Vrije Universiteit Brussel

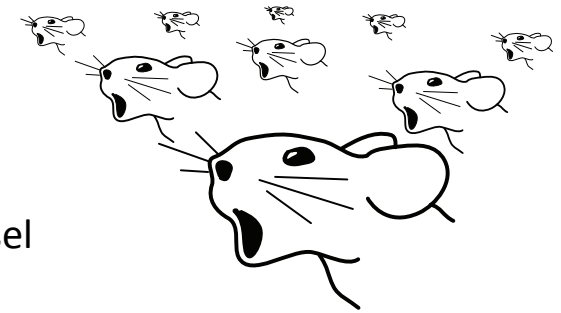
Software Languages Lab

Sly and the RoarVM

Exploring the Manycore Future of Programming

Renaissance Project

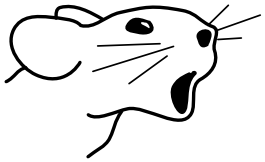
http://soft.vub.ac.be/~smarr/renaissance/



Stefan Marr

Software Languages Lab, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Smalltalk Dev Room, FOSDEM, 2012-02-05



Agenda

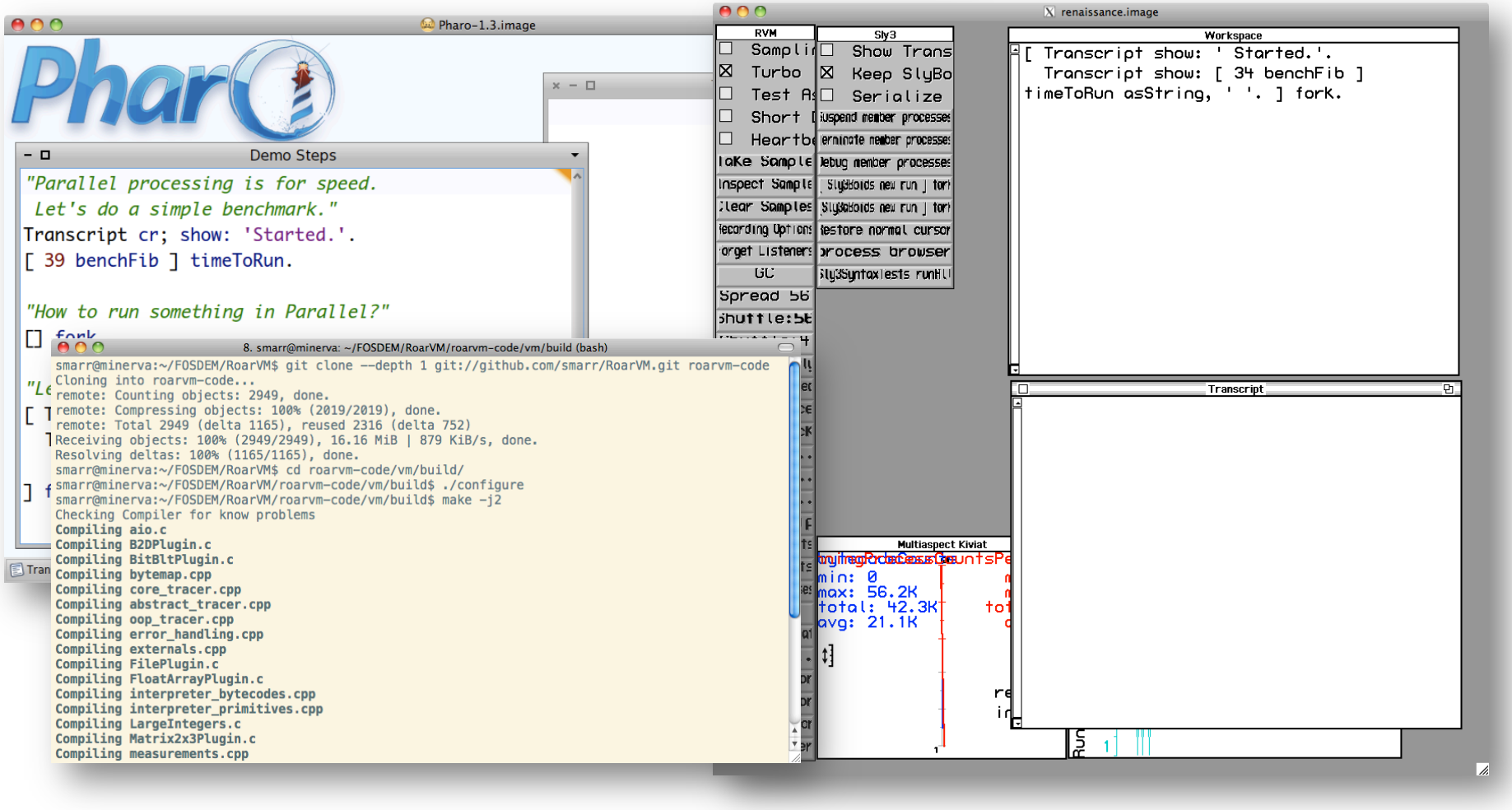
- Parallel Smalltalk and the RoarVM
  - `[self demo] fork`
  - Project
- Sly and the Renaissance Project
  - Demo
  - Context
  - Language and Use-Cases

Disclaimer: It wasn't me!

IBM Research
- **David Ungar**
- Sam S. Adams
- Doug Kimelman

Portland State University
- Andrew P. Black
- Max OrHai

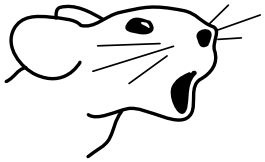
Vrije Universiteit Brussel:
Software Languages Lab
- Pablo Inostroza Valdera
- Stefan Marr
- Theo D'Hondt



RoarVM and Parallel Smalltalk?

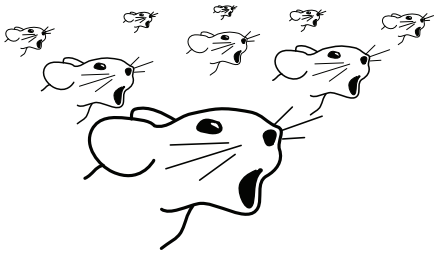
Get the RoarVM

Smalltalk, Concurrency, and Parallelism



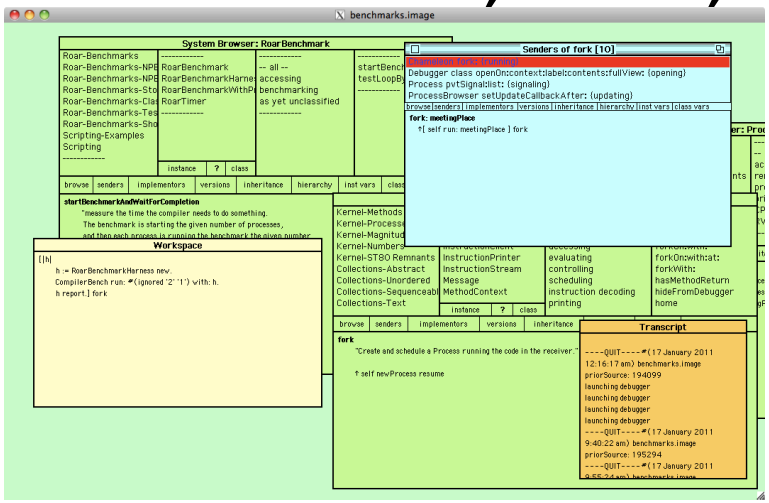
RoarVM Smalltalk

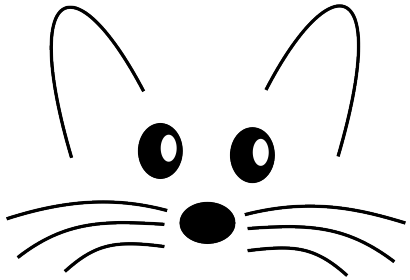
- `Process` class additions
  - `yieldIfFewerCoresThan: anInt`
  - `coreMask`, `coreMask: anInt`
    - `onlyOnCore: anInt`
  - `hostCore`
  - `thisProcess` instead of ~~`activeProcess`~~
- Uses standard Smalltalk facilities
  - `[self do] fork`
  - `Semaphore` class



RoarVM Status

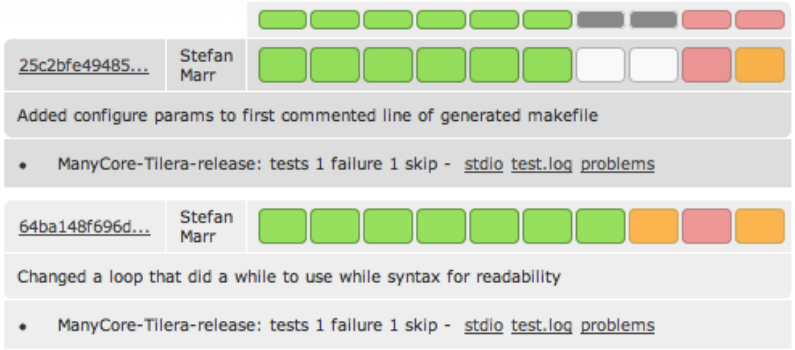
- VM: rewritten Squeak, 20k SLOC C++
- MVC images run fine
- Squeak/Pharo: multicore instabilities
- Runs on: OSX, Linux, iOS, Tilera, up to 59 cores

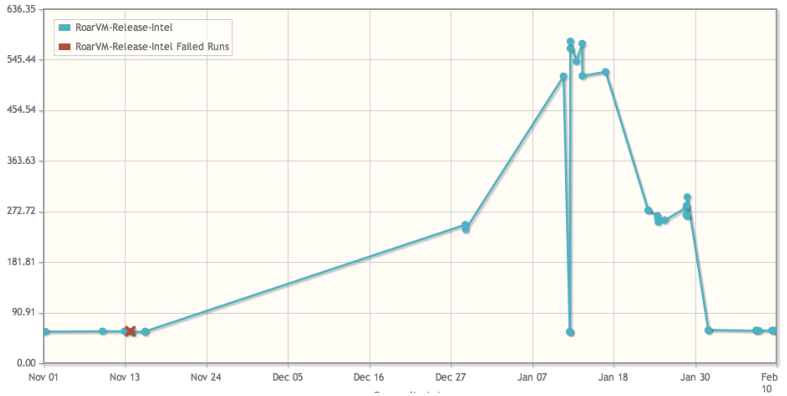




Project Infrastructure

- Buildbot: Automate compilation, testing
  - Linux, OS X, Tilera
- Performance Tracking
  - Codespeed
  - ReBench
  - SMark
- http://github.com/smarr/RoarVM





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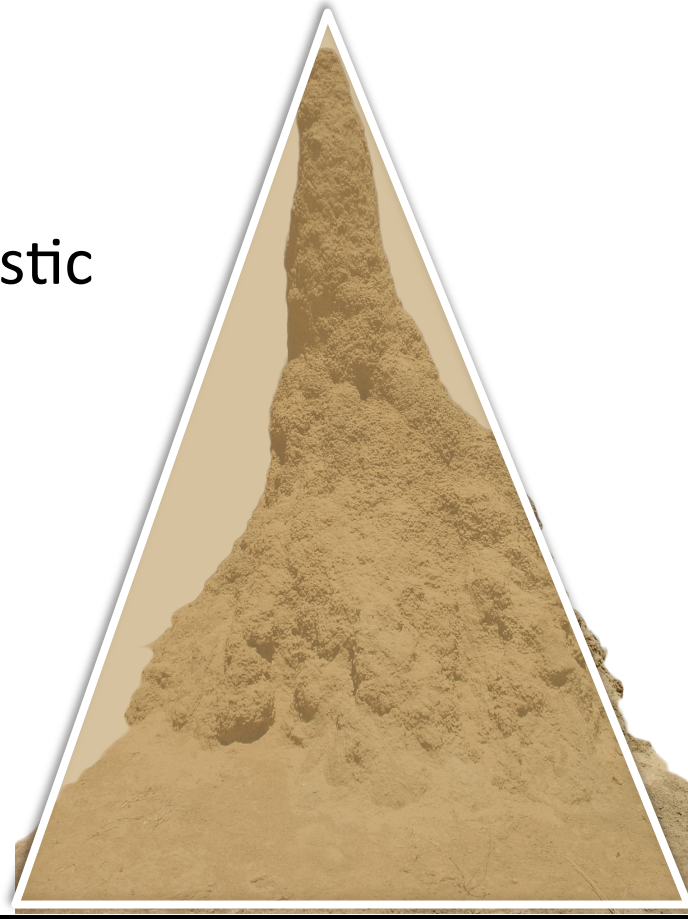
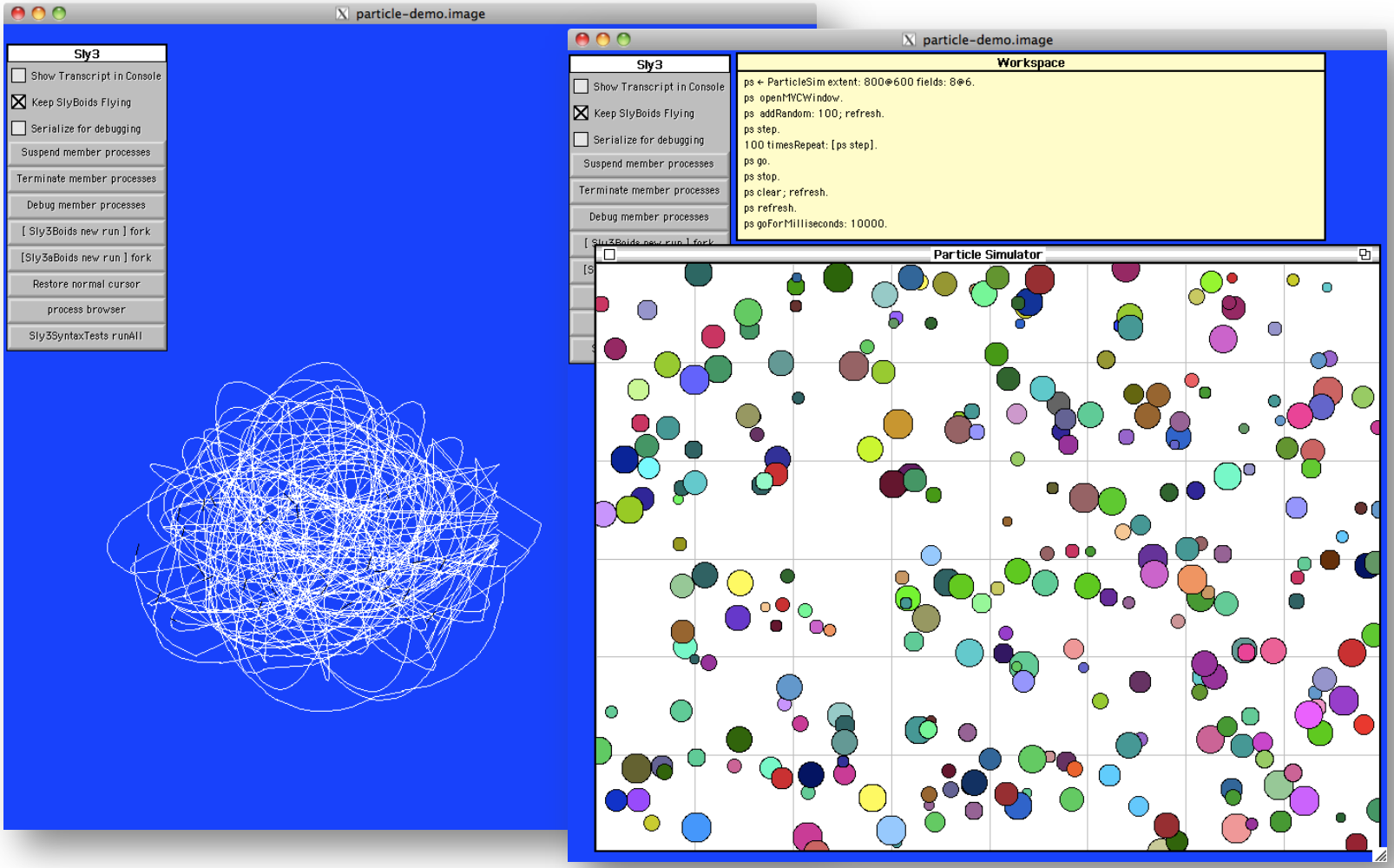
Avoid the Concurrency Trap by Embracing Non-Determinism

SLY AND THE RENAISSANCE PROJECT

Renaissance Project

- Manycore: > 100 cores
  + non-uniform memory access
- Problem
  - Parallel systems are nondeterministic
  - Communication is expensive
  - Synchronization == bottleneck
- The vision
  - Embrace nondeterminism
  - Harness emergence
  - Confidence → Delay





Non-deterministic Boids and Particle Sorting

Flocking behavior of birds and particle bouncing as local-only synchronization strategies for scalability

Sly

- Ensembles: collections representing a whole, multi-part entities
  - e.g. a flock of birds

- Adverbs: modifiers to operands
  - `individualLY`, `serialLY`, `randomLY: n`
- Gerunds: reduction semantics
  - `averagING`, `selectINGpredicate`, `ensemblING`

Examples of Boids

- Every boid is its own thread, no synch.

```
computeCentroid
    ^ self flock boids averagINGseriallYposition

computeNeighbors
    ^ self flock boids selectINGisNear: self

matchVelocityWithNeighbors
    ^ self neighbors averagINGvelocity / 8.0
```

More details: http://soft.vub.ac.be/~smarr/renaissance/sly3-overview/

Possible Real Life Application

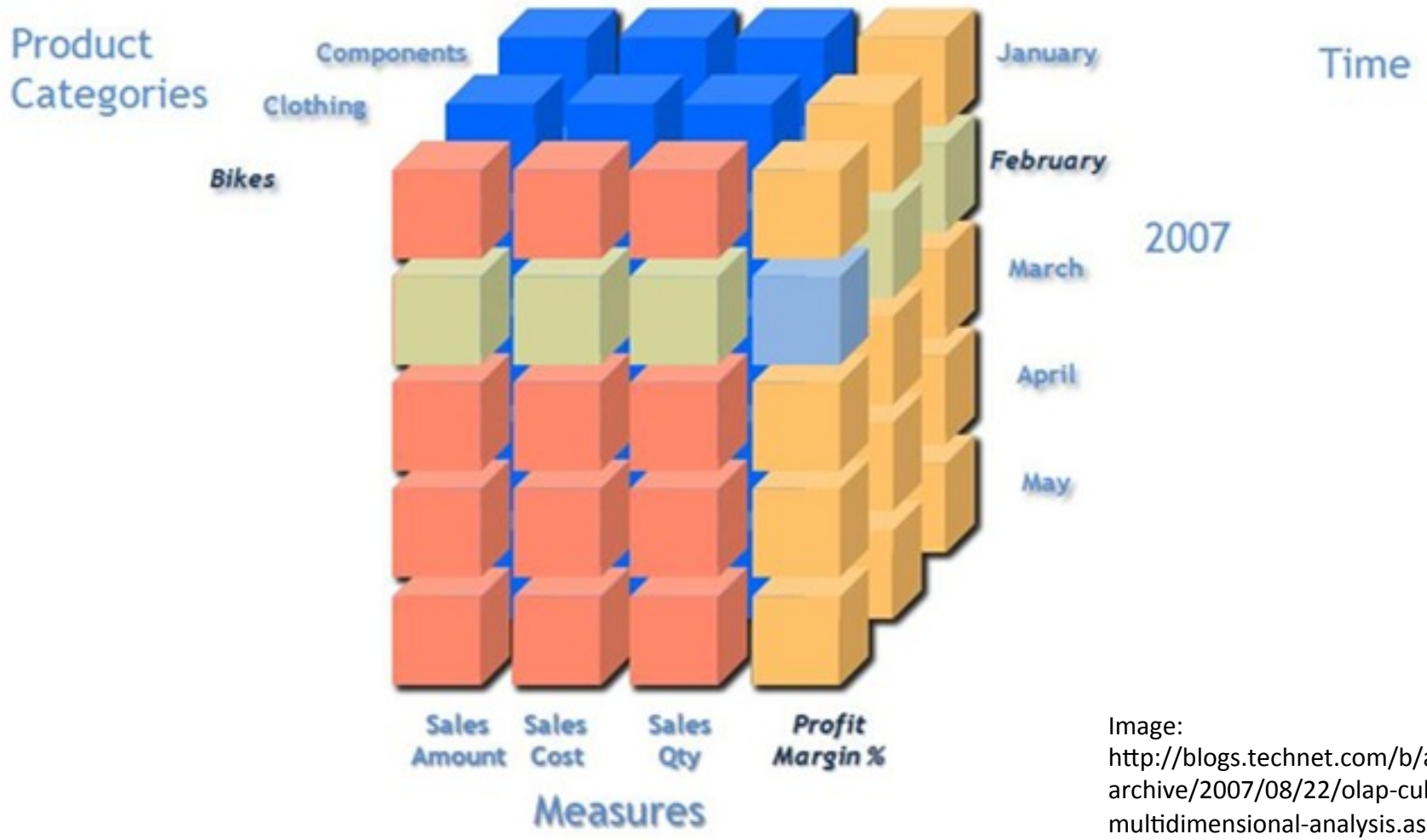
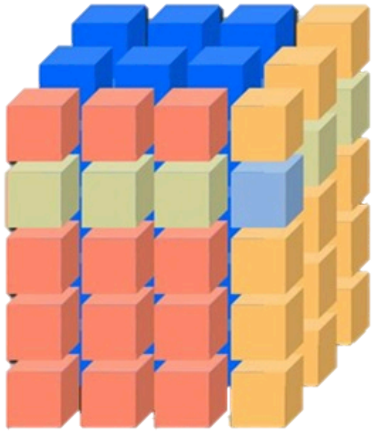
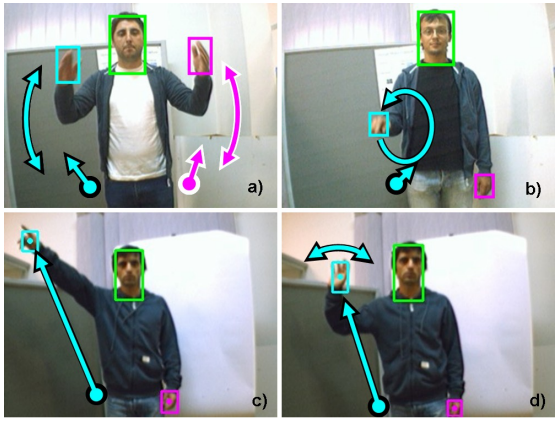


Image: http://blogs.technet.com/b/andrew/archive/2007/08/22/olap-cubes-and-multidimensional-analysis.aspx

Possible Real Life Application



- Online analytical processing (OLAP)
  - Business intelligence, data mining
  - Query multidimensional data sets
  - Calculated data dimensions
- Gesture recognition
  - Many rules, low-precision input
- Race-and-repair: how to bound error?



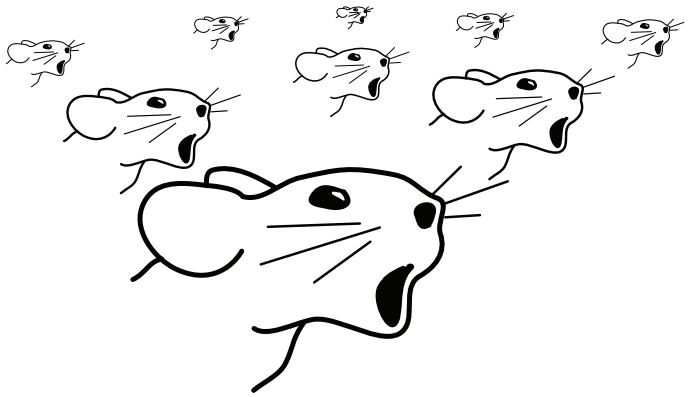
CONCLUSION

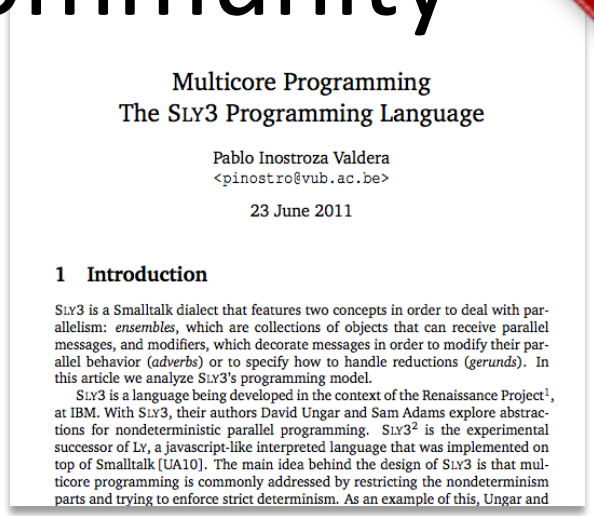
Conclusion

- Sly: map/reduce-like programming model
  - Based on ensembles, adverbs and gerunds

- RoarVM
  - Research artifact, stable, used daily
  - No optimization of sequential performance
  - Tested up to 59cores
  - Shows weak scalability

Project, Sly Intro, Community





Multicore Programming
The SLY3 Programming Language

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23 June 2011

1 Introduction

SLY3 is a Smalltalk dialect that features two concepts in order to deal with parallelism: *ensembles*, which are collections of objects that can receive parallel messages, and modifiers, which decorate messages in order to modify their parallel behavior (*adverbs*) or to specify how to handle reductions (*gerunds*). In this article we analyze SLY3's programming model.

SLY3 is a language being developed in the context of the Renaissance Project[1], at IBM. With SLY3, their authors David Ungar and Sam Adams explore abstractions for nondeterministic parallel programming. SLY3[2] is the experimental successor of LY, a javascript-like interpreted language that was implemented on top of Smalltalk [UA10]. The main idea behind the design of SLY3 is that multicore programming is commonly addressed by restricting the nondeterminism parts and trying to enforce strict determinism. As an example of this, Ungar and

http://soft.vub.ac.be/~smarr/renaissance/

http://soft.vub.ac.be/~smarr/renaissance/sly3-overview/

http://github.com/smarr/RoarVM

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Papers

[1] J. Pallas and D. Ungar. Multiprocessor Smalltalk: A Case Study of a Multiprocessor-based Programming Environment. In PLDI '88, p. 268–277. ACM, 1988.

[2] D. Ungar and S. Adams. Hosting an Object Heap on Manycore Hardware: An Exploration. In DLS'09, p. 99-110. ACM, 2009.

[3] D. Ungar, D. Kimelman, and S. Adams. Inconsistency Robustness for Scalability in Interactive Concurrent-Update In-Memory MOLAP Cubes. In Inconsistency Robustness Symposium 2011.