

B-COOL! Behaviour for Costs in Location-aware OO code

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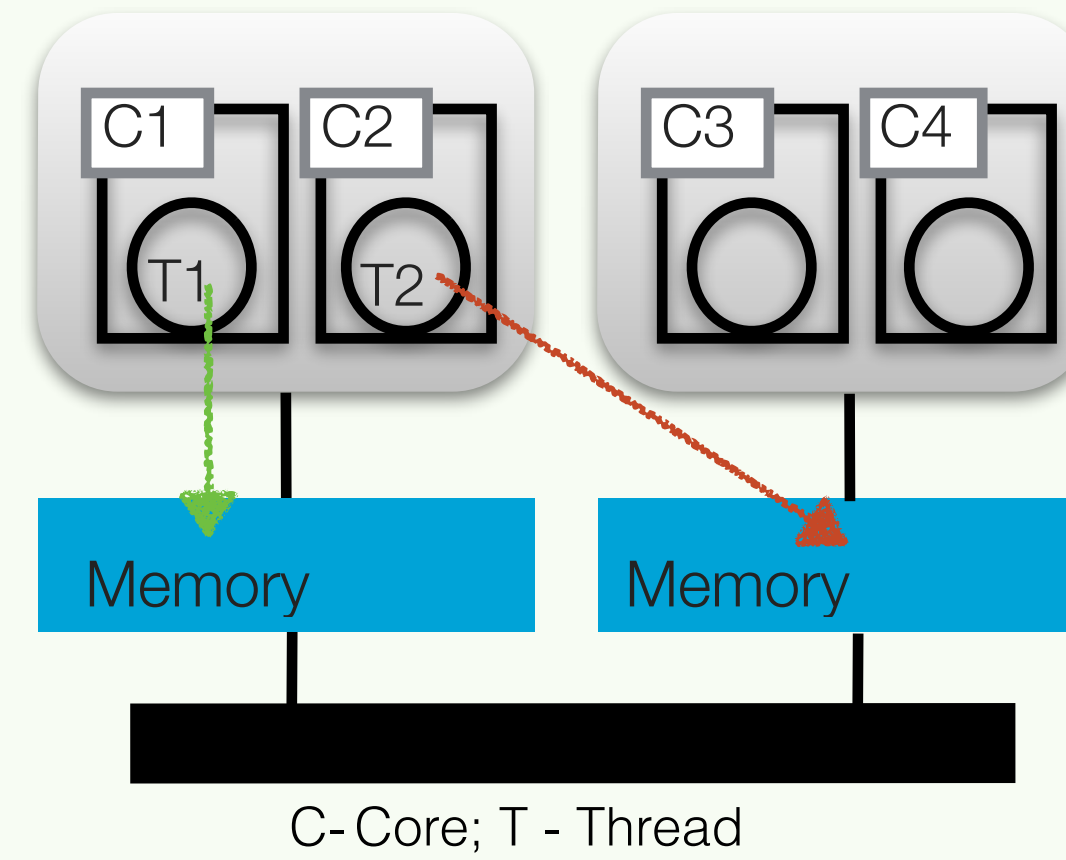
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1. Motivation

- NUMA: Non-Uniform Memory Access
- HPC often uses NUMA multicore systems
- In these systems there are two types of memory access:
 - Local
 - Remote

Allocation of threads and data to nodes affects performance!



Local Access

latency: 190 cycles[2]

Remote Access:

latency: 310 cycles[2]

C- Core; T - Thread

2. Small example

```
class Alice
  b: Bob
  f: Foo
  def m(): void
    if f.b
    then b.lm(f.bar.x)
    else f.bar.x = 5
```

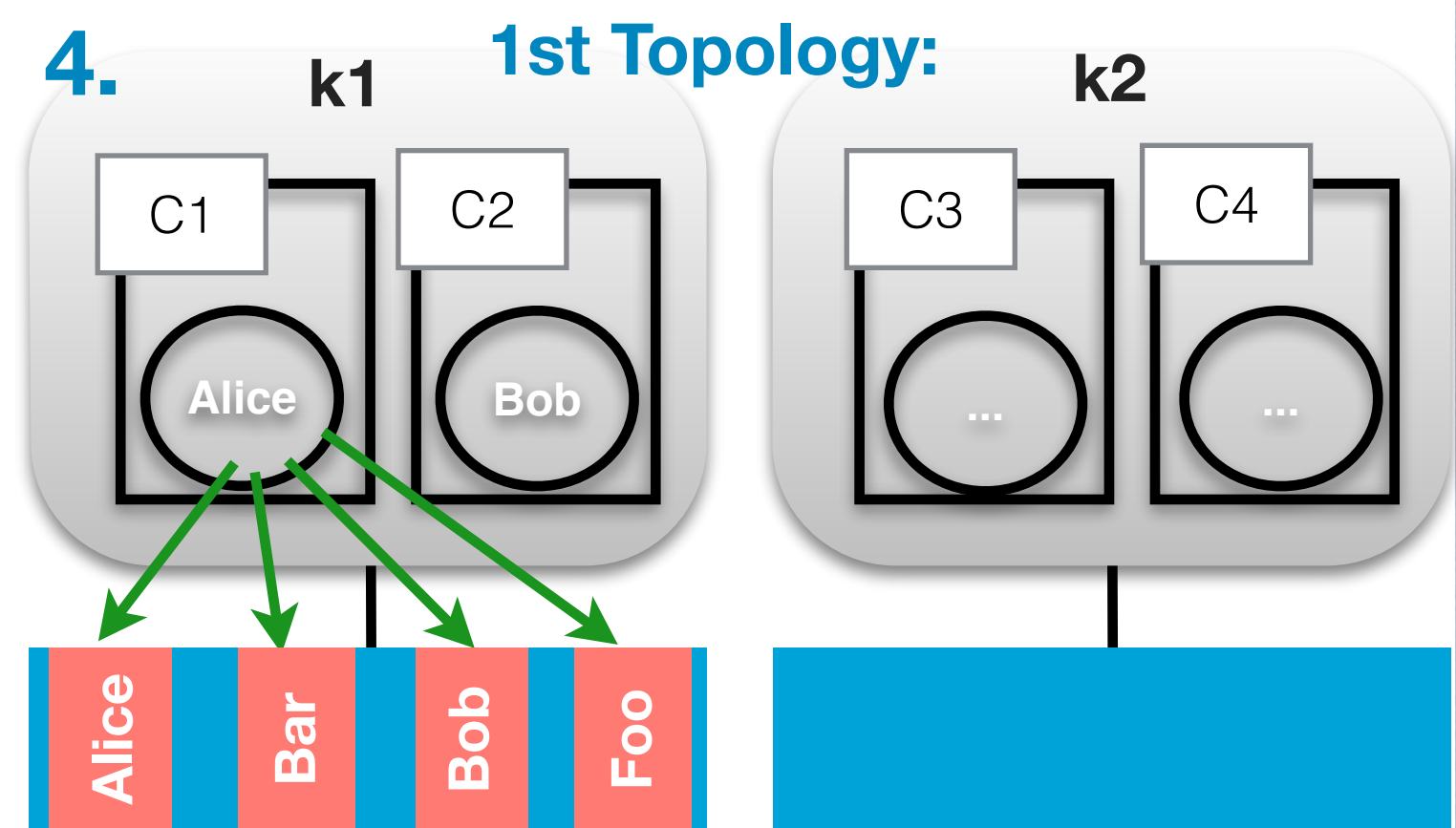
```
passive class Foo
  b: bool
  bar: Bar
```

```
passive class Bar
  x: int
```

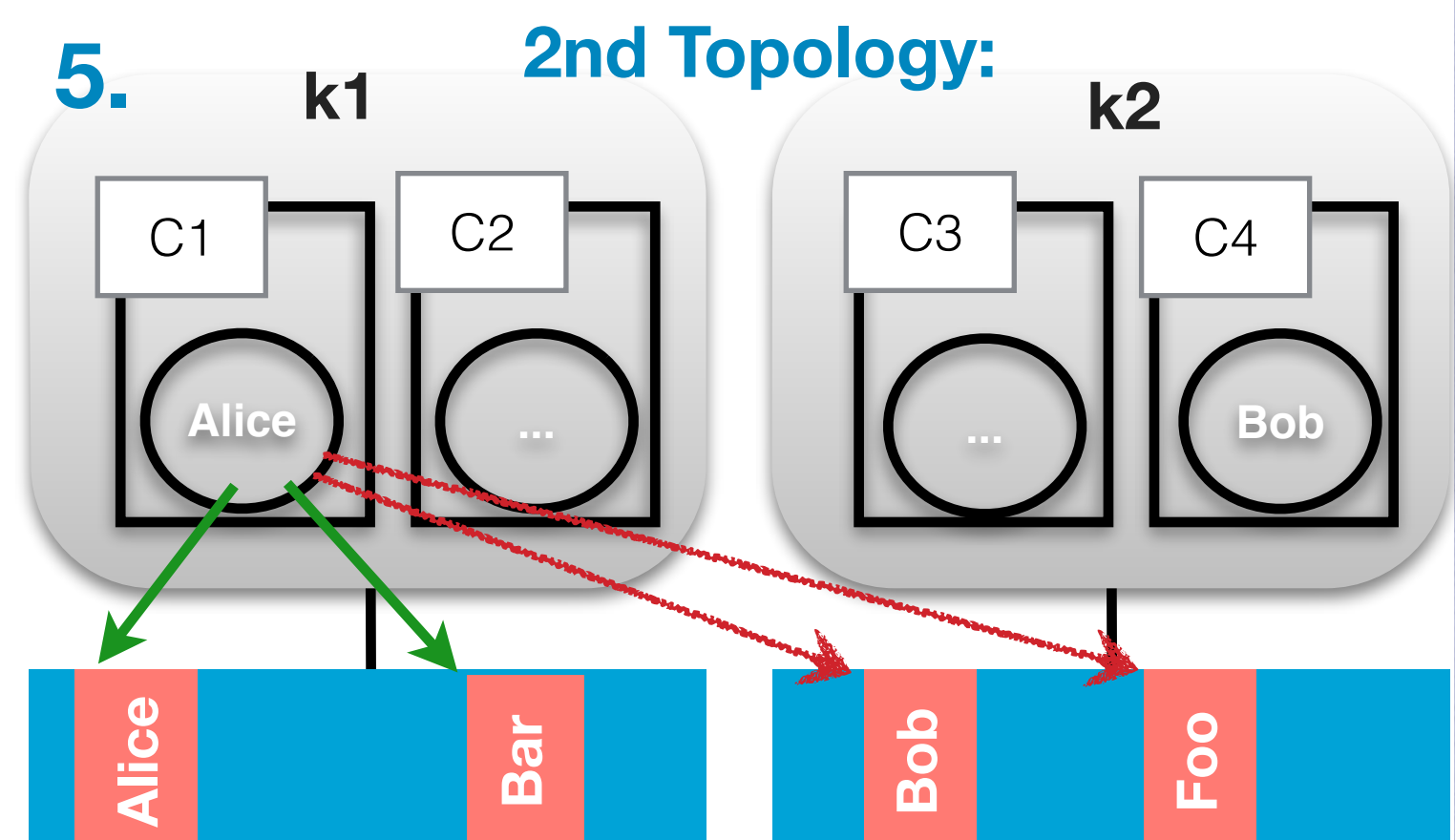
```
class Bob
  def m(x: int): void
    ...
```

3. Simple Questions:

- (1) On which nodes are the four objects allocated?
- (2) On which nodes are the two actors running?
- (3) What communications across nodes when Alice.m() is invoked?

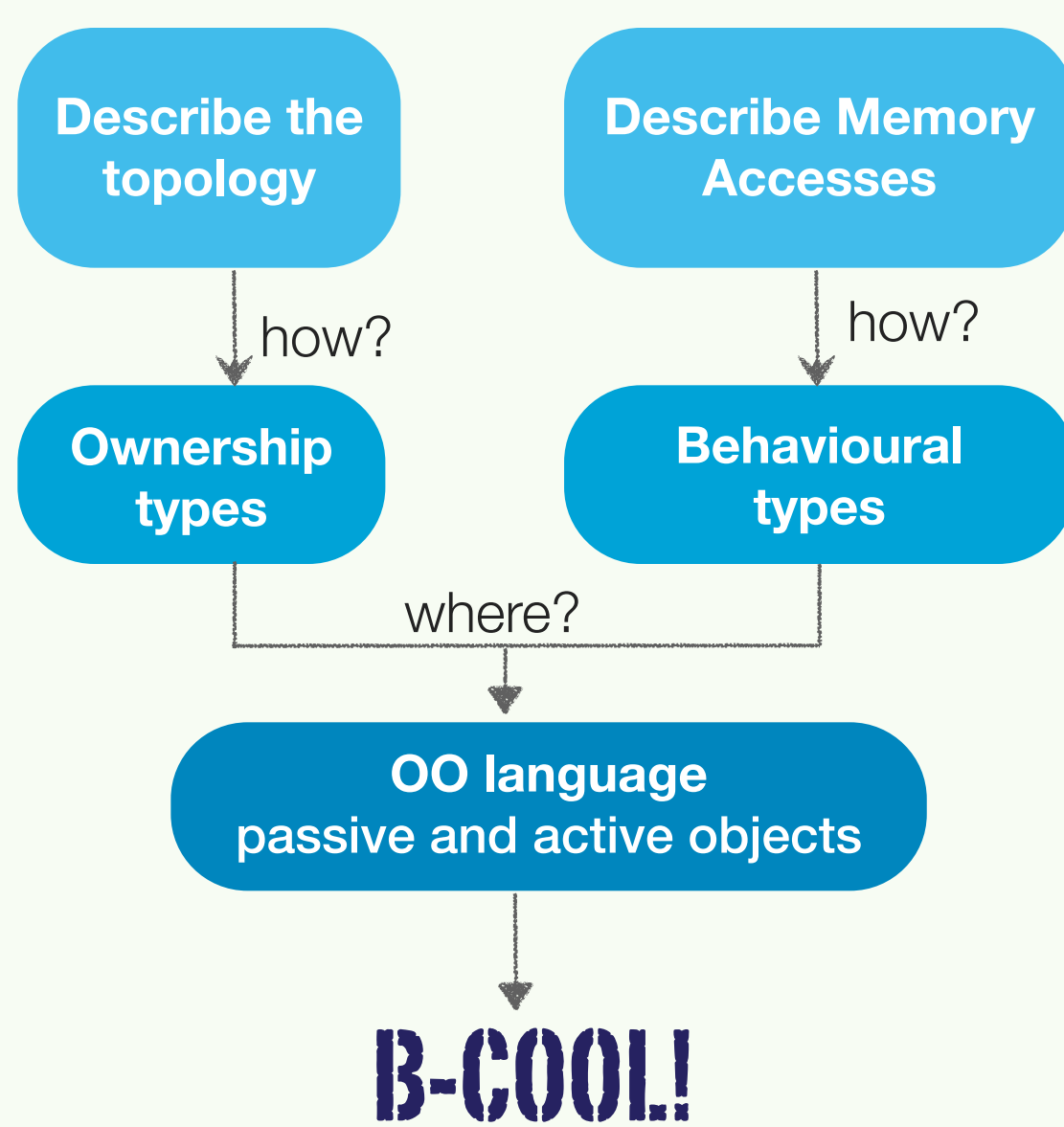


The behavioural type of Alice.m() is ϵ (no communication)



The behavioural type of Alice.m() is $\text{rd}(\text{aliceLoc}, \text{fooLoc}). \{ \text{msg}(\text{aliceLoc}, \text{bobLoc}) \text{ or } \text{wrt}(\text{aliceLoc}, \text{barLoc}) \}$

6. What we do:



7. How?

- Classes have ownership/location parameters (aliceLoc, bobLoc, fooLoc, p1, ..., pn) and the main class defines the abstract locations (L1 ... Ln)
- At runtime, these abstract locations are mapped to concrete NUMA nodes (k1 .. kn)

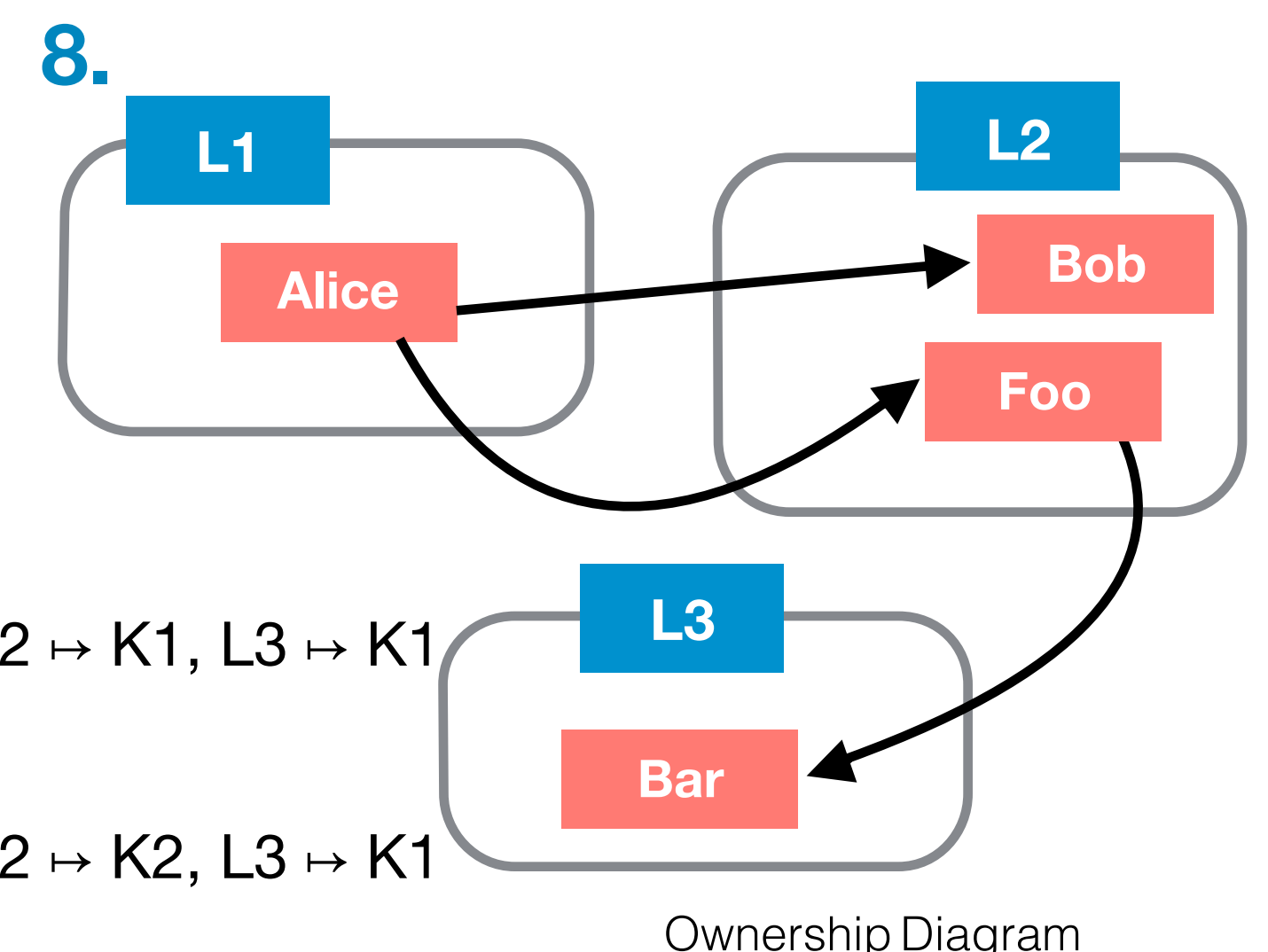
```
class Alice<aliceLoc, bobLoc, fooLoc>
  b: Bob<bobLoc>
  f: Foo<fooLoc>
```

```
class Bob<p>
```

```
passive class Foo<p1, p2>
  bar: Bar<p2>
```

```
passive class Bar<p>
```

```
class Main<L1, L2, L3>
  def main(): void as ...
    let a = new Alice<L1, L2, L3> in
    a.b = new Bob<L2>; a.f = new Foo<L2, L3>;
    a.f.bar = new Bar<L3>
```



1st Topology

Mapping: L1 \mapsto k1, L2 \mapsto K1, L3 \mapsto K1

2nd Topology

Mapping: L1 \mapsto k1, L2 \mapsto K2, L3 \mapsto K1

Ownership Diagram

9. Conclusion

- A small object-oriented programming language amalgamating behavioural types with ownership types.
- Ownership types are adapted to represent the topology. Behavioural types are adapted to describe reads, writes and messages sent to remote locations.
- Poster based on our most recent paper: **Behavioural Types for NUMA** [1].

Bibliography

[1] Juliana Franco and Sophia Drossopoulou, *Behavioural types for NUMA*, PLACES'15.

[2] Zoltan Majo and Thomas R. Gross, *(Mis)Understanding the NUMA Memory System Performance of Multithreaded Workloads*, IISWC13.