

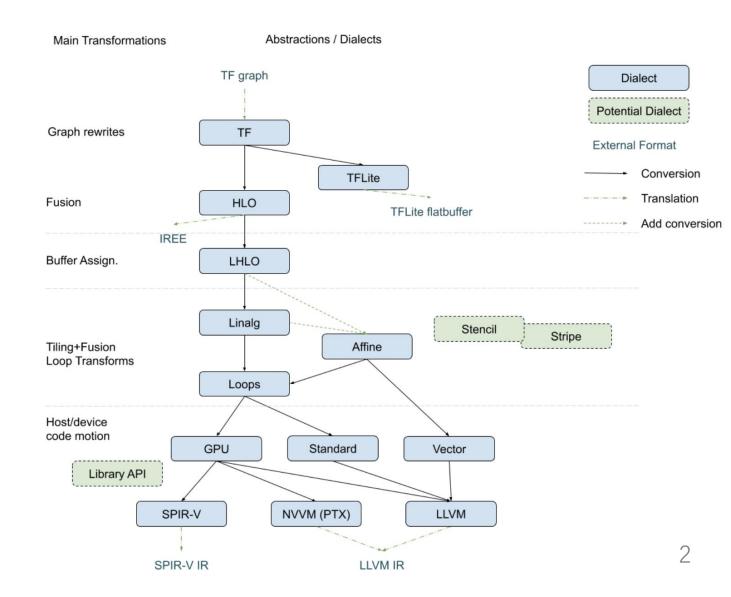


# MLIR 向量支持的部分概述

PLCT实验室 张洪滨

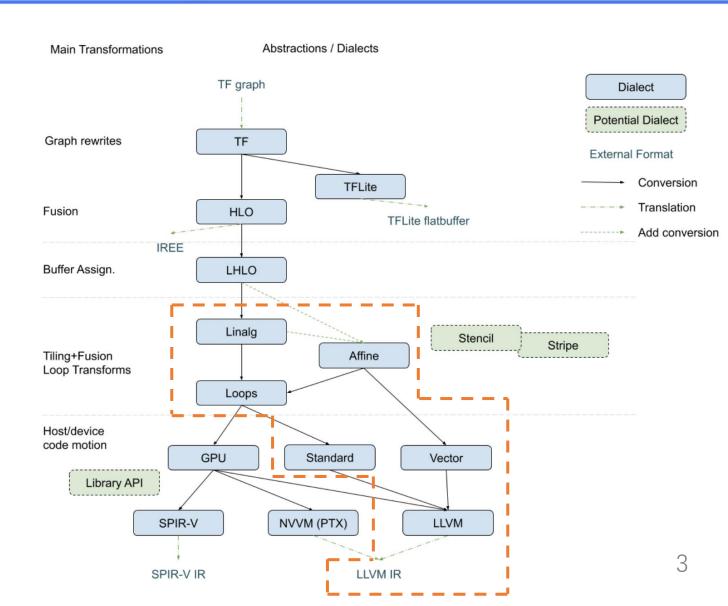






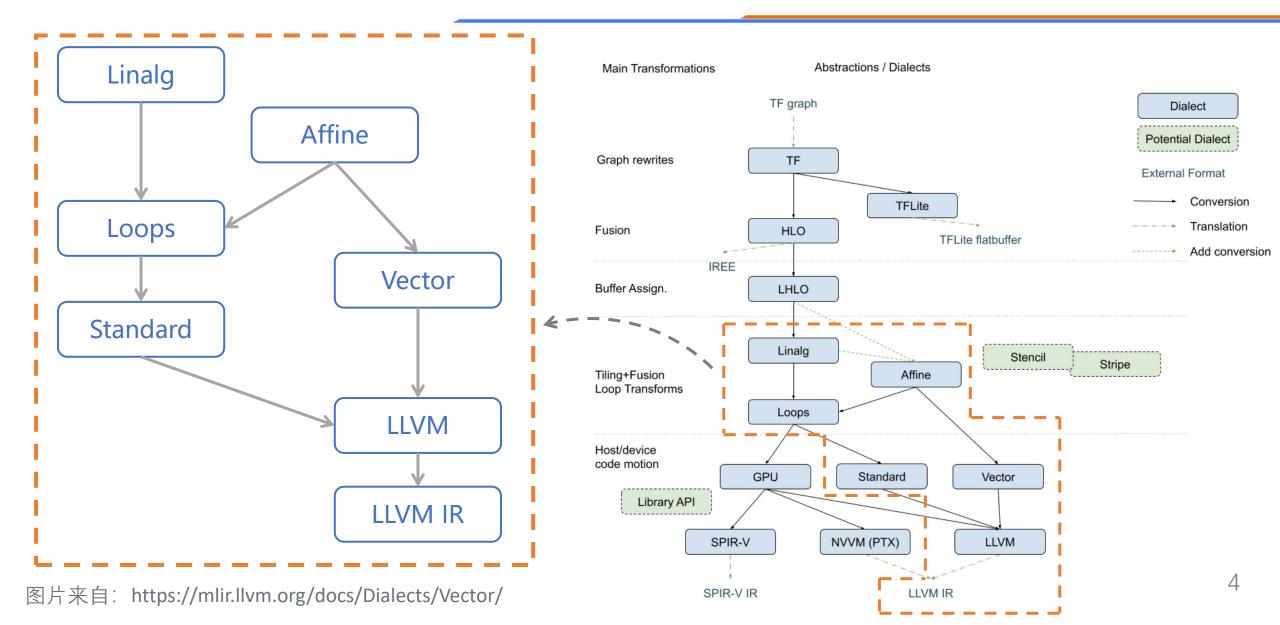






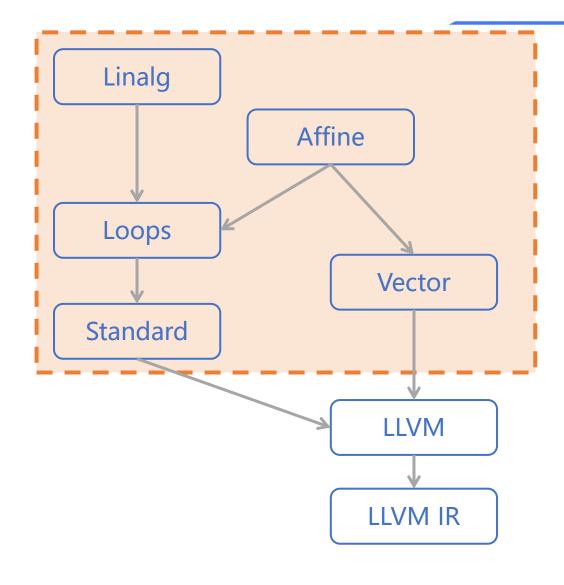










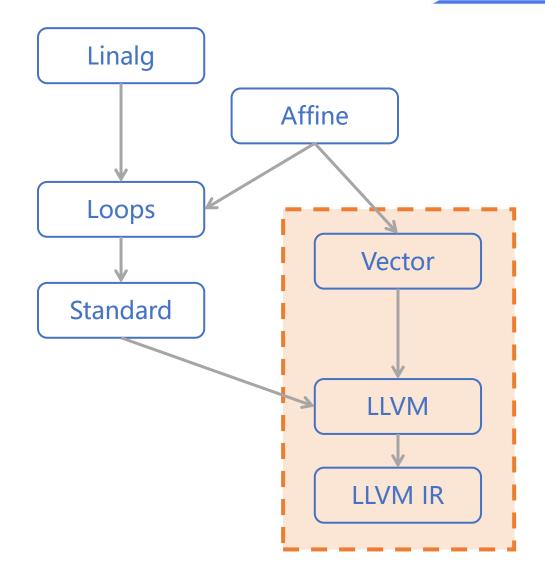


### 1. 高层 IR 向量化

### 2. MLIR 使用 Intrinsic







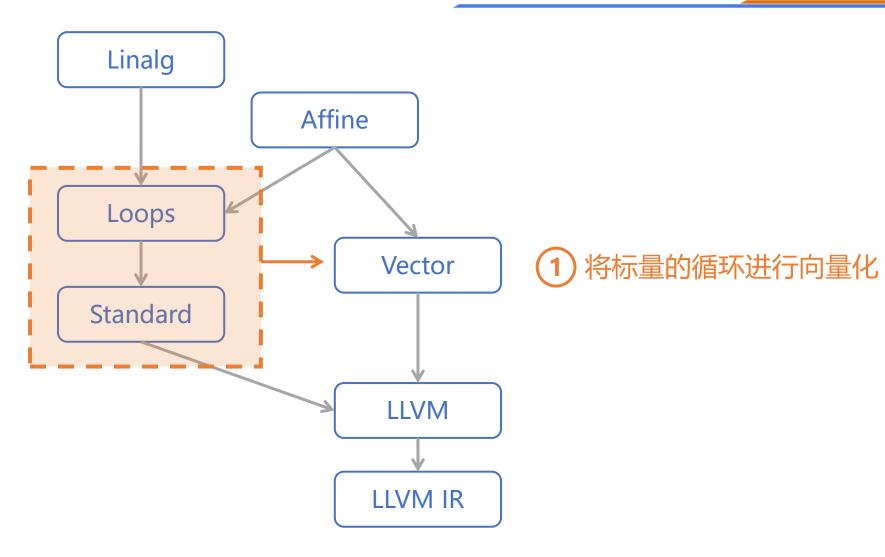
### 1. 高层 IR 向量化

### 2. MLIR 使用 Intrinsic





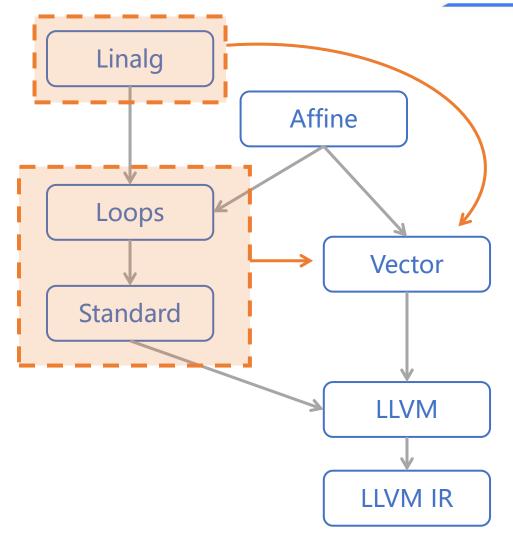












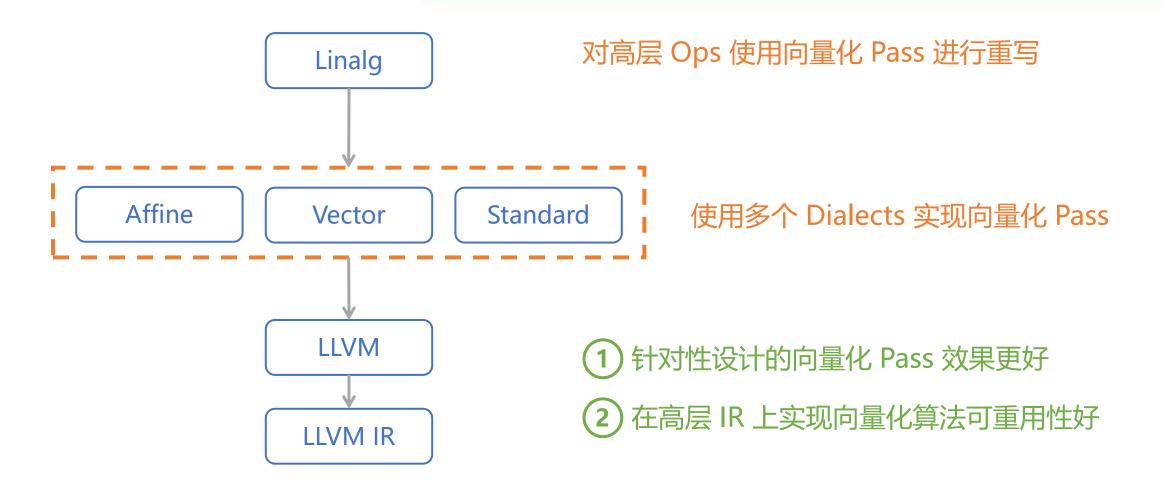
2 对高层 Ops 使用向量化 Pass 进行重写

1) 将标量的循环进行向量化









### 高层 IR 自动向量化







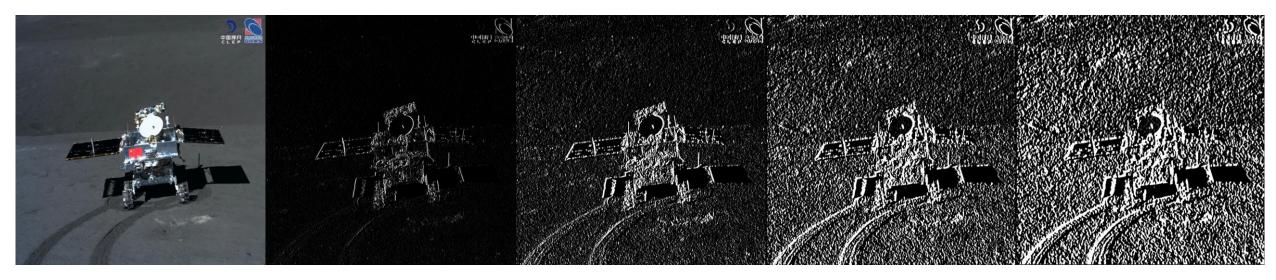
卷积向量化工具 conv-opt

## 高层 IR 自动向量化





#### 玉兔月球车边缘检测 (Sobel Kernel)



原始图片 1024 x 1024

3x3 Kernel

OpenCV: 0.005236 s

conv-opt: 0.005106 s

5x5 Kernel

OpenCV: 0.011715 s

conv-opt: 0.006815 s

#### 7x7 Kernel

OpenCV: 0.023568 s

conv-opt: 0.008309 s

#### 9x9 Kernel

OpenCV: 0.033107 s

conv-opt: 0.012519 s

卷积向量化工具 conv-opt

buddy-mlir: https://github.com/buddy-compiler/buddy-mlir





#### 以 X86 为例

\$ <mlir-opt> <input file> -convert-vector-to-llvm="enable-x86vector"





#### 以 X86 为例





#### 以 X86 为例

```
$ <mlir-opt> <input file> -convert-vector-to-llvm="enable-x86vector"
// llvm-project/mlir/include/mlir/Conversion/Passes.td
def ConvertVectorToLLVM : Pass<"convert-vector-to-llvm", "ModuleOp"> {
  let options = [
    Option<"enableX86Vector", "enable-x86vector",
         /"bool", /*default=*/"false",
           "Enables the use of X86Vector dialect while lowering the vector dialect" >
  llvm-project/mlir/lib/Conversion/VectorToLLVM/ConvertVectorToLLVMPass.cpp
if (enableX86Vector) {
                                                                         配置合法/非法 Operation
  configureX86VectorLegalizeForExportTarget(target);
  populateX86VectorLegalizeForLLVMExportPatterns(converter, patterns); 执行 Operation 变换
```





以 X86 为例

x86vector

x86vector Dialect 定义

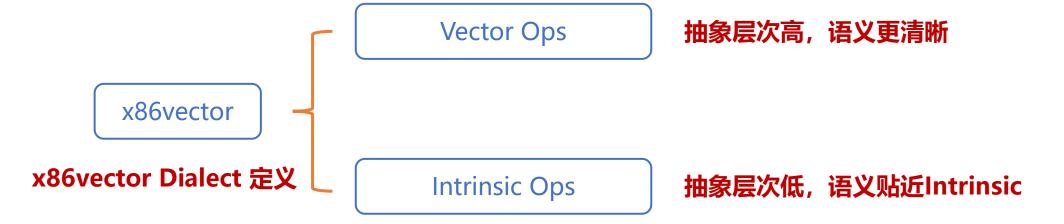
X86 Intrinsic

X86 Intinsic 定义





### 以 X86 为例



X86 Intrinsic

X86 Intinsic 定义





#### 以 X86 为例



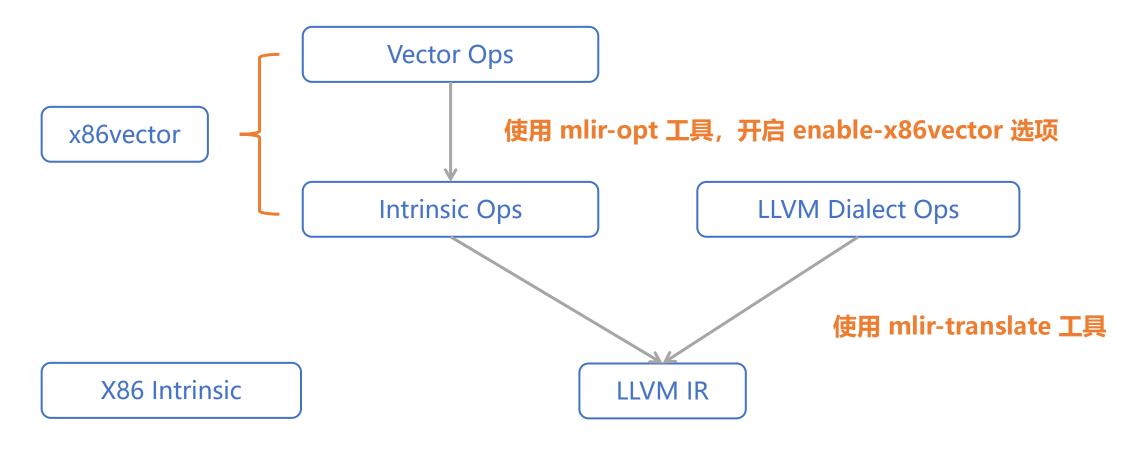
X86 Intrinsic

X86 Intinsic 定义





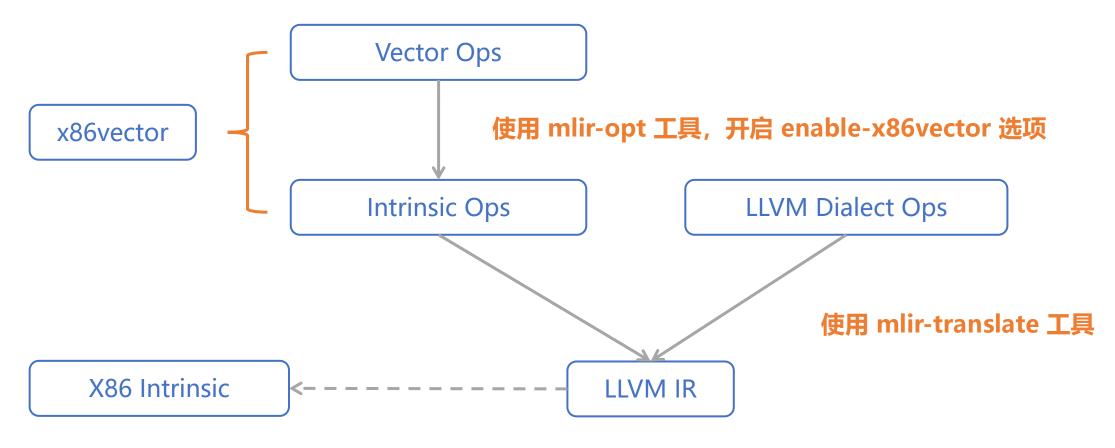
#### 以 X86 为例







### 以 X86 为例







```
func @main() {
    %v1 = constant dense<[1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0]> : vector<8xf32>
    %v2 = constant dense<[9.0, 10.0, 11.0, 12.0, 13.0, 14.0, 15.0, 16.0]> : vector<8xf32>
    %v3 = x86vector.avx.intr.dot %v1, %v2 : vector<8xf32>
    vector.print %v3 : vector<8xf32>
    return
}
```





```
func @main() {
  %v1 = constant dense<[1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0]> : vector<8xf32>
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  %v3 = x86vector.avx.intr.dot %v1, %v2 : vector<8xf32>
  vector.print %v3 : vector<8xf32>
  return
                                             使用 mlir-opt 工具,开启 enable-x86vector 选项
func @main() {
 %cst = constant dense<[...]> : vector<8xf32>
 %cst_0 = constant dense<[...]> : vector<8xf32>
 %0 = llvm.mlir.constant(-1 : i8) : i8
 %1 = "x86vector.avx.intr.dp.ps.256"(%cst, %cst_0, %0) : (vector<8xf32>, vector<8xf32>, i8)
                                                      -> vector<8xf32>
```





```
func @main() {
 %cst = constant dense<[...]> : vector<8xf32>
 %cst 0 = constant dense<[...]> : vector<8xf32>
 %0 = llvm.mlir.constant(-1 : i8) : i8
 \%1 = \text{"x86vector.avx.intr.dp.ps.256"}(\%cst, \%cst 0, \%0) : (vector<8xf32>, vector<8xf32>, i8)
                                                       -> vector<8xf32>
                        Operation 和 Intrinsic 参数和返回值为一对一映射关系
// llvm-project/llvm/include/llvm/IR/IntrinsicsX86.td
// Vector dot product
let TargetPrefix = "x86" in { // All intrinsics start with "llvm.x86.".
def int x86 avx dp ps 256 : GCCBuiltin<" builtin ia32 dpps256">,
       Intrinsic<[llvm_v8f32_ty], [llvm_v8f32_ty, llvm_v8f32_ty, llvm_i8_ty], ... ...>;
```





```
func @main() {
 %cst = constant dense<[...]> : vector<8xf32>
 %cst 0 = constant dense<[...]> : vector<8xf32>
 %0 = llvm.mlir.constant(-1 : i8) : i8
 %1 = "x86vector.avx.intr.dp.ps.256"(%cst, %cst_0, %0) : (vector<8xf32>, vector<8xf32>, i8)
                                                       -> vector<8xf32>
                                使用 mlir-translate 工具
define void @main() {
 %1 = call <8 x float> @llvm.x86.avx.dp.ps.256(<8 x float> <... ...>, <8 x float> <... ...>, i8 -1)
```





```
func @main() {
    %v1 = constant dense<[1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0]> : vector<8xf32>
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}
```





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 %v3 = x86vector.avx.intr.dot %v1, %v2 : vector<8xf32>
 vector.print %v3 : vector<8xf32>
 return
                       使用 mlir-cpu-runner 工具
(110, 110, 110, 110, 382, 382, 382, 382)
```





```
func @main() {
  %v1 = constant dense<[1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0]> : vector<8xf32>
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  %v3 = x86vector.avx.intr.dot %v1, %v2 : vector<8xf32>
  vector.print %v3 : vector<8xf32>
  return
                                                           ( 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 )
( 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 )
                         使用 mlir-cpu-runner 工具
(110, 110, 110, 110, 382, 382, 382, 382)
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  %v3 = x86vector.avx.intr.dot %v1, %v2 : vector<8xf32>
  vector.print %v3 : vector<8xf32>
  return
                                                          ( 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 )
( 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 )
                         使用 mlir-cpu-runner 工具
                                                                  110
                                                                                   382
(110, 110, 110, 110, 382, 382, 382, 382)
```





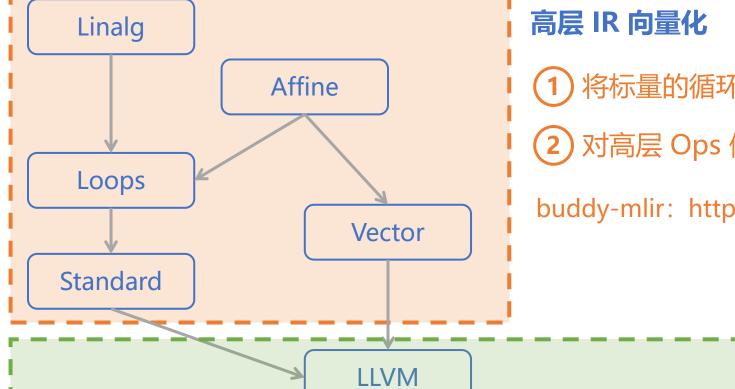
```
func @main() {
  %v1 = constant dense<[1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0]> : vector<8xf32>
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  %v3 = x86vector.avx.intr.dot %v1, %v2 : vector<8xf32>
  vector.print %v3 : vector<8xf32>
  return
                                                           ( 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 )
( 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 )
                         使用 mlir-cpu-runner 工具
                                                                  110
                                                                                   382
(110, 110, 110, 110, 382, 382, 382, 382)
```

### 总结

x86vector







**LLVM IR** 

(1) 将标量的循环进行向量化

X86 Intrinsic

(2) 对高层 Ops 使用向量化 Pass 进行重写

buddy-mlir: https://github.com/buddy-compiler/buddy-mlir

#### MLIR 使用 Intrinsic

- 1) 定义硬件向量 Dialect
- 调用硬件向量 Intrinsic

