

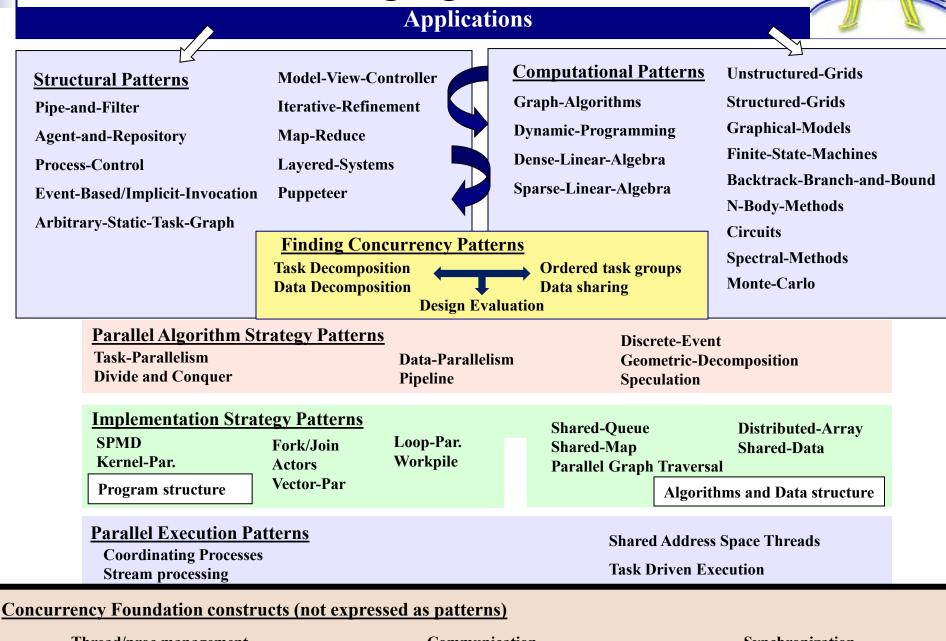
SEJITS and the quest for ubiquitous parallel software

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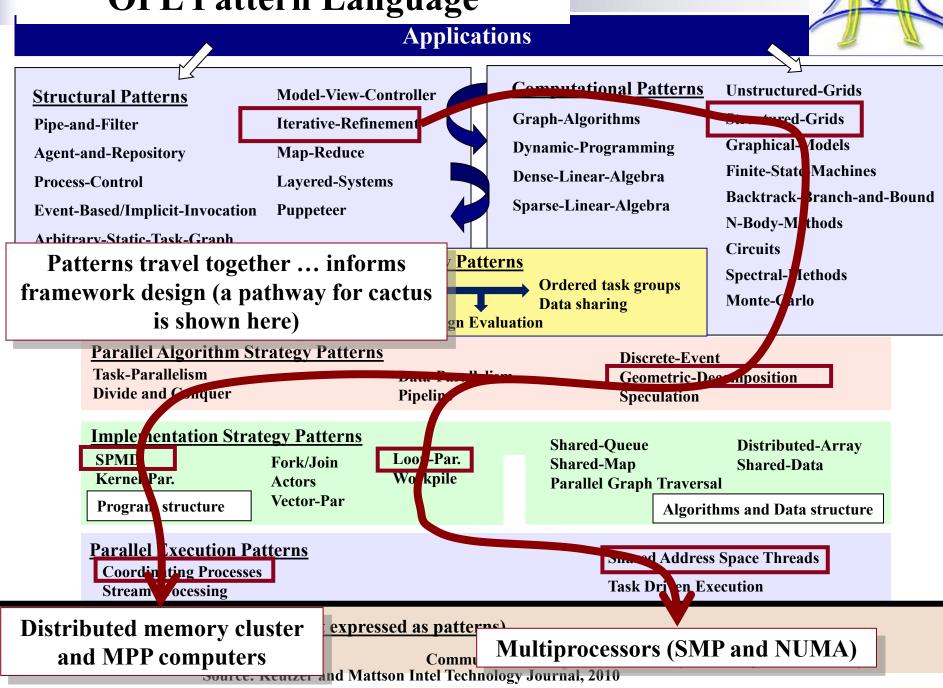
Kayaker: Tim Mattson. Photo by P. Welle.

OPL Pattern Language (Keutzer & Mattson 2010)



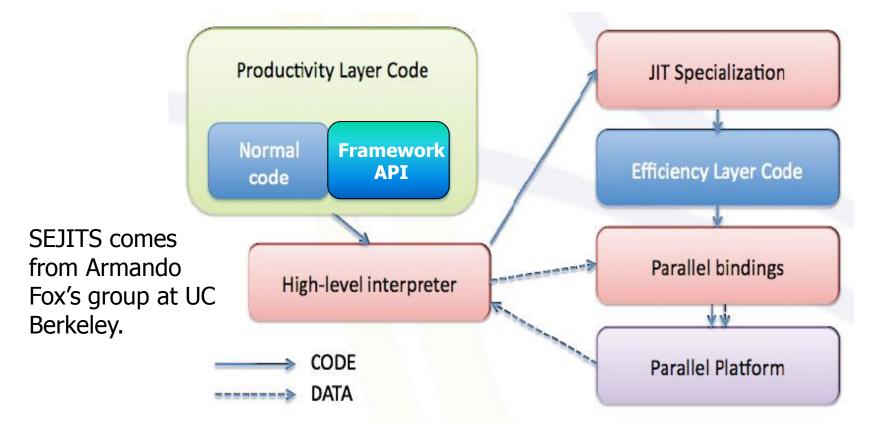
Thread/proc management Communication Source: Keutzer and Mattson Intel Technology Journal, 2010 Synchronization

OPL Pattern Language



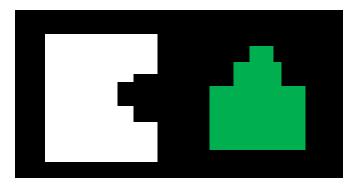
How do we get performance from frameworks?

- SEJITS: Scalable, embedded, just in time specialization
 - Code with a high level language (e.g. Python or Ruby) that is mapped onto a low level, efficiency language (e.g. OpenMP/C or CUDA).
 - SEJITS system to embed optimized kernels specialized at runtime to flatten abstraction overhead and map onto hardware features.

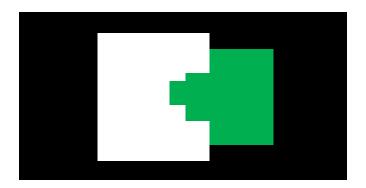


Bryan Catanzaro, Armando fox, Yunsup Lee, mark Murphy and Kurt Ketuzer of UC Berkeley, Mickael Garland of NVIDIA

Proof of Concept project: Shape Fitting



How do these two shapes fit together?



How do *these* two shapes fit together? Not as obvious when dealing with complex, 3D molecular structures.

Why does it matter how molecules fit together? Because most biological processes involve molecular binding.

Pretty obvious.

Henry Gabb: productivity, application programmer **Tim Mattson**: specializer writer

Proof-of-Concept Results

• For the productivity programmer:

- Pattern-based design of application
- Significantly easier development:
 - Original version: 4,700 lines of C and Perl
 - New version: 500 lines of Python
- Performance (16-core Xeon):
 - Serial: ~24 hours
 - Parallel: ~3 hours

For the specializer writer



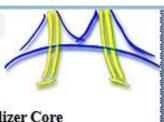
Kayaker: Pat Welle. Photo by T. Mattson.

- Documentation was a work in progress. Training materials inadequate
- Error feedback did not track original source code ... required a SEJITS expert to find and fix bugs.
- Assumed specializer writer was a hardcore python programmer (scipy, numpy, etc.).

My Ah-ha moment!!!!

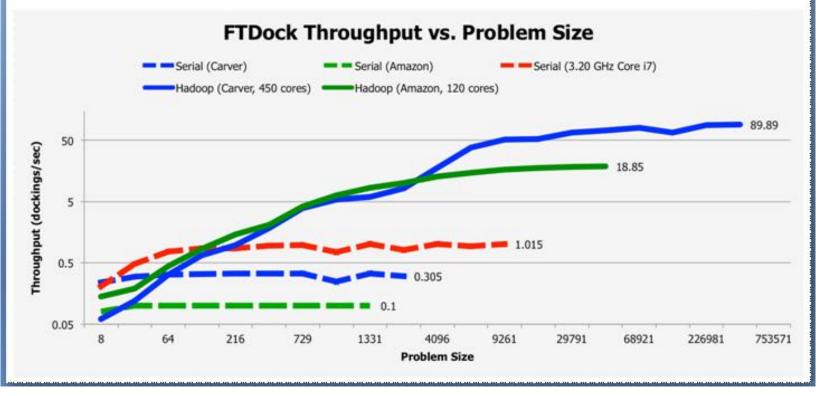


- Independent dockings in 3D search space
- Requires one-line change to application.
- Achieves 290x speedup on 450 cores.



FTDock Specializer Core

class Ftdock/MRJob(AspMRJob): def mapper(self, coords, ignored): args = self.data['protein_data'] score = ftdock(*coords, *args) yield 1, score



Source: M. Driscoll, E. Georgana, P. Koanantakool, 2012 ParLab winter Retreat.

The Ah-ha moment for others at Intel

PyCASP and Speaker Diarization

- Speaker Diarization ... 50 lines of python/Pycasp code!!!! Highly productive programming model
 - Average faster-than-real-time factor & error rate
 - Averaged across 12 meetings (AMI corpus) [1]
 - Intel Westmere

Implementation	Diarization Error Rate	Faster-than-real- time factor
State-of-the-art C++	~22%	1X
PyCASP	24.7%	56x

... and it could generate CUDA too if you wanted to run on a GPU (where it was 2X faster than the CPU)

[1] E. Gonina, G. Friedland, H. Cook and K. Keutzer. "Fast Speaker Diarization Using a High-Level Scripting Language" In Proceedings of IEEE Workshop on Automatic Speech Recognition and Understanding (ASRU), Dec 11-15, 2011, Waikoloa, Hawaii

Source: Kurt Keutzer UCB, non-numeric computing workshop, July 2012



The future of SEJITS

- Patterns \rightarrow frameworks \rightarrow SEJITS works as advertised.
 - I'm excited and eager to watch where you go with SEJITS.
- But ... Great technology has users, not collaborators.
 SETJITS is in the collaborator stage. It needs users.
- SEJITS will disappear into the dustbin of computing history joining numerous parallel computing failures unless:
 - Show that one can build frameworks of reusable specializers.
 - Make SEJITS easier to use for the specializer writer.
 - Allow programmers isolated from the SEJITS team to use it.
- We don't need a product ... we need a research prototype to validate the idea for application developers.
 - You aren't there yet.