Exploring reproducibility and data parallelism in the egg project

R244 mini-project

Edmund Goodman December 4, 2024

Three goals

- 1. Replicate paper¹ results
- 2. Profile compilation process
- 3. Explore opportunities for data parallelism

¹Willsey et al., "egg".

Replicate paper results

What is result replication?

 "The main results of the paper have been obtained in a subsequent study by a person or team other than the authors, using, in part, artifacts provided by the author."

Why should we bother?

- Important aspect of the scientific process!
- Facilitates next two stages of the mini-project...



Figure 1: The current ACM artifact badges for the paper.



Figure 2: The goal, an ACM "Results Replicated" badge.

^aArtifact Review and Badging – Version 1.0 (not current).

Profiling compilation process

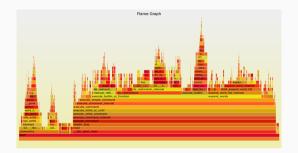


Figure 3: A flamegraph^a of Rust code.

- What kernels dominate compilation time?
- How do these differ across workloads?
- How can these guide ideas for optimisations?

^aGregg, brendangregg/FlameGraph.

Fearless Parallelism in Rust

```
double dot product (
                                         use ravon::prelude::*:
    int n. double* x. double* v
                                      2
                                         pub fn dot_product(
                                             lhs: &[f64], rhs: &[f64]
    double result = 0.0:
                                      5 ) -> f64 {
#pragma omp parallel for
→ reduction(+:result)
                                             lhs.par iter()
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
                                                  .zip(rhs.par iter())
                                                  .map((x. v) x * v)
         result += x[i] * v[i]:
                                      8
                                                  .sum()
                                      9
    return result:
                                     10
            (a) C++ OpenMP implementation
                                                  (b) Rust rayon implementation
```

Figure 4: Parallel implementations of the dot product kernel

Explore opportunities for data parallelism

- rayon² to naïvely leverage simple data parallelism
 - · Does this have any impact/give any speedup?
 - To what extent does it change viability?
- Further opportunities for data parallelism?
 - · Any bottlenecks previously identified which could be reduced?
 - Opportunities for algorithmic modifications?
- · Does this help justify scalability or just "kick the can down the road"?

²ravon-rs/ravon.

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References i

- [1] Artifact Review and Badging Version 1.0 (not current). en. URL: https://www.acm.org/publications/policies/artifact-review-badging (visited on 12/04/2024).
- [2] Brendan Gregg. brendangregg/FlameGraph. original-date: 2011-12-16T02:20:53Z. Dec. 2024. URL: https://github.com/brendangregg/FlameGraph (visited on 12/04/2024).
- [3] rayon-rs/rayon. original-date: 2014-10-02T15:38:05Z. Dec. 2024. URL: https://github.com/rayon-rs/rayon (visited on 12/04/2024).
- [4] Max Willsey, Chandrakana Nandi, Yisu Remy Wang, Oliver Flatt, Zachary Tatlock, and Pavel Panchekha. "egg: Fast and extensible equality saturation". In: Artifact for "Fast and Extensible Equality Saturation" 5.POPL (Jan. 2021), 23:1–23:29. DOI: 10.1145/3434304. URL: https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/3434304 (visited on 11/22/2024).