A Hybrid Dataflow Visual Programing Language

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Content

Background and Motivation

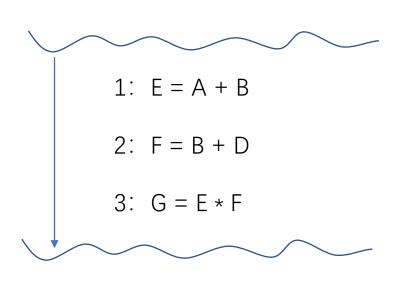
Hybrid Dataflow Language

Dataflow Visual Programing

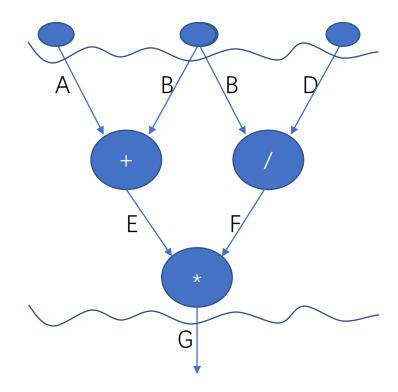
Background and Motivation

- Moore's Law gradually is failing
 - Single-core performance is close to its limit
 - Multi-core parallel acceleration
- Traditional Parallel Programming is hard
 - Synchronization tool
 - Dead lock problem

Data flow programming



sequential logical dependencies



concurrent data dependencies

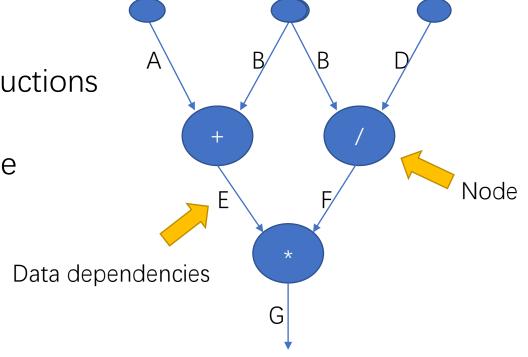
concurrency in E and F

Control flow vs Data flow

	Control flow programming	Data flow programming
Instruction level parallelism	automatic	automatic
Data level parallelism	manual	automatic
Thread level parallelism	manual	automatic

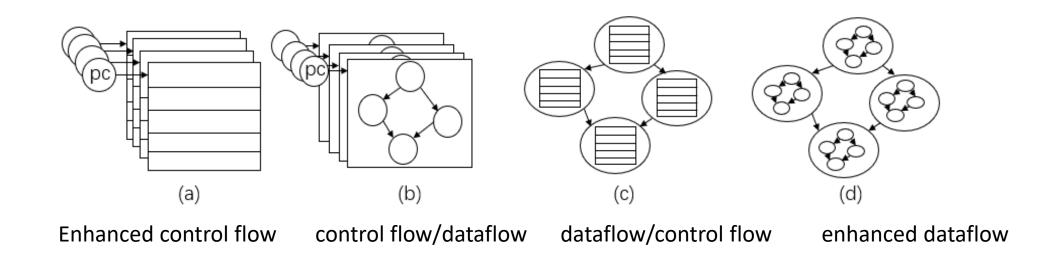
Hybrid Data flow Language

- The Pure Dataflow Model*
 - The nodes of the graph are primitive instructions
 - hard to handle complex data structure
 - failed to deliver the promised performance
- Hybrid Data flow Model



* Yazdanpanah, Fahimeh, et al. "Hybrid dataflow/von-Neumann architectures." IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems 25.6 (2013): 1489-1509.

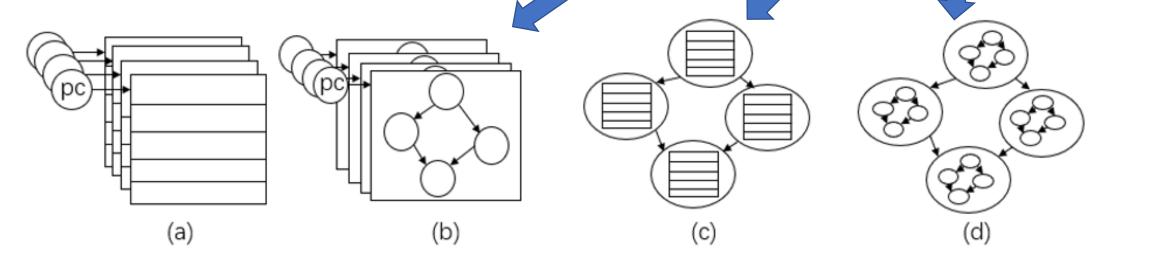
Way of Hybrid Data flow with Control flow*



^{*} Yazdanpanah, Fahimeh, et al. "Hybrid dataflow/von-Neumann architectures." IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems 25.6 (2013): 1489-1509.

Our Hybrid Execution Model

- The nodes of graph are container or function
- can naturally represent the latter three



Enhanced control flow

control flow/dataflow

dataflow/control flow

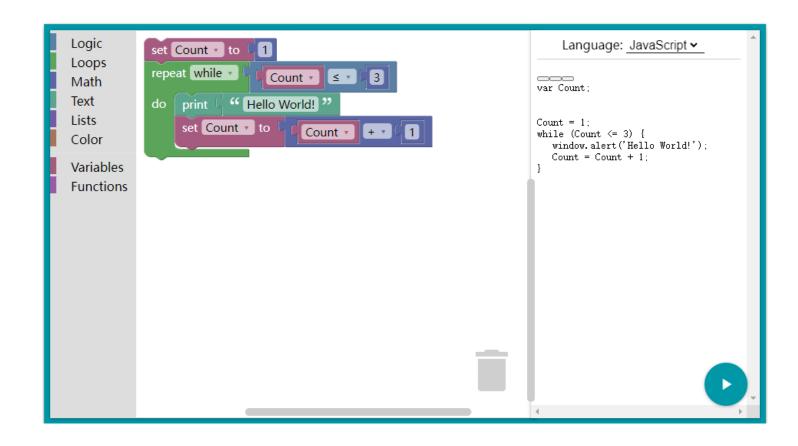
container

enhanced dataflow

function

Today Popular Visual Programing

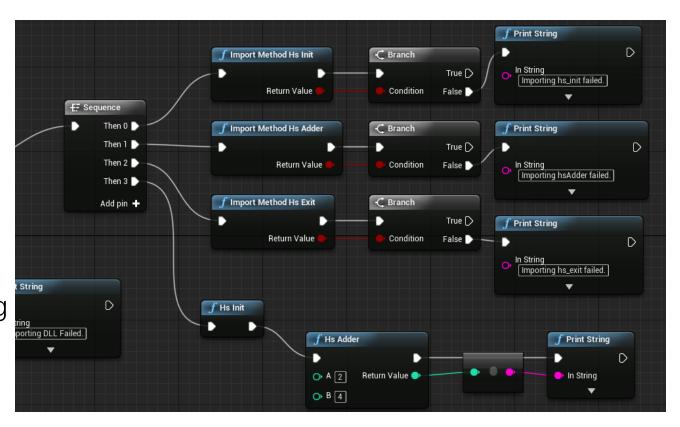
- Block-based
- Control flow model



Google's Blockly

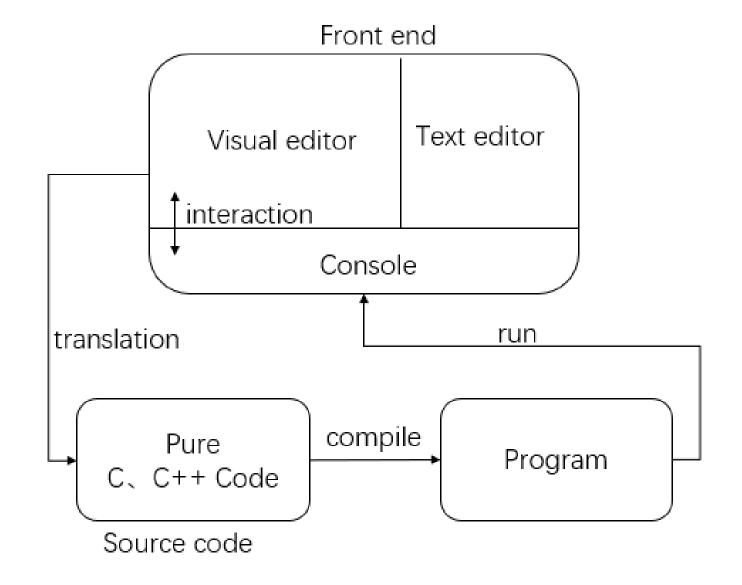
Today Popular Visual Programing

- Flow-based
- Dataflow model
- Function Fixed node
- Not for general-purpose programming



Unreal engine blueprint

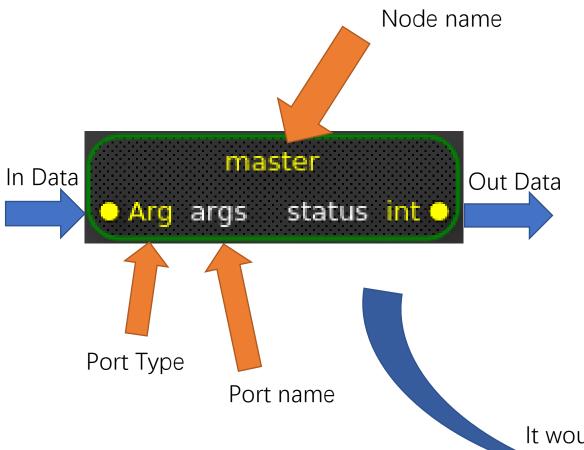
Our Graphical User Interface



Data flow Visual Programing

- 1. Define data structure for Node's Data transfer
- 2. Create function and container node and its port
- 3. Connect port
- 4. Programming function node

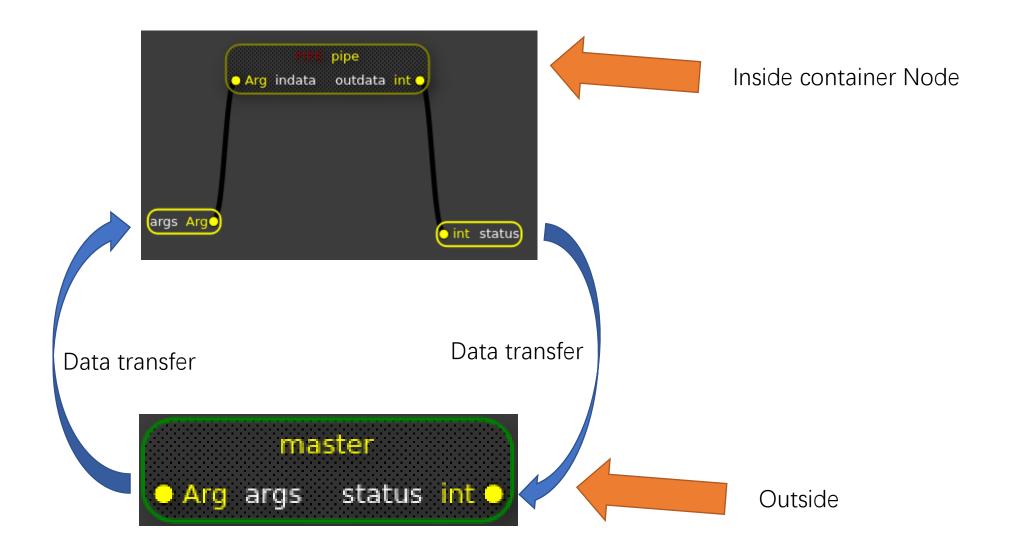
Main and container Node



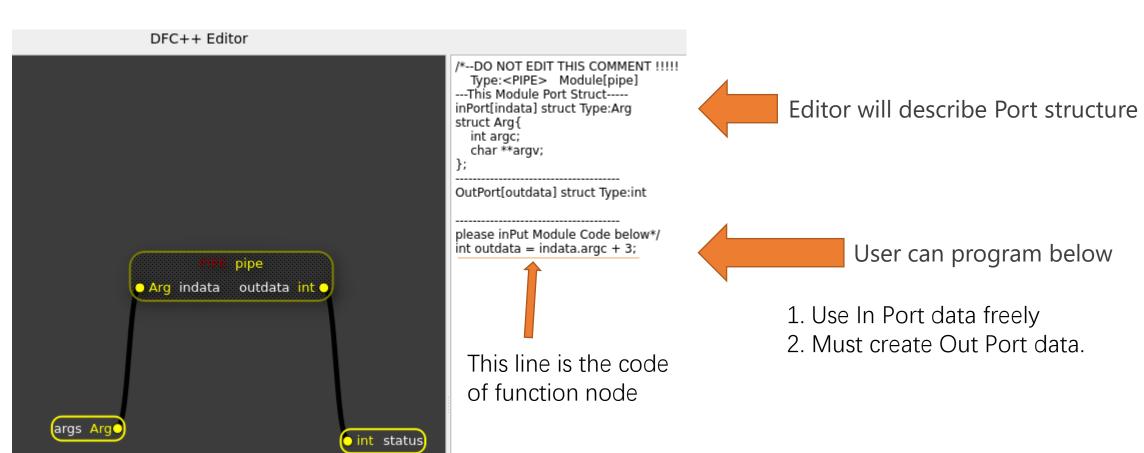
```
Defined C data structure
struct Arg{
  int argc;
  char ** argv;
int main(int argc, char** argv){
  return status;
```

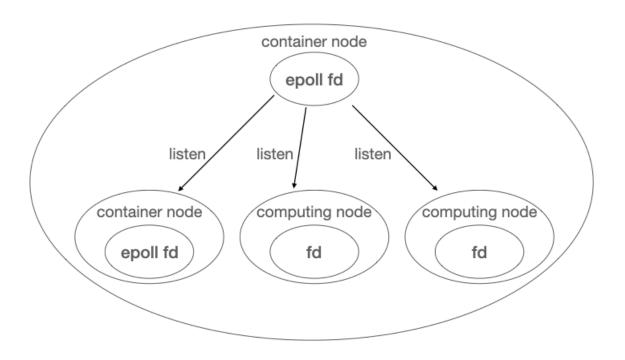
It would execute like this

Sub DAG and function Node



Function node programing





Node Event

- break the fire rule of dataflow execution
 - directly run the node and notify IO event.
 - realized the iterative structure
 - express the nondeterminism
 - Enable Nodes respond to I/O events

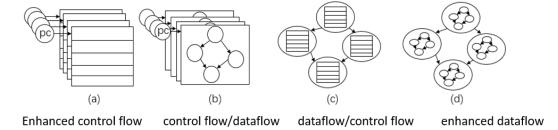
Translation Engine,

- Translate it into text-based C++ code
 - 1. Include dataflow library head files
 - 2. Define user data structure
 - 3. Define function for function node
 - 4. Create DAG in main function and execute

```
#include "module.h"
#include <iostream>
struct Arq{
  int argc;
  char **argv:
void PIPE(ModuleData& in, ModuleData& out){
  auto indata = any cast<Arg>(in.get("indata"));
//-----//
int outdata = indata.argc + 3;
   ^^^^^^^^user code^^^^^^^^
  out.set("outdata",make any<int>(outdata));
int main(int argc,char *argv[]) {
  Module master ("master"):
  master.addModule("master_pipe",PIPE);
  master.addEdge("master_pipe", "master", "outdata", "status");
  master.addEdge("master", "master pipe", "args", "indata");
  Arg arg {argc,argv};
  ModuleData dataIn:
  ModuleData dataOut;
  dataIn.set("args", arg);
  master(dataIn,dataOut);
  return any cast<int>(dataOut.get("status"));
```

Our contribution

- An Expressive dataflow model
 - can naturally represent the latter three



- Simple and Easy to use
 - only need know C/C++ language and simple dataflow rule
 - All code will translate to C++ code for looking into it
- IO listening for Node
 - Expands dataflow programming in network



Thanks for listening