Concepts in Parallel Programming

Arrows for Parallel Computation

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July 31, 2018

What has happened until now?

- What is part of the MA thesis?
 - Improvements
 - Futures
 - Topology Skeletons
 - Benchmarks
 - Experiment: Cloud Haskell backend

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Functional Programming 101

```
public static int fib(int x) {
    if (x<=0)
        return 0;
    else if (x==1)
        return 1;
    else
        return fib(x-2) + fib(x-1);
    }</pre>
```

```
fib :: Int -> Int

fib x

| x <= 0 = 0
| x == 1 = 0

| otherwise =

( fib (x - 2))

| (fib (x - 1))
```

- Functional programming equally powerful as imperative programming
- focused on the "what?" instead of the "how?"
 ⇒ more concise ⇒ easier to reason about
- based on Lambda Calculus

Arrows (1)

Another way to think about computations:



Arrows (2)

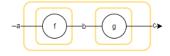
class Arrow arr where

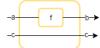
arr ::
$$(a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow arr a b$$

$$(>>>)$$
 :: arr a b $->$ arr b c $->$ arr a c

first :: arr a b -> arr (a,c) (b,c)



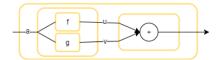




Arrow Example

Arrow usage example:

```
\begin{array}{l} \text{add} :: \text{ Arrow arr } => \text{ arr a } \mathbf{Int} \ -> \text{ arr a } \mathbf{Int} \ -> \text{ arr a } \mathbf{Int} \\ \text{add f g} = (\text{f \&\&\& g}) >>> \text{ arr } (\setminus (\text{u, v}) \ -> \text{u} \ + \text{v}) \end{array}
```



The ArrowParallel typeclass

```
class Arrow arr => ArrowParallel arr a b conf where parEvalN :: conf \rightarrow [arr a b] \rightarrow arr [a] [b]
```

Implementation for several backends:

- GpH
- Par Monad
- Eden

More things from the MA project

More things done in the MA project:

Syntactic Sugar

Basic mapping skeletons

```
parMap :: \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array} conf -> arr [a] [b]
```

first benchmarks

Profit

So... What does this get us?

- Arrow based Haskell ⇒ Free Parallelism for (other) Arrows
- Replaceable Backends ⇒ Easier Development
- possible common interface for parallelism
- Arrows are quite intuitive for parallelism

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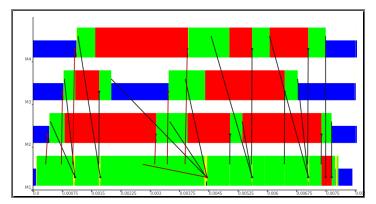
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The thesis includes everything from the project, but with rewritten/refactored:

- mapping skeletons
- GpH backend
- Par Monad backend

without Futures

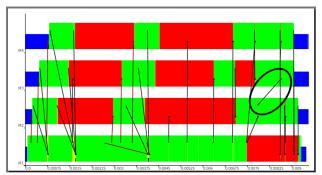
```
someCombinator :: [arr a b] -> [arr b c] -> arr [a] [c] someCombinator fs1 fs2 = parEvalN () fs1 >>> rightRotate >>> parEvalN () fs2
```



Futures

with Futures

```
someCombinator :: [arr a b] \rightarrow [arr b c] \rightarrow arr [a] [c] someCombinator fs1 fs2 = parEvalN () (map (>>> put ()) fs1) >>> rightRotate >>> parEvalN () (map (get () >>>) fs2)
```



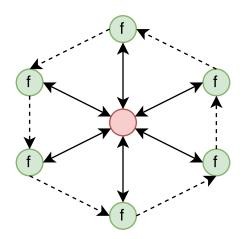
More Skeletons

With Futures, we can implement more skeletons:

- pipe
- parallel composition |>>>|
- ring
- torus

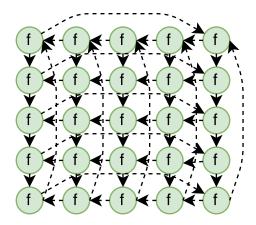
Ring

Topology Skeletons



Topology Skeletons

Torus



Better Benchmarks

The thesis will also include better benchmarks for GpH, the Par Monad and Eden:

- Sudoku solver
- parallel Matrix Multiplication (Gentleman)
- Rabin Miller prime test
- Jacobi prime test

Properly executed on a 16 node Beowulf Cluster and statistically analyzed.

Experiment: Cloud Haskell backend

Cloud Haskell = Haskell in the Cloud with dynamic node discovery, hosting on AWS/Azure etc. In the thesis we will:

- explore basic parallelism with Cloud Haskell
- implement its ArrowParallel instance
- layout further steps of development (Futures, etc.)