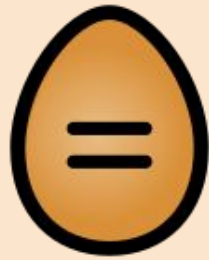


Fast and Extensible Equality Saturation



Max Willsey, Chandrakana Nandi, Remy Wang, Oliver Flatt, Pavel Panchekha, Zachary Tatlock, and others

Fast and Extensible Equality Saturation



with

egg

e-graphs good

Max Willsey, Chandrakana Nandi, Remy Wang, Oliver Flatt, Pavel Panchekha, Zachary Tatlock, and others

talk in a slide

⇒ e-graphs and eqsat were always cool

- deferred invariant maintenance

fast

- e-class analyses

extensible

our big insights

- egg: fast & easy e-graph library

- case studies using egg

take-home message:
go use it!

$$(a * 2) / 2$$



a

$(a * 2) / 2$

$=$

a

$$(a * 2) / 2 \rightarrow a$$

rewrite it!

useful

$$(x * y) / z = x * (y / z)$$

$$x / x = 1$$

$$x * 1 = x$$

not so useful

$$x * 2 = x \ll 1$$

$$x * y = y * x$$

$$x = x * 1$$

$$(a * 2) / 2 \rightarrow a * (2 / 2) \rightarrow a * 1 \rightarrow a$$

happy path

$$(x * y) / z = x * (y / z)$$

$$x / x = 1$$

$$x * 1 = x$$



$(a * 2) / 2 \Rightarrow (a \ll 1) / 2$ ❌ wrong turn

$(a * 2) / 2 \Rightarrow (2 * a) / 2 \Rightarrow (a * 2) / 2$ loop

$a \Rightarrow a * 1 \Rightarrow a * 1 * 1 \Rightarrow \dots$ infinite size

pitfalls

$$x * 2 = x \ll 1$$

$$x * y = y * x$$

$$x = x * 1$$

but critical for
other inputs

$$(a * 2) / 2 \rightarrow a$$

which rewrite? when?

useful

$$(x * y) / z = x * (y / z)$$

$$x / x = 1$$

$$x * 1 = x$$

not so useful

$$x * 2 = x \ll 1$$

$$x * y = y * x$$

$$x = x * 1$$

$$x / x = 1$$



$$x * 2 = x \ll 1$$



$$x = x * 1$$



$$x = \sqrt{x * x}$$

which rewrite? when?

all of them! all the time!



$$(z | h) * x = z | (h * x)$$



$$x * y = y * x$$

$$x * 2 = x \ll 1$$

$$x = x * 1$$

$$x = \lfloor * x$$

$$x / x = 1$$



equality saturation!

faster!

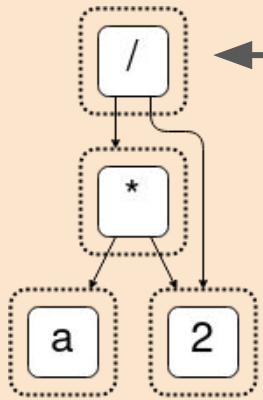
more flexible!



$$(z | h) * x -$$

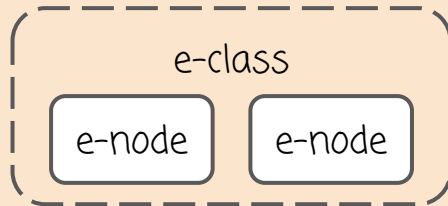
$$x * y$$

e-graphs?

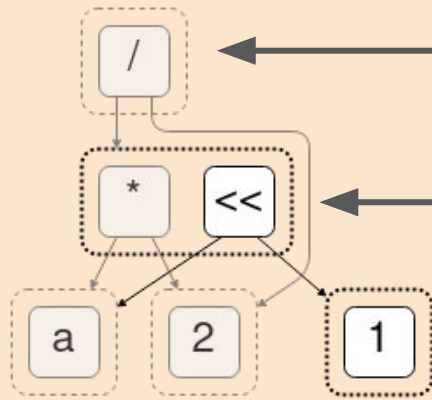
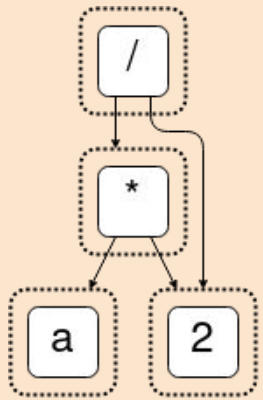


← this e-class represents

$$(a * 2) / 2$$



growing an e-graph

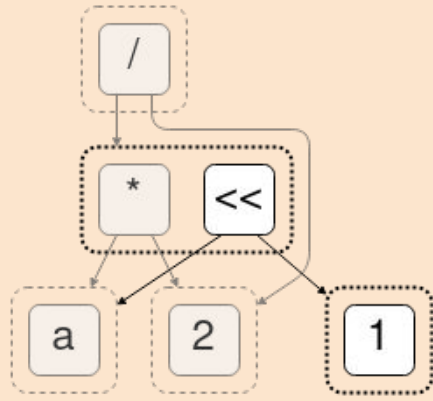
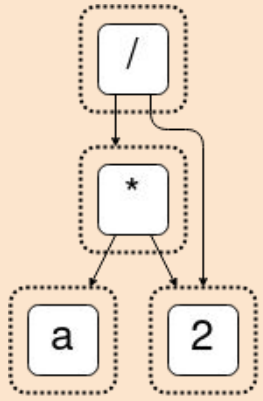


this e-class represents
 $(a * 2) / 2$ and $(a \ll 1) / 2$

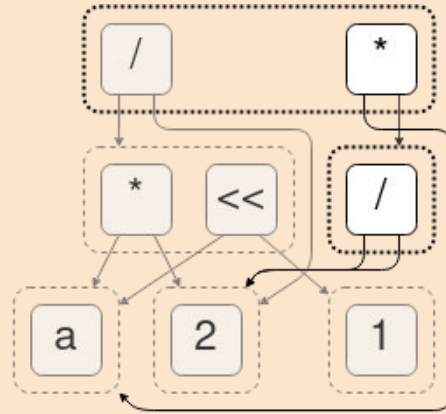
this e-class represents
 $(a * 2)$ and $(a \ll 1)$

$$x * 2 \rightarrow x \ll 1$$

growing an e-graph

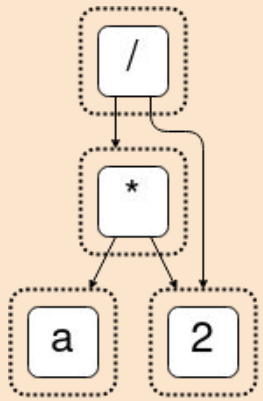


$x * 2 \rightarrow x \ll 1$

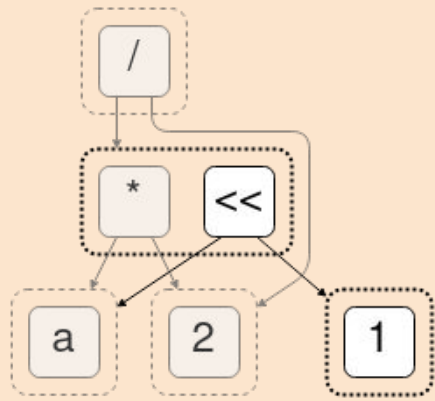


$(x * y) / z \rightarrow x * (y / z)$

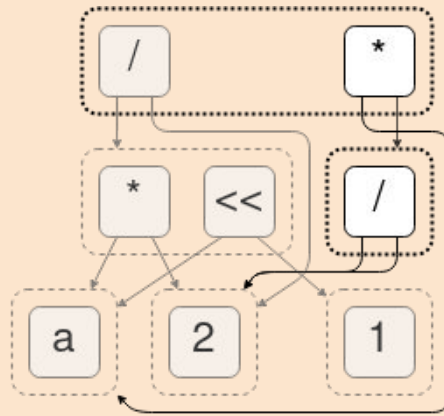
e-graphs are compact



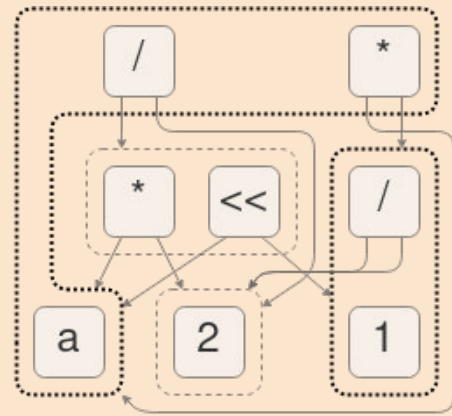
$$x * 2 \rightarrow x \ll 1$$



$$(x * y) / z \rightarrow x * (y / z)$$



$a, a * 1,$
 $a * 1 * 1, \dots$

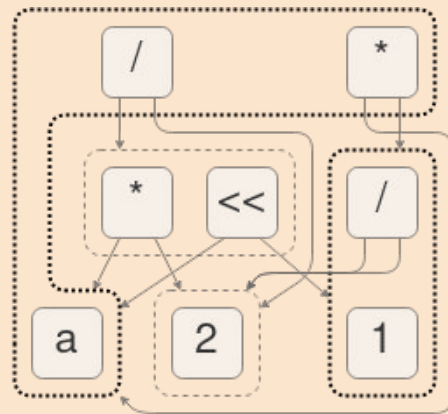


$$x / x \rightarrow 1$$

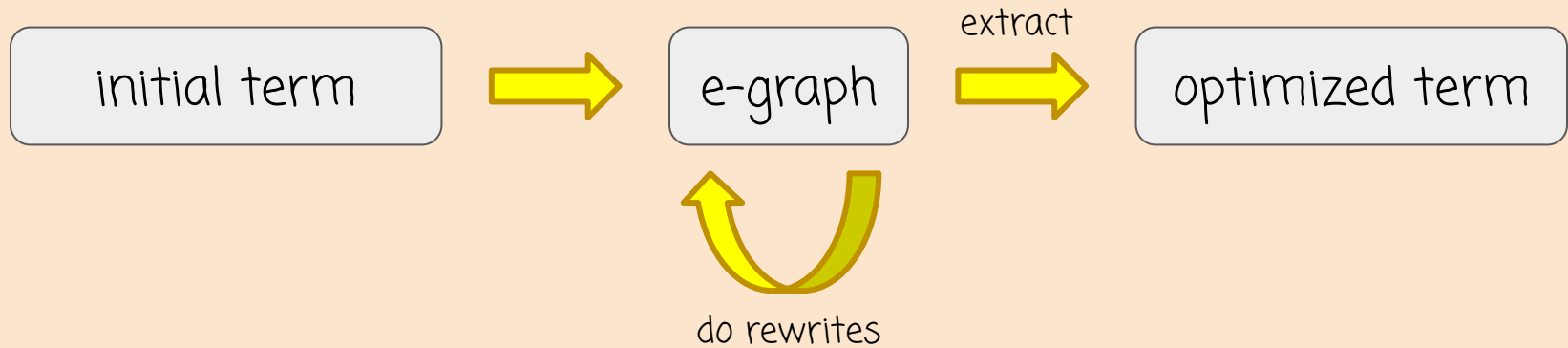
$$x * 1 \rightarrow x$$

saturation

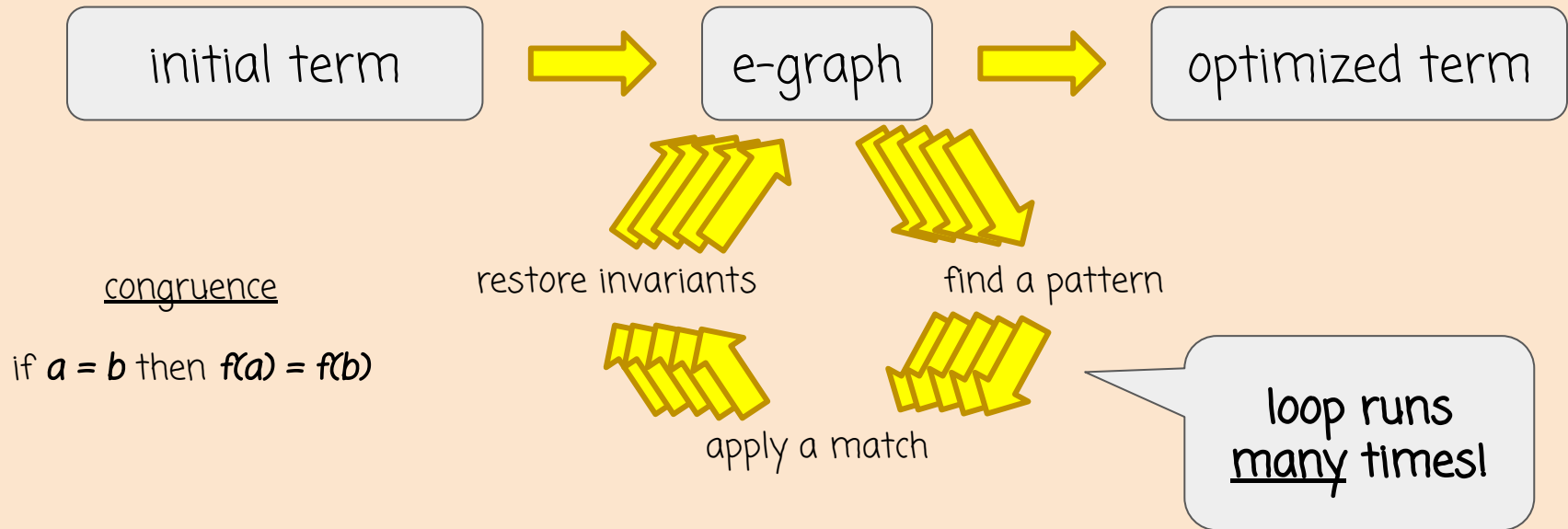
- ✓ $x * 2 \rightarrow x \ll 1$
- ✓ $(x * y) / z \rightarrow x * (y / z)$
- ✓ $x / x \rightarrow 1$
- ✓ $x * 1 \rightarrow x$



equality saturation



equality saturation



talk in a slide

- e-graphs and eqsat were always cool

⊕ deferred invariant maintenance

- e-class analyses

- egg: fast & easy e-graph library

- case studies in using egg

our big insights

take-home message:
go use it!

equality saturation

```
def equality_saturation(expr, rewrites):  
    egraph = initial_egrph(expr)
```

```
    while not egraph.is_saturated_or_timeout():  
        for rw in rewrites:
```

```
            for (subst, ec) in egraph.ematch(rw.lhs):
```

```
                ec2 = egraph.add(rw.rhs.subst(subst))  
                egraph.merge(ec, ec2)
```

```
    return egraph.extract_best()
```

read

write

restore invariant

equality saturation

```
def equality_saturation(expr, rewrites):  
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                ec2 = egraph.add(rw.rhs.subst(subst))  
                egraph.merge(ec, ec2)
```

```
    return egraph.extract_best()
```

- rewrites are ordered
- read/write interleaved
 - more invariant maintenance
- invariants baked-in

egg's equality saturation

```
def equality_saturation(expr, rewrites):  
    egraph = initial_egraph(expr)
```

```
    while not egraph.is_saturated():  
        for rw in rewrites:
```

```
            for (subst, ec) in egraph.ematch(rw.lhs):  
                ec2 = egraph.add(rw.rhs.subst(subst))  
                egraph.merge(ec, ec2)
```

```
    return egraph.extract_best()
```

easy to
parallelize

invariants broken

once per iteration

```
def equality_saturation(expr, rewrites):  
    egraph = initial_egraph(expr)
```

```
    while not egraph.is_saturated_or_timeout():  
        matches = []
```

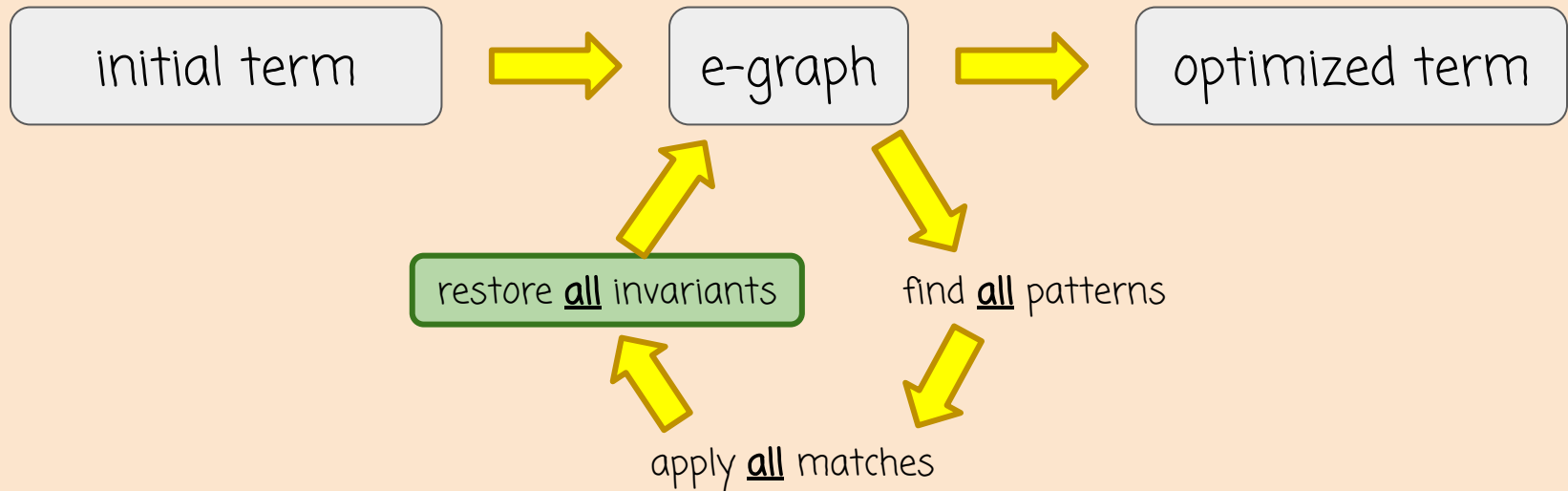
```
        for rw in rewrites:  
            for (subst, ec) in egraph.ematch(rw.lhs):  
                matches.append((rw, subst, ec))
```

```
        for (rw, subst, ec) in matches:  
            ec2 = egraph.add(rw.rhs.subst(subst))  
            egraph.merge(ec, ec2)
```

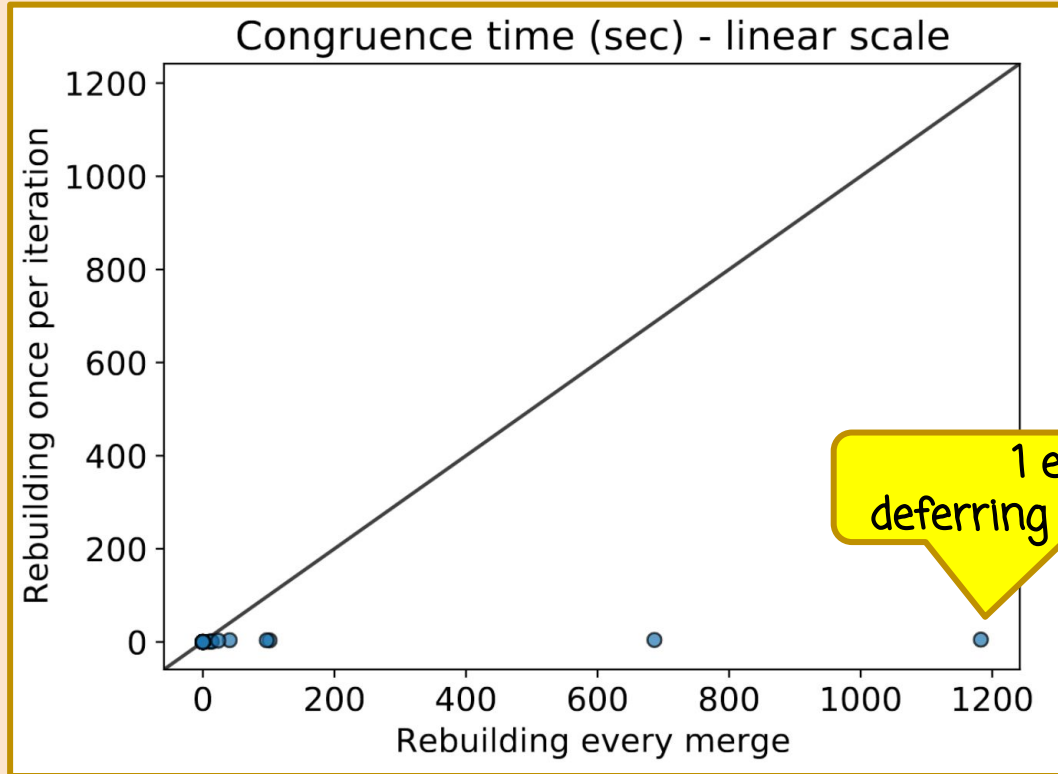
```
        egraph.rebuild()
```

```
    return egraph.extract_best()
```

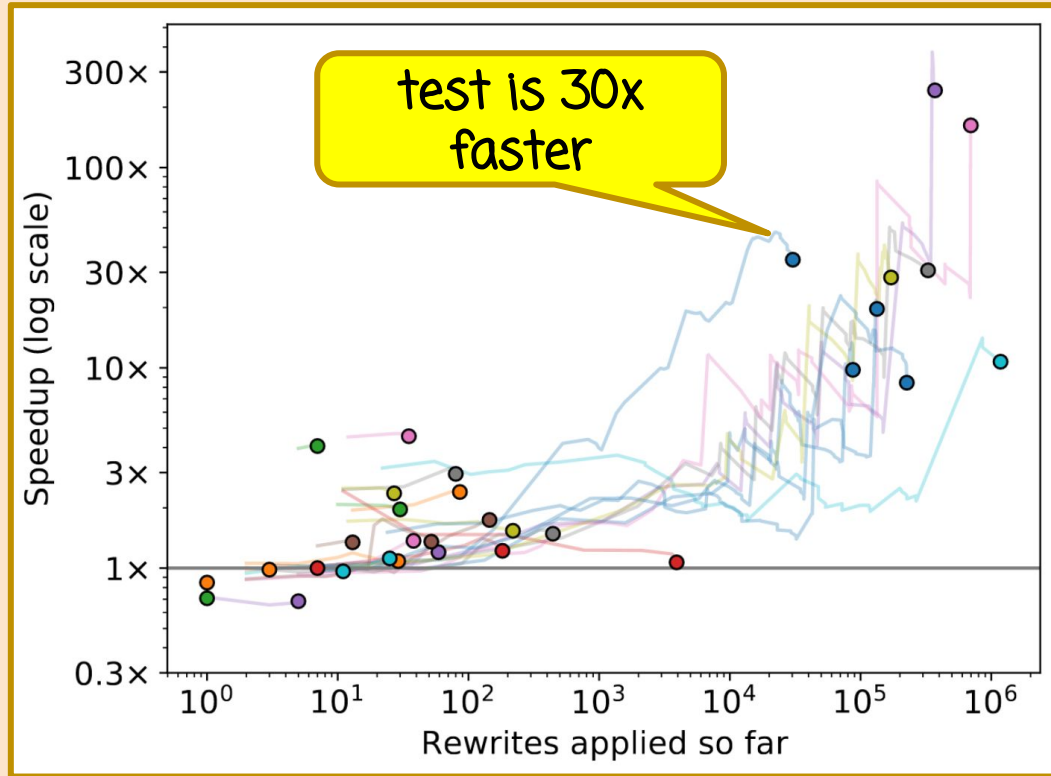
deferred invariant maintenance



rebuilding is faster



rebuilding is faster



why is rebuilding faster?

- consider $f_1(x) \dots f_n(x)$ and $y_1 \dots y_n$
- workload: $\text{merge}(x, y_1) \dots \text{merge}(x, y_n)$
- traditional: $O(n^2)$ hashcons updates
- deferred only does $O(n)$

Downey, Sethi, Tarjan 1980

talk in a slide

- e-graphs and eqsat were always cool
- deferred invariant maintenance
- (=) e-class analyses
- egg: fast & easy e-graph library
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our big insights

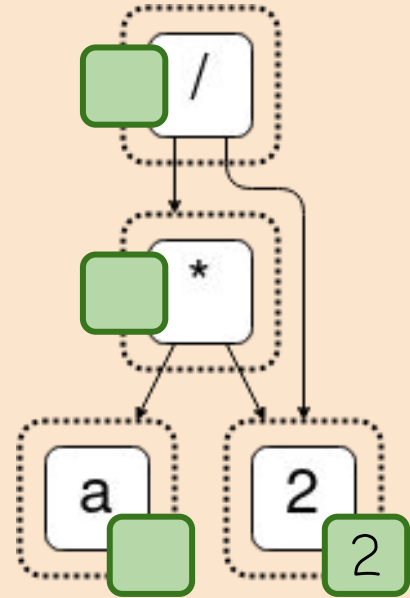
take-home message:
go use it!

rewriting is great, but...

- there's more than syntactic rewriting
- sometimes, it's useful to consider semantics
- constant folding, nullability, tensor shape, non-zero, interval arithmetic, etc, ...

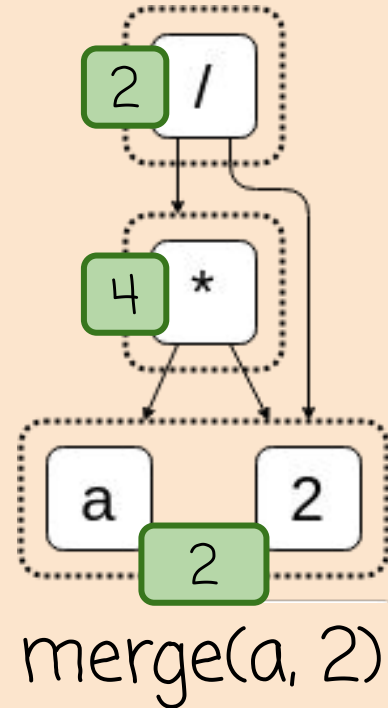
constant folding

- Option<Number> per eclass
- try to eval new e-nodes
- Option "or" on merge



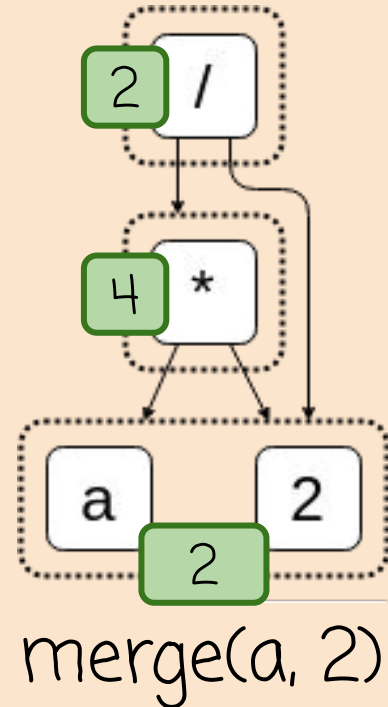
constant folding

- Option<Number> per eclass
- try to eval new e-nodes
- Option "or" on merge
- it propagates up!



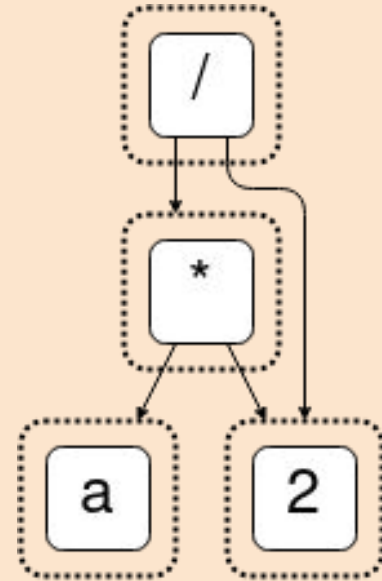
what now?

- values are "stuck" in the analysis
- modify hook
- add (or prune) e-nodes



constant folding

- not syntactic
- consider $a = 2$
- we know $a * 2 = 2 * 2 = 4$
- facts about children can entail facts about parents

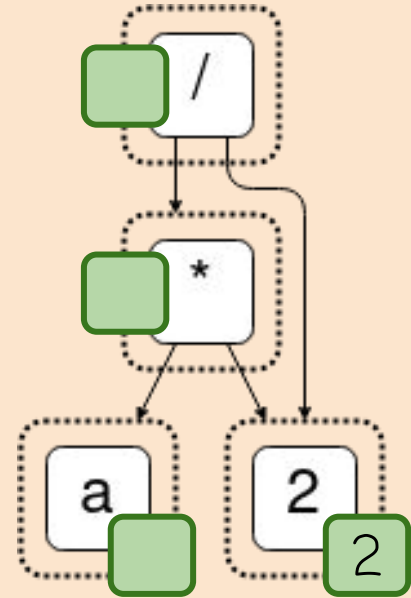


e-class analysis

- 1 fact per e-class from a join-semilattice D
- $\text{make}(n) \rightarrow d_c$
 - make a new analysis value for a new e-node
- $\text{join}(d_{c_1}, d_{c_2}) \rightarrow d_c$
 - combine two analysis values
- $\text{modify}(c) \rightarrow c'$
 - change the e-class (optionally)

constant folding

- $D = \text{Option}\langle\text{Number}\rangle$
- `make = eval`
- `join = option "or"`
- `modify = add the constant`



e-class analysis uses

- lift program analyses to e-graphs
- conditional & dynamic rewrites
 - $x / x = 1$ iff $x \neq 0$
- can express other e-graph "hacks"
 - debugging, pruning, on-the-fly extraction

e-class analysis invariant

for each e-class

fixed point

$$\forall c \in G. \quad d_c = \bigwedge_{n \in c} \text{make}(n) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{modify}(c) = c$$

Analysis data is LUB
(lattice properties)

talk in a slide

- e-graphs and eqsat were always cool
- deferred invariant maintenance
- e-class analyses
- = egg: fast & easy e-graph library
- case studies in using egg

our big insights

take-home message:
go use it!

egg: fast & easy e-graphs

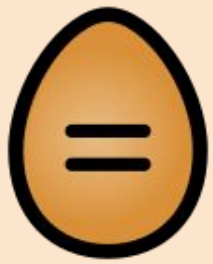
- Rust library for generic e-graphs and eqsat
- packaged and documented: <https://docs.rs/egg>
- easy to use, people are building on it

egg features

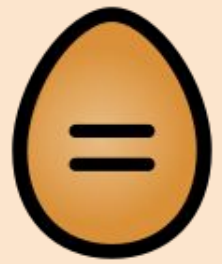
- pre-made, customizable eqsat "outer loop"
 - logging, rule scheduling, saturation checking
- custom rewrites that run arbitrary code
- batch simplification

egg case studies

- Herbie: floating point batching 3000x faster
- SPORES: linear algebra kernels shape analysis 1.2-5x better
- ML compute graphs generic library 23% better, 48x faster
- Szalinski: CAD synthesis dynamic rewrites 12,000 part eval
< 1s synthesis
- ..., TVM, Java testing, vectorization,
hw/sw co-design, educational problems, ...



egg: e-graphs good



egraphs-good.github.io

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