

6.189 IAP 2007

***Multicore Programming Primer
and Programming Competition***

(or Learn to Program the Sony PS3)



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A new processor design pattern emerges: The Arrival of Multicores



MIT Raw
16 Cores
Since 2002

Intel Montecito
1.7 Billion transistors
Dual Core IA/64

Intel Tanglewood
Dual Core IA/64

Intel Pentium D
(Smithfield)

Intel Dempsey
Dual Core Xeon

Intel Pentium Extreme
3.2GHz Dual Core

Cancelled
Intel Tejas & Jayhawk
Unicore (4GHz P4)

Intel Yonah
Dual Core Mobile

AMD Opteron
Dual Core

Sun Olympus and Niagara
8 Processor Cores

IBM Cell
Scalable Multicore

IBM Power 4 and 5
Dual Cores Since 2001

IBM Power 6
Dual Core





What is Multicore?

- Multiple, externally visible processors on a single die where the processors have independent control-flow, separate internal state and no critical resource sharing.

- Multicores have many names...
 - Parallel Processors on a Chip
 - Chip Multiprocessor (CMP)
 - Tiled Processor
 - ...

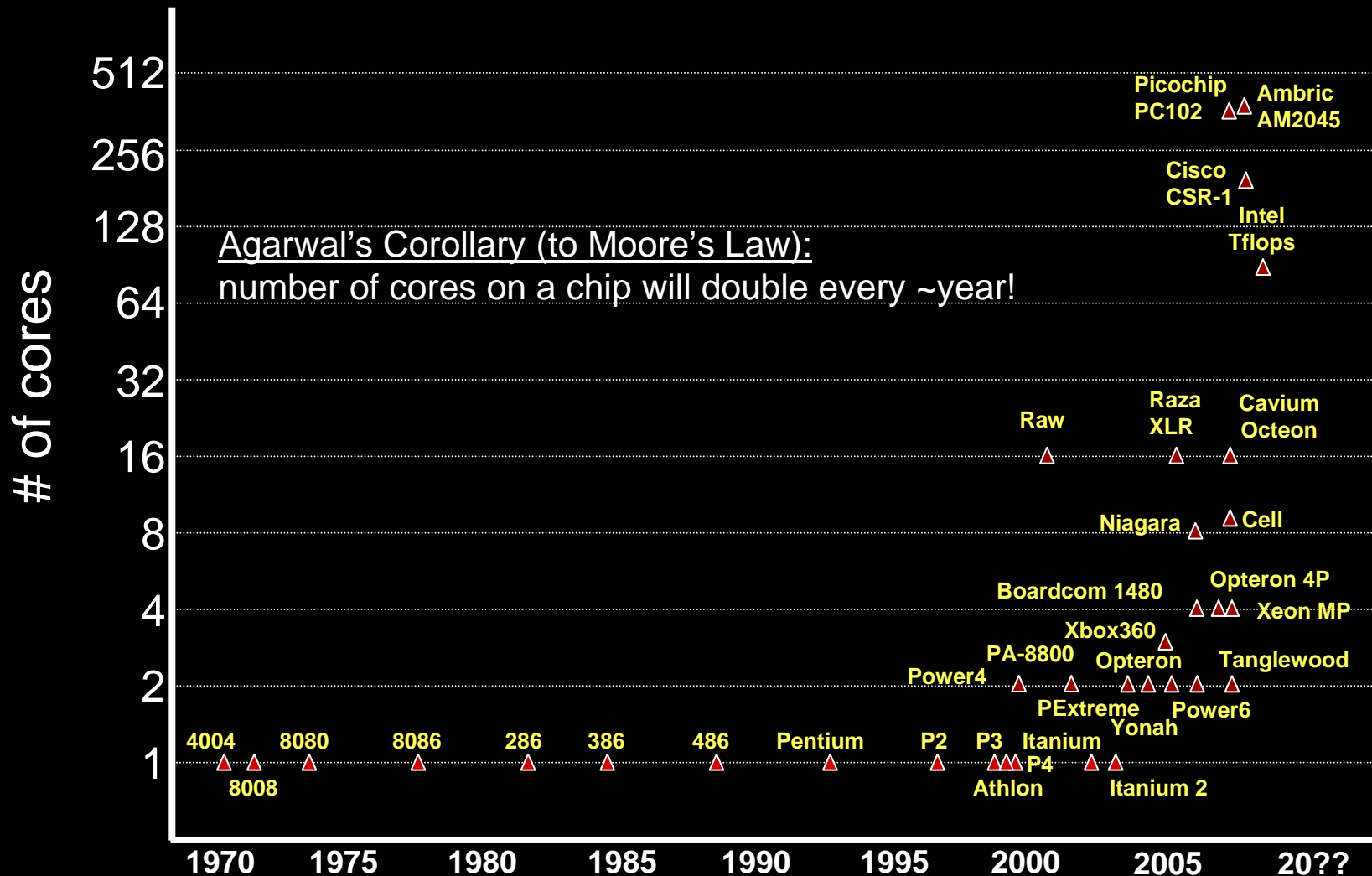


Why Move to Multicores?

- Many issues with scaling a uncore
 - Power
 - Efficiency
 - Complexity
 - Wire Delay
 - Diminishing returns from optimizing a single instruction stream



Multicores Of The Future



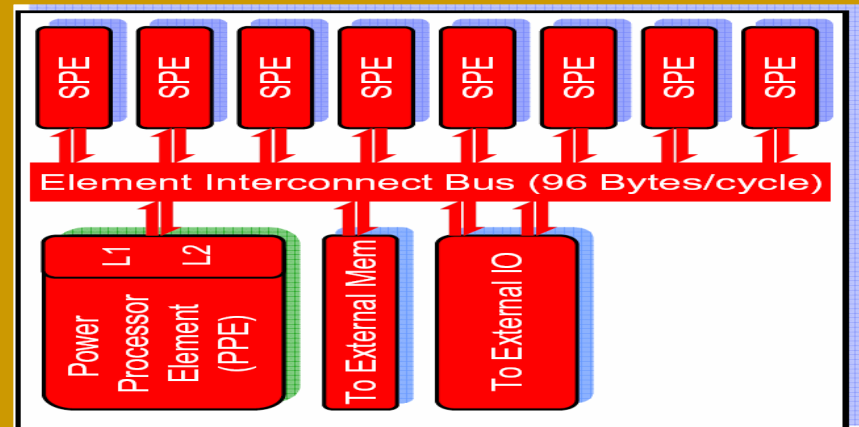


The PS3: A Multicore Architecture



■ “Cell Inside”

- 9 processing units
 - 8 cores are the same (SPE)
 - 1 Power PC core (PPE)

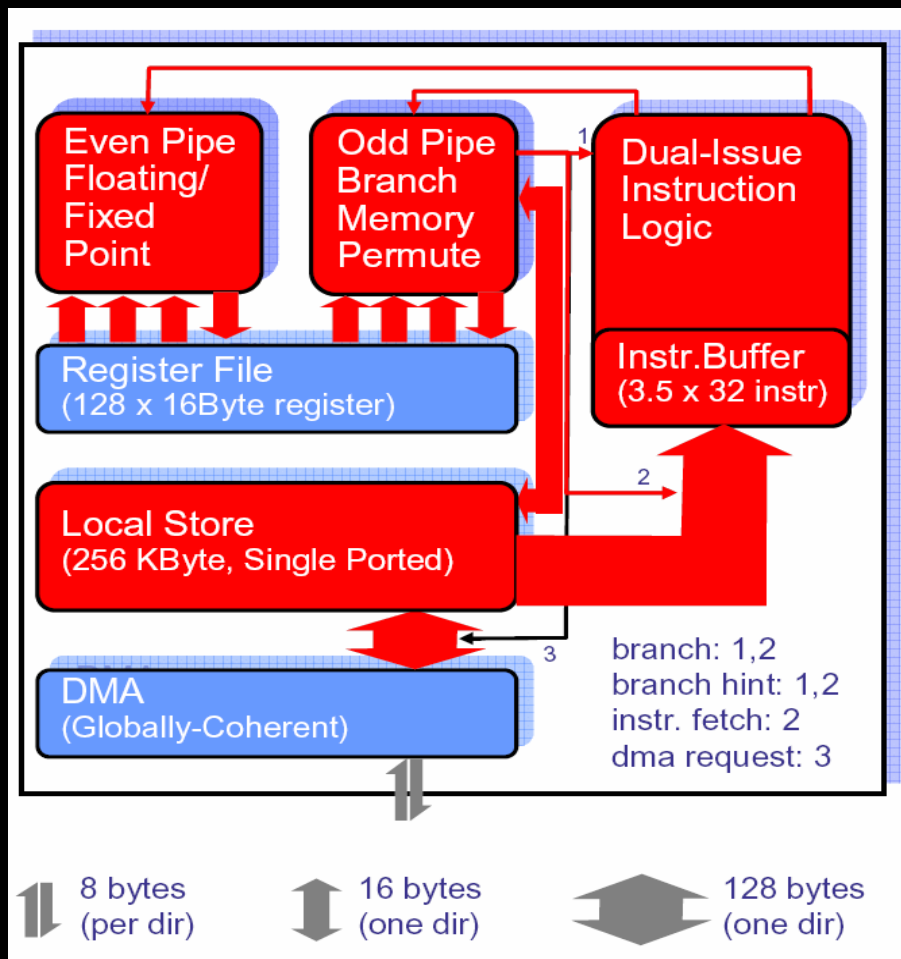


8 Bytes
(per dir)

16 Bytes
(one dir)

128 Bytes
(one dir)

Synergistic Processing Element (SPE)



- Short vector processor
- SIMD-only
 - 16 bytes register/memory access
- 128 x 128-bit registers
- 256KB local store
 - Aligned accesses only
 - 16 byte for load/store
 - 128 byte for IFETCH/DMA
- Dedicated DMA engine
 - Explicitly move data in and out of the local store
 - 16 outstanding requests
- Dual issue (under certain constraints)
- No H/W branch prediction
 - Compare/select predication
 - Branch hint instruction



Programming Multicores

- Programming multicores is different from traditional programming (for uniprocessors)

Uniprocessors

Single flow of control

Single memory image

*Sequential Programming:
no explicit need for orchestration
of computation or communication*

Multicores

Multiple flows of control

Multiple local memories

*Parallel Programming:
orchestration of computation and
communication is a sure necessity*

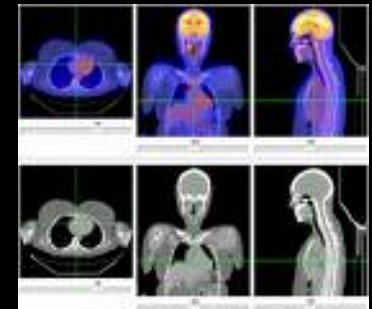
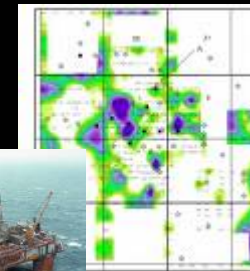
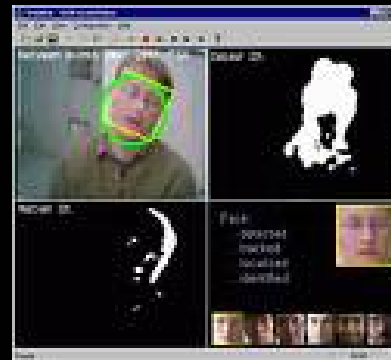
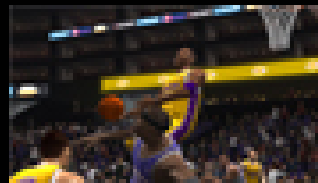
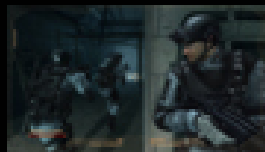
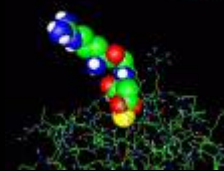
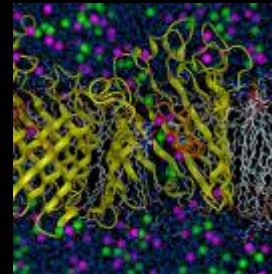
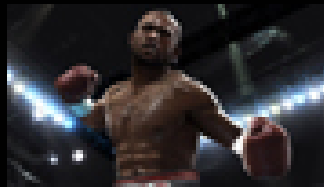
- Parallel programming traditionally in exclusive domains
 - NASA, Scientific codes, and the like



What's New in Parallel Programming

- Parallel programming for the masses
- Parallel programming in many domains
- Parallel programming can be fun

The New Parallel Programming Phenomenon





What Is This Course About

- Learn about the emergence of multicores
 - Why is parallel hardware finally becoming mainstream
- Learn about parallel programming patterns
 - Classical and new work in the field
- Learn about challenges in parallel programming with hands on experience
 - Programming languages, tools for debugging, tools for performance monitoring
- Get your hands on a PS3 to make it all fun
 - Group projects will run on PS3 hardware



Project Ideas

- New feature rich games or applications
 - Exploit available resources for new effects or features
 - Multimedia feature extraction and indexing
- Simulation of molecular dynamics
 - For drug discovery, protein folding
- Security applications
 - Feature detection (face recognition), pattern matching (network intrusion detection, gene discovery)
- Monte Carlo simulations
 - Medical imaging to recognize abnormal tissues
 - Oil field analysis to find oil rich wells
 - Models for financial markets to maximize profits
- Algorithms that exploit SIMD properties of SPEs



More Project Ideas

- Linear Algebra Library
- Multi-pattern string matching
- Black Scholes PDE Solver
- JPEG or MPEG encoding
- Viterbi Algorithm applied to bioinformatics



Examples of Project Scope

- Can take existing algorithms and re-implement them in a parallel or SIMD equivalent
 - Pattern matching for security applications
- Can take existing applications and modify them for the PS3 adding new capabilities
 - Add new features to the Quake 3 game engine
- Design and implement a new project from scratch that harnesses the power of the Cell and PS3



Course Organization

- Lectures three times a week
 - Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
 - 2 – 1 hour lectures with small break between lectures
 - 10 am – 12:15pm
- Labs and recitation two times a week
 - Tuesday and Thursday
- Group project
 - Small teams (no more than 4-5 per group)
 - Project presentation on Thursday January 29
 - Each group will have dedicated access to PS3 and tools
- Awards and Reception on Friday January 30
- Course will be available on OCW



Course Enrollment

- Interested students should discuss project ideas first by Friday December 15
 - Choose from existing ideas
 - Or come up with your own project idea
 - We'll help you
- Enrollment limited and by invitation
 - Preference to interesting projects



Project Support

- Direct access to PS3 hardware
- Direct access to Tools from Sony and IBM
 - Compilers, tutorials, example codes
- Projects can be implemented in
 - C using threads and Cell intrinsic instructions for direct access to the bare metal
 - StreamIt and StreamIt virtual machine which hides the bare metal and provides a rich programming interface
 - Other approaches are also possible (e.g., OpenMP or MPI)



Project Resources

- Go to the course Wiki
 - Browse list of projects idea
 - Submit your project idea
 - Sign up for a project
 - Find team members
- Follow link from course web page
<http://cag.csail.mit.edu/ps3>



Who to Contact

- 6.189-chair@mit.edu
 - Email to ask general questions about the course
 - Or to discuss (feasibility of) project ideas

- 6189@lists.csail.mit.edu
 - Students and instructors
 - Send project ideas
 - Find team members



Acknowledgements

- Sony
- IBM
- Toshiba