

# Chapel: Background

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### **Chapel Settings**



- HPCS: High Productivity Computing Systems (DARPA)
  - Goal: Raise HEC user productivity by 10x by 2010
     Productivity = Performance + Programmability + Portability + Robustness
- Phase II: Cray, IBM, Sun (July 2003 June 2006)
  - Evaluated entire system architecture
  - Three new languages (Chapel, X10, Fortess)
- Phase III: Cray, IBM (July 2006 2010)
  - Implement phase II systems
  - Work continues on all three languages



### **Chapel Productivity Goals**

- Improve programmability over current languages
  - Writing parallel codes
  - Reading, changing, porting, tuning, maintaining, ...
- Support performance at least as good as MPI
  - Competitive with MPI on generic clusters
  - Better than MPI on more capable architectures
- Improve portability over current languages
  - As ubiquitous as MPI
  - More portable than OpenMP, UPC, CAF, ...
- Improve robustness via improved semantics
  - Eliminate common error cases
  - Provide better abstractions to help avoid other errors





- Support general parallel programming
  - Data, task, and nested parallelism
  - Express all levels of software parallelism
  - Target all levels of hardware parallelism
- Support global-view abstractions
- Support multiple levels of design
- Allow for control of locality
- Bring mainstream features to parallel languages

### Outline



- Concepts, Settings and Goals
- Chapel's Programming Model
  - Fragmented vs. Global-View
  - Low-Level vs. High-Level vs. Multiple Levels



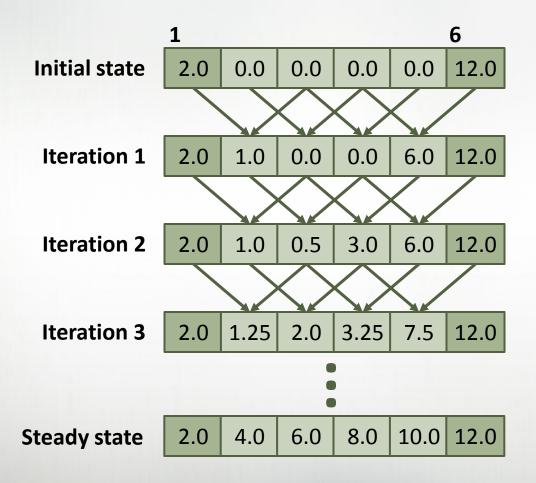
### Fragmented vs. Global-View: Definitions

- Programming model
   The mental model of a programmer
- Fragmented models
   Programmers take point-of-view of a single processor/thread
- SPMD models (Single Program, Multiple Data)

  Fragmented models with multiple copies of one program
- Global-view models
   Programmers write code to describe computation as a whole



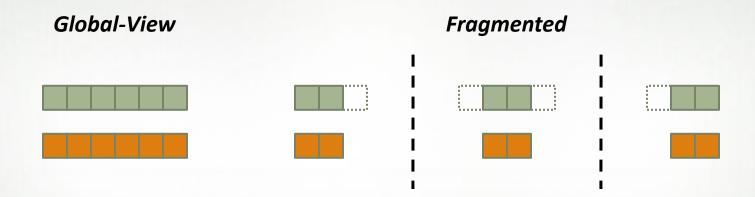






### 3-Point Stencil Example: Data

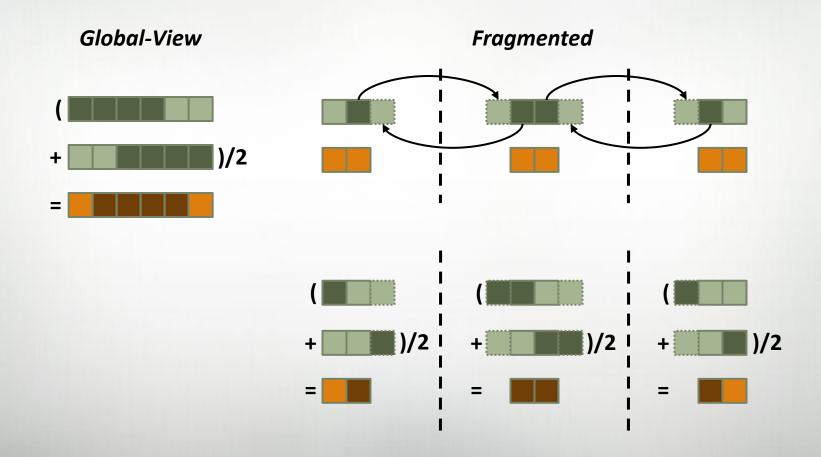
### Global-View vs. Fragmented Data Declarations





### 3-Point Stencil Example: Computation

### Global-View vs. Fragmented Computation





### 3-Point Stencil Example: Code

### Global-View vs. Fragmented Code

#### Global-View

```
def main() {
    var n = 1000;
    var A, B: [1..n] real;

    forall i in 2..n-1 do
        B(i) = (A(i-1)+A(i+1))/2;
}
```

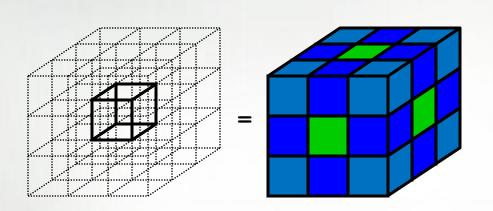
#### Assumes p divides n

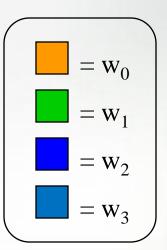
#### **Fragmented**

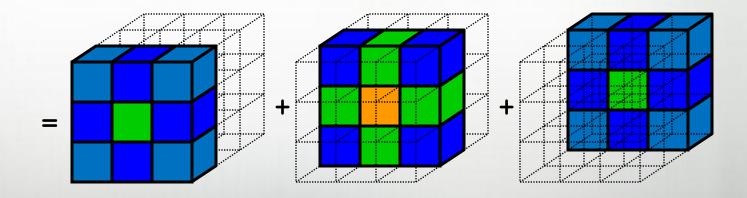
```
def main() {
  var n = 1000;
  var me = commRank(), p = commSize(),
    myN = n/p, myLo = 1, myHi = myN;
  var A, B: [0..myN+1] real;
  if me < p {
    send (me+1, A(myN));
    recv (me+1, A (myN+1));
  } else myHi = myN-1;
  if me > 1 {
    send (me-1, A(1));
    recv (me-1, A(0));
  } else myLo = 2;
  for i in myLo..myHi do
    B(i) = (A(i-1)+A(i+1))/2;
```

### **NAS MG Stencil**













```
use caf_intrinsics
implicit none
include 'cafnpb.h
integer n1 n2 n3 kk
 double precision u(n1,n2,n3)
integer axis
if( .not. dead(kk) )then
    do axis = 1, 3
if(nprocs .ne. 1) then
    call sync_all()
call give3( axis, +1, u, n1,
n2, n3, kk)
    call give3( axis, -1, u, n1, n2, n3, kk)
          call sync all()
    call take3( axis, +1, u, n1, n2, n3)
       else
    call commlp(axis, u, n1, n2, n3, kk)
   endif
enddo
      call sync_all()
call sync_all()
    call zero3(u,n1,n2,n3)
return
 implicit none
 include 'globals.h' subroutine
comm3(u,n1,n2,n3,kk)
integer axis, dir, n1, n2, n3, k, ierr
double precision u ( n1, n2, n3 )
integer i3, i2, i1, buff len, buff id
buff len = 0
if( axis .eq. 1 ) then
    if( dir .eq. -1 ) then
       do i3=2.n3-1
             buff len = buff len + 1
     buff(buff_len,buff_id) = u(2, i2,i3)
          enddo
       enddo
    buff(1:buff_len,buff_id+1)[nbr(axis
,dir,k)] =
      buff(1:buff len,buff id)
    else if( dir .eq. +1 ) then
          do i2=2,n2-1
    buff_len = buff_len + 1
buff(buff_len, buff_id) =
u(n1-1, i2,i3)
       enddo
enddo
    buff(1:buff_len,buff_id+1)[nbr(axis
,dir,k)] =
       buff(1:buff_len,buff_id)
 if( axis .eq. 2 ) then
    if (dir .eg. -1 )then
```

```
do i3=2,n3-1
              do i1=1,n1
                 buff len = buff len + 1
        buff(buff_len, buff_id) = u(i1, 2,i3)
         buff(1:buff_len,buff_id+1)[nbr(axis
         ,dir,k)] =
buff(1:buff len,buff id)
else if ( dir .eq. +1 ) then
           do i3=2,n3-1
              do i1=1,n1
                 buff len = buff len + 1
        buff(buff_len, buff_id)=
u(i1,n2-1,i3)
         buff(1:buff len.buff id+1)[nbr(axis
          buff(1:buff len,buff id)
        endi f
    if( axis .eq. 3 ) then
if( dir .eq. -1 ) then
           do i2=1.n2
              do i1=1.n1
        buff_len = buff_len + 1
buff(buff_len, buff_id) =
u(i1,i2,2)
              enddo
         buff(1:buff_len,buff_id+1)[nbr(axis
          buff(1:buff_len,buff_id)
        else if (dir .eg. +1 ) then
           do i2=1,n2
              do i1=1,n1
        buff_len = buff_len + 1
buff(buff_len, buff_id) =
u(i1,i2,n3-1)
        buff(1:buff_len,buff_id)
    endif
     subroutine take3 (axis, dir, u, n1, n2,
     use caf_intrinsics
     implicit none
     include 'globals.h'
     integer axis, dir, n1, n2, n3
     double precision u( n1, n2, n3 )
     integer buff id, indx
     integer i3, i2, i1
     if (axis .eq. 1 ) then
        if( dir .eq. -1 )then
           do i3=2.n3-1
                 indx = indx + 1
```

```
u(n1,i2,i3) = buff(indx,buff id)
       enddo
enddo
   else if( dir .eq. +1 ) then
          do i2=2,n2-1
    u(1,i2,i3) = buff(indx,
buff_id)
       enddo
enddo
   endif
   if ( dir .eq. -1 ) then
          do i1=1.n1
              u(i1,n2,i3) = buff(indx)
       enddo
enddo
   else if( dir .eq. +1 ) then
       do i3=2.n3-1
    u(i1,1,i3) = buff(indx,
buff id)
              indx = indx + 1
       enddo
   endif
if( axis .eq. 3 )then
   if( dir .eq. -1 )then
       do i2=1.n2
    \begin{array}{c} \max = \mathrm{ind}x + 1 \\ \mathrm{u}\left(\mathrm{i1},\mathrm{i2},\mathrm{n3}\right) = \mathrm{buff}(\mathrm{ind}x \\ \mathrm{buff\_id}) \end{array}
       enddo
enddo
   else if( dir .eq. +1 ) then
          do i1=1 n1
              u(i1,i2,1) = buff(indx)
    buff id
       enddo
endif
return
subroutine commlp( axis, u, n1, n2, n3, kk)
use caf_intrinsics
integer axis, dir, n1, n2, n3
double precision u( n1, n2, n3 )
integer i3, i2, i1, buff len,buff id
integer i, kk, indx
buff id = 3 + dir
buff_len = nm2
```

buff(i,buff id) = 0.0D0

```
buff_id = 3 + dir
      buff len = nm2
         buff(i,buff_id) = 0.0D0
      buff id = 2 + dir
      if( axis .eq. 1 )then
do i3=2,n3-1
do i2=2,n2-1
          buff_len = buff_len + 1
buff(buff_len, buff_id) = u(
n1-1, i2,i3)
            enddo
      endif
      if(axis .eq. 2)then
do i3=2,n3-1
            do i1=1,n1
               buff len = buff len + 1
                buff(buff_len, buff_id )= u(
          i1,n2-1,i3)
            enddo
       endif
if( axis .eq. 3 )then
do i2=1,n2
            do il=1.n1
                buff_len = buff_len + 1
          buff(buff_len, buff_id) = u(
i1,i2,n3-1)
            enddo
      buff len = 0
      if( axis .eq. 1 )then
do i3=2,n3-1
            do i2=2,n2-1
                buff_len = buff_len + 1
          buff(buff_len,buff_id) = u(
2, i2,i3)
         enddo
      if( axis .eq. 2 )then
do i3=2,n3-1
            do i1=1,n1
                buff len = buff len + 1
          buff(buff_len, buff_id) = u(
i1, 2,i3)
      if( axis .eq. 3 ) then
         do i2=1.n2
            do i1=1,n1
                buff len = buff len + 1
                buff(buff len, buff id ) = u(
          11.12.21
            enddo
      do i=1,nm2
          buff(i,4) = buff(i,3)
         buff(i,2) = buff(i,1)
      if( axis .eg. 1 ) then
```

```
do i3=2,n3-1
            do i2=2,n2-1
               indx = indx + 1
          u(n1,i2,i3) = buff(indx,
buff_id)
     if(axis .eq. 2)then
do i3=2,n3-1
            do i1=1,n1
               indx = indx + 1
         u(i1,n2,i3) = buff(indx.
buff id)
        enddo
enddo
     if(axis .eq. 3)then
        do i2=1,n2
do i1=1,n1
               indy = indy + 1
         u(i1,i2,n3) = buff(indx,
buff id)
        enddo
enddo
     buff_id = 3 + dir
indx = 0
     if( axis .eq. 1 ) then
do i3=2,n3-1
           do i2=2,n2-1
indx = indx
          u(1,i2,i3) = buff(indx,
buff id)
     endif
if(axis.eq. 2)then
        do i3=2,n3-1
                indv = indv + 1
                u(i1,1,i3) = buff(indx)
          buff id )
      endif
     if(axis .eq. 3)then
do i2=1,n2
            do i1=1,n1
               indx = indx + 1
         u(i1,i2,1) = buff(indx, buff id)
            enddo
      endif
      return
     end
     subroutine
rprj3(r,m1k,m2k,m3k,s,m1j,m2j,m3j,k
      implicit none
     include 'cafnph.h
     integer m1k, m2k, m3k, m1j, m2j, m3j,k
     double precision r(m1k,m2k,m3k)
s(m1j,m2j,m3j)
     integer j3, j2, j1, i3, i2, i1, d1, d2,
d3, j
     double precision x1(m), y1(m), x2,y2
     if (mlk.eq.3) then
       d1 = 2
```

d1 = 1

endif

```
if (m2k.eq.3) then
  d2 = 2
else
  d2 = 1
endif
if (m3k.eq.3) then
  d3 = 2
else
andif.
  i3 = 2*j3-d3
  do 12=2.m21-1
    do j1=2,m1j
      i1 = 2*i1-d1
    x1(i1-1) = r(i1-1,i2-1,i3) + r(i1-1,i2+1,i3)
    + r(i1-1,i2, i3-1) +
r(i1-1,i2, i3+1)
    y1(i1-1) = r(i1-1,i2-1,i3-1) + r(i1-1,i2-1,i3+1)
    r(i1-1,i2+1,i3-1) + r(i1-1,i2+1,i3-1) +
    enddo
     do j1=2,m1j-1
    i1 = 2*j1-d1
y2 = r(i1, i2-1,i3-1) + r(i1,
i2-1,i3+1)
    + r(i1, i2+1,i3-1) + r(i1, i2+1,i3+1)
    x2 = r(i1, i2-1,i3 ) + r(i1, i2+1,i3 )
    + r(i1, i2, i3-1) + r(i1, i2, i3+1)
      s(j1,j2,j3) = 0.500 * r(i1,i2,i3)
    + 0.25D0 * (r(i1-1,i2,i3) +
r(i1+1,i2,i3) + x2)
        + 0.125D0 * ( x1(i1-1) +
        + 0.0625D0 * ( y1(i1-1) +
    v1(i1+1))
     enddo
  enddo
  j = k-1
   call comm3(s,m1j,m2j,m3j,j)
  return
  end
```



## NAS MG Stencil in Chapel

```
THE SUPERCOMPUTER COMPANY
```

### Previous work shows performance is still possible:

B. L. Chamberlain, S. J. Deitz, and L. Snyder. *A comparative study of the NAS MG benchmark across parallel languages and architectures*. In Proceedings of the ACM Conference on Supercomputing, 2000.

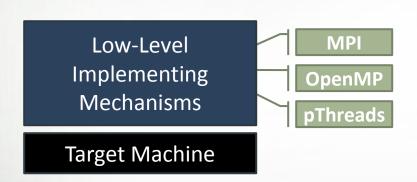


# **Summary of Current Programming Systems**

	System	Data Model	Compute Model
Communication Libraries	MPI/MPI-2	Fragmented	Fragmented
	SHMEM	Fragmented	Fragmented
	ARMCI	Fragmented	Fragmented
	GASNet	Fragmented	Fragmented
Shared Memory	OpenMP, pThreads	Global-View (trivially)	Global-View (trivially)
PGAS Languages	Co-Array Fortran	Fragmented	Fragmented
	UPC	Global-View	Fragmented
	Titanium	Fragmented	Fragmented
HPCS Languages	Chapel	Global-View	Global-View
	X10 (IBM)	Global-View	Global-View
	Fortress (Sun)	Global-View	Global-View



# Low-Level vs. High-Level Programming



"Why is everything so difficult?"



**Target Machine** 

"Why can't I optimize this?"

# Multiple Levels of Design



Task Scheduling

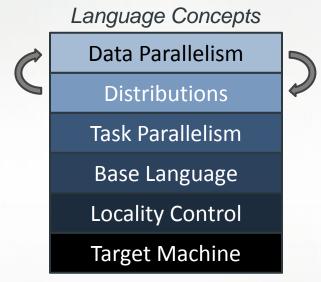
**Work Stealing** 

Suspendable Tasks

Task Pool

Thread per Task

Target Machine



Memory Management

**Garbage Collection** 

Region-Based

Malloc/Free

Target Machine

### Questions?



- Concepts, Settings and Goals
- Chapel's Programming Model
  - Fragmented vs. Global-View
  - Low-Level vs. High-Level vs. Multiple Levels