### Hierarchical CnC

Kath Knobe



### Thanks to ...

- Zoran Budimlić Rice
- Nick Vrvilo Rice
- Frank Schlimbach Intel
- Milind Kulkarni Purdue
- Gary Delp Mayo Clinic



### High level motivation

- Software engineering
- Hierarchical understanding
- Hierarchical optimizations
- Hierarchical mapping
- Reuse
  - Within a single app or from a library
  - Communicating runtimes
- Hierarchy is not only for computation but also hierarchical
  - Documentation, development, testing, debugging, checkpointcontinue, static & dynamic analysis, static & dynamic tuning, etc.



# No assumption about the implementation

- Some languages know about arrays, lists, strings
- CnC knows about collections, graphs, tags
- We have a variety of different implementations of these
- Hierarchical CnC will also know about hierarchy
- We can have a variety of very different implementation of hierarchy
- Even the runtimes can be different at different places or levels in the graph



### Outline

- Background via an app
- Introduction to hierarchy
- Constraints and optimizations



### Background via an app



Cholesky			
Trisolve	Update		



Cholesky	y			
Trisc Ive		Update		
V				



Cholesky			
Trisolve	Update		
	<b>→</b>		





Cn





Cholesky		
Trisolve	Update	





[U]





























### Introduction to hierarchy



### Basic idea

- Every level appears to be a normal CnC app
- But now includes the relationships between adjacent levels



### **Current fixed 3 level hierarchy**



### General hierarchy looks like flat CnC at every level



### Types of hierarchical relationships

- 4 possibilities
  - Applied to:
    - Computation / data
  - Types of decomposition:
    Heterogeneous / homogeneous

SIMD: Single instruction / multiple data Usually means "in parallel". Here it says nothing about parallelism.

Like an array	Data	Computation	Like
Homogeneous	[x: j, k] = [x: j', k']	(foo: j, k) = (foo: j', k')	SIMD
	Special case: [x: j] = [x: j, k]	Special case: (foo: j) = (foo: j, k)	

### Types of hierarchical relationships

- 4 possibilities
  - Applied to:
    - Computation / data
  - Types of decomposition:
    Heterogeneous / homogeneous

MIMD: Multiple instruction / multiple data Usually means "in parallel". Here it says nothing about parallelism.

Like an array	Data	Computation	Like
Homogeneous	[x: j, k] = [x: j', k']	(foo: j, k) = (foo: j', k')	SIMD
Like a struct	Special case: [x: j] = [x: j, k]	Special case: (foo: j) = (foo: j, k)	Like
Heterogeneous	[x: j] = [y: j], [z: j]	(foo: j) = {graph: j}	

#### Decompositions



distinct collections Same color = same name = same collection









This is a homogeneous decomposition of (CTU) into children (CTU:iter). These children all look the same for different values of iter



This is a further (heterogeneous) decomposition of (CTU: iter) Into 2 distinct computation steps (CT: iter) and (U: iter, row, col)



Into 2 distinct computation steps (C: iter) and (T: iter, row)

#### Semantics of flat CnC:













### Hierarchical nodes that are not step-like

Like a sub-graph of a larger graph or like an app

- Doesn't need to live by the in/compute/out rule
  Most of our current apps are step-like
- The Intel system supports non-step like nodes as subgraphs of a larger graph
  - Examples reductions, joins



### Reuse

- We want to reuse hierarchical nodes
  - Multiple times within the same app or from libraries
  - Step-like or graph-like
  - Either case innards can be public or private
- If public
  - As if it were built for the app itself
  - Can analyze and optimized wrt its position
- If private
  - It's a black box
  - Can optimize it as a whole (move or delete)



### **Constraints and optimizations**



### Constraints on hierarchy

- Every level of a hierarchical CnC spec is a legal CnC spec:
  - Steps at every level must be step-like:
    - Can get all their input, compute, put their output and terminate
  - Data items at every level must item-like
    - Are dynamic single-assignment
- The meaning of the parent node is identical to the meaning of the children taken as a whole
- Implication:
  - Parent/child relationship of steps and the parent/child relationship of items must be consistently determined

### One example of an optimization: Interchange

#### Computations

#### Data

- 4 parent/child combinations
  - SIMD of SIMD
  - MIMD of MIMD
  - SIMD of MIMD
  - MIMD of SIMD

#### Interchange is legal

if the result is step-like at both levels

- 4 parent/child combinations
  - Struct of structs
  - Struct of arrays
  - Array of structs
  - Array of arrays

#### Interchange is legal

if the result DSA at both levels



### Conclusions

- Hierarchy is useful for the domain expert and for the tuning expert
- Hierarchy is not only for computation but also hierarchical
  - Discussed: Static & dynamic analysis, static & dynamic tuning, etc.
  - But also: Documentation, development, testing, debugging, checkpoint-continue,



### End

Thanks to ...

Zoran Budimlić – Rice Nick Vrvilo – Rice Frank Schlimbach – Intel Milind Kulkarni – Purdue Gary Delp – Mayo Clinic

