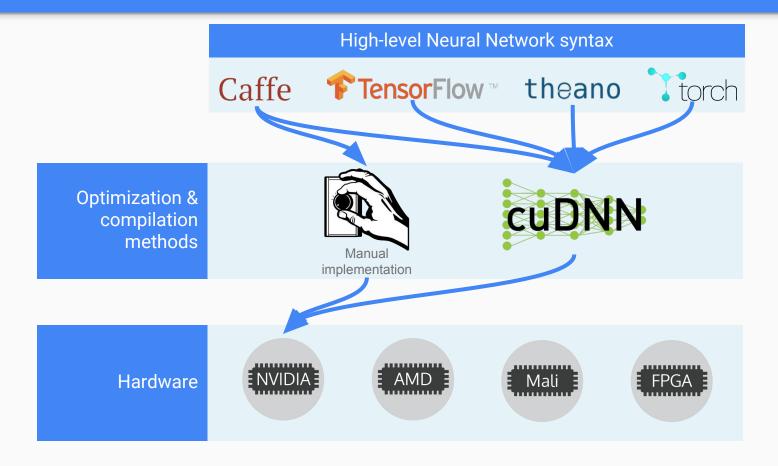
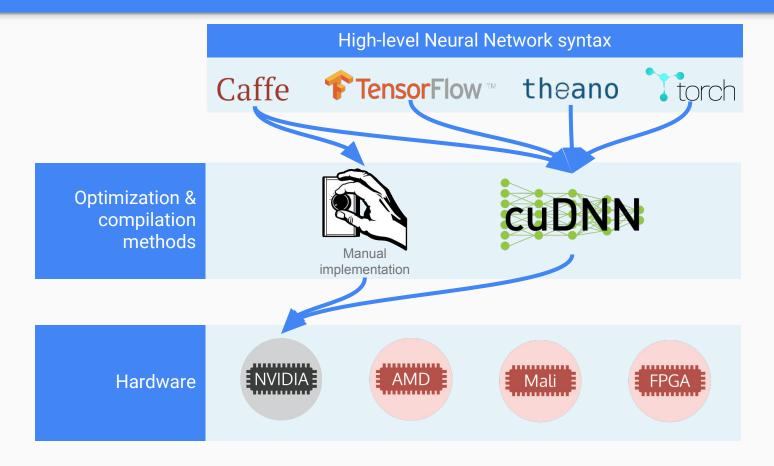
Optimization of neural computations in a functional data-parallel language

Naums Mogers

GPU code optimization: portability versus performance

- Manual optimization → good performance
 - → expensive to do
 - → not portable
 - → lack usability
 - → does not support new devices
- Autotuners
 (PetaBricks, CLTune)
- → Functionally portable
- (PetaBricks, CLTune) → not performance-portable
 - → no structural optimizations





The Lift language

- Functional
 - Abstracted from hardware
 - Algorithm-centred
 - Pure and safe
 - High-level, easy to use
- Data-parallel

The Lift language

- Functional
 - Abstracted from hardware
 - Algorithm-centred
 - Pure and safe
 - High-level, easy to use
- Data-parallel
- Chooses the best OpenCL derivation for the target hardware
 - Both functionally and performance portable
 - Doesn't require hardware knowledge

Lift's rewrite rules

Semantics-preserving transformations encoding fine-grained optimizations

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Vectorization

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Memory coalescing

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ND mapping

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Memory tiling

Simplification

The method:

Neural Network-specific extension of the Lift language

The extension:

Neural Network (NN)-specific optimizations

The user

- Encodes the NN in Lift
- Specifies the minimum required accuracy



The user

- Encodes the NN in Lift
- Specifies the minimum required accuracy



Lift

- Applies generic optimizations
- Optimizes the NN code without preserving semantics
- Abides by the required accuracy

Proposed optimizations:

- Approximations
 - Floating operations
 - Different layer precisions
 - Gradient quantization

Proposed optimizations:

- Approximations
 - Floating operations
 - Different layer precisions
 - Gradient quantization
- NN configuration autotuning
 - Layer number
 - Layer size
 - Training batch size
 - Learning rate

The extension will be evaluated by

 Implementing Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) forward-propagation and training in Lift

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- Implementing Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) forward-propagation and training in Lift
- Comparing CNN performance in domain-specific Lift vs generic Lift

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- Implementing Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) forward-propagation and training in Lift
- Comparing CNN performance in domain-specific Lift vs generic Lift
- Comparing CNN performance in domain-specific Lift vs Caffe

Evaluation metrics

- Forward-propagation runtime
- Training runtime
- The range of platforms supported

Conclusion

- Current GPU optimization methods are not performance portable
- Lift approach is performance portable
- Extend Lift to Neural Network-specific optimizations