

Arrow Street: Semi-automatic SOA / AOSOA

Pascal Costanza

ExaScience Lab, Intel, Belgium

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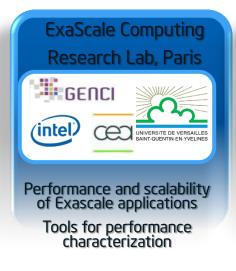
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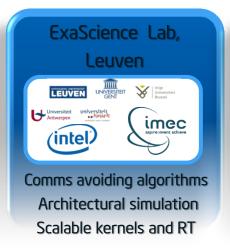
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Overview

- Manual AOS, SOA, and AOSOA representations.
- Semi-automatic SOA and AOSOA representations.
- Early results.



Example Class

```
struct C {
 double x;
 double y;
 double z;
 C () {}
 C (double x, double y, double z):
   x(x), y(y), z(z)
```



Different representations for "many" objects

Standard AOS

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
\mathbf{x}_0	y ₀	z_0	X ₁	y ₁	Z_1	x ₂	y ₂	Z ₂	X ₃	y ₃	Z ₃	•••



Different representations for "many" objects

Standard AOS

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
\mathbf{x}_0	y ₀	z_0	X ₁	y ₁	Z_1	X ₂	y ₂	Z ₂	X ₃	y ₃	z_3	

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
\mathbf{x}_0	X_1	X ₂	X ₃	X_4	X ₅	x ₆	X ₇	X ₈	X ₉	X ₁₀	X ₁₁	•••
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	•••
y ₀	y ₁	y ₂	y ₃	y ₄	y ₅	y ₆	y ₇	y ₈	y ₉	y ₁₀	y ₁₁	•••
200	201	202	202	204	205	206	207	208	200	210	211	
200	201	202	205	204	205	200	207	200	209	210	Z L L	•••

SOA

Different representations for "many" objects

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0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
\mathbf{x}_0	y ₀	z_0	x ₁	y ₁	z_1	X ₂	y ₂	Z ₂	X ₃	y ₃	Z ₃	•••

SOA

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
\mathbf{x}_0	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	x ₆	X ₇	X ₈	X ₉	X ₁₀	X ₁₁	•••
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	
y ₀	y ₁	y ₂	y ₃	y ₄	y ₅	y ₆	y ₇	y ₈	y ₉	y ₁₀	y ₁₁	•••
200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	
z_0	Z_1	Z ₂	Z ₃	Z ₄	Z ₅	z ₆	Z ₇	Z ₈	Z ₉	Z ₁₀	Z ₁₁	

AOSOA

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
\mathbf{x}_0	x_1	x ₂	X ₃	y ₀	y ₁	y ₂	y ₃	z_0	Z ₁	Z ₂	z_3	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
X_4	X ₅	X ₆	X ₇	y _Δ	y ₅	y 6	y ₇	Z_{A}	Z ₅	Z ₆	Z ₇	•••



Advantages and disadvantages of different representations

AOS

- All member of each instance next to each other.
- Good for data locality, less good for vectorization.
- Not good when only a subset of the members is needed.

SOA

- Each member of all instances next to each other.
- Good for vectorization, less good for data locality. (SSE2, AVX, ...)
- Good when only a subset of the members is needed.

AOSOA

- Balances advantages and disadvantages of AOS and SOA.



Standard AOS representation

```
C arr[len];
double result = 0;

for (auto i=0; i<len; ++i) {
    arr[i].x += arr[i].y * arr[i].z;
    result += arr[i].x;
}</pre>
```



```
struct Cv {
 double* x;
 double* y;
 double* z;
 Cv (int len):
   x(new double[len]), y(new double[len]), z(new double[len])
 ~Cv () {delete x[]; delete y[]; delete z[];}
```



```
Cv arr(len);
double result = 0;

for (auto i=0; i<len; ++i) {
   arr.x[i] += arr.y[i] * arr.z[i];
   result += arr.x[i];
}</pre>
```



- The user has to write the new class.
 (but that may be ok, because it could even be generated)
- The user has to recode all accesses to array members.
 (arr[i].x \(\Leftrigorapprox\) arr.x[i])
- This requires invasive changes to the code.
 - Cumbersome and annoying, especially if it turns out that SOA is <u>not</u> better than AOS after all.
 - Developers are not willing to do this, and give up on the performance opportunity!



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 - Developers are not willing to do this, and give up on the performance opportunity!
- Manual AOSOA representation is even more complicated!



Arrow Street

- A library for semi-automatic SOA/AOSOA data layouts.
 ("array / structures" => "arrow street")
- Based on modern C++11 language constructs, specifically:
 - std::tuple
 - variadic templates
 - type_traits
 - lambda expressions
- Available at https://github.com/ExaScience/arrow-street



Semi-automatic SOA representation with Arrow Street

```
struct Cr {
 double& x;
 double& y;
 double& z;
 typedef reference_type<double, double, double> reference;
 Cr (const reference::type& ref):
   x(reference::get<0>(ref)),
   v(reference::get<1>(ref)),
   z(reference::qet<2>(ref))
```

Semi-automatic SOA representation with Arrow Street

```
table < Cr, len > array;
double result = 0;

for (auto i=0; i < len; ++i) {
    arr[i].x += arr[i].y * arr[i].z;
    result += arr[i].x;
}</pre>
```



Semi-automatic SOA representation with Arrow Street

- The user has to write the new class.
 (but that may be ok, because it could even be generated)
- The user does not have to recode accesses to array members.
 (arr[i].x \(\Leftrigorapprox\) arr[i].x)
 - Only variable and parameter declarations have to be changed, or can be turned into template parameters.
 - The accesses themselves can stay the same.
 - This allows for switching back and forth between AOS & SOA.



Semi-automatic AOSOA representation with Arrow Street

```
table_array<Cr,256> array(len);
double result = 0;

for_each(array, [&] (Cr& element) {
    element.x += element.y * element.z;
    result += element.x;
});
```



Flexible representations with Arrow Street

```
    table_vector<Cr,tablesize> v(len);
table_vector<Cr,len> v(len);
table_vector<Cr,1> v(len);
std::vector<C> v(len);
```

```
    table_array<Cr,tablesize,len> a;
table_array<Cr,len,len> a;
table_array<Cr,1,len> a;
std::array<C,len> a;
```



First results (on Core i7 860 @ 2.80 GHz)

len: 100000

repeat: 1000000

flat AOS array: 171 sec

flat SOA array: 63 sec

std::array: 171 sec

nested SOA array, tablesize 1: 182 sec

nested SOA array, tablesize max: 63 sec

nested SOA array, tablesize 256: 70 sec

std::vector: 167 sec

nested SOA vector, tablesize 1: 212 sec

nested SOA vector, tablesize max: 64 sec

nested SOA vector, tablesize 256: 70 sec



First results: N-body kernel, original code

```
static float xx[N], yy[N], zz[N], mass[N], vx1[N], vy1[N], vz1[N];
for (i=0; i<M; ++i) {
  step(n, xx[i], yy[i], zz[i], c0, c1, xx, yy, zz, mass,
        &dx1, &dx2, &dx3);
  vx1[i] += dx1 * f;
  vy1[i] += dy1 * f;
  vz1[i] += dz1 * f;
```



N-body: New code

```
struct body {
 float xx, yy, zz, mass, vx1, vy1, vz1;
static body bodies[N];
for (i=0; i<M; ++i) {
 d1 = step(bodies, n, i, c0, c1);
 bodies[i].vx1 += d1.x * f;
 bodies[i].vy1 += d1.y * f;
 bodies[i].vz1 += d1.z * f;
```



N-body: Arrow Street code

```
struct body {
 float &xx, &yy, &zz, &mass, &vx1, &vy1, &vz1;
... };
static soa::table < body, N > bodies;
for (i=0; i<M; ++i) {
 d1 = step(bodies, n, i, c0, c1);
 bodies[i].vx1 += d1.x * f;
 bodies[i].vy1 += d1.y * f;
 bodies[i].vz1 += d1.z * f;
```

N-body: Arrow Street code

```
struct body {
 float &xx, &yy, &7
... };
                             Only declarations change.
static soa::table<bd
for (i=0; i<M; ++i) {
                             Client code remains the same
 d1 = step(bodies,
                             as in traditional AOS code.
 bodies[i].vx1 += d
                             Performance of Arrow Street code is the
 bodies[i].vy1 += d
                             same as manually optimized data layout!!!
 bodies[i].vz1 += d
```



Other early results

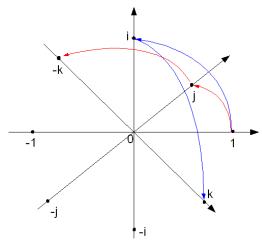
- Helsim
 - 3D Electromagnetic Particle-In-Cell Simulation with In-Situ Visualization.
 - Developed at Intel ExaScience Lab, Belgium.
 - Arrow Street improves performance in charge/current deposition and particle moving.





Other early results

- Quaternion benchmark
 - Data representation used for animation and gaming systems.
 - Case study on Arrow Street performed at Intel.
 - Performance improvements in compute-intensive algorithms, competitive with Cilk Extended Array Notation.



Graphical representation of quaternion units product as 90°-rotation in 4D-space



Additional features

- Support for nested AOSOA representations.
- Support for complex data structures (composition/inheritance)
- Support for standard containers, especially iterators
- Parallel iteration using Cilk and TBB
 - …including support for TBB range concept.
- No support for std::deque and OpenMP yet, but should be easy to add.
- Open source release at https://github.com/ExaScience/arrow-street



Conclusions

- SOA and AOSOA data representations are beneficial for SIMD instructions (SSE2, AVX).
- Current compilers do not support SOA/AOSOA well.
- Manual SOA/AOSOA is cumbersome and invasive, and developers give up on performance opportunity.
- Arrow Street is a pure library solution for C++11 that makes semi-automatic SOA/AOSOA substantially easier to express.





Thank You

