



Chapel's Origins



• HPCS: High Productivity Computing Systems #PCS



- Overall goal: Raise high-end user productivity by 10x
 Productivity = Performance + Programmability + Portability + Robustness
- Phase II: Cray, IBM, Sun (July 2003 June 2006)
 - Goal: Propose new productive system architectures
 - Each vendor created a new programming language
 - Cray: Chapel
 - IBM: X10
 - Sun: Fortress
- Phase III: Cray, IBM (July 2006)
 - Goal: Develop the systems proposed in phase II
 - Each vendor implemented a compiler for their language
 - Sun also continued their Fortress effort without HPCS funding







- Vastly improve programmability over current languages
 - Writing parallel programs
 - Reading, modifying, porting, tuning, maintaining them
- 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 but more abstract
 - More portable than OpenMP, UPC, and CAF are thought to be
- Improve robustness via improved semantics
 - Eliminate common error cases
 - Provide better abstractions to help avoid other errors



Outline



- Chapel's Context
- Chapel's Motivating Themes
 - 1. General parallel programming
 - 2. Global-view abstractions
 - 3. Multiresolution design
 - 4. Control over locality/affinity
 - 5. Reduce gap between mainstream & HPC languages





1) General Parallel Programming

With a unified set of concepts...

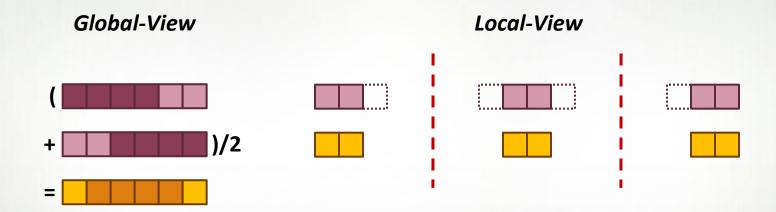
- ...express any parallelism desired in a user's program
 - Styles: data-parallel, task-parallel, concurrency, nested, ...
 - Levels: model, function, loop, statement, expression
- ...target all parallelism available in the hardware
 - Systems: multicore desktops, clusters, HPC systems, ...
 - Levels: machines, nodes, cores, instructions







In pictures: "Apply a 3-Point Stencil to a vector"

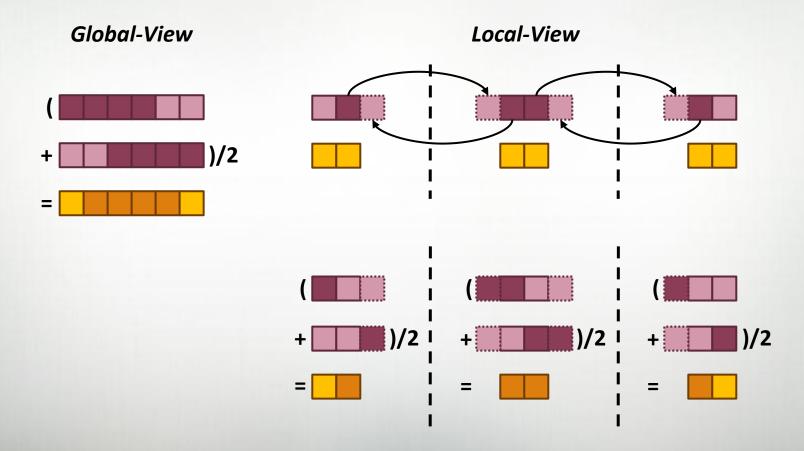








In pictures: "Apply a 3-Point Stencil to a vector"







In code: "Apply a 3-Point Stencil to a vector"

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;
}
```

Local-View (SPMD)

```
def main() {
 var n = 1000;
 var p = numProcs(),
      me = myProc(),
     myN = n/p
 var A, B: [0..myN+1] real;
  if (me < p-1) {
    send(me+1, A[myN]);
    recv (me+1, A[myN+1]);
  if (me > 0) {
    send (me-1, A[1]);
    recv (me-1, A[0]);
  forall i in 1..myN do
    B[i] = (A[i-1] + A[i+1])/2;
```

Bug: Refers to uninitialized values at ends of A







In code: "Apply a 3-Point Stencil to a vector"

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;
}
```

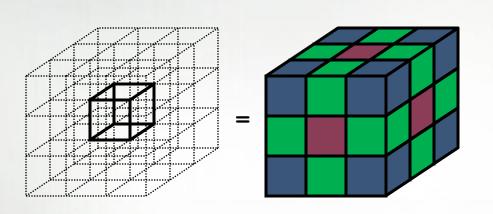
Communication becomes geometrically more complex for higher-dimensional arrays

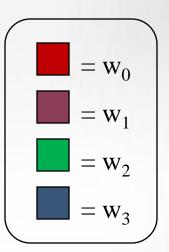
Local-View (SPMD)

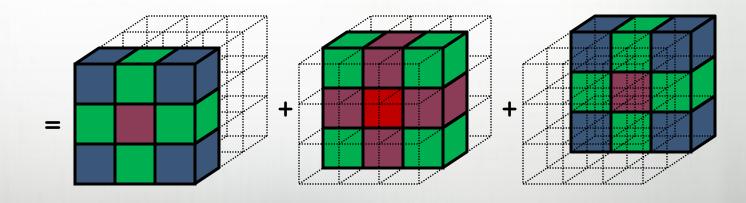
```
def main()/
                     Assumes p divides n
  var n /= 1000;
  var p = numProcs(),
      me = myProc(),
      myN = n/p
      iLo = 1,
      iHi = myN;
  var A, B: [0..myN+1] real;
  if (me < p-1) {
    send(me+1, A[myN]);
    recv (me+1, A[myN+1]);
  } else
    myHi = myN-1;
  if (me >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

2) rprj3 Stencil from NAS MG











2) rprj3 Stencil from NAS MG in Fortran + MPI

```
subroutine rprj3( r,mlk,m2k,m3k,s,mlj,m2j,m3j,k)
  implicit none
  double precision x1(m), y1(m), x2,y2
   else
d3 = 1
             \begin{split} \text{do jl=2,nlj} \\ &\text{il} = 2^*\text{jl=0}, \\ &\text{il} &\text{(il+1)} = r(\text{il-1,i2-1,i3}) + r(\text{il-1,i2+1,i3}) \\ &+ r(\text{il-1,i2,} &\text{is-1}) + r(\text{il-1,i2,} &\text{is-1}) \\ &\text{yl(il+1)} = r(\text{il-1,i2-1,i3-1}) + r(\text{il-1,i2-1,i3-1}) \\ &+ r(\text{il-1,i2+1,i3-1}) + r(\text{il-1,i2+1,i3+1}) \end{split} 
  if( debug_vec(0) .ge. 1 ) then
  call rep_nrm(a,mlj,m2j,m3j,' rprj3',k-1)
endif
  subroutine norm2u3(r,n1,n2,n3,rnm2,rnmu,nx,ny,nx)
  integer nl, n2, n3, nx, ny, nz
double precision rnm2, rnmu, r(n1,n2,n3)
double precision s, a, ss
integer i3, i2, i1, ierr
  dn = 1.0d0*nx*nv*nz
mpr.mnu = ss
call mpi allreduce(s, ss, 1, dp_type,
mpi_sum,mpi_comm_world,ierr)
s = ss
rnm2=sqrt(s / dn )
  subroutine rep nrm(u.nl.n2.n3.title.kk)
integer nl, n2, n3, kk
double precision u(n1,n2,n3)
character*8 title
```

```
call norm2u3(u,nl,n2,n3,rmm2,rmmu,nx(kk),ny(kk),nr(kk))
if (ms.eq. root) then
    write(*,7)kk,title,rmm2,rmmu
    format('Level',12,'in',a8,':norms=',D21.14,D21.14)
    andif
 implicit none
if( .not. dead(kk) ) then
  do axis = 1, 3
   if( nprocs .ne. 1) then
  call zero3(u,n1,n2,n3)
endif
return
end
  subroutine ready( axis, dir, k )
  integer axis, dir, k
integer buff_id,buff_len,i,ierr
 do i=1,nm2
buff(i,buff_id) = 0.000
 msg_id(axis,dir,1) = msg_type(axis,dir) +1000*me
call mpi irecv(buff(l,buff id), buff lan,

dp type, bbr(axis,-dir,k), mag type(axis,dir),

mpi_comm_world, mag_id(axis,dir,l), ierr)
return
end
  subroutine give3( axis, dir, u, n1, n2, n3, k )
 implicit none
 integer axis, dir, n1, n2, n3, k, ierr double precision u( n1, n2, n3 )
 integer i3, i2, i1, buff_len,buff_id
          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
          call mpi_send(
  buff(1, buff_id), buff_len,dp_type,
  nbr(axis,dir,k), mag_type(axis,dir),
  mpi_comm_world,ierr)
                    buff_len = buff_len + 1
buff(buff_len, buff_id) = u(nl-1, i2,i3)
                     buff_len = buff_len + 1
```

```
buff(buff_len, buff_id ) = u( i1, 2,i3)
enddo
          call mpi_send(
   buff(I, buff_id), buff_len,dp_type,
   nbr(axis, dIr, k), msg_type(axis,dir),
   mpi_comm_world, ierr)
     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)
    enddo
        call mpi_send(
  buff(1, buff_id), buff_len,dp_type,
  nbr(axis, dir, k), msg_type(axis,dir),
  mpi_comm_world, ierr)
         call mpi_send(
   buff(l, buff_id), buff_len,dp_type,
   nbr( axis, dir, k), msg_type(axis,dir),
   mpi_comm_world, ierr)
     else if (dir .eg. +1 ) then
                     buff len = buff len + 1
buff(buff_len, buff_id) = u(i1,i2,n3-1)
          call mpi_send(
   buff(I, buff id), buff_len,dp_type,
   nbr(axis, dIr, k), msg_type(axis,dir),
   mpi_comm_world, ierr)
subroutine take3 (axis. dir. u. nl. n2. n3)
integer axis, dir, n1, n2, n3
double precision u( n1, n2, n3 )
         do i3=2.n3-1
         ... id=2,n2-1
  indx = indx + 1
  u(n1,i2,i3) = buff(indx, buff_id)
enddo
enddo
     else if ( dir .eq. +1 ) then
         do i3=2,n3-1

do i2=2,n2-1

indx = indx + 1

u(1,i2,i3) = buff(indx, buff_id)
 endif
endif
               do il=1,n1
  indx = indx + 1
  u(il.n2,i3) = buff(indx.buff id)
     else if ( dir .eq. +1 ) then
          do i3=2.n3-1
               do il=1,nl
indx = indx + 1
u(i1,1,i3) = buff(indx, buff_id)
if(axis .eq. 3)then
```

```
u(i1,i2,n3) = buff(indx, buff id)
  subroutine commlp(axis, u, n1, n2, n3, kk)
 implicit none
  integer i3, i2, i1, buff_len,buff_id
integer i, kk, indx
 dir = -1
 buff_id = 3 + dir
buff_len = nm2
 do i=1,nm2
buff(i,buff_id) = 0.0D0
enddo
buff_id = 3 + dir
buff_len = nm2
 do i=1,nm2
buff(i,buff_id) = 0.000
enddo
 if(axis.eq. 1)then
do i3=2,n3-1
do i2=2,n3-1
bufflen=1
bufflenflen, buff_ien + 1
buff(bufflen, buff_id) = u(n1-1, i2,i3)
         do il=1,nl
buff_len = buff_len + 1
buff(buff_len, buff_id) = u(il,n2-1,i3)
if(axis.eq. 3)then
do i2=1,n2
do i1=1,n1
  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(2, i2,i3)
enddo
  if(axis .eq. 3)then
          do il=1,n2
do il=1,n1
buff len = buff len + 1
buff(buff_len, buff_id) = u(il,i2,2)
 do i=1,nm2
  buff(i,4) = buff(i,3)
  buff(i,2) = buff(i,1)
enddo
```

```
buff_id = 3 + dir
if( axis .eq. 1 )then
do i3=2,n3-1
do i2=2,n2-1
indx = indx + 1
u(n1,12,13) = buff(indx, buff_id)
enddo
enddo
         indx = indx + 1
  u(i1,n2,i3) = buff(indx, buff_id )
enddo
if( axis .eq. 3 ) then

do i2=1,n2

do i1=1,n1

indx = indx + 1

u(i1,i2,n3) = buff(indx, buff_id)
if(axis.eq. 1)then
do i3*2,n3-1
do i2*2,n2-1
indx = indx + 1
u(1,i2,i3) = buff(indx, buff_id)
 if(axis .eq. 2)then
do i3=2,n3-1
         do il=1,nl
  indx = indx + 1
  u(il,1,i3) = buff(indx, buff_id)
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
  integer n1,n2,n3,i1,i2,i3,i,ierr
double precision z(n1,n2,n3)
  integer ml. m2. m3
  do i=0,nprocs-1
if( me .eq. i )then
write(*,*)'id = ', me
         wnudo
write(*,*)''
format(15f6.3)
endif
call mpi_barrier(mpi_comm_world,ierr)
 subroutine zero3(z,n1,n2,n3)
 integer n1, n2, n3
double precision z(n1,n2,n3)
integer i1, i2, i3
do i3=1,n3
do i2=1,n2
do i1=1,n1
z(i1,i2,i3)=0.000
enddo
```



2) rprj3 Stencil from NAS MG in Chapel

Our previous work in ZPL demonstrated that such compact codes can result in better performance than Fortran + MPI while also supporting more flexibility at runtime*.

*e.g., the Fortran + MPI rprj3 code shown previously not only assumes p divides n, it also assumes that p and n are specified at compile-time and powers of two.



2) Classifying Current Programming Models

| | | System | Data Model | Control Model |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ı | Communication Libraries | MPI/MPI-2 | Local-View | Local-View |
| | | SHMEM, ARMCI, GASNet | Local-View | SPMD |
| | Shared Memory | OpenMP, Pthreads | Global-View (trivially) | Global-View (trivially) |
| | PGAS Languages | Co-Array Fortran | Local-View | SPMD |
| | | UPC | Global-View | SPMD |
| | Earleages | Titanium | Local-View | SPMD |
| | PGAS Libraries | Global Arrays | Global-View | SPMD |





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| | UPC | Global-View | SPMD |
| | Titanium | Local-View | SPMD |
| PGAS Libraries | Global Arrays | Global-View | SPMD |
| HPCS Languages | Chapel | Global-View | Global-View |
| | X10 (IBM) | Global-View | Global-View |
| | Fortress (Sun) | Global-View | Global-View |





2) Global-View Programming: A Final Note

 A language may support both global- and local-view programming — in particular, Chapel does

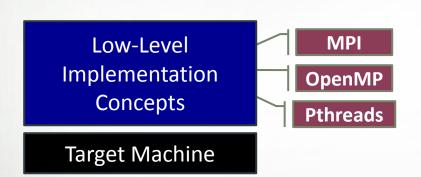
```
def main() {
   coforall loc in Locales do
      on loc do
        MySPMDProgram(loc.id, Locales.numElements);
}

def MySPMDProgram(me, p) {
   ...
}
```





3) Multiresolution Language Design: Motivation



"Why is everything so difficult?"

"Why don't my programs port trivially?"



Target Machine

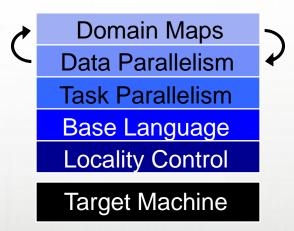
"Why don't I have more control?"



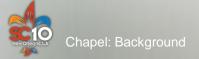
3) Multiresolution Language Design

Multiresolution Design: Support multiple tiers of features

- higher levels for programmability, productivity
- lower levels for performance, control
- build the higher-level concepts in terms of the lower
 Chapel language concepts



separate concerns appropriately for clean design



4) Control over Locality/Affinity



Consider:

- Scalable systems tend to store memory with processors
- Remote accesses take longer than local accesses

Therefore:

- Placement of data relative to computation affects scalability
- Programmers need control over data and task placement

Note:

- As core counts grow, locality will matter more on desktops
- GPUs and accelerators already expose node-level locality



5) Reduce Gap Between HPC & Mainstream Languages

Consider:

- Students graduate with training in Java, Matlab, Perl, Python
- Yet HPC programming is dominated by Fortran, C/C++, MPI

We'd like to narrow this gulf with Chapel:

- to leverage advances in modern language design
- to better utilize the skills of the entry-level workforce...
- ...while not ostracizing the traditional HPC programmer
 - e.g., support object-oriented programming, but make it optional

Other examples:

- function overloading, name-based argument passing
- scripting-like features: type inference, generic functions
- rich data structures with iterators (e.g., associative arrays)

SC1O NewOrleans,LX

Questions?



- Chapel's Context
- Chapel's Motivating Themes
 - 1. General parallel programming
 - 2. Global-view abstractions
 - 3. Multiresolution design
 - 4. Control over locality/affinity
 - 5. Reduce gap between mainstream & HPC languages

