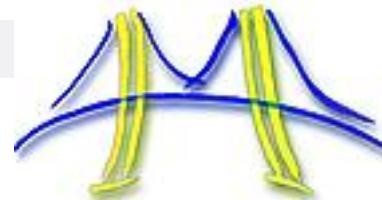


Parallel Layout

Automatic Generation and Optimization

01.14.2011
Leo Meyerovich
Adam Jiang
Rastislav Bodik



Why Generate a Layout Engine

Many and Growing Layout Languages

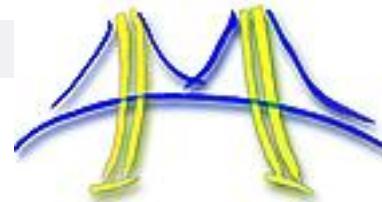
HTML, CSS, SMIL, XUL, Ext, jQuery, YUI, OpenOffice, JavaFX, Swing, Flex,

Adam & Eve, Thermo, XAML/WPF, Word, WinForms, Qt, LaTeX, music,

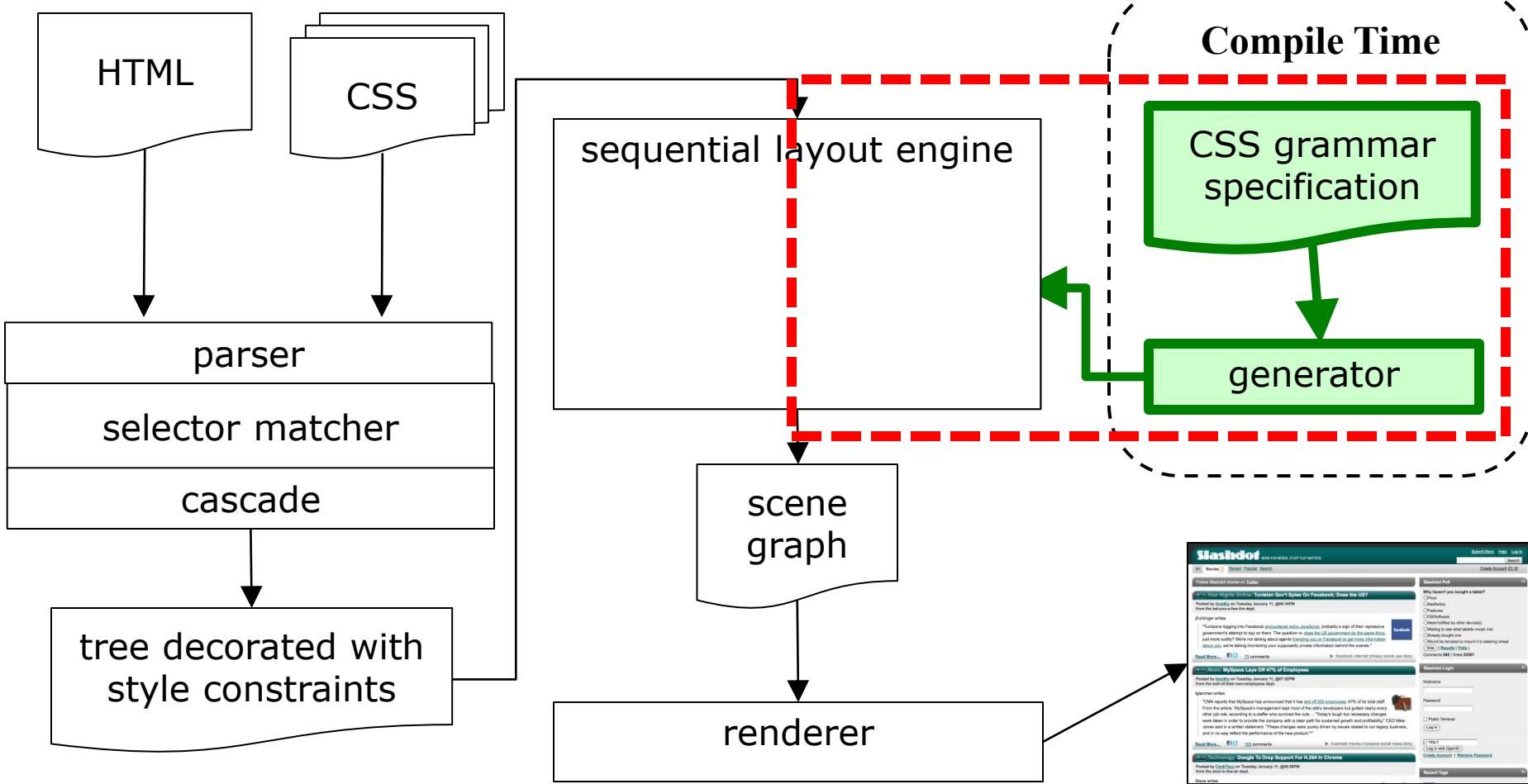
iPhone, Android, WAP, MathML, 3 competing CSS *grid* proposals

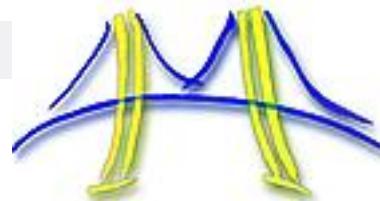
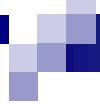
A lot of code

Firefox layout engine:
346111 lines



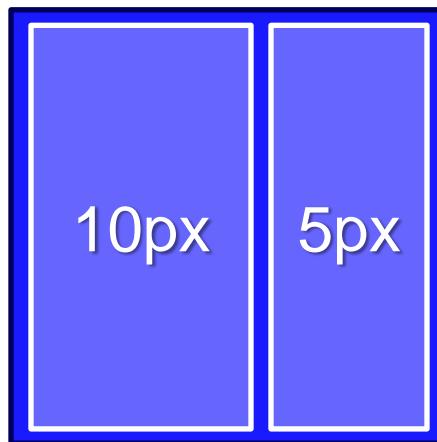
Approach



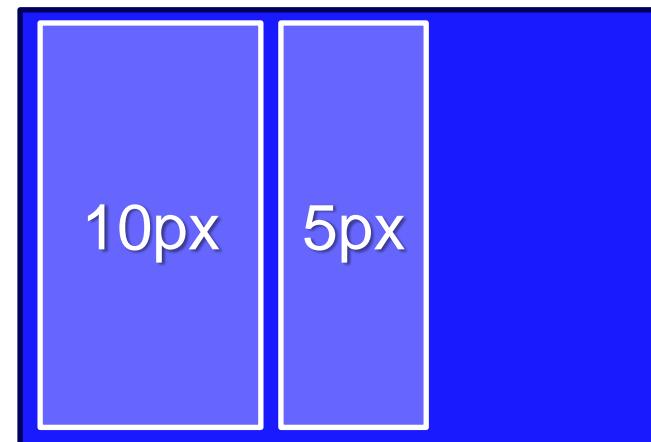


HBox: Example of Specifying Layout

HBox with two **child nodes**



`wInput = ShrinkToFit`

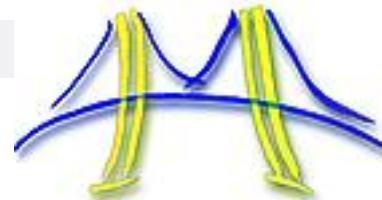


`wInput = 50px`

`w := case wInput:`

`n px:` `n`

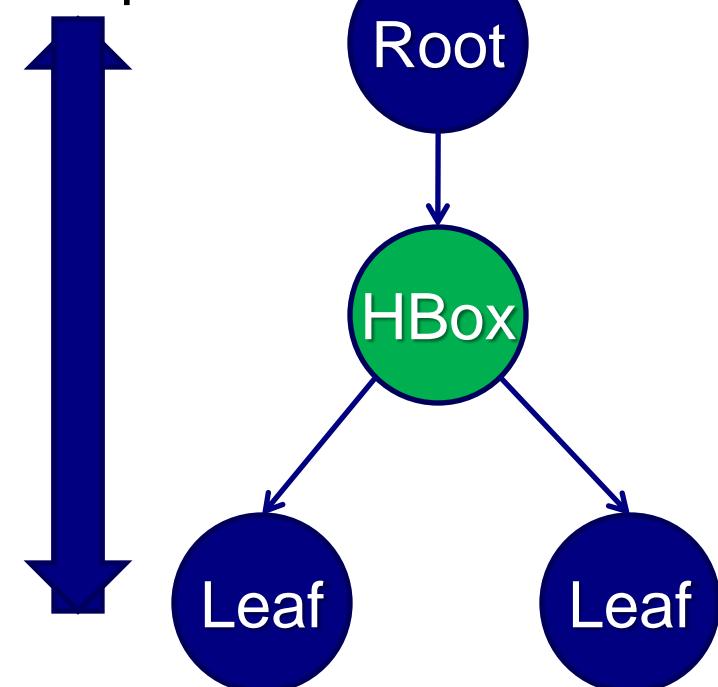
`shrinkToFit: sum (children.w)`

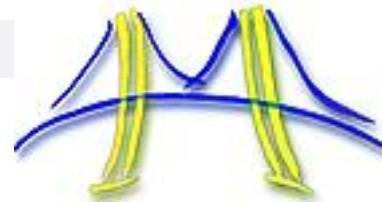


HBox Traversal Functions

```
def pass0():
    child1.y = y
    child2.y = y
def pass1():
    cursor = child1.w
    w = if (wInput is shrink):
        child1.w + child2.w
    else:
        wInput
    h = max (child1.h, child2.h)
def pass2():
    child1.x = x;
    child2.x = x + cursor;
```

All Absolute Coordinates
Computed

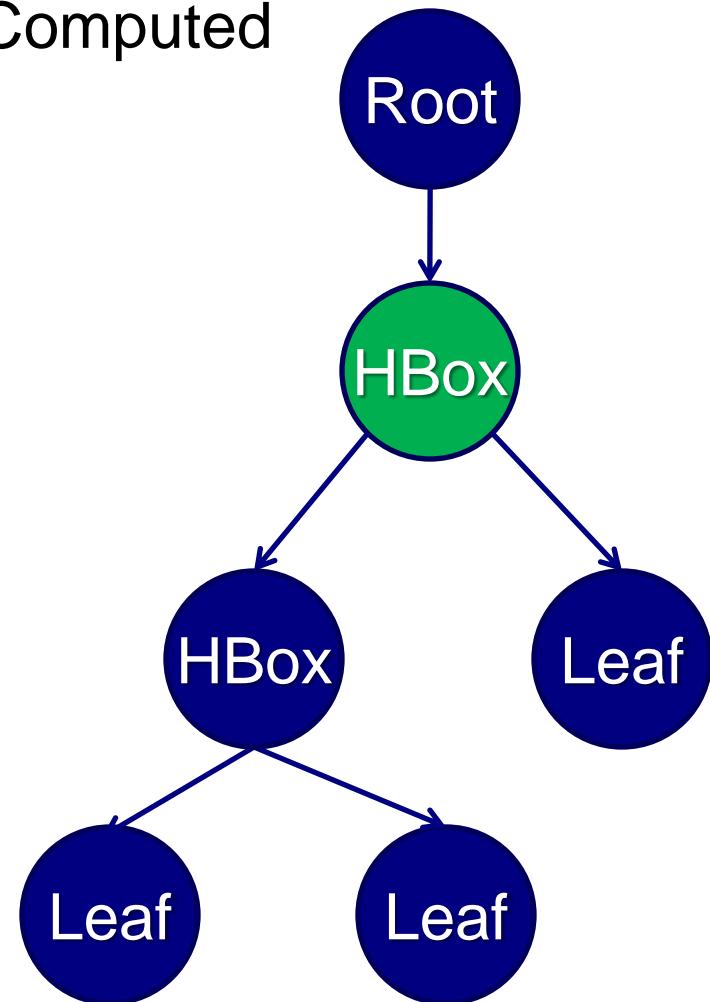


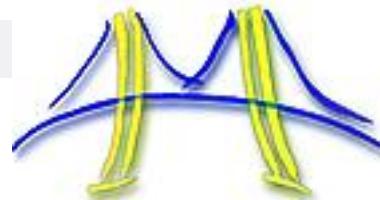
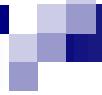


HBox Traversal Functions

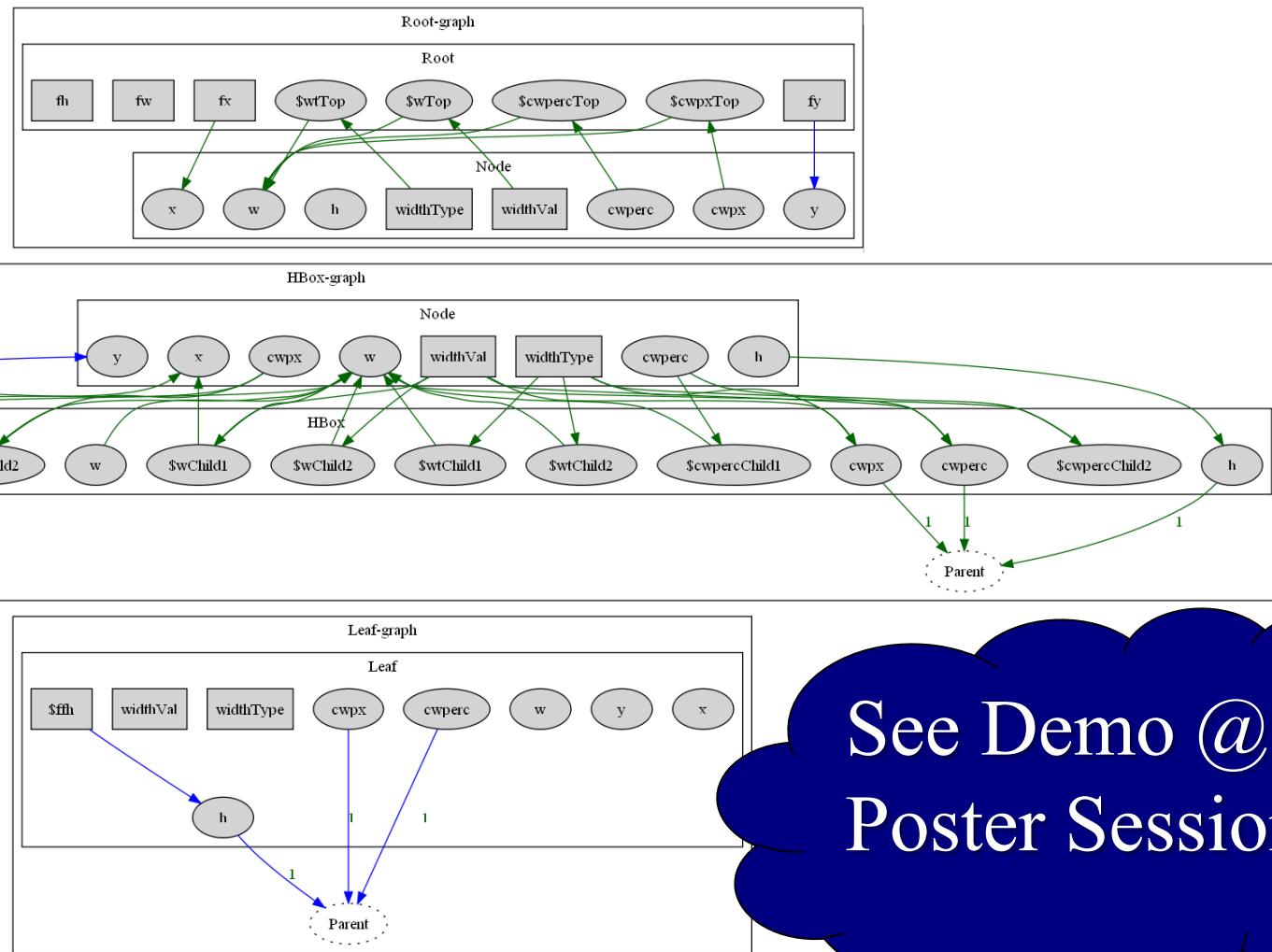
```
def pass0():
    child1.y = y
    child2.y = y
def pass1():
    cursor = child1.w
    w = if (wInput is shrink):
        child1.w + child2.w
    else:
        wInput
    h = max (child1.h, child2.h)
def pass2():
    child1.x = x;
    child2.x = x + cursor;
```

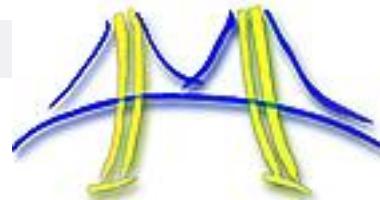
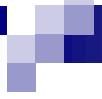
All Absolute Coordinates
Computed



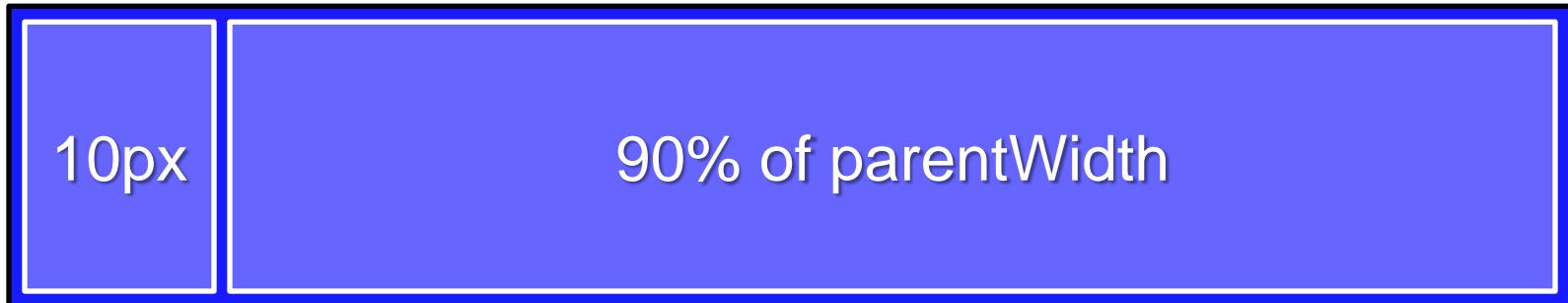


Scheduling Traversals





Leveraging Generation: % Width

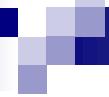


w := case wInput:

n px: n

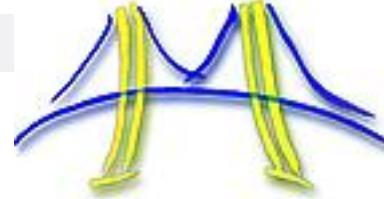
n %: parentWidth * n%

shrinkToFit: sum(children.w)



```
def pass0(): ...
def pass1():
    cursor = child1.w
    w = calculateWidth(wInput,
                        child1.w, child2.w)
    h = max (child1.h, child2.h)

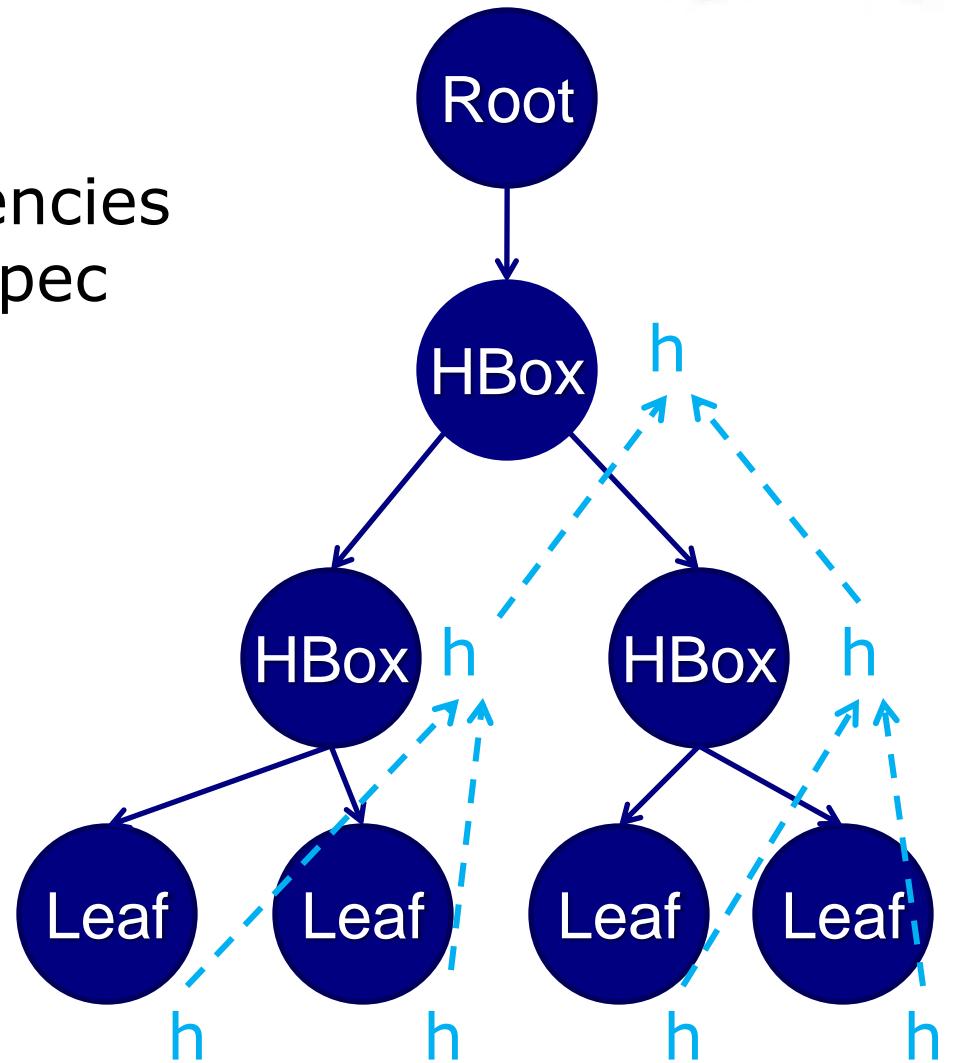
def pass2():
    child1.x = x
    child2.x = x + cursor
```

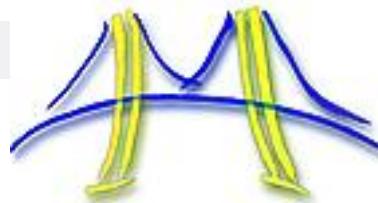


```
def pass0(): ...
def pass1():
    cpx = sumPx(children)
    perc = sumPercs(children)
    h = max (child1.h, child2.h)
def pass2():
    w = calculateWidth(wInput,
                        cpx, perc,
                        parentWidth)
    child.parentWidth = w
def pass3():
    cursor = child1.w
def pass4():
    child1.x = x
    child2.x = x + cursor
```

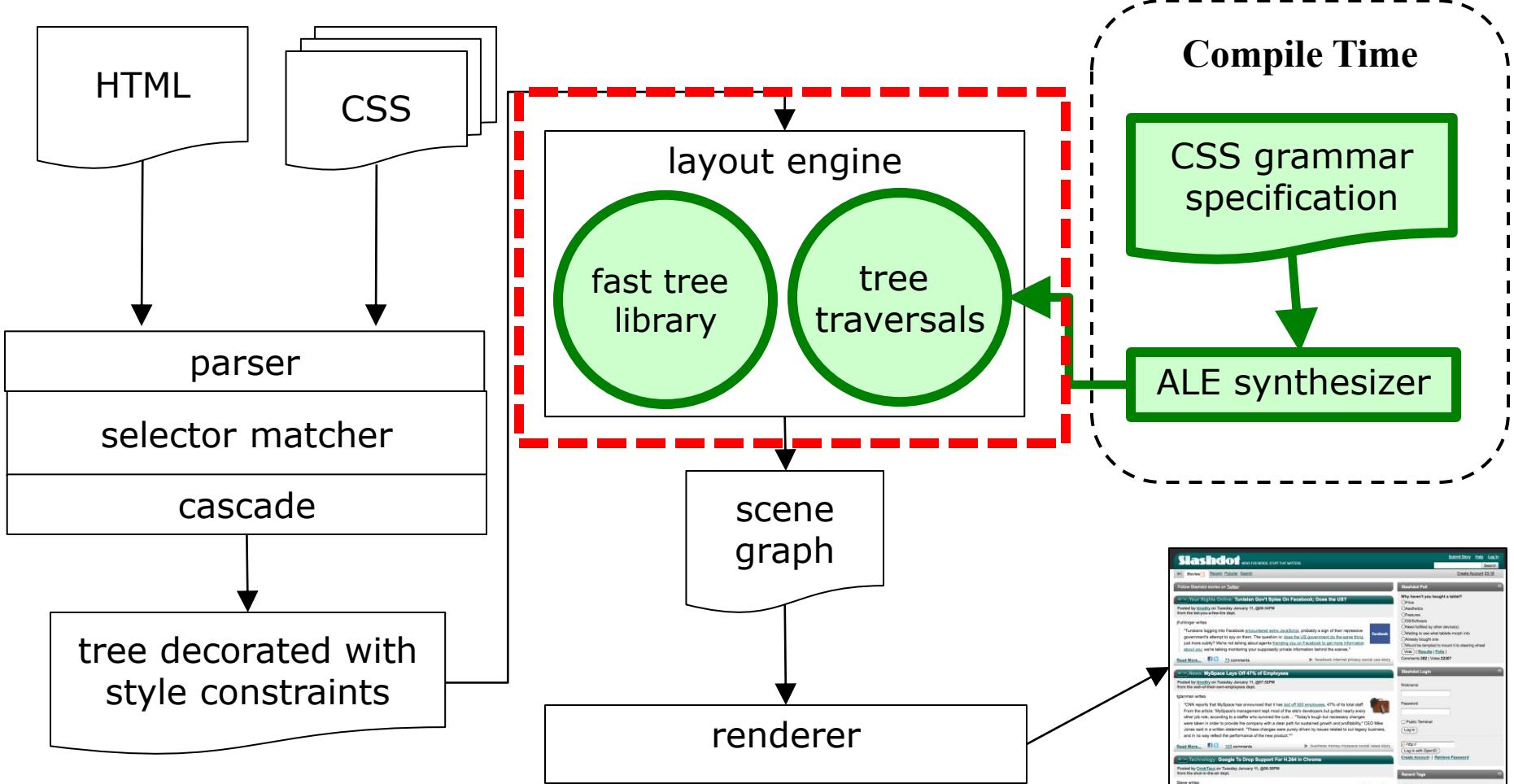
Other Advantages

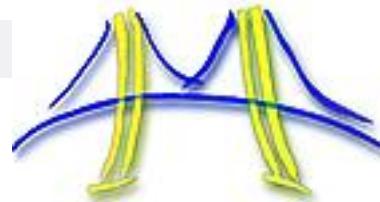
- Correctness Wins
 - Finds spec inconsistencies
 - Can visually debug spec
- Performance Wins
 - Optimal scheduling
 - Extract parallelism



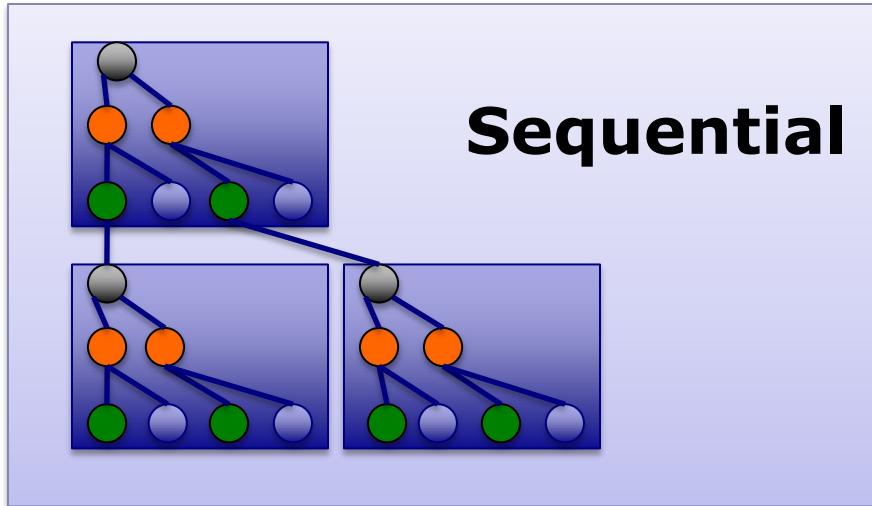


Fast Tree Library

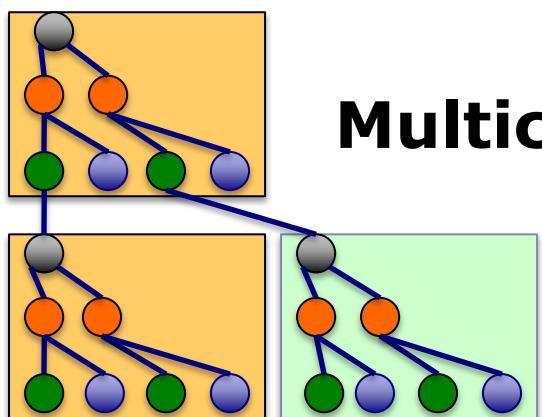




Overview of Tree Eval Strategies

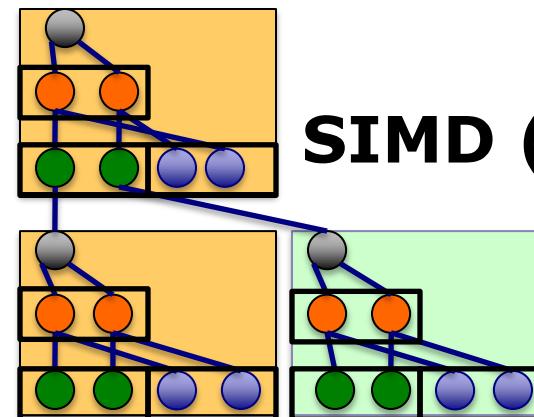


Sequential



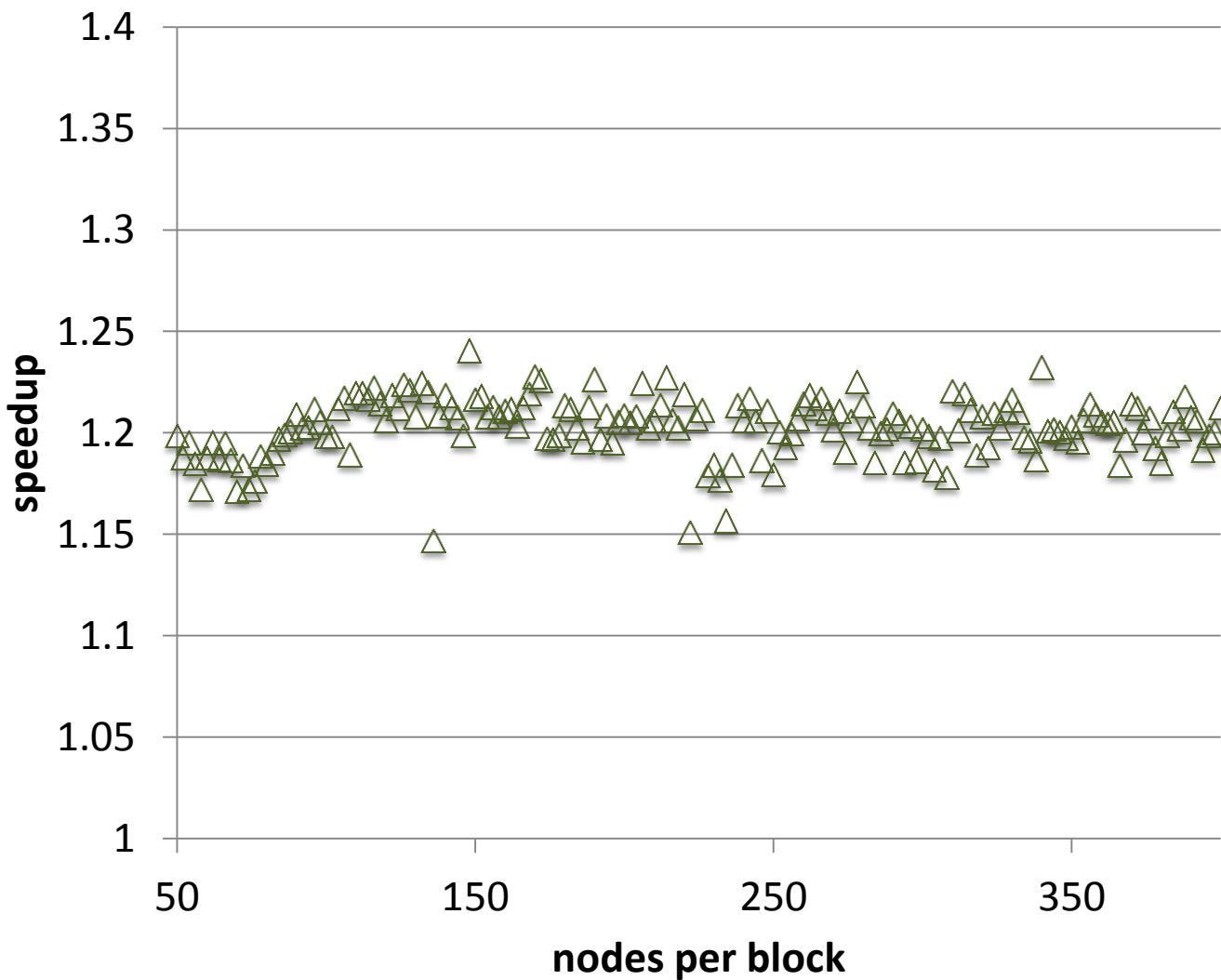
Multicore

core 1 core 2

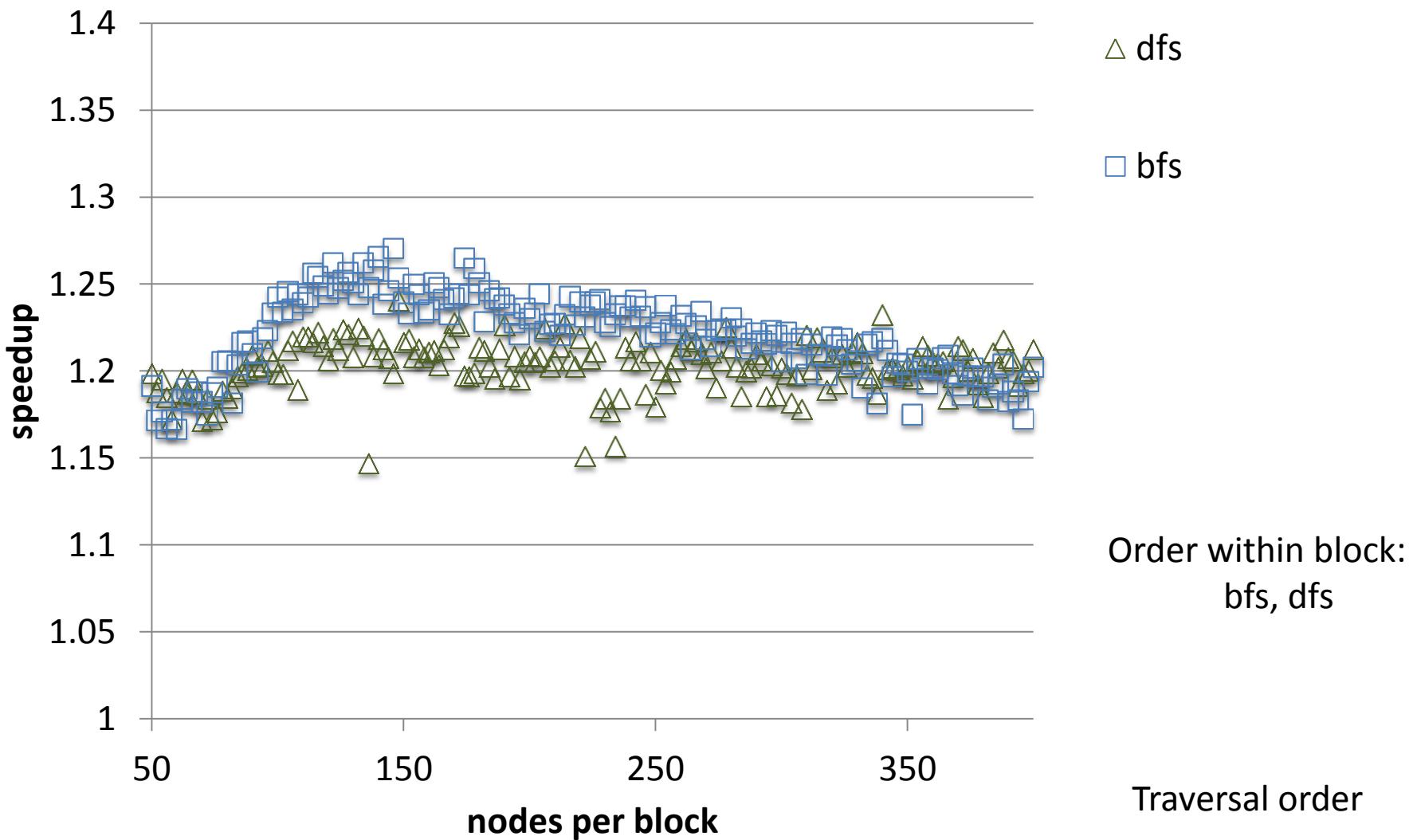


SIMD ("SIMTask")

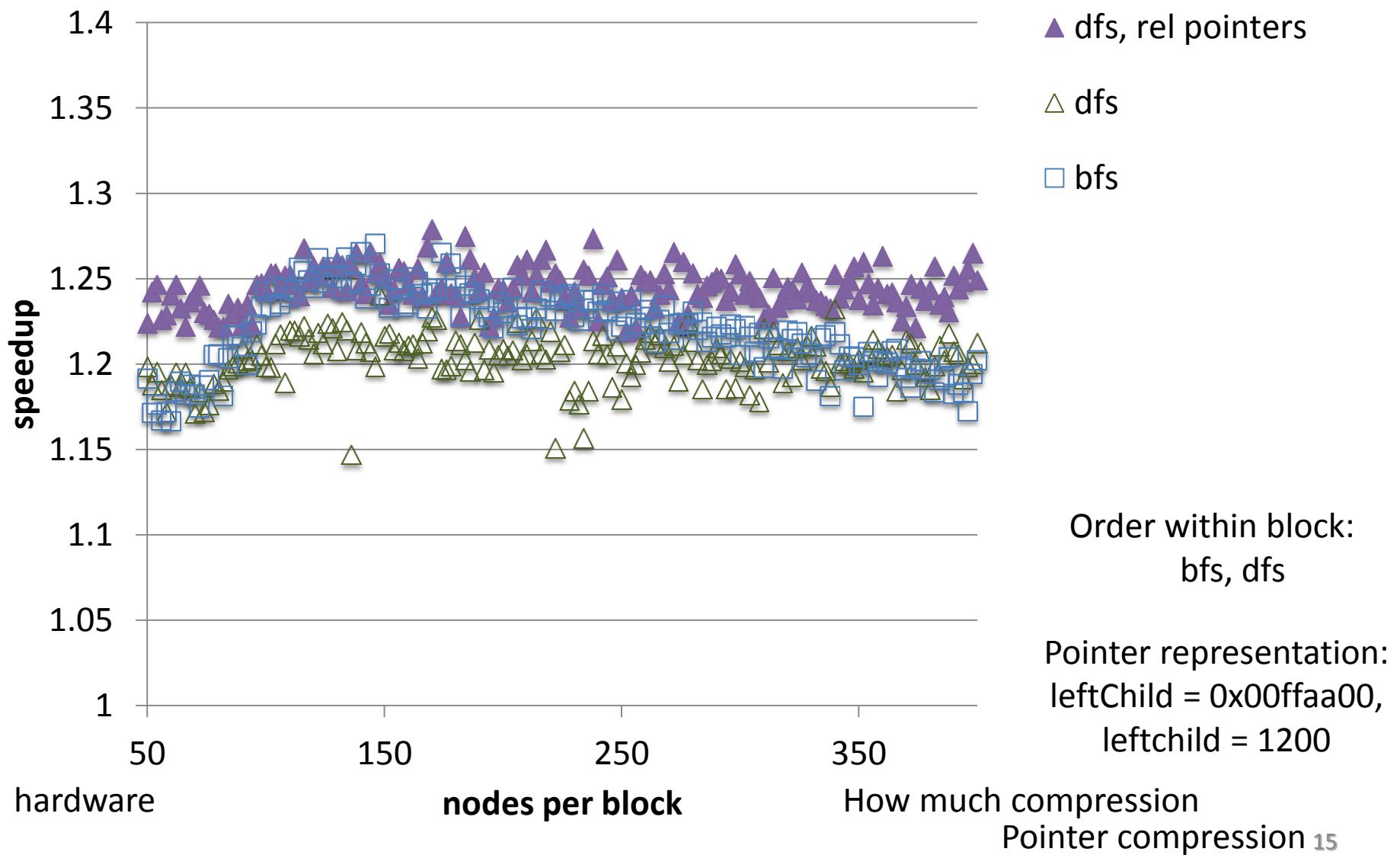
2. Optimizing memory



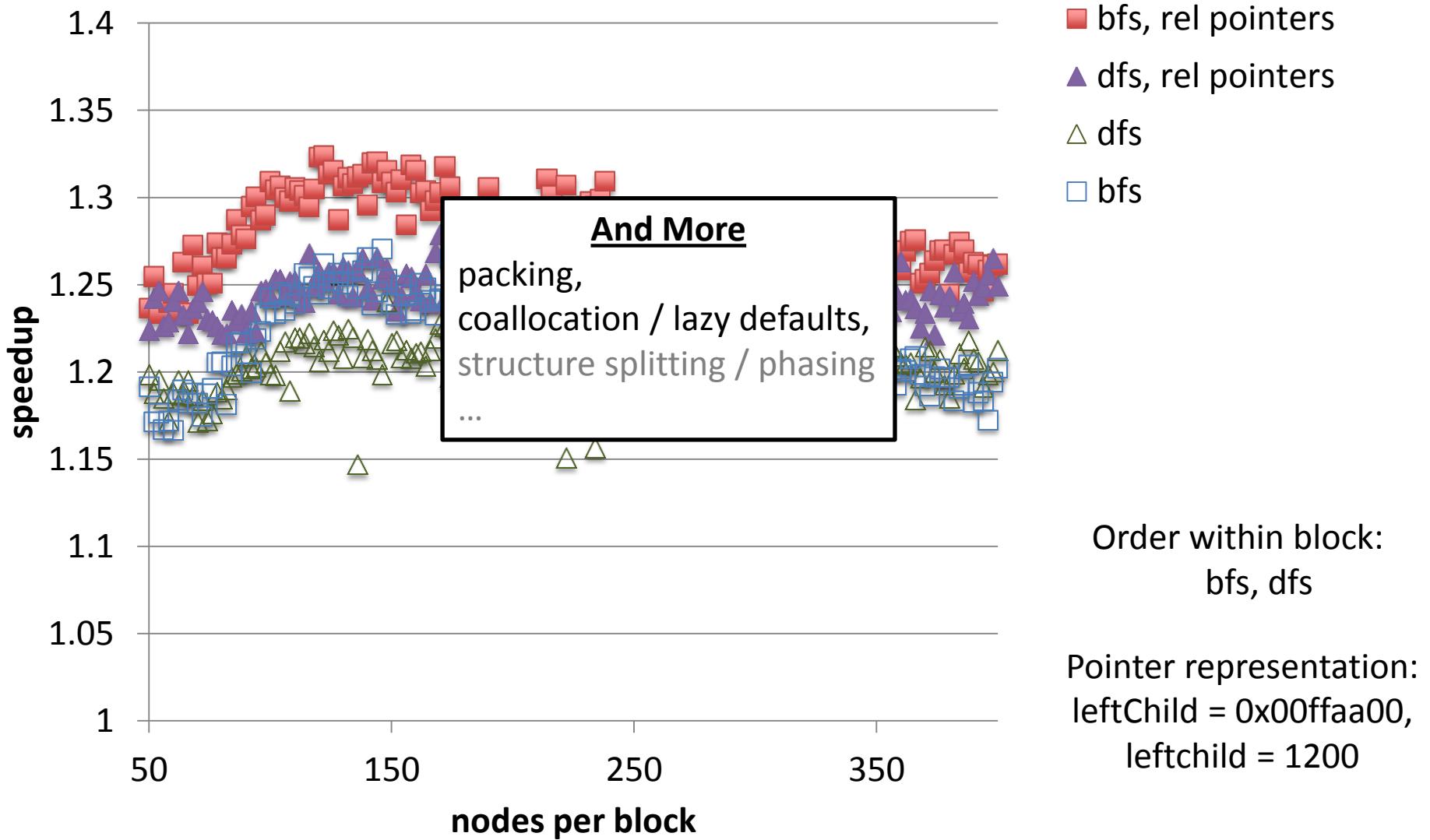
2. Optimizing memory

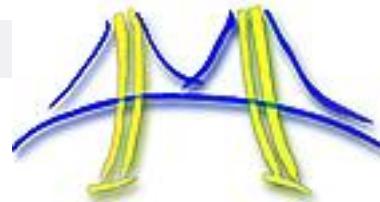
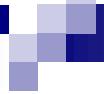


2. Optimizing memory



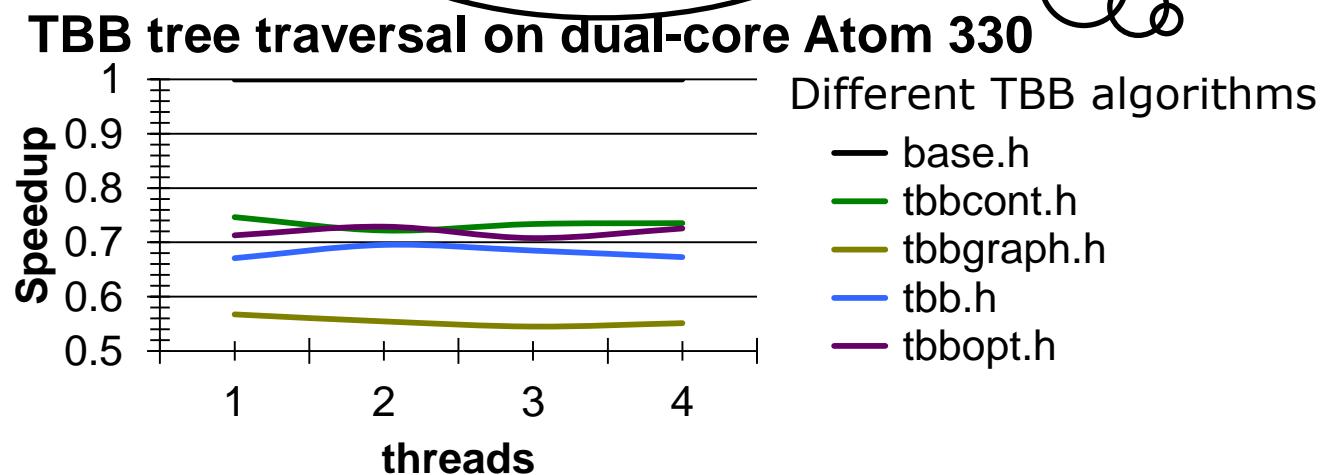
2. Optimizing memory

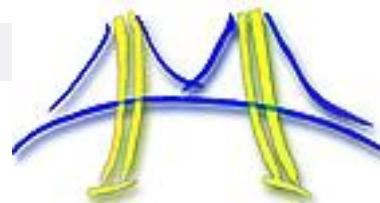
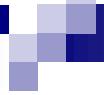




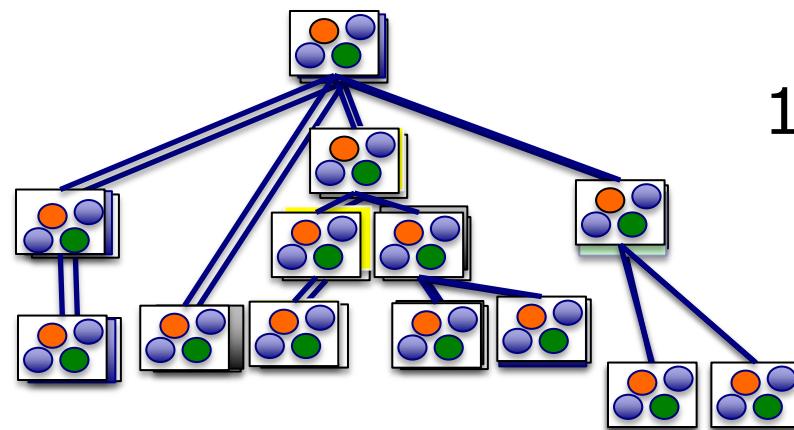
Challenge Problem for Task Parallelism?

- See
Dynamic task allocation?
Runtime queues?
Locality across traversals?

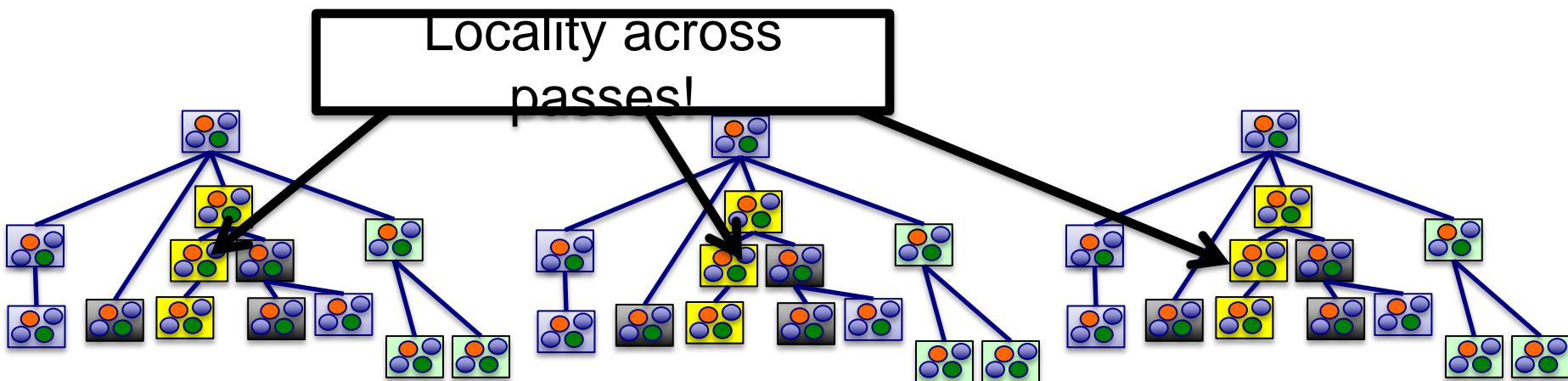




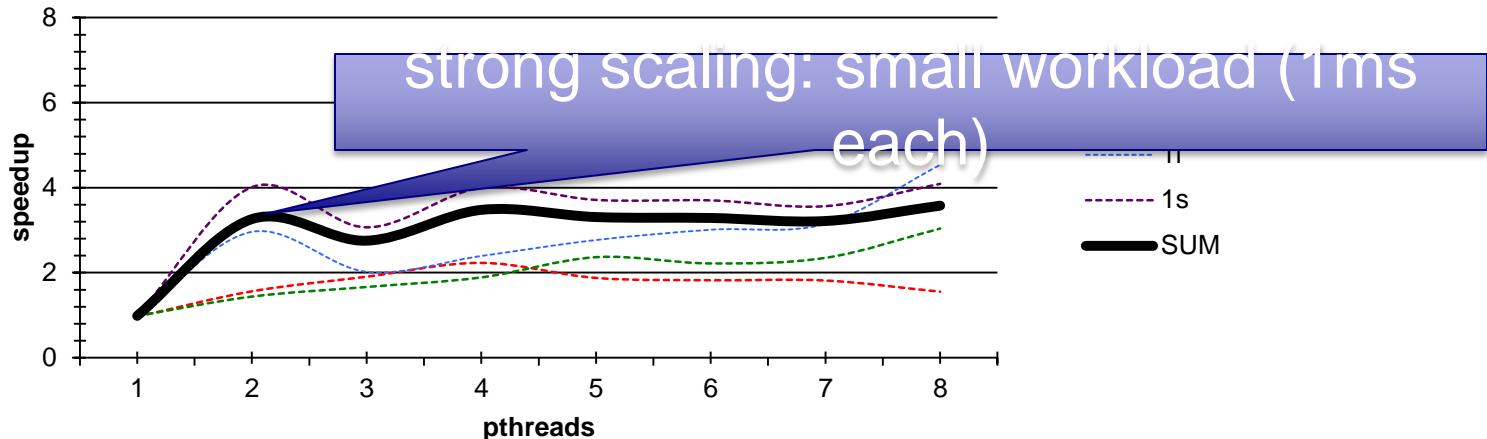
Semi-Static Work Stealing



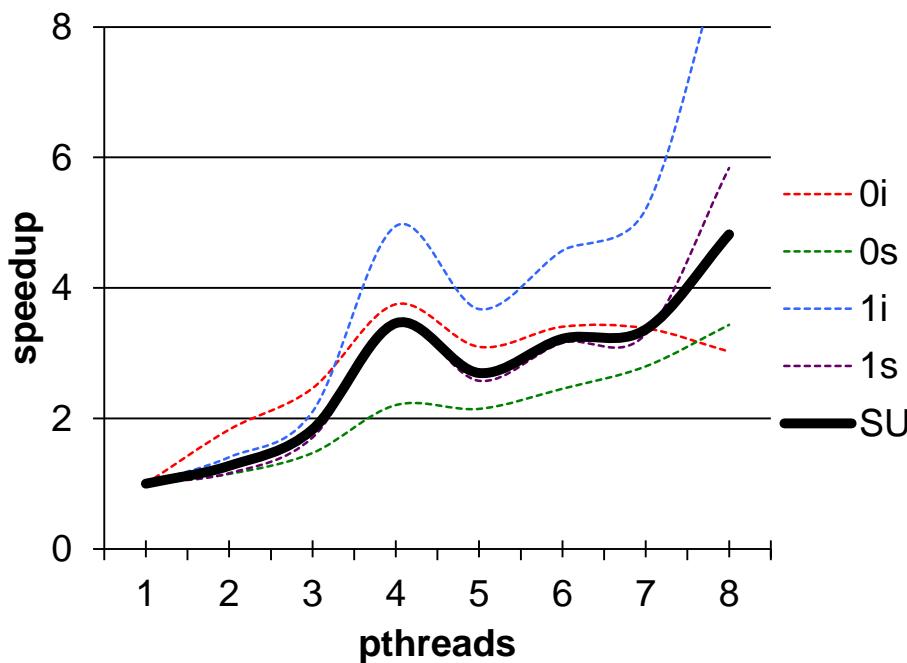
1. ***Before parallel traversal:***
approximate work stealing
2. ***Traversal:*** reuse schedule
tuned locking scheme



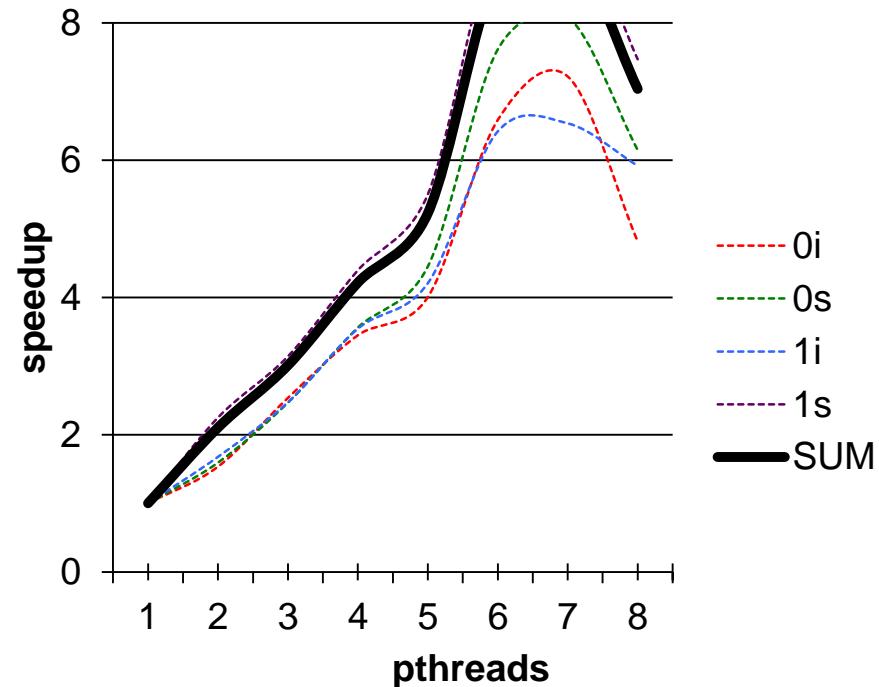
Opteron Speedup (2 sockets x 4 cores); 1,000 nodes



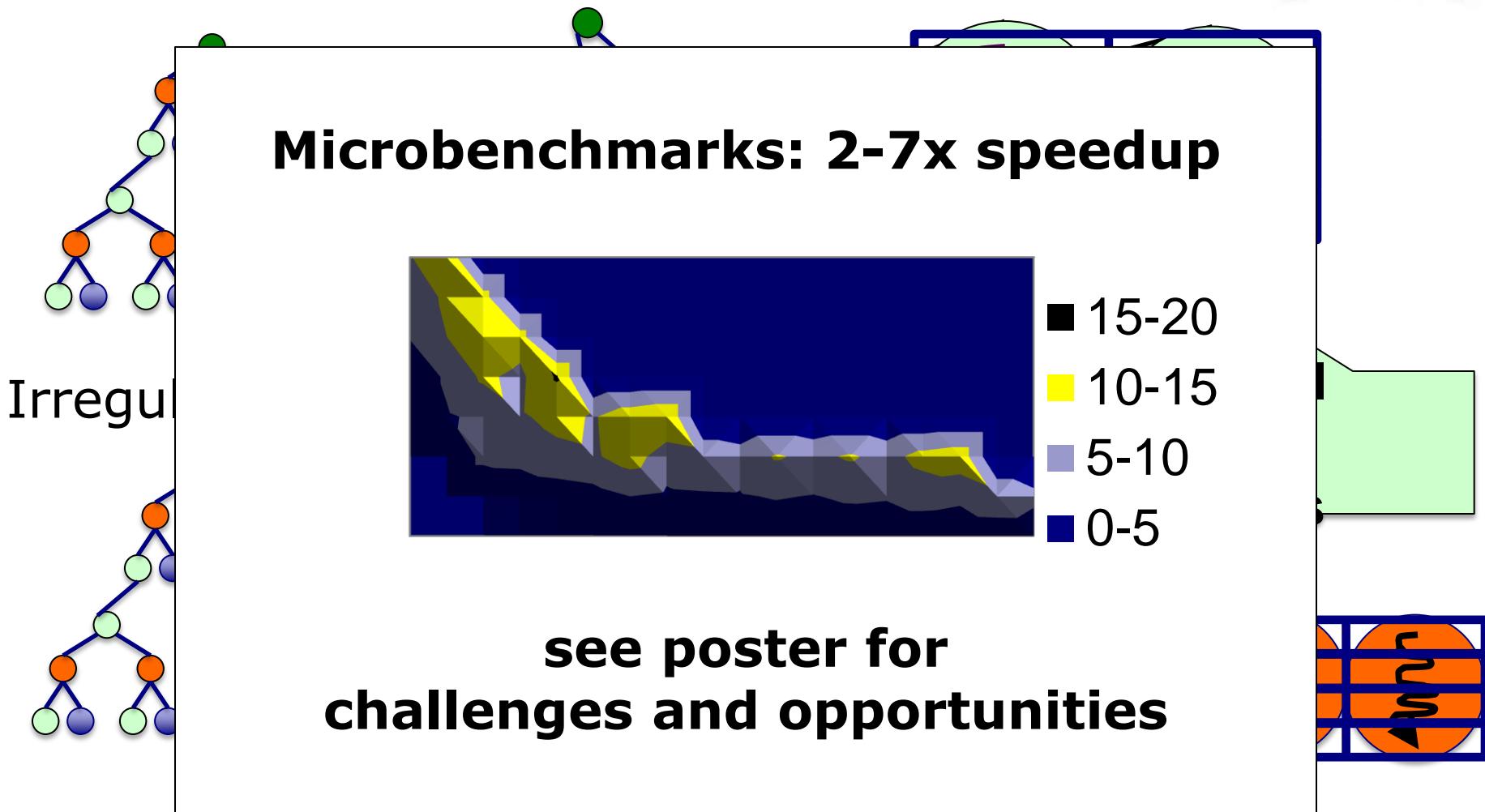
10,000 nodes



1,000 nodes; repeat each 10x



SIMD Task Evaluation (MSR)



Demo

- Parallel layout

Status and Future Work

