Locality Enhancement for Imperfectly-nested Loops
General approach

- Each statement has a statement iteration space.
- **Product space**: Cartesian product of individual statement iteration spaces.
- Each statement iteration space is embedded into product space using affine embedding functions \( F_i \).
- Product space is transformed using linear loop transformation to enhance locality.
- Code is produced to scan points in final space.
Key result required to compute embeddings:

**Farkas’s Lemma:** Any affine function $f(x)$ which is non-negative everywhere in a polyhedron $Ax + b \geq 0$ can be represented as follows:

$$f(x) = \lambda_0 + \Lambda^T(Ax + b)$$

where $\lambda_0 \geq 0$, $\Lambda \geq 0$

In words: any function that is positive everywhere in a polyhedron $Ax + b \geq 0$ can be expressed as a positive linear combination of the rows of the vector $Ax + b$. 
Example for Farkas’s Lemma: Let \( f(x) = ax + b \) be non-negative on its domain

What are constraints on \( a \) and \( b \)?

It is easy to see geometrically that
- if \( a \) is +ve, then \( b \geq -a \)
- if \( a \) is -ve, then \( b \geq -2a \)
How do we deduce this algebraically?
Domain:
\[ x - 1 \geq 0 \]
\[ 2 - x \geq 0 \]

Function: \( f(x) = ax + b \)

From Farkas’s lemma, we can write
\[ f(x) = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1(x - 1) + \lambda_2(2 - x) \]

Equating coefficients for the two expressions for \( f \), we see
\[ \lambda_0 - \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = b \]
\[ \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = a \]
\[ \lambda_0 \geq 0 \]
\[ \lambda_1 \geq 0 \]
\[ \lambda_2 \geq 0 \]
Use Fourier-Motzkin elimination to eliminate \( \lambda \)'s from system
\[
\begin{align*}
\lambda_0 - \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 &= b \\
\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 &= a \\
\lambda_0 &\geq 0 \\
\lambda_1 &\geq 0 \\
\lambda_2 &\geq 0
\end{align*}
\]
to get
\[
(b + a) \geq \text{max}(-a, 0)
\]
which is equivalent to what we determined geometrically.
Determining embeddings for legality

Let us consider a simpler problem than locality enhancement.

Given an imperfectly nested loop,

find embeddings into product space to generate a legal program
(lexicographic order of execution in product space is legal).
**Example for embeddings:**

S1: for $i_1 = 0, N-1$

$$A(i_1) = \ldots$$

for $j_1 = -\infty, \infty$

$\Rightarrow$ if $(S1(m))$ is mapped to $0$

execute $S1(m)$;

S2: for $i_2 = 0, N-1$

$$\text{sum} = \text{sum} + A(i_2+1)$$

if $(S2(n))$ is mapped to $0$

execute $S2(n)$;

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix} i_1 + \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} i_2 + \begin{bmatrix} a_3 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$
**Dependence polyhedron:**

S1: for $i1 = 0, N-1$

\[ A(i1) = \ldots \]

S2: for $i2 = 0, N-1$

\[ \text{sum} = \text{sum} + A(i2+1) \]

\[ i1 = i2 + 1 \]

\[ 0 \leq i1 \leq N - 1 \]

\[ 0 \leq i2 \leq N - 1 \]

which can be written as follows:
Let us write this as:

$$D \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ N \end{pmatrix} + d \geq 0$$
**Constraint on embeddings:**

\[
\begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ b_0 \end{pmatrix} i_1 + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix} \preceq \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} i_2 + \begin{pmatrix} a_3 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}
\]

Let us first determine embeddings that make the first dimension of the difference vector between dependent iterations +ve.

We want \( f(x) = a_2 \times i_2 + a_3 - a_0 \times i_1 - a_1 > 0 \)

which can be written as \( f(x) = a_2 \times i_2 + a_3 - a_0 \times i_1 - a_1 \)
Using Farkas’s lemma, we can write this as follows:

\[ f(x) = a_2 \cdot i_2 + a_3 - a_0 \cdot i_1 - a_1 - 1 \geq 0 \quad \cdots (1) \]

\[ f(x) = \lambda_0 + \Lambda^T(D \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ N \end{pmatrix} + d) \quad \cdots (2) \]

Equating coefficients, we get:

\[-a_0 = -\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 - \lambda_4\]
\[a_2 = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 + \lambda_5 - \lambda_6\]
\[\lambda_4 + \lambda_6 = 0\]
\[a_3 - a_1 = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - \lambda_4 - \lambda_6\]
Using Fourier-Motzkin elimination to eliminate the $\lambda$’s, we get the following constraints on the coefficients of the embedding

\[ a_0 + a_1 < a_3 \]
\[ a_0 \leq a_2 \]

Let us see geometrically why this makes sense!
\[ a_0 + a_1 < a_3 \]

\[ a_0 \leq a_2 \]

First constraint ensures that first two dependent points are in correct order.

Second constraint ensures that “jumps” to successive points are always larger for S2 than S1.
Other choices for embedding functions:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
a_0 \\
b_0
\end{pmatrix} i_1 + \begin{pmatrix}
a_1 \\
 b_1
\end{pmatrix} \preceq \begin{pmatrix}
a_2 \\
b_2
\end{pmatrix} i_2 + \begin{pmatrix}
a_3 \\
b_3
\end{pmatrix}
\]

- Make first dimension of difference vector $= 0$ within dependence polyhedron
  
  $a_0 \times i_1 + a_1 = a_2 \times i_2 + a_3$

  This can be expressed as two inequalities, and two applications of Farkas’s lemma gives $a_0 + a_1 = a_3, a_0 = a_2$.

- Make second dimension of difference vector positive within dependence polyhedron
  
  $g(x) = (b_2 \times i_2 + b_3) - (b_0 \times i_1 + b_1) > 0$

  This gives $b_0 + b_1 < b_3, b_0 \leq b_2$. 

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Complete solution for legal embeddings:

- Dependence vector of form \((+, \ast)^T\)
  
  \[a_0 + a_1 < a_3\]
  \[a_0 \leq a_2\]

- Dependence vector of form \((0, +)^T\)
  
  \[a_0 + a_1 = a_3\]
  \[a_0 = a_2\]
  \[b_0 + b_1 < b_3\]
  \[b_0 \leq b_2\]

- We can also get a dependence vector of form \((0, 0)^T\)
General picture for determining embeddings into product spaces

Statement iteration spaces: \( I_1, I_2, \ldots, I_n \)

Product space: \( I_1 \times I_2 \ldots \times I_n \)

Embeddings: \( F_1, F_2, \ldots, F_n \)

Dependence polyhedra: \( (D_1, d_1), (D_2, d_2), \ldots, (D_k, d_k) \)

Legality:

\[
\forall (D_m, d_m) \forall (i_j \rightarrow i_k) \in (D_m, d_m). F_k(i_k) - F_j(i_j) \geq 0
\]

Solving for embeddings: solve for each dimension of \( P \)

1. first dimension: all difference vector entries must be positive or zero
2. remaining dimensions: satisfied dependences can be dropped
Small caveat: we want to avoid a solution in which all state instances get mapped to a single point in product space!!

This is a trivial solution and is not very useful.

Our solution:

Restrict $F_i$ to act like the identity in the subspace $I_i$ of the product space.

There may be other ways to solve this problem, but this solution works fine in practice.
Determining embeddings that promote locality:

Reuse polyhedra: formulate similar to dependence polyhedra

One strategy:

- find legal embeddings $F_i$
- for each legal embedding, find best transformation $T$
- pick best one

Too many possibilities....

One approach: starting with first dimension, determine embedding dimension by dimension, choosing embeddings for a dimension before going on to next one.

Seems to work fine in practice, but in principle, it may fail legal embeddings....
Sketch of greedy algorithm: [Ahmed,Mateev,Pingali (ICS’96)]

Go dimension by dimension trying to

- height reduce reuse classes
- make entries of dependence vectors positive to enable

To avoid combinatorial explosion, pick embeddings for each dimension before looking at succeeding dimensions.

DU = set of all unsatisfied dependence classes;
DS = set of all satisfied dependence classes;
RS = ordered set of all reuse classes sorted by priority;
for each dimension p of product space P do
  \{ L = Legality Constraints(p,DU,DS);
   if system L has solutions
   \{ Embedding coefficients for dimension p =
     PromoteReuse(p,L,RS);
     Update DS and DU;
   \}
   else abort;
\}
ALGORITHM LegalityConstraints(q, DU, DS) {
/*
q is dimension being processed.
DU is set of unsatisfied dependence classes.
DS is set of satisfied dependence classes.
*/

Construct system Temp constraining the qth dimension of every embedding function as follows:

for each unsatisfied dependence class u ∈ DU
    Add constraints so that each entry in dimension q of all difference vectors of u is non-negative;
//enable tiling by considering satisfied dependence classes as well
for each satisfied dependence class s ∈ DS
    Add constraints so that each entry in dimension q of all difference vectors of s is non-negative;

Use Farkas’ lemma to convert system Temp into a system L constraining unknown embedding coefficients;

Return L; }

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ALGORITHM PromoteReuse($q, L, RS$) {
    /*
    $q$ is dimension being processed.
    $L$ is a system constraining unknown embedding coefficients.
    $RS$ is set of prioritized reuse classes.
    */

    $L' := L$
    for every reuse class $R$ in $RS$ in priority order
    {
        $Z :=$ System constraining unknown embedding function
        coefficients so $q$th dimension entries of
        all reuse vectors of class $R$ is zero

        if ($L' \cap Z \neq \emptyset$)
        {
            $L' := L' \cap Z$
        }
    }
    return any set of coefficients satisfying $L'$;
}
Limitation of this algorithm: does not consider $T$, so we do not consider illegal embeddings that can be “fixed” by choosing $T$ appropriately.

Solution: determine $T$ and embeddings simultaneously.

See paper for details.

Next slide shows the kind of modifications that need to be made.
Modification to permit skewing $T$:

ALGORITHM LegalityConstraints($q, DU, DS$) {
  /*
  $q$ is dimension being processed.
  $DU$ is set of unsatisfied dependence classes.
  $DS$ is set of satisfied dependence classes.
  */
  Construct system $Temp$ constraining the $q$th dimension of every embedding function as follows:

  for each unsatisfied dependence class $u \in DU$
    Add constraints so that each entry in dimension $q$
    of all difference vectors of $u$ is non-negative;
    //enable tiling by considering satisfied dependence classes as well
    //permit skewing to enable tiling
  for each satisfied dependence class $s \in DS$
    Add constraints so that each entry in dimension $q$
    of all difference vectors of $s + positive \alpha$
    is non-negative; //skewing later will eliminate -ve entries

  Use Farkas' lemma to convert system $Temp$ into
  a system $L$ constraining unknown embedding coefficients;
  Return $L$; }

ALGORITHM LocalityEnhancement {
    $Q := \text{Set of dimensions of product space};$
    $DU := \text{Set of unsatisfied dependence classes}$
        (initialized to all dependence classes);
    $DS := \text{Set of satisfied dependence classes}$
        (initialized to empty set);
    $RS := \text{Set of reuse classes of the program}$
        (sorted by priority);
    $j := \text{Current dimension in transformed product space}$
        (initialized to 1);
    while ($Q$ is non-empty)
        {for each $q$ in $Q$
            { $L = \text{LegalityConstraints}(q, DU, DS);$  
                if system $L$ has solutions
                { Embedding coefficients for dimension $j =$
                    PromoteReuse($q,L,RS$);
                    Update $DS$ and $DU$;
                    Delete $q$ from $Q$;
                    $j = j + 1$;
                }  
        }
    // No more dimensions $q$ can be added to current band.
    // Start a new band of fully permutable loops.
    $DS := \text{empty set}$;
}
Apply Algorithm DimensionOrdering to the dimensions;
Eliminate redundant dimensions;
Tile permutable dimensions with non-zero \textit{ReusePenalty};
}
ALGORITHM DimensionOrdering

\[ RPO = \{i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_p\} \quad // \text{ReusePenalty order} \]
\[ NRPO = \emptyset \quad // \text{nearby permutation} \]

\[ m = p \quad // \text{number of dimensions left to process} \]
\[ k = 0 \quad // \text{number of dimensions processed} \]

while \( RPO \neq \emptyset \)
{
    for dimension \( j = 1, m \)
    {
        \[ l = i_j \in RPO \]
        Let \( NRPO = \{i_1', i_2', \ldots, i_k'\} \)
        if \( \{i_1', i_2', \ldots, i_k', l\} \) is legal
        \{ \[ NRPO = \{i_1', i_2', \ldots, i_k', l\} \]
        \[ RPO = RPO - \{l\} \]
        \[ m = m - 1 \]
        \[ k = k + 1 \]
        continue while loop
    }
}

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Eliminating redundant dimensions:

\[ \mathcal{P} \text{: a Cartesian space} \]

\[ \mathcal{F} = \{F_1, F_2, \ldots, F_n\} \text{: a set of affine embedding functions} \]

\[ F_k(\vec{v}_k) = G_k \vec{v}_k + g_k. \]

Number of independent dimensions of \( \mathcal{P} = \)

number of independent rows of matrix \( G = [G_1 G_2 \ldots G_n]. \)
Experimental results:

Cholesky factorization on SGI Octane
Jacobi on SGI Octane
Summary

- We have seen a polyhedral framework for imperfectly-parallel loop transformations.

- We can do a reasonable job of locality enhancement in
  - BLAS: inner product, MVM, MMM, triangular solve
  - Cholesky factorization
  - Relaxation codes like Jacobi and Gauss-Seidel

- Accurate tile size determination is a problem. Empirical optimization might be one solution.

- Block-recursive codes: we can generate block-recursive codes from iterative codes using this approach.

- Is product space tractable for large programs? Perhaps we can treat basic blocks as single statements.
• **LU factorization with pivoting:** requires fractal symbolic analysis

• **QR factorization:** not clear what a compiler can do