Parallel Cost Semantics and Bounded Implementations

Guy Blelloch Carnegie Mellon University

July 10, 2018

1 Parallel Algorithms

1.1 update

```
update: \alpha \operatorname{seq} \times (\operatorname{int} \times \alpha) \to \alpha \operatorname{seq}
fun update(A,(i,v)) = tabulate (\lambda j.if(j=i) then v else A[j]) |A|
W = O(|A|)
S = O(1)
1.2
          inject
inject: \alpha \operatorname{seq} \times ((\operatorname{int} \times \alpha) \operatorname{seq}) \to \alpha \operatorname{seq}
inject(A,V) = iterate A update U
W = O(|A| + |V|)
S = O(\log(|U|))
1.3 filter
filter: (\alpha \to \text{bool}) \to (\alpha \text{ seq}) \to (\alpha \text{ seq})
filter f s
W = O(|s|)
S = O(\lg(n))
map f s
reduce () append
W = O(|s|(\lg(|s|)))
S = O(\lg(|s|)
1.4 Back to inject
```

```
inject (A,U)
(a,b,c,d,e,g)
(T,F,F,T,T,F)
Map to locations: (0,X,X,1,2,X)
1 for true, 0 for false: (1,0,0,1,1,0)
Prefix sum to: (0,1,1,1,2,3)
\mathbf{fun} \ \mathrm{filter} \ \mathrm{f} \ \mathrm{A} =
let
     val f1 = map (fn x => if f(x) then 1 else 0) A
     val (offset, total) = scan 0 op + f1
     val U = tabulate (fn i => (offset[i], A[i])) |A|
in
     inject (tabulate (\mathbf{fn} = > a[0]) total) U
end
1.5
         flatten
flatten: (\alpha \text{ seq}) \text{ seq} \rightarrow \alpha \text{ seq}
\mathbf{fun} flatten \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{reduce} () append \mathbf{A}
W = O(|R| log(|A|))
S = O(\log|A|)
```