

Parallel Programming for the Web

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JavaScript* - What You Need To Know

- It is not Java*
- Blend of many programming paradigms
 - Object oriented with prototypes
 - Higher-order functions and first class function objects
 - Dynamically typed and interpreted
- Safety and security built in
 - Requirement for web programming
 - Managed runtime
 - No pointers, no overflows, ...
- Designed for portability
 - Fully abstracts hardware capabilities



Concurrency in JavaScript*

- Cooperative multi-tasking
 - Scripts compete with the browser for computing resources
 - Event driven execution model
- Concurrent programming mindset
 - Asynchronous call-backs for latency hiding
- Fully deterministic
 - Run-to-completion semantics
 - No concurrent side effects
- No support for concurrent execution
 - Single threaded evaluation of JavaScript



Yet Another Parallel Programming API?





Design Considerations



Language Design with the Web in Mind

1. Ease of use

- Build on developer's existing knowledge
- Allow for mash-up of sequential and parallel code

"Meant to be a scripting language [...] for the designer, the amateur programmer, the beginner programmer"

Brendan Eich, CTO Mozilla



Language Design with the Web in Mind

1. Ease of use

- Build on developer's existing knowledge
- Allow for mash-up of sequential and parallel code

2. Platform independent

- Support all kinds of platforms, parallel or not
- Perform well on different parallel architectures (multi-core, GPUs, ...)
- 3. Suitable for the Open Web
 - Meet existing safety and security promises
 - Needs to be reasonably easy to implement in JavaScript JIT engines

Challenge: meet these criteria and get good performance

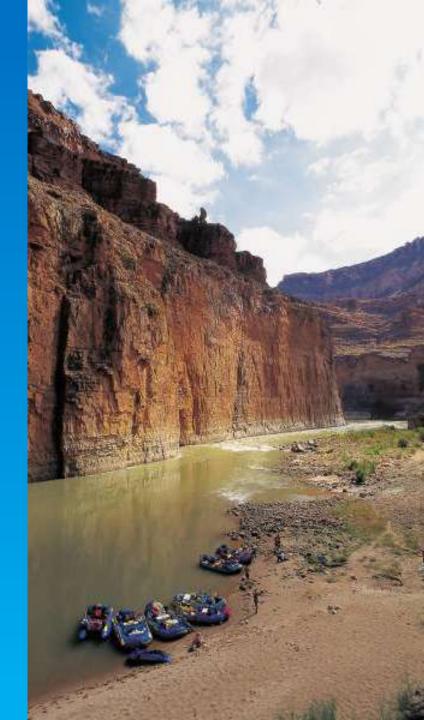


Design Choices

- Performance portability
 - ⇒ Use High-Level Parallel Patterns
- Deterministic execution model
 - ⇒ No side effects: shared state is immutable
 - ⇒ Require commutative and associative operators
 - ⇒ No magic: floating point anomalies may still occur
- Support mash-up coding
 - ⇒ All code still written purely in JavaScript
 - ⇒ Looks like JavaScript*, behaves like JavaScript*
- Maintain JavaScript*'s Safety and Security
 - ⇒ Use fully managed runtime



River Trail API



Three Pillar Approach

- Data structure: ParallelArray
 - Immutable, dense and homogeneous
- Six Methods: map, combine, reduce, scan, filter, scatter
 - Provide the basic skeletons for parallel computing
 - Typically creates a freshly minted ParallelArray
- Elemental functions (kernel functions)
 - Written purely in JavaScript
 - Side effect free

```
pa = new ParallelArray([1, 2, 3, 4]);
pa.map(function (v) { return v+1; })
```



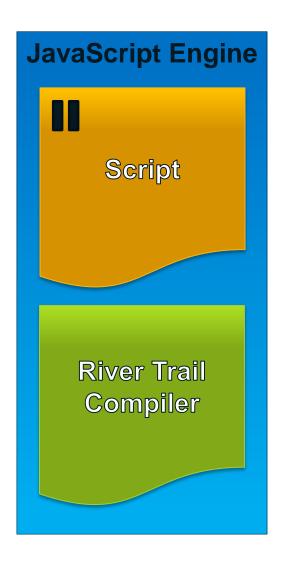
An Example: Grayscale Conversion



Prototype Implementation



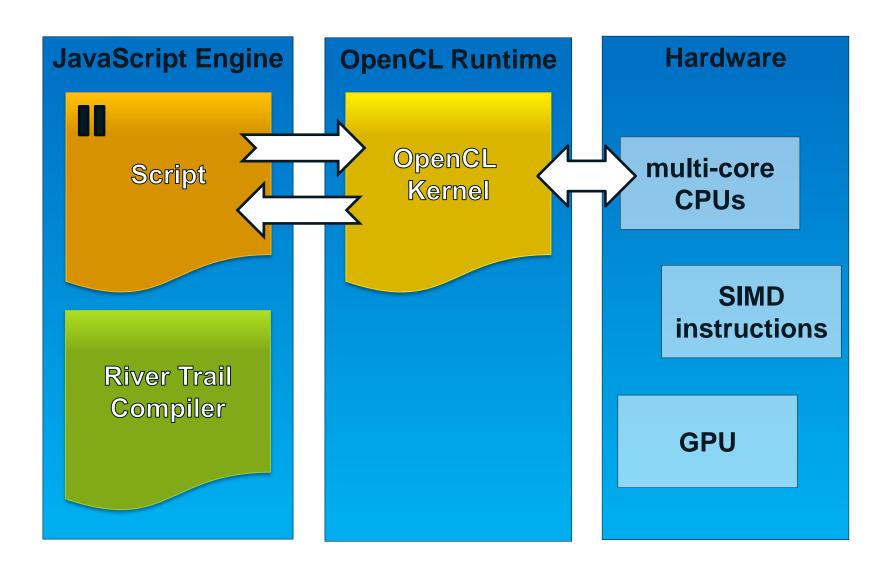
Compiling River Trail (Prototype)



- Type inference
 - Infers array types and shapes
 - Checks for side effects
- Representation analysis
 - Computes bounds on local variables
 - Updates type information of known Integer numbers
- Static memory allocation
- Bounds check elimination
- Code generation
 - Emits OpenCL code

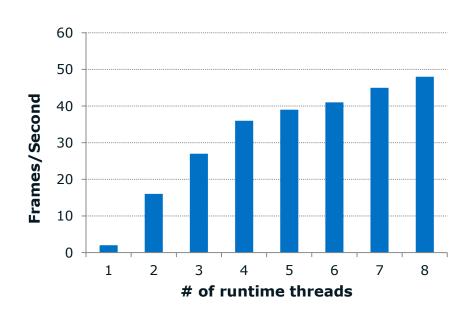


Compiling River Trail (Prototype)





Performance Results: Particle Physics



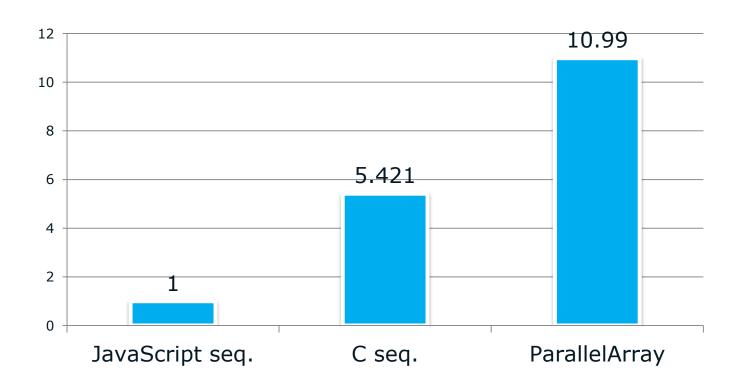


Particle model (O(n²)) computed using River Trail on a 2nd Generation Core i7 with 4 cores

http://github.com/RiverTrail/RiverTrail/wiki



Performance Results: Matrix Matrix Multiply



O(n³) dense matrix matrix multiplication on 1000 x 1000 element matrices; dual-core 2nd Generation Core i5 with HyperThreading enabled and 4GB RAM; JavaScript* benchmarks use Firefox 8



Status Quo

- Open source Firefox prototype available on GitHub
 - Pre-built binary extension for Firefox 12
 - Sequential library fall back for other browsers
- ECMAScript proposal of the full API published
 - Removes many limitations of the prototype
- First sequential implementation for SpiderMonkey
 - Lives in Mozilla's IonMonkey branch
 - Intended as API testing vehicle



