Genetic Improvement of GPU Software

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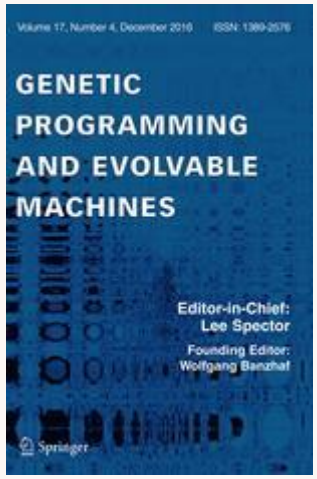
GECCO workshop

Based on GI special issue *forthcoming*



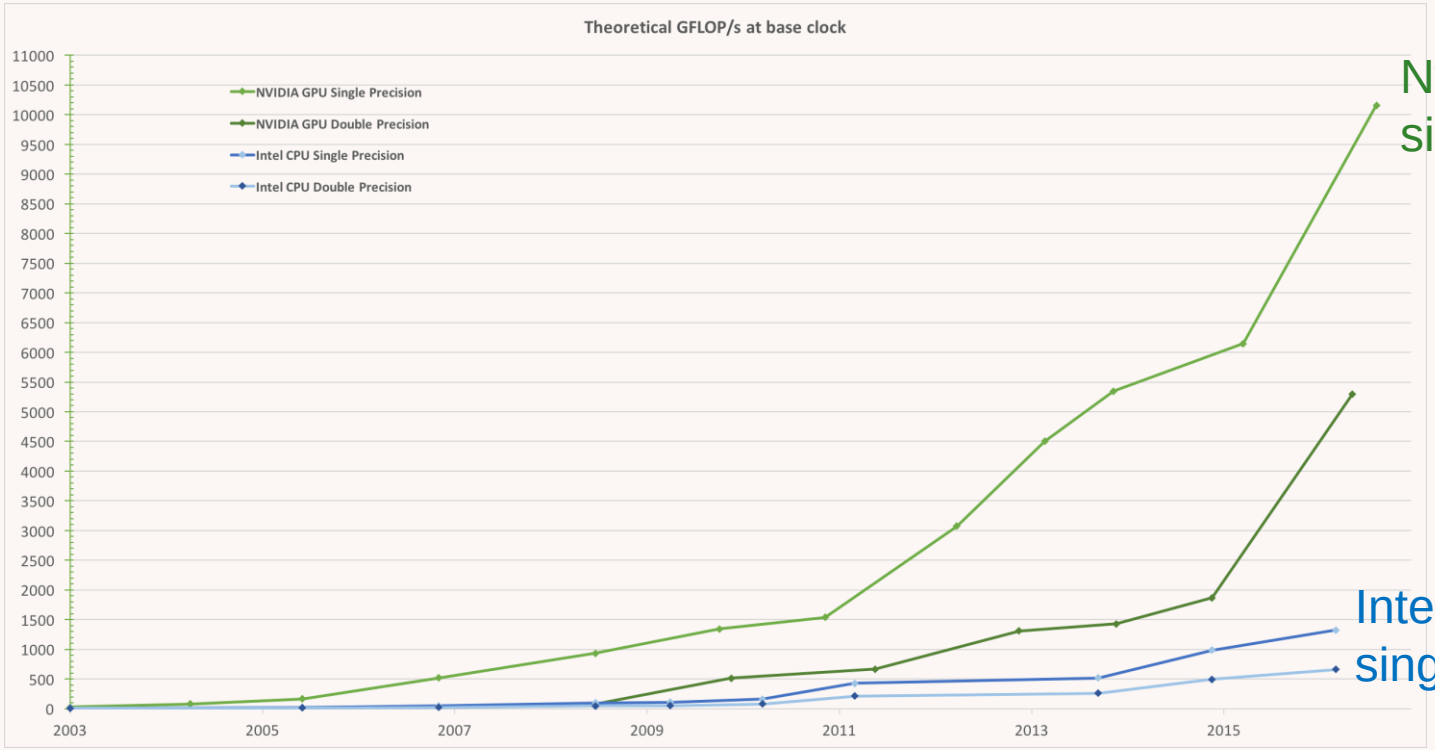
Genetic Improvement and GPGPU

- Why use graphics hardware? (speed)
- Difficulty of GPGPU programming

1. Automatically creating GPU code: gzip
2. Upgrade GPU software: StereoCamera
3. GI giving substantial improvement
   - 3D medical imaging, **BarraCUDA**
4. Grow and Graft Genetic Programming (GGGP) with human input
   - RNA folding x10000

Why use graphics hardware GPUs

Theoretical GFLOPS at base clock



Nvidia GPU
single precision

Intel CPU
single precision

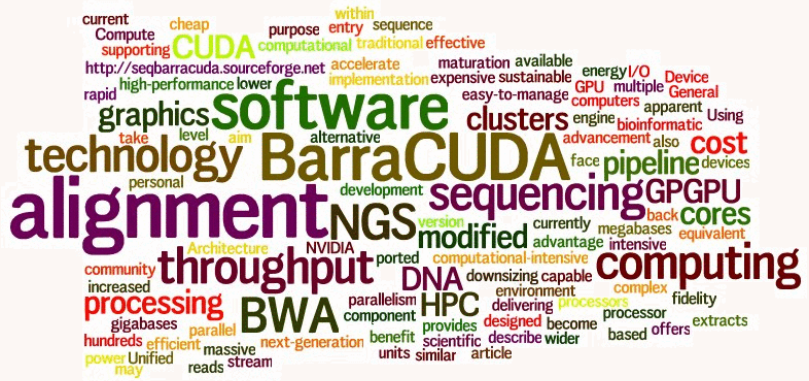
Floating-Point Operations per Second for the CPU and GPU

Nvidia CUDA 8.0 C Programming Guide

Performance GPGPU programming is hard

- High level (e.g. Matlab) speed from matrix algebra, matrix libraries.
- General purpose code CUDA (OpenCL)
- C like. Need to code many details.
- Hard to get right
- Hard to get performance
- Hard to keep performance, new hardware
  - Re-tune for next hardware generation

Genetically Improved BarraCUDA

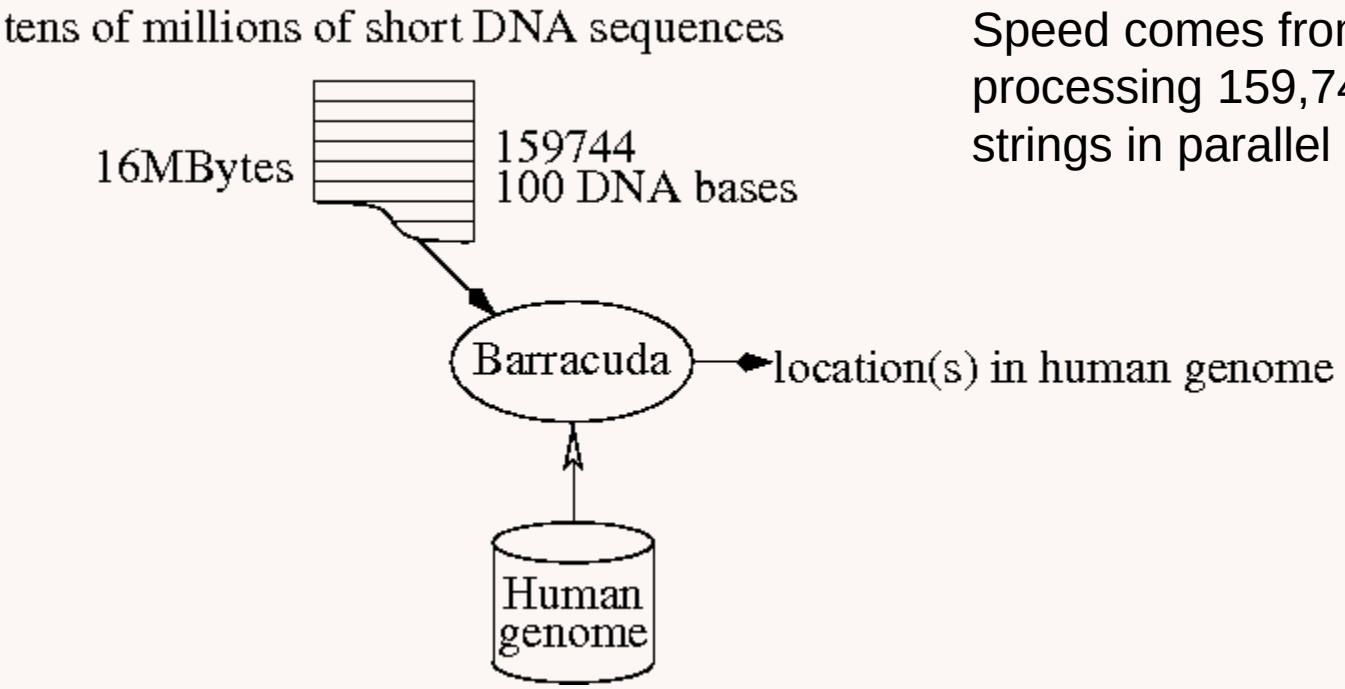


- Background
  - What is BarraCUDA
  - Using GI to improve parallel software, i.e. BarraCUDA
- Results
  - 100× speedup

What is BarraCUDA ?

DNA analysis program

- 8000 lines C code, SourceForge.
- Rewrite of BWA for nVidia CUDA

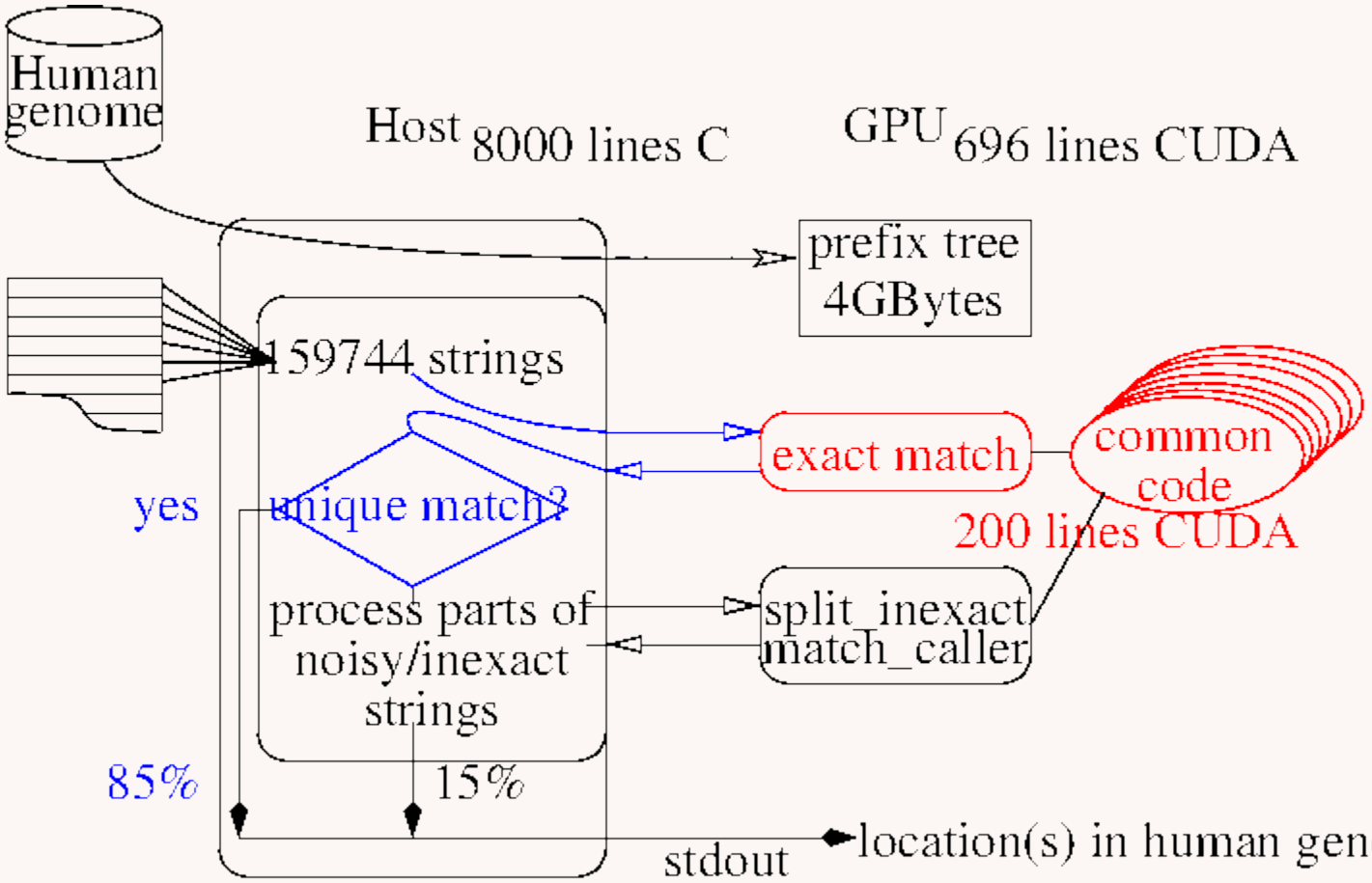


Speed comes from processing 159,744 strings in parallel on GPU

BarraCUDA 0.7.107b

Manual host changes to call exact_match kernel

GI parameter and code changes on GPU



Why 1000 Genomes Project ?

- Data typical of modern large scale DNA mapping projects.
- Flagship bioinformatics project
  - Project mapped all human mutations.
- 604 billion short human DNA sequences.
- Download raw data via FTP

$120million 180Terra Bytes

Preparing for Evolution

- Re-enable exact matches code
- Support 15 options(conditional compilation)
- Genetic programming fitness testing framework
  - Generate and compile 1000 unique mutants
    - Whole population in one source file
    - Remove mutants who fail to compile and then re-run compiler to compile the others
  - Run and measure speed of 1000 kernels
    - Reset GPU following run time errors
  - For each kernel check 159444 answers

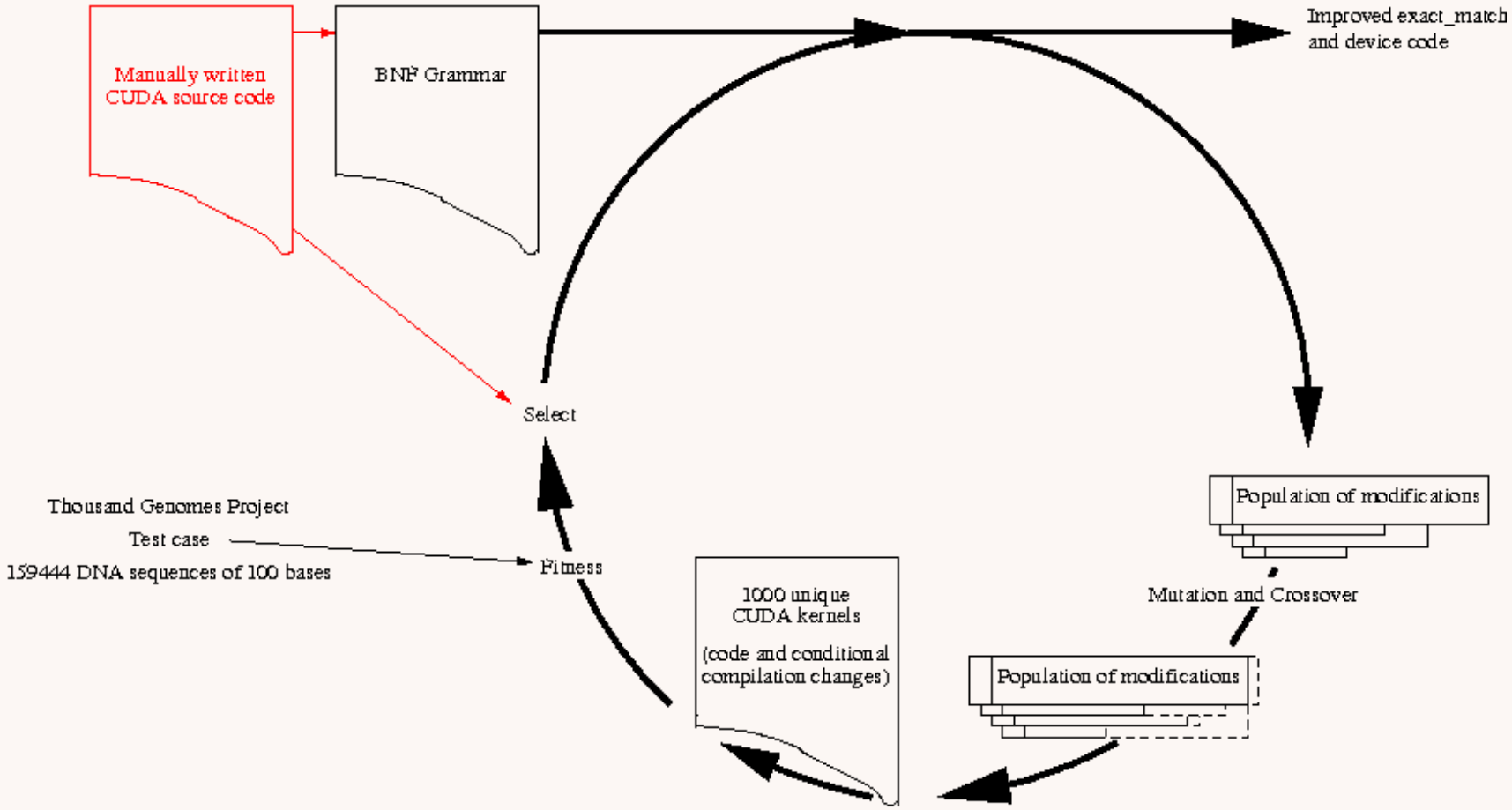
Fixed Parameters

Parameter		default	Lines of code affected
BLOCK_W	int	64	all
cache_threads	“” int	“”	44
kl_par	binary	off	19
occ_par	binary	off	76
many_blocks	binary	off	2
direct_sequence	binary	on	63
direct_index	binary	on	6
sequence_global	binary	on	16
sequence_shift81	binary	on	30
sequence_stride	binary	on	14
mycache4	binary	on	12
mycache2	binary	off	11
direct_global_bwt	binary	off	2
cache_global_bwt	binary	on	65
scache_global_bwt	binary	off	35

Evolving BarraCUDA kernel

- Convert manual CUDA code into grammar
- Grammar used to control code modification
- GP manipulates patches and fixed params
  - Small movement/deletion of existing code
  - New program source is syntactically correct
  - Automatic scoping rules ensure almost all mutants compile
  - Force loop termination
- Genetic Programming continues despite compilation and runtime errors

Evolving BarraCUDA



50 generations in 11 hours

BNF Grammar

```
if (*lastpos!=pos_shifted)
{
#ifndef sequence_global
  *data = tmp = tex1Dfetch(sequences_array, pos_shifted);
#else
  *data = tmp = Global_sequences(global_sequences,pos_shifted);
#endif /*sequence_global*/
  *lastpos=pos_shifted;
}
```

Configuration parameter

CUDA lines 119-127

```
<119>   ::= " if" <IF_119> " \n"
<IF_119>::= "(*lastpos!=pos_shifted)"
<120>   ::= "{\n"
<121>   ::= "#ifndef sequence_global\n"
<122>   ::= "" <_122> "\n"
<_122>  ::= "*data = tmp = tex1Dfetch(sequences_array, pos_shifted);"
<123>   ::= "#else\n"
<124>   ::= "" <_124> "\n"
<_124>  ::= "*data = tmp = Global_sequences(global_sequences,pos_shifted);"
<125>   ::= "#endif\n"
<126>   ::= "" <_126> "\n"
<_126>  ::= "*lastpos=pos_shifted;"
<127>   ::= "}\n"
```

Fragment of Grammar (Total 773 rules)

9 Types of grammar rule

- Type indicated by rule name
- Replace rule only by another of same type
- 650 fixed, 115 variable.
- 43 statement (e.g. assignment, **Not** declaration)
- 24 IF
- <_392> ::= " if" <IF_392> " {\n"
- <IF_392> ::= " (par==0)"
- Seven for loops (for1, for2, for3)
- <_630> ::= <okdeclaration_> <pragma_630> "for(" <for1_630> ";" "OK()&&" <for2_630> ";" <for3_630> ") \n"
- 2 ELSE
- 29 CUDA specials

Representation

- 15 fixed parameters; variable length list of grammar patches.
  - no size limit, so search space is infinite
- Uniform crossover and tree like 2pt crossover.
- Mutation flips one bit/int or adds one randomly chosen grammar change
- 3 possible grammar changes:
  - Delete line of source code (or replace by “”, 0)
  - Replace with line of GPU code (same type)
  - Insert a copy of another line of kernel code

Example Mutating Grammar

```
<_947> ::= "*k0 = k;"
<_929> ::= "((int*)l0)[1] =
__shfl(((int*)&l)[1],threads_per_sequence/2,threads_per_sequence);
"
```

2 lines from grammar

```
<_947>+<_929>
```

Fragment of list of mutations

Says insert copy of line 929 before line 947

Copy of line 929

New code

```
((int*)l0)[1] =
__shfl(((int*)&l)[1],threads_per_sequence/2,threads_per_sequence);
*k0 = k;
```

Line 947

Summary

- Representation
  - 15 fixed genes (mix of Boolean and integer)
  - List of changes (delete, replace, insert). New rule must be of same type.
- Mutation
  - 1 bit flip or small/large change to int
  - append one random change to code
- Crossover
  - Uniform GA crossover
  - GP tree like 2pt crossover
- Evolve for 50 generations

Best K20 GPU Patch in gen 50

Parameter		new
scache_global_bwt	off	on
cache_threads	off	2
BLOCK_W	64	128

Store bwt cache in registers

Use 2 threads to load bwt cache

Double number of threads

line	Original Code	New Code
635		#pragma unroll
578	if(k == bwt_cuda.seq_len)	if(0)
947	`*k0 = k;`	`((int*)l0)[1] = __shfl(((int*)&l)[1],threads_per_sequence/2,threads_per_sequence);*k0 = k;`
126	`*lastpos=pos_shifted;`	

Line 578 `if` was never true

`l0` is overwritten later regardless

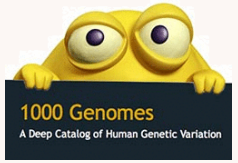
Change 126 disables small sequence cache 3% faster

Results

- Ten randomly chosen 100 base pair datasets from 1000 genomes project:
  - K20 1 840 000 DNA sequences/second (original 15000)
  - K40 2 330 000 DNA sequences/second (original 16 000)
- 100% identical
- manually incorporated into sourceForge

Conclusions

- On real typical data raw speed up > 100 times
  - Impact diluted by rest of code
  - On real data speed up to 3 times (arXiv.org)



- Incorporated into real system.1st GI in use.
  - 2753 sourceforge downloads (22 months).
  - Commercial use by Lab7 (in BioBuilds Nov2015)
  - IBM Power8
- Cambridge Epigenetix

  - GTX 1080 21x faster than bwameth (twin core CPU)
  - Microsoft Azure GPU cloud

WIKIPEDIA
Genetic Improvement

Genetic Improvement 2017

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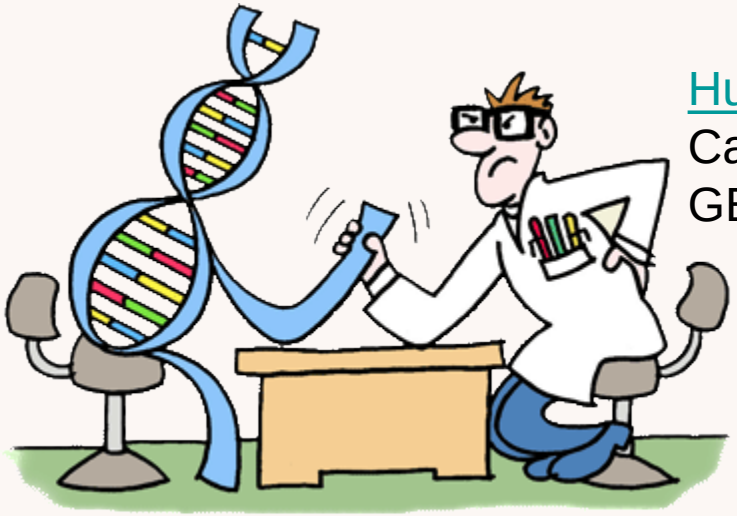
GECCO workshop

Submission due
29 March 2017



Humies: Human-Competitive
Cash prizes
GECCO-2017

END

http://www.cs.ucl.ac.uk/staff/W.Langdon/ http://www.epsrc.ac.uk/ EPSRC

Genetic Improvement

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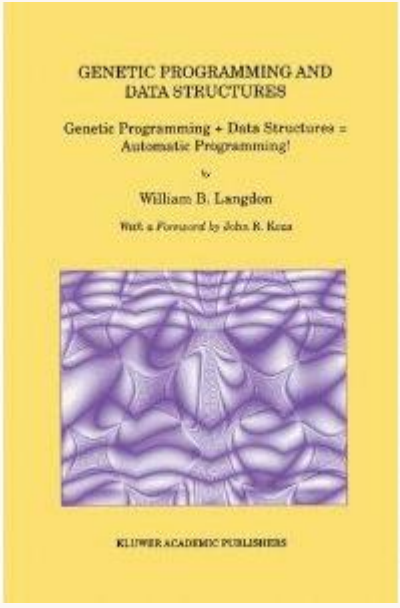
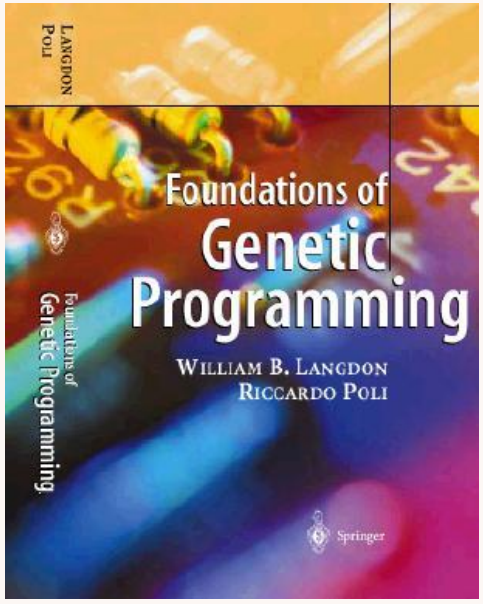
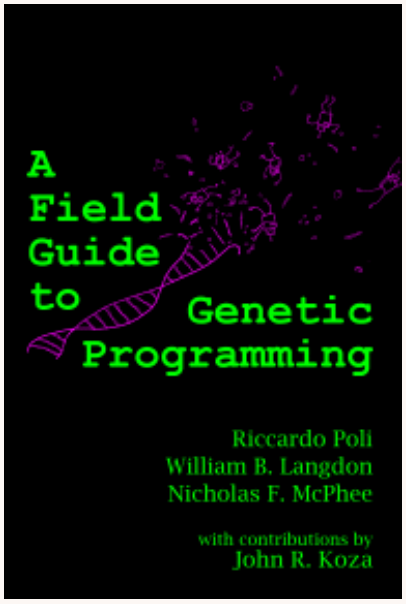
CREST

Department of Computer Science



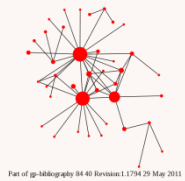




The Genetic Programming Bibliography

http://www.cs.bham.ac.uk/~wbl/biblio/

11315 references



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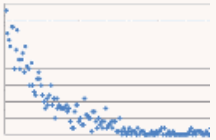

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