

How to Write Fast Numerical Code

Spring 2015

Lecture: Spiral (Computer generation of FFT code)

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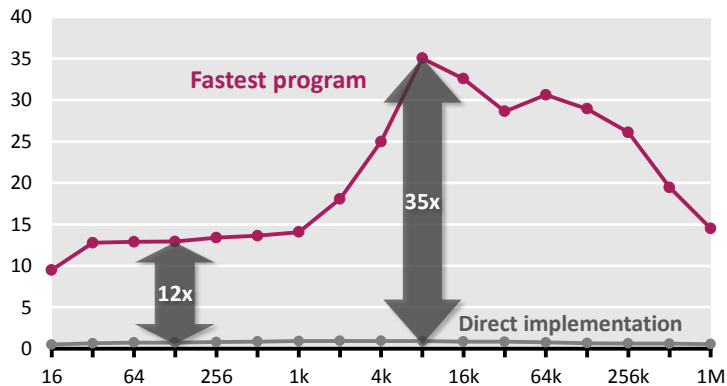


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The Problem: Example DFT

DFT on Intel Core i7 (4 Cores, 2.66 GHz)

Performance [Gflop/s]

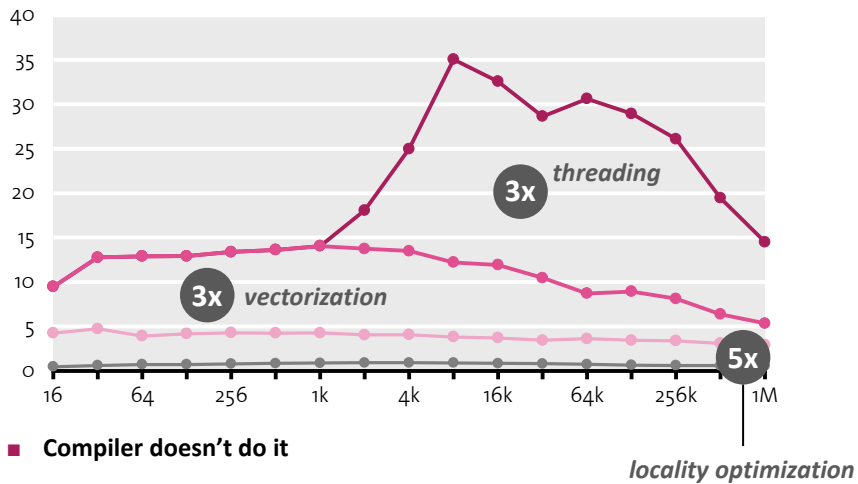


- Same number of operations
- Best compiler

DFT: Analysis

DFT (single precision) on Intel Core i7 (4 cores, 2.66 GHz)

Performance [Gflop/s]



Our Goal:

Computer writes high performance library code

Generate Code



"click"

Select convolutional code
Select a preset code or customize parameters

- custom
- Voyager
- NASA-DSN
- CCSDS/NASA-GSFC
- WiMax
- CDMA IS-95A
- LTE (3GPP - Long Term Evolution)
- UWB (802.15)
- CDMA 2000
- Cassini
- Mars Pathfinder & Stereo

rate / code rate [\(?\)](#)

K constraint length [\(?\)](#)

polynomials polynomials for the code in decimal notation [\(?\)](#)

Select implementation options

frame length unpadded frame length

Vectorization level type of code [\(?\)](#)

DFT IP Cores

parameter	value	range	explanation
Problem specification			
transform size	<input type="text" value="64"/>	4-32768	Number of samples (?)
direction	<input type="text" value="forward"/>		forward or inverse DFT (?)
data type	<input type="text" value="fixed point"/>		fixed or floating point (?)
	<input type="text" value="16"/> bits	4-32 bits	fixed point precision (?)
	<input type="text" value="unscaled"/>		scaling mode (?)
Parameters controlling implementation			
architecture	<input type="text" value="fully streaming"/>		iterative or fully streaming (?)
radix	<input type="text" value="2"/>	2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64	size of DFT basic block (?)
streaming width	<input type="text" value="2"/>	2-64	number of complex words per cycle (?)
data ordering	<input type="text" value="natural in / natural out"/>		natural or digit-reversed data order (?)
BRAM budget	<input type="text" value="1000"/>		maximum # of BRAMs to utilize (-1 for no limit) (?)

Viterbi Decoder

[@ www.spiral.net](http://www.spiral.net)

Possible Approach:

Capturing algorithm knowledge:
Domain-specific languages (DSLs)

Structural optimization:
Rewriting systems

High performance code style:
Compiler

Decision making for choices:
Machine learning

Organization

- *Spiral: Basic system*
- Vectorization
- General input size
- Results
- Final remarks

Algorithms: Example FFT, n = 4

Fast Fourier transform (FFT)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & i & -1 & -i \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -i & -1 & i \end{bmatrix} x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & 1 \\ 1 & \cdot & -1 & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 1 & -1 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 & 1 \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \end{bmatrix} x$$

Representation using matrix algebra

$$\text{DFT}_4 = (\text{DFT}_2 \otimes \text{I}_2) \text{T}_2^4 (\text{I}_2 \otimes \text{DFT}_2) \text{L}_2^4$$

- *SPL (Signal processing language):* Mathematical, declarative, point-free
- Divide-and-conquer algorithms = breakdown rules in SPL

Decomposition Rules (>200 for >40 Transforms)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{DFT}_n &\rightarrow P_{k/2,2m}^\top (\text{DFT}_{2m} \oplus (I_{k/2-1} \otimes C_{2m} \text{rDFT}_{2m}(i/k))) (\text{RDFT}_k^* \otimes I_m), \quad k \text{ even,} \\
 \begin{pmatrix} \text{RDFT}_n^* \\ \text{RDFT}_n^* \\ \text{DHT}_n^* \\ \text{DHT}_n^* \end{pmatrix} &\rightarrow (P_{k/2,m}^\top \otimes I_2) \left(\begin{pmatrix} \text{RDFT}_{2m}^* \\ \text{DHT}_{2m}^* \end{pmatrix} \oplus \left(I_{k/2-1} \otimes D_{2m} \begin{pmatrix} \text{rDFT}_{2m}(i/k) \\ \text{rDHT}_{2m}(i/k) \end{pmatrix} \right) \right) \begin{pmatrix} \text{RDFT}_k^* \\ \text{DHT}_k^* \end{pmatrix} \otimes I_m, \quad k \text{ even,} \\
 \begin{pmatrix} \text{rDFT}_{2m}(u) \\ \text{rDHT}_{2m}(u) \end{pmatrix} &\rightarrow L_2^n \left(I_k \otimes \begin{pmatrix} \text{rDFT}_{2m}(i+u/k) \\ \text{rDHT}_{2m}(i+u/k) \end{pmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \text{rDFT}_{2k}(u) \\ \text{rDHT}_{2k}(u) \end{pmatrix} \otimes I_m, \\
 \text{RDFT-3}_n &\rightarrow (Q_{k/2,m}^\top \otimes I_2) (I_k \otimes \text{rDFT}_{2m}(i+1/2/k)) (\text{RDFT-3}_k \otimes I_m), \quad k \text{ even,} \\
 \text{DCT-2}_n &\rightarrow P_{k/2,2m}^\top (\text{DCT-2}_{2m} K_2^{2m} \oplus (I_{k/2-1} \otimes N_{2m} \text{RDFT-3}_{2m}^\top)) B_n (L_{k/2}^{n/2} \otimes I_2) (I_m \otimes \text{RDFT}_k^*) Q_{m/2,k}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Decomposition rules = Algorithm knowledge in Spiral
 (from ~100 publications)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{DFT}_n &\rightarrow B_n (\text{DFT}_n \oplus \text{DFT}_n) Q_n, \quad n = 4m, \text{gcd}(k,m) = 1 \\
 \text{DCT-3}_n &\rightarrow (I_m \oplus I_m) \otimes (\text{DCT-3}_n(1,n) \oplus \text{DCT-3}_n(3,4)) \\
 &\quad (F_2 \otimes I_m) \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (I_1 \oplus 2I_m) \right], \quad n = 2m \\
 \text{DCT-4}_n &\rightarrow S_n \text{DCT-2}_n \text{diag}_{0 \leq k < n} (1/(2 \cos((2k+1)\pi/4n))) \\
 \text{IMDCT}_{2m} &\rightarrow (I_m \oplus I_m \oplus I_m \oplus I_m) \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes I_m \right) \oplus \left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes I_m \right) J_{2m} \text{DCT-4}_{2m} \\
 \text{WHT}_{2^k} &\rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^k (I_{2^{k-1}+k_i-1} \otimes \text{WHT}_{2^{k_i}} \otimes L_{2^{k_{i+1}+k_i}}), \quad k = k_1 + \dots + k_l \\
 \text{DFT}_2 &\rightarrow F_2 \\
 \text{DCT-2}_2 &\rightarrow \text{diag}(1, 1/\sqrt{2}) F_2 \\
 \text{DCT-4}_2 &\rightarrow J_2 R_{13\pi/8}
 \end{aligned}$$

Combining these rules yields many algorithms for every given transform

SPL to Code

SPL S Pseudo code for $y = Sx$

$A_n B_n$ <code for: $t = Bx$ >
 <code for: $y = At$ >

$I_m \otimes A_n$ for (i=0; i<m; i++)
 <code for:
 $y[i*n:i*n+n-1] = A(x[i*n:i*n+n-1])$ >

$A_m \otimes I_n$ for (i=0; i<n; i++)
 <code for:
 $y[i:n:i+m*n-n] = A(x[i:n:i+m*n-n])$ >

D_n for (i=0; i<n; i++)
 $y[i] = D[i]*x[i];$

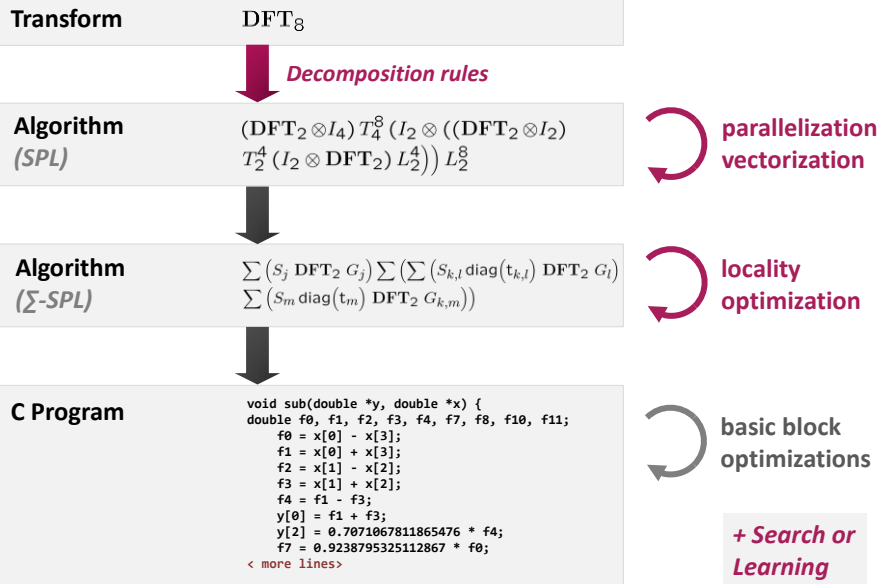
L_k^{km} for (i=0; i<k; i++)
 for (j=0; j<m; j++)
 $y[i*m+j] = x[j*k+i];$

F_2 $y[0] = x[0] + x[1];$
 $y[1] = x[0] - x[1];$

$$I_m \otimes A_n = \begin{bmatrix} A_n & & \\ & \dots & \\ & & A_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Correct code: easy fast code: very difficult

Program Generation in Spiral



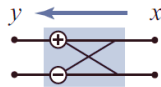
Organization

- Spiral: Basic system
- **Vectorization**
- General input size
- Results
- Final remarks

Example: Vectorization in Spiral

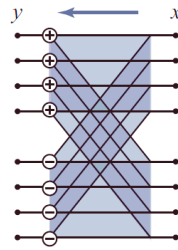
- Relationship SPL expressions \leftrightarrow vectorization?

$$y = \text{DFT}_2 x$$



one addition
one subtraction

$$y = (\text{DFT}_2 \otimes \text{I}_4) x$$



one (4-way) vector addition
one (4-way) vector subtraction

Step 1: Identify “Good” Vector Constructs

- Vector length: ν
- Good (= easily vectorizable) SPL constructs:

$$A \otimes \text{I}_\nu$$

$$\text{L}_\nu^{\nu^2}, \text{L}_2^{2\nu}, \text{L}_\nu^{2\nu} \quad \textit{base cases}$$

SPL expressions recursively built from those

- Idea:** Convert a given SPL expression into a “good” SPL expression through rewriting (structural manipulation)

Step 2: Find Manipulation Rules

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{L}_n^{n\nu} &\rightarrow (\mathbb{I}_{n/\nu} \otimes \mathbb{L}_\nu^{2\nu}) (\mathbb{L}_{n/\nu}^n \otimes \mathbb{I}_\nu) \\
 \mathbb{L}_\nu^{n\nu} &\rightarrow (\mathbb{L}_\nu^n \otimes \mathbb{I}_\nu) (\mathbb{I}_{n/\nu} \otimes \mathbb{L}_\nu^{2\nu}) \\
 \mathbb{L}_m^{mn} &\rightarrow (\mathbb{L}_m^{mn/\nu} \otimes \mathbb{I}_\nu) (\mathbb{I}_{mn/\nu^2} \otimes \mathbb{L}_\nu^{2\nu}) (\mathbb{I}_{n/\nu} \otimes \mathbb{L}_{m/\nu}^m \otimes \mathbb{I}_\nu) \\
 \mathbb{I}_l \otimes \mathbb{L}_n^{kmn} \otimes \mathbb{I}_r &\rightarrow (\mathbb{I}_l \otimes \mathbb{L}_n^{kn} \otimes \mathbb{I}_{mr}) (\mathbb{I}_{kl} \otimes \mathbb{L}_n^{mn} \otimes \mathbb{I}_r) \\
 \mathbb{I}_l \otimes \mathbb{L}_n^{kmn} \otimes \mathbb{I}_r &\rightarrow (\mathbb{I}_l \otimes \mathbb{L}_{kn}^{kmn} \otimes \mathbb{I}_r) (\mathbb{I}_l \otimes \mathbb{L}_{mn}^{kmn} \otimes \mathbb{I}_r) \\
 \mathbb{I}_l \otimes \mathbb{L}_{km}^{kmn} \otimes \mathbb{I}_r &\rightarrow (\mathbb{I}_{kl} \otimes \mathbb{L}_{mn}^{kmn} \otimes \mathbb{I}_r) (\mathbb{I}_l \otimes \mathbb{L}_{km}^{kmn} \otimes \mathbb{I}_{mr}) \\
 \mathbb{I}_l \otimes \mathbb{L}_{km}^{kmn} \otimes \mathbb{I}_r &\rightarrow (\mathbb{I}_l \otimes \mathbb{L}_{km}^{kmn} \otimes \mathbb{I}_r) (\mathbb{I}_{kl} \otimes \mathbb{L}_{mn}^{kmn} \otimes \mathbb{I}_{mr}) \\
 \mathbb{I}_m \otimes A^{n \times n} &\rightarrow \mathbb{L}_\nu^{mn/\nu} (\mathbb{I}_m \otimes A^{n \times n}) \mathbb{L}_\nu^{mn}
 \end{aligned}$$

Manipulation rules = Processor knowledge in Spiral

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\mathbb{I}_m \otimes A^{n \times n}) \mathbb{L}_m^{mn} &\rightarrow (\mathbb{I}_{m/\nu} \otimes \mathbb{L}_\nu^{2\nu} (A^{n \times n} \otimes \mathbb{I}_\nu)) (\mathbb{L}_{m/\nu}^{mn/\nu} \otimes \mathbb{I}_\nu) \\
 \mathbb{L}_m^{mn} (\mathbb{I}_m \otimes A^{n \times n}) &\rightarrow (\mathbb{L}_n^{mn/\nu} \otimes \mathbb{I}_\nu) (\mathbb{I}_{m/\nu} \otimes (A^{n \times n} \otimes \mathbb{I}_\nu) \mathbb{L}_n^{n\nu}) \\
 (\mathbb{I}_k \otimes (\mathbb{I}_m \otimes A^{n \times n}) \mathbb{L}_m^{mn}) \mathbb{L}_k^{kmn} &\rightarrow (\mathbb{L}_k^{km} \otimes \mathbb{I}_n) (\mathbb{I}_m \otimes (\mathbb{I}_k \otimes A^{n \times n}) \mathbb{L}_k^{kn}) (\mathbb{L}_m^{mn} \otimes \mathbb{I}_k) \\
 \mathbb{L}_{mn}^{kmn} (\mathbb{I}_k \otimes \mathbb{L}_n^{mn} (\mathbb{I}_m \otimes A^{n \times n})) &\rightarrow (\mathbb{L}_n^{mn} \otimes \mathbb{I}_k) (\mathbb{I}_m \otimes \mathbb{L}_n^{kn} (\mathbb{I}_k \otimes A^{n \times n})) (\mathbb{L}_m^{km} \otimes \mathbb{I}_n) \\
 \overline{AB} &\rightarrow \overline{A} \overline{B} \\
 \frac{A^{m \times m} \otimes \mathbb{I}_\nu}{\mathbb{I}_m \otimes A^{n \times n}} &\rightarrow \frac{(\mathbb{I}_m \otimes \mathbb{L}_\nu^{2\nu}) (A^{m \times m} \otimes \mathbb{I}_\nu)}{\mathbb{I}_m \otimes A^{n \times n}} (\mathbb{I}_m \otimes \mathbb{L}_\nu^{2\nu}) \\
 \overline{D} &\rightarrow (\mathbb{I}_{n/\nu} \otimes \mathbb{L}_\nu^{2\nu}) \overline{D} (\mathbb{I}_{n/\nu} \otimes \mathbb{L}_\nu^{2\nu}) \\
 \overline{P} &\rightarrow P \otimes \mathbb{I}_2
 \end{aligned}$$

Example

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\overline{\text{DFT}}_{mn}}{\text{vec}(\nu)} &\rightarrow \frac{(\overline{\text{DFT}}_m \otimes \mathbb{I}_n) \overline{\mathbb{T}}_n^{mn} (\mathbb{I}_m \otimes \overline{\text{DFT}}_n) \mathbb{L}_m^{mn}}{\text{vec}(\nu)} \\
 &\dots \\
 &\dots \\
 &\dots \\
 &\rightarrow \frac{(\mathbb{I}_{m/\nu} \otimes \mathbb{L}_\nu^{2\nu}) (\overline{\text{DFT}}_m \otimes \mathbb{I}_n \otimes \mathbb{I}_\nu) \overline{\mathbb{T}}_n^{mn}}{(\mathbb{I}_m \otimes (\mathbb{L}_\nu^{2n} \otimes \mathbb{I}_\nu) (\mathbb{I}_{2n/\nu} \otimes \mathbb{L}_\nu^{2\nu}) (\mathbb{I}_n \otimes \mathbb{L}_\nu^{2\nu} \otimes \mathbb{I}_\nu) (\overline{\text{DFT}}_n \otimes \mathbb{I}_\nu)) (\mathbb{L}_{m/\nu}^{mn} \otimes \mathbb{L}_\nu^{2\nu})}
 \end{aligned}$$

vectorized arithmetic
vectorized data accesses

Automatically Generate Base Case Library

- **Goal:** Given instruction set, generate base cases

$$\nu = 4 : \quad \{ L_2^4, I_2 \otimes L_2^4, L_2^4 \otimes I_2, L_2^8, L_4^8 \}$$

- **Idea:** Instructions as matrices + search

`y = _mm_unpacklo_ps(x0, x1);`

`y = _mm_shuffle_ps(x0, x1, _MM_SHUFFLE(1,2,1,2));`

`y = _mm_shuffle_ps(x0, x1, _MM_SHUFFLE(3,4,3,4));`

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_0 \\ \tilde{x}_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_0 \\ \tilde{x}_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_0 \\ \tilde{x}_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

`y0 = _mm_shuffle_ps(x0, x1, _MM_SHUFFLE(1,2,1,2));`
`y1 = _mm_shuffle_ps(x0, x1, _MM_SHUFFLE(3,4,3,4));`



Same Approach for Different Paradigms

Threading:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DFT}_{\text{sm}(p,\mu)}^{\text{sm}(p,\mu)} &\rightarrow \underbrace{(\text{DFT}_m \otimes I_n)}_{\text{sm}(p,\mu)} \underbrace{T_n^{\text{sm}(p,\mu)}}_{\text{sm}(p,\mu)} \underbrace{(I_m \otimes \text{DFT}_n)}_{\text{sm}(p,\mu)} \underbrace{L_m^{\text{sm}(p,\mu)}}_{\text{sm}(p,\mu)} \\ &\dots \\ &\rightarrow \underbrace{(\text{DFT}_m \otimes I_n)}_{\text{sm}(p,\mu)} \underbrace{T_n^{\text{sm}(p,\mu)}}_{\text{sm}(p,\mu)} \underbrace{(I_m \otimes \text{DFT}_n)}_{\text{sm}(p,\mu)} \underbrace{L_m^{\text{sm}(p,\mu)}}_{\text{sm}(p,\mu)} \\ &\dots \\ &\rightarrow \left((L_m^{\text{sm}(p,\mu)} \otimes I_{n/p}) \otimes_{\mu} I_p \right) \left(I_p \otimes (\text{DFT}_m \otimes I_{n/p}) \right) \left((L_m^{\text{sm}(p,\mu)} \otimes I_{n/p}) \otimes_{\mu} I_p \right) \\ &\quad \left(\bigoplus_{i=0}^{p-1} T_n^{\text{sm}(p,\mu)} \right) \left(I_p \otimes (I_{n/p} \otimes \text{DFT}_n) \right) \left(I_p \otimes (L_m^{\text{sm}(p,\mu)} \otimes I_{n/p}) \right) \left((L_m^{\text{sm}(p,\mu)} \otimes I_{n/p}) \otimes_{\mu} I_p \right) \end{aligned}$$

Vectorization:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DFT}_{\text{vec}(r)}^{\text{vec}(r)} &\rightarrow \underbrace{(\text{DFT}_m \otimes I_n)}_{\text{vec}(r)} \underbrace{T_n^{\text{vec}(r)}}_{\text{vec}(r)} \underbrace{(I_m \otimes \text{DFT}_n)}_{\text{vec}(r)} \underbrace{L_m^{\text{vec}(r)}}_{\text{vec}(r)} \\ &\dots \\ &\rightarrow \underbrace{(\text{DFT}_m \otimes I_n)}_{\text{vec}(r)} \underbrace{T_n^{\text{vec}(r)}}_{\text{vec}(r)} \underbrace{(I_m \otimes \text{DFT}_n)}_{\text{vec}(r)} \underbrace{L_m^{\text{vec}(r)}}_{\text{vec}(r)} \\ &\dots \\ &\rightarrow (I_{m/p} \otimes L_2^{2r}) \underbrace{(\text{DFT}_m \otimes I_{n/p})}_{\text{vec}(r)} \underbrace{(I_m \otimes \text{DFT}_n)}_{\text{vec}(r)} \\ &\quad \left(I_{n/p} \otimes (L_2^{2r} \otimes I_n) \right) \left(I_{n/p} \otimes (L_2^{2r} \otimes I_n) \right) \left(L_2^{2r} \otimes I_n \right) \left(\text{DFT}_m \otimes I_n \right) \\ &\quad \left((L_m^{\text{sm}(p,\mu)} \otimes I_2) \otimes_{\mu} I_p \right) \end{aligned}$$

GPUs:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DFT}_{\text{gpu}(t,c)}^{\text{gpu}(t,c)} &\rightarrow \underbrace{\left(\prod_{i=0}^{k-1} L_i^t (I_{k-1} \otimes \text{DFT}_r) \right)}_{\text{gpu}(t,c)} \underbrace{\left(L_{k-1}^t (I_k \otimes T_{k-1}^t) \right)}_{\text{vec}(c)} \underbrace{R_k^t}_{\text{vec}(c)} \\ &\dots \\ &\rightarrow \left(\prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (L_i^{t/2} \otimes I_2) \right) \underbrace{(I_{k-1/2} \otimes \text{DFT}_r)}_{\text{shd}(t,c)} \underbrace{(L_2^t)}_{\text{shd}(t,c)} \underbrace{T_k^t}_{\text{shd}(t,c)} \\ &\quad \left(L_i^{t/2} \otimes I_2 \right) \left(I_{k-1/2} \otimes \text{DFT}_r \right) \underbrace{(R_k^{t-1} \otimes I_r)}_{\text{shd}(t,c)} \end{aligned}$$

Verilog for FPGAs:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DFT}_{\text{stream}(r)}^{\text{stream}(r)} &\rightarrow \underbrace{\left(\prod_{i=0}^{k-1} L_i^t (I_{k-1} \otimes \text{DFT}_r) \right)}_{\text{stream}(r)} \underbrace{\left(L_{k-1}^t (I_k \otimes T_{k-1}^t) \right)}_{\text{stream}(r)} \underbrace{R_k^t}_{\text{stream}(r)} \\ &\dots \\ &\rightarrow \underbrace{\left(\prod_{i=0}^{k-1} L_i^t \right)}_{\text{stream}(r)} \underbrace{\left(I_{k-1} \otimes \text{DFT}_r \right)}_{\text{stream}(r)} \underbrace{\left(L_{k-1}^t (I_k \otimes T_{k-1}^t) \right)}_{\text{stream}(r)} \underbrace{R_k^t}_{\text{stream}(r)} \\ &\dots \\ &\rightarrow \underbrace{\left(\prod_{i=0}^{k-1} L_i^t \right)}_{\text{stream}(r)} \underbrace{\left(I_{k-1} \otimes (I_{r-1} \otimes \text{DFT}_r) \right)}_{\text{stream}(r)} \underbrace{T_k^t}_{\text{stream}(r)} \underbrace{R_k^t}_{\text{stream}(r)} \end{aligned}$$

- Rigorous, correct by construction
- Overcomes compiler limitations

Organization

- Spiral: Basic system
- Vectorization
- *General input size*
- Results
- Final remarks

Challenge: General Size Libraries

So far:

Code specialized to fixed input size

```
DFT_384(x, y) {  
  ...  
  for(i = ...) {  
    t[2i] = x[2i] + x[2i+1]  
    t[2i+1] = x[2i] - x[2i+1]  
  }  
  ...  
}
```

- Algorithm fixed
- Nonrecursive code

Challenge:

Library for general input size

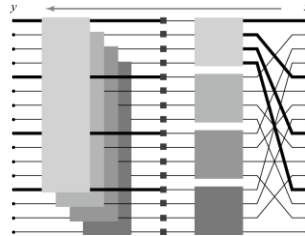
```
DFT(n, x, y) {  
  ...  
  for(i = ...) {  
    DFT_strided(m, x+mi, y+i, 1, k)  
  }  
  ...  
}
```

- Algorithm cannot be fixed
- Recursive code
- Creates many challenges

Challenge: Recursion Steps

- Cooley-Tukey FFT

$$y = (\text{DFT}_k \otimes I_m) T_m^{km} (I_k \otimes \text{DFT}_m) L_k^{km} x$$



- Implementation that increases locality (e.g., FFTW 2.x)

```
void DFT(int n, cpx *y, cpx *x) {
    int k = choose_dft_radix(n);

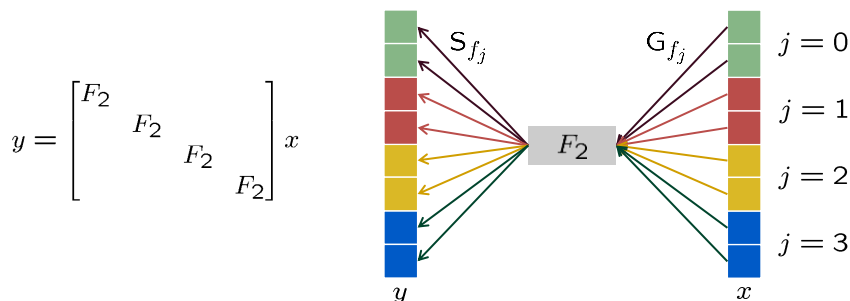
    for (int i=0; i < k; ++i)
        DFTrec(m, y + m*i, x + i, k, 1);
    for (int j=0; j < m; ++j)
        DFTscaled(k, y + j, t[j], m);
}
```

Σ -SPL : Basic Idea

- Four additional matrix constructs: Σ , G , S , Perm
 - Σ (sum) explicit loop
 - G_f (gather) load data with index mapping f
 - S_f (scatter) store data with index mapping f
 - Perm_f permute data with the index mapping f

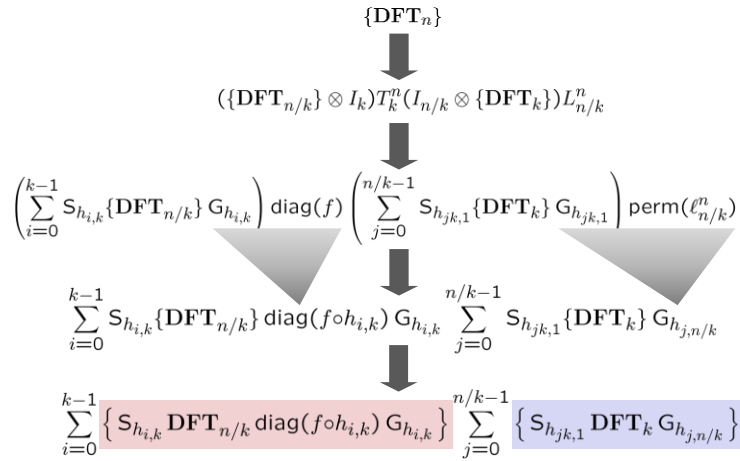
- Σ -SPL formulas = matrix factorizations ³

Example: $y = (I_4 \otimes F_2)x \rightarrow y = \sum_{j=0}^3 S_{f_j} F_2 G_{f_j} x$



Find Recursion Step Closure

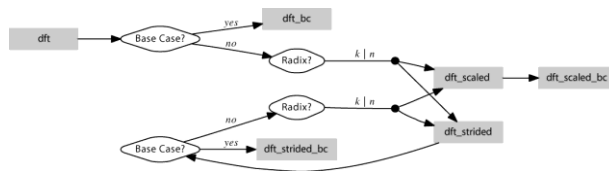
Voronenko, 2008



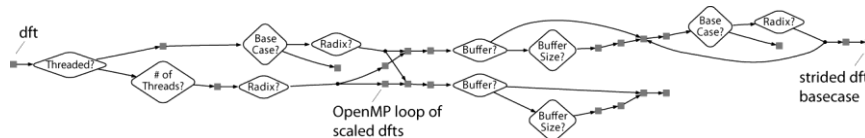
Repeat until closure

Recursion Step Closure: Examples

DFT: scalar code



DFT: full-fledged (vectorized and parallel code)



Summary: Complete Automation for Transforms

- **Memory hierarchy optimization**
Rewriting and search for algorithm selection
Rewriting for loop optimizations

- **Vectorization**
Rewriting

- **Parallelization**
Rewriting

fixed input size code

- **Derivation of library structure**

Rewriting
Other methods

general input size library

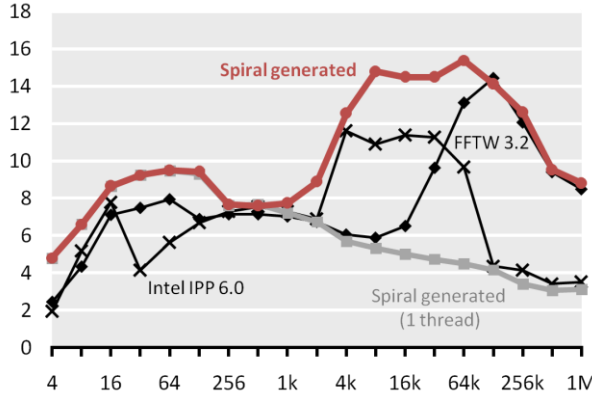
Organization

- Spiral: Basic system
- Vectorization
- General input size
- **Results**
- Final remarks

DFT on Intel Multicore

Complex DFT (Intel Core i7, 2.66 GHz, 4 cores)

Performance [Gflop/s] vs. input size



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{DFT}_n &\rightarrow (\text{DFT}_k \otimes I_m) T_m^n(I_k \otimes \text{DFT}_m) L_k^n \\
 \text{DFT}_n &\rightarrow P_{k/2,2m}^\top (\text{DFT}_{2m} \oplus (I_{k/2-1} \otimes_i C_{2m} \text{rDFT}_{2m}(i/k))) (\text{RDFT}_k \otimes I_m) \\
 \text{RDFT}_n &\rightarrow (P_{k/2,2m} \otimes I_2) (\text{RDFT}_{2m} \oplus (I_{k/2-1} \otimes_i D_{2m} \text{rDFT}_{2m}(i/k))) (\text{RDFT}_k \otimes I_m) \\
 \text{rDFT}_{2n}(u) &\rightarrow L_{2n}^{2n}(I_k \otimes_i \text{rDFT}_{2m}((i+u)/k)) (\text{rDFT}_{2k}(u) \otimes I_m)
 \end{aligned}$$

→ **5MB vectorized, threaded, general-size, adaptive library**
Spiral

Generating 100s of FFTWs

PhD thesis Voronenko, 2009

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{DFT}_n &\rightarrow P_{k/2,2m}^\top (\text{DFT}_{2m} \oplus (I_{k/2-1} \otimes_i C_{2m} \text{rDFT}_{2m}(i/k))) (\text{RDFT}_k' \otimes I_m), \quad k \text{ even,} \\
 \begin{pmatrix} \text{RDFT}_n \\ \text{RDFT}_n' \\ \text{DHT}_n \\ \text{DHT}_n' \end{pmatrix} &\rightarrow (P_{k/2,2m}^\top \otimes I_2) \begin{pmatrix} \text{RDFT}_{2m} \\ \text{RDFT}_{2m}' \\ \text{DHT}_{2m} \\ \text{DHT}_{2m}' \end{pmatrix} \oplus \left(I_{k/2-1} \otimes_i D_{2m} \begin{pmatrix} \text{rDFT}_{2m}(i/k) \\ \text{rDFT}_{2m}'(i/k) \\ \text{rDHT}_{2m}(i/k) \\ \text{rDHT}_{2m}'(i/k) \end{pmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \text{RDFT}_k' \\ \text{RDFT}_k \\ \text{DHT}_k' \\ \text{DHT}_k \end{pmatrix} \otimes I_m, \quad k \text{ even,} \\
 \begin{pmatrix} \text{rDFT}_{2n}(u) \\ \text{rDHT}_{2n}(u) \end{pmatrix} &\rightarrow L_{2n}^{2n} \left(I_k \otimes_i \begin{pmatrix} \text{rDFT}_{2m}((i+u)/k) \\ \text{rDHT}_{2m}((i+u)/k) \end{pmatrix} \right) \left(\begin{pmatrix} \text{rDFT}_{2k}(u) \\ \text{rDHT}_{2k}(u) \end{pmatrix} \otimes I_m \right), \\
 \text{RDFT-3n} &\rightarrow (Q_{k/2,2m}^\top \otimes I_2) (I_k \otimes_i \text{rDFT}_{2m}(i + 1/2/k)) (\text{RDFT-3k} \otimes I_m), \quad k \text{ even,} \\
 \text{DCT-2n} &\rightarrow P_{k/2,2m}^\top (\text{DCT-2}_{2m} K_{2m}^{2m} \oplus (I_{k/2-1} \otimes N_{2m} \text{RDFT-3}_{2m}^\top)) B_n(L_{k/2}^{n/2} \otimes I_2) (I_m \otimes \text{RDFT}_k') Q_{m/2,k} \\
 \text{DCT-3n} &\rightarrow \text{DCT-2}_{n,1}^\top, \\
 \text{DCT-4n} &\rightarrow Q_{k/2,2m}^\top (I_{k/2} \otimes N_{2m} \text{RDFT-3}_{2m}^\top) B_n(L_{k/2}^{n/2} \otimes I_2) (I_m \otimes \text{RDFT-3k}) Q_{m/2,k} \\
 \text{DFT}_n &\rightarrow (\text{DFT}_k \otimes I_m) T_m^n(I_k \otimes \text{DFT}_m) L_k^n, \quad n = km \\
 \text{DFT}_n &\rightarrow P_n(\text{DFT}_k \otimes \text{DFT}_m) Q_n, \quad n = km, \text{gcd}(k, m) = 1 \\
 \text{DFT}_p &\rightarrow R_p^\top (I_1 \oplus \text{DFT}_{p-1}) D_p (I_1 \oplus \text{DFT}_{p-1}) R_p, \quad p \text{ prime} \\
 \text{DCT-3n} &\rightarrow (I_m \oplus J_m) L_m^n (\text{DCT-3}_m(1/4) \oplus \text{DCT-3}_m(3/4)) \\
 &\quad \cdot (F_2 \otimes I_m) \begin{bmatrix} I_m & 0 \oplus -J_{m-1} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(I_1 \oplus 2I_m) & \end{bmatrix}, \quad n = 2m \\
 \text{DCT-4n} &\rightarrow S_n \text{DCT-2}_n \text{diag}_{0 \leq k < n} (1/(2 \cos((2k+1)\pi/4n))) \\
 \text{IMDCT}_{2m} &\rightarrow (J_m \oplus I_m \oplus I_m \oplus J_m) \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes I_m \right) \oplus \left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes I_m \right) J_{2m} \text{DCT-4}_{2m} \\
 \text{WHT}_{2k} &\rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^t (I_{2^{k_1+\dots+k_{i-1}}} \otimes \text{WHT}_{2^{k_i}} \otimes I_{2^{k_{i+1}+\dots+k_i}}), \quad k = k_1 + \dots + k_t \\
 \text{DFT}_2 &\rightarrow F_2 \\
 \text{DCT-2}_2 &\rightarrow \text{diag}(1, 1/\sqrt{2}) F_2 \\
 \text{DCT-4}_2 &\rightarrow J_2 R_{13\pi/8}
 \end{aligned}$$

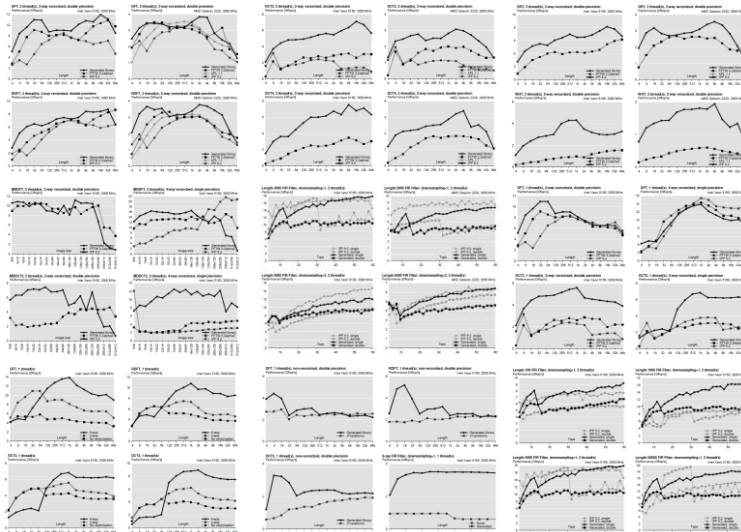
Generating 100s of FFTWs

PhD thesis Voronenko, 2009

Transform	Code size	
	non-parallelized	parallelized
<i>no vectorization</i>		
DFT	13.1 KLOC / 0.59 MB	10.3 KLOC / 0.45 MB
RDFT	8.5 KLOC / 0.36 MB	8.8 KLOC / 0.39 MB
DHT	9.1 KLOC / 0.40 MB	9.4 KLOC / 0.39 MB
DCT-2	12.0 KLOC / 0.55 MB	12.4 KLOC / 0.57 MB
DCT-3	12.0 KLOC / 0.56 MB	12.3 KLOC / 0.59 MB
DCT-4	6.8 KLOC / 0.33 MB	7.1 KLOC / 0.35 MB
WHT	5.6 KLOC / 0.21 MB	—
<i>2-way vectorization</i>		
DFT	14.8 KLOC / 0.73 MB	15.0 KLOC / 0.74 MB
RDFT	15.6 KLOC / 0.76 MB	16.0 KLOC / 0.81 MB
scaled RDFT	16.0 KLOC / 0.78 MB	—
DHT	16.9 KLOC / 0.83 MB	17.2 KLOC / 0.87 MB
DCT-2	20.7 KLOC / 1.10 MB	21.0 KLOC / 1.09 MB
DCT-3	27.9 KLOC / 1.56 MB	28.2 KLOC / 1.59 MB
DCT-4	7.8 KLOC / 0.47 MB	8.1 KLOC / 0.50 MB
WHT	6.9 KLOC / 0.32 MB	5.8 KLOC / 0.26 MB
FIR Filter	167 KLOC / 7.75 MB	120 KLOC / 5.12 MB
Downsampled FIR Filter	100 KLOC / 4.2 MB	68 KLOC / 2.76 MB
<i>4-way vectorization</i>		
DFT	17.9 KLOC / 1.09 MB	18.2 KLOC / 1.11 MB
RDFT	16.2 KLOC / 0.86 MB	16.5 KLOC / 0.91 MB
scaled RDFT	16.5 KLOC / 0.88 MB	—
DHT	17.9 KLOC / 1.02 MB	18.3 KLOC / 1.04 MB
DCT-2	23.3 KLOC / 1.50 MB	23.6 KLOC / 1.53 MB
DCT-3	32.0 KLOC / 2.17 MB	32.3 KLOC / 2.20 MB
DCT-4	8.3 KLOC / 0.63 MB	8.6 KLOC / 0.66 MB
WHT	8.5 KLOC / 0.53 MB	6.9 KLOC / 0.4 MB
2D DFT	20.6 KLOC / 1.32 MB	20.8 KLOC / 1.33 MB
2D DCT-2	27.0 KLOC / 2.1 MB	27.2 KLOC / 2.11 MB
FIR Filter	109 KLOC / 5.69 MB	74 KLOC / 3.44 MB
Downsampled FIR Filter	151 KLOC / 7.7 MB	92 KLOC / 4.61 MB

Generating 100s of FFTWs

PhD thesis Voronenko, 2009



Computer generated Functions for Intel IPP 6.0



3984 C functions
1M lines of code

Transforms: DFT (fwd+inv), RDFT (fwd+inv), DCT2, DCT3, DCT4, DHT, WHT
Sizes: 2-64 (DFT, RDFT, DHT); 2-powers (DCTs, WHT)
Precision: single, double
Data type: scalar, SSE, AVX (DFT, DCT), LRB (DFT)

Computer generated

Results: SpiralGen Inc.

Very Large Scale: BG/P

HPC Challenge Global FFT on BlueGene/P

[Gflop/s]

10000

1000

100

10

1NC

4NC

16NC

2R

4R

8R

16R

32R

BlueGene/P node cards and racks

theoretical peak

Spiral-generated

UPC coalesced transpose

6.4 Tflop/s

32 racks
= 32K node cards
= 128K cores

2010 HPC Challenge Class I Award, Almasi et al.

Organization

- Spiral: Basic system
- Vectorization
- General input size
- Results
- *Final remarks*

Spiral: Summary

- **Spiral:**
Successful approach to automating the development of computing software

Commercial proof-of-concept



- **Key ideas:**
Algorithm knowledge:
Domain specific symbolic representation
Platform knowledge:
Tagged rewrite rules, SIMD specification

DFT₆₄



```
void dft64(float *Y, float *X) {
    _mm512 U912, U913, U914, U915, ...
    _mm512 *a2153, *a2155;
    a2153 = ((*_mm512 *I) X); a1107 = *(a2153);
    a1108 = *((a2153 + 4)); t1323 = _mm512_add_ps(a1107, a1108);
    t1304 = _mm512_sub_ps(t1107, a1108);
    Many more lines
    U916 = _mm512_wisupcoov_r32(I);
    a1121 = _mm512_mask031_pi(_mm512_mul_ps(_mm512_mask_or_pi(
        _mm512_sqr_1to16_ps(0.70710678118654757).0xAAAA, a2154, U926), t1341);
        _mm512_mask_sub_ps(_mm512_sqr_1to16_ps(0.70710678118654757), ...),
        _mm512_wisupcoov_r32(t1341), _MM_SWI_REG_CDAB));
    U927 = _mm512_wisupcoov_r32
    Many more lines
}
```

$$DFT_4 \rightarrow (DFT_2 \otimes I_2) T_2^4 (I_2 \otimes DFT_2) L_2^4$$

$$\frac{I_m \otimes A_n}{\text{sm}(p, \mu)} \rightarrow I_p \otimes \left(I_{m/p} \otimes A_n \right)$$