Constructing an Optimisation Phase Using Grammatical Evolution

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Outline

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- Experimental Setup
- Experimental Results
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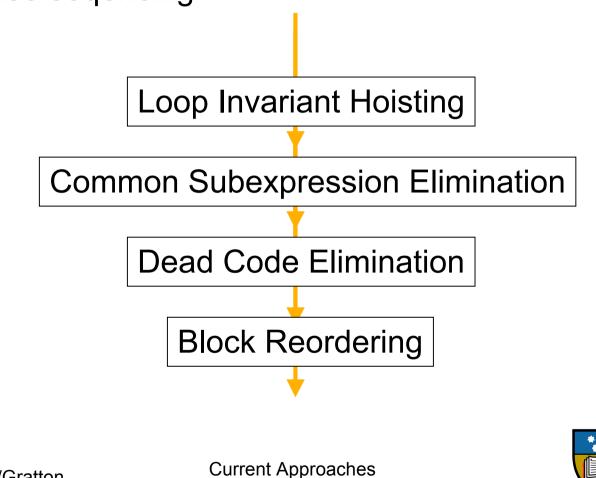
Problem

- Optimising compilers work in a complex design space.
 - Difficult for the author of the optimiser configure well for all applications.
 - Static design is always a compromise.
- A Solution:
 - automatically adapt the optimiser to the set of programs it compiles!
- Problem:
 - the design space is huge and chaotic
 - however, can search this space using heuristic methods.



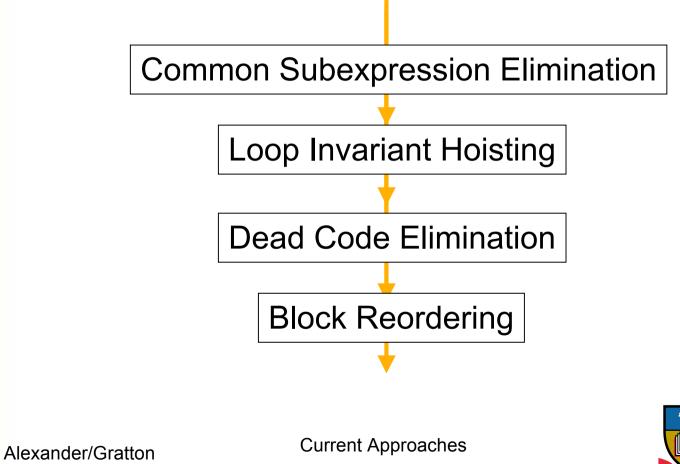
Problem

• Phase seqencing



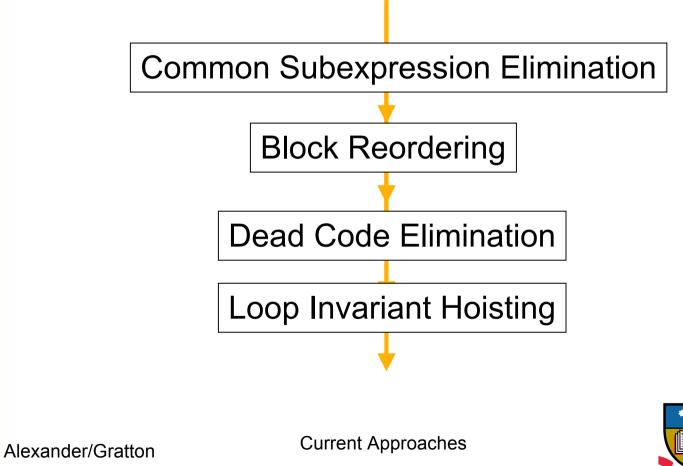


• Phase seqencing



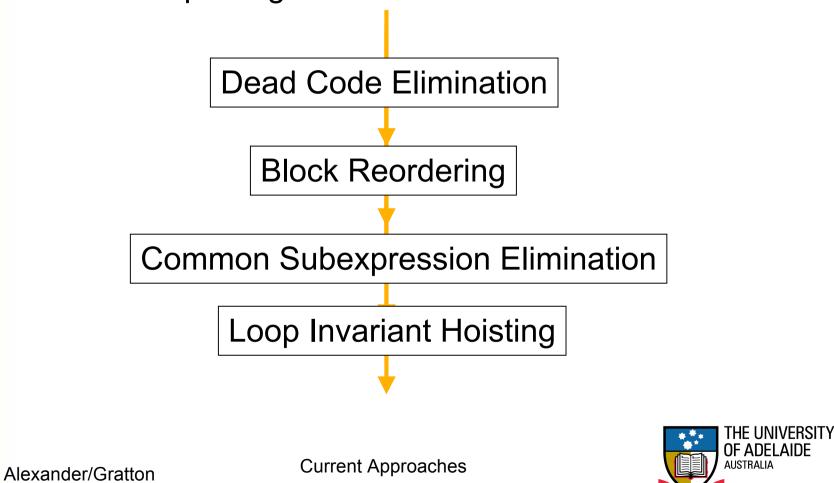


• Phase seqencing

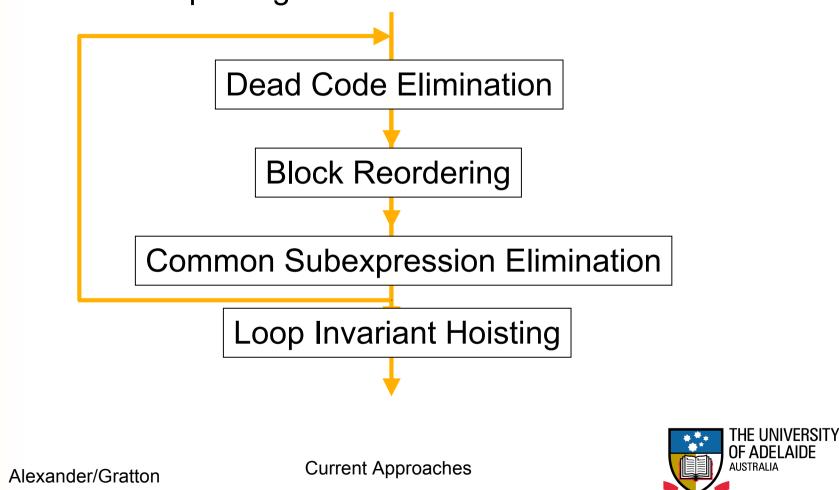




Phase seqencing



Phase seqencing



• Parameter Tuning

Loop unroll factor: Loop tiling factor:

3 2

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• Parameter Tuning

Loop unroll factor: Loop tiling factor:



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• Evolution of Control Code



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• Evolution of Control Code



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• Evolution of Control Code

Register Allocation

if(reg_size > & spill_cost ...)

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Experimental Aim

- All current work assumes that optimisation phases are pre-existing and atomic or parametric.
- Currently no work on the <u>construction</u> of these phases from smaller components.
- Aim of this experiment is a proof of concept:
- To attempt to build a safe, substantial, and effective optimisation phase using heuristic search.
 - We use Grammatical Evolution (GE) a form of Genetic Programming (GP).
 - The genotype to phenotype encoding in GE constrains the population to syntactically correct individuals.

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Experimental Aim



Experimental Application

- Evolution of a phase of a compiler mapping a functional language (Adl) to a hardware definition language (Bluespec).
- The target phase is the Data Movement Optimiser (DMO) that reduces data flowing through a functional intermediate form (point-free code).
- There is an extant hand-written DMO that:
 - was non-trivial to construct.
 - can be used as a source of building blocks.
 - can be used as a benchmark
- The DMO is written in Stratego, a term-rewriting language consisting of rewrite rules and strategies for their application.



- Three ingredients in any GP exercise:
 - 1. The language grammar consisting of:
 - terminals
 - non terminals
 - 2. The evolutionary framework.
 - 3. The evaluation function
- We look at these in turn.

The Language Grammar (1)

- All individuals are expressed in Stratego
- Terminals
 - Consist of simple rewrite rules e.g.

CompIntoMap: $f^* \circ g^* \rightarrow (f \circ g)^*$ MapIntoComp: $(f \circ g)^* \rightarrow f^* \circ g^*$ RemoveId: $id \circ f \rightarrow f$

grouped together using the left choice (<+) operator e.g.

CompIntoMap <+ RemoveId

- Semantics: try applying CompIntoMap to current node and, if that fails, try applying RemoveId.
- We use the same terminals as the handwritten DMO



The Language Grammar (2)

• Actual terminals include:

pushDownMap	(vectorise)
pushDownComp	(fuse loops)
simp	(apply simplifying rules)
leftAssociate	(left associate binary composition)

- In most contexts, the order of rules within a group is of minor consequence
 - If they <u>can</u> be applied they eventually <u>will</u> be applied.
- These terminals have little impact without strategies to apply them.



The Language Grammar (3)

- Non-terminals are strategies for rule application.
 - These take strategies or rule-groups as parameters and apply the them to the target AST in some order.
- Examples include:

bottomup(s) : apply s to the current sub-tree bottomup
innermost(s) : apply s to the current sub-tree bottomup until it
can no longer be applied (fixpoint strategy)

s; t: apply s to current sub-tree followed by t

repeatUntilCycle(s) : apply s to the current sub-tree until a result seen before in this invocation is detected.

• Example:

bottomup(leftAssociate;innermost(simp))



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The Evolutionary Framework

- We used LibGE in our experiments.
 - A popular framework for developing GE applications.
- LibGE (based on LibGA) takes:
 - A grammar definition and,
 - A fitness function
 - Some parameter settings
 - and handles:
 - Population initialisation, application of the fitness function to individuals, application of genetic operators, collection of statistics and, genotype to phenotype mapping.
- The mapping works by using 8-bit numbers in the genotype string to select productions in the language grammar.



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Fitness Function(1)

- Fitness is calculated by running evolved optimisers against up to six benchmark programs and their data against a dynamic cost-model.
 - Benchmarks needed to be carefully chosen to require multiple strategies and have a gradual gradient of difficulty.
- Fitness calculated relative to cost of hand-coded DMO on each benchmark i (cost_opt_i):

$$fitness = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} (cost_opt_i/cost_evo_i)}{n}$$

• Average fitness evaluation takes 5 seconds. Zero fitness for timeout or stack-overflow error.



Fitness Function(2)

• Hand Coded Benchmark:

repeatUntilCycle(*bottomup*(repeatUntilCycle(*innermost*(*LeftAssociate*) ;innermost(pushDownComp) ;*innermost*(*LeftAssociate*) ;innermost(simp) ;*innermost*(*LeftAssociate*) ;*innermost(pushDownMap)* ;*innermost*(*LeftAssociate*) ;*innermost(simp)*)) *bottomup(* repeatUntilCycle(*innermost*(*LeftAssociate*) ;innermost(pushDownAlltup) ;*innermost*(*LeftAssociate*) ;*innermost*(*alltupSimp*) ;*innermost*(*LeftAssociate*) ;innermost(convertAndRemoveIds))))

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Experimental Setup

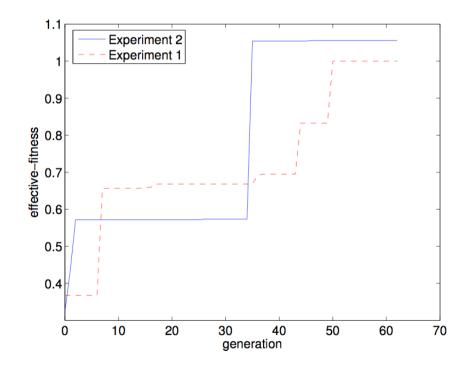
- All grammar elements pre-compiled into stratego libraries for faster running.
- Several runs conducted to tune fitness function.
- Final two runs:
 - Population approximately 250 individuals
 - Run for 80 generations and 63 generations respectively.
 - LibGE settings: Max tree depth 15. Read of genome can wrap-around twice.
 - Mostly default LibGA settings (for GE): Roulette wheel selection, 90% probability of crossover, 1% mutation probability, 1% replacement ratio and elitism switched on.



Experimental Setup

Experimental Results (1)

• Both runs evolved individuals at least as good as the handwritten DMO's on the benchmarks.





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Experimental Results

Experimental Results (2)

- Robustness
 - Take the fittest individuals and expose them to thirty benchmarks and measure their performances.
 - Most did not generalise well but the fittest did slightly better than hand coded optimiser.
- Correctness
 - 500 fittest individuals collected and tested.
 - None produced semantic errors.
- Code Size
 - Best individuals very large with much redundancy.



Experimental Results

Conclusions and Future Work

- Evolving a non-trivial optimisation phase is feasible
 - Good results for effectiveness, robustness and correctness.
- Future work includes:
 - Pushing evolutionary process down to individual rules
 - Controlling code-size and efficiency.
 - Extending work to rewriting systems in other languages.

Conclusions

