

Edit Distance Based Instruction Merging Technique
to Improve Flexibility of Custom Instructions
Toward *Flexible Accelerator* Design

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Outline

- Introduction
- Related Works
- Hypotheses and Verification
- Our Approach
- Experimental Results
- Conclusion

Introduction

- Flexible Accelerator
 - To respond ever decreasing time-to-market
 - To reduce NRE cost
- Traditional ASIP
 - Flexibility through base instruction-set
 - Performance through custom instructions
- Our Proposal
 - Make custom instructions more flexible

Contributions

- Analyzed how similar applications in the same domain are one another
- Used *edit distance* as a flexibility metric
- Proposed an algorithm to make custom instructions flexible

Related Works

- Adding Redundancy *Randomly*
 - Interconnect, Functional Unit and Storage
 - Loop Accelerator^[1]
 - Global Bus, Register File and ALU without guidance
 - Flexible CGRA^[2]
 - Decompose a computational pattern (CP) into a smaller one and then add redundant interconnects to support more CPs

Hypotheses

- Significant Similarity in the Same Domain*
 - Exactly same computational patterns (CPs) (**H1**)
 - Small difference (**H2**)
 - Coverage increases for one app → Same for another in the same domain (**H3**)

*Domain : Application functionality level terminology (e.g. audio, image, cryptography)

Verification

- Methodology
 - Define a current application (CA) and a future application (FA)
 - Generate custom instructions (CIs) for CA and FA separately. (CICA and CIFA)
 - **Exact** : Compare CICA to CIFA to see the difference (**H₁** and **H₂**)
 - **Exact+** : When |CICA| increases, see how many elements of CIFA are same as those of CICA (**H₃**)

Verification (Cont'd)

Domain	Application	Notes
Audio	mp3	Industrial mp3 decoder
	lame	Open-source mp3 encoder
	mad	Open-source mp3 decoder
Security	sha	Secure hash algorithm
	rijndael	Block cipher with 128-,192-,256-bit keys and blocks
	pgp	Pretty Good Privacy public key encryption algorithm
	blowfish	Symmetric block cipher with variable length key
Telecom	crc32	32-bit cyclic redundancy check
	gsm	GSM encoder/decoder
	adpcm	ADPCM encoder/decoder
Medical Imaging	denoise	Image denoise algorithm
	segmentation	Image segmentation algorithm
	registration	Image registration algorithm

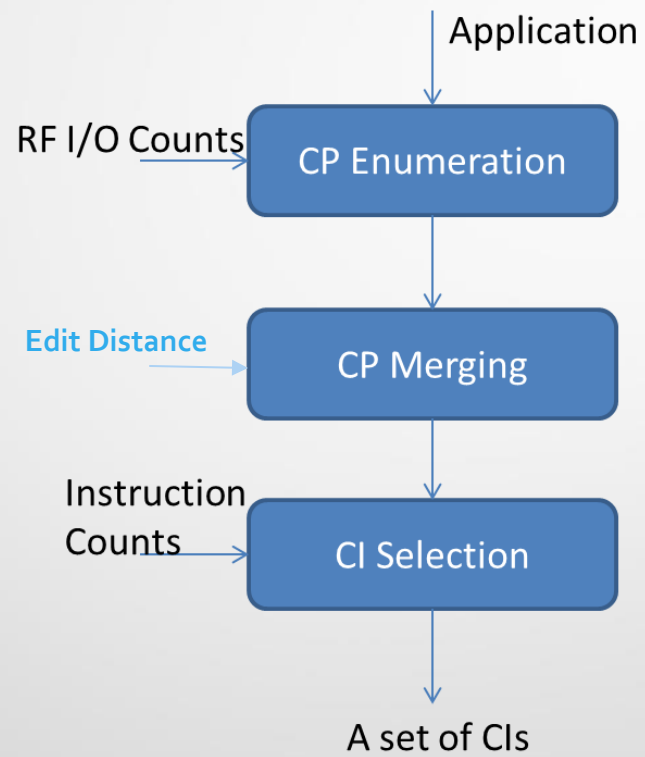
Verification Result

Exact	Exact+	Diff
16.46%	25.90%	1.6

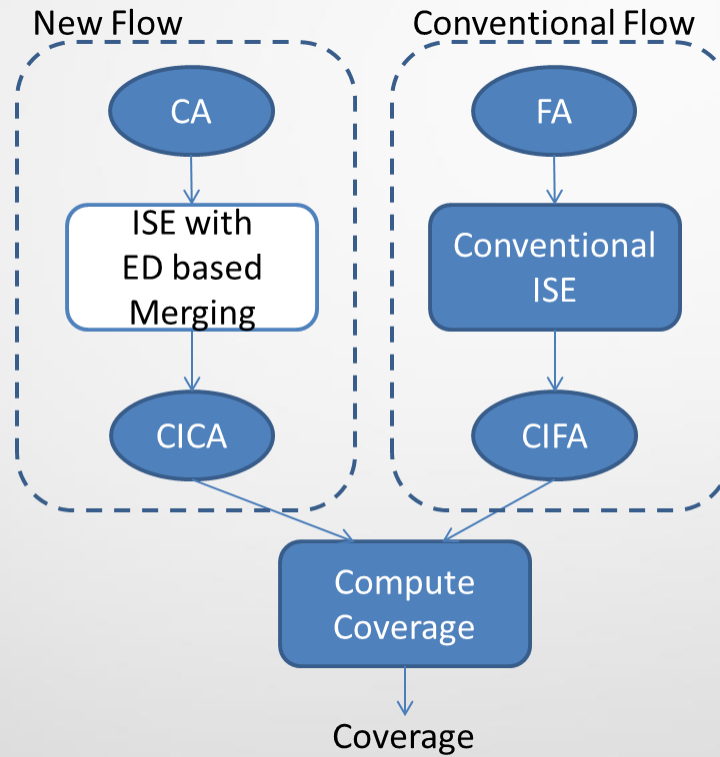
Our Approach

- Objective
 - Maximize the number of computational patterns (CPs) that custom instructions (CIs) can support
- Constraint
 - The number of custom instructions
- How to support multiple CPs with a single CI
 - Allow small difference among CPs
 - Use *Edit Distance* as a difference metric
 - Relax the constraint of *CP Merging* step
 - Merge *similar* CPs into a single CI

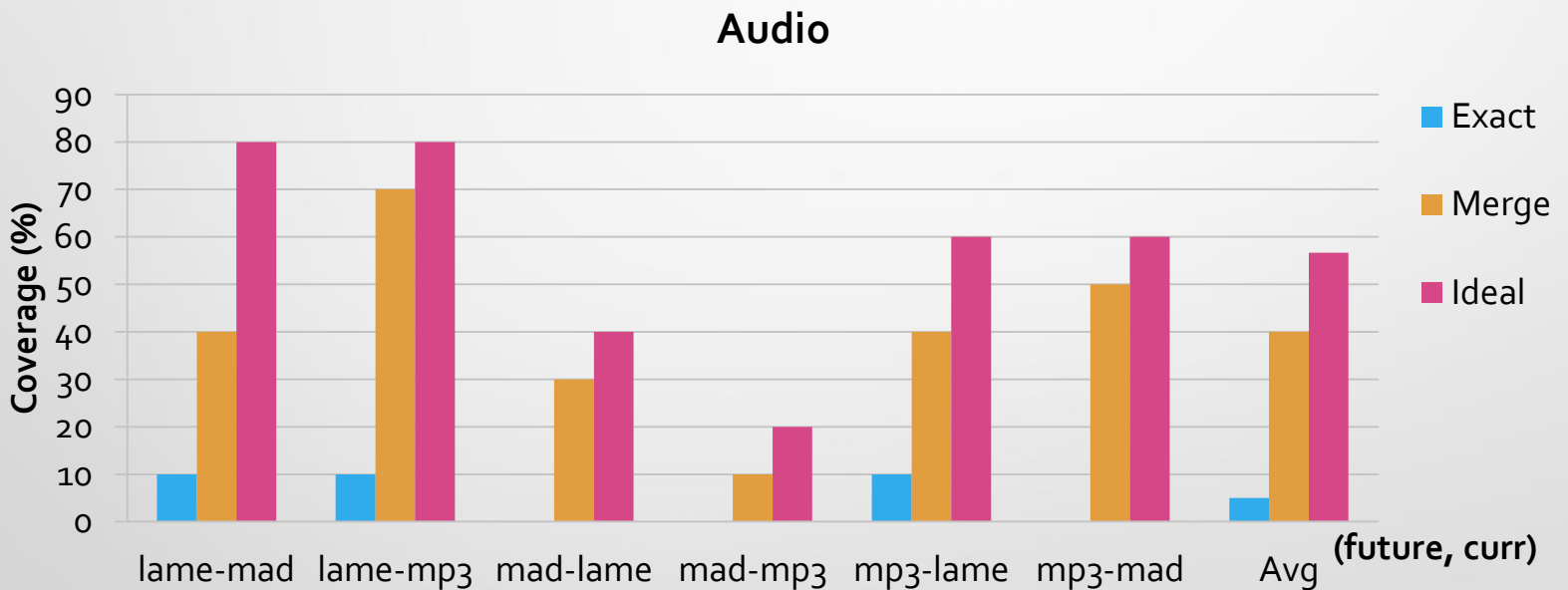
Flow



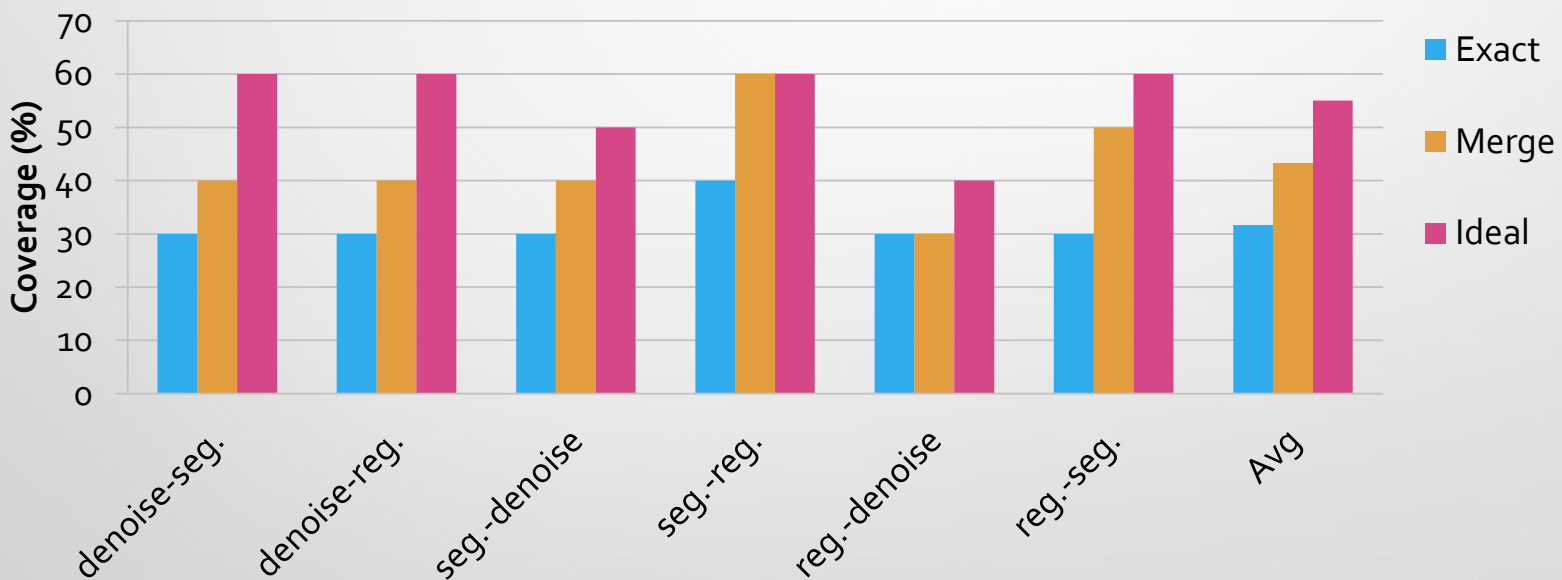
Experimental Setup



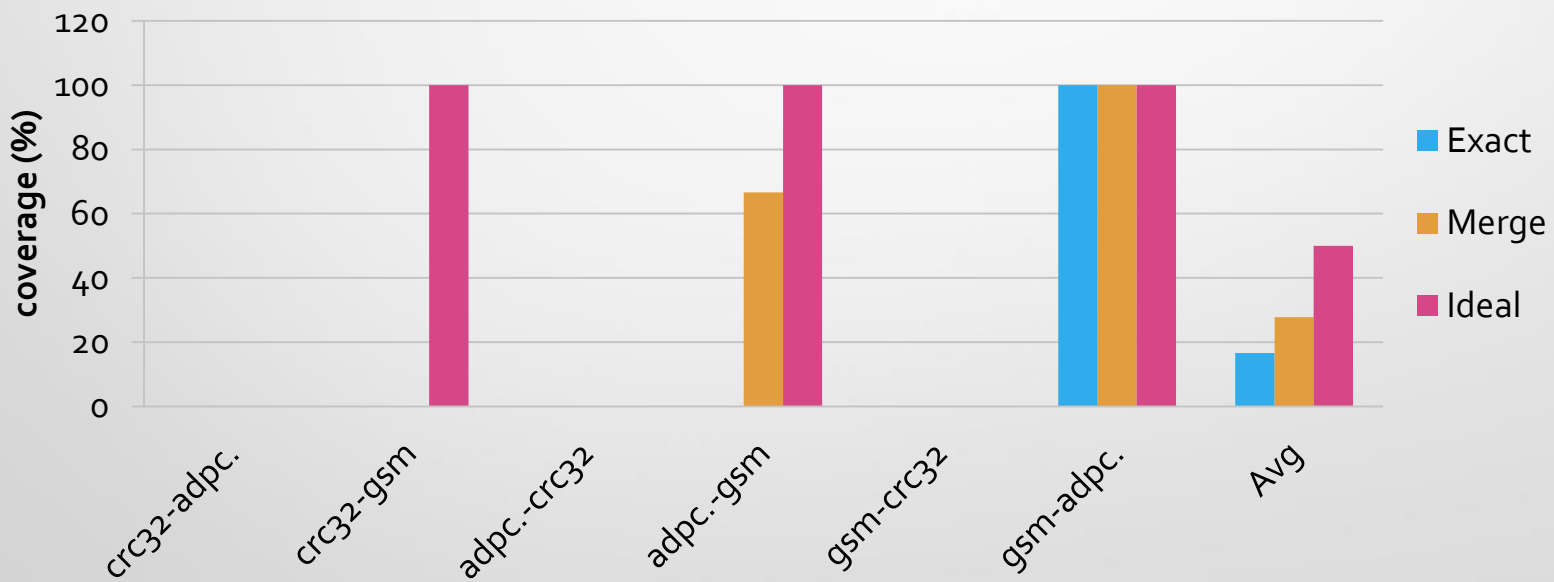
Experimental Results



Medical Imaging



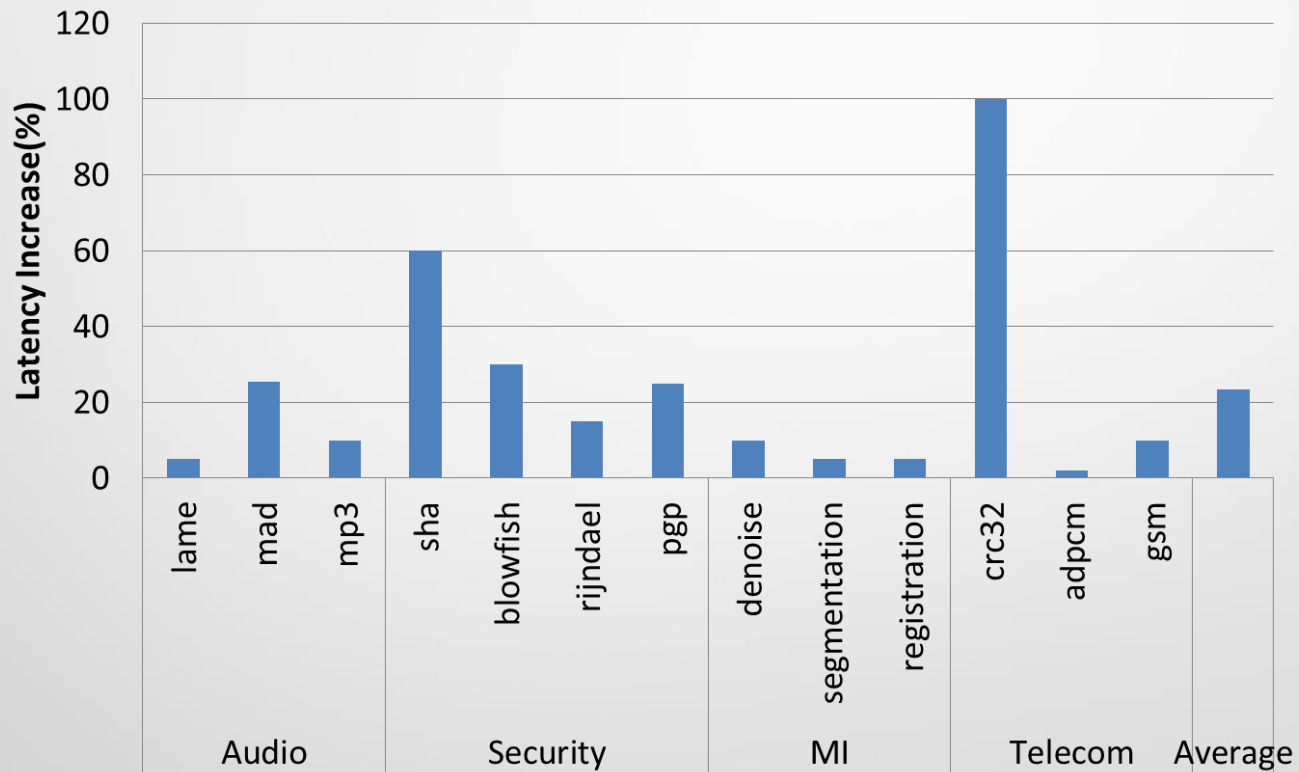
Telecom



Security



Experimental Results (Cont'd)



Conclusion

- Flexible Custom Instruction
 - Hypotheses on similarity of application in the same domain
 - Edit distance based instruction merging
 - Support future apps by supporting as many CPs of current apps as possible
- Up to 7X flexibility improvement with 23% latency increase on average

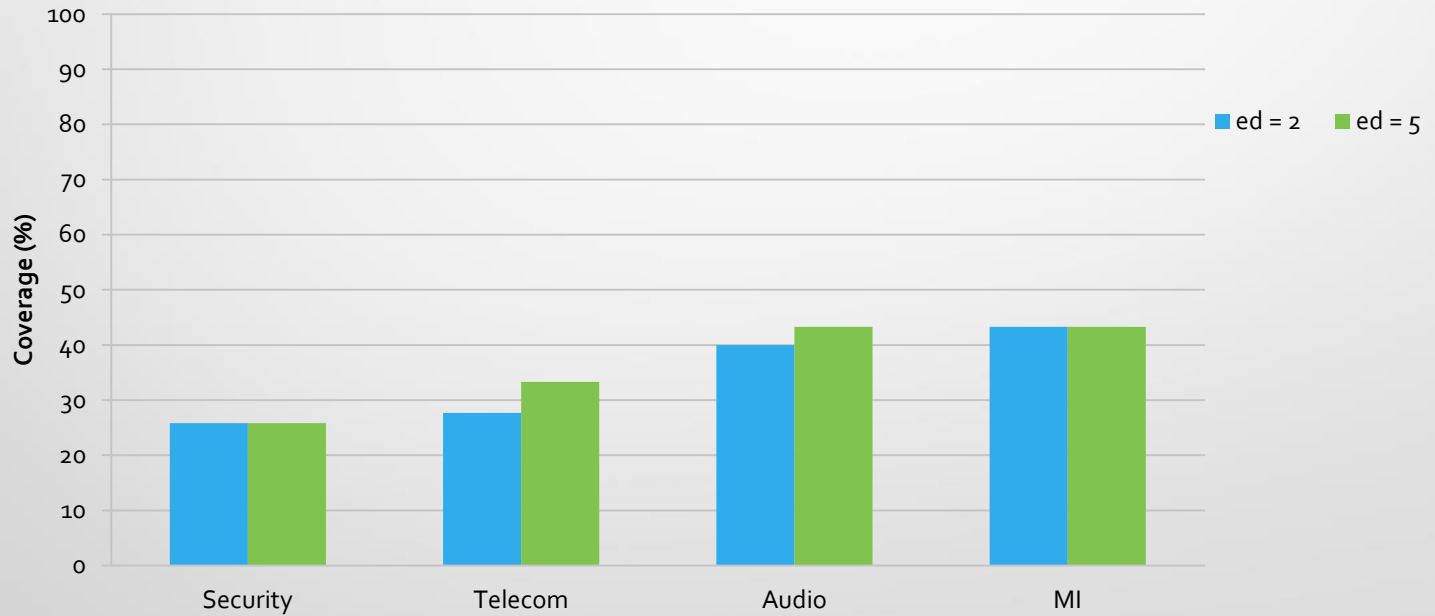
References

- [1] K. Fan, M. Kudlur, G. Dasika, and S. Mahlke, “Bridging the computation gap between programmable processors and hardwired accelerators,” HPCA 2009
- [2] M. Stojilovic, D. Novo, L. Saranovac, P. Brisk, and P. lenne, “Selective flexibility: Creating domain-specific reconfigurable arrays,” IEEE TCAD May 2013



Backup

Coverage w.r.t Edit Distance



Latency Degradation w.r.t Edit Distance

