

The Multi-Stencil Language: orchestrating stencils with a mesh-agnostic DSL

Hélène Coullon, Julien Bigot, Christian Perez

INRIA team Avalon
Maison de la simulation (CEA)

5th JLESC Workshop - 28th June 2016, Lyon

Domain Specific Languages

+ Domain Specific Languages

Separation of concerns between the domain and its efficient implementation

- ▶ Easy language for the end-user
- ▶ Implicit optimizations
- ▶ Implicit parallelization

But none or only a few DSLs used in **production** !

ETP4HPC : programming models for non experts to reach exascale !

Domain Specific Languages

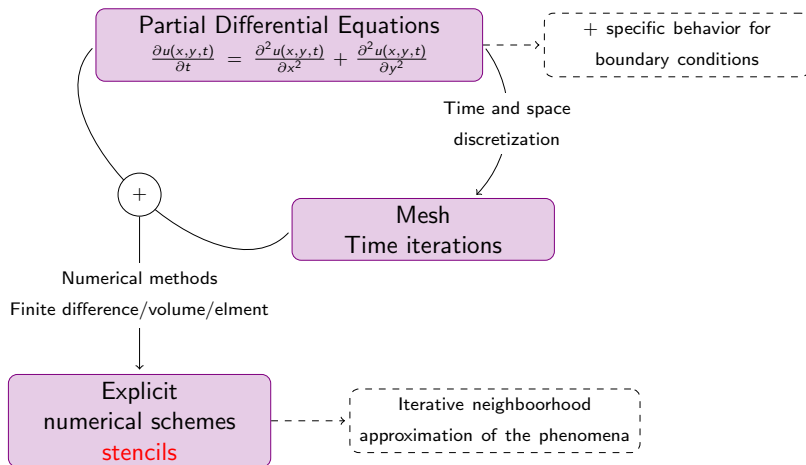
- Domain Specific Languages

- ▶ Choose a domain and a language more or less specific
- ▶ Difficult to combine DSLs (interoperability)
 - ▶ exascale applications = many specific domains and interactions
 - ▶ semantic / compilation / back-end codes
- ▶ Difficult to maintain

How to improve it ?

- ▶ Choose the good abstraction level to
 - ▶ stay efficient
 - ▶ be used in many domains (find common meta-domains)
- ▶ Choose good programming models for
 - ▶ the compiler programming
 - ▶ the back-end
- ▶ Try to reuse existing DSLs (compilation process or back-end codes)

Multi-Stencil application



Multi-Stencil Language : Yet another DSL for stencils !

Inputs

follow a descriptive grammar to simply declare

- ▶ the sequential order of computations
- ▶ what is read and written by each computation
- ▶ with or without a neighborhood access (stencil)

Outputs

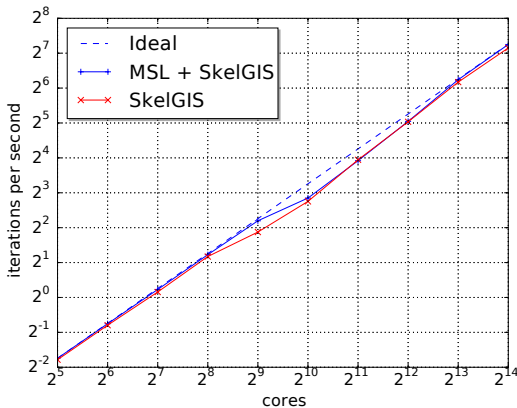
- ▶ parallel pattern of the multi-stencil application
- ▶ hybrid parallelism included : data and task parallelism
- ▶ choice of parallel languages (MPI, OpenMP 3.x/4.x, SkelGIS etc.)
- ▶ end-users have to fill computation functions into this pattern

Multi-Stencil Language : Yet another DSL for stencils !

- ▶ Chosen abstraction level
 - ▶ mesh-agnostic description language
 - ▶ should be usable for unstructured, Cartesian, curvilinear meshes
 - ▶ description concerns splitted from implementation concerns
 - ▶ usable with many different parallel libraries or languages back-ends
- ▶ Chosen programming models for back-end
 - ▶ Component programming model (maintainability, portability and composability)
 - ▶ Task scheduling model (portability and efficiency)
- ▶ Reuse of existing languages and DSLs
 - ▶ Use of a Distributed Data Structure DSeL (C++,MPI) : SkelGIS
 - ▶ MPI and OpenMP (3.x and 4.x)

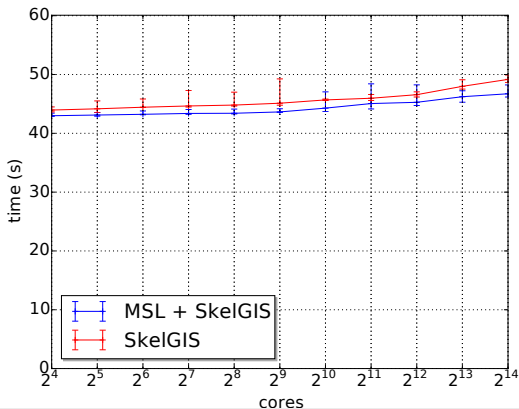
Shallow-water equations

Cartesian mesh / finite volume method
Strong scaling 10k x 10k mesh with 1k iterations
TGCC Curie, Thin nodes



Shallow-water equations

Cartesian mesh / finite volume method
Weak scaling 400 x 400 per process
TGCC Curie, Thin nodes



Work in progress and collaborations

Work in progress

- ▶ Different types of scheduling and back-end in MSL
- ▶ Combine MSL implementation choices to an energy-aware framework
- ▶ New programming model back-end for MSL : combining component models and task models (Ph.D. Jérôme Richard)

Collaborations

- ▶ More application cases
- ▶ Back-end programming model : component models and task scheduling (Components in OmpSs ?)
- ▶ DSLs interoperability

MSL to Component-based runtime

