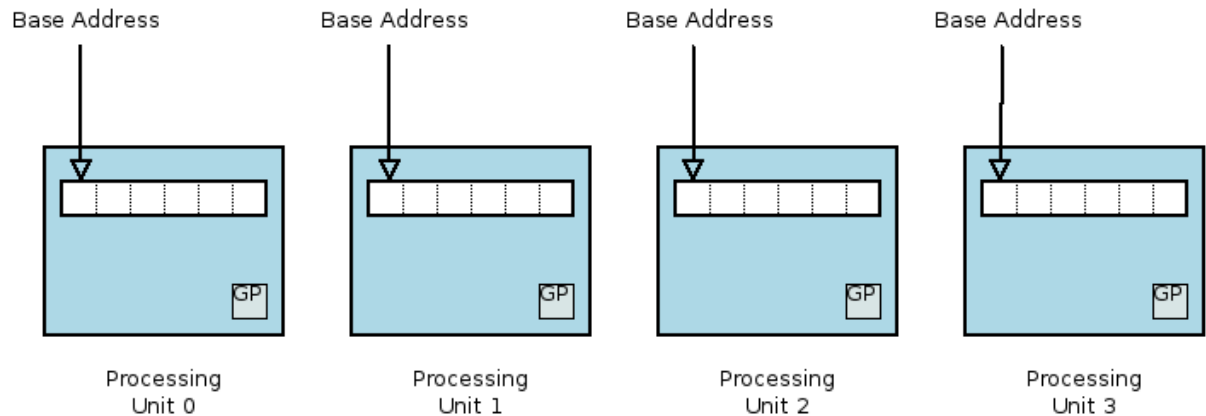


Outline

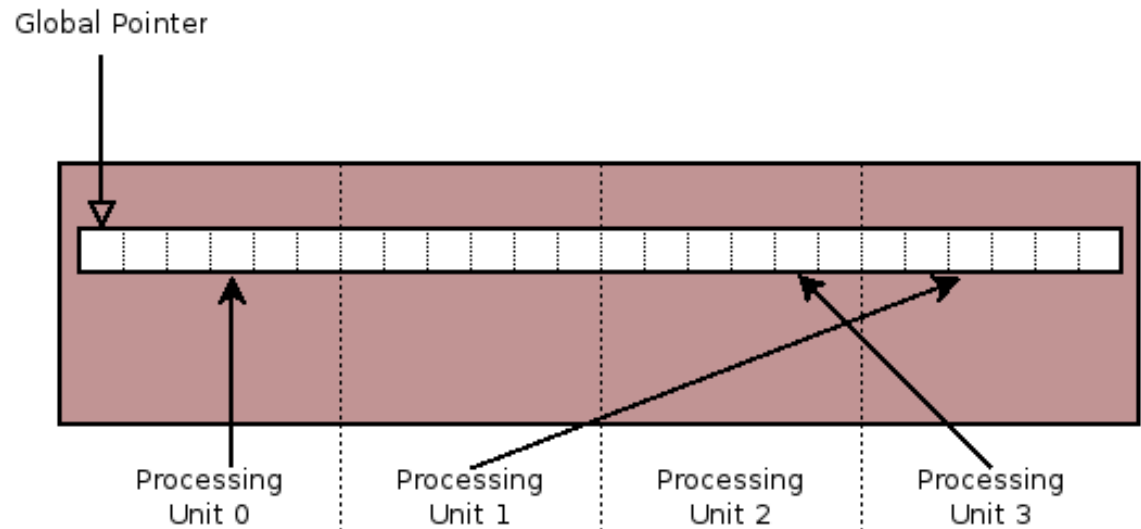
- Introduction
 - PGAS
 - Chapel
 - Motivation
- Related Studies
- Benchmarks
 - Versions
- Evaluation
- Conclusion

Introduction - PGAS

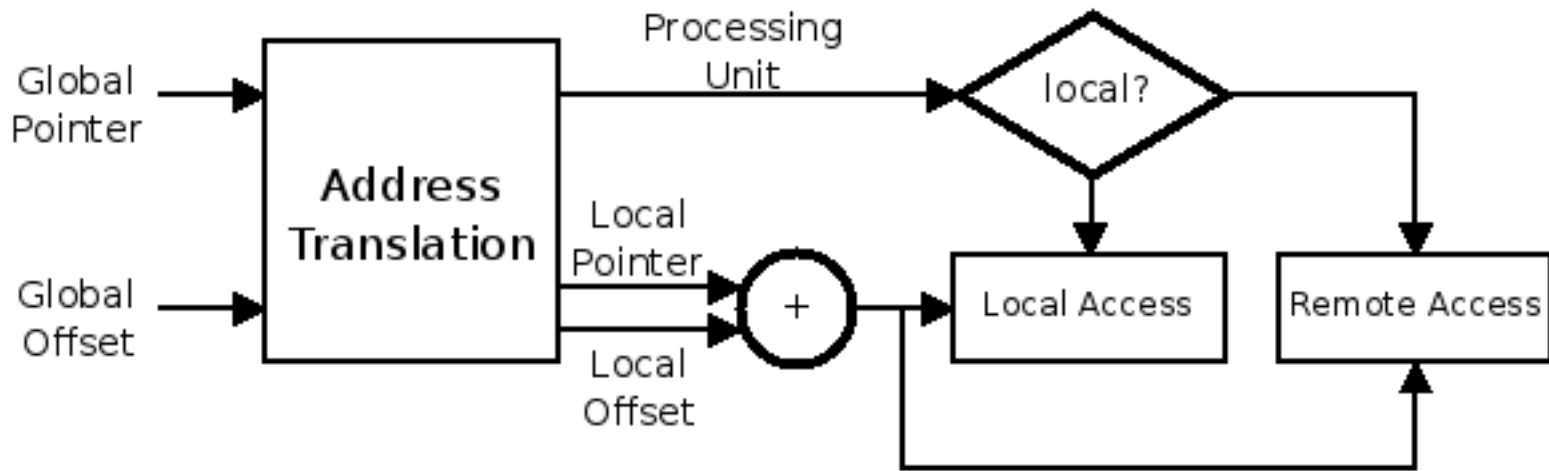
Actual



Abstraction



PGAS Access



```
const DistDom = {1..100} dmapped SomeDist();  
var distArr: [DistDom] int;  
  
writeln(distArr[14]);
```

Access Types in PGAS

	Local	Remote
Non-distributed	OK	?
distributed	Locality Check Fine Grain	Locality Check Fine grain

Chapel



- Emerging Partitioned Global Address Space language
- Carries inherent PGAS access overheads
- Programmer can mitigate overheads
- How?
- At what cost?

PGAS Access Types in Chapel

	Local	Remote
Non-distributed	Fast	N/A
distributed	Locality Check	Fine grain

```
const ProblemSpace = {0..#N, 0..#N};  
var arr : [ProblemSpace] int;  
// ... some code here ...  
writeln(arr[i, j]);
```

```
const DistProblemSpace = ProblemSpace dmapped Block(ProblemSpace);  
var distArr: [DistProblemSpace] int;  
// ... some code here ...  
writeln(distArr[i, j]);
```

How to Avoid Overheads

local statement

Naive

```
forall (i,j) in distArr.domain do
  // ... find iKnowItsLocal ...
  if iKnowItsLocal then
    local writeln(distArr[i, j]);
  else
    writeln(distArr[i,j]);
```

Better

```
var localDom = {0..#SIZE/4, 0..#SIZE};
var remoteDom = {SIZE/4..SIZE, 0..#SIZE};
local forall (i,j) in localDom do
  writeln(distArr[i, j]);
forall (i,j) in remoteDom do
  writeln(distArr[i, j]);
```

How to Avoid Overheads

Bulk Copy

```
var privCopy: [ProblemSpace] int;  
var copyDomain = {15..25,15..25};  
privCopy[copyDomain] = distArr[copyDomain];
```


Motivation - Contribution

- Applications that have well-structured accesses to distributed data
 - Explicit domain manipulation
 - `distArr.localSubdomain()`
 - Other domain manipulation methods in language
 - Affine transformation;
 - Locality check avoidance
 - Bulk copy
- Performance vs productivity analysis of such transformations in application level

Relevant Related Work

PGAS

- El-Ghazawi et al., **“UPC performance and potential: A NPB experimental study”**, SC02
 - Similar study on UPC with NPB
 - Comparable performance to MPI with higher productivity
- Chen et al., **“Communication optimizations for fine-grained UPC applications”**, PACT05
 - Berkeley UPC compiler optimizations
 - Redundancy elimination, split-phase communication, message coalescing
- Alvanos et al., **“Improving performance of all-to-all communication through loop scheduling in PGAS environments”** ICS13
 - Inspector/executor logic for runtime coalescing
 - 28x speedup in UPC
- Serres et al., **“Enabling PGAS productivity with hardware support for shared address mapping: A UPC case study”**, TACO16
 - Hardware solution for wide pointer arithmetic
 - Better performance than hand optimization

Relevant Related Work

Chapel

- Hayashi et al., “**LLVM-based communication optimizations for PGAS programs**”, LLVM15
 - Language-agnostic, LLVM based optimizations
 - Remote access aggregation, locality analysis, runtime coalescing
 - Up to 3x performance
- Kayraklioglu et al., “**Assessing Memory Access Performance of Chapel through Synthetic Benchmarks**”, CCGRID15
 - Locality check avoidance gains up to 35x in random accesses
- Ferguson et al., “**Caching Puts and Gets in a PGAS Language Runtime**”, PGAS15
 - Software cache for remote data
 - Spatial and temporal locality
 - 2x improvement

Benchmarks

- Sobel
 - $2^{13} \times 2^{13}$
- MM
 - $C = A \times B^T$, $2^9 \times 2^9$
- MT
 - $2^{11} \times 2^{11}$
- 3D Heat diffusion
 - 3D, repetitive stencil
 - $2^8 \times 2^8 \times 2^8$
- STREAM
 - Full set: copy, scale, sum, triad
 - Bandwidth perspective

Versions

- 00
 - Simplest implementation
 - Highest programmer productivity
 - Very intuitive
- 01
 - Locality check avoidance for local accesses
 - Added programming complexity
- 02
 - Bulk copy
 - Added programming complexity(generally)

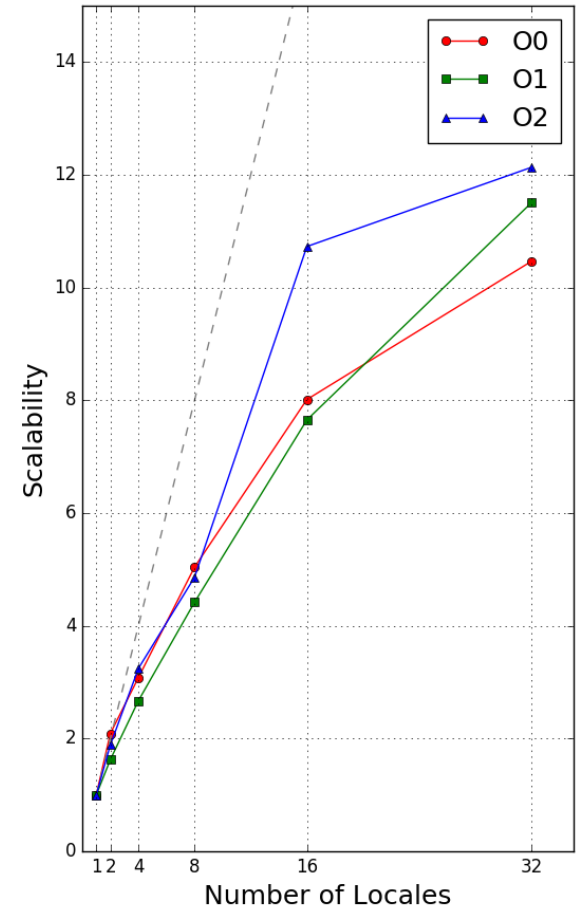
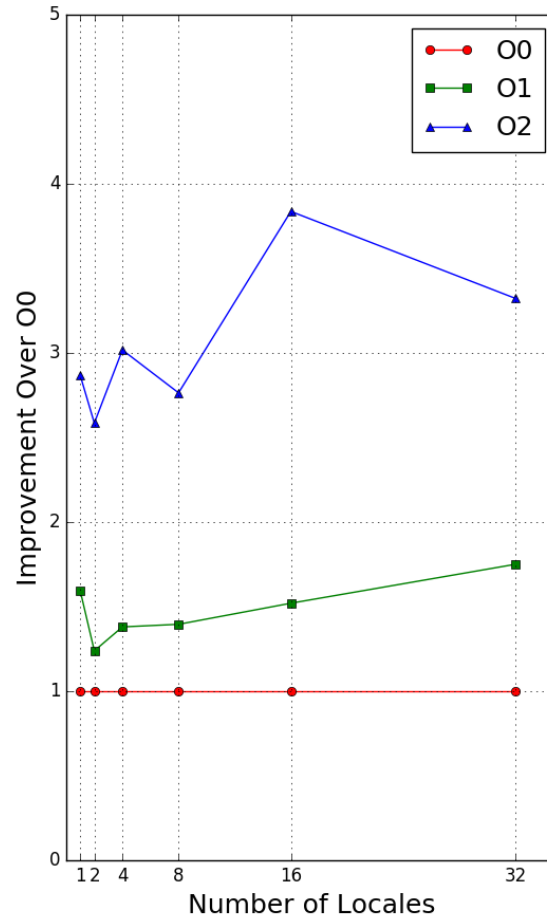
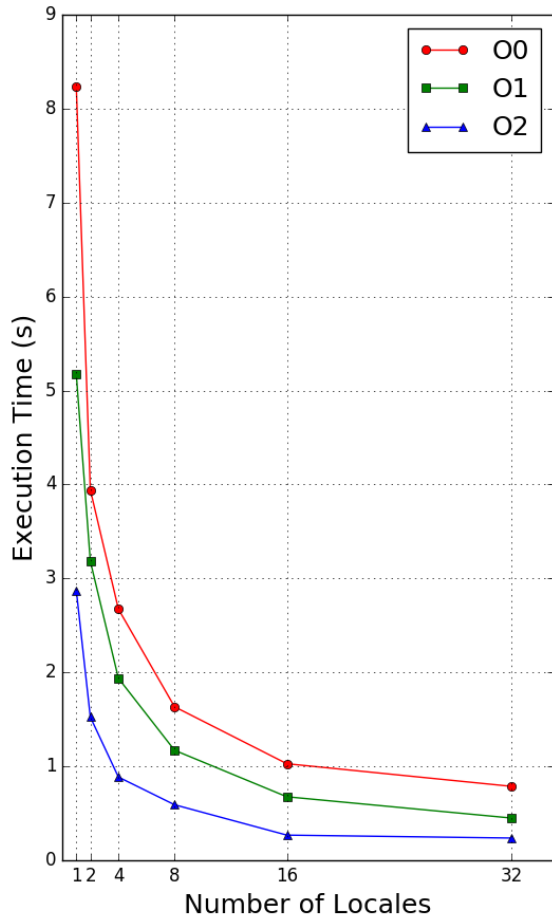
Performance Evaluation

- George - Cray XE6/XK7
 - 56 nodes, dual Magny Cours with 12 hw threads each
 - Chapel version 1.12.0
 - qthreads, GasNET
 - 1-32, power-of-two nodes



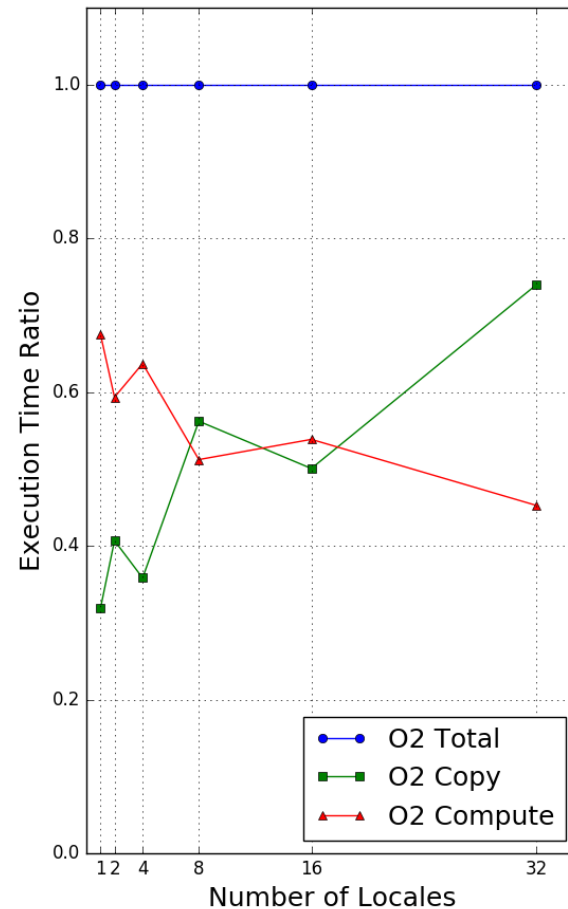
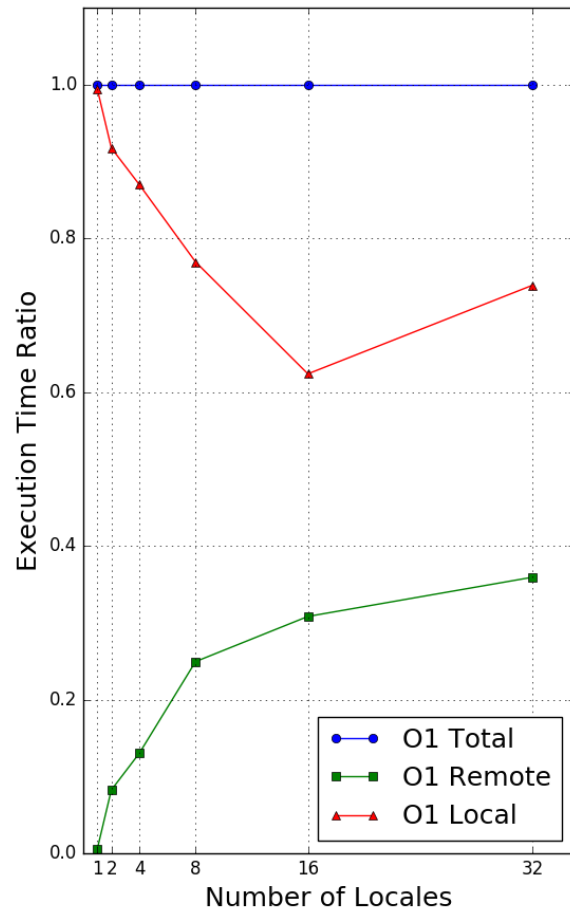
Results

Sobel



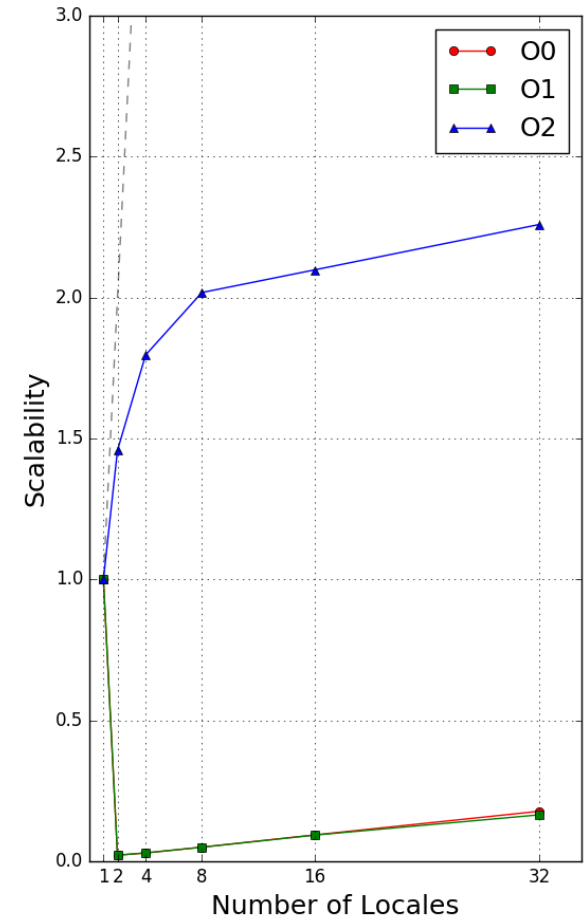
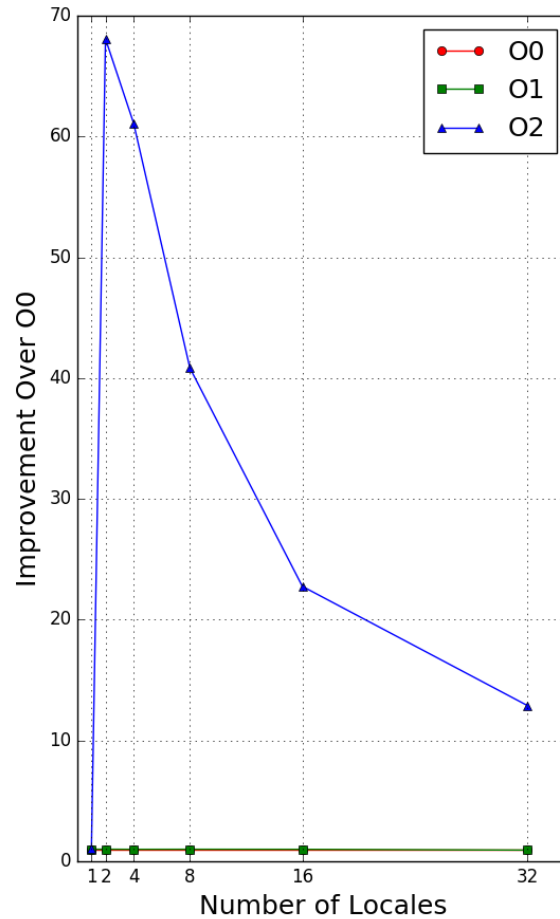
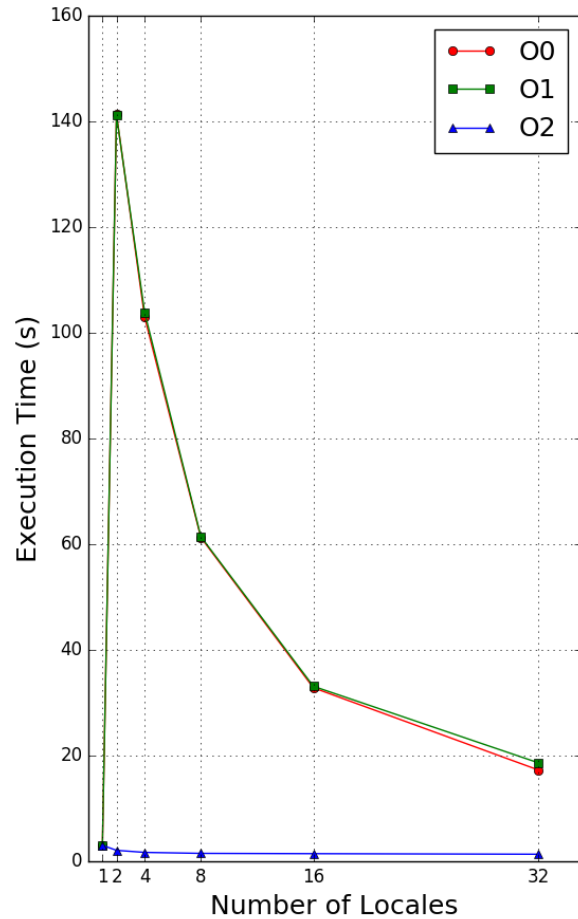
Results

Sobel - Detail



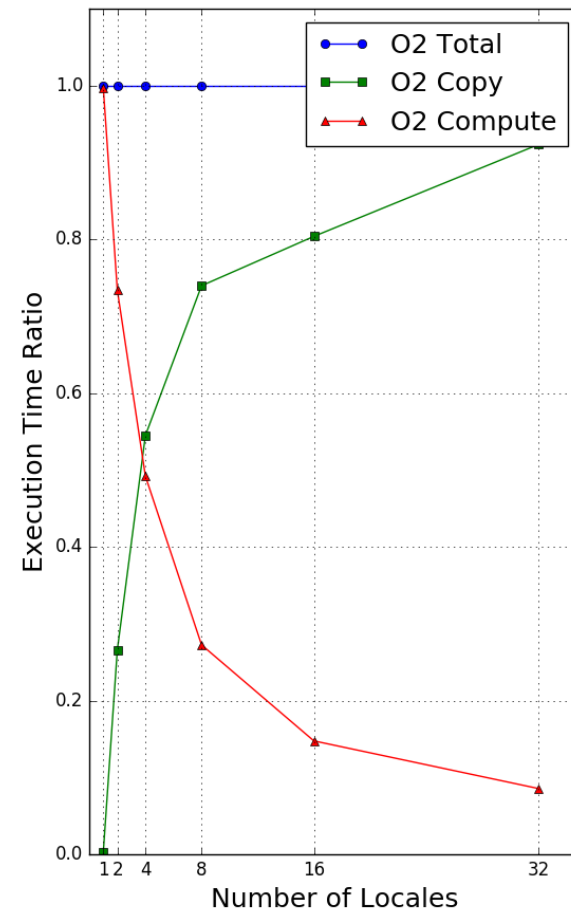
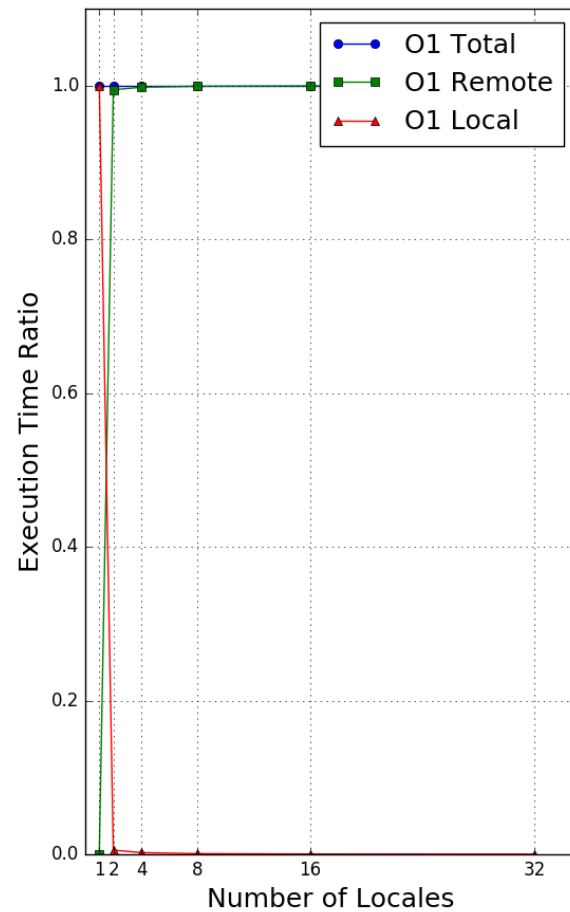
Results

MM



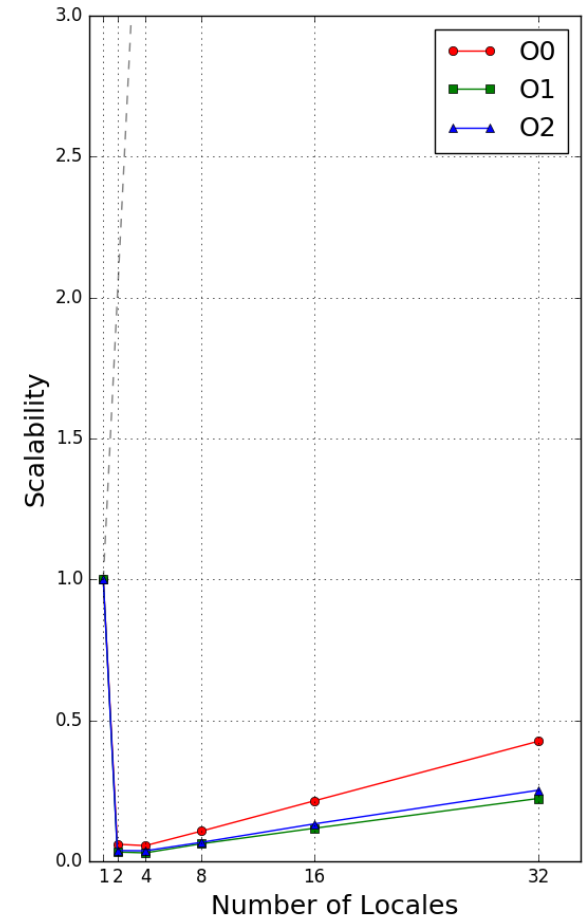
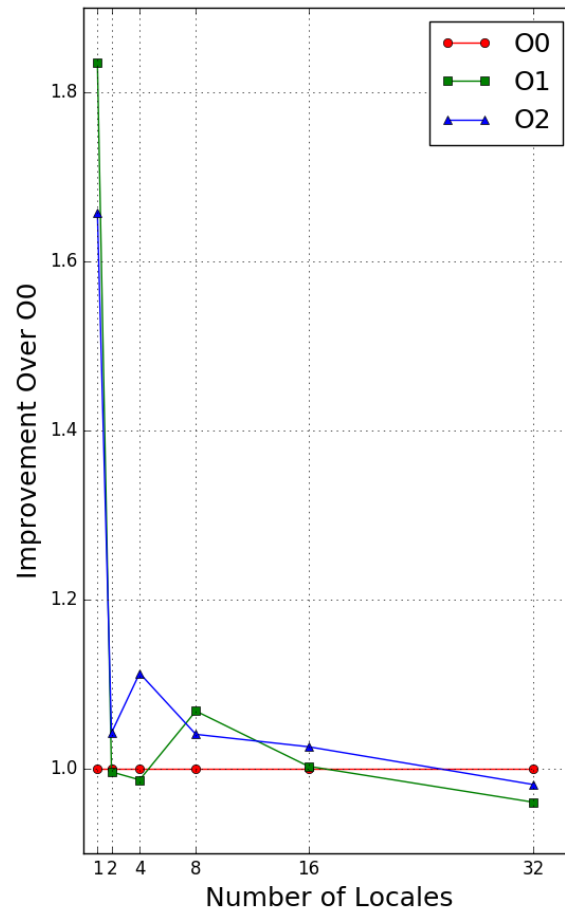
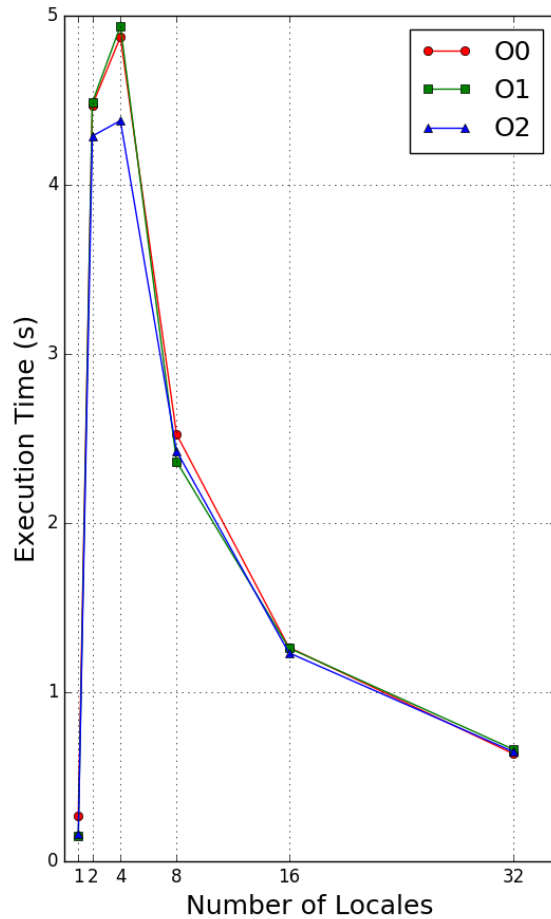
Results

MM - Detail



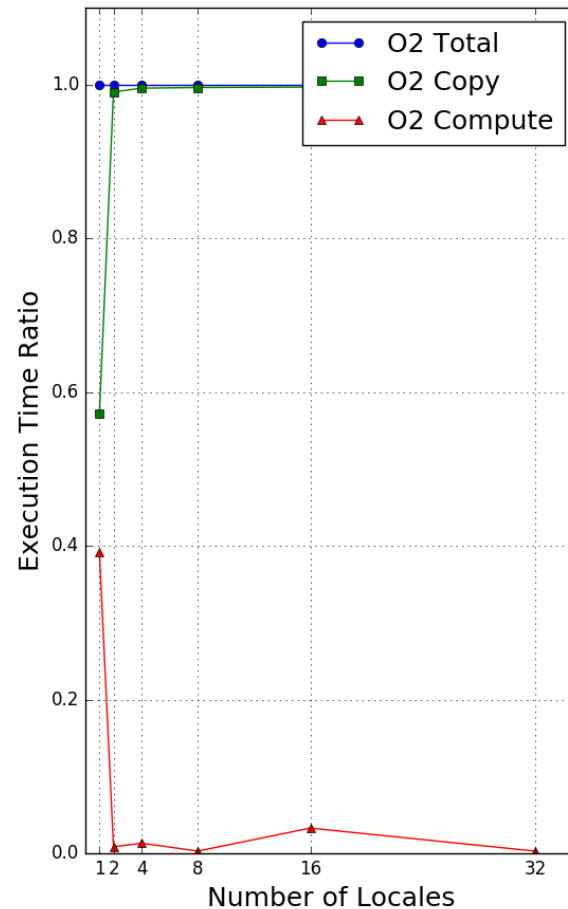
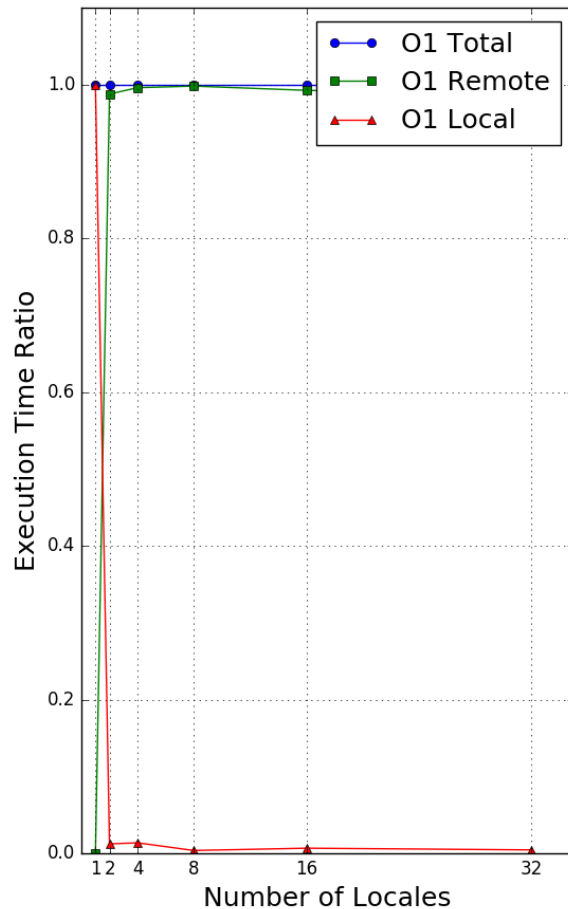
Results

MT



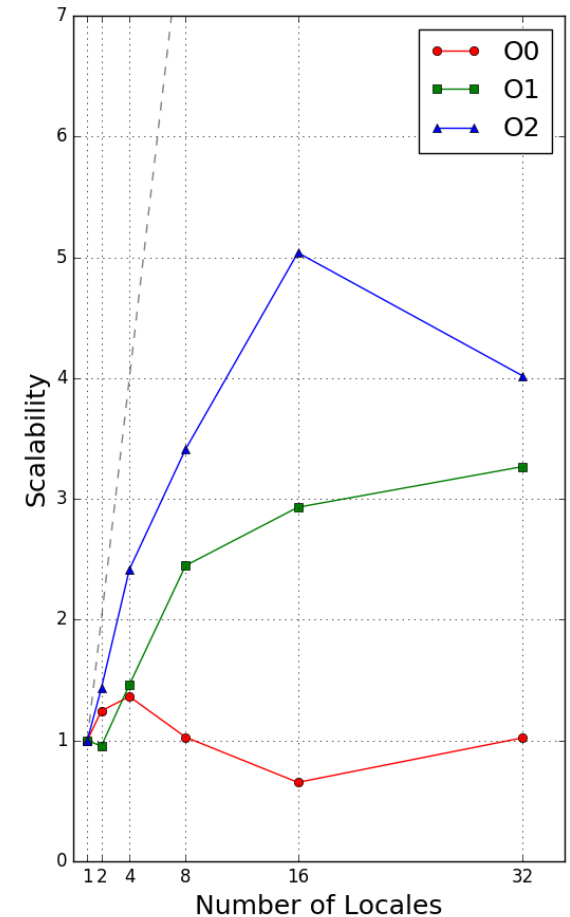
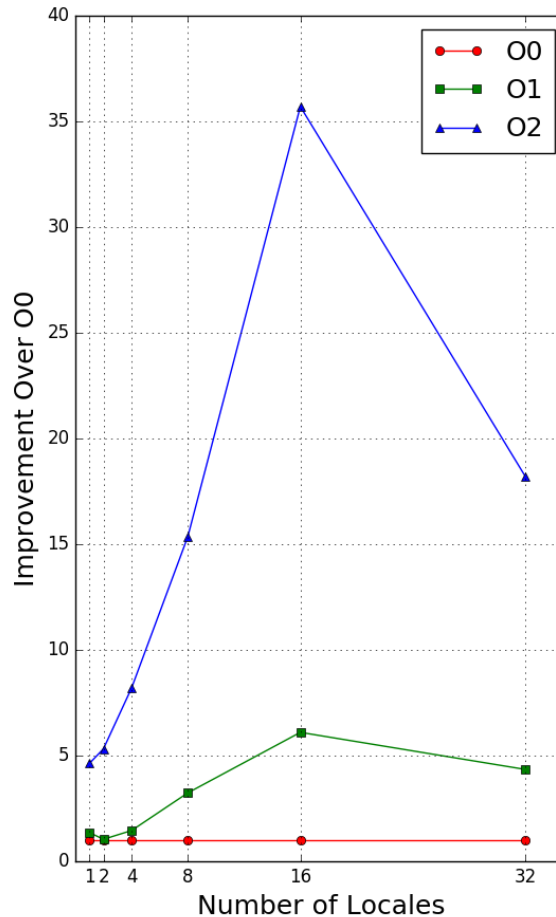
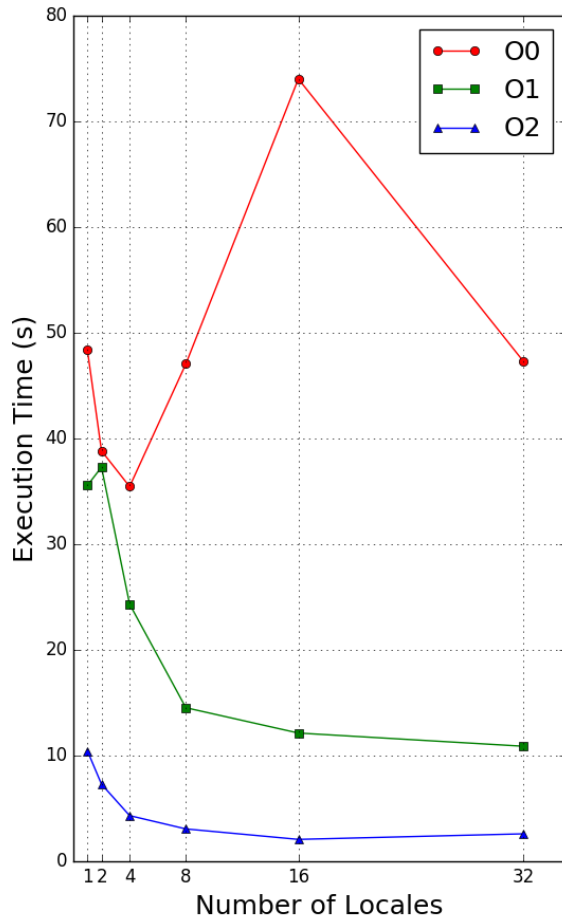
Results

MT - Detail



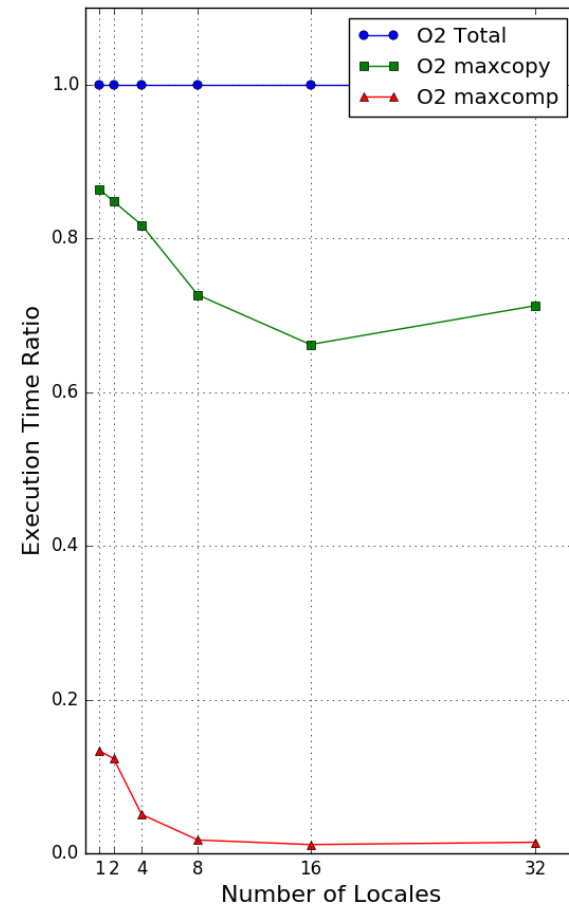
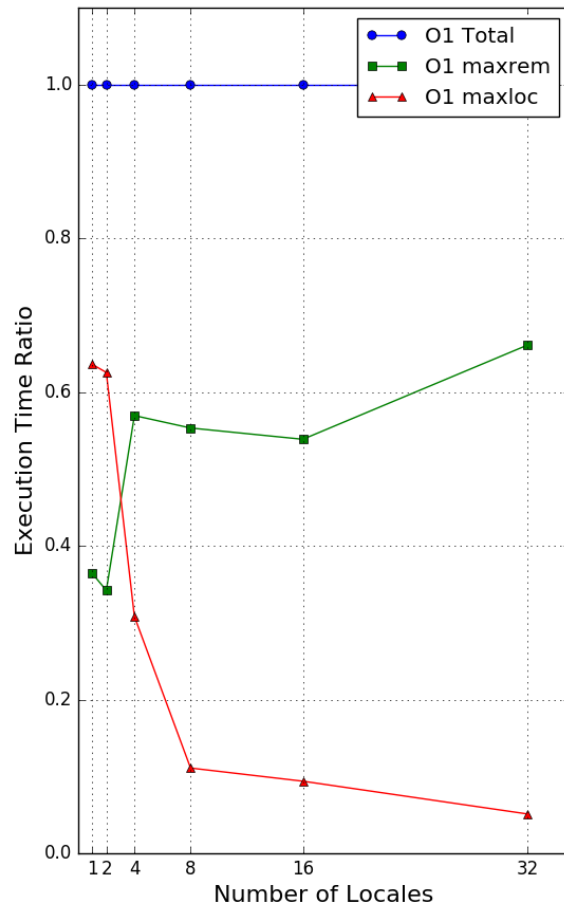
Results

3D Heat Diffusion



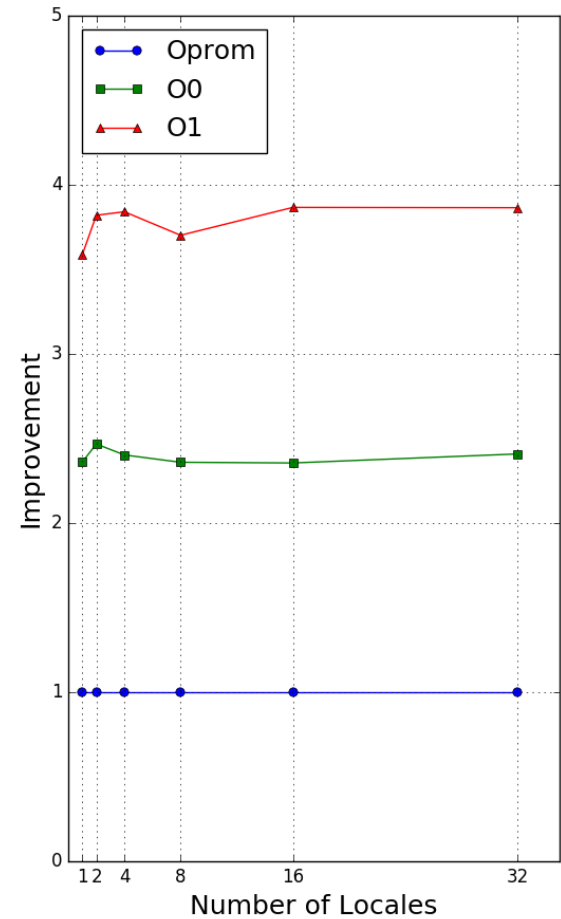
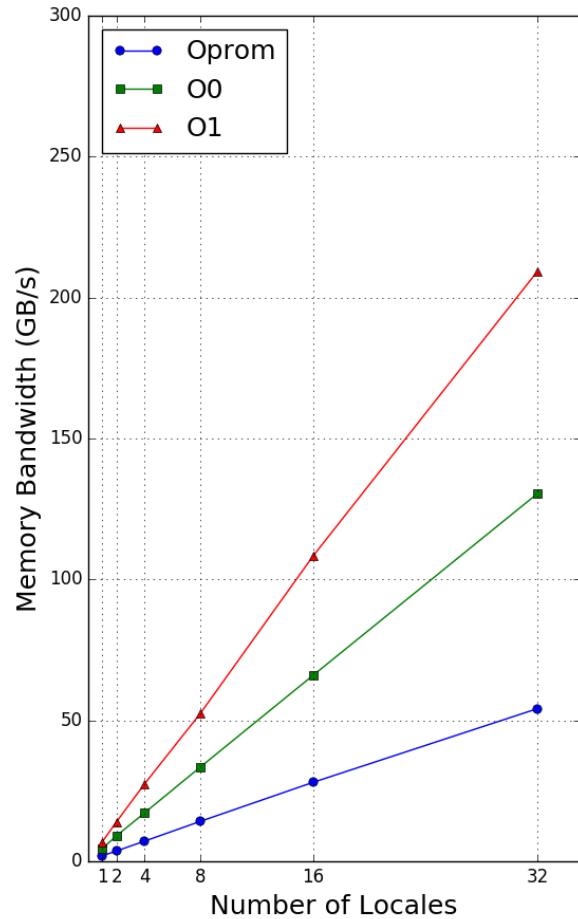
Results

3D Heat Diffusion- Detail



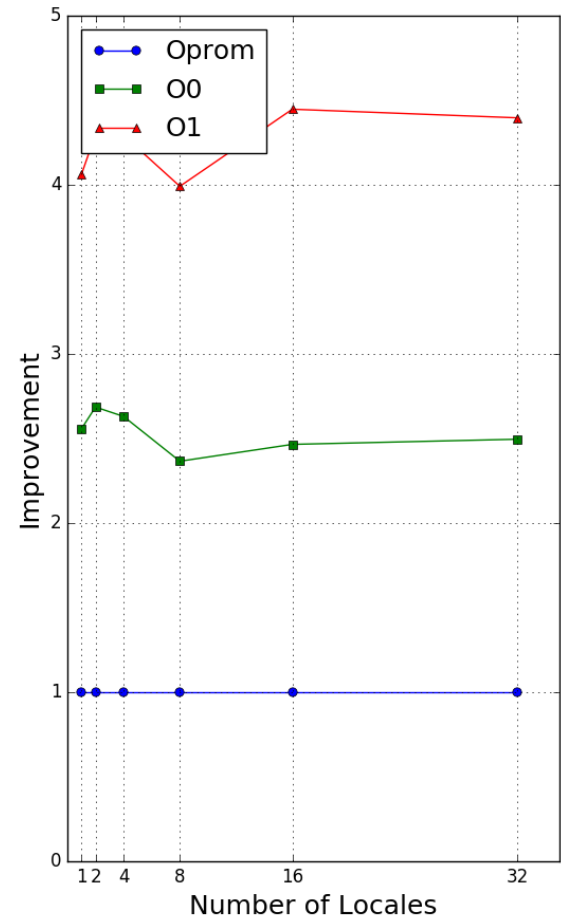
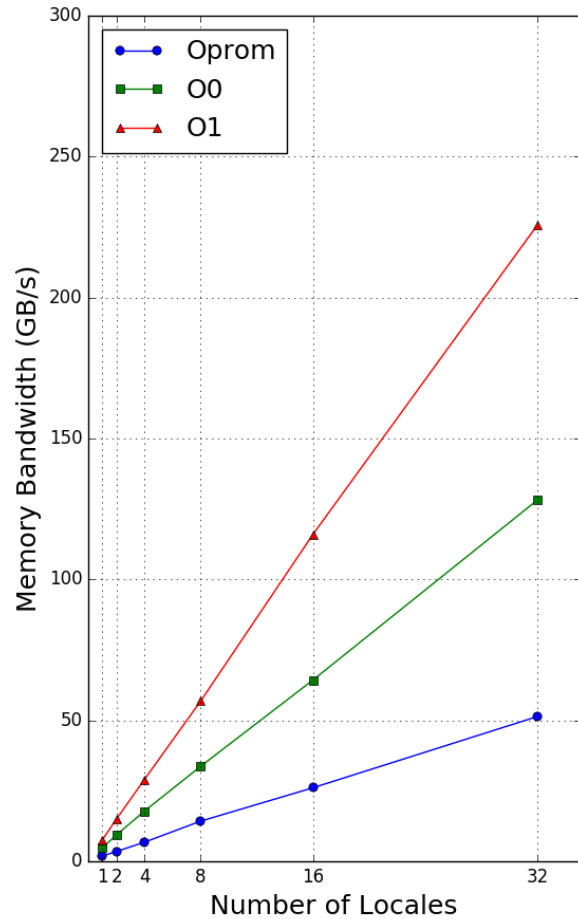
Results

Stream Scale



Results

Stream Triad



Productivity Evaluation

- What comprises “productivity”
 - How fast you learn?
 - How fast you implement?
 - How maintainable?
 - How correct?
- Qualitative, **very** subjective
- List of measures covered;
 - # lines of code,
 - # arithmetic/logic operations
 - # function calls
 - # loops

Productivity Evaluation

	Sobel			MM			MT			Heat Diff		
	00	01	02	00	01	02	00	01	02	00	01	02
LOC	1	13	4	4	15	9	1	26	11	8	43	78
A/L	0	0	0	2	17	9	0	16	2	6	6	19
Func	2	17	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	4	32	38
Loop	1	5	2	2	6	1	1	2	1	1	4	15
X	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>35.7</i>

- 00 is highly productive
 - <10 LOC for all
- 02 seems more productive compared to 01
 - Memory footprint of 02 is not studied

Possible Directions

- More breadth
 - Sparse arrays
 - Task parallelism
 - Different applications
- More depth
 - Low-level routines, extern C functions
 - A productivity model
 - ... VS Memory vs power

Recap

- PGAS access characteristics
- Application-level optimizations
- Performance vs Productivity
- Compile time affine transforms
- Runtime prefetching

Thank you

engin@gwu.edu

Backups

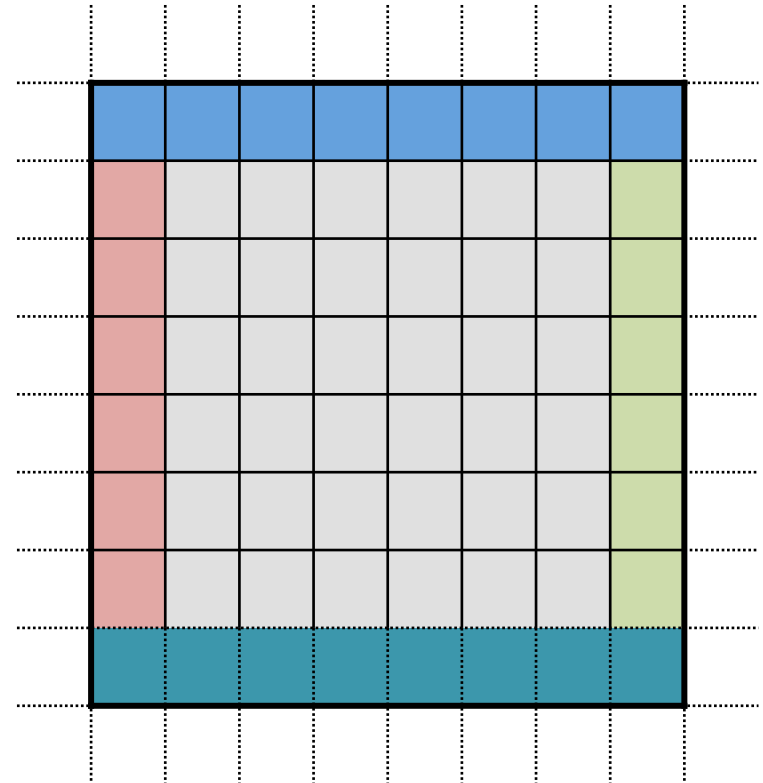
Productivity Evaluation

Sobel

- 01
 - Local subdomain queries
 - Rectangular domain methods

	Sobel		
	00	01	02
LOC	1	13	4
A/L	0	0	0
Func	2	17	3
Loop	1	5	2
X	1.0	1.8	3.8

- 02
 - bulk copy of local subdomain expanded by 1



Productivity Evaluation MM

- 01
 - Subdomains are calculated arithmetically
- 02
 - Manual replication

	MM		
	00	01	02
LOC	4	15	9
A/L	2	17	9
Func	0	0	0
Loop	2	6	1
X	1.0	1.1	68.1

