

# LibreOffice Calc

## *Spreadsheets on the GPU*

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*“Stand at the crossroads and look; ask for the  
ancient paths, ask where the good way is,  
and walk in it, and you will find rest for your  
souls...” - Jeremiah 6:16*



# Overview

- LibreOffice ?
- A bit about:
  - GPUs ...
  - Spreadsheets
- Internal re-factoring
  - OpenCL optimisation
  - new calc features
  - XML / load performance
- Calc / GPU questions ?
- Questions ?



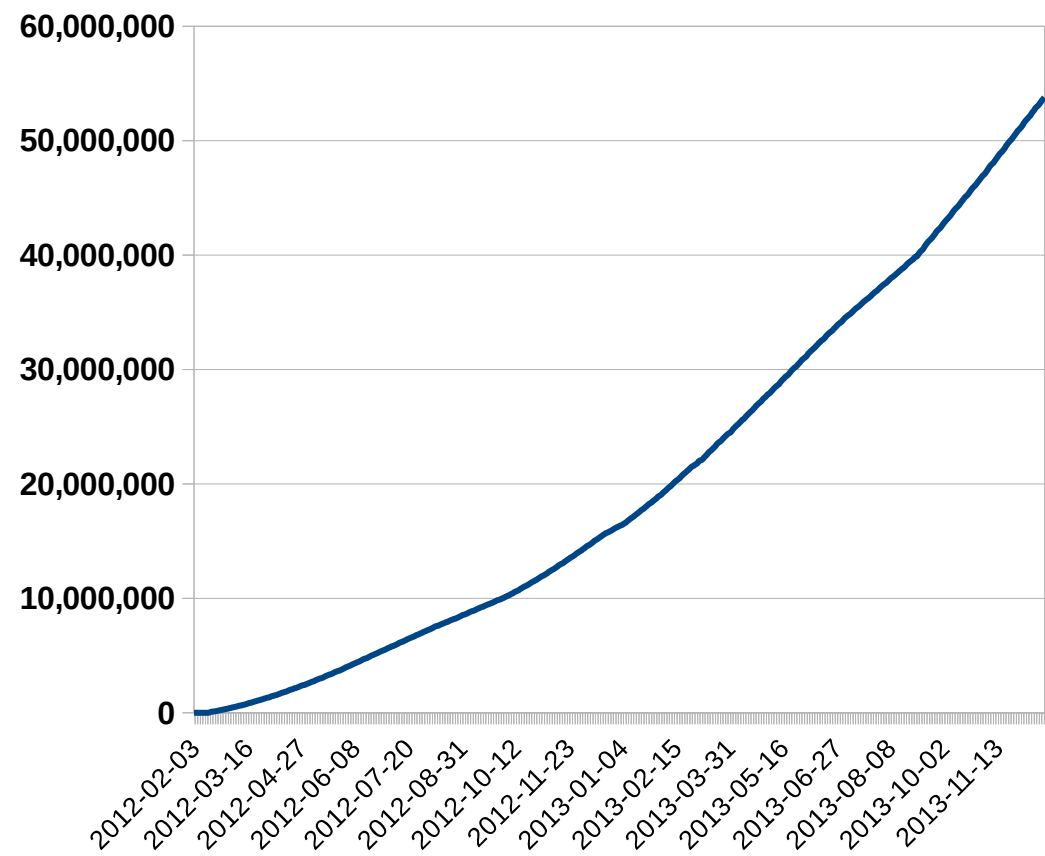
# LibreOffice Project & Software

- Open Source / Free Software
- One million new unique IPs per week (that we can track)
  - Double the weekly growth one year ago.
- Tens of millions of users, and growing fast.
- Hundred+ contributing coders each month
- 2500+ commits last month
- Around a thousand developers ( including QA, Translators, UX etc.

<http://www.libreoffice.org/>

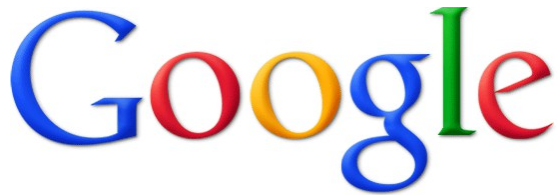
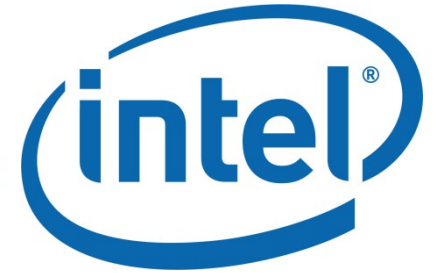
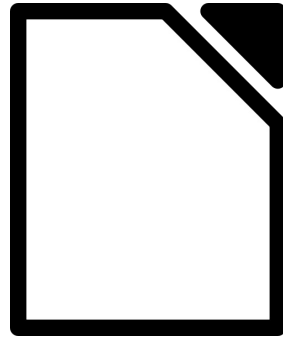
Cumulative unique IP's for updates vs. time

not counting any Linux / vendor versions



# Advisory Board Members

*This slide's layout is a victim of our success here ...*



مدينة الملك عبد العزيز  
للعلم والتقنية KACST



**FREE SOFTWARE**  
FOUNDATION



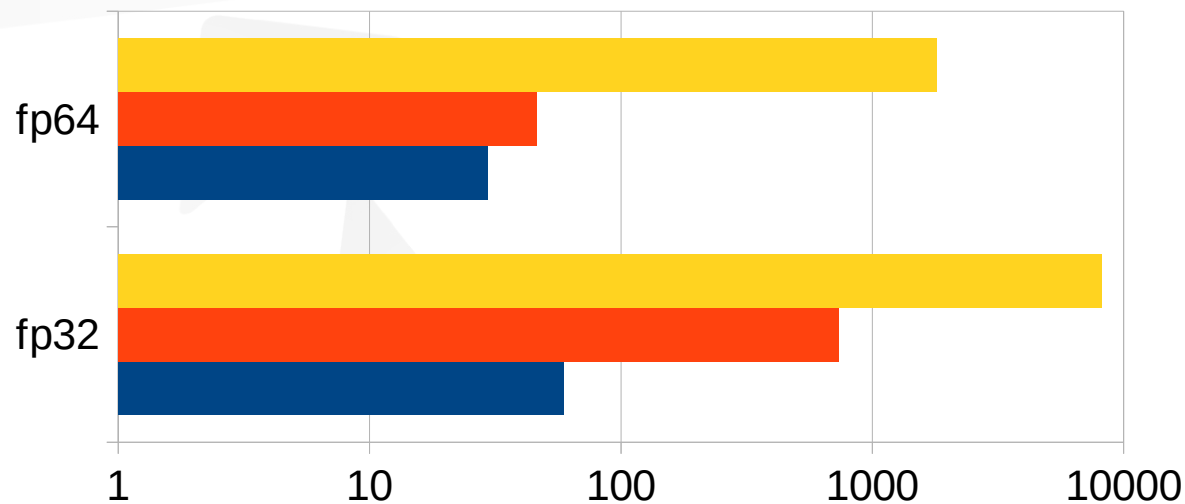
# Why use the GPU ?



# APUs – GPU faster than CPU

- Tons of un-used Compute Units across your APU
- Double precision is un-reasonably slower
  - And **precision** is **non-negotiable** for spreadsheets IEE764 required.
- Better power usage per flop.

Numbers based on a Kaveri 7850K APU - & top-end discrete Graphics card.



Flops : note the log scale ...

■ CPU flops  
■ GPU flops  
■ FirePro 7990





# Developers behind the calc re-work:



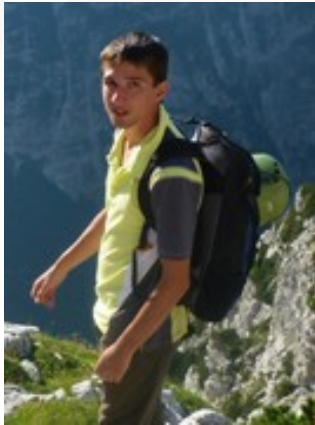
Kohei Yoshida:  
MDDS maintainer  
Heroic calc core re-factorer  
Code Ninja etc.



Jagan Lokanatha  
Kismat Singh



Markus Mohrhard  
Calc maintainer,  
Chart2 wrestler  
Unit tester par  
Excellence  
etc.



Matus Kukan

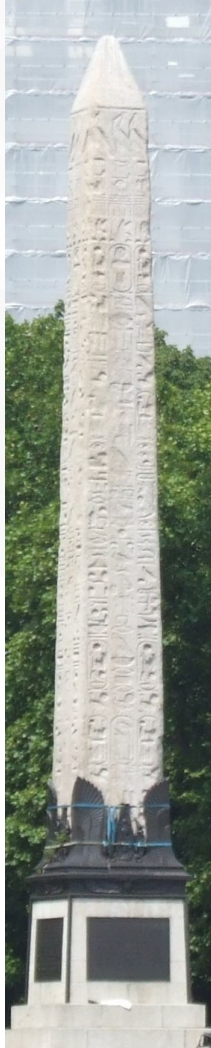
Data Streamer,  
G-builder,  
Size optimizer ..



***A large OpenCL team,  
Particularly I-Jui (Ray) Sung***



# Spreadsheet Geometry



An early  
Spreadsheet  
C 3000 BC

Aspect ratio: 8:1

Contents:

*Victory against  
every land ...  
who giveth all life  
forever ...*

**50% of  
spreadsheets  
used to make  
business  
decisions.**

Columnar data structures

Excel 2003

64k x 256

Aspect:  
256:1

Excel 2010

$10^6 \times 16k$

Aspect:  
16:1

The 'Broom  
Handle'  
aspect  
ratio.

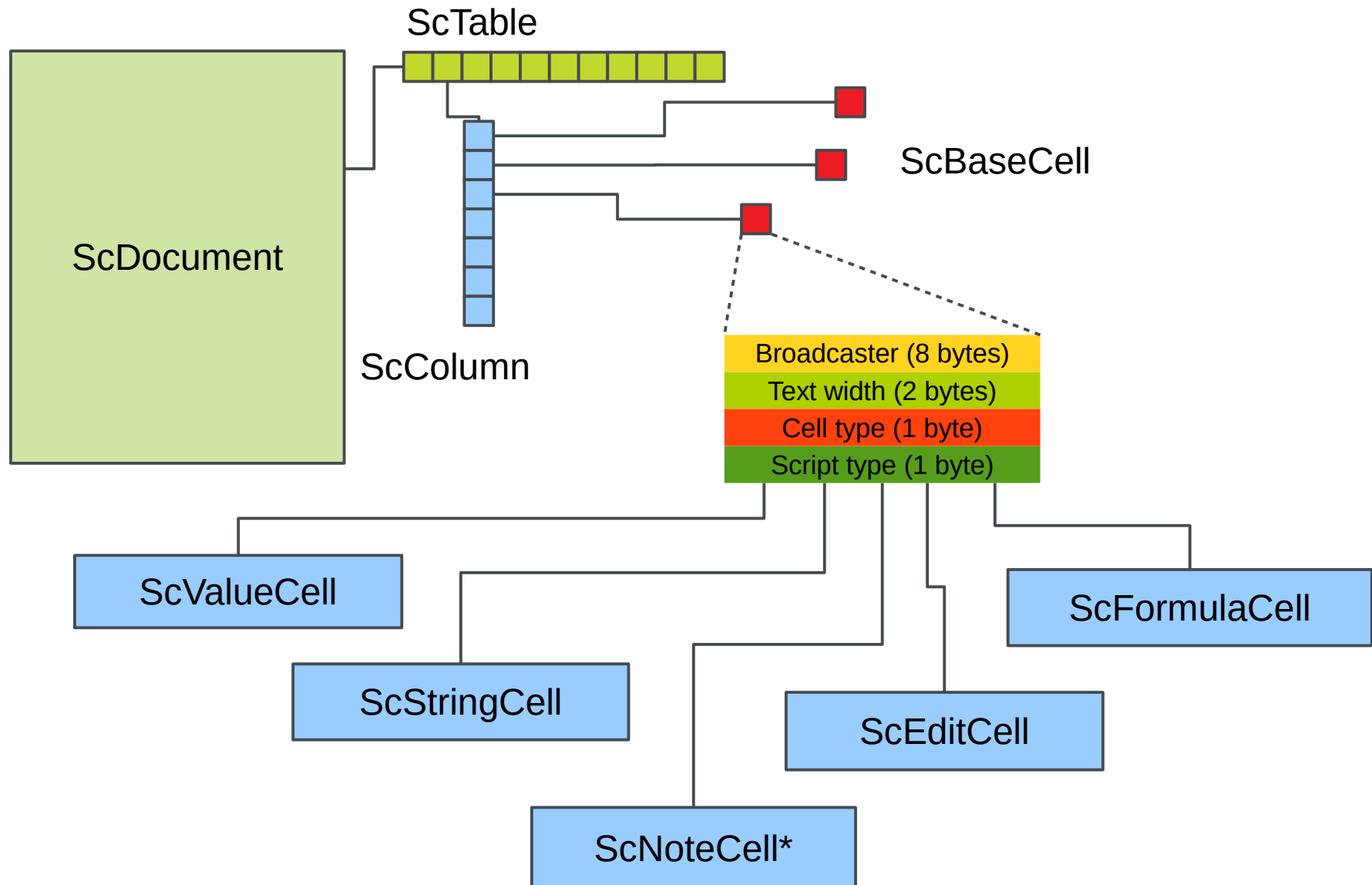




# Spreadsheet Core Data Storage

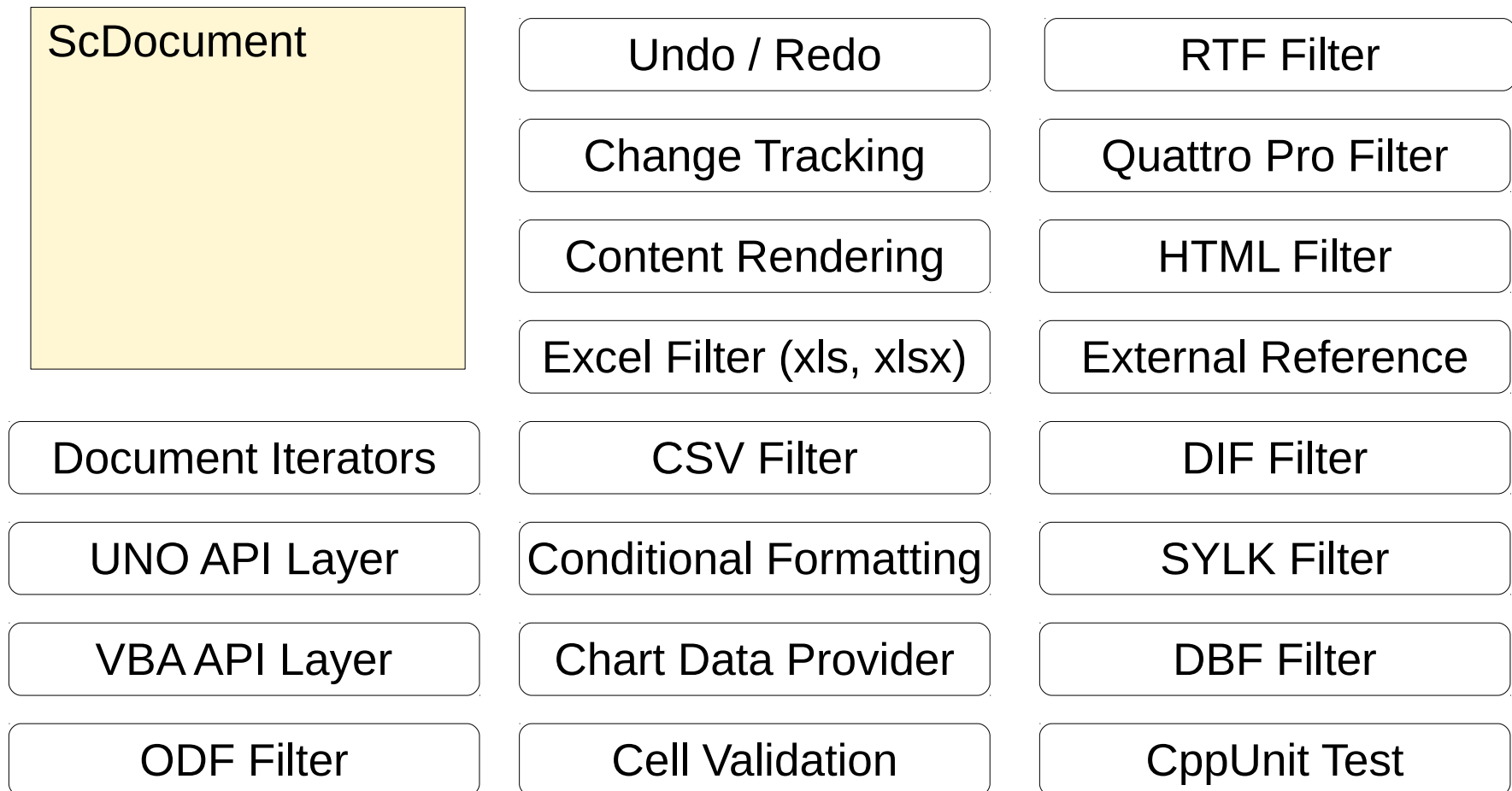


# The joy of Object Orientation



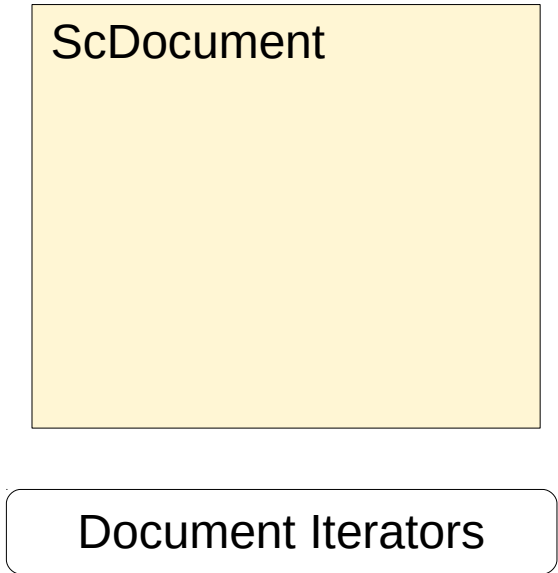
# Abstraction of Cell Value Access

ScBaseCell Usage (**Before**)



# Abstraction of Cell Value Access

ScBaseCell Usage (After)



ScDocument

The diagram consists of a large yellow rectangle labeled 'ScDocument' at the top left. Below it, centered, is a smaller white rounded rectangle with a thin black border labeled 'Document Iterators'.

Document Iterators

**Biggest calc core re-factor  
in a decade+**

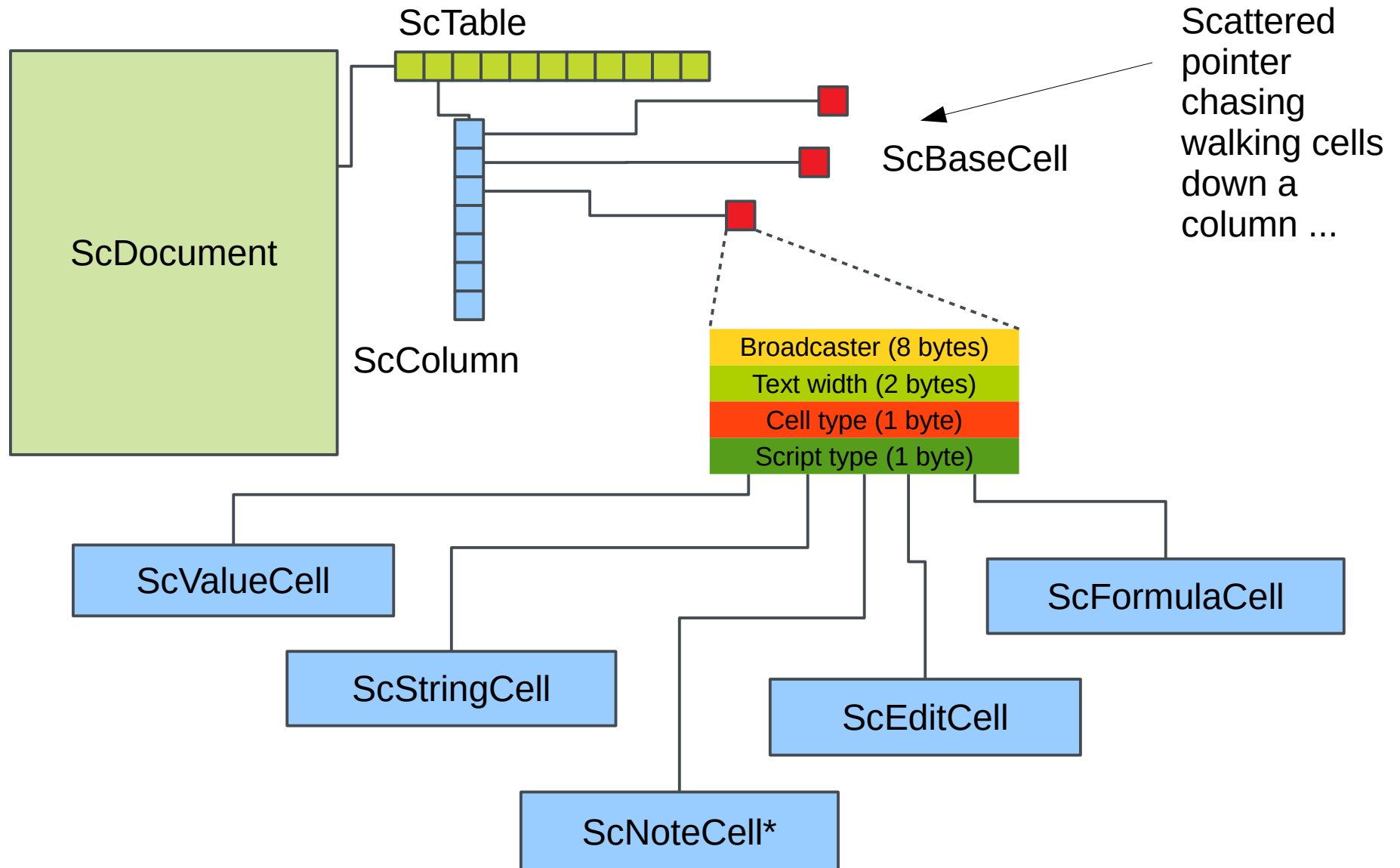
Dis-infecting the horrible,  
long-term, inherited  
structural problems of Calc.

Lots of new **unit tests** being  
created for the first time for  
the calc core.

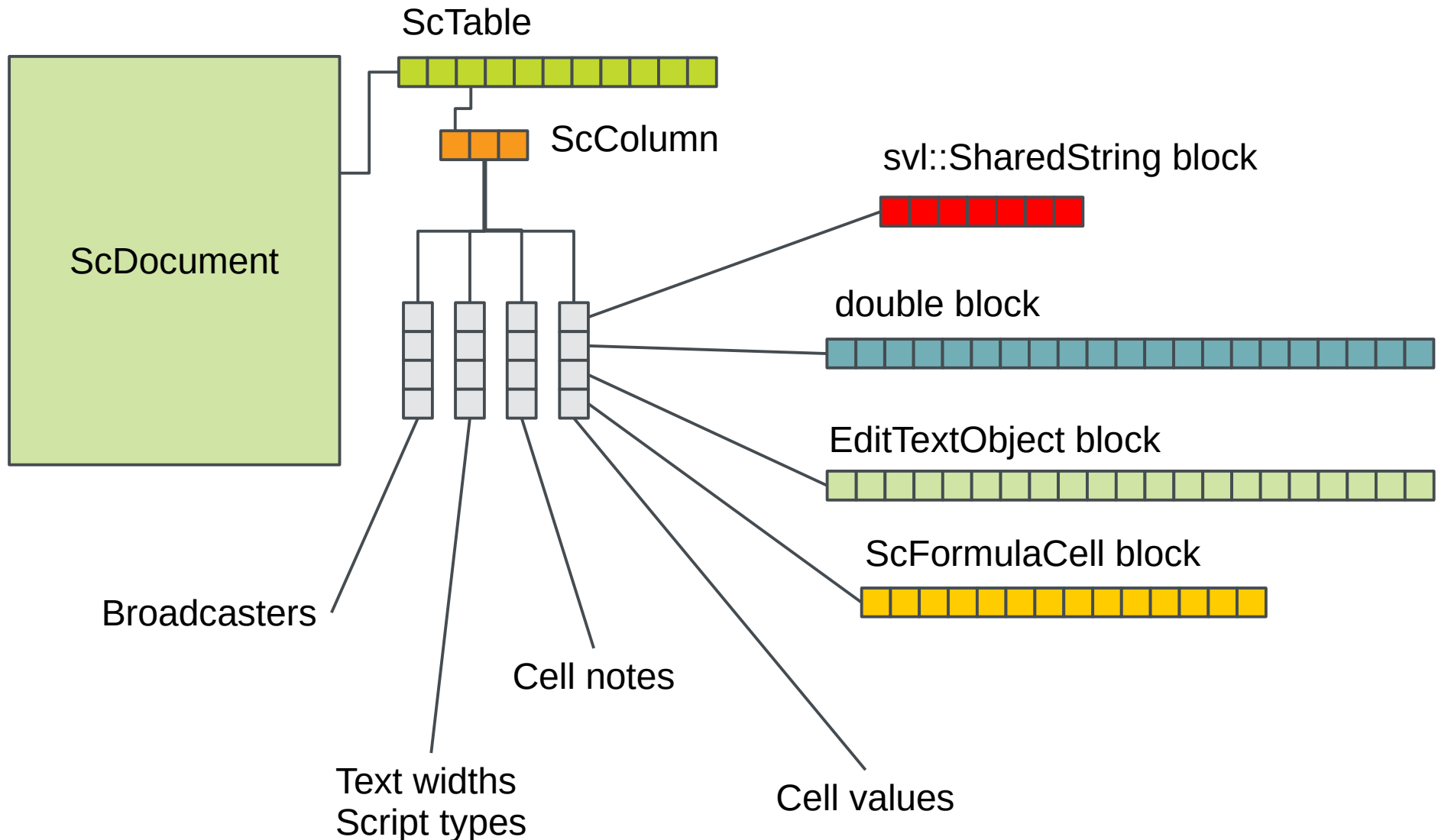
Moved to using new 'MDDS'  
data structures.

2x weeks with no compile ...

# Before (ScBaseCell)



# After (mdds::multi\_type\_vector)





# Iterating over cells (old way)

... loop down a column ... and the inner loop:

```
double nSum = 0.0;
ScBaseCell* pCell = pCol > maItems[nColRow].pCell;
++nColRow;
switch (pCell->GetCellType())
{
    case CELLTYPE_VALUE:
        nSum += ((ScValueCell*)pCell)->GetValue();
        break;
    case CELLTYPE_FORMULA:
        ... something worse ...
    case CELLTYPE_STRING:
    case CELLTYPE_EDIT:
        ...
    case CELLTYPE_NOTE:
        ...
}
```



# Iterating over cells (new way)

```
double nSum = 0.0;
```

```
for (size_t i = 0; i < nChunkLength; i++)  
    nSum += pDoubleChunk[i];
```

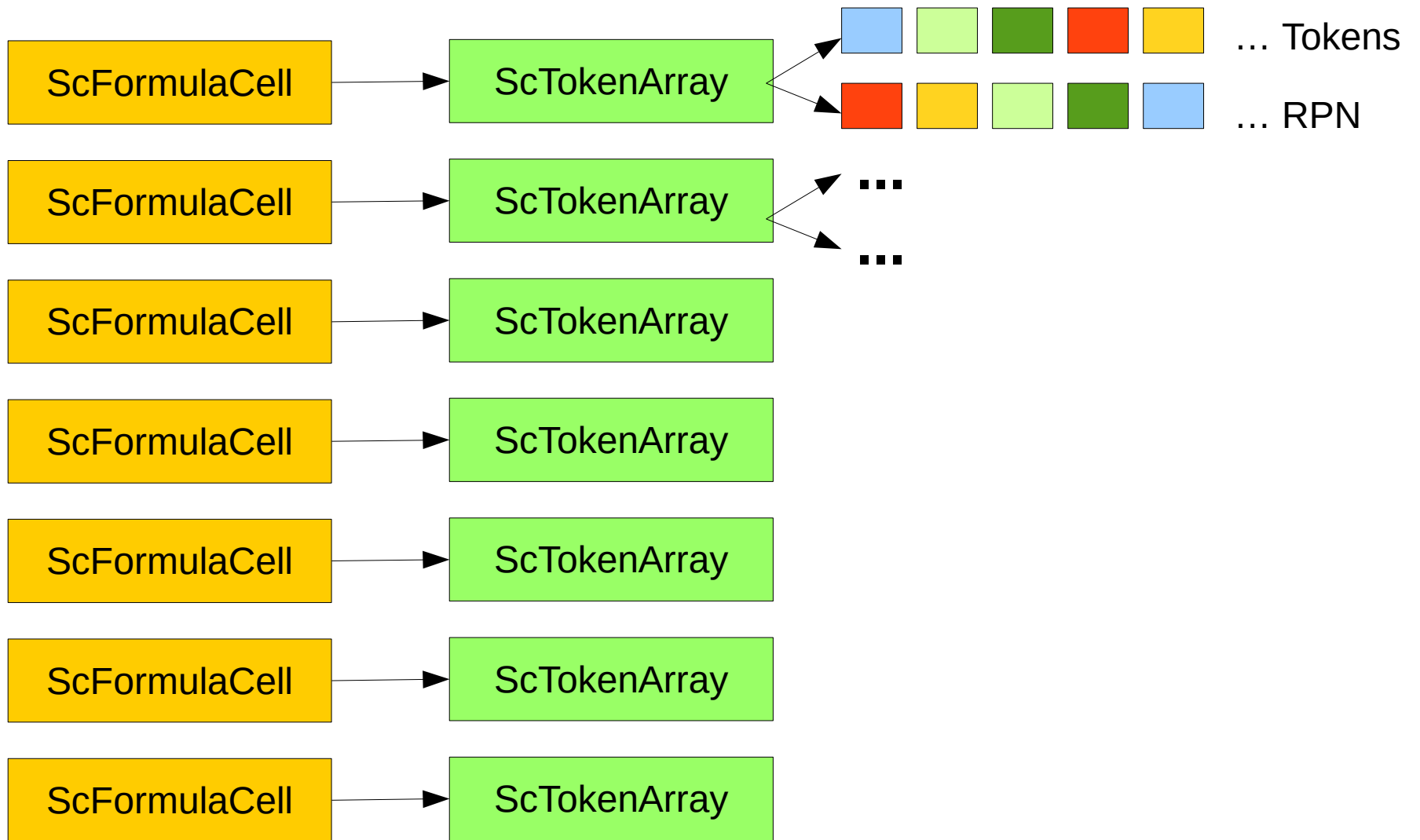
ONO. from a vectoriser ...



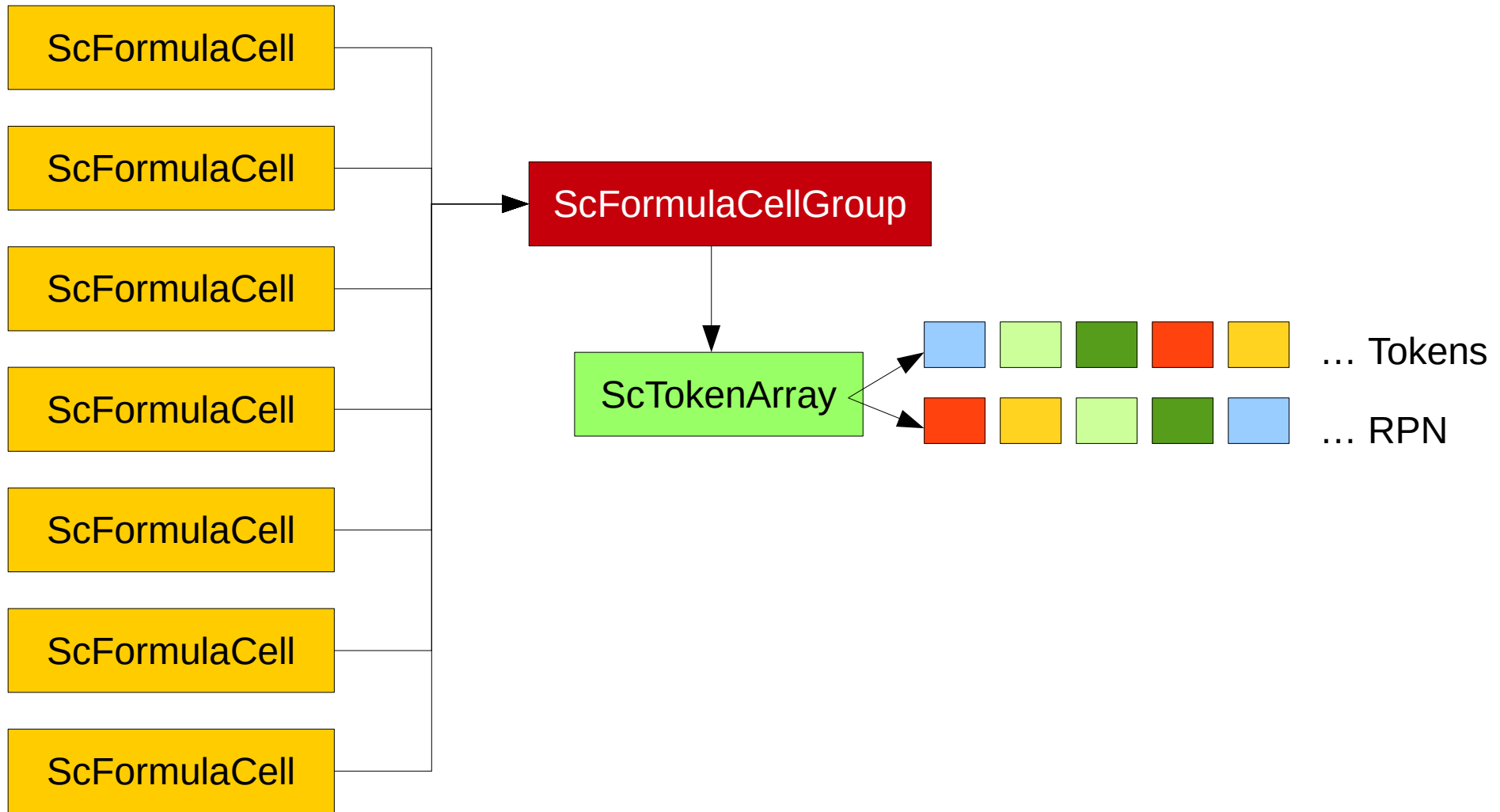
# Shared Formula



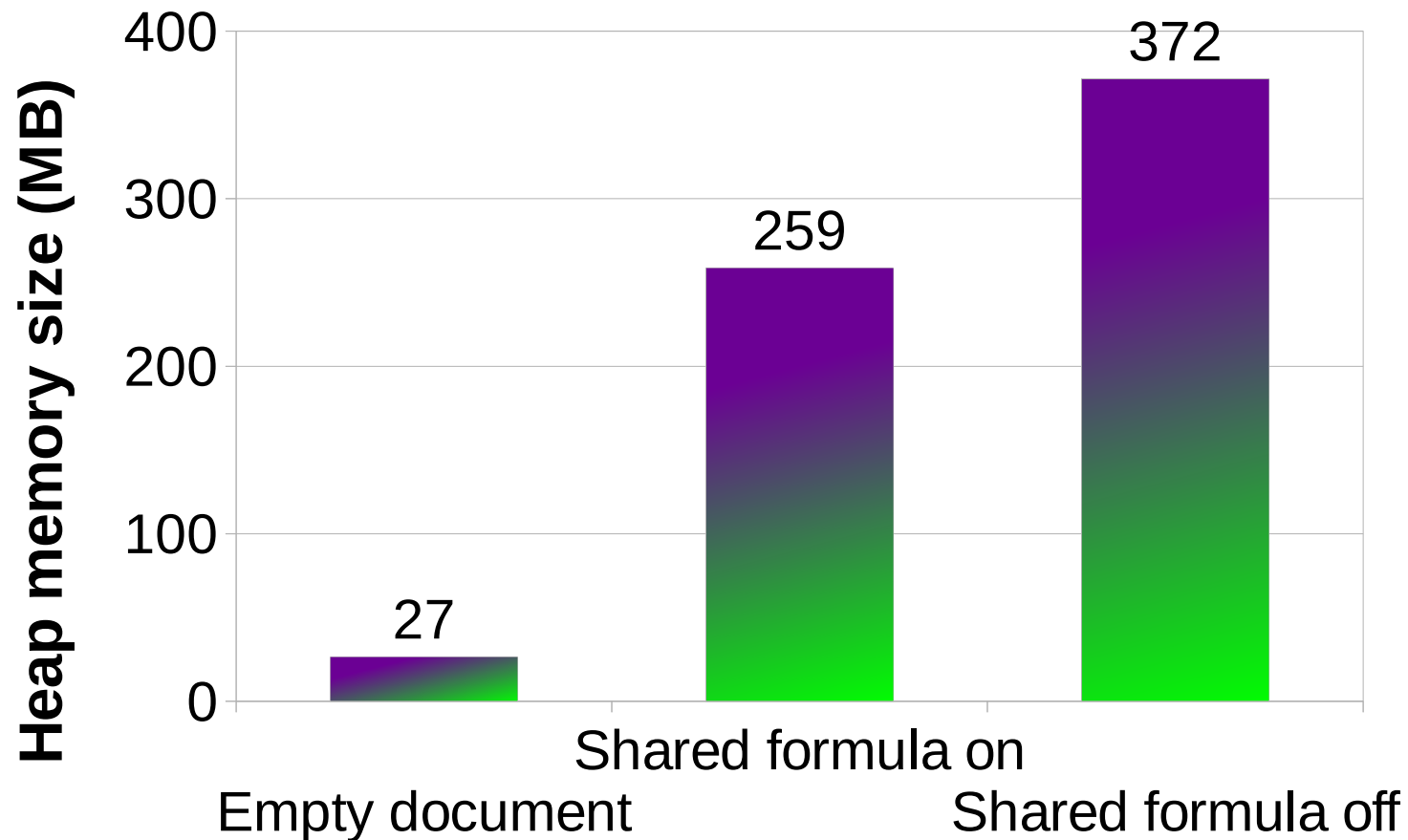
# Before



# After



# Memory usage



Test document used:

<http://kohei.us/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/shared-formula-memory-test.ods>



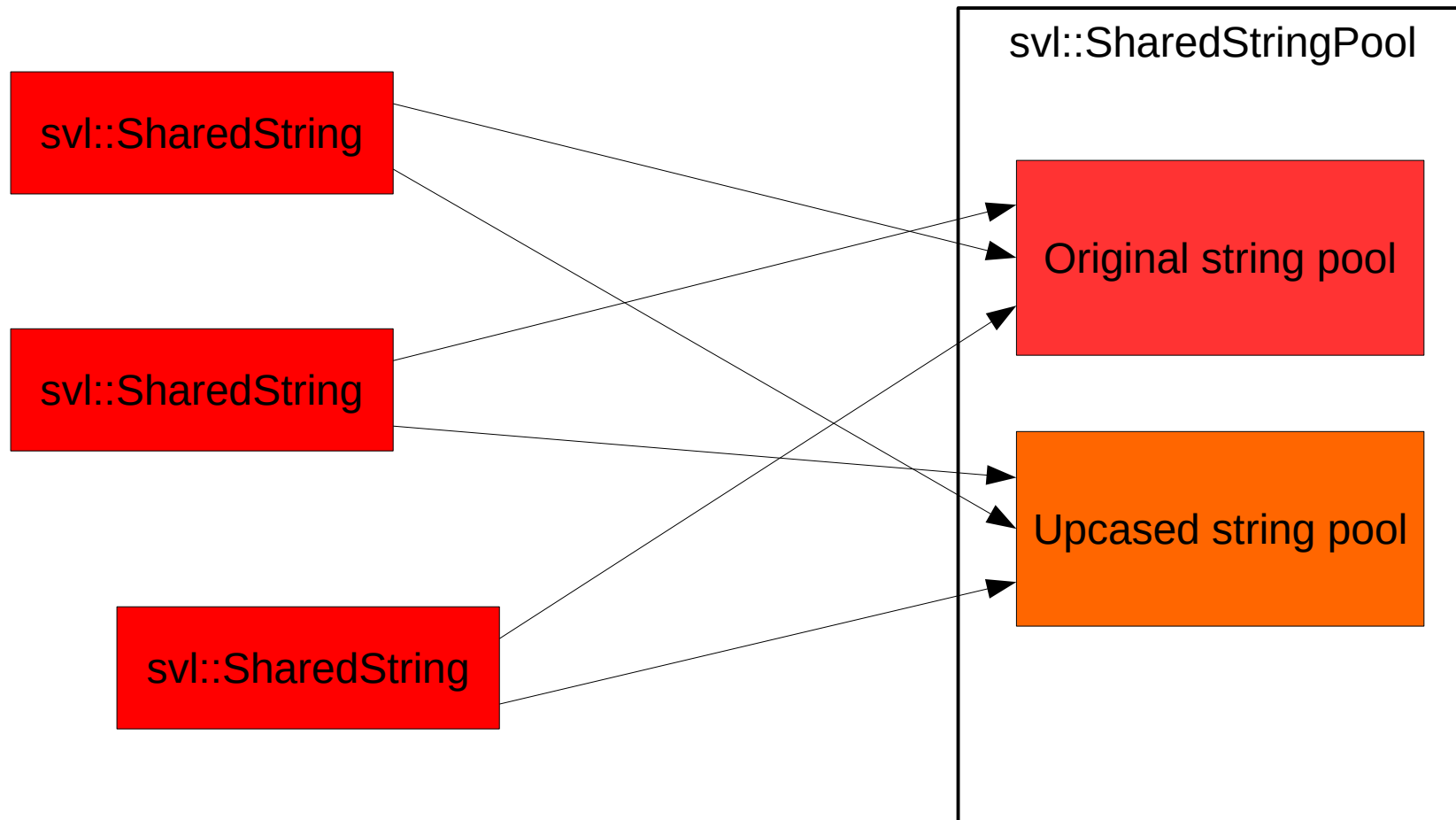


# Shared string re-work

- String comparisons were slow
  - Also not tractable for a GPU
  - Case-insensitive equality is a **hard** problem – ICU & heavy lifting.
- String comparisons a lot in functions, and Pivot Tables.
- Shared string storage is useful.
- So fix it ...



# Concept



# String comparison (old way)

```
utl::TransliterationWrapper* pTransliteration = NULL;  
OUString aStr1, aStr2;  
  
if (bCaseSensitive)  
    // Case sensitive transliterator.  
    pTransliteration = ScGlobal::GetCaseTransliteration();  
else  
    // Case insensitive transliterator.  
    pTransliteration = ScGlobal::GetpTransliteration();  
  
// Parse both strings to check equality.  
bool bEqual = pTransliteration->isEqual(aStr1, aStr2);
```



# String comparison (new way)

```
svl::SharedString aStr1, aStr2;
```

```
const rtl_uString* p1;
```

```
const rtl_uString* p2;
```

```
if (bCaseSensitive)
```

```
{
```

```
    // Get pointers to original strings in the pool.
```

```
    p1 = aStr1.getData();
```

```
    p2 = aStr2.getData();|
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
{
```

```
    // Get pointers to upcased strings in the pool.
```

```
    p1 = aStr1.getDataIgnoreCase();
```

```
    p2 = aStr2.getDataIgnoreCase();
```

```
}
```

```
// Compare pointer values.
```

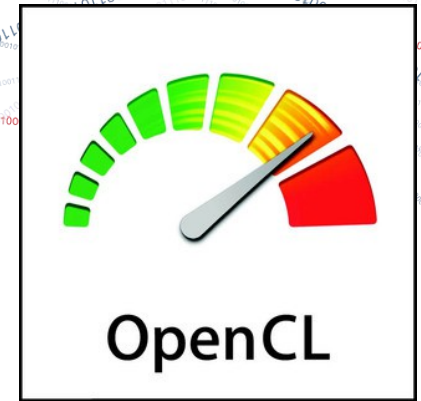
```
bool bEqual = p1 == p2;
```



# OpenCL / calculation ...



# Why OpenCL & HSA ...



- GPU and CPU optimisation ...
  - Why write custom SSE2/SSE3 etc. assembly detect arch, and select backend cross platforms.
  - Instead get OpenCL (from APU vendor) to generate the best code ...
- Heterogeneous System Architecture rocks:
  - An AMD64 like innovation:
  - shared Virtual Memory Address space & pointers: GPU ↔ CPU.
  - Avoid wasteful copies, fast dispatch
  - Great OpenCL 2.0 support.
  - Use the right Compute Unit for the job.





# Auto-compile Formula → OpenCL

```
#pragma OPENCL EXTENSION cl_khr_fp64: enable
int isNaN(double a) { return isnan(a); }
double legalize(double a, double b) { return isNaN(a)?b:a;}
double tmp0_0_fsum(__global double *tmp0_0_0)
{
```

```
    double tmp = 0;
```

```
    {
```

```
        int i;
```

```
        i = 0;
```

```
        tmp = legalize(((tmp0_0_0[i])+(tmp)), tmp);
```

```
        i = 1;
```

```
        tmp = legalize(((tmp0_0_0[i])+(tmp)), tmp);
```

```
        i = 2;
```

```
        tmp = legalize(((tmp0_0_0[i])+(tmp)), tmp);
```

```
    } // to scope the int i declaration
```

```
    return tmp;
```

```
}
```

```
double tmp0_nop(__global double *tmp0_0_0)
```

```
{
```

```
    double tmp = 0;
```

```
    int gid0 = get_global_id(0);
```

```
    tmp = tmp0_0_fsum(tmp0_0_0);
```

```
    return tmp;
```

```
}
```

```
__kernel void DynamicKernel_nop_fsum(__global double *result, __global double
*tmp0_0_0)
```

```
{
```

```
    int gid0 = get_global_id(0);
```

```
    result[gid0] = tmp0_nop(tmp0_0_0);
```

```
}
```

	A	B	C
1	=SUM(\$B\$1:\$B\$3)	1	3
2		2	2
3		3	1

*Formulae compiled idly / on entry in a thread ... to hide latency.*

*Kernel generation thanks to:*

**MULTICORE  
WARE**



```

__kernel void
tmp0_0_0_reduction(__global double* A,
                   __global double *result,
                   int arrayLength, int windowSize)
{
    double tmp, current_result = 0;
    int writePos = get_group_id(1);
    int lid0 = get_local_id(0);
    __local double shm_buf[256];
    int offset = 0;
    int end = windowSize;
    end = min(end, arrayLength);
    barrier(CLK_LOCAL_MEM_FENCE);
    int loop = arrayLength/512 + 1;
    for (int l=0; l<loop; l++) {
        tmp = 0;
        int loopOffset = l*512;
        if((loopOffset + lid0 + offset + 256) < end) {
            tmp = legalize(((A[loopOffset + lid0 + offset]) +
(tmp)), tmp);
            tmp = legalize(((A[loopOffset + lid0 + offset +
256]) + (tmp)), tmp);
        } else if ((loopOffset + lid0 + offset) < end)
            tmp = legalize(((A[loopOffset + lid0 + offset]) +
(tmp)), tmp);
        shm_buf[lid0] = tmp;
        barrier(CLK_LOCAL_MEM_FENCE);
        for (int i = 128; i > 0; i/=2) {
            if (lid0 < i)
                shm_buf[lid0] = ((shm_buf[lid0]) +
(shm_buf[lid0 + i]));
            barrier(CLK_LOCAL_MEM_FENCE);
        }
        if (lid0 == 0)
            current_result = ((current_result) + (shm_buf[0]));
        barrier(CLK_LOCAL_MEM_FENCE);
    }
    if (lid0 == 0)
        result[writePos] = current_result;
}

```

## The same formula for a longer sum ...

### Compiled from standard formula syntax

```

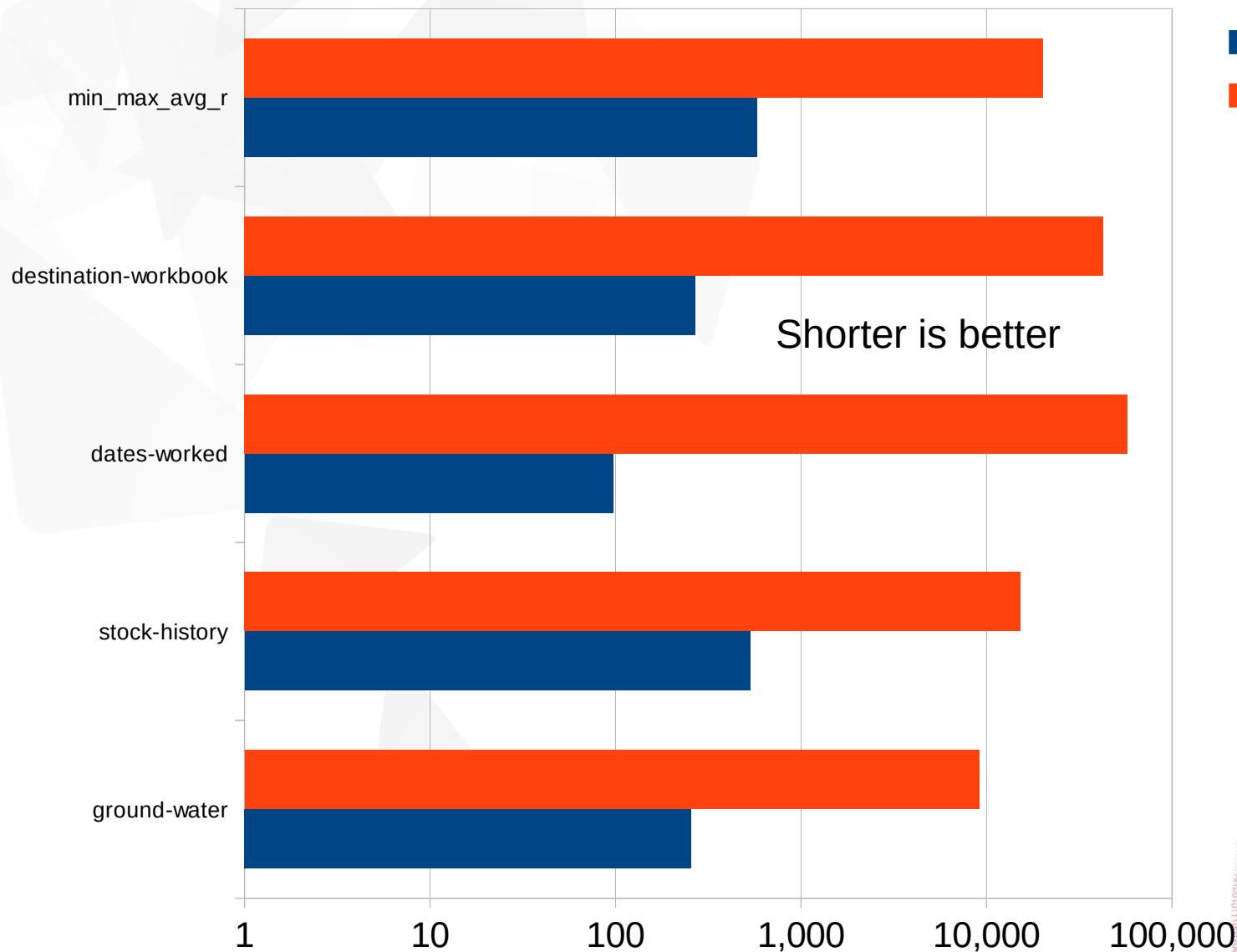
double tmp0_0_fsum(__global double
*tmp0_0_0) {
    double tmp = 0;
    int gid0 = get_global_id(0);
    tmp = ((tmp0_0_0[gid0]) + (tmp));
    return tmp;
}
double tmp0_nop(__global double
*tmp0_0_0) {
    double tmp = 0;
    int gid0 = get_global_id(0);
    tmp = tmp0_0_fsum(tmp0_0_0);
    return tmp;
}
__kernel void
DynamicKernel_nop_fsum(__global double
*result,

__global double *tmp0_0_0)
{
    int gid0 = get_global_id(0);
    result[gid0] = tmp0_nop(tmp0_0_0);
}

```



# Performance numbers for sample sheets.



■ GPU / OpenCL  
■ Software

30x → 500x  
faster for  
these  
samples vs.  
the legacy  
software  
calculation

on Kaveri.

*Yet another log plot ... milliseconds on the X axis ...*



# In more detail ...

- This is a spreadsheet
  - What do you mean what is the X factor ?
- Highly spreadsheet geometry dependent
  - Don't like your X factor – add more rows, or complexity.
- Representative sheets important – some based on real-world madness ...
- Functions:
  - Research shows vast majority of distinct fomulae have very simple functions: SUM, AVERAGE, SUMIF, VLOOKUP, etc.
    - We optimise those
  - We don't do eg. Text functions like UPPER

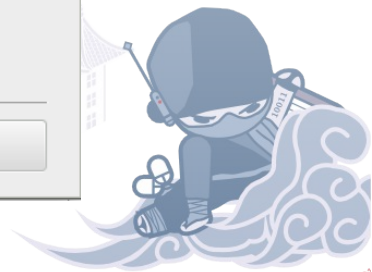
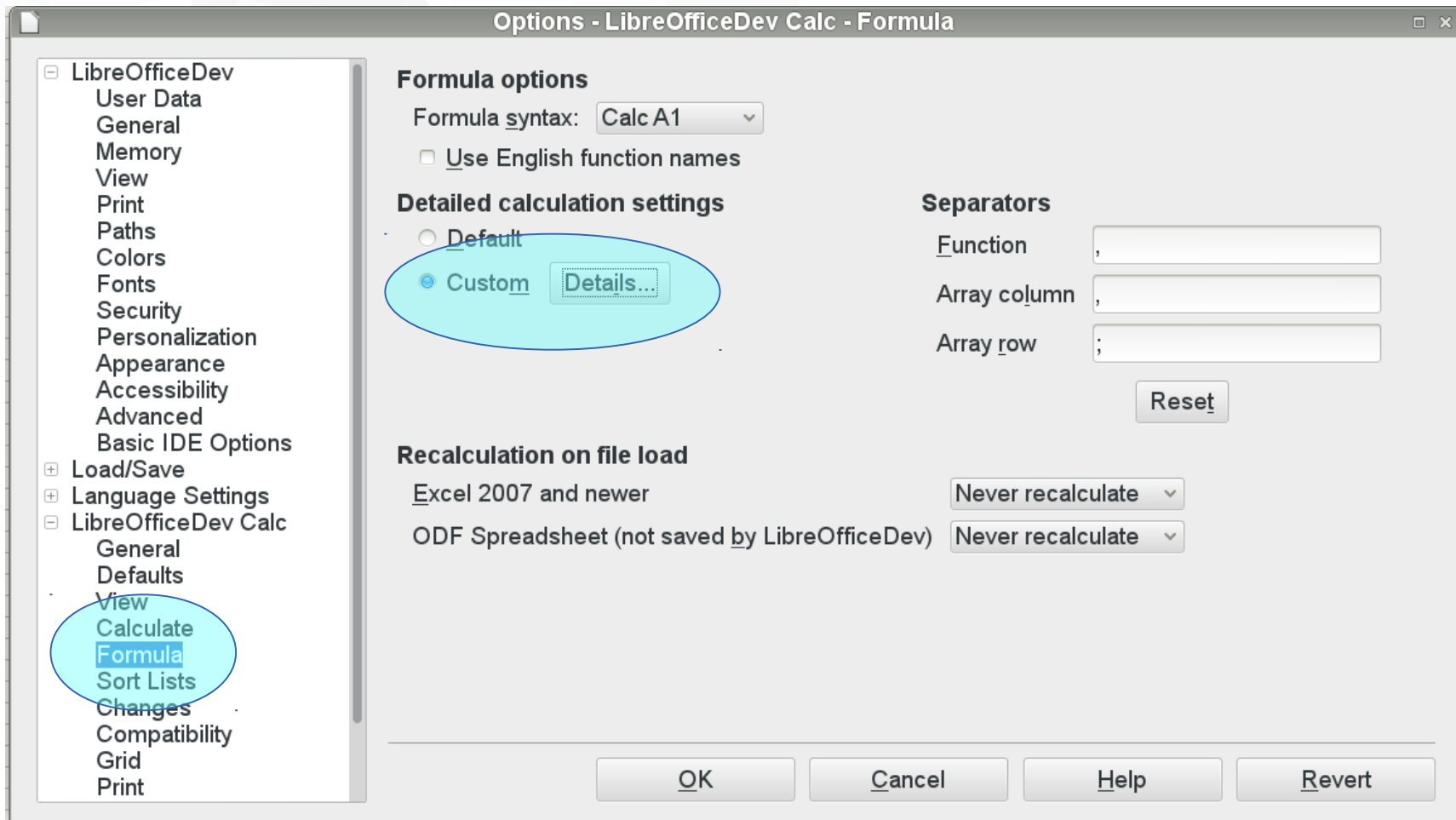


How that works in practise:



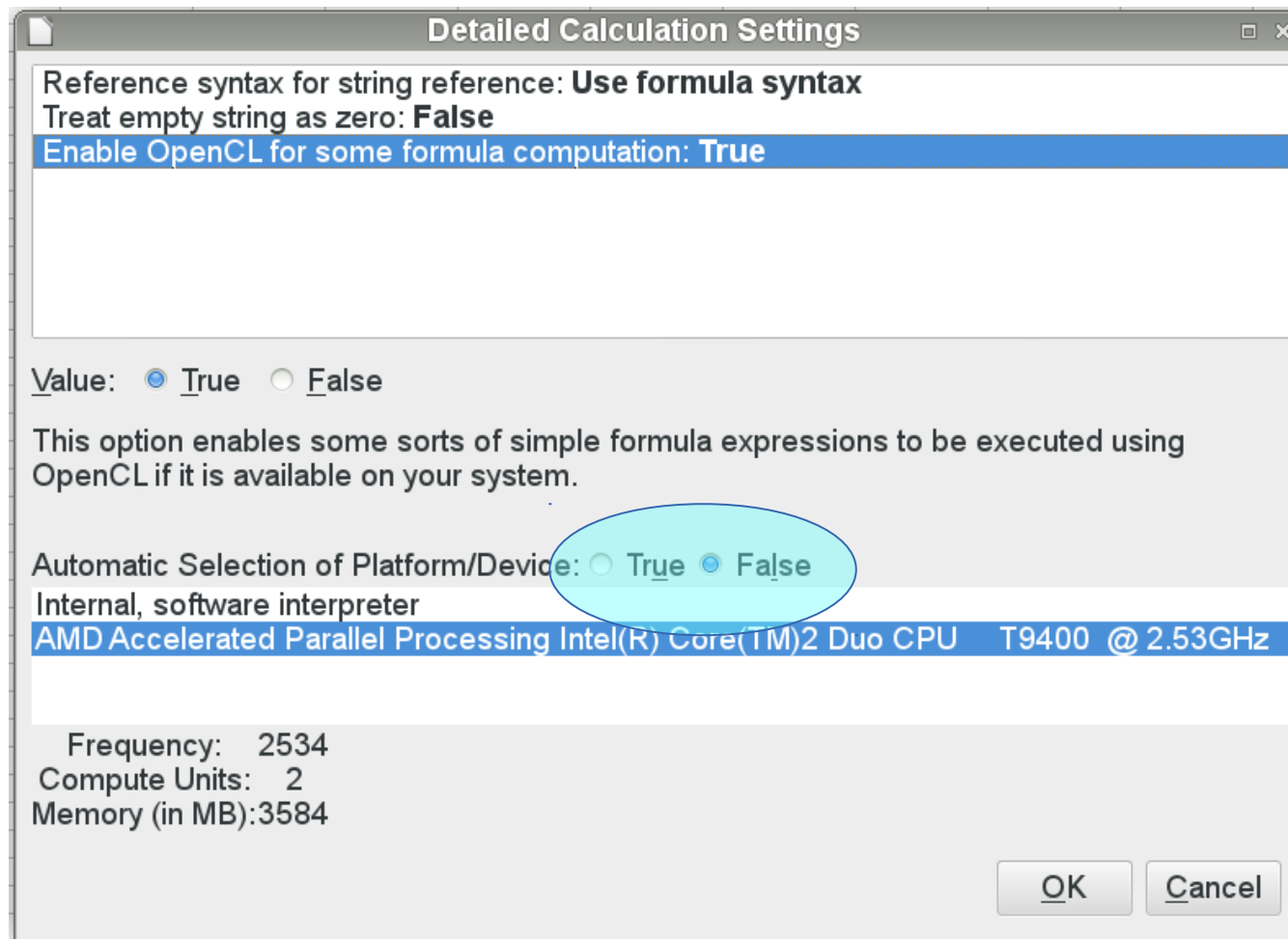
# Enabling Custom Calculation

- Turn on OpenCL computation: **Tools** → **Options**



# Enabling OpenCL goodness

- Auto-select the best OpenCL device via a micro-benchmark
  - Or disable that and explicitly select a device.





# Big data needs Document Load optimization





# Parallelized Loading ...

- Desktop CPU cores are often idle.
- XML parsing:
  - The ideal application of parallelism
  - SAX parsers:
    - “**S**ucking **i**c**A**che **eX**perience” parsers
      - read, parse a tiny piece of XML & emit an event ...  
punch that deep into the core of the APP logic, and  
return ..
      - Parse another tiny piece of XML.
  - Better APIs and impl's needed: Tokenizing,  
Namespace handling etc.
  - Luckily easy to retro-fit threading ...
  - Dozens of performance wins in XFastParser.



# Utilising your 32 core CPU ...

(boxes are threads).

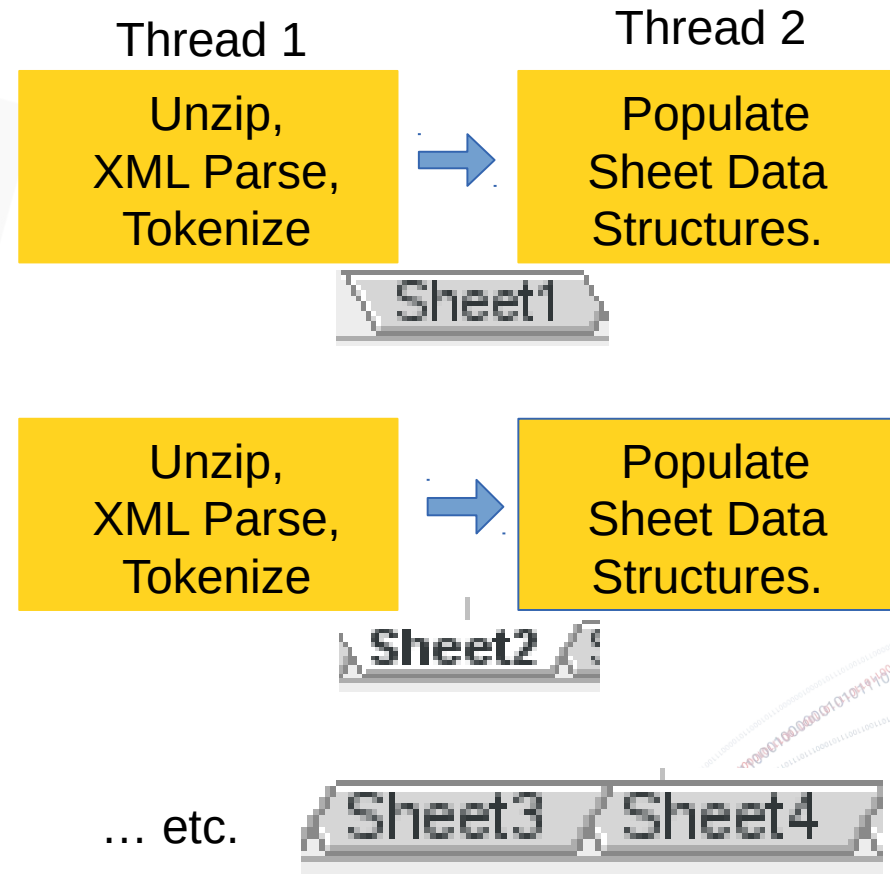
- Split XML Parse & Sheet populate

- Parallelised Sheet Loading ...

Progress bar  
thread

- Parallel to GPU compilation

Tools->Options->Advanced->"Experimental Mode" required for parallel loading

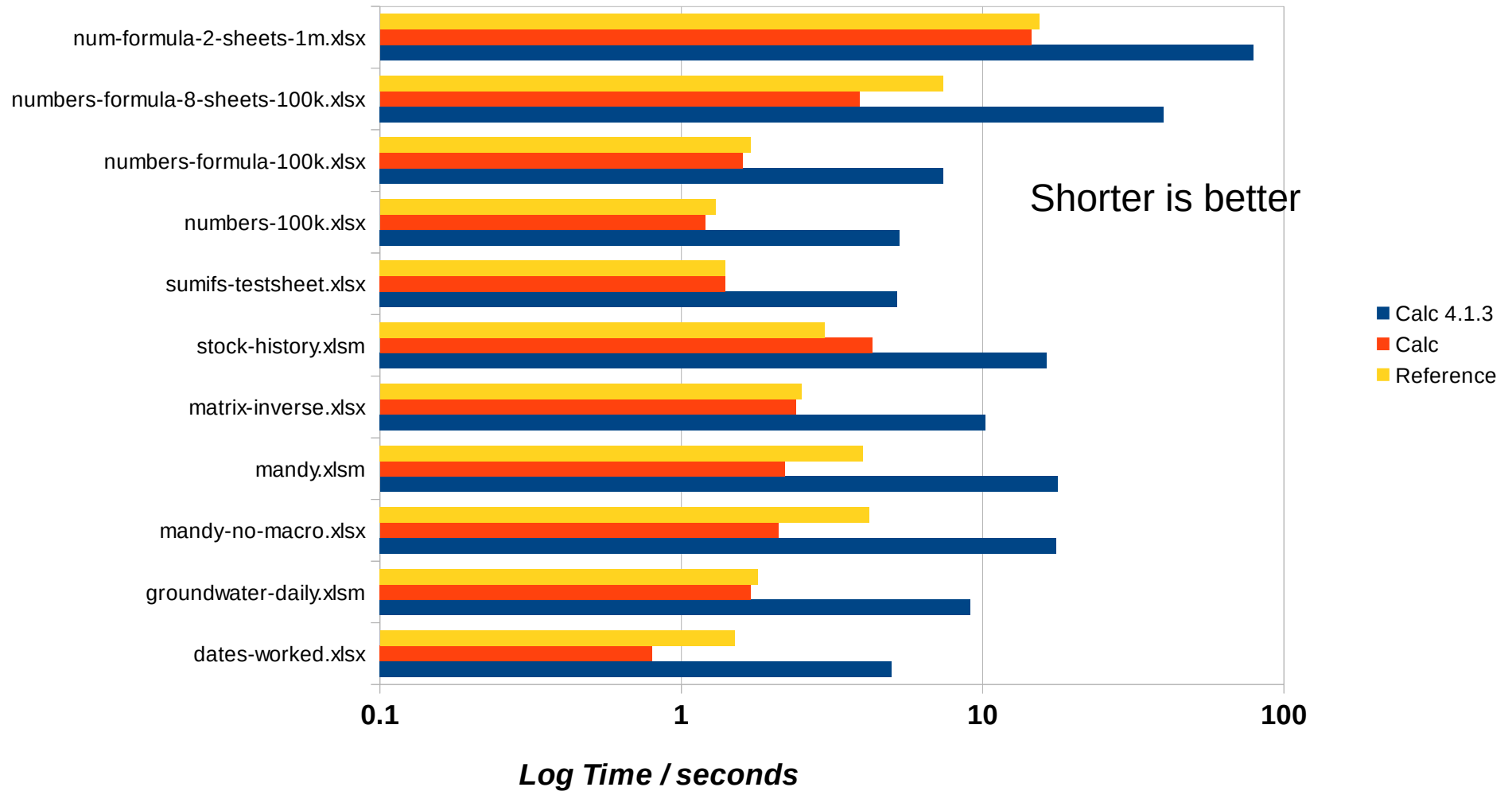


=COVAR(A1:A300,B1:B300)  
→ OpenCL code  
→ Ready to execute kernels



# Does it work ? with GPU enabled

Wall-clock time to load set of large XLSX spreadsheets: 8 thread Intel machine



Apologies for another log scale: **Average 5X vs. 4.1.3**

How does that pan out ?



# Problems^W Opportunities ...

- Picking a good OpenCL driver
  - White / Black / Any listing of known good / bad / mixed Hardware / Driver / OS ...
- Which core to pick ?
  - fp64 perf etc. Time vs. Power
  - Currently micro-benchmark time.
- HSA rocks
  - CL\_MEM\_USE\_HOST\_PTR is a royal pain:
    - Alignment issues currently cause lots of copying in several cases.
  - OpenCL 2.0's Shared Virtual Memory is awesome
- Compiler Performance:
  - Excel RPN  $\rightarrow$  C string  $\rightarrow$  IR  $\rightarrow$  GPU
  - SPIR sounds great – if it can be stable.



# Future OpenCL work ...

- Volunteers / funders welcome
- Kill per-cell dependency graphing
  - Badly needs to be per-column:
    - Shrink memory usage, improve load time
    - Detect independent column calculations
      - Enabling parallel execution, wider CSE etc.
- SPIR integration
  - Avoid 'NaN' foo by adapting to data shape faster.
- Calc as a flow process, 'construct your pipeline in a sheet'
- Crazy awesome demos: Mobile vs. PC ...
- ZIP – LZ 77 / OpenCL acceleration ... or similar





# LibreOffice Conclusions

- **LibreOffice is innovating:**
  - Going interesting places no-one has gone before:
    - OpenCL in a generic spreadsheets a first
    - Why write 5x hand-coded assembler versions and select per platform.
      - there is already a tool for that.
  - Run your workload on the right Compute Unit to save time & battery.
- **Re-factoring for OpenCL improves performance for all**
  - Faster for CPU and GPU
  - PCMark 8.2 includes LibreOffice → benchmarking.
- **LibreOffice loves new contributor & features**
  - Talk to me about getting involved ...
- **Thanks for all of your help and support !**

*Oh, that my words were recorded, that they were written on a scroll, that they were inscribed with an iron tool on lead, or engraved in rock for ever! I know that my Redeemer lives, and that in the end he will stand upon the earth. And though this body has been destroyed yet in my flesh I will see God, I myself will see him, with my own eyes - I and not another. How my heart yearns within me. - Job 19: 23-27*

