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# A Framework for static allocation of parallel OpenMP code on multi-core platforms

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## Context and motivations

Real-time systems are moving towards multicore architectures. The majority of multithread/core libraries target high performance systems.

- ▶ Real-time applications need strict timing guarantees and predictability.

Vs

- ▶ High performance systems try to achieve a lower computation time in a best effort manner.

There is no actual automatic tool which has the advantages of HPC with timing constraints.

# Objectives and Design Choice: OpenMP and Clang

## OpenMP

- ▶ Minimal code overhead.
- ▶ Well spread standard.
- ▶ Opensource and supported by several vendors like Intel and IBM.

## Clang

- ▶ Provides code analysis and source to source translation capabilities.
- ▶ Modularity and great efficiency.
- ▶ Opensource and supported by several vendors like Google and Apple.

# OpenMP

Multiple threads of execution perform tasks defined by directives.

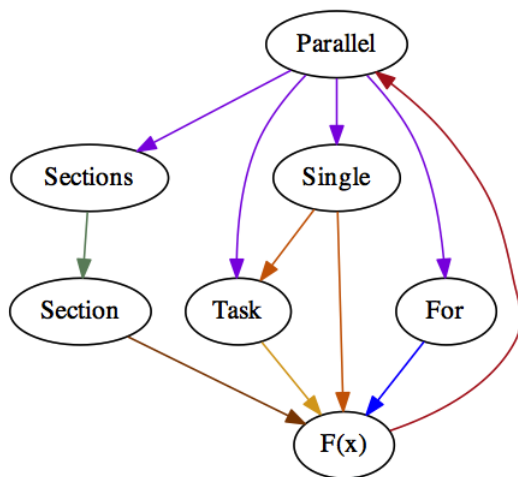
- ▶ Each directive applies to a block of C++ code embedded in a scope.
- ▶ Allows nested parallelism through nested directives.
- ▶ Clauses allow variables management.

```
#pragma omp directive-name [clause[ [,] clause]...] new-line
```

Chosen subset for the framework:

- ▶ Control directives : parallel, sections, single.
- ▶ Working directives : task, section, for.

# OpenMP



# Clang

## Clang and OpenMP:

- ▶ In July 2013 Intel released a patched version of Clang which fully supports the OpenMP 3.3 standard.

The strength of Clang lies in its implementation of the Abstract Syntax Tree (AST).

- ▶ Closely resembles both the written C++ code and the C++ standard.
- ▶ Clang's AST nodes are modeled on a class hierarchy that does not have a common ancestor.
- ▶ Hundreds of classes for a total of more than one hundred thousand lines of code.

# Clang - AST

To traverse the AST, Clang provides the RecursiveASTVisitor class.

- ▶ Very powerful and easy to learn interface
- ▶ Possibility to create a custom visitor that triggers only on specific nodes.

Clang supports the insertion of custom code through the Rewriter class.

- ▶ Allows insertion, deletion and replacement of code.
- ▶ Operations are performed during the AST visit.
- ▶ A new source file with all the modifications is generated at the end of the visit.

# Clang - AST

```

1 class A {
2 public:
3     int x;
4     void set_x(int val)
5     {
6         x = val * 2;
7     }
8     int get_x() {
9         return x;
10    };
11    int main() {
12        A a;
13        int val = 5;
14        a.set_x(val);
15    }

```

## TranslationUnitDecl

```

|-CXXRecordDecl <clang_ast_test.cpp:2:1, line:13:1>
  class A
  | |-CXXRecordDecl <line:2:1, col:7> class A
  | | |-AccessSpecDecl <line:3:1, col:7> public
  | | |-FieldDecl <line:4:2, col:6> x 'int'
  | | |-CXXMethodDecl <line:5:2, line:7:2> set_x 'void_(
  | | |   int)'
  | | | |-ParmVarDecl <line:5:13, col:17> val 'int'
  | | | |-CompoundStmt <col:22, line:7:2>
  | | | | |-BinaryOperator <line:6:3, col:13> 'int' lvalue
  | | | |   '='
  | | | |   |-MemberExpr <col:3> 'int' lvalue ->x
  | | | |   | |-CXXThisExpr <col:3> 'class A_*' this
  | | | |   | |-BinaryOperator <col:7, col:13> 'int' '*'
  | | | |   | |-ImplicitCastExpr <col:7> 'int' <
  | | | |     LValueToRValue>
  | | | |   | |-DeclRefExpr <col:7> 'int' lvalue ParmVar
  | | | |     'val' 'int'
  | | | |   |-IntegerLiteral <col:13> 'int' 2
  | | ...

```



# The framework

# General Design



# Big-graph image

# Simple example

# Pragma extraction

# Intrumentation for profiling

# Intrumentation for profiling - Annotated example

# Flow graph



# Scheduler

# Scheduler - Search tree

# Scheduler - Constraints check

# Scheduler - (Cetto & Chetto)

# Final execution



# Final execution - Intrumentation



# Final execution - Run-time



# Fianl execution - (thread pool)



# Final execution - (multiple job queues)

# Final execution - (synchronization)



# General structure



# General structure -(graph of the test code)

# Results



# Results - (some tables and graphs)



# Results - (total completion time)

# Results - (service time - boxplot)



# Results - (Jitter)

# Results - Comments



