Program Transformation Techniques Applied to Languages Used in High Performance Computing

Songqing Yue (syue@cs.ua.edu) Advisor: Dr. Jeff Gray

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

COMPUTER SCIENCE



Using parallel programming models to convert serial programs into parallel programs presents several new challenges:

identifying parallelism.

- These models necessitate invasive reengineering of existing programs for inserting parallel code, typically with compiler directives and API invocations. The process can be intrusive and thus makes software maintenance extremely challenging.
- Various tools, such as parallelizing compilers or pre-processors are available to assist with the process of parallelization. However, most of these tools are either concentrated on a particular device or language, or limited to a subset of code (mostly loops). Furthermore, most of the available solutions are invasive and require source code changes.

Research Goal

Raise the Level of **Abstraction for**

• It offers control over programmers to understand the complex details of metacompilation to avoid performance downgrade programming and program transformation

SPOT: A Domain-Specific Language

Design Goal: To provide language constructs that allow developers to perform direct manipulation on programs and hide the accidental complexities

Design Decisions:

- High-level programming concepts, e.g., functions, variables, statements and classes as the building constructs of SPOT
- Rule-based allow patterns systematic transformations, such as add, delete, and modify a programming concept
- AspectJ-style to express locations and scope of transformation

Overview of the parallelization process

Our approach is non-invasive by generating a new copy of code for transformation and keeping the original code intact

Future Work

- > Extend and implement new constructs for SPOT in an incremental manner to support more parallel programming models
- Empirical Evaluation
 - ✓ Productivity
 - ✓ Accuracy
 - ✓ Adaptability
- Implement a generalized framework named OpenFoo, suitable for extending an arbitrary programming language by creating a MOP for the language

Possible Application Areas



Profiling

• collect and analyze performance information • help developers obtain an overview of system performance

• Provide run-time feedback to help with parameters of parallelization

Checkpointing

• add fault tolerance into computing systems • stores a snapshot of the current application state, and later on, use it for restarting the execution in case of failure

Code Coverage Tool

• determine the degree to which the source code of a program has been tested