

Lost in Computation

Précision Générique

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Significance Loss ?

- Un cas classique : avec une issue évidente
- ...et sans issue apparente
- Qu'est-ce qu'on perd ?
- Peut-on le retrouver ? et si oui, Comment ?
- Quid de la généricité...en Fortran

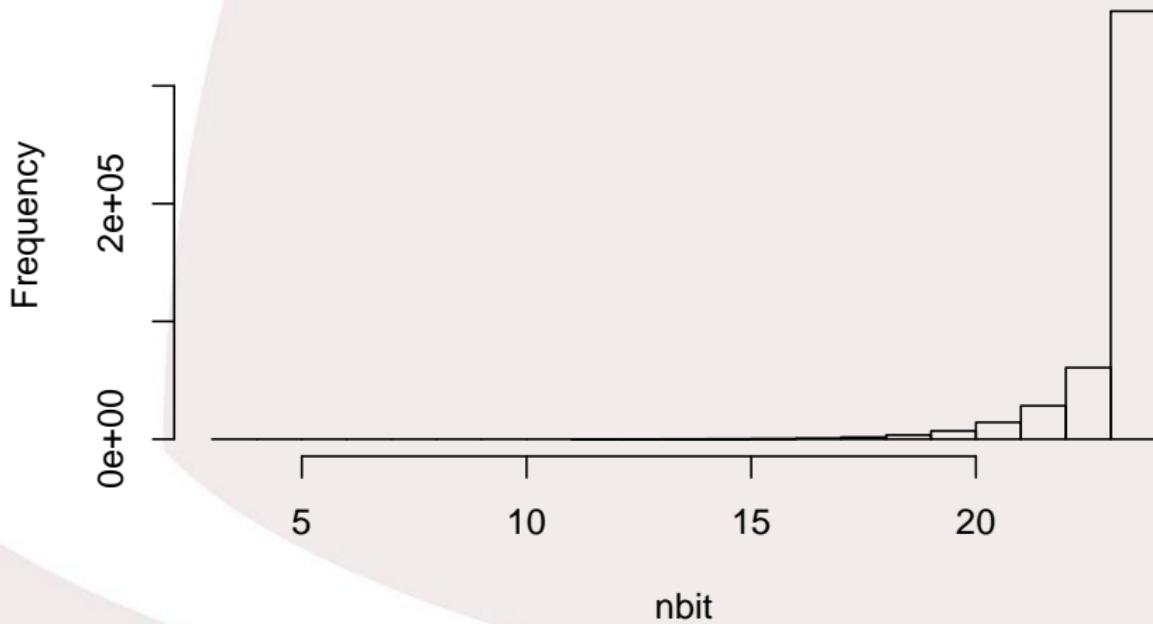
Catastrophic Cancellation ?

- $a^2 - b^2$ ne doit pas se calculer $\delta_0 = a^{**2} - b^{**2}$
- ...mais $\delta = (a - b) * (a + b)$
- c'est vraiment grave? \Rightarrow mesurons
- comptons l'erreur relative entre les deux, exprimé en bit

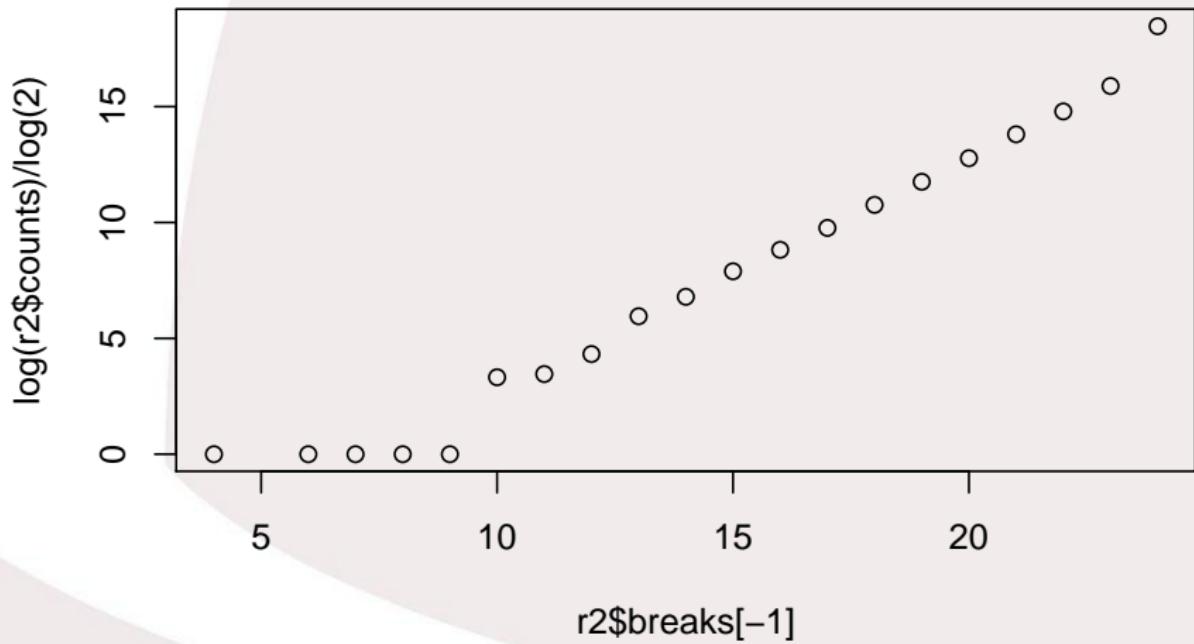
$$\ln_2 \frac{\delta_0 - \delta}{\delta}$$

Distribution de l'erreur relative

Histogram of nbit



Distribution log de l'erreur relative



Catastrophic Cancellation ?

$ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$ a pour discriminant réduit

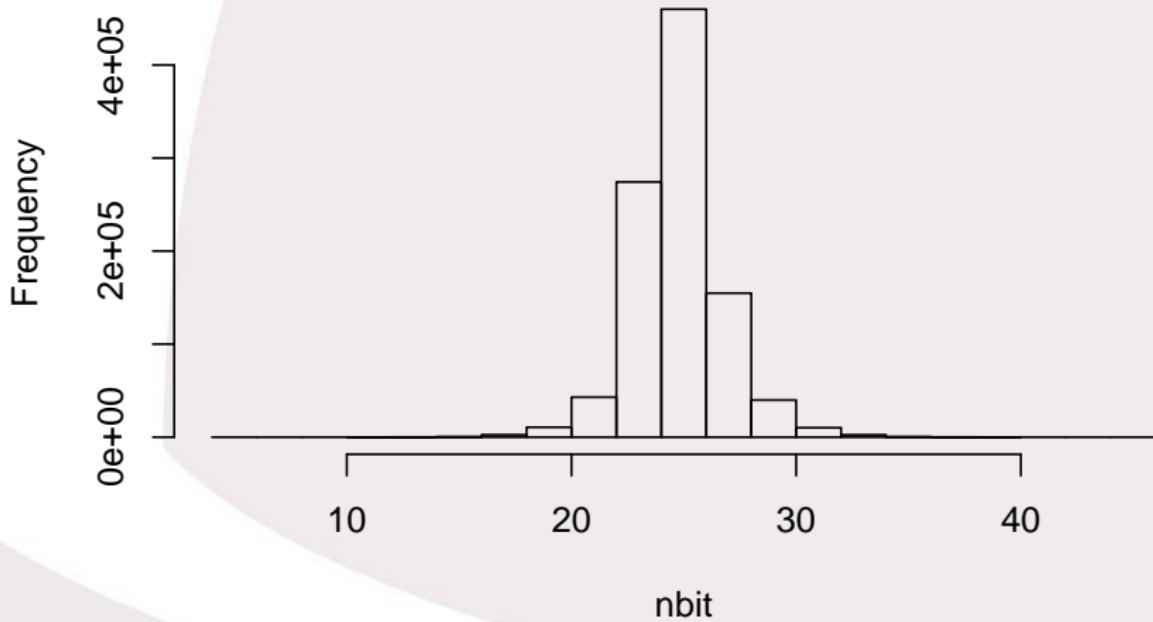
- $\Delta = b^2 - ac$ n'est pas factorisable
- ...pourtant il y a un possibilité de compensation calamiteuse.
- peut-on faire mieux que calculer $b^{**2} - a*c$?

- $a*b \neq ab$
- $a*b = \text{rnd}(ab) = a \otimes b$
- $EFT = Error Free Transform$
- $ab = a \otimes b + \text{fma}(a, b, -a \otimes b)$
- fma procède à la multiplication exacte des 2 premiers arguments
(il suffit d'un accumulateur à mantisse double)
avant d'ajouter le dernier terme

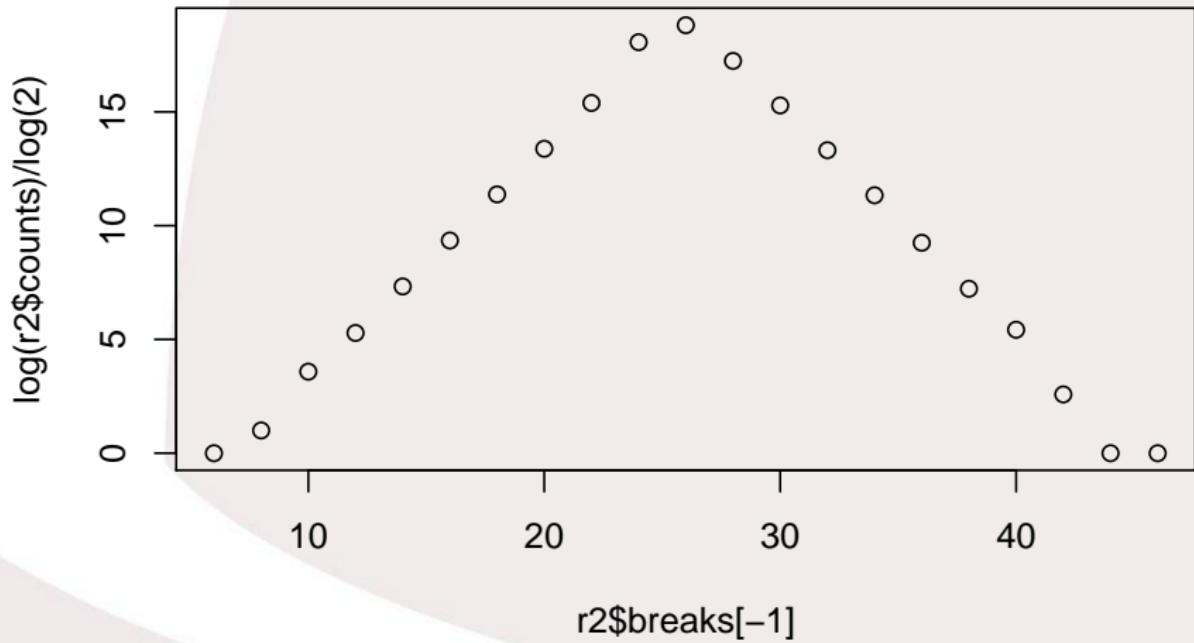
- $\Delta = a^2 - b^2 =$
 $(a \otimes a - b \otimes b) + (\text{fma}(a, a, -a \otimes a) - \text{fma}(b, b, -b \otimes b))$
- erreur
 $= (a \otimes a - b \otimes b) + (\text{fma}(a - b, a + b, -(a \otimes a - b \otimes b)))$

Distribution de l'erreur relative

Histogram of nbit



Distribution log de l'erreur relative



Module with ``generic'' interface

```
module mod_fma
use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding, only: C_FLOAT, C_DOUBLE, C_LONG_DOUBLE, C_FLOAT128
use, intrinsic :: iso_fortran_env, only: REAL32, REAL64, REAL128
implicit none

interface fma_C
    pure function fmad (a, b, c) bind (c, name="fma")
        import c_double
        real (c_double) :: fmad
        real (c_double), value, intent (in) :: a, b, c
    end function fmad

    pure function fmaf (a, b, c) bind (c, name="fmaf")
        import c_float
        real (c_float) :: fmaf
        real (c_float), value, intent (in) :: a, b, c
    end function fmaf

    pure function fmal (a, b, c) bind (c, name="fmal")
        import c_long_double
        real (c_long_double) :: fm1al
        real (c_long_double), value, intent (in) :: a, b, c
    end function fm1al

    pure function fmaq (a, b, c) bind (c, name="fmaq")
        import c_float128
        real (c_float128) :: fmaq
        real (c_float128), value, intent (in) :: a, b, c
    end function fmaq
end interface fma_C
...
```

...and thick binding

```
interface fma
    module procedure fmad_e, fmaf_e, fmal_e, fmaq_e
end interface fma

contains

elemental function fmad_e (a, b, c)
    implicit none
    real (c_double) :: fmad_e
    real (c_double), value, intent (in) :: a, b, c
    fmad_e = fmad (a, b, c)
end function fmad_e

elemental function fmaf_e (a, b, c)
    implicit none
    real (c_float) :: fmaf_e
    real (c_float), value, intent (in) :: a, b, c
    fmaf_e = fmaf (a, b, c)
end function fmaf_e

elemental function fmal_e (a, b, c)
    implicit none
    real (c_long_double) :: fmal_e
    real (c_long_double), value, intent (in) :: a, b, c
    fmal_e = fmal (a, b, c)
end function fmal_e

elemental function fmaq_e (a, b, c)
    implicit none
    real (c_float128) :: fmaq_e
    real (c_float128), value, intent (in) :: a, b, c
    fmaq_e = fmaq (a, b, c)
end function fmaq_e
```

Fortran ``genericity''

- concluant pour les *intrinsics*
(se prêtent à des changements de précision, mais aussi de types, et surtout de rang)
- mais au mieux de la **surcharge (overloading)**, alias **polymorphisme ad hoc** ou faible
(généricité d'interface, mais pas de type générique, de module générique, ni d'implémentation générique)
en fait, c'est adapté au type de problèmes de Fortran notamment l'implémentation de fonctions à divers degrés de précision
- alors pourquoi pas le polymorphisme fort, alias héritage ?
après tout, c'est possible avec Fortran 2003
⇒ overkill : dynamique, pointeurs, ruine de la performance...
- on veut du **polymorphisme paramétrique**
(type paramétrique, module paramétrique)
- *polymorphisme* : fournir une interface unique à des entités pouvant avoir différents types.

Programmation générique en Fortran ?

⇒ à l'ancienne, avec le préprocesseur

- include dans les usages depuis 77 et dans le standard du langage depuis 90 étape de preprocessing par le compilateur
- cpp depuis des lustres, mais fpp pour éviter les soucis de caractères spécifiques
- coco (COnditional COmpilation) in Fortran 95 standard (ISO/IEC 1539-3 :1998) : Fortran like preprocessing directive en fait, c'est adapté au type de problèmes de Fortran notamment l'implémentation de fonctions à divers degrés de précision
- f90ppr, Forpedo, Fpx3, PyF95++, PreForM.py, Fypp, ufpp

Q Which pre-processor should I use for my Modern Fortran project ?

A1 None, just stick to the Fortran standard (**the safe bet**)

A2 If you need **conditional compilation only**, take **fpp** as it is used by the majority of the Fortran projects (**principle of least surprise**)

A3 At some point, you may need **meta-programming** capabilities, so let's investigate further...

generic module ?

```
module mod_square_diff
use, intrinsic :: iso_fortran_env, only: REAL32, REAL64, REAL128
use, intrinsic :: iso_c_binding, only: C_FLOAT, C_DOUBLE, C_LONG_DOUBLE, C_FLOAT128
implicit none
private
public :: square_diff
interface square_diff
    module procedure square_diff_sgl, &
        square_diff_dbl, &
        square_diff_ext, &
        square_diff_qdl
end interface square_diff
contains
#define PR REAL32
#define SQUARE_DIFF_TYPE square_diff_sgl
#include "generic_square_diff.f90"
#undef PR
#undef SQUARE_DIFF_TYPE

#define PR REAL64
#define SQUARE_DIFF_TYPE square_diff_dbl
#include "generic_square_diff.f90"
#undef PR
#undef SQUARE_DIFF_TYPE

#define PR c_long_double
#define SQUARE_DIFF_TYPE square_diff_ext
#include "generic_square_diff.f90"
#undef PR
#undef SQUARE_DIFF_TYPE

#define PR REAL128
#define SQUARE_DIFF_TYPE square_diff_qdl
#include "generic_square_diff.f90"
#undef PR
#undef SQUARE_DIFF_TYPE
end module mod_square_diff
```

Templated Implementation

```
impure subroutine SQUARE_DIFF_TYPE (a, b, delta, delta0, delta1)
```

```
use mod_fma
```

```
implicit none
```

```
real (PR), intent (in) :: a, b
```

```
real (kind=PR), intent (out) :: delta, delta0, delta1
```

```
real (kind=PR) :: p, q, r, dp, dq, dr
```

```
real (kind=PR) :: s, d, ds, dd, deltadelta
```

```
p = a * a
```

```
dp = fma (a, a, -p)
```

```
q = b * b
```

```
dq = fma (b, b, -q)
```

```
delta0 = (p - q)
```

```
delta1 = (dp - dq)
```

```
delta = delta0 + delta1 ! (p - q) + (dp - dq)
```

```
deltadelta = (delta - delta0) - delta1
```

```
s = a + b
```

```
d = a - b
```

```
r = s * d
```

```
dr = fma (s, d, -r) ! compensation for the product
```

```
ds = (s - a) - b ! Kahan summation for Sum
```

```
dd = (d - a) + b ! Kahan summation for Difference
```

```
write (*, *) 'Sum      ', s
```

```
write (*, *) 'Diff      ', d
```

```
write (*, *) 'Sum      ', ds
```

```
write (*, *) 'Diff      ', dd
```

```
write (*, *) 'w/ fma'
```

```
write (*, *) 'a      ', a
```

```
write (*, *) 'b      ', b
```

```
write (*, *) 'p=a^2  ', p
```

```
write (*, *) 'q=b^2  ', q
```

```
write (*, *) 'p      ', dp
```

```
write (*, *) 'q      ', dq
```

```
write (*, *) 'deltadelta', deltadelta
```

```
write (*, *) '(p-q)', (delta0 - p) + q
```

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Conclusion

- Pas de solution parfaite
- item le plus demandé sur la liste du comité Fortran (WG5)
- pas avant Fortran 202Y...