

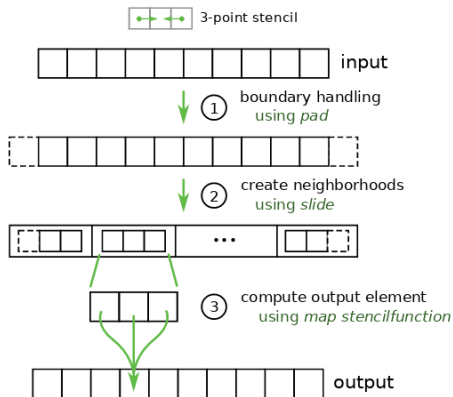
Lift Tutorial: View System

Bastian Hagedorn

Views

A Simple Expression

```
val highLevel = fun(
  ArrayType(Float, N), input =>
    Map(Reduce(add, 0.0f)) o
      Slide(3,1) o
        Pad(1,1,clamp) $ input
)
```



Data Layout Primitives

```
val highLevel = fun(
  ArrayType(Float, N), input =>
    Map(Reduce(add, 0.0f)) o
      Slide(3,1) o
        Pad(1,1,clamp) $ input
)
```

Observations:

- *Pad* and *Slide* only modify the data layout
 - How to avoid unnecessary temporary result?
- *Slide* increases the dimension of our one-dimensional input array
 - How to generate accesses to multi-dimensional arrays with a flat representation in memory?

Data Layout Primitives

```
val lowLevel = fun(
  ArrayType(Float, N), input =>
    MapGlb(MapSeq(toGlobal(id)) o ReduceSeq(add, 0.0f)) o
    Slide(3,1) o
    Pad(1,1,clamp) $ input
)
```

Observations:

- *Pad* and *Slide* only modify the data layout
 - How to avoid unnecessary temporary result?
- *Slide* increases the dimension of our one-dimensional input array
 - How to generate accesses to multi-dimensional arrays with a flat representation in memory?

3-Point Stencil Code

```
1 float add(float x, float y){return x+y;}
2 float id(float x){return x;}
3 kernel void KERNEL(const global float* restrict IN, global float* OUT, int N){
4     float acc;
5     // Map
6     for (int globalID = get_global_id(0); (globalID < N); globalID = (globalID + get_global_size(0))){
7         acc = 0.0f;
8         // Reduce
9         for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++){
10
11             acc = add(acc, IN[???]);
12
13         }
14         OUT[globalID] = id(acc);
15     }
16 }
```

Introducing Views

```
val lowLevel = fun(
  ArrayType(Float, N), input =>
    MapGlb(MapSeq(toGlobal(id)) o ReduceSeq(add, 0.0f)) o
    Slide(3,1) o
    Pad(1,1,clamp) $ input
)
```

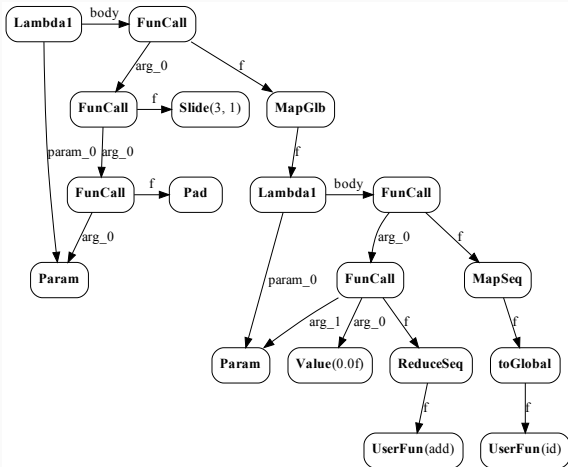
Views:

- **Construct** a representation of the effects of data layout functions
- **Consume** the views to generate correct array indices

```

val lowLevel = fun(
  ArrayType(Float, N), input =>
    MapGlb(MapSeq(toGlobal(id)) o ReduceSeq(add, 0.0f)) o
    Slide(3,1) o
    Pad(1,1,clamp) $ input
)


```



View Construction: Follow the Dataflow

$(\text{mapGlobal}(\text{reduceSeq } (+) 0) \circ \text{slide } 3 \ 1 \circ \text{pad } 1 \ 1 \text{ clamp}) \text{ input}$

CONSTRUCTION
↓

input  $[\text{float}]_n$

 $[\text{float}]_{n+2}$

 $[[\text{float}]_3]_n$

inputView

int: $n // \text{size}$

padView

int: l, r

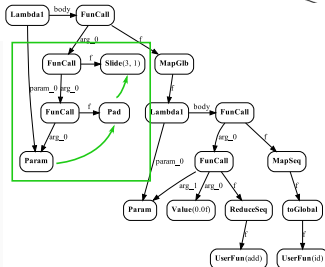
boundaryFct: *clamp*

indexFct (int i) =
 $\text{return clamp}(i, (n+l+r));$

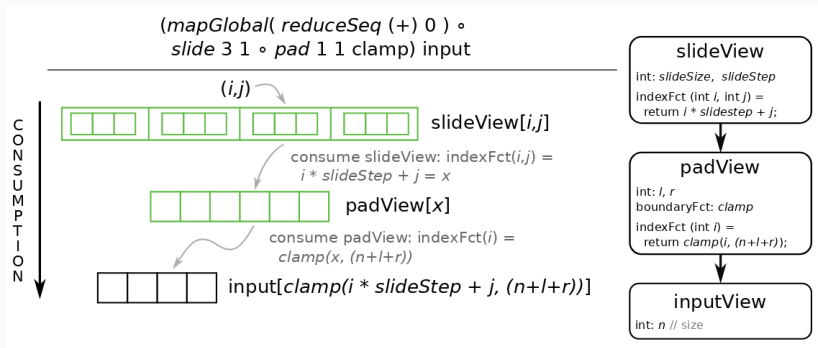
slideView

int: *slideSize*, *slideStep*

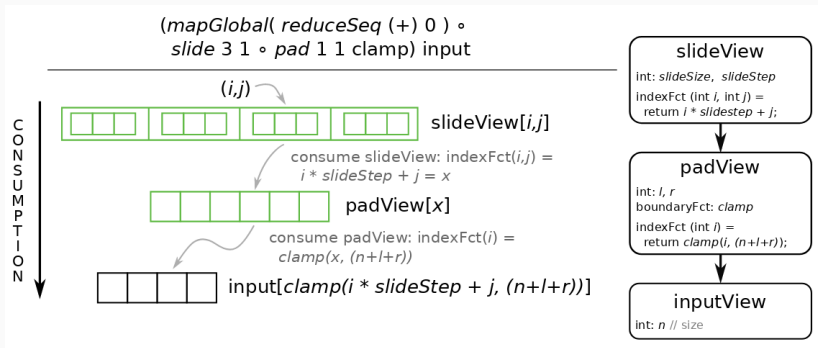
indexFct (int i , int j) =
 $\text{return } i * \text{slidestep} + j;$



View Consumption: Generate Flat Accesses

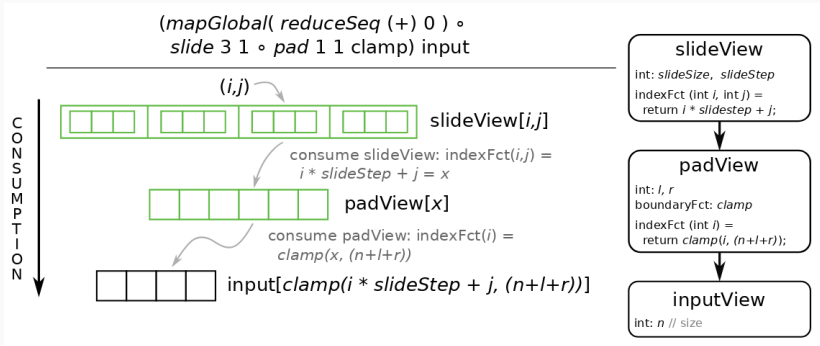


View Consumption: Generate Flat Accesses



Demo: emitView for ViewSlide

View Consumption: Generate Flat Accesses



Demo: emitView for ViewSlide

```
10 for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {  
11     acc = add(acc, IN((( -1 + globalID + i) >= 0) ?  
12                     ((( -1 + globalID + i) < N) ?  
13                     ( -1 + globalID + i) : ( -1 + N)) : 0));
```

View Consumption: Generate Flat Accesses

```
9 // Reduce unrolled
10 acc = add(acc, IN[((( -1 + globalID + 0) >= 0) ? ((( -1 + globalID + 0) < N) ? (-1 + globalID + 0) : (-1 + N)) : 0)]);
11 acc = add(acc, IN[((( -1 + globalID + 1) >= 0) ? ((( -1 + globalID + 1) < N) ? (-1 + globalID + 1) : (-1 + N)) : 0)]);
12 acc = add(acc, IN[((( -1 + globalID + 2) >= 0) ? ((( -1 + globalID + 2) < N) ? (-1 + globalID + 2) : (-1 + N)) : 0)]);
```

Are all these operations necessary or can we do better?

Arithmetic Expression Simplification

Lift comes with a powerful ArithExpr Library.

- performs simple arithmetic simplifications ($1 + 1 = 2$)
- keeps track of range information for variables
 - e.g., $0 \leq \text{globalID} < N$
- handles arithmetic operations including integer division and modulo
 - e.g., $((2M + 1) \bmod M) = 1 \bmod M$

Lift comes with a powerful ArithExpr Library.

- performs simple arithmetic simplifications ($1 + 1 = 2$)
- keeps track of range information for variables
 - e.g., $0 \leq \text{globalID} < N$
- handles arithmetic operations including integer division and modulo
 - e.g., $((2M + 1) \bmod M) = 1 \bmod M$

Demo:

1. Library
2. ArithExpr Type Hierarchy
3. Cst, Var (including ranges), ?, Mod
4. SimplifySum
5. Examples

Generated Indices Revisited

Question: Can we simplify the array access in line 11?

```
9 // Reduce unrolled
10 acc = add(acc, IN[((( -1 + globalID + 0) >= 0) ? ((( -1 + globalID + 0) < N) ? (-1 + globalID + 0) : (-1 + N)) : 0)]);
11 acc = add(acc, IN[((( -1 + globalID + 1) >= 0) ? ((( -1 + globalID + 1) < N) ? (-1 + globalID + 1) : (-1 + N)) : 0)]);
12 acc = add(acc, IN[((( -1 + globalID + 2) >= 0) ? ((( -1 + globalID + 2) < N) ? (-1 + globalID + 2) : (-1 + N)) : 0)]);
```

Arithmetic Simplification

```
IN[ // predicate
    (((-1 + globalID + 1) >= 0) ?

    // true
    (((-1 + globalID + 1) < N) ?
    (-1 + globalID + 1) : (-1 + N)) :

    // false
    0)
];
```

Arithmetic Simplification

```
IN[ // predicate
    (((-1 + globalID + 1) >= 0) ?

    // true
    (((-1 + globalID + 1) < N) ?
    (-1 + globalID + 1) : (-1 + N)) :

    // false
    0)
];
```

Additions with constants cancel out

Arithmetic Simplification

```
IN[ // predicate
    ((globalID >= 0) ?

    // true
    ((globalID < N) ?
    globalID : (-1 + N)) :

    // false
    0)
];
```

Arithmetic Simplification

```
IN[ // predicate
    ((globalID >= 0) ?

    // true
    ((globalID < N) ?
    globalID : (-1 + N)) :

    // false
    0)
];
```

Predicate is always true (requires range information about the variable)

Arithmetic Simplification

```
//      predicate           true           false  
IN[(globalID <  N) ? globalID : (-1 + N)];
```

Arithmetic Simplification

```
//for (int globalID = get_global_id(0);  
//    globalID < N; ...  
  
//    predicate            true            false  
IN[(globalID <  N) ? globalID : (-1 + N)];
```

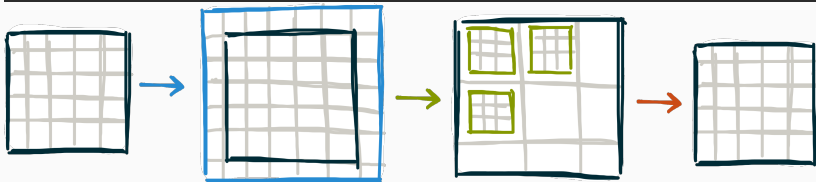
Arithmetic Simplification

```
IN[globalID];
```


Conclusion

```
val lowLevelExpression = fun(
  ArrayType(ArrayType(Float, M), N), input =>

  MapGlb(1)(MapGlb(0)(
    MapSeq(toGlobal(id)) o ReduceSeqUnroll(add, 0.0f) o Join()
  )) o Slide2D(3,1) o
    Pad2D(1,1,clamp) $ input
)
```



Conclusion

[illegible]

Conclusion

```
1 kernel void KERNEL(const global float* restrict IN, global float* OUT, int M, int N){
2     float acc;
3     for (int y = get_global_id(1); (y < N); y = (y + get_global_size(1))){
4         for (int x = get_global_id(0); (x < M); x = (x + get_global_size(0))){
5             acc = 0.0f;
6             // NW
7             acc += IN[((M * ( (-1 + y) >= 0) ? (-1 + y) : 0 )) + ( ((-1 + x) >= 0) ? (-1 + x) : 0 )]);
8             // N
9             acc += IN[(x + (M * ( (-1 + y) >= 0) ? (-1 + y) : 0 ))];
10            // NE
11            acc += IN[((M * ( (-1 + y) >= 0) ? (-1 + y) : 0 )) + ( ((1 + x) < M) ? (1 + x) : (-1 + M) )]);
12            // W
13            acc += IN[(M * y) + ( ((-1 + x) >= 0) ? (-1 + x) : 0 )]);
14            // C
15            acc += IN[(x + (M * y))];
16            // E
17            acc += IN[(M * y) + ( ((1 + x) < M) ? (1 + x) : (-1 + M) )]);
18            // SW
19            acc += IN[(M * ( ((1 + y) < N) ? (1 + y) : (-1 + N) )) + ( ((-1 + x) >= 0) ? (-1 + x) : 0 )]);
20            // S
21            acc += IN[(x + (M * ( ((1 + y) < N) ? (1 + y) : (-1 + N) )))];
22            // SE
23            acc += IN[((M * ( ((1 + y) < N) ? (1 + y) : (-1 + N) )) + ( ((1 + x) < M) ? (1 + x) : (-1 + M) )]);
24
25            // write back result
26            OUT[(x + (M * y))] = acc;
27        }
28    }
29 }
```