

LEVERAGING DSLS (ALMOST) FOR FREE

@alvinkcheung



PAUL G. ALLEN SCHOOL
OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

PLSE
uwplse.org

Parallel
Computing



Hardware



Image
Processing



Analytics



Time

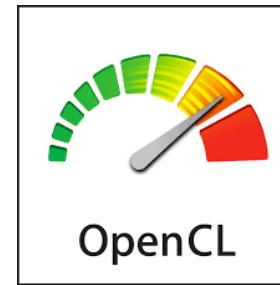
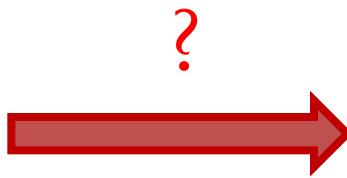


THE
C
PROGRAMMING
LANGUAGE



COBOL

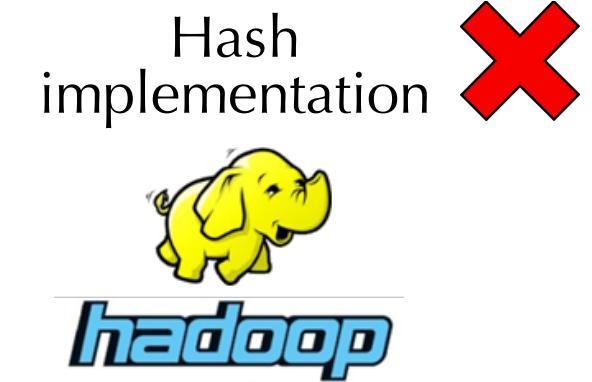
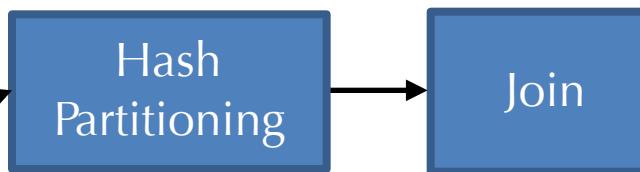
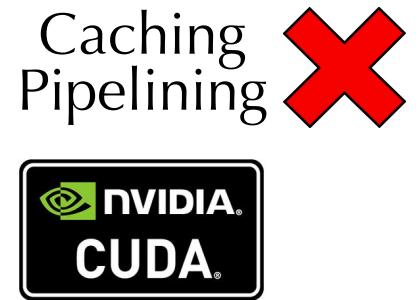
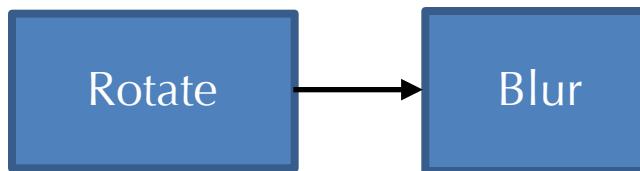
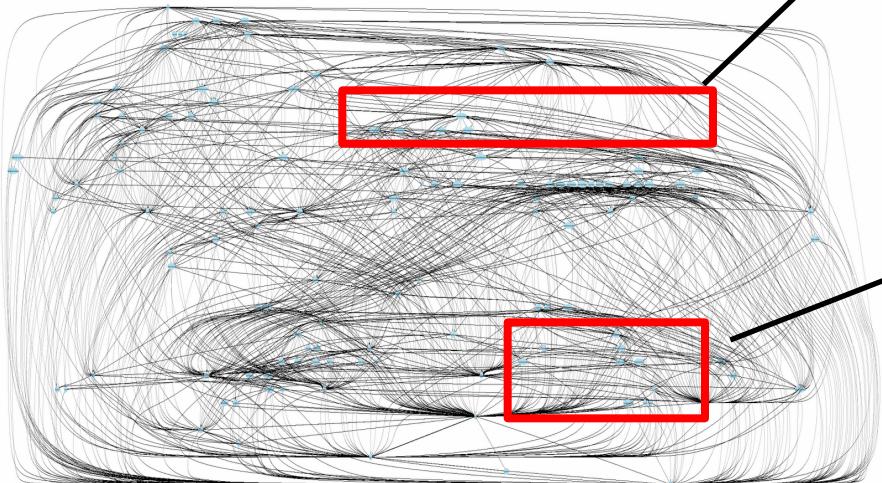
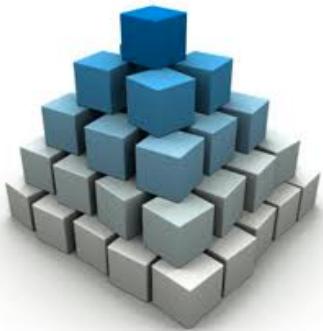
fortran



OpenMP



Spark



Embedded algorithmic details
Architecture-specific optimizations



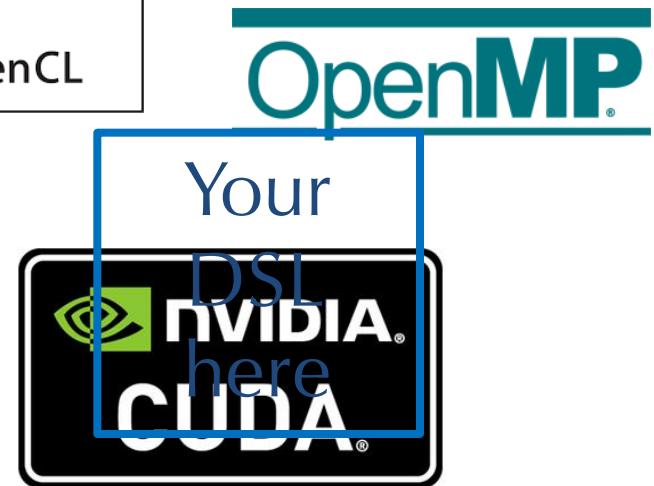
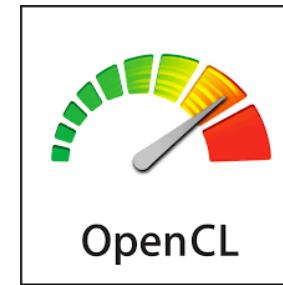
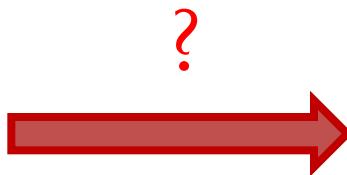


THE
C
PROGRAMMING
LANGUAGE



COBOL

fortran



Spark

Annals of Code Rewrites

- Overhaul of the Mozilla Gecko layout engine (2 years), and now to Servo
- Rewrite of INGRES database into PostGRES (3 years)
- Twitter search engine rewrite (2 years)

All of these were major engineering efforts!

Annals of Code Rewrites

- Overhaul of the Mozilla Gecko layout engine (2 years),
and now
- Rewrite
- Twitter s

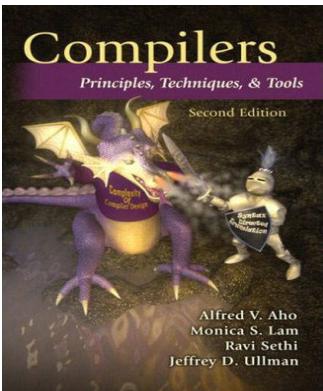
Vision:

Perform code rewrites automatically

Current focus:

Performance-critical code fragments

All of these were major engineering efforts!



Syntax-Driven Compilation

```
for ($i = 0; $i < $l1.size(); ++$i) {  
    $l2.append($l1[$i] + $c);  
}  
→
```

```
$l2 = $l1.map(e -> e + $c);
```

```
List getUsersWithRoles () {  
    List users = this.userDao.getUsers();  
    List roles = this.roleDao.getRoles();  
    List results = new ArrayList();  
    for (User u : users) {  
        for (Role r : roles) {  
            if (u.roleId == r.id)  
                results.add(u);  
        }  
    }  
    return results; }
```

```
→ ?
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < docs.length; i++) {
    String[] split = docs[i].split(" ");
    for (int j = 0; j < split.length; j++) {
        String word = split[j];
        Integer prev = m.get(word);
        if (prev == null) prev = 0;
        m.put(word, prev + 1);
    }
}
```



[Radoi et al, OOPSLA 14]

$$\begin{array}{l}
\mathcal{L}(x = E \prec R) \rightarrow \text{let } x = \mathcal{L}(E) \text{ in } \mathcal{L}(R) \\
\mathcal{L}(a[x := y]) \rightarrow a[x := y] \\
\mathcal{L}(\text{return } x) \rightarrow x \\
\mathcal{L}(\text{branch instruction } \prec R) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(R) \text{ (handled when reaching its } \phi) \\
\mathcal{L} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{for } i = \phi(i', i''), \\ r_1 = \phi(r'_1, r''_1), \dots, r_n = \phi(r'_n, r''_n) \\ i < l \\ \{E\} \prec R \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \mathcal{L} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{let } f = \lambda r_1 r_2 \dots i . \mathcal{L}(E \prec \\ \text{let } r = \text{fold}\langle r'_1, \dots, r'_n \rangle_j \\ \text{let } r_1, \dots, r_n = r \text{ in } \mathcal{L}(\end{array} \right) \frac{\text{map } \lambda KV . E}{\circ(\text{zip } a c)} \\
\mathcal{L} \left(\begin{array}{l} x = \phi(x_0, x_1) \\ \text{generated by the if} \\ \text{with branch condition } C \end{array} \right) \prec R \rightarrow \text{let } x = \text{if } C \text{ then } x_0 \text{ else } x_1 \text{ in } \mathcal{L}(I, \frac{\text{groupBy}(\lambda k . E) D}{\text{groupBy}(\lambda kv . E[v/c[k]])c}) \\
\mathcal{L}(\dots) \rightarrow \dots
\end{array}$$

(localize-map-accesses)
 $c \in \{c \subset E \mid (\exists! i \in K.c[i] \subset E) \wedge (\text{free}(c) \setminus \text{free}(E) = \emptyset) \wedge (\nexists v \in K \cup V . v \in c)\}$

(localize-group-by-accesses)
 D is the domain (set of keys) of the c Map

Brittle

Difficult to be correct Hard to maintain

$$\begin{array}{c}
(\text{extract map from fold}) \\
\frac{\text{fold}\langle r_0^0, \dots, r_n^0 \rangle \lambda\langle r_0, \dots, r_n \rangle K V . E}{(\text{fold}\langle r_0^0, \dots, r_n^0 \rangle \lambda\langle r_0, \dots, r_n \rangle K \langle v_0^f, \dots, v_m^f \rangle V_{\cap \text{free}(F)} . F) \\
\circ (\text{map } \lambda KV . \langle G[r_-^0/r_-], V_{\cap \text{free}(F)} \rangle)}
\end{array}$$

(fold to group by)

$$\frac{\text{fold } r_0 \lambda r V . r[E := B]}{(\text{map } \lambda kl . (\text{fold } r_0[k] \lambda g V . C) l) \circ (\text{groupBy } \lambda V . E)}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
(\text{identify map monoid plus}) \\
E = (\lambda\langle v_0^f, \dots, v_m^f \rangle . F) \circ G \\
F \text{ is arg max } \mathcal{C}(G) \text{ with the condition:} \\
\#i \in [0..n] . r_i \in G \wedge r_i \in E[r_-^0/r_-] \text{ where} \\
r_-^0/r_- = r_i^0[k]/r_i[k] \text{ applied for all } i \in [0..n]
\end{array}$$

(swap map and fold)

$$\frac{(\text{fold } r_0 \oplus) \circ (\text{map } f)}{\lambda c . (r_0 \oplus f(\text{fold } 0 \boxplus c))} \\
C = B[g/r[E]] \\
r \notin C \wedge r \notin E \wedge \exists v \in V . v \in E$$

(flatMap)

$$\frac{\text{we cannot prove } E \text{ is distinct across the folds}}{(\text{fold } r_0 \oplus) \circ (\text{map } f) / r_0 \oplus \text{flatMap } f}$$

a is a monoid with 0 as identity

A and B are $\mathbb{M}[T]$ monoids
 \oplus is the plus for T
 \boxplus is the plus for $\mathbb{M}[T]$

map over monoid \boxplus , 0_\boxplus
 $\forall ab.f(a \boxplus b) = f(a) \oplus f(b)$

fold over the monoid \oplus , 0_\oplus

SEARCH

Target code

Proof of translation

SEARCH

Target code

Λ

DSL

Proof of translation

SEARCH **PROGRAM SYNTHESIS**

Target code

Λ

DSL

Proof of translation

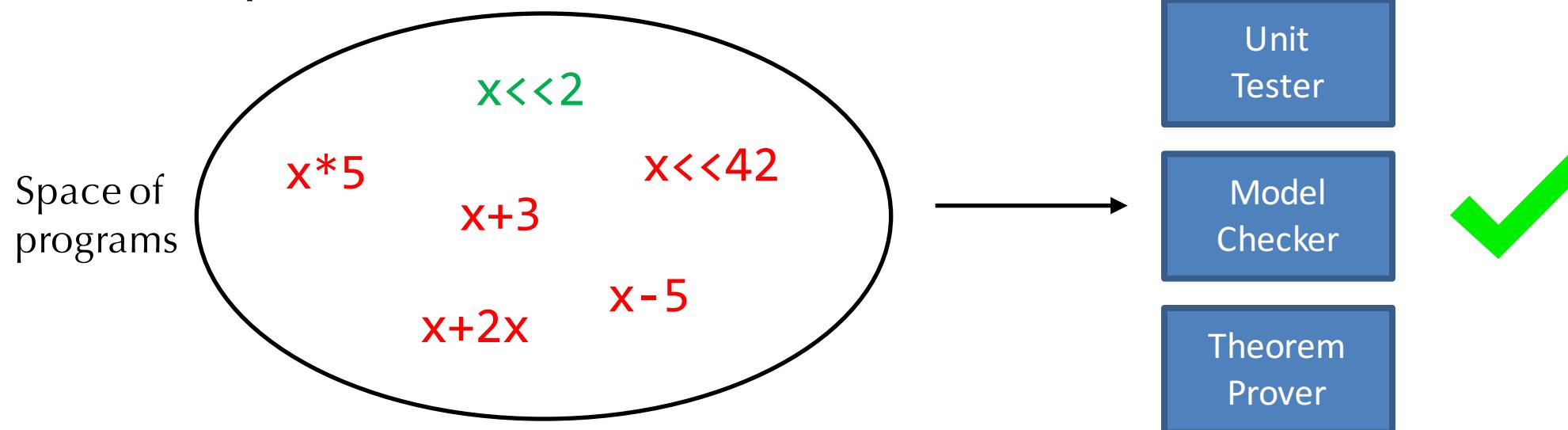
Program Compilation vs. Synthesis

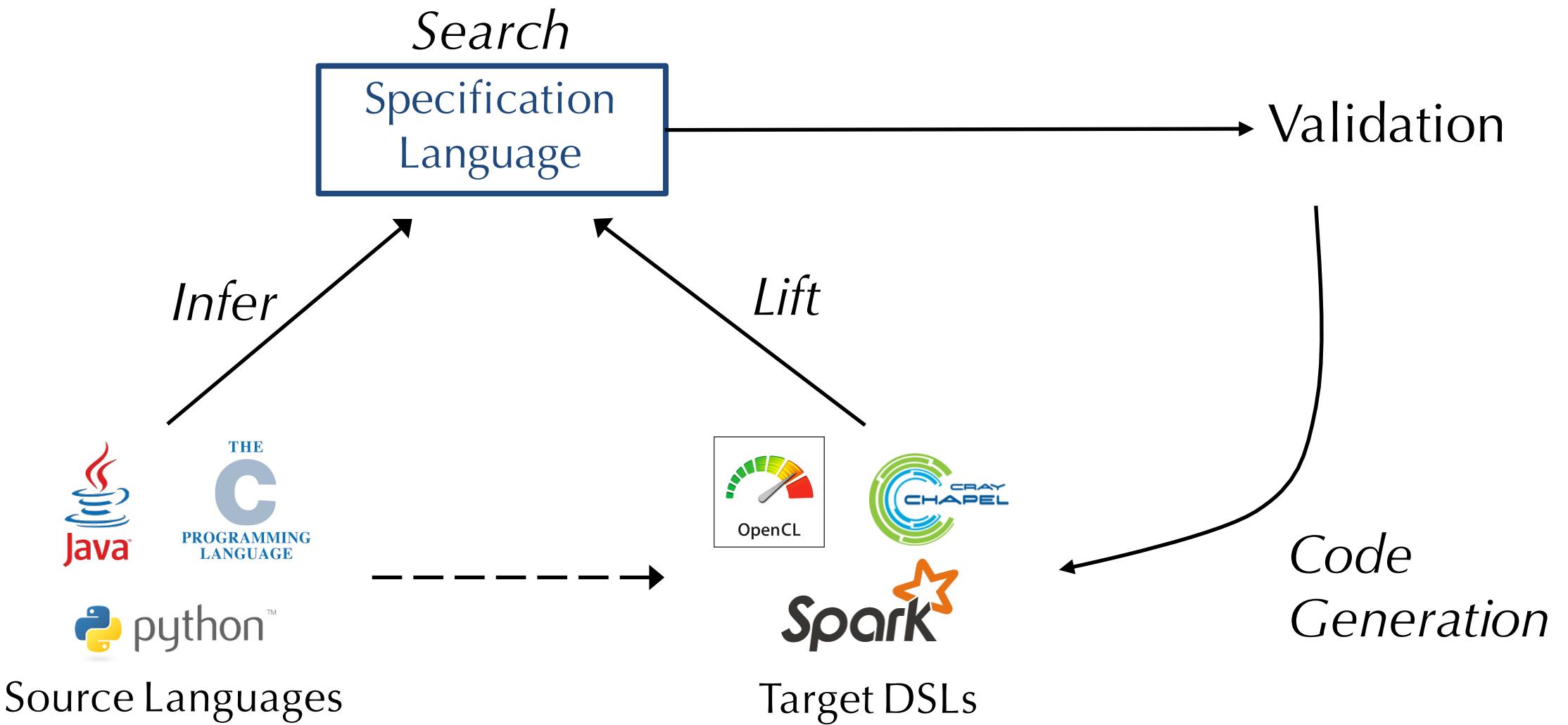
Suppose we want to optimize $x+x+x+x$

With compiler **rewrite rules**:

$$x+x+x+x \longrightarrow 4*x \longrightarrow 2^2*x \longrightarrow x<<2 \quad \checkmark$$

With **synthesis search**:



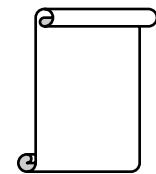


Verified Lifting

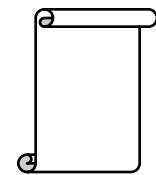
MetaLift

Spec Language

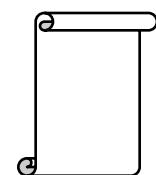
- Boolean
- Arithmetic
- Classes
- Lists
- Arrays
- ...



Target code fragments

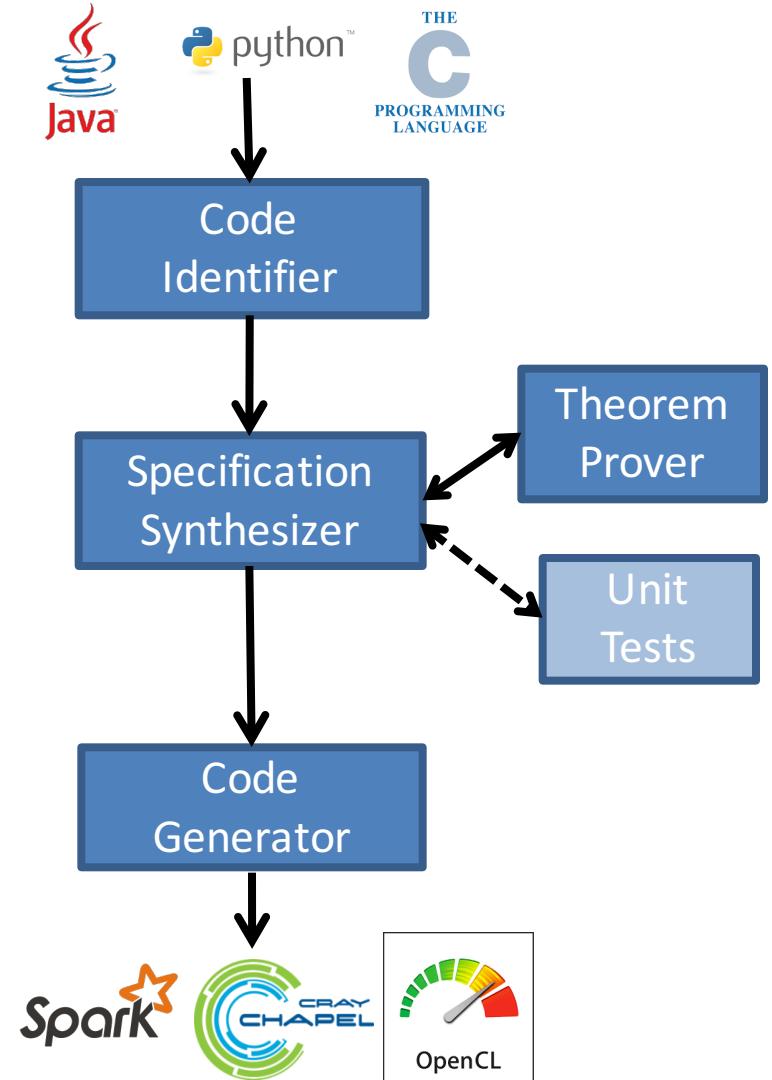


DSL semantics
Search space description



Codegen rules

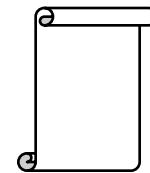
Compiler Generator



MetaLift

Spec Language

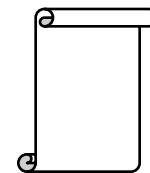
- Boolean
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- ...



Target code fragments

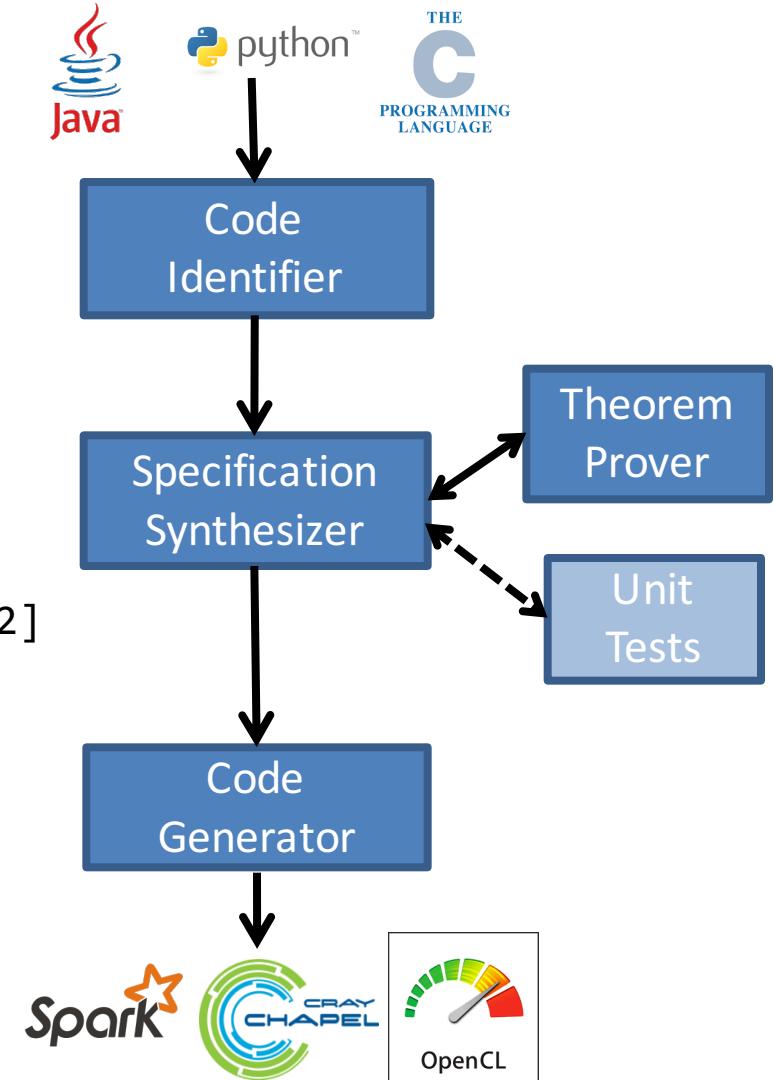
```
select :: [(a)] -> ((a)-> Bool) -> [(a)]
select 1 f = [t | t <- 1, f(t)]
```

```
join :: [(a)] -> [(b)] -> [(a,b)]
join l1 l2 = [(t1, t2) | t <- l1, t <- l2]
...
```



Codegen rules

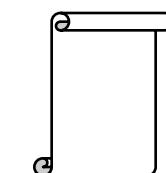
Compiler Generator



MetaLift

Spec Language

- Boolean
- Arithmetic
- Classes
- Lists
- Arrays
- ...



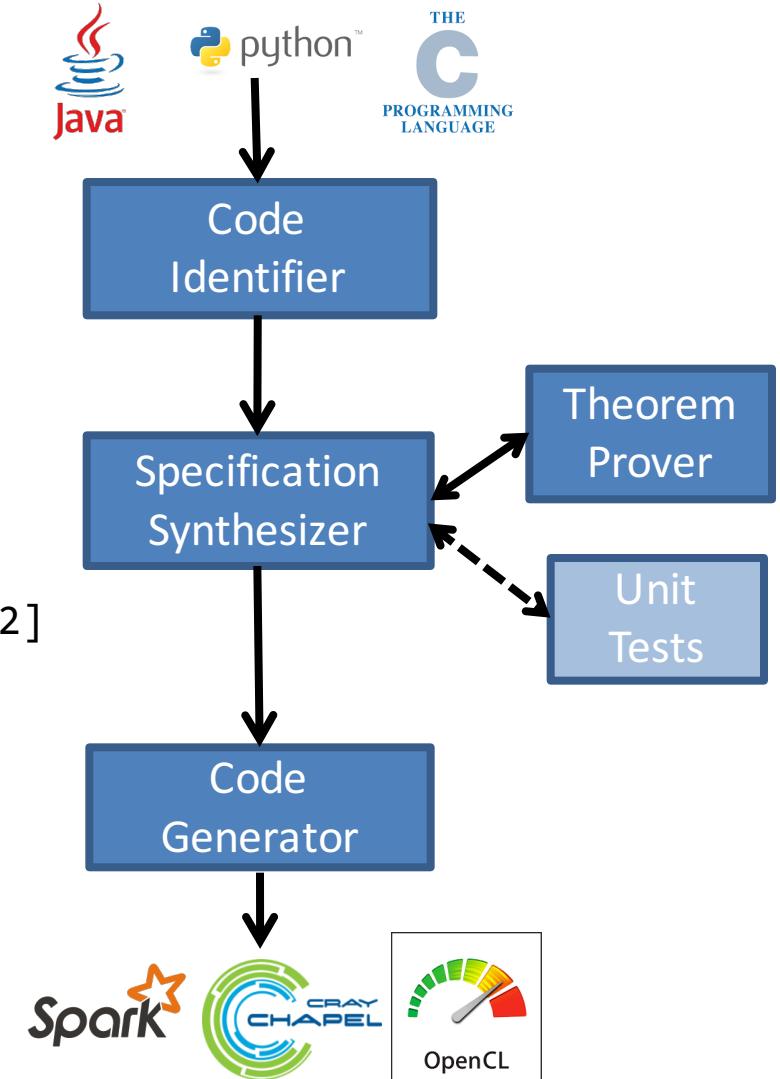
Codegen rules

Java: while (*) { * }

`select :: [(a)] -> ((a)-> Bool) -> [(a)]
select l f = [t | t <- l, f(t)]`

`join :: [(a)] -> [(b)] -> [(a,b)]
join l1 l2 = [(t1, t2) | t <- l1, t <- l2]
...`

Compiler Generator



MetaLift

Spec Language

- Boolean
- Arithmetic
- Classes
- Lists
- Arrays
- ...

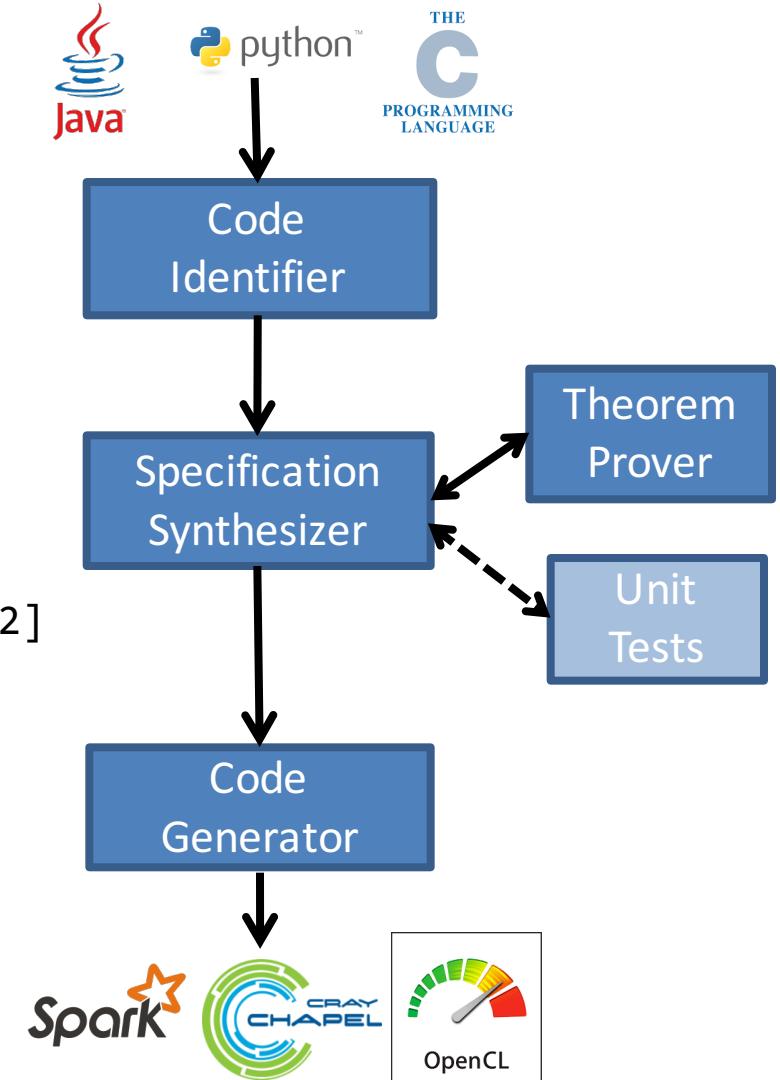
Java: while (*) { * }

`select :: [(a)] -> ((a)-> Bool) -> [(a)]
select l f = [t | t <- l, f(t)]`

`join :: [(a)] -> [(b)] -> [(a,b)]
join l1 l2 = [(t1, t2) | t <- l1, t <- l2]
...`

`translate (select l f) =
 "select * from" + translate(l) +
 "where" + translate(f)
 ...`

Compiler Generator



Data Analytics: Java → SQL

[PLDI 13, CIDR 14]

1. Define ordered lists and their operations

```
select :: [(a)] -> ((a) -> Bool) -> [(a)]  
select l f = [t | t <- l, f(t)]
```

```
join :: [(a)] -> [(b)] -> [(a,b)]  
join l1 l2 = [(t1, t2) | t <- l1, t <- l2]
```

2. Synthesizer infers spec from source

```
List getUsersWithRoles () {  
    List users = this.userDao.getUsers();  
    List roles = this.roleDao.getRoles();  
    List results = new ArrayList();  
    for (User u : users) {  
        for (Role r : roles) {  
            if (u.roleId == r.id)  
                results.add(u);  
        }  
    }  
    return results; }
```

3. Retarget synthesized spec to SQL

codegen

```
List getUsersWithRoles () {  
    return executeQuery(  
        "SELECT u FROM users u, roles r  
        WHERE u.roleId == r.id  
        ORDER BY u.roleId, r.id");  
}
```

Lifted code can be
optimized by DBs
100-1000x speedup

Leveraging GPUs: Fortran \rightarrow Halide



[SNAPL 15, PLDI 16]

1. Define arrays and their operations

```
get a i = a i  
store a i e = a//[(i,e)]
```

2. Synthesizer infers
spec from source

```
procedure sten(imin,imax,jmin,jmax,a,b)  
    real,dim(imin:imax,jmin:jmax) :: a  
    real,dim(imin:imax,jmin:jmax) :: b  
    do j=jmin,jmax  
        t = b(imin, j)  
        do i=imin+1,imax  
            q = b(i,j)  
            a(i,j) = q + t  
            t=q  
        enddo  
    enddo  
end procedure
```

3. Retarget synthesized spec to Halide

codegen

```
int main() {  
    ImageParam b(type_of<dbl>(),2);  
    Func func;  
    Var i, j;  
    func(i,j) = b(i-1,j) + b(i,j);  
    func.compile_to_file("ex1", b);  
    return 0;  
}
```

Lifted code can be
executed on GPUs
17x speedup

Hardware: Domino → Programmable Switches



[SIGCOMM 16]

1. Define hardware building blocks as instructions

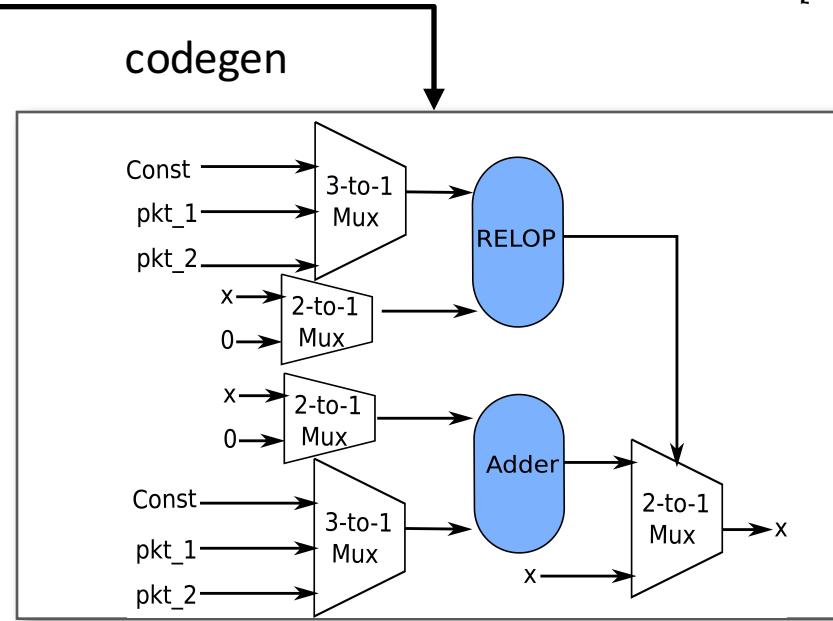
```
mux c v1 v2 = if c then v1 else v2
pairExec x y f g = (f x, g y)
inc x e = x + e
```

2. Synthesizer infers spec from source

```
void flowlet (Packet p) {
    p.new_hop = hash3(p.sport, p.dport,
                      p.arrival) % HOPS;
    p.id = hash2(p.sport, p.dport) % FLOWS;

    if (p.arrival - last_time[p.id]>THRESHOLD)
        saved_hop[pkt.id] = p.new_hop;
    ...
}
```

3. Retarget spec to programmable switches



Compile 10 well-known data plane algorithms to switches & run at line rate

Parallel Frameworks: Sequential Java → Hadoop

[SYNT 16, SIGMOD 17]

1. Define semantics of map and reduce

```
map l f = [f t | t <- l]
reduce l f i = foldl f i l
```

2. Synthesizer infers spec from source

```
// sequential implementation
int regress(Point [] points)
{
    int SumXY = 0;
    for (Point p : points){
        SumXY += p.x * p.y;
    }
    return SumXY;
}
```

3. Retarget synthesized spec to Hadoop and Spark

codegen

```
void map(Object key, Point [] value)
{   for (Point p : points)
    emit("sumxy", p.x * p.y);
}

void reduce(Text key, int [] vs)
{   int SumXY = 0;
    for (Integer val : vs)
        SumXY = SumXY + val;
    emit(key, SumXY); }
```

Lifted code can be optimized by Hadoop/Spark
32x speedup



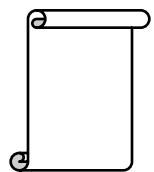
Casper

Compiling Sequential Java to Hadoop

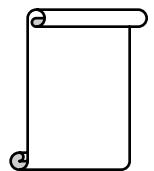
An Illustration of the MetaLift Toolchain

Demo

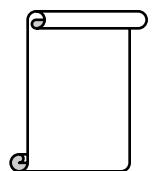
Casper Architecture



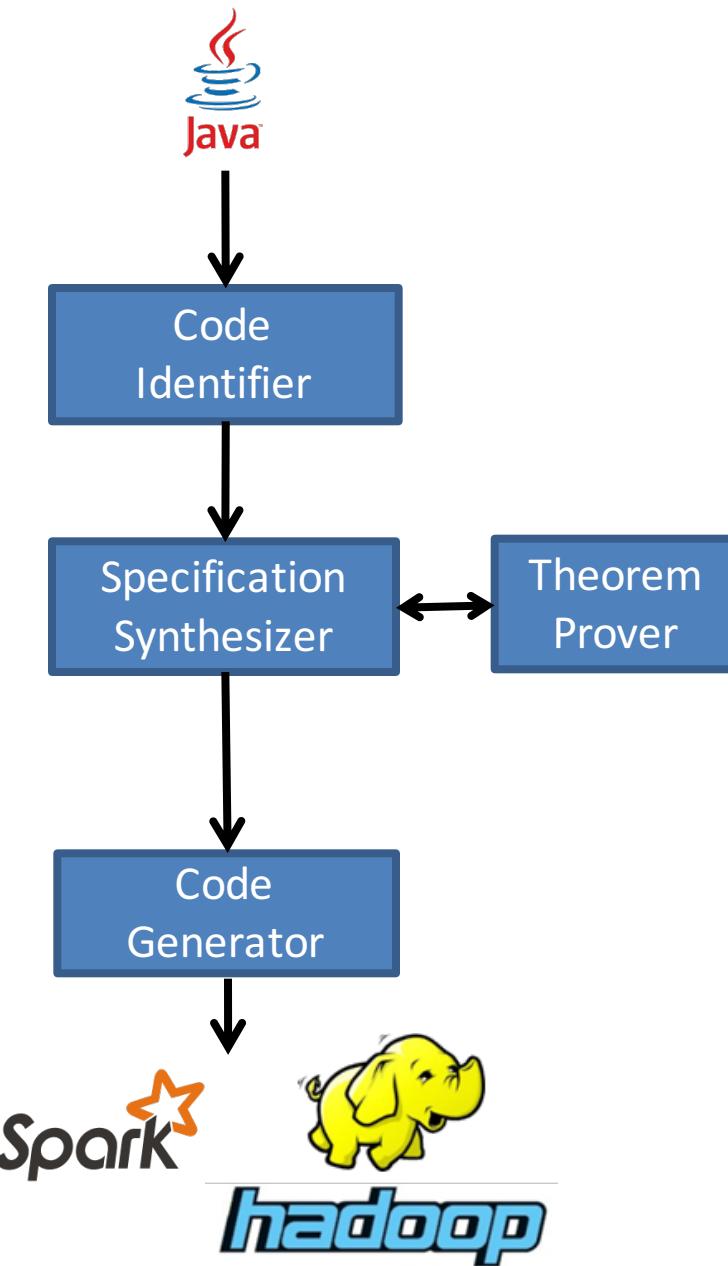
Target code fragments



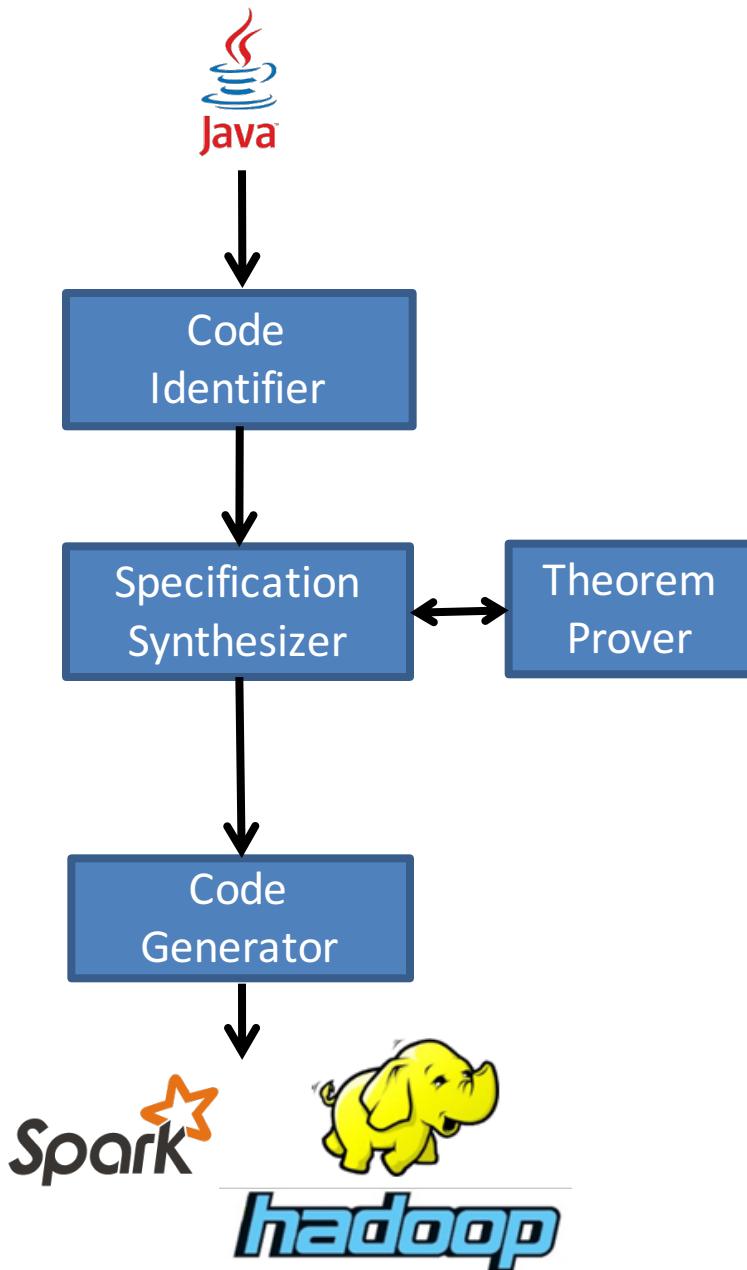
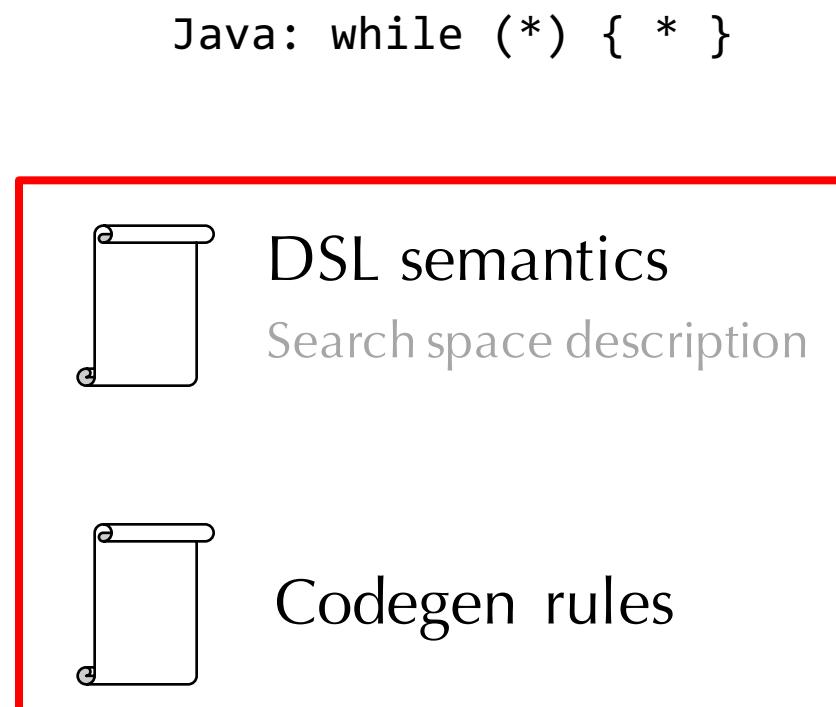
DSL semantics
Search space description

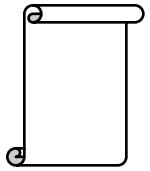


Codegen rules

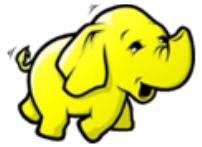


Casper Architecture





DSL semantics



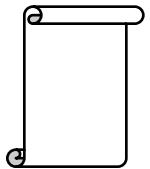
hadoop

`map :: [(a)] -> (a -> (k,v)) -> [(k,v)]`

`map l f = [f t | t <- l]`

`reduce :: [(k,[v])] -> (v -> v -> v) -> [(k,v)]`

`reduce l f i = [(k, foldl f i v) | (k,v) <- l]`



Code generation

`translate (map l f) =`

`"void map(...) { for (t : l) emit(" + translate(f) + "; }"`

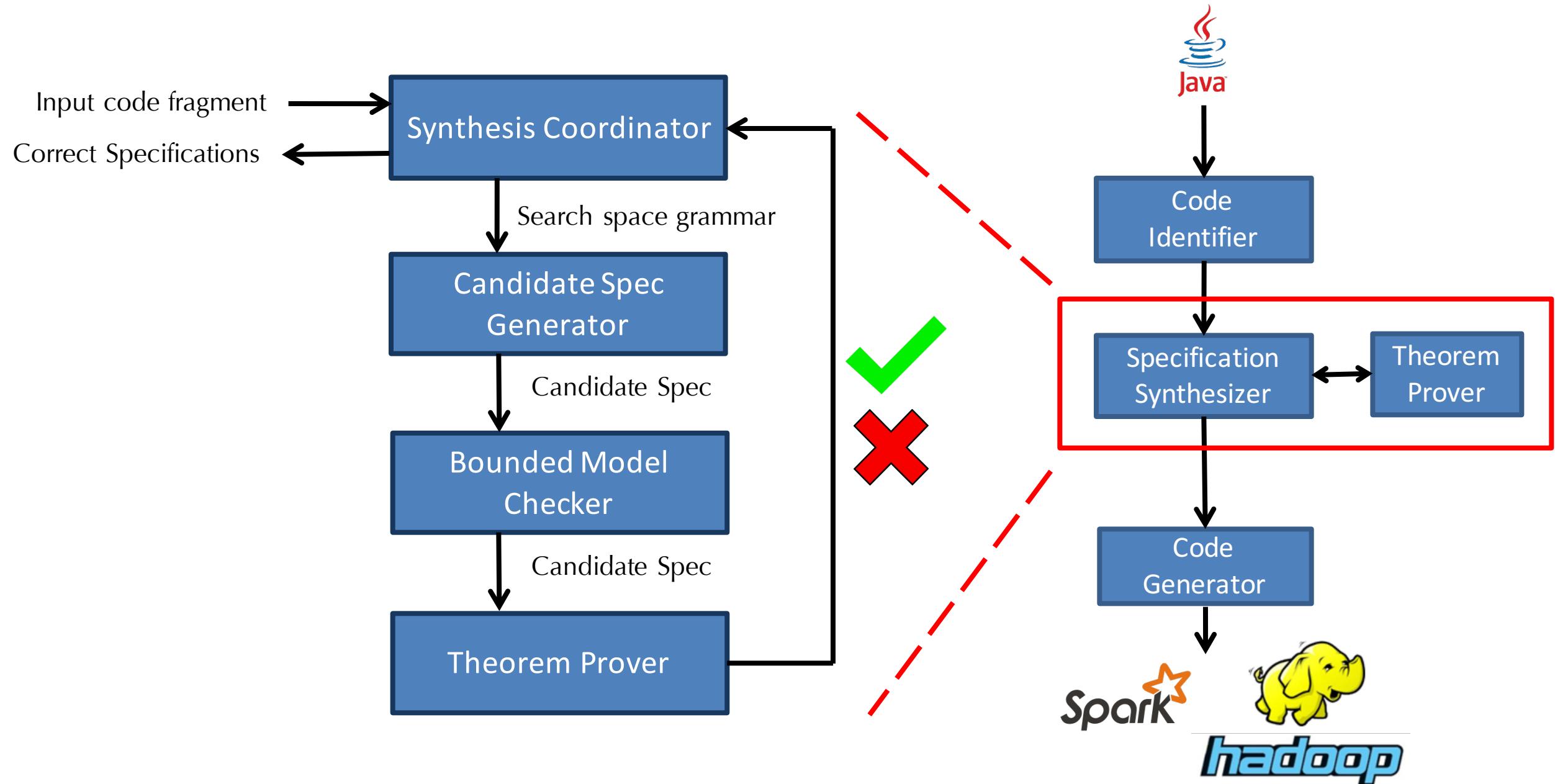
`translate (reduce l f i) = ...`

Search Space Grammar

$$\begin{aligned} e := & (e_1, e_2) \mid e + e \mid e - e \mid \text{var} \mid \text{lit} \\ & \mid e * e \mid e / e \mid \text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 \end{aligned}$$

Automatically generated for each input code fragment

Increases expressivity incrementally



Evaluation: Benchmarks

60 benchmarks collected from **5 benchmark suites**

Phoenix: Classic MapReduce problems such as WordCount, 3D Histogram, Linear Regression and StringMatch.

Bigλ: Big-Data analytical benchmarks including basic sentiment analysis, database operations and Wikipedia log processing.

Arithmetic: Mathematical functions such as Max, Delta and Conditional Sum.

Statistical: Statistical analysis such as Mean, Covariance and Standard Error.

Fiji: Three image processing kernels: RedToMagenta, Temporal Median and Trails.

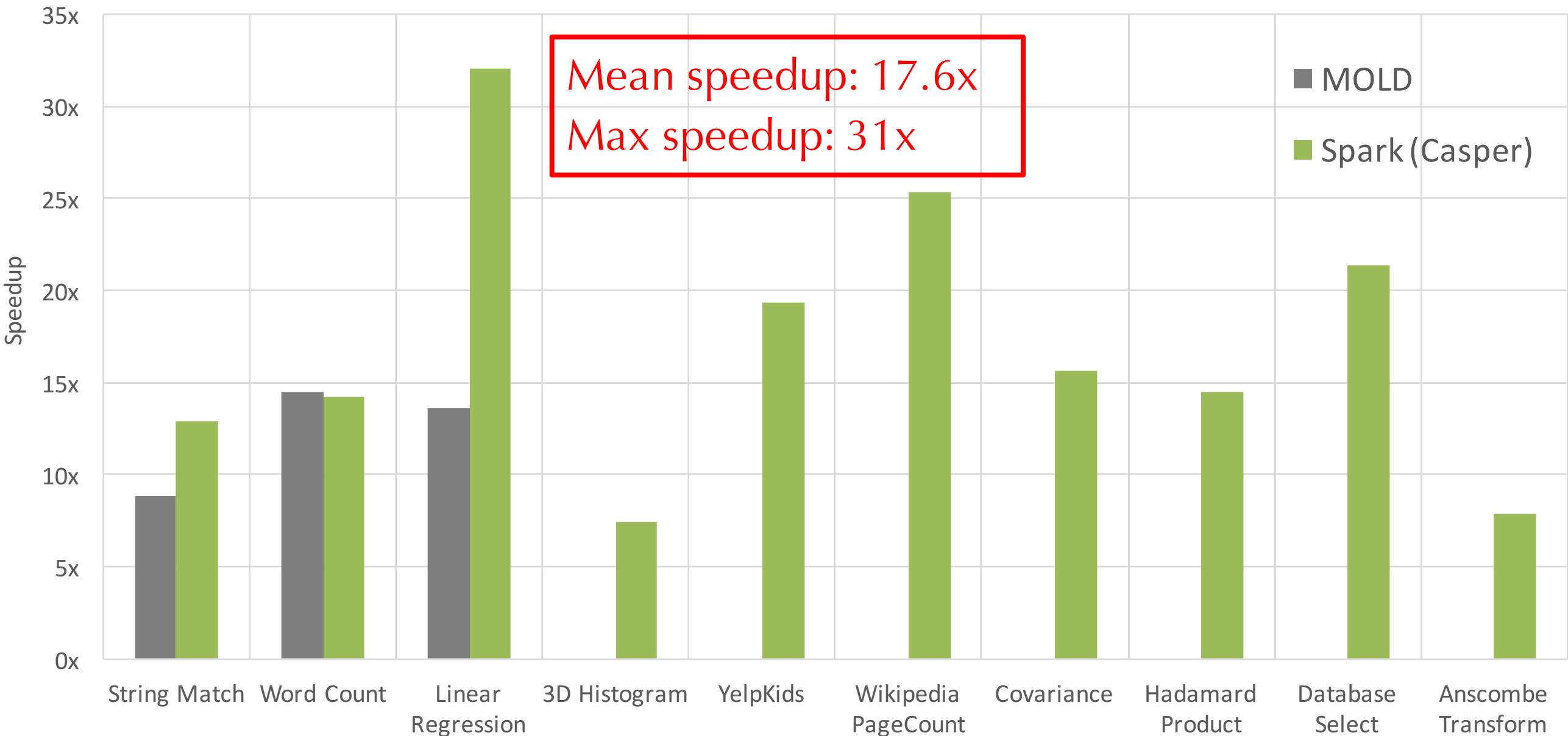
Feasibility: Does Casper work?

Benchmark	Extracted	Translated
Phoenix	7	11
Bigλ	6	8
Arithmetic	11	11
Statistical	18	19
Fiji	8	11
Total	50	60

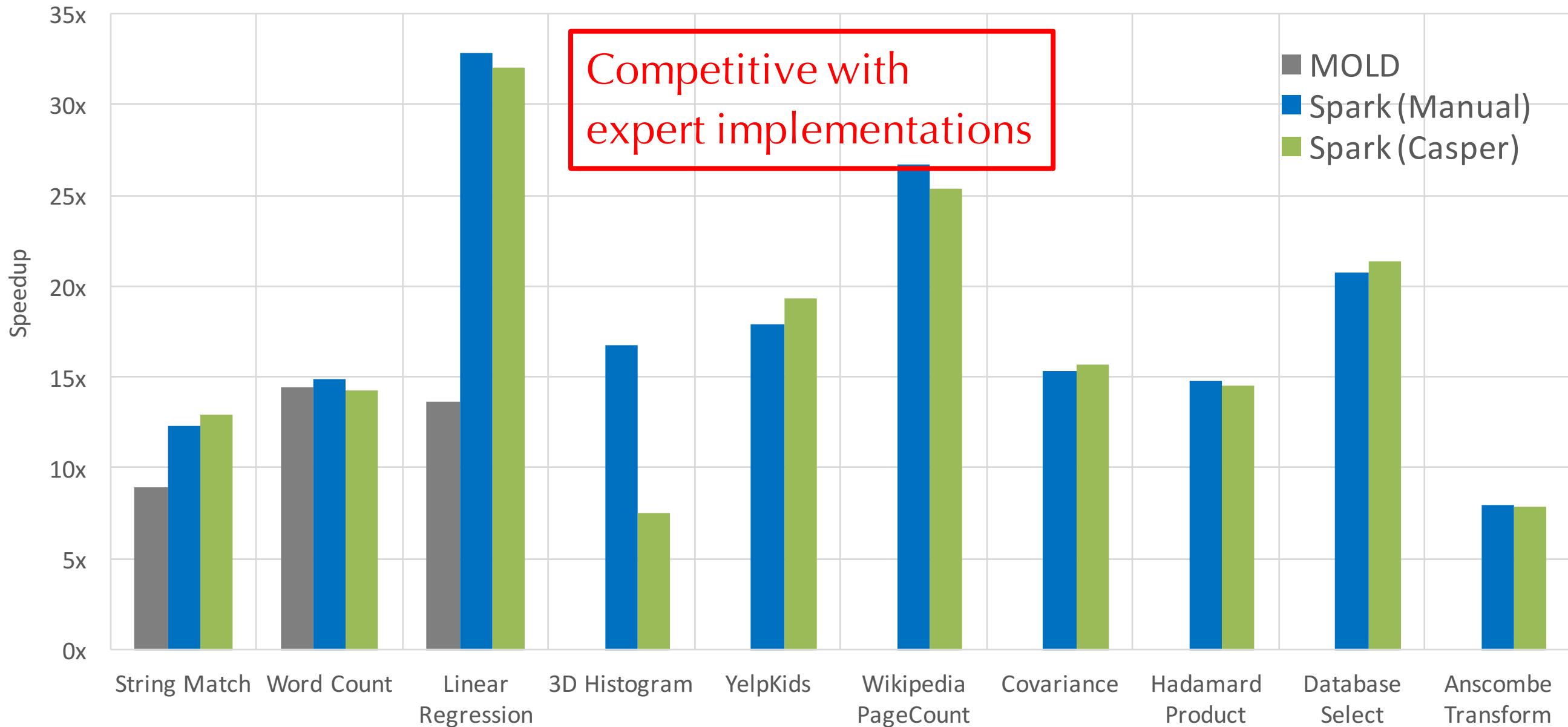
Causes of failures

- 3 caused by calls to unsupported external library methods
- 7 caused by program constructs not currently expressible using MetaLift

Performance: Is Casper competitive?



Performance: Is Casper competitive?



Performance Analysis: Is Casper Practical?

Mean compilation time for one benchmark was **5.8 minutes**.

Median compilation time for one benchmark was **36.6 seconds**.

Mean time to reach first correct translation was only **48 seconds!**

Benchmark	Solutions Generated with Pruning	Solutions Generated without Pruning
WordCount	2	827
3D Histogram	5	118
Yelp: Kid Friendly Restaurants	1	286

