

COMPILER-ASSISTED TEST ACCELERATION ON GPUS FOR EMBEDDED SOFTWARE

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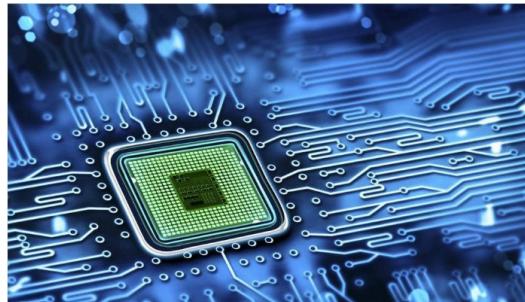
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informatics

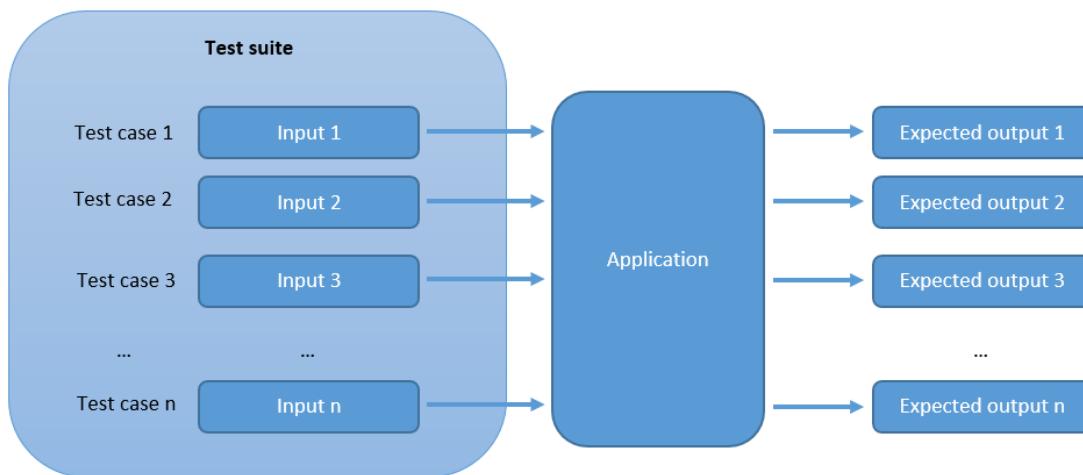
EPSRC Centre for Doctoral Training in
Pervasive Parallelism

EMBEDDED SOFTWARE IS EVERYWHERE



- ITS SAFETY AND CORRECTNESS ARE CRUCIAL
- FUNCTIONAL TESTING IS CRITICAL

FUNCTIONAL TESTING CAN BE EXTREMELY TIME CONSUMING



TESTING IS AN IDEAL CANDIDATE FOR PARALLELISATION



CPU SERVERS

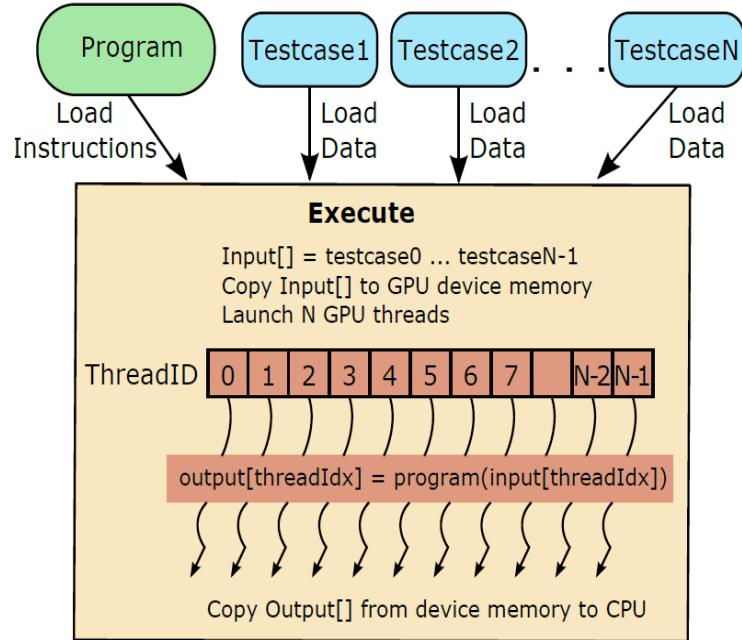
- Expensive
- Do **not** scale to thousands of threads
- Can be extremely underutilised



GPUS

- Cheap and widely available
- Large-scale parallelism, thousands of threads
- SIMD architecture suited to functional testing

EXECUTE TESTS IN PARALLEL ON THE GPU THREADS

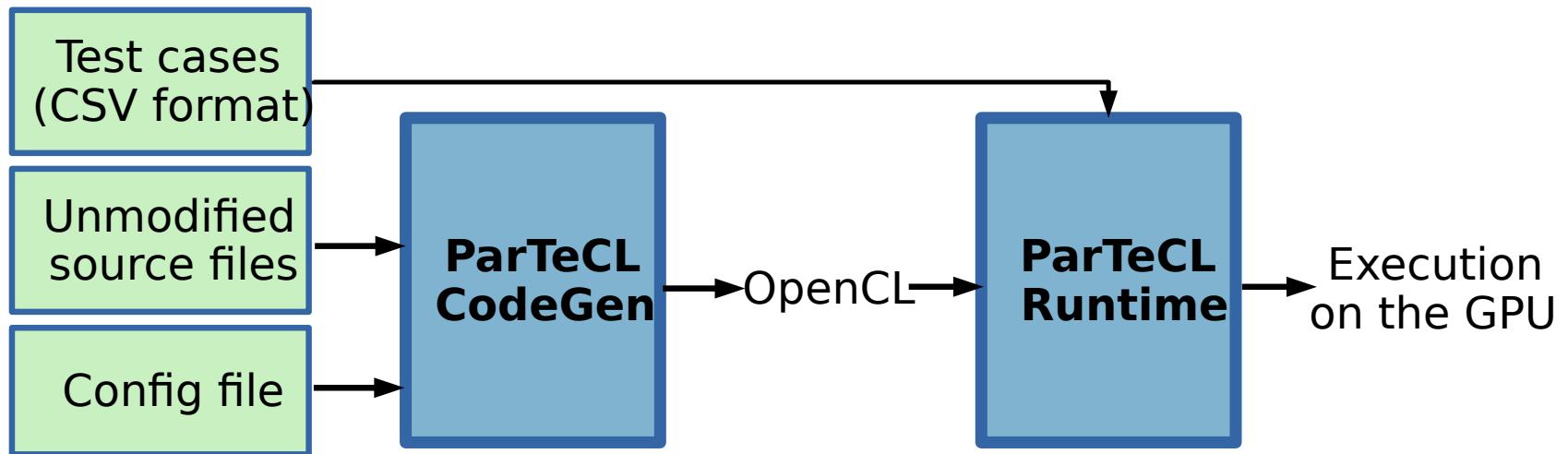


CHALLENGES

Usability	X
Scope	X
Performance	?

Ajitha Rajan, Subodh Sharma, Peter Schrammel, Daniel Kroening. Accelerated test execution using GPUs. In proceedings of ASE 2014, pages 97-102, Sweden, Nov 2014.

INTRODUCING PARTECL



INPUTS

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int c;

int addc(int a, int b){
    return a + b + c;
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[]){
    int a = atoi(argv[1]);
    int b = atoi(argv[2]);
    c = 3;

    int sum = addc(a, b);

    printf("%d + %d + %c = %d\n", a, b, c, sum);
}
```

Configuration:

```
input: int a 1
input: int b 2
result: int sum variable: sum
```

Test cases:

1	13	7
2	50	22
3	1000	0
4	0	1000
5	0	0

PARTECL CODEGEN

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int c;

int addc(int a, int b){
    return a + b + c;
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[]){
    int a = atoi(argv[1]);
    int b = atoi(argv[2]);
    c = 3;

    int sum = addc(a, b);

    printf("%d + %d + %c = %d\n", a, b, c, sum);
}
```

OpenCL:

```
#include "structs.h"
//#include <stdio.h>
//#include <stdlib.h>

/*int c;*/
int addc(int a, int b, int *c){
    return a + b + (*c);
}

kernel void main_kernel(
    global struct test_input* inputs,
    global struct test_result* results){

    int idx = get_global_id(0);
    struct test_input input_gen = inputs[idx];
    global struct test_result *result_gen = &results[idx];

    int argc = input_gen(argc);
    result_gen->test_case_num = input_gen.test_case_num;

    int c;

    int a = input_gen.a;
    int b = input_gen.b;
    c = 3;

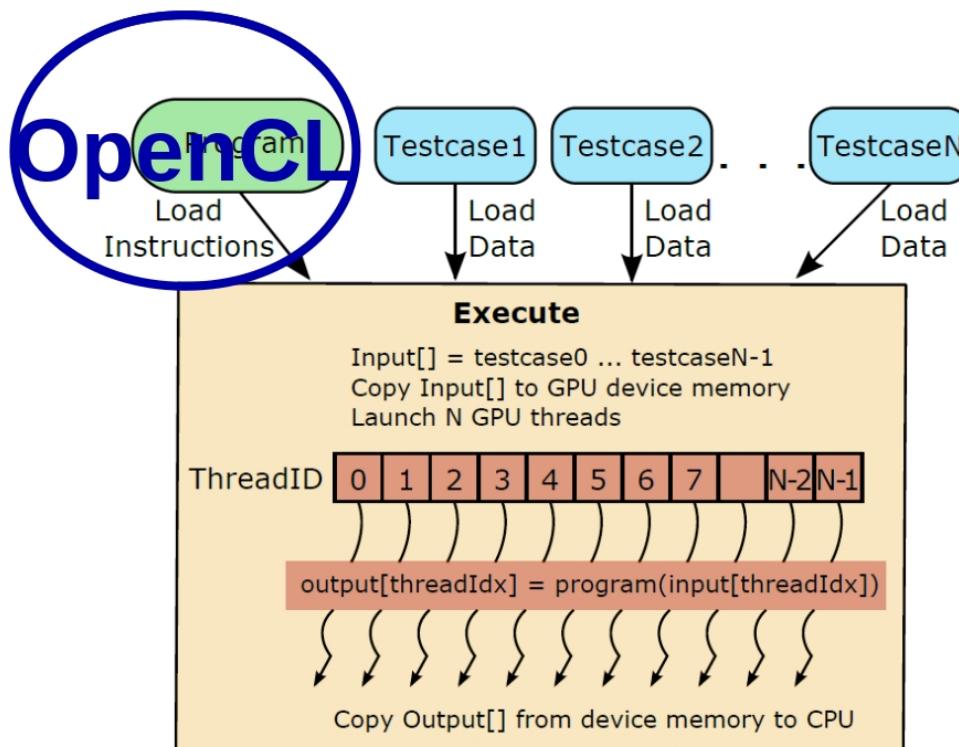
    int sum = addc(a, b, &c);

    /*printf("%d + %d + %c = %d\n", a, b, c, sum);*/
    result_gen->sum = sum;
}
```

CODE TRANSFORMATIONS

- global scope variables
- command line arguments
- standard in/out
- standard library (partial support): **clClibc**

PARTECL RUNTIME

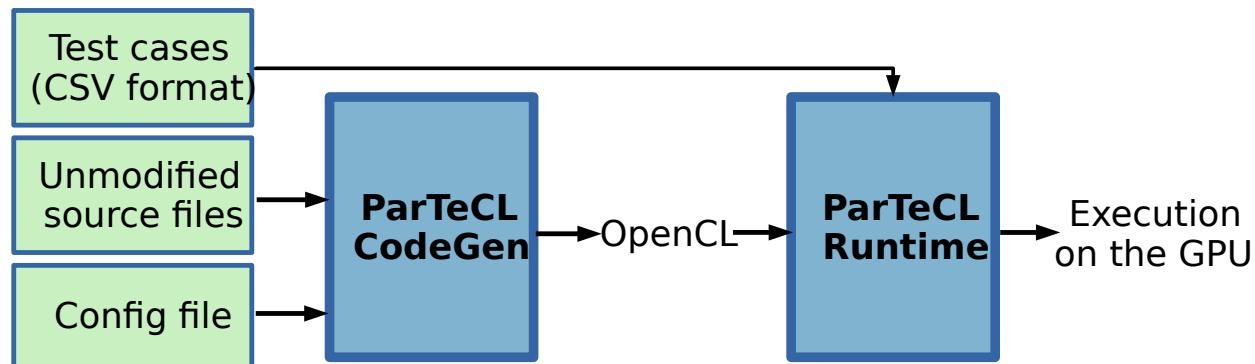


CHALLENGES

Usability ✓

Scope ✓

Performance ?



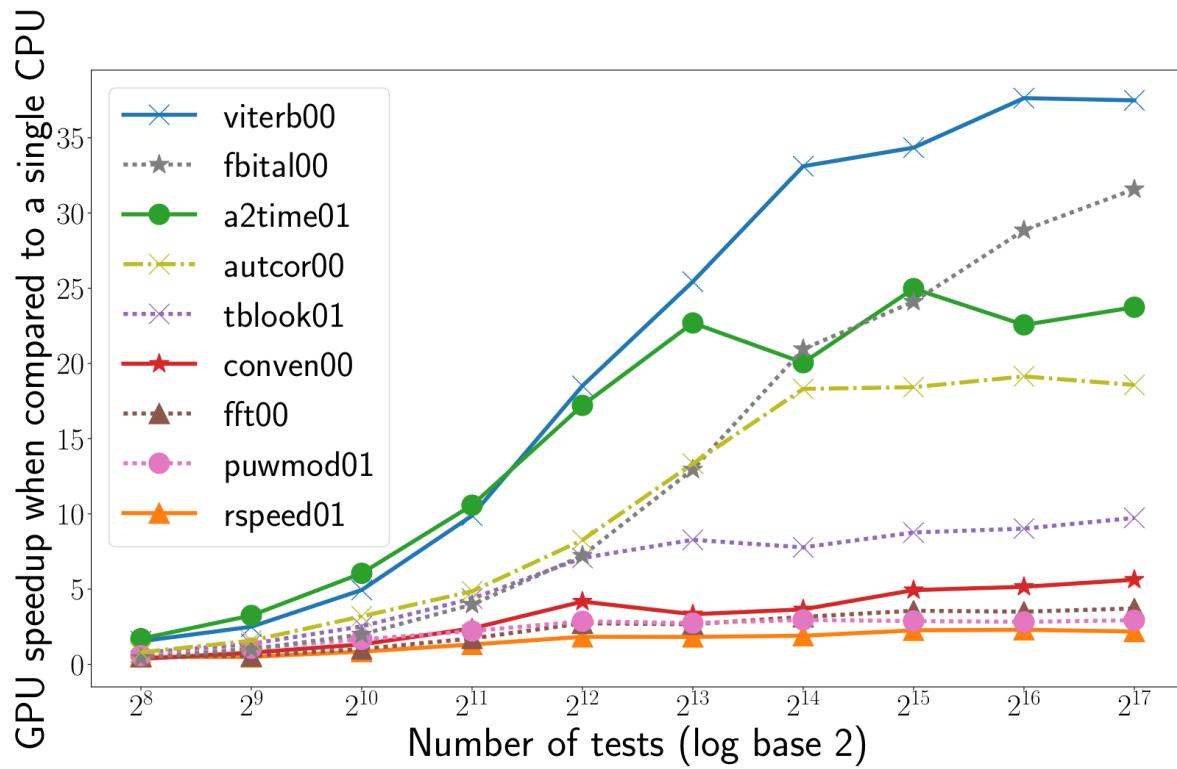
EVALUATION

1. Speedup against CPU
2. Data transfer overhead
3. Comparison to a multi-core CPU
4. Correctness

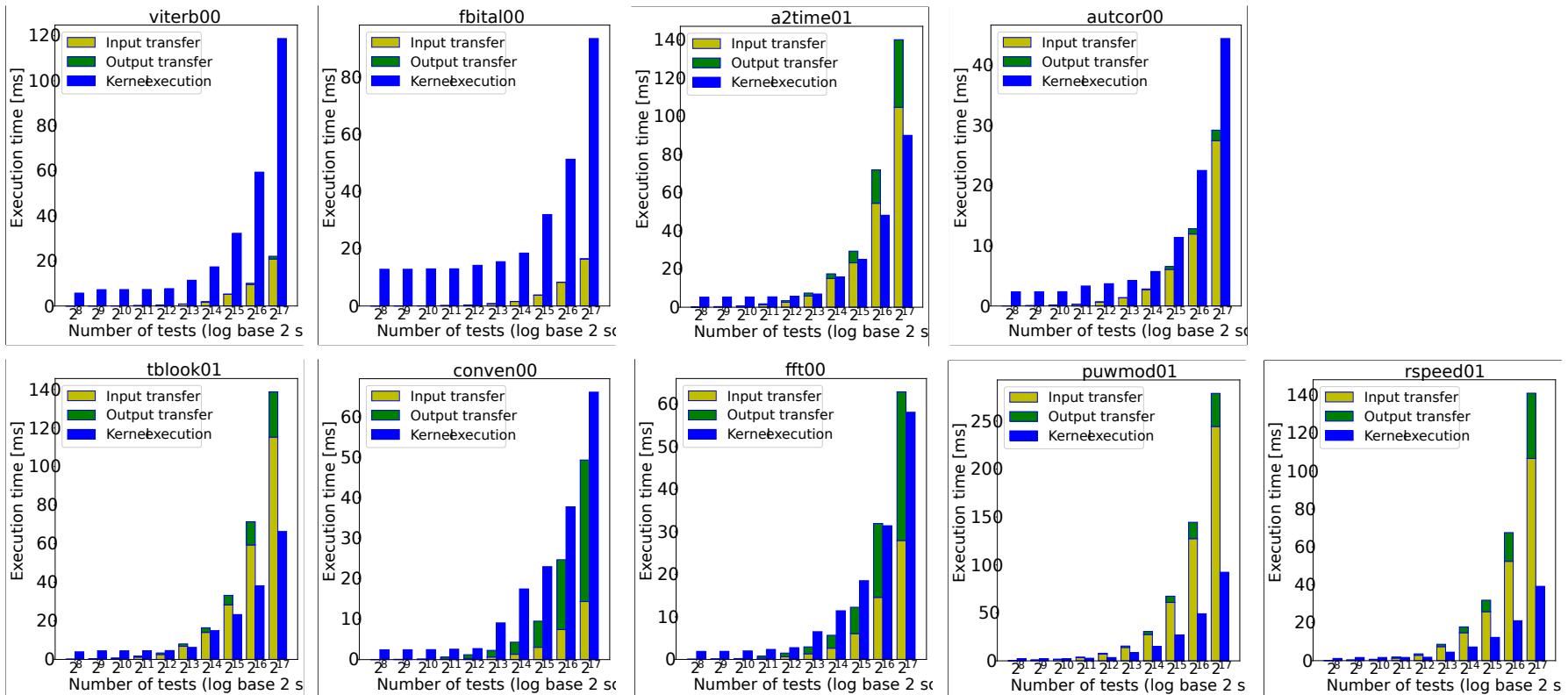
EXPERIMENT

- **Subjects:** EEMBC - Industry-standard benchmark suite for embedded software
- **Hardware:** GPU - NVidia Tesla K40m; CPU - Intel Xeon, 8 cores
- **Test suite size:** 130K

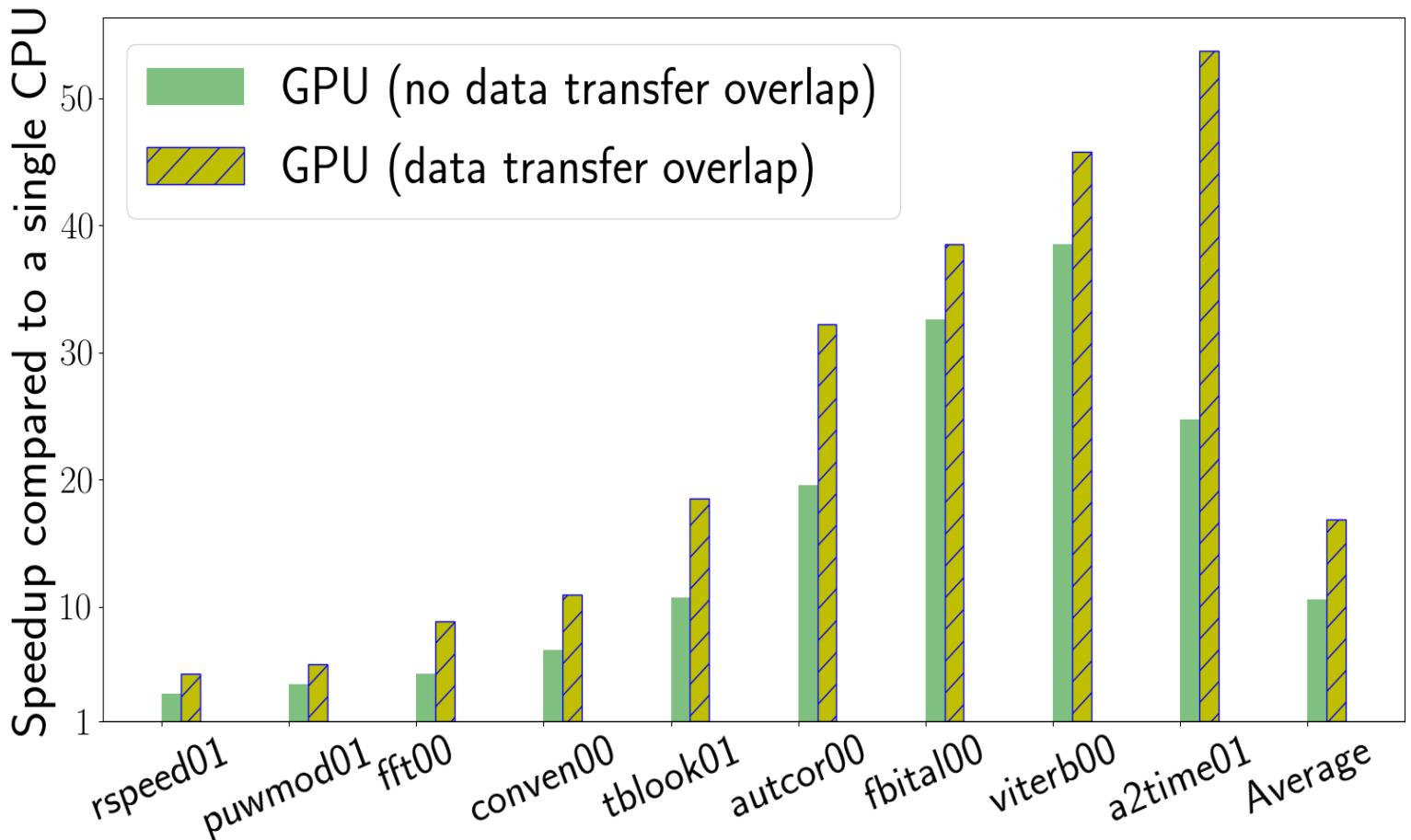
SPEEDUP AGAINST CPU



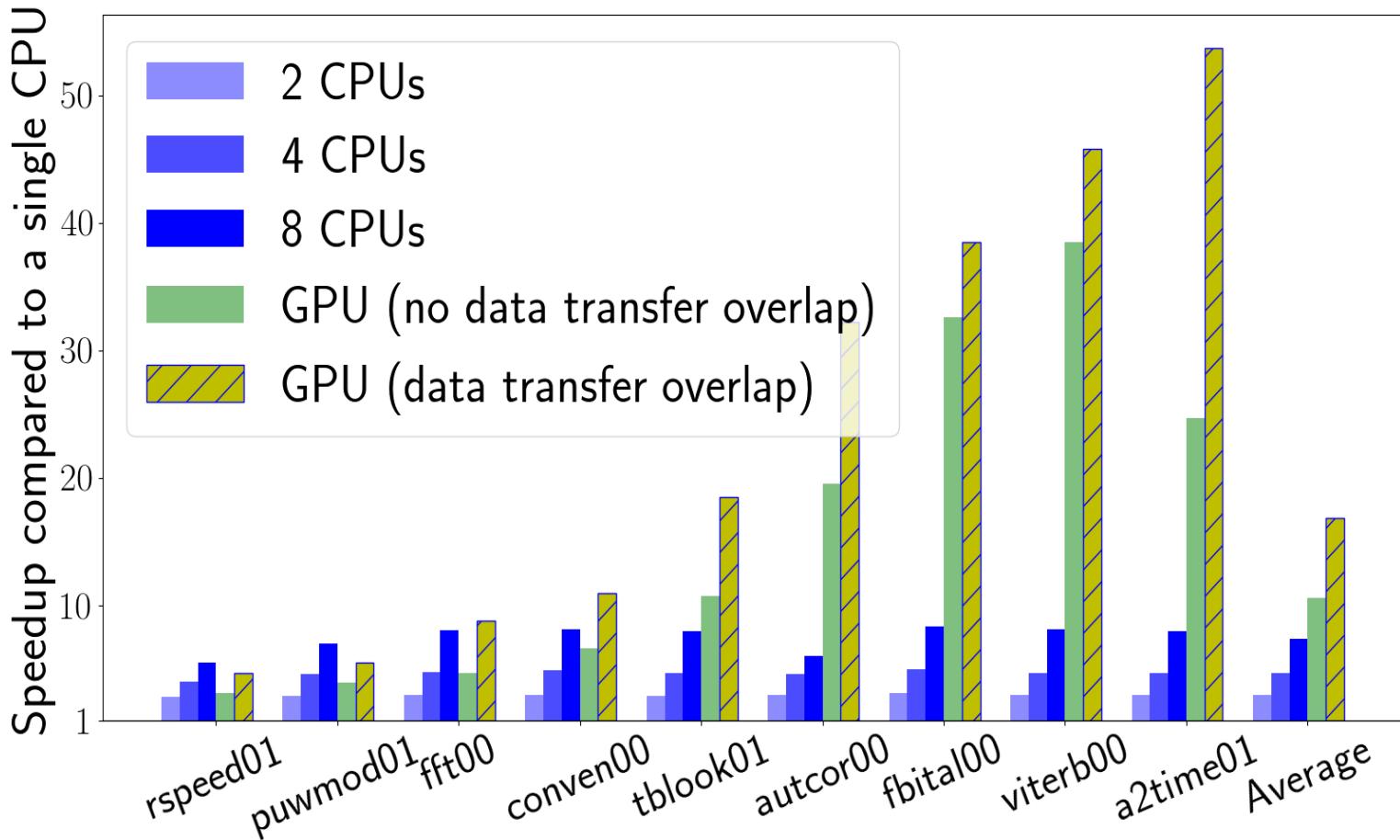
DATA TRANSFER OVERHEAD



DATA TRANSFER OVERHEAD



COMPARISON TO A MULTI-CORE CPU



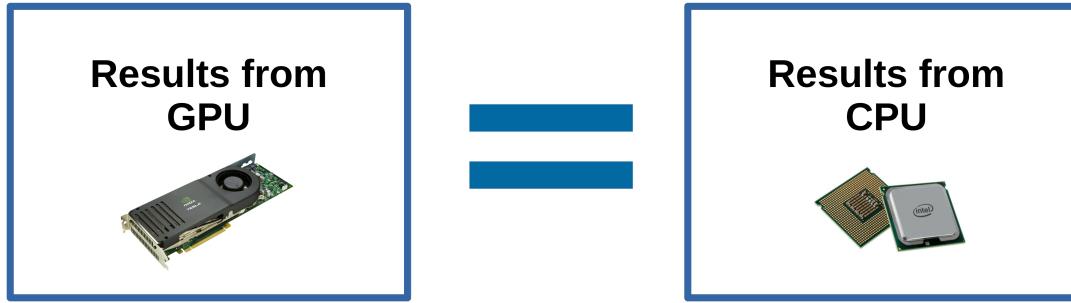
CHALLENGES

Usability ✓

Scope ✓

Performance ✓

CORRECTNESS



For all 9 benchmarks, testing results from the GPU are **an exact match** to the testing results from the CPU.

SUMMARY

- Automatic GPU code generation
- Automatic test execution on the GPU threads
- Speedup of up to 53x (avg 16x) on EEMBC benchmarks
- Correct testing results

FUTURE WORK

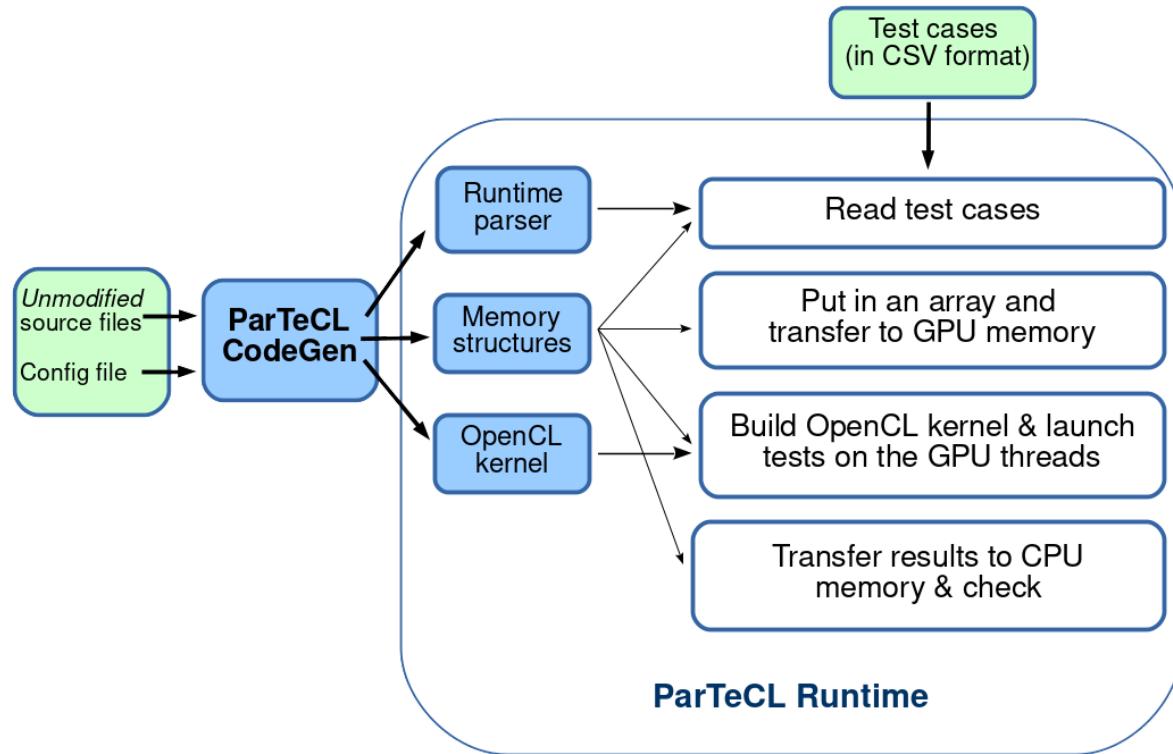
- Extend evaluation & scope
- Analyse & improve performance

THANKS

ParTeCL CodeGen github.com/wyaneva/partecl-codegen

ParTeCL Runtime github.com/wyaneva/partecl-runtime

clClibc github.com/wyaneva/clClibc



C FEATURES

- **Out of the box:**
 - pure functions, function calls, double precision (for OpenCL 1.2)
- **With transformations:**
 - standard in/out
 - global scope variables
 - standard library calls (partial support)
- **Unsupported (yet):**
 - dynamic memory allocation
 - file I/O
 - recursion