

Hewlett Packard Enterprise

CHAPEL 1.29.0/1.30.0 RELEASE NOTES: DYNOUPDATES

Chapel Team December 15, 2022 / March 23, 2023

DYNO UPDATES OUTLINE

- Background and Goals
- Progress Since 1.28
 - <u>Summary</u>
 - Scope Resolution
 - Type and Call Resolution
 - Separate Compilation
 - Improved Error Messages
 - Building the Compiler with CMake
 - <u>Migrating to a Compiler Driver</u>
- Dyno Goals for 1.31 and 1.32

BACKGROUND AND GOALS

COMPILER REWORK EFFORT

- *dyno* is an ongoing effort to address problems with the Chapel compiler
- Focused on improving:
 - Speed
 - Error messages
 - Compiler structure and program representation
 - Compiler development
- Recent work has focused on:
 - Replacing the early compilation passes with incremental versions, including an incremental resolver
 - Improving error messages
 - Demonstrating an early form of separate compilation

COMPILER REWORK DELIVERABLES

Incremental Compilation Front-end

- Only re-parse and do type resolution on files that were edited
 - Could result in reducing compilation time
- Will still have the whole-program optimization and code-generation back-end

Separate Compilation

- Make most of the optimizations happen per-file
- Will need a linking step for optimizations like function inlining that span files
- Should result in significantly faster compilation times

Dynamic Compilation and Evaluation

- Enable Chapel code snippets to be written and run interactively
 - e.g., in Jupyter notebooks

Throughout the effort, improve the learning curve and error messages **PROGRESS SINCE 1.28**

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS TOWARDS 1.29 AND 1.30 GOALS

- 1. Getting the dyno scope resolver ready for use in production
 - Goal was to use it in production in 1.30
 - Just missed the 1.30 release; already enabled on 'main' for the 1.31 release cycle
- 2. Building more components of the dyno resolver to reach feature-completeness
 - Goal was to have initial implementations of remaining major components of the new resolver by 1.30
 - Goal met: have at least draft components for all major areas & much work remains
- 3. Designing and implementing file formats and commands for separate compilation
 - Goal was to implement uAST serialization/deserialization, draft file format, and prototype separate compilation commands
 - Goal met: precompiled-header style support is in 1.30
- 4. Begin to improve error messages
 - Goal was to migrate errors from parsing and dyno scope resolution to a more user-friendly format by 1.29
 - Goal met: as of 1.30, parsing, checks, and new scope resolver errors include more user-friendly variants

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS TOWARDS NEW GOALS

- Building the compiler with CMake
 - A new goal since 1.28
 - Now complete
- Investigating a compiler driver approach
 - A new goal since 1.28
 - Created a prototype but it needs more work

SCOPE RESOLUTION

SCOPE RESOLUTION: BACKGROUND

- Scope resolution is the process of matching identifiers with declared symbols
 - For example, in the following code, the 'arg' being printed refers the 'arg: string' formal

```
proc printArg(arg: string) {
    writeln(arg);
}
```

- Scope resolution is the next pass in the production compiler that we want to move to dyno
 - Involves re-implementing it in the new incremental framework
- In 1.28:
 - a '--dyno' flag was added to use dyno for scope resolution
 - the dyno scope resolver could handle 13,626 out of 14,020 test cases (97%)
 - caveat: only running the new scope resolver on user code (in order to enable incremental progress)
 - new scope resolver leaned on old compiler for some unhandled cases

SCOPE RESOLUTION: THIS EFFORT

Further improved the dyno scope resolver to make it production-ready

- Added support for missing features
 - 'private' keyword, shadow scopes, record/class fields, ...
- Enabled scope-resolving the built-in modules
- Still leaning on production scope resolver to handle gaps in implementation
- All tests pass (14518/14518)

SCOPE RESOLUTION: IMPACT AND NEXT STEPS

Impact:

- Dyno scope resolver received numerous improvements, is now the default on 'main' (post-1.30)
- Users will see better error messages for errors reported during scope resolution
 - errors can now describe where a symbol came from
 - implemented improved errors for redefinition, unknown variables and modules, ...
- Found bugs in production scope resolution and gaps in the language specification

Next Steps:

- Identify and fix gaps in the dyno scope-resolver that are currently handled by the production scope resolver
- Disable the production scope resolver in favor of the dyno scope resolver

TYPE AND CALL RESOLUTION

RESOLVING TYPES AND CALLS: BACKGROUND

• *Resolving* includes resolving types and resolving calls

var x = "hello"; // resolving a type: determine that 'x' has the type 'string'
f(1); // resolving a call: determine that 'f(1)' calls 'f' below
proc f(arg: int) {}

- Resolution implements a large part of Chapel's semantics
 - It is also one of the major bottlenecks in the production compiler
- A new incremental resolver is part of the dyno effort
- Approach: get a draft of each major component in order to
 - 1. Raise language design issues before language stabilization
 - 2. Demonstrate integration of all resolver components in the new resolver effort

RESOLVING TYPES AND CALLS: STATUS

- Currently have draft implementations for handling the following features: – progress since Sept 2022 in **bold** — many of these need more work
 - generic instantiation
 - param folding
 - implicit conversions
 - tuple types
 - type construction
 - varargs functions
 - loop index variables
 - param loops
 - enums
 - method calls
 - function disambiguation
 - 'new R()' runs 'R.init()'

- '?t' in formals
- caching of instantiations
- compiler-generated functions
- fields
- parenless methods
- split init
- copy elision
- task/loop intents
- initializer bodies
- split init and copy elision
- operator overloads

- reductions
- task/loop intents
- const checking
- 'forwarding'
- return intent overloading
- ref-if-modified for e.g. arrays
- generating calls e.g. 'deinit'
- error types for 'catch'
- arrays & domains
- try / throws checking
- reflection

SEPARATE COMPILATION

SEPARATE COMPILATION

Background: Separate compilation has been a long-desired feature for Chapel

This Effort: Added experimental support for libraries that store pre-parsed '.chpl' files

- Introduced serialization in frontend for uAST and some internal types
 - uAST is dyno's internal representation of a program
- Stored in '.dyno' files which can be used on the command line with 'chpl'
 - Note: the '.dyno' filetype is an unstable prototype
 - \$ chpl --dyno-gen-lib MyLibrary.chpl
 - \$ chpl MyApp.chpl MyLibrary.dyno

creates 'MyLibrary.dyno'
skips parsing for "MyLibrary"

Status: Made a first step towards separate compilation

• Will build upon serialization infrastructure for future efforts

Next Steps:

- Choose user-facing flags and file extension
- Explore storing compiled concrete functions in library files
- Improve performance and space efficiency

IMPROVED ERROR MESSAGES

IMPROVED ERROR MESSAGES: THIS EFFORT

- Since 1.28, started implementing a new error message system
 - inspired by languages such as Elm, Rust
 - goal is to make clearer, more specific, better-looking error messages
 - implemented new error messages in the new components
 - as dyno's resolver takes over more functionality, more errors will be improved
- Error system features:
 - Detailed and brief verbosity modes aimed at experts and new users, respectively
 - Detailed mode includes code printing and underlining
 - Each error has a name (e.g. 'Deprecation', 'IncompatibleIfBranches')
 - Intended for use with silencing / escalation, linking documentation

IMPROVED ERROR MESSAGES: EXAMPLE

program.chpl

1.

2.3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11. }

module Lib1 { }

var a: int;

var a: real;

proc main() {

writeln(a);

public use Lib1, Lib2;

module Lib2 {

module T2 {

Error (production compiler):

program.chpl:7: error: symbol a is multiply defined
program.chpl:3: note: also defined here

Error (dyno, brief):

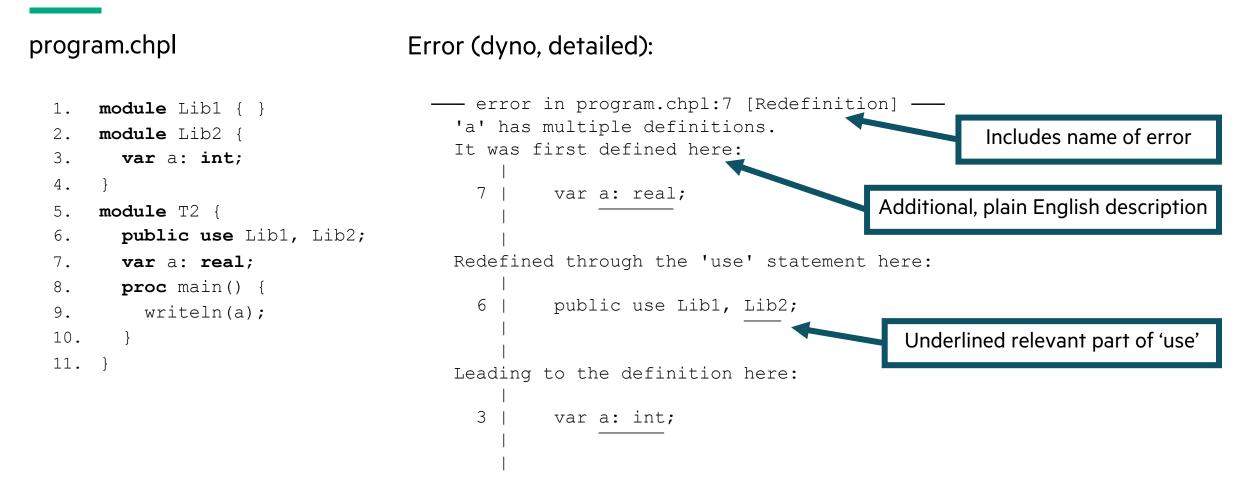
program.chpl:5: In module 'T2': program.chpl:7: error: 'a' has multiple definitions program.chpl:6: note: redefined through the 'use' statement here program.chpl:3: note: leading to the definition here

More information about the source of the conflict

Additional context

Mentioning 'a' no longer required to trigger the error

IMPROVED ERROR MESSAGES: EXAMPLE, DETAILED OUTPUT



IMPROVED ERROR MESSAGES: STATUS, NEXT STEPS

Status:

- Parsing errors, control flow checks now use the new error message format
- Dyno scope resolver (off by default, enabled with '--dyno') also uses new format

Next Steps:

- Continue migrating error messages
- Continue to improve the detailed error format
- Resolve open questions around displaying errors that span multiple files, line breaking and wrapping

BUILDING THE COMPILER WITH CMAKE

BUILDING WITH CMAKE

Background: Chapel has historically relied on Makefiles to build compiler, runtime, and tool components

- However, LLVM requires CMake
- CMake is also the preferred way to build the new dyno frontend and is required to build it as a library frontend was temporarily adjusted to also include Makefiles to support building 'chpl' and 'chpldoc'

This Effort: Use CMake behind-the-scenes to build 'chpl' and 'chpldoc'

Impact: Improves developer QOL while maintaining compatibility with existing build scripts

- existing 'make' commands work as before
- new CMake targets integrate nicely with IDEs and provide enhanced lookup features for symbols
- faster parallel builds
- direct use of CMake allows developers to opt into generating Ninja build system files rather than Makefiles

Next Steps: Migrate additional components away from Makefiles as needed



MIGRATING TO A COMPILER DRIVER

COMPILER DRIVER

Background: The Chapel compiler process remains live during backend compilation

- System memory used by the earlier parts of Chapel compilation remains in use during backend C / LLVM linking
- Results in higher memory pressure than necessary

This Effort: Explored using a compiler driver with subprocesses for each phase of compilation

- This is common: both Clang and GCC use a compiler driver
- 'chpl' can act as the driver and provide outputs from one phase as inputs to another phase

Status: Prototyped on a feature branch

• Prototype can compile most code with C or LLVM backend

Next Steps: Resolve remaining bugs and test failures

- Improve prototype to production quality and add more testing
- Gather data on performance changes and consider changing to use driver mode by default

DYNO GOALS FOR 1.31 AND 1.32

SUMMARY OF DYNO'S GOALS FOR 1.31 AND 1.32

Dyno efforts will include these separable directions of effort, approximately in priority order

1. Frontend Integration & Improving New Resolver

- Goal: able to disable production scope resolver by 1.31
- Goal: new resolver works in opt-in mode for end-to-end compilation for most tests by 1.32
- 2. Separate Compilation
 - Goal: Demonstrate a concrete function saved in the library files by 1.32
- 3. Incremental Compilation
 - Goal: Demonstrate live scope resolution from an editor by 1.31
- 4. Compiler Driver
 - Goal: Get opt-in compiler driver support merged for 1.31
- While working on (1) above, taking care to help with language stabilization efforts
 - The dyno effort has been identifying language issues at a steady pace so far
 - Raising and addressing language features that seem poorly specified, not specified, or that are too confusing

OTHER DYNO IMPROVEMENTS

OTHER DYNO IMPROVEMENTS

For a more complete list of dyno changes and improvements in the 1.29.0 and 1.30.0 releases, refer to the following section in the <u>CHANGES.md</u> file:

• Developer-oriented changes: 'dyno' Compiler improvements/changes

THANK YOU

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