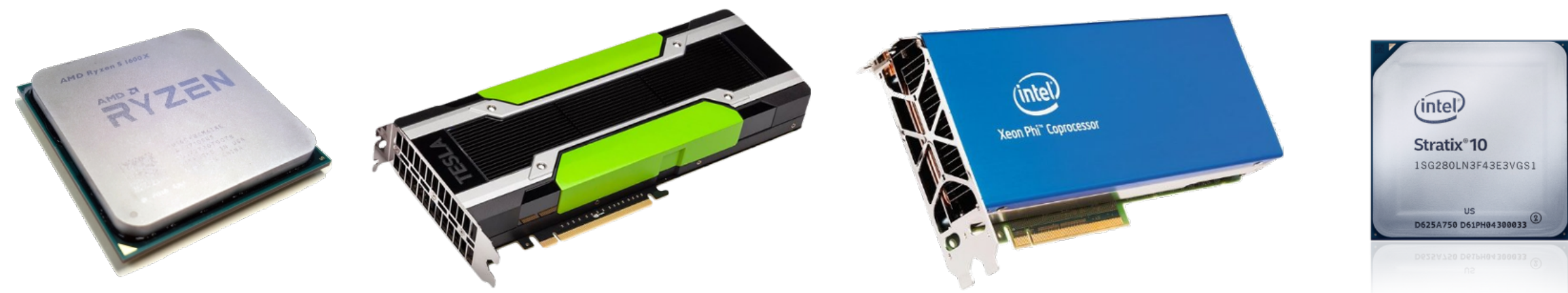


AUTOTUNING UNDER TIGHT BUDGET CONSTRAINTS: A TRANSPARENT DESIGN OF EXPERIMENTS APPROACH

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Autotuning: Optimizing Program Configurations



- How to write **efficient code** for each of these?
- We can use **autotuning**: the process of **automatically finding a configuration** of a program that optimizes an **objective**

Strategies for Exploring Search Spaces

System	Domain	Approach
ATLAS	Dense Linear Algebra	Exhaustive
INSIEME	Compiler	Genetic Algorithm
Active Harmony	Runtime	Nelder-Mead
ParamILS	Domain-Agnostic	Stochastic Local Search
OPAL	Domain-Agnostic	Direct Search
OpenTuner	Domain-Agnostic	Ensemble
MILEPOST GCC	Compiler	Machine Learning
Apollo	GPU kernels	Decision Trees

Exhaustive, Meta-Heuristics, Machine Learning

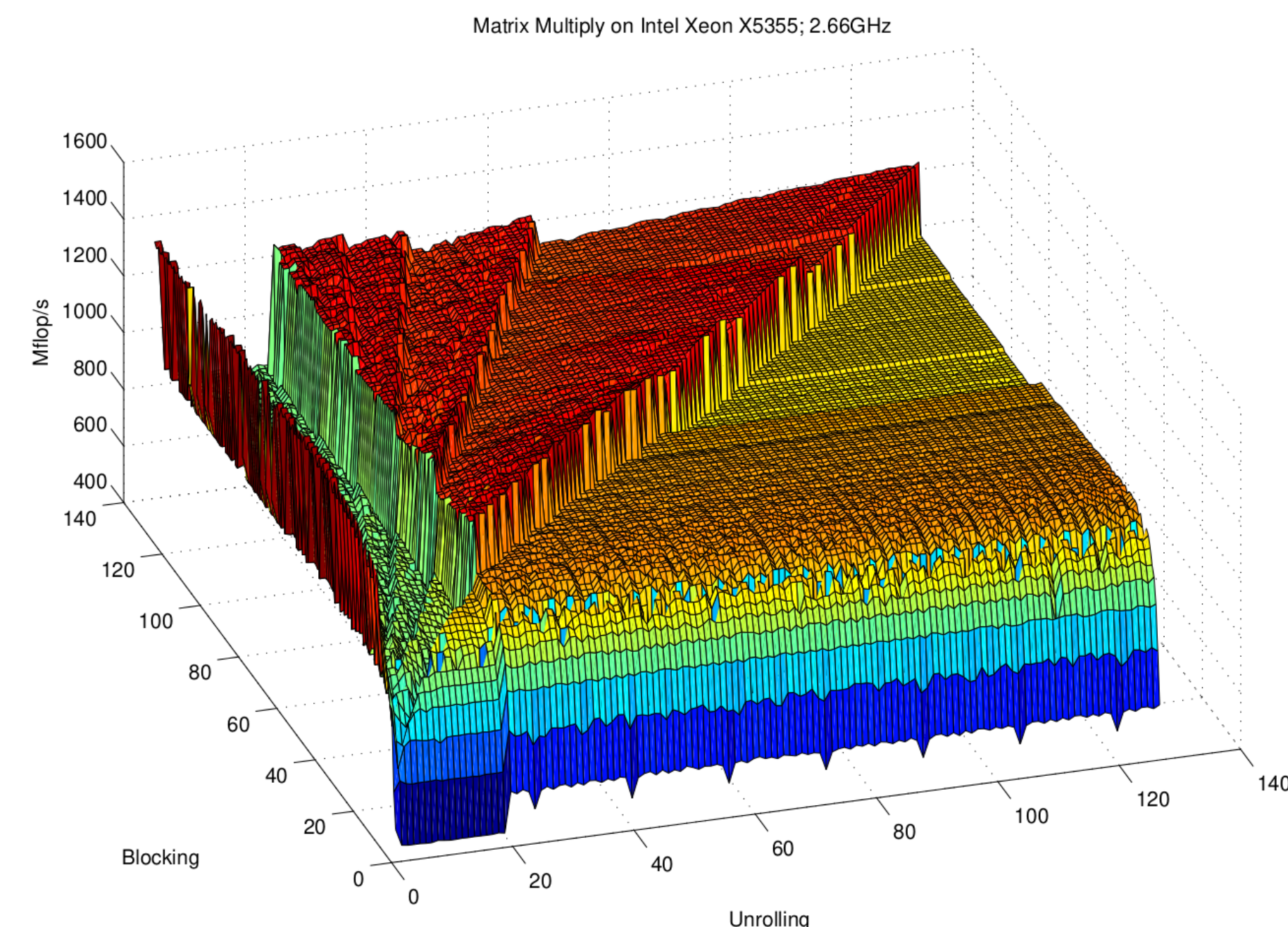
Assumptions:

- Many measurements, “smoothness”, reachable solutions

After optimizing:

- Learn “nothing”, can’t explain choices

Autotuning: Search Spaces are Hard to Explore



Unrolling, blocking and Mflops/s for matrix multiplication

Seymour K, You H, Dongarra J. A comparison of search heuristics for empirical code optimization. In CLUSTER 2008 Oct 1 (pp. 421-429)

- Represent the **effect** of all possible **configurations** on the **objectives**, can be difficult to explore, with multiple **local optima** and **undefined regions**
- Main issues are **exponential growth**, **geometry**, & **measurement time**

Design of Experiments: Exploration under a Budget

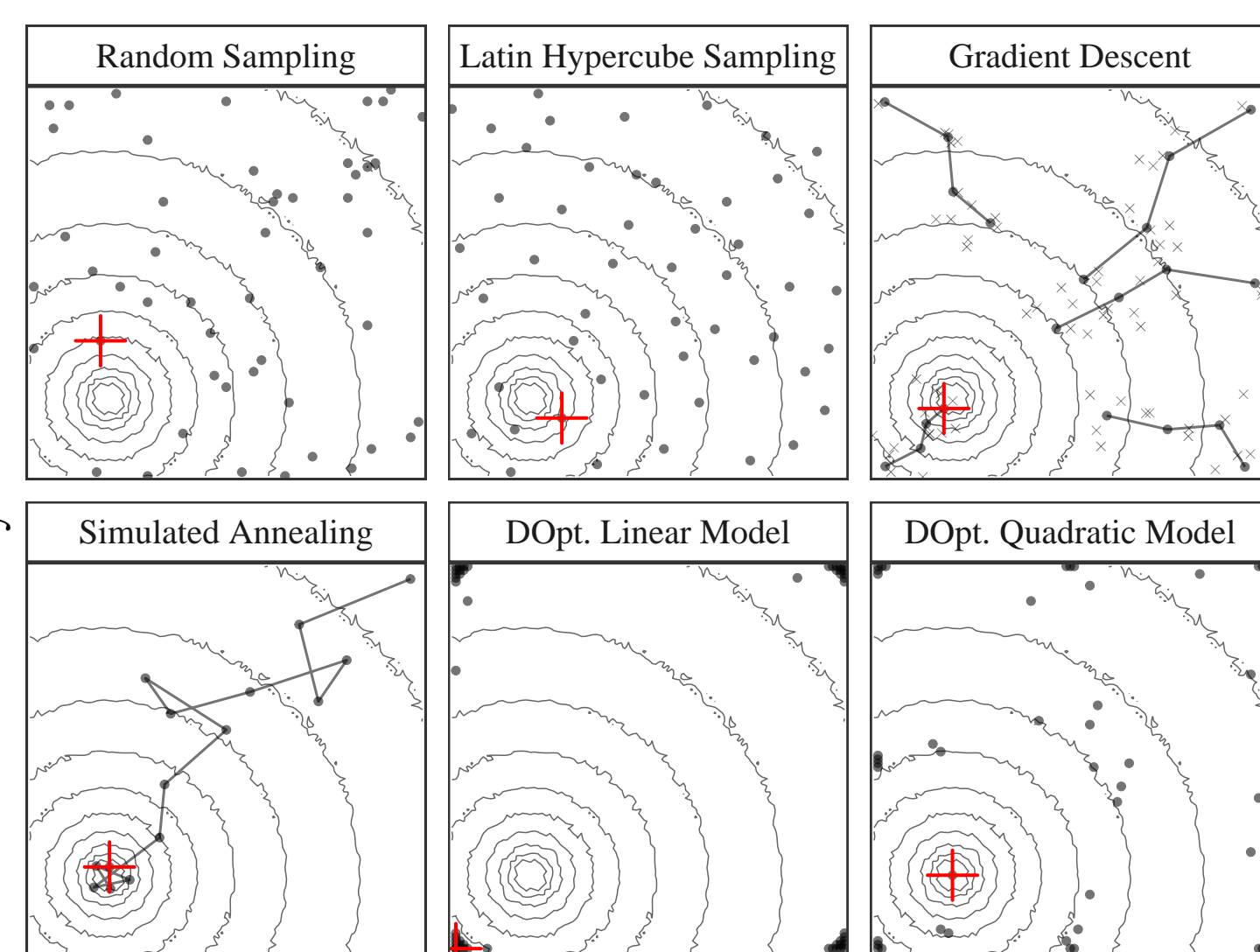
Design of Experiments (DoE):

- Factors** are program **parameters**, and **levels** are possible factor **values**
- An **experiment** fixes levels, and a **design** is a **selection** of experiments to run
- A **performance model** is required to **construct designs**

Run	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1
2	1	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1
3	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1
4	-1	1	1	1	-1	1	-1
5	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1
6	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1
7	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1
8	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

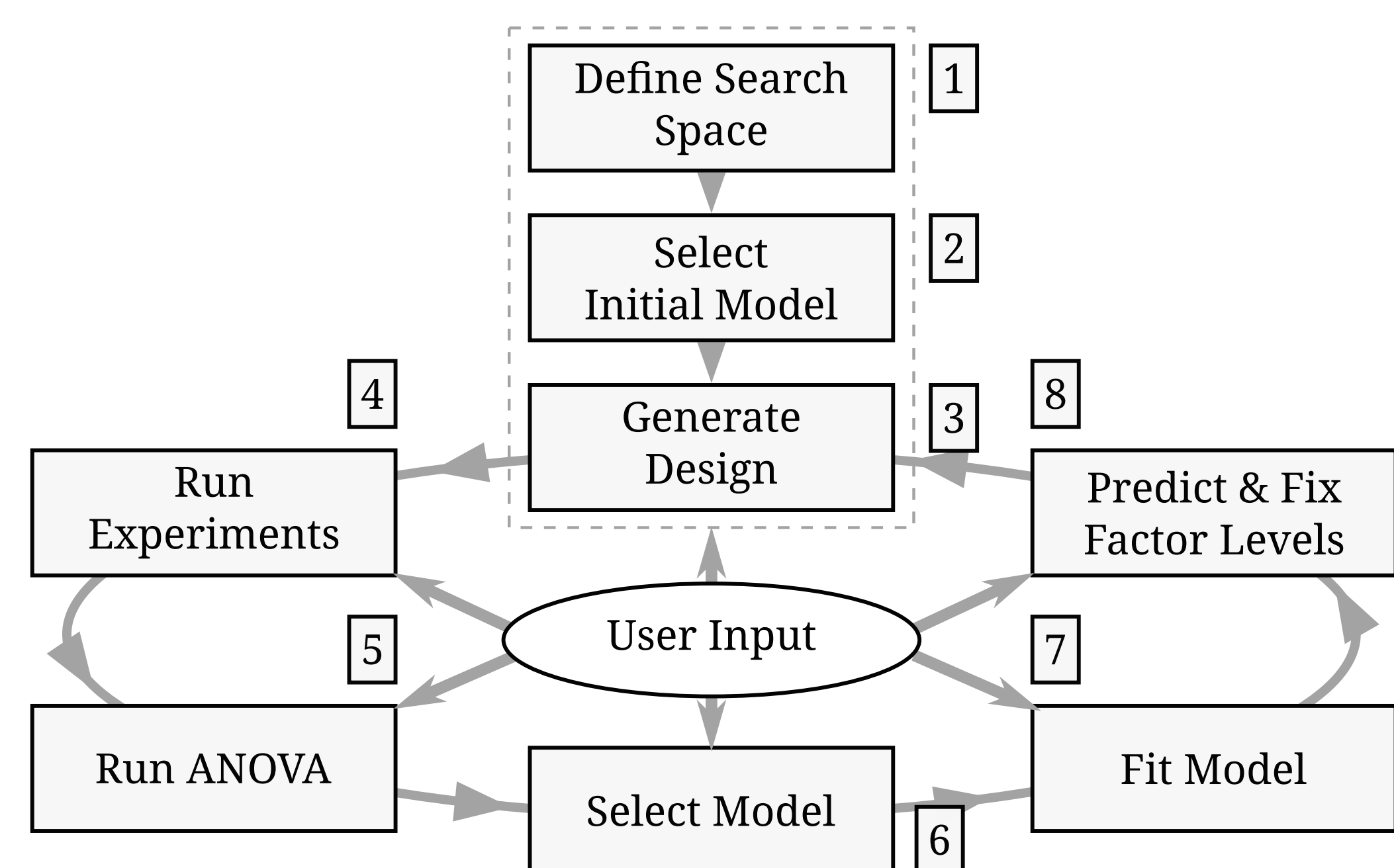
A Plackett-Burman design for 7 2-level factors

- Results, or responses, can be used to identify **relevant parameters** and to fit a **linear regression model**



- Exploration of a search space using a **fixed budget** of 50 points, the red “+” represents the best point found by each strategy

A Transparent Design of Experiments Approach



- An **initial model** is provided by the **user** (steps 1 & 2)
- Design of Experiments** guides exploration (steps 3 & 4)
- Significant factors** are identified by **Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)** (steps 5 & 6)
- New fitted model predicts best value for significant factors (steps 7 & 8)

Transparent: factor and level selections based on ANOVA

Parsimonious: DoE decreases measurements

A Motivating Result on a GPU Kernel

Kernel factors:

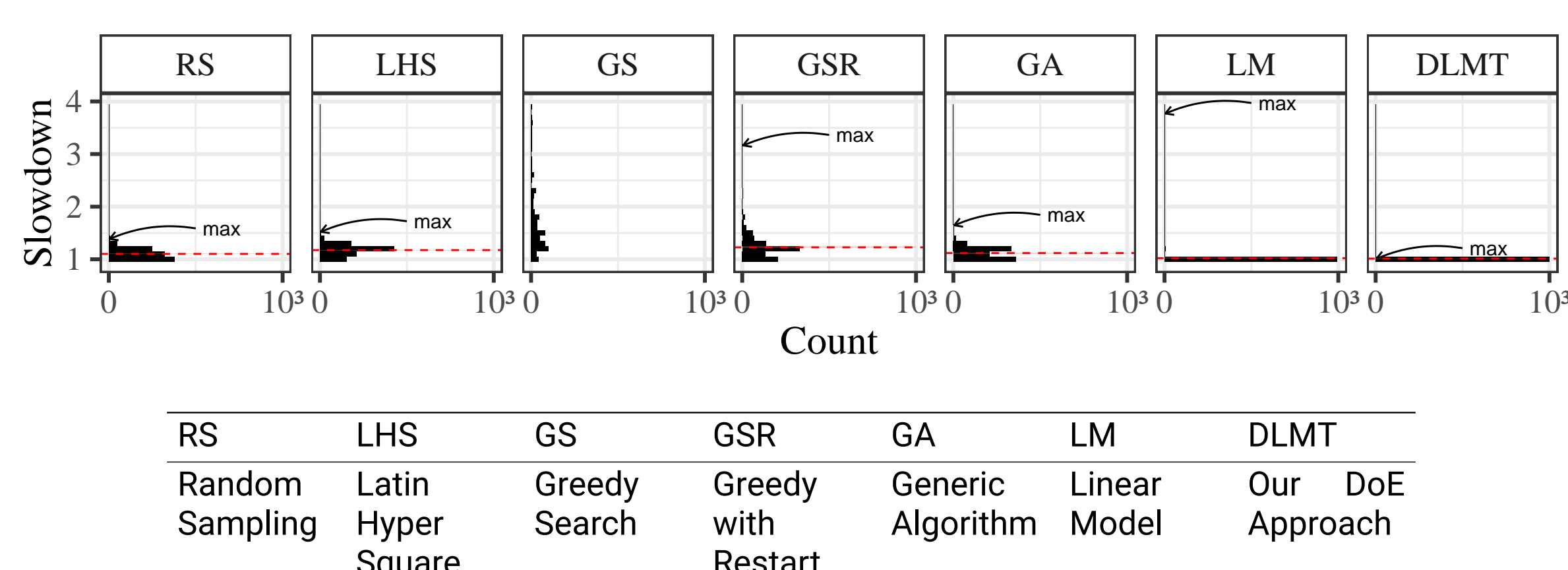
Factor	Levels	Short Description
vector_length	$2^0, \dots, 2^4$	Size of support arrays
load_overlap	true, false	Load overlaps in vectorization
temporary_size	2, 4	Byte size of temporary data
elements_number	$1, \dots, 2^4$	Size of equal data splits
y_component_number	$1, \dots, 6$	Loop tile size
threads_number	$2^3, \dots, 2^{10}$	Size of thread groups
lws_y	$2^0, \dots, 2^{10}$	Block size in y dimension

Initial performance model:

$$\text{time_per_pixel} \sim \frac{1}{\text{y_component_number}} + \frac{\text{load_overlap} + \text{temporary_size} + \frac{1}{\text{lws_y}}}{\text{elements_number} + \text{threads_number}} + \frac{1}{\text{elements_number}} + \frac{1}{\text{threads_number}}$$

- This simple case had known **valid search space** and **global optimum**, and **fixed budget**

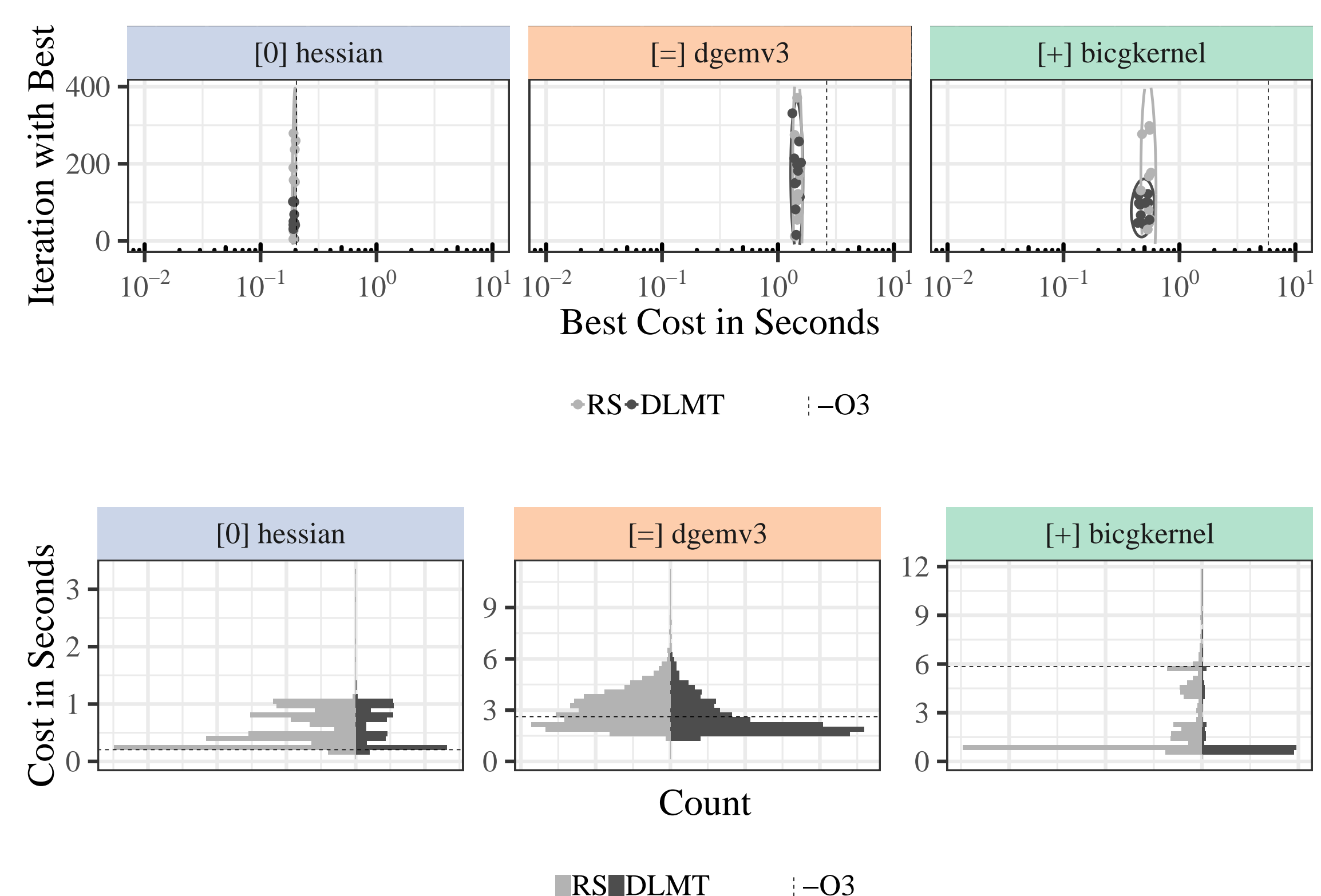
Our approach (DLMT) was always **within 1% of the optimum**



Extensive Evaluation on the SPAPT Benchmark

- SPAPT is an autotuning benchmark for CPU kernels, with search space sizes between 10^7 and 10^{36}
- We evaluated DLMT on 17 kernels (3 shown below) using the same initial performance model, and fixed budget

Our approach (DLMT) achieved **good speedups** using a **smaller budget**, while **exploring better configurations**



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