# ACRoBat: Optimizing Auto-Batching of Dynamic Deep Learning at Compile Time

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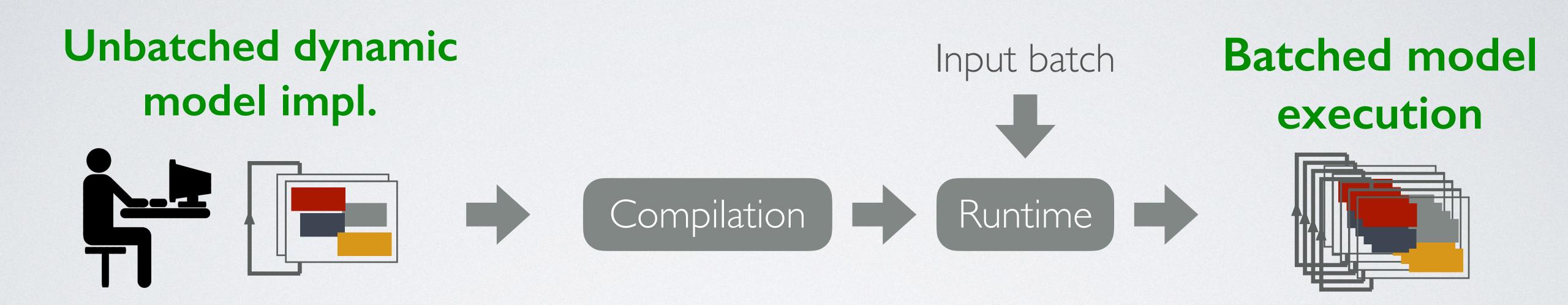
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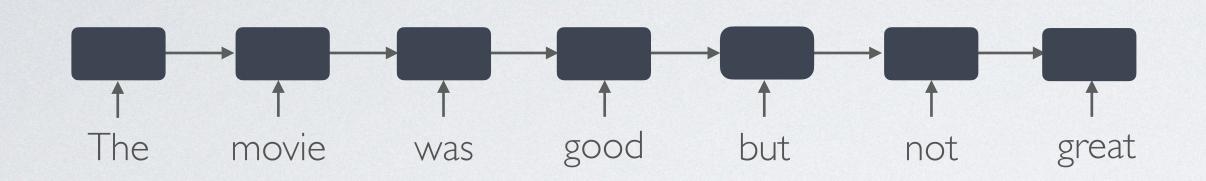


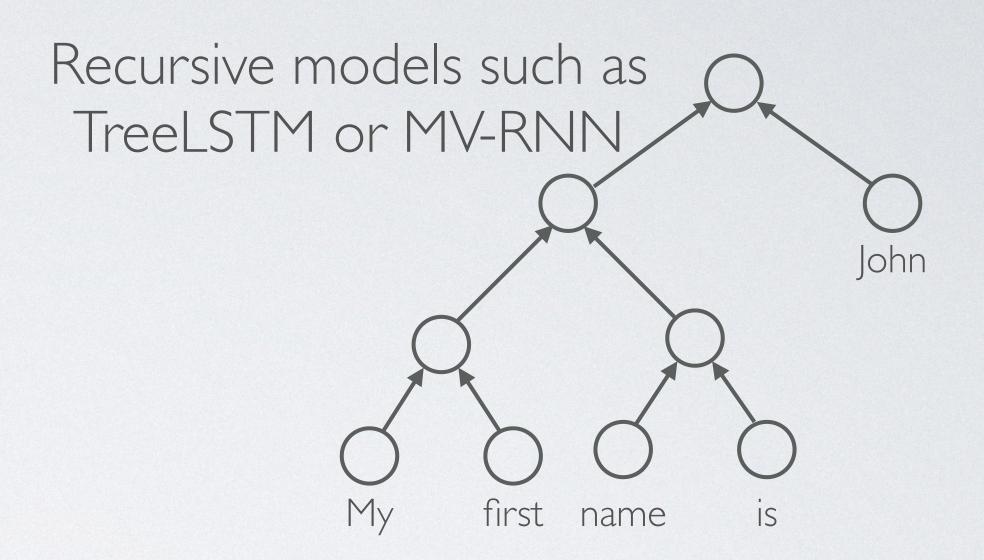




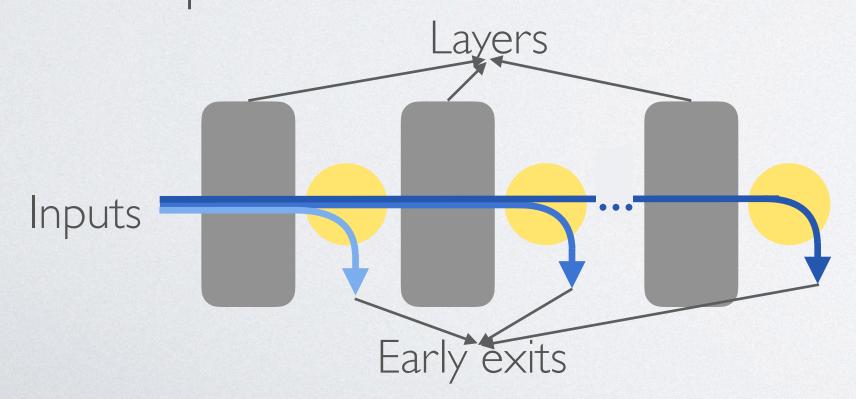
## Wide Variety of Control Flow in DL Computations

Recurrent neural networks (RNNs)

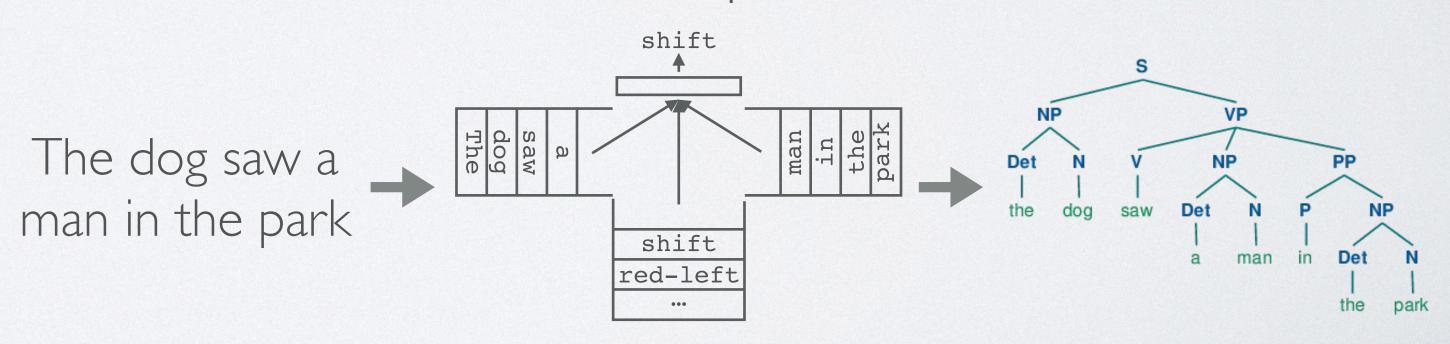




Early exit models have tensor dependent control flow



StackLSTM: Complex control flow

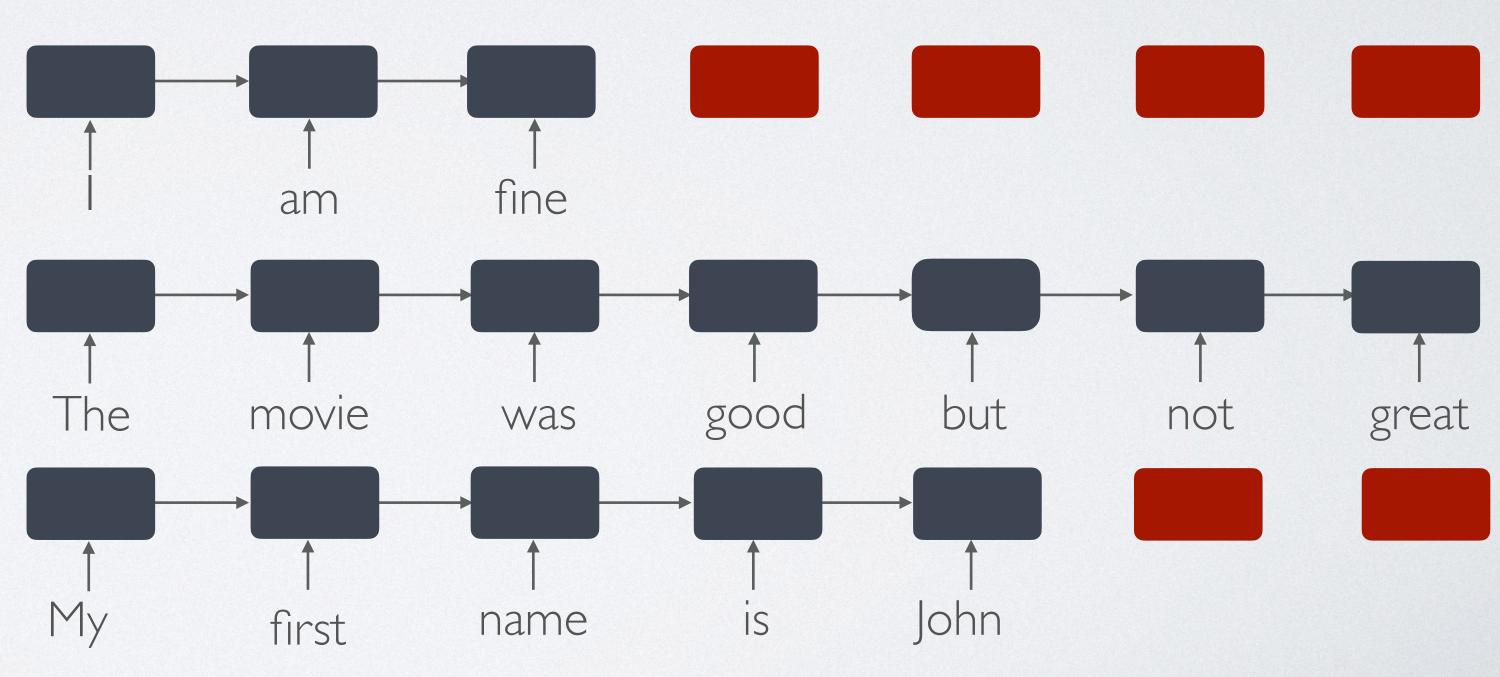


#### Batching Is Difficult for Models With Dynamic Control Flow

- Recurrent neural networks
  - Variable sentence length → non-uniformity in number of iterations

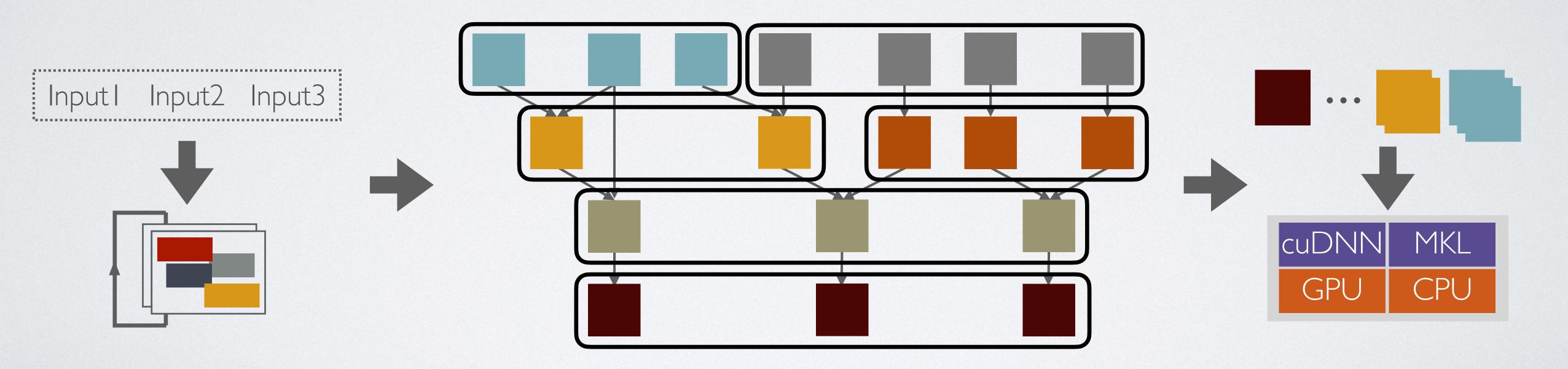
```
state = initial_state
for word in sentence:
state = RNNCell(state, word)
lteration over words:
surrounding control flow
```

Simple padding wasteful!

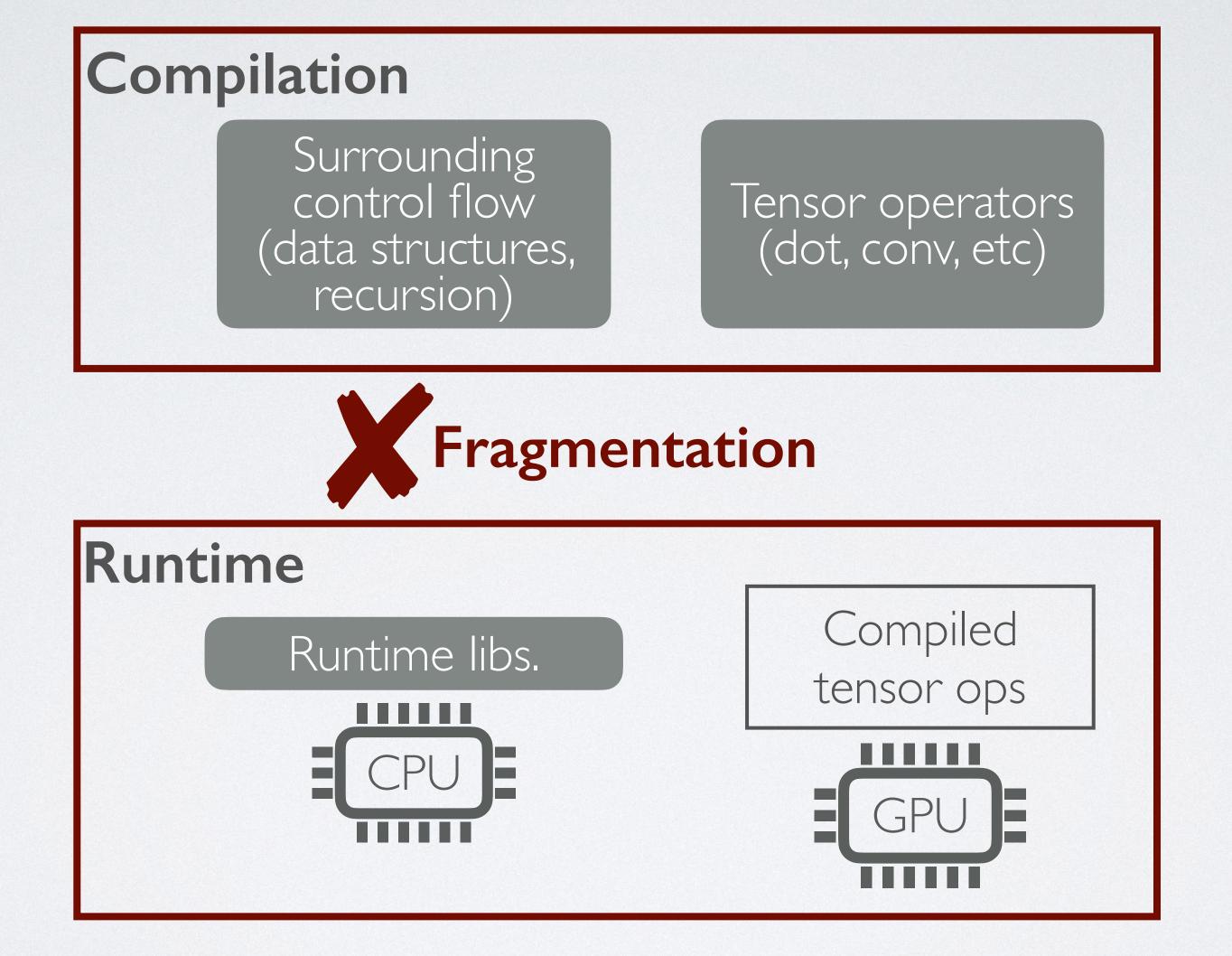


## Dynamic Batching, a Prior, Fully Runtime Approach

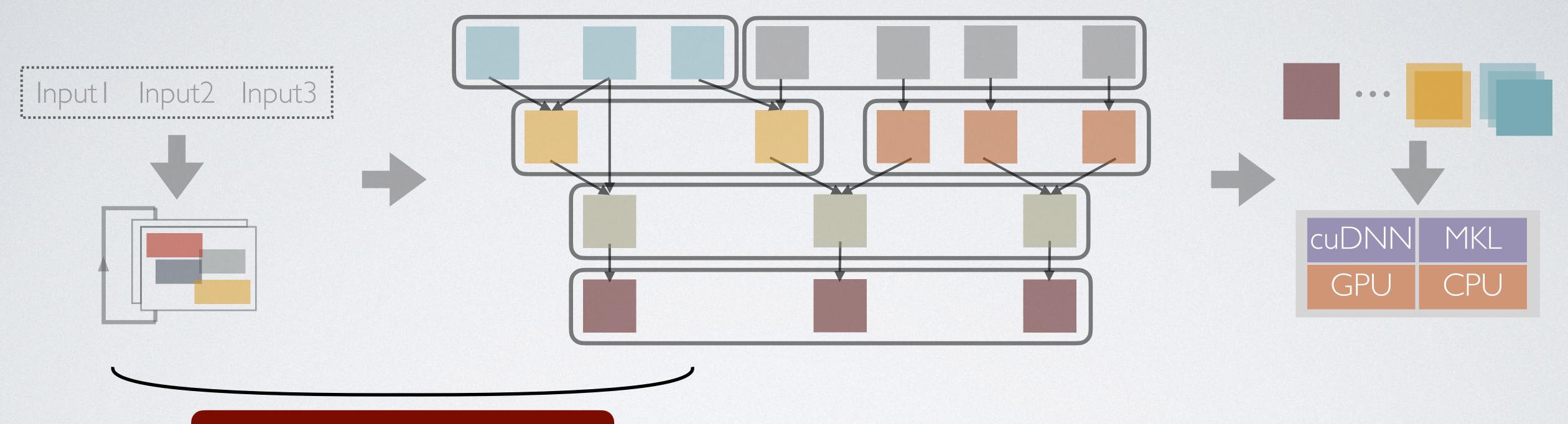
- · Construct dataflow graphs (DFGs) for each input in mini-batch
- Traverse graphs to determine which operators can be batched
- Invoke batched kernels



#### Past Work: Compiler-Runtime Fragmentation—Suboptimal Performance

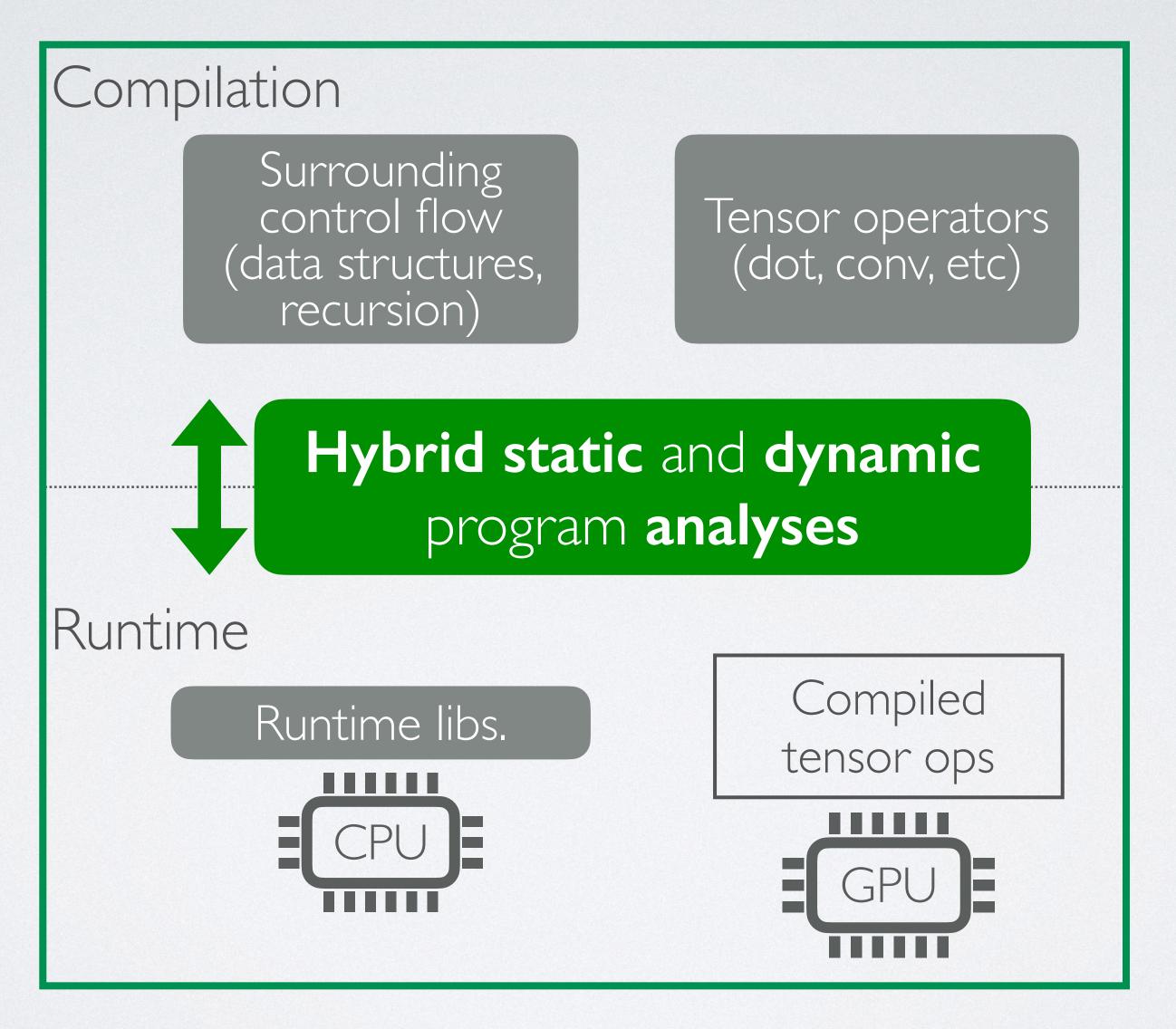


## Fully Dynamic Auto-Batching—Execution Overheads

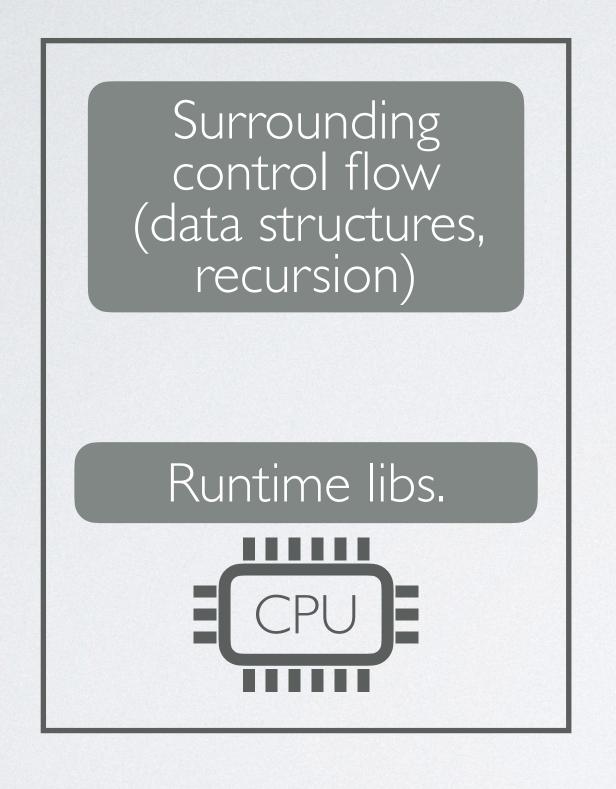


- DFG construction
- DFG scheduling

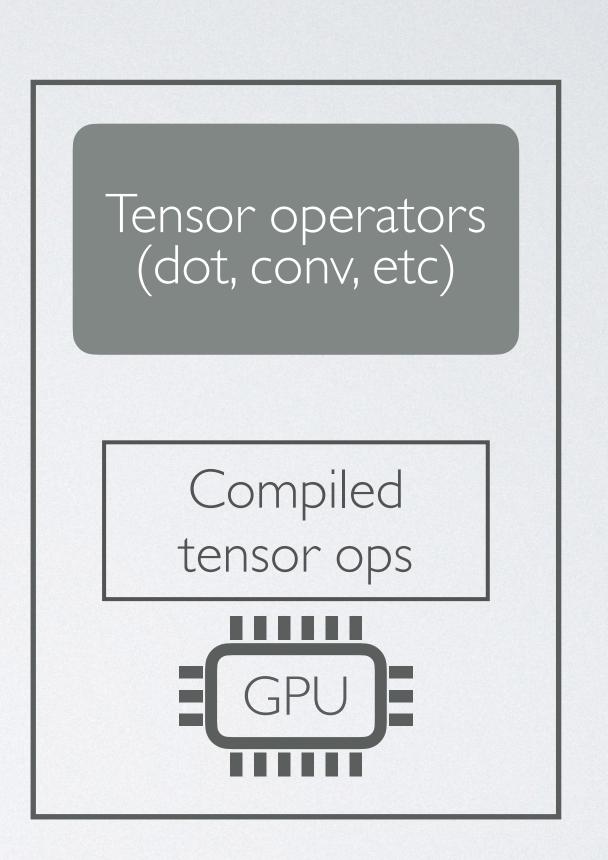
#### ACRoBat Uses Hybrid Static and Dynamic Program Analyses



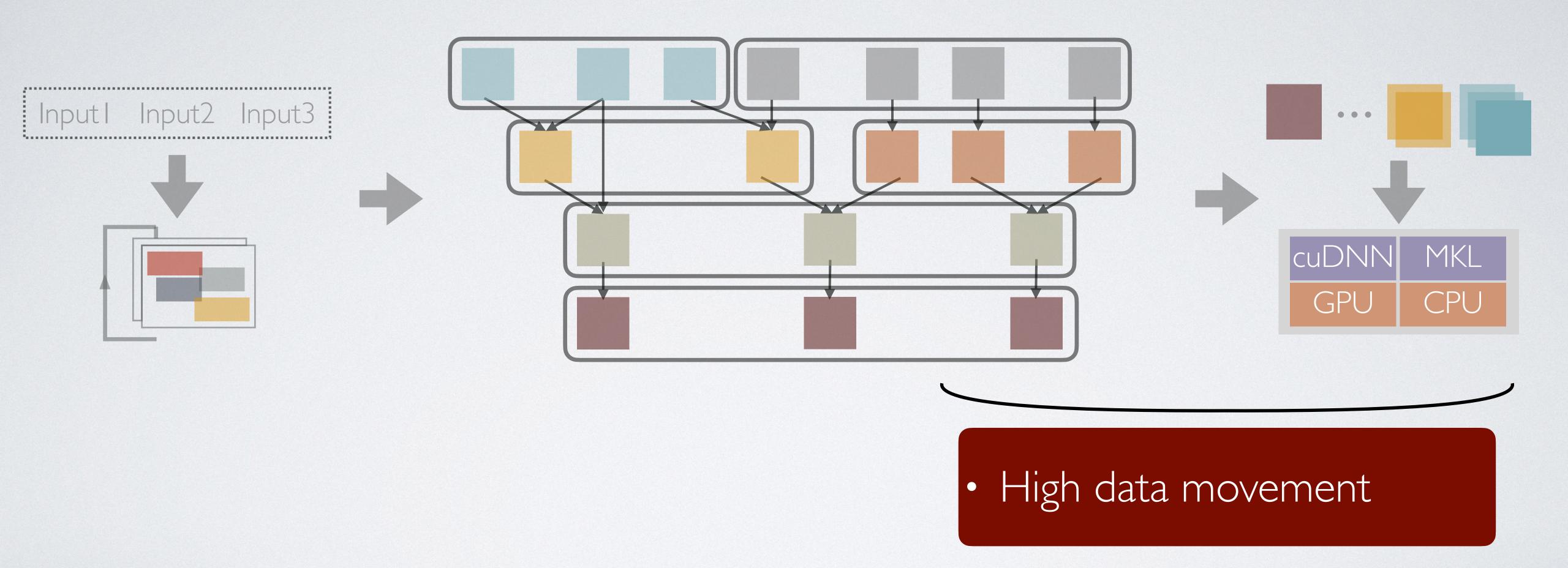
#### Past Work: Compiler-Runtime Fragmentation—Suboptimal Performance



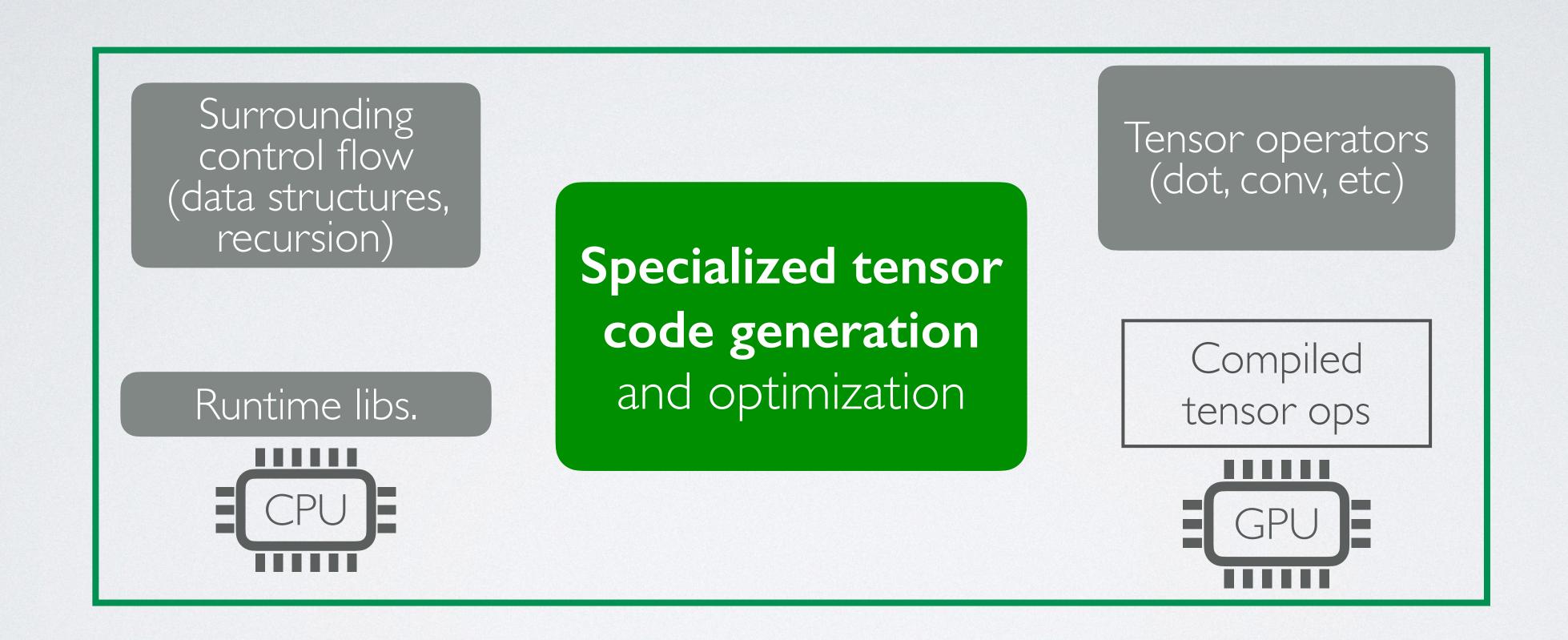
Tensor kernels often developed/
optimized in isolation

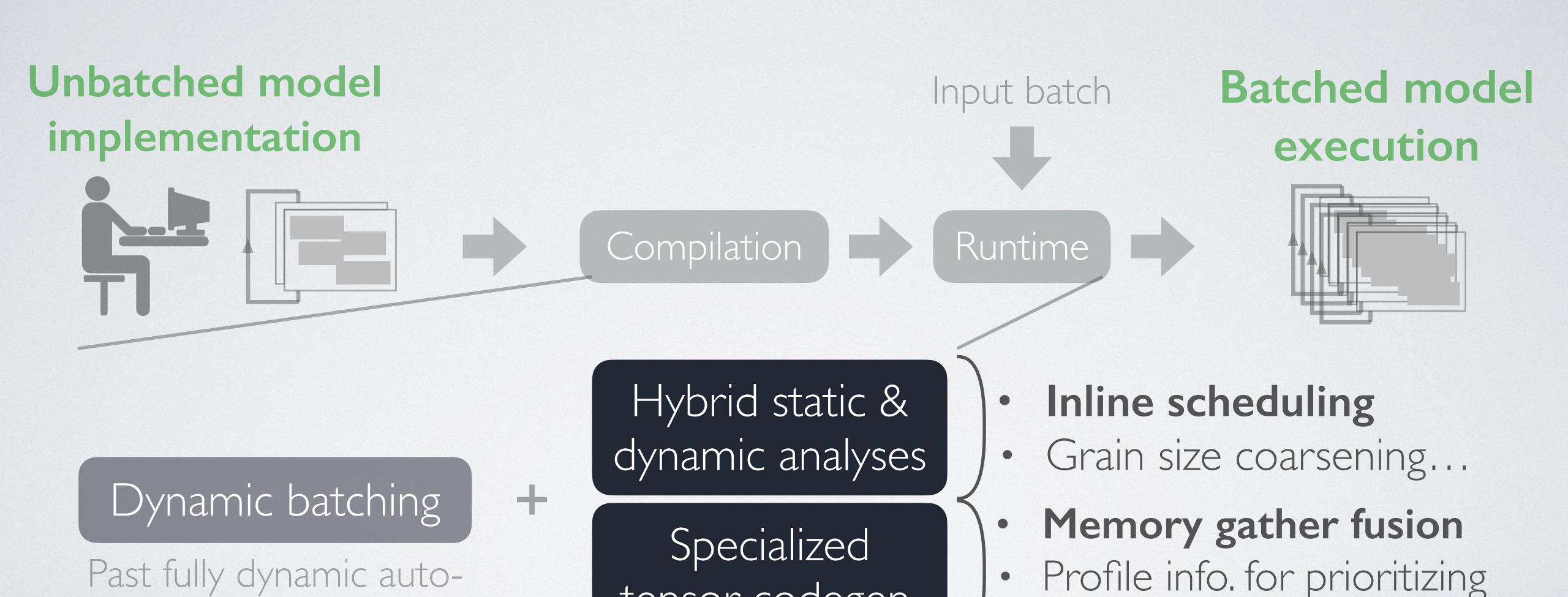


## Fully Dynamic Auto-Batching—Execution Overheads



## ACRoBat Uses Specialized Tensor Code Generation

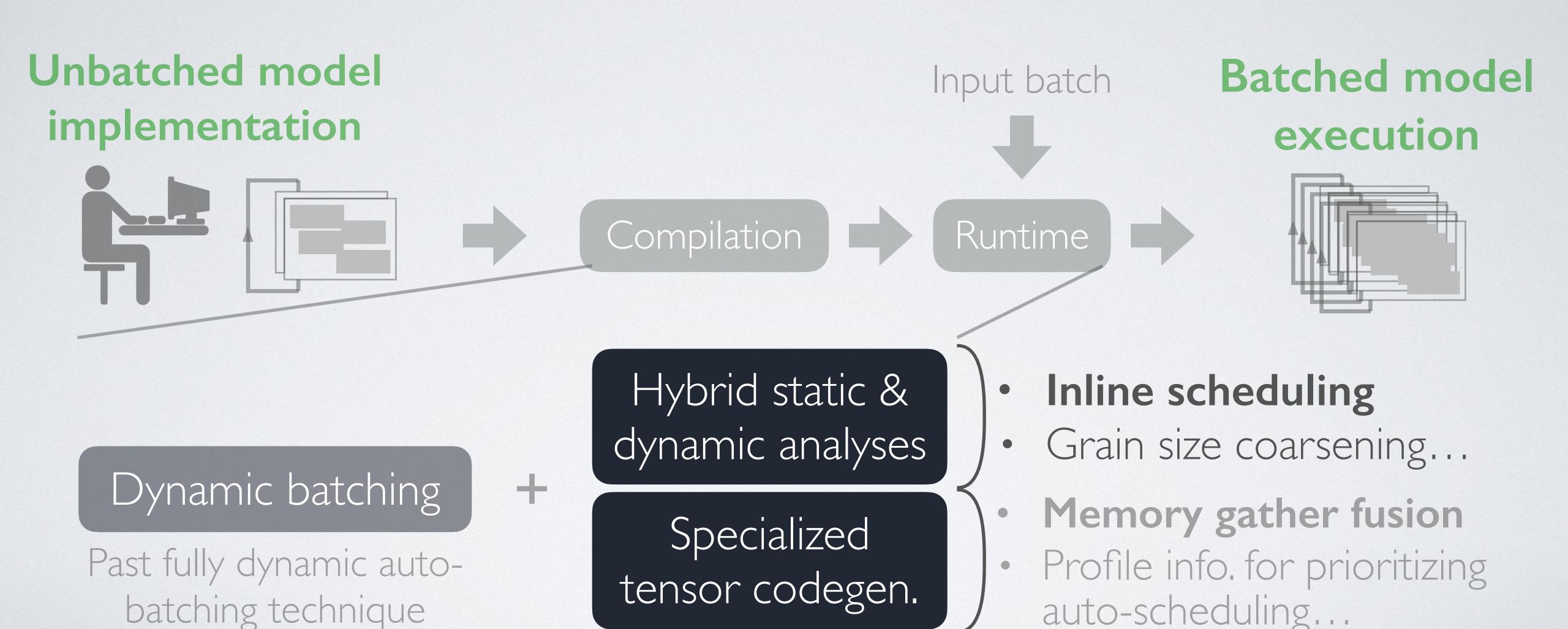




auto-scheduling...

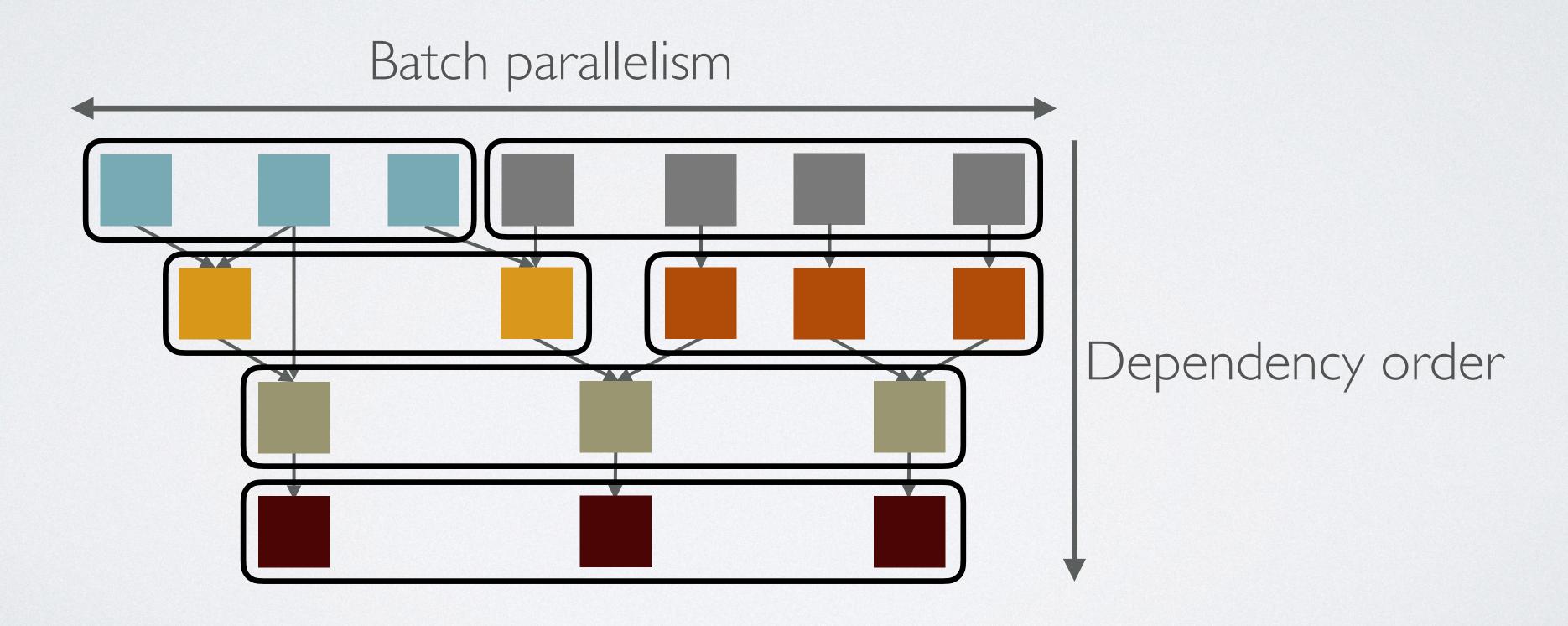
tensor codegen.

batching technique



# Inline Scheduling: Goals of Scheduling/Batching

- Correctness: Respect operator dependences
- · Performance: Identify opportunities for parallelism



## Inline Scheduling: Unifying DFG Construction and Scheduling

• Correctness: Respect operator dependences

Model computation invokes tensor ops in dependency order



DFGs are already constructed in dependency order

· Performance: Identify opportunities for parallelism

Parallelism often expressed via recursion or the list map function



Knowledge of parallelism often available statically

We can perform scheduling during graph construction!



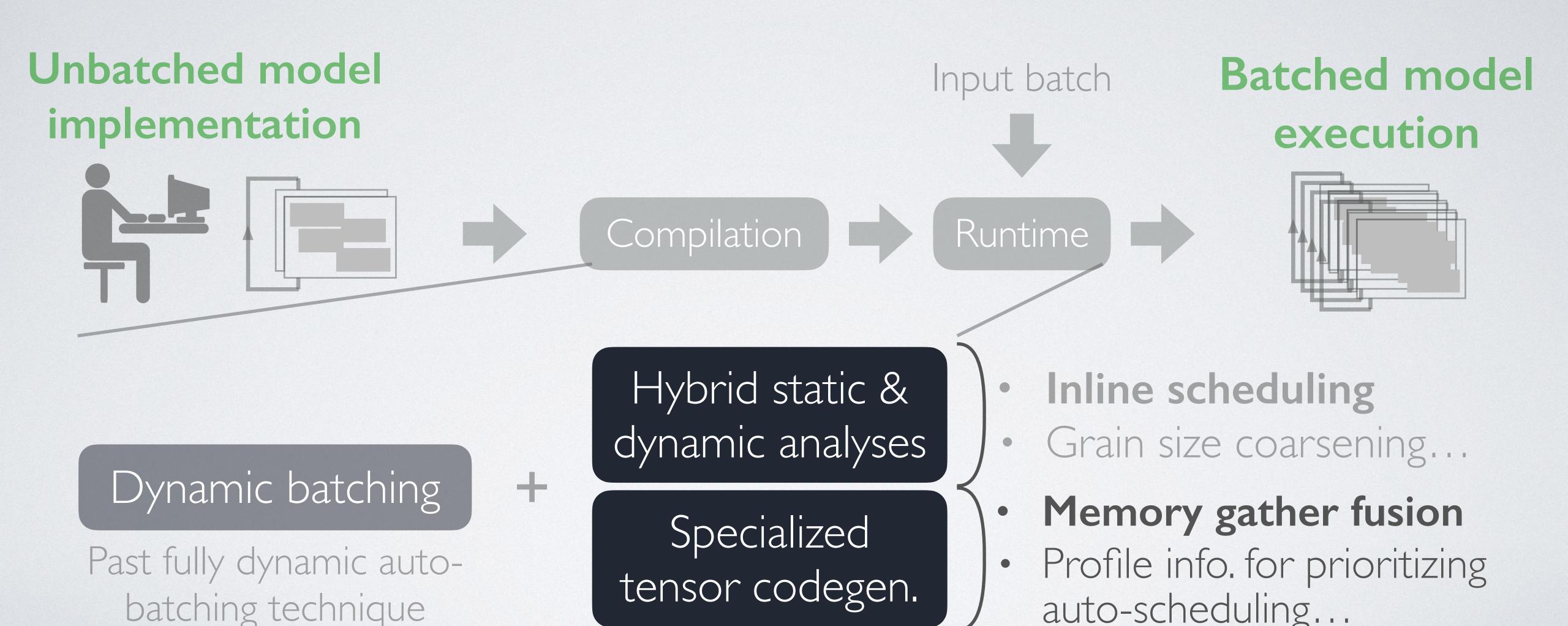
Up to 2.5X better perf. for some model configs

## Inline Scheduling: Example

```
def treeFC(n):
    if isleaf(n):
        return Emb[words[n]]
    else:
        lh = treeFC(n.left)
        rh = treeFC(n.right)
        return W * (lh + rh)
```

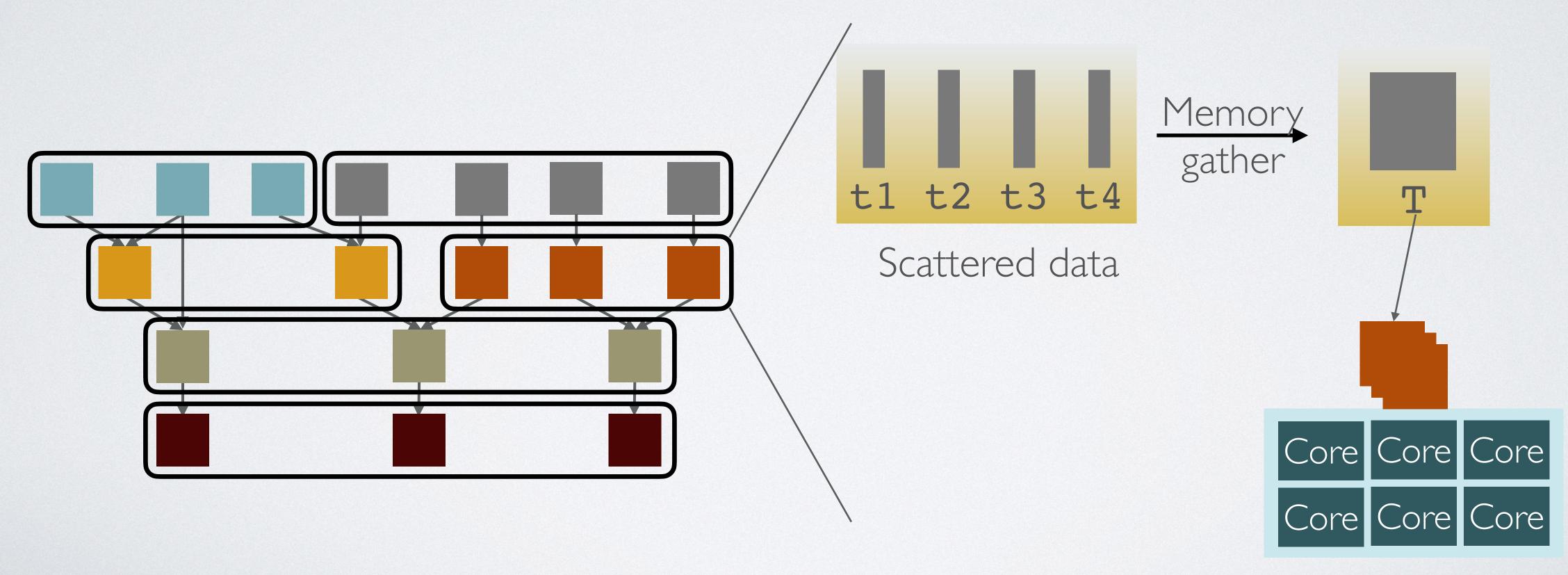
```
def treeFC(n, n_idx):
    if isleaf(n):
        // Node Idx: n_idx
        return Emb[words[n]]
    else:
        lh = treeFC(n.left, n_idx + 1)
        rh = treeFC(n.right, n_idx + 1)
        // Node Idx: n_idx
        return W * (lh + rh)
```

Nodes with the same node\_idx are independent and can be batched!



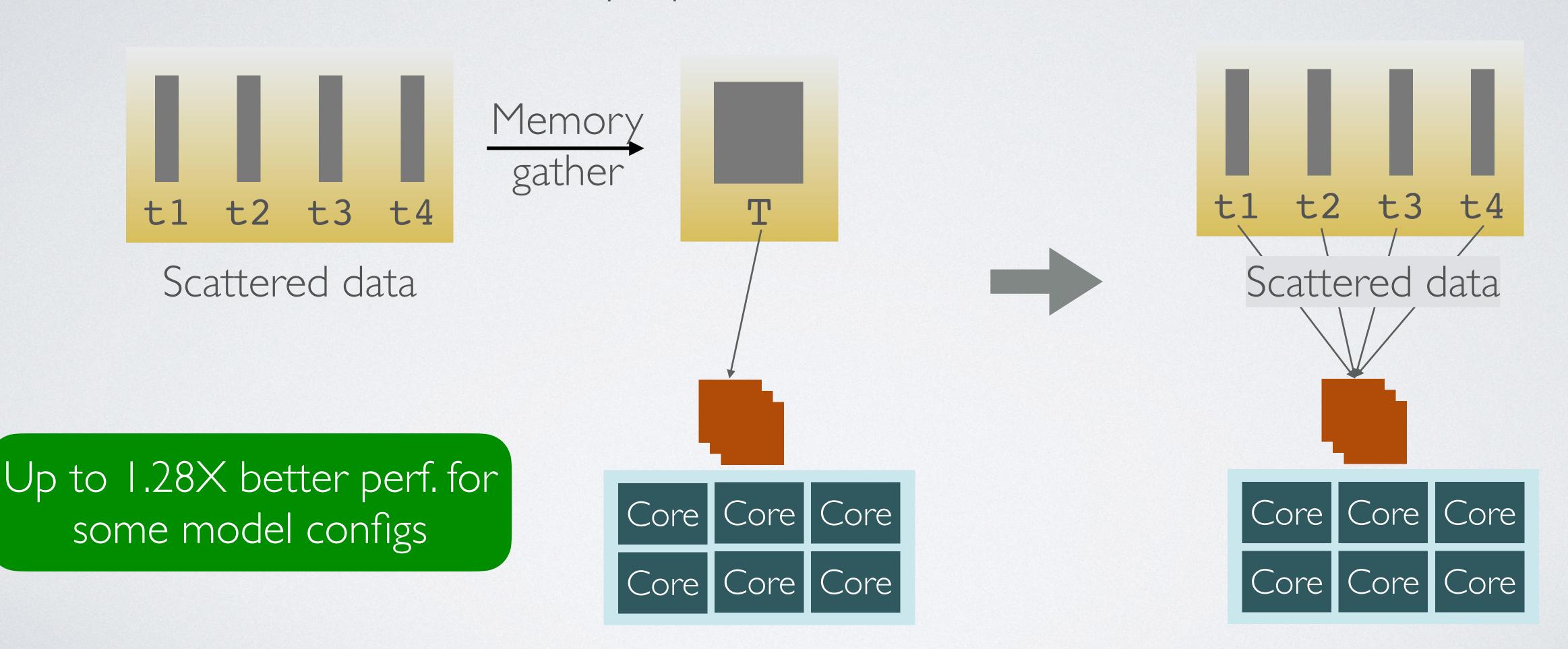
# Memory Gather To Ensure Input Contiguity

- Dynamic scheduling → input tensors to batched kernels scattered in memory
  - · Perform expensive memory gather before kernel call

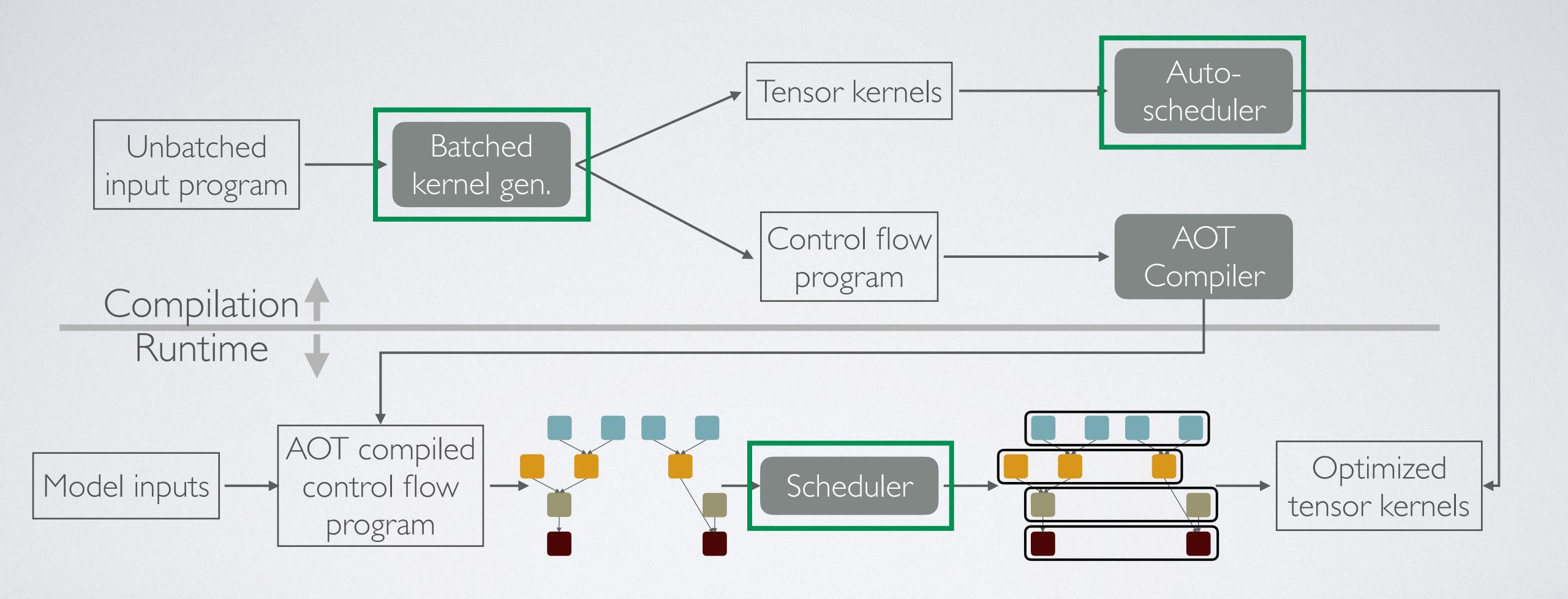


# Avoiding Data Movement: Fuse Memory Gather Op

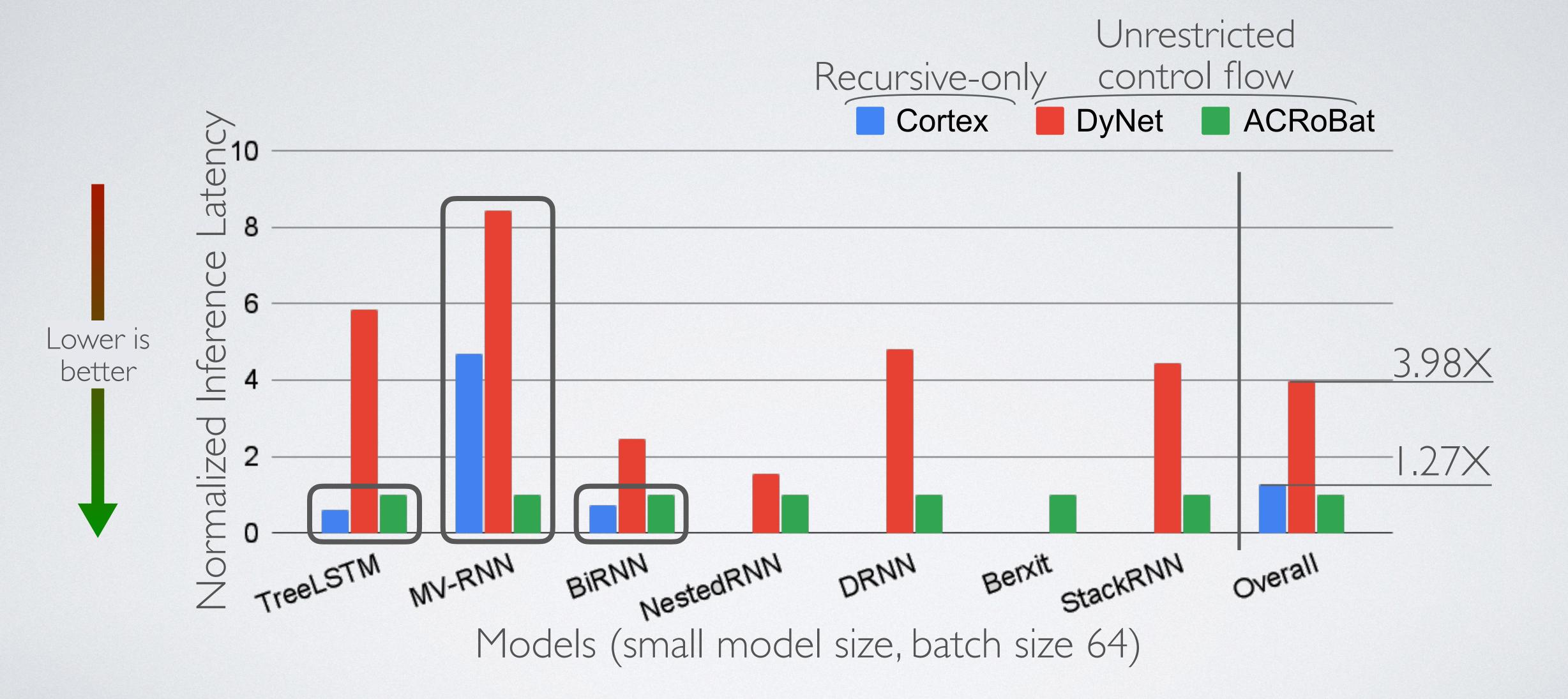
· Generate kernels to directly operate on scattered data



## ACRoBat: Compilation and Runtime Workflow



#### Evaluation: Inference Latencies on Nvidia RTX 3070 GPU



#### ACRoBat Has Low Execution Overheads

Includes memory gather time

Model	Framework	Scheduling time (ms)	Kernels called	Memory mgmt. time (ms)	GPU kernel time
TreeLSTM (small, BS 64)	DyNet	18.5	1653	3.1	6.1
	ACRoBat	1.9↓	183 ↓	0.1 \	4.0↓
BiRNN (large, BS 64)	DyNet	7.8	580	2.3	6.6
	ACRoBat	1.4	380 ↓	0.2 \	11.2

