

ADM  
+  
PARALLELISM

## Prospects for parallelisation

" ... two deep flaws of existing languages: (Baldwin)  
1) reliance on side-effects,  
2) use of iteration or recursion to express data  
parallelism ..."

Definitive scripts mean rationalisation of side-effects

Model nature of the dependency between var values  
explicitly - NB more expressive than mere constraints

Preserve data relationships in state-based paradigm

Unlike a procedural paradigm: defns are  
"assertions about current state"  
- cf logic programming / circumscribed state

Current state not the cumulative side-effect of actions

The ordering of a system of definitions is irrelevant

No iterative or recursive constructs incorporated

*Why we can't program multiprocessors the way we're trying to do it now*

" ... software technology for [general-purpose] parallel programming is in sad shape .... [this paper places] the blame on the **languages** in which we are trying to write parallel programs, and even more fundamentally on the **models of computation** on which those languages are based .... "

Douglas Baldwin

"... no need to distinguish between events initiated by the object and those initiated by some agent outside the object ... avoidance of causality leads to simplification ..." *C A R Hoare*

*Interference in parallel programming: (Baldwin)*  
*procedural:*

*"has this variable currently an appropriate value"*

*functional: "is this variable currently defined"*

Definitive principles support undefined values

Data dependency

= indication that 2 ops MUST be done sequentially  
(one produces or destroys a value another needs)

*"Ultimate goal for a parallel pl: support clear statement  
of the data dependencies"*

Definitive scripts

encapsulate data dependencies

model indivisible propagation of state-change

## Abstract machine model?

-----	Agent1	e.g. mode of storage
Storage	Agent2	procedural vars / objects
for state		constraints
-----	Agent3	predicates
		<b>definitions</b>

What is a definition?

Resembles definition in a functional programming system

MIRANDA script: "**a = f b; b = 17; f x = x\*x; c = a + f (f a)**"

Can change definitions only by *editing the script*

[No program can alter the library of programs - **Backus**]

Corresponds to maintenance of data dependencies in a procedural model

Record data dependency

**Either** update variable values (as in OOP)

**or** store a recipe for a variable value, evaluate as needed

Compare

"**{a=2} a:=3; b:=f(a); c:=g(b); d:=b\*c**"

PROCEDURAL

"**a=2; b=f(a); c=g(b); d=b\*c; a=3**"

DEFINITIVE

Procedural model:

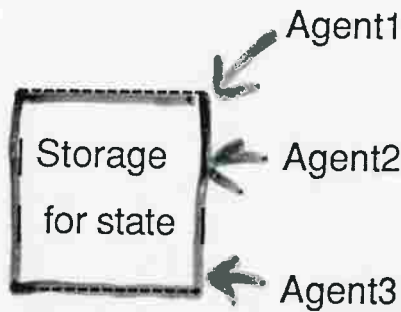
order significant, VN bottleneck, inefficient if **a** reassigned

Definitive model:

order not significant, needless evaluation avoided, **a** redefined alone

# Abstract machine model? . . . . , BASIC PRINCIPLES

8.



e.g. mode of storage

- TYPICAL
- procedural vars / objects X
  - constraints X
  - predicates X
  - definitions ✓

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**N.B. CAPTURES REAL-WORLD SEMANTICS OF  
E.G. LEGAL TRANSACTIONS**

## Multi-agent paradigm

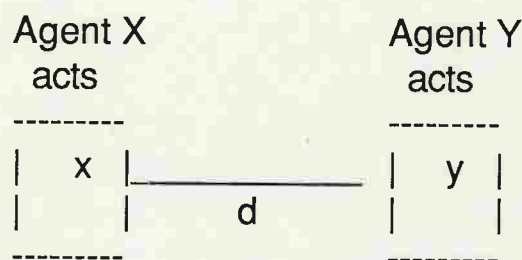
Several agents act on a common var system

- can often update in parallel without interference
- definitions don't in general interfere - only if
  - they directly conflict (e.g. "a=b+c" and "a=4")
  - they lead to cyclic dependency (e.g. "a=b+c" and "b=2\*a")
  - a sub-exp evaluated in one defn is redefined through another (e.g. "a=b+|c+d|" and "c=7")

[Context of existing var dependencies significant for interference]

- system of defns articulates for each agent (e.g. user of spreadsheet) the current state *and* the expected consequences of actions
- interference expresses the incompatibility of two agent views

## An illustrative example



Blocks x and y can move in 1-dimension

Each agent can act

either by **holding** or **releasing** its block, or by **moving** it to R or L

If the connection between the blocks is rigid, then X perceives the context:

"yheld=tt/ff; xheld=tt/ff; y=x+d; x=?"

and Y perceives the context:

" yheld=tt/ff; xheld=tt/ff; x=y-d; y=?"

- Concurrent views are inconsistent: "Y can act only if X has released x", etc
- Each agent can only act *conditionally* to redefine *certain* variables of LSD
- The nature of the connection dramatically affects the perceived context  
e.g. rigid rod vs elastic string that can be cut (cf constraint-based model)

Illustration motivates a machine model in which

system state is represented by a set of defns that can be reconfigured

latent transitions represented by guarded sequences of redefinitions

Figure 1: A block moving simulation using definitive principles

```

entity handler1()
{
  definition
    d1 = dl1 or dr1,
    dl1 = h1 and pl1, dr1 = h1 and pr1,
    pl1 = 0, pr1 = 0, h1 = 0
  action
    not h1 -> h1=1,
    h1 and not d1 -> h1=0: pl1 =1: pr1=1,
    dl1 -> pl1 = 0, dr1 -> pr1 = 0
}

entity bstate()
{
  definition
    p1, p2, d,
    st = not nostr and (p2-p1)==d,
    t12 = (p2-p1)==1,
    nostr = 0
  action
    not nostr and (p2-p1)>d -> nostr=1
}

entity bmover()
{
  action
    dl1 and not st -> p1=|p1|-1,
    dl1 and st -> p2=p1+d; p1=|p1|-1,
    dr2 and not st -> p2=|p2|+1,
    dr2 and st -> p1=p2-d; p2=|p2|+1,
    dr1 and not t12 -> p1=|p1|+1,
    dr1 and t12 -> p2=p1+1; p1=|p1|+1,
    dl2 and not t12 -> p2=|p2|-1,
    dl2 and t12 -> p1=p2-1; p2=|p2|-1,
}

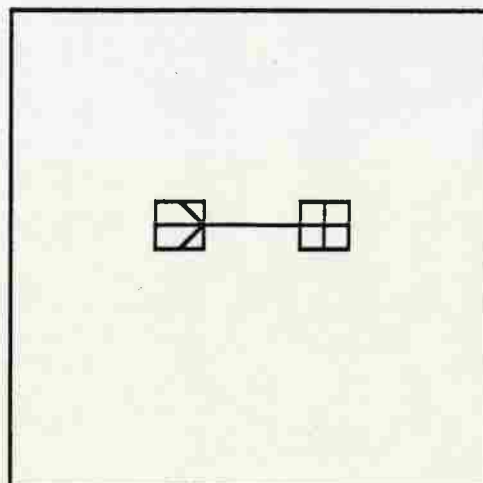
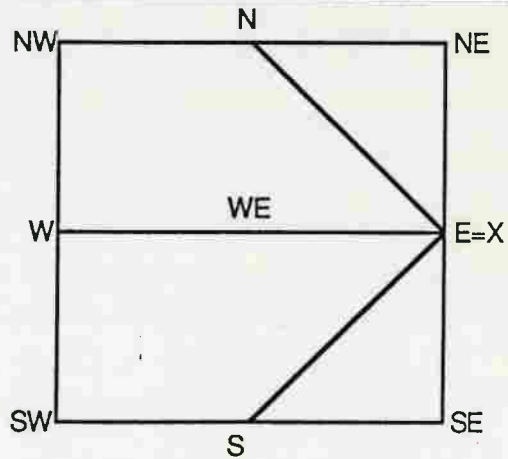
bstate(); bmover(), handler1(); handler2()

```

```

openshape b1
within b1 {
  point O
    O = {500+~/p1*100, 500}
  point NE,NW, SW,SE
    NE = O + {50,50}
    NW = O + {50,-50}
  .....
  line n,s,e,w
    n = [NW,NE]
    s = [SW,SE]
  .....
  point N, E, S, W, X
    N = if ~/h1 then (NE+NW) div 2 else O
    S = if ~/h1 then (SE+SW) div 2 else O
    E = if ~/h1 then (NE+SE) div 2 else O
    W = if ~/h1 then (NW+SW) div 2 else O
    X = if ~/dr1 then E else
      if ~/dl1 then W else O
  line WE, NX, SX = [W,E], [N,X], [S,X]
}
int p1,h1,dr1,dl1,p2,h2,dr2,dl2,nostr
line str
str = [b1/E, if nostr then b1/E else b2/W]

```



Above: The ADM control program

Bottom right: Simulation snapshot

Middle right: Detail of the block1 display

Top right: DoNaLD display specification



## Prospects for parallelisation

" ... two deep flaws of existing languages:

(Baldwin)

- 1) reliance on side-effects,
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- Definitive principles involve the rationalisation of side-effects
- Models nature of the dependency between var values explicitly
  - NB more expressive than merely specifying constraints
- Preservation of data relationships within state-based paradigm
- Not primarily a procedural paradigm:
  - defns are "assertions about state" - cf logic programming
- Current state not just the cumulative side-effect of actions
- The ordering of a system of definitions is irrelevant
- No iterative or recursive constructs incorporated

**AVOID  
PARADIGM  
DISCONTIN  
-UITY**

Interference in parallel programming:

(Baldwin)

procedural: "has this variable currently an appropriate value"

functional: "is this variable currently defined"

- Definitive principles conveniently support undefined values
- Symbolic manipulation of definitions may have a role
  - (c.f. directionality in functional program, where processing may be dependent upon arguments having been evaluated)

### Granularity

Indications that can use the ADM at many abstraction levels

? Use hybrid paradigm e.g. to parallelise expression evaluation

### Communication

ADM doesn't immediately suggest a multiprocessor allocation

We are exploring a variant of the ADM - "the LSD notation":

actions are associated by agent (vs entity)

communication modelled via shared definitive variables,

loosely synchronised "A redefines x, B later consults"