185.190
Effiziente Programme

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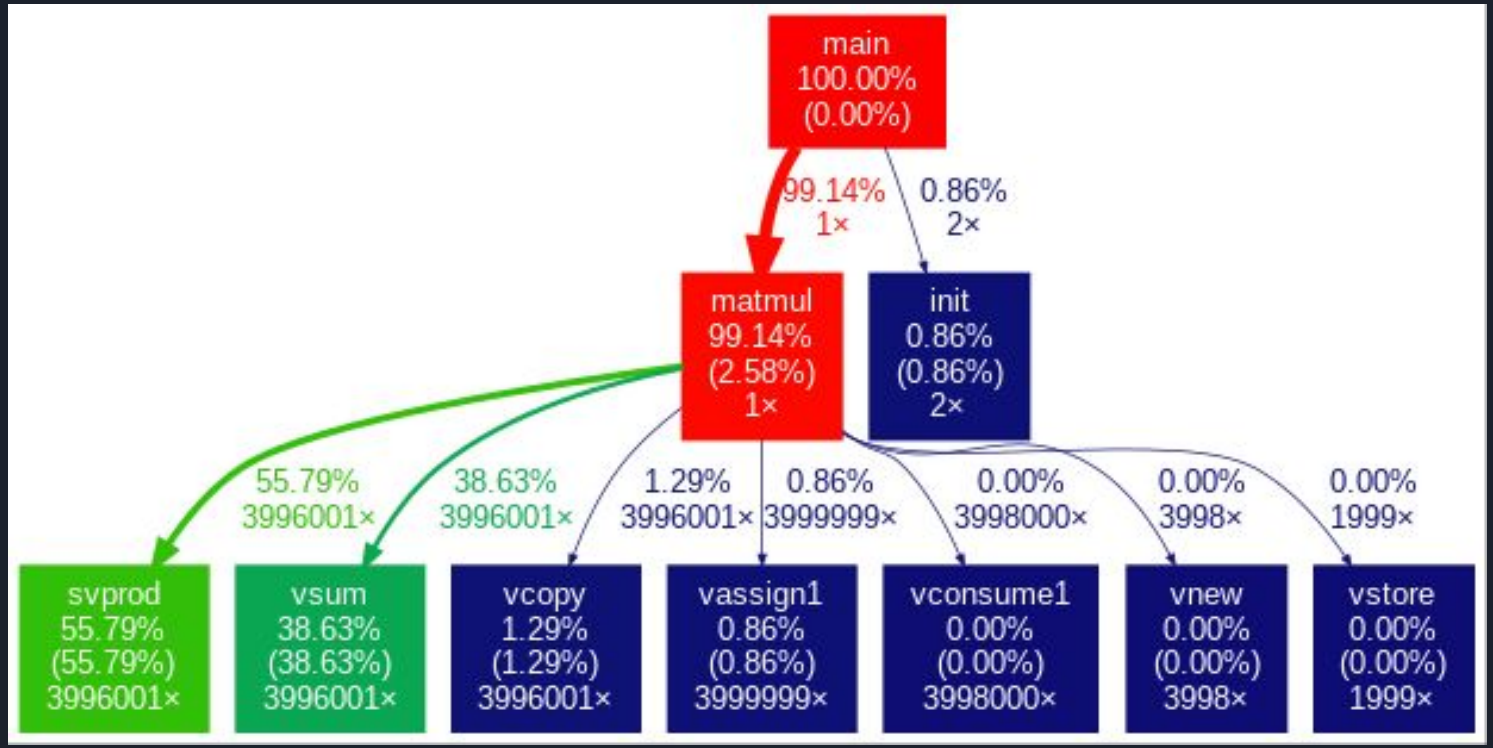
Aufgabenstellung

- Vektor Library
  - Vektor-(Punkt-)Summe U .+ V
  - Vektor-(Punkt-)Produkt U .* V
  - Vektor-Skalar-Produk V * s
- Werte Semantik
- Interface und Verhalten vorgegeben
- Optimierungen nur innerhalb der Library

Baseline

Metrik	Absolut	Relative
Cycles	1.790.767.358	100%
Instructions	4.571.583.802	100%

```
01. void matmul(double a[], double b[], double c[], size_t m, size_t n, size_t p)
02. {
03.   size_t i,k;
04.   Vector *vb, *vc;
05.   vb = calloc(m,sizeof(Vector *));
06.   for (i=0; i<m; i++) {
07.     vassign(vb[i], vnew(&b[i*p],p));
08.   }
09.   vc = calloc(n,sizeof(Vector *));
10.   memset(c,0,p*sizeof(double));
11.   for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
12.     vassign(vc[i], vnew(c,p));
13.   }
14.   for (i=0; i<n; i++)
15.     for (k=0; k<m; k++)
16.       vassign(vc[i],vsum(vconsume(vc[i]),svprod(a[i*m+k],vcopy(vb[k]))));
17.   for (i=0; i<n; i++)
18.     vstore(c+i*p, p, vconsume(vc[i]));
19. }
```


main
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matmul
99.14%
(2.58%)
1×
init
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svprod
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3996001×
vsum
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vcopy
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vassign1
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(0.86%)
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vconsume1
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(0.00%)
3998000×
vnew
0.00%
(0.00%)
3998×
vstore
0.00%
(0.00%)
1999×

Optimization?

- Nur Library modifizieren erlaubt
  - -> keine Datenumordnung
- Kompiliert bereits mit -03 -mavx
  - -> kaum Assembly Optimierungen möglich
  - -> Gewinn “minimal” (Compiler 1 : Mensch 0)

Optimization ...?

- Veränderung des Programmablaufs
  - Lazy Evaluation
    - Ermöglicht Datenumordnung
    - Ermöglicht Wiederverwendung
    - Ermöglicht Situationsspezifische Optimierung
- Optimierungen des Speichermanagements

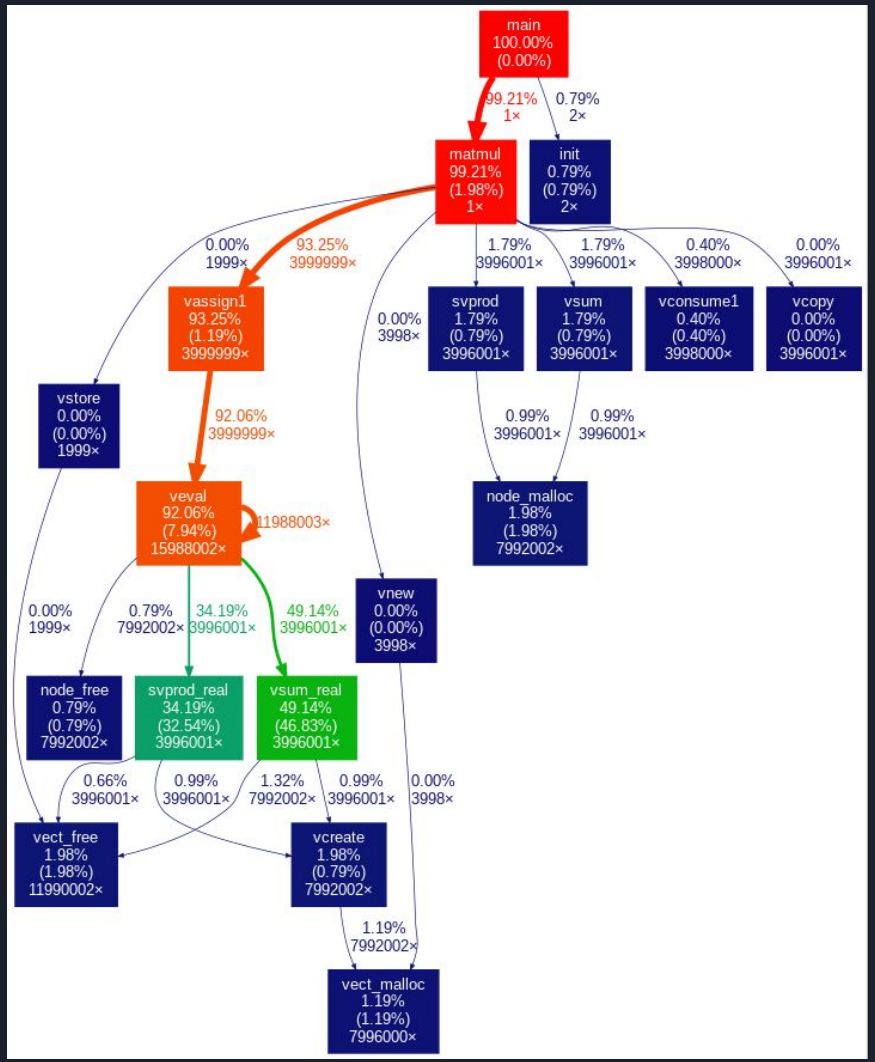
Lazy Evaluation

```
01. enum operand_t {
02.   OP_FAIL=0,
03.   OP_VECT,
04.   OP_VSUM,
05.   OP_VPROD,
06.   OP_SVPROD
07. };
08.
09. struct vect_private {
10.   size_t n;              //vector elemets in d[]
11.   size_t memsize;        //malloced memsize
12.   size_t references;     //reference counter
13.   size_t size_t_pad[1]; //padding to 32
14.   enum operand_t op;     //information type identifier
15.   enum operand_t operand_t_pad[7]; //padding to 32
16.   struct vect_private* a;   //vector operand a
17.   struct vect_private* b;   //vector operand b
18.   struct vect_private* vect_private_ptr_pad[2]; //padding to 32 byte
19.   double c;              //scalar operand c
20.   double double_pad[3]; //padding to 32 byte
21.   double d[4];           //vector data
22. } __attribute__((aligned(32)));
```

Lazy Evaluation

Metrik	Absolut	Relative
Cycles	6.918.121.173	386,3%
Instructions	14.822.838.134	324,2%

```
01.  static VPriv vcopy_real(Vector v);
02.  static VPriv vsum_real(VPriv v1, VPriv v2);
03.  static VPriv vprod_real(VPriv v1, VPriv v2);
04.  static VPriv svprod_real(double d, VPriv v1);
05.  static VPriv vcreate(size_t n);
06.  static VPriv veval(VPriv v);
07.  static inline struct vect_private* vect_malloc(size_t n);
08.  static inline void vect_free(struct vect_private* p);
09.  static inline struct vect_private* node_malloc(void);
10.  static inline void node_free(struct vect_private* p);
```



But why the <insert swearword> did we do this?

Math.

Vc = Vb * d; (load d, load Vb, *, store Vc)
Va = Vc + Va; (load Va, load Vc, +, store Va)

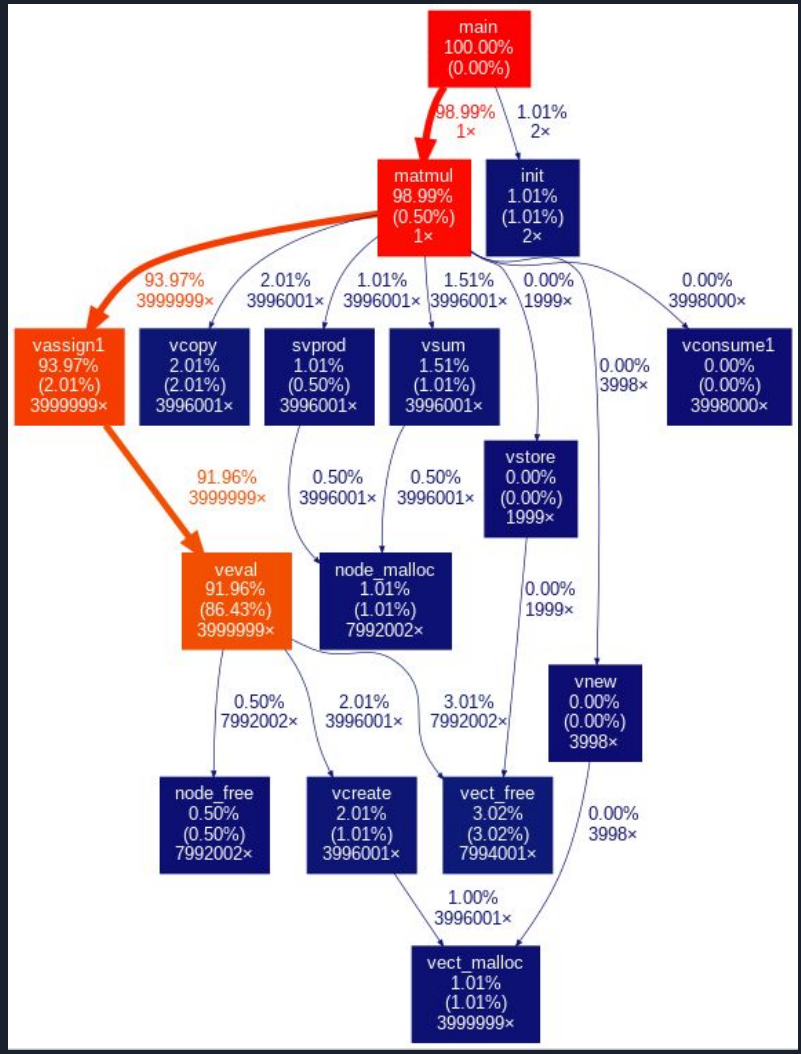
Vc = Vc + Vb * c (load Vc, load Vb, load c, *, + store Vc)
-> weniger Instruktionen, weniger Speicherzugriff

```
01. //Aus main.c, Vc = Vc + Vb * c
02. vassign(vc[i],vsum(vconsume(vc[i]),svprod(a[i*m+k],vcopy(vb[k]))));
```

Situational Optimization

Metrik	Absolut	Relative
Cycles	3.501.391.479	195,5%
Instructions	7.975.040.428	174,4%

```
01.  if (v->op==OP_VSUM
02.  && v->a->op==OP_VECT
03.  && v->b->op==OP_SVPROD
04.  && v->b->a->op==OP_VECT) {
05.      //Va = Va+Vb*d
06.  }
```



OK, richtige Richtung, Lets see ...

```
Performance Counters:
==== vect_malloc(): ====
        vect_malloc(): called: 3999999
                vect_malloc(): served from stack: 0
                vect_malloc(): true malloc: 0
==== vect_free(): ====
        vect_free(): called: 7994001
                vect_free(): zero references: 3998000
                        vect_free(): deliverd to stack: 0
                        vect_free(): true free: 0
==== node_malloc(): ====
        node_malloc(): called: 7992002
                node_malloc(): served from stack: 0
                node_malloc(): true malloc: 0
==== node_free(): ====
        node_free(): called: 7992002
                node_free(): zero references: 0
                        node_free(): deliverd to stack: 0
                        node_free(): true free: 7992002
```

malloc free malloc free malloc free malloc free malloc free malloc free malloc free ...

- Analyse:
  - vcopy allokiert Speicher …
  - … für einzelnen Funktionsaufruf
  - Viele syscalls
- Erkenntnis:
  - kurzlebiger Speicher
  - ähnlicher oder identer Größe
  - 2 Arten (Nodes, Vectors)
- Memory Reuse!

```
01. #define NODE_STACK_MAX (4096)
02. struct vect_private* node_stack[NODE_STACK_MAX];
03. struct vect_private** node_stack_ptr = node_stack;
04.
05. static inline struct vect_private* node_malloc(void) {
06.   DBG(pc_node_malloc++;)
07.   struct vect_private* p;
08.   if (node_stack_ptr>node_stack) {
09.     DBG(pc_node_malloc_stack++;)
10.     node_stack_ptr--;
11.     p=*node_stack_ptr;
12.   } else {
13.     DBG(pc_node_malloc_nostack++;)
14.     p = malloc(sizeof(struct vect_private));
15.     p->memsize=sizeof(struct vect_private);
16.   }
17.   p->references=1;
18.   return p;
19. }
20.
```

```
21. static inline void node_free(struct vect_private* p) {
22.   DBG(pc_node_free++;)
23.   p->references--;
24.   if (p->references==0) {
25.     DBG(pc_node_free_zeroref++;)
26.     if (node_stack_ptr-node_stack<NODE_STACK_MAX) {
27.       DBG(pc_node_free_stack++;)
28.       *node_stack_ptr=p;
29.       node_stack_ptr++;
30.     } else {
31.       DBG(pc_node_free_nostack++;)
32.       free(p);
33.     }
34.   }
35. }
```

Stacked.

```
Performance Counters:
==== vect_malloc(): ====
        vect_malloc(): called: 3999999
                vect_malloc(): served from stack: 3996000
                vect_malloc(): true malloc: 3999
==== vect_free(): ====
        vect_free(): called: 7994001
                vect_free(): zero references: 3998000
                        vect_free(): deliverd to stack: 3998000
                        vect_free(): true free: 0
==== node_malloc(): ====
        node_malloc(): called: 7992002
                node_malloc(): served from stack: 7992000
                node_malloc(): true malloc: 2
==== node_free(): ====
        node_free(): called: 7992002
                node_free(): zero references: 7992002
                        node_free(): deliverd to stack: 7992002
                        node_free(): true free: 0
```

Memory Stacks

Vector Stack		
Metrik	Absolut	Relative
Cycles	1.930.073.190	107,8%
Instructions	4.330.685.118	94,7%

Node Stack		
Metrik	Absolut	Relative
Cycles	2.122.996.398	118,6%
Instructions	4.645.897.212	101,6%

Vector & Node Stacks		
Metrik	Absolut	Relative
Cycles	868.780.341	48,5%
Instructions	1.613.760.109	35,3%

What now?

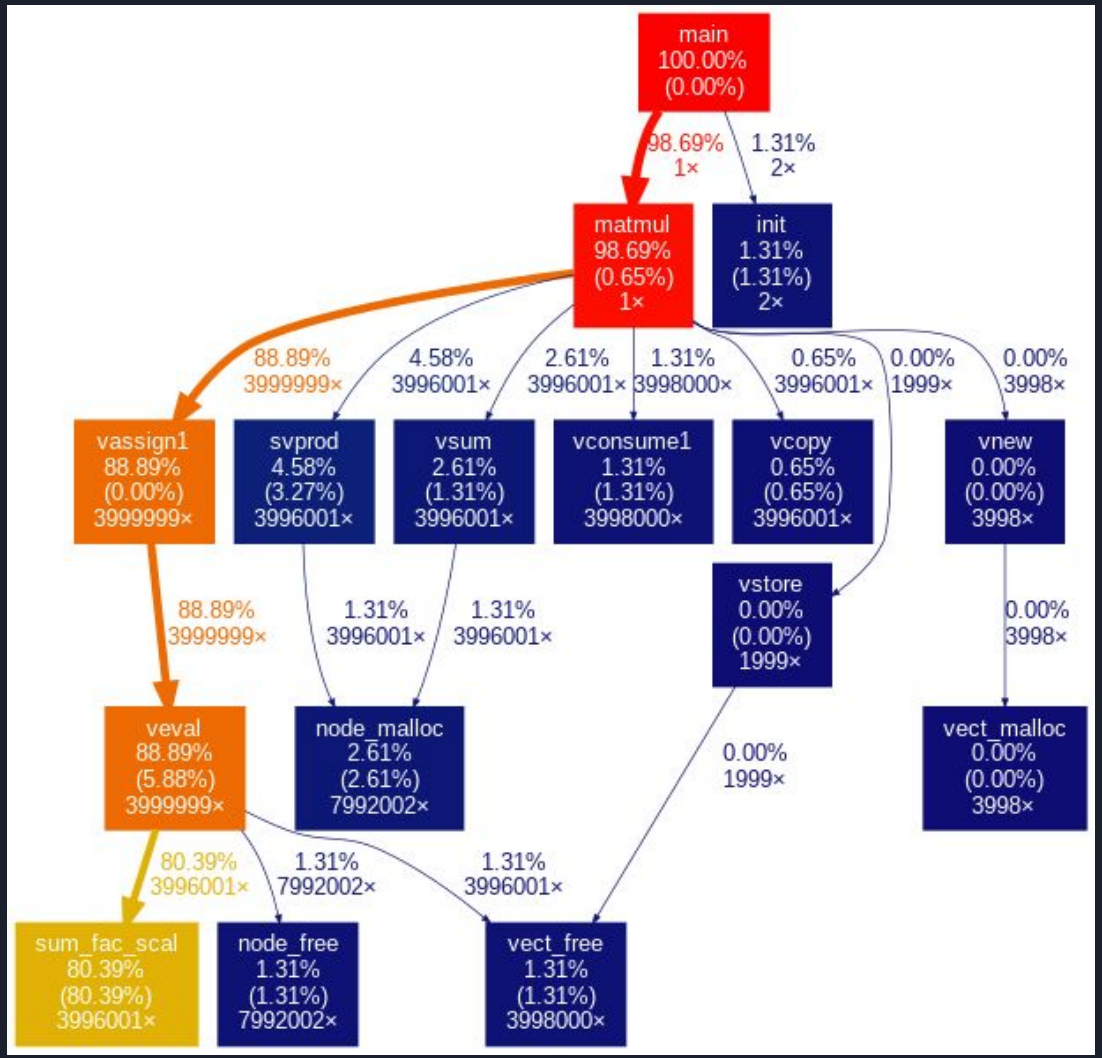
- Minor Optimizations
  - Vector Wiederverwendung
  - Multiple-Of-4

```
01. if (v->a->references==1) {
02.     r = v->a;
03.     sum_fac_scal(v->a->d, v->b->a->d, v->b->c, v->a->n);
04.     vect_free(v->b->a);
05.     node_free(v->b);
06. } else if (v->b->a->references==1) {
07.     r = v->b->a;
08.     sum_fac_scal(v->b->a->d, v->a->d, v->b->c, v->a->n);
09.     node_free(v->b);
10.     vect_free(v->a);
11. } else {
12.     r = vcreate(v->a->n);
13.     for (size_t i=0; i<v->a->n; i++) {
14.         r->d[i]= v->a->d[i] + v->b->a->d[i] * v->b->c;
15.     }
16.     vect_free(v->b->a);
17.     vect_free(v->a);
18.     node_free(v->b);
19. }
```

```
01. static inline void sum_fac_scal(
02.     double* const __restrict sum,
03.     double* const __restrict fac,
04.     const double scal,
05.     const size_t n) {
06.     for (size_t i=0; i<(n/4+1)*4; i++) {
07.     //for (size_t i=0; i<n; i++) {
08.         sum[i]+=fac[i]*scal;
09.     }
10. }
```

Result

Minor Optimizations		
Metrik	Absolut	Relative
Cycles	816.896.085	45,6%
Instructions	1.765.960.904	38,6%



Weitere.... Möglichkeiten?

- Insignificant Optimizations
  - Entfernung von Sicherheitschecks
- Verworfene Ansätze
  - Keine Nodes mehr -> Vektoren + 1 Referenz
  - Verzögerte Evaluierung (Problematisch!)

Fertig? Fast.
Now Unroll (All) the loops.

- -funroll-all-loops
  - Führt loop-unrolling auch bei Schleifen ohne hinreichende Indizien aus.
- Ähnlich mit profiling
  - -fprofile-generate
  - -fprofile-use

Compiler Optionen

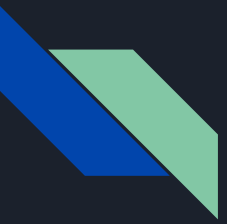
Loop Unrolling		
Metrik	Absolut	Relative
Cycles	767.622.685	42,9%
Instructions	1.413.462.136	30,9%

Profiling		
Metrik	Absolut	Relative
Cycles	743.195.155	41,5%
Instructions	1.384.962.747	30,3%

Endresultat / Vergleich

Metrik	Basis Wert	Absolut Wert	relativ
Cycles	1.790.767.358	767.865.713	42,9%
Instructions	4.571.583.802	1.415.842.439	30,9%
Branch Misses	29.314	24.542	83,7%
Cache Misses	1.127.025	1.060.918	94,1%
Exec. Time	0,545311722 sec	0,242798895 sec	44,5%

Speedup: 2,25



Fragen?