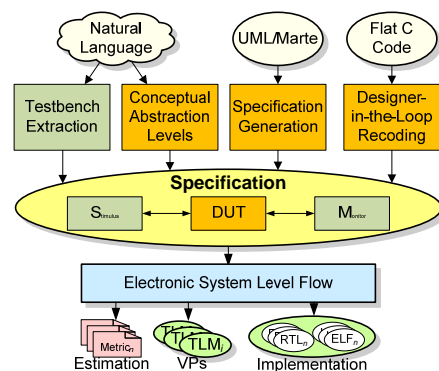




## Designer-in-the-Loop Recoding to Create Safe Parallel ESL Models

Tutorial SD1: High-Level Specifications to Cope with Design Complexity



Rainer Dömer  
CECS  
University of California, Irvine  
USA

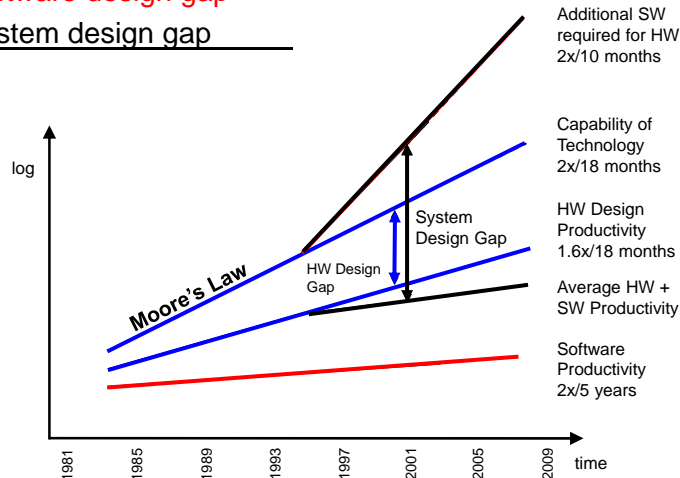


## Outline

- Embedded System Design Challenge
  - Productivity Gap
  - System Level Modeling Concepts
- Computer-Aided Recoding
  - Introduction and Motivation
  - Recoding Transformations
  - Recoding Analysis
- Prototype Implementations
  - Interactive Source Recoder
  - Eclipse-based Recoding Platform
- Experiments and Results
  - Classroom Case Studies
- Conclusions

## Embedded System Design

- Productivity Gap
  - Hardware design gap
  - + Software design gap
  - = System design gap



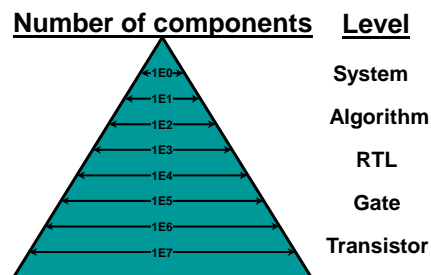
(source: "Hardware-dependent Software", Ecker et al., 2009)

## Embedded System Design

- How can we overcome the productivity gap?

International Technology Roadmap for Semiconductors (ITRS) 2004:  
*higher-level abstraction and specification* is the first promising solution

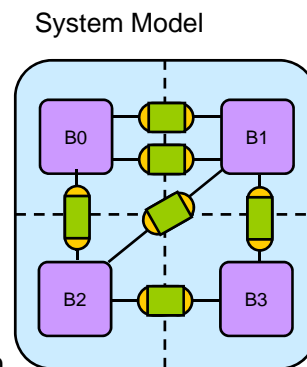
- System Level Design
  - Unified HW and SW design
  - Higher level of abstraction
    - Fewer, more complex components
    - Maintain system overview
      - Without overwhelming details
    - Compose a system of algorithms
  - System Level Design Languages
    - SpecC [Gajski et. al, 2000]
    - SystemC [Groetker et. al, 2002]



Source: "System Design: A Practical Guide with SpecC", 2001

## Embedded System Design

- System Level Modeling
  - Abstract description of a complete system
  - Hardware + Software
- Key Concepts in System Modeling
  - Explicit Structure
    - Block diagram structure
    - Connectivity through ports
  - Explicit Hierarchy
    - System composed of components
  - Explicit Concurrency
    - Potential for parallel execution
    - Potential for pipelined execution
  - Explicit Communication and Computation
    - Channels and Interfaces
    - Behaviors / Modules



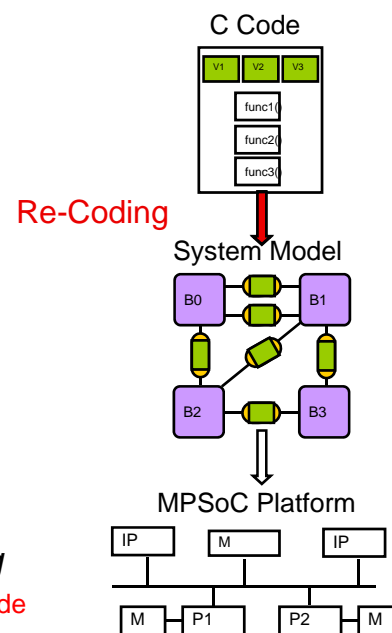
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## Computer-Aided Recoding

- Embedded System Design Flow
  - Input: System model
  - Output: MPSoC platform
- Actual Starting Point
  - C reference code
  - Flat, unstructured, sequential
  - Insufficient for system exploration
- Need: System model
  - System-Level Description Language (SLDL)
  - Well-structured
    - Explicit computation, explicit communication
    - Potential parallelism explicitly exposed
  - Analyzable, synthesizable, verifiable
- Research: Automatic *Re-Coding*
  - How to get from flat and sequential C code to a flexible and parallel system model?



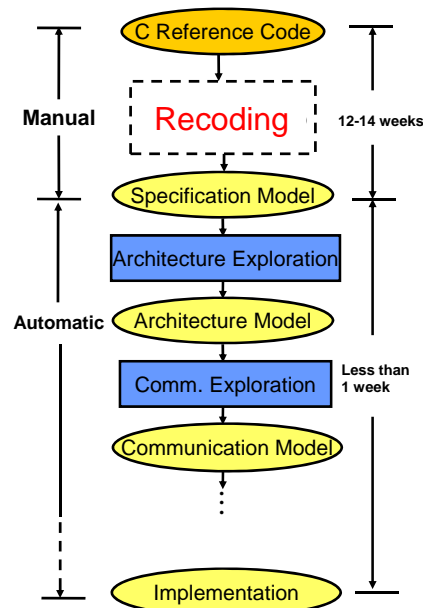
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## Motivation

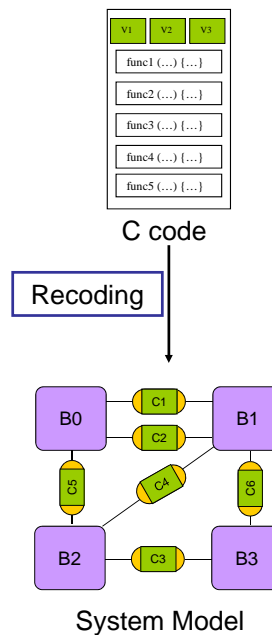
- Extend of Automation
  - Refinement-based design flow
- Automatic
  - Specification model down to implementation
  - Example: SCE (mostly automatic)
  - MP3 decoder: less than 1 week
- Manual
  - Source code transformations
  - C reference code to SpecC specification model
  - MP3 decoder: 12-14 weeks!
- Automation Gap
  - 90% of overall design time is spent on re-coding!
- Proposal: **Automatic Recoding**



Source: System Design: A Practical Guide with SpecC

## Problem Definition

- How to get from flat, sequential C code to a flexible, parallel system model?
- Recoding
  - Create structural hierarchy
  - Partition code and data
    - Expose concurrency (parallelize/pipeline)
  - Expose communication
  - Eliminate pointers
  - Make the code compliant to the design tools, ...
- Our approach
  - Computer-Aided Recoding
    - Interactive source code transformations

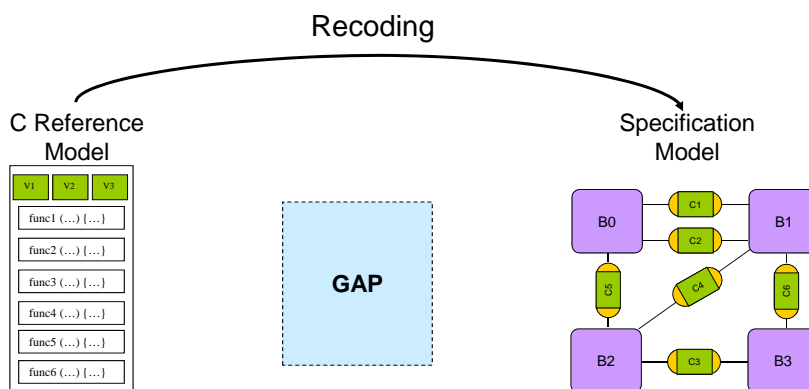


## Computer-Aided Recoding

- Complete Automation is Infeasible!
  - Today's parallelizing compilers are largely ineffective
    - Heterogeneous architectures
    - Complexity of embedded applications
    - Hard problems (eliminating pointers, exposing parallelism, etc.)
  - Modeling requires understanding of the application
  - Recoding is not a monolithic transformation
    - Multiple transformations in application-specific order
- Interactive Approach
  - “Designer-in-the-loop”
  - Designer can utilize application knowledge
- *Designer-controlled* Transformations
  - Designer makes decisions
  - Tool automatically transforms the source code

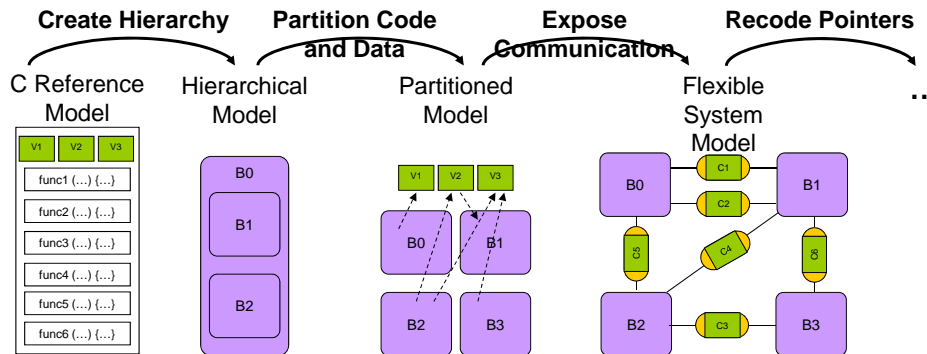
## Overcoming the Specification Gap

- Recoding Transformations



## Overcoming the Specification Gap

- Recoding Transformations
  - Creating structural hierarchy [ASPdac'08]
  - Code and data partitioning [DAC'07]
  - Creating explicit communication [ASPdac'07]
  - Recode pointers [ISSS/CODES'07]

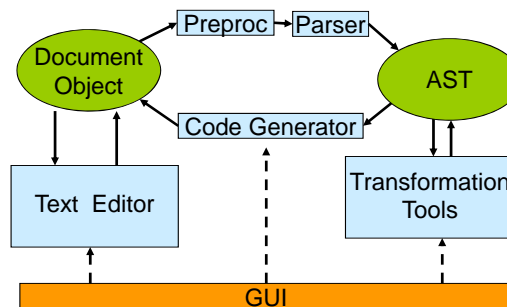


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## Prototype 1: Interactive Source Recoder

- Prototype Implementation (by P. Chandraiah)
  - Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
- *Cute* tool is a union of
  - Text editor
  - Abstract Syntax Tree (AST)
  - Parser
  - Transformations
  - Code generator

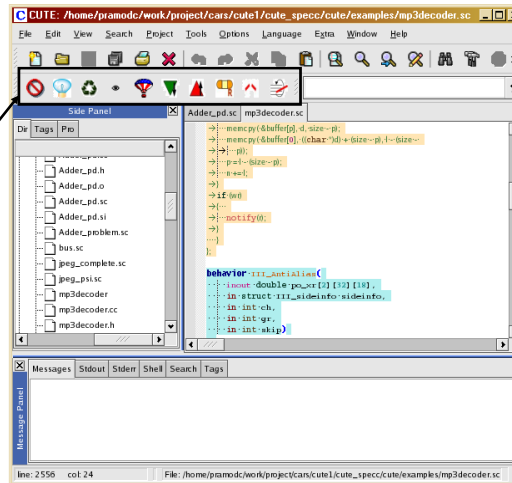


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## Prototype 1: Interactive Source Recorder

- Interactive Environment
  - Scintilla + QT + AST + Transformations
- Basic editing
  - Syntax highlighting
  - Auto-completion
  - ...
- Recoding Transformations
  - Dependency analysis
  - Code and data splitting
  - Variable re-scoping
  - Port insertion
  - ...

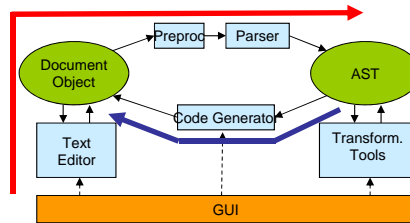


## Prototype 1: Experiments and Results

- We have conducted various sets of experiments
- Goals
  - Responsiveness of the “compiler in the editor”
  - Estimated Productivity Gains
    - Extrapolation based on the number of lines of code changed
  - Measured Productivity Gains
    - Class of graduate students
- Design examples
  - GSM Vocoder (voice codec in mobile phones)
  - MP3 Decoder (audio decoder, e.g. iPod)
    - Fixed-point version
    - Floating-point version
  - JPEG Encoder (image encoder, e.g. digital camera)
  - ...

## Prototype 1: Responsiveness

- Why measure Responsiveness?
  - To check feasibility
- Responsiveness
  - Response to designer actions
    - Time to synch AST
      - On editing
    - Time to synch Editor
      - On transformation
  - Depends on the size of the AST
- Design examples
  - JPEG, MP3, GSM
    - << 1 sec  
(on a 3 GHz Linux PC)
    - File I/O overhead (20%)



Operation	Simple	JPEG	MP3	GSM
Lines of code	174	1642	7086	7492
Objects in AST	1073	5338	31763	26009
<b>Synch AST</b>	<b>0.15 secs</b>	<b>0.19 secs</b>	<b>0.68 secs</b>	<b>0.55 secs</b>
<b>Synch Editor</b>	<b>0.16 secs</b>	<b>0.20 secs</b>	<b>0.73 secs</b>	<b>0.59 secs</b>

## Prototype 1: Experimental Results

- Productivity Gain
  - Creating structural hierarchy
    - Manually
      - estimation
    - Automatically
      - measured
- Results
  - Manual time
    - weeks
  - Recoding time
    - minutes

Properties	JPEG	Float-MP3	Fix-MP3	GSM
Lines of C code	1K	3K	10K	10K
C Functions	32	30	67	163
Lines of SpecC code	1.6K	7K	13K	7K
Behaviors created	28	43	54	70
Re-Coding time	≈ 30 mins	≈ 35 mins	≈ 40 mins	≈ 50 mins
Manual time	1.5 weeks	3 weeks	2 weeks	4 weeks
Productivity gain	120	205	120	192

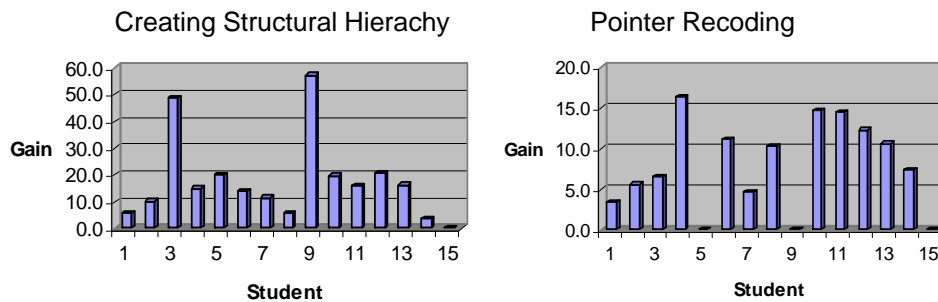
[ASPDAC'08]

➤ Significant productivity gains!



## Prototype 1: Productivity Gains

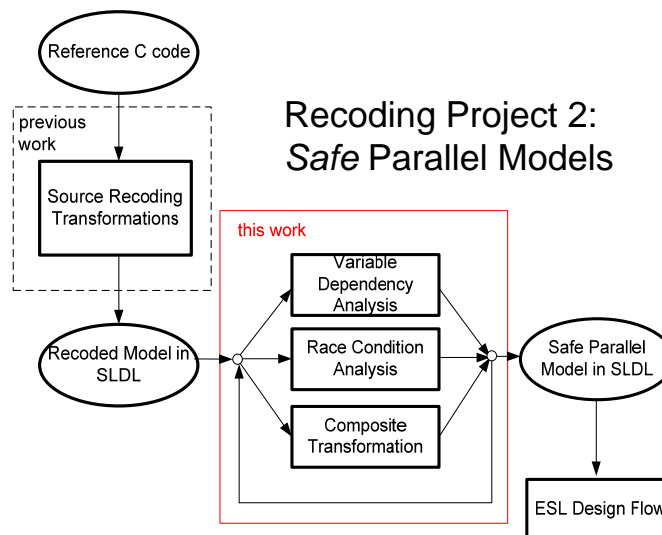
- Measured Productivity Gains
  - Class of 15 graduate students
  - Recode an MP3 design example
    - Manually (given detailed instructions)
    - Automatically (using the Source Recoder)
- Results



– Productivity factors vary, but show significant gains!

## Recoding for Safe Parallel ESL Models

### Recoding Project 1: Creation of Parallel Models

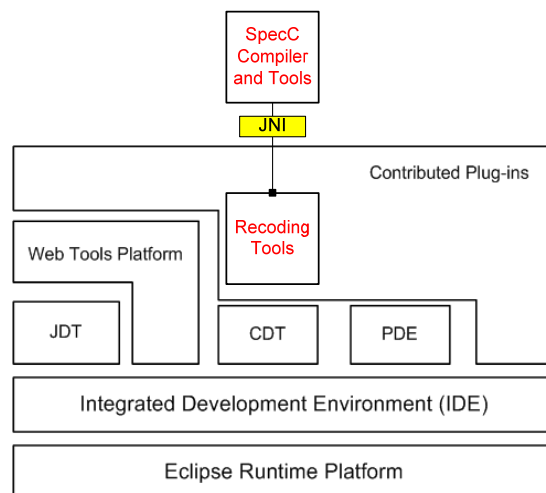


## Recoding for Safe Parallel ESL Models

- Recoding Project 1: Creation of Parallel Models
  - Prototype 1: Interactive Source Recoder
    - by Pramod Chandraiah
  - Focus on designer-controlled source code transformations
  
- Recoding Project 2: Recoding for Safe Parallelism
  - Prototype 2: Eclipse-based Recoding Platform
    - by Xu Han, Weiwei Chen
  - Focus on Advanced Model Analysis
    - Case Study on a Canny Edge Decoder
    - Variable Dependency Analysis
    - Static Parallel Access Conflict Analysis
    - Race Condition Analysis

## Eclipse-Based Recoding Platform

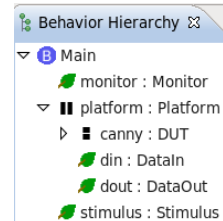
- Eclipse Framework  
is an extensible platform to build IDEs



Eclipse SDK: source: Carlson, Eclipse Distilled, 2005

## Eclipse-Based Recoding Platform

- Eclipse Framework: Integrated Recoding Operations
  - Automatic Compiling
    - Compilation in the background
    - Static design analysis
    - Variable dependency analysis
  - Hierarchy View
    - Behavior hierarchy display
    - Behavior hierarchy navigator
    - Context menu for advanced analysis
  - Non-local Variable View
    - Dependent variables display
    - Conflicting variable access display



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## Eclipse-Based Recoding Platform

**Hierarchy View**

```

img magnitude;
img nms;

Gaussian Smooth gaussian smooth(ImgIn, smoothedIn);
Derivative X Y derivative_x_y(smoothedIn, delta_x, delta_y);
Magnitude X Y magnitude_x_y(delta_x, delta_y, magnitude);
Non Max Supp non_max_supp(delta_x, delta_y, magnitude, nms);
Apply Hysteresis apply_hysteresis(magnitude, nms, imgOut);

void main()
{
    gaussian_smooth.main(); // (image, ROWS, COLS, SIGMA, smoot
    derivative_x_y.main(); // (smoothedIn, rows, cols, &delta
    magnitude_x_y.main(); // (delta_x, delta_y, rows, cols, &
    non_max_supp.main(); // (magnitude, delta_x, delta_y, ro
    apply_hysteresis.main(); // (magnitude, nms, rows, cols, tlo
};

behavior DataIn(i_img_receiver ImgIn, i_img_sender ImgOut)
{
    unsigned char image[SIZE];

    void main()
    {
        ImgIn.receive(&image);
        ImgOut.send(image);
    }
}
  
```

Name	Scope	Access Type
canny		
edge	Behavior	Read
smoothedIn	Behavior	Read and Write
delta_x	Behavior	Read
delta_y	Behavior	Read
magnitude	Behavior	Read
nms	Behavior	Read

**Non-local variable View**

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# Eclipse-Based Recoding Platform

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface. On the left is the 'Behavior Hier' view showing a tree structure of components like 'Main', 'platform', 'canny', 'DUT', 'blurX\_par', and 'blurY\_par'. The central editor shows C code for a 'BlurX' behavior and a 'main' function. On the right, the 'Non-local Variables' view displays a table of variables and their scopes.

Name	Scope	Access Type
blurX1		
a	Global	Pointer
@line 255		
gv	Global	Read
trythis	Behavior	Write
image	Behavior	Read
kernel	Behavior	Read
tempim_s	Behavior	Write
blurX4		
a	Global	Pointer
gv	Global	Read
trythis	Behavior	Write
image	Behavior	Read
kernel	Behavior	Read
tempim_s	Behavior	Write

Hierarchy View

Non-local variable View

# Eclipse-Based Recoding Platform

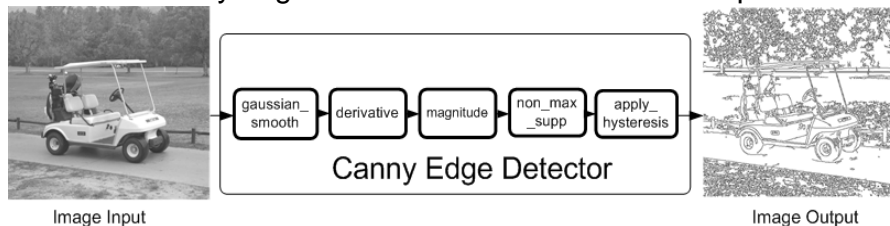
The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface. On the left is the 'Behavior Hier' view. The central editor shows C code for a 'DUT' behavior and a 'main' function. On the right, the 'Race Condition Browser' view displays a tree structure of race conditions.

**Race Condition Browser:**  
 - Parallel Access Conflict Analysis

Race Condition Browser:  
- Parallel Access Conflict Analysis

## Classroom Case Study

- Case Study Experimental Setup
  - A class of 68 graduate students
  - Individually assigned recoding task
  - SpecC-extended Eclipse offered as an *optional* tool
- Assigned task:
  - Recode Canny edge detector from C reference to SpecC SLDL



1. Analysis: *gaussian\_smooth* contains 50% of the computation
2. Decision for parallelization: parallelize *gaussian\_smooth*
3. Structure and variable recoding

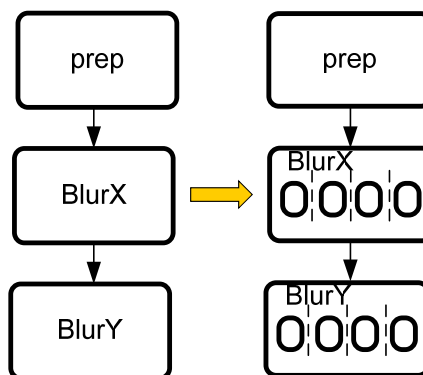
## Classroom Case Study

- Recode the *gaussian\_smooth* function

```

gaussian_smooth (unsigned char *imgin, int rows,
int cols, float sigma, short int *smoothing)
{ int r, c, rr, cc, windowsize, center;
float tempim[SIZE], kernel[WINSIZE], dot, sum;
/* Create a 1-dimensional gaussian smoothing kernel */
make_gaussian_kernel(sigma, kernel, &windowsize);
center = windowsize / 2;
/* Blur in the x - direction */
for(r=0;r<rows;r++){
for(c=0;c<cols;c++){
dot = 0.0;
sum = 0.0;
for(cc=(-center);cc<=center;cc++){
if(((c+cc) >= 0) && ((c+cc) < cols)){
dot += (float)imgin[r*cols+(c+cc)] * kernel[center+cc];
sum += kernel[center+cc];}}
tempim[r*cols+c] = dot/sum;
}
/* Blur in the y - direction */
for(c=0;c<cols;c++){
for(r=0;r<rows;r++){
sum = 0.0;
dot = 0.0;
for(rr=(-center);rr<=center;rr++){
if(((r+rr) >= 0) && ((r+rr) < rows)){
dot += tempim[(r+rr)*cols+c] * kernel[center+rr];
sum += kernel[center+rr]; }}
smoothing[r*cols+c] =
(short int)(dot*FACTOR/sum + 0.5); }}
}
    
```

### ➤ Structure Recoding



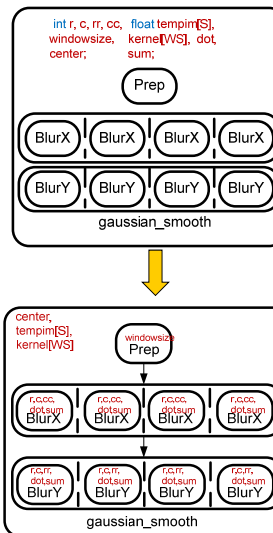
## Classroom Case Study

### • Recode the *gaussian\_smooth* function

```

gaussian_smooth (unsigned char *imgin, int rows,
int cols, float sigma, short int *smoothedimg)
{ int r, c, rr, cc, windowsize, center;
float tempim[SIZE], kernel[VINSIZE], dot, sum;
/* Create a 1-dimensional gaussian smoothing kernel */
make_gaussian_kernel(sigma, kernel, &windowsize);
center = windowsize / 2;
/* Blur in the x - direction */
for(r=0;r<rows;r++){
for(c=0;c<cols;c++){
dot = 0.0;
sum = 0.0;
for(cc=(-center);cc<=center;cc++){
if(((c+cc) >= 0) && ((c+cc) < cols)){
dot += (float)imgin[r*cols+(c+cc)] * kernel[center+cc];
sum += kernel[center+cc];}
tempim[r*cols+c] = dot/sum;
}}
/* Blur in the y - direction */
for(c=0;c<cols;c++){
for(r=0;r<rows;r++){
sum = 0.0;
dot = 0.0;
for(rr=(-center);rr<=center;rr++){
if(((r+rr) >= 0) && ((r+rr) < rows)){
dot += tempim[(r+rr)*cols+c] * kernel[center+rr];
sum += kernel[center+rr];}
smoothedimg[r*cols+c] =
(short int)(dot*FACTOR/sum + 0.5);}
}}
}
    
```

### ➤ Variable Recoding



## Classroom Case Study

### • Recode the *gaussian\_smooth* function

```

gaussian_smooth (unsigned char *imgin, int rows,
int cols, float sigma, short int *smoothedimg)
{ int r, c, rr, cc, windowsize, center;
float tempim[SIZE], kernel[VINSIZE]
/* Create a 1-dimensional gaussian s
make_gaussian_kernel(sigma, kerne
center = windowsize / 2;
/* Blur in the x - direction */
for(r=0;r<rows;r++){
for(c=0;c<cols;c++){
dot = 0.0;
sum = 0.0;
for(cc=(-center);cc<=center;cc++
if(((c+cc) >= 0) && ((c+cc) < co
dot += (float)imgin[r*cols+(c+
sum += kernel[center+cc];}
tempim[r*cols+c] = dot/sum;
}}
/* Blur in the y - direction */
for(c=0;c<cols;c++){
for(r=0;r<rows;r++){
sum = 0.0;
dot = 0.0;
for(rr=(-center);rr<=center;rr++
if(((r+rr) >= 0) && ((r+rr) < rows
dot += tempim[(r+rr)*cols+c]
sum += kernel[center+rr];}
smoothedimg[r*cols+c] =
(short int)(dot*FACTC
}
    
```

behavior Prep  
 Reads: *sigma, imgin, windowsize*  
 Writes: *center*  
 RW: *kernel*

behavior BlurX  
 Reads: *cols, rows, kernel, image, center*  
 Writes: *tempim*  
 RW: *r, c, cc, dot, sum*

behavior BlurY  
 Reads: *cols, rows, kernel, image, center, tempim*  
 Writes: *smoothedim*  
 RW: *r, c, rr, dot, sum*

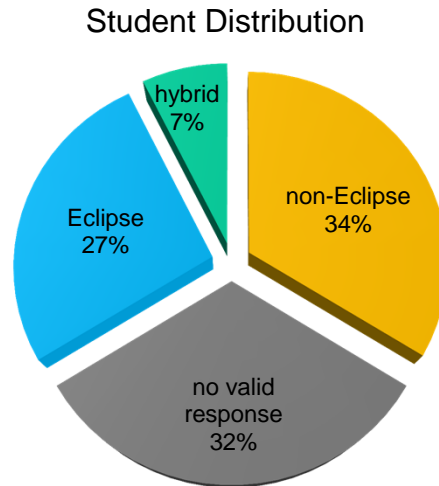
### ➤ Variable Dependency Analysis

– Designer-controlled options

- re-locate
- localize
- duplicate
- channels/ports

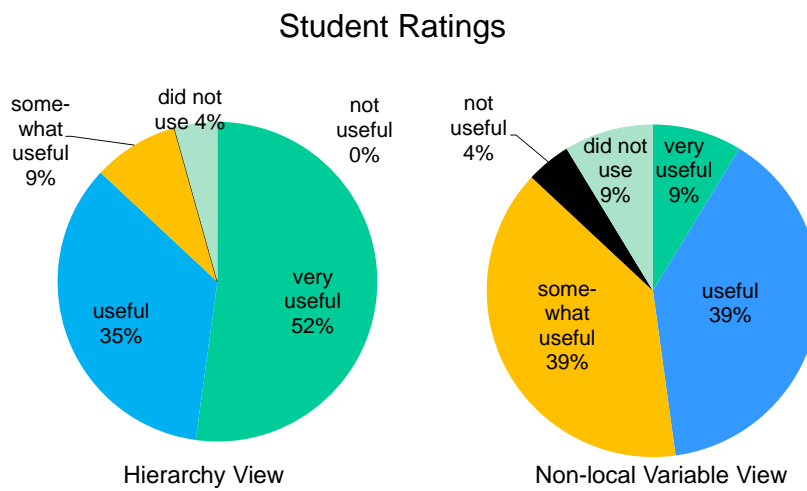
## Classroom Case Study

- Case Study Results



## Classroom Case Study

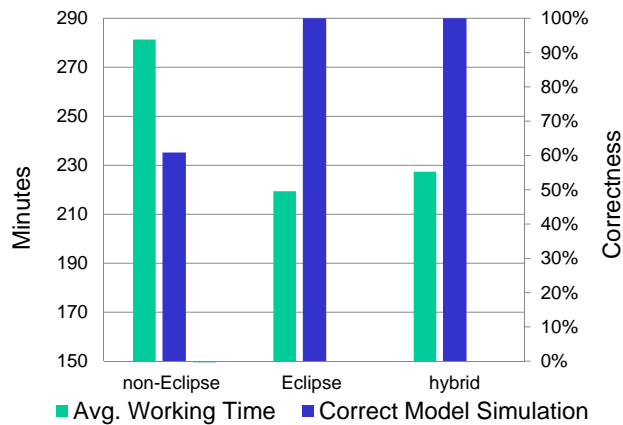
- Case Study Results



## Classroom Case Study

### • Case Study Results

#### Effect on Working Time and Correctness



➤ Eclipse users: needed less time, yet made less mistakes!

## Conclusions

- Embedded System Design
  - Start from higher level of abstraction
  - Need flexible system models in SLDL
- Motivation
  - Automation gap between C reference and SLDL system models
  - 90% of the overall design time spent on “coding” and “re-coding”
  - Need for design automation
- Problem
  - Complete automation is difficult
- Approach
  - *Computer-Aided Recoding* using Source Recoder
  - Designer-in-the-loop
- Results
  - Significant gains in productivity
  - Significant improvements in correctness
- Future work
  - SystemC!



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