Chapel: Productive Parallel Programming at Scale
(a whirlwind introduction)

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HPDC 2016 TPC workshop
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Motivation for Chapel

Q: Why doesn’t HPC programming have an equivalent to Python / Matlab / Java / (your favorite programming language here)?

A: We believe this is due less to technical challenges, and more because of insufficient...
   ...
   ...
   ...
   ...
   ...
   ...
   ...
   ...
   ...

Chapel is our attempt to change this
What is Chapel?

**Chapel:** An emerging parallel programming language
- extensible
- portable
- open-source
- a collaborative effort
- a work-in-progress

**Goals:**
- Support general parallel programming
  - “any parallel algorithm on any parallel hardware”
- Make parallel programming far more productive
What does “Productivity” mean to you?

**Recent Graduates:**
“something similar to what I used in school: Python, Matlab, Java, …”

**Seasoned HPC Programmers:**
“that sugary stuff that I don’t need because I was born to suffer”
want full control
to ensure performance”

**Computational Scientists:**
“something that lets me express my parallel computations
without having to wrestle with architecture-specific details”

**Chapel Team:**
“something that lets computational scientists express what they want,
without taking away the control that HPC programmers want,
implemented in a language as attractive as recent graduates want.”
The Chapel Team at Cray (spring 2015)

Note: We currently have full-time, intern, and Google SoC opportunities available
The Broader Chapel Community

(and many others as well…)

http://chapel.cray.com/collaborations.html
Introduction to Chapel by Example
Lower-Level Features

Chapel language concepts

- Domain Maps
- Data Parallelism
- Task Parallelism
- Base Language
- Locality Control

Lower-level Chapel

Target Machine
Base Language Features, by example

```plaintext
iter fib(n) {
    var current = 0,
        next = 1;

    for i in 1..n {
        yield current;
        current += next;
        current <=> next;
    }
}
```

```plaintext
for (i, f) in zip(0..#n, fib(n)) do
    writeln("fib ", i, " is ", f);
```

fib #0 is 0
fib #1 is 1
fib #2 is 1
fib #3 is 2
fib #4 is 3
fib #5 is 5
fib #6 is 8
...

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**CLU-style iterators**

```chapel
iter fib(n) {
    var current = 0,
        next = 1;
    for i in 1..n {
        yield current;
        current += next;
        current <-> next;
    }
}
```

```chapel
for (i, f) in zip(0..#n, fib(n)) do writeln("fib #", i, " is ", f);
```

```
fib #0 is 0
fib #1 is 1
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fib #3 is 2
fib #4 is 3
fib #5 is 5
fib #6 is 8
...
```
Base Language Features, by example

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iter fib(n) {
    var current = 0,
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        current <=> next;
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Base Language Features, by example

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fib #0 is 0
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...
```
Base Language Features, by example

iter fib(n) {
  var current = 0,
      next = 1;

  for i in 1..n {
    yield current;
    current += next;
    current <= next;
  }
}

for (i, f) in zip(0..#n, fib(n)) do
  writeln("fib #", i, " is ", f);

fib #0 is 0
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Base Language Features, by example

Iter fib(n) {
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        current <=> next;
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}

for (i, f) in zip(0..#n, fib(n)) do
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fib #0 is 0
fib #1 is 1
fib #2 is 1
fib #3 is 2
fib #4 is 3
fib #5 is 5
fib #6 is 8
...

Static Type Inference for:
• arguments
• return types
• variables
Base Language Features, by example

```chapel
iter fib(n) {
    var current = 0,
        next = 1;

    for i in 1..n {
        yield current;
        current += next;
        current <=> next;
    }
}
```

```chapel
for (i, f) in zip(0..#n, fib(n)) do
    writeln("fib ", i, " is ", f);
```

```
fib #0 is 0
fib #1 is 1
fib #2 is 1
fib #3 is 2
fib #4 is 3
fib #5 is 5
fib #6 is 8
...
```
Task Parallelism, Locality Control, by example

```
coforall loc in Locales do
  on loc {
    const numTasks = here.maxTaskPar;
    coforall tid in 1..numTasks do
      printf("Hello from task %n of %n +" +
             "running on %s\n",
             tid, numTasks, here.name);
  }
```

```
prompt> chpl taskParallel.chpl -o taskParallel
prompt> ./taskParallel --numLocales=2
Hello from task 1 of 2 running on n1033
Hello from task 2 of 2 running on n1032
Hello from task 2 of 2 running on n1033
Hello from task 1 of 2 running on n1032
```
taskParallel.chpl

coforall loc in Locales do
  on loc {
    const numTasks = here.maxTaskPar;
    coforall tid in 1..numTasks do
      printf("Hello from task %n of %n " +
              "running on %s\n",
             tid, numTasks, here.name);
  }

prompt> chpl taskParallel.chpl -o taskParallel
prompt> ./taskParallel --numLocales=2
Hello from task 1 of 2 running on n1033
Hello from task 2 of 2 running on n1032
Hello from task 2 of 2 running on n1033
Hello from task 1 of 2 running on n1032
Task Parallelism, Locality Control, by example

```
taskParallel.chpl

coforall loc in Locales do on loc {
  const numTasks = here.maxTaskPar;
  coforall tid in 1..numTasks do
    writef("Hello from task %n of %n +
             "running on %s\n",
            tid, numTasks, here.name);
}
```

```
prompt> chpl taskParallel.chpl -o taskParallel
prompt> ./taskParallel --numLocales=2
Hello from task 1 of 2 running on n1033
Hello from task 2 of 2 running on n1032
Hello from task 2 of 2 running on n1033
Hello from task 1 of 2 running on n1032
```
Task Parallelism, Locality Control, by example

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coforall loc in Locales do
  on loc {
    const numTasks = here.maxTaskPar;
    coforall tid in 1..numTasks do
      printf("Hello from task \%n of \%n " +
             "running on \%s\n",
             tid, numTasks, here.name);
  }
```

Control of Locality/Affinity

```
prompt> chpl taskParallel.chpl -o taskParallel
prompt> ./taskParallel --numLocales=2
Hello from task 1 of 2 running on n1033
Hello from task 2 of 2 running on n1032
Hello from task 2 of 2 running on n1033
Hello from task 1 of 2 running on n1032
```
Task Parallelism, Locality Control, by example

```
coforall loc in Locales do
  on loc {
    const numTasks = here.maxTaskPar;
    coforall tid in 1..numTasks do
      printf("Hello from task %n of %n "+
             "running on %s\n", tid, numTasks, here.name);
  }
```

```
prompt> chpl taskParallel.chpl -o taskParallel
prompt> ./taskParallel --numLocales=2
Hello from task 1 of 2 running on n1033
Hello from task 2 of 2 running on n1032
Hello from task 2 of 2 running on n1033
Hello from task 1 of 2 running on n1032
```
High-Level Task Parallelism

```chpl
coforall loc in Locales do
  on loc {
    const numTasks = here.maxTaskPar;
    coforall tid in 1..numTasks do
      printf("Hello from task %n of %n +
            "running on %s\n",
            tid, numTasks, here.name);
  }
```

```
prompt> chpl taskParallel.chpl -o taskParallel
prompt> ./taskParallel --numLocales=2
Hello from task 1 of 2 running on n1033
Hello from task 2 of 2 running on n1032
Hello from task 2 of 2 running on n1033
Hello from task 1 of 2 running on n1032
```
Task Parallelism, Locality Control, by example

taskParallel.chpl

```chapel
coforall loc in Locales do
  on loc {
    const numTasks = here.maxTaskPar;
    coforall tid in 1..numTasks do
      writef("Hello from task %n of %n " +
             "running on %s\n",
             tid, numTasks, here.name);
  }
```

```
prompt> chpl taskParallel.chpl -o taskParallel
prompt> ./taskParallel --numLocales=2
Hello from task 1 of 2 running on n1033
Hello from task 2 of 2 running on n1032
Hello from task 2 of 2 running on n1033
Hello from task 1 of 2 running on n1032
```
Task Parallelism, Locality Control, by example

Data-centric task coordination via atomic and F/E variables (not seen here)
Parallelism and Locality: Orthogonal in Chapel

● This is a **parallel**, but local program:

```chapel
coforall i in 1..msgs do
   writeln("Hello from task ", i);
```

● This is a **distributed**, but serial program:

```chapel
writeln("Hello from locale 0!");
on Locales[1] do writeln("Hello from locale 1!");
on Locales[2] do writeln("Hello from locale 2!");
```

● This is a **distributed parallel** program:

```chapel
coforall i in 1..msgs do
   on Locales[i%numLocales] do
      writeln("Hello from task ", i,
      " running on locale ", here.id);
```
Higher-Level Features

Chapel language concepts

- Domain Maps
- Data Parallelism
- Task Parallelism
- Base Language
- Locality Control

Higher-level Chapel

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Chapel by Example: Data Parallelism

```chapel
dataParallel.chpl

use CyclicDist;
config const n = 1000;
var D = {1..n, 1..n};

var A: [D] real;
forall (i,j) in D do
  A[i,j] = i + (j - 0.5)/n;
writeln(A);
```

```
prompt> chpl dataParallel.chpl -o dataParallel
prompt> ./dataParallel --n=5
1.1 1.3 1.5 1.7 1.9
2.1 2.3 2.5 2.7 2.9
3.1 3.3 3.5 3.7 3.9
4.1 4.3 4.5 4.7 4.9
5.1 5.3 5.5 5.7 5.9
```
Chapel by Example: Data Parallelism

Domains (Index Sets)

```
use CyclicDist;
config const n = 1000;
var D = {1..n, 1..n};

var A: [D] real;
forall (i,j) in D do
    A[i,j] = i + (j - 0.5)/n;
writeln(A);
```

```
prompt> chpl dataParallel.chpl -o dataParallel
prompt> ./dataParallel --n=5
1.1 1.3 1.5 1.7 1.9
2.1 2.3 2.5 2.7 2.9
3.1 3.3 3.5 3.7 3.9
4.1 4.3 4.5 4.7 4.9
5.1 5.3 5.5 5.7 5.9
```
Chapel by Example: Data Parallelism

```chapel
use CyclicDist;
config const n = 1000;
var D = {1..n, 1..n};

var A: [D] real;
forall (i,j) in D do
    A[i,j] = i + (j - 0.5)/n;
writeln(A);
```

```
prompt> chpl dataParallel.chpl -o dataParallel
prompt> ./dataParallel --n=5
1.1 1.3 1.5 1.7 1.9
2.1 2.3 2.5 2.7 2.9
3.1 3.3 3.5 3.7 3.9
4.1 4.3 4.5 4.7 4.9
5.1 5.3 5.5 5.7 5.9
```
Chapel by Example: Data Parallelism

```chapel
use CyclicDist;
config const n = 1000;
var D = {1..n, 1..n};

var A: [D] real;
forall (i,j) in D do
    A[i,j] = i + (j - 0.5)/n;
writeln(A);
```

```
prompt> chpl dataParallel.chpl -o dataParallel
prompt> ./dataParallel --n=5
1.1 1.3 1.5 1.7 1.9
2.1 2.3 2.5 2.7 2.9
3.1 3.3 3.5 3.7 3.9
4.1 4.3 4.5 4.7 4.9
5.1 5.3 5.5 5.7 5.9
```
Chapel by Example: Data Parallelism

```
use CyclicDist;
config const n = 1000;
var D = {1..n, 1..n}
       dmapped Cyclic(startIdx = (1,1));
var A: [D] real;
forall (i,j) in D do
   A[i,j] = i + (j - 0.5)/n;
writeln(A);
```

Domain Maps  (Map Data Parallelism to the System)

```
prompt>  chpl dataParallel.chpl -o dataParallel
prompt>  ./dataParallel --n=5 --numLocales=4
1.1 1.3 1.5 1.7 1.9
2.1 2.3 2.5 2.7 2.9
3.1 3.3 3.5 3.7 3.9
4.1 4.3 4.5 4.7 4.9
5.1 5.3 5.5 5.7 5.9
```
Chapel by Example: Data Parallelism

```chapel
dataParallel.chpl

use CyclicDist;
config const n = 1000;
var D = {1..n, 1..n}
    dmapped Cyclic(startIdx = (1,1));
var A: [D] real;
forall (i,j) in D do
    A[i,j] = i + (j - 0.5)/n;
writeln(A);
```

```
prompt> chpl dataParallel.chpl -o dataParallel
prompt> ./dataParallel --n=5 --numLocales=4
1.1 1.3 1.5 1.7 1.9
2.1 2.3 2.5 2.7 2.9
3.1 3.3 3.5 3.7 3.9
4.1 4.3 4.5 4.7 4.9
5.1 5.3 5.5 5.7 5.9
```
LULESH: a DOE Proxy Application

**Goal:** Solve one octant of the spherical Sedov problem (blast wave) using Lagrangian hydrodynamics for a single material

pictures courtesy of Rob Neely, Bert Still, Jeff Keasler, LLNL
LULESH in Chapel
LULESH in Chapel

1288 lines of source code
plus 266 lines of comments
487 blank lines

(the corresponding C+MPI+OpenMP version is nearly 4x bigger)

This can be found in the Chapel release in examples/benchmarks/lulesh/
LULESH in Chapel

This is the only representation-dependent code. It specifies:

- data structure choices:
  - structured vs. unstructured mesh
  - local vs. distributed data
  - sparse vs. dense materials arrays
- a few supporting iterators

Domain maps insulate the rest of the application from these choices
Chapel Characterizations
Chapel is Extensible

Advanced users can create their own...
  ...array layouts and distributions (domain maps)...
  ...scheduling policies for forall loops...
  ...architectural models and mappings...

...as Chapel code, without modifying the compiler.

Why?  To make the language future-proof.

This is our main research challenge: How to create a language that does not lock these policies into its definition while obtaining competitive performance?
Chapel is a Work-in-Progress

- Currently being picked up by early adopters
  - Users who try it typically like what they see
  - Last release got 1400+ downloads over six months

- Most features are functional and working well
  - some areas need further attention: object-oriented features, strings

- Performance is improving, but not yet optimal
  - shared memory performance is typically competitive with C+OpenMP
  - distributed memory performance can be hit-or-miss

- We are actively working to address these lacks
Chapel is Portable

● Chapel’s design is hardware-independent

● The current release requires:
  ● a C/C++ compiler
  ● a *NIX environment (Linux, OS X, BSD, Cygwin, …)
  ● POSIX threads
  ● (for distributed execution): support for RDMA, MPI, or UDP

● Chapel can run on…
  …laptops and workstations
  …commodity clusters
  …the cloud
  …HPC systems from Cray and other vendors
  …modern processors like Intel Xeon Phi, GPUs*, etc.

* = academic work only; not yet supported in the official release
Chapel is Open-Source

- Chapel’s development is hosted at GitHub
  - [https://github.com/chapel-lang](https://github.com/chapel-lang)

- Chapel is licensed as Apache v2.0 software

- Instructions for download + install are online
  - see [http://chapel.cray.com/download.html](http://chapel.cray.com/download.html)
Chapel: For More Information
Chapel Websites

Project page: http://chapel.cray.com
  ● overview, papers, presentations, language spec, ...

GitHub: https://github.com/chapel-lang
  ● download Chapel; browse source repository; contribute code

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/ChapelLanguage

Twitter: https://twitter.com/ChapelLanguage
Suggested Reading

Chapel chapter from *Programming Models for Parallel Computing*
- *a detailed overview of Chapel’s history, motivating themes, features*
- *edited by Pavan Balaji, published by MIT Press*
- *an early draft is available online, entitled A Brief Overview of Chapel*

Other Chapel papers/publications available at [http://chapel.cray.com/papers.html](http://chapel.cray.com/papers.html)
Chapel Blog Articles

- a short-and-sweet introduction to Chapel

**Six Ways to Say “Hello” in Chapel** (parts 1, 2, 3), Cray Blog, Sep-Oct 2015.
- a series of articles illustrating the basics of parallelism and locality in Chapel

**Why Chapel?** (parts 1, 2, 3), Cray Blog, Jun-Oct 2014.
- a series of articles answering common questions about why we are pursuing Chapel in spite of the inherent challenges

- a series of technical opinion pieces designed to argue against standard reasons given for not developing high-level parallel languages
Chapel Mailing Aliases

**low-traffic (read-only):**
- chapel-announce@lists.sourceforge.net: announcements about Chapel

**community lists:**
- chapel-users@lists.sourceforge.net: user-oriented discussion list
- chapel-developers@lists.sourceforge.net: developer discussions
- chapel-education@lists.sourceforge.net: educator discussions
- chapel-bugs@lists.sourceforge.net: public bug forum

**contact the Cray team:**
- chapel_info@cray.com: contact the team at Cray
- chapel_bugs@cray.com: for reporting non-public bugs

Subscribe at SourceForge: [http://sourceforge.net/p/chapel/mailman/](http://sourceforge.net/p/chapel/mailman/)
- (also serves as an alternate release download site to GitHub)
Get Involved!

Attend CHIUW 2016 at IPDPS (Chicago, May 27-28)
- 3rd annual Chapel Implementers and Users Workshop
- May 27th: mini-conference day
  - keynote: Nikhil Padmanabhan, Professor of Astrophysics, Yale Univ.
  - 4 research paper talks, 10 short talks, community discussion
- May 28th: code camp day

Send us your students!
- as Google Summer of Coders, interns, full-time employees

Propose a research collaboration
- join the growing Chapel community!
Questions?
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