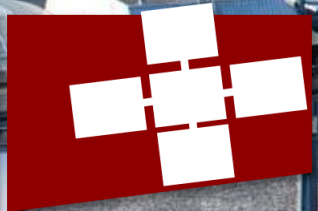


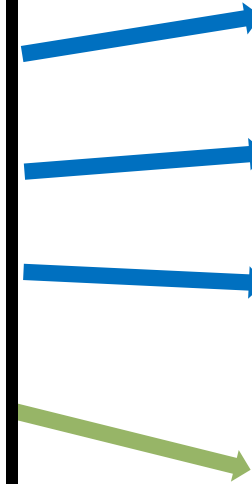
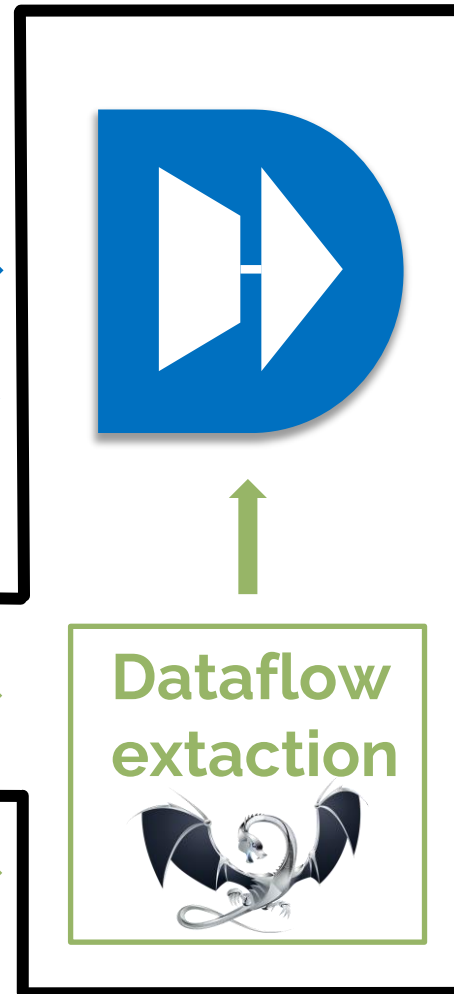
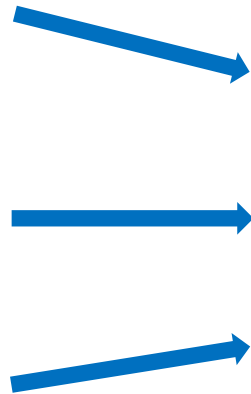
Alexandru Calotoiu, Tal Ben-Nun, Grzegorz Kwasniewski, Johannes de Fine Licht,  
Timo Schneider, Philipp Schaad, Torsten Hoefler

DaFLEX  
Year 1  
Report





# DaFlEx – first year goal



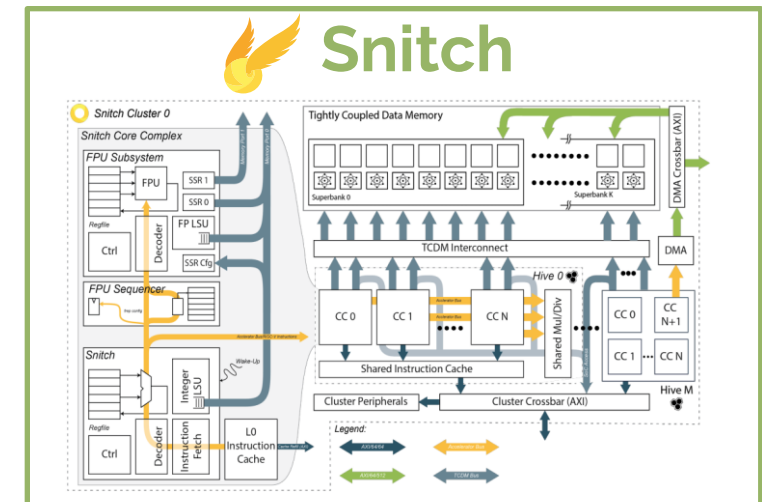
C2DaCe



Fortran



Dataflow  
extaction



# C2DaCe

```
static void kernel_jacobi_1d(int tsteps,
                             int n,
                             double A[2000 + 0],
                             double B[2000 + 0])
{
    int t, i;

    for (t = 0; t < tsteps; t++)
    {
        for (i = 1; i < n - 1; i++)
        {
            B[i] = 0.33333 * (A[i - 1] + A[i] + A[i + 1])
        }
        for (i = 1; i < n - 1; i++)
        {
            A[i] = 0.33333 * (B[i - 1] + B[i] + B[i + 1])
        }
    }
}
```

```
inline void kernel_jacobi_1d_1_0_2(_jacobi_1d_t *__state, double* dace_A_3, double* dace_B_3, int dace_n_0, int dace_tsteps_0) {
    int tmp_for_3;
    int dace_t_0;

    for (tmp_for_3 = 0; (tmp_for_3 < dace_tsteps_0); tmp_for_3 = (tmp_for_3 + 1)) {
        {
            {
                #pragma omp parallel for
                for (auto tmp_for_4 = 1; tmp_for_4 < (dace_n_0 - 1); tmp_for_4 += 1) {
                    {
                        double A_1 = dace_A_3[(tmp_for_4 - 1)];
                        double A_2 = dace_A_3[tmp_for_4];
                        double A_3 = dace_A_3[(tmp_for_4 + 1)];
                        double B_out_1;

                        ////////////
                        B_out_1=0.33333*(A_1+A_2+A_3);
                        ////////////

                        dace_B_3[tmp_for_4] = B_out_1;
                    }
                }
            }
            {
                #pragma omp parallel for
                for (auto tmp_for_5 = 1; tmp_for_5 < (dace_n_0 - 1); tmp_for_5 += 1) {
                    {
                        double B_1 = dace_B_3[(tmp_for_5 - 1)];
                        double B_2 = dace_B_3[tmp_for_5];
                        double B_3 = dace_B_3[(tmp_for_5 + 1)];
                        double A_out_1;

                        ////////////
                        A_out_1=0.33333*(B_1+B_2+B_3);
                        ////////////

                        dace_A_3[tmp_for_5] = A_out_1;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

# From C to DaCe

```
for (int i = 0; i < N ; i++)
  for (int j = row_ptr[i]; j < row_ptr[i+1]; j++)
    y[i] += A[col_idx[j]] * x[j];
```

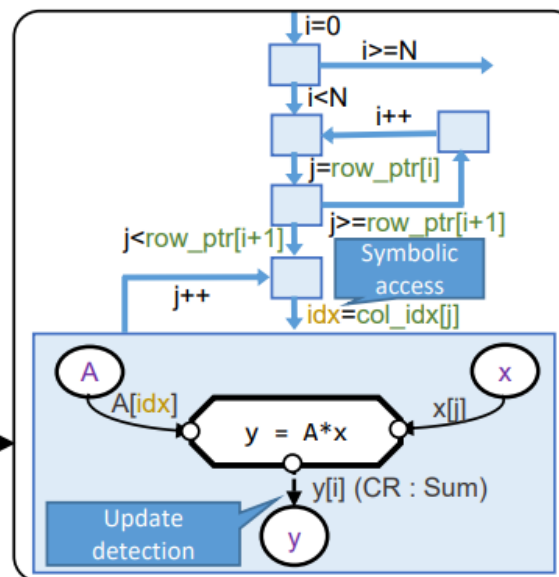
AST transformation (§2)

```
for (int i = 0; i < N ; i++)
  for (int j = row_ptr[i]; j < row_ptr[i+1]; j++)
  {
    int idx=col_idx[j];
    y[i] += A[idx] * x[j];
  }
```

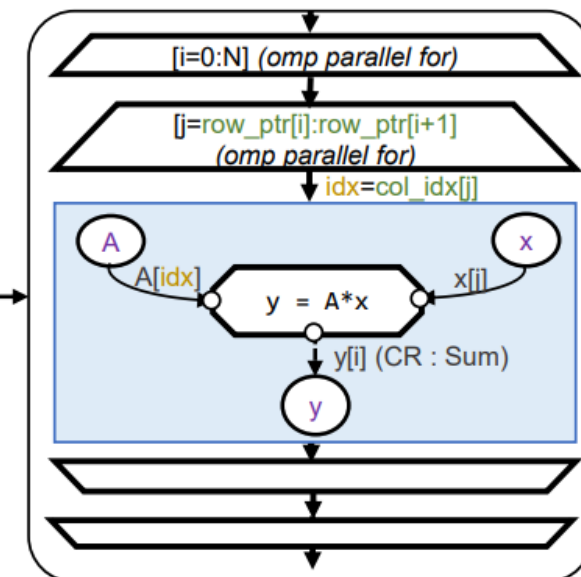
Index  
extraction

C-to-DaCe  
translation  
(§2)

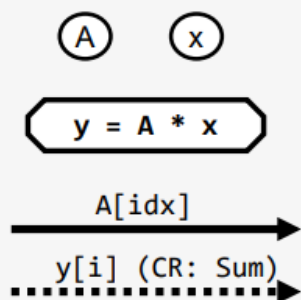
Dataflow  
coarsening  
(§3)



Dataflow  
optimization  
(§4)



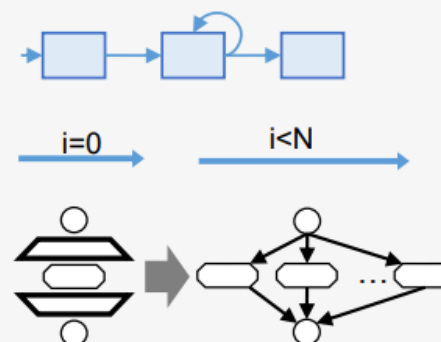
## SDFG components



**Data:** Array containers

**Tasklet:** Fine-grained computation

**Memlet:** Data movement unit, with parallel write conflict resolution (CR) options



**States:** Control dependencies

**Interstate edges:** symbolic conditions and assignments dependencies

**Map:** Parametric parallelism scope

# C2DaCe

## ■ Practical steps

- Clang (libclang with python bindings) creates initial AST representation
  - Transferred to internal AST representation (similar to the Python AST representation)
  - Apply canonicalization AST transformation passes
  - Create initial SDFG from canonical AST
  - Simplify SDFG
  - Coarsen dataflow
  - Identify parallelization opportunities
  - Generate code
- 
- Written report: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2112.11879>
  - Code prototype: <https://github.com/spcl/c2dace>
  - DaCe transformations – already in production: <https://github.com/spcl/dace>

# C – SDFG equivalence

C Language	SDFG Equivalent
<b>Declarations and Types (§ 2.1)</b>	
Primitive data type	Scalar data container
Array	Array data container
Pointer	Access node to existing data container, or new data container if pointing to newly allocated memory.
<b>Expressions and Assignments (§ 2.2)</b>	
Operators (Unary, Binary,...)	Tasklet with incoming and outgoing memlets for read/written operands
Array expression	Memlet
<b>Statements (§ 2.3)</b>	
Compound (blocks)	State
Branching (if, ...)	Branch conditions on state transition edges
Iteration (for, while, ...)	State for compound statement, with states and transitions for loop logic
Function flow (break, continue, return)	State transitions
goto	State transition
<b>Functions (§ 2.4)</b>	
Function calls (with source)	Nested SDFG for content, memlets reduce shape of inputs and outputs
External/Library calls	Tasklet with library state
Recursion	Unsupported
Function pointers	No equivalent, unsupported
<b>Parallelism (§ 2.6)</b>	
—	Parametric map scope

Whole program analysis allows elimination of almost all alias sources! Exception: opaque libraries and data originating within!

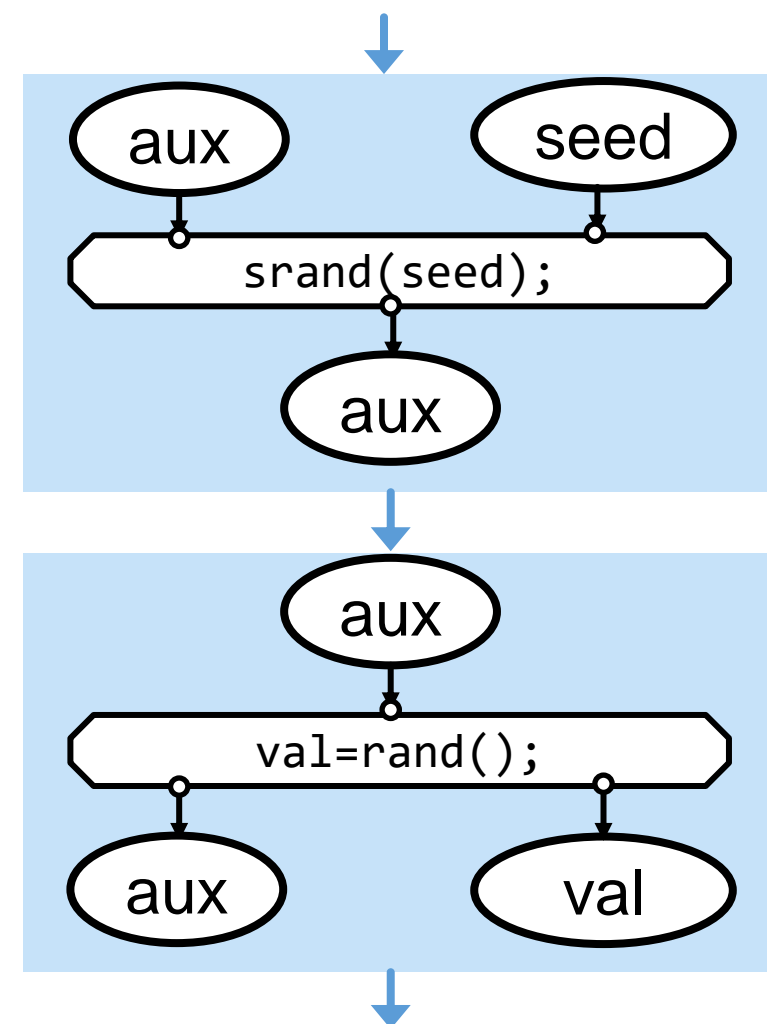
## Important note:

The SDFG resulting from the initial translation from C is not a data-centric program! All control-centric constructs from C are unchanged – the process of simplification and optimization is only starting!

Datacentric program analysis can discover opportunities for parallelism where classical compilers cannot.

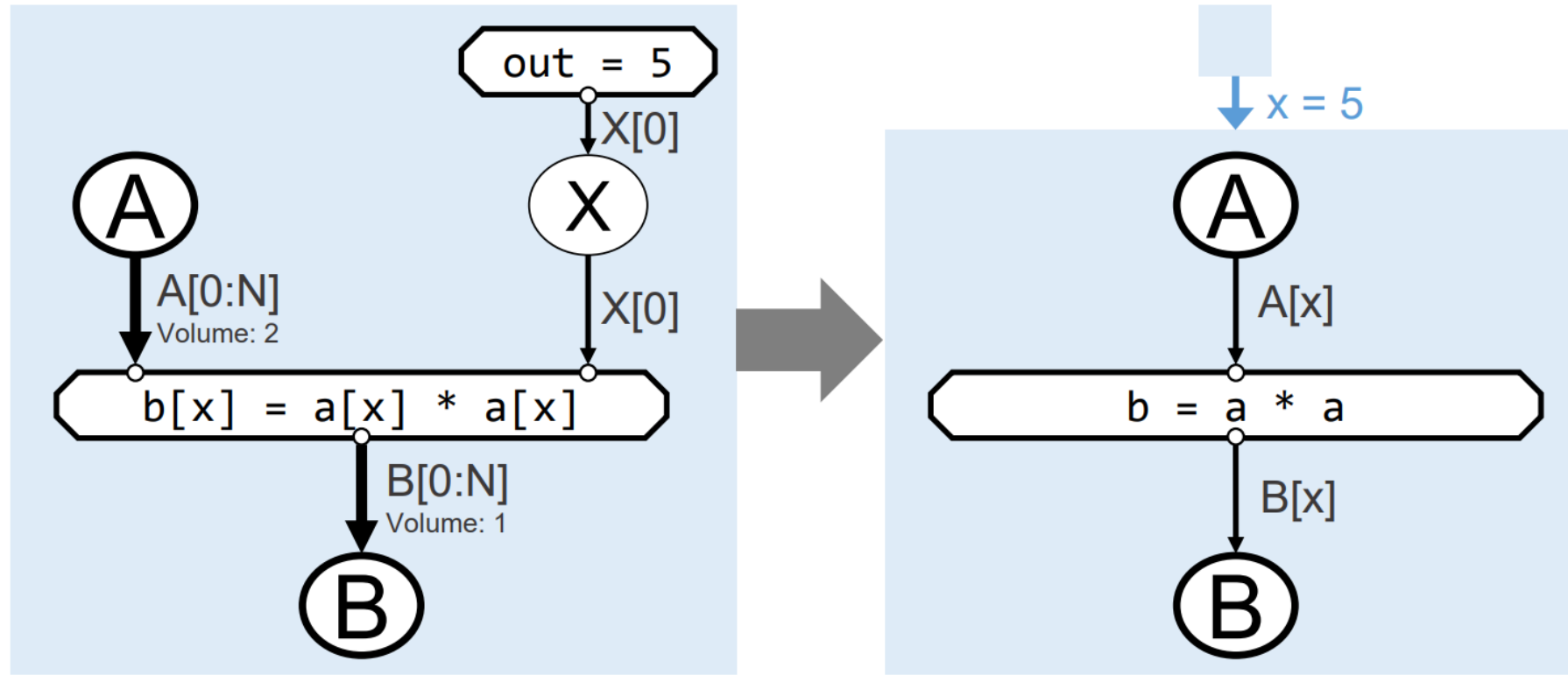
# Enforcing order for data-less dependencies

- Global dictionary of states
- By default, all calls within a library should share a state
- Lists of stateless functions/libraries avoid needless complication of the SDFG



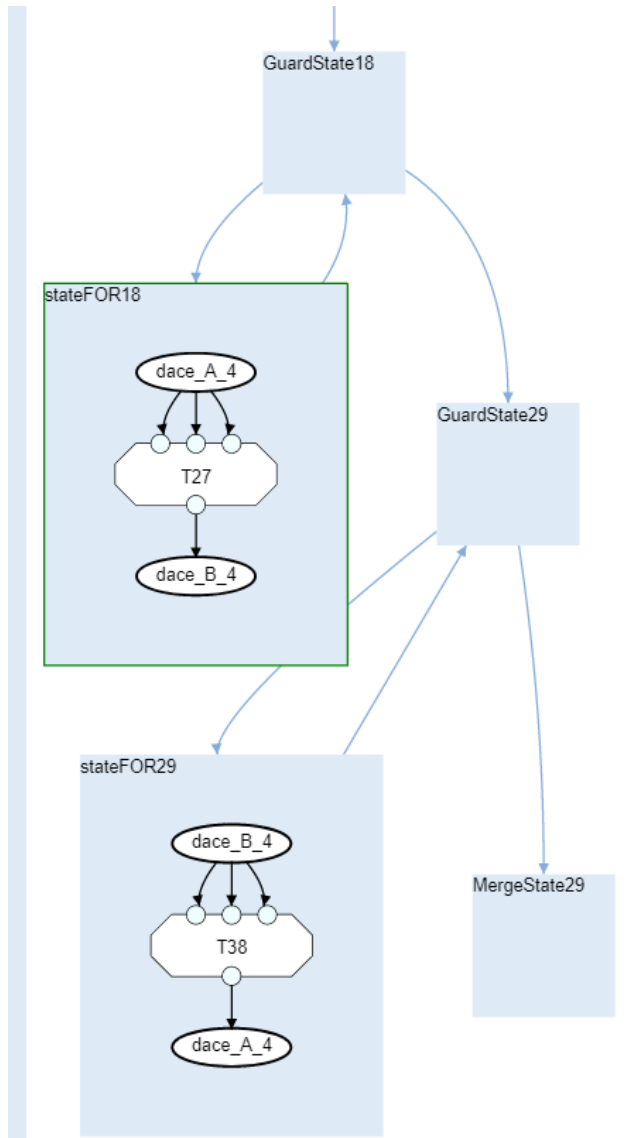
# Symbolic scalar analysis

C code: `int x = 5; /*...*/ B[x] = A[x] * [x];`

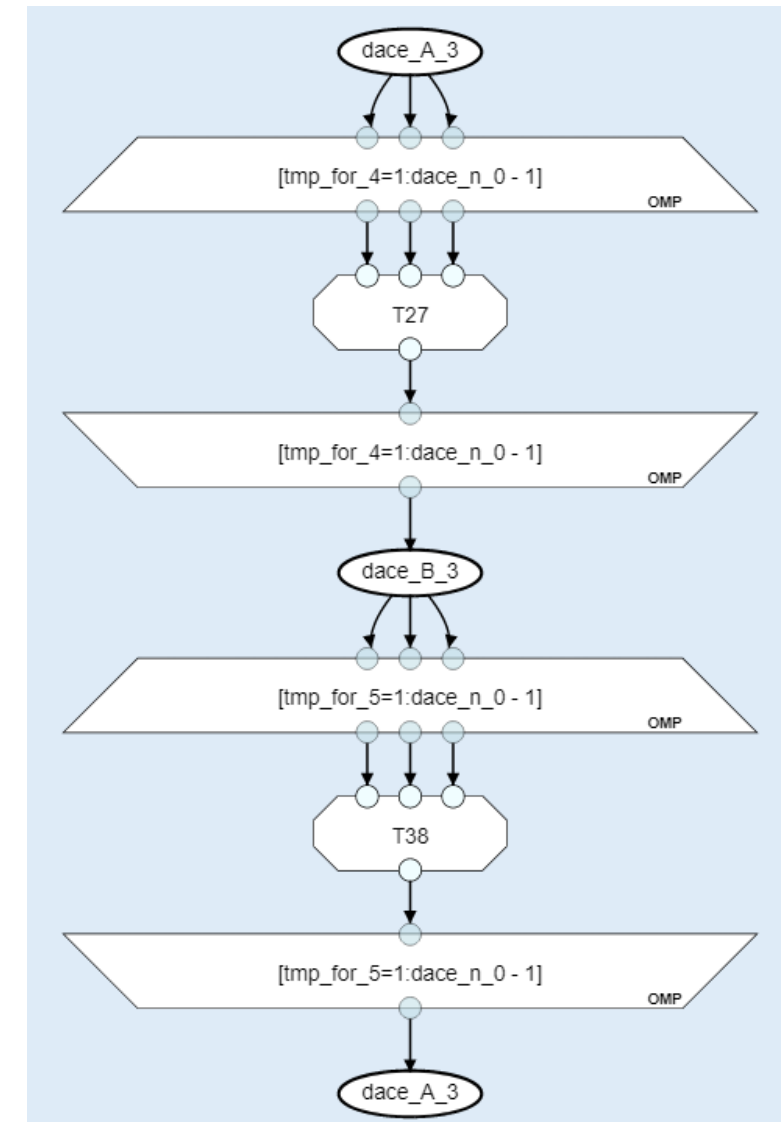




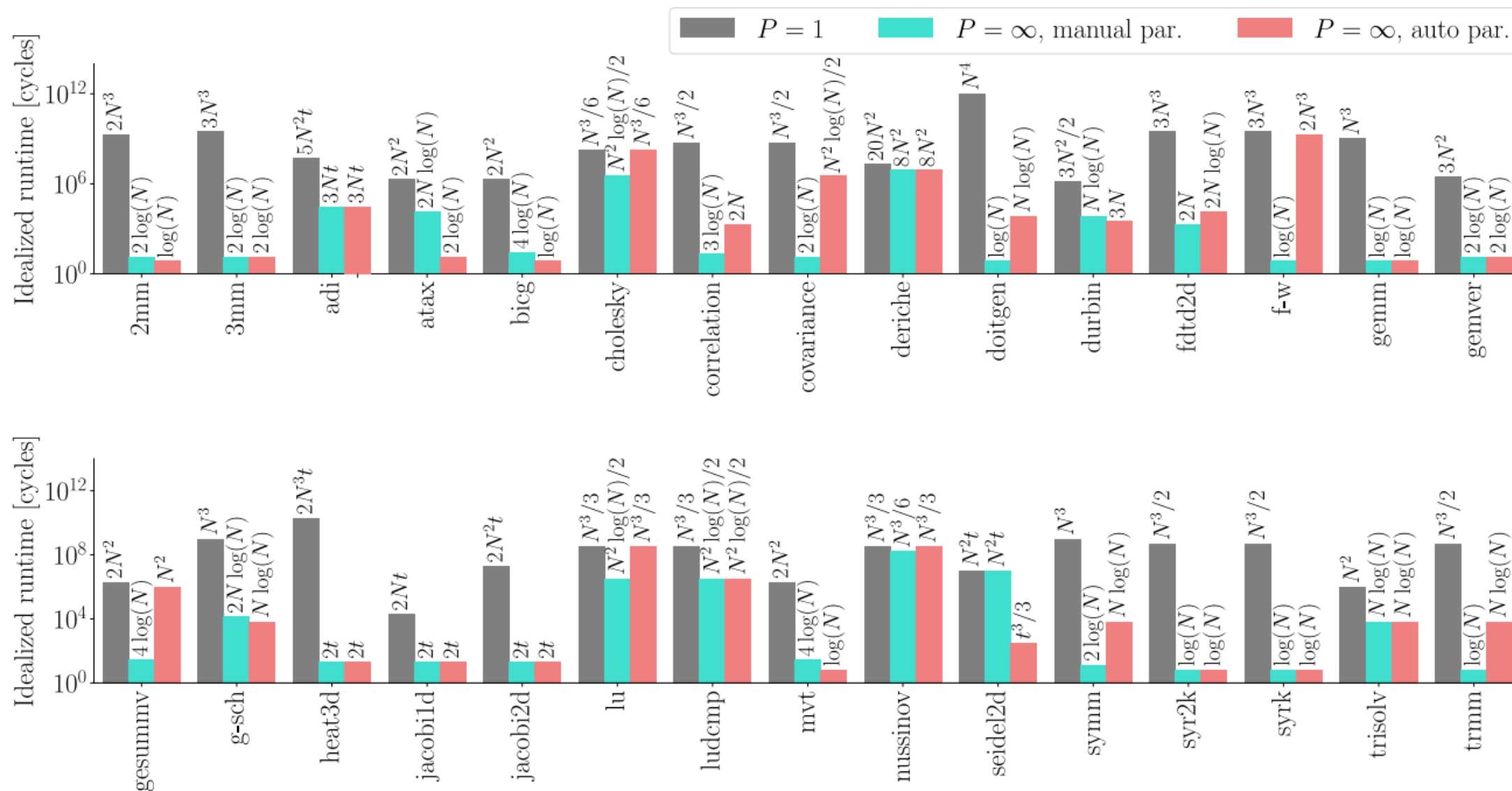
# Automatic parallelization



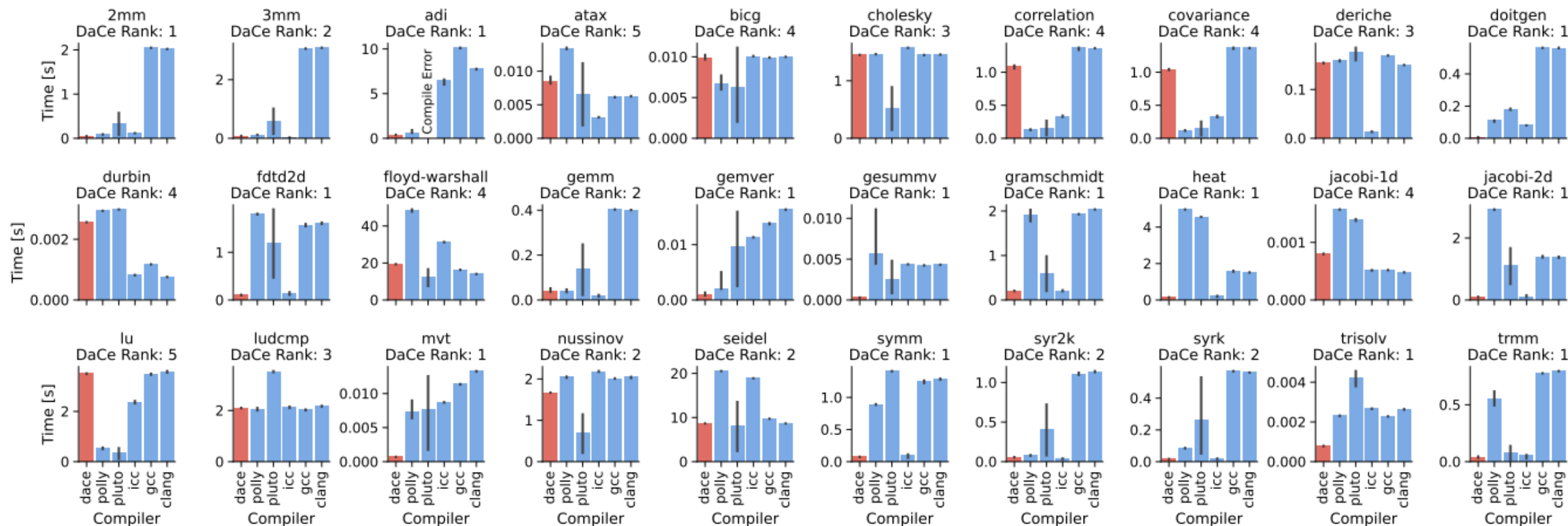
Loop2Map



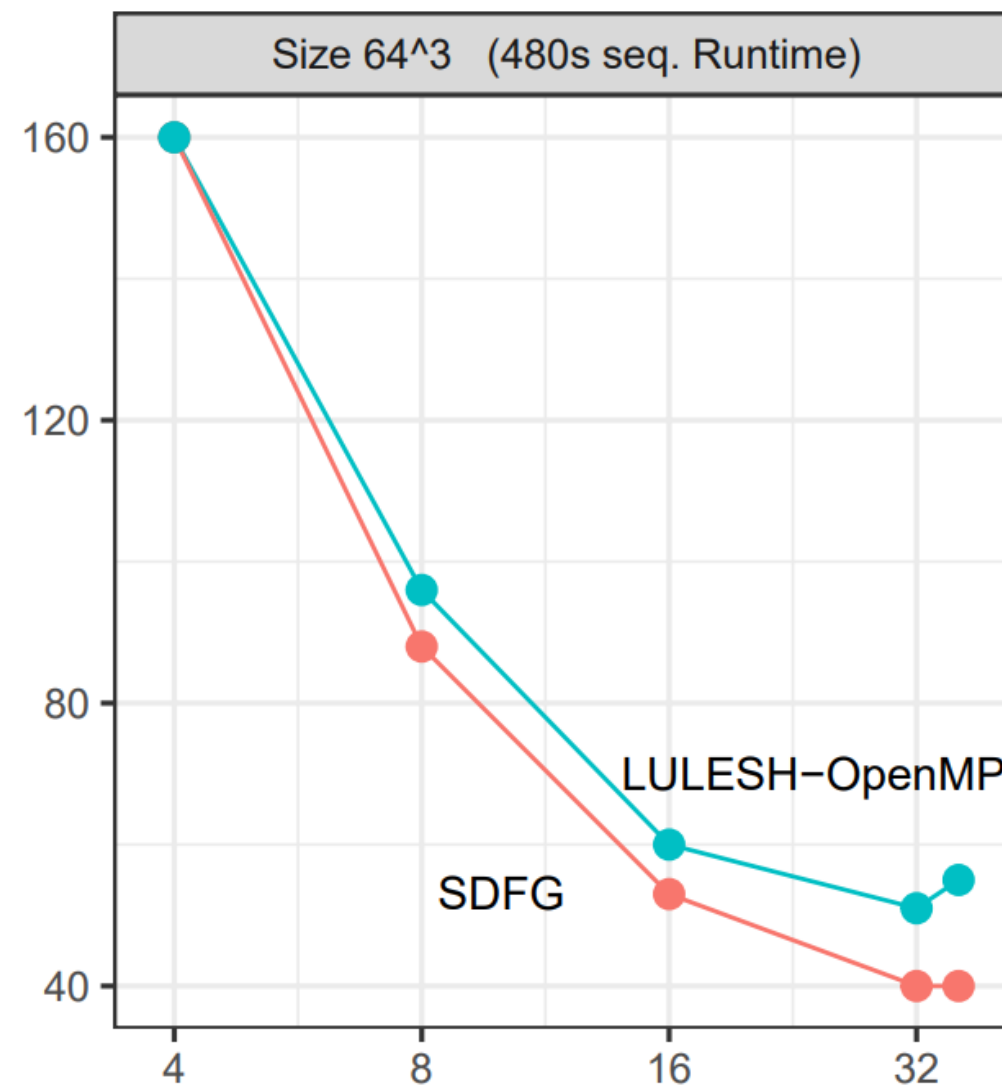
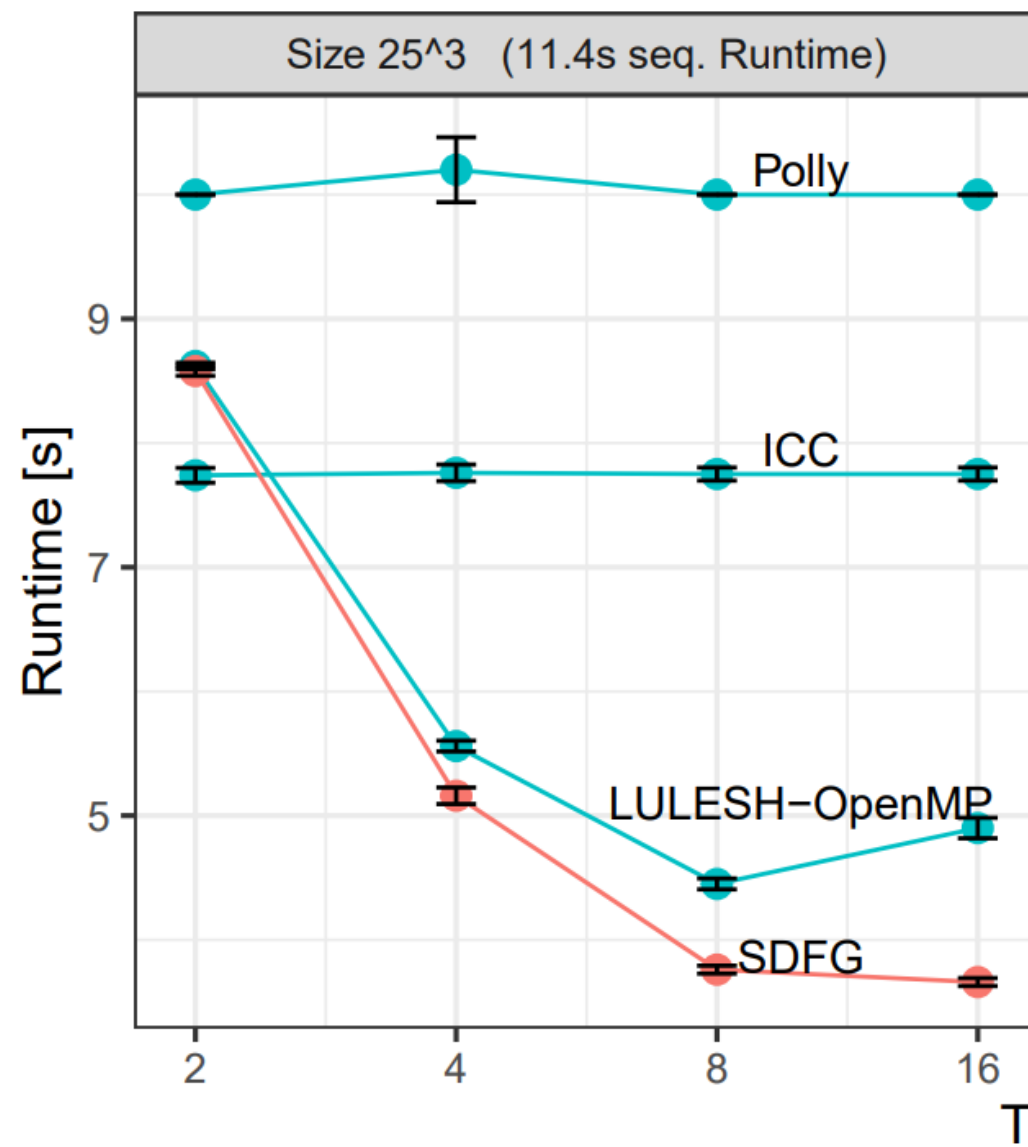
# Automatic work-depth analysis



# Results - Polybench

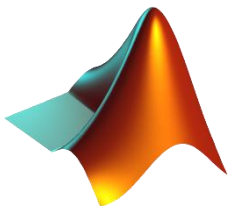


# Results - LULESH





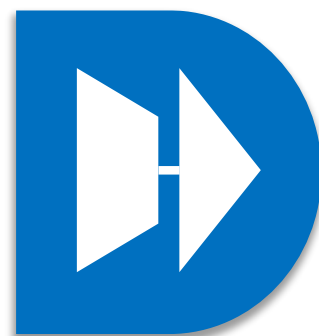
# Next years?



C2DaCe



Fortran



Dataflow  
extaction

