Final Report

Data Flow Computer Architecture

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1 Introduction

This report covers the work done by the Computation Structures Group of the MIT Laboratory for Computer Science on developing models, languages, and architectures for data flow computation from 1966 to the end of 1985. The work was supported by research grants and contracts from NSF, the University of California, DOE, NASA, and DARPA having periods of support as follows:

Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA)

Full research support
1 September 1963 to 31 March 1975

Principal results:

- Contributions to conceptual design of multiple processor and interactive computer systems.
- Addressing schemes for time-shared, multiprocess computer systems; the concept of *capability-based architecture.*
- The *working set* model for storage management in multiprocess computer systems.
- Extension of the *banker's algorithm* for deadlock-free sharing of resources.
- Conception of *data flow program graphs* and their evolution into a complete program model.
- First *proof of determinacy* for a system of cooperating computational processes; its extension to data flow schemas.
- Early proposals for *data flow computers*: the static data flow architecture and a multiprocessor based on allocation of processors to procedure activations.
- The *base language* concept and the use of operational models to establish computer system correctness; correctness proofs for nondeterministic operational models.
- Early investigation of the use of *streams* as a means for functional expression of input/output processes.

Occasional partial support
1 April 1975 to 31 December 1985

National Science Foundation (NSF)

Research Grant DCR74-21892
Semantic Foundations for Structured Programming
1 April 1975 to 30 September 1977

Principal results:

- Operational semantic techniques for system analysis and design.

Research Grant DCR75-04060 (MCS-7504060)
Data Flow Computer Architecture

1 April 1975 to 31 December 1979

Principal results:

- Contributions to Petri net theory and applications.
- Design methodologies for self-timed systems.

Research Grant MCS-7915255 (DCR-7915255)
Data Flow Computer Architecture

1 March 1980 to 30 November 1985

Principal results:

- Contributions to the theory and practice of packet_routing networks for processor interconnection.
- Elucidation of the principles of *packet communication architecture*; development of the *PADL* architecture description language.
- *Fault tolerance* techniques for data flow computers.
- Methodology for proving compositions of modules specified as transformers of streams.
- Study of *functional data structures*; semantic modeling and the *packet memory* concept for data structures.
- The observation that functional languages can be implemented without use of *cyclic data structures*, and therefore may employ *reference count* storage management and be more compatible with concurrent execution.
- The *scenario theory* for the semantics of compositions of nondeterminate program modules.

- Extensions of *type-inference* methods and *value-binding* mechanisms for *functional programming environments.*

University of California
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Subcontract 8545403
Development and Application of Data Flow Computers
17 January 1978 to 30 September 1979

Principal results:

- Design of the programming language Val.
- Translator/interpreter implementation of Val.
- Analysis of a simplified hydrodynamics code—Simple.

Department of Energy (DOE)

Contract DE-AC02-79ER10473
Data Flow Computer Architecture

1 July 1979 to 30 June 1982
1 September 1982 to 31 March 1984
1 June 1984 to 31 December 1985

Principal results:

- Translation of the Simple code into Val; analysis of Simple.
- Construction of a *data flow engineering model.*
- Experimental back end for the Val compiler.
- Structural analysis and simulation of packet-routing networks.
- Trial design and fabrication of key VLSI components for static data flow computers.
- Development of program structuring principles for partial differential equation codes.
- Development of diagnostic techniques for packet-routing networks.
- Study of the particle-in-cell method for plasma simulation.

National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA)

Ames Research Center, Moffett Field CA
University Consortium Interchange NCA2-OR425-101

High Speed Data Flow Computer Architecture
for the Solution of the Navier-Stokes Equations
1 February 1981 to 30 April 1982

Research Grant NAG 2-247
Specification of a Data Flow Computer for Aerodynamic Simulation
1 July 1983 to 31 October 1985

Principal results:

- Translation of ARC3D, a three-dimension aerodynamic simulation code, into Val.
- Mapping of aerodynamic simulation onto a data flow computer with 256 processing elements.
- Refinement of the static architecture to meet requirements of benchmark codes.
- Comparative evaluation of standard and cyclic reduction methods for solution of block tridiagonal equation systems in the context of data flow computation.

Certain of the written proposals for these grants and contracts have been published [99, 104, 105, 108].

The entire research program on data flow models, languages, and architecture has been carried out under the direction of Professor Jack B. Dennis. The program contributed papers to refereed journals, several book chapters, and many conference papers and reports. The project supported many students who earned 28 doctorates, 42 master's degrees and 38 bachelor's degrees.

The research led to major projects at Manchester University, the University of Utah [197], Texas Instruments [63], Hughes Aircraft, and Loral Instrumentation. There has been much interest in Japan, including government-sponsored projects and commercial products. Many other workers have studied a variety of specialized aspects of data flow computation, in particular at Iowa State University [256] and at the University of Southwestern Louisianna.

Research on data flow concepts at MIT was broadened and strengthened in 1979 by the appointment of Professor Arvind. His work, begun at the University of California at Irvine, added a new dimension to the field in the *unravelling interpreter* and the *tagged-token* data flow architecture.

The application of data flow principles to large-scale scientific computation is now being developed for commercial use by Dataflow Technology Corporation, a company founded by Professor Dennis.

2 Background

When Jack B. Dennis joined the MIT faculty in Electrical Engineering in 1958, he had already accumulated four years of experience working with computer systems. As a student in the electrical engineering VI-A co-op program, he improved the design of encoding circuits that prepared radar data for use by an early aircraft tracking computer at the Air Force Cambridge Research Center. In his MIT graduate work in operations research, he developed Whirlwind programs for several problems, including an unusually efficient code for the transportation problem, a specialized linear programming application, that was extensively used by a sponsoring company.

As a young faculty member, Professor Dennis was responsible for the operation and improvement of the TX-0 computer, an early high-speed transistorized machine built by the MIT Lincoln Laoratory and loaned to the Electrical Engineering Department. He designed and directed installation of extensions to the machine's instruction set and additions to its collection of peripheral equipment. He also developed software for the TX-0, including a macro assembler which evolved into a commercial assembly language, and an interactive debugging program that led to later interactive debugging tools.

In 1960 the efforts of John McCarthy, J.C.R. Licklider, Herbert Teager, and others had generated great interest in the concept of *time-shared* operation of a computer system to support interactive use by programmers and users [144]. The gift in 1961 of a PDP-1 computer by the Digital Equipment Company to the MIT Electrical Engineering Department offered the opportunity to apply the time-sharing concept on a small scale for a unique community of users desiring hands-on use of a computer: electrical engineering students and the staff of the Research Laboratory of Electronics. With the help of students and a small staff, Professor Dennis designed and implemented hardware changes and software that turned the PDP-1 into a unique facility especially suited to work where a tight coupling of the computer to an experimental set-up was required [92]. It was one of the first three interactive, time-shared computers to become operational—all in Cambridge, Massachusetts and all in response to McCarthy's advocacy.

The demonstrated effectiveness of interactive computing led to the formation at MIT of the Long Range Computer Study Group to recommend how these ideas could be implemented on a large scale. The study, in which Professor Dennis participated, considered the concepts and technology needed to create efficient computer structures and operating systems that would support productive, interactive, time-shared computing for a large community of users such as an entire university. The committee recommended multiprocessor architecture for such an ambitious system, noting the requirements for expandability, support for concurrency, reliability,

and efficiency of resource allocation [295]. The work of the committee led directly to MIT's Project MAC [143] and development of the Multics time-sharing system [64, 63].

3 Computer System Concepts

In the fall of 1963 Professor Dennis joined Project MAC to participate in formulating plans for the Multics system, and to lead a new research group in study of the long-range problems of computer system structure posed by the new style of computer use. One area of intense investigation concerned how information—units of data and program—should be organized, accessed, and updated in the context of the envisioned "computer utility". The initial work of the group, done in collaboration with the Multics implementation team, involved unifying the notions of virtual memory, paging, and descriptor-based addressing, and finding an appropriate concrete realization of these concepts for use in Multics. The first results of these studies were published in a widely-read report [80, 81], and their application in Multics is discussed in [67, 68]. This work led to Dennis' election as Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers. A paper projecting the likely form of the future computing utility was also published by Dennis [82, 83]. Although the ideas presented in this paper have taken substance within the framework of "distributed computing systems," the concept of system *operator* has yet to be established with the strength envisioned.

Over the next few years the Dennis group made many contributions to the conceptual foundations for the design of computer systems. The viewpoint espoused in this effort was that computer hardware and an operating system jointly define the interface upon which useful application software is built. Hence, the design of the hardware and operating system must be coordinated so that the most desirable interface is obtained, consistent with practical constraints.

Two major contributions were the concepts of "capability" and "sphere of protection" introduced in a well-known paper by Dennis and van Horn [136, 135]. This work led directly to work on computers using "capability-based addressing", specifically the Chicago Magic Number Computer and the Plessey 250. An excellent review of these projects and the principles of capability architecture is given by Fabry [142]. Many of the ideas tested in these projects were subsequently incorporated in the IBM System 38 architecture [185].

Other subjects explored include issues of input/output control [291, 290], subsystem sharing [278], the management of names for information [88], and the control of information-sharing [304] in multiprocessor computer systems employing segmented addressing. Hebalkar's doctoral thesis [176, 177, 175] extended the scope of known methods for the coordinated sharing of resources with a guarantee of deadlock-free operation.

The group's work on the conceptual basis of time-shared computer systems led to study of related issues of performance modeling and analysis, primarily by Peter Denning [70, 71, 72]. In

his doctoral research, Denning developed the *working set* principle into a practical model for storage management in multi-process computer systems [73, 74, 75]. This work became widely known and led to an important joint paper with Aho and Ullman [303].

Professor Dennis was invited to give lectures on these subjects at an "Advanced Course in Software Engineering" held in Munich [96, 89, 90, 91], and also participated in a workshop on "Computer Architecture and the Cost of Software" [100, 101].

4 The Origins of Data Flow Concepts

The work on computer systems issues led us to recognize that the interface defined by the hardware and operating software of a computer system is a computer language—a language made up of all the facilities provided by the system for users to implement application codes. We call this set of facilities the *base language* of the computer system. The base language is far more extensive than the usual notion of a programming language. It includes all facilities for addressing, for scheduling, for accessing and manipulating files, and for controlling concurrency and directing input and output activities. An important observation was that the complexities of the base language of a computer system are responsible for a large portion of the difficulties of large software projects.

The idea arose naturally that it would be better to design the base language consciously rather than let the base language arise *ad hoc* from the fortuitous independent decisions of hardware and software designers. The system architecture should be in such harmony with high-level user languages that the relationship between the two is simple, direct, and complete. We set as our goal the formulation of the simplest base language that would serve the needs of computer users, and the development of computer architectures that would efficiently support such a simplified basis for general-purpose computing.

The first steps were evolutionary—a suggestion that a straightforward combination of ideas already explored would suffice to achieve the goal. The concept of capability-based addressing mentioned above was the principal achievement of this first phase.

The next step was revolutionary—the suggestion that fine grain concurrency must be exploited in a computer system design if the requirements of modular programming are to be met efficiently. This thesis was put forth at the 1968 IFIP Congress in Edinburgh [84]. *Data flow program graphs* (see below), in which nodes represent individual operators of a program, turned out to be the right program model for realizing this suggestion.

The concurrency of activities plays an important role in real computing problems. Input/output transactions inherently involve the notion of synchronized, independent activities. Several users communicating with a time-shared computer run processes that interact with each other and make concurrent demands for computing resources. Yet, computer architects and designers of programming languages had not responded to the need for simple and elegant means of expressing concurrent computations and for efficient means for supporting their execution.

The problem was that the only avenues of development open without giving up strongly ingrained traditions of computer architecture were two: independent computational processes sharing an address space and communicating by means of "synchronizing primitives"; and independent computing elements with no shared memory communicating by "message-passing".

In 1966 Jorge Rodriguez, a graduate student working with Mr. Douglas Ross in the MIT automated machine tool project, proposed a novel idea to Professor Dennis: Why not use a directed graph model for programs in which the arcs denote data value production/consumption relationships between operator nodes? Rodriguez thought that such a graph model would be useful in optimizing compilers, an idea that is just now entering compiler practice [311]. Dennis found the idea to be just the concept needed to fulfill the goals of a base language.

5 Computational Models

A cornerstone of the research program of the Computation Structures Group has been the basing of computer system architecture on sound models of computation. The first such model was presented in the Dennis and van Horn paper on semantics [136]. Although informal, this paper sketched what would later be known as an *operational semantics* for an abstract computer system.

Rodriguez' work [280, 281] was the first formal parallel computation model that incorporated data flow and sequencing control in one and the same graph. A similar model emphasizing the semantics of function call and return was formulated in Suhas Patil's master's thesis [260].

It was satisfying to note certain similarities in other contemporary work: the work on parallel program schemas by Karp and Miller [195, 196] at the IBM Research Center; the report by Presberg, Saint and Shapiro [270] at Massachusetts Computer Associates; the thesis of Burt Sutherland [294] on a graphical editing tool for programs; and the Stanford University thesis of Duane Adams [11].

Several years of exploration led to the formal exposition of the data flow program graph model as it is generally known. The first definitive description of the model was in the master's thesis of John Fosseen [147]. The MIT work inspired a similar formulation by Paul Kosinsky, then at the IBM Research Center [198].

The basic data flow model, extended to include functional data structures, was described by Dennis in 1974 [93]. This paper also contrasted alternative ways of dealing with recursive function invocation and introduced the concept of an unchanging heap for holding data structures. We noted [94] that storage management for the underlying program execution model for data flow program graphs could be accomplished using the reference count scheme, even when functions are passed as arguments or results of function activations. This fact, even though it appeals to us as very promising for efficient parallel implementations of functional languages, seemed little appreciated at the time.

A major insight gained during our research on computational models was the realization that asynchronous parallel computing could be accomplished without risking the hazards of timing inherent in conventional approaches to structuring parallel programs. Although this fact is now widely appreciated, it was a surprising idea in 1966. To the best of our knowledge, Earl van Horn's work [305, 306] provided the first proof that a system of computational processes assembled according to simple rules of construction, is inherently determinate—free of timing hazards. Van Horn's work used the concepts and terminology of conventional multiprocess operating systems.[1] Yet, the ideas transferred naturally to the data flow model. Proofs of determinacy of the data flow model were given by Rodriguez, then more general formulations by Patil [261] and Denning [69] captured the essence of the idea.

The language of data flow graphs was a new kind of parallel program schema, one in which determinacy is guaranteed. Recognizing that data flow schemas are fundamentally different from other schematic models of programs, it was natural to explore their formal classification to rephrase the usual questions about equivalence properties and the like, and to inquire about their decidability. Research on these questions led to a master's thesis [209, 210] and doctoral theses by Luconi [224, 225], Slutz [288, 289], Linderman [222, 221], and Qualitz [271, 272].

The question of deciding equivalence of data flow schemas was addressed by Rodriguez [280] in his work on program graphs, but this early effort was flawed. Later we examined the subject again, narrowed to the question of output equivalence for free data flow program graphs. This problem appears to be decidable [119].

6 Generalizations

We devoted much effort to generalizing our base language model to be a sound and complete semantic model for as wide a class of computing tasks as possible. One important topic was the handling of procedure-valued variables that might occur as inputs to program modules or returned as one result of a module. We analyzed these issues within the framework of the base language ideas of [86] and reported the results in [12, 13].

An area that required much thought to arrive at a satisfactory resolution is the expression of input/output actions in a manner compatible with data flow ideas and the functional programming style. We were aware that coroutines [61, 62, 233] in certain ways express the "semantics" we wished to encompass with an extended data flow formulation, and we had observed a correspondence between data flow graphs and cooperating groups of coroutines [87].

Very early in our study of the data flow model, we had observed the naturalness with which signal processing operations, such as filtering, convolution, etc., fit the model. Since an electrical

[1] The work of Karp and Miller on determinacy [195] was contemporary with and independent of the work of van Horn and Rodriguez.

signal, quantized in time, is essentially an unending sequence of values, we felt that the concept of a *stream* of values was very important in data flow computation. It seemed that certain problems, such as the comparison of "fringes" [179], had elegant formulations only in terms of streams. Kung-Song Weng, in his master's thesis [312, 137], showed how the stream concept should be incorporated into the data flow model to achieve the most desirable semantic model and source language functionality. The concept of using infinite sequences in a model for parallel computation was given early treatment by Gilles Kahn [194].

To complete our base language proposal, the problem of expressing nondeterminate computations required resolution. We had long been aware that certain computer applications, for example a simple airline reservation system [103], were not expressible in a strictly functional programming language. We were also aware of the monitor construct that evolved from the thinking of Dijkstra, Wirth, and Brinch-Hansen [180], an important contribution to dealing with nondeterminacy in the context of imperative-style programming languages. We found that proposals for introducing a closely analogous construct into data flow models not entirely satisfying [15]. Our most advanced proposal is for a data flow *guardian* construct [110] that draws upon ideas of Hewitt [179] and others.

A survey of data flow models was presented in six lectures to the NATO Summer School at Marktoberdorf, West Germany, in 1984 [115].

7 Data Flow Architecture

Our efforts to develop architectural proposals for data flow computers began early in 1972, inspired by the problem of achieving real-time computer synthesis of music. This challenge was posed by Professor Barry Vercoe, who had just arrived at MIT with the goal of establishing a preeminent experimental music studio. Thus, our earliest proposal was for a machine that could execute the restricted sorts of data flow graphs arising in signal-processing applications [128].

At first we thought that this machine concept, in which all actors would fire an equal number of times, would be limited in its range of application. Time has proved otherwise. We soon discovered how mechanisms for handling conditional graphs and iterations could be incorporated into the architecture [129, 130].

These first proposals for data flow machines used many *instruction cells* to hold instructions representing the individual actors of a data flow program graph. The thought was that each cell might be a separate silicon chip. The cells would be served by a small number of specialized, high-performance functional units. Communication between the cells and the functional units would be provided by an *arbitration network* to funnel active operations to the required functional units, and a *distribution network* to pass result packets to their respective target instruction cells. Since a serial representation of information was desirable for the cells but a parallel form was presumed to be needed at the functional units, serial-to-parallel and parallel-

to-serial conversion was called for as packets passed through the two networks. The properties of such networks were studied by Boughton [29], and designs for self-timed implementations of the necessary components were developed [242].

By 1975 we realized that the idea of providing an individual instruction cell for each data flow actor was too extreme. It would be more efficient for many instructions to share the functional logic for recording operand arrivals and recognizing enable conditions. Hence, the notion of a hardware *cell block* was proposed. Since then, the number of instructions to be handled by one processing element of the machine has risen from an initial guess of 16 to the current guess of 4096. At one point, byte-serial transmission of data between the major sections of the machine was envisioned, and a study of byte-serial floating point arithmetic units was done [145, 146].

Later, the proposed machine configuration was expanded to include *array memory* for holding array values in sequences of memory locations in support of large-scale scientific computation. This design has proved to be well matched to important benchmark problems, and a tutorial account of it has been published [106, 107, 109]. Further and more refined descriptions of the architecture of data flow machines for scientific computation have been presented together with our analyses of specific applications. The paper [78] presents a commentary on the attractive features of data flow architecture for advanced supercomputers.

For his doctoral research, James Rumbaugh developed a contrasting kind of data flow computer based on associating processors with activations of procedures [284, 285]. In this machine, an auxiliary memory is arranged to hold function activations that are dormant while waiting for subsidiary activations to terminate, or are active but awaiting their turn for processing. This is one study of a highly parallel architecture that includes a hierarchical memory structure, albeit a "coarse grain" scheme. Rumbaugh's design anticipated important elements that were to appear later in experimental machines. Specifically, the instruction execution system of Rumbaugh's activation processor is an antecedent of the processing elements of the Texas Instruments data flow testbed [65, 193]. Later, related ideas appeared in commercial data flow computers offered by NEC [205], and in a paper design developed by the Hughes Aircraft Company [307, 308].

The problem of function call and termination in a data flow computer was analyzed by Glenn Miranker [237, 240, 241], who proposed a novel implementation scheme for use within the framework of the Dennis-Misunas proposals [129, 130].

Later advances in the static dataflow architecture went hand in hand with our analysis of potential applications for data flow computers. The focus was on applications to large-scale scientific computing. As a result, two major developments took place: an *array memory* capability was added to hold the multi-million-word data bases required by very large numerical problems; and we discovered that pipelined operation of data flow programs offered a means of obtaining very efficient operation of a data flow computer.

The array memory was first mentioned in [113], and later in [123]. We now envision associating one module of array memory with each processing element [79], so non-local array references are implemented using transmission through the routing network.

The merit of pipelined operation of data flow programs became evident as our research turned to the study of practical scientific applications. The form of pipelining considered is one in which the actors or instructions of a data flow program are grouped into stages and sets of data values move through the stages in succession, thereby keeping all stages continuously busy. The first exposition of this idea in application to a scientific application was the study by Dennis and Weng of a global weather model [138]. The idea, which is a stored program variation on "systolic computation" [204], has been used subsequently in all our studies of scientific benchmark codes.

A crucial element of a data flow computer is the mechanism that identifies the instructions available for execution and chooses their order of execution. A comparison of two schemes for implementing this function was made by Marcovitz [227, 228].

The work on data flow under Professor Dennis [128, 129] became known to Professor Arvind at the University of California at Irvine. With students and faculty colleagues, Arvind formulated an alternative model of data flow computation, the *unraveling interpreter*, and a corresponding architecture, the *tagged-token* architecture [16]. On the basis of the originality and soundness of his work, MIT invited Arvind to join its faculty in Cambridge. Since 1979 Arvind has given strength to data flow research at MIT, and his projects have had their own independent evolution [17, 18, 19]. Toshio Shimada, a visitor to the Laboratory for Computer Science, returned to Japan and formed a group at the Electrotechnical Laboratory that has built a practical tagged-token machine, the Sigma 1 [316].

During the 1970s and early 1980s, annual workshops were held for one week each summer at the MIT Endicott estate. These gatherings served to bring together workers from around the world who were interested in discussing and contributing to the technology of data flow computation. Conference notes from some of these meetings have been published [243, 247, 248, 46].

8 Packet Communication Architecture

The various architectural proposals we had devised for data flow computers had a common characteristic: they consisted of hardware units interconnected by links that conveyed information packets from one unit to another. Therefore, we abstracted from these systems to identify useful common properties [95, 97]. For example, that determinate behavior of interconnections of modules is preserved by the communication protocols used in such systems was shown by Patil [261]. Also, means of simulating such systems were developed and the problems of performing these simulations using distributed processing were solved [39, 40].

Our research suggested that a descriptive methodology particularly suited to such systems would have advantages in clarity and simplicity. This led to the design of PADL (for *Packet Architecture Description Language*) [211, 216, 181, 182], which was used to specify several hardware elements of our proposed machine designs.

9 Structure Memory

An important issue in any computational model is the treatment of data structures. To be consistent with the desired side-effect-free character of functional languages, the user should regard data structures as being created but never modified during the progress of computation. Of course, what actually happens in the supporting machine does not matter so long as the effect seen by the user is the effect intended. A conflict needing resolution is that the desired user semantics appears to require much copying of data structures, whereas the desired computation may often be best accomplished by in-place modification of data structures in the machine.

Our first efforts were semantic modeling experiments [84, 50, 148, 139, 186, 187] that convinced us that we should present the functional view of data structures to users. This view is reflected in the extensions to data flow program graphs eventually adopted for expressing the creation and use of data structures [93].

Once the semantic model for data structures had been determined, the search for efficient implementation techniques began. Our efforts concentrated on approaches suitable for use in highly concurrent realizations of data flow computers. The concept of a hierarchical associative memory, introduced in [84], was pursued by Gertz [157, 158].

Later, schemes for implementing the functional data structure heap, as described in [93], were devised in the form of packet communication systems [95, 97]. Using our observation that data flow program graphs can be implemented with a cycle-free heap [94], these schemes used the reference count technique for determining when storage occupied by items may be recovered. They were subsequently elaborated and refined in the master's thesis of Ackerman [2, 3, 4], and in subsequent work by Weng [313, 314].

10 The Engineering Model

About 1977 we began construction of a simulation means for evaluating dataflow architectures. Since we could not foresee obtaining enough simulation time on available laboratory computers, we proposed to build a multiprocessor system specialized for the purpose of simulating packet comunication architectures. A summary paper on this proposal is [217]. Our work on this topic led to significant original work on the problem of distributed simulation by Randal Bryant [39, 40].

We soon found that it would be just as easy to build a multiprocessor system that would

more directly model the behavior of proposed data flow machines. This concept was pursued, leading to construction of the MIT data flow engineering model, as described in [125, 127] which report completion of the project. The experimental system consists of eight processing elements connected together by a packet-routing network. Its design is discussed in [116, 117]. Studies by students contributed to the design of the engineering model in several areas, including structures for packet communication [188, 53] and implementation of floating point arithmetic [301, 302]. A trial design of the processing module was done by Vishniac [309, 310], and several simulation efforts were carried out [277, 236]. The design of the packet-routing network (see below) was augmented with diagnostic facilities that provided for pinpointing a faulty router module without having to dismantle the interconnection network [220].

The data flow instruction set chosen for implementation in microcode is described in a manual written by Ackerman [7], and an interpreter for this instruction set was implemented by Todd [298]. This instruction set served as the target language for subsequent compiler experiments.

Several projects were undertaken to develop trial designs for data flow hardware. Early work was done using the instruction cell concept as a design challenge for self-timed logic design methodology [242]. As the ideas moved toward more practical concepts, so did the experimental designs, and two designs representing different compromises were developed [14, 296].

In the fall of 1983 an ambitious and successful VLSI project was undertaken by three students, Ackerman, Bauman and Woodhall. They designed a single chip embodying the control logic of a cell block together with a simple eight-bit arithmetic/logic unit. This chip was eventually refined, fabricated, and successfully tested in 1985 by Ackerman.

11 Routing Networks

Arbitration and distribution networks were integral parts of our early design proposals for data flow computers [129, 130]. Theoretical studies and simulations of these networks were carried out by Boughton [29], by Jacobsen and Misunas [189, 190], and in a bachelor's thesis [235, 234].

Once the cell block archictecture became the focus of our research, work on processor interconnection concentrated on packet-switched networks having a uniform data path width. On this basis, most of the conceptual difference between arbitration networks and distribution networks disappears, and a single routing module can serve as a building block for arbitrarily large machines.

Our first design of a two-by-two router module was done by Tai-Lai Tung, an undergraduate student technician. His successful design using asynchronous logic principles was validated and refined by Redford [276] and Lilienkamp [218, 219]. For use in the engineering model, diagnostic facilities were added to the design by Lim [220].

Subsequently, a VLSI implementation of the two-by-two packet router was proposed [279], and a very elegant self-timed realization was developed by Tam-Anh Chu [58], who also had the device fabricated through the MOSIS facility and verified correct operation of the product.

A general treatment of packet-routing principles for interconnecting large numbers of processing elements was completed in the doctoral research of Boughton [28, 30].

12 Fault Tolerance

The possibility of making data flow computers fault-tolerant has been a matter of interest to us since our earliest conception of data flow designs, as in the study by Misunas [246, 245]. The most extensive work was done more recently by Leung, who developed a general approach to making packet communication systems tolerant of arbitrary single fault occurrences [212, 213, 214, 215].

13 Functional Programming Languages: Val

Throughout the research program, we have always envisioned a textual language as the user language for data flow computers. Yet, it has been our philosophy to resolve semantic issues before dealing with their syntactic forms of expression.

We familiarized ourselves with modern ideas about formalisms for expressing the semantics of programming languages and systems, and with related work on structured programming, formal verification, and abstract data types. We perceived the importance of this work in providing criteria for distinguishing good programming constructs from bad ones: "goto considered harmful"; "side effects make program proofs difficult". We applied these perceptions in choosing the foundation constructs for data flow programming.

In 1978 our work with the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory led to the definition of a user programming language for scientific data flow computation. Two pieces of background experience made this an easy task. One was the experience of Professor Dennis in teaching a course (MIT subject 6.534 "Semantic Theory for Computer Systems" beginning in spring 1973) in which the semantic notation of Scott was introduced in 1975 and used to give formal definition of a simple functional language. The second was Dennis' participation in the design process for the object-oriented language Clu conducted by Professor Liskov and her students [223]. In fact, the initial draft of the "Preliminary Manual for the Programming Language Val" [10] was created by editing the Clu programmer's manual. The utility of Val for research in compiling and programming parallel computation was promoted by James McGraw [231], and the unique features of Val relating to error-handling are presented in [315]. More recently, a structured editor for Val has been designed [229, 230].

The programming language SISAL [232] is derived from Val, and other workers have

independently designed functional languages for data flow computation, notably Id by Professor Arvind's MIT group [16], and Lapse by the Manchester University group.

At the time Val was defined, the design goal was to provide a basis for studying the scientific application of data flow computation. Nevertheless, much progress had been made toward the long range objective of a general-purpose language based on functional programming principles. Issues of free variables and their binding were resolved through a succession of analyses [86, 12, 13, 156]. Ackerman published an exposition on the change of thinking required when dealing with data arrays in the functional programming style [5, 6, 1].

Many authors have expressed dismay at the prospect of debugging large programs constructed for execution on highly parallel machines. One can sympathize with this view when the parallel machines are arrays of von Neumann processors and the programmer must express the coordination of actions using "synchronizing primitives" or "message passing" facilities outside the principal programming language (usually Fortran). On the contrary, use of a functional programming language implemented on a data flow machine makes possible a debugging support environment more attractive than that offered for conventional computers. A discussion of issues and a proposal are given by Bauman [21, 22]. Our research also includes an earlier study of debugging systems [208].

14 Applications of Data Flow Architecture

The study of specific applications for data flow computers has provided the means for a continuing evaluation of our architectural concepts. In each case, our study of an application has included hand construction of the graph of data flow instructions needed to implement critical parts of the algorithm. In each case, the experiment has yielded insights that led to improvements in our designs. One of the earliest subjects of study is the fast Fourier transform, for which data flow machine code was designed for an early version of the static data flow architecture [131, 126, 54, 55]. Other early studies concerned the problem of airplane collision avoidance [66, 162] and musical sound synthesis [51, 52], illustrating the broad range of application for data flow computation.

In many ways, the problems of modeling the global atmosphere is representative of large-scale scientific computation: the problem is reduced to solving a system of difference equations over a uniform, three-dimensional, rectangular grid. This class of computations has served as a principal guide in evaluating useful directions of evolution for data flow architecture. We began this work based on computational procedures used in the MIT Earth Sciences department [149, 254, 255, 138], and continued it later using a benchmark code supplied by the NASA Ames Research Center [122, 123].

Our collaboration with the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory led to study of a benchmark hydrodynamics code known as Simple [253]. Although cut down from a classified

production weapons code, this program embodies the aspects of the application known to be particularly challenging for current supercomputers. Our analysis shows there is much concurrency available, but one part of the code requires a minor revision to remove a serious bottleneck, and use of a more parallel solver for the block tridiagonal linear systems arising in the computation would increase greatly the number of processors that could be used. The Simple code has been translated into Val and used for testing new compilation techniques for data flow computers.

The third substantial code studied is a benchmark program for three dimensional aerodynamic simulation. This was rewritten in Val and used as a tool for evaluating proposed data flow machine designs. The results of this study were reported to NASA [113, 114]. A recent study [79] presents a thorough analysis of this application based on the latest design proposals for data flow machines.

In many problems that involve solution of partial differential equations, the solution of linear equation systems having "tridiagonal" form is required. The problems of implementing "pipelined" data flow machine code for this important component of many scientific computations have been analyzed by Gao [155].

15 Program Structure and Compiler Technology

Our work with various application codes guided our study of machine code structures suitable for achieving high efficiency in static data flow computation. Our early efforts in this area led us to devote one of our summer workshop meetings to a review of contemporary projects [247].

A paper by Misunas [244] was an early contribution to the topic. Subsequent studies concerned buffering requirements [184], and economy in the use of acknowledgement arcs [249, 250]. Todd conceived elegant data flow machine code structures to implement the shared use of function bodies [299], and also gave the basic structures for the pipelined implementation of the Val **forall** and **for...iter** constructs [297, 300]. The latter work was subsequently expanded and refined by Gao Guang-Rong [153].

Only gradually did we come to understand the requirements to be satisfied by a compiler for data flow computers. One of the first issues to be clarified was the need to balance data flow graphs so they could be operated in pipelined mode. This was accomplished in the master's theses of Montz and Gao [249, 250, 153, 154]. Our knowledge increased as we developed machine features and code structures that would yield high utilization of the processing and memory resources of the machine. The problem of translating from a functional programming language into data flow graphs was formalized and given a careful treatment by Brock [37, 38], using ideas from semantic theory and from Weng's work [312].

The problem of generating efficient code for a data flow machine involves choosing an

optimal partitioning of the computation in space and time. For many scientific applications, the computation follows a sufficiently regular pattern that static analysis by a compiler can provide a good solution. Two approaches to this problem have been developed as the subject of doctoral research. In his thesis, William Ackerman makes use of the unrolling of iterative loops and the interleaving of array references to transform blocks of code so they may make use of many processing elements [8, 9]. In his thesis, Gao Guang-Rong applies transformations methodically so that each block of code becomes an efficient data flow pipeline [120, 121, 151, 152]. We expect that an effective compiler for a highly parallel computer will make use of both approaches.

We used some of the application codes as test vehicles for our compiling principles. For the weather code [123] and for the aerodynamic simulation problem [79], we constructed the data flow machine code that we envision a good compiler would produce.

16 Programming Generality

The application of data flow principles to large-scale scientific computation has received the greatest attention in our research program because this has been the most promising area for profitable near-term application. Nevertheless, the group has long been convinced of the applicability of data flow concepts to computing and information processing, generally. Indeed, Malhotra and Patil regarded their early work [226, 260] as new paradigms of computing that would be applicable to all domains of information processing. The philosophy of the group was expressed in a paper for the IFIP Congress 1968: "Programming Generality, Parallelism and Computer Architecture" [84]. The goal set was to achieve reusable software modules in the framework of a system in which all user information is held online in a hierarchical memory. One thesis put forth is that practical achievement of this goal would require use of parallel processing at fine grain level and use of a small unit of information transfer among the levels of the memory hierarchy. Our early work includes [23].

Some systems partially achieve this goal. The Multics operating system [64, 63] is an important milestone. Much later, the IBM System 38 incorporated many related ideas, although at considerable cost in performance and complexity of implementation.

An essay published in 1970 analyzes the issues involved in moving programs and data from one computing environment to another [76, 77]. The paper argues that the general problem of data exchange is no less difficult than the problem of program exchange, and therefore the concept of a "data description language" is not a solution.

In the Vim project, begun in 1981, the Computation Structures Group sought to test the validity of its concepts regarding the abstract computational model that would form the basis of a general-purpose, multiuser computer system based on principles of data flow computation and functional programming. The groundwork for such systems had already been laid in the doctoral theses of Rumbaugh [284, 285], Gertz [157, 158], Ellis [140, 141], Vanderbilt [304] and

Isaman [186, 187]. In 1979 Kung-Song Weng [313, 314] synthesized this earlier work into a comprehensive proposal for a computer system structure that would realize the goal. However, being a radically different structure from conventional computer systems, there is no reasonable way of evaluating its effectiveness other than by building it and trying it out. Yet, in building an unconventional system it is hard to predict the programming style that will be adopted by its users. Their programming style will certainly be different from that evolved for conventional computers, and it will likely be different from what the designers can envision.

For this reason, the Vim Project has the goal of building an implementation, functionally identical to the envisioned general-purpose dataflow machine, but built with commercially available components to reduce the design effort. A succession of operational models [110, 111, 164, 165, 191, 192] specify the *base language* for Vim. Dennis has described its conceptual basis [112] and the group has presented the planned internal mechanisms of the projected implementation [133, 134]. For the Vim Project, the Val language has been extended to incorporate high-order functions, streams, and a guardian construct to permit the programming of non-determinate computations [110]. At the end of funding, an implementation had been designed incorporating a compiler, a type-inference facility [266, 265, 206, 207], a scheme for data structure representation and implementation [164, 165], and a backup and recovery scheme [191, 192].

17 Petri Nets

Petri nets [267], originated by Carl Adam Petri [268] and introduced to American workers by Anatol Holt [183], are a scheme of representation for asychronous systems. They are attractive for formulating descriptions of logic systems, concurrent programs, systems of human interaction, etc. Largely at the instigation of Suhas Patil, the Computation Strucutures Group made many contributions to the theory and application of Petri nets.

Michel Hack made the principal theoretical contributions. He contributed to the classification of Petri nets and elucidated their properties [168, 169, 170]. He explored the relation of Petri nets to "vector addition systems" [171] and to formal languages [172]. He contributed to the resolution of the "reachability question" for Petri nets by providing insight to related questions of decidability for Petri nets [166, 167].

Petri net languages were also studied by Baker [20], and nets were used as a research tool for other studies in the group [177]. Furtek's work [150] elucidated the elegant structures and reasoning about concurrent sytems that may be mediated by the discipline of Petri nets.

A basic reason for our interest in Petri nets was their potential application to the design of asynchronous and self-timed systems. An early illustration of the power of these descriptive techniques was Dennis' description [85] of the control logic of the Control Data 6600 computer, the first commercially successful machine embodying instruction look-ahead and interleaved execution.

Some foundation principles for building logic circuits specified by Petri net descriptions were presented by Patil [262]. A good example of the design style developed by the group is Misunas' description of a self-timed realization of a rudimentary data flow computer [242]. Ramchandani introduced and developed the application of Petri nets to the performance analysis of systems encompassing many concurrent activities. For this work he introduced *timed Petri nets* in which the transitions have specified time delays [273, 274, 275], an idea also studied by Rotenberg [282]. Dennis developed tutorial material to show how Petri nets may be used to analyze software systems using concurrent processes [90, 96].

18 Self-Timed Systems

The early work on self-timed (or "speed-independent") logic circuits was done by David Muller at the Aiken Computation Laboratory of Harvard University [252], and at the University of Illinois in connection with construction of the Illiac II computer [251]. Since then, self-timed logic circuits have intrigued people. The possibility of building systems with distributed components but without a central source of timing signals was very appealing to us, and Muller's theory suggested that such systems could be built which would function correctly regardless of delays introduced by the active elements and interconnecting wires. Our studies led to a conception of digital systems as comprising a *data flow structure* built of registers and combinational logic blocks, and a *control structure* built of self-timed control modules. The power of this concept was shown in its application to describing the operation of the CDC 6600 processor [85]. Several other works of a similar nature were published [132, 264, 242, 159]. Subsequently Narinder Singh developed a design methodology based on the earlier foundation studies [286, 287].

Suhas Patil developed the idea of using Petri nets as a specification language for digital systems. He adopted for his doctoral research the problem of effectively implementing a useful class of Petri nets ("coordination nets") in digital logic [262, 257]. His research on this topic led to invention of the asynchronous logic array [263], which became the basis for a commercial enterprise.

One notorious issue for computer designers concerns synchronizers, devices that generate a pulse at the clock cycle next following the occurrence of an asynchronous event, typically a signal from an input or output device connected to a clocked computing system. It had long been known that such synchronizers will sometimes fail to perform correctly when the asynchronous event occurs within a critical interval of the clock transition. Our group has shown [239, 269] how asynchronous (self-timed) systems can be designed using asynchronous arbiters so that the function of synchronizing is performed, but without the hazard of incorrect operation always present in clocked systems using synchronizers. Patil showed that a bounded-delay arbiter and a synchronizer are equivalent [258, 259]. He also argued that perfect synchronizers and bounded-delay arbiters cannot be built, whereas an arbiter that has no time bound on its response to input signals can be built and will operate perfectly.

In 1980 we recognized that the advent of VLSI technology yielding high-density circuits might change the relative merits of clocked and self-timed design. Our summer workshop that year was devoted to a review of old and new ideas on the subject and an evaluation of their applicability in the VLSI era [46].

Recently our investigations have born fruit in the work of Tam-Anh Chu [56, 57, 58]. He has discovered a powerful new methodology for designing self-timed logic. Application of his concepts together with strategic exploitation of the layout possibilities offered by VLSI technology has produced several very effective designs: a self-timed router device [59] that could be used to build arbitrarily large packet-switched networks; and a buffer element [60] that could be used in the construction of an even more efficient router device. These designs have been fabricated and tested, and show that self-timed designs can be realized with no more logic complexity or silicon area than conventional clocked designs.

19 Semantic Theory for Functional Language and Architecture

In his opening remarks to the 1977 IFIP Working Conference on Formal Description of Programming Concepts [102], Professor Dennis emphasized the potential role of semantic theory in establishing the ideal form (base language) for computer systems. Semantic theory is useful not only for the precise and complete definition of programming languages, but also for defining the behavior of computer systems. At one level, a semantic description may define the "language" the system presents to the user, meaning those facilities offered by the operating system and the hardware as well as those offered by the user's chosen programming language. Here it is understandability that is most important—the user must readily comprehend system features so that they may be put to effective use. At another level, a formal description may represent the detailed actions by the elements that make up the system's implementation. Here what is important is the ability to ascertain consistency of the description with the designs of the elements used.

Our research group has been concerned with formal description techniques appropriate to these two levels of description, and with the methodology of establishing correctness (that is, consistency of the implementation with the semantics of the user "language"). Our approach to semantic specification was inspired by the work at the IBM Vienna Laboratory [224]. The doctoral research of Henderson [178] is one of the earliest uses of sophisticated operational semantic models in studying issues in computer system design. A pioneering effort in this area was Rumbaugh's doctoral thesis [284, 285] in which he formalized his original data flow architecture at the two levels mentioned, and presented the mappings between the two formal models that establish correctness of his proposed system design. Miranker [238] used similar techniques to establish formally the validity of his mechanisms for data flow procedure implementation.

The thesis of Ellis [140, 141] is a deeper study of a narrower domain, that of packet

communication systems. He gives a formal method of specifying determinate systems that accept and send out streams of items (possibly unending), and shows how to establish formally that an interconnection of such systems satisfies its specification.

The development of an adequate formal semantics for data flow programs was another area of interest. Dean Brock provided a consistent operational and denotational semantics for data flow program graphs and their corresponding expressions in the Val language [31, 32]. This work left open a crucial subject in semantic theory: the means of representing the behavior of nondeterminate actors (the nondeterminate merge actor) and programs containing them. The early proposals coming from the semantic theory community for mending the deficiency were not appealing to us because they lacked the property of being "fully abstract"—there was no composition rule that defined the semantics of a composite system in terms of the semantics of its components in a manner consistent with the operational semantics of data flow graphs. We wrestled with this problem for some time and developed some partial solutions [202, 199, 200, 201, 203]. Finally, the concept of *scenarios* was discovered by Brock and Ackerman [35, 36] and was refined into a theory of nondeterminate data flow programs [33, 34, 115].

A comprehensive bibliography of early literature on semantic theory was assembled by Steve Zilles [317].

20 Simulation

Simulation serves several roles in the study of computer system architecture. It can be used to test validity of an architectural concept. It can be used to estimate performance of a computer system or subsystem for a hypothesized load. It can be used to validate the functionality of a detailed design expressed as a logic design, a silicon layout, microcode, or register transfer description. Our research has used simulation in all of these ways.

The systems under study are themselves distributed systems of a special sort—packet communication systems. Randal Bryant has made contributions both to techniques for simulating packet communication systems [39, 40], and to carrying out simulation on distributed, multiprocessor computer systems [41, 42]. Simulation of our engineering model processing unit at the instruction set level was carried out by Resnick [277].

An early study of efficient digital logic simulation was done by Donald Smith [292, 293], and Randal Bryant introduced a very popular technology by developing switch-level simulation for VLSI circuits [43, 44, 45].

21 General

An important topic given insufficient attention by computer scientists is data bases. Since any practical computer system must provide support for data base storage and retrieval, we have been careful to ensure that our concepts of systems based on data flow principles are adequate to provide effective support for data base operations. The thesis research of Hawryskiewicz [124, 173, 174] showed how a relational data base model supporting multiple users and handling updates can be modeled on a base language substrate. In his doctoral thesis, Sheldon Borkin studied equivalence properties of the relational and semantic graph data models [25, 24, 26, 27].

Additional contributions by the research group include a review chapter on concurrent programming [48, 49, 47], a thesis comparing inductive program proof methods [160, 161], a primer for the Lisp machine [163], an example of programming with abstract data types [98], and a study of surveillance mechanisms [283]. The group has published a commentary on research directions in computer architecture [118], and a lecture series on data flow models of computation [115].

22 Conclusion

The effort reviewed here has been gratifying to the principal investigator. The goal of bringing new ideas from the germ of thought to practical realization and application has been nearly achieved. Many research institutions have taken up study of variants inspired by work on data flow computation done at MIT, several companies have taken steps toward familiarization with the ideas, and commercial products have been anounced by Nippon Electric and by Loral Instrumentation. Data flow technology has been under consideration for several years for certain military uses.

We appreciate the support provided by the sponsoring agencies during the period of development, and we are confident that the future will see their investment amply rewarded.

23 Personnel

The personnel who worked with Professor Dennis on the data flow project are listed below with the degrees awarded on the basis of research done in the Computation Structures Group. Students marked with an asterisk (*) are currently enrolled in degree programs.

Doctoral Students

William B. Ackerman	S.M. '77, Ph.D. '84
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Randal Everitt Bryant	S.M. '77, Ph.D. '81
Tam-Anh Chu*	S.M. '82, Ph.D.'87
Peter James Denning	S.M. '65, Ph.D. '68
David J. Ellis	Ph.D. '74
Frederick C. Furtek	Ph.D. '76
Guang-Rong Gao	S.M. '82, Ph.D. '86
Jeffrey Lee Gertz	Ph.D. '70
Bhaskar Guharoy*	S.M. '85
Michel Henri Theodore Hack	S.M. '72, Ph.D. '75
Igor Titus Hawryskiewicz	Ph.D. '73
Prakash G. Hebalkar	S.M. '68, Ph.D. '70
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David Lee Isaman	Ph.D. '79
Suresh Jagannathan*	S.M. '85
Paul Roman Kosinski	Ph.D '79
Clement Kin Cho Leung	S.M. '75, Ph.D. '81
John P. Linderman	Ph.D. '73
Fred Louis Luconi	Ph.D. '68
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Chander Ramchandani	Ph.D. '74
Jorge E. Rodriguez	Ph.D. '67
James Rumbaugh	Ph.D. '75
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Donald Ray Slutz	Ph.D. '68
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Dean Hanawalt Vanderbilt	Ph.D. '69
Earl D. Waldin*	
Kung-Song Weng	S.M. '75, Ph.D. '79

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Nena B. Bauman	S.M. '84

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Ian Richard Campbell-Grant	S.M. '71
Carol Andrea Cesari	S.M. '81
John Blake Fosseen	S.M. '72
Paul Jeffrey Fox	S.M. '73
Thomas McDonough Gearing	S.M. '73
Irene Gloria Greif	S.M. '72
Thomas R. Hegg	S.M. '83
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James William Leth	S.M. '79
Jeffrey Bruce Lotspiech	S.M. '72
Glen Seth Miranker	S.M. '77
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Richard Ribak	S.M. '68
Leo Joseph Rotenberg	S.M. '66
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Arthur Anshel Smith	S.M. '66
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David R. Nadler	S.B. '78
Timothy Peacock	S.B. '83
John L. Redford	S.B. '79
Paul E. Ressler	S.B. '79
Paul S. Ries	S.B. '80
Bernard Hugh Robinson	S.B. '75
Rex Carroll Ross	S.B. '66
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