



Documentation Improvements

Chapel Team, Cray Inc.
Chapel version 1.14
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Outline

- Primers & Hellos
- chpldoc “use” information
- Chapel Language Man Page
- Users Guide Improvements
- Other Documentation Improvements





Primers & Hellos



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Primers & Hellos: Background

- **New users often pointed to “primers” and “hello worlds”**
 - Appearance is important
 - Likely the first Chapel code new users will see
 - Actual ‘documentation’ contained within the source comments
- **Hello Worlds**
 - Accessible via chapel.cray.com or repository
 - Cumbersome to maintain – updates require updating web / repo version
 - Majority of source file is made of comment blocks
- **Primers**
 - Accessible via repository
 - Typically link users to the Github URL
 - No organized index or URL from the website





Primers & Hellos: This Effort

- **chpl2rst.py script converts Chapel -> reStructured Text**
 - Intended for rendering a source file into a tutorial-style rst file
 - Different than chpldoc in several aspects
 - Comment blocks and unindented line comments rendered as plain text
 - Code and indented line comments rendered as code blocks
 - Title and reference label auto-generated, for cross-referencing
 - GitHub URL to actual source code inserted at top of file
 - reStructured Text is rendered into HTML via Sphinx
- **Primers and Hellos are now included with online docs**
 - Primers and Hellos were edited to provide clean renders
 - Online docs include an organized index
 - Primers and Hellos are included as top-level links in sidebar





Primers & Hellos: Hello Worlds Index

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Hello World Variants

The following are six "Hello, world!" variants that introduce a few of Chapel's serial, parallel, and locality-oriented features:

- [Simple version](#)
- [Production-grade](#)
- [Data-parallel](#)
- [Distributed-memory data-parallel](#)
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[Docs](#) » [Hello World Variants](#) » Data-parallel hello world

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Data-parallel hello world

[View hello3-datapar.chpl on GitHub](#)

This program uses Chapel's data parallel features to create a parallel hello world program that utilizes multiple cores on a single *locale* (compute node).

The following *configuration constant* indicates the number of messages to print out. The default can be overridden on the command-line (e.g., `./hello --numMessages=1000000`).

```
config const numMessages = 100;
```

Next, we use a data-parallel *forall-loop* to iterate over a *range* representing the number of messages to print. By default, forall-loops will typically be executed cooperatively by a number of tasks proportional to the hardware parallelism on which the loop is running. Ranges like `1..numMessages` are always local to the current task's locale, so this forall-loop will execute using the number of local processing units or cores.

Because the messages are printed within a parallel loop, they may be displayed in any order. The *writeln()* procedure protects against finer-grained interleaving of the messages themselves.

```
forall msg in 1..numMessages do
  writeln("Hello world ", msg)
  ...
```



Primers & Hellos: Data-parallel hello world

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Data-parallel hello world

[View hello3-datapar.chpl on GitHub](#)

This program uses Chapel's data parallel features to create a parallel hello world program that utilizes multiple cores on a single compute node.

The following *configuration constant* can be overridden on the command-line:

```
config const numMessages = 100;
```

Next, we use a data-parallel *forall*-loop to print. By default, *forall*-loops will execute in parallel, proportional to the hardware parallelism. The *forall*-loops are always local to the current task's processing units or cores.

Because the messages are printed in parallel, the *writeln()* procedure protects against interleaving of the messages themselves.

```
forall msg in 1..numMessages do
  writeln("Hello, world! (from iteration ", msg, " of ", numMessages, ")");
```

```
1 // Data-parallel hello world
2
3 /* This program uses Chapel's data parallel features to create a
4  * parallel hello world program that utilizes multiple cores on a
5  * single `locale` (compute node).
6  */
7
8
9 //
10 // The following `configuration constant` indicates the number of
11 // messages to print out. The default can be overridden on the
12 // command-line (e.g., ``./hello --numMessages=1000000``).
13 //
14 config const numMessages = 100;
15
16 //
17 // Next, we use a data-parallel `forall-loop` to iterate over a
18 // `range` representing the number of messages to print. By default,
19 // forall-loops will typically be executed cooperatively by a number
20 // of tasks proportional to the hardware parallelism on which the loop
21 // is running. Ranges like ``1..numMessages`` are always local to the
22 // current task's locale, so this forall-loop will execute using the
23 // number of local processing units or cores.
24 //
25 // Because the messages are printed within a parallel loop, they may
26 // be displayed in any order. The `writeln()` procedure protects
27 // against finer-grained interleaving of the messages themselves.
28 //
29 forall msg in 1..numMessages do
30   writeln("Hello, world! (from iteration ", msg, " of ", numMessages, ")");
31
```

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- [Atomics](#)

Locality

⋮



Primers & Hellos: Primers - Variadic Arguments



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[Docs](#) » [Primers](#) » Variadic Arguments

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Variadic Arguments

[View varargs.chpl on GitHub](#)

This primer demonstrates procedures with variable length arguments lists.

Procedures can be defined with variable length argument lists. The following procedure accepts integer arguments and defines the parameter `n` as the number of arguments passed to the current call. The `args` argument is an `n`-tuple of `int` values.

```
proc intWriteIn(args: int ...?n) {
  for i in 1..n {
    if i != n then
      write(args(i), " ");
    else
      writeln(args(i));
  }
}

intWriteIn(1, 2, 3, 4);
```

By eliding the type of the `args` argument, the variable arguments can be made generic. The following procedure takes `n` arguments of any type and writes them on a single line. Here, `args` is a heterogeneous `n`-tuple, so a parameter for loop is used to unroll the loop body so that the index `i` is a parameter and not a variable.

...



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Primers & Hellos: Status and Next Steps

Status:

- Intro Chapel code is more accessible and prettier
- Hello Worlds are more maintainable

Next Steps:

- Continue to improve primers breadth and depth
- Modify reference labels to reflect source filenames
 - Improves readability of cross-references in source code
- Minor feature additions to chpl2rst.py script
 - Add a way to render sequences: `/*` and `*/`
 - Add a way to maintain indentation across code blocks



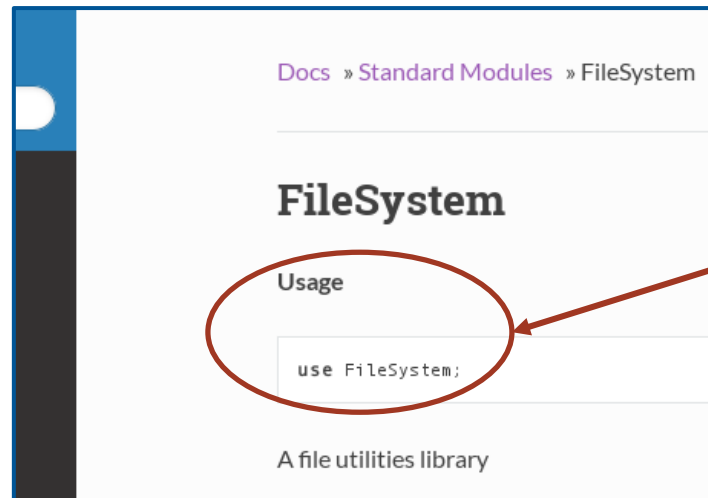
chpldoc “use” information



chpldoc “use” information

Background: No information on how to access module in docs

This Effort: Now generate a sample use statement for module



Impact: Users can copy+paste the use directly into their code



Chapel Language Man Page



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Chapel Language Man Page

Background: Documentation built by sphinx into html

- Sphinx supports many other output types, but we only supported html
- Building to a man page resulted in errors

This Effort: Officially support building the docs as a man page

Impact: Users & Developers can search docs from CLI

- This man page contains all documentation that comes in html docs
- Accessed via the language man3 page:

```
man chapel
```

Next Steps: Consider other outputs to support

- e.g., individual man pages, pdf, JSON





Users Guide Improvements



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Users Guide Improvements

Background:

- Started creating online users guide with version 1.13
 - using Sphinx-based rst → html approach
 - writing lightweight, example-driven articles per topic

This Effort:

- expanded users guide by another 8 articles:

Base Language:

- basic types
- literal values for basic types
- casts
- for loops
- zippered iteration

Task Parallelism:

- cobegins
- coforalls

Data Parallelism:

- forall loops





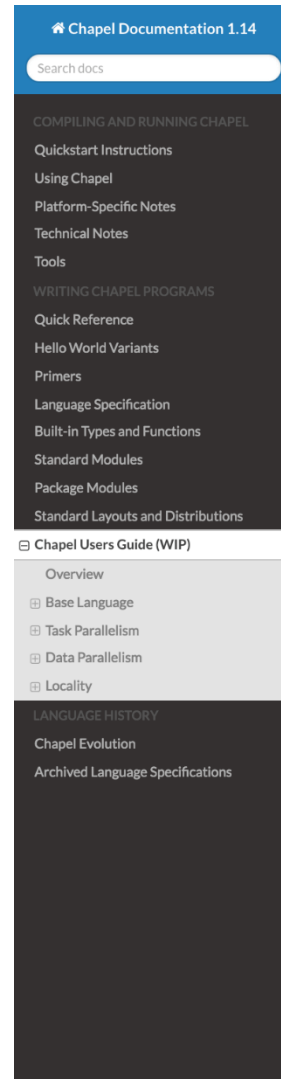
Users Guide Improvements

Impact:

- users guide starting to look non-trivial:

Next Steps:

- keep writing!
- consider using `chpl2rst.py` for these
 - current approach is fragile w.r.t. test changes



Base Language

This is the core of Chapel and what remains when all features in support of parallelism and locality are removed.

- [Hello world: simple console output](#)
- [Variable Declarations](#)
- [Basic Types: booleans, numbers, and strings](#)
- [Literal Values for Basic Types](#)
- [Casts: explicit type conversions](#)
- [for-loops: structured serial iteration](#)
- [Zippered Iteration](#)

(more to come...)

Task Parallelism

These are Chapel's lower-level features for creating parallel explicitly and synchronizing between them.

- [Task Parallelism Overview](#)
- [begin Statements: unstructured tasking](#)
- [cobegin Statements: creating groups of tasks](#)
- [coforall-loops: loop-based tasking](#)

(more to come...)

Data Parallelism

These are Chapel's higher-level features for creating parallelism more abstractly using a rich set of data structures.

- [forall-loops: data-parallel loops](#)

(more to come...)

Locality

These are Chapel's features for describing how data and tasks should be mapped to the target architecture for the purposes of performance and scalability.

- [Locales: representing architectural locality](#)
- [Compiling and Executing Multi-Locale Programs](#)
- [The locale Type and Variables](#)
- [on-clauses: controlling locality/affinity](#)

(more to come...)





Other Documentation Improvements



Other Documentation Improvements

- **Doc page content updates:**
 - [Multilocale](#) instructions
 - [Quickstart](#) instructions
 - [UDP](#) GASNet conduit notes
 - [HDFS](#) module (contributed by Deepak Majeti)
- **New primer: [Modules](#)**
- **[Archived Language Specifications](#) page created**
- ***chplvis* file format [documented](#)**
- **A multitude of spelling mistakes in source corrected**
- **Various general formatting improvements to online docs**
- **Several spec improvements**



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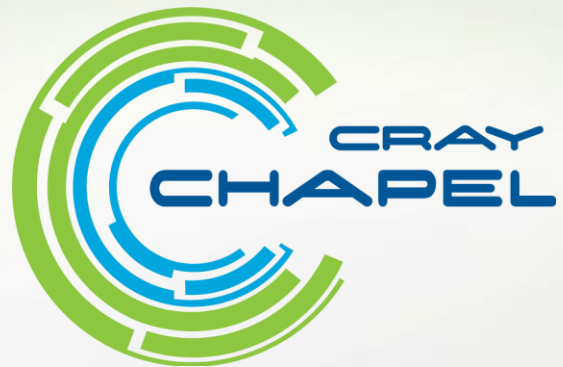
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