

# Legion Language and Compiler

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# How Do You Program Legion?

Usage:

As a Library

C++

C

Lua (via Luabind)

As a Language

via the Legion Compiler

Via a DSL

Scout

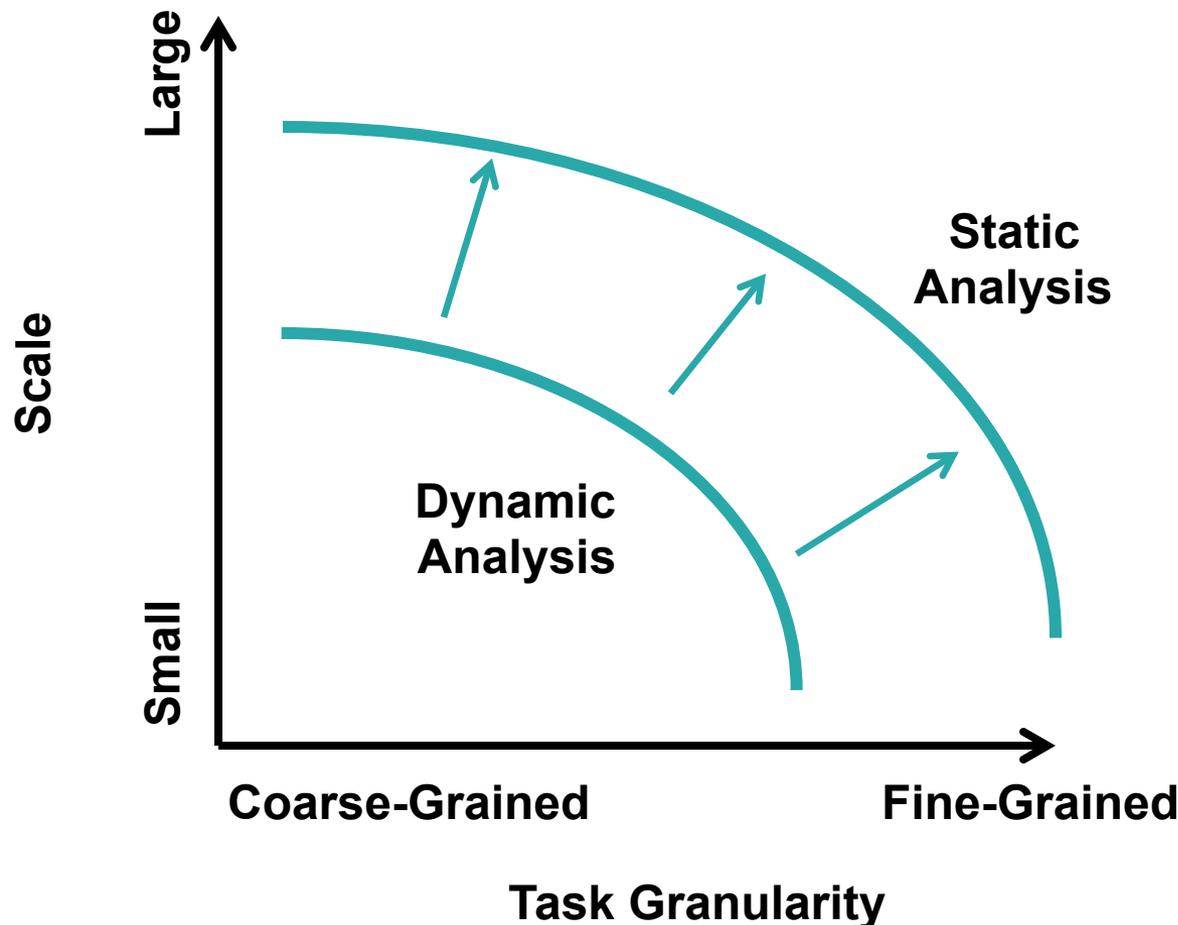
Liszt

...?

# Believe it or not...

- **Legion is already a language**
- **With a real type system**
  - Treichler, et al., OOPSLA 2013
- **Legion, as implemented, is fully dynamic**
  - **Parallelism is discovered at runtime, by dynamic analysis**
  - **Currently we hide this cost with deferred execution**
  - **But if the runtime can't get ahead, performance suffers**
- **But what could we do with a Legion compiler?**

# Pushing the Performance Envelope with Static Analysis



# Why Compilation?

- **Expressiveness**
  - The C++ API is verbose
- **Safety**
  - Type checker catches more errors at compile-time
- **Optimization**
  - Dynamic analysis limits task granularity and scale
  - Static optimizations allow us to push to envelope

# Language Overview

# Tasks



```
task fib(n : int)
  if n <= 1 then
    return 1
  end
  return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)
end
```

# Creating Regions

*-- Field spaces are just structs*

```
struct point {  
    x : int,  
    y : int,  
    z : int,  
}
```

*-- Unstructured region containing 20 points*

```
var r = region(point, 20)
```

# Creating Partitions

```
var r = region(...)  
var c : coloring = ...  
var p = partition(disjoint, r, c)  
for i = 0, n do  
    var rn = p[i]  
    ...  
end
```

# Iterating Regions



```
-- increment all elements in region  
for x in r do  
    @x += 1  
end
```

# Interoperability with C



```
cstdio = terralib.includec("stdio.h")
```

```
task main()
```

```
    cstdio.printf("hello world!\n")
```

```
end
```

# Interoperability with Terra

```
-- This struct has an overloaded + operator
struct rgba {
    r : float, b : float, g : float, a : float
}
rgba.metamethods.__add = macro(
    function(x, y) ... end)

task sum(x : rgba, y : rgba)
    return x + y
end
```

# Metaprogramming

```
function sum(type, zero)
  local task sum_(r : region(type))
    var total = zero
    for x in r do
      total += @x
    end
    return total
  end
  return sum_
end

-- later...
var r = region(int, 20)
[sum(int, 0)](r)
```

# Safety: Permissions



```
task lookup(r : region(int), x : ptr(int, r)),  
    reads(r)  
    @x = 5 -- compile-time error  
end
```

# Safety: Pointers



```
task sparse_sum(r : region(int), s : region(ptr(int, r))),  
  reads(r, s)  
  var s = 0  
  for x in s do  
    s += @x -- OK: compiler knows x points to r  
  end  
  return s  
end
```

# Status



- **Compiler is close to feature-complete**
- **But not yet optimized!**
- **Please tell me about your app so I can use it as a benchmark**

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As a Language	via the Legion Compiler		
Via a DSL	Scout	Liszt	...?

- **Mere Mortals: DSL of choice**
- **Advanced Application Developers: C++**
  - Or if you're adventurous, try the compiler!
- **Language and Library Authors: C, or Terra + C**

# Optimization: Distribution

