PERFORMANCE OF THE DISTRIBUTED CPA PROTOCOL AND ARCHITECTURE ON TRADITIONAL NETWORKS

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Breakdown

- Background
 - And why we haven't got occam- π networking working yet
- Network performance
 - Latency
 - Throughput
- Mandelbrot performance
- Conclusion and future work

What I hoped to be talking about today...

- occam-π talking to JCSP talking to PyCSP
- This is possible
 - occam-π version very unstable
 - occam-π version very inefficient
- Something interesting using this setup on an HPC
 - JCSP is good for user interfaces
 - PyCSP good for scripting
 - occam-π good for heavy lifting

Background

- On-going work on a unified protocol and architecture for CPA based distributed computing
 - Once I have this, I can move back to getting mobility built into the protocol
- JCSP Net 2.0 package has been around for a few years now
 - 2008
- Previously we have only looked at mobile device communication using JCSP Net 2.0
- Upgrade to CSP for .NET 2.0

Problem with occam

- Networking architecture relies on a number of dynamically sizing lookup tables internally
 - Channel lookup table
 - Barrier lookup table
 - Link lookup table
- Channels and barriers are created with an indexing value in the range 0 to 2³²-1
 - This can be defined by the application programmer
- occam currently doesn't allow complex data structures easily
 - Going into native code an option

Tests Performed

- We are looking at general network performance using the CPA architecture
 - Network latency
 - Network throughput (unidirectional and bidirectional)
- Baseline network, CSP Sync and CSP Async gathered
- We are also going to do a naïve (non-optimised) distributed Mandelbrot
- Results gathered using both JCSP and CSP for .NET 2.0

Experimental Framework

- Experiments were performed in a standard computing lab
- Machines specs
 - Intel Core Duo E8400 3.0 GHz (no hyper-threading)
 - 2 GB RAM
 - Windows 7 32-bit
 - .NET 3.5, Java 6
- Network
 - 100 Mbps switched Ethernet

Ping Times



Sending Times



Throughput



Send-Receive Times



Send-Receive Throughput



Mandelbrot

- Producing 3500 x 2000 pixel bitmaps representing parts of the Mandelbrot set
- Split a single image into multiple parts
- Scaling the set to produce multiple bitmaps
 - 2 x scale = 4 parts (7000 x 4000 total image size)
 - 3 x scale = 9 parts (10500 x 6000 total image size)
 - etc.
- Using the escape time algorithm

Mandelbrot Tiling



Mandelbrot Architecture



Mandelbrot Results



Throughput

Scale	Data Points	Bytes	DP / s	Bytes / s
1	7 x 10 ⁶	2.8 x 10 ⁷	3.25 x 10 ⁵	1.3 x 10 ⁵
2	2.8 x 10 ⁷	1.12 x 10 ⁸	6.67 x 10 ⁵	2.66 x 10 ⁶
3	6.3 x 10 ⁷	2.52 x 10 ⁸	8.04 x 10 ⁵	3.21 x 10 ⁶
4	1.12 x 10 ⁷	4.48 x 10 ⁸	8.04 x 10 ⁵	3.22 x 10 ⁶
5	1.75 x 10 ⁸	7 x 10 ⁸	8.46 x 10 ⁵	3.38 x 10 ⁶
6	2.52 x 10 ⁸	1.01 x 10 ⁹	8.65 x 10 ⁵	3.46 x 10 ⁶
7	3.43 x 10 ⁸	1.37 x 10 ⁹	8.69 x 10 ⁵	3.47 x 10 ⁶
8	4.48 x 10 ⁸	1.79 x 10 ⁹	8.71 x 10 ⁵	3.48 x 10 ⁶

Future Work

- Currently working on a C++CSP version of the network architecture
 - All CSP based libraries can plug-in and use
 - Hopefully finished towards the end of summer
 - Will not be in an optimised state
- Tackle some good problems with this on an HPC
- Comparison work against MPI, Erlang, etc.
- Mobility built into the protocol
 - Still no "ideal" solution

Conclusion

- We have inter-framework communication
 - Granted only between JCSP and CSP for .NET
- occam-π has a few problems when implementing the architecture we want
 - C++CSP networking should solve this
- Distributed CPA protocol and architecture gives performance comparable to the baseline network
 - Particularly at large data sizes and back and forth communication
- Some speedup when performing Mandelbrot but not much
 - Naïve Mandelbrot implementation

QUESTIONS?

Thanks to Julien Mateos for his work on CSP for .NET 2.0, and his current work on implementing networking for C++CSP