

# Tutorial

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# Outline

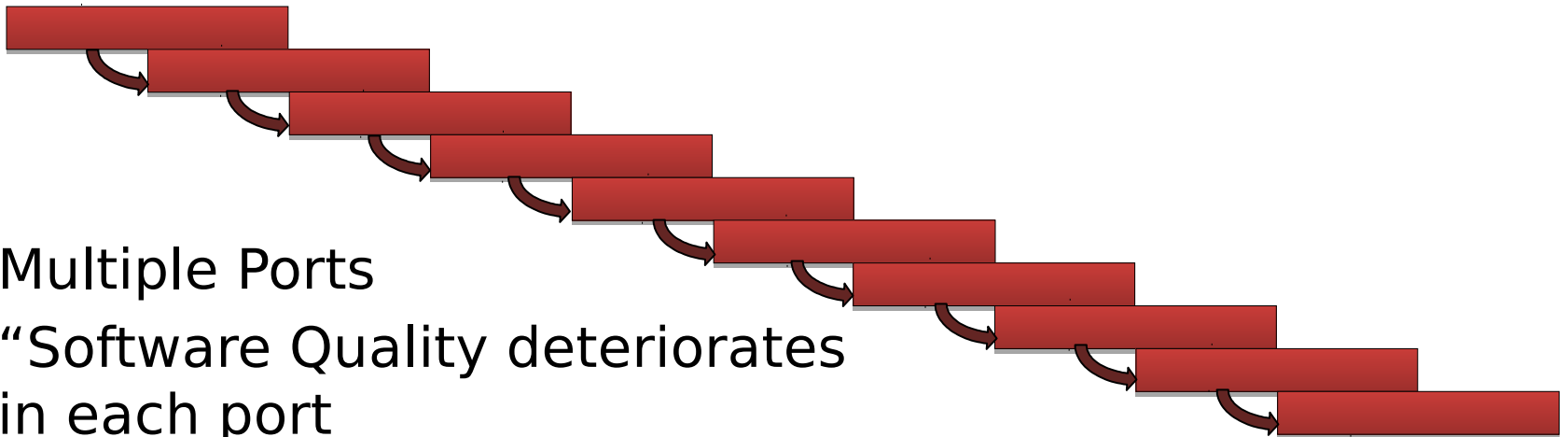
- 08:30 Welcome and broader context (Saman Amarasinghe)
- 08:40 Introduction to OpenTuner (Jason Ansel)
- 09:10 Search Techniques (Kalyan Veeramachaneni)
- 09:35 In depth example (Jeffrey Bosboom)
- 10:00 Break
- 10:15 Applications
  - Halide (Jonathan Ragan-Kelley)
  - SEJITS (Chick Markley)
  - JVM optimization (Tharindu Rusira)
- 11:00 Hands on session (Shoaib Kamil & Jeffrey Bosboom)
- 11:45 Discussion

# Observation 1: Software Lifetime >> Hardware

- Lifetime of a software application is 30+ years



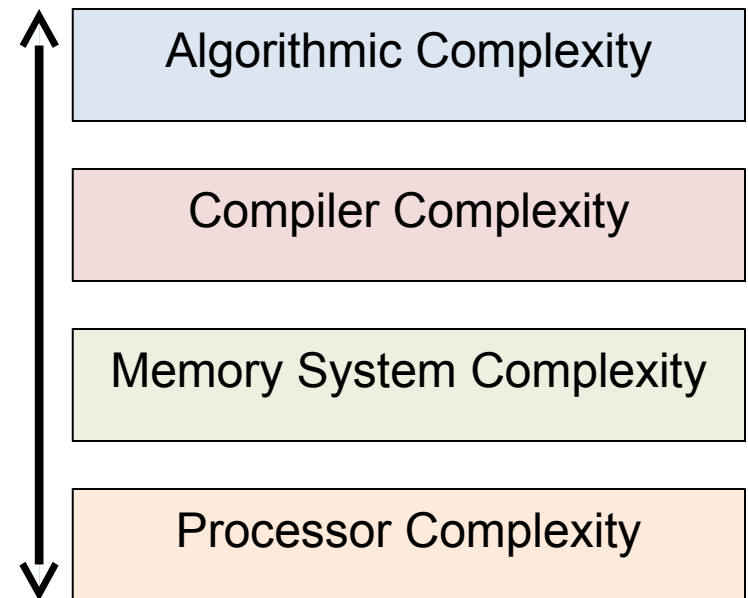
- Lifetime of a computer system is less than 6 years
- New hardware every 3 years



- Multiple Ports
- “Software Quality deteriorates in each port
- Huge problem for the expert programmers

# Observation 2: Too Complex to Model

- Good old days  $\Rightarrow$  model based optimization
- Now
  - Machines are too complex to accurately model
  - Compiler passes have many subtle interactions
  - Thousands of knobs and billions of choices
- But...
  - Computers are cheap
  - We can do end-to-end execution of multiple runs
  - Then use machine learning to find the best choice



# Tuning Sort

*/usr/include/c++/4.5.2/bits/stl\_algo.h lines 3350-3367*

*/// This is a helper function for the stable sorting routines.*

```
template<typename _RandomAccessIterator>
void
_inplace_stable_sort(_RandomAccessIterator __first,
                    _RandomAccessIterator __last)
{
    if (__last - __first < 15)
    {
        std::__inplace_sort(__first, __last);
        return;
    }
    _RandomAccessIterator __middle = __first + (__last - __first) / 2;
    std::__inplace_stable_sort(__first, __middle);
    std::__inplace_stable_sort(__middle, __last);
    std::__merge_without_buffer(__first, __middle, __last,
                               __middle - __first,
                               __last - __middle);
}
```

# Tuning Sort

`/usr/include/c++/4.5.2/bits/stl_algo.h` lines 3350-3367

*/// This is a helper function for the stable sorting routines.*

```
template<typename _RandomAccessIterator>
void
__inplace_stable_sort(_RandomAccessIterator __first,
                     _RandomAccessIterator __last)
{
    if (__last - __first < 15)
    {
        std::__insertion_sort(__first, __last);
        return;
    }
    _RandomAccessIterator __middle =
std::__inplace_stable_sort(__first, __middle);
std::__inplace_stable_sort(__middle, __last);
std::__merge_without_buffer(__first, __middle, __last,
                           __middle - __first,
                           __last - __middle);
}
```

- Why 15?
- Dates back to at least June 2000 SGI release
- Still in current C++ STL shipped with GCC
- cutoff = 15 survived 13 years
- In the source code for millions of C++ programs
- There is nothing the compiler can do about it

# Algorithmic Choice in Sorting

Mergesort  
(N-way)

Insertionsort

Radixsort

Quicksort

# Algorithmic Choice in Sorting

Mergesort  
(N-way)

N=2

@15

Insertionsort

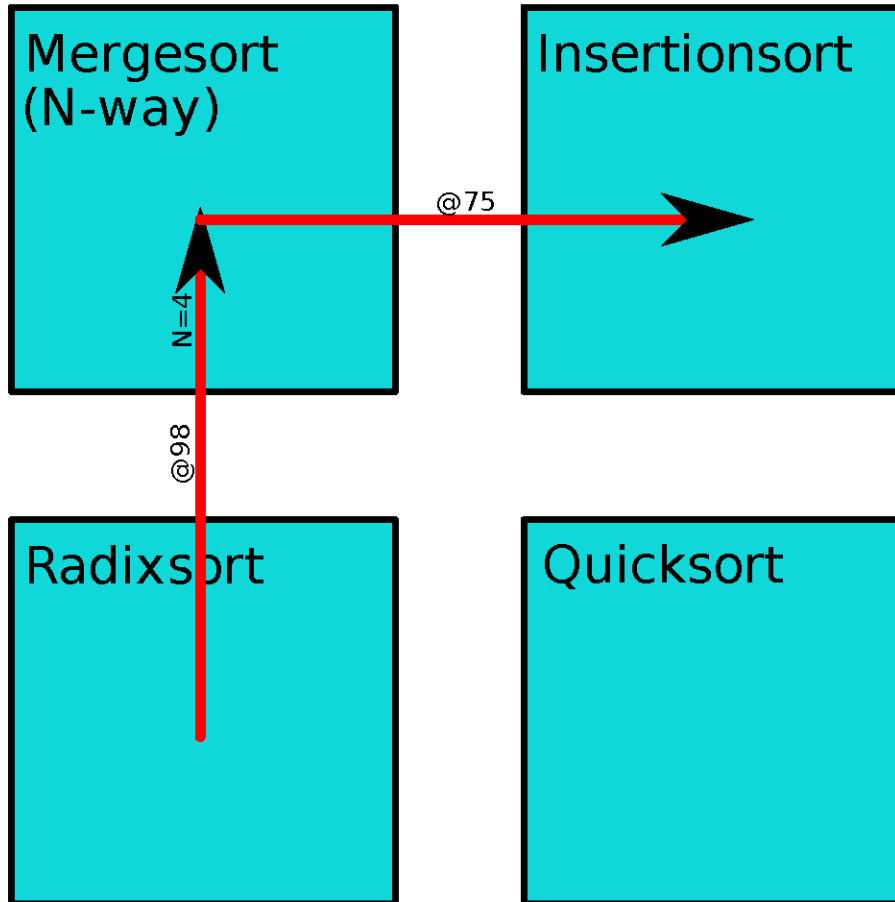
**STL Algorithm**

Radixsort

Quicksort

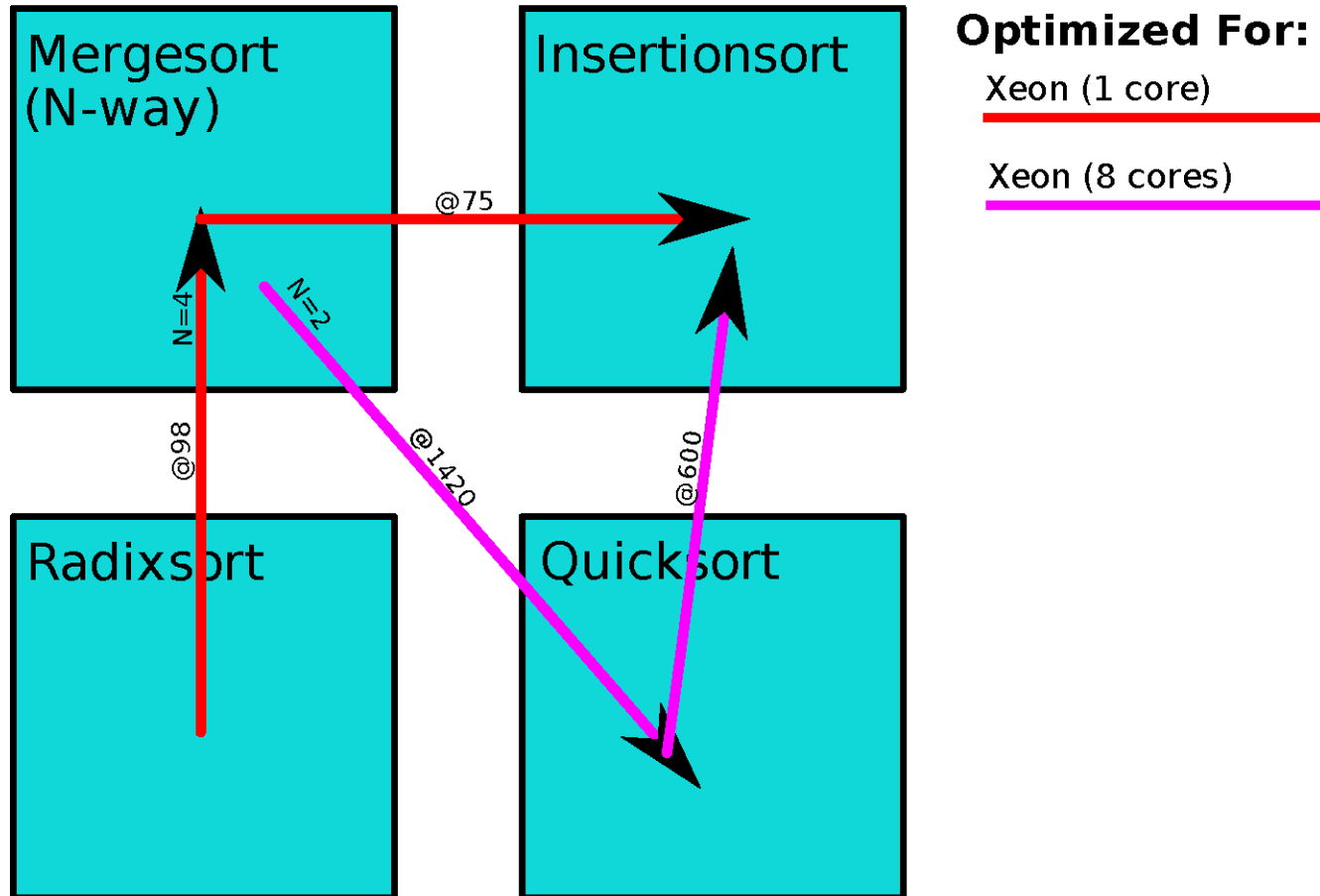


# Algorithmic Choice in Sorting

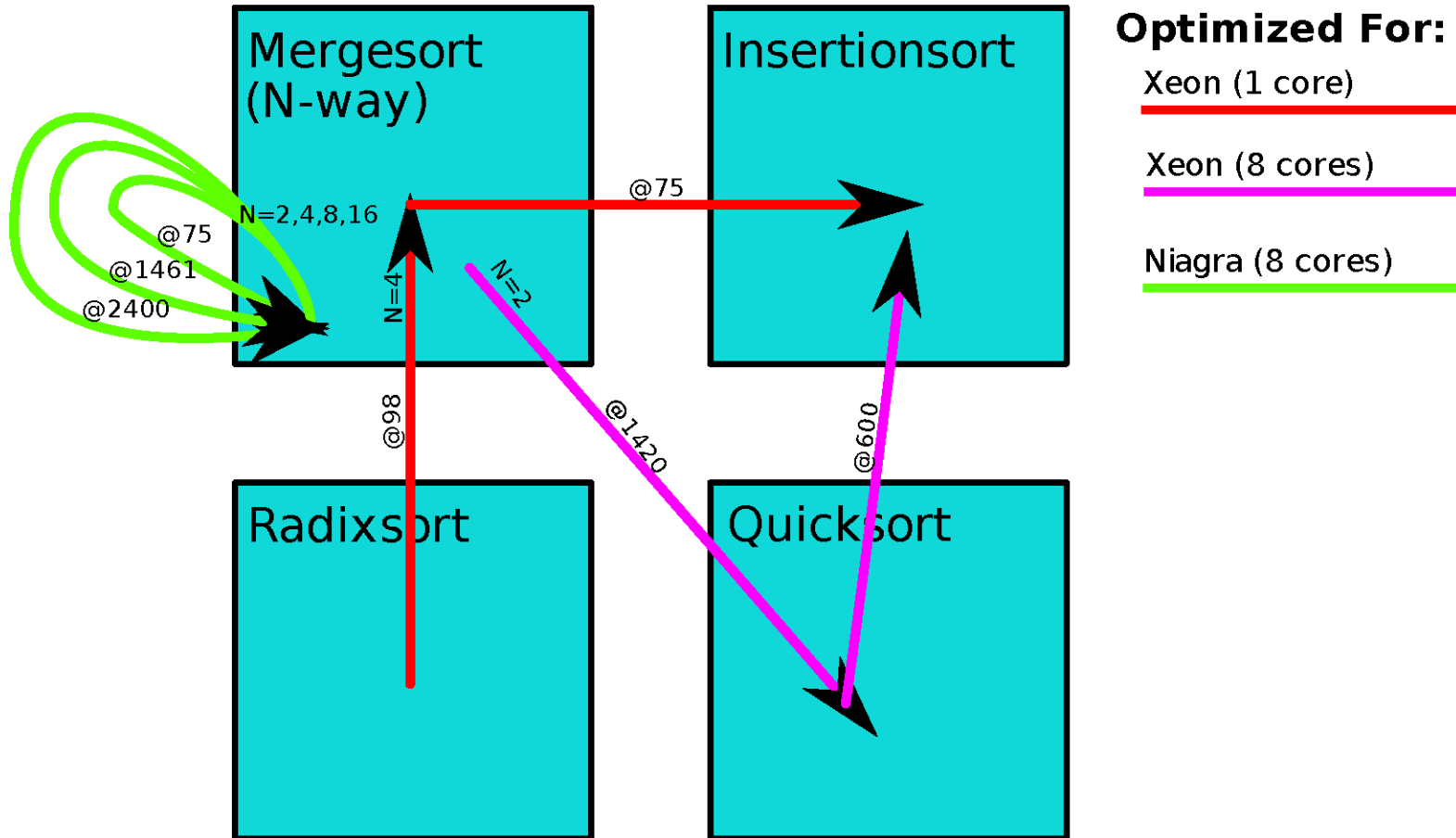


**Optimized For:**  
Xeon (1 core)

# Algorithmic Choice in Sorting



# Algorithmic Choice in Sorting



# Getting Performance Portability

- High Level Languages + standard libraries  $\Rightarrow$  functional portability
- Performance tuning of applications
  - Multiple knobs  $\Rightarrow$  set at development time with some minimal search
- Autotuning
  - Can search very large spaces (ex:  $10^{1000}$ )  $\Rightarrow$  better initial results
  - Easy to retune  $\Rightarrow$  performance portability
- OpenTuner makes it possible for all
  - Very simple interface
  - Can easily describe the tunable knobs in your application
  - Sophisticated machine learning techniques under the hood to efficiently search for your specific problem

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