

# KLIC: A Portable Implementation of KL1

ICOT

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## **Motivation**

- KL1: A Concurrent Logic Programming Language
  - KL1 impl. on PIMs
    - Efficient but not portable (only for dedicated HW)
    - Difficulty in making experimentations
- Much low-level optimization in impl. core

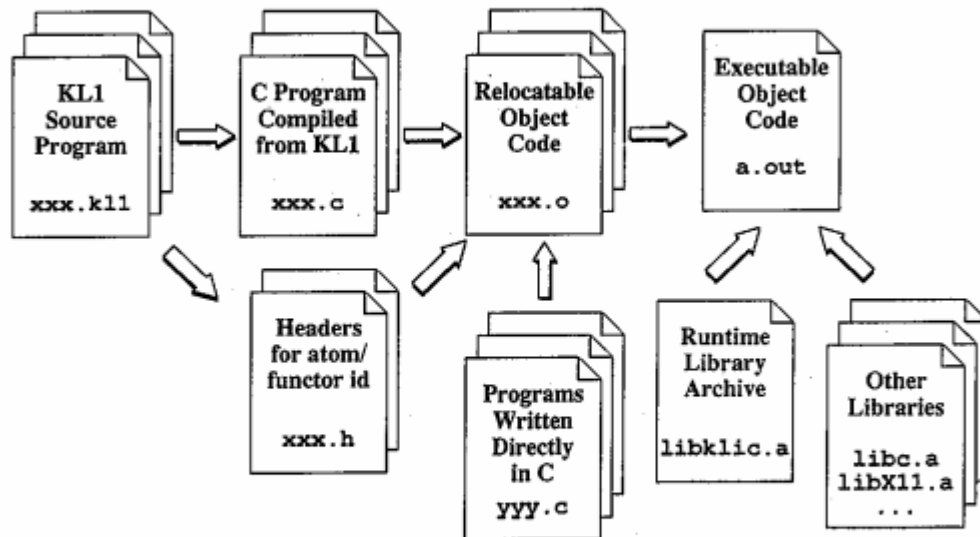
⇒ Portable and Extensible Implementation

## **C as the Intermediate Language**

### **— Merits of Compilation —**

- Portability
- System-dependent Low-Level Optimization by C Compiler
- Ease in Linkage with Programs in Other Languages

## Compilation and Linkage of KL1 Programs



### Efficiency Problems/Solutions (1)

- Costly function calls
  - One “module” as one function
- Inability to control register allocation
  - Global data are cached on local variables possibly on registers

## Efficiency Problems/Solutions (2)

- Cost of provision for interrupts
  - Signal handlers only set a flag
  - The flag check can be combined with heap overflow checks
- Large object code size
  - runtime routines for exceptional cases

## Portability of Sequential Core

<u>Model</u>	<u>OS</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>
SparcStation	SunOS, Solaris	Sun Micro.
DEC 3000	OSF/1	DEC
RS 6000	AIX	IBM
HP 9000	HP-UX	HP
IRIS	IRIX	SGI
EWS 4800	EWS-UX/V	NEC
Luna 88k	Mach	OMRON
M-880	HI-OSF/1-MJ	Hitachi
S-3800	HI-OSF/1-MJ	Hitachi
IBM AT clone	MS-DOS, OS/2, Linux	IBM etc.

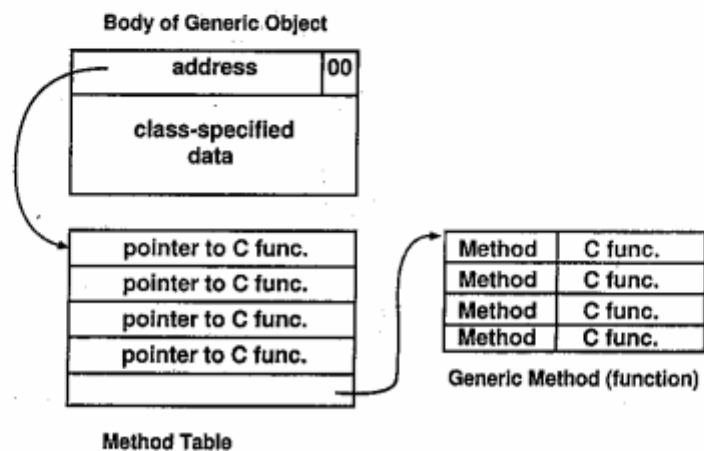
## Generic Objects

- Framework for system extension
- No need to touch impl. core for extension
- For various purposes
  - Some of built-in data types
  - Non-local memory references
    - Different parallel impl. schemes upon the same core
  - Foreign language I/F better than subroutines
- 3 categories depending on how methods are called

## Representation of Body

Method tables for:

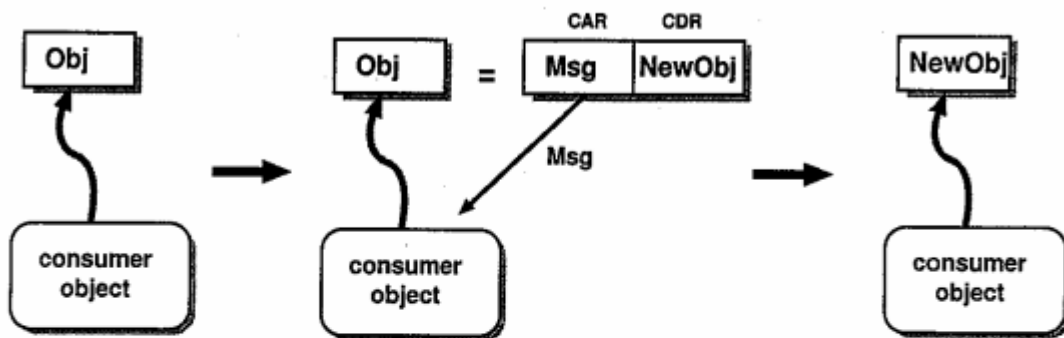
- Standard: unification, GC, encode, ...
- Class-specific: dispatches on method names



## Three Categories of Generic Objects

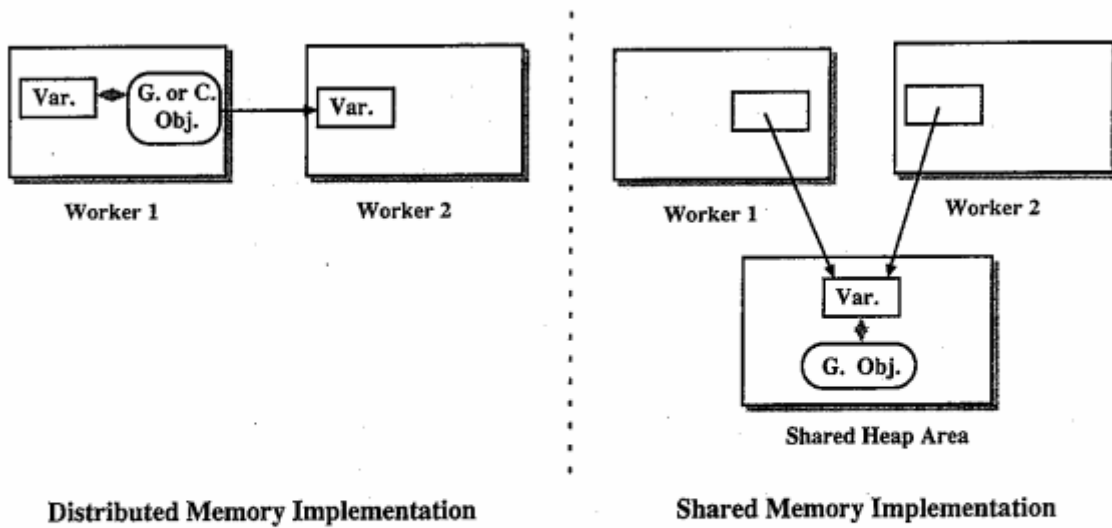
- Data Objects: Normal “immutable” data  
Manipulated thru explicit “method” calls  
= simple data
- Consumer Objects: Data-driven processes  
Associated with a var.; awoken by unification  
= suspended goals
- Generator Objects: Demand-driven processes  
Associated with a var.; awoken by dereference  
no KL1 counterparts

### Consumer Object as Process

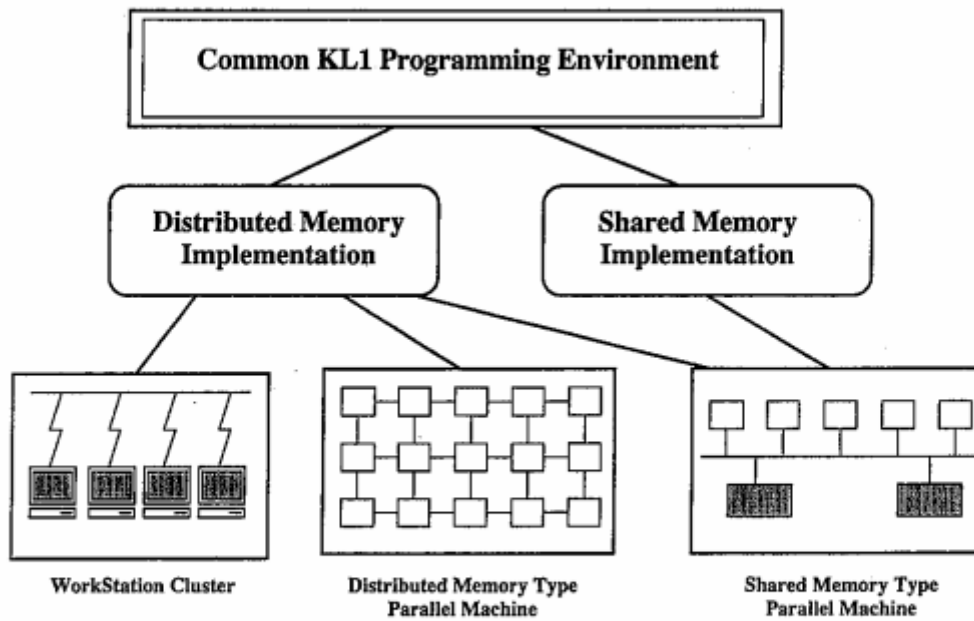


$\text{Obj} = [\text{Msg} \mid \text{NewObj}]$

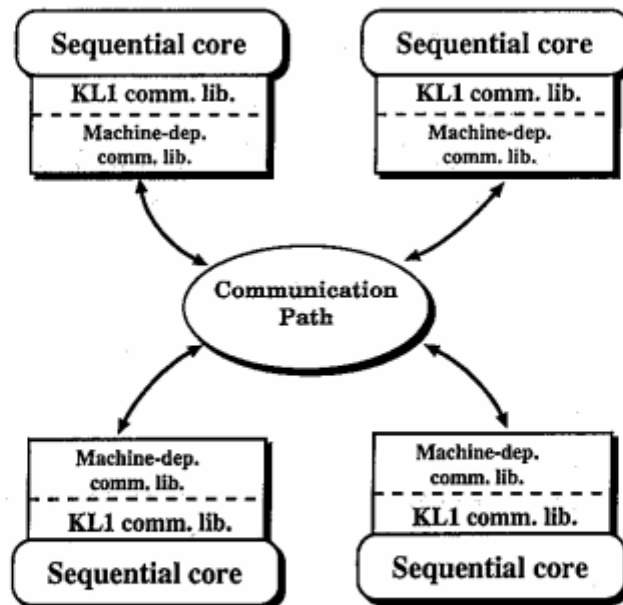
## Parallel Implementation



## Target Architecture



## Distributed Memory Implementation

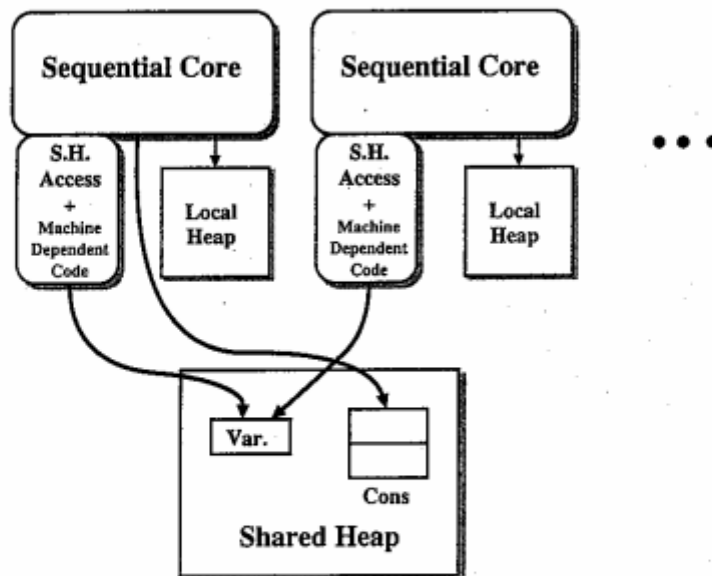


### The Machine-Dependent Communication Library

- Initiation
- Message passing
  - General purpose message-passing library
  - Shared memory
  - Machine-specific communication path



## Shared Memory Implementation



## Portability of Parallel Implementation (1)

Model	OS	Dist.Impl.	Shared Impl.	Manufacturer
SparcStation	SunOS	PVM		Sun Micro.
	Solaris	PVM		
SparcCenter	Solaris	PVM	○	Sun Micro.
	Solaris	<i>S.M.*</i>		
DEC 7000	OSF/1	PVM	○	DEC
RS 6000	AIX	PVM		IBM
Paragon	OSF/1	PVM		Intel
CM5	SunOS	CMAML		TMC
AP 1000 <sup>†</sup>	‡	‡		Fujitsu
Cenju-3 <sup>†</sup>	Mach	MPI		NEC
SR 2001 <sup>†</sup>	HI-UX	Express		Hitachi

<sup>†</sup> porting. <sup>‡</sup>AP 1000 has a private OS and a communication path.

\**S.M.* means shared memory.

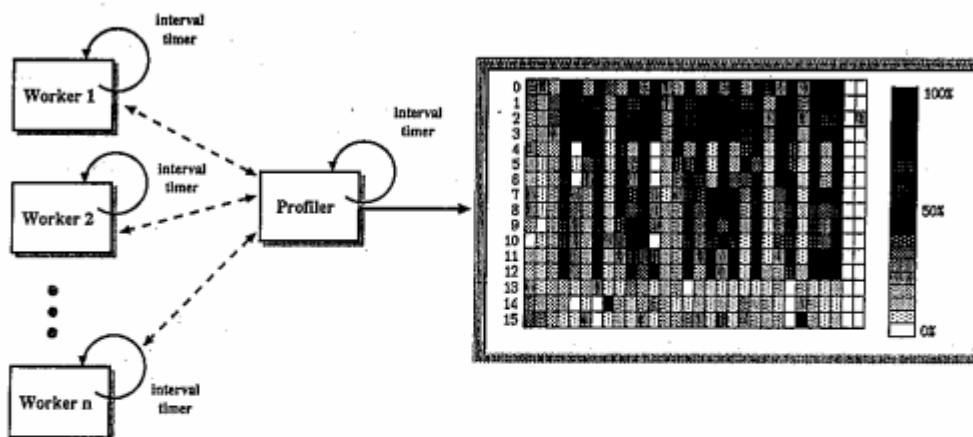
## Portability of Parallel Implementation (2)

### Code Lines

	KL1	C	Asm
Seq. Core	3,400	10,000	
<hr/>			
Dist.Mem. Impl.			
KL1 Comm.		1,900	
Machine-Dep.		1,300	
<hr/>			
Shared Mem. Impl.			
Shared Heap Acc.		3,300	
Machine-Dep.			150

KLIC: ver.1.511; Comm.Path: PVM; System: SparcCenter 2000

## Runtime Monitor



## Concluding Remarks

- KLIC can be ported on various systems easily
- Generic objects allowed extensible implementation
- Parallel implementations retain efficiency of the sequential core through generic objects
  - ⇒ **These are based on the non-strict argument passing feature of KL1**
- Various efforts are on-going to make the system more useful in parallel software research