# sketch2sky

What I Cannot Create, I Do Not Understand —Richard Feynman And I



**■** Primary Menu

## Tensorflow XLA Service 详解 I

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compiler/aot/	以AOT的方式将tf2xla/接入TF引擎
compiler/jit/	以JIT的方式将tf2xla/接入TF引擎,核心是9个优化器和3个tfop,其中XlaCompileOp调用tf2xla的"编译"入口完成功能封装,XlaRunOp调用xla/client完成"运行"功能。
compiler/tf2xla/	对上提供xla_compiler.cc:XlaCompiler::CompileFunction()供jit:compile_fn()使用将cluster转化为XlaComputation。核心是利用xla/client提供的接口,实现对XlaOpKernel的"Symbolic Execution"功能。每个XlaOpKernel子类均做的以下工作: **从XlaOpKernelContext中取出XlaExpression或XlaOp,调用xla/client/xla_buidler.h提供的方法完成计算,将计算结果的XlaOp存入XlaKernelContext.**
compiler/xla/client/	对上提供xla_builder.cc:Builder等供CompileFunction()使用,将Graph由Op表达转化为HloModuleProto:HloComputationProto:HloInstructionProto表达并保存在XlaComputation中。 对上提供local_client.cc:LocalClient::Compile(),作为编译入口供jit: BuildExecutable()使用,将已经得到的XlaComputation交给service并进一步编译为二进制。对上提供local_client.cc:LocalExecutable::Run(),作为运行入口供jit/kernels/xla_ops.cc:XlaRunOp使用,通过Key找到相应的二进制交给service层处理
compiler/xla/service/	对上提供local_service.cc:LocalService::BuildExecutable()供LocalClient::Compile()使用实现真正的编译,承接XlaComputation封装的HloProto,将其转化为HloModule:HloComputation:HloInstruction表达,对其进行优化之后,使用LLVM后端将其编译为相应Executable后端的二进制代码对上提供executable.cc:Executable::ExecuteOnStream()供LocalExecutable::Run()使用实现真正的执行二进制。

### 编译cubin

调用栈:

```
2.
        compile result = xla::LocalClient::Compile()
 3.
          executable = xla::LocalService::CompileExecutable()
 4.
             execution options = xla::CreateExecutionOptions()
 5.
            xla::Service::CreateModuleConfig()
            executor = execute backend ->stream executor()
 6.
 7.
            xla::Service::BuildExecutable()
 8.
              module = xla::gpu::CreateModuleFromProto()
 9.
                module = HloModule::CreateFromProto()
10.
                 xla::gpu::NVPTXCompiler::RunHloPasses()
11.
              executable = xla::gpu::NVPTXCompiler::RunBackend()
12.
                 11vm::Module 11vm module(module->name().c str(), 11vm context);
13.
                 std::unique ptr<StreamAssignment> stream assignment = AssignStreams(*module
14.
                hlo schedule = GpuHloSchedule::Build()
15.
                buffer assignment = BufferAssigner::Run()
16.
                IrEmitterUnnested ir emitter();
17.
                 entry computation->Accept(&ir emitter)
18.
                llvm ir::DumpIrIfEnabled(*module, llvm module, /*optimized=*/false);
19.
                ptx = CompileToPtx(&llvm module, {cc major, cc minor}, module->config(), li
20.
                  ptx = CompileModuleToPtx()
21.
                     target machine = GetTargetMachine()
22.
                     module passes.add(...
23.
                     module passes.run(*module);
24.
                     return EmitModuleToPTX(module, target machine.get());
25.
                       llvm::raw string ostream stream(ptx);
26.
                       llvm::buffer ostream pstream(stream);
27.
                       codegen passes.add(new llvm::TargetLibraryInfoWrapperPas)
28.
                       target machine->addPassesToEmitFile(codegen passes, pstream)
29.
                         codegen passes.run() //dump ir pass.cc
30.
                           for i in passes .size():
31.
                             llvm::legacy::PassManager::add(P);
32.
                           llvm::legacy::PassManager::run (module);
33.
                cubin = CompilePtxOrGetCachedResult(ptx, module->config())
                  XLA SCOPED LOGGING TIMER("NVPTXCompiler::CompilePtxOrGetCachedResult");
34.
35.
                  if !ptx.empty():
                     //本质就是把string 的ptx变成uint8
36.
37.
                     StatusOr<std::vector<uint8>> maybe cubin = se::cuda::CompilePtx(stream
3.8
                       tensorflow::WriteStringToFile(env, ptx path, ptx contents);
39.
                       std::vector<string> ptxas args = {ptxas path, ptx path, "-o", cubin p
40.
                       ptxas info dumper.SetProgram(ptxas path, ptxas args);
41.
                       tensorflow::ReadFileToString(tensorflow::Env::Default(),cubin path, &
42.
                 module->entry computation()->Accept(&cost analysis); --> 这个是啥,性能分析吗
43.
                 auto thunk schedule = absl::make unique<ThunkSchedule>(ir emitter)
                gpu executable = new GpuExecutable(cubin, thunk schedule)
44.
45.
                return gpu executable
46.
          return new LocalExecutable (executable)
47.
        executable = std::move(compile result.ValueOrDie()
48.
        out compilation result = &entry->compilation result
```

- -2- Client端Graph编译入口
- -3- LocalService端Graph编译入口
- -7- Service的Graph编译入口
- -8- 根据Client端生成的HloProto表示的Graph转换为Hlo格式
- -10- 优化HloModule, backend是XlaOp过滤逻辑用到的, 这里是service/gpu/nvptx\_compiler.cc-11- 编译HloModule 入口 nvptx compiler.cc
- -12- 构造最终提交到LLVM的llvm::Module对象
- -13- 按照PostOrder的顺序依次给HIoInstruction分配stream number, 根据是否是GEMM, 决定是否复用operand的

stream number.

-14- 分配Stream number, 决定了HIoInstruction最终的处理顺序, 核心工作时确定了thunk\_launch\_order\_以及据此构造的hlo\_ordering\_. 如果是配置为单Stream, 就是PostOrder, 否则使用BFSLaunchOrder, 会根据HIoInstruction之间的依赖关系, 以及一共可用的Stream number数量来给每个HIoInstruction分配Stream Number, 原则上, 会将不存在依赖关系的HIoInstruction尽量分配到不同的Stream number, 如果有依赖, 那么这个HIoInstruction的Stream number会和某个它所依赖的HIoInstruction使用相同的Stream number, 所谓的launch order 并不是最终执行的顺序

#### -15- \*\***显存优化\*\***

- -16- visitor 也可以是别的visitor, 之前优化HIoInstruction的时候就用到很多
- -17- 遍历每一个Holnstruction 构造相应的Thunk, 除了全图的Accept, Instruction也有自己的Accept()用于局部遍历
- -19- nvptx backend lib.cc 根据HloInstruction 生成ptx
- -33- 根据ptx生成cubin, 即把string 的ptx变成uint8-39- 这个有没有优化空间
- -42- 这个是性能分析???

### 执行cubin

#### 调用栈:

```
1.
      tensorflow::XlaRunOp::Compute()
        run result = xla::LocalExecutable::Run() //friend class LocalClient
 2.
          return executable ->ExecuteOnStreamWrapper()
 3.
            return value = ExecuteOnStream() //GpuExecutable, gpu executable.cc
 4.
               return Execute()
 6.
                globals = ResolveConstantGlobals(executor)
 7.
                  if !cubin().empty():
 8.
                    module spec.AddCudaCubinInMemory(cubin());
 9.
                     module spec.AddCudaPtxInMemory(ptx().c str());
10.
                     module handles .emplace()
                buffer allocations = buffer allocations builder.Build()
11.
12.
                 ExecuteThunks (buffer allocations)
13.
                   se::Stream* main stream = run options->stream();
                   se::StreamExecutor* executor = main stream->parent();
14.
15.
                  HloExecutionProfiler profiler()
                  for thunk in thunk schedule ->TotalOrder():
16.
17.
                     thunk->Initialize(*this, executor);
18.
                       kernel = CreateKernel(executable.ptx(), executable.cubin()) //xla::gp
19.
                         loader spec.AddCudaPtxInMemory(ptx, kernel name)
20.
                         loader spec.AddCudaCubinInMemory(cubin data.data(), kernel name)
21.
                           cuda cubin in memory .reset(new CudaCubinInMemory{bytes, kernelna
22.
                         stream exec->GetKernel()
23.
                       kernel cache .emplace(executor, kernel)
                     int32 stream no = thunk schedule ->StreamNumberForHlo(*thunk->hlo instr
24.
25.
                     se::Stream* stream = (stream no == 0 ? main stream : sub streams[stream
                                                          //xla::gpu::KernelThunk::ExecuteOnS
26.
                     thunk->ExecuteOnStream()
27.
                       it = kernel cache .find(executor)
28.
                       kernel = it->second.get()
                       ExecuteKernelOnStream(*kernel)
29.
30.
                         for buf in args:
31.
                           kernel args->add device memory argument(buf);
32.
                         stream->parent()->Launch(kernel args)
33.
                           implementation ->Launch(kernel, args)
34.
                             CUstream custream = AsGpuStreamValue(stream);
35.
                             const GpuKernel* cuda kernel = AsGpuKernel(&kernel);
36.
                             CUfunction cufunc = cuda kernel->AsGpuFunctionHandle();
                             void **kernel params = const cast<void **>(args.argument addres
37.
```

```
38.
                             GpuDriver::LaunchKernel(context, cufunc, custream, kernel para
39.
                               cuLaunchKernel()
40.
                root = hlo module ->entry computation()->root instruction()
41.
                return std::move(shaped buffer);
42.
            return return_value
        launch context.PopulateOutputs(ctx, run result)
43.
44.
          output.set buffer(se::OwningDeviceMemory(), {output num});
45.
          ctx->set output(i, output tensor);
```

- -23- 将kernel加入kernel\_cache, cache的作用是防止load 的时间占用了执行的时间, 让execute的统计更准确
- -34- 获取custream
- -39- 加载kernel到GPU执行, 注意, 加载时机和实际执行时机不是一回事, CPU端只需批量加载, GPU负责顺序执行 stream上两个kernel

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