

Cilk Plus Reducers

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Parallel Gold Sifting

- ▶ each pan can sift a constant amount of dirt/day
- ▶ more pans means more dirt sifted
- ▶ each pan sifts independently
- ▶ each pan has a definite amount of dirt to sift
- ▶ sifting is parallelizable

Serial Gold Sifting

```
1  #include <list>
2  class pan
3  {
4      public:
5          pan();           //create array of random integers
6          bool hasGold();  //calls sift; true if sift returns >0
7          int sift();      //returns frequency of 79 (gold)
8  }
9
10 int main()
11 {
12     std::list<int> withGold;
13     pan* myPans = new pan[nPans];
14
15     for(int i=0; i<nPans; ++i)
16     {
17         bool gold = myPans[i].hasGold();
18         if(gold) {
19             withGold.push_back(i);
20         }
21     }
22     list<int>::const_iterator iterator;
23     for (iterator = withGold.begin(); iterator != withGold.end(); ++iterator)
24         cout << *iterator << " ";
25     cout << endl;
26
27     return 0;
28 }
```

Parallel Gold Sifting

```
1  #include <list>
2  class pan
3  {
4  public:
5      pan();           //create array of random integers
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10 int main()
11 {
12     std::list<int> withGold;
13     pan* myPans = new pan[nPans];
14
15     cilk_for(int i=0; i<nPans; ++i)
16     {
17         bool gold = myPans[i].hasGold();
18         if(gold) {
19             withGold.push_back(i);
20         }
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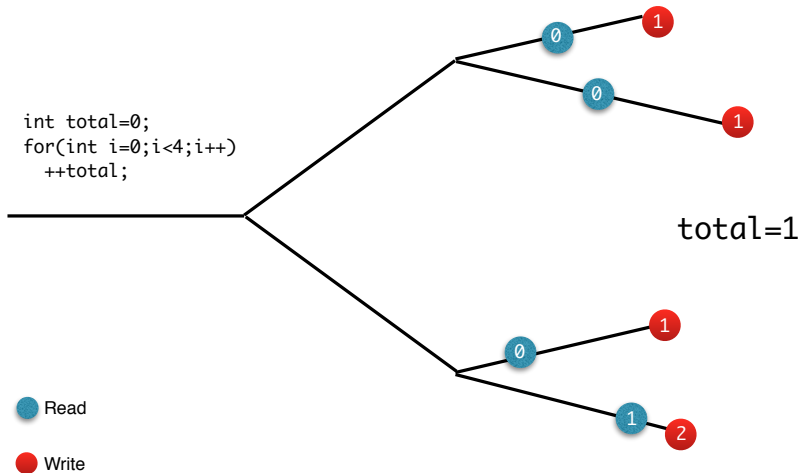
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```

Thread Safety

- ▶ Unsafe operations
 - ▶ Multiple threads accessing the same address
 - ▶ Basic types are not thread safe
 - ▶ STL types are not thread safe
 - ▶ Threads read and write memory at undetermined times
 - ▶ Leads to a race condition

Race Condition



Inefficient solutions

- ▶ lock
- ▶ mutex
- ▶ cannot use `cilk_sync` in the loop
 - ▶ will only sync child threads, not all threads
- ▶ break the loop; requiring more storage

```
1  double *sum = new double[N];
2  cilk_for (int i=0; i<N; ++i)
3      sum[N] = f(N)
4  double total=0.0;
5  for (int i=0; i<N; ++i)
6      total+=sum[N];
```


Cilk Reducers

- ▶ Any associative operation is a valid reducer

$$x \text{ OP } y = y \text{ OP } x \quad (1)$$

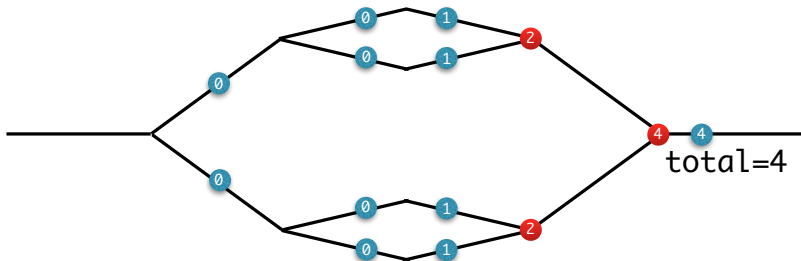
- ▶ Provide thread safe access to a “smart pointer”
- ▶ Small parallel overhead for usage
- ▶ Very extensible
- ▶ Operations are guaranteed to execute in the same order as in serial

Cilk Reducers: views

- ▶ At spawn each strand gets a private “view” of the reducer
- ▶ When strands merge
 - ▶ “views” are combined by *OP*
 - ▶ The combined “view” is given to the exit thread

Cilk Reducers: views

```
int total=0;  
cilk::reducer<cilk::<op_add> red_total (0);  
for(int i=0;i<4;++i)  
    *red_total += 1;  
total = red_total.get_value();
```



● Private View

● Merge update

Find pans with gold

```
1  #include <cilk / cilk.h>
2  #include <cilk / reducer_list.h>
3
4  std::list<int> withGold;
5  cilk::reducer< cilk::op_list_append<int> > reducer_withGold;
6  pan* myPans = new pan[nPans];
7
8  cilk_for(int i=0; i<nPans; ++i)
9  {
10     bool gold = myPans[i].hasGold();
11     if(gold) {
12         reducer_withGold->push_back(i);
13     }
14 }
15 withGold = reducer_withGold.get_value();
16
17 list<int>::const_iterator iterator;
18 for (iterator = withGold.begin(); iterator != withGold.end(); ++iterator)
19     cout << *iterator << " ";
20 cout << endl;
```