

# Is Hybrid Programming a Bad Idea Whose Time Has Come?

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# Architectural Constraints at the Exascale

- Two primary constraints:
  - Upfront cost
  - Maintenance cost
- Power < 100MW (including cooling and storage)
  - 100-1000 times more power efficient than current petascale systems
- Cost and Size
  - 100-1000 racks

## ExaScale Computing Study: Technology Challenges in Achieving Exascale Systems

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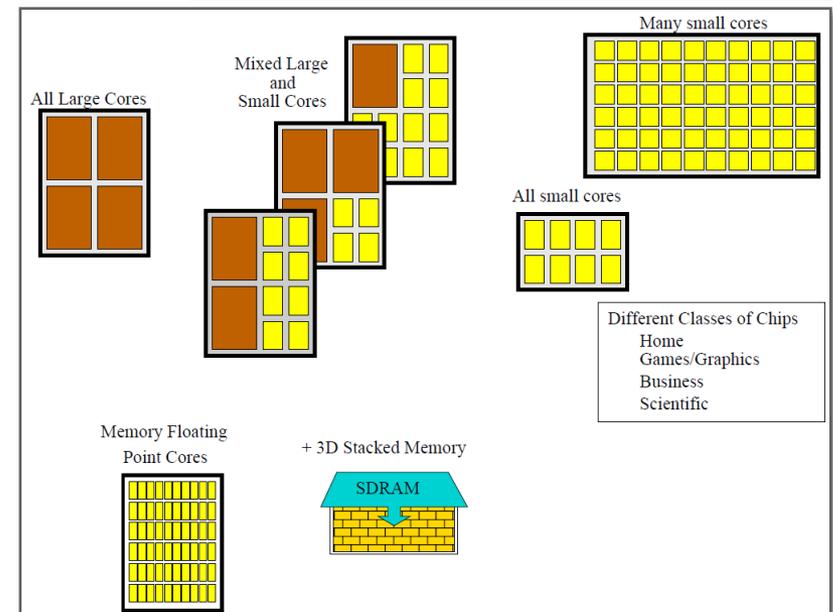
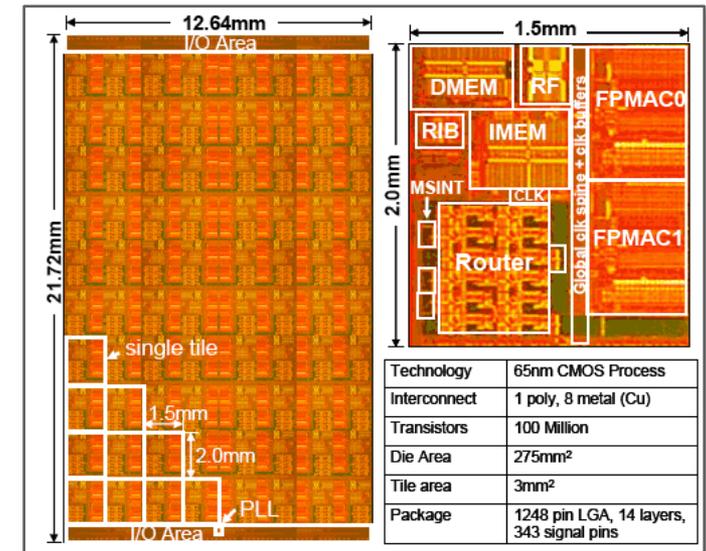
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# Two possible approaches to build Exaflop Systems

- Lots of light-weight cores
  - In-order execution (no speculation hardware)
  - Small caches
  - No hardware cache coherency
- Heterogeneous cores
  - General purpose processors + GPGPUs
  - More tightly integrated heterogeneous processors are coming

[Courtesy William Gropp, UIUC]



# How do we program these systems?

- Single programming model everywhere
  - Expressing algorithms in a high-level model so that the same application can work on hybrid architectures unchanged
  - Can we make these models rich enough to work on current and future architectures?
- Hybrid programming models
  - Explicitly allow applications to deal with the architectural hybridness
  - Application programs to be modified for nested parallelism
  - Multi-programming model interaction is tough
    - Performance and debugging tools, incompatible runtime systems
  - Performance implications
    - Resource sharing interactions

# Questions to Panelists

- While hybrid architectures are upon us, are we equipped to deal with them?
- Specific questions:
  - *Has the time for hybrid programming come?*
    - *Do we need to expose hybrid architectures to applications and let them deal with it?*
    - *Can we design high-level programming models, performance/debugging tools and runtime systems that can effectively abstract such architectural hybridness from the applications?*
  - *Is it a good idea?*
    - *“It is needed” does not necessarily mean “it is a good idea”*
    - *Is this the next step in our natural evolution or is it a terrible but necessary evil?*