



Documentation Improvements

Chapel Team, Cray Inc.

Chapel version 1.11

April 2nd, 2015





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Outline

- Background
- Standard Module Documentation
- Website Updates
- Other Documentation Improvements
- Documentation Priorities and Next Steps



Chapel Docs: Background

- Existing Chapel documentation:

- Chapel Spec
- Quick Reference Guide
- READMEs in doc/ directory
- Online tutorials
- Primers



→ faculty.knox.edu/dbunde/teaching/chapel/

1.4. Hello World!

Let's begin with writing one of the simplest programs in any named **hello.chpl**:

```
writeln("Hello world!");
```

And that's it. To compile it from a terminal in the same direc

```
chpl -o hello hello.chpl
```

This invokes the Chapel compiler **chpl**, which translates **he** because the program has been translated all the way into n

```
./hello
```

If the result is not "Hello world!" then you should be concern

```
$ tree doc/
doc/
├── README
├── README.bugs
├── README.building
├── README.chplenv
├── README.compiling
├── README.executing
├── README.launcher
├── README.multilocale
├── README.prereqs
├── README.tasks
├── chapelLanguageSpec.pdf
├── platforms
│   ├── README.cray
│   ├── README.cygwin
│   ├── README.ibm
│   ├── README.knc
│   ├── README.macosx
│   ├── README.marenostrum
│   ├── README.sgi
│   └── README.tiler
├── quickReference.pdf
└── technotes
    ├── README.atomics
    ├── README.auxIO
    ├── README.chpldoc
    ├── README.comm-diagnostics
    ├── README.curl
    ├── README.dsi
    ├── README.extern
    ├── README.fileUtil
    ├── README.firstClassFns
    ├── README.format
    ├── README.formattedIO
    ├── README.gmp
    ├── README.hdfs
    ├── README.io
    ├── README.libraries
    ├── README.llvm
    ├── README.local
    ├── README.localeModels
    ├── README.main
    ├── README.module_search
    ├── README.regex
    ├── README.sets
    ├── README.subquery
    └── README.typeQueries
2 directories, 44 files
```

Chapel Docs: More Background

- Module documentation spread out
- Not easily searchable
- As a result, not updated often



Chapel Docs: This Effort

- **Module documentation on the web**
- **Improved introduction to Chapel on website**
 - “Hello, World!” examples on website
 - Code sample front-and-center on main page





Standard Module Documentation



COMPUTE | STORE | ANALYZE

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Chapel Docs: Module Docs on the Web

URL: <http://chapel.cray.com/docs/latest/>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `chapel.cray.com/docs/latest/index.html`. The page has a blue header with the `chpldoc` logo and a search bar. A left sidebar lists various modules, including `AdvancedIters`, `Assert`, `BitOps`, `Buffers`, `CommDiagnostics`, `Curl`, `Error`, `FFTW`, and `FFTW.MT`. The main content area is titled `chpldoc documentation` and includes a 'View page source' link. Below the title, a 'Contents:' section lists the same modules as the sidebar, each preceded by a bullet point.

chapel.cray.com/docs/latest/index.html

chpldoc

Search docs

chpldoc documentation

Module: AdvancedIters

Module: Assert

Module: BitOps

Module: Buffers

Module: CommDiagnostics

Module: Curl

Module: Error

Module: FFTW

Module: FFTW.MT

Docs » chpldoc documentation

View page source

chpldoc documentation

Contents:

- Module: AdvancedIters
- Module: Assert
- Module: BitOps
- Module: Buffers
- Module: CommDiagnostics
- Module: Curl
- Module: Error





Chapel Docs: Module Documentation

- One page per module
- Module description at top
- Based on code comments
 - Updated chpldoc tool
- Supports rich formatting:
 - Emphasis
 - Bold
 - Links
 - Section titles
 - etc

Module: FileSystem

A file utilities library

The FileSystem module focuses on file and directory properties and operations. It does not cover every interaction involving a file— for instance, path-specific operations live in the [Path](#) module, while routines for opening, writing to, or reading from a file live in the [IO](#) module. Rather, it covers cases where the user would prefer a file or directory to be handled wholesale and/or with minimal interaction. For example, this module contains [File/Directory Manipulations](#) and functions for determining the [File/Directory Properties](#). Also included are operations relating to the current process's file system state, which are performed on a specified locale ([Locale State Functionality](#)). The module also contains iterators for traversing the file system ([File System Traversal Iterators](#)).

File/Directory Manipulations

[copy](#) [copyFile](#) [copyTree](#) [mkdir](#) [remove](#) [symlink](#) [chmod](#) [chown](#) [copyMode](#) [rename](#)

File/Directory Properties

[getGID](#) [getMode](#) [getUID](#) [exists](#) [isDir](#) [isFile](#) [isLink](#) [isMount](#) [sameFile](#)

Locale State Functionality

[locale.chdir](#) [locale.cwd](#) [locale.umask](#)

File System Traversal Iterators

[glob](#) [listdir](#) [walkdirs](#) [findfiles](#)

Constant and Function Definitions

```
const S_IRUSR: int
```

S_IRUSR and the following constants are values of the form S_I[R | W | X][USR | GRP | OTH], S_IRWX[U | G | O], S_ISUID, S_ISGID, or S_ISVTX, where R corresponds to readable, W corresponds to writable, X corresponds to executable. USR and U correspond to user, GRP and G





Chapel Docs: Cross References (links)

- Supports inter-documentation links
- Reader can quickly find types, procedures, etc.

As in standard FFTW usage, the flow is to:

1. Create plan(s) using the `plan_dft*` routines.
2. Execute the plan(s) one or more times using `execute`.
3. Destroy the plan(s) using `destroy_plan`.
4. Call `cleanup`.

`proc execute(const plan: fftw_plan)`

An orange line originates from the `execute` code snippet in the list above, extends to the right, then turns down and left, ending in an arrow pointing to the procedure definition box below.

Execute an FFTW plan.

Arguments: `plan : fftw_plan` – The plan to execute, as computed by a `plan_dft*()` routine.



Chapel Docs: Procedures and Iterators

- **Procedure docs include:**
 - Signature and procedure documentation
 - Arguments, return type and description
- **Supports rich formatting**

```
proc copyTree(src: string, dest: string, copySymbolically: bool = false) 🔗
```

Will recursively copy the tree which lives under *src* into *dst*, including all contents, permissions, and metadata. *dst* must not previously exist, this function assumes it can create it and any missing parent directories. If *copySymbolically* is *true*, symlinks will be copied as symlinks, otherwise their contents and metadata will be copied instead.

Will halt with an error message if one is detected.

- Arguments:**
- **src : string** – The root of the source tree to be copied.
 - **dest : string** – The root of the destination directory under which the contents of *src* are to be copied (must not exist prior to this function call).
 - **copySymbolically : bool** – This argument is used to indicate how to handle symlinks in



Chapel Docs: Procedures and Iterators

- Arguments, return/yield have separate section
- Types can link to class or record docs

proc `exists(name: string): bool`

Determines if the file or directory indicated by

Will halt with an error message if one was detected

Arguments: `name : string` – The file or directory

Returns: `true` if the provided argument corresponds to a file or directory, otherwise. Also returns `false` for broken symlinks.

Return type: `bool`

iter `glob(pattern = "**")`

Yields filenames that match a given *glob* pattern (zippered or non-).

Arguments: `pattern : string` – The glob pattern to match

Yields: The matching filenames as strings





Chapel Docs: Classes and Records

- Class/record description
- Member docs
- Method and iterators
- Cross-reference all items

record **list**

A singly linked list.

Note

destroy must be called to reclaim any memory used by the list.

type **eltType**

The type of the data stored in every node.

var **length**: int

The number of nodes in the list.

iter **these()**

Iterate over the list, yielding each element.

Yield type: **eltType**

proc **append**(*e*: **eltType**)

Append *e* to the list.



Chapel Docs: Enums, Types, Configs

• Enums

```
enum MemUnits { Bytes, KB, MB, GB }
```

The amount of memory returned by `locale.physicalMemory` can be in bytes or as chunks of 2^{10} , 2^{20} , or 2^{30} bytes.

• Types

- Supports extern types
- And standalone types

```
type c_int = integral
```

The type corresponding to the C int type

• Configs

- Supports var/const too
- Globals also supported

```
config param noFFTWsizeChecks = false
```

Controls execution-time array size checks in the FFTW (platform-specific) checks).

Chapel Docs: Chapel Module Index

- Module Index lists all mods
- Brief description of each mod
- Links directly to modules

Chapel Module Index

[a](#) | [b](#) | [c](#) | [e](#) | [f](#) | [g](#) | [h](#) | [i](#) | [l](#) | [m](#) | [n](#) | [p](#) | [r](#) | [s](#) | [t](#) | [u](#)

a

[AdvancedIters](#)

This module contains several iterators that can be used to support for simple assert() routines.

[Assert](#)

b

[BitOps](#)

Bitwise operations implemented using C intrinsics when possible. Support for buffers - regions of memory without a particular alignment.

[Buffers](#)

c

[CommDiagnostics](#)

This module provides support for reporting and counting. Simple support for many network protocols with libcurl.

[Curl](#)

e

[Error](#)

Support for error handling.

f

[FFTW](#)

Single-threaded FFT computations via key routines from FFTW.

[FFTW_MT](#)

Multi-threaded FFT computations via FFTW (version 3).

[FileSystem](#)

A file utilities library.

g

[GMP](#)

Support for GNU Multiple Precision Arithmetic.



Chapel Docs: Search

- Built-in search function
- Google, et al. also work

About 69 results (0.45 seconds)

Module: BitOps — [chpldoc 0.0.1 documentation - Chapel](#)
[chapel.cray.com/docs/latest/modules/standard/BitOps.html](#) ▾ Chapel
Find the population count of x . Returns: the number of 1 bits set in x as x.
type: x.type. inline proc parity(x: integral) **Find**. Find the parity of x .

Module: Search — [chpldoc 0.0.1 documentation - Chapel](#)
[chapel.cray.com/docs/latest/modules/standard/Search.html](#) ▾ Chapel
Data – The sorted array to search; val – The value to find in the array. Ret
indicating (1) if the value was found and (2) the location of the value if it ...

Module: FFTW — [chpldoc 0.0.1 documentation - Chapel](#)
[chapel.cray.com/docs/latest/modules/standard/FFTW.html](#) ▾ Chapel
are either installed in a standard system location or that your C compiler's e
variables are set up to **find** them (alternatively, the Chapel compiler's -l ...

Search Results

Search finished, found 9 page(s) matching the search query.

FileSystem.findfiles (iterfunction, in Module: FileSystem)

Module: BitOps

...bits after the least significant 1 bit in `x` :rtype: `x.type` .. function:: proc popcount(x: integral) **Find**
population count of `x` .:returns: the number of 1 bits set in `x` as `x.type` :rtype: `x.type` ...

Module: Curl

...roc file_setopt(args ...?k) Set curl options on a curl file. It is equivalent to the curl_setopt_array you r
in PHP. For example, you might do: .. code-block:: chapel curlfile_setopt((curlpt_username,...

Module: FFTW

...are either installed in a standard system location or that your C compiler's environment variables a
find them (alternatively, the Chapel compiler's ``-l`` and ``-L`` flags can be used to specify these loc

Module: FFTW_MT

...are either installed in a standard system location or that your C compiler's environment variables a
find them (alternatively, the Chapel compiler's ``-l`` and ``-L`` flags can be used to specify these loc

Module: FileSystem

...: File System Traversal Iterators ----- :iter:`glob` :iter:`listdir` :iter:`walkdirs` :it
files` Constant and Function Definitions ----- .. data:: const S_IRUSR: int S_IRU

Module: Regexp

...ing, number of substitutions made) .. method:: proc sub(repl: string, text: ?t, global = true) **Find** ma
this regular expression and create a new string in which those matches are replaced by repl...





Chapel Docs: Module Documentation

- **All standard modules are documented**
- **Added and edited a lot of module documentation!**
 - ~47k words
 - ~11k lines of reStructuredText
 - Every developer on the Cray team contributed docs
 - Took ~6 weeks to complete all the documentation

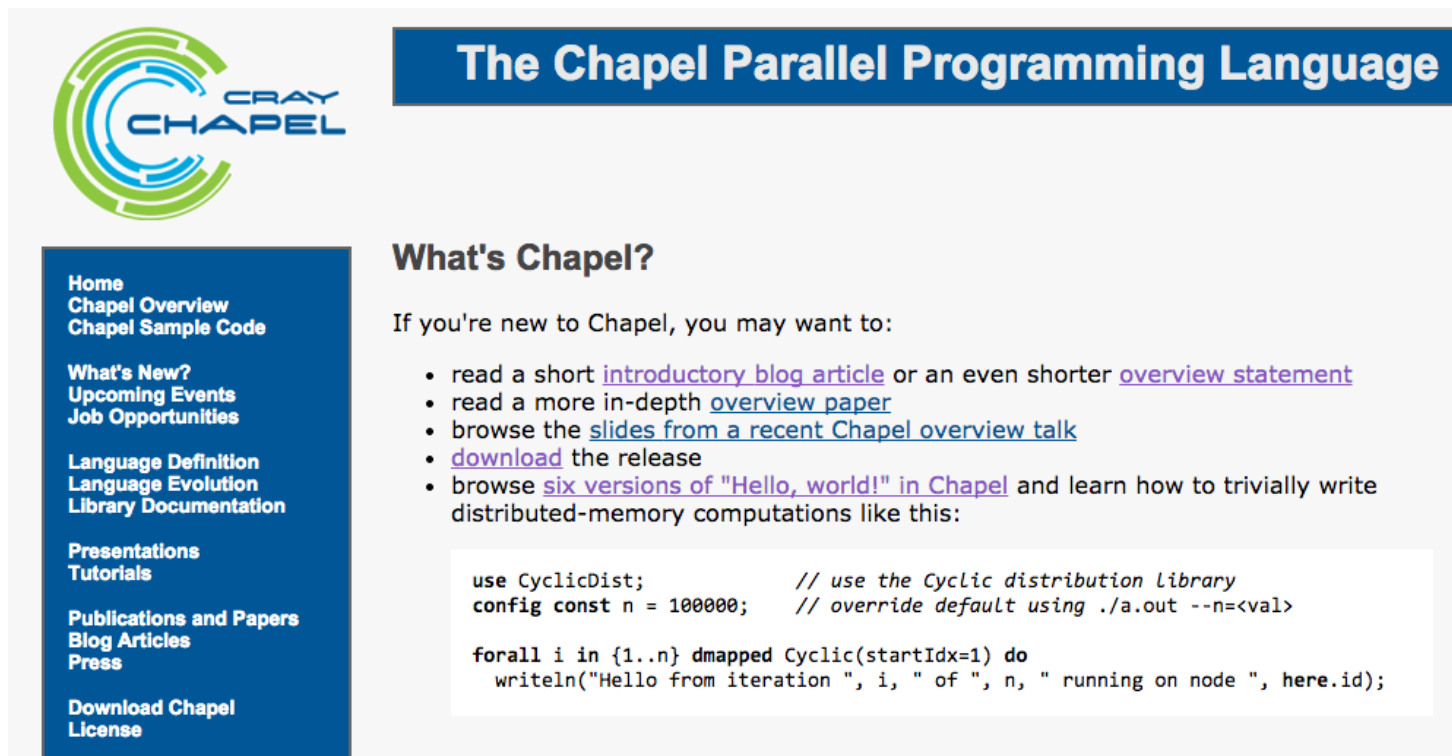


Website Updates



Chapel Docs: Website Updates

- “Hello, World!” examples on website
- New code snippet on front page



The screenshot shows the Chapel website. On the left is a blue sidebar with a navigation menu. The main content area has a blue header with the title 'The Chapel Parallel Programming Language'. Below the header is a section titled 'What's Chapel?' which includes a list of links for new users and a code snippet for a 'Hello, World!' example.

Navigation Menu (Left Sidebar):

- Home
- Chapel Overview
- Chapel Sample Code
- What's New?
- Upcoming Events
- Job Opportunities
- Language Definition
- Language Evolution
- Library Documentation
- Presentations
- Tutorials
- Publications and Papers
- Blog Articles
- Press
- Download Chapel
- License

The Chapel Parallel Programming Language

What's Chapel?

If you're new to Chapel, you may want to:

- read a short [introductory blog article](#) or an even shorter [overview statement](#)
- read a more in-depth [overview paper](#)
- browse the [slides from a recent Chapel overview talk](#)
- [download](#) the release
- browse [six versions of "Hello, world!" in Chapel](#) and learn how to trivially write distributed-memory computations like this:

```
use CyclicDist;           // use the Cyclic distribution library
config const n = 100000;  // override default using ./a.out --n=<val>

forall i in {1..n} dmapped Cyclic(startIdx=1) do
  writeln("Hello from iteration ", i, " of ", n, " running on node ", here.id);
```

Chapel Docs: Website Updates

- Hello world examples on the website:
 - <http://chapel.cray.com/hellos.html>
 - Concise, yet thorough intro to language

"Hello, world!" Variants in Chapel

Here are six versions of "Hello, world!" from the Chapel release:

1. [Simple version](#)
2. ["Production Grade" version](#)
3. [Data-Parallel version](#)
4. [Distributed-Memory Data-Parallel version](#)
5. [Task-Parallel version](#)
6. [Distributed-Memory Task-Parallel version](#)

For more advanced computations, browse the [examples directory](#) from the Chapel release.



Chapel Docs: This Effort

- Hello world examples on the website:
 - <http://chapel.cray.com/hellos.html>
 - Concise, yet thorough intro to language

Simple Hello World

This is the simplest "Hello, world!" in Chapel:

```
1 writeln("Hello, world!");
```

hello.chpl hosted with ❤ by GitHub

Next: ["Production-Grade" Hello World](#)





Chapel Docs: This Effort

- Hello world examples on the website:
 - <http://chapel.cray.com/hellos.html>
 - Concise, yet thorough intro to language

"Production-Grade" Hello World

This version uses a module, `main()`, and an execution-time configurable message to demonstrate a more structured coding style:

```
1  /* This program is conceptually very similar to hello.chpl, but it
2   * uses a more structured programming style, explicitly defining a
3   * module, a configuration constant, and a main() procedure.
4   */
5
6  //
7  // define a module named 'Hello'.  If a source file defines no
8  // modules, the filename minus its .chpl extension serves as the
9  // module name for the code it contains.  Thus, 'hello' would be
10 // the automatic module name for hello.chpl.
11 //
12 module Hello {
```



Chapel Docs: This Effort

- Hello world examples on the website:
 - <http://chapel.cray.com/hellos.html>

Task-Parallel Hello World

This version uses Chapel's *coforall-loop* to create a distinct task per iteration which prints its own message:

```

1  /* This test uses Chapel's task parallel features to create a
2   * parallel hello world program that utilizes multiple cores on a
3   * single locale (node)
4   */
23 //
24 // Each iteration prints out a message that is unique according to the
25 // value of tid. Due to the task parallelism, the messages may come
26 // out in any order. However, the writeln() procedure will prevent
27 // against finer-grained interleaving of the messages themselves.
28 //
29 forall tid in 0..#numTasks do
30   writeln("Hello, world! (from task " + tid + " of " + numTasks + ")");
31

```



Chapel Docs: Status

- **Module documentation available online**
 - Generated from source code and comments
- **Hello world programs seen by many web users**
 - Previously requested by critics
 - `hellos.html` has second-highest pageviews



Other Documentation Improvements





Other Documentation Improvements

- **Minor improvements to Quick Reference document**
- **Documented class/record destructors in spec**
 - Most frequently noted undocumented feature...
- **Other spec improvements:**
 - removed an outdated [] vs. () distinction from the spec
 - clarified that integer literals may be 'uint's if sufficiently large
 - additional updates and improvements
- **Added a note for 'zsh' users to the top-level README**
- **Improved documentation for slurm* launchers**
- **Noted long-standing feature to squash reference counting**
 - (at the cost of leaking all arrays...)
 - a stopgap, see `$CHPL_HOME/PERFORMANCE` for details



Documentation Priorities and Next Steps





Documentation Priorities and Next Steps

- Continue to update docs with module changes
- **chpldoc Chapel features that have library-like interfaces**
 - e.g., arrays-as-vectors, methods on ranges and domains, etc.
- Add primers to web as a broader Chapel tutorial
- Make remaining doc/ READMEs web pages
- Revise “Hello world” comments with web reader in mind





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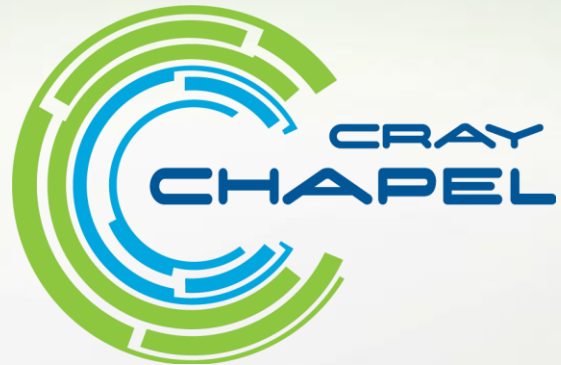
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