

Distributed futures for efficient data transfer between parallel processes



Pierre Leca^{1,3}, Ludovic Henrio², Françoise Baude³, and Wijnand Suijlen¹

pierre.leca@huawei.com ludovic.henrio@cnrs.fr francoise.baude@univ-cotedazur.fr wijnand.suijlen@huawei.com

¹ Huawei Technologies – Paris, France

²Univ Lyon, EnsL, UCBL, CNRS, Inria, LIP – Lyon, France

³ Université Côte d'Azur, CNRS, I3S – Sophia Antipolis, France













Context

Distributed futures

processes

- A future is a placeholder for a value being computed by a task
- Futures are useful for coordinating parallel tasks
- ► Data parallelism can speed up a task by splitting the input data

Synchronizing a distributed future gets the metadata representing the

Processes consuming distributed data request them from the producing

► Results from data parallel tasks are often distributed

► A distributed future represents a distributed vector

vector distribution after it is produced

Problems

- ► Need to gather distributed output (future) of a parallel task
- ► Result often scattered again into another parallel task

Solution

Manage the communication of distributed data through distributed futures

- ► Future data distributed among parallel processes
- ► Distributed data communicated in parallel between tasks

Implementation

- ightharpoonup Distributed future implementation with C++ ActiveBSP framework [1]
 - Active objects for task parallelism
 - ▶ BSP data parallelism inside tasks
- ► Worker threads execute user code
- ► Management threads communicate with other objects

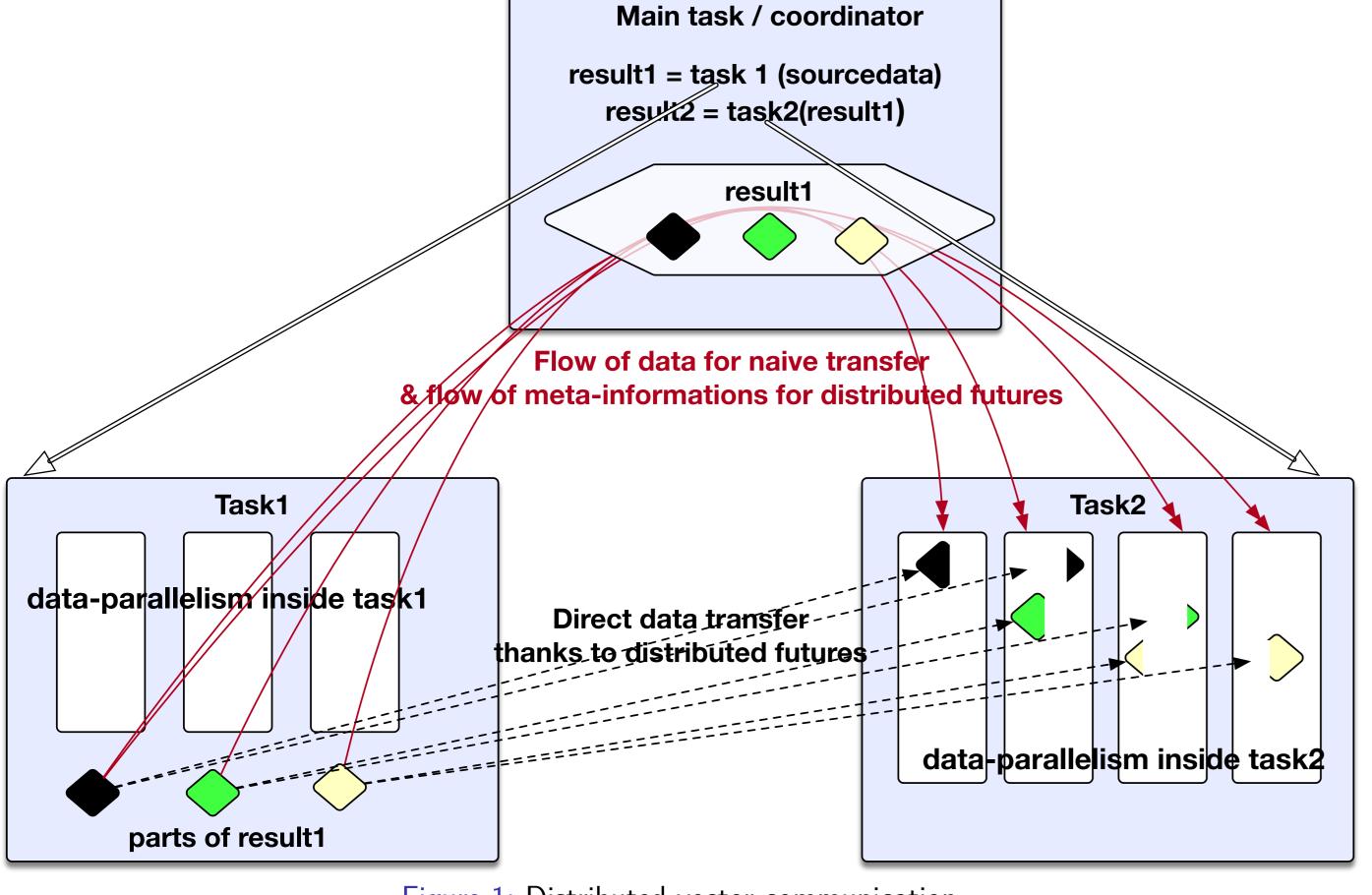


Figure 1: Distributed vector communication

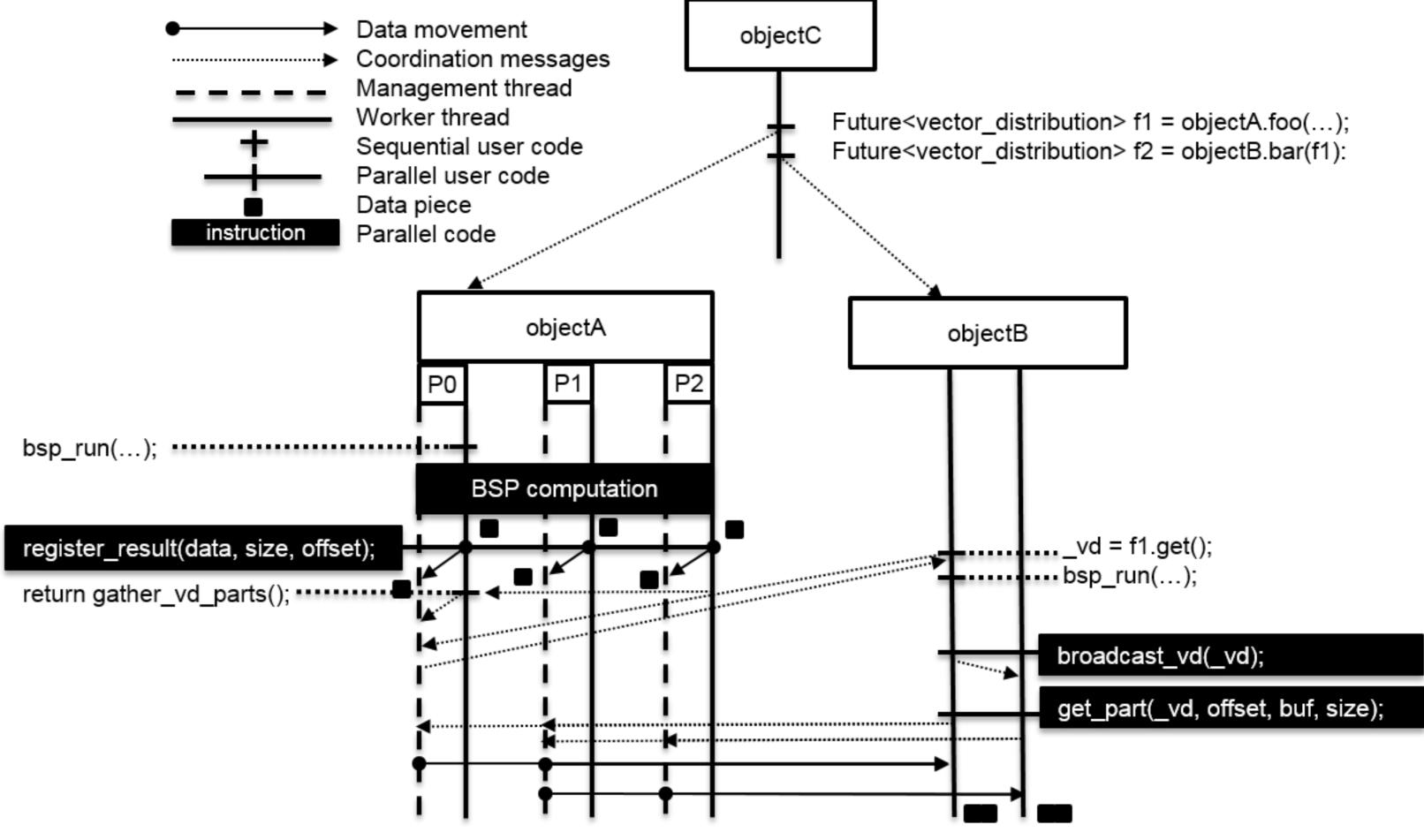


Figure 2: ActiveBSP implementation

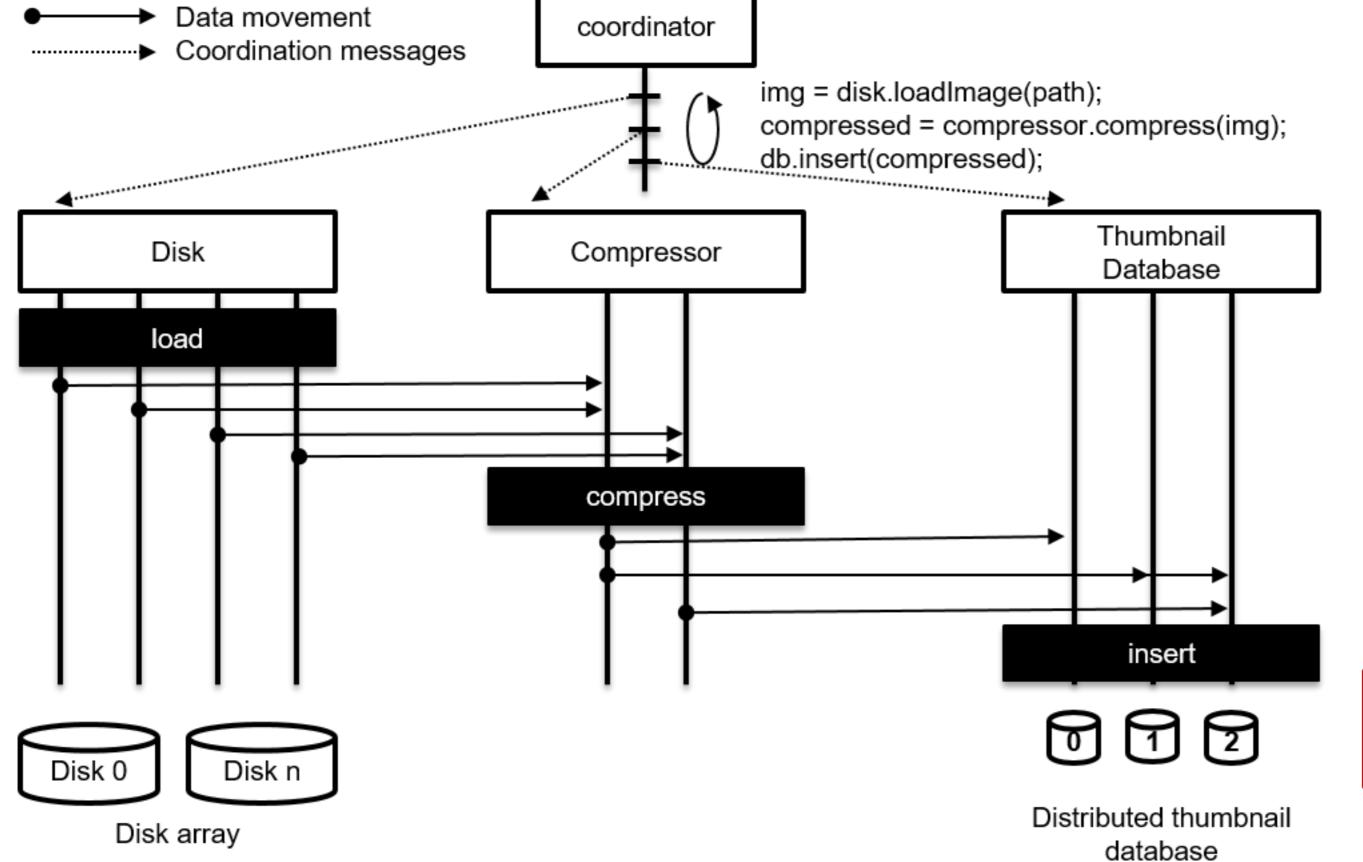
Experiments

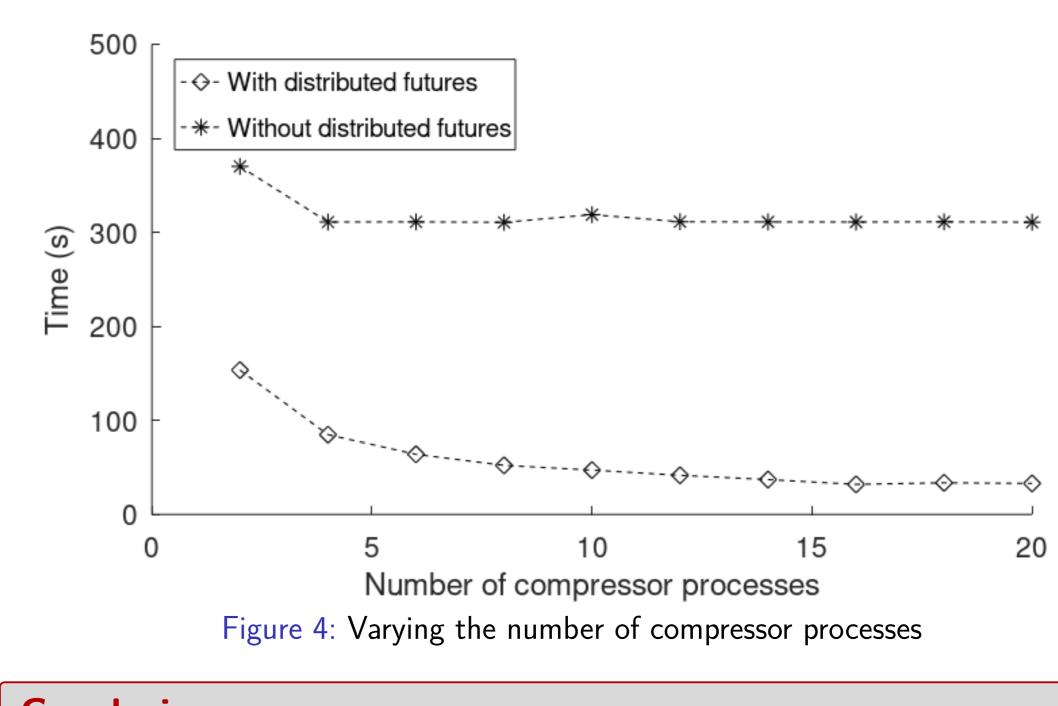
Scenario ▶ Pipeline of 3 parallel objects

- ▶ Parallel image compressor as middle object
- Coordinator process wires the pipeline through future parameters

Execution

- ► 20 processes on first and last object
- ► 1000 images inserted into pipeline





Conclusion

► Increase in performance compared to standard futures

Figure 3: Experiment scenario