Hewlett Packard Enterprise

CHAPEL 1.25 RELEASE NOTES: HIGHLIGHTS

Chapel Team September 23, 2021

HIGHLIGHTS OF CHAPEL 1.25

- Chapel 2.0 / Language and Library Highlights
- Performance Improvements and Studies
- <u>Compiler Improvements</u>
- Targeting GPUs with Chapel
- <u>Summary</u>

CHAPEL 2.0 / LANGUAGE AND LIBRARY HIGHLIGHTS

CHAPEL 2.0

Background:

- Over the past few years, we have been working toward a forthcoming Chapel 2.0 release
- Intent: stop making backward-breaking changes to core language and library features
 - thereafter, use semantic versioning to reflect if/when such changes are made

This Release:

- Major language-related fixes have largely wound down
- Primary remaining effort is on stabilizing the standard libraries

LANGUAGE / LIBRARY IMPROVEMENTS

'foreach' loops: express parallel loops that should be implemented by the current task

help indicate opportunities for vectorization or GPU execution when a 'forall' loop's tasks would be overkill
 foreach i in 1..n do // assert that this loop is order-independent
 a[i] = b[p[i]];

'manage' statements: support Python-like context management

• prioritized to support resizable collections of non-nilable classes

operators: prototyped in 1.24, now ready for use

address an otherwise vague namespace issue
 operator R.+(x: R, y: R) { ... }

'ArgumentParser' package module: in support of richer command-line options than 'config' supports

• developed in support of the 'mason' package manager

other improvements: progress with interfaces, refinements to ranges, etc.

• done in support of Chapel 2.0, user feedback and requests

STANDARD LIBRARY STABILIZATION

• This represents the lion's share of the remaining work for Chapel 2.0



PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENTS AND STUDIES

SO MANY PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENTS

Primarily motivated by...

- ...user code, especially Arkouda
- ...targeting new platforms
 - InfiniBand-based systems
 - high core-count chips like AMD Rome
 - -large-memory nodes















COMPILER IMPROVEMENTS

LLVM-BY-DEFAULT

Background:

- Traditionally, Chapel has generated C code as its "portable assembly"
 - LLVM-based back-end was also available as an option

In Chapel 1.25:

- Finally made good on a long-term intention to switch to our LLVM back-end by default
 - C-based compilation is still available as an option
- Motivation:
 - reduce burden of attempting to support all versions of all C compilers
 - communicate Chapel semantics more directly to back-end than C permits
 - -leverage community investment in, and familiarity with, LLVM
 - somewhat faster compilation times, on average
 - attractive path for targeting GPUs

Status:

• A bit terrifying in the "what will users find in the field that we missed?" sense – but so far, no major fires

COMPILER REWORK: OFF TO A STRONG START

Background:

- The traditional Chapel compiler is...
 - ...slow (seconds to minutes)
 - ...often difficult to understand, in the presence of errors
 - ...not terribly well-architected: inflexible, challenging for new contributors to get started
- These largely reflect its history as a scrappy research project, by a small team, moving fast

This Effort:

- This release, kicked off an effort to massively rework it and address these lacks:
 - -faster / more flexible compilation: separate compilation, incremental recompilation, dynamic evaluation of code
 - better user experience
 - -easier to contribute to

Status:

- parsing ~3/4 of Chapel features into the new internal representation (IR)
 converting user code down to traditional compiler's IR and executing it
- first draft of resolution for types and calls
- code structure documented online: <u>https://chapel-lang.org/docs/main/developer/compiler-internals/index.html</u>



TARGETING GPUS WITH CHAPEL

GPUS: NOTIONAL GOAL

A Sample GPU Computation, notionally:

```
on here.GPU {
    var A = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
    forall a in A do
        a += 5;
}
```

GPUS: SIX MONTHS AGO

A Sample GPU Computation, as of Chapel 1.24:

```
pragma "codegen for GPU"
export proc add_nums(A: c_ptr(real(64))){
    A[0] = A[0]+5;
}
var funcPtr = createFunction();
var A = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
```

extern { #define FATBIN_FILE "chpl__gpu.fatbin" double createFunction() { fatbinBuffer = <read FATBIN_FILE into buffer> cuModuleLoadData(&cudaModule, fatbinBuffer); cuModuleGetFunction(&function, cudaModule, "add_nums"); } Read fat binary and create a CUDA function

GPUS: TODAY

A Sample GPU Computation, in Chapel 1.25:

```
on here.getChild(1) {
    var A = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
    forall a in A do
        a += 5;
}
```

GPUS: INITIAL PERFORMANCE STUDY

HPCC Stream: very few changes needed to our typical Stream code to target GPUs

```
on here.getChild(1) {
  var A, B, C: [1..n] real;
  const alpha = 2.0;
  forall b in B do b = 1.0;
  forall c in C do c = 2.0;
  forall a, b, c in zip(A, B, C) do
    a = b + alpha * c;
}
```



GPUS: NEXT STEPS

- Plenty of housecleaning, refactoring, streamlining, etc.
- Language design issues
- Support richer and more flexible styles of programming
- Support a richer model of memory and inter-device data transfers
- Support a wider variety of vendors
- Further performance analysis and optimization



SUMMARY

Great progress since Chapel 1.24:

- Performance and portability improvements
- Chapel 2.0 stabilization, especially w.r.t. libraries
- Massive strides in GPU support
- Strong start on compiler revamp
- User support and community activity, including CHIUW 2021

Near-term priorities:

- Continue with, and accelerate, library stabilization for Chapel 2.0
- Continue efforts to target GPUs and revamp the compiler
- Ongoing user support and outreach

THANK YOU

https://chapel-lang.org @ChapelLanguage

