

The Chapel Tasking Layer Over Qthreads

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Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company,
for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration
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The Structure of Chapel's Runtime

Chapel Runtime Support Libraries
(written in C)

Tasks

Threads

Communication

Memory

Timers

Launchers

Standard

Chapel's Tasking Layer

- **Role:** Responsible for parallelism/synchronization
- **Main Focus:**
 - support begin/cobegin/coforall statements
 - support synchronization variables
- **Main Features:**
 - Startup/Teardown
 - Singleton Tasks
 - Task Lists
 - Synchronization
 - Control
 - Queries
 - ...serialization?

What's wrong with FIFO?

- **Synchronization uses thread-level synch primitives**
 - pthread_mutex_t
 - Cannot overlap computation and synchronization without oversubscribing
- **Task-to-thread mismatch leads to deadlock**
- **Does not support CPU pinning**

Challenges in Highly-Threaded Runtimes

- **Per-thread state**

- State vs threads

- **Locality**

- An afterthought in standard threading models
- Communication and synchronization are expensive, easy to use accidentally

- **Synchronization**

- Hard to make portable, maintain guarantees

- **Every Machine is Different**

- Granularity of sharing (cacheline size)
- Optimal number of threads (Core count)
- Communication topology
- Cache structure
- Memory model
- Synchronization Primitives (CMPXCHG vs TNS)

Qthreads Highlights

- **Lightweight User-level Threading (Tasking)**
- **Platform portability**
 - IA32/64, AMD64, PPC32/64, SparcV9, SST, Tiler
 - Linux, BSD, Solaris, MacOSX
- **Locality awareness**
 - “Shepherd” as thread mobility domain & locality
- **Unusual synchronization semantics**
 - Full/Empty Bits (64-bit & 60-bit)
 - Mutexes
 - Atomic operations (Incr & CAS)
- **Locality-aware Workstealing Model**

Single Locale Challenges

- **Startup & Teardown**

- Functions with unspecified scope
- Synchronization primitives of unspecified scope

- **Unsupported Behavior**

- Limit on OS Threads
 - Default defined by hardware
- Forced serialization of tasks
- Task-local data

Multi-Locale Challenges

- **Communication (via GASNet)**

- **Blocking system calls**

- Dedicated OS thread
 - Possibility for proxying internally
 - Temporary solution: Forked initialization thread
 - Future solution: explicit progress thread creation

- **External Task Operations**

- Task creation from outside the task library
 - Memory management issue
 - Also: synchronization issue...
 - Task synchronization outside the task library
 - Proxy-task using thread-level synchronization (pthread_mutex_t)

Future Work

- **Synchronization**

- Tasking interface assumes only mutex semantics
- MTA/Qthreads interface provide fast FEB semantics
- Implementing FEB semantics with a mutex implemented with FEB operations is silly and slow

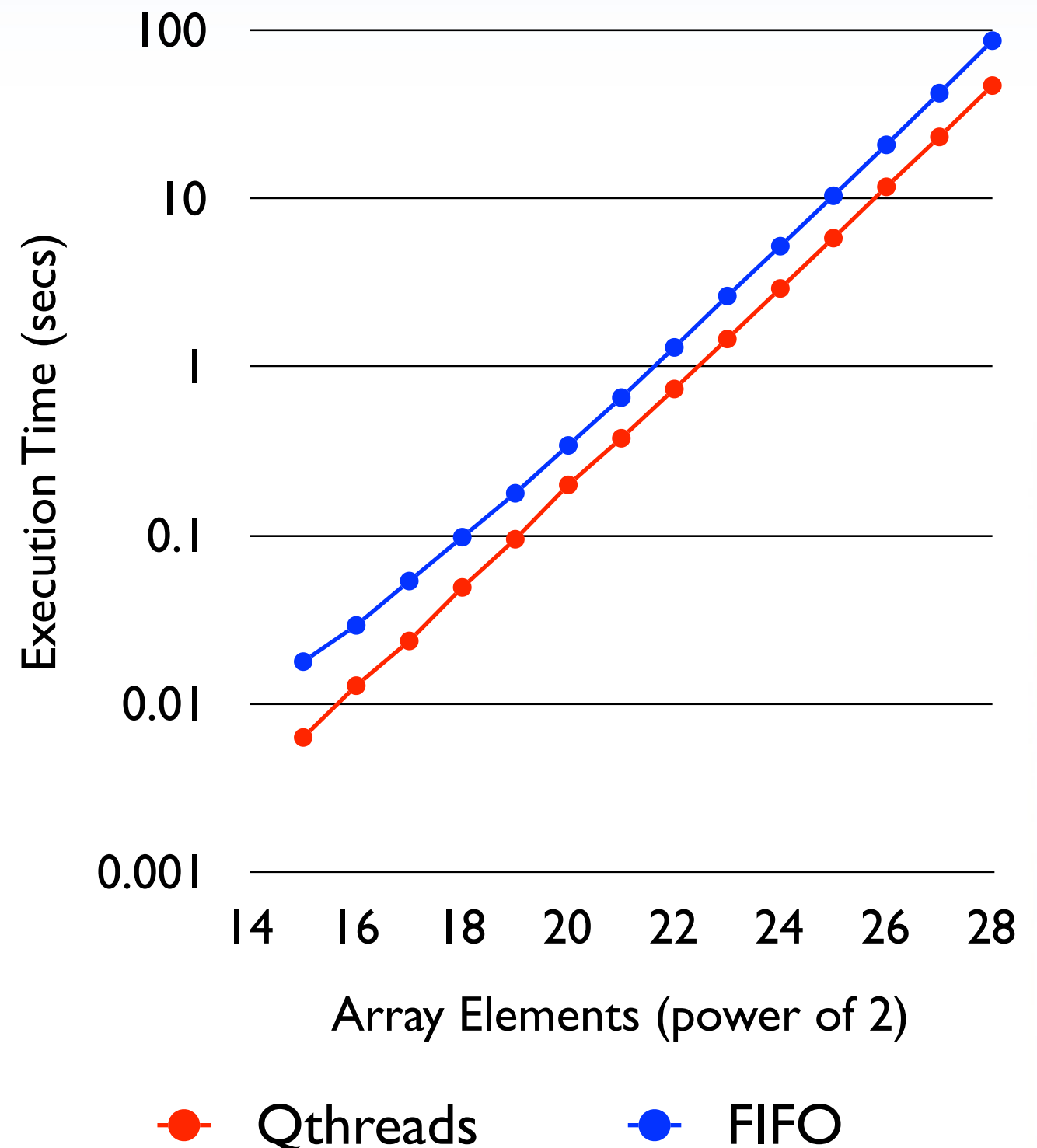
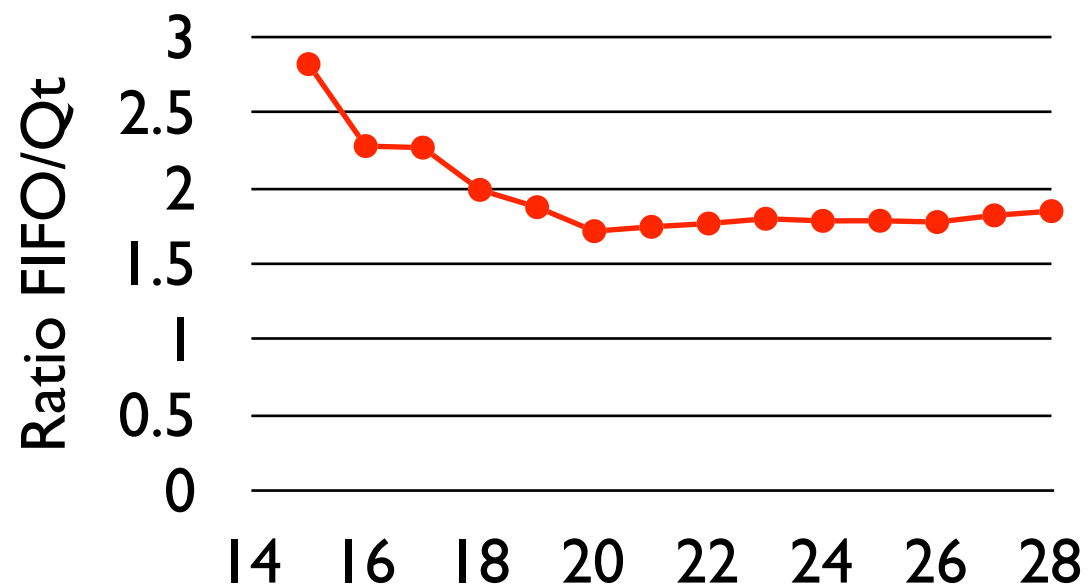
- **Stack Space**

- Problem common to all tasking interfaces
- Currently requires guess-and-check
- Potential directions:
 - Technically possible to calculate stack requirements (e.g. gcc 4.6)
 - Technically possible to move stack variables to heap
 - Moves the memory management problem

Performance: Raw Tasking

•QuickSort

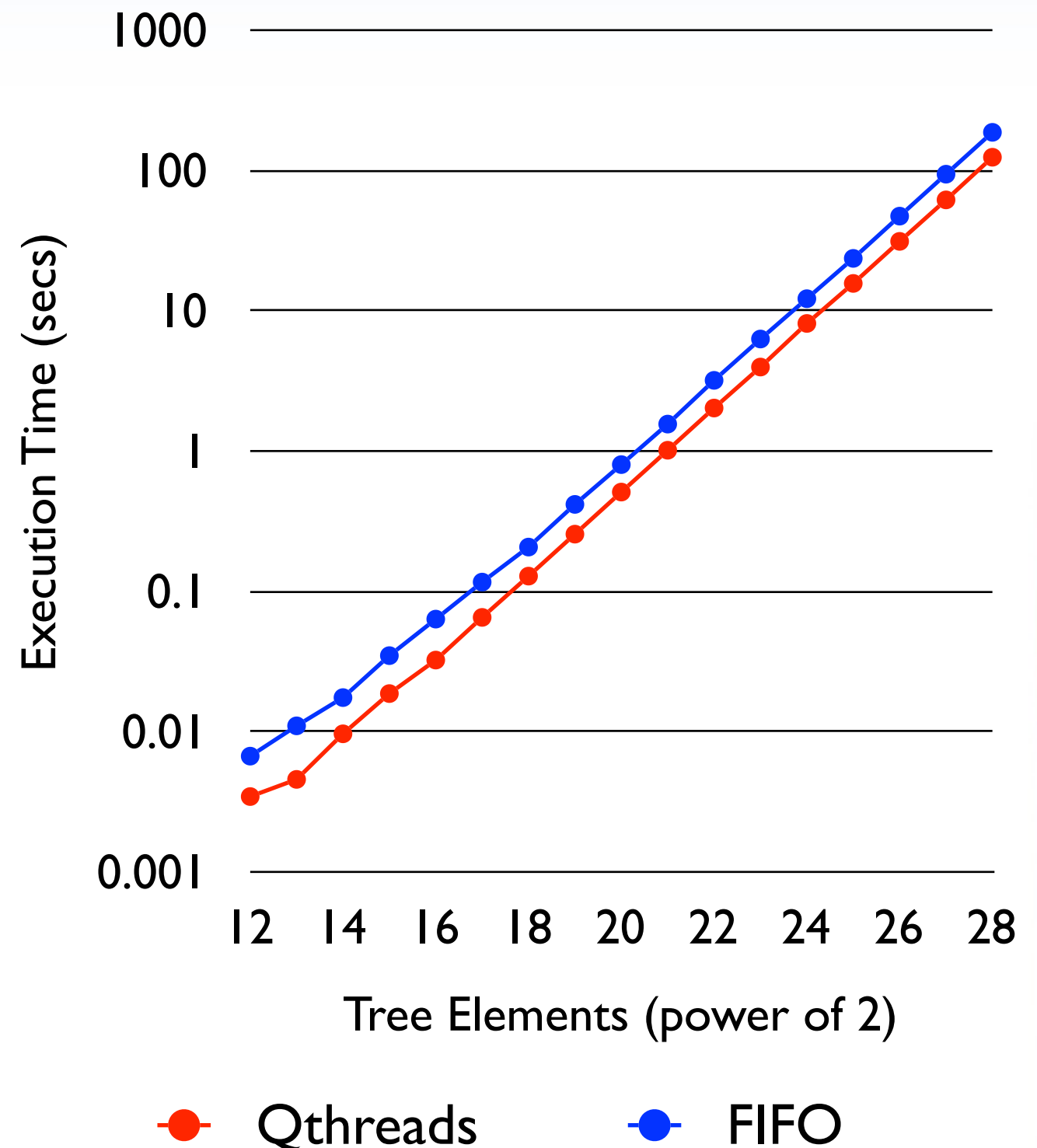
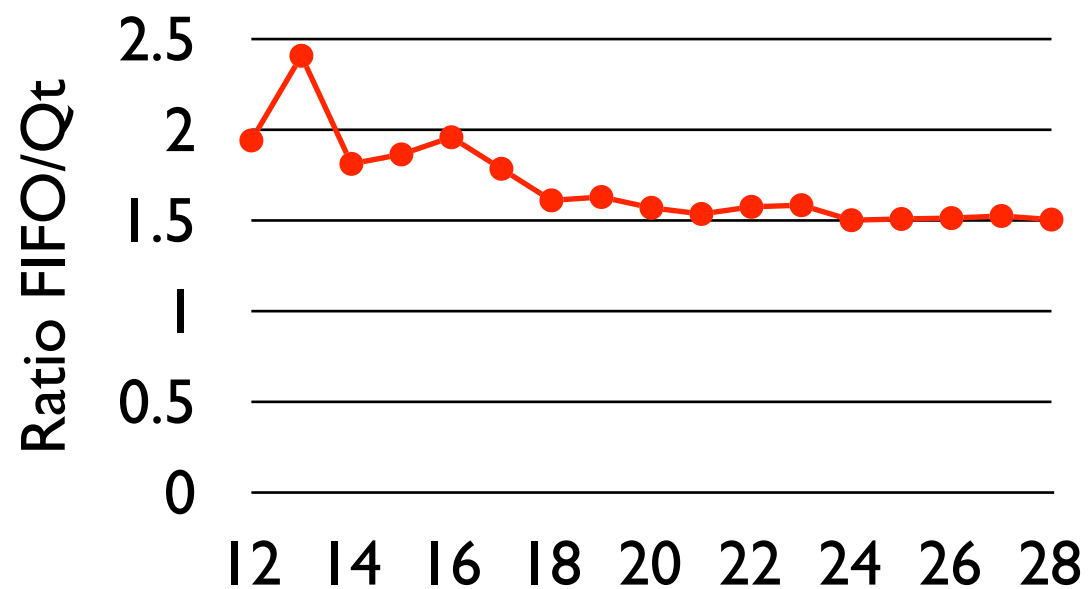
- Naïve implementation (serial partitioning)
- Uses recursive `cobegin`
- Serialization threshold
 - For best comparison, set high to avoid serialization



Performance: Raw Tasking

•Tree Exploration

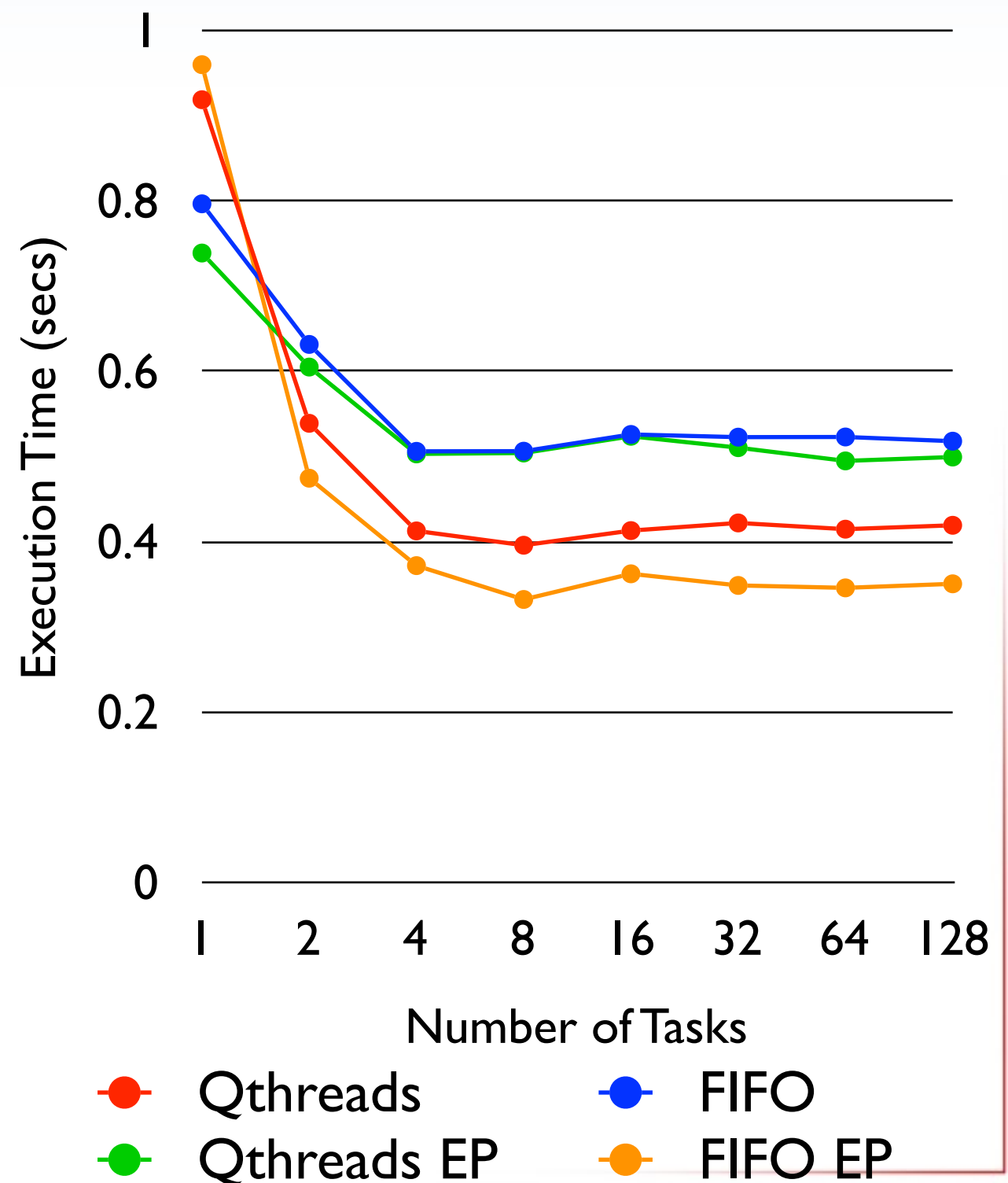
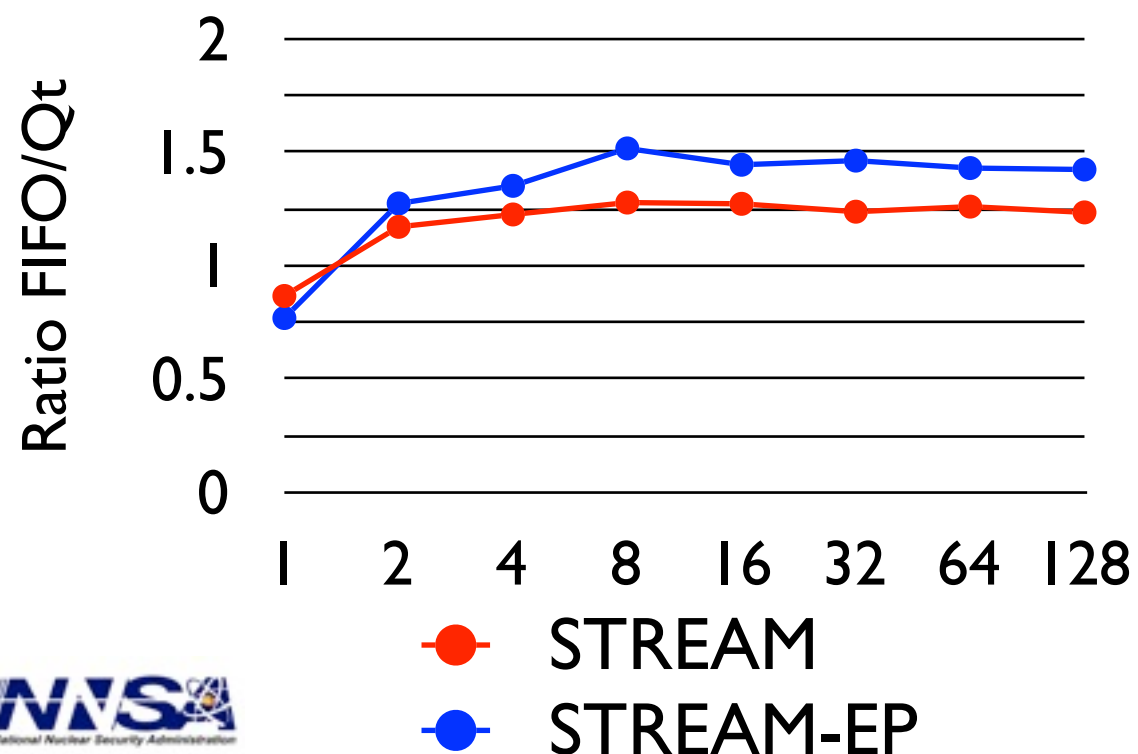
- Constructs binary tree
- Assigns Unique ID
- Computes sum of IDs
- Uses recursive cobegin



Performance: Data Parallel

•HPCC STREAM (-EP)

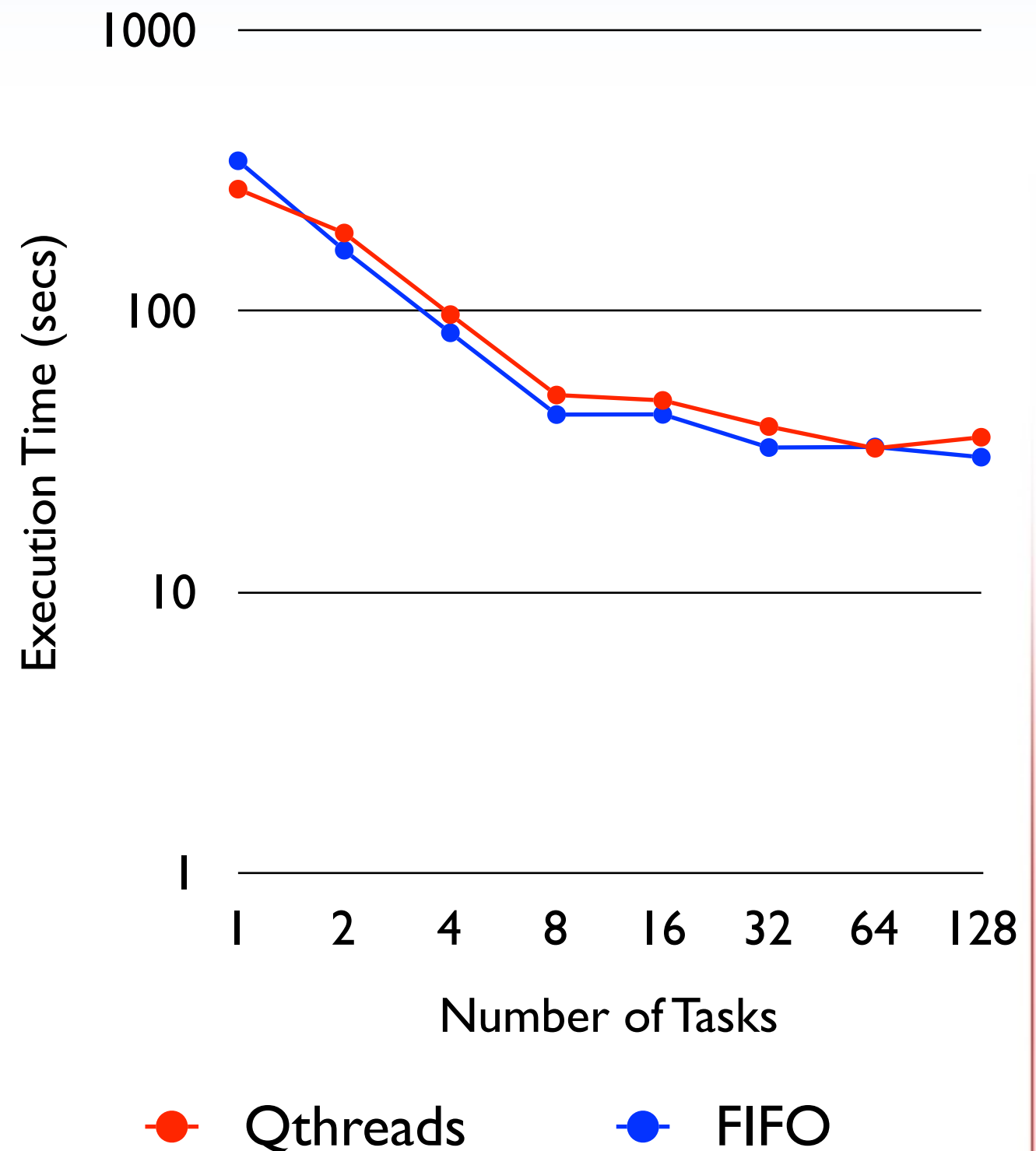
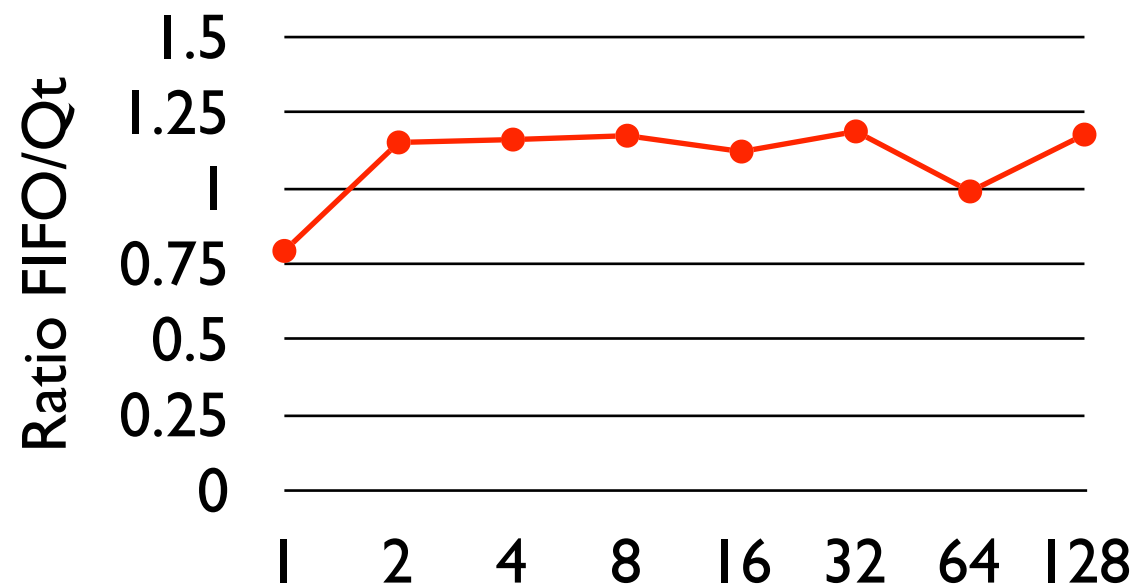
- Memory Bandwidth & Vector Kernels
- EP version avoids communication
- Uses `forall`
- Synchronization surprisingly important



Performance: Data Parallel

•HPCC RandomAccess

- GUPS (random integer updates)
- Stresses Memory System
- Uses forall





Thank You!

Questions?

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