Boise State University ScholarWorks

2021 Undergraduate Research Showcase

Undergraduate Research and Scholarship Showcases

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Optimizing Scientific Computations with the Sparse Polyhedral Framework

Anna Rift *Boise State University*

Optimizing Scientific Computations with the Sparse Polyhedral Framework

Anna Rift Advisor: Dr. Catherine Olschanowsky

1. Problem Statement

- Scientific applications are computationally intensive, requiring expensive HPC resources
- optimizing scientific applications requires a balance of Performance, Productivity, and Portability

2. Motivation

Speedup of executor transformed for wavefront parallelism vs. library serial code.



I. Chol - Incomplete Cholesky L. Chol - Left Cholesky

3. The Polyhedral Model

Source: <u>Mahdi et. al.</u>

- Represents the iteration of each statement of a computation in a loop nest as lattice points in a polyhedron
- Only supports affine data accesses -- does not work for sparse computations











 $\{[i,k]: i \ge 0 \&\& i < N \&\& k \ge index(i) \&\& k < index(i+1)\}$

4. Sparse Data

This colorful image is a Computational Fluid Dynamics simulation of a full-scale UH-60A rotor from a Black Hawk helicopter in the giant 40-by 80-Foot Wind Tunnel at NASA Ames Research Center in Moffett Field, California. Colors represent pressure – red is high pressure and blue is low pressure.

5. Sparse Polyhedral Framework (SPF)

Extends the polyhedral model Provides a mathematical framework for representing and transforming irregular computations (uninterpreted functions) □ Suitable for **non-affine** loop bounds present in irregular applications

for (i = 0; i < N; i++) for (k = index[i]; k < index[i + 1]; k++)</pre> product[i] += A[k] * x[col[k]];

7. spf-ie

- Can be thought of as the compiler frontend of the project
- Extracts SPF representation of original source code, entering it into the Computation IR
- Implemented as a Clang tool that recursively traverses the abstract syntax tree
- Enforces polyhedral model restrictions on code (no goto statements, etc.)

6. Optimization Overview

original C code

8. Intermediate Representation **9. Future Development** Computation need to write more Statement list transformations Algorithmically manipulating data layout to meet execution requirements □ Inlining computations that call others Statement sparse format to another Original Source Code product[i] += A[k] * x[col[k]]; Iteration space **10. Acknowledgements** $\{[i,k]:i \ge 0 \&\& i \le N \&\& k \ge index(i) \&\&$ k<index(i+1)}</pre> CHiLL-I/E: Ravi Shankar and Tobi Popoola **Execution Schedule** {[i,k]->[0,i,0,k,0]} Computing Cluster). Boise, ID: Boise State Data Reads University. DOI: <u>10.18122/B2S41H</u> product: {[i,k]->[i]} A: {[i,k]->[k]} col: {[i,k]->[k]} x: {[i, k]->[_rVar0]: _rVar0=col(k) } **11. Collaborators** Data Writes product: {[i,k]->[i]} UNIVERSITY THE UNIVERSIT **OF ARIZONA** of UTAH









BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING Department of Computer Science

- Currently only have an identity transformation,
- Synthesize IR to facilitate conversion from one

Boise State's Research Computing Department. 2017. R2: Dell HPC Intel E5v4 (High Performance



