AI, Performance and Modeling



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Performance

Artificial Intelligence



ORNL - Summit



LLNL - Ravel

Deep Learning Neural Network



Outline



Improving the performance of AI



A. Mazaheri, J. Schulte, M. Moskewitz, F. Wolf, A. Jannesari

Using AI to model performance



M. Ritter, A. Calotoiu, T. Hoefler, T. Reimann, S. Rinke, F. Wolf

Using AI to improve performance



for(i = 0; i <= 255; i += 2)</pre> Ł do something(i); do_something(i + 1); }

R. Mammadli, M. Pradel, M Selakovic, F. Wolf

Enhancing the Programmability and Performance Portability of GPU Tensor Operations





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Convolution & tensors





- Dominate computation (>90% of runtime)
- Similar to generalized matrix-matrix multiply → Massive GPU parallelism
- Difficult to implement efficiently on GPUs

Challenges of implementing convolutions on GPUs

• Fundamental issues (when targeting a particular GPU):



Data movement



Scheduling,

resource-management,

parallelism



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Managing overheads

• Portability issues (when targeting multiple types of GPUs):



Incompatible GPU programming models



GPU-hardware-specific constraints



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Solution: Template metaprogramming



Metaprogramming is writing programs that output programs. It addresses:

OpenCL/CUDA/Vulkan incompatibilities

Use templates and keywords to bridge syntax differences

Load/Store/Multiply sequences

Use code generation to emit long sequences

Control Overhead

Specialize code for particular inputs to remove conditionals

Loop Overhead

Specialize code to make fixed-length and/or pre-unrolled loops

Wide range of input sizes

Select different algorithms (variants)

MetaGPU abstraction layer



- Single source (portability)
- Compatibility layer over our target APIs
- Abstracts away the syntactic differences for the basic GPU programming concepts shared by our target APIs
- Simple to use, very similar to OpenMP

1 Tuning parameters	2 Data layout	3 Kernel body
<pre>#pragma metagpu tuning_knobs { int wg_size_x; int unroll_lvl; }</pre>	<pre>#pragma metagpu data_layout \ in(a,b) out(c) shared(in_smem) { float const * const a; float const * const b; float * c; float in_smem[%(dim)*%(dim)]; }</pre>	<pre>#pragma metagpu kernel_body { for(k=0;k<%(dim);k+=unroll_lvl){ %(sm_loads); BARRIER_SYNC; %(inner_loop_body); } }</pre>

Performance auto-tuning





Quantitative programmability analysis

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• Programming effort metric:

$$Effort[\%] = \left(\frac{LOC_{MetaGPU}}{LOC_{TotalUniqueLines}}\right) * 100$$



Performance portability [Nvidia GPU]



 Runtime comparison of kernels generated by our method with cuDNN vendor library on Nvidia GTX 1080 Ti.



Conclusion



- Comparative analysis of the GPU programming interfaces CUDA, OpenCL, and Vulkan
- MetaGPU → Generating tensor ops in CUDA/OpenCL/Vulkan



A. Mazaheri, J. Schulte, M. Moskewicz, F. Wolf, A. Jannesari: Enhancing the Programmability and Performance Portability of GPU Tensor Operations. In *Proc. of the 25th Euro-Par Conference, Göttingen, Germany*, volume 11725 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 213–226, Springer, August 2019

Performance modeling at a discount: Predicting performance at scale is hard





Extra-P





$$\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{p}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{c}_{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{p}^{j_{k}} \cdot \log_{2}^{j_{k}}(\boldsymbol{p})$$

Small-scale measurements



Kernel [2 of 40]	Model [s] t = f(p)
sweep → MPI_Recv	$4.03\sqrt{p}$
sweep	582.19

http://www.scalasca.org/software/extra-p/download.html

Automatic empirical performance modeling with multiple parameters





Search space explosion

Total number of hypotheses to search: 34.786,300,841,019

Heuristics make the search faster

- Hierarchical search
- Modified golden section search

Gathering measurements: A difficult and expensive task







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Sparse modeling – Let's model with less







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Parameter value selection strategy





Sparse modeling accuracy





3 Parameters



Cheap is good!



- 1. Gather the minimum set of measurements
- 2. Create a model

- 1. Gather one additional measurement
- 2. Evaluate previous model
- 3. Create new model



How Deep Learning Makes Compiler Optimization More Effective



Problem

- Compiler optimization results inconsistent when processing semantically-equivalent code [Gong et al., 2018]
- Programs usually spend most of the time in loops
- Which loop representation will yield the best performance?

```
/* original loop */
for(i = 0; i < 256; ++i) {
    do_something(i);
}
/* unrolled, factor = 2 */
for(i = 0; i <= 255; i += 2)
{
    do_something(i);
    do_something(i + 1);
}</pre>
```

Example transformation

Approach





Results



Static mode (w/o validation) Dynamic mode (w/ validation)

1.14x speedup

Top-1 1.23x speedup Top-3 1.28x speedup

Top-5 1.29x speedup

Thank you!





Performance portability [AMD GPU]



 Runtime comparison of kernels generated by our method with the MIOpen vendor library on AMD Radeon RX 580.



Performance portability [Mobile GPU]



• Vulkan performance with and without auto-tuning on Mali G71.

