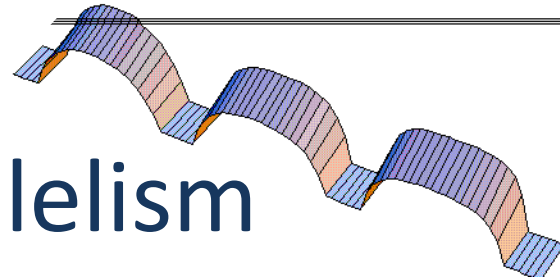


Spatial Computing

as

Intensional Data Parallelism



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- **Motivations : data-parallelism and spatial computing**
- **Intensionnal Spatial Operations**
- **Dataflow**
- **Examples**
- **Compilation**
- **Conclusions**



- Parallelism and Spatial Computing:
*if two computations occur simultaneously,
they must take place at different location*
⇒ **taking space into account**
- Parallelism as an **operational** vs a **semantic property**
- Three ways to express parallelism :
 - - parallelism is expressed through the data: data parallelism
 - - parallelism is expressed through the control: control parallelism
 - - parallelism is expressed through a mix of data and control: pipe-line
- An alternative classification:

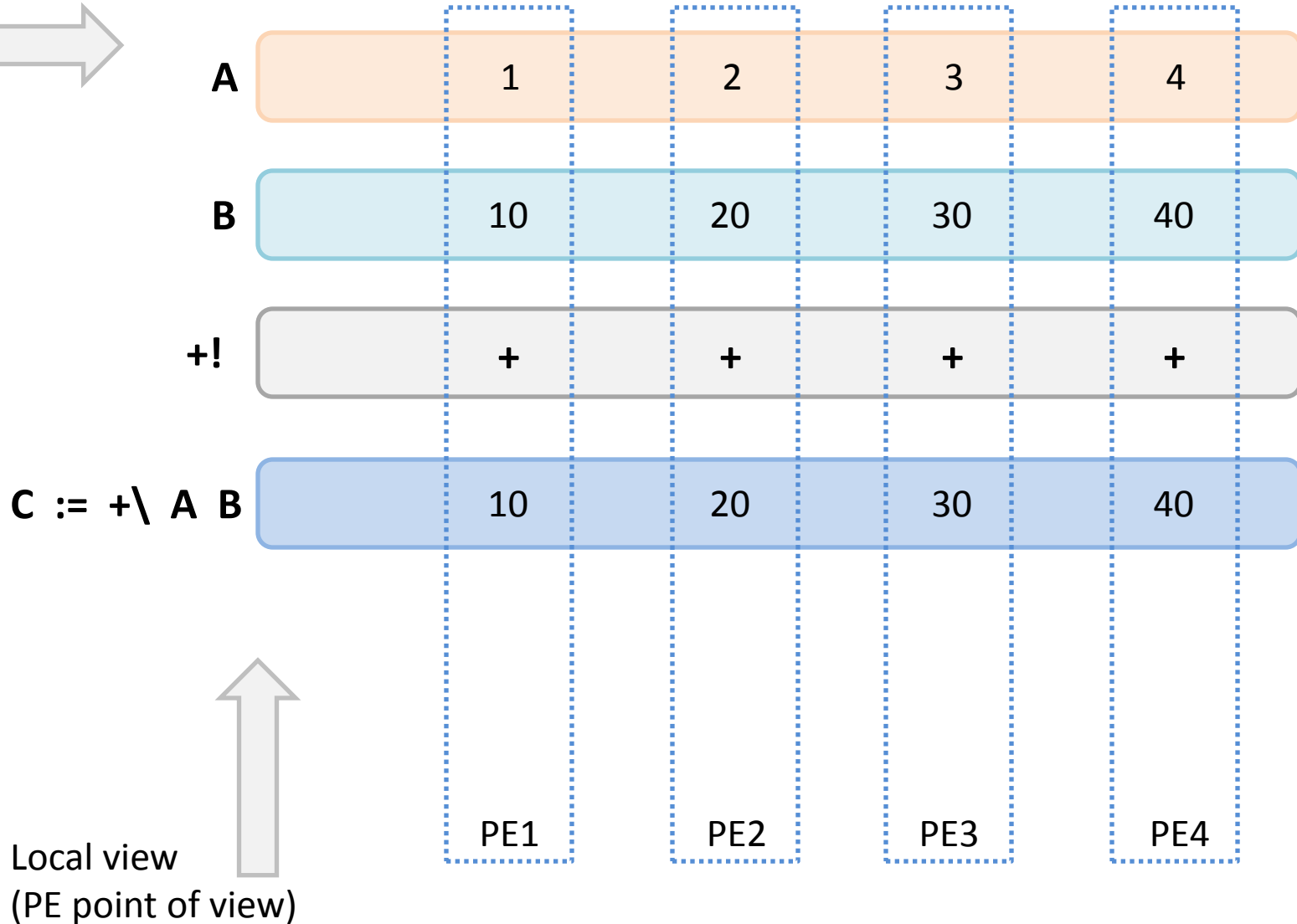
	0 INSTRUCTION COUNTER Declarative languages	1 INSTRUCTION COUNTER Sequential languages	n INSTRUCTIONS COUNTER Concurrent languages
SCALAR	SISAL, ID, LAU, Actors	Fortran, Pascal, C	Adda, Occam
COLLECTION	Gamma, 81/2, MGS, PROTO	APL *Lisp, HPF, CMFortran	CMFortran + multi-threadings

The global (spatial, intensional) vs. the local (PE) view



(intensional point of view on spatially distributed objects and processes)

Global view



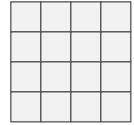


ARRAY

(Total Function)

$$[0, d_1] \times \dots \times [0, d_n] \longmapsto$$

Val

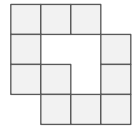


Data Field

(Partial Function)

$$\mathbb{Z}^n \longrightarrow$$

Val

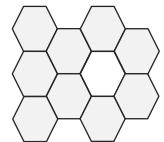


GBF (Group based Fields)

(Partial Function)

$$\text{Group} \longrightarrow$$

Val

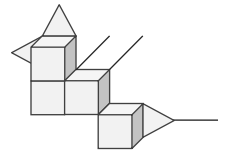


Chain:

(Partial Function)

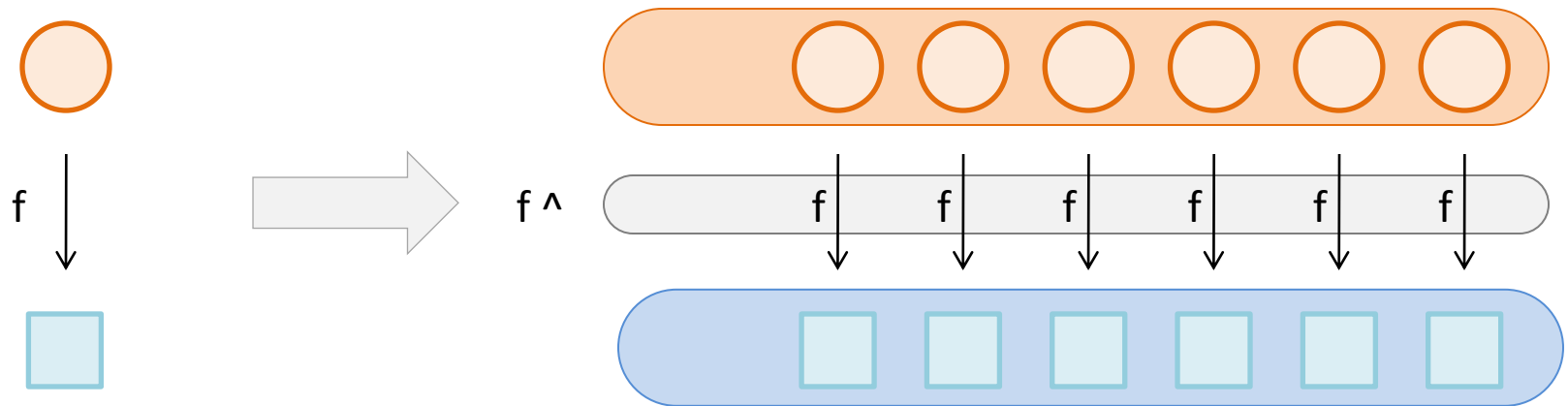
$$\text{Cellular complex} \longrightarrow$$

Val





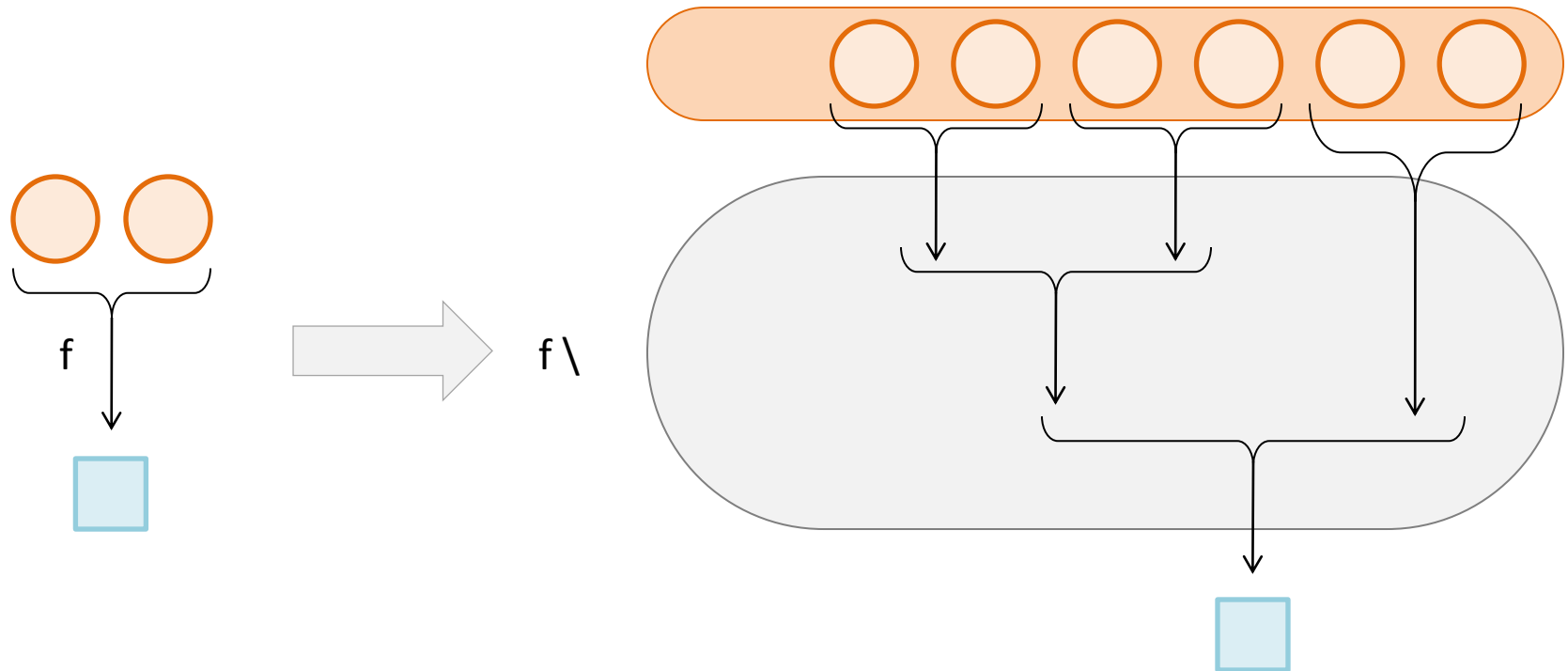
- Alpha extension



Intentional operations



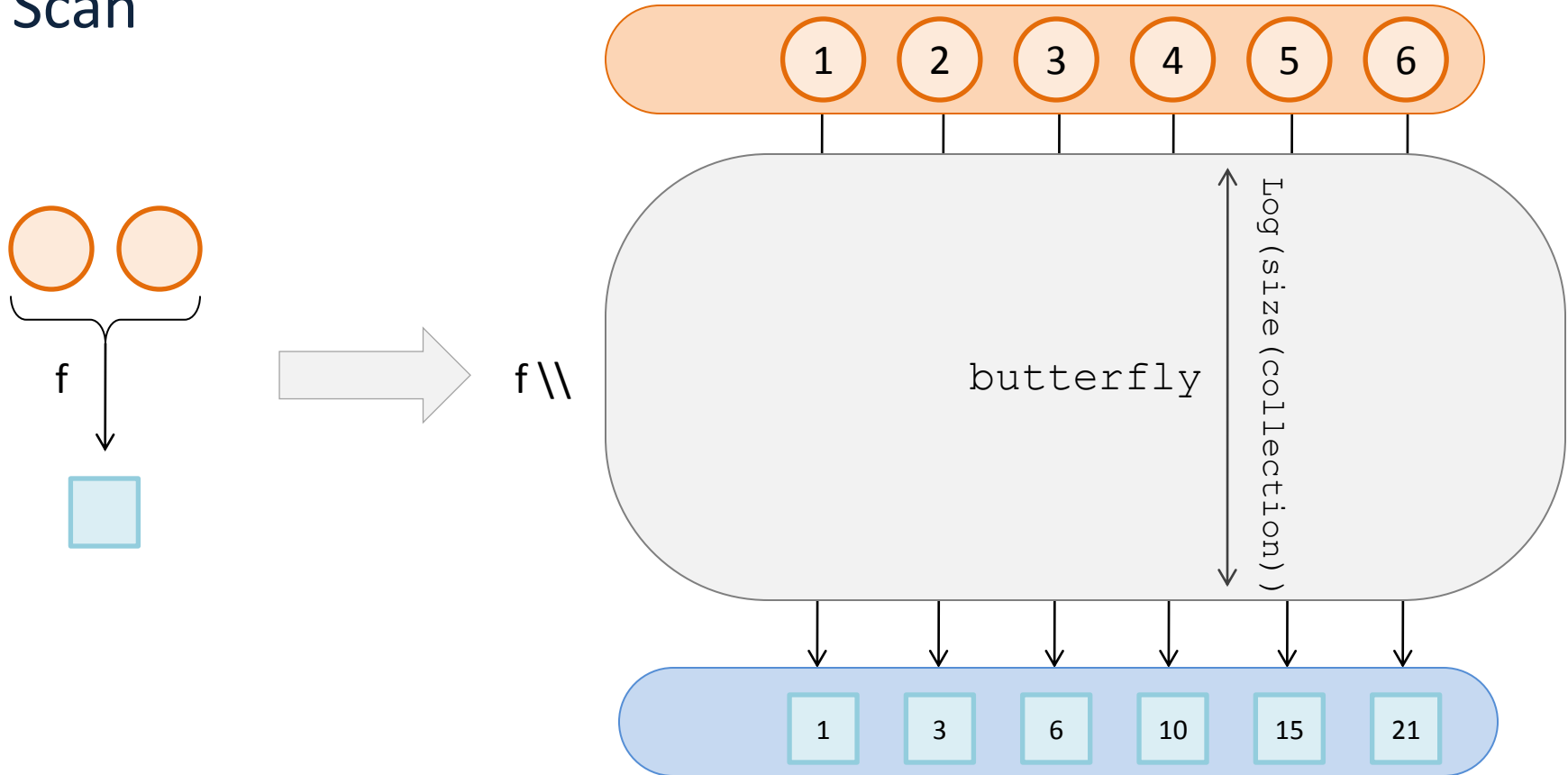
- Alpha extension
- Beta reduction



Intentional operations



- Alpha extension
- Beta reduction
- Scan





- A 8,5 program is a set of definitions:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = B + C \\ C = (\max \setminus B) * (+ \setminus \setminus B) \\ B[4] = + \setminus \setminus (!1) \end{array} \right. \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = [4, 14, 27, 44] \\ C = 4 * [1, 3, 6, 10] = [4, 12, 24, 40] \\ B = [1, 2, 3, 4] \end{array} \right.$$

- Definitions can be **recursive**

$$X = 0 \# (1 + x:[3])$$

where

- constant are polymorphic
- $\#$ is the concatenation
- $:[]$ is the cut operation



- Infer the geometry
- Check that the solution is *a priori* maximal
- Compute the solution by (a smart) fixed point iteration

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & \\ \hline \end{array} = \boxed{0} \# \left(1 + \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1+? & 1+? & 1+? & \\ \hline \end{array} :[3] \right) \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & & & \\ \hline \end{array} = \boxed{0} \# \left(1 + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & & & \\ \hline \end{array} :[3] \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & & \\ \hline \end{array} = \boxed{0} \# \left(1 + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & & \\ \hline \end{array} :[3] \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & 2 & \\ \hline \end{array} = \boxed{0} \# \left(1 + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & 2 & \\ \hline \end{array} :[3] \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} = \boxed{0} \# \left(1 + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} :[3] \right)$$

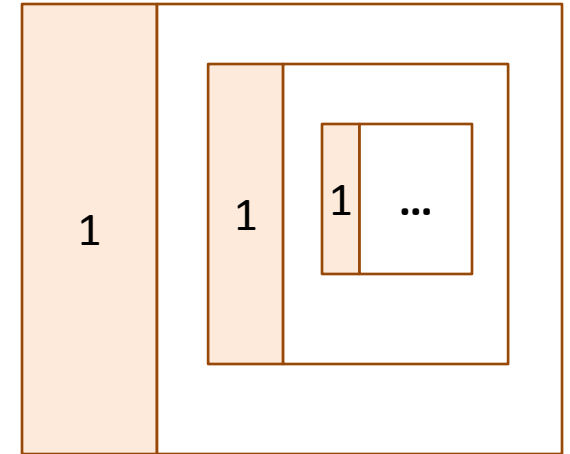
Inferring the geometry



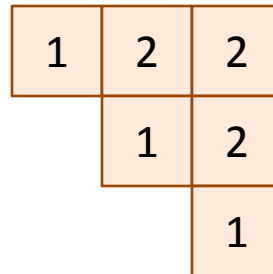
$$A = 1 \# A$$



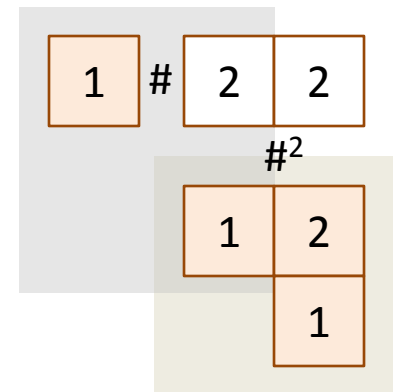
$$B = [1, B]$$



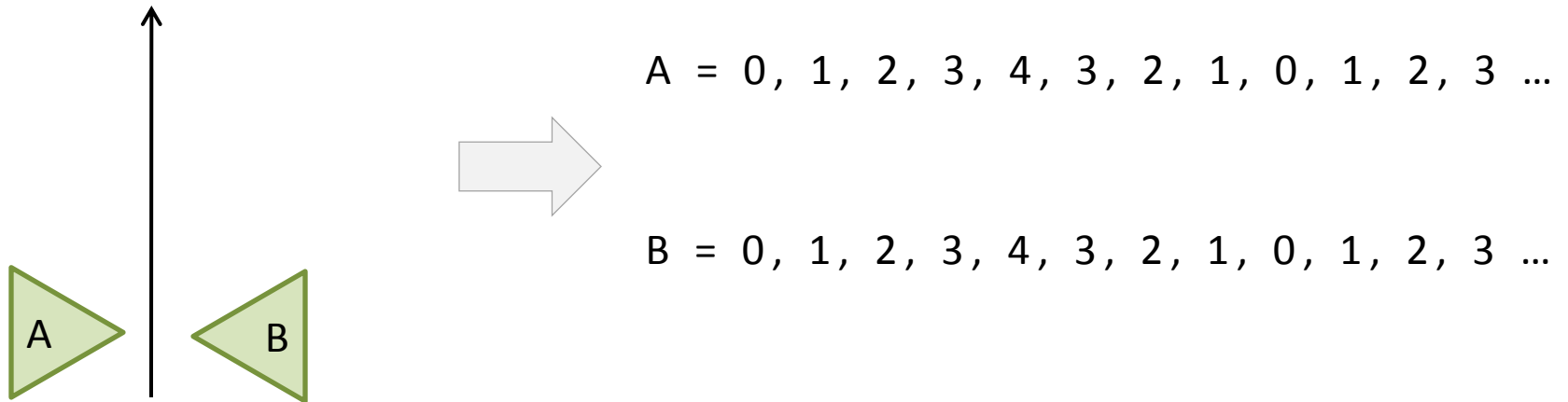
$$C = 1 \# (2 \#^2 C:[2])$$



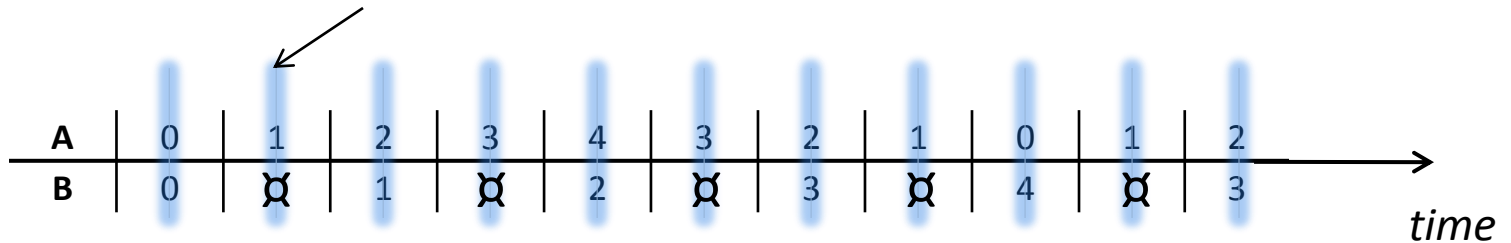
=



Declarative control : stream



Introduction of *hiaton*: from data flow to **synchronous data flow**



$clock(B) = true, false, true, false, true, false, true, false, true, false, true, false \dots$

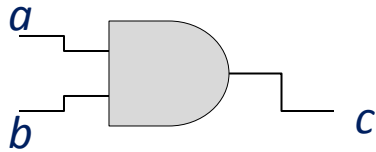
tick...

tock ...

A logic of signal vs. a logic of state



A logic of signal



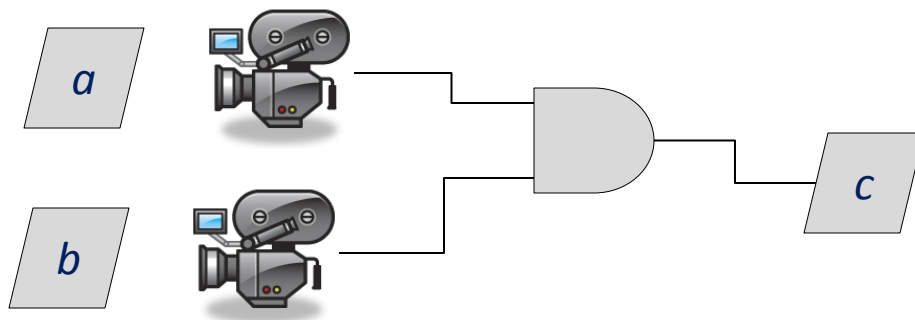
A	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2
A = B + C	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3

ERROR
An input is missing

A logic of state

A	1		1	1	1	1	1			1	1
B	2		2		2	2			2		2
A = B + C	3		3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3

OK
The result is the combination of the last seen values.
A result is computed if there is a change in one input.



Synchronous stream algebra

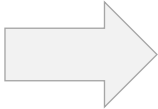


	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	...
1	1									...
1+2	3									...
Clock 2	<i>true</i>		<i>true</i>		<i>true</i>		<i>true</i>		<i>true</i>	...
assuming A	1		2	3		4	5	6		...
assuming B		1		2			1		1	...
C = A+B		2	3	5		6	6	7	7	...
\$ C			2	3		5	6	6	7	...

A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...
B	<i>false</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>true</i>	...
A when B				4		6	7		9	...



- $X = \$X + 1$  \emptyset (the empty stream)
Hint : what is the initial value of the stream ?

- $X@0 = 1$
 $X = \$X + 1$  1 Hint : at which pace the counter increase ?

- $X@0 = 0$
 $X = \$X + 1$ when Clock1 

1	2	⋈	4	⋈	...
---	---	---	---	---	-----

t	f	t	f	...
---	---	---	---	-----

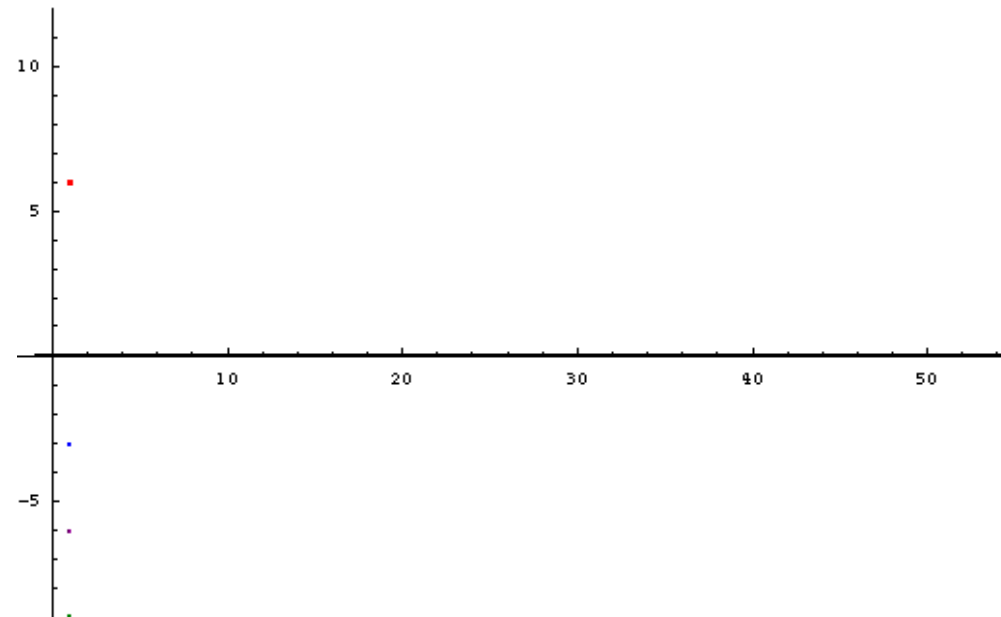
clock(Clock1)

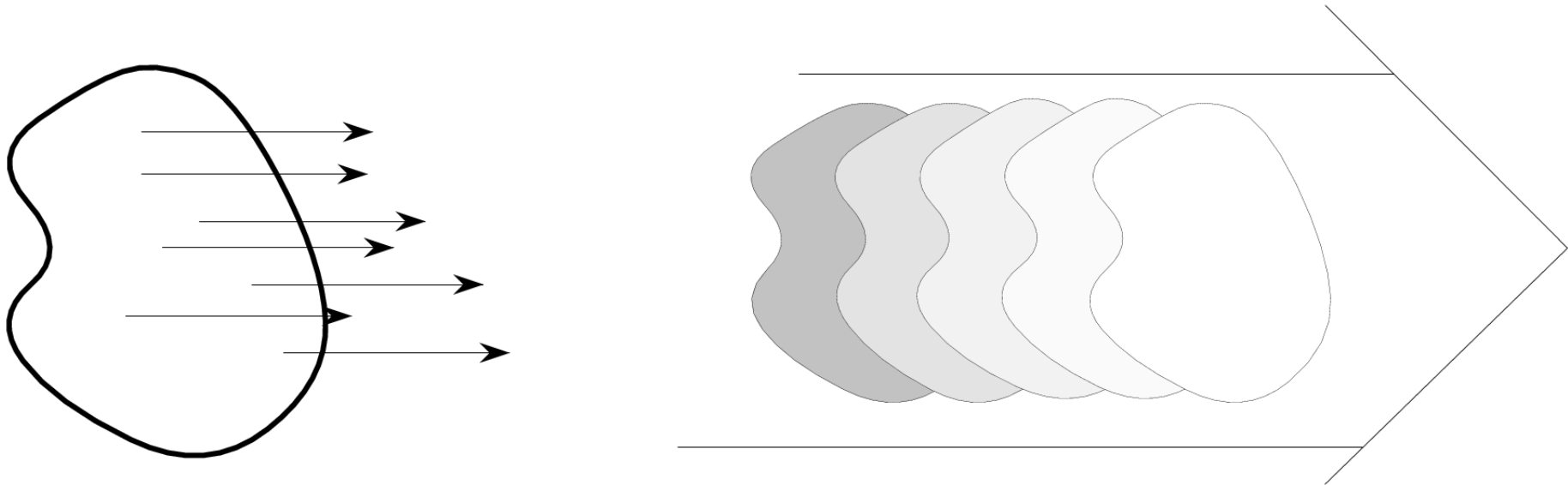
The wlumf : a reactive animat



```
System wlumf = {  
  
    glycemia@0 = 6;  
    glycemia = if eating  
                then 12  
                else max(0, $glycemia -1)when Clock  
  
    eating@0 = false;  
    eating = $hungry && environment.food;  
  
    hungry@0 = false;  
    hungry = (glycemia < 6);  
}
```

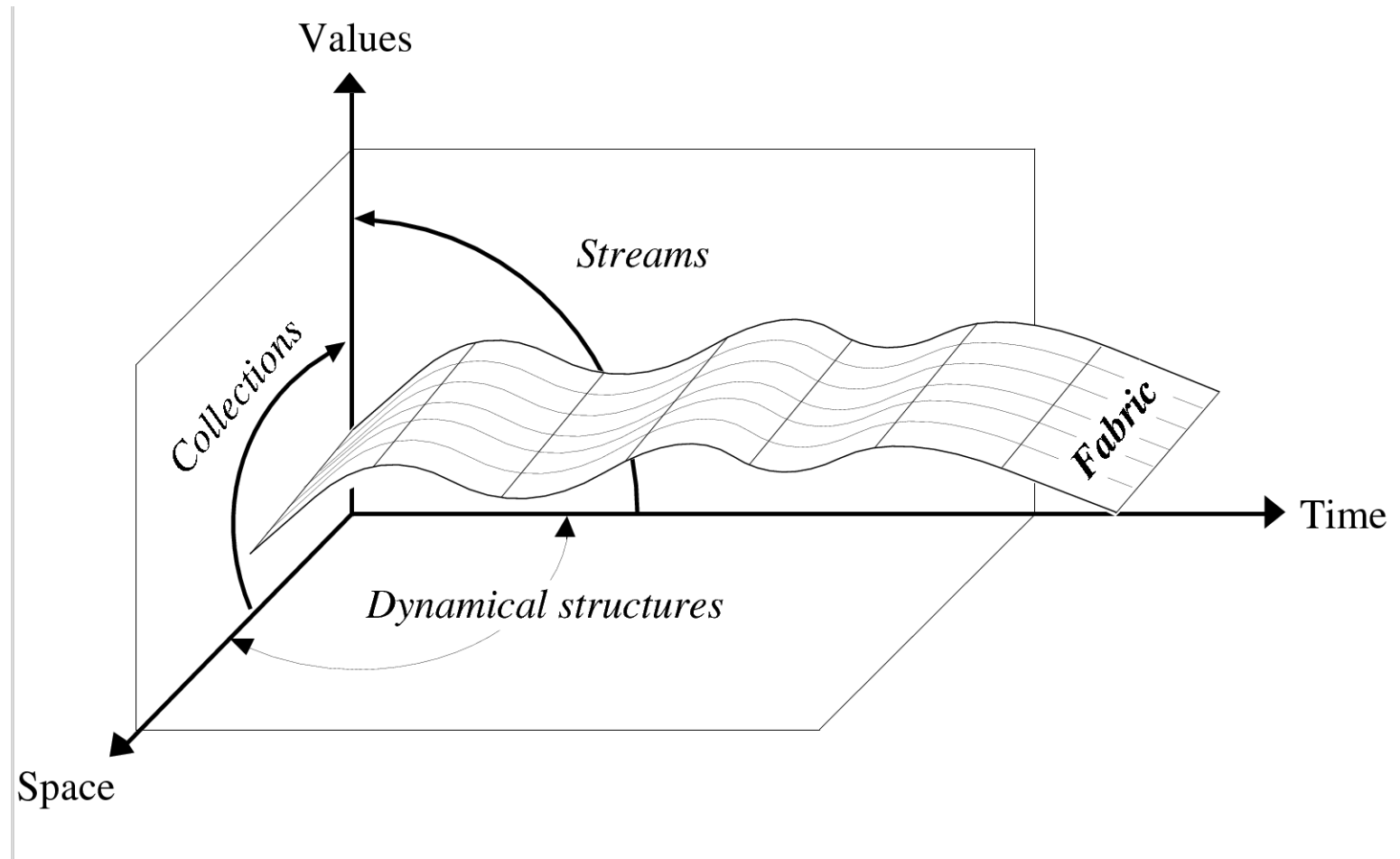
```
System Environment = {  
    food = ((t%2) == 0);  
    t@0 = 0;  
    t = $t+1 when Clock(-2);  
}
```



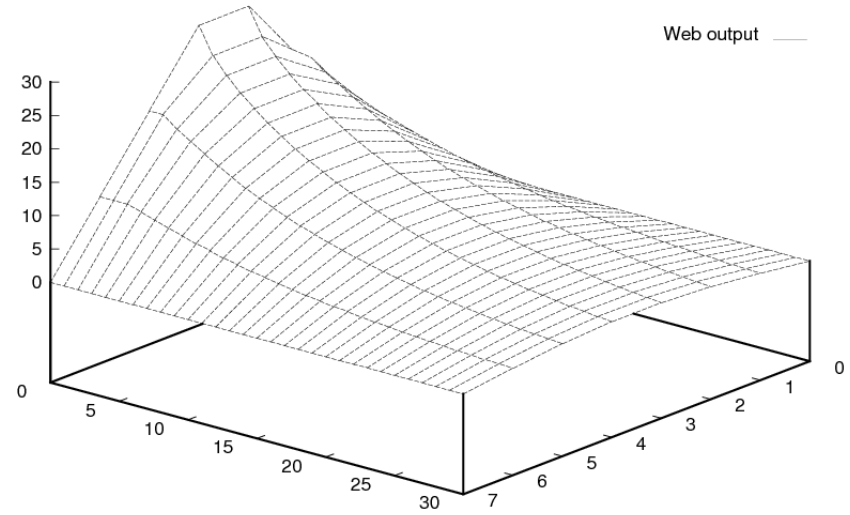
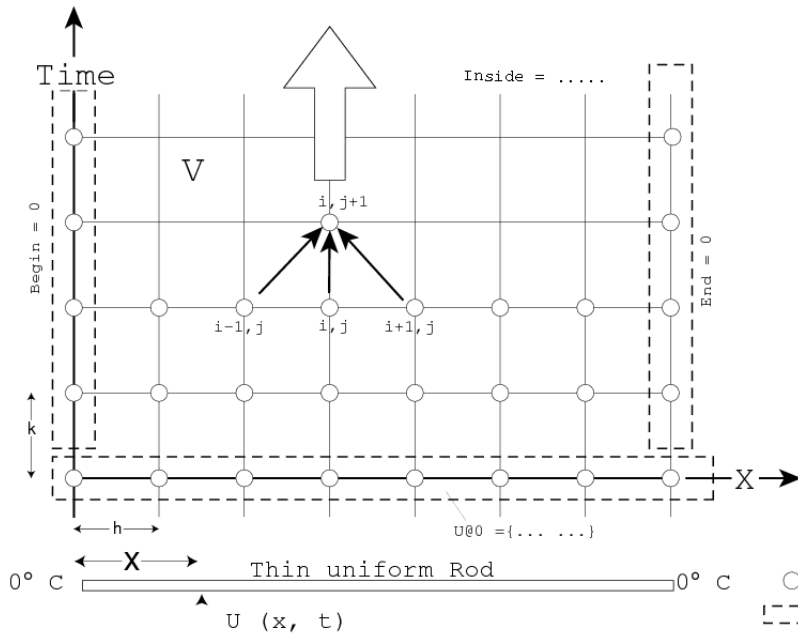


Fabric = stream of collection = collection of stream
(for static geometry)

Fabric = a “space-time” data



Heat diffusion in a thin rod



$$U@0 = \dots$$

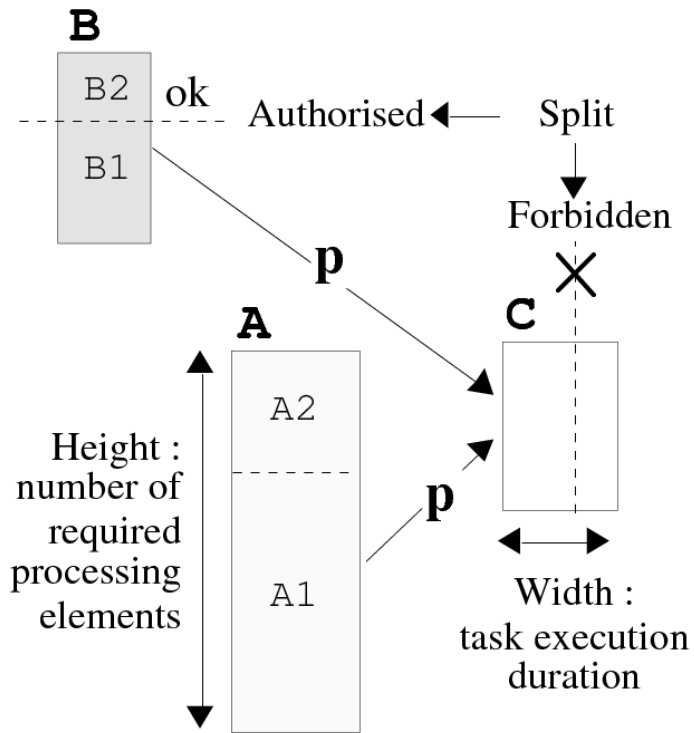
$$U = \alpha(\text{begin} \# \text{inside}):[n] + (1-2\alpha)\text{inside} + \alpha(\text{inside} \# \text{end}):[-n]$$

inside = \$U\$ when Clock

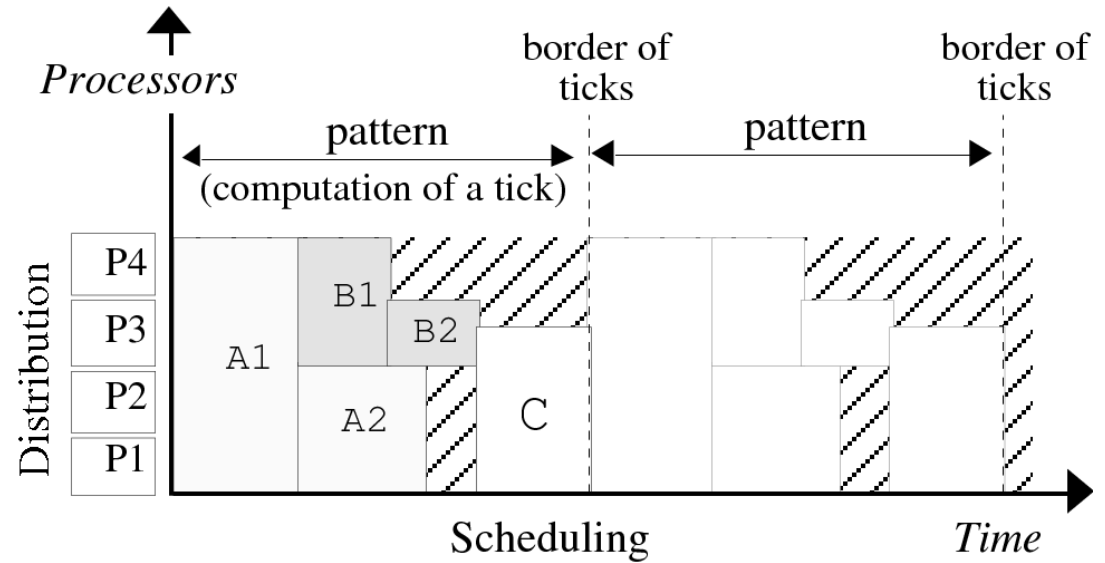
begin = 0

end = 0

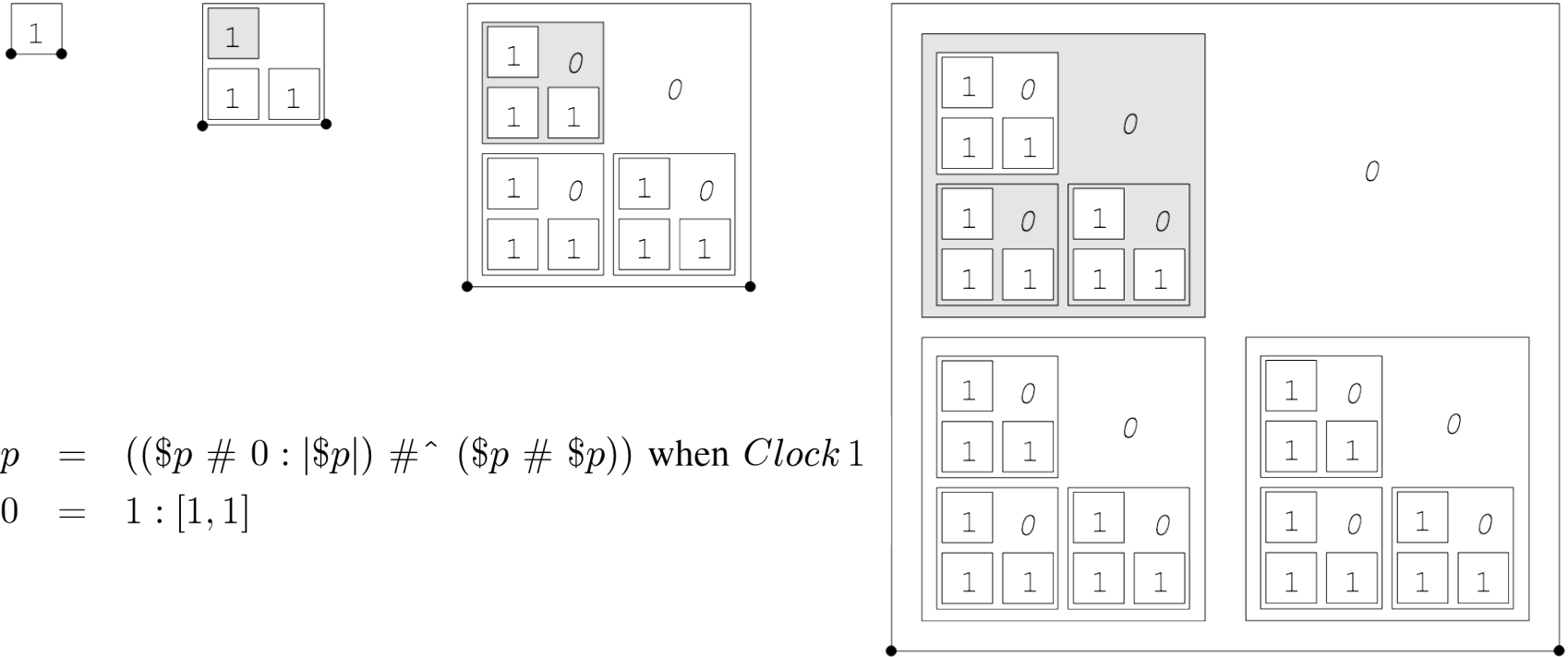
Mapping and (cyclic) scheduling



The sequency graph to fold

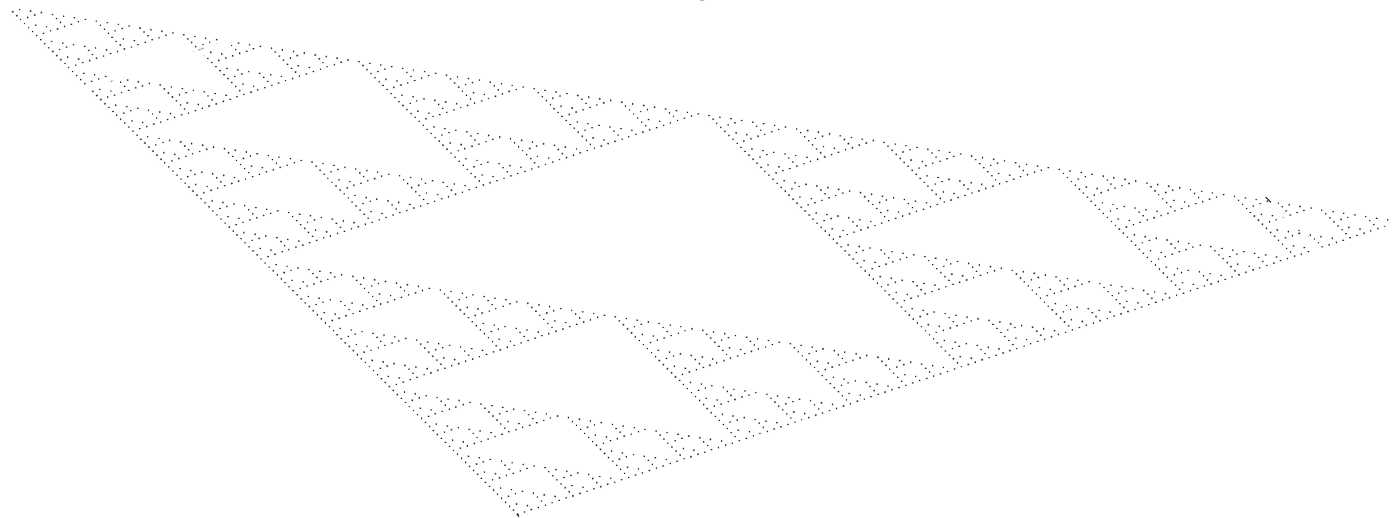


Example of a growing collection



$$p = ((\$p \# 0 : |\$p|) \#^{\wedge} (\$p \# \$p)) \text{ when Clock } 1$$

$$p@0 = 1 : [1, 1]$$





- a C compiler to a sequential architecture
- Parallel mapping and scheduling on:
 - CM
 - MPI (paragon, network of workstation)
- efficient compilation if static

- Spatial computing: **YES but**
 - **Simple** model of underlying space (but can be extended)
 - **Synchronous** time:
 - atomic, event-driven, synchronization costs
 - **Crystalline** computation
 - **Intensional** approach = working with *spatial object as a whole*
 - NO support for amorphous computing:
 - Locality can be enforced through a tailored set of operations
 - no robustness
 - Dynamic space are difficult to handle