

Affine Scheduling

Definition (Affine schedule)

Given a statement S , a p -dimensional affine schedule Θ^R is an affine form on the outer loop iterators \vec{x}_S and the global parameters \vec{n} . It is written:

$$\Theta^S(\vec{x}_S) = \mathbf{T}_S \begin{pmatrix} \vec{x}_S \\ \vec{n} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{T}_S \in \mathbb{K}^{p \times \dim(\vec{x}_S) + \dim(\vec{n}) + 1}$$

- ▶ **A schedule assigns a timestamp to each executed instance of a statement**
- ▶ If T is a vector, then Θ is a one-dimensional schedule
- ▶ If T is a matrix, then Θ is a multidimensional schedule

Program Transformations

Original Schedule

```

for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
  for (j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
S1: C[i][j] = 0;
    for (k = 0; k < n; ++k)
S2: C[i][j] += A[i][k] *
      B[k][j];
  }

```

$$\Theta^{S1} \cdot \vec{x}_{S1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \\ n \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Theta^{S2} \cdot \vec{x}_{S2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \\ k \\ n \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

```

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      C[i][j] += A[i][k] *
        B[k][j];
  }

```

- ▶ Represent Static Control Parts (control flow and dependences must be statically computable)
- ▶ Use code generator (e.g. CLoog) to generate C code from polyhedral representation (provided iteration domains + schedules)

Program Transformations

Original Schedule

```

for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
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$$\Theta^{S2}.\vec{x}_{S2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \\ k \\ n \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

```

for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
  for (j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
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for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
  for (j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
    C[i][j] = 0;
    for (k = 0; k < n; ++k)
      C[i][j] += A[i][k] *
        B[k][j];
  }

```

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Program Transformations

Distribute loops

```

for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
  for (j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
S1: C[i][j] = 0;
    for (k = 0; k < n; ++k)
S2: C[i][j] += A[i][k] *
      B[k][j];
  }

```

$$\Theta^{S1}.\vec{x}_{S1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \\ n \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Theta^{S2}.\vec{x}_{S2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \\ k \\ n \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

```

for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
  for (j = 0; j < n; ++j)
    C[i][j] = 0;
for (i =  $\mathbf{n}$ ; i <  $\mathbf{2*n}$ ; ++i)
  for (j = 0; j < n; ++j)
    for (k = 0; k < n; ++k)
      C[i- $\mathbf{n}$ ][j] += A[i- $\mathbf{n}$ ][k] *
        B[k][j];

```

- All instances of S1 are executed before the first S2 instance

Program Transformations

Distribute loops + Interchange loops for S2

```

for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
  for (j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
S1: C[i][j] = 0;
    for (k = 0; k < n; ++k)
S2: C[i][j] += A[i][k] *
      B[k][j];
  }

```

$$\Theta^{S1}.\vec{x}_{S1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \\ n \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Theta^{S2}.\vec{x}_{S2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \\ k \\ n \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

```

for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
  for (j = 0; j < n; ++j)
    C[i][j] = 0;
  for ( $\mathbf{k} = n$ ; k < 2*n; ++k)
    for (j = 0; j < n; ++j)
      for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        C[i][j] += A[i][k-n] *
          B[k-n][j];

```

- The outer-most loop for S2 becomes k

Legal Program Transformation

A few properties:

- ▶ A transformation is illegal if a dependence crosses the hyperplane backwards
- ▶ A dependence going forward between 2 hyperplanes indicates sequentiality
- ▶ No dependence between any point of the hyperplane indicates parallelism

Definition (Precedence condition)

Given Θ^R a schedule for the instances of R , Θ^S a schedule for the instances of S . Θ^R and Θ^S are legal schedules if $\forall \langle \vec{x}_R, \vec{x}_S \rangle \in \mathcal{D}_{R,S}$:

$$\Theta_R(\vec{x}_R) \prec \Theta_S(\vec{x}_S)$$

Scheduling in the Polyhedral Model

Constraints:

- ▶ The schedule must be legal, for all dependences
- ▶ Dependence constraints have to be turned into constraints on the solution set

Scheduling:

- ▶ Among all possibilities, one has to be picked
- ▶ Optimal solution requires to consider all legal possible schedules