

The Best of Both Worlds: Flexible Data Structures for Heterogeneous Computing

Robert Strzodka
Integrative Scientific Computing
Max Planck Institut Informatik

My GPU Programming Challenges

- 2000: Conjugate gradient solvers for sparse $Ax=b$
 - Restrictions of [fixed function pipeline](#) in 8bit
- 2003: Multigrid, multi-scale, adaptive time-stepping
 - Restrictions in shaders and [data management](#)
- 2005: Glift, random-access GPU data structures
 - Restrictions in use of [generic data types](#) in Cg/OpenGL
- 2007: Large-scale simulations on GPU clusters
 - Restrictions of single precision and [GPU-CPU communication](#)
- 2009: Preconditioners for ill-conditioned problems
 - Restrictions in [debugging](#) of complex code (index tornado)
- Today: Almost full C++ support, debugger&profiler tools
- **Restrictions of C++**

Vector-Valued Data

- Vector-valued data is ubiquitous
 - Class 1: **mathematical properties**, e.g. multiple derivatives or moments
 - Class 2: **discrete features**, e.g. colors of a pixel, multiple scores
 - Class 3: **per-dimension properties**, e.g. coordinates, velocities on a 3D grid

AoS and SoA

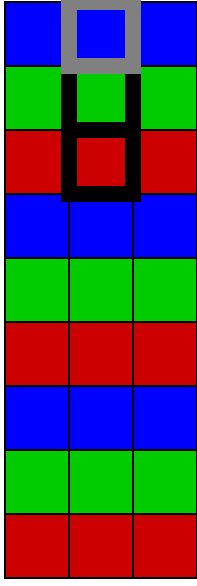
Array of Structs (AoS)

```
struct NormalStruct {  
    Type1 comp1;  
    Type2 comp2;  
    Type3 comp3;  
};
```

```
typedef NormalStruct  
    AoSContainer[SIZE];
```

```
AoSContainer container;
```

```
container[5].comp3++;
```

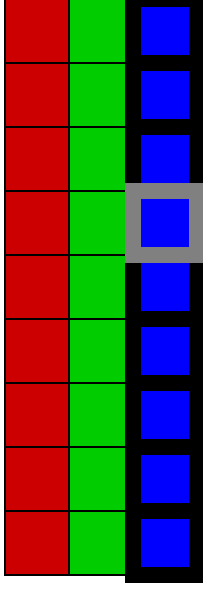


Struct of Arrays (SoA)

```
struct SoAContainer {  
    Type1 comp1[SIZE];  
    Type2 comp2[SIZE];  
    Type3 comp3[SIZE];  
};
```

```
SoAContainer container;
```

```
container.comp3[5]++;
```



Standard C++ Solution

- AoS: `container[index].component;`
SoA: `container.component[index];`
C++: `container.component(index);`
- ```
template <bool isAoS> class CppContainer {};
template <> class CppContainer<true> {
public:
 const Type1& comp1(int index) const; // const
 Type1& comp1(int index); // mutable
 const Type2& comp2(int index) const;
 Type2& comp2(int index);
 const Type3& comp3(int index) const;
 Type3& comp3(int index);
private:
 AoSContainer container;
};
template <> class CppContainer<false> { ... };
```
- ```
CppContainer<true> aos;      aos.comp3(5) = 0.123;  
CppContainer<false> soa;    soa.comp3(5) = 0.123;
```

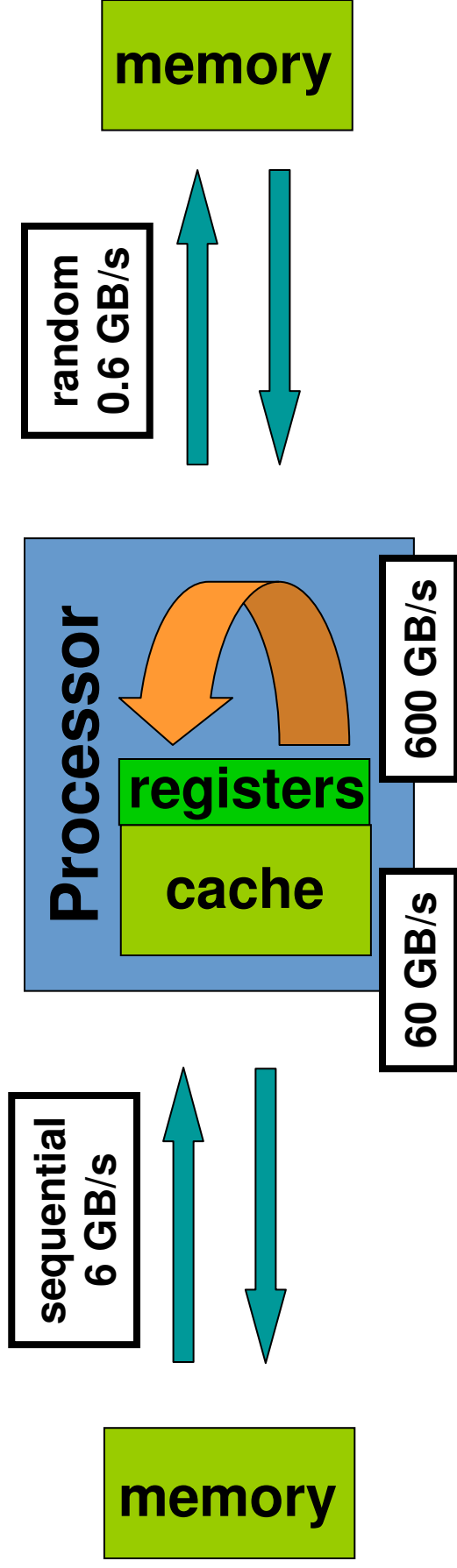
Operating on Container Elements

- ```
struct NormalStruct {
 Type1 comp1;
 Type2 comp2;
 Type3 comp3;
};
typedef NormalStruct AoSContainer[SIZE];
```
- ```
NormalStruct single;  
AoSContainer container;
```
- **In-place update of single and indexed structs**

```
void update( NormalStruct& s ) { s.comp3 += s.comp1; }
```
- ```
update(single); // OK
update(container[5]); // OK
```
- **This is not possible with standard SoA/C++ syntax:**  

```
container.comp3(5);
```

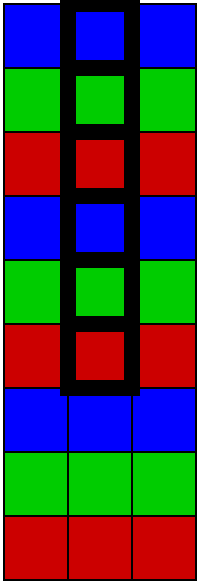
# Typical Bandwidth Relations



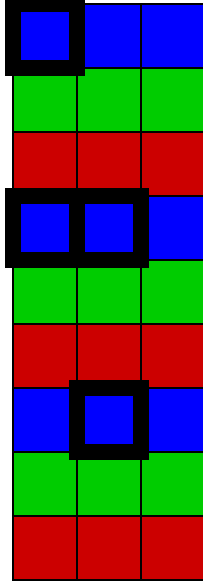
# Parallel Access in AoS and SoA

## Array of Structs (AoS)

```
container[4].comp{1,2,3}
container[5].comp{1,2,3}
```

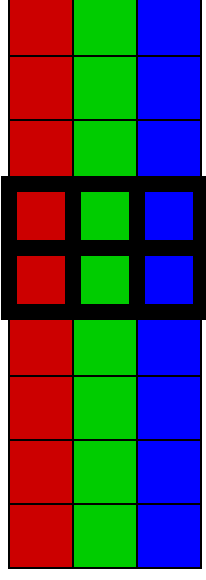


```
container[1].comp3
container[2].comp3
container[3].comp3
container[4].comp3
```

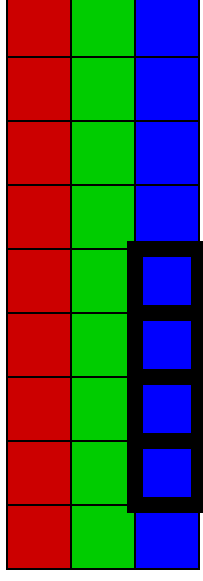


## Struct of Arrays (SoA)

```
container.comp{1,2,3}[4]
container.comp{1,2,3}[5]
```



```
container.comp3[1]
container.comp3[2]
container.comp3[3]
container.comp3[4]
```



# Goals

- A one-parameter switch between AoS and SoA layout
- The same access syntax independent of the data layout:  
`container[index].component`
- The same functions to operate on single and indexed  
structs: `update( container[5] );`
- Minimal changes to existing AoS code

# AoS + SoA = ASA

## Array of Structs (AoS)

```
struct NormalStruct {
 Type1 comp1;
 Type2 comp2;
 Type3 comp3;
};
```

```
typedef NormalStruct
 Container[SIZE];
```

```
NormalStruct single
 Container container;
```

```
void
 update (NormalStruct& s);
```

```
container[index].comp3++;
update(container[5]);
```

## Array of Structs of Arrays (ASA)

```
template <ID t_id=ID_value>
struct FlexibleStruct {
 typedef ASAGroup<Type1,t_id> ASX_ASA;
 union{ Type1 comp1; ASX_ASA d1; };
 union{ Type2 comp2; ASX_ASA d2; };
 union{ Type3 comp3; ASX_ASA d3; };
};
```

```
typedef ASX::Array<FlexibleStruct,
 SIZE, ??? > Container;
```

```
FlexibleStruct<> single
 Container container;
```

```
template <ID t_id> void
 update (FlexibleStruct<t_id>& s);
```

```
container[index].comp3++;
update(container[5]);
```

**???** = ASX::AOS or ASX::SOA

# ASA Syntax

- ```
template <ID t_id=ID_value> struct FlexibleStruct {  
    typedef ASAGroup<Type1,t_id> ASX_ASA;  
    union{ Type1 comp1; ASX_ASA d1; };  
    union{ Type2 comp2; ASX_ASA d2; };  
    union{ Type3 comp3; ASX_ASA d3; };  
};
```
- **Assumes:** `sizeof(Type1) >= {sizeof(Type2), sizeof(Type3)}`
- ```
typedef ASAGroup<GroupType,t_id> ASX_ASA;
sizeof(GroupType) >= sizeof(Type{1,2,3})
```
- ```
template <ID t_id=ID_value> struct FlexibleStruct {  
    typedef ASAGroup<Type1,t_id> ASX_ASA;  
    union{ Type1 comp1;  
           struct{Type2 comp2; Type3 comp3}; ASX_ASA d1; };  
    union{ struct{Type2 comp2; Type3 comp3}; ASX_ASA d2; };  
};
```
- **Assumes:** `sizeof(Type1) >= sizeof(Type2) + sizeof(Type3)`
- Anonymous union is part of C++, anonymous struct supported by large

Array of Structs (AoS)

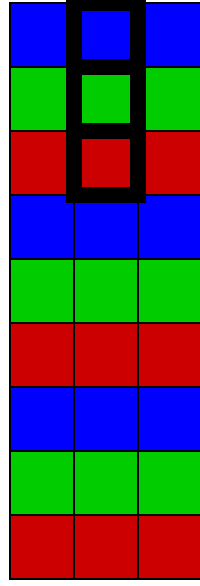
```
void  
  update (NormalStruct& s);
```

```
update( single );  
update( container[5] );
```

NormalStruct&

```
ref= container[5];
```

```
ref.comp3= 0.123;
```



Array of Structs of Arrays (ASA)

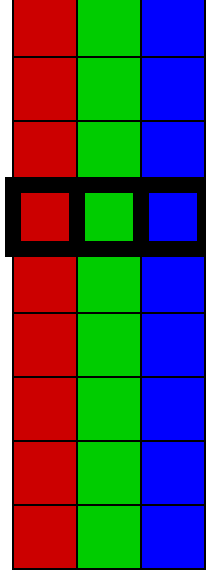
```
template <ID t_id> void  
  update (FlexibleStruct<t_id>& s);
```

```
update( single );  
update( container[5] );
```

Container::reference

```
ref= container[5];
```

```
ref.comp3= 0.123;
```



More Details

- Paper
 - GPU Computing Gems
 - Abstraction for AoS and SoA layout
- Code
 - ASX library with CPU and GPU examples
 - Soon at www.mpi.de/~strzodka

Pros and Cons

- Algorithm
 - Algorithms are independent of the data layout
 - Above holds only if anonymous `struct` is supported
- Coding
 - Only definitions (container, references) change
 - Container `SIZE` must be a compile-time constant
- Optimization
 - Performance of AoS vs. SoA can be evaluated rapidly
 - Component groups are hard-coded by the `unions{ }`

- Adapting Abstractions

- New language (Compiler 😊, User 😊, Acceptance 😊)
- Language extension (Compiler 😊, User 😊, Acceptance 😊)
- Library+Code pattern (Compiler 😊, User 😊, Acceptance 😊)

- GPU Programming Challenges

- Previously: *Catching up* with the CPU standard
- Today: *Evolving* general parallel abstractions
- Impulse: New *Abstractions* more important than full C++
- Impulse: Higher *extension acceptance* benefits GPUs

The Best of Both Worlds: Flexible Data Structures for Heterogeneous Computing

Robert Strzodka
Integrative Scientific Computing
Max Planck Institut Informatik