

# StarPU Handbook - StarPU Introduction

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for StarPU 1.4.0

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This manual documents the usage of StarPU version 1.4.0. Its contents was last updated on 2023-03-28.

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Motivation

The use of specialized hardware such as accelerators or coprocessors offers an interesting approach to overcome the physical limits encountered by processor architects. As a result, many machines are now equipped with one or several accelerators (e.g. a GPU), in addition to the usual processor(s). While a lot of efforts have been devoted to offload computation onto such accelerators, very little attention has been paid to portability concerns on the one hand, and to the possibility of having heterogeneous accelerators and processors to interact on the other hand. StarPU is a runtime system that offers support for heterogeneous multicore architectures, it not only offers a unified view of the computational resources (i.e. CPUs and accelerators at the same time), but it also takes care of efficiently mapping and executing tasks onto an heterogeneous machine while transparently handling low-level issues such as data transfers in a portable fashion.

### 1.2 StarPU in a Nutshell

StarPU is a software tool aiming to allow programmers to exploit the computing power of the available CPUs and GPUs, while relieving them from the need to specially adapt their programs to the target machine and processing units.

At the core of StarPU is its runtime support library, which is responsible for scheduling application-provided tasks on heterogeneous CPU/GPU machines. In addition, StarPU comes with programming language support, in the form of an OpenCL front-end (SOCLOpenclExtensions).

StarPU's runtime and programming language extensions support a task-based programming model. Applications submit computational tasks, with CPU and/or GPU implementations, and StarPU schedules these tasks and associated data transfers on available CPUs and GPUs. The data that a task manipulates are automatically transferred among accelerators and the main memory, so that programmers are freed from the scheduling issues and technical details associated with these transfers.

StarPU takes particular care of scheduling tasks efficiently, using well-known algorithms from the literature (Task↔SchedulingPolicy). In addition, it allows scheduling experts, such as compiler or computational library developers, to implement custom scheduling policies in a portable fashion (HowToDefineANewSchedulingPolicy).

The remainder of this section describes the main concepts used in StarPU.

A video is available on the StarPU website <https://starpu.gitlabpages.inria.fr/> that presents these concepts in 26 minutes.

Some tutorials are also available on <https://starpu.gitlabpages.inria.fr/tutorials/>

#### 1.2.1 Codelet and Tasks

One of the StarPU primary data structures is the **codelet**. A codelet describes a computational kernel that can possibly be implemented on multiple architectures such as a CPU, a CUDA device or an OpenCL device.

Another important data structure is the **task**. Executing a StarPU task consists in applying a codelet on a data set, on one of the architectures on which the codelet is implemented. A task thus describes the codelet that it uses, but also which data are accessed, and how they are accessed during the computation (read and/or write). StarPU tasks are asynchronous: submitting a task to StarPU is a non-blocking operation. The task structure can also specify a **callback** function that is called once StarPU has properly executed the task. It also contains optional fields that the

application may use to give hints to the scheduler (such as priority levels).

By default, task dependencies are inferred from data dependency (sequential coherency) by StarPU. The application can however disable sequential coherency for some data, and dependencies can be specifically expressed. A task may be identified by a unique 64-bit number chosen by the application, which we refer to as a **tag**. Task dependencies can be enforced either by the means of callback functions, by submitting other tasks, or by expressing dependencies between tags (which can thus correspond to tasks that have not yet been submitted).

### 1.2.2 StarPU Data Management Library

Because StarPU schedules tasks at runtime, data transfers have to be done automatically and “just-in-time” between processing units, relieving application programmers from explicit data transfers. Moreover, to avoid unnecessary transfers, StarPU keeps data where it was last needed, even if it was modified there, and it allows multiple copies of the same data to reside at the same time on several processing units as long as it is not modified.

## 1.3 Application Taskification

TODO

## 1.4 Research Papers

Research papers about StarPU can be found at <https://starpu.gitlabpages.inria.fr/publications/>.

A good overview is available in the research report at <http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/inria-00467677>.

## Chapter 2

# Glossary

A **codelet** records pointers to various implementations of the same theoretical function.

A **memory node** can be either the main RAM, GPU-embedded memory or a disk memory.

A **bus** is a link between memory nodes.

A **data handle** keeps track of replicates of the same data (**registered** by the application) over various memory nodes. The data management library manages to keep them coherent.

The **home** memory node of a data handle is the memory node from which the data was registered (usually the main memory node).

A **task** represents a scheduled execution of a codelet on some data handles.

A **tag** is a rendez-vous point. Tasks typically have their own tag, and can depend on other tags. The value is chosen by the application.

A **worker** execute tasks. There is typically one per CPU computation core and one per accelerator (for which a whole CPU core is dedicated).

A **driver** drives a given kind of workers. There are currently CPU, CUDA, and OpenCL drivers. They usually start several workers to actually drive them.

A **performance model** is a (dynamic or static) model of the performance of a given codelet. Codelets can have execution time performance model as well as energy consumption performance models.

A data **interface** describes the layout of the data: for a vector, a pointer for the start, the number of elements and the size of elements ; for a matrix, a pointer for the start, the number of elements per row, the offset between rows, and the size of each element ; etc. To access their data, codelet functions are given interfaces for the local memory node replicates of the data handles of the scheduled task.

**Partitioning** data means dividing the data of a given data handle (called **father**) into a series of **children** data handles which designate various portions of the former.

A **filter** is the function which computes children data handles from a father data handle, and thus describes how the partitioning should be done (horizontal, vertical, etc.)

**Acquiring** a data handle can be done from the main application, to safely access the data of a data handle from its home node, without having to unregister it.



## Part I

# Appendix





## Chapter 3

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