

# From C and Python to Chapel as my main Programming Language

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## Interests, Research Focus, My Languages

**About me:** I am a Civil Engineer, and my research areas are Hydrology and Atmospheric Turbulence. Most of my research involves data processing, and some of it involves numerical methods (like CFD).

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**MODULA-2, Turbo Pascal** On the desktop.

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I have no experience with Clusters, supercomputers, etc..

## Subjective evaluations of languages

- Dijkstra, E. W. (1968). Go to statement considered harmful. *Commun ACM*, 11(3):147–148
- “premature optimization is the root of all evil” Knuth, D. E. (1974). Structured programming with go to statements. *ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)*, 6(4):261–301
- Kernighan, B. W. (1981). Why pascal is not my favorite programming language. Computing Science Technical Report 100, AT&T Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974

### Caveats:

- I don't have any experience with C++ nor with OO features in any language.
- I am not a computer scientist (this is strictly a user's perspective).

This said, my desiderata [noun, pl: “something that is needed or wanted”] for a “best language” are

1. Relatively easy.
2. Enough constructs to handle any algorithm and large chunks of data (array slicing).
3. Fast.

## A quick (subjective) assessment of Chapel

### Comparison with my other “main” languages

Language	Easy	Constructs& Array Sl.	Fast
Python	Yes	Yes (Numpy)	No (for is slow)
C	Yes (more or less)	No (too low level)	Yes
Fortran	No (too large)	Yes	Yes
Chapel	<b>Yes</b> (but large)	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>

**An opportunity:** Chapel has the potential to be a “universal language” (a little bit of marketing here)

- For the desktop, not only for clusters (this is probably my main point here: the “common” person without access to supercomputers (me) can profit a lot from it too).
- It can replace C, Fortran and Python with advantages over all of them (table above)
- It needs to be advertised, and progressively made easier to install (Linux packaging? A Windows setup.exe?)
- Good overall tutorials (covering most of the language) are needed.

## Chapel's Strengths

- Fast, painless parallelization: I can go a long way with `forall`.
- “Index-neutral”: arrays can start at any value (0, 1, whatever). This also makes it easier to port legacy code from other languages.
- Modularity: I can build my own libraries and use them easily

```
export CHPL_MODULE_PATH=/home/nldias/Dropbox/nldchapel/modules
```

- Procedures with generic types

```
proc median(ref ax: [] ?at): at { ... }
```

- Domains (perhaps *the* distinctive feature of Chapel):
  - Declare arrays with a common domain, and manage their size together.
  - Sparse domains.
  - Associative domains (also work as sets) and arrays (like AWK arrays and Python dictionaries) are very useful and integrate seamlessly into array syntax.



## Some of my libraries

`angles.chpl` Very basic operations with angles (degrees to radians, etc.)

`atmgas.chpl` Concentrations, densities, and other properties of atmospheric gases.

`dgrow.chpl` Grow a domain dynamically to accomodate an out-of-range index.

`evap.chpl` Evaporation formulas and methods in hydrology.

`matrix.chpl` Vector and matrix multiplication, tridiagonal matrix algorithm (with a sparse domain), Gauss-Jordan inversion of a matrix, solution of a system of linear equations with Gauss elimination.

`nspectrum.chpl` Spectral analysis.

`nstat.chpl` Basic statistics, linear regression, Lowess (Cleveland, 1981) low-pass filtering.

`nstrings.chpl` Simple string operations.

`ssr.chpl` Search, sort and replace procedures for arrays.

`sunearth.chpl` Astronomical formulas for the trajectory of the Earth around the Sun.

`turbstat.chpl` Processing of turbulence data.

`water.chpl` Thermodynamic properties of water.

## Real examples I – Laplace's equation with Successive over-relaxation

With 12 logical cores (6 physical):

Grid size  $N_n$ , number of iterations to convergence  $n_c$ , estimated  $\bar{u}$ , MAD and runtime  $t_r$  for the serial and parallel versions of the solution of Laplace's equation with SOR.

$N_n$	serial				parallel			
	$n_c$	$\bar{u}$	MAD	$t_r$ (s)	$n_c$	$\bar{u}$	MAD	$t_r$ (s)
128	431	0.7500	$2.5625 \times 10^{-7}$	0.0647	428	0.7500	$2.5278 \times 10^{-7}$	0.0107
256	1934	0.7499	$1.5653 \times 10^{-6}$	0.6914	1931	0.7499	$1.5609 \times 10^{-6}$	0.1152
512	6947	0.7499	$6.6456 \times 10^{-6}$	9.9662	6943	0.7499	$6.6525 \times 10^{-6}$	1.3221
1024	23955	0.7499	$2.7032 \times 10^{-5}$	137.6410	23952	0.7499	$2.7028 \times 10^{-5}$	16.7878
2048	80310	0.7498	$1.0864 \times 10^{-4}$	1867.7000	80306	0.7498	$1.0865 \times 10^{-4}$	232.3660

## Real examples II – Grow a domain as needed

Listing 1: `dgrow.chpl` – A procedure to grow the first dimension of a rectangular domain by a specified factor.

```
1 // -----
2 // --> dgrow: grow the first dimension of a domain d by fr if the
3 // index i is beyond the last element of the first dimension
4 // -----
5 proc dgrow(
6     i: int,           // an index of the first dimension
7     ref d:domain,    // the domain to be grown
8     fr: real=1.5     // the growth factor (1.2 grows by 20%, etc.)
9 ) {
10  assert(fr >= 0.0); // just in case
11  var dranges = d.dims(); // the ranges that constitute d
12  var nfirst = dranges(0).first; // the first index of the first dim
13  var nlast = dranges(0).last; // the last index of the first dim
14  var dsize: real = d.shape(0); // current size of first dimension
15  // if i in valid range, do nothing; only grow if i is
16  // next-to-last in range
17  if ( i == nlast + 1 ) then {
18      dsize *= fr; // grow it
19      var nsize = dsize:int; // back to int
20      nlast = nfirst + nsize - 1; // calculate the new last
21      dranges(0) = nfirst..nlast; // the new range of the first dim
22      d = dranges; // resize the whole d
23  }
24 }
```

## Wish list and last words

### Wish list:

- Automatic re-indexing at procedure declaration:

```
proc vmax(ref a: [1..?n] real) { ... }
```

- Procedures as arguments to procedures:

```
proc trap(in n: int, in a: real, in b: real, f: proc(x: real): real): real { ... }
```

- Faster compilation, smaller executables.

### Last words of praise for Chapel:

- Elegant,
- easy to catch errors,
- generates fast and parallel code effortlessly.

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**Thank you for your attention!**

# References

Cleveland, W. S. (1981). Lowess: A program for smoothing scatterplots by robust locally weighted regression. *Am Stat*, 35(1):54.

Dijkstra, E. W. (1968). Go to statement considered harmful. *Commun ACM*, 11(3):147–148.

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