

PSLP: Padded SLP Automatic Vectorization

Vasileios Porpodas[†], Alberto Magni[‡]
and Timothy M. Jones[†]

University of Cambridge[†]
University of Edinburgh[‡]

EuroLLVM APR 2015



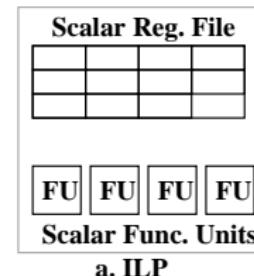
THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH
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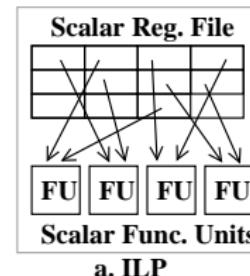
Why SIMD Vectorization?

- Scalable parallelism



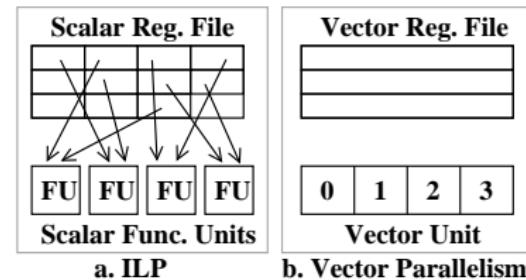
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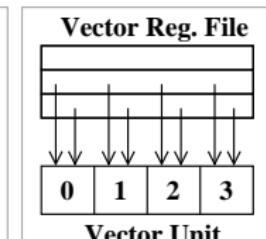
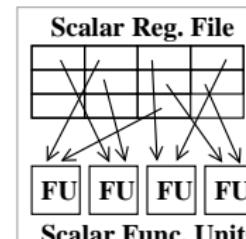
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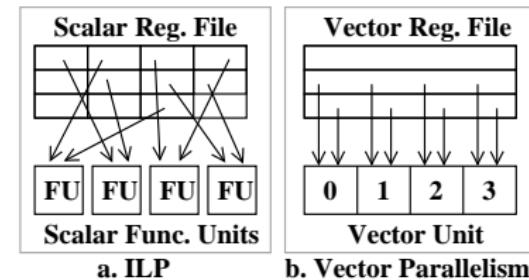
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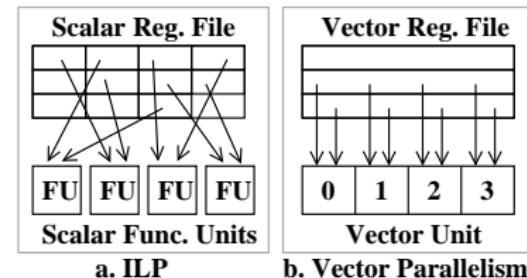
Why SIMD Vectorization?

- Scalable parallelism
- High Performance



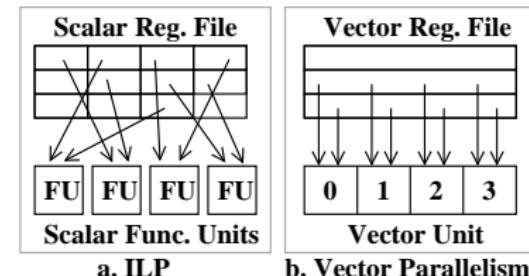
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- Energy efficiency



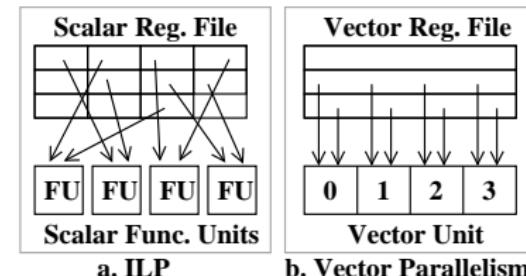
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- Supported since mid 90's
- Frequent updates of vector ISAs



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- Scalable parallelism
- High Performance
- Energy efficiency
- Supported since mid 90's
- Frequent updates of vector ISAs
- Vector generation not done in hardware
- Low-level programming or capable compiler



SLP Straight-Line Code Vectorizer

- Superword Level Parallelism [Larsen PLDI'00]

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- In theory it should be a superset of loop-vectorizer
 - Unroll loop and vectorize with SLP
 - Even if loop-vectorizer fails, SLP could partly succeed
- In practice it is missing features present in the Loop vectorizer (Interleaved Loads, Predication)

SLP Vectorization Algorithm

- Input is scalar IR

Scalar Code

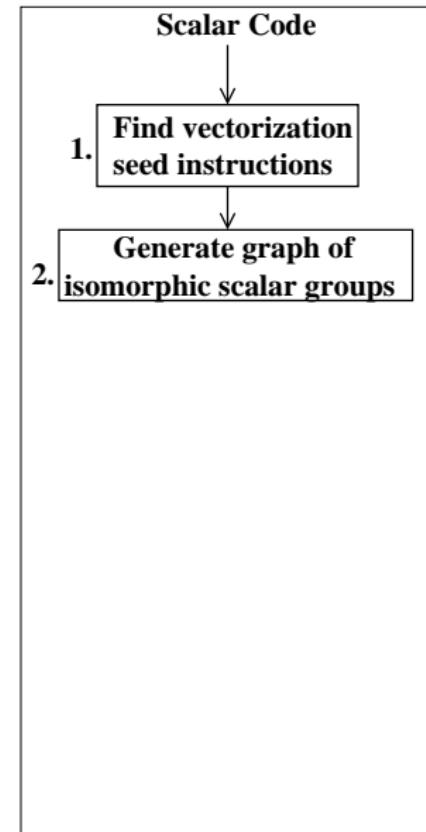
SLP Vectorization Algorithm

- Input is scalar IR
- Seed instructions are:
 - ① Consecutive Stores
 - ② Reductions



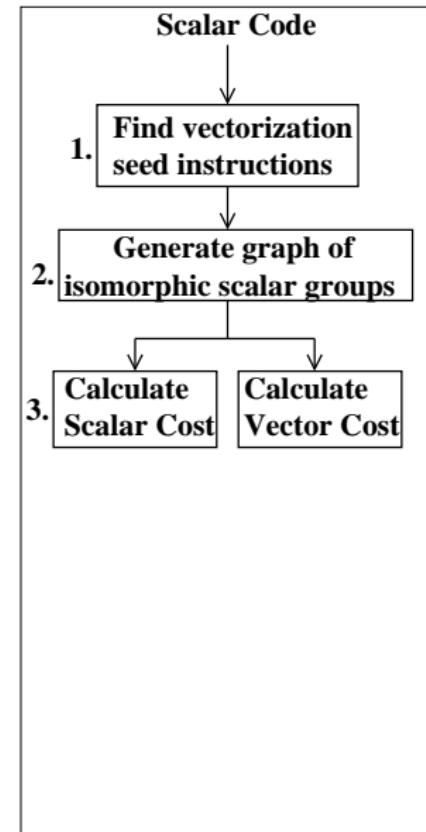
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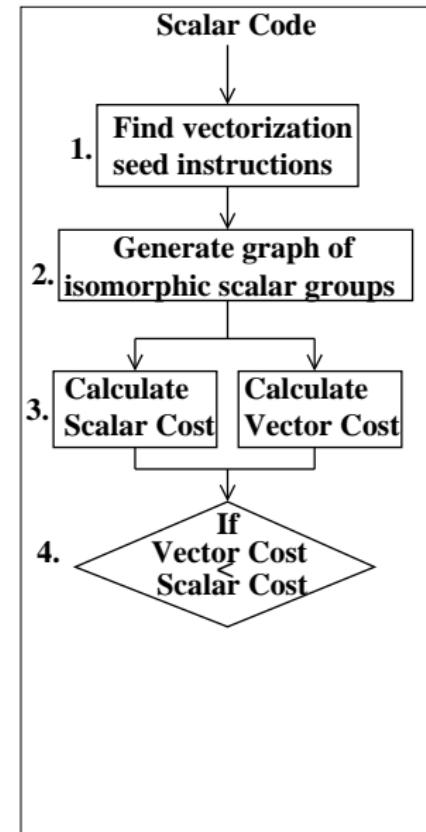
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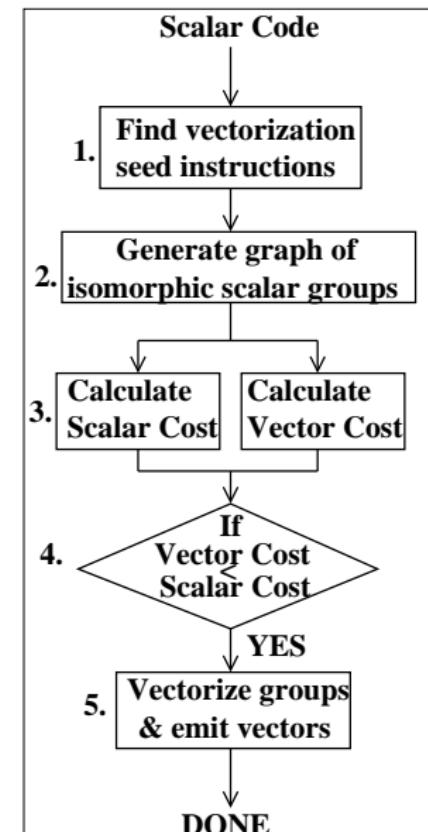
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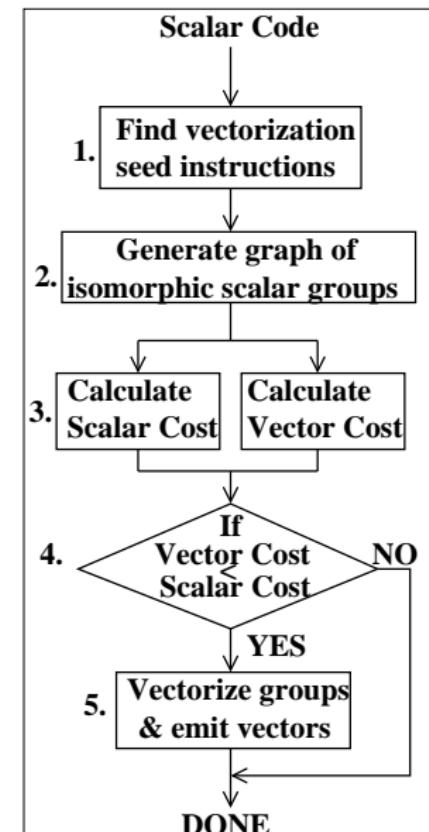
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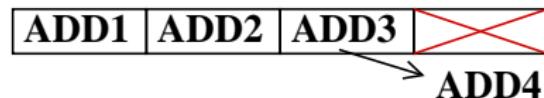
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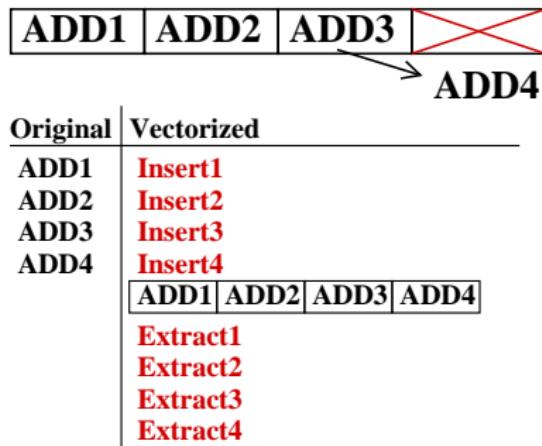
When SLP Fails

① Data Dependencies



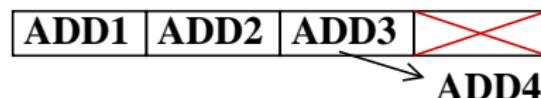
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When SLP Fails

- ① Data Dependencies
- ② Too many gather/scatter instructions. Costs outweigh benefits.
- ③ Non-isomorphism



Original	Vectorized
ADD1	Insert1
ADD2	Insert2
ADD3	Insert3
ADD4	Insert4
	ADD1 ADD2 ADD3 ADD4
	Extract1
	Extract2
	Extract3
	Extract4

ADD1	ADD2	MUL	ADD4
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SLP Fails due to non-isomorphism

```
...
B[i] = A[i] * 7.0 + 1.0;
B[i+1]= A[i+1]      + 5.0;
...
```

a. Input C code

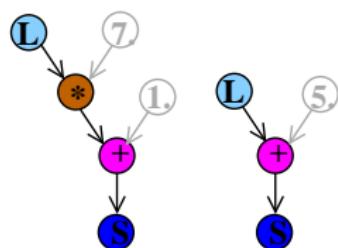
(X) Instruction Node or Constant → Data Flow Edge

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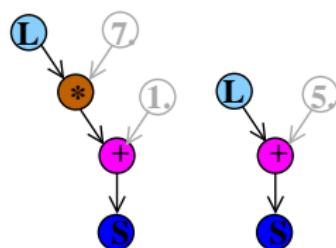
b. DFG

	Instruction Node or Constant	→ Data Flow Edge
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c. SLP internal graph



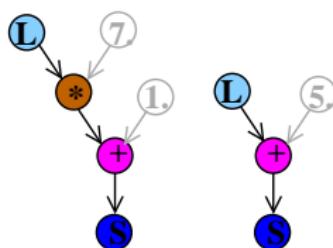
d. SLP vectorized groups

	Instruction Node or Constant	\rightarrow	Data Flow Edge
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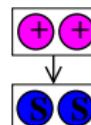
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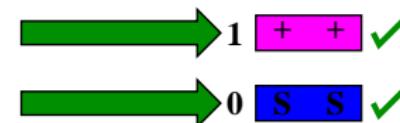
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⑧ Instruction Node or Constant → Data Flow Edge

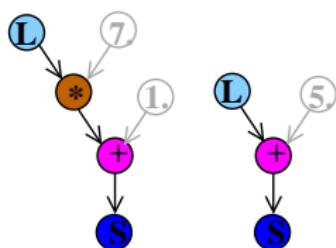
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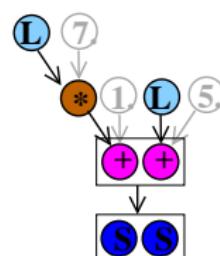
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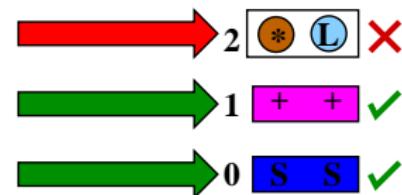


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**NON-ISOMORPHIC
STOP!**



d. SLP vectorized groups

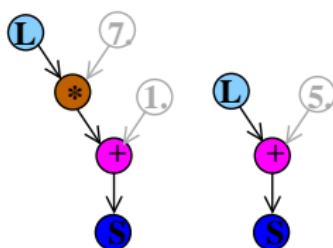
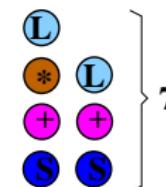
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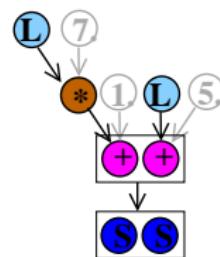
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Scalar Cost

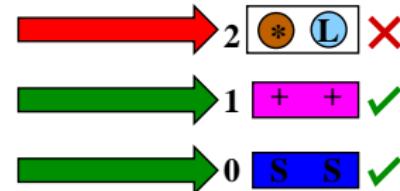


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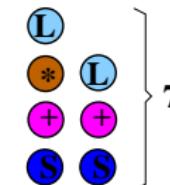
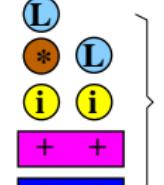
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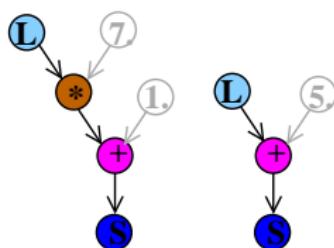
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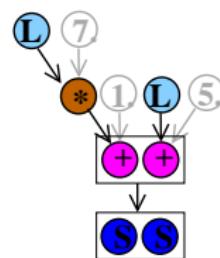
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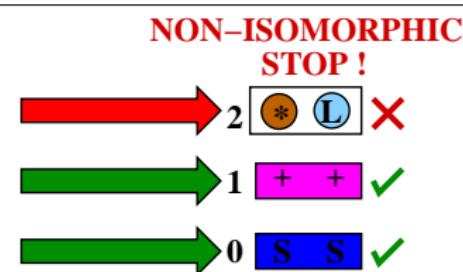
Scalar Cost	Vector Cost
	



b. DFG



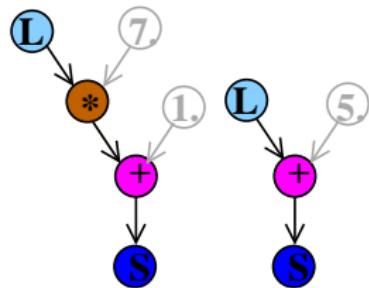
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PSLP fixes Non-Isomorphism



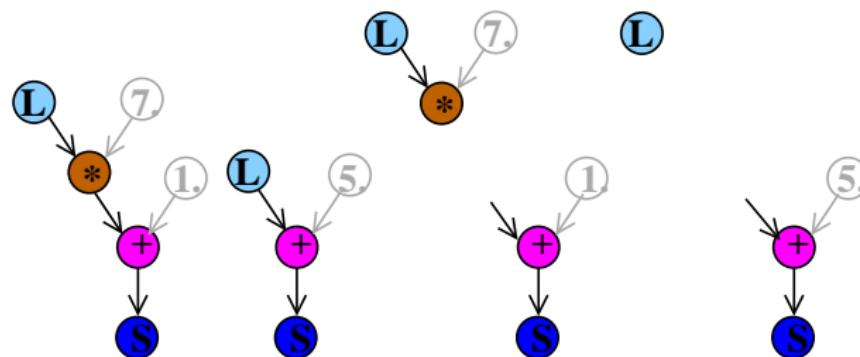
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Instruction or Constant

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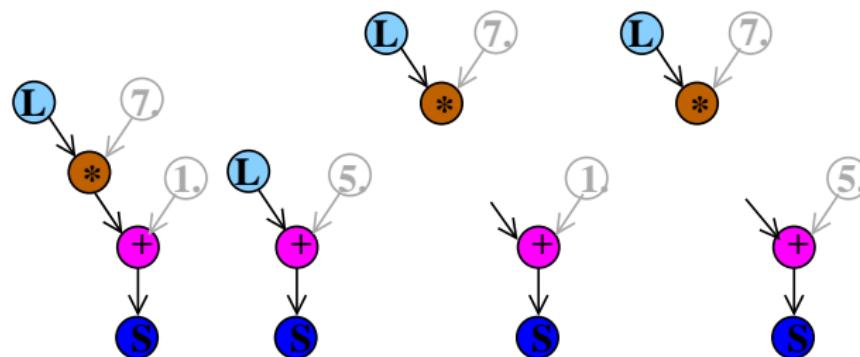
a. PSLP graphs

b. PSLP padded graphs

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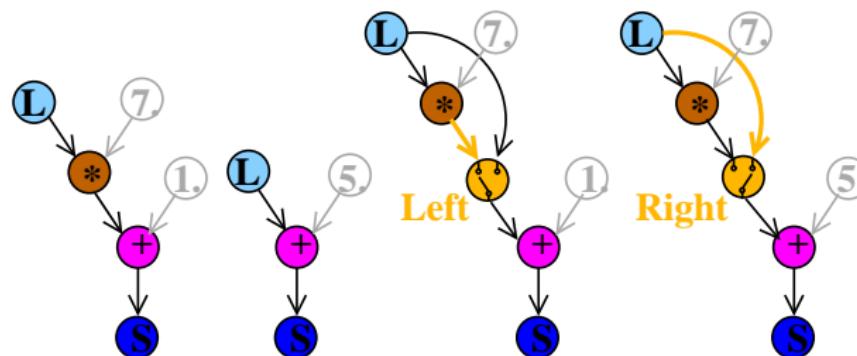
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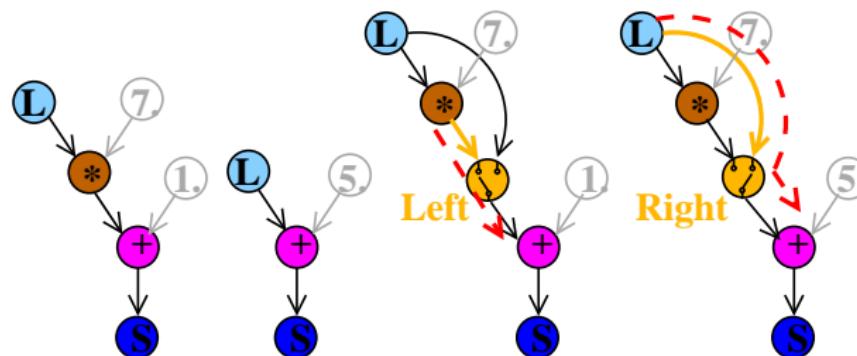


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 Instruction or Constant	 Select Instruction	→ Data Flow Edge
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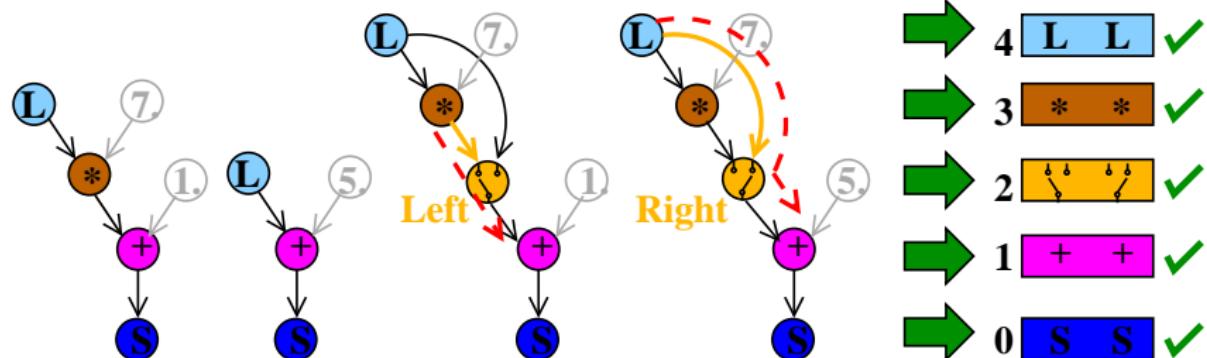


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b. PSLP padded graphs

c. PSLP groups



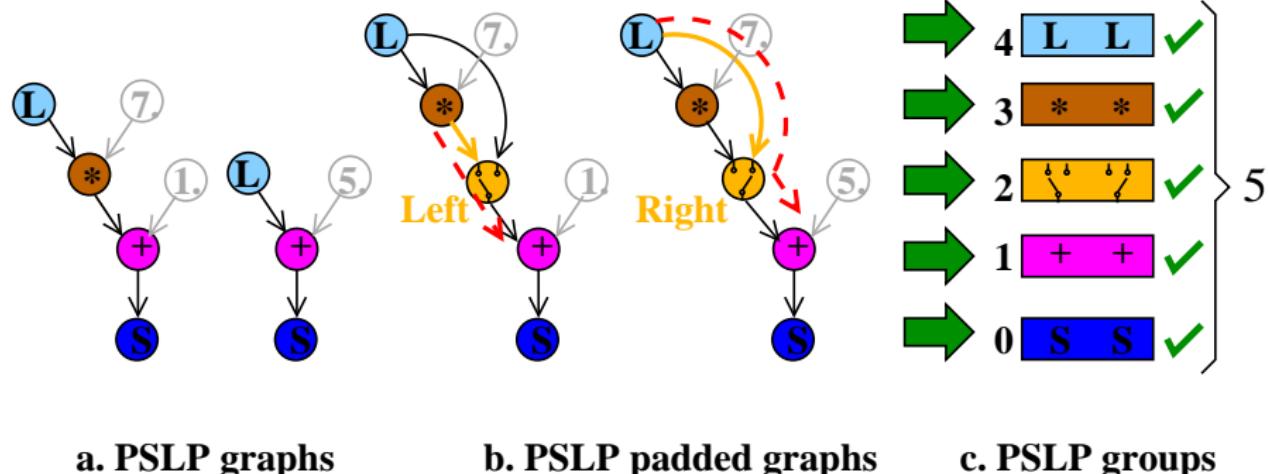
Instruction or Constant



Select Instruction

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Instruction or Constant



Select Instruction

→ Data Flow Edge

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- Generate multiple graphs (unlike SLP)

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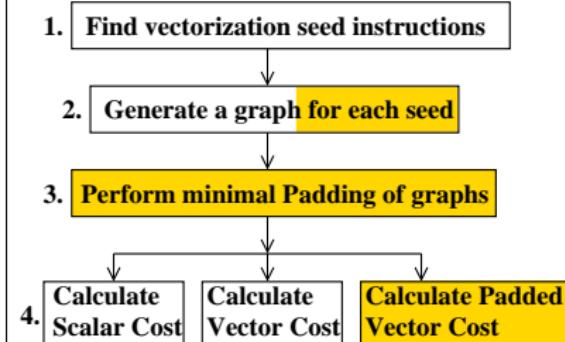
PSLP Algorithm

- Extension to SLP
- Generate multiple graphs (unlike SLP)
- Minimal Padding

1. Find vectorization seed instructions
2. Generate a graph for each seed
3. Perform minimal Padding of graphs

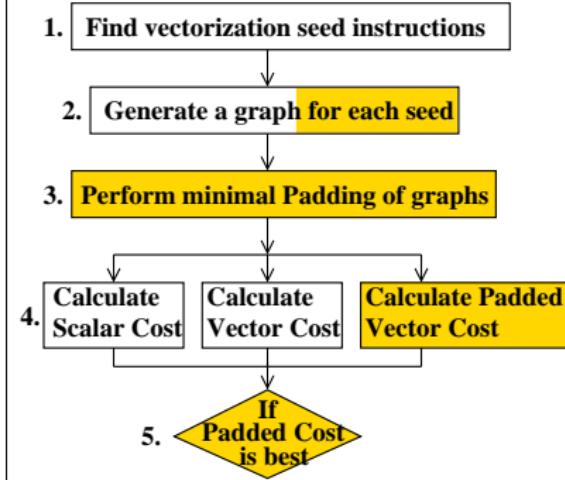
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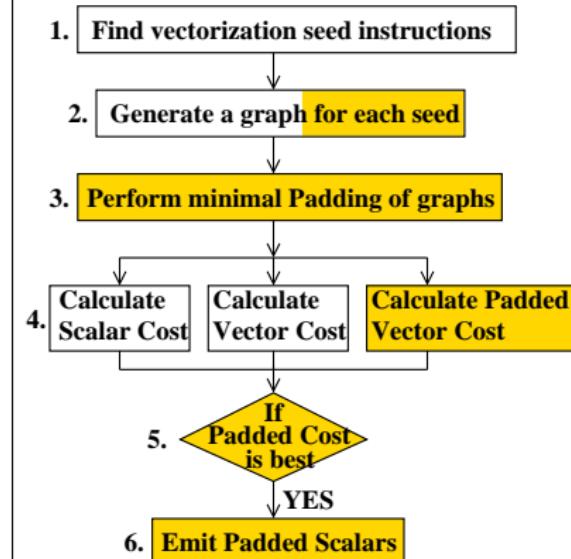
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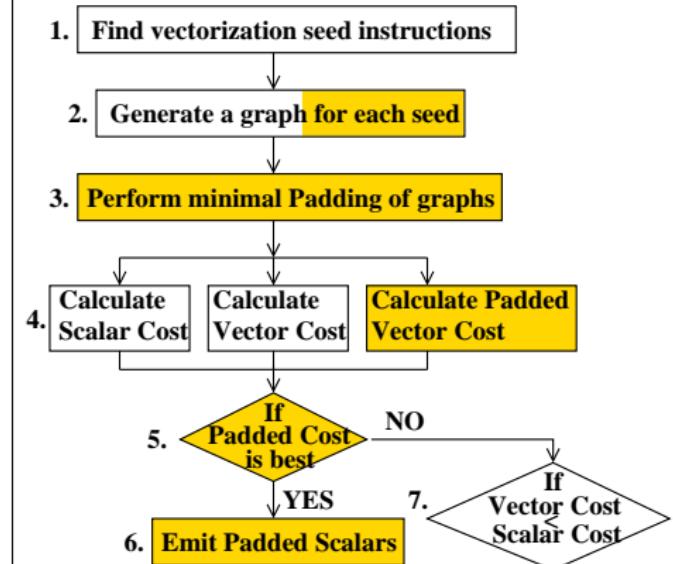
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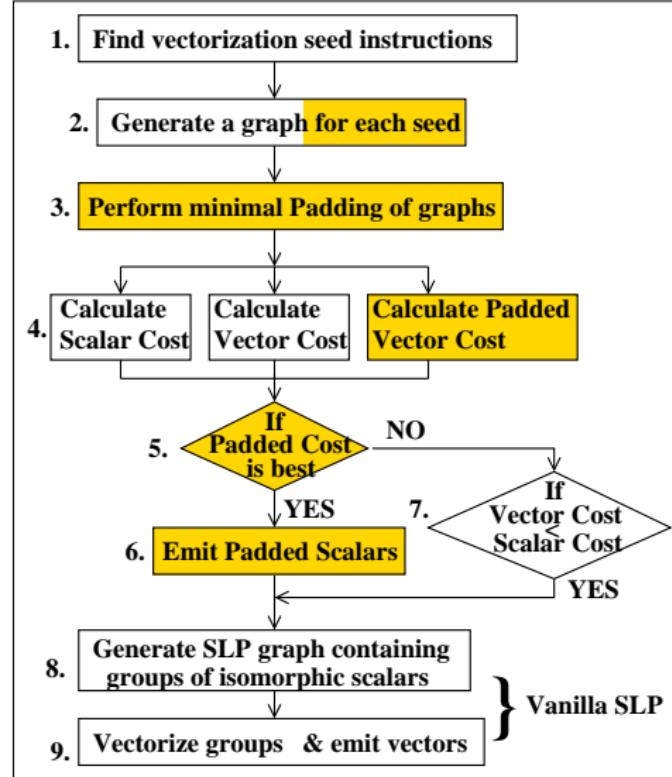
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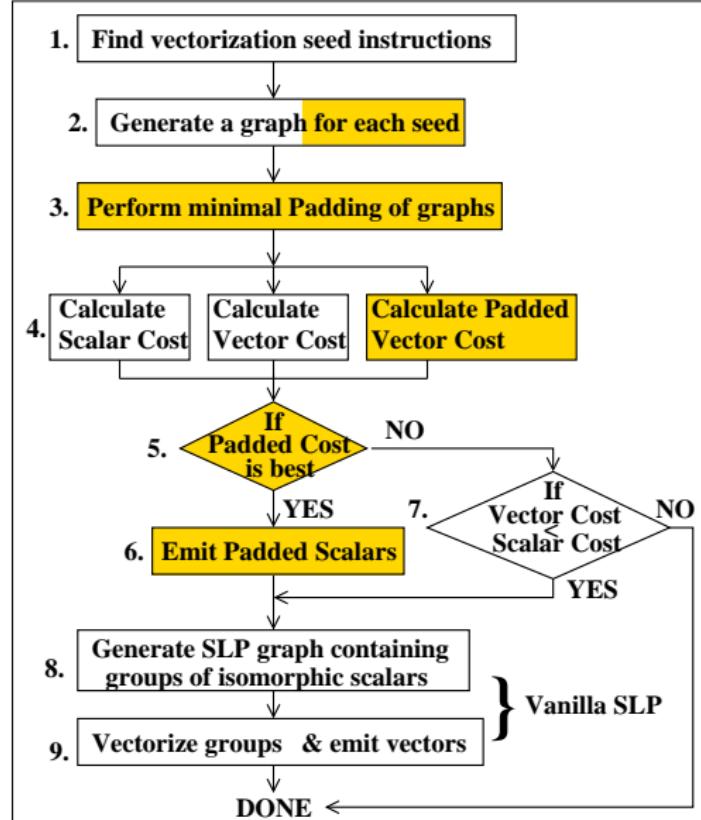
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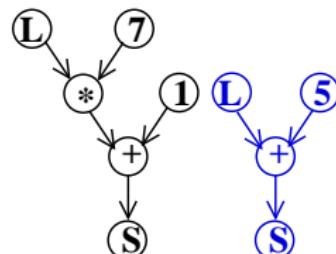
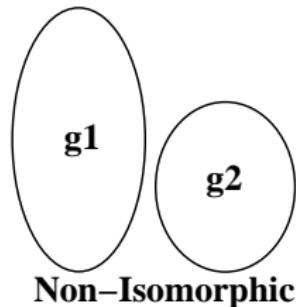


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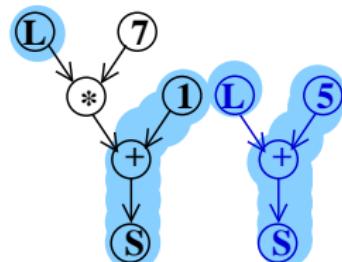
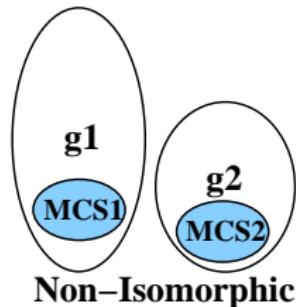
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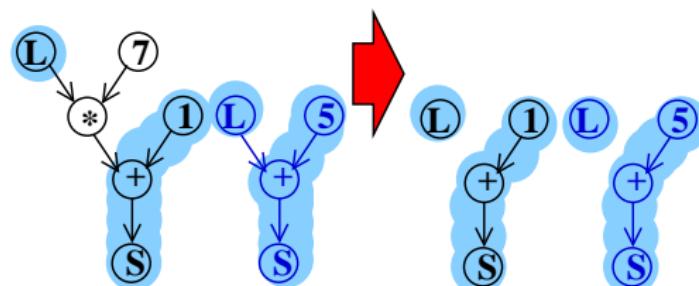
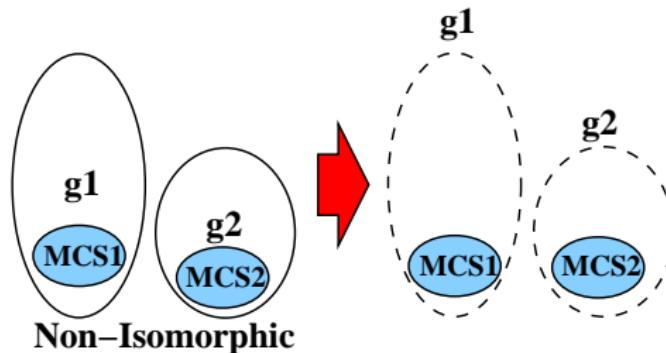
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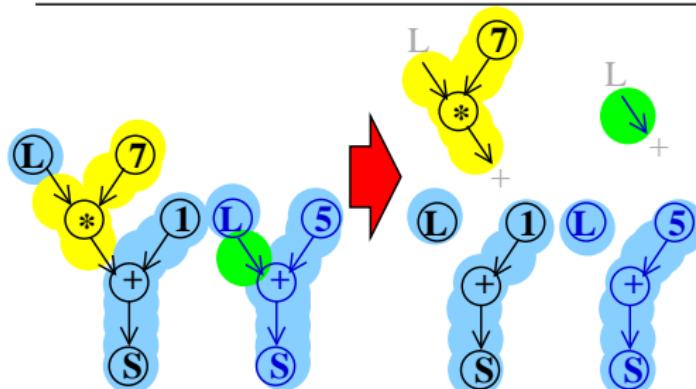
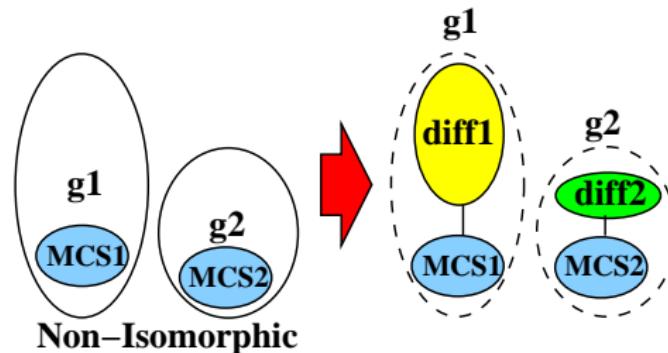
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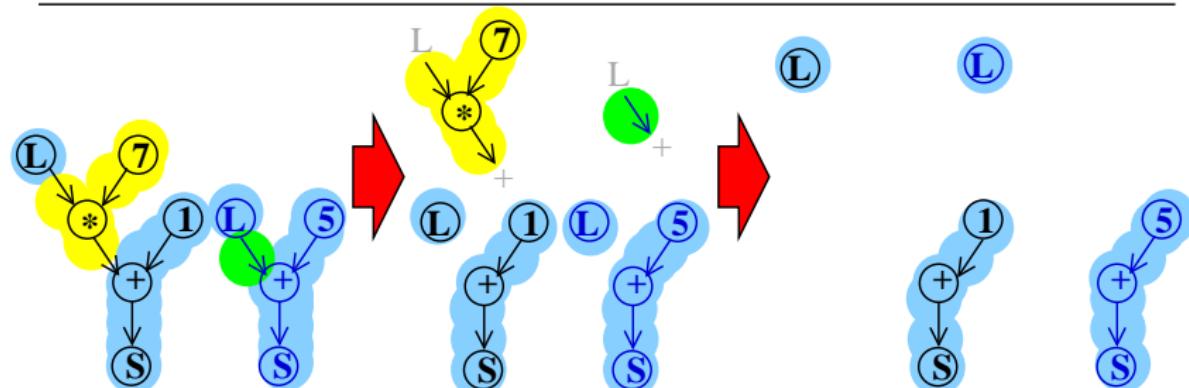
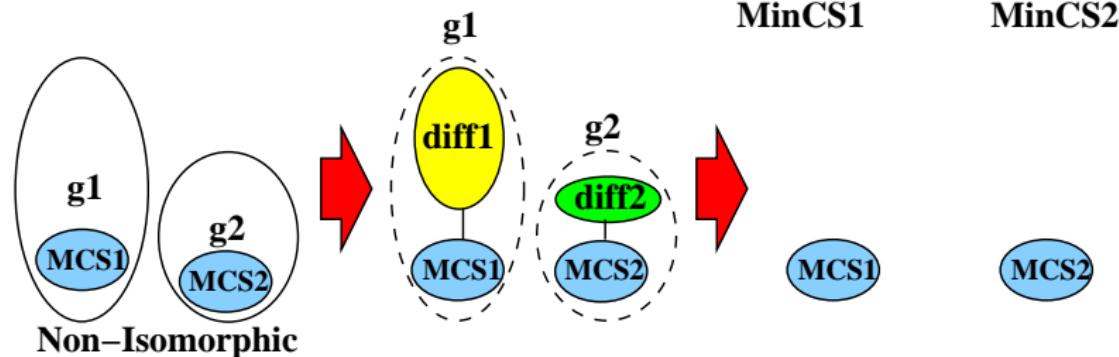
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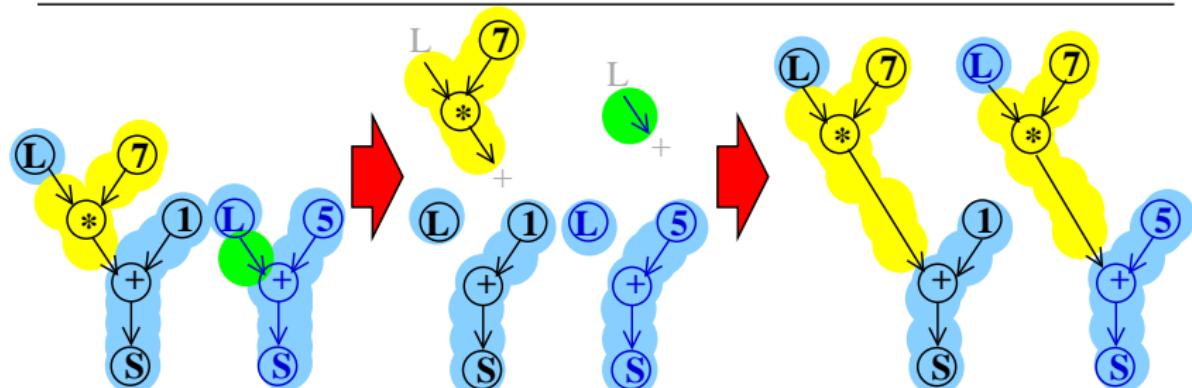
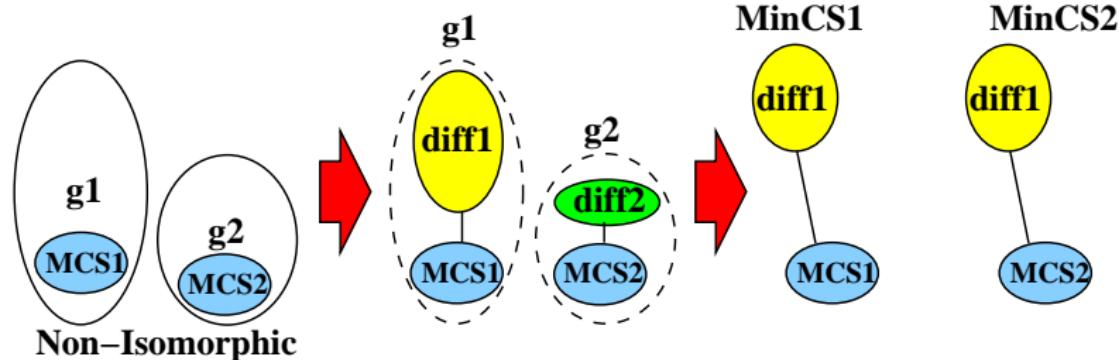
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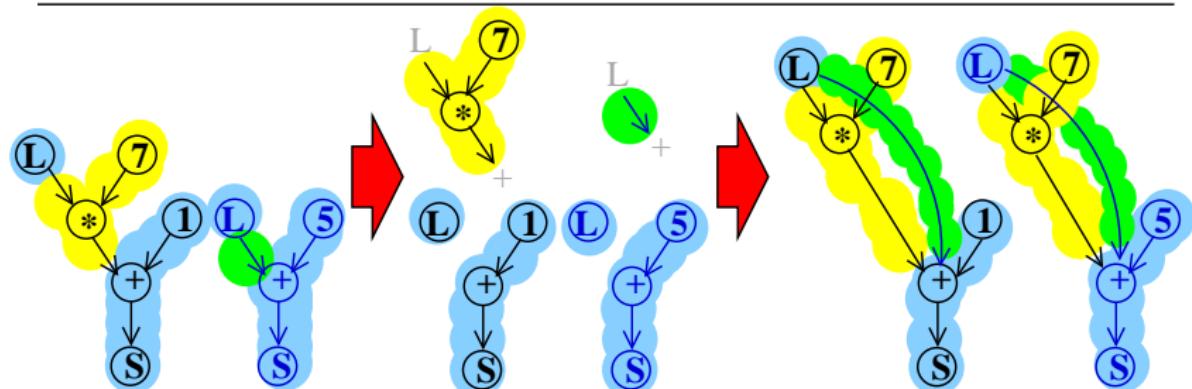
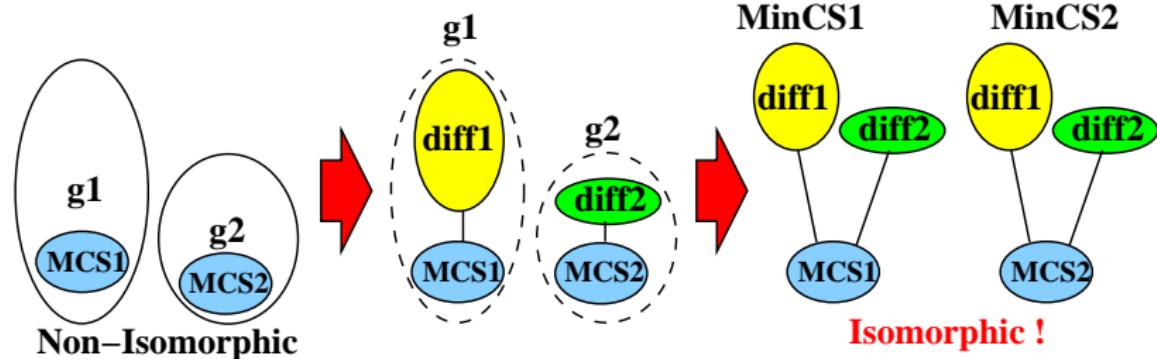
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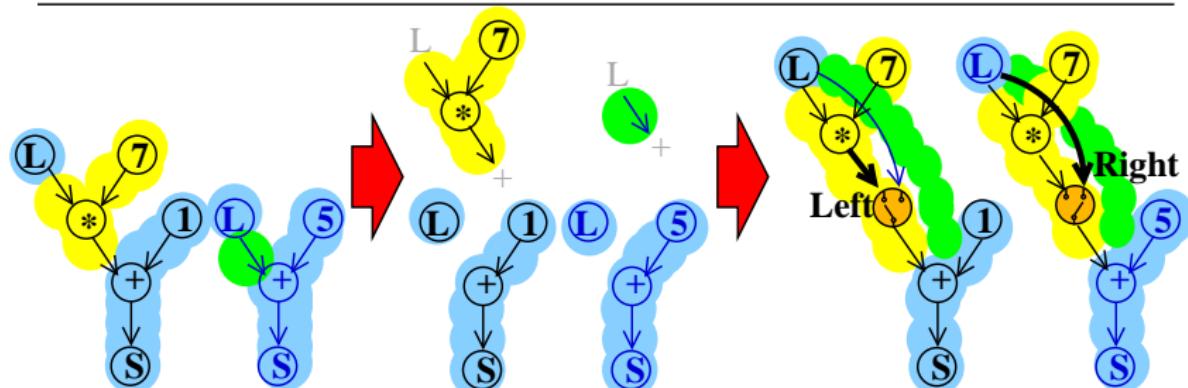
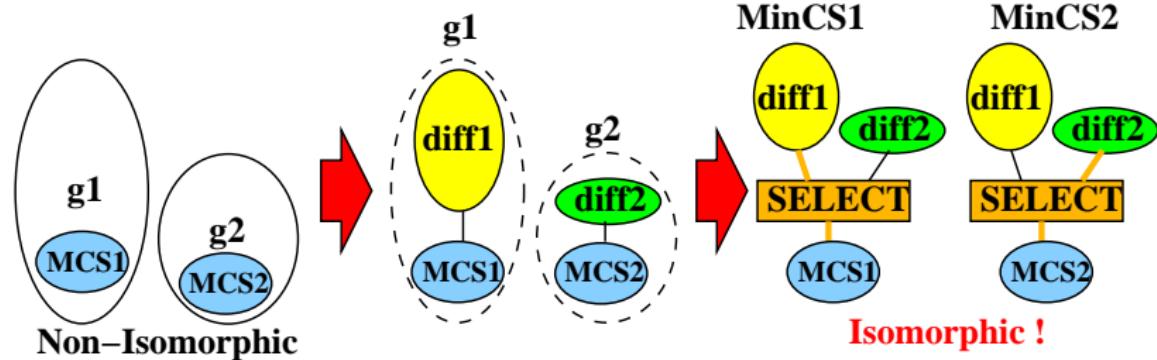
Minimal Padding Algorithm



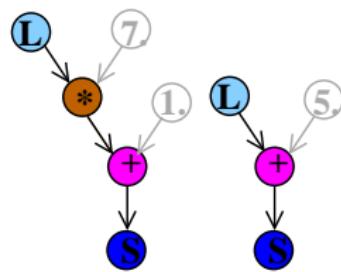
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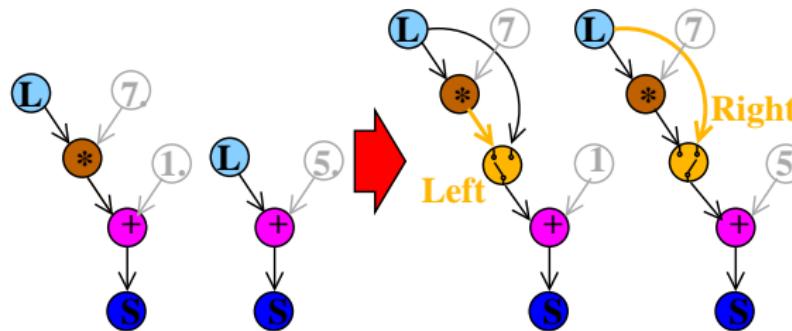


We can do better: Remove redundant Selects



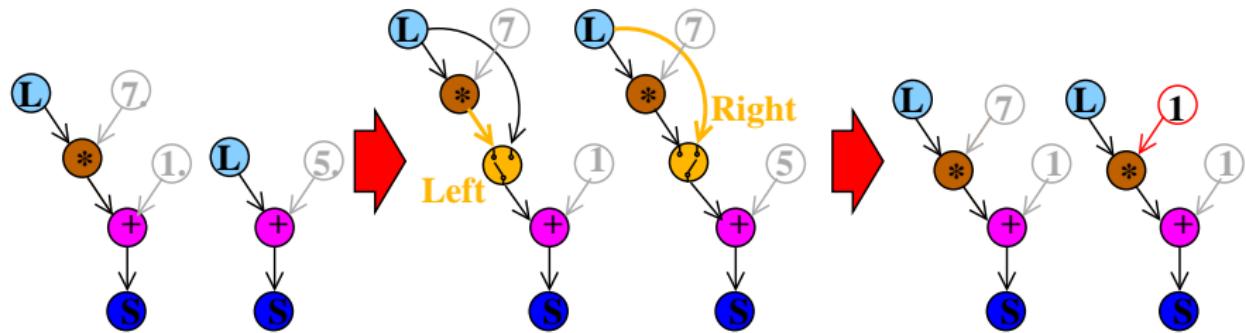
EXAMPLE: Instruction acting as Select

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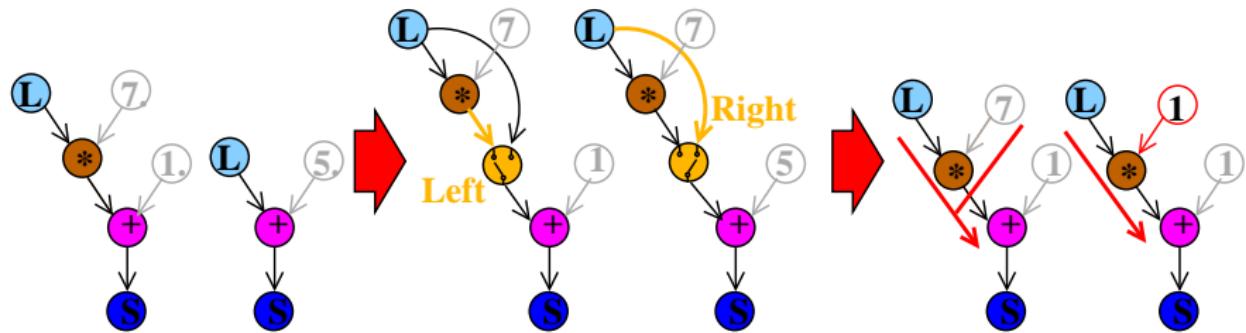
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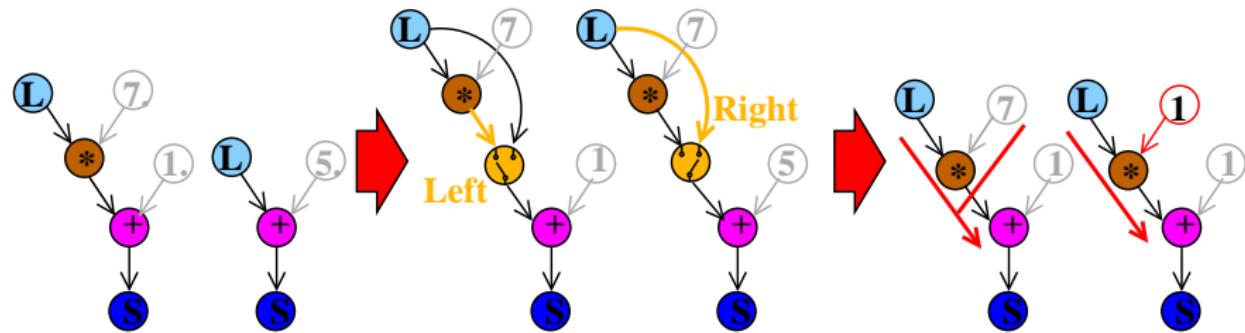
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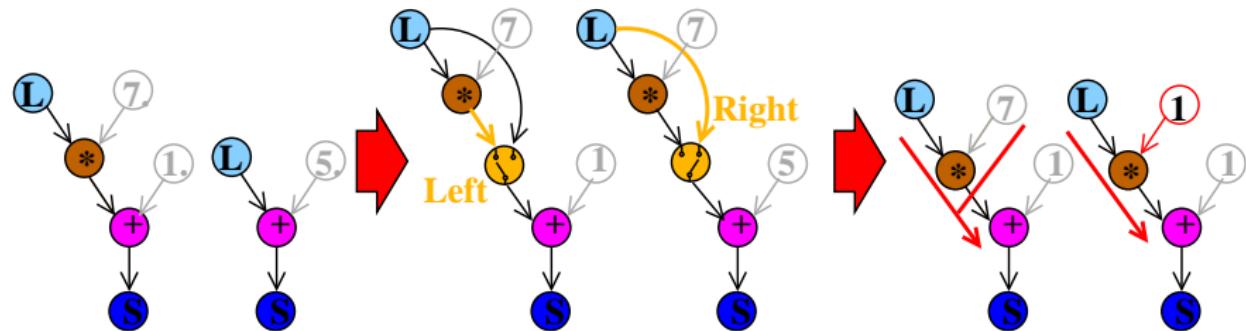
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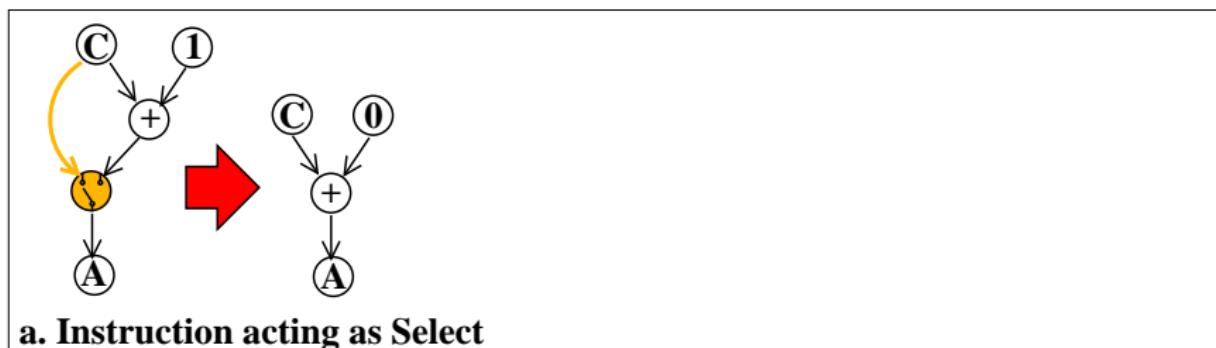
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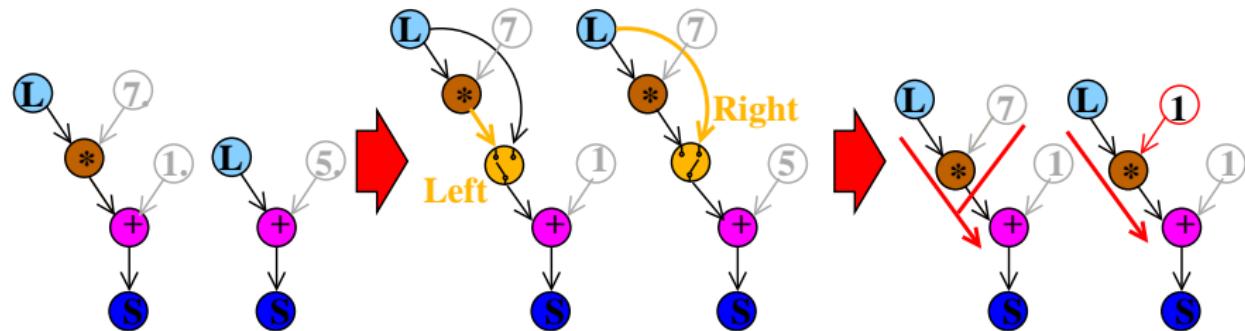


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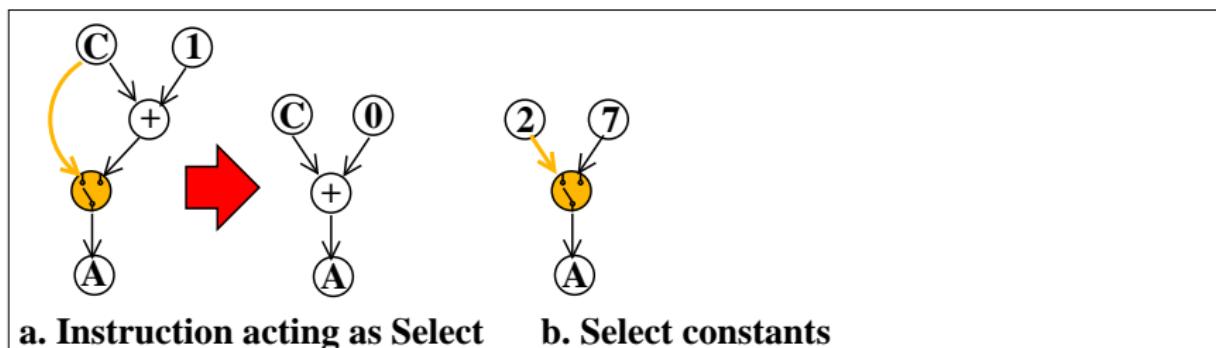


a. Instruction acting as Select

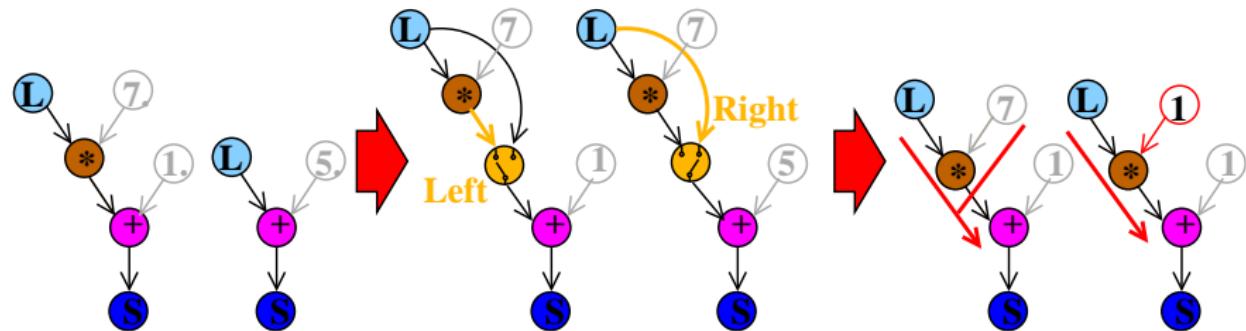
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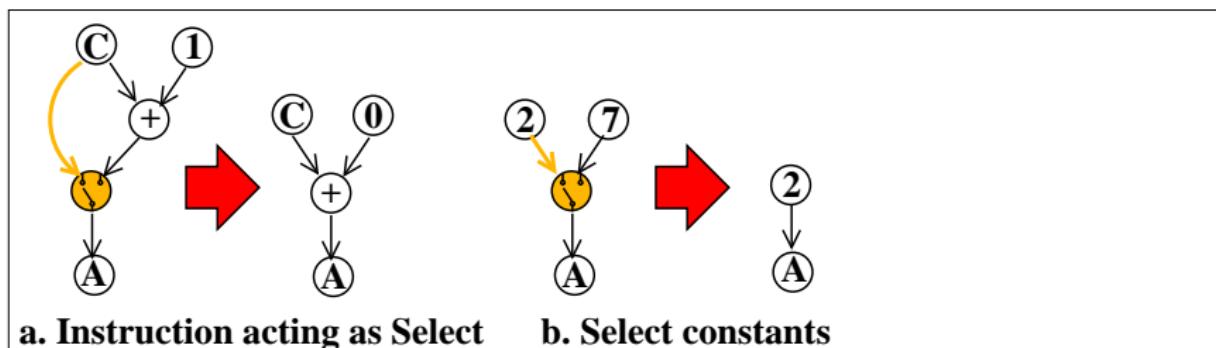
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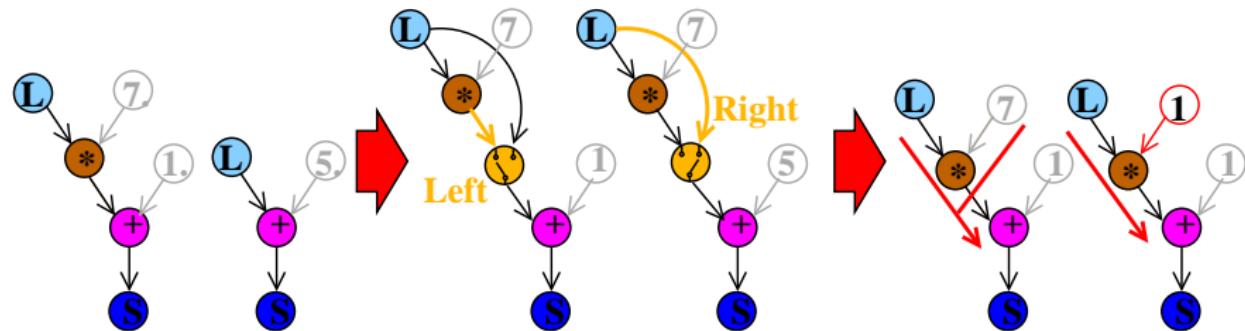
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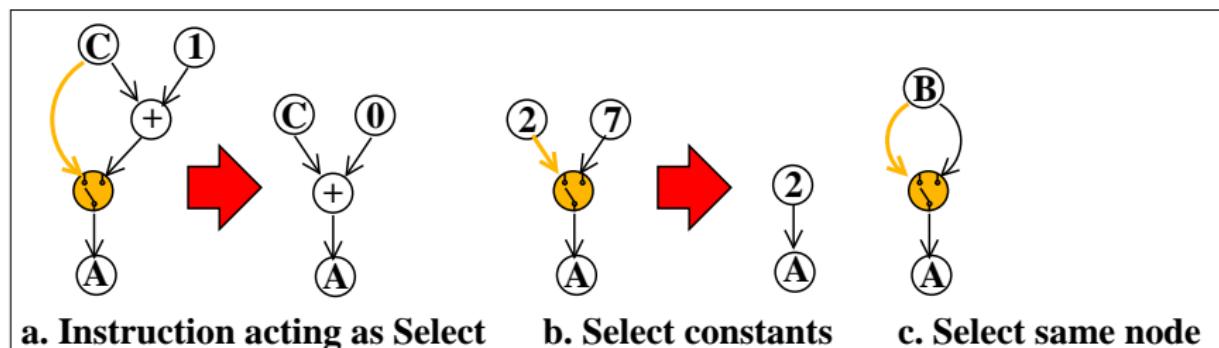
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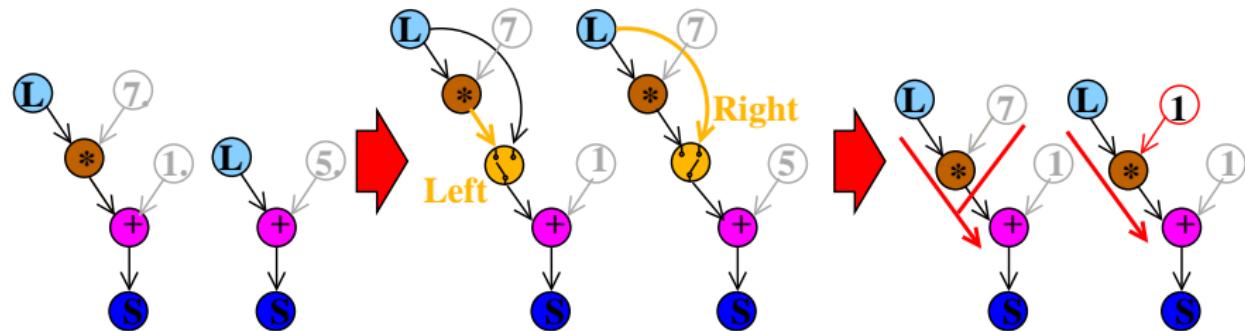


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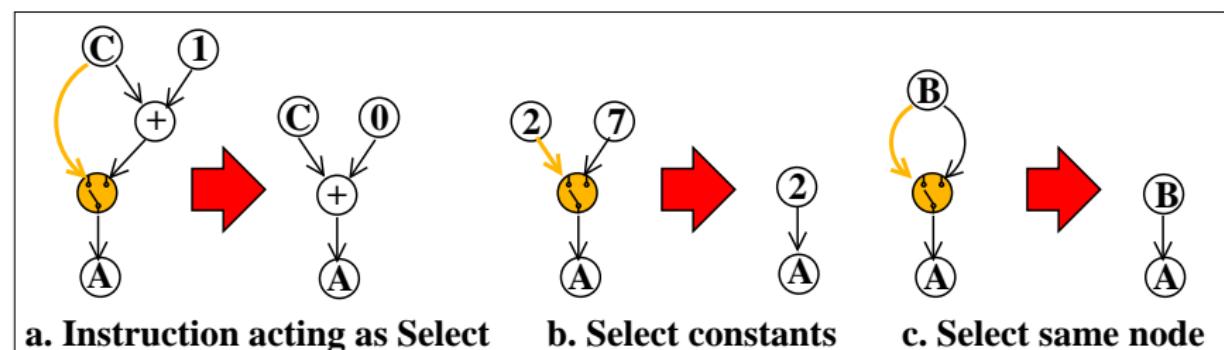
b. Select constants

c. Select same node

We can do better: Remove redundant Selects



EXAMPLE: Instruction acting as Select



Opportunities for PSLP in real-life applications

- ① Non-isomorphic source code (e.g. computing conjugates in 433.milc)

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b[0].real = a[0].real
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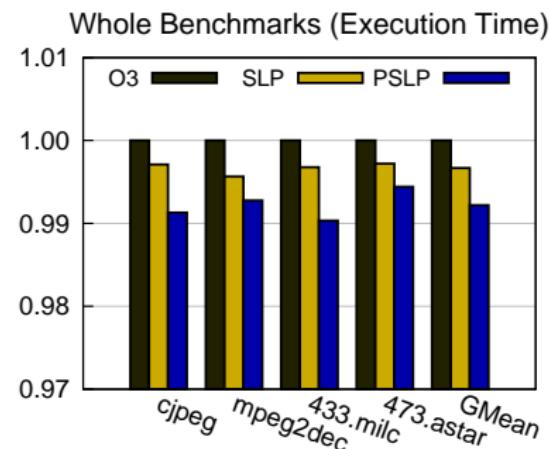
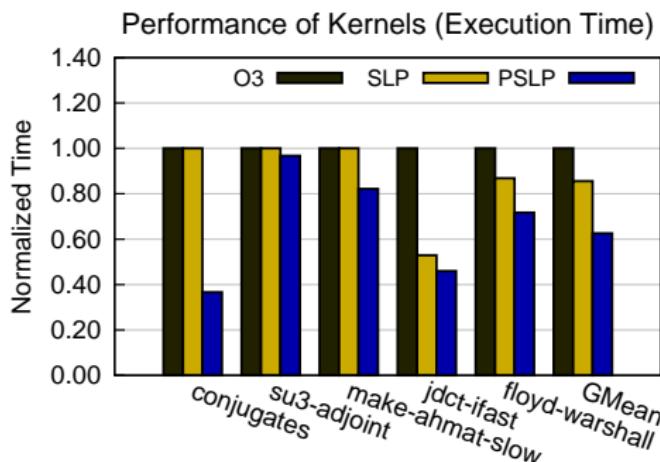
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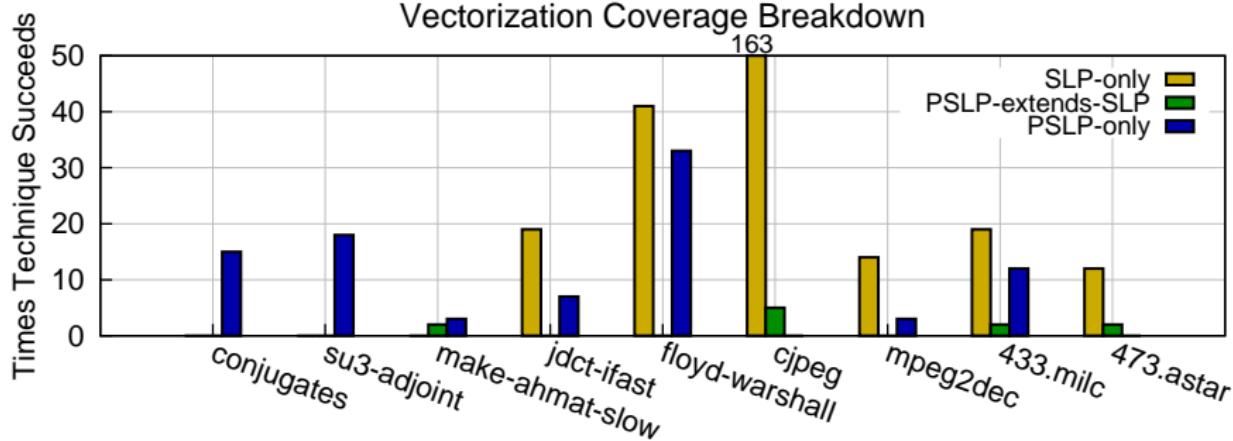
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PSLP increases performance



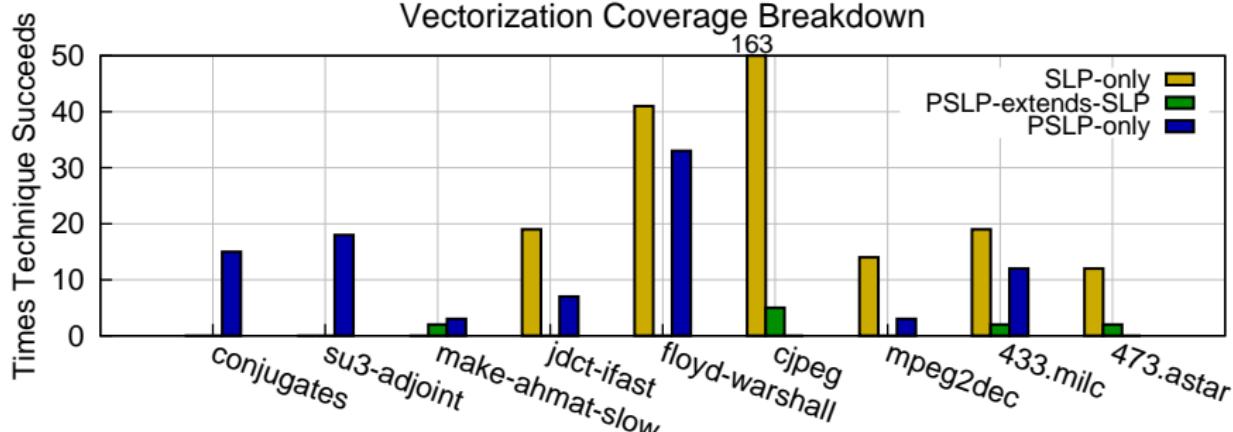
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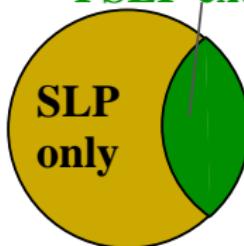
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only

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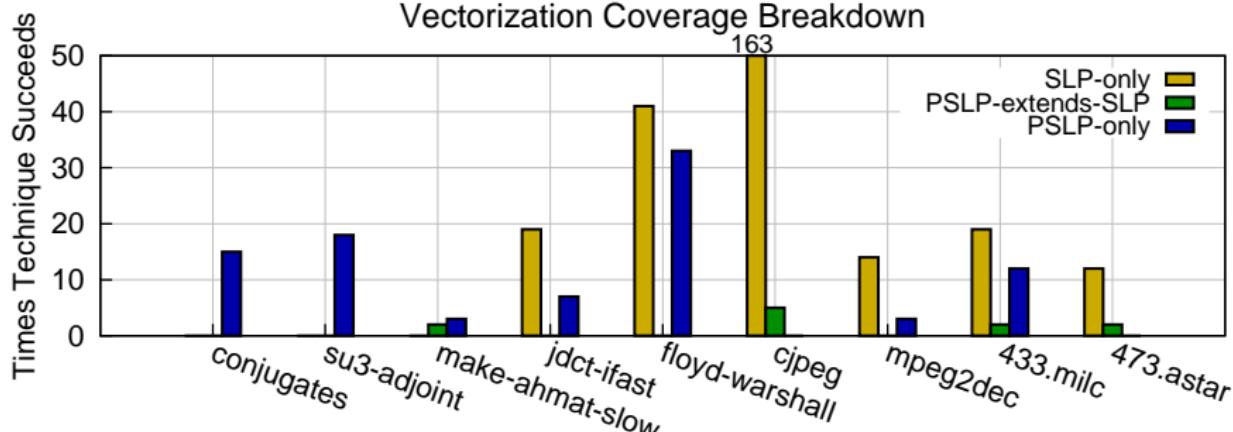


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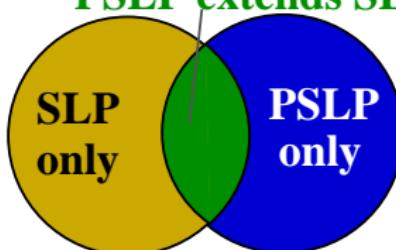


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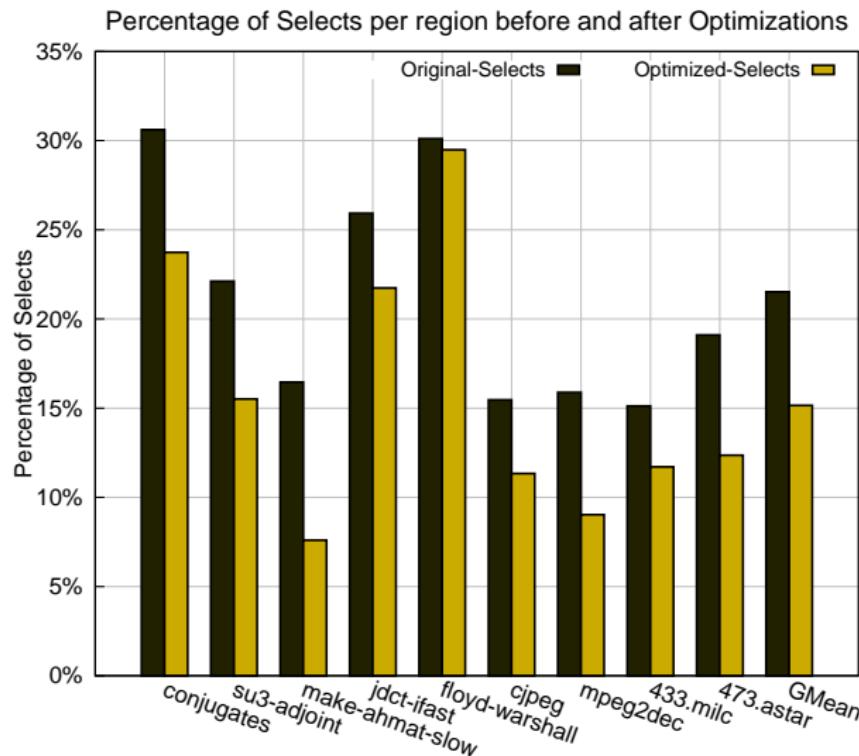
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- SLP stops at non-isomorphic code. PSLP extends it.
- SLP fails completely. PSLP succeeds.

Optimizing away redundant Selects

- Select-removal optimizations remove about 21% of the Selects



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- PSLP performs better compared to SLP on commodity SIMD-capable hardware