A Framework for Automatic OpenMP Code Generation

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Outline

- Introduction
- The Polyhedral Model
- LLVM
- Polly
- OpenMP Code Generation in Polly
- Testing with PolyBench
- Conclusion and Future Work
- Setting up the environment
- Various Tools Used in Polyhedral Community

Introduction

- Parallelism in programs
 - Parallelism and locality
 - Realizing parallelism
- Auto parallelization
- The polyhedral model
- LLVM
- Polly and OpenMP code generation

The Polyhedral Model I

- Program transformations with polyhedral model
 - Transformation for improving data locality

```
\begin{array}{lll} & \text{for}\,(\,i\,=\,1;\,\,i\,<=\,10;\,\,i\,++) \\ & \text{A}\,[\,i\,]\,=\,10;\\ & \text{for}\,(\,j\,=\,6;\,\,j\,<=\,15;\,\,j\,++) \\ & \text{A}\,[\,j\,]\,=\,15; \end{array}
```

Scalar expansion

```
\begin{array}{lll} & \text{for} \, (\, i \, = \, 1; \, \, i \, < = \, 5; \, \, i \, + \, ) \\ & \, A [\, i \, ] \, = \, 10; \\ & \, \text{for} \, (\, j \, = \, 6; \, \, j \, < = \, 15; \, \, j \, + \, ) \\ & \, A [\, j \, ] \, = \, 15; \end{array}
```

```
for (i = 0; i < 8; i++) sum += A[i];
```

```
<create and initialize an array 'tmp'>
for (i = 0; i < 8; i++)
    tmp[i % 4] += A[i];
sum = tmp[0] + tmp[1] + tmp[2] + tmp[3];</pre>
```

```
\begin{array}{l} {\sf parfor} \ (\, \mathsf{ii} \, = \, 0; \ \mathsf{ii} \, < \, 4; \ \mathsf{ii} \, + \! + \! ) \\ {\sf tmp}[\, \mathsf{ii} \, ] \, = \, 0; \\ {\sf for} \ (\, \mathsf{i} \, = \, \mathsf{ii} \, * \, 2; \ \mathsf{i} \, < \, (\, \mathsf{ii} \, + \! 1) \, * \, 2; \ \mathsf{i} \, + \! + \! ) \\ {\sf tmp}[\, \mathsf{ii} \, ] \, + \, \mathsf{a}[\, \mathsf{i} \, ]; \\ {\sf sum} \, = \, {\sf tmp}[\, 0] \, + \, {\sf tmp}[\, 1] \, + \, {\sf tmp}[\, 2] \, + \, {\sf tmp}[\, 3]; \end{array}
```

The Polyhedral Model II

- Polyhedral representation of programs
 - Iteration domain
 - Schedule
 - Access function

Iteration domain

```
\begin{array}{llll} \text{for (int } i = 2; \ i <= 6; \ i++) \\ \text{for (int } j = 2; \ j <= 6; \ j++) \\ \text{if (} i <= j ) \\ \text{A[} i \text{]} = 10; \ // \ 52 \end{array}
```

Iteration domain

for (int
$$i = 2$$
; $i <= 6$; $i++$)
for (int $j = 2$; $j <= 6$; $j++$)
if ($i <= j$)
 $A[i] = 10$; // S2

Iteration domain for ${\bf S}1$ is

$$D_{S1} \; = \; \{(i,j) \; \epsilon \; Z^2 \; | \; 2 \; \leq \; i \; \leq \; N \; \wedge \; 2 \; \leq \; j \; \leq \; N \}$$

Iteration domain for \$2 is

$$D_{S2} \ = \ \{(i,j) \ \epsilon \ Z^2 \ | \ 2 \ \le \ i \ \le \ 6 \ \land \ 2 \ \le \ j \ \le \ 6 \ \land \ i \ \le \ j\}$$

Iteration domain

for (int
$$i=2;\ i<=N;\ i++)$$

for (int $j=2;\ j<=N;\ j++)$
 $A[\ i\]=10;\ //\ S1$

for (int
$$i = 2$$
; $i <= 6$; $i++$)
for (int $j = 2$; $j <= 6$; $j++$)
if ($i <= j$)
 $A[i] = 10$; // S2

Iteration domain for S1 is

$$D_{S1} \ = \ \{(i,j) \ \epsilon \ Z^2 \ | \ 2 \ \leq \ i \ \leq \ N \ \land \ 2 \ \leq \ j \ \leq \ N\}$$

Iteration domain for \$2 is

$$D_{S2} \; = \; \{ (i,j) \; \epsilon \; Z^2 \; | \; 2 \; \leq \; i \; \leq \; 6 \; \wedge \; 2 \; \leq \; j \; \leq \; 6 \; \wedge \; i \; \leq \; j \}$$

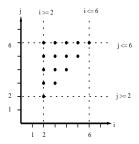


Figure: Graphical representation of iteration domain(S2)

Schedule

• Scattering function

Schedule

Scattering function

```
for (int i = 2; i <= 4; i++)
for (int j = 2; j <= 4; j++)
P[i][j] = A[i] * B[j] : // S3
```

Examples:

$$\phi_{S3}(i,j) = (i,j)
\phi_{S3}(i,j) = (j,i)$$

Schedule

Scattering function

```
for (int i = 2; i <= 4; i++)
for (int j = 2; j <= 4; j++)
P[i][j] = A[i] * B[j] ; // S3
```

Examples:

```
\phi_{S3}(i,j) = (i,j)
\phi_{S3}(i,j) = (j,i)
```

Code generated by Cloog for $\phi_{S3}(i,j) = (j,i)$

```
for (t1 = 2; t1 <= 4; t1++) { for (t2 = 2; t2 <= 4; t2++) { i = t2; j = t1; P[i+j] += A[i] + B[j]; } }
```

Loops are interchanged here by applying this transformation.

Access function

$$A[i+j][i+N]$$

Array access function: $F_A(i,j) = (i+j, i+N)$

Change array access function for better locality

LLVM

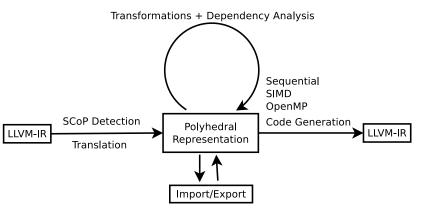
- LLVM (Low Level Virtual Machine)
 - Framework for implementing compilers
 - Common low level code repersentation
 - Lifelong analysis and transformation of programs

Polly I

- Polly (Polyhedral Optimization in LLVM)
 - Implementing Polyhedral Optimization in LLVM
 - Effort towards Auto Parallelism in programs.
- Implementation
 - LLVM-IR to polyhedral model
 - Region-based SCoP detection
 - Semantic SCoPs
 - Polyhedral model
 - The integer set library
 - Composable polyhedral transformations
 - Export/Import
 - Polyhedral model to LLVM-IR
- Related work
 - gcc Graphite



Polly II



External Optimizers / Manual Optimizations

Figure: Architecture of Polly

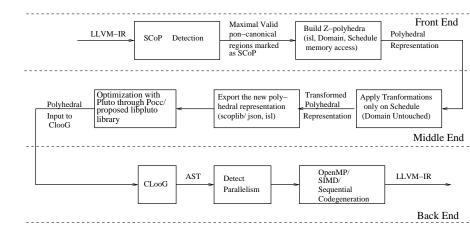


Figure: Detailed control flow in Polly

- Code generation pass in Polly
- Detecting parallelism in Polly
- Generating OpenMP library calls

```
for (int i = 0; i \le N; i++)
A[i] = 1;
```

PollyBB

```
polly.loop_body:
                      %indvar=phi i32{0,%entry}
                      br label %polly BB
%insertInst=Zext i1 true to i16
%omp.userConyext=alloca %foo.omp_subfn.omp.userContext
%o=getelementptr inbounds %foo.omp subfn.omp.userContext * %omp.userContext
* %omp.userContext, i32 0,i32 0
store [100 x float]*@A,[100xfloat]**%0
%omp_data=bitcast_%foo.omp_subfn.omp.userContext * %omp.userContext to i8*
call void @GOMP_parallel_loop_runtime_start
              (void(i8 *)*@foo.omp_subfn.i8* %omp_data,i32 0,i32 0,i32 100,i32 1)
call void@foo.omp_subfn8*%omp_data)
call void@GOMP_parallel_end()
br label %polly.after _loop.region
```

polly.after_loop.region: br label %polly.after loop

Figure: CFG showing sequence of OpenMP library calls

Support for inner loops

```
for (int i = 0; i < M; i++)
for (int j = 0; j < N; j++)
A[j] += M;
```

Surrounding induction variables and parameters need to be passed to the subfunction

Dealing with memory references

```
#define N 10
void foo() {
  float A[N];
  for (int i=0; i < N; i++)
    A[i] = 10;
  return;
}</pre>
```

Adding and extracting memory references

Enabling OpenMP code generation in Polly

```
export LIBPOLLY=<path to cmake>/lib/LLVMPolly.so
pollycc -fpolly -fparallel a.c

OR

# Generate the LLVM-IR files from source code.
clang -S -emit-Ilvm a.c
alias opt="opt -load $LIBPOLLY
# Apply optimizations to prepare code for polly
opt -S -mem2reg -loop-simplify -indvars a.c -o a.preopt.II
# Generate OpenMP code with Polly
opt -S -polly-codegen -enable-polly-openmp a.preopt.II -o a.II
# Link with libgomp
Ilc a.II -o a.s
Ilvm-gcc a.s -lgomp
```

- OpenMP testcases
 - Polly follows LLVM testing infrastrcutre

Testing with PolyBench I

- PolyBench
 Benchmarks from
 - linear algebra
 - datamining
 - stencil computation
 - solver and manipulation algorithms operating on matrices

Experimental results I

Experimental results II

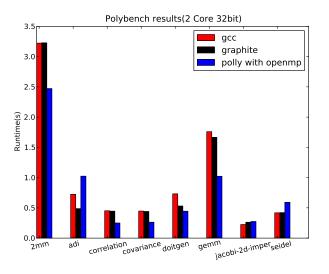


Figure: Performance comparison(2 core 32 bit)

Experimental results I

Experimental results II

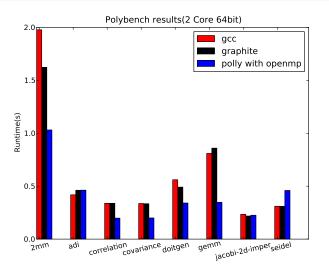


Figure: Performance comparison(2 core 64bit)

Experimental results I

Experimental results II

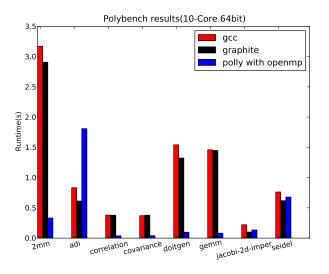


Figure: Performance comparison(10-core 64 bit)

Conclusion and Future Work

- Conclusion
- Support for memory access transformations in Polly
- Increasing coverage of Polly
 - Increasing SCoP coverage
 - Increasing the system coverage
- Integrating profile guided optimization into Polly

Setting up the environment

- CLooG
- PoCC
- Scoplib
- Building LLVM with Polly

Various Tools Used in Polyhedral Community

- ClooG
- PLUTO
- VisualPolylib