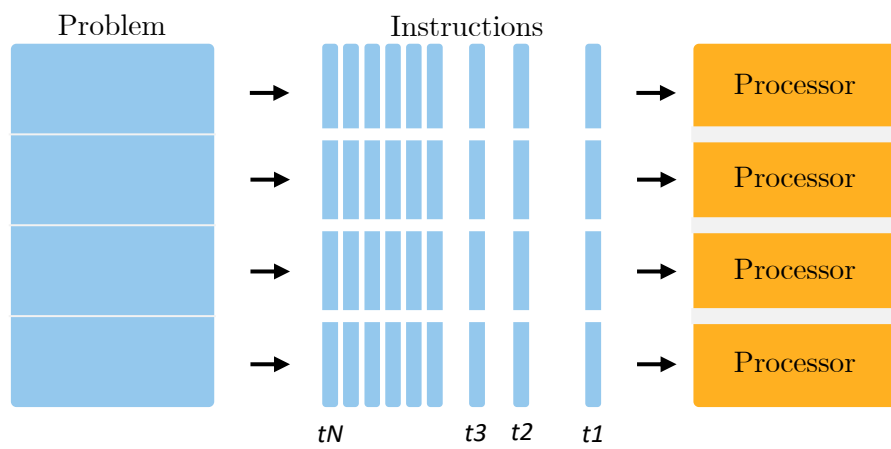


CAN WE RUN IN PARALLEL? AUTOMATING LOOP PARALLELIZATION FOR TORNADOVM



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PARALLELIZATION



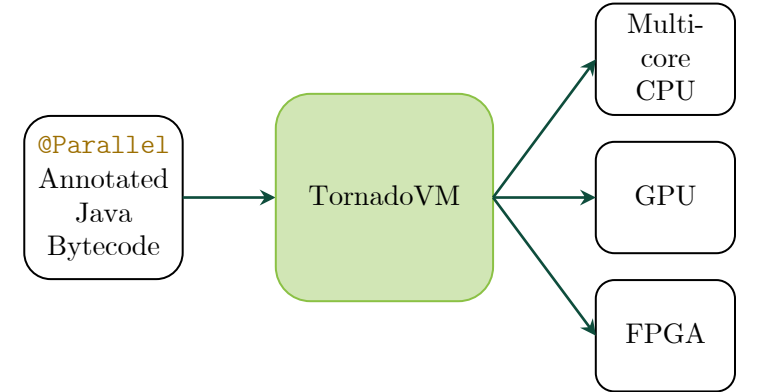
- Speedup execution utilizing Parallelism.
- Parallelize hot portions – *Loops*.
- Must not contain loop carried dependence.

TORNADOVM

```
1 for (@Parallel int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
2   // Do something
3 }
```

An annotated `for` loop

- TornadoVM[1]: A Java accelerator plugin for Java Virtual Machines.
- Parallelizes manually annotated loops.



LIMITATIONS OF TORNADOVM

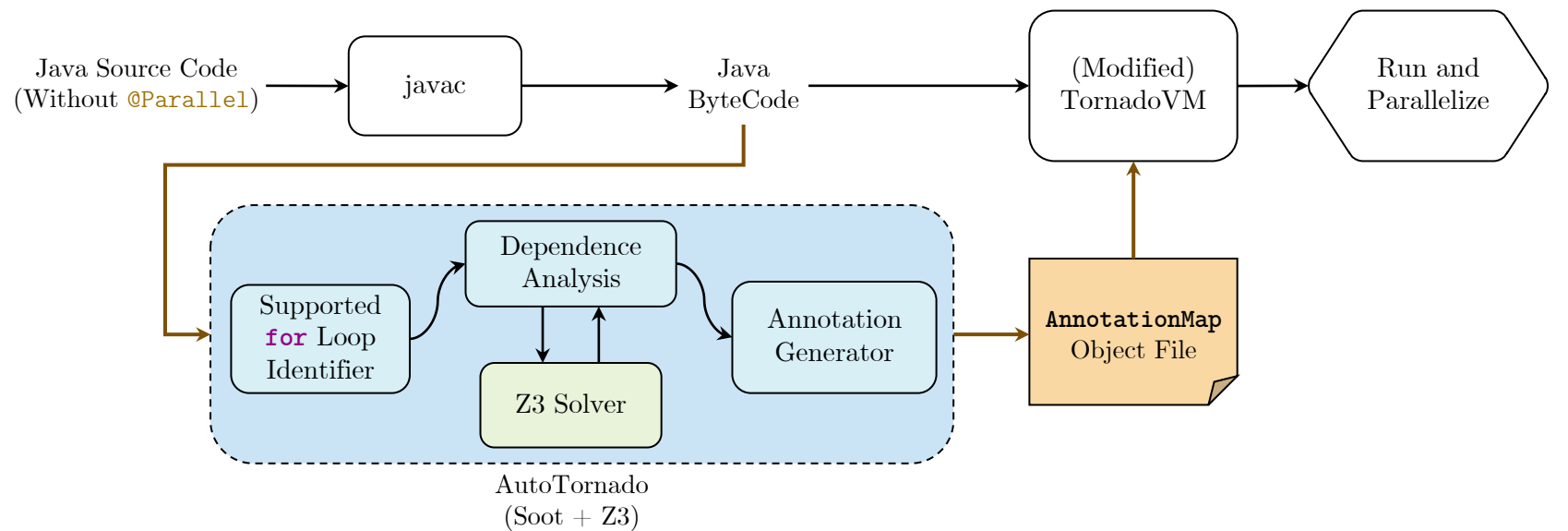
```
1 public void scale(int[] ar) {
2   int n = ar.length;
3   int alpha = 2;
4   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
5     ar[i] = ar[i]*alpha;
6   }
7 }
```

- Does not automatically insert annotation at potential locations.
- Users have to identify parallelizable loops.

```
1 public void swap(int[] ar) {
2   int n = ar.length;
3   for (@Parallel int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
4     int temp = ar[i];
5     ar[i] = ar[i-1];
6     ar[i-1] = temp;
7   }
8 }
```

- Does not verify if the annotated loop is parallelizable.
- Wrongly annotated loops can lead to unsound results.

OUR SOLUTION : AUTOTORNADO



- Program analysis written in Soot[2].
- Supported Loop Identifier -
 - Identify bounds, update statement and iteration variable.
 - Reject loops with multiple update statements or exits.
 - Not trivial because loops in *Jimple* (Soot's IR) composed of `ifs` and `gotos`.
- Dependence Analysis -
 - Identify scalar variables not local to the loop (`nonLocalVars`).
 - Object references treated as `nonLocalVars`.
 - Loops having function calls or writes to `nonLocalVars` rejected.
 - Array references handled separately -
 - Array elements written to in one iteration should not be read from or written to in any other iteration.
 - Z3 Solver[3]: Identify array dependence by solving the *Satisfiability Problem*.
 - Encode relevant portions of the program into logic.

```
1 public void foo(int ar[]) {
2   for(int i=0; i<10000; i++) {
3     int k1 = f1(i);
4     int k2 = f2(i, k1);
5     int k3 = f3(i, k2);
6     ar[k3] = k2;
7   }
8 }
```

$$(k3^u == f3(i^u, k2^u)) \wedge (k2^u == f2(i^u, k1^u)) \wedge (k1^u == f1(i^u)) \wedge$$

$$(k3^v == f3(i^v, k2^v)) \wedge (k2^v == f2(i^v, k1^v)) \wedge (k1^v == f1(i^v)) \wedge$$

$$(i^u \geq 0) \wedge (i^u < 10000) \wedge (i^v \geq 0) \wedge (i^v < 10000) \wedge$$

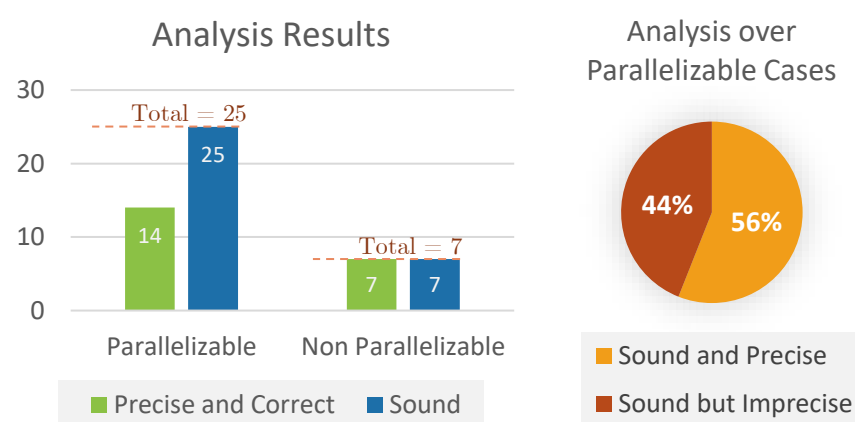
$$(i^u \neq i^v) \wedge (k3^u == k3^v) \quad u \text{ and } v \text{ are different iterations } (u \neq v)$$

Problem Statement – “Is there a satisfying assignment for variables under the given constraints, such that the index can be the same for two different iterations?”

- Annotation Generator -
 - Extract `start_pc`, `slot` and `length` attributes of iteration variable from the class file.
 - Write to `AnnotationMap` object file.

RESULTS

Evaluating Precision and Soundness of AutoTornado over Test Cases



Test Program	Running Time (seconds)		Analysis Time (seconds)
	Before AutoTornado	After AutoTornado	
Saxpy	22.205	2.224	2
HilbertMatrix	9.981	3.842	2
MatrixTranspose	96.334	7.33	1
Convolution2D	27.982	5.152	1
VectorAddInt	10.322	1.742	1

Table - Running times of different programs in serial and parallel execution.

- Tests include examples provided by TornadoVM as well as self-written cases.

CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

- Conclusion:
 - AutoTornado identifies loop-carried dependences and marks appropriate loops as parallelizable.
 - Most of the loops that are marked not parallelizable conservatively come from the scalar analysis.
- Future work:
 - Plans to improve scalar analysis and handle function calls inside loops.

REFERENCES

- [1] Juan Fumero. 2020. TornadoVM: Accelerating Java with GPUs and FPGAs (2020). <https://www.infoq.com/articles/tornadovm-java-gpu-fpga/>
- [2] Raja Vallée-Rai, Phong Co, Etienne Gagnon, Laurie Hendren, Patrick Lam, and Vijay Sundaresan. 1999. Soot - a Java Bytecode Optimization Framework. CASCON '99. IBM Press.
- [3] Leonardo De Moura and Nikolaj Bjørner. 2008. Z3: An Efficient SMT Solver. TACAS'08/ETAPS'08. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, 337-340.