High-Performance Design Patterns for Modern Fortran

Variation points

- Accomodate for change
- Partial differential equation solvers
- Which coordinate system? How many dimensions?

Coordinate-free programming

$$\frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} = \nu \nabla^2 \vec{u} - \vec{u} \cdot \nabla \vec{u}.$$

$$class(tensor):: u_t, u$$

$$real:: nu = 1.0$$

$$u_t = nu * (.laplacian.u) - (u.dot.(.grad.u))$$

- Independent of dimension, coordinate systems etc.
- Mathematically and computationally precise.

Modern fortran

- Class abstraction
- Array operations
- Coarrays
- Prohibits function results containing coarrays

$$X = [sin(A + B) * C, 0., 1., 2., 3., 4., 5.];$$

X = X(1:5).

real, allocatable:: a(:,:,:)[:]

if (this_image() == 3) then a(1, 1, 1)[1] = a(1, 1, 1)[2] end if

Design patterns

- Object superclass and error tracing
- Compute globally, return locally

type, abstract:: object
 logical:: user_defined = .false.
contains
 procedure:: is_defined
 procedure:: mark_as_defined
end type

Pattern tradeoffs

- Object pattern
 - Lightweight performance
 - Heavyweight in source code writings
- Compute globally return locally

Weak scaling

- One dimensional burgers equation
- Weak scaling coarray on Cray:

 $u_t = \nu u_{xx} - u u_x.$





Execution profiles



(a) MPI execution profile



(b) CAF execution profile

- Communication most expensive.
- Sync more expensive than Sendrecv.

Code complexity

• MPI more complex

Table 2: Code complexity of CAF versus MPI.

Metric	CAF	MPI
LOC	238	326
Use statements	3	13
Variables declared	58	97
External calls	0	24
Function arguments	11	79