

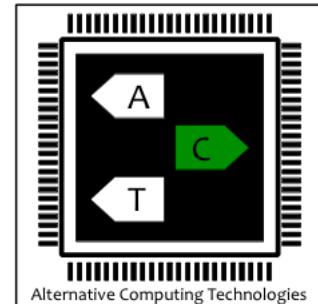
# FLEXJAVA: Language Support for Safe and Modular Approximate Programming

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Alternative Computing Technologies (**ACT**) Lab  
Georgia Institute of Technology



ESEC/FSE 2015



# Energy is a primary constraint

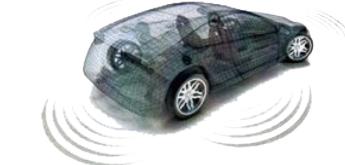
## Data Center



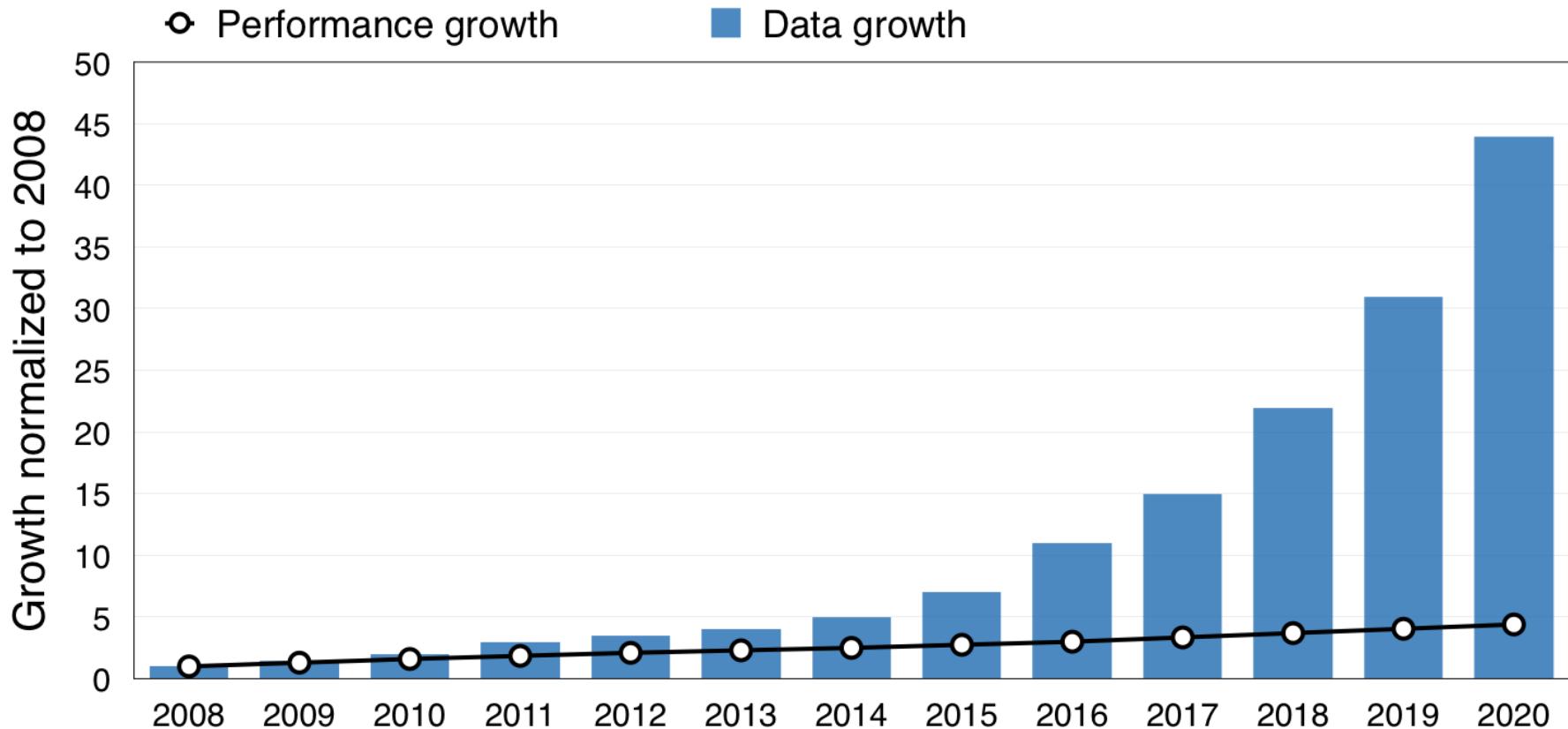
## Mobile



## Internet of Things



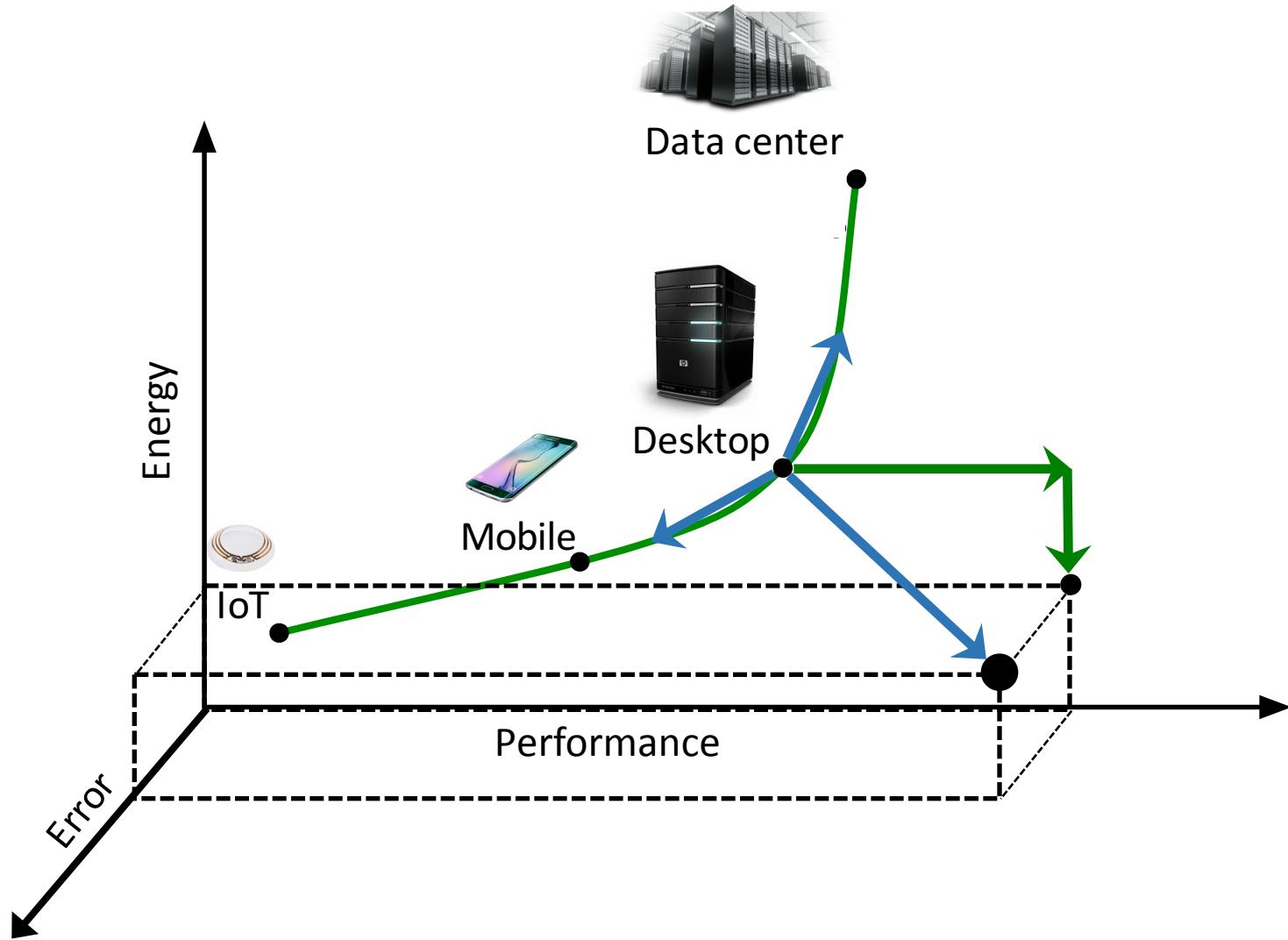
# Data growth vs performance



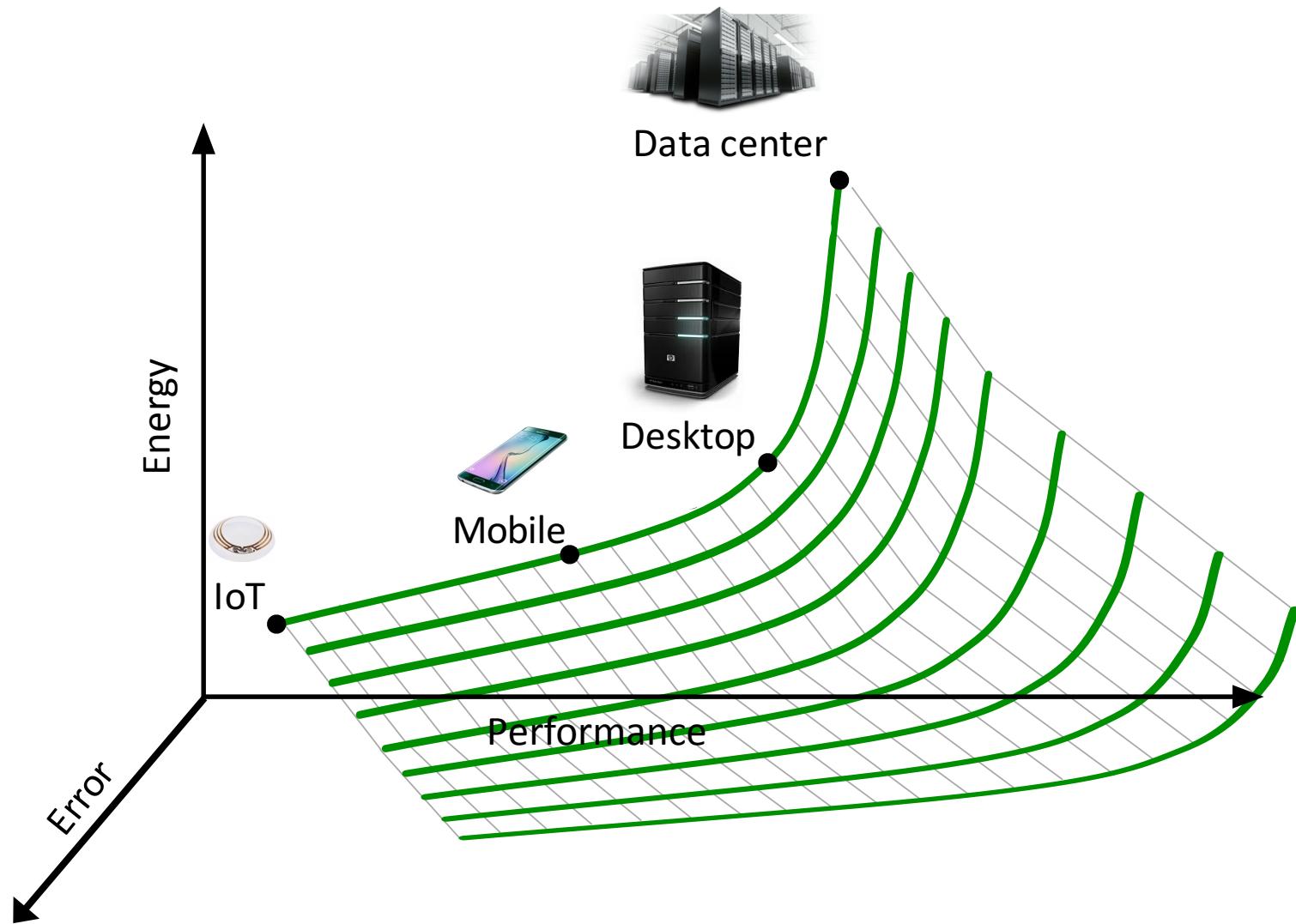
- Data growth trends: IDC's Digital Universe Study, December 2012
- Performance growth trends: Esmaeilzadeh et al, "Dark Silicon and the End of Multicore Scaling," ISCA 2011

# Adding a third dimension

## Embracing Error



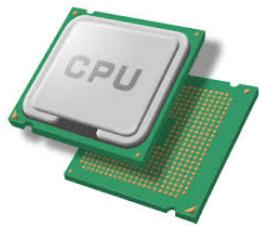
# Navigating a three dimensional space



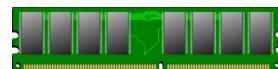
# Approximate computing

Embracing error

**Relax** the abstraction of “*near perfect*” accuracy in



Processing



Storage



Communication

Allows **errors** to happen to improve  
**performance**  
resource utilization **efficiency**

# New landscape of computing

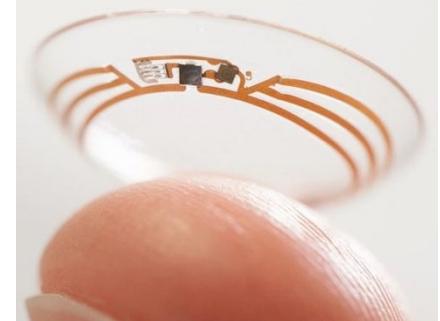
Personalized and targeted computing



## Mobile Computing



## IoT Computing



## Cloud Computing

WEB IMAGES VIDEOS MAPS NEWS MORE

bing Hadi

Size Color Type Layout People

A screenshot of a Bing search results page for the query "Hadi". The search bar contains "Hadi". Below the search bar are filters: Size, Color, Type, Layout, and People. The results are displayed in a grid of images. The first row contains five images: a stylized illustration of a skull with the word "Hadi" written on it; a black background with a white, flowing graphic of the name "Hadi"; a portrait of a smiling man with dark hair and a mustache; a green snake; and a cluster of blue spherical objects with the letters "HAD" visible. The second row contains four images: a green snake coiled among red and green leaves; a pair of black and silver snake-shaped earrings; a black cobra with its hood expanded; and a small snake being held by a person's fingers. The third row contains three images: a yellow and black snake on the ground; a purple, translucent, bell-shaped object hanging from a wire mesh; and a bright green snake coiled among twigs and leaves. The fourth row is partially visible.

# Classes of approximate applications

Programs with analog inputs

- Sensors, scene reconstruction

Programs with analog outputs

- Multimedia

Programs with multiple possible answers

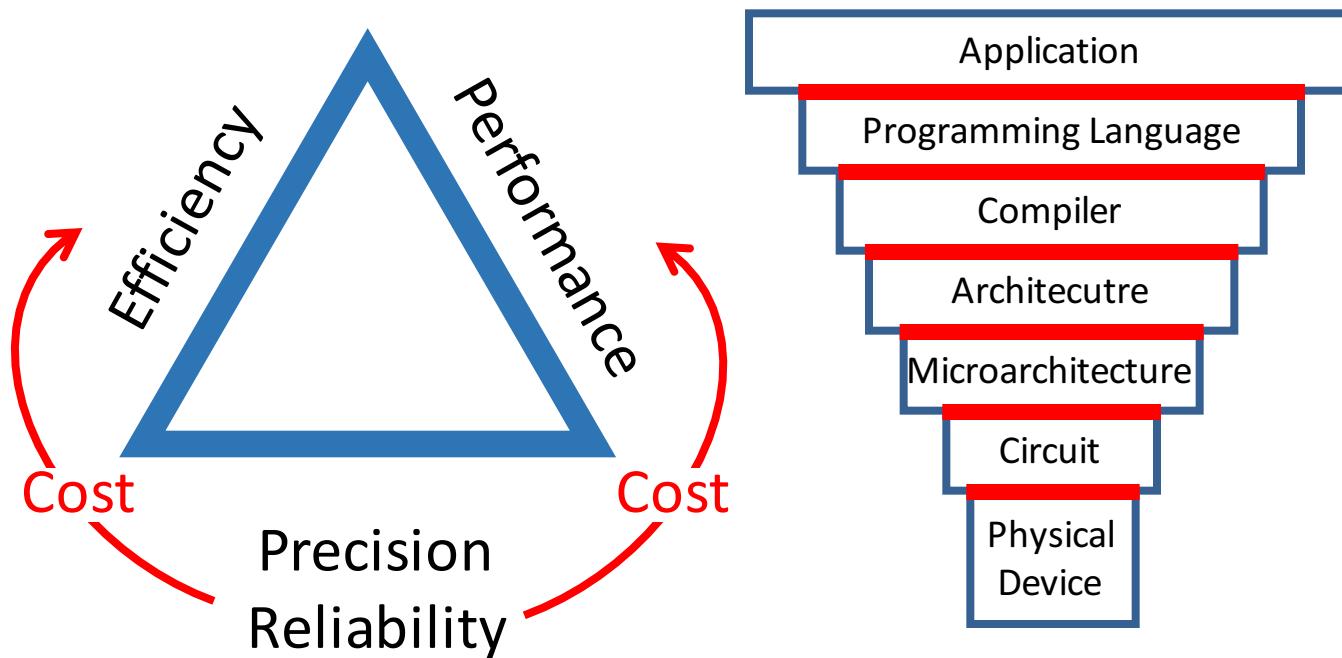
- Web search, machine learning

Convergent programs

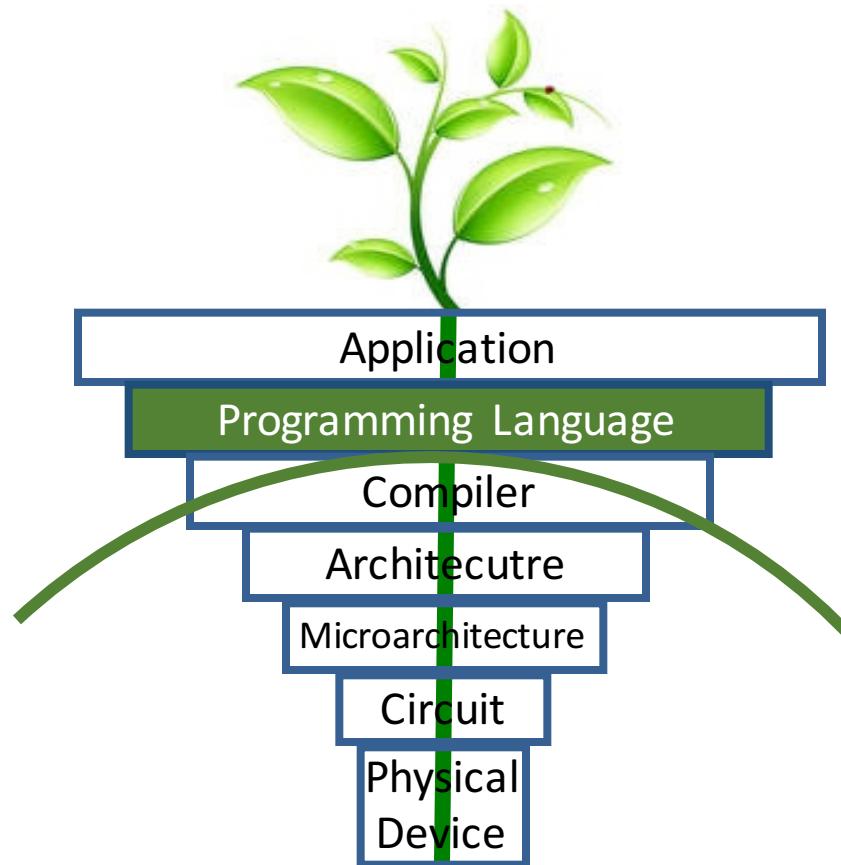
- Gradient descent, big data analytics

# Avoiding overkill design

Approximate Computing



# Cross-stack approach



# **WH<sup>2</sup>** of Approximation

**W**hat  
to approximate?

**H**ow much  
to approximate?

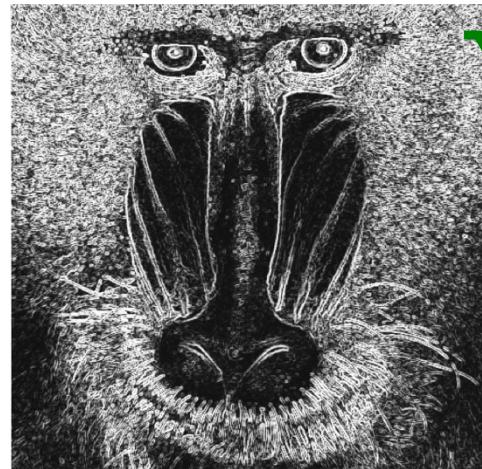
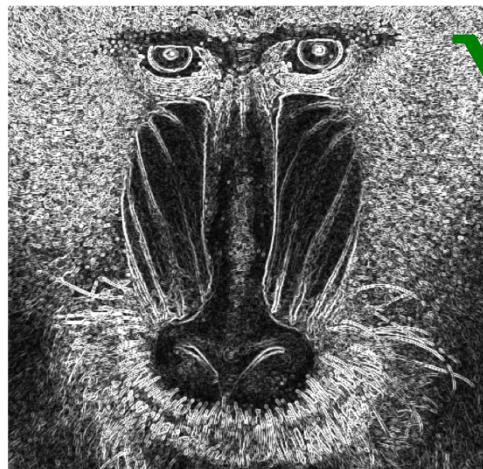
**H**ow  
to approximate?

Language

Compiler

Runtime

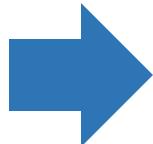
Hardware



# Approximate program



# Separation



# Goal

Design an **automated** and **high-level** programming language for approximate computing

# Criteria

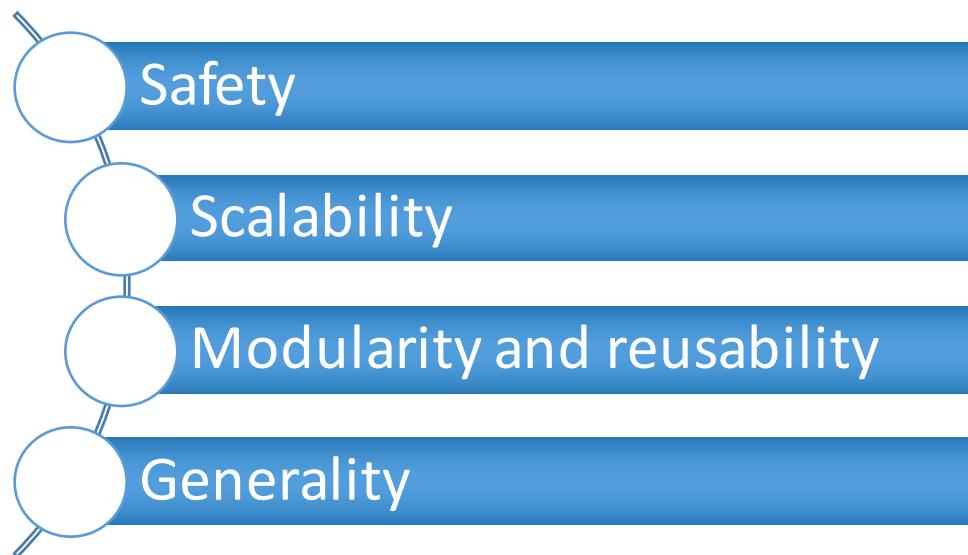
- 1) **Safety**
- 2) **Scalability**
- 3) **Modularity and reusability**
- 4) **Generality**

# FLEXJAVA

Lightweight set of language extensions

Reducing annotating effort

Language-compiler co-design



# FLEXJAVA Annotations

## 1. Approximation for individual data and operations

`loosen(variable)`

`loosen_invasive(variable)`

`tighten(variable)`

## 2. Approximation for a code block

`begin_loose("TECHNIQUE", ARGUMENTS)`

`end_loose(ARGUMENTS)`

## 3. Expressing the quality requirement

`loosen(variable, QUALITY_REQUIREMENT);`

`loosen_invasive(variable, QUALITY_REQUIREMENT);`

`end_loose(ARGUMENTS, QUALITY_REQUIREMENT);`

# Safe and scalable approximation

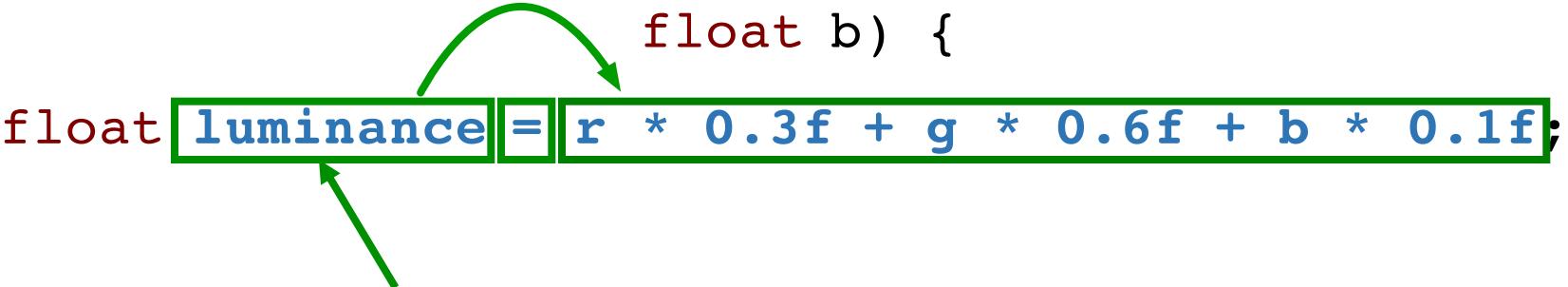
```
float computeLuminance (float r,  
                        float g,  
                        float b) {  
  
    float luminance = r * 0.3f + g * 0.6f + b * 0.1f;  
  
    loosen (luminance);  
  
    return luminance;  
}
```

# Safe and scalable approximation

```
float computeLuminance (float r,  
                        float g,  
                        float b) {  
  
    float luminance = r * 0.3f + g * 0.6f + b * 0.1f;  
    loosen (luminance);  
  
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```

# Safe and scalable approximation

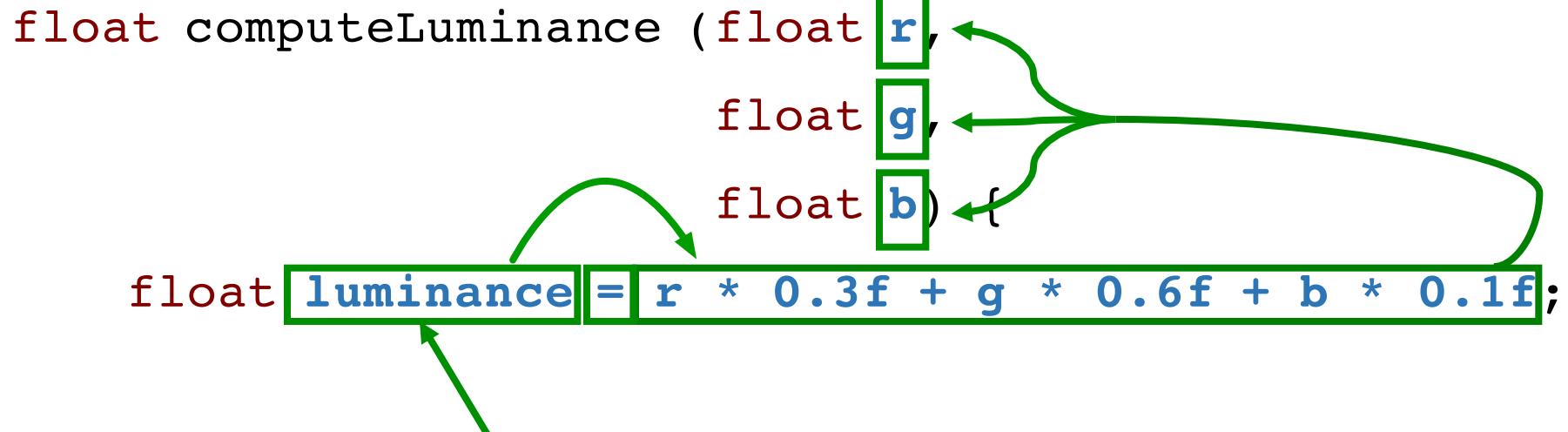
```
float computeLuminance (float r,  
                        float g,  
                        float b) {  
    float luminance = r * 0.3f + g * 0.6f + b * 0.1f;  
    loosen (luminance);  
    return luminance;  
}
```



The code snippet illustrates a safe and scalable approximation for computing luminance. It defines a function `computeLuminance` that takes three float parameters (`r`, `g`, `b`) and returns a float value. The returned value is assigned to a local variable `luminance`. This assignment is highlighted with a green box and a green arrow points from the `luminance` in the `loosen` call below to the `luminance` in the assignment statement.

# Safe and scalable approximation

```
float computeLuminance (float r,  
                        float g,  
                        float b)  
{  
    float luminance = r * 0.3f + g * 0.6f + b * 0.1f;  
  
    loosen (luminance);  
  
    return luminance;  
}
```

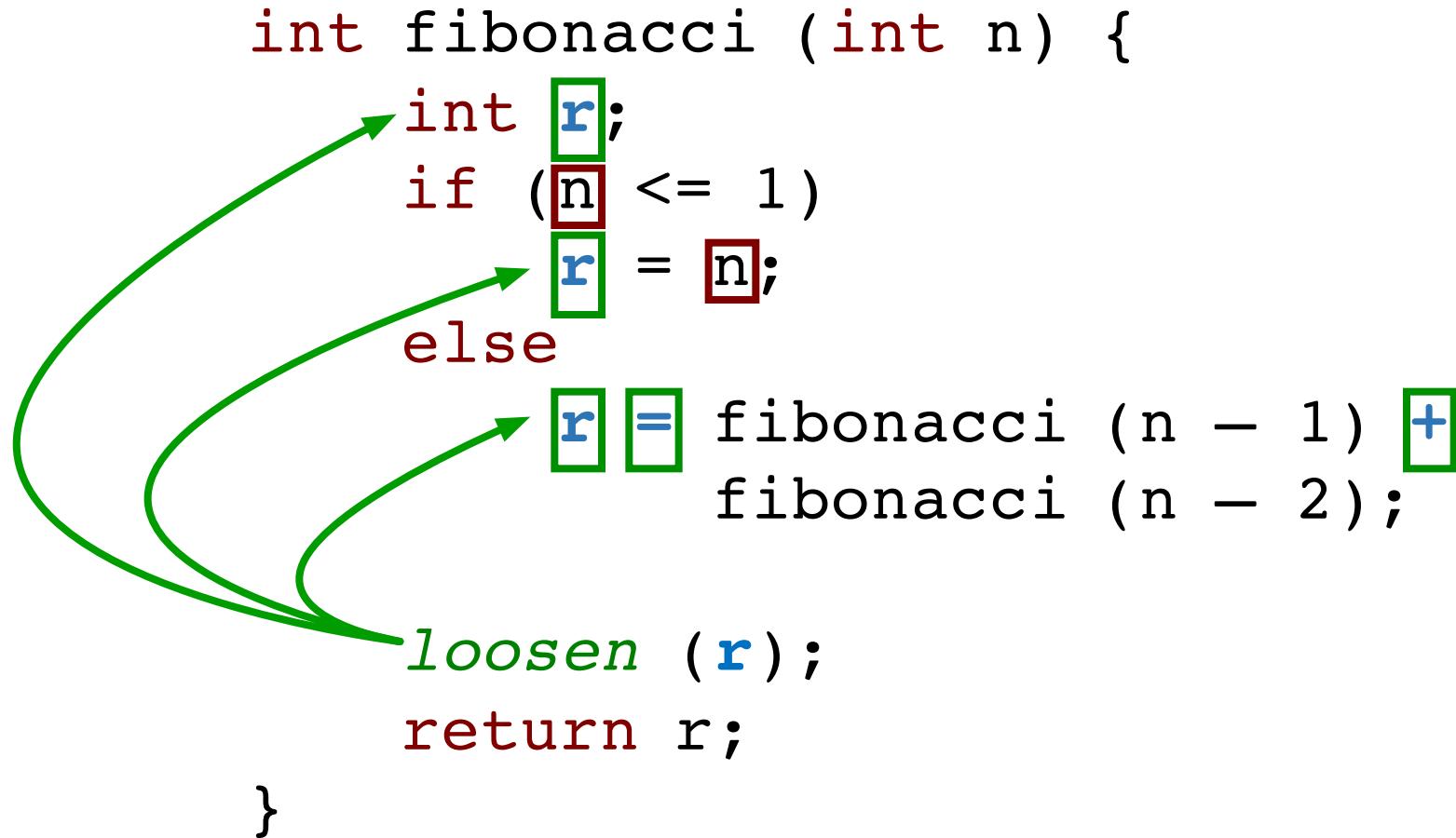


# Safe and scalable approximation

```
int fibonacci (int n) {
    int r;
    if (n <= 1)
        r = n;
    else
        r = fibonacci (n - 1) +
            fibonacci (n - 2);
    loosen (r);
    return r;
}
```

# Safe and scalable approximation

```
int fibonacci (int n) {  
    int r;  
    if (n <= 1)  
        r = n;  
    else  
        r = fibonacci (n - 1) +  
            fibonacci (n - 2);  
  
    loosen (r);  
    return r;  
}
```



# Modularity

```
int p = 1;
for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {
    p *= a[i];
}
for (int i = 0; i < b.length; i++) {
    p += b[i];
    loosen(p);
}
```

# Reuse and library support

```
static int square(int a) {  
    int s = a * a;  
    loosen(s);  
    return s;  
}  
  
main () {  
    int x = 2 * square(3);  
  
    System.out.println(x);  
}
```

# Reuse and library support

```
static int square(int a) {  
    int s = a * a;  
    loosen(s);  
    return s;  
}
```

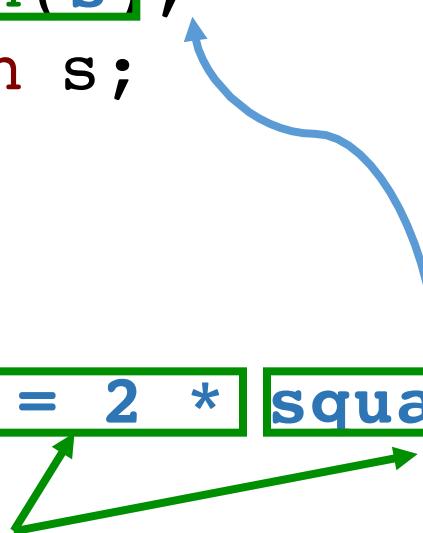
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    System.out.println(x);  
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# Reuse and library support

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main () {  
    int x = 2 * square(3);  
    loosen(x);  
    System.out.println(x);  
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```



# Reuse and library support

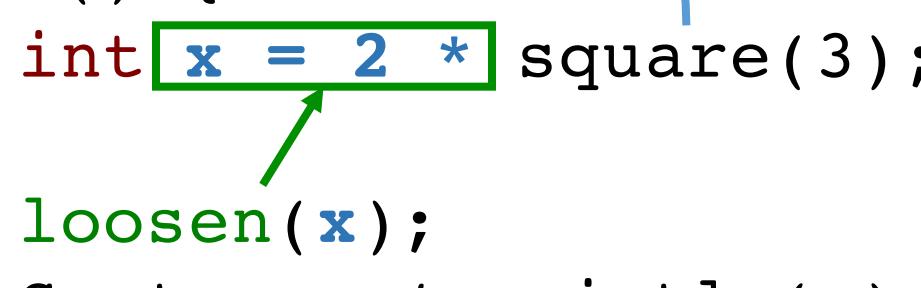
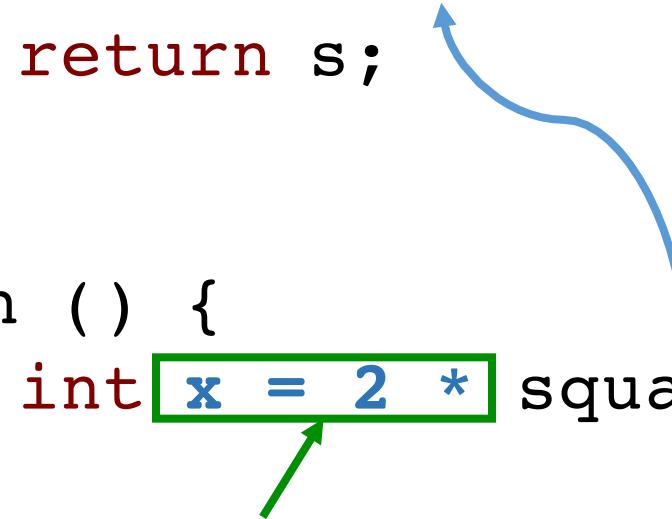
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    loosen(x);  
    System.out.println(x);  
}
```



# Reuse and library support

```
static int square(int a) {  
    int s = a * a;  
  
    return s;  
}  
  
main () {  
    int x = 2 * square(3);  
  
    loosen_invasive(x);  
    System.out.println(x);  
}
```

# Reuse and library support

```
static int square(int a) {  
    int s = a * a;  
  
    return s;  
}  
  
main () {  
    int x = 2 * square(3);  
      
    loosen_invasive(x);  
    System.out.println(x);  
}
```

# Reuse and library support

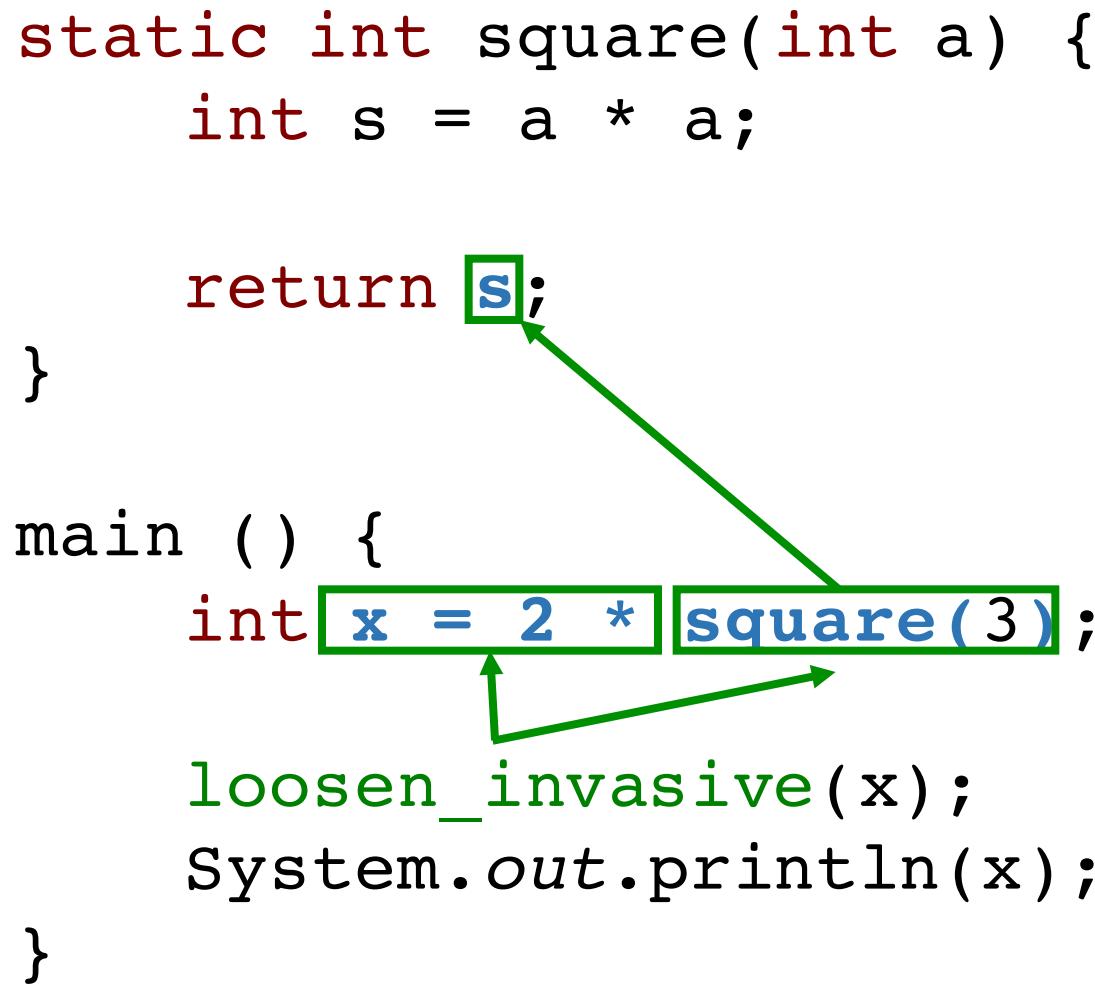
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# Reuse and library support

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static int square(int a) {  
    int s = a * a;  
  
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}  
  
main () {  
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    loosen_invasive(x);  
    System.out.println(x);  
}
```

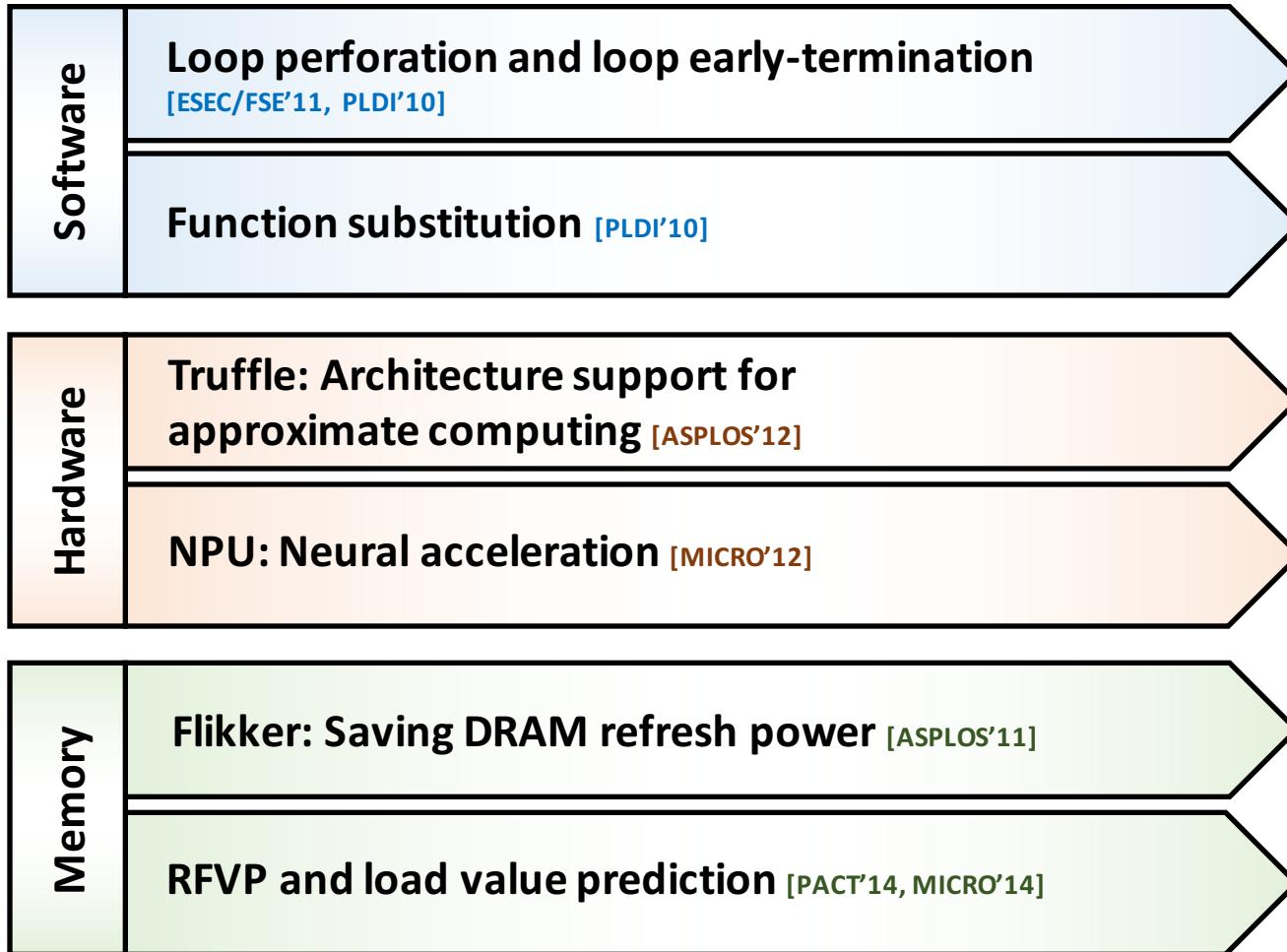


# Reuse and library support

```
static int square(int a) {  
    int s = a * a;  
    return s;  
}  
  
main () {  
    int x = 2 * square(3);  
    loosen_invasive(x);  
    System.out.println(x);  
}
```

The diagram illustrates the flow of control between the `main()` function and the `square()` function. It uses green arrows to show the sequence of calls and returns. In the `main()` function, the expression `int x = 2 * square(3);` is highlighted. A green arrow points from the call to `square(3)` up to the `square()` function. Inside `square()`, another green arrow points from the assignment `s = a * a;` up to the `a` parameter. When control returns to `main()`, a curved green arrow points from the `return s;` statement back down to the `x` variable in the `int x = 2 * square(3);` statement.

# Generality



# Generality

```
begin_loose("PERFORATION", 0.10);  
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
        ...  
    }  
end_loose();
```

# Generality

```
begin_loose( "NPU" );
    p = Math.sin(x) + Math.cos(y);
    q = 2 * Math.sin(x + y);
end_loose();
```

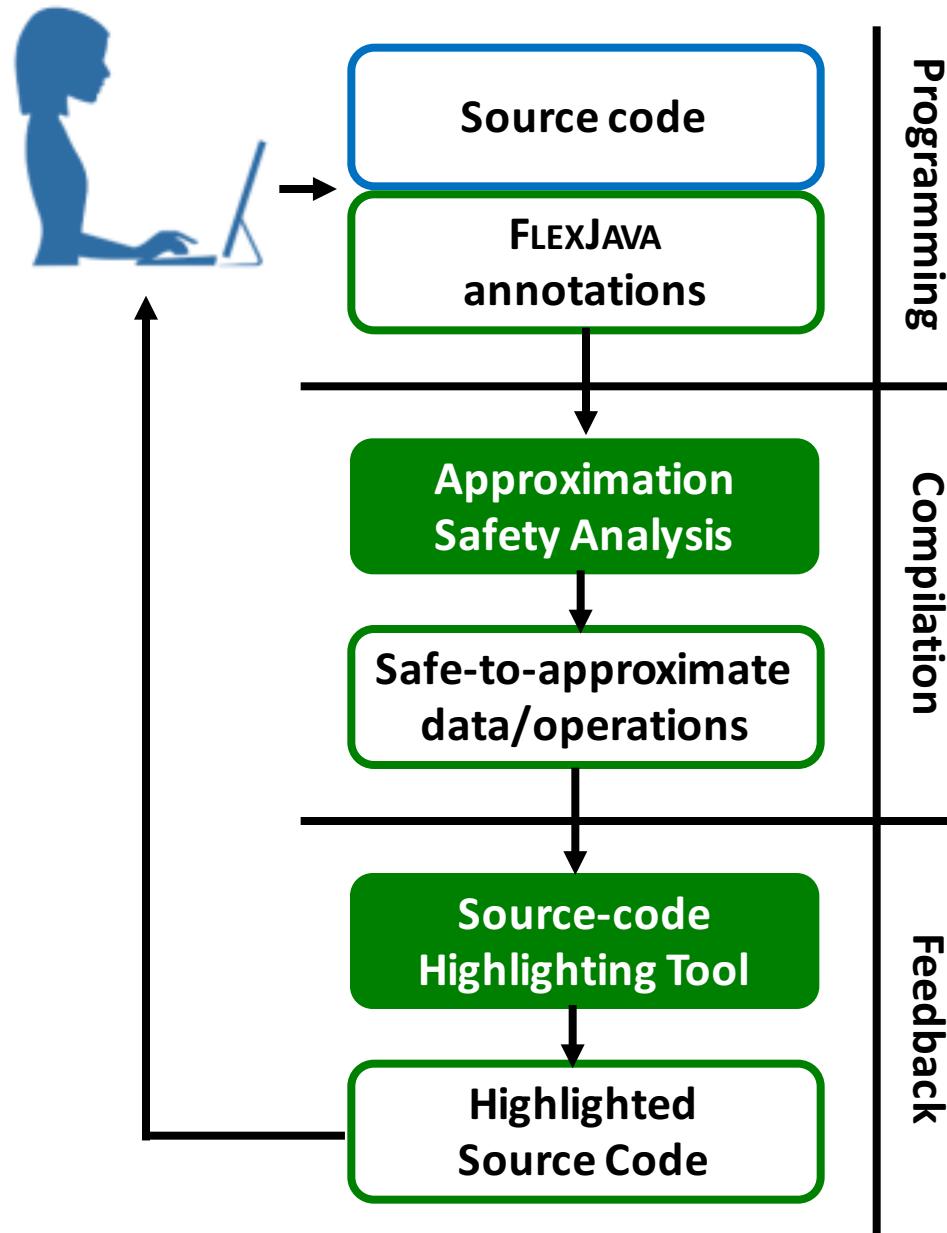
# Approximation Safety Analysis

Find the maximal set of **safe-to-approximate data/operations**

1. For each annotation,  $\text{loosen}(v)$ , find the set of **data** and **operations** that **affect**  $v$
2. Merge all the sets
3. Exclude the data and operations that affect **control flow**
4. Exclude the data and operations that affect **address calculations**

The rest of the program data and operations are precise

# Workflow



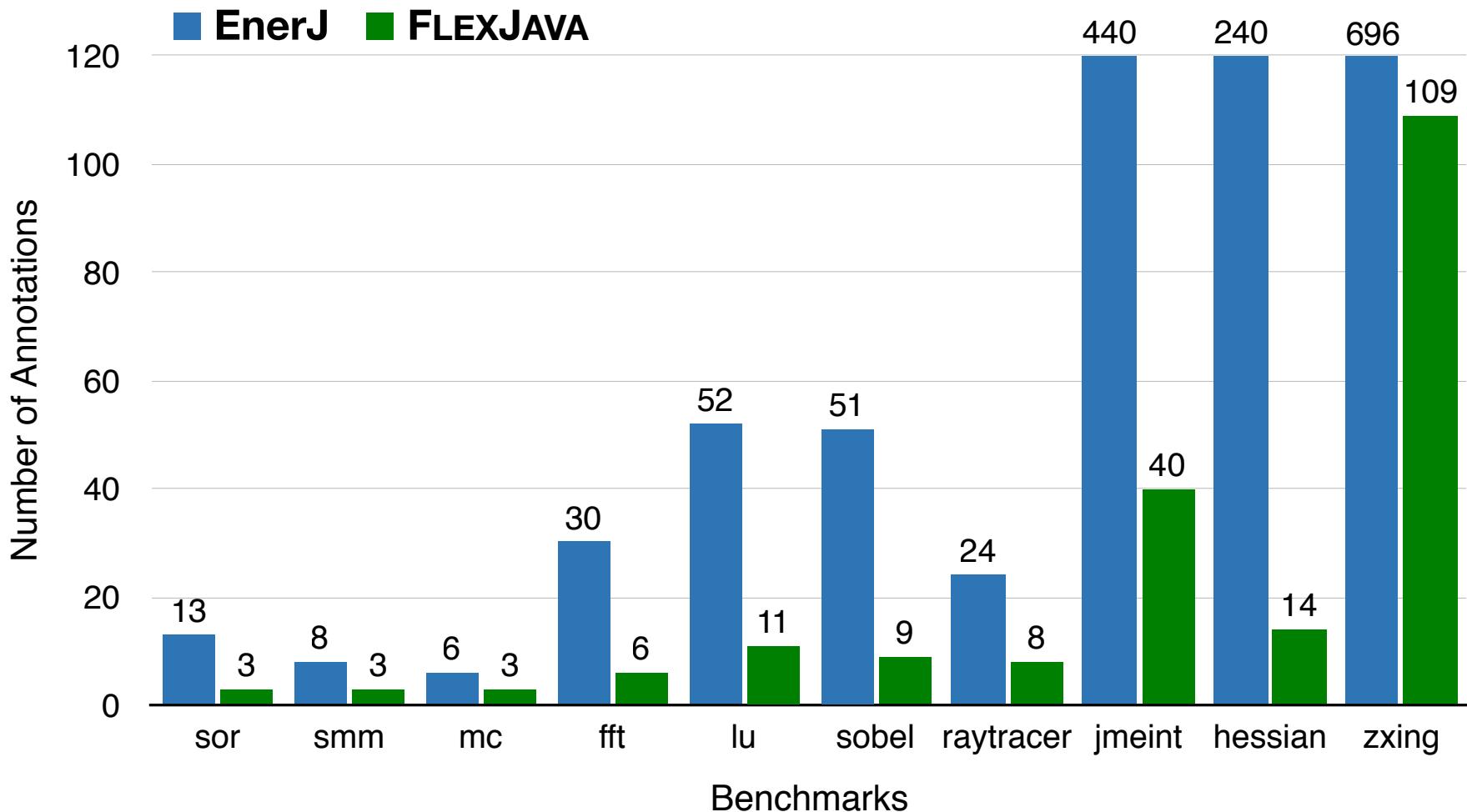
# Benchmark

<b>sor</b> <b># lines: 36</b> SciMark2 benchmark	Successive Over-relaxation	<b>sobel</b> <b># lines: 163</b> Image processing	Image edge detection
<b>smm</b> <b># lines: 38</b> SciMark2 benchmark	Matrix-vector multiplication	<b>raytracer</b> <b># lines: 174</b> Graphics	3D image renderer
<b>mc</b> <b># lines: 59</b> SciMark2 benchmark	Mathematical approximation	<b>jmeint</b> <b># lines: 5,962</b> 3D gaming	Triangle intersection kernel
<b>fft</b> <b># lines: 168</b> SciMark2 benchmark	Signal processing	<b>hessian</b> <b># lines: 10,174</b> Image processing	Interest point detection
<b>lu</b> <b># lines: 283</b> SciMark2 benchmark	Matrix factorization	<b>zxing</b> <b># lines: 26,171</b> Image processing	Bar code decoder

Lower is Better



# Number of Annotations



**2x to 17x reduction in the number of annotations**

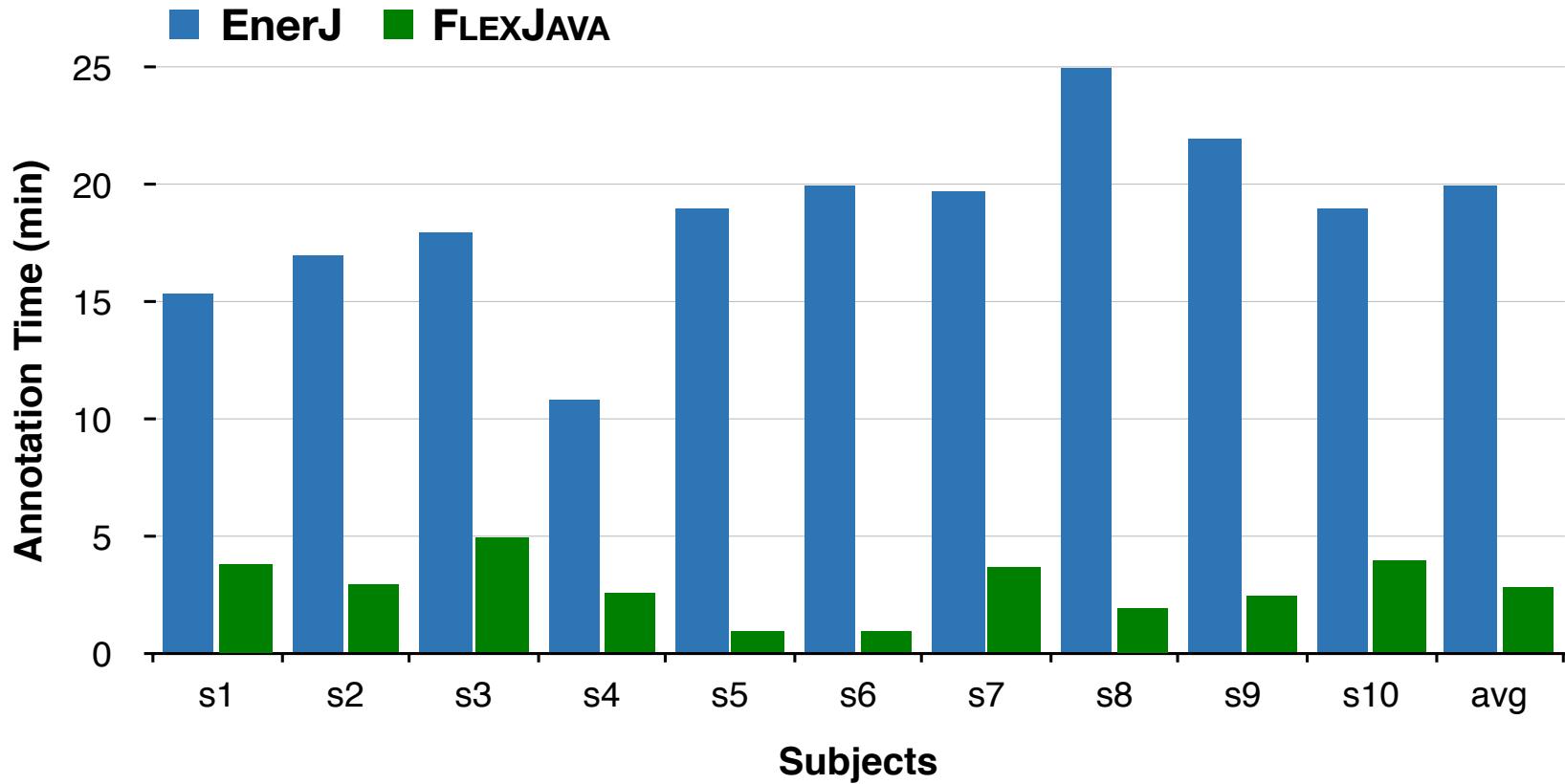
Lower is Better



# User-study: Annotation Time

10 subjects (programmers)

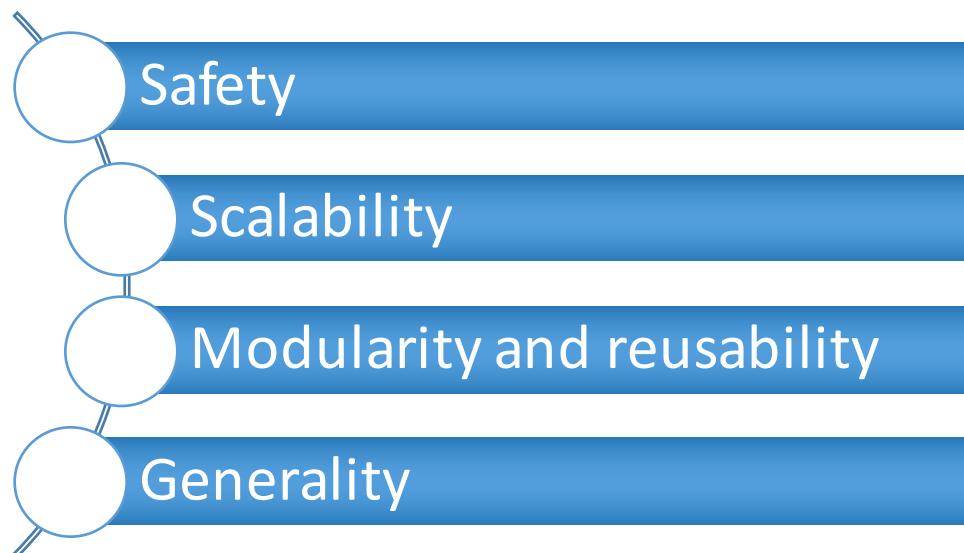
Time for annotating fft using **EnerJ** and **FLEXJAVA**



**8x** average reduction in annotation time

# FLEXJAVA

Language-compiler **co-design** to  
**Automate** approximate programming  
**Reduce** programmer effort



# Replication Package

<http://act-lab.org/artifacts/flexjava/>

1. Annotated benchmarks
2. Compiler with approximate safety analysis
3. Source code highlighting tool

Open source git repository:

<https://bitbucket.org/act-lab/flexjava.code>