

Programmability and Performance of M++ Self-Migrating Threads

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Overview

1. Motivation
2. M++ self-migrating threads
3. Programmability comparison with MPI
4. Performance comparison with MPI
5. Conclusions

Multi-Agent Approach

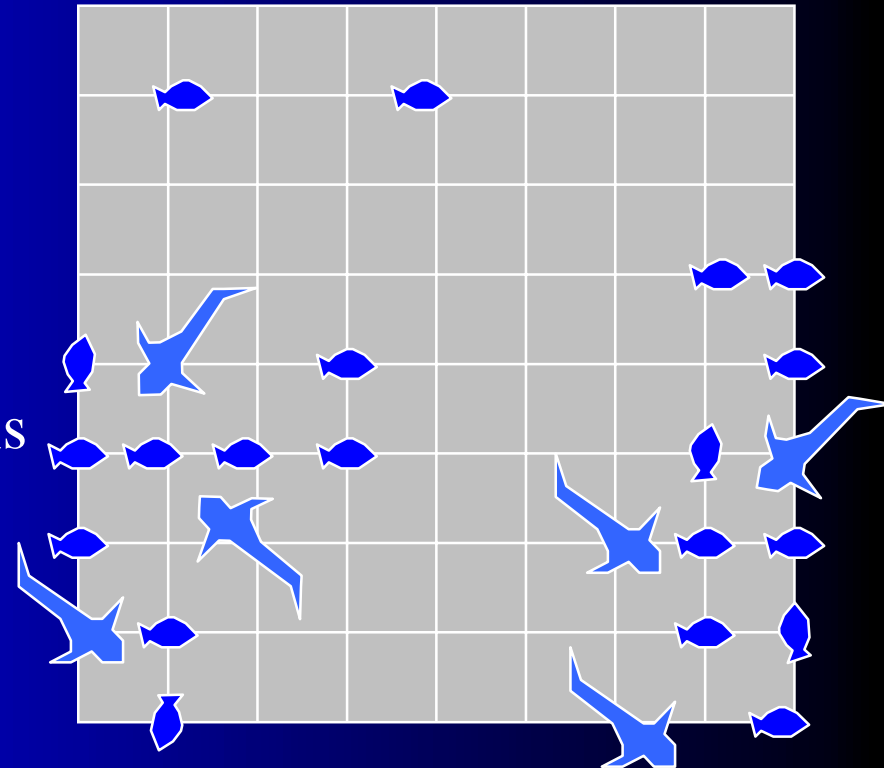
Simulate the interaction among agents

Advantages:

- Overcomes the limitations of mathematical techniques
- Encapsulates simulation models
- Allows open-ended simulation

Disadvantages:

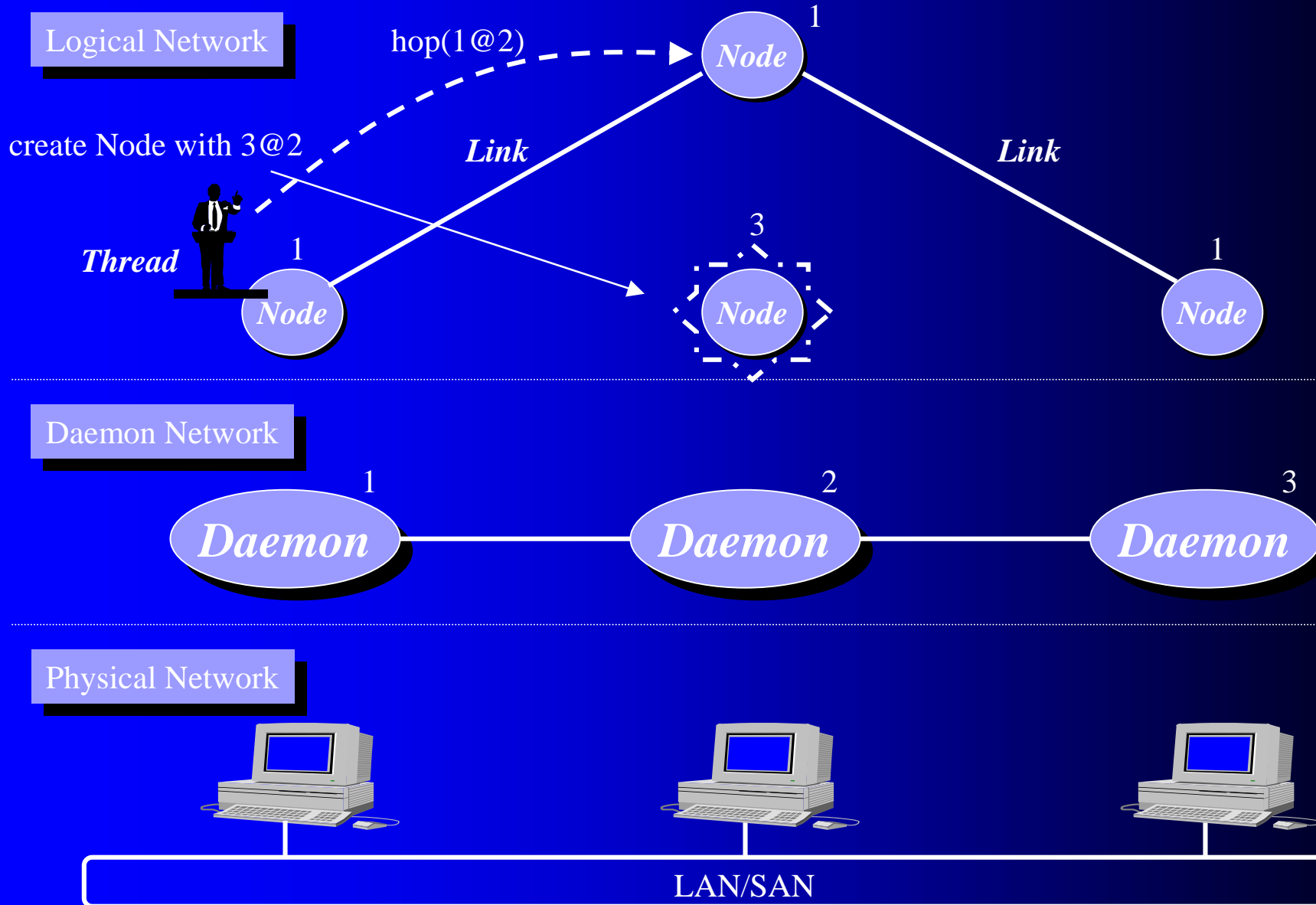
- Performance
- Parallel programming



Research Goal

1. Enhance performance
 - M++ self-migrating threads
 - Zero-copy migration library
2. Support flexible agent programming
 - Logical network construction capability
 - M++ agent-based language

Network Architecture



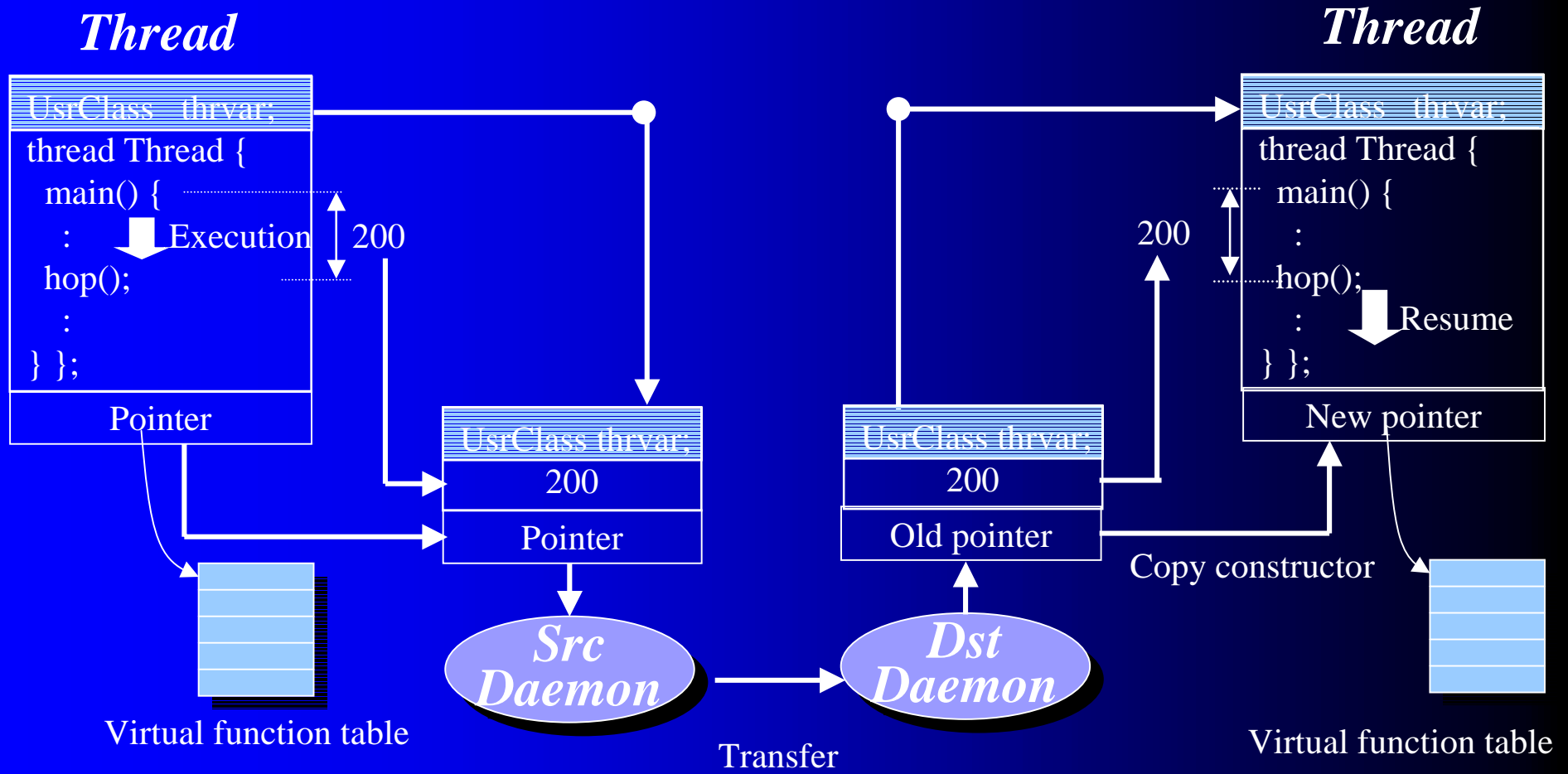
M++ Language

```
class Node {                                     // Defining nodes (and links) as C++ class
public:
    int var;
};

thread Thread {                                 // Defining an M++ thread
private:
    main() {                                    // Executing its own behavior independently
        create node<Node> with 1;              // Creating a network node, (link, and thread)
        hop( 1 );                             // Migrating itself (and forking)
        node<Node>.var = 10;                  // Accessing the current node, (and link)
    }
};
```

Implementation

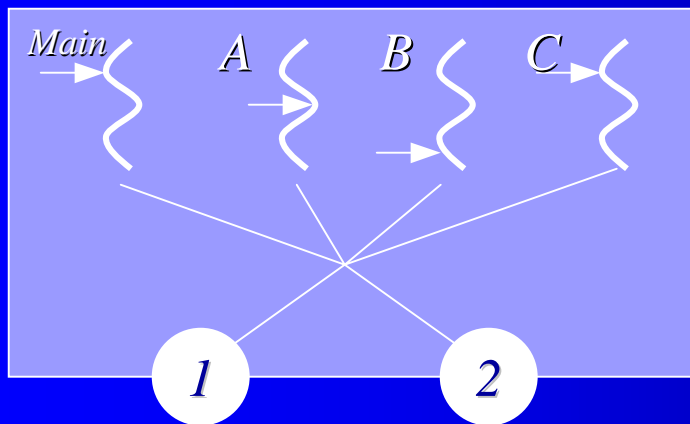
- State Capturing -



Implementation

- Thread Scheduling -

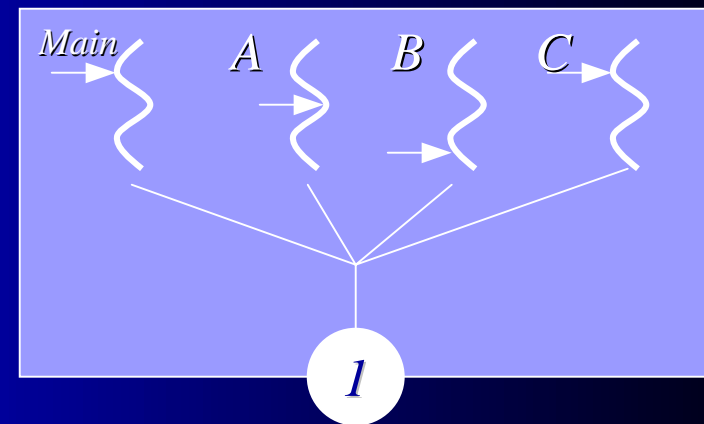
Pthread Library



User level

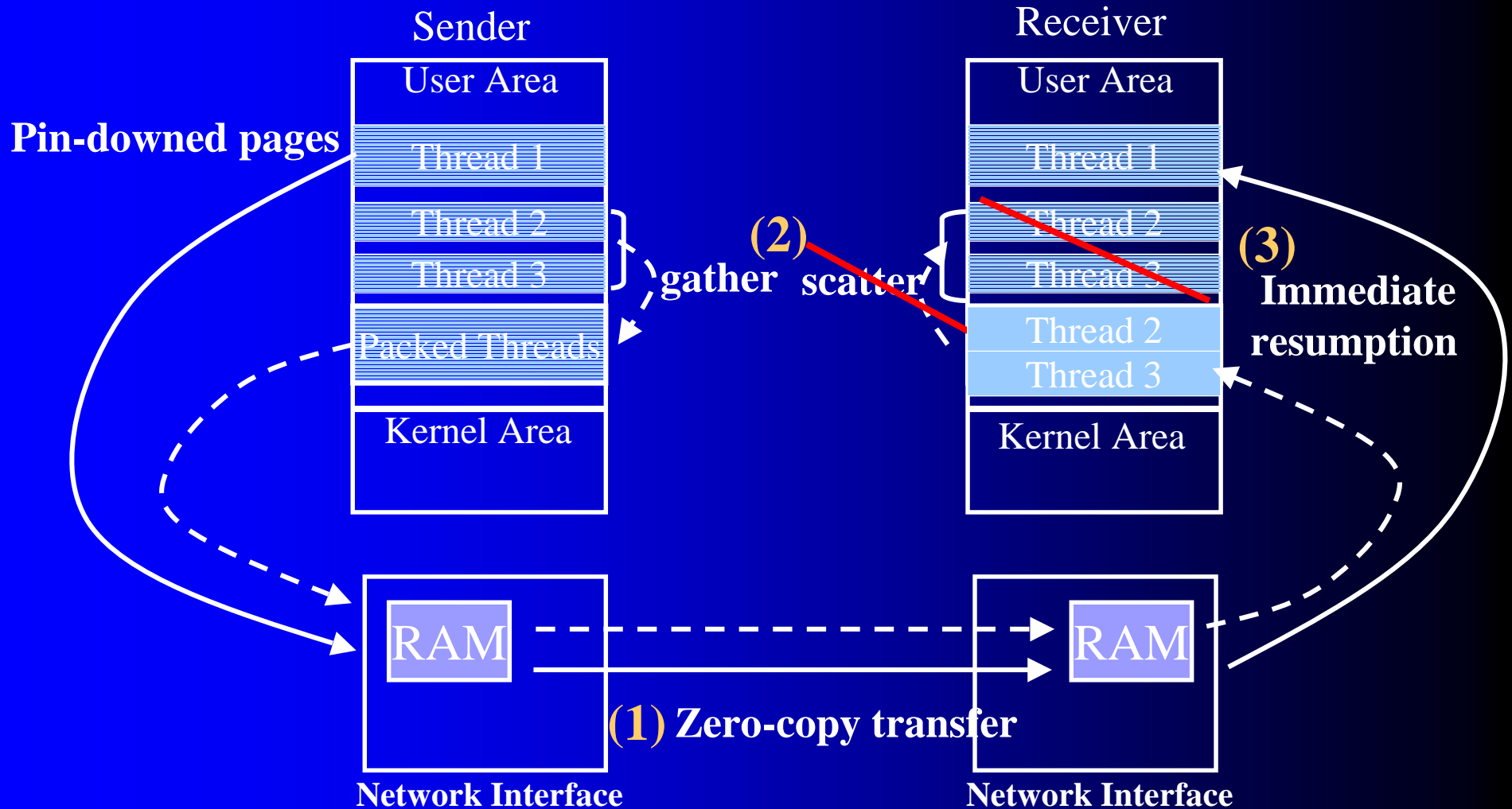
Kernel level

Sthread Library



Implementation

- Communication -



Ant Farm

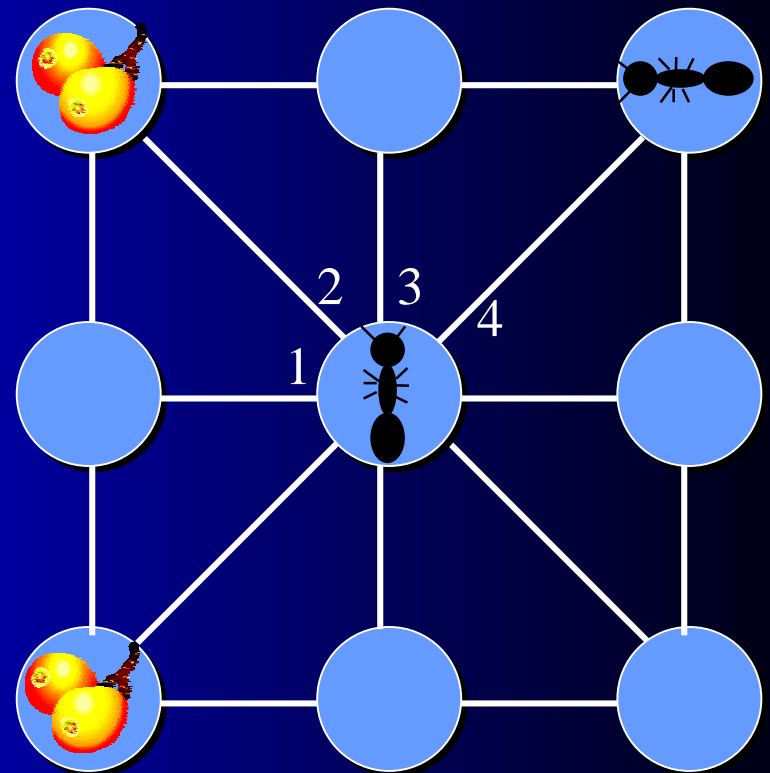
- Genetic Algorithm -

Goal:

To find the genetic code of the most efficient forager

Ant behavior:

- follow the strongest pheromone,
- occasionally change direction,
- pick up food,
- emit pheromone,
- carry food to nest,
- drop food on route to nest



Ant Farm

- MPI -

```
for each simulation time {  
  for each cell {  
    while (ant = cell.get( )) {  
      ant->behavior( );  
      cpu[ant->next].put( ant);  
    }  
    if (cell is on CPU border)  
      cpu[cell.neighbor].put( cell.pheromone );  
  }  
  for each neighboring cpu  
    exchange ants and pheromones with cpu;  
}
```

→ Absolute cell addressing

→ Separation of behavior
Simulation and migration

Ant Farm

- M++ -

```
thread ant {  
private:  
  inline void behavior( );  
  main( ) {  
    for each simulation time {  
      behavior( );  
      hopAlong( link );  
      synchronize( );  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Behavioral autonomy

Complete encapsulation

Relative node access
(No modification upon node re-mapping)



Programming an agent from its view point

Codi-1 bit

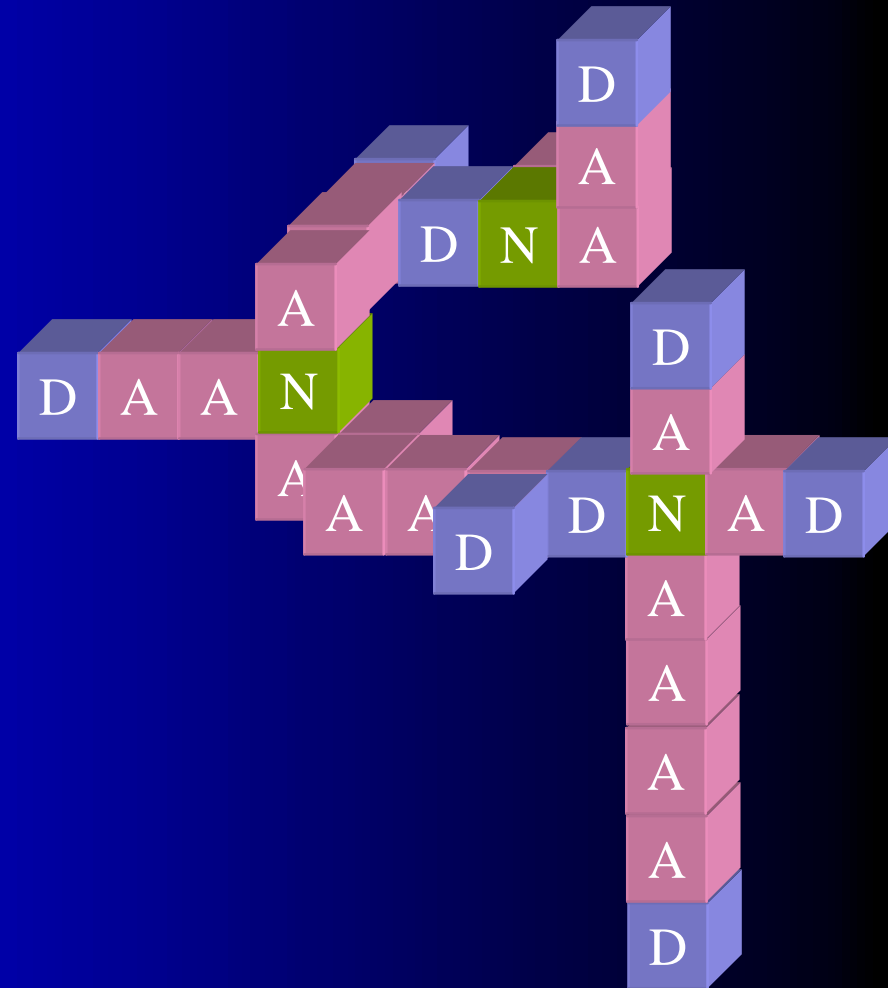
- Algorithm -

Goal:

To obtain the neural network that emits the signal along the $\sin \theta$ curve

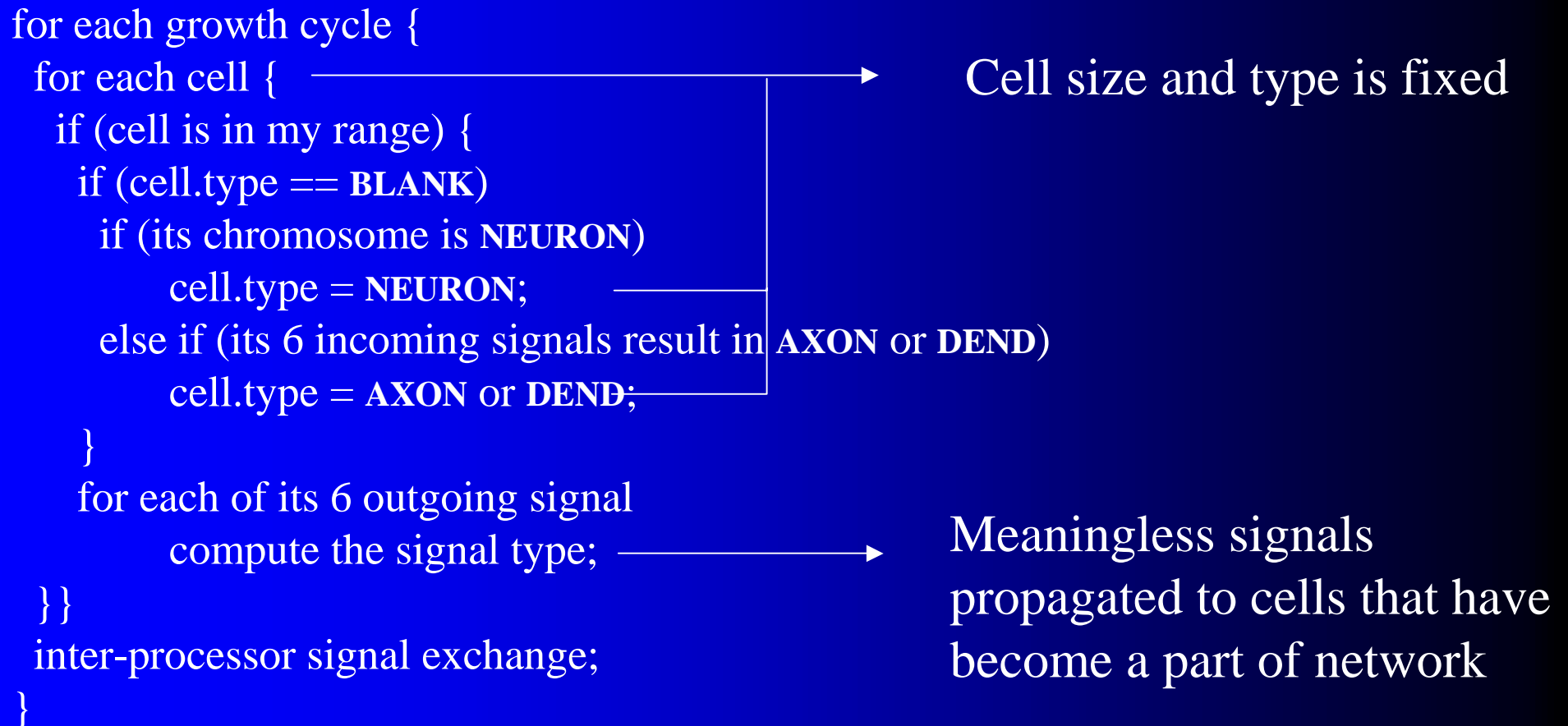
Neuron seed behavior:

- extend axons or dendrites (100 cycles)
- propagates the neural signal along the network (330 cycles)



Codi-1 bit

- MPI -



Codi-1 bit

- M++ -

```
thread neuron {  
private:  
main( ) {  
  for each growth cycle {  
    if (cycle is 0)  
      create node<Neuron>  
    for each of 6 directions {  
      if (node<Base>.state( ) == AXON or DEND)  
        create node<Axon or Dend>....;  
      else  
        continue;  
      create link<NeuralLink>....;  
      if (forkAlong( ) == CHILD) break;  
    }  
    if (I'm a parent) break;  
  } } }
```

Dynamic creation of neural network

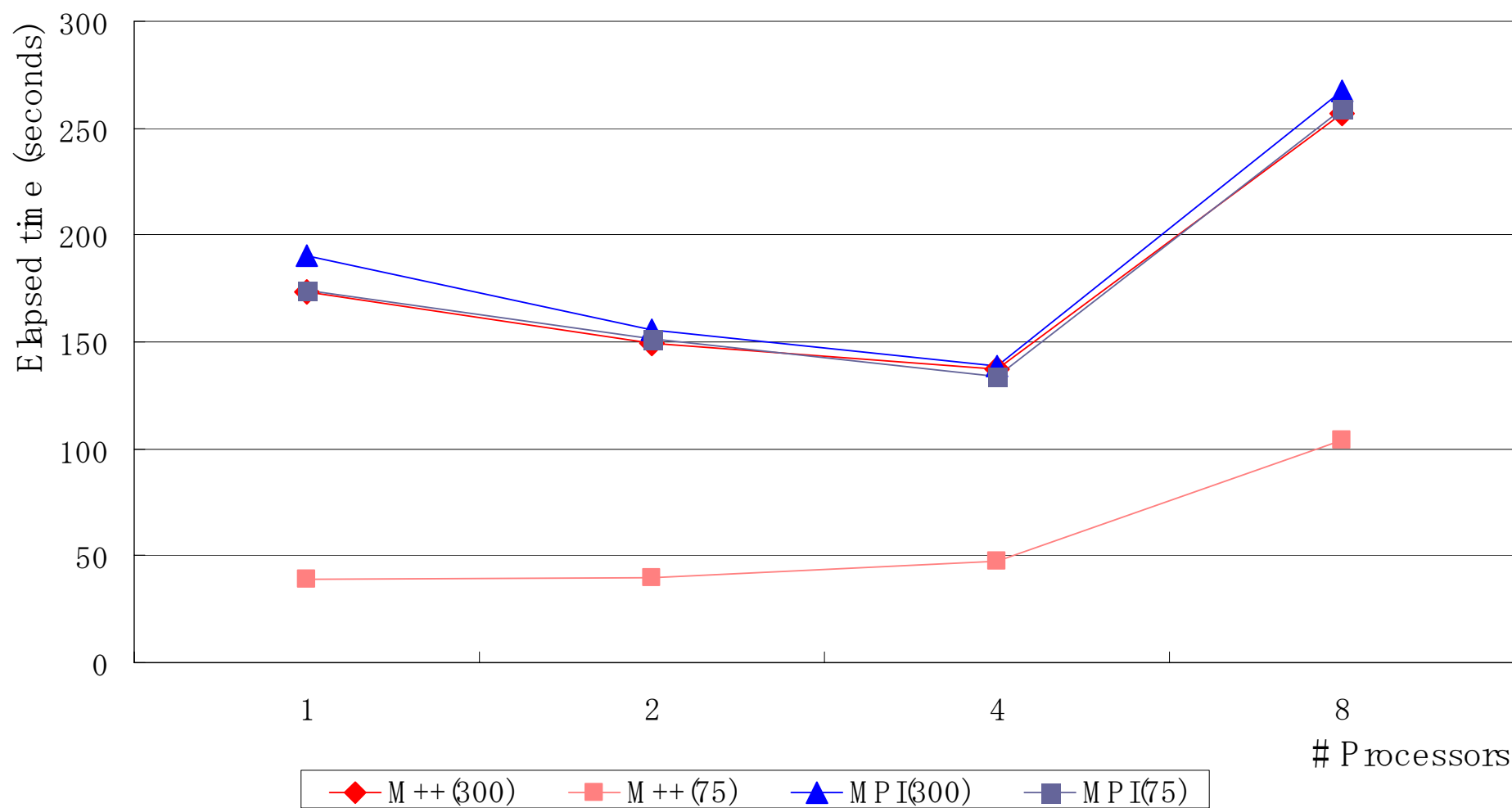
Polymorphous nodes

Neuron threads work on the tip of each branch.



Construct flexible network and narrow semantics gap

Ant Farm



Codi-1 bit

