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# Learning to Optimize Tensor Programs: Supplementary Materials

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## A Supplementary Materials

### A.1 Additional Experimental Results

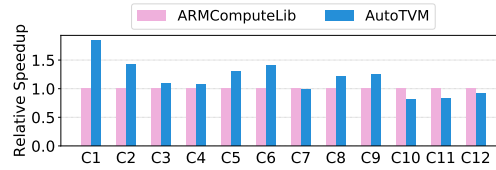


Figure 1: Single Operator Performance on Mali T860MP4

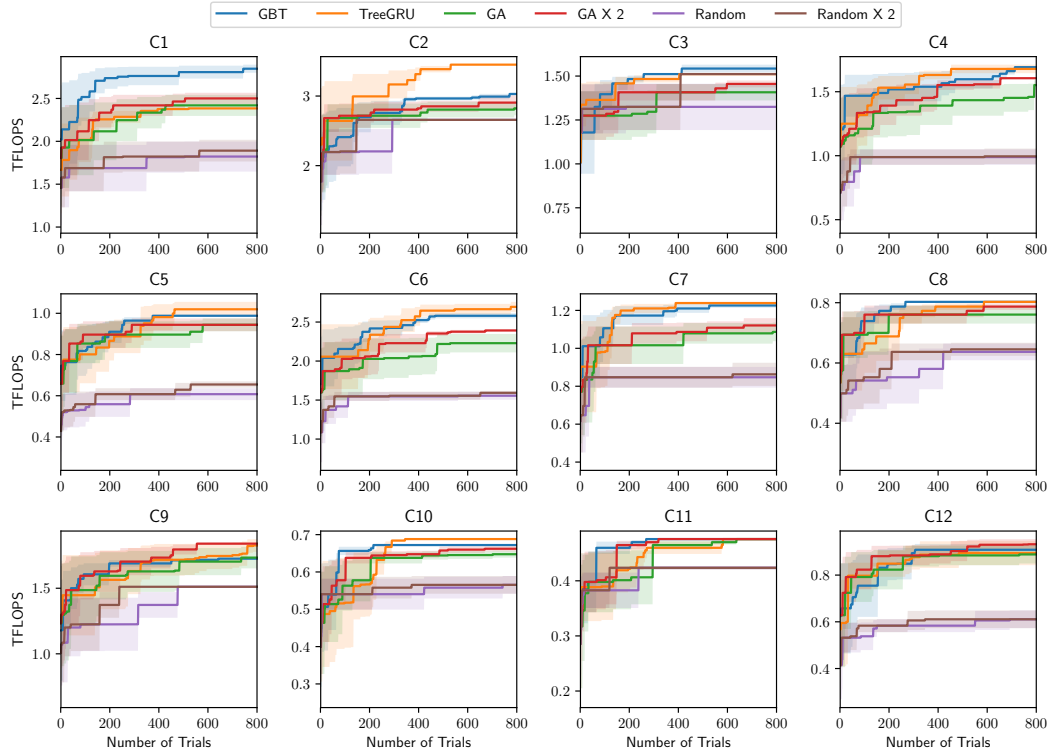


Figure 2: Effectiveness of cost model on all conv2d operators in ResNet-18.

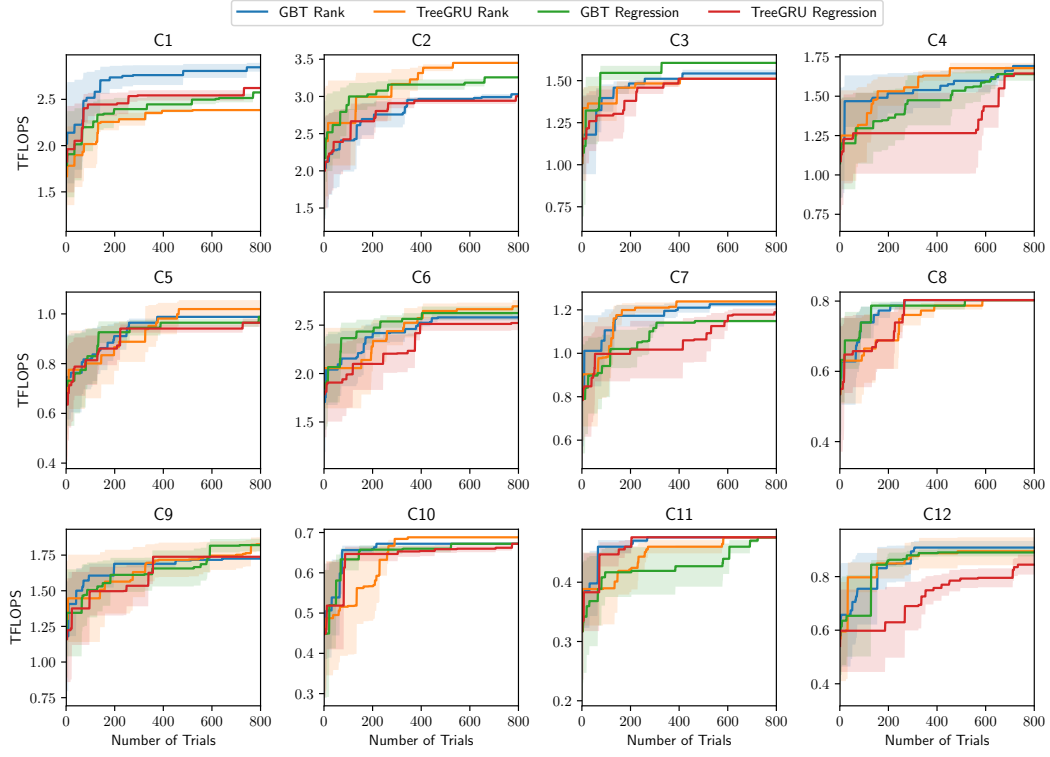


Figure 3: Impact of objective function of cost model on all conv2d operators in ResNet-18.

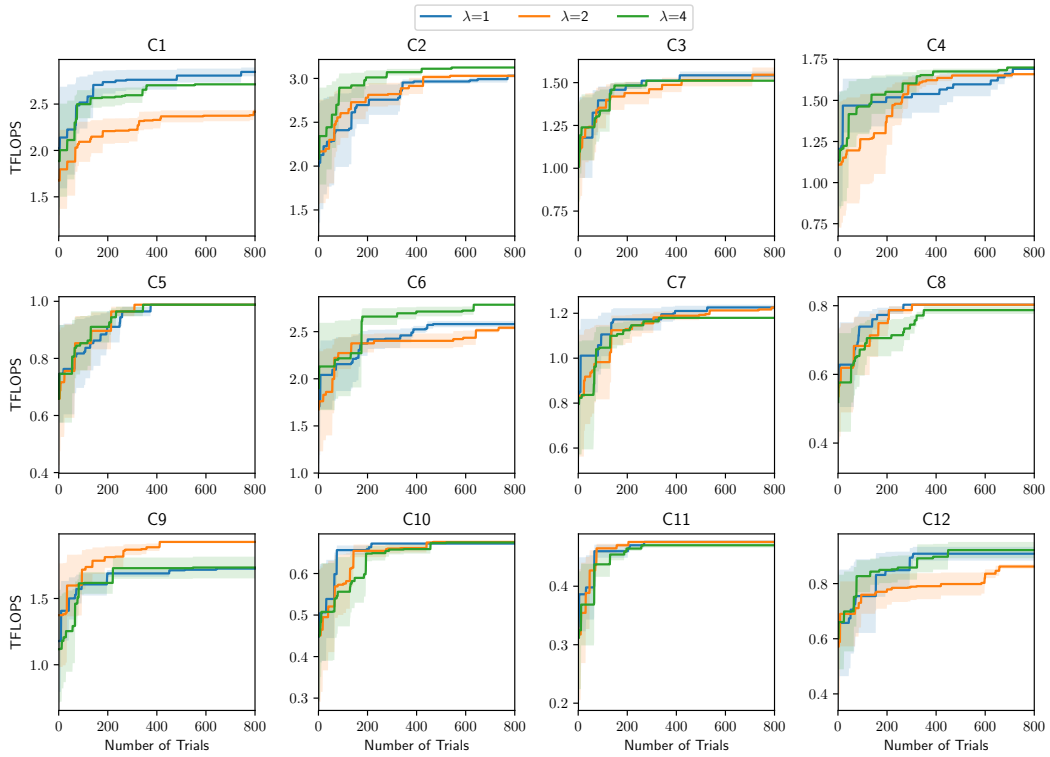


Figure 4: Impact of diversity aware exploration on all conv2d operators in ResNet-18.

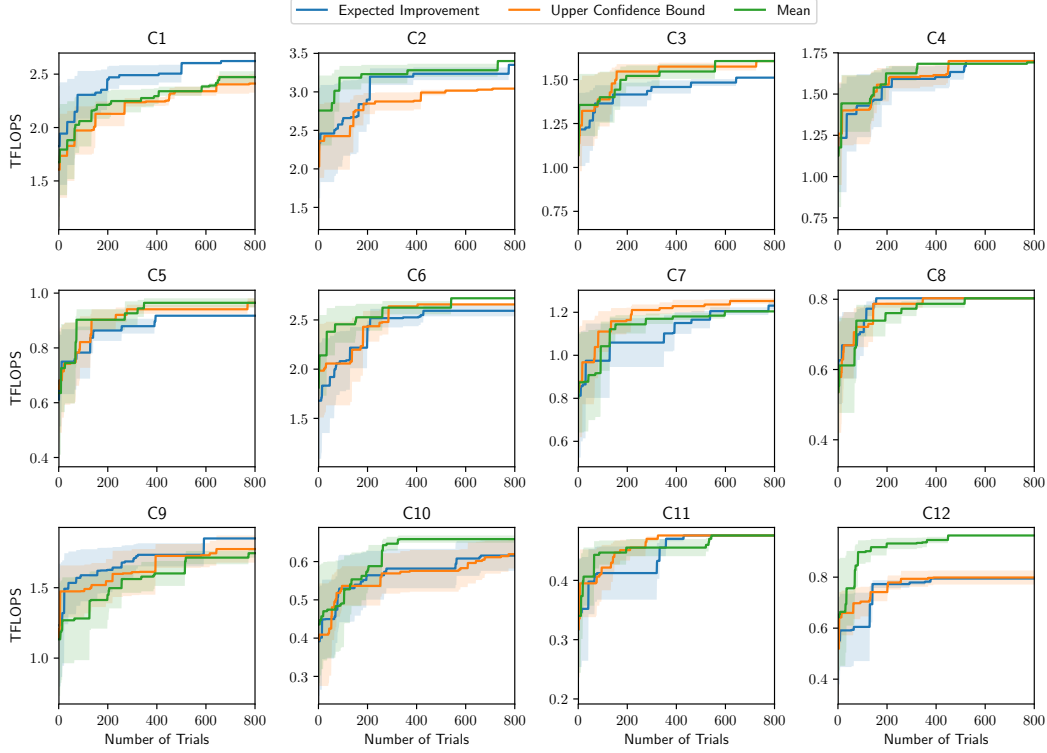


Figure 5: Impact of uncertainty aware acquisition function on all conv2d operators in ResNet-18.

## A.2 Summary of Loop Features

### A.2.1 Loop Context

We extract loop context for every loop variable. The loop context contains loop attributes and the access patterns for all touched inner buffers.

Feature Name		Description
length		The length of this loop
annotation		One-hot annotation of this loop (can be vectorize, unrolled, paralleled, ...)
top-down		The product of the lengths of outer loops
bottom-up		The product of the lengths of inner loops
access pattern (for every buffer)	touch count	The number of touched elements
	reuse ratio	Reuse ratio of this buffer (= bottom-up / touch count)
	stride	Coefficient of this loop variable in the index expression

Table 1: Listing of loop context feature

### A.2.2 Relation Feature

First we pick the longest chain from the AST. Then we extract loop context features for the loop variables in this chain. We compute two pairs of relation : touch count vs reuse ratio and touch count vs top-down.

## A.3 Experiment Configuration

Hyperparameter	Value	Description
$b_{GBT}$	64	batch size of planning in GBT
$b_{TreeGRU}$	64	batch size of planning in TreeGRU
$emb\_dim$	128	dimension of loop variable embedding in TreeGRU
$hidden\_size$	128	hidden size of GRU cell in TreeGRU
$n_{sa}$	128	number of Markov chains in parallel simulated annealing
$step_{sa}$	500	maximum steps of one simulated annealing run