Regions

- A region is a (typed) collection
- Regions are the cross product of
  - An index space
  - A field space
Example 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Discussion

- Regions are the way to organize large data collections in Regent
- Can have any number of fields
- Built-in support for 1D, 2D and 3D index spaces
Privileges

- A task that takes region arguments must
  - Declare its privileges on the region
  - Reads, Writes, Reduces

- The task may only perform operations for which it has privileges
  - Including any subtasks it calls

- Example 10

Legion Spy

- A tool for showing ordering dependencies
  - Very useful for figuring out why things are not running in parallel

- Workflow
  - Use Legion Prof to find idle time (white space)
  - Use Legion Spy to examine tasks that are delayed
    - What are they waiting for?!

- Example 11
Partitioning

• To enable parallelism on a region, partition it into smaller pieces
  - And then run a task on each piece

• Steps:
  - Color elements of the region
  - Partition the region, creating one subregion for each color

Partitioning Example

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<thead>
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**Partitioning Example**

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**Discussion**

- **Example 12**

- **Partitioning does not create copies**
  - It names subsets of the data

- **Partitioning does not remove the parent**
  - It still exists and can be used

- **Regions and partitions are first-class values**
  - Can be created, destroyed, stored in data structures, passed to and returned from tasks
More Discussion

• The same data can be partitioned multiple ways
  - Again, these are just names for subsets

• Subregions can themselves be partitioned

Region Trees

```
bit_region
0 1 2 3 4
```
Dependence Analysis

- Regent uses tasks region declarations to compute which tasks can run in parallel
  - What region is being accessed
    - Does it overlap with another region that is in use?
  - What field is being accessed
    - If a task is using an overlapping region, is it using the same field?
  - What are the privileges?
    - If two tasks are accessing the same field, are they both reading or both reducing?

Coherence

- Coherence is a fourth dimension of information for dependence analysis
  - How are other tasks allowed to use the region?

- For today, all coherence is exclusive
  - A task always has exclusive access to region arguments
  - The default (no need to declare)
A Crucial Fact

• Regent analyzes sibling tasks
  - Tasks launched directly by the same parent task

• Theorem: Analyzing dependencies between sibling tasks is sufficient to guarantee sequential semantics

• Never check for dependencies otherwise
  - Crucial to the overall design of Regent

Consequences

• Dependence analysis is a source of runtime overhead

• Can be reduced by reducing the number of sibling tasks
  - Group some tasks into subtasks

• But beware!
  - This may also reduce the available parallelism

• Example 14
Example 14

• Note that passing a region to a task does not mean the data is copied to where that task runs
  - C.f., launcher task must name the parent region for type checking reasons

• If the task doesn't touch a region/field, that data doesn't need to move

Fills

• A better way to initialize regions is to use fill operations

  \texttt{fill(region.field, value)}

• Example 15
Multiple Partitions

Discussion

- Different views onto the same data
- Again, can have multiple views in use at the same time
- Regent will figure out the data dependencies
  - Example 16 & 17
Aliased Partitions

Example 18

- Equal partitions
- Aliased partitions
Summary

- Significant Regent applications have interesting region trees
  - Multiple views
  - Aliased partitions
  - Multiple levels of nesting

- And complex task dependencies
  - Subregions, fields, privileges, coherence

- Regions express locality
  - Data that will be used together
  - An example of a "local address space" design
    - Tasks can only access their region arguments