

A Framework for Automatic OpenMP Code Generation

Raghesh A (CS09M032)

Guide: **Dr. Shankar Balachandran**

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- 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

An Example

Source code

```
float A[1024];

int main()
{
    int i, j;
    for (i = 0; i < 1024; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < 5000000; j++)
            A[i] += j;
}
```

An Example

LLVM-IR Sequential

```
define i32 @main() nounwind {
entry:
  %retval = alloca i32, align 4
  %i = alloca i32, align 4
  %j = alloca i32, align 4
  store i32 0, i32* %retval
  store i32 0, i32* %i, align 4
  br label %for.cond

for.cond:
  %tmp = load i32* %i, align 4
  %cmp = icmp slt i32 %tmp, 1024
  br i1 %cmp, label %for.body,
    label %for.end12

for.body:
  store i32 0, i32* %j, align 4
  br label %for.cond1

for.cond1:
  %tmp2 = load i32* %j, align 4
  %cmp3 = icmp slt i32 %tmp2, 5000000
  br i1 %cmp3, label %for.body4,
    label %for.end
```

LLVM-IR Sequential

```
for.body4:
  %tmp5 = load i32* %j, align 4
  %conv = sitofp i32 %tmp5 to float
  %tmp6 = load i32* %i, align 4
  %arrayidx = getelementptr inbounds
    [1024 x float]*
    @A, i32 0, i32 %tmp6
  %tmp7 = load float* %arrayidx
  %add = fadd float %tmp7, %conv
  store float %add, float* %arrayidx
  br label %for.inc

for.inc:
  %tmp8 = load i32* %j, align 4
  %inc = add nsw i32 %tmp8, 1
  store i32 %inc, i32* %j, align 4
  br label %for.cond1

for.end:
  br label %for.inc9

for.inc9:
  %tmp10 = load i32* %i, align 4
  %inc11 = add nsw i32 %tmp10, 1
  store i32 %inc11, i32* %i, align 4
  br label %for.cond

for.end12:
  %0 = load i32* %retval
  ret i32 %0
}
```

Source code with OpenMP pragmas

```
float A[1024];

int main()
{
    int i, j;
    #pragma omp parallel for \
    schedule(runtime) private(j)
    for (i = 0; i < 1024; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < 5000000; j++)
            A[i] += j;
}
```

LLVM-IR Manual

```
define i32 @main() nounwind {
entry:
  %retval = alloca i32
  %i = alloca i32
  %j = alloca i32
  %"alloca point" = bitcast i32 0 to i32
  call void
    @GOMP_parallel_loop_runtime_start(
    void (i8*)* @main.omp_fn.0,
    i8* null, i32 0, i32 0,
    i32 1024, i32 1) nounwind
  call void
    @main.omp_fn.0(i8* null) nounwind
  call void
    @GOMP_parallel_end() nounwind
  br label %return
,
return:
; preds = %entry
%retval1 = load i32* %retval
; <i32> [#uses=1]
ret i32 %retval1
}
```

LLVM-IR Manual

```
define internal void @main.omp_fn.0(
  i8* %omp_data.i) nounwind {
entry:

  <some initializations here>

  store i8* %omp_data.i,
    i8** %omp_data.i_addr
  br label %bb

bb:
  %1 = call zeroext i8
    @GOMP_loop_runtime_next(
    i32* %i.start0.3,
    i32* %i.end0.4) nounwind
  %toBool = icmp ne i8 %1, 0
  br i1 %toBool, label %bb2, label %bb1

bb1:
  call void @GOMP_loop_end_nowait()
    nounwind
  br label %return

bb2:
  <body of the loop>
}
```

An Example

LLVM-IR Automatic

```
@A = common global
      [1024 x float]
      zeroinitializer, align 4
define i32 @main() nounwind {
<some initialization>
pollyBB:
%insertInst = zext i1 true to i16
%omp.userContext = alloca
%main.omp.subfn.omp.userContext
%0 = getelementptr inbounds
      %main.omp.subfn.omp.userContext*,
      %omp.userContext, i32 0, i32 0
store [1024 x float]*
      @A, [1024 x float]** %0
call void
      @GOMP_parallel_loop_runtime_start(
      void (i8*)* @main.omp.subfn,
      i8* %omp.data, i32 0, i32 0,
      i32 1024, i32 1)
call void @main.omp.subfn(i8*%omp.data)
call void @GOMP_parallel_end()
br label %for.end12.region
}
```

LLVM-IR Automatic

```
define internal void
      @main.omp.subfn(
      i8* %omp.userContext) {
omp.setup:

      <some initialization>

omp.exit:
      call void @GOMP_loop_end_nowait()
      ret void
omp.checkNext:
      %2 = call i8
            @GOMP_loop_runtime_next(
            i32* %omp.lowerBoundPtr,
            i32* %omp.upperBoundPtr)
omp.loadIVBounds:

<body of the loop>

}
```

Necessary Background

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

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Workdone: "OpenMP Code Generation in Polly"

The Polyhedral Model

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

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```
for(i = 1; i <= 10; i++)  
  A[i] = 10;  
for(j = 6; j <= 15; j++)  
  A[j] = 15;
```

The Polyhedral Model

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

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for(i = 1; i <= 10; i++)  
  A[i] = 10;  
for(j = 6; j <= 15; j++)  
  A[j] = 15;
```

```
for(i = 1; i <= 5; i++)  
  A[i] = 10;  
for(j = 6; j <= 15; j++)  
  A[j] = 15;
```

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- Scalar expansion

The Polyhedral Model

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- Scalar expansion

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

The Polyhedral Model

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for(i = 1; i <= 5; i++)  
  A[i] = 10;  
for(j = 6; j <= 15; j++)  
  A[j] = 15;
```

- Scalar expansion

```
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];
```

The Polyhedral Model

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

```
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  A[i] = 10;  
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```

- Scalar expansion

```
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];
```

```
parfor (ii = 0; ii < 4; ii++)  
  tmp[ii] = 0;  
  for (i = ii * 2; i < (ii+1) * 2; i++)  
    tmp[ii] += A[i];  
sum = tmp[0] + tmp[1] + tmp[2] + tmp[3];
```


Polyhedral representation of programs

- Iteration domain
- Schedule
- Access function

Dynamic instances of each statement is represented as an integer point in statement's polyhedron

- Why not AST?
 - Dynamic instances of statements not captured
 - Rigid data structure
 - Less expressive than polyhedral model

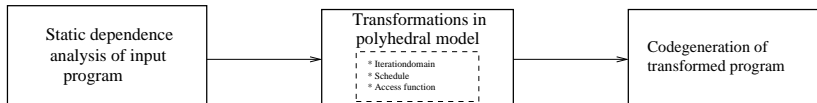


Figure: Transformation in polyhedral model

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

Iteration domain for **S1** is

$$D_{S1} = \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid 2 \leq i \leq N \wedge 2 \leq j \leq N\}$$

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

Iteration domain for **S2** is

$$D_{S2} = \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid 2 \leq i \leq 6 \wedge 2 \leq j \leq 6 \wedge i \leq j\}$$

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

$$D_{S1} = \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid 2 \leq i \leq N \wedge 2 \leq j \leq N\}$$

Iteration domain for **S2** is

$$D_{S2} = \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid 2 \leq i \leq 6 \wedge 2 \leq j \leq 6 \wedge i \leq j\}$$

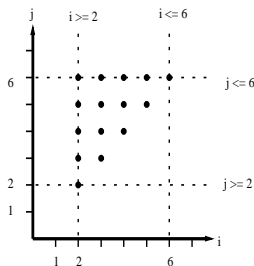


Figure: Graphical representation of iteration domain(S2)

- Scattering function

- 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:

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

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

- 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

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

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

Change array access function for better locality

Example for SCoP

```
for (i = 0; i < 5*N; i++)  
  for (j = N; j < 3*i + 5*N + 6; j++)  
    A[i-j] = A[i];  
  if (i < N - 10)  
    A[i + 20] = j;
```

- Structured control flow
 - Regular for loops
 - Conditions
- Affine expressions in:
 - Loop bounds
 - Conditions
 - Access functions
- Side effect free(Pure functions)

- LLVM (Low Level Virtual Machine)
 - Framework for implementing compilers
 - Common low level code representation
 - Lifelong analysis and transformation of programs
- LLVM relaxes SCoP constraints -> more SCoPs are detected
 - ~~Regular for loops~~ -> Anything that acts like a regular for loop
 - ~~Affine expressions~~ -> Expressions that calculates an affine result
 - Side effect free known
 - Memory access through arrays + pointers
- Independent of programming language

- 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

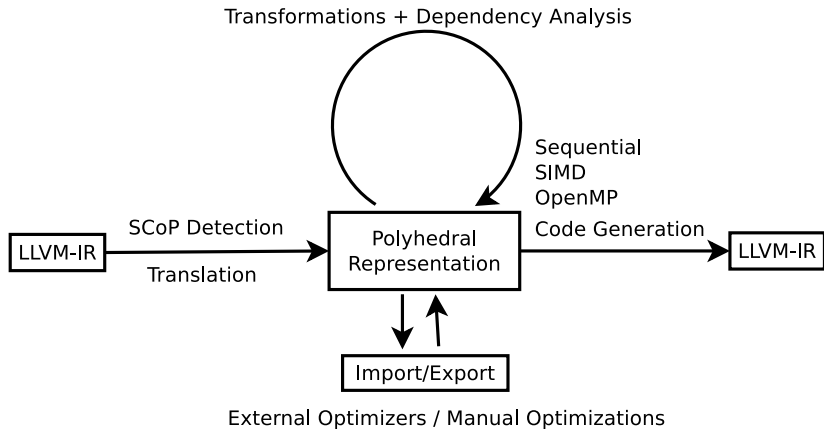


Figure: Architecture of Polly

OpenMP Code Generation in Polly

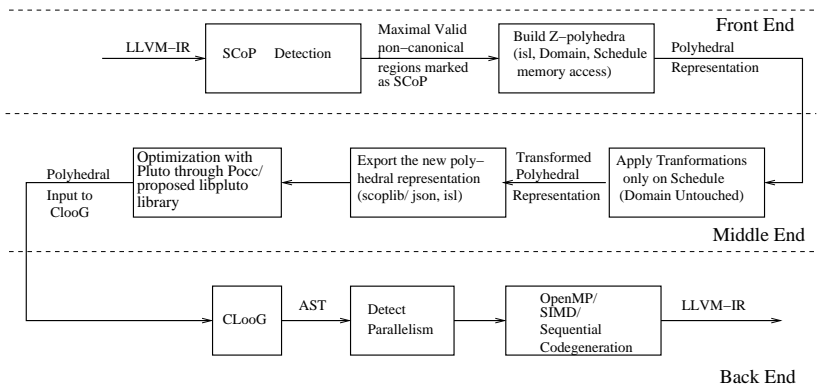


Figure: Detailed control flow in Polly

OpenMP Code Generation in Polly

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

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

OpenMP Code Generation in Polly

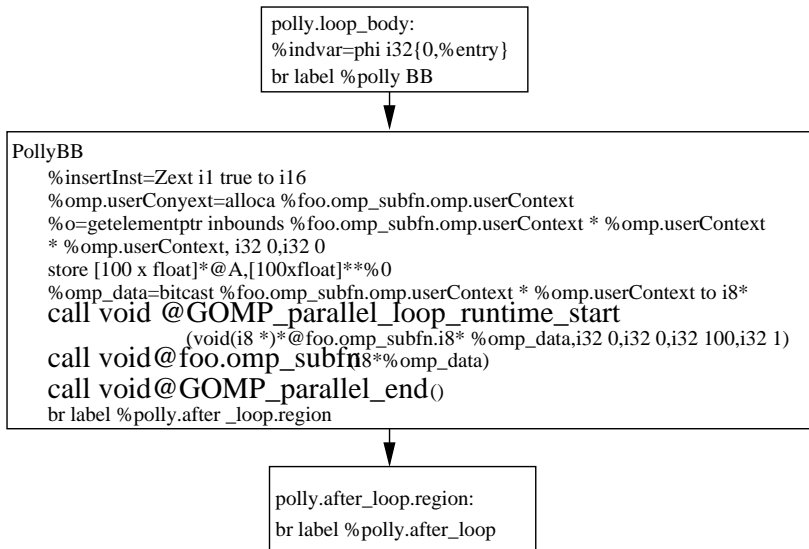


Figure: CFG showing sequence of OpenMP library calls

OpenMP Code Generation in Polly

- Support for inner loops

```
for (int i = 0; i < M; i++)  
  for (int j = 0; j < N; j++)  
    A[i][j] = A[i-1][j] + B[i-1][j];
```

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

OpenMP Code Generation in Polly

- Support for inner loops

```
for (int i = 0; i < M; i++)  
  for (int j = 0; j < N; j++)  
    A[i][j] = A[i-1][j] + B[i-1][j];
```

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;  
}
```

- Adding and extracting memory references

OpenMP Code Generation in Polly

- 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-llvm 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.ll  
# Generate OpenMP code with Polly  
opt -S -polly-codegen -enable-polly-openmp a.preopt.ll -o a.ll  
# Link with libgomp  
llc a.ll -o a.s  
llvm-gcc a.s -lgomp
```

- OpenMP testcases
 - Polly follows LLVM testing infrastructure

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

Experimental results

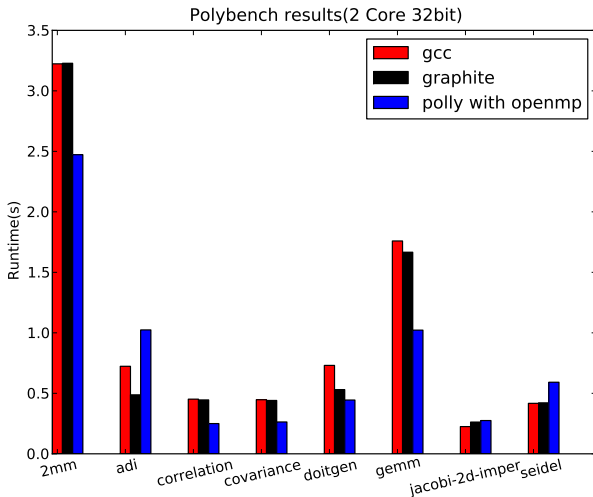


Figure: Performance comparison(2 core 32 bit)

Experimental results

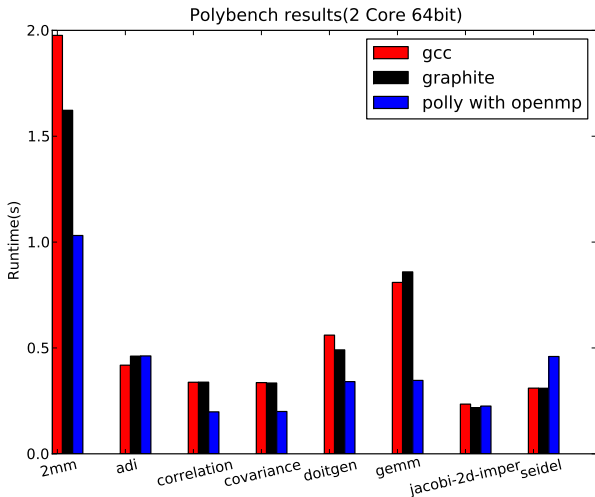


Figure: Performance comparison(2 core 64bit)

Experimental results

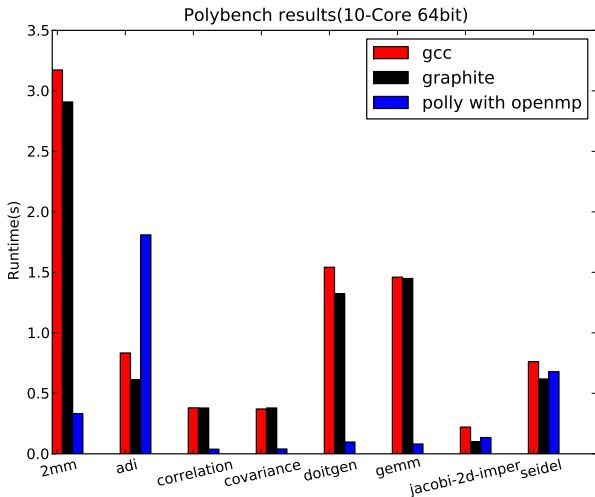


Figure: Performance comparison(10-core 64 bit)

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