Compiler and Runtime Support for Hybrid Static/Dynamic Scheduling


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Compiler and Runtime Support for Hybrid Static/Dynamic Scheduling

Hans Vandierendonck
School of Electronics, Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
Queen’s University Belfast, University Road, Belfast BT7 1NN, United Kingdom
Email: h.vandierendonck@qub.ac.uk

Abstract—One of the outstanding issues in parallel computing is the selection of task granularity. This work proposes a solution to the task granularity problem by lowering the overhead of the task scheduler and as such supporting very fine-grain tasks. Using a combination of static (compile-time) scheduling and dynamic (run-time) scheduling, we aim to make scheduling decisions as fast as with static scheduling while retaining the dynamic load-balancing properties of fully dynamic scheduling. We present an example application and discuss the requirements on the compiler and runtime system to realize hybrid static/dynamic scheduling.

I. MOTIVATION

Tuning task granularity in task parallel programs is key to optimizing the performance of parallel programs [1]. Task granularity refers to the amount of work performed by a task. Making tasks too coarse-grain reduces the parallelism of the program, while making tasks too fine-grain exposes overheads of the task scheduler. In either case, scalability is affected.

Prior research has reduced the scheduling overhead. Cilk recursively decomposes tasks [2]. Task decomposition can be very deep but the scheduler is designed to provide low overhead on over-decomposed code. Lazy binary splitting avoids task decomposition if it is unlikely that the exposed parallelism will be utilized [3].

This work investigates static scheduling as a means to further reduce the minimum task granularity supported by a programming language and its runtime system. Static scheduling can support finer-grain tasks as scheduling decisions are made prior to the execution. The schedule is, however, rigid and cannot be adjusted, e.g., for load balancing purposes.

II. EXAMPLE

Figure 1 shows the speedup of the mcf benchmark on an Intel Xeon E5-2650 with 8 cores (no hyper-threading) using static scheduling and using Cilk’s dynamic scheduler. The parallelism is expressed identically in both cases. The graph shows that the Cilk scheduler, which is an efficient dynamic scheduler, introduces net overhead, while static scheduling provides performance improvement.

III. SOFTWARE SUPPORT

In this work, we aim to obtain the performance of statically scheduled fine-grain code without modifying the the parallel programming language. As such, the compiler and runtime system must collaborate to transform the parallel Cilk program to an appropriate scheduled static program.

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