On Extending a Full-Sharing Multithreaded Tabling Design with Batched Scheduling

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Yap Prolog: $http://www.dcc.fc.up.pt/\sim vsc/Yap$ Project SIBILA: http://cracs.fc.up.pt/





Prolog and SLD Resolution

- Prolog systems are known to have good performances and flexibility, but they are based on SLD resolution, which limits the potential of the Logic Programing paradigm.
- > SLD resolution cannot deal properly with the following situations:
 - ♦ Positive Infinite Cycles (insufficient expressiveness)
 - **♦ Negative Infinite Cycles** (inconsistence)
 - **♦ Redundant Computations** (inefficiency)



```
c1) a(X) := b(X).
c2) a(2).
```

c3)
$$b(X) := a(X).$$

c4) b(1).

```
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```

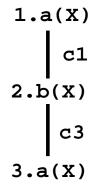
c3)
$$b(X) := a(X).$$

c4) $b(1).$

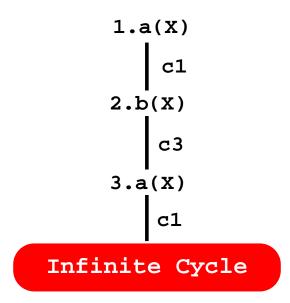
2.b(X)

```
c1) a(X) := b(X).
c2) a(2).
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$$b(X) := a(X)$$
.



```
c1) a(X):-b(X).
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c3) b(X):-a(X).
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```

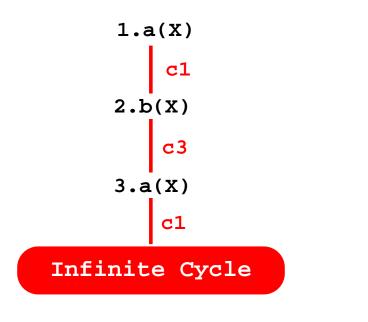


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Tabling in Prolog Systems

- ➤ Tabling is an implementation technique that overcomes some of the limitations of Prolog systems:
 - ♦ Tabled subgoals are evaluated by storing their answers in an appropriate data space, called the **table space**.
 - Repeated calls to tabled subgoals are resolved by consuming the answers already stored in the table instead of being re-evaluated against the program clauses.

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- Implementations of Tabling are currently available in systems like:
 - XSB Prolog, Yap Prolog, B-Prolog, ALS-Prolog, Mercury, Ciao Prolog and more recently Picat.
- ➤ Multithreading combined with Tabling:
 - ♦ XSB Prolog
 - **♦ YapTab-Mt [ICLP 2012].**



YapTab-Mt - Advantages

- ➤ An Abstraction layer with high-level constructors that provide access to the dynamic programming (tabling) support:
 - ♦ Instruction: :- table predicate/arity.
 - Scheduling: :- tabling_mode(predicate, batched).

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 - ♦ Management creating, joining , yielding, etc.
 - ♦ Monitoring statistics, properties, etc.
 - Synchronization mutex creation, statistics, etc.

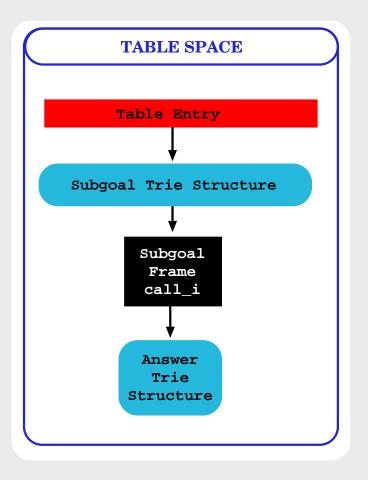
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- ➤ Write complex dynamic programming applications using the Prolog programming language.
 - Procedures in Prolog can be written as logical specifications, which are closer to mathematical notation.



Internal Table Space Architecture

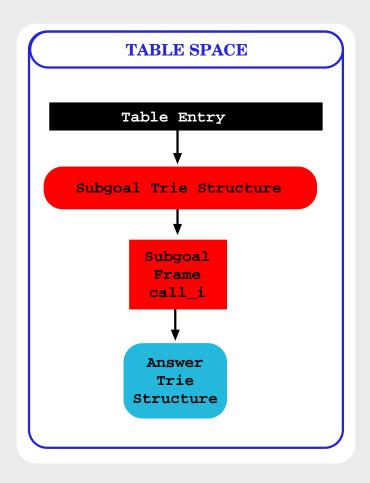
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Internal Table Space Architecture

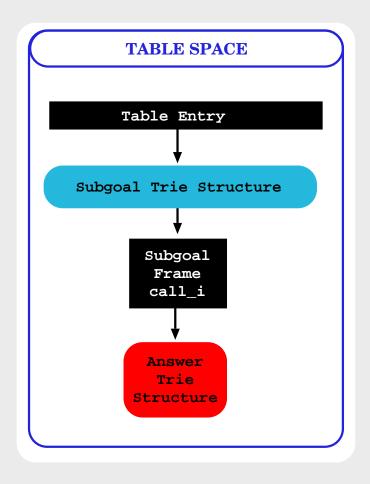
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 - predicate(computation_id, Answer).





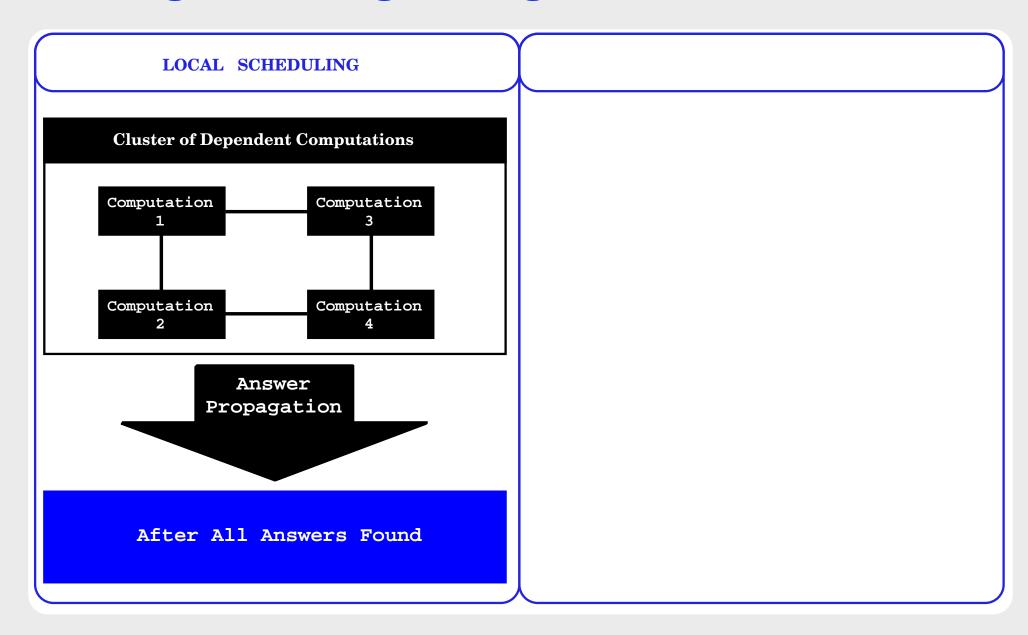
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 - **♦ table predicate/2**
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 - predicate(computation_id, Answer).
- ➤ Answer Trie Structure: stores the answers of the computations.
 - predicate(computation_id, Answer).

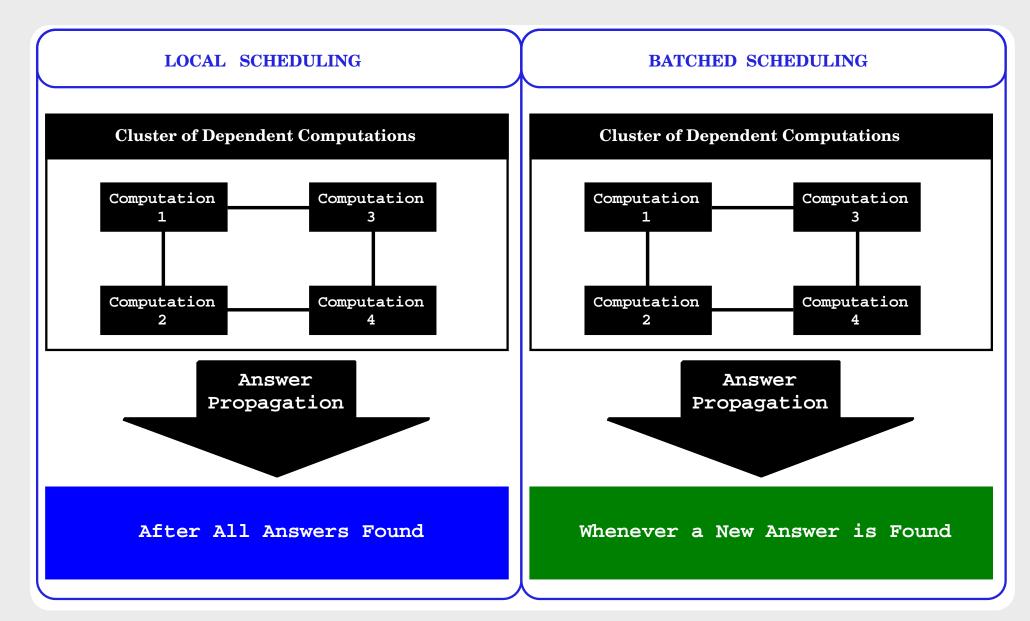




Tabling Scheduling Strategies - Local vs Batched

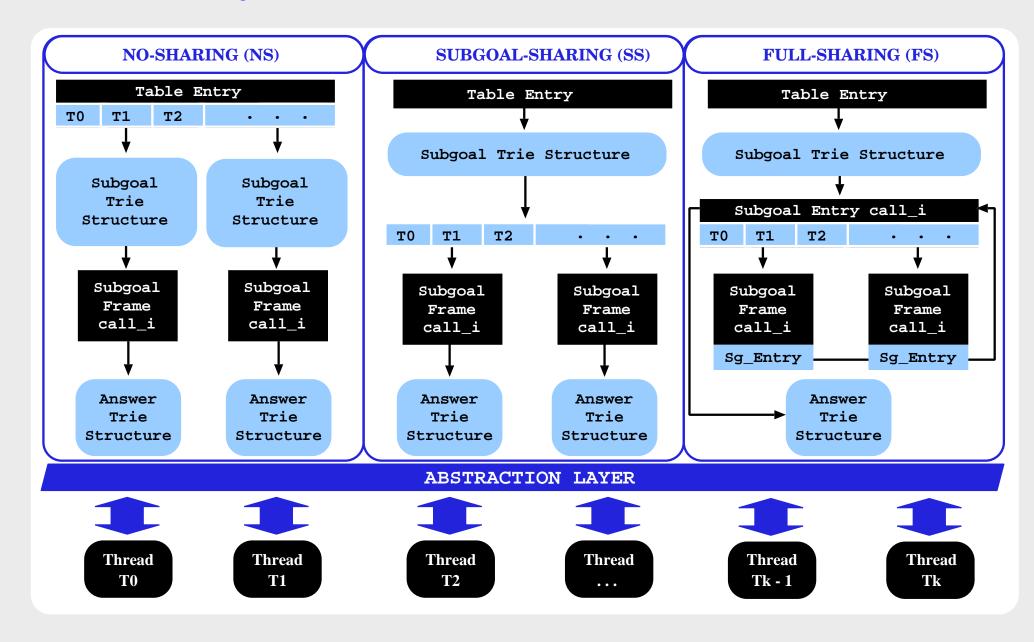


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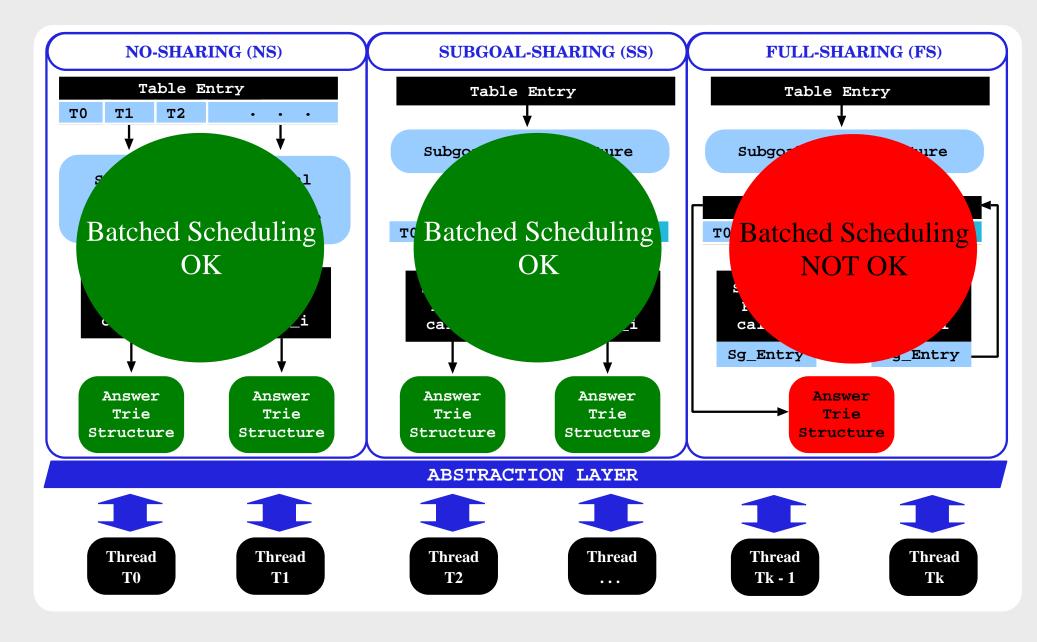




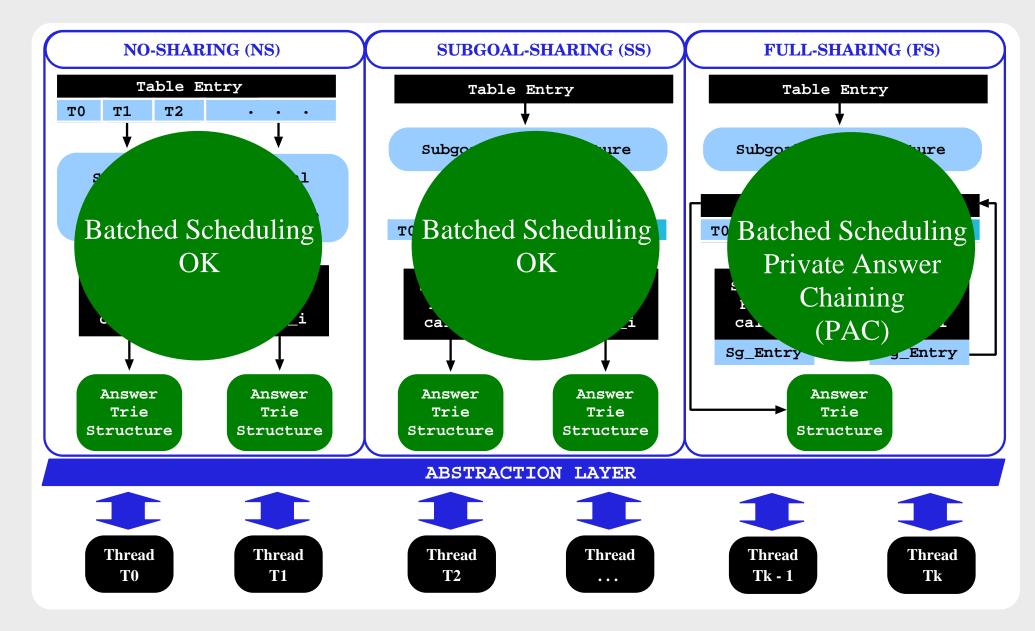
YapTab-Mt - Internal Architecture



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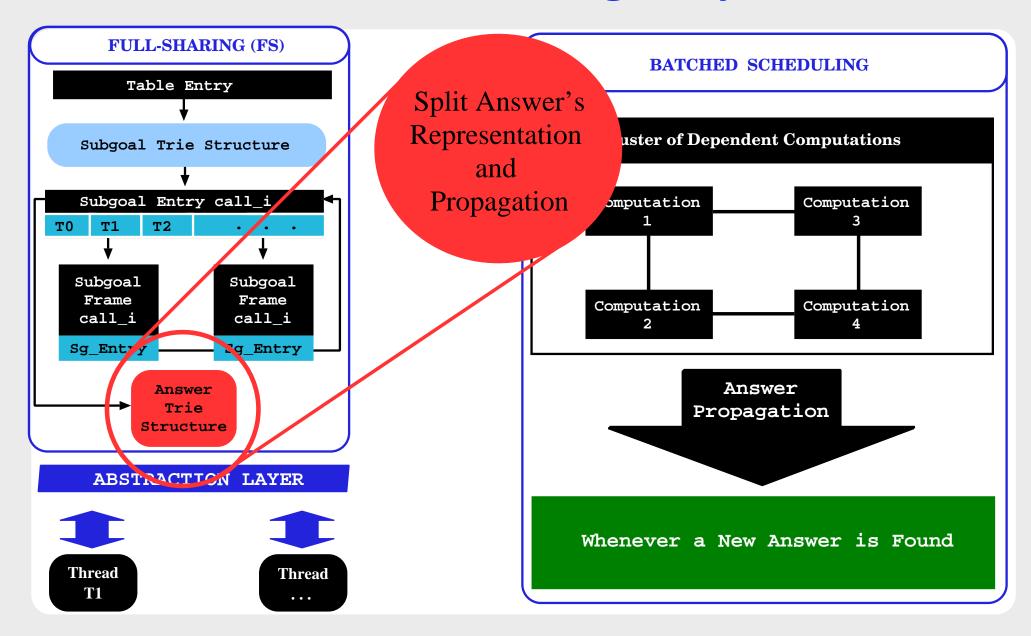


YapTab-Mt - Internal Architecture

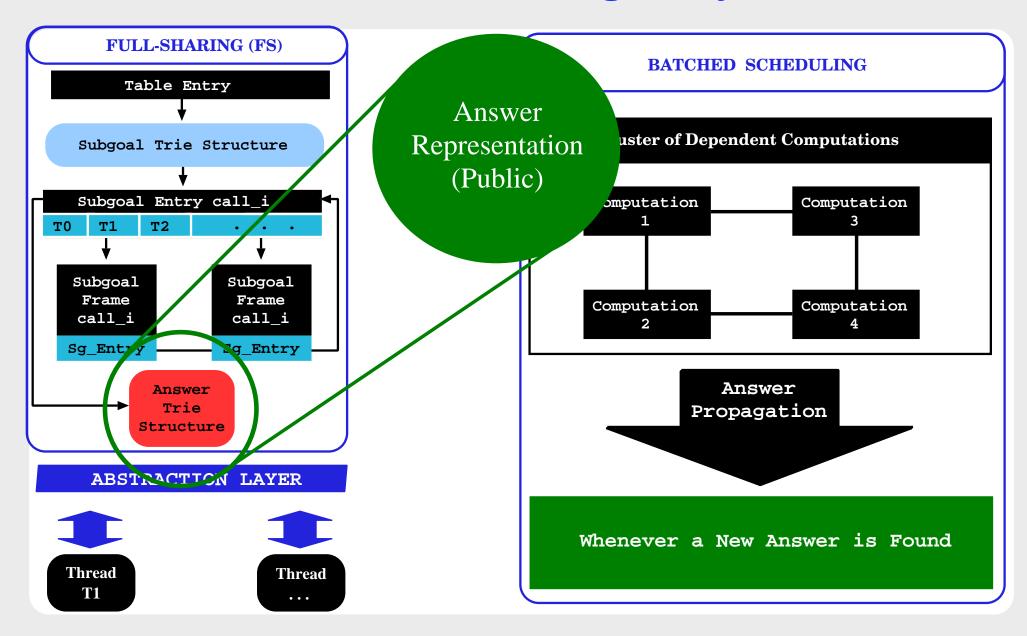




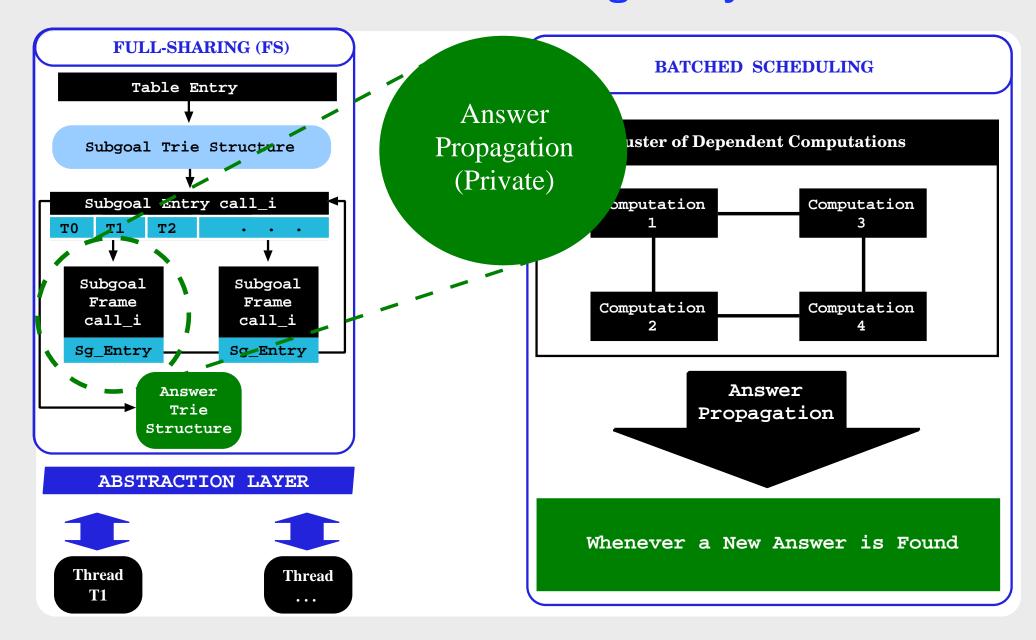
Private Answer Chaining - Key Idea



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Private Answer Chaining - Internals



Experimental Results - Worst Case Scenarios

| Threads | | NS | | FS | |
|---------|-----|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | | Local | Batched | Local | Batched |
| | Min | 0.53 | 0.55 | 1.01 | 0.95 |
| 1 | Avg | 0.78 | 0.82 | 1.30 | 1.46 |
| 1 | Max | 1.06 | 1.05 | 1.76 | 2.33 |
| | Min | 0.66 | 0.63 | 1.16 | 0.99 |
| 8 | Avg | 0.85 | 0.88 | 1.88 | 1.95 |
| O | Max | 1.12 | 1.14 | 2.82 | 3.49 |
| | Min | 0.85 | 0.75 | 1.17 | 1.06 |
| 16 | Avg | 0.98 | 1.00 | 1.97 | 2.08 |
| | Max | 1.16 | 1.31 | 3.14 | 3.69 |
| | Min | 0.91 | 0.93 | 1.16 | 1.09 |
| 24 | Avg | 1.15 | 1.16 | 2.06 | 2.19 |
| | Max | 1.72 | 1.60 | 3.49 | 4.08 |
| | Min | 1.05 | 1.04 | 1.33 | 1.26 |
| 32 | Avg | 1.51 | 1.49 | 2.24 | 2.41 |
| | Max | 2.52 | 2.63 | 3.71 | 4.51 |

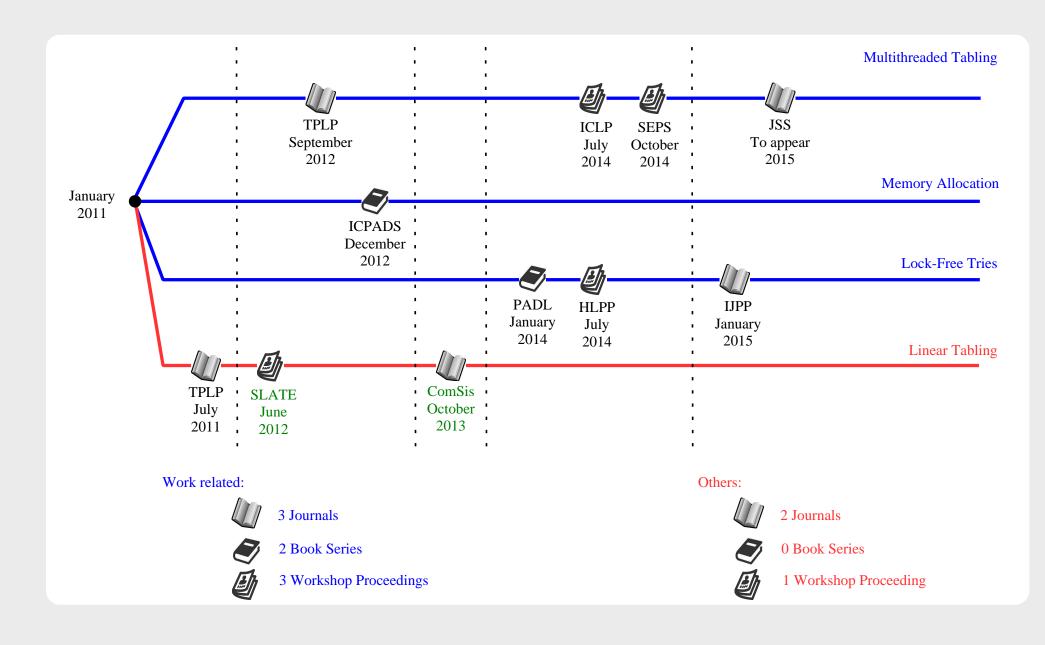


Conclusions and Further Work

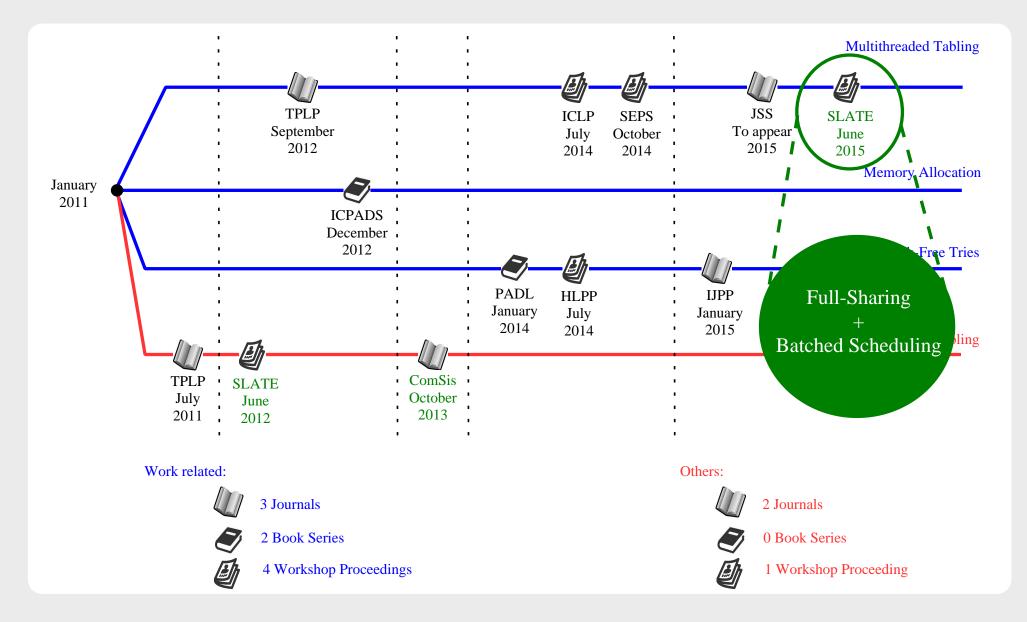
use this with mode-directed tabling



Research Outline



Research Outline





Thank You !!!

