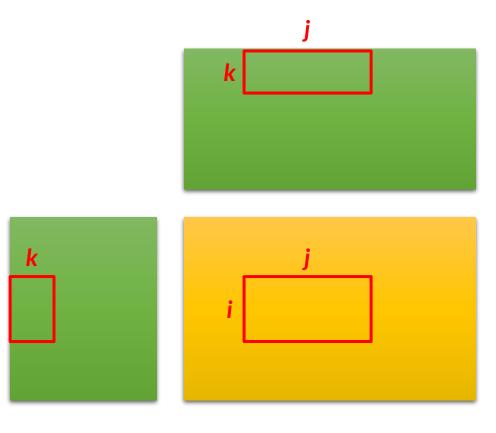
DataTile: [i, j]
```

```
.expr = "C=compute((M,N),lambda i,j:sum(A[i,k]*B[k,j]))"
```

精确描述 Load, Compute & Store 的数据处理过程

rTile.shape: [*i*, *j*, *k*]

rTile.expr: "(matmul)"



rTile layout 选取时的限制条件 (alignment)

- · DataTile 的大小与硬件并行度对齐
- DataTile 的 leading dimension 与 memory transaction length 对齐
- DataTile (with padding) 的形状与 memory bank 的数量对齐

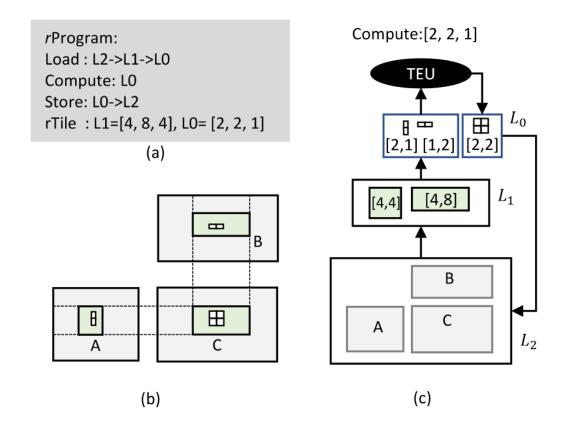
如何避免共享内存 Bank Conflict - 知乎

• DataTile 的形状与输入 Tensor shape 的形状对齐

为输入 Tensor 添加 padding,但需保证浪费比率 < ε

用内存层次之间的 rTile configuration 来描述 rProgram

rProgram tuning ⇔
 find good rTile configuration



System Design - Overview

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- 提出一种新的张量程序抽象 data processing pipeline
- 对张量函数进行随机程序变换(stochastic transformation)
- 采用构造算法生成 rProgram (rTile configurations)
- 估算变换后程序的性能
- 在构造算法进行过程中,使用 micro-performance model 估测性能

构造 rProgram 的流程

• 自上而下,在每个内存层次之间确定 rTile configuration 什么样的 rTile configuration 是"好"的?

什么样的 rTile configuration 是"好"的?

- 更"大"的 rTile 是更"好"的(key observation)
- 令当前 rTile 在其各个维度扩张(需要满足 rTile layout 限制条件),得到 rTiles'[]
- 对扩张前后的 rTile 实例 T 和 T',定义 T' 的 Data reuse score 为 $\frac{MemTraffic(T) MemTraffic(T')}{MemFootprint(T') MemFootprint(T)}$
- 按照 Data reuse score 降序尝试扩张当前的 rTile

构造 rProgram 的流程

- 在 LO 层初始化最小 rTile
- 自上而下,在每个内存层次之间尝试 enlarge rTile

rTile 的上限是多少?rTile 扩展到多大就无需继续扩展了?

MemFootprint(T) < spec.MemCapacity(layer)

MemPerf(T) > MaxComputePerf(T.expr)

最后一个问题: Micro-performance model

- MemFootprint(T), MemTraffic(T): statically infer from rTile.shape & .expr
- MaxComputePerf(T.expr): one-time profiling
- MemPerf(T): memory bandwidth / memory traffic

注意 micro-performance model 仅当 rTile 满足对齐条件时有效!

构造 rProgram 伪代码

```
1 Func ConstructProg(expr:TensorExpr, dev:Device):
     T = rTile(expr);
     Results = [];
3
     EnlargeTile(T, dev.MemLayer(0), rProg());
5 Func EnlargeTile(T:rTile, mem:MemLayer, P:rProg):
     if mem.IsLowestLayer()
        Results.append(P);
        if (Results.Size() > TopK) Exit();
        Return();
9
     for T': GetNextRTileShapes(T, mem) do
10
        if Visited(T')
11
           Return();
12
        if MemFootprint(T') > mem.Capacity()
13
           P.Add(mem, T);
14
           EnlargeTile(T, mem.Next(), P);
15
        else
16
           if MemPerf(T') > MaxComputePerf(T'.expr)
17
              P.Add(mem, T');
18
              EnlargeTile(T', mem.Next(), P);
19
           EnlargeTile(T', mem, P);
20
```

Conclusion

- 一种新的张量程序抽象: rProgram (data processing pipeline)
- 充分对齐的 data tile: rTile
- 基于 rTile 的 tensor program tuning 算法: 构造法
- 基于 rTile 的 cost model: micro-performance model