

Manual

Tommaso Costanzo

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Contents

| | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | Introduction | 3 |
| 2 | Verbs | 4 |
| 3 | Patterns | 5 |
| 4 | Rewriting rules | 6 |
| 5 | Optimization rules | 7 |
| 6 | Non functional parameters | 8 |
| 7 | Environmental parameters | 9 |

1 Introduction

What follows is a list of the possible commands for rplsh. For each command it's indicated in **bold** the mandatory parts, in *italic* the particular value for the user and between square brackets [] the optional parts.

In the following, *identifier* will indicate an user defined name, created simply by doing *new_identifier* = *pattern*. If the identifier has several possible pattern implementations, shown by the **show** command, it's possible to refer to a single one of them by doing *identifier*[*integer*], indicating between brackets the desired index of the possible patterns.

2 Verbs

- **show** *identifier* [**by** *parameters*]: shows a list of possible implementations of the identifier. If one or more parameters are given, the list is ordered according to them and also the values of the parameters are shown. If there is more than one parameter, they must be separated by a comma.
- **set** *parameter* **with** *number*: sets the desired global parameter with the numerical value given.
- **annotate** *identifier* **with** *parameter value*: updates the parameter value of the identifier with the newly given.
- **rewrite** *identifier* **with** *rewriting rules*: applies the given rules to the identifier. If there is more than one rule, they must be separated by commas. It's possible to apply all the rules indicating **allrules** as rewriting rule.
- **optimize** *identifier* **with** *optimization rules*: applies the given optimization to the identifier. If there is more than one rule, they must be separated by commas.
- **history** [*identifier*]: prints on screen all the valid commands given in the current session. If an identifier is given, only the commands relative to the identifier are printed.
- **import** "*file*": imports a source file. The path for the file must be between "".
- **gencode** *identifier*: generates a fastflow code that implements the pattern of the identifier
- **expand** *identifier1* [**in** *identifier2*]: when used on an identifier that has other identifiers inside, the internal part is expanded to show what those identifiers are. For example, with `a=seq()`, `b=pipe(a)`, `c=farm(b)`, using `expand c` instead of `farm(b)` with the `show` command we obtain `farm(pipe(a))`. If used with a second identifier, only the second identifier will contain the expanded form.
- **add** *identifier1* **in** *identifier2*: used to add source and/or drain patterns to another identifier. The second identifier will become a pipe with the source/drain and the original pattern.
- **load** "*file*" [*boolean*]: imports a text file with a list of commands for `rplsh` and then executes them. If the boolean value is given and it is true, the commands are printed while executed.

3 Patterns

- **seq** (*number* [, *boolean*]): builds a sequential pattern for an identifier. If a number is given, the service time of the pattern is set to that value, otherwise is set to 1. If a boolean value is given, it sets the datap non functional parameter.
- **source** (*number*): builds a source pattern for an identifier. If a number is given, the service time of the pattern is set to that value, otherwise is set to 1.
- **drain** (*number*): builds a drain pattern for an identifier. If a number is given, the service time of the pattern is set to that value, otherwise is set to 1.
- **comp** (*pattern* [, *pattern*]): builds a sequential composition of two or more other patterns for an identifier.
- **pipe** (*pattern* [, *pattern*]): builds a pipe of two or more other patterns for an identifier.
- **farm** (*pattern* [, *integer*]): builds a farm of the given pattern for an identifier. If a number is given, that becomes the number of workers; by default, the number of workers is 1.
- **map** (*pattern* [, *integer*]): builds a map of the given pattern for an identifier. If a number is given, that becomes the number of workers; by default, the number of workers is 1.
- **reduce** (*pattern* [, *integer*]): builds a reduce of the given pattern for an identifier. If a number is given, that becomes the number of workers; by default, the number of workers is 1.

4 Rewriting rules

These rules can be used only with the **rewrite** verb.

- **farmintro**: Puts the passed identifier inside a new farm.
- **farmelim**: Removes the outermost farm from the identifier. It does not effect internal farms.
- **pipeintro**: Puts the passed identifier inside a new pipe.
- **pipeelim**: Removes the outermost pipe from the identifier. It does not effect internal pipes.
- **pipeassoc**: If there are two pipes, one inside the other, moves the internal pipe from left to right or vice versa.
- **compassoc**: If there are two comps, one inside the other, moves the internal comp from left to right or vice versa.
- **mapofcomp**: Transforms a sequential composition of two maps into a map of sequential compositions.
- **compofmap**: Transforms a map of sequential compositions into a sequential composition of maps.
- **mapofpipe**: Transforms a pipe of two maps into a map of a pipe.
- **pipeofmap**: Transforms a map of a pipe into a pipe of two maps.
- **mapelim**: Removes the outermost map from the identifier. It does not effect internal maps.
- **reduceelim**: Removes the outermost reduce from the identifier. It does not effect internal reduces.
- **mapmapelim**: Combines a map of map into a single map.
- **farmfarmelim**: Combines a farm of farm into a single farm.
- **compdel**: Removes the sequential composition if inside the comp there is just one element.
- **pipedel**: Removes the pipe if there is just one element inside.

5 Optimization rules

This rules works even if the patterns that have to be optimized are inside another pattern. For example, a `map(farm(farm(x)))` can be optimized with the `farmfarmopt` rule, but the rewrite rule `farmelim` would not work.

- **farmopt**: Chooses the optimal number of workers for the farm considering the service time of the workers and the one of the emitter.
- **pipeopt**: Changes the internal structure of the pipe trying to optimize completion time, resources, ecc.
- **mapopt**: Chooses the optimal number of workers for the map considering the service time of scatter, gather and workers.
- **reduceopt**: Chooses the optimal number of workers for the reduce considering the size of the input.
- **maxresources**: If possible, reduces the amount of resources used until it's equal to the maximum set by the user with the environmental parameter.
- **twotier**: Works only on map and reduce patterns: it substitutes the non sequential pattern inside the map/reduce with a sequential composition to adhere to the two tier model.
- **farmfarmopt**: If there are two consecutive farms they are merged into a single one.
- **mapmapopt**: If there are two consecutive maps they are merged into a single one.

6 Non functional parameters

This parameters can only be used for the **show** and **annotate** verbs.

- **servicetime**: used to show the service time of different pattern structures for the same problem or to annotate a pattern.
- **latency**: used to show the latency of different pattern structures for the same problem or to annotate a pattern.
- **pardegree**: used to show the degree of parallelism of different pattern structures for the same problem or to annotate a pattern.
- **comptime**: used to show the completion time of different pattern structures for the same problem or to annotate a pattern.
- **resources**: used to show the number of resources needed for different pattern structures for the same problem or to annotate the number of resources available.
- **datap**: used to annotate that a wrapper can be used as a functional parameter of data parallel skeletons, like map or reduce.

7 Environmental parameters

All these parameters can only be used with the **set** verb.

- **emitter_time**: used to define the service time of the emitter.
- **collector_time**: used to define the service time of the collector.
- **scatter_time**: used to define the service time of the scatter.
- **gather_time**: used to define the service time of the gather.
- **dimension**: used to define the dimension of input. Affects only completion time.
- **inputsize**: used to define the input size of the program. Affects service time of wrappers annotated with "datap".
- **resources**: used to define the maximum number of resources available.