



Simple Outer Loop Vectorization == Loop Unroll-and-Jam + SLP

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Simple OLV == Loop Unroll-And-Jam (UnJ) + SLP

- OLV can be visualized as [Nuzman & Zaks, PACT 2008]
 - Unroll the outer loop by k times
 - Jam all the k-inner loop instances of the outer loop
 - Vectorize the loops using SLP
- Ex:

Original

```
for ( i = 0; i < N; i++ ) {  
    accum = 0;  
    for ( j = 0; j < 5; j++ )  
        accum += in[j][i] * filter[j];  
    out[i] = sqrtf(accum)/particles;  
}
```

After Unroll

```
for ( i = 0; i < N; i+= 4 ) {  
    accum1 = accum2 =  
        accum3 = accum4 = 0;  
    for ( j = 0; j < 5; j++ )  
        accum1 += in[j][i] * filter[j];  
    for ( j = 0; j < 5; j++ )  
        accum2 += in[j][i+1] * filter[j];  
    for ( j = 0; j < 5; j++ )  
        accum3 += in[j][i+2] * filter[j];  
    for ( j = 0; j < 5; j++ )  
        accum4 += in[j][i+3] * filter[j];  
    out[i] = sqrtf(accum1)/particles;  
    out[i+1] = sqrtf(accum2)/particles;  
    out[i+2] = sqrtf(accum3)/particles;  
    out[i+3] = sqrtf(accum4)/particles;  
}
```

After UnJ

```
for ( i = 0; i < N; i+= 4 ) {  
    accum1 = accum2 = ... 0;  
    for ( j = 0; j < 5; j++ ) {  
        accum1 += in[j][i] * filter[j];  
        accum2 += in[j][i+1] * filter[j];  
        accum3 += in[j][i+2] * filter[j];  
        accum4 += in[j][i+3] * filter[j];  
    }  
    out[i] = sqrtf(accum1)/particles;  
    out[i+1] = sqrtf(accum2)/particles;  
    out[i+2] = sqrtf(accum3)/particles;  
    out[i+3] = sqrtf(accum4)/particles;  
}
```

After SLP

```
<v_particles> = bcast<vparticles>  
for ( i = 0; i < N; i+= 4 ) {  
    <v_accum> = bcast<0,...,0>;  
    for ( j = 0; j < 5; j++ ) {  
        <v_accum> +=  
            Id <in[j][i],...,in[j][i+3]> * bcast<filter[j]>;  
    }  
    st <out[i],...,out[i+3]> =  
        vsqrtf(<v_accum>)/<v_particles>;  
}
```

*Better code generation of inner loop reduction
No gather in the inner loop*

Loop Unroll-And-Jam

- New Pass introduced in July 2018
 - lib/Transforms/Scalar/LoopUnrollAndJamPass.cpp
- Two flags *-enable-unroll-and-jam* and *-allow-unroll-and-jam*
- Supports pragma *allow_unroll_and_jam(factor)*
- Called ‘after’ SLP in PassManager
 - Scheduling UnJ after SLP is late for our purpose

Modifications in IPO/PassManager to support OLV

- Schedule UnJ Pass before the LoopVectorizer Pass
- Call a bunch of cleanup routines after that
 - Looks like we may need to call LSR as a cleanup pretty early (challenging ?)
 - LSR needed probably because UnJ implementation is not optimal
- ... ➔ UnJ ➔ *cleanup* ➔ LV ➔ ... ➔ SLP ➔ ...
- Need to schedule SLP also before LV ?
 - ... ➔ UnJ ➔ *cleanup* ➔ SLP' ➔ ... ➔ LV ➔ ... ➔ SLP' ➔ ...
 - Else LV may vectorize the jammed inner loop resulting in code which we don't like ?
 - Very likely that due to costing LV will not vectorize the inner loop
 - Even if it does, we can modify SLP to SLP' to vectorize "already-vectorized" code

One more example

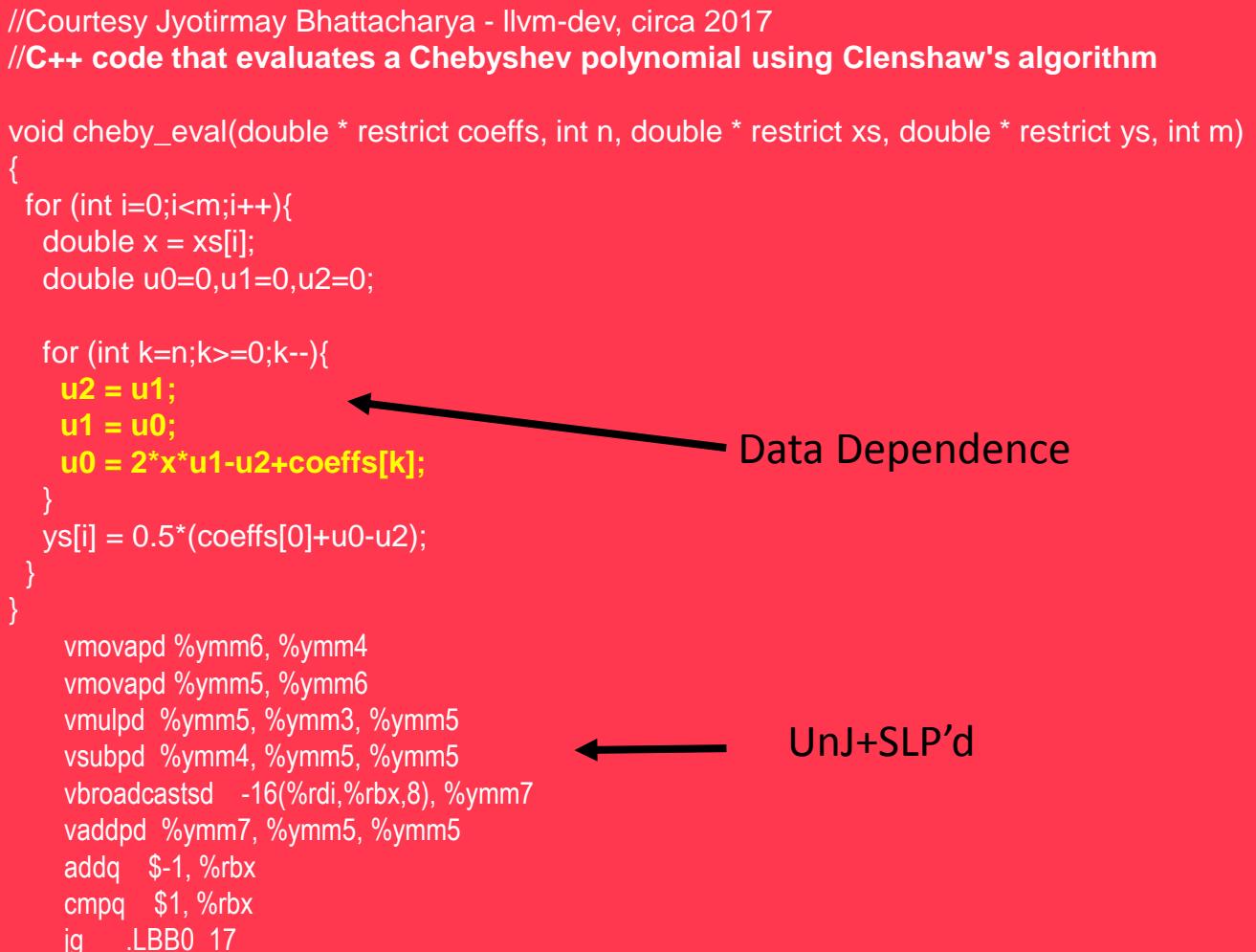
- Reported in llvm-dev in 2017
 - Inner loop data dependence
 - No outer loop SIMDization pragma
 - Expects automatic OLV
- UnJ+SLP does OLV
 - Current llvm stage does some OLV but not cleanly
 - mul, sub not vectorized

```
//Courtesy Jyotirmay Bhattacharya - llvm-dev, circa 2017
//C++ code that evaluates a Chebyshev polynomial using Clenshaw's algorithm

void cheby_eval(double * restrict coeffs, int n, double * restrict xs, double * restrict ys, int m)
{
    for (int i=0;i<m;i++){
        double x = xs[i];
        double u0=0,u1=0,u2=0;

        for (int k=n;k>=0;k--){
            u2 = u1;
            u1 = u0;
            u0 = 2*x*u1-u2+coeffs[k];
        }
        ys[i] = 0.5*(coeffs[0]+u0-u2);
    }

    vmovapd %ymm6, %ymm4
    vmovapd %ymm5, %ymm6
    vmulpd %ymm5, %ymm3, %ymm5
    vsubpd %ymm4, %ymm5, %ymm5
    vbroadcastsd -16(%rdi,%rbx,8), %ymm7
    vaddpd %ymm7, %ymm5, %ymm5
    addq $-1, %rbx
    cmpq $1, %rbx
    jg .LBB0_17
}
```



Open Problems

- Costing and Feasibility
 - Which loops to UnJ
 - Inner loops with reductions
 - Inner Loops with accesses strided on the outer loop index
 - Inner Loops with low trip count
 - Inner loops with data dependence but no dependence on the outer loops
 - What is the unroll factor (UF) ?
 - Assume SLP will work in which case choose UF such that $\text{DataSize} * \text{UF} = \text{SIMD width}$

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