

HIGH PERFORMANCE STENCIL CODE GENERATION WITH LIFT

Bastian Hagedorn | Larisa Stoltzfus | Michel Steuwer | Sergei Gorlatch | Christophe Dubach



WWU
MÜNSTER

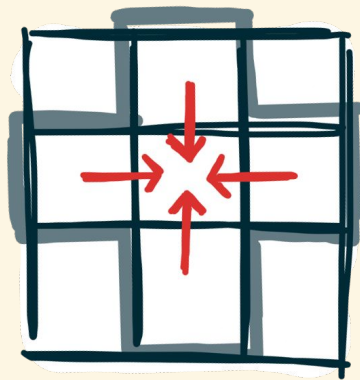


THE UNIVERSITY
of EDINBURGH



University
of Glasgow

WHY STENCIL COMPUTATIONS?



Stencil computations are a class of kernels which update *neighboring* array elements according to a fixed pattern, called *stencil*.

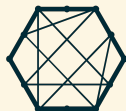
Frequently occur in:



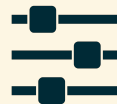
Medical Imaging



Physics Simulations



Machine Learning



PDE Solvers

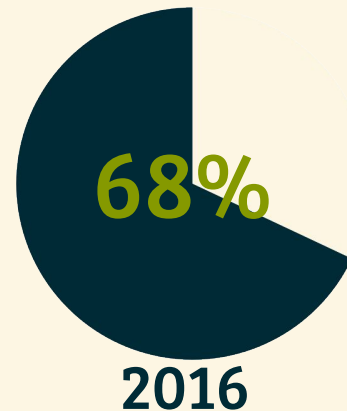
WHY STENCIL COMPUTATIONS?

Stencil compute time:

HPC Center
München



HPC Center
Stuttgart



Frequently occur in:



Medical Imaging



Machine Learning

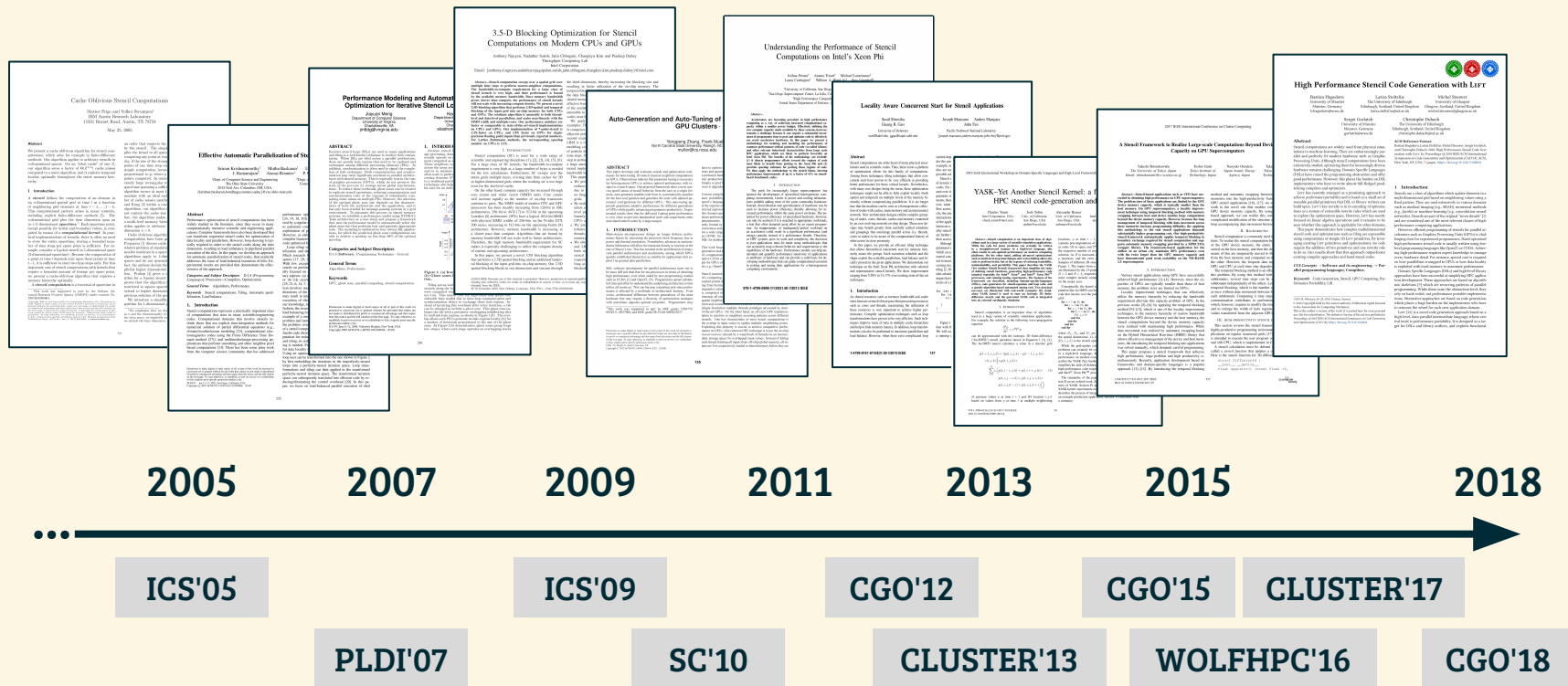


Physics Simulations



PDE Solvers

YET ANOTHER STENCIL PAPER?



DOMAIN SPECIFIC LANGUAGES

PATUS

Pochoir

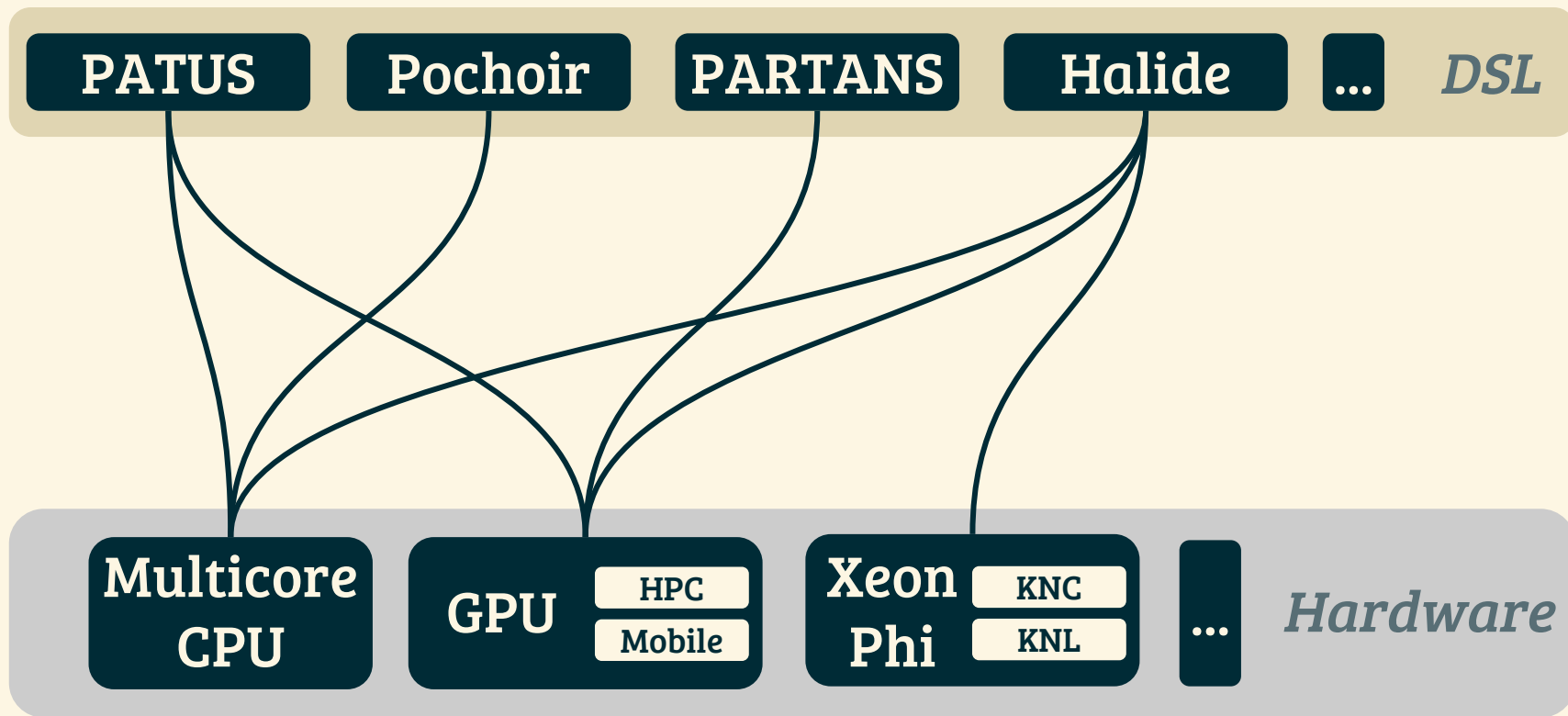
PARTANS

Halide

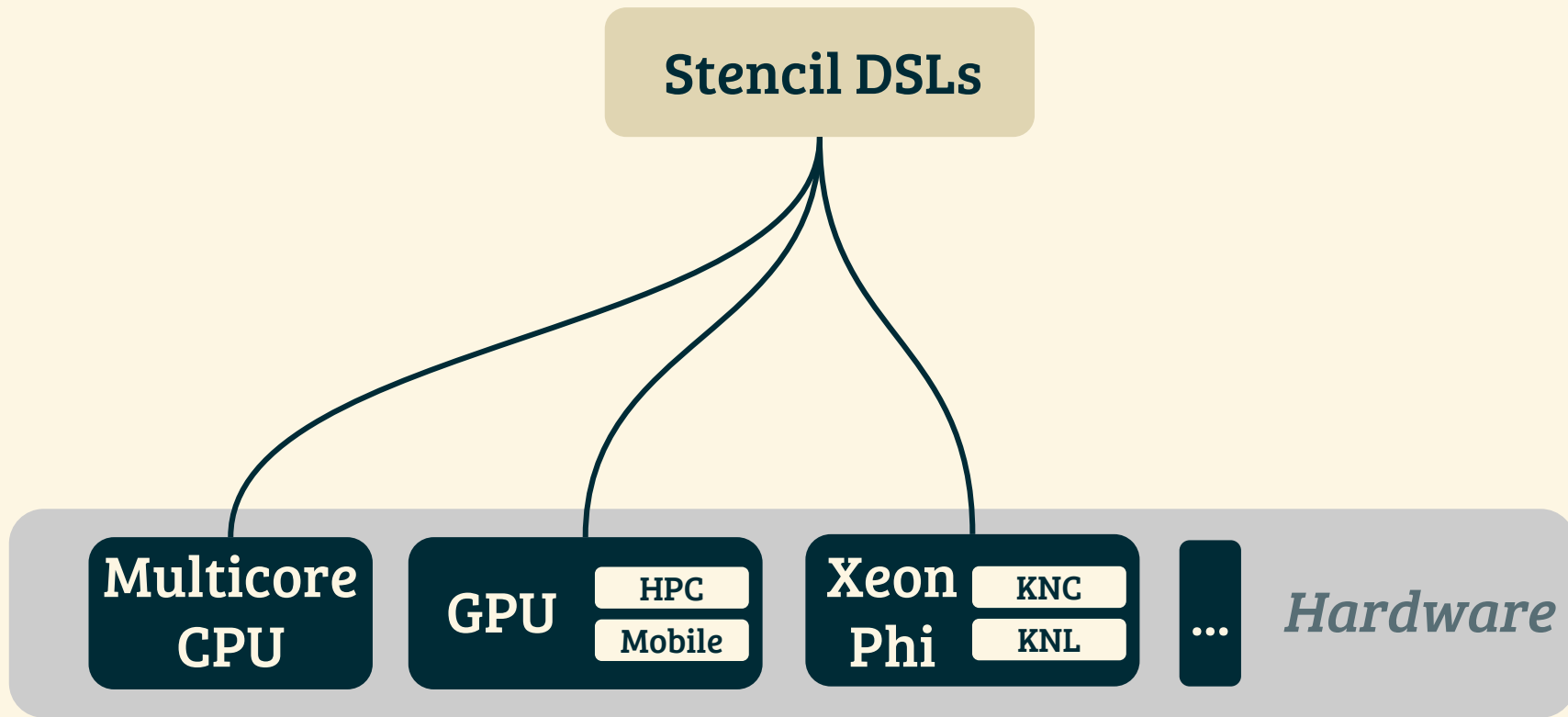
...

DSL

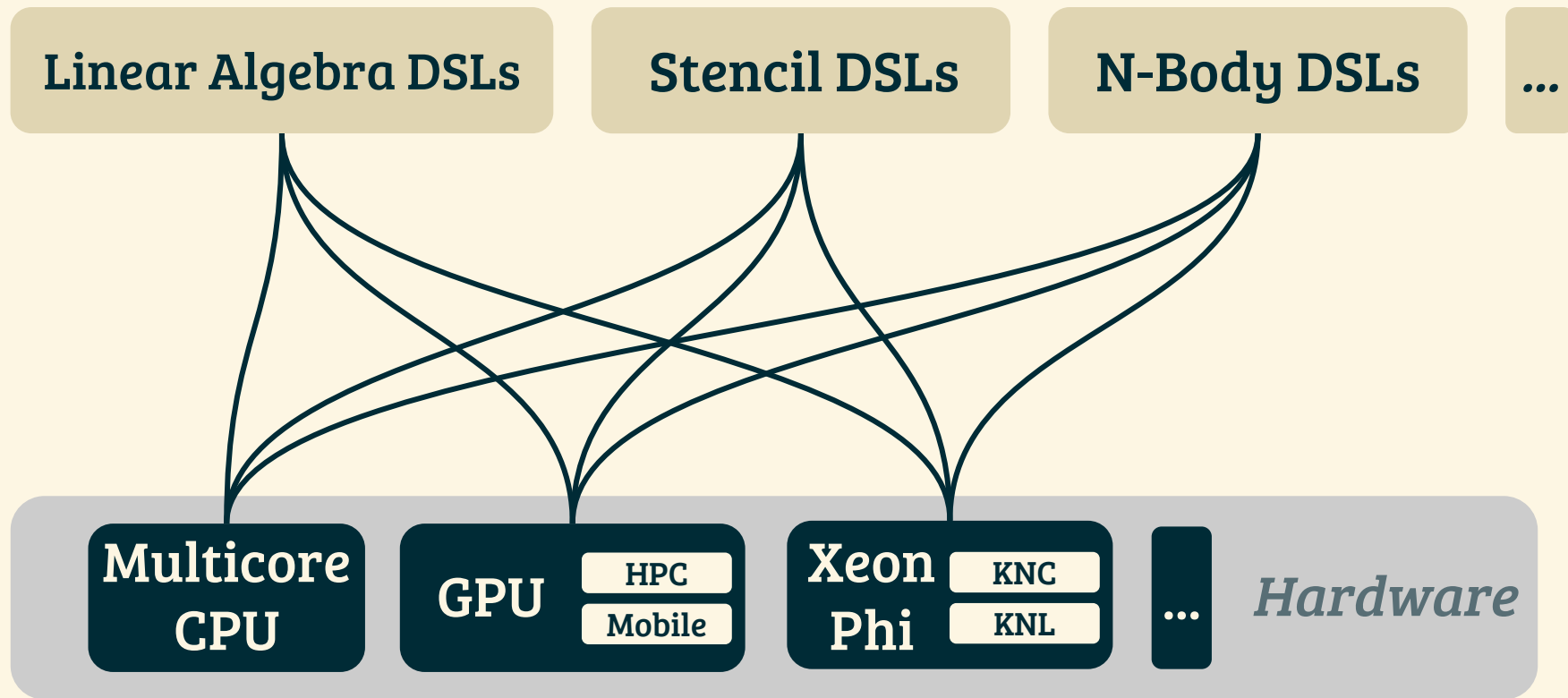
EXPLOITING DOMAIN KNOWLEDGE



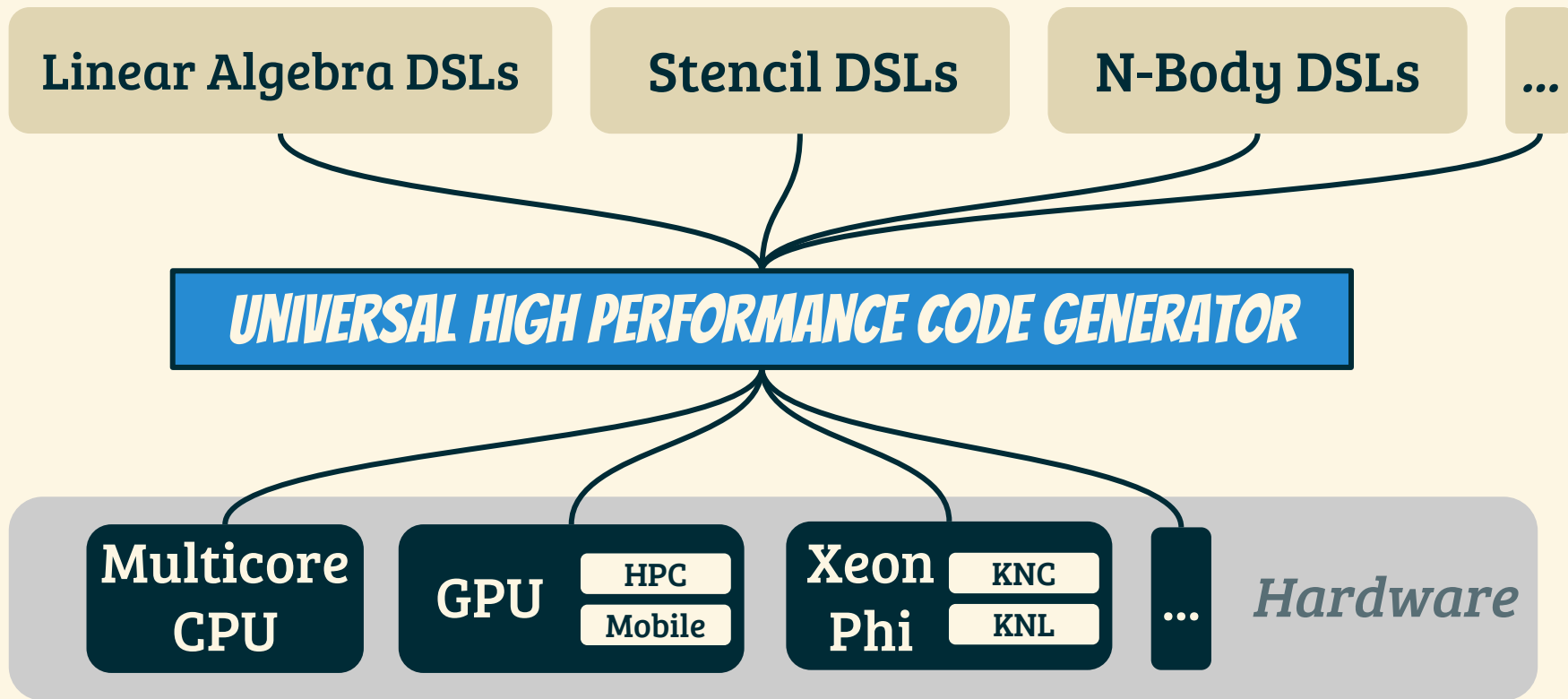
EXPLOITING DOMAIN KNOWLEDGE



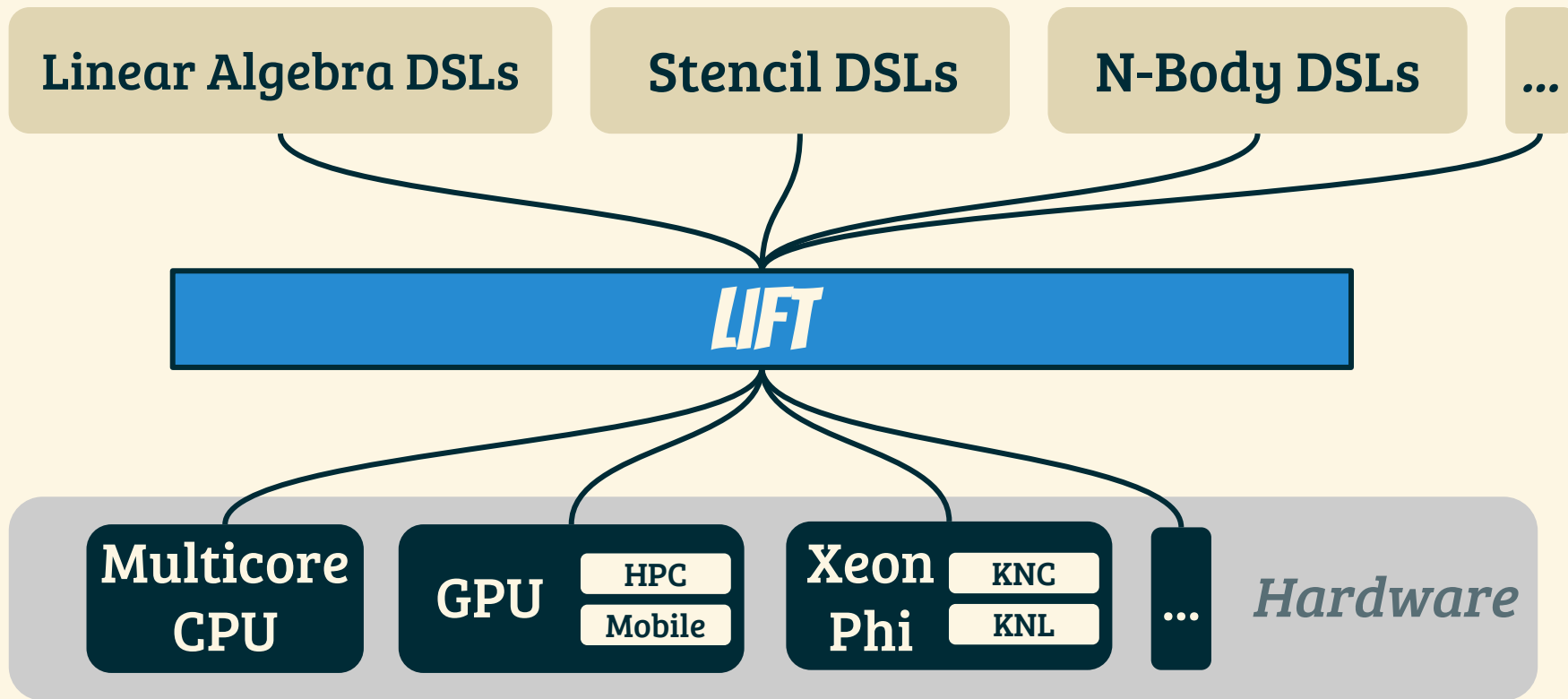
EXPLOITING DOMAIN KNOWLEDGE



APPROACHING PERFORMANCE PORTABILITY



APPROACHING PERFORMANCE PORTABILITY





DSL

DSL

DSL

Multicore
CPU

GPU

HPC

Mobile

Xeon
Phi

KNC

KNL

...

Hardware



DSL

DSL

DSL

High-Level IR

Multicore
CPU

GPU

HPC

Mobile

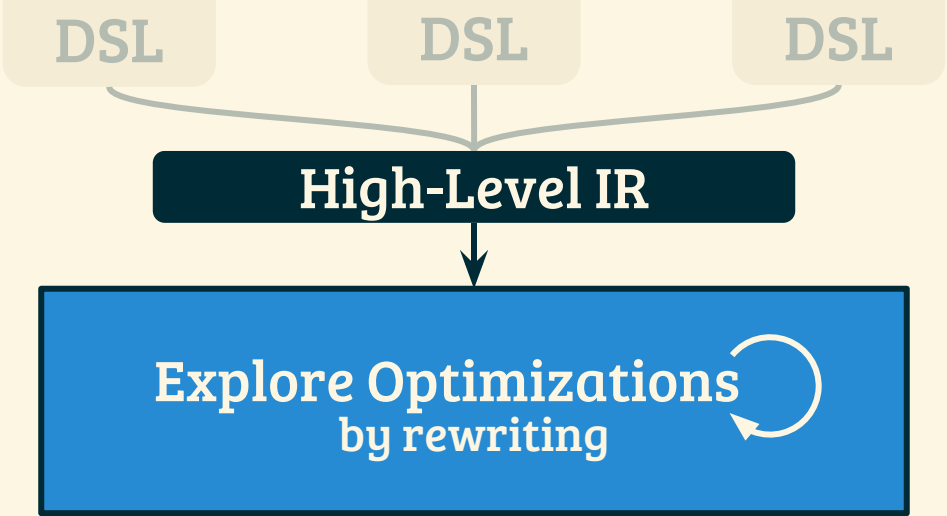
Xeon
Phi

KNC

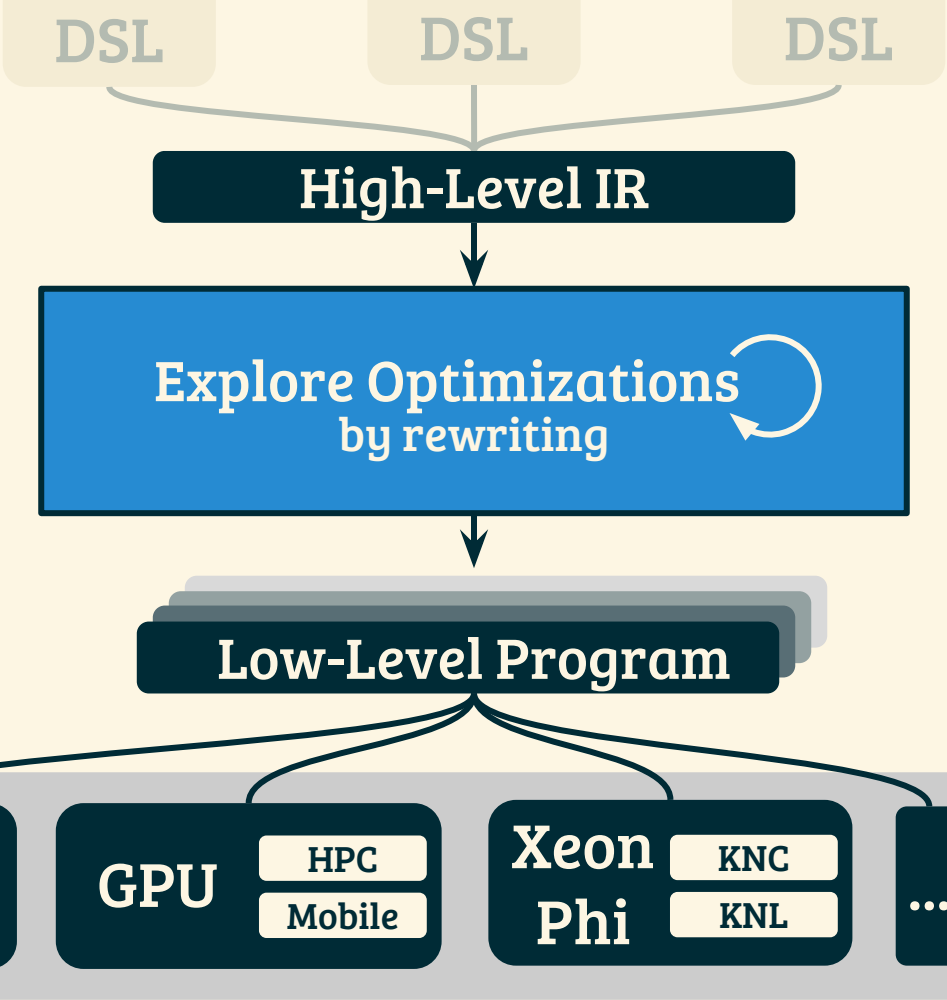
KNL

...

Hardware







A hand-drawn illustration of a lift control panel. On the left is a grey door with a yellow vertical strip on its edge and a simple handle. To the right of the door is a blue wall. Mounted on the wall is a rectangular sign with the word 'LIFT' in large, dark blue, block letters. Below the sign is a larger rectangular control panel. This panel has three buttons, each represented by a square icon. The top button is red, and the two buttons below it are grey. To the right of each button is a line of text in a bold, dark blue, sans-serif font. The entire illustration has a sketchy, hand-drawn style with visible outlines and some shading.

LIFT



2. HIGH-LEVEL PROGRAMMING



1. LOW-LEVEL OPTIMIZATIONS



G. HIGH PERFORMANCE

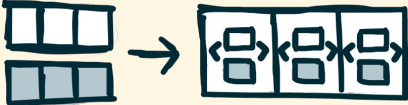
LIFT'S HIGH-LEVEL PRIMITIVES

map($\square \rightarrow \blacksquare$) 

reduce(\oplus) 

split(*n*) 

join 

zip 

LIFT'S HIGH-LEVEL PRIMITIVES

map($\square \rightarrow \square$) 

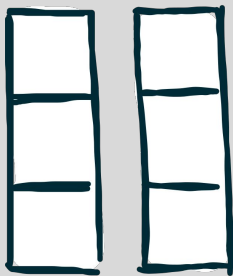
reduce(\oplus) 

split(*n*) 

join 

zip 

dotproduct.lift



a

b

LIFT'S HIGH-LEVEL PRIMITIVES

map($\square \rightarrow \square$) 

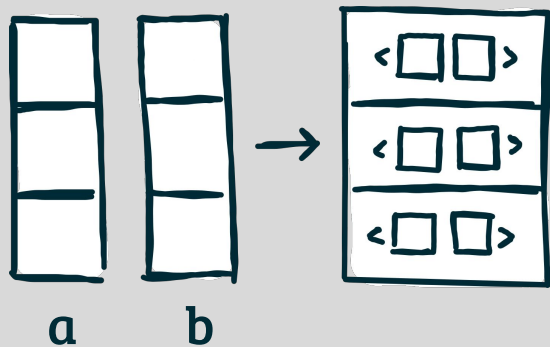
reduce(\oplus) 

split(*n*) 

join 

zip 

dotproduct.lift



zip(a, b)

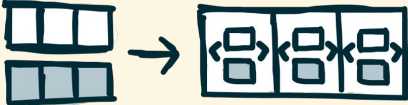
LIFT'S HIGH-LEVEL PRIMITIVES

map($\square \rightarrow \square$) 

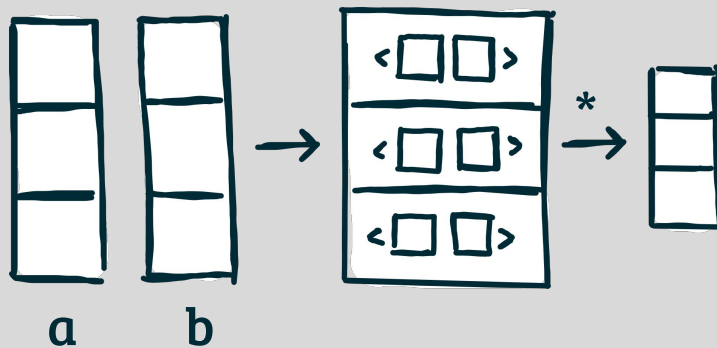
reduce(\oplus) 

split(*n*) 

join 

zip 

dotproduct.lift



map($*$, *zip*(*a*, *b*))

LIFT'S HIGH-LEVEL PRIMITIVES

map($\square \rightarrow \square$) 

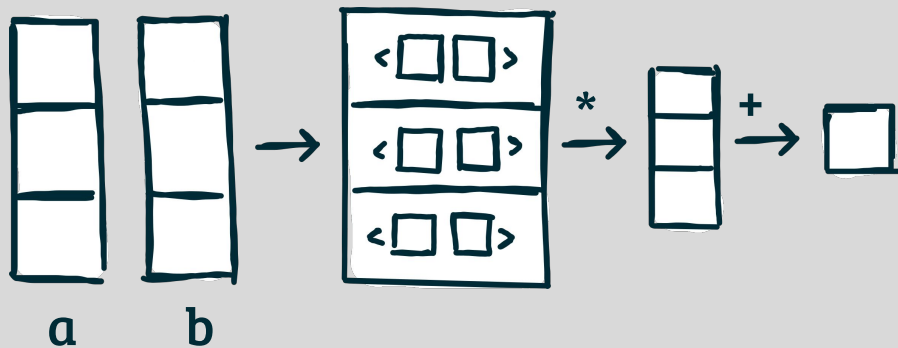
reduce(\oplus) 

split(*n*) 

join 

zip 

dotproduct.lift



reduce(+, 0, *map*(*, *zip*(a, b)))

LIFT'S HIGH-LEVEL PRIMITIVES

map($\square \rightarrow \square$) 

reduce(\oplus) 

split(*n*) 

join 

zip 

stencil.lift?

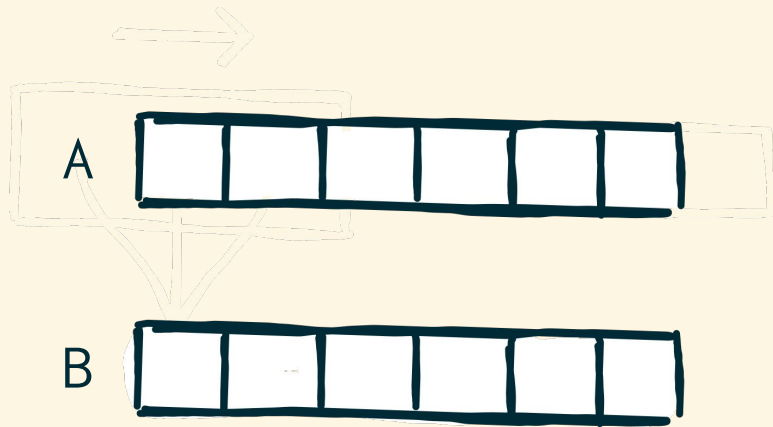
Can we express stencil computations in Lift?

Let's look at a simple stencil example...

WHAT ARE STENCIL COMPUTATIONS?

3-point-stencil.c

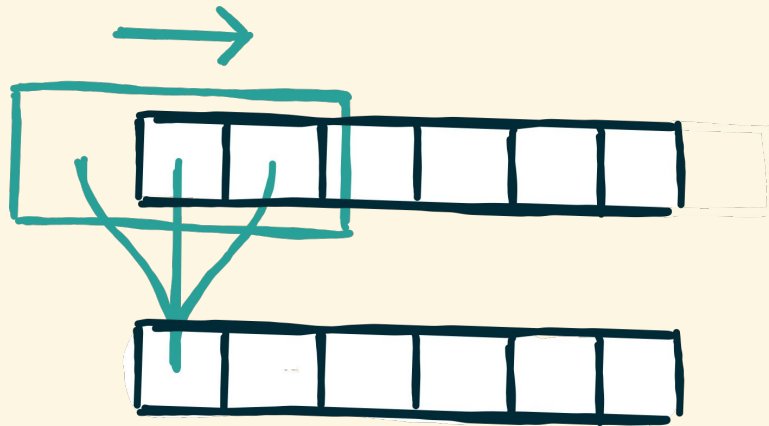
```
for (int i = 0; i < N ; i ++ ) {  
    int sum = 0;  
    for ( int j = -1; j <= 1; j ++ ) {  
        int pos = i + j;  
        pos = pos < 0 ? 0 : pos;  
        pos = pos > N - 1 ? N - 1 : pos;  
        sum += A[ pos ];  
    }  
    B[ i ] = sum ; }  
}
```



WHAT ARE STENCIL COMPUTATIONS?

3-point-stencil.c

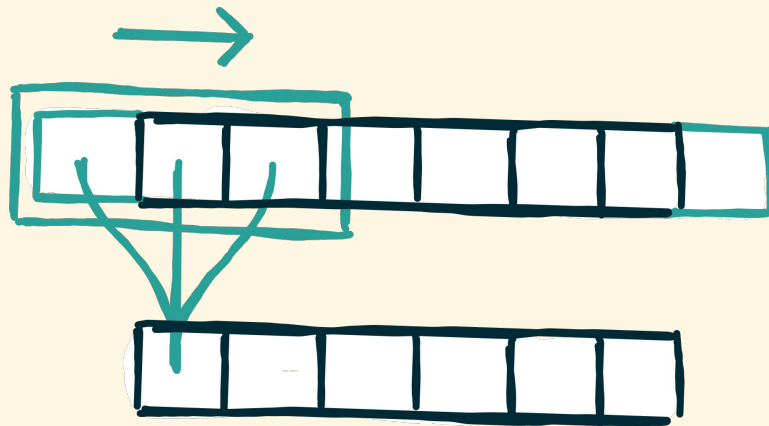
```
for (int i = 0; i < N ; i ++ ) {  
    int sum = 0;  
    for ( int j = -1; j <= 1; j ++ ) {  
        int pos = i + j;  
        pos = pos < 0 ? 0 : pos;  
        pos = pos > N - 1 ? N - 1 : pos;  
        sum += A[ pos ]; }  
    B[ i ] = sum ; }
```



WHAT ARE STENCIL COMPUTATIONS?

3-point-stencil.c

```
for (int i = 0; i < N ; i ++ ) {  
    int sum = 0;  
    for ( int j = -1; j <= 1; j ++ ) {  
        int pos = i + j;  
        pos = pos < 0 ? 0 : pos;  
        pos = pos > N - 1 ? N - 1 : pos;  
        sum += A[ pos ]; }  
    B[ i ] = sum ; }
```



STENCIL COMPUTATIONS IN LIFT

map($\square \rightarrow \blacksquare$) 

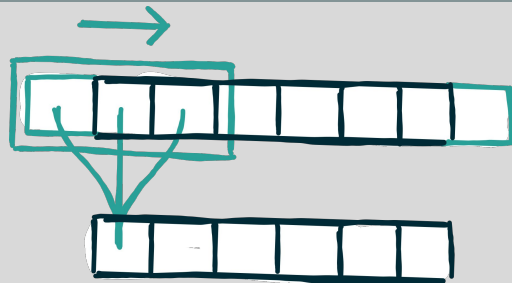
reduce(\oplus) 

split(*n*) 

join 

zip 

3-point-stencil.lift



STENCIL COMPUTATIONS IN LIFT

map($\square \rightarrow \square$) 

reduce(\oplus) 

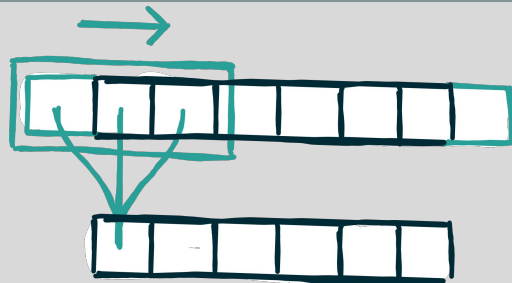
split(*n*) 

join 

zip 

stencil 

3-point-stencil.lift



Add specialized primitive: Job done?

STENCIL COMPUTATIONS IN LIFT

map($\square \rightarrow \square$) 

reduce(\oplus) 

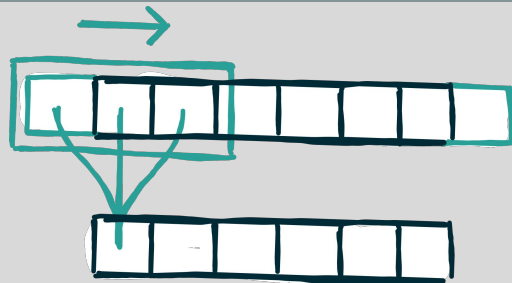
split(*n*) 

join 

zip 

stencil 

3-point-stencil.lift



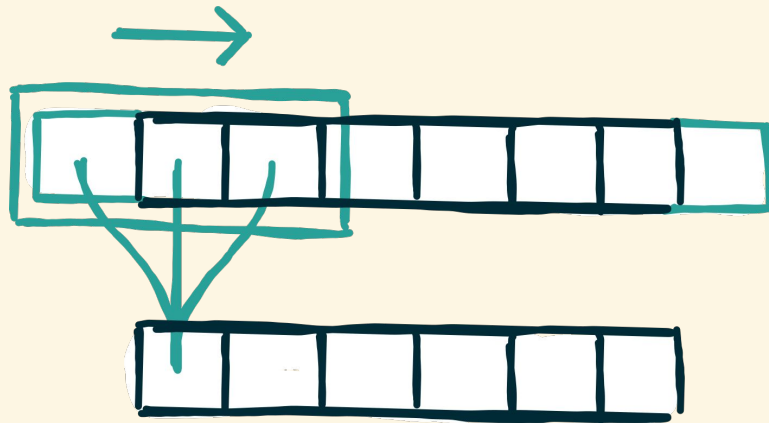
Add specialized primitive: Job done?

- ⊘ **No Reuse**
of existing primitives and optimizations
- ⊘ **Domain-specific**
rather than generic
- ⊘ **Multidimensional?**
is it composable?

DECOMPOSING STENCIL COMPUTATIONS

3-point-stencil.c

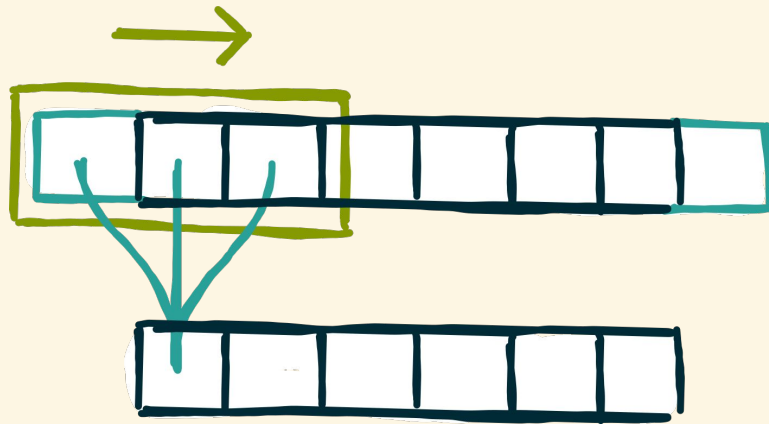
```
for (int i = 0; i < N ; i ++) {  
    int sum = 0;  
    for ( int j = -1; j <= 1; j ++) {  
        int pos = i + j;  
        pos = pos < 0 ? 0 : pos;  
        pos = pos > N - 1 ? N - 1 : pos;  
        sum += A[ pos ]; }  
    B[ i ] = sum ; }
```



DECOMPOSING STENCIL COMPUTATIONS

3-point-stencil.c

```
for (int i = 0; i < N ; i ++){  
    int sum = 0;  
    for ( int j = -1; j <= 1; j ++){ // ( a )  
        int pos = i + j;  
        pos = pos < 0 ? 0 : pos;  
        pos = pos > N - 1 ? N - 1 : pos;  
        sum += A[ pos ]; }  
    B[ i ] = sum ; }
```

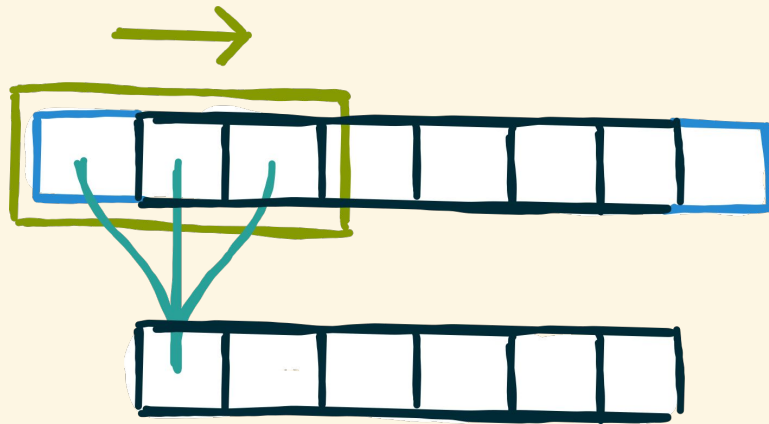


(a) access **neighborhoods** for every element

DECOMPOSING STENCIL COMPUTATIONS

3-point-stencil.c

```
for (int i = 0; i < N ; i ++ ) {  
    int sum = 0;  
    for ( int j = -1; j <= 1; j ++ ) {    // ( a )  
        int pos = i + j;  
        pos = pos < 0 ? 0 : pos;          // ( b )  
        pos = pos > N - 1 ? N - 1 : pos;  
        sum += A[ pos ]; }  
    B[ i ] = sum ; }
```

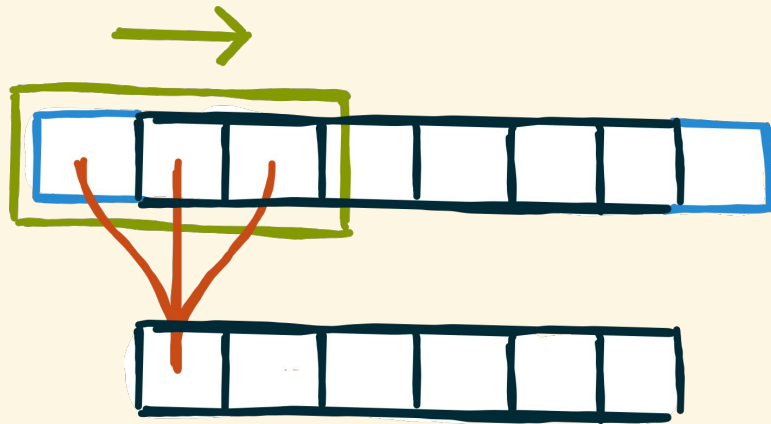


- (a) access **neighborhoods** for every element
- (b) specify **boundary handling**

DECOMPOSING STENCIL COMPUTATIONS

3-point-stencil.c

```
for (int i = 0; i < N ; i ++){  
    int sum = 0;  
    for ( int j = -1; j <= 1; j ++){ // ( a )  
        int pos = i + j;  
        pos = pos < 0 ? 0 : pos;      // ( b )  
        pos = pos > N - 1 ? N - 1 : pos;  
        sum += A[ pos ]; }          // ( c )  
    B[ i ] = sum ; }
```

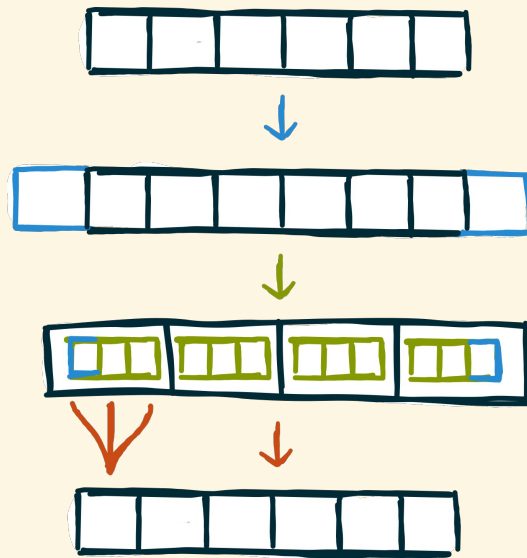


- (a) access **neighborhoods** for every element
- (b) specify **boundary handling**
- (c) apply **stencil function** to neighborhoods

DECOMPOSING STENCIL COMPUTATIONS

3-point-stencil.c

```
for (int i = 0; i < N ; i ++){  
    int sum = 0;  
    for ( int j = -1; j <= 1; j ++){ // ( a )  
        int pos = i + j;  
        pos = pos < 0 ? 0 : pos;      // ( b )  
        pos = pos > N - 1 ? N - 1 : pos;  
        sum += A[ pos ]; }          // ( c )  
    B[ i ] = sum ; }
```



- (a) access **neighborhoods** for every element
- (b) specify **boundary handling**
- (c) apply **stencil function** to neighborhoods

STENCIL COMPUTATIONS IN LIFT

map($\square \rightarrow \square$) 

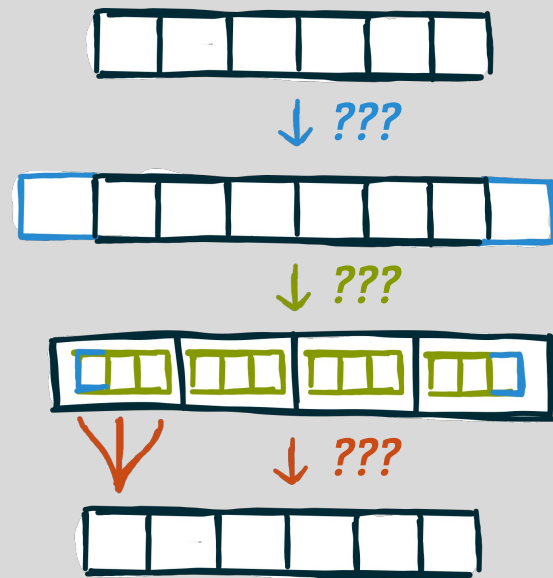
reduce(\oplus) 

split(*n*) 

join 

zip 

3-point-stencil.lift



STENCIL COMPUTATIONS IN LIFT

map($\square \rightarrow \square$) 

reduce(\oplus) 

split(n) 

join 

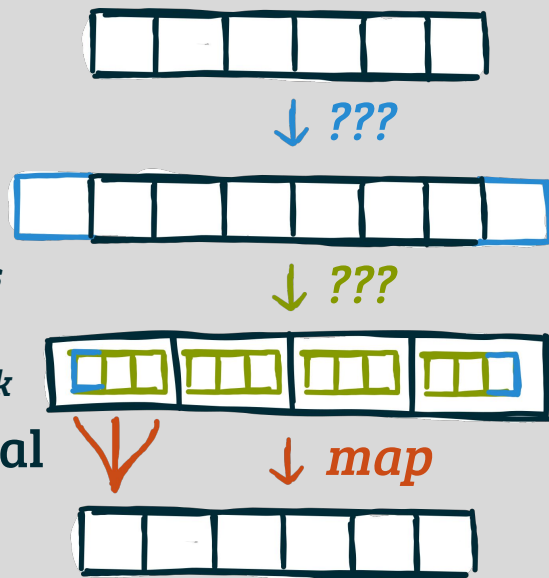
zip 

3-point-stencil.lift

✓ *Reuse map*
allows to reuse
existing rewrite rules

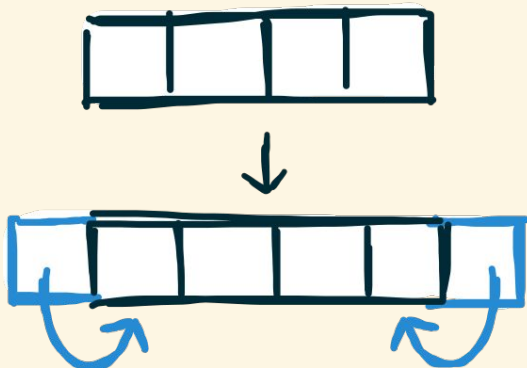
✓ *Simplicity*
one primitive per task

✓ *Multidimensional*
easily composable



BOUNDARY HANDLING USING PAD

pad (reindexing)

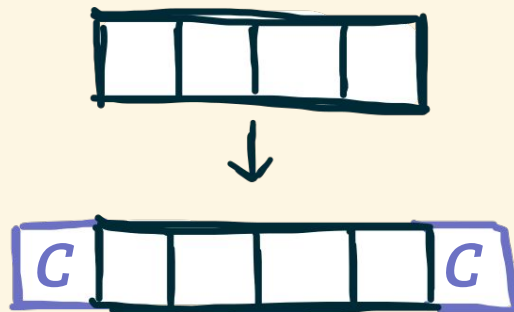


pad-reindexing.lift

```
clamp(i, n) = (i < 0) ? 0 :  
              ((i >= n) ? n-1:i)
```

```
pad(1,1,clamp, [a,b,c,d]) =  
  [a,a,b,c,d,d]
```

pad (constant)

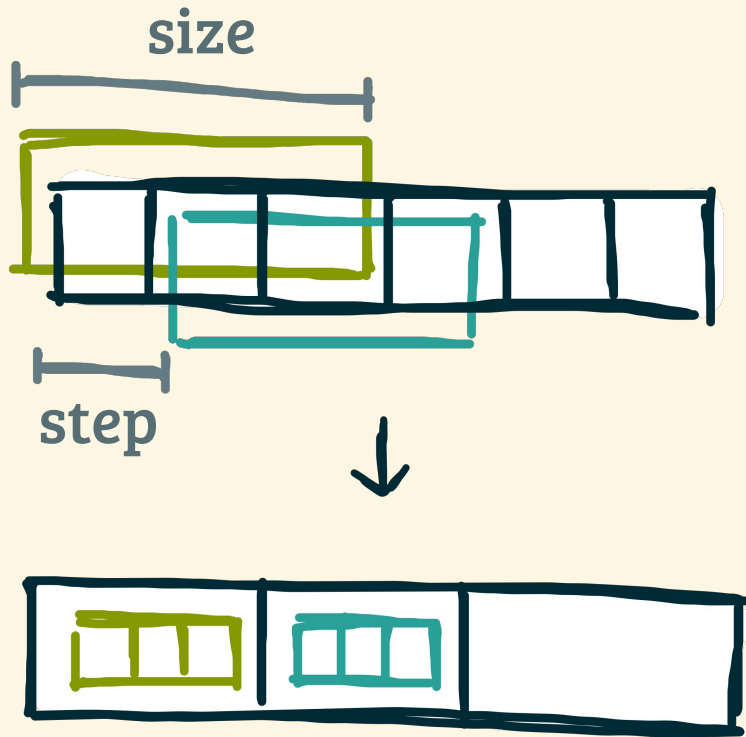


pad-constant.lift

```
constant(i, n) = C
```

```
pad(1,1,constant, [a,b,c,d]) =  
  [C,a,b,c,d,C]
```

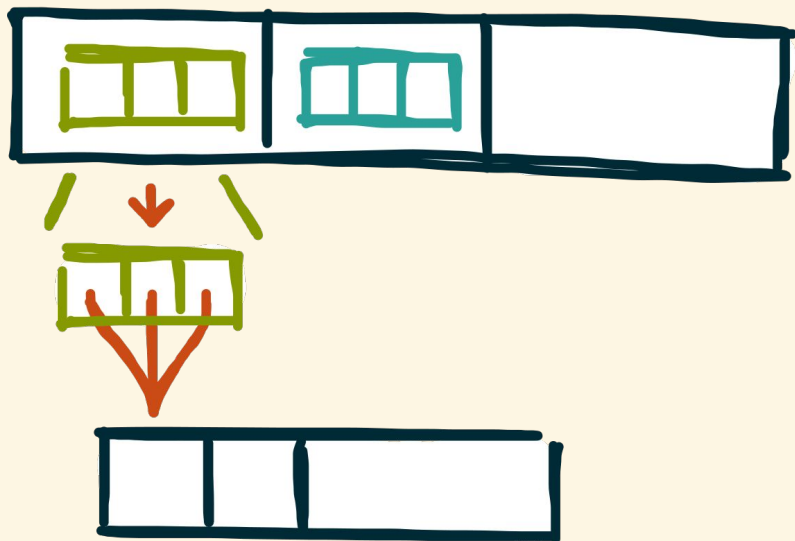

NEIGHBORHOOD CREATION USING *SLIDE*



slide-example.lift

```
slide(3,1,[a,b,c,d,e]) =  
  [[a,b,c],[b,c,d],[c,d,e]]
```

APPLYING STENCIL FUNCTION USING **MAP**



sum-neighborhoods.lift

```
map(nbh =>  
    reduce(add, 0.0f, nbh))
```

PUTTING IT TOGETHER

map($\square \rightarrow \square$) 

reduce(\oplus) 

split(*n*) 

join 

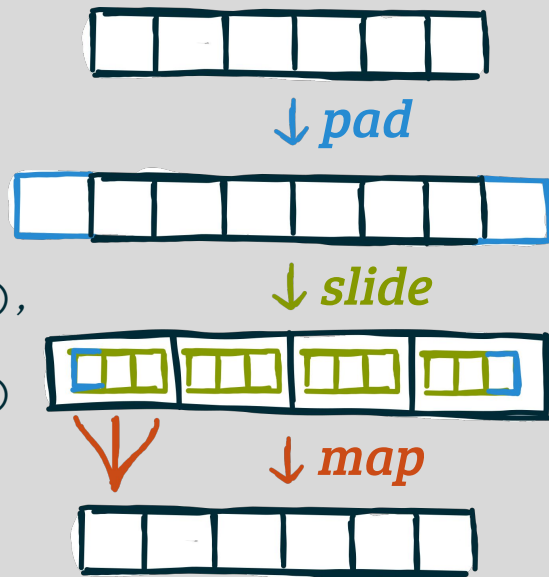
zip 

pad(*l*,*r*,*b*) 

slide(*n*,*s*) 

stencil1D.lift

```
def stencil1D =  
  fun(A =>  
    map(reduce(add, 0.0f),  
      slide(3, 1,  
        pad(1, 1, clamp, A))))
```



MULTIDIMENSIONAL STENCIL COMPUTATIONS

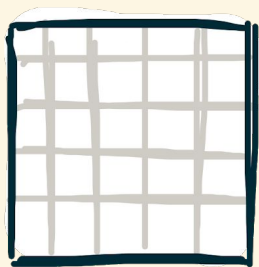
are expressed as compositions of intuitive, generic 1D primitives

Decompose to Re-Compose

MULTIDIMENSIONAL STENCIL COMPUTATIONS

are expressed as compositions of intuitive, generic 1D primitives

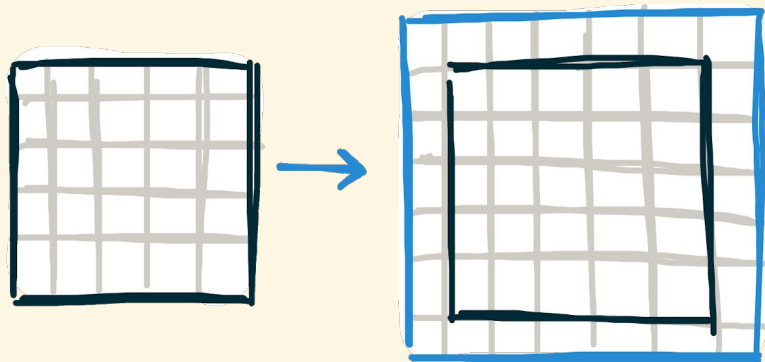
Decompose to Re-Compose



MULTIDIMENSIONAL STENCIL COMPUTATIONS

are expressed as compositions of intuitive, generic 1D primitives

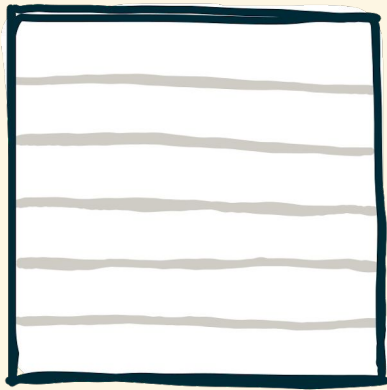
Decompose to Re-Compose



$\text{pad}_2(1, 1, \text{clamp}, \text{input})$

MULTIDIMENSIONAL BOUNDARY HANDLING USING pad_2

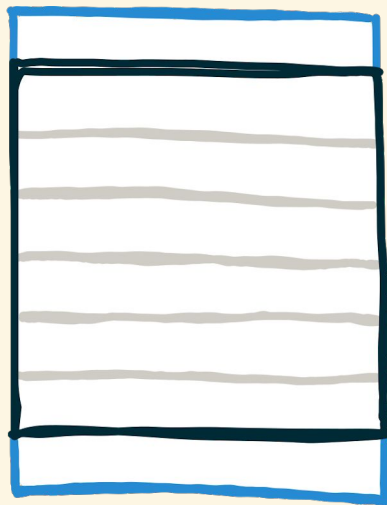
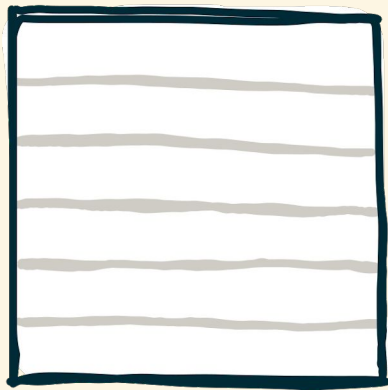
input



$pad_2 =$

MULTIDIMENSIONAL BOUNDARY HANDLING USING pad_2

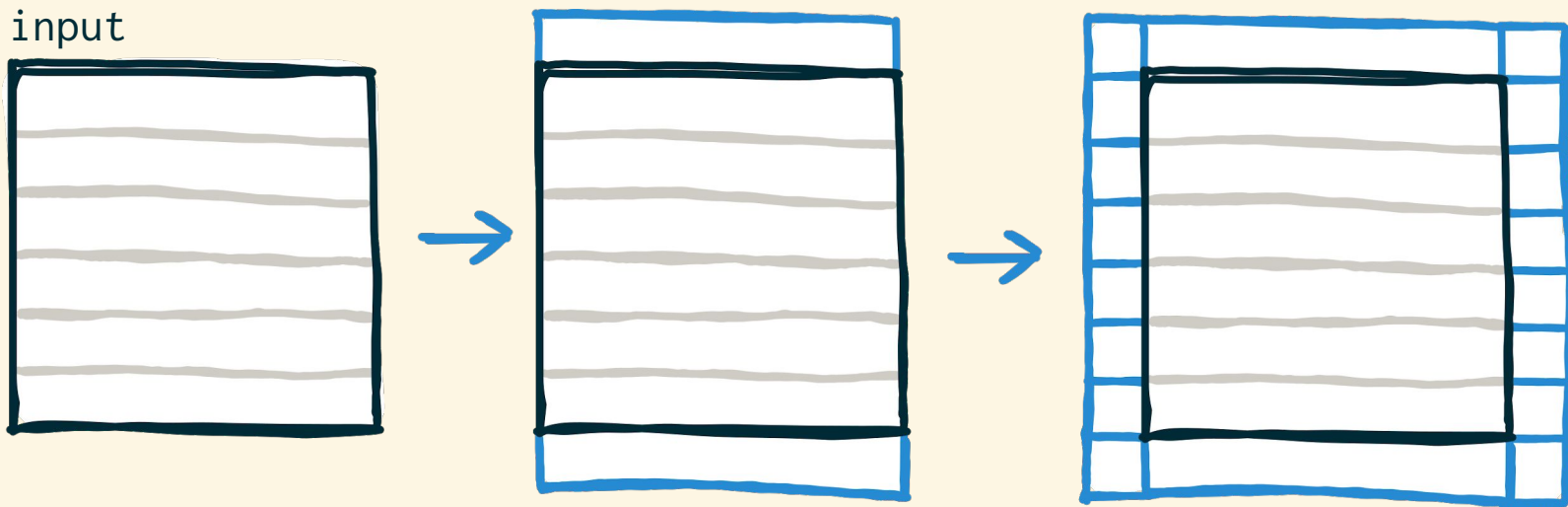
input



$pad_2 =$

`pad(l, r, b, input)`

MULTIDIMENSIONAL BOUNDARY HANDLING USING pad_2

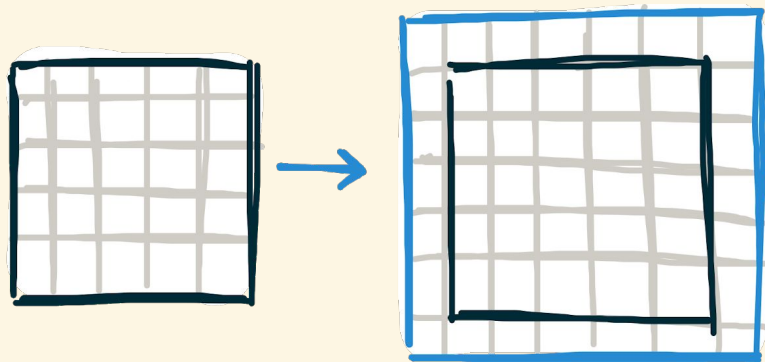


$$\text{pad}_2 = \text{map}(\text{pad}(l, r, b, \text{pad}(l, r, b, \text{input})))$$

MULTIDIMENSIONAL STENCIL COMPUTATIONS

are expressed as compositions of intuitive, generic 1D primitives

Decompose to Re-Compose

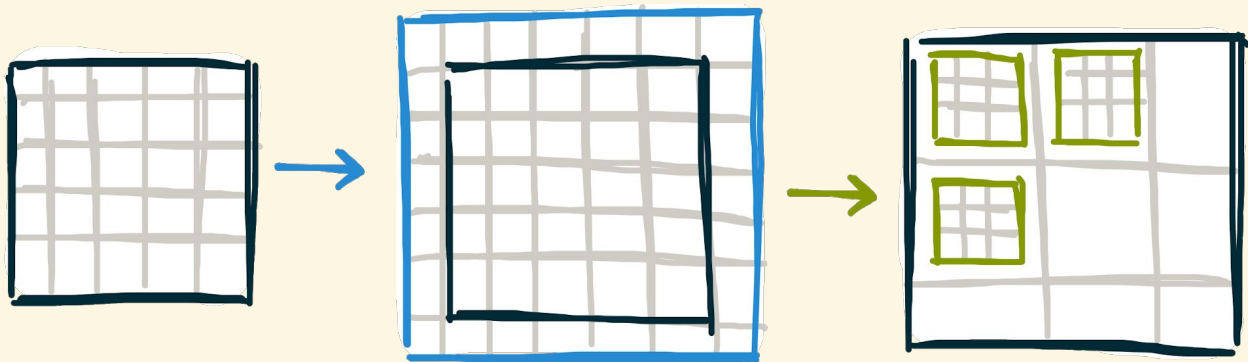


*pad*₂(1, 1, clamp, input)

MULTIDIMENSIONAL STENCIL COMPUTATIONS

are expressed as compositions of intuitive, generic 1D primitives

Decompose to Re-Compose

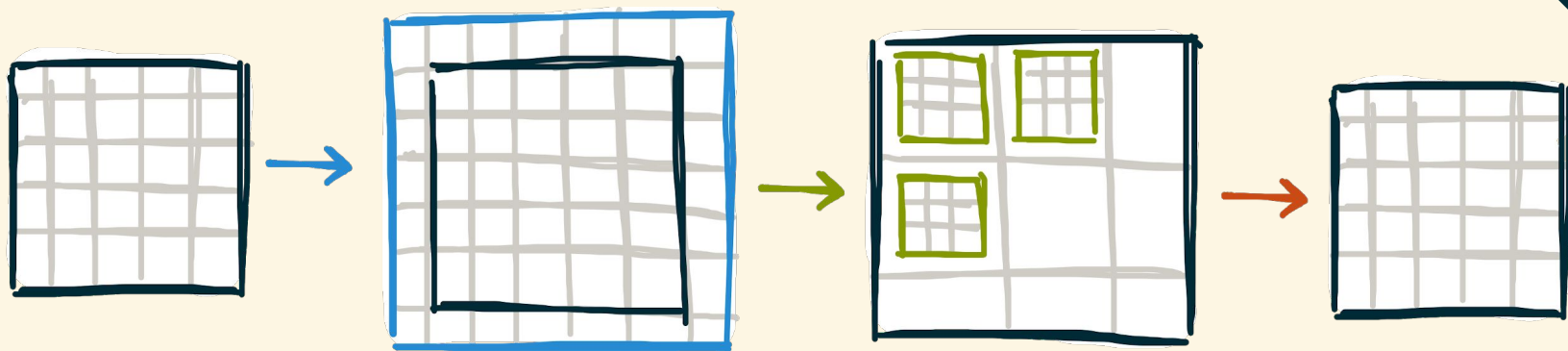


$slide_2(3, 1, pad_2(1, 1, clamp, input))$

MULTIDIMENSIONAL STENCIL COMPUTATIONS

are expressed as compositions of intuitive, generic 1D primitives

Decompose to Re-Compose

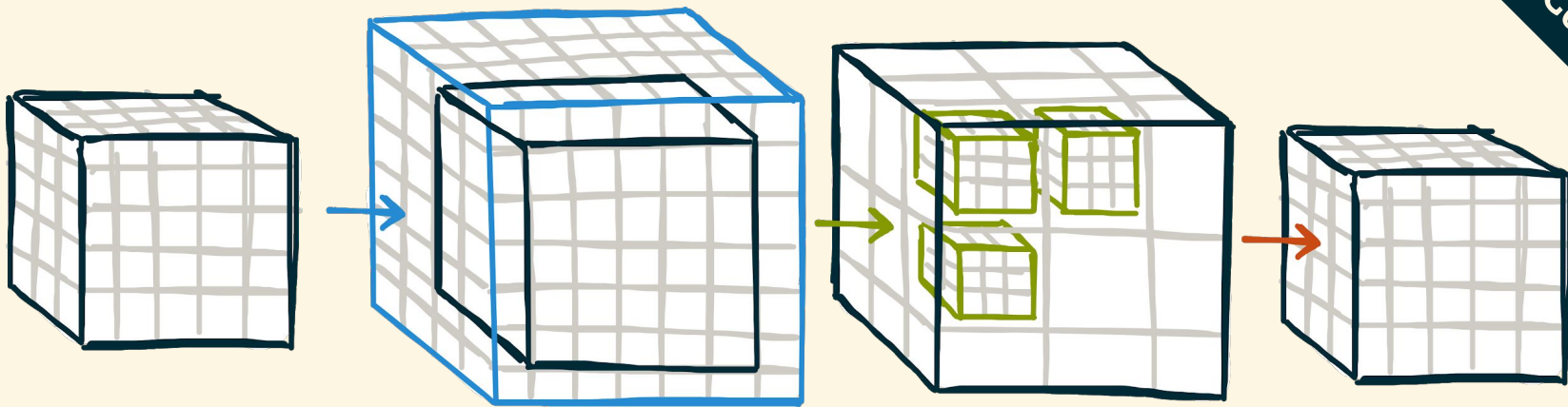


$\text{map}_2(\text{sum}, \text{slide}_2(3, 1, \text{pad}_2(1, 1, \text{clamp}, \text{input})))$

MULTIDIMENSIONAL STENCIL COMPUTATIONS

are expressed as compositions of intuitive, generic 1D primitives

Decompose to Re-Compose

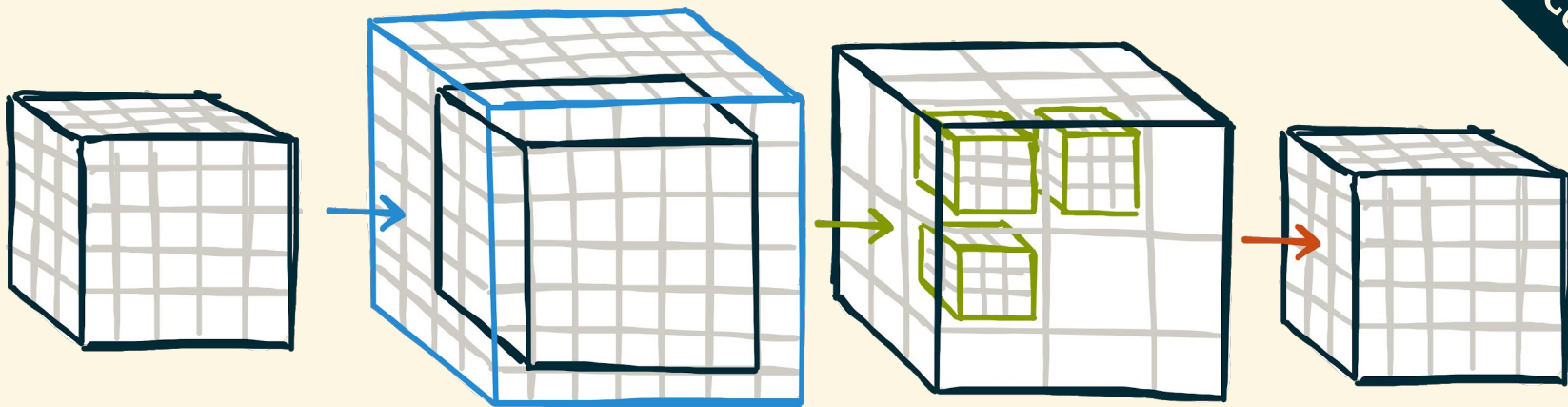


$\text{map}_3(\text{sum}, \text{slide}_3(3, 1, \text{pad}_3(1, 1, \text{clamp}, \text{input})))$

MULTIDIMENSIONAL STENCIL COMPUTATIONS

are expressed as compositions of intuitive, generic 1D primitives

Decompose to Re-Compose



$\text{map}_3(\text{sum}, \text{slide}_3(3,1, \text{pad}_3(1,1, \text{clamp}, \text{input})))$

Advantages:



Compact Language



Reuse Rewrites



Simple Compilation



LIFT



2. HIGH-LEVEL PROGRAMMING



1. LOW-LEVEL OPTIMIZATIONS



G. HIGH PERFORMANCE

REUSING EXISTING REWRITE RULES

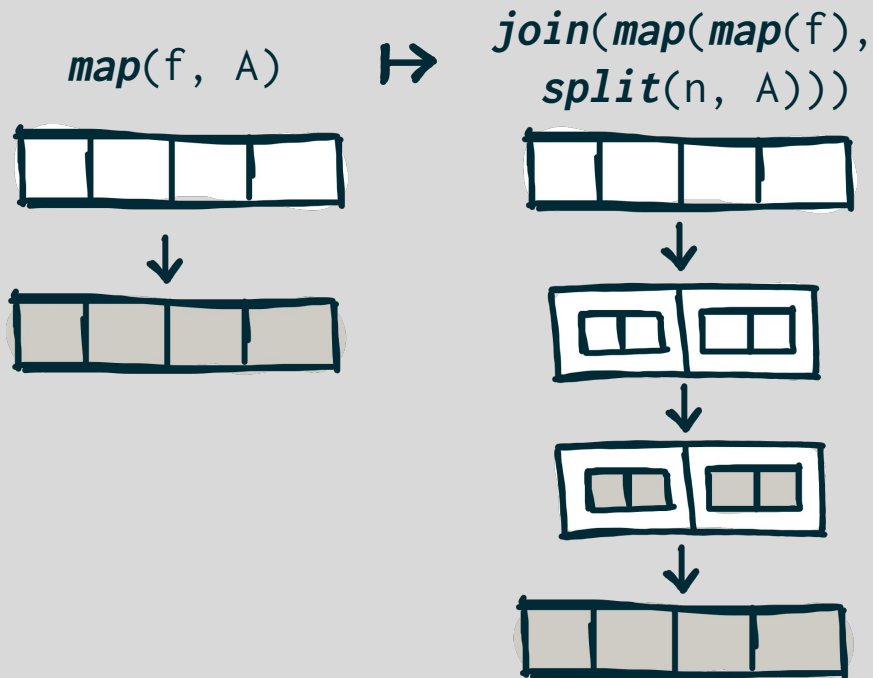
Divide & Conquer

map(f, A)

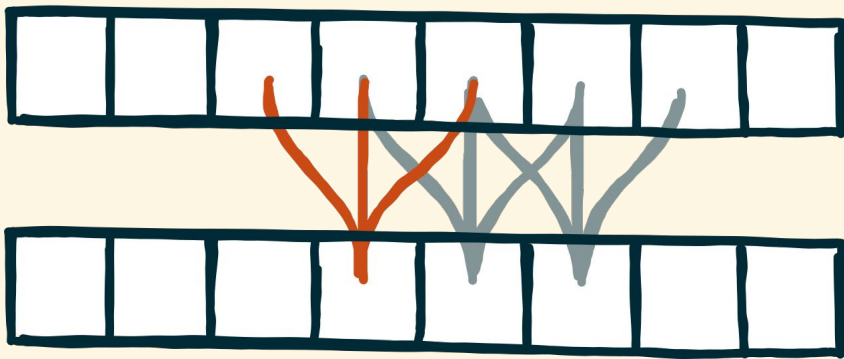


REUSING EXISTING REWRITE RULES

Divide & Conquer



OPTIMIZATION: OVERLAPPED TILING



Exploit Locality

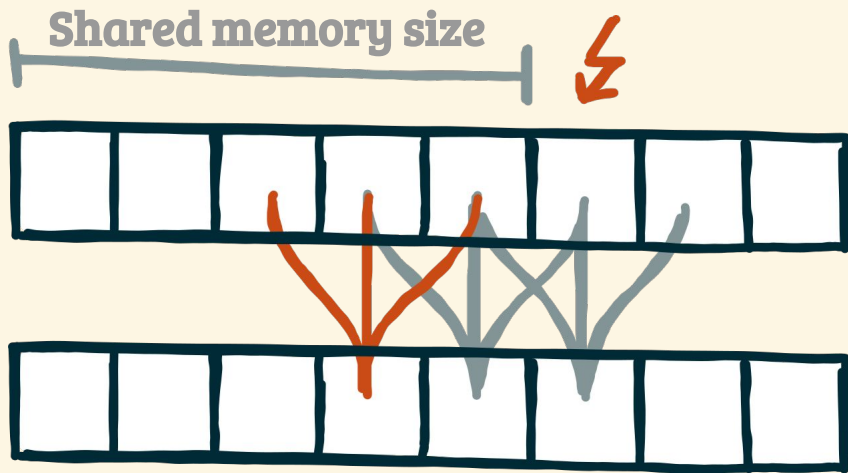
*Close neighborhoods
share elements that can
be grouped in tiles*



Shared Memory

*Fast memory can be
used to cache tiles*

OPTIMIZATION: OVERLAPPED TILING



Exploit Locality

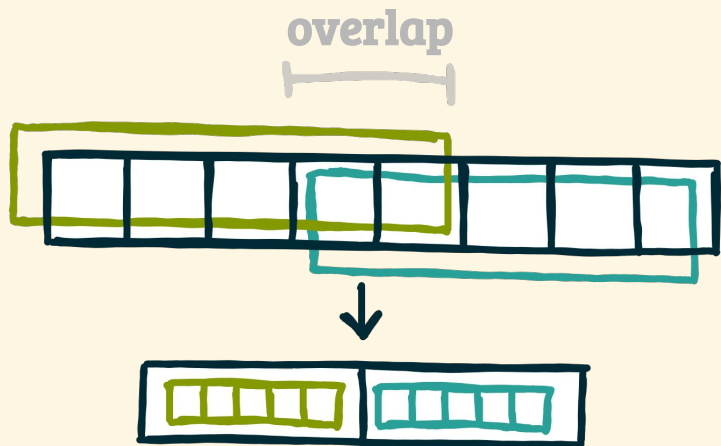
*Close neighborhoods
share elements that can
be grouped in tiles*



Shared Memory

*Fast memory can be
used to cache tiles*

OPTIMIZATION: OVERLAPPED TILING



Exploit Locality

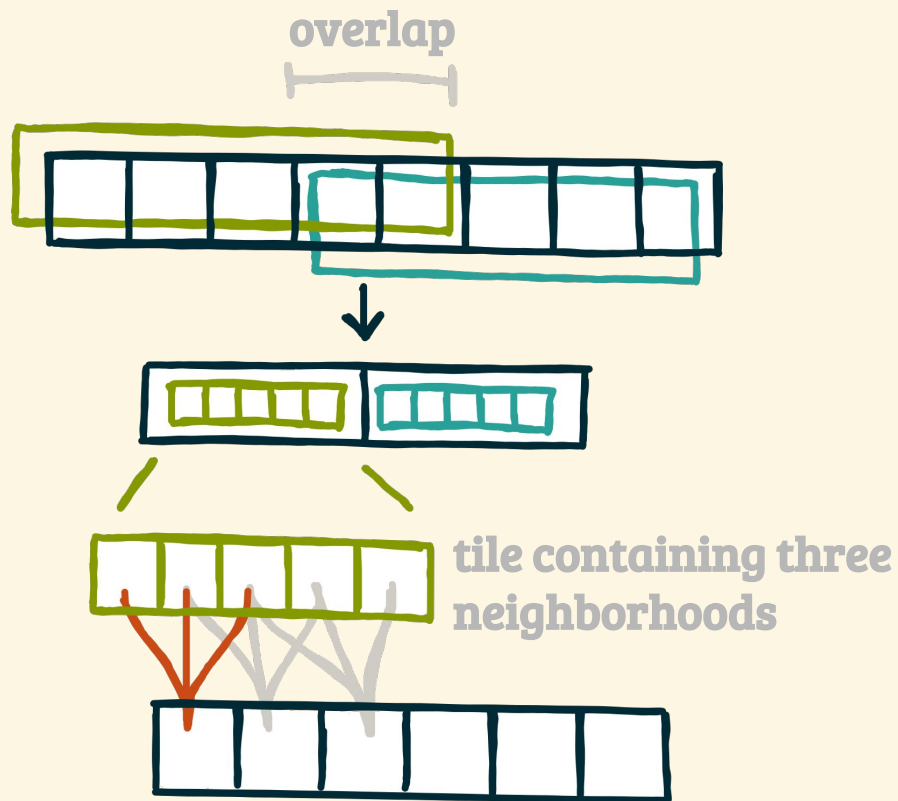
*Close neighborhoods
share elements that can
be grouped in tiles*



Shared Memory

*Fast memory can be
used to cache tiles*

OPTIMIZATION: OVERLAPPED TILING



Exploit Locality

*Close neighborhoods
share elements that can
be grouped in tiles*



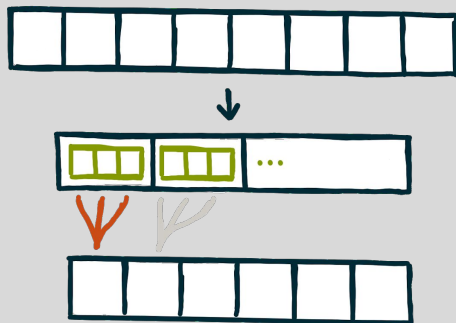
Shared Memory

*Fast memory can be
used to cache tiles*

OVERLAPPED TILING AS A REWRITE RULE

overlapped tiling rule

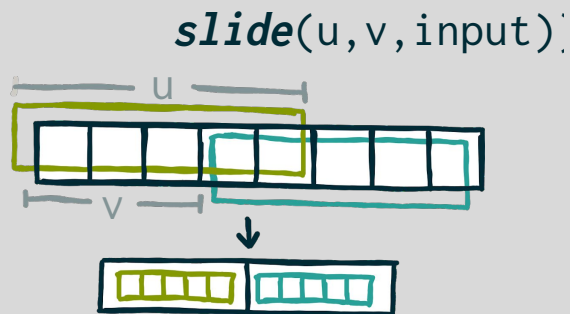
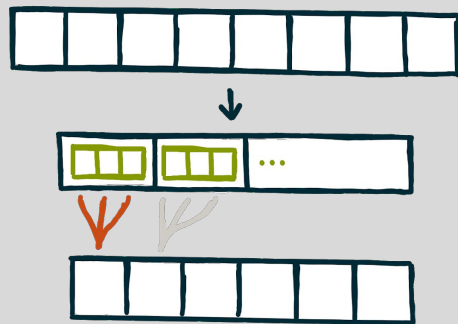
```
map(f, slide(3,1,input))
```



OVERLAPPED TILING AS A REWRITE RULE

overlapped tiling rule

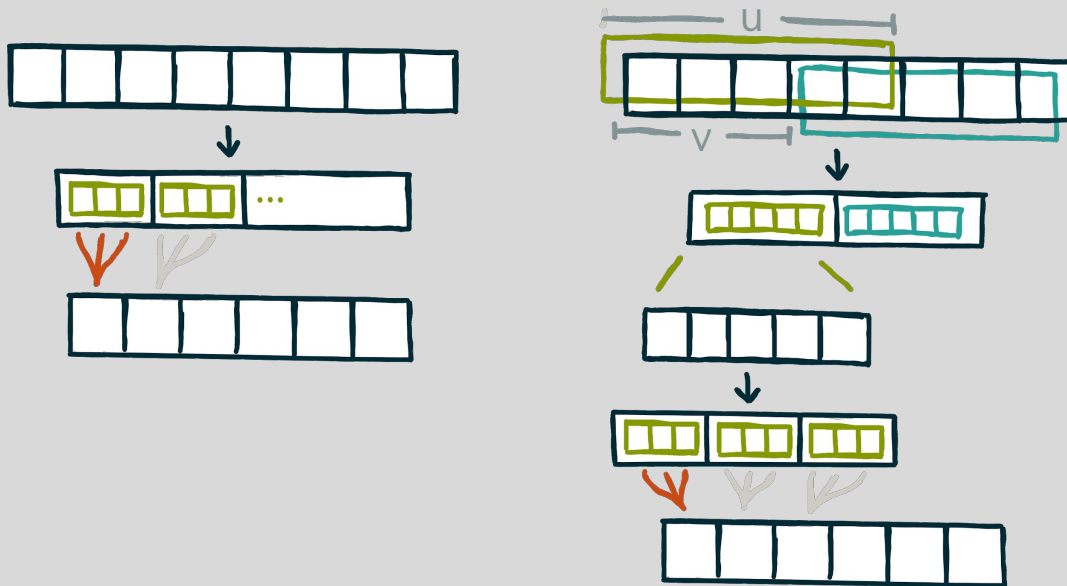
`map(f, slide(3,1,input))` \mapsto



OVERLAPPED TILING AS A REWRITE RULE

overlapped tiling rule

$\text{map}(f, \text{slide}(3,1,\text{input})) \mapsto \text{join}(\text{map}(\text{tile} \Rightarrow \text{map}(f, \text{slide}(3,1,\text{tile})), \text{slide}(u,v,\text{input})))$





A hand-drawn illustration of a lift control panel. On the left, a grey door frame is visible with a yellow strip on the far left edge. A black line with a crossbar is drawn on the grey background. To the right, on a blue background, is a grey rectangular panel with a black border. At the top of this panel is a smaller grey rectangle with the word 'LIFT' in blue capital letters. Below it is a larger grey rectangle containing a list of three items, each preceded by a small square icon. The first two icons are grey, and the third is red. The text is in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

LIFT



2. HIGH-LEVEL PROGRAMMING



1. LOW-LEVEL OPTIMIZATIONS



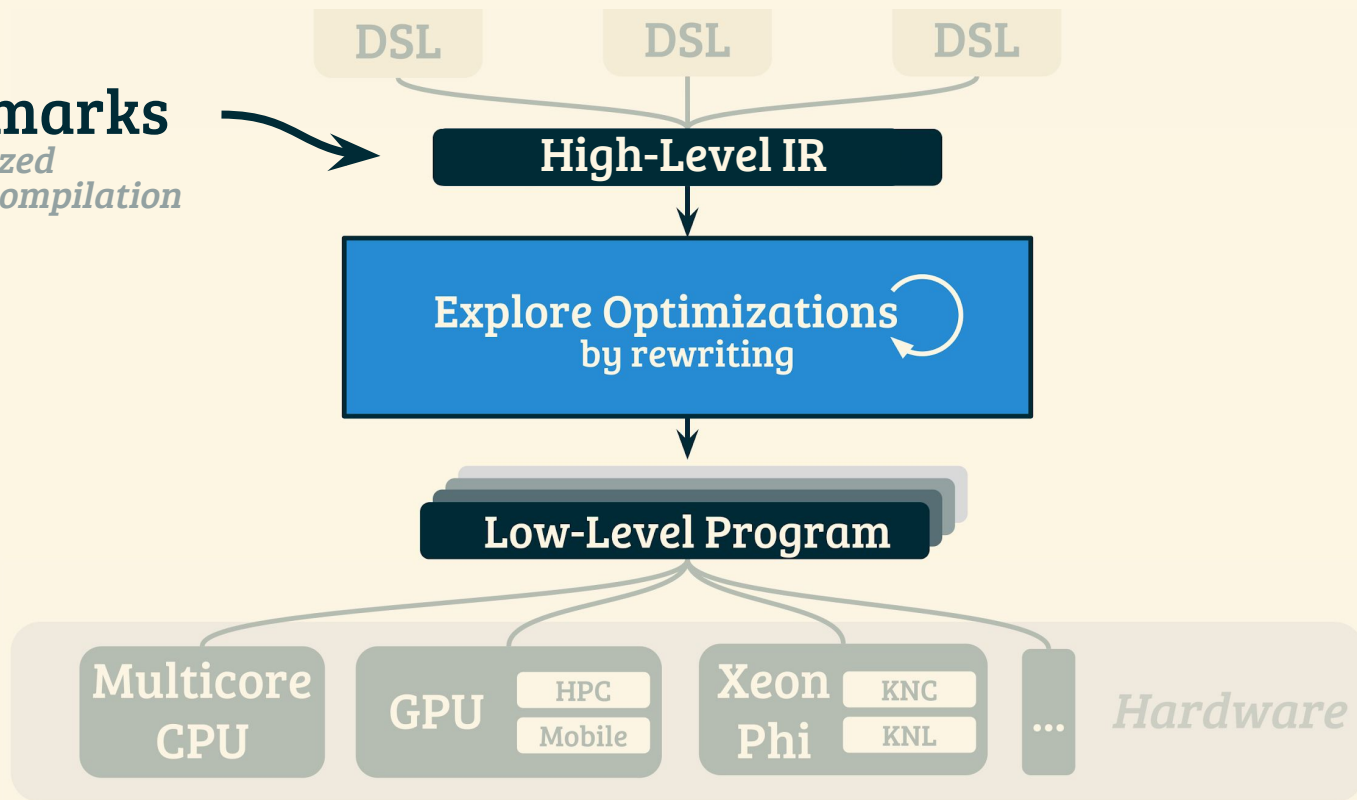
G. HIGH PERFORMANCE

EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION



14 Benchmarks

*6 hand-optimized
8 polyhedral compilation*



EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION



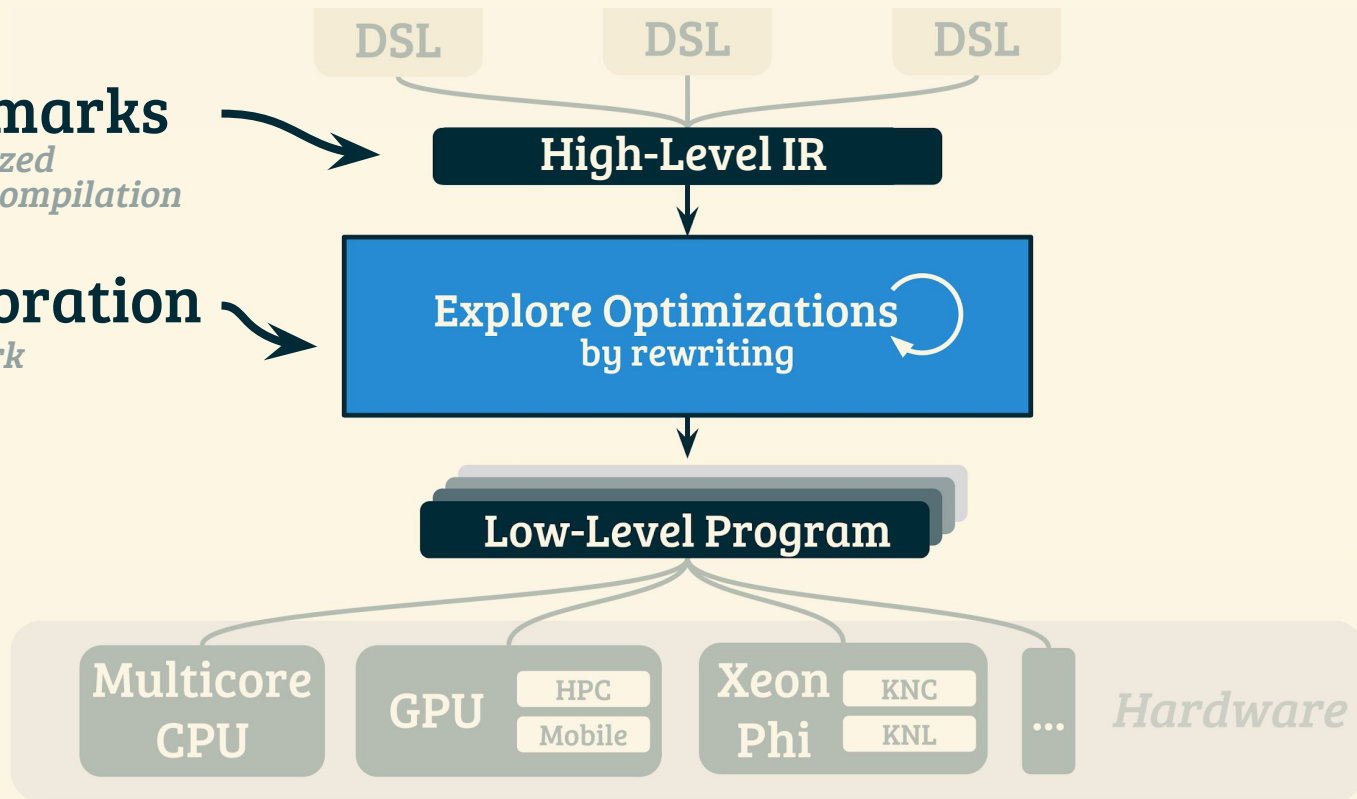
14 Benchmarks

*6 hand-optimized
8 polyhedral compilation*



< 3h Exploration

per benchmark



EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION



14 Benchmarks

*6 hand-optimized
8 polyhedral compilation*



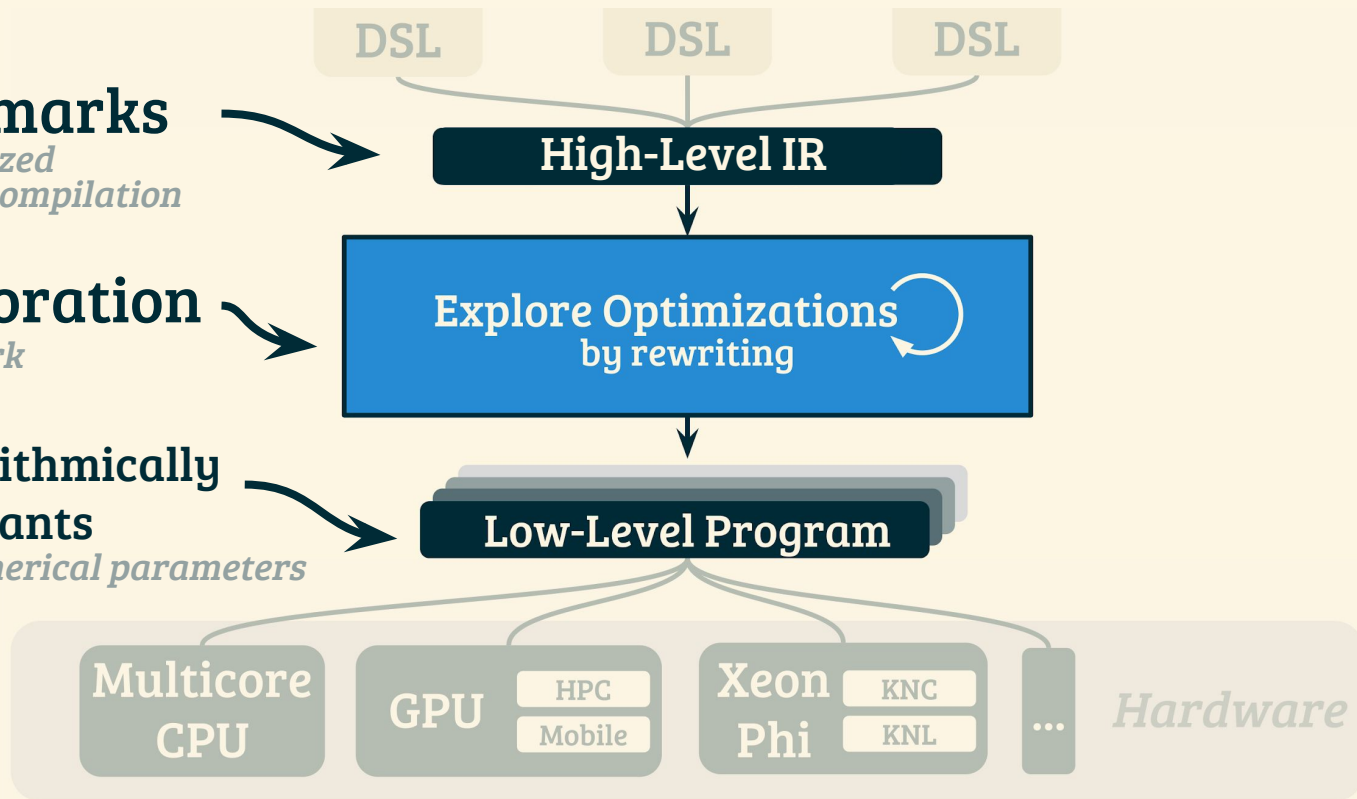
< 3h Exploration

per benchmark



**up to 20 algorithmically
different variants**

+ auto-tuning of numerical parameters

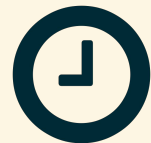


EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION



14 Benchmarks

*6 hand-optimized
8 polyhedral compilation*



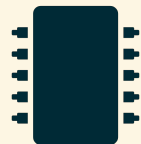
< 3h Exploration

per benchmark



**up to 20 algorithmically
different variants**

+ auto-tuning of numerical parameters



3 GPU Architectures

*2 Desktop GPUs
1 Mobile GPU*

DSL

DSL

DSL

High-Level IR

**Explore Optimizations
by rewriting**

Low-Level Program

GPU

HPC

Mobile

Xeon

KNC

Phi

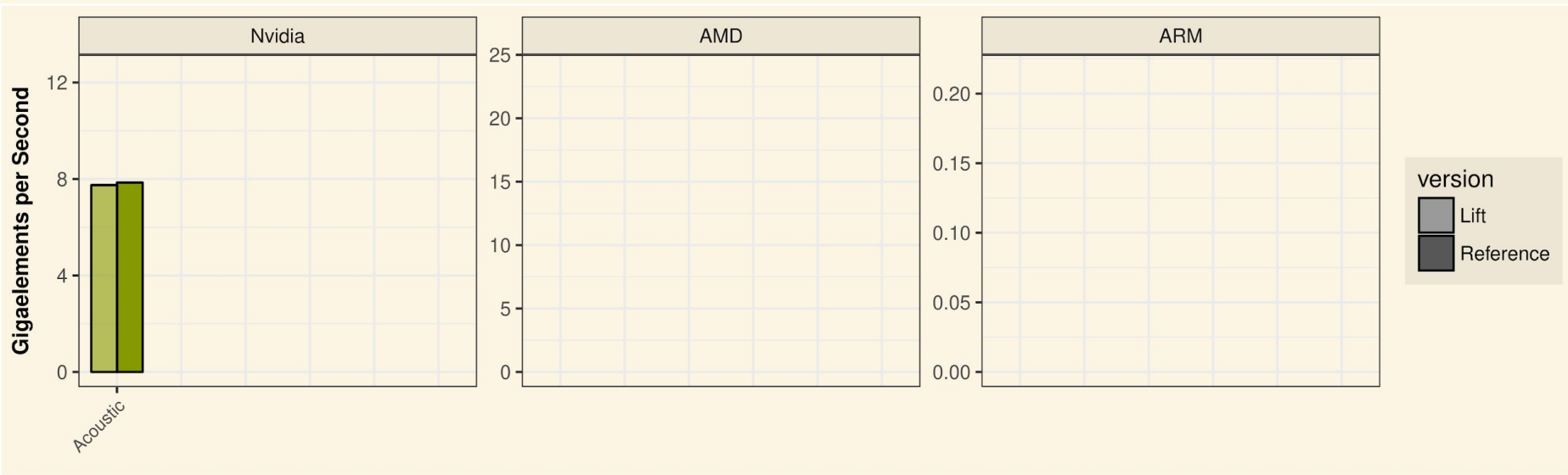
KNL

...

Hardware

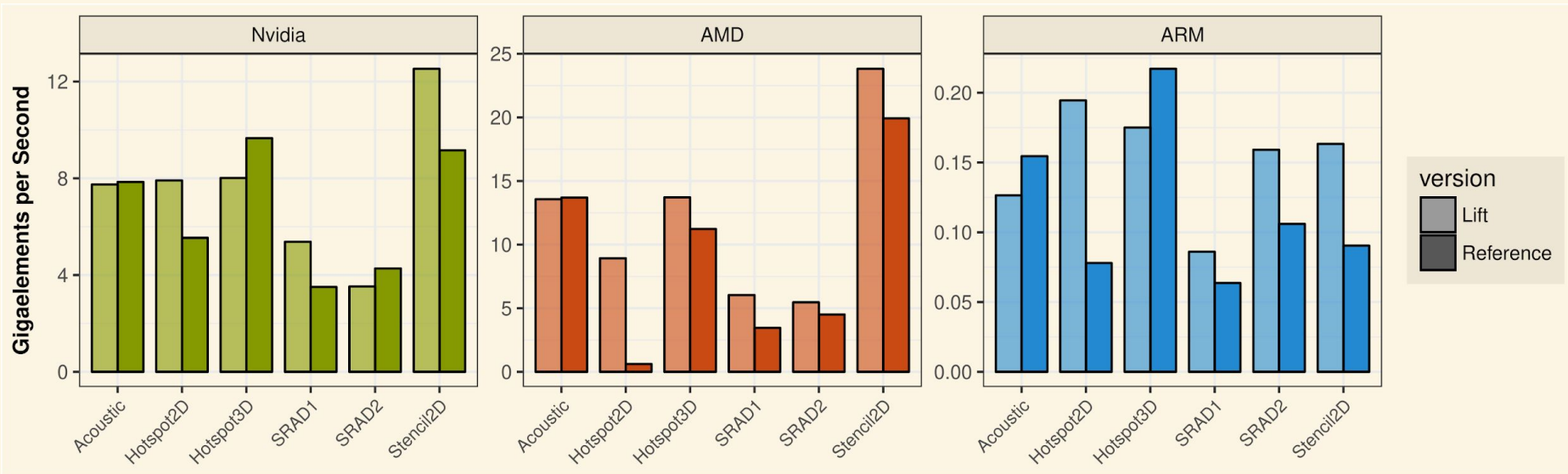
COMPARISON WITH HAND-OPTIMIZED CODES

higher is better



COMPARISON WITH HAND-OPTIMIZED CODES

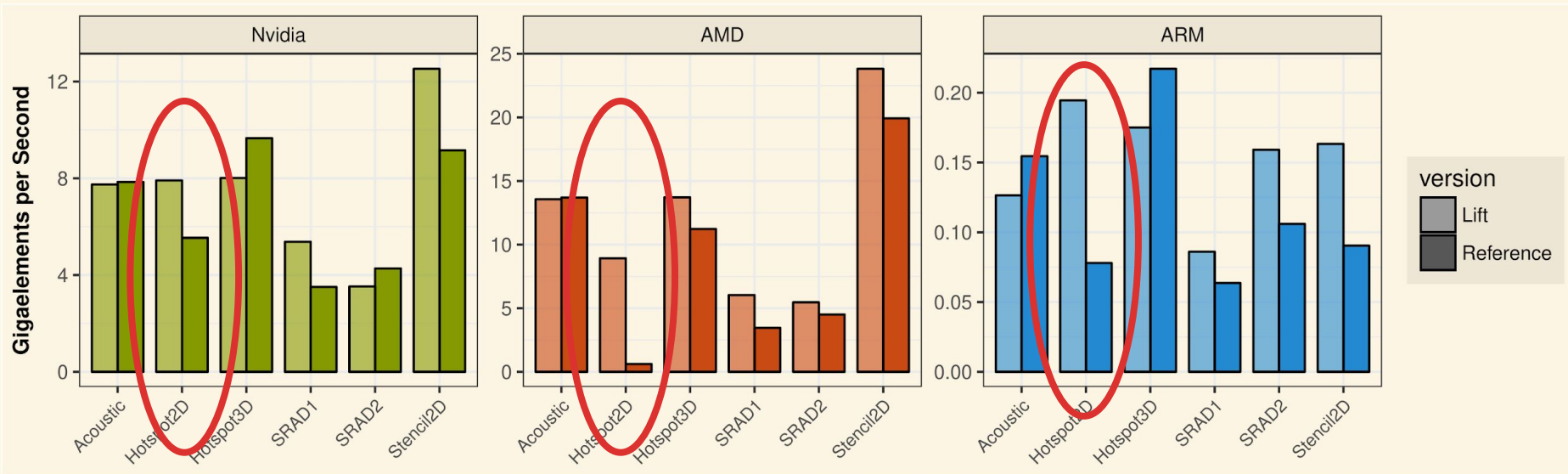
higher is better



**Lift achieves the same performance
as hand optimized code**

COMPARISON WITH HAND-OPTIMIZED CODES

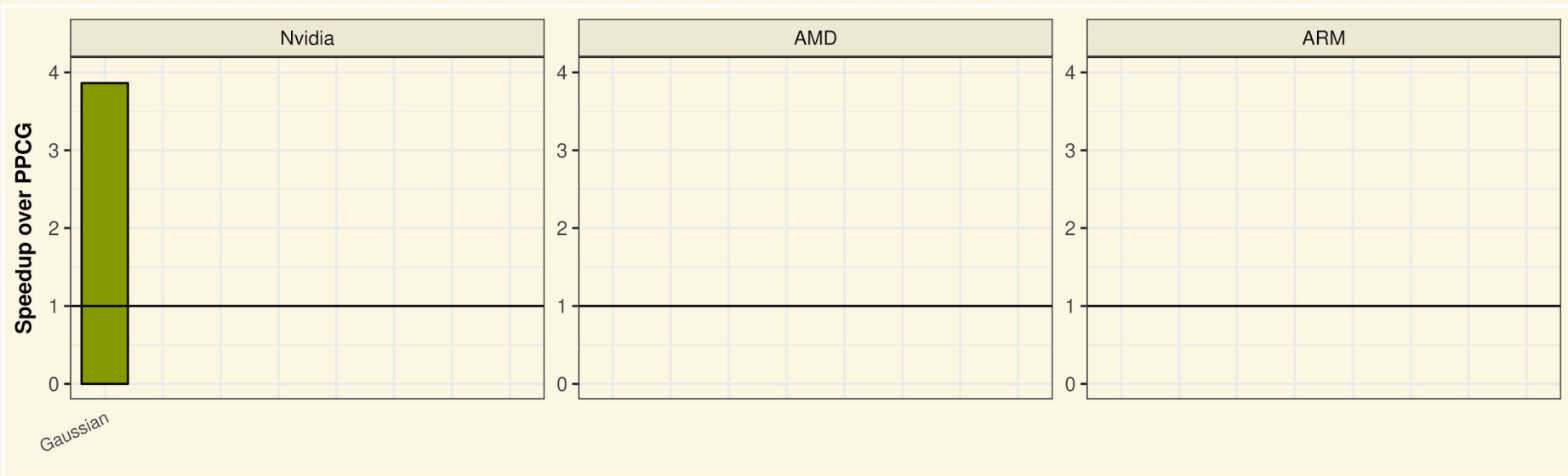
higher is better



**Lift achieves the same performance
as hand optimized code**

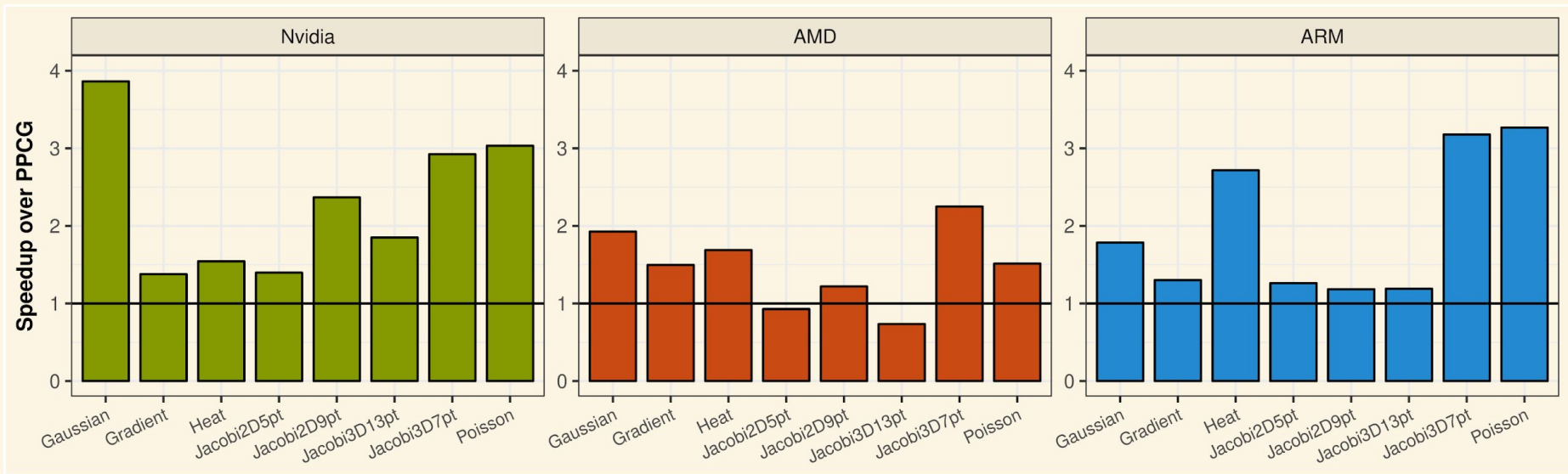
COMPARISON WITH POLYHEDRAL COMPILE

higher is better



COMPARISON WITH POLYHEDRAL COMPILE

higher is better



**Lift outperforms state-of-the-art
optimizing compilers**

STENCIL COMPUTATIONS IN LIFT

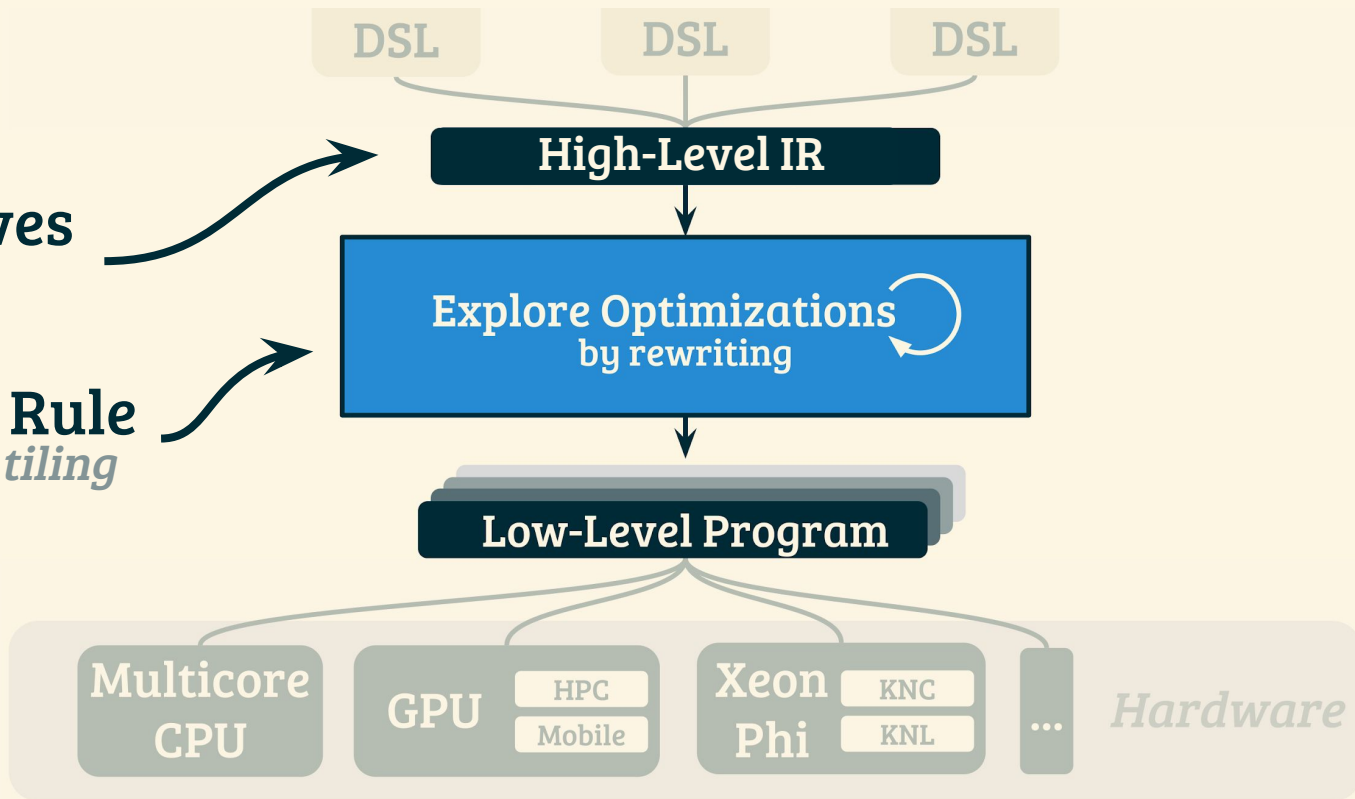
We added:



2 Primitives
pad, slide



1 Rewrite Rule
overlapped tiling

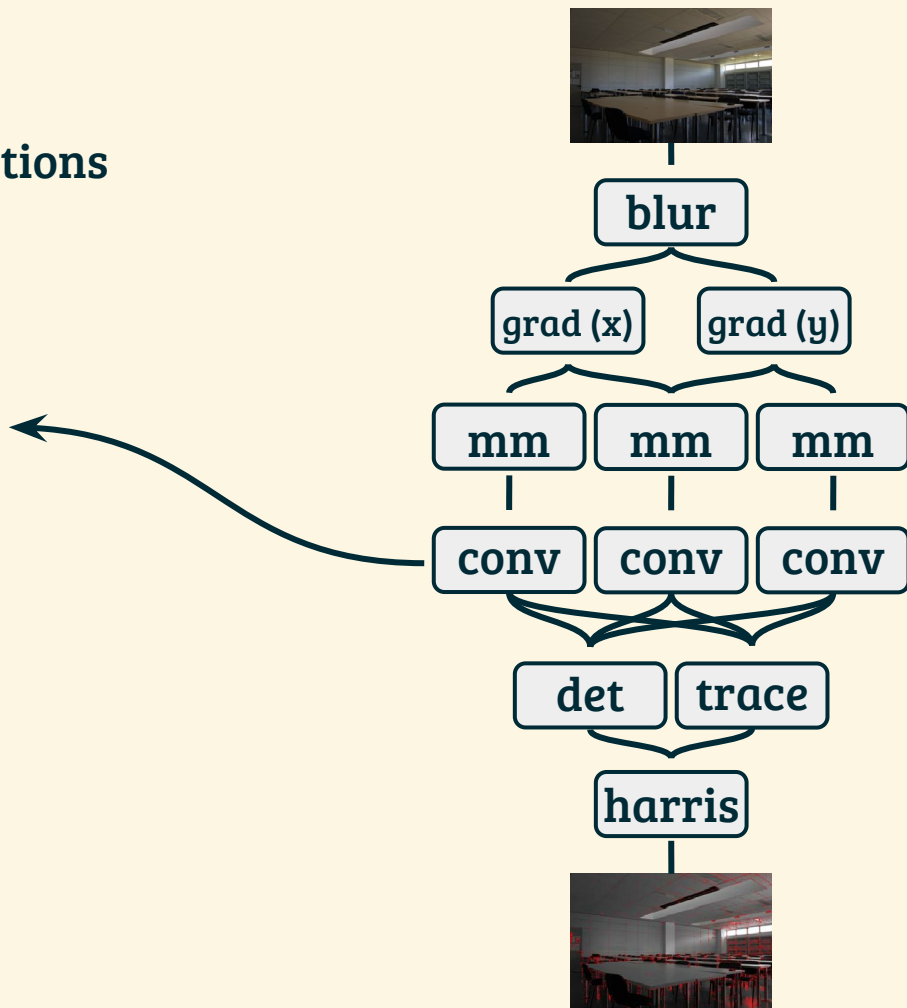


A STEP FURTHER

towards multi-kernel stencil computations

conv

```
def conv =  
  fun(A =>  
    map2D(multWeights,  
      slide2D(3,1,  
        pad2D(1,1,clamp,A))))
```



A STEP FURTHER

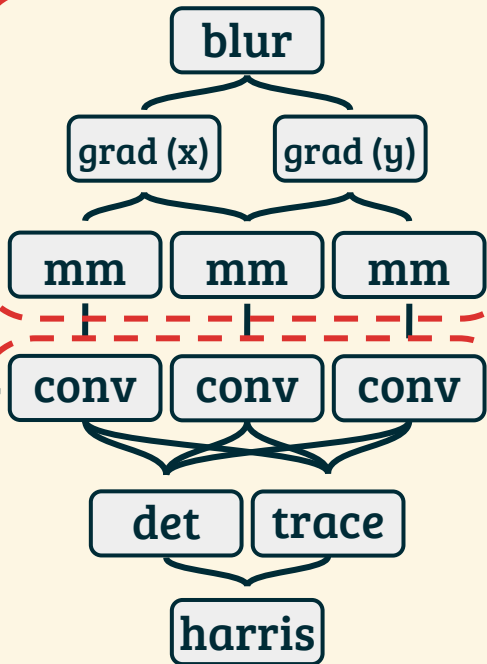
towards multi-kernel stencil computations

conv

```
def conv =  
  fun(A =>  
    map2D(multWeights,  
      slide2D(3,1,  
        pad2D(1,1,clamp,A))))
```

stage 1

stage 2



A STEP FURTHER

towards multi-kernel stencil computations

```
conv

def conv =
  fun(A =>
    map2D(multWeights,
      slide2D(3,1,
        pad2D(1,1,clamp,A))))
```



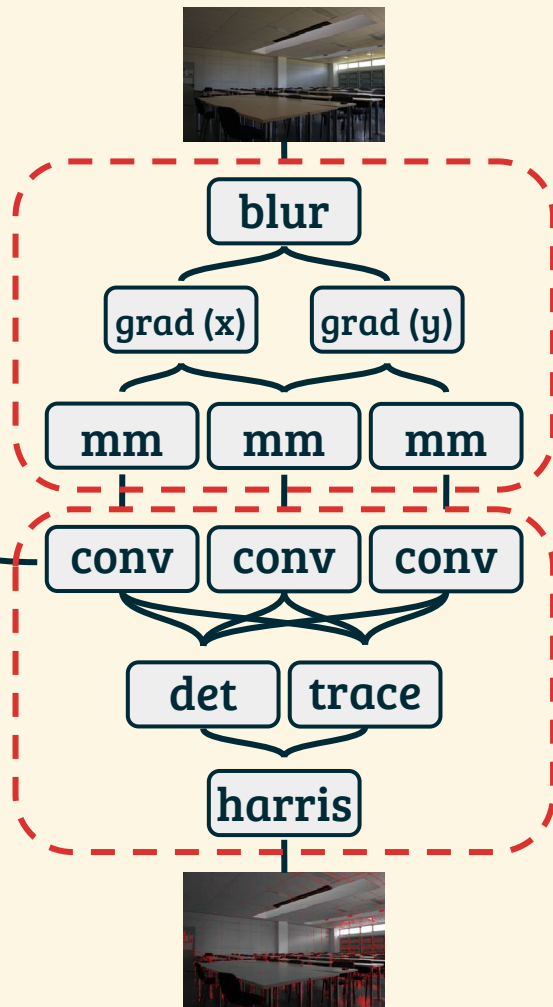
Kernel Fusion via Rewriting



Guided Search Space Exploration

stage 1

stage 2



LIFT IS OPEN SOURCE!



more info at:

lift-project.org



Paper



CGO Artifact



Source Code



Best Paper Award (CGO'18)

TO BE CONTINUED...

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