

Parallel programming

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Definitions

- › Parallel computing

- Partition computation across different compute engines

- › Distributed computing

- Partition computation across different machines

Same principle, more general



Why do we need parallel computing?

Increase performance of our machines

› Scale-up

- Solve a "bigger" problem in the same time

› Scale-out

- Solve the same problem in less time



Yes but..

› Why (highly) parallel machines...

› ...and not faster single-core machines?



The answer #1 - Money





The answer #2 – the "hot" one

Moore's law

- › "The number of transistors that we can pack in a given die area doubles every 18 months"

Dennard's scaling

- › "performance per watt of computing is growing exponentially at roughly the same rate"



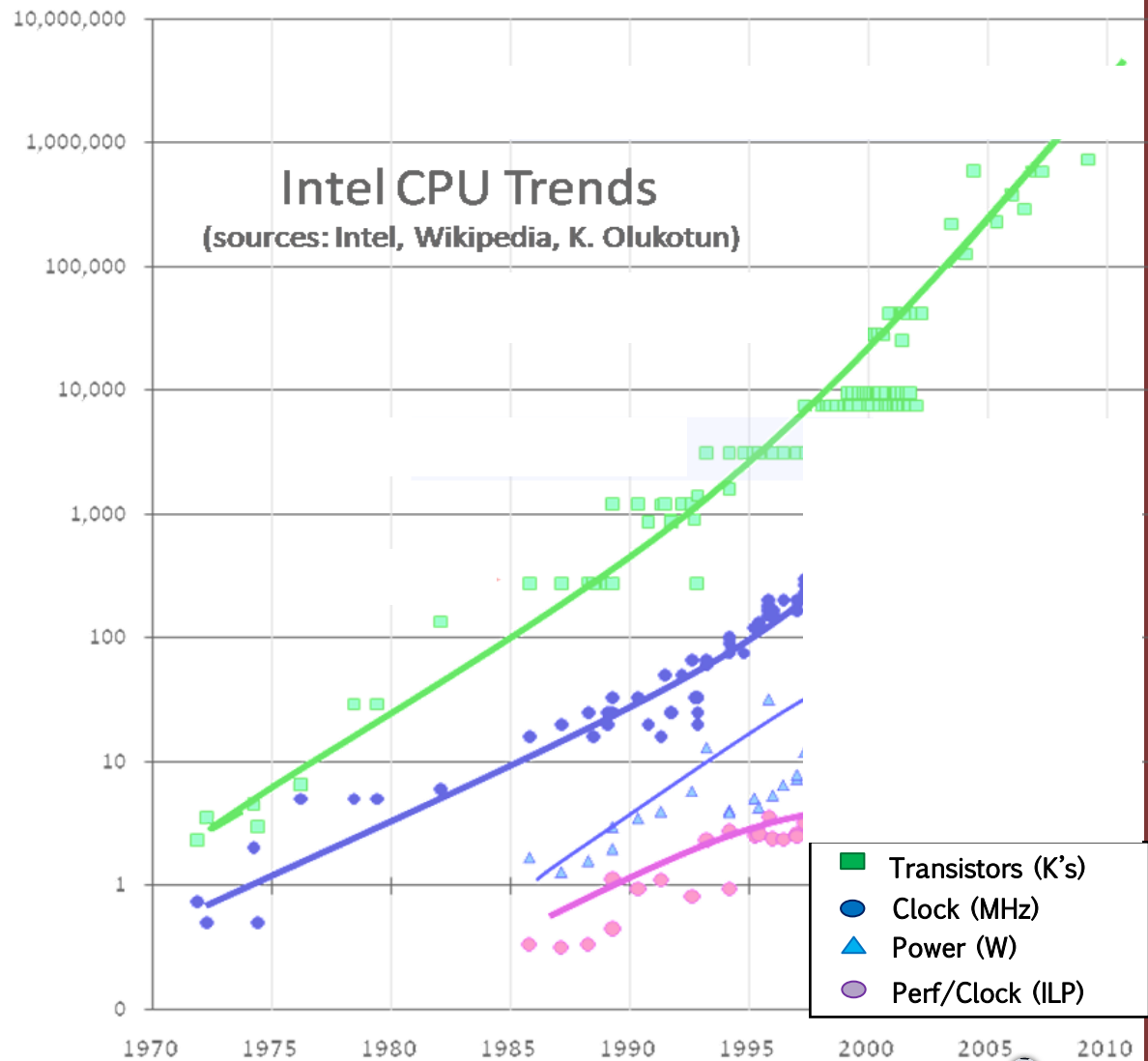
The answer #2 – the "hot" one

› SoC design paradigm



› Gordon Moore

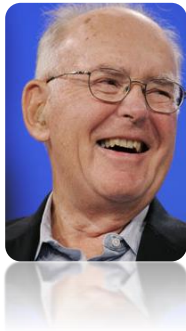
- His law is still valid, but...





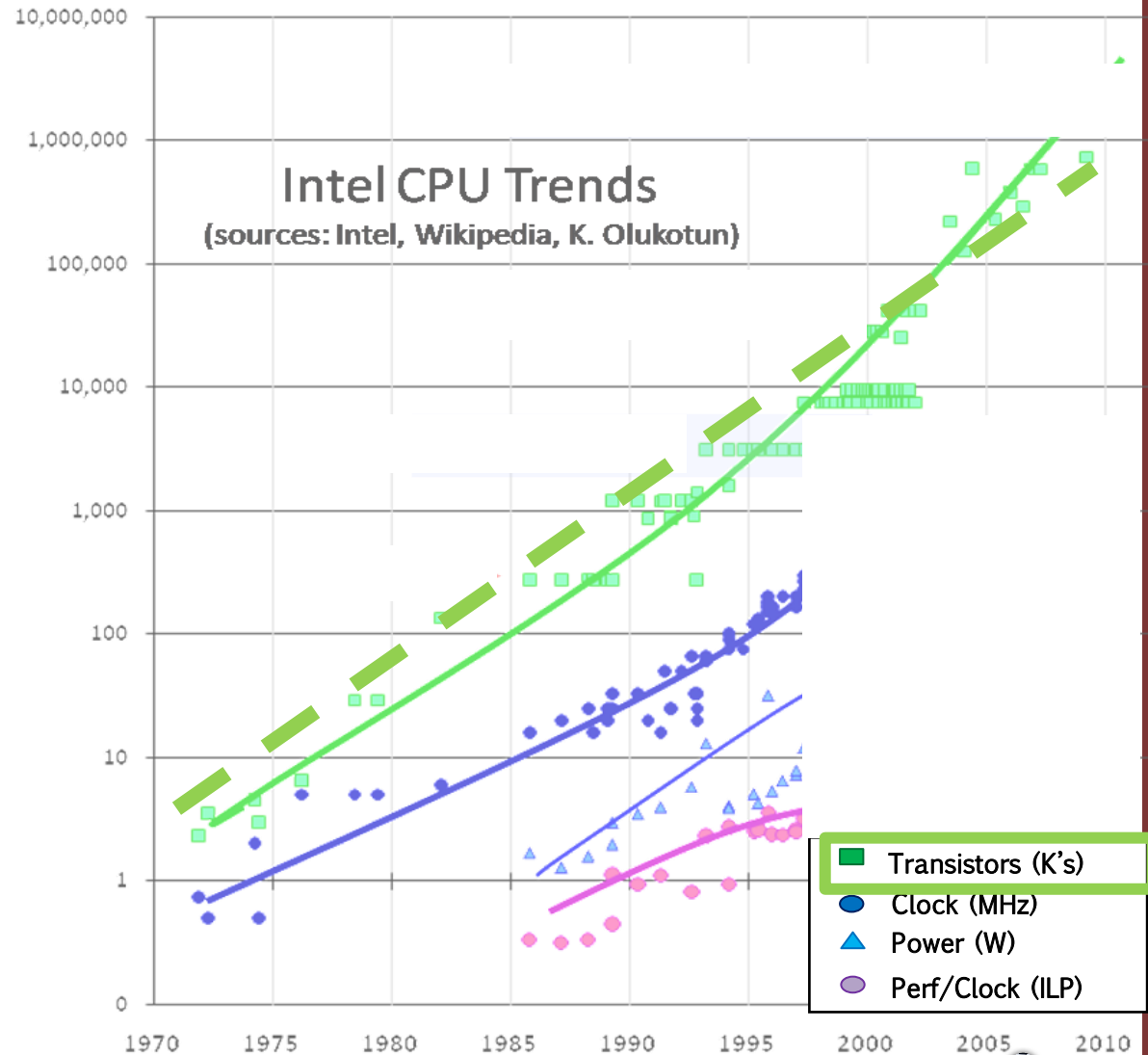
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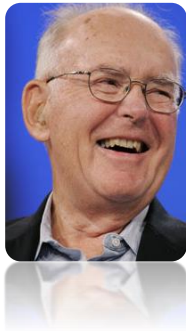
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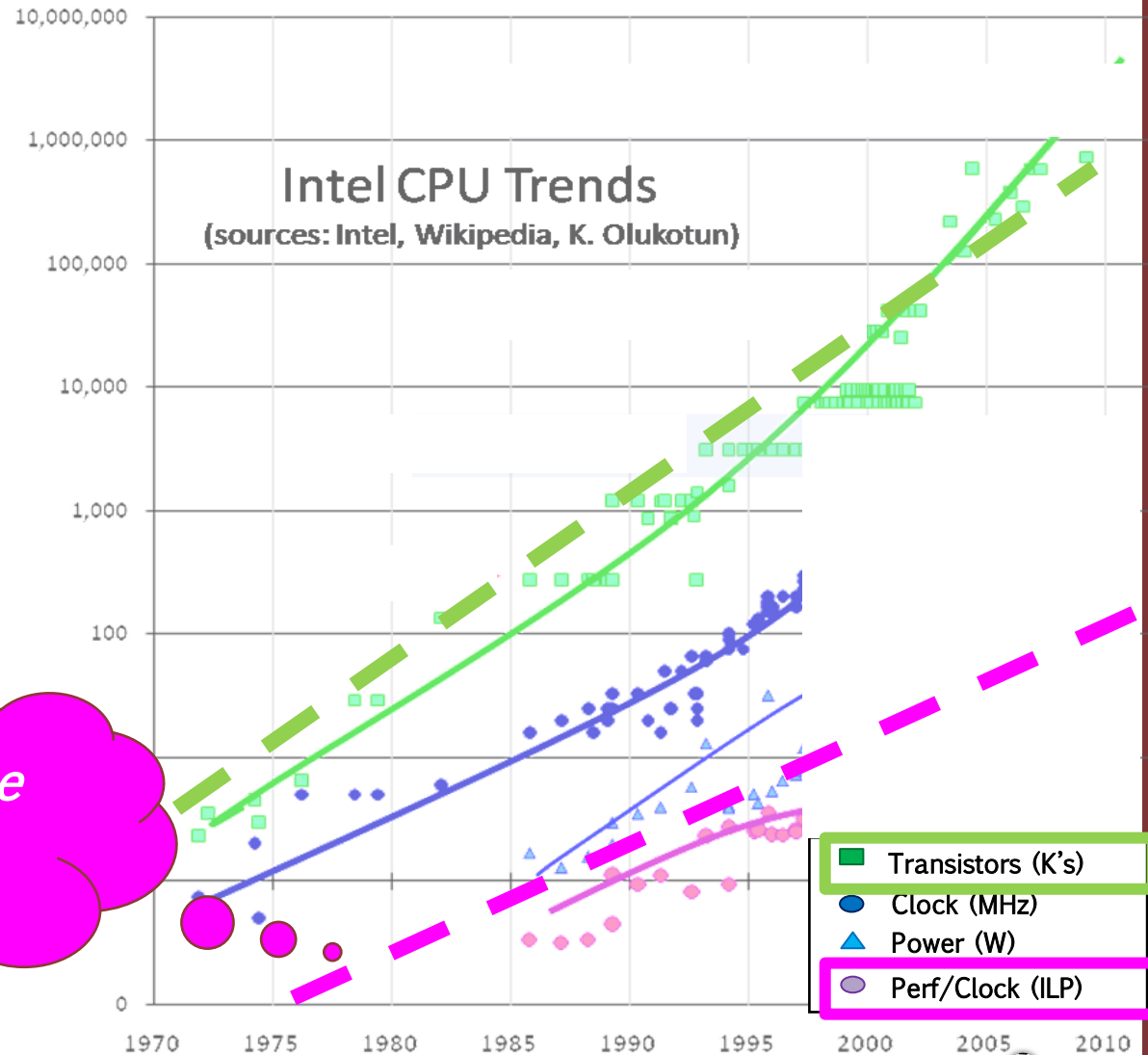
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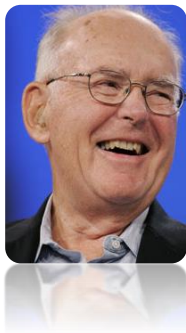
*Performance
→
frequency*





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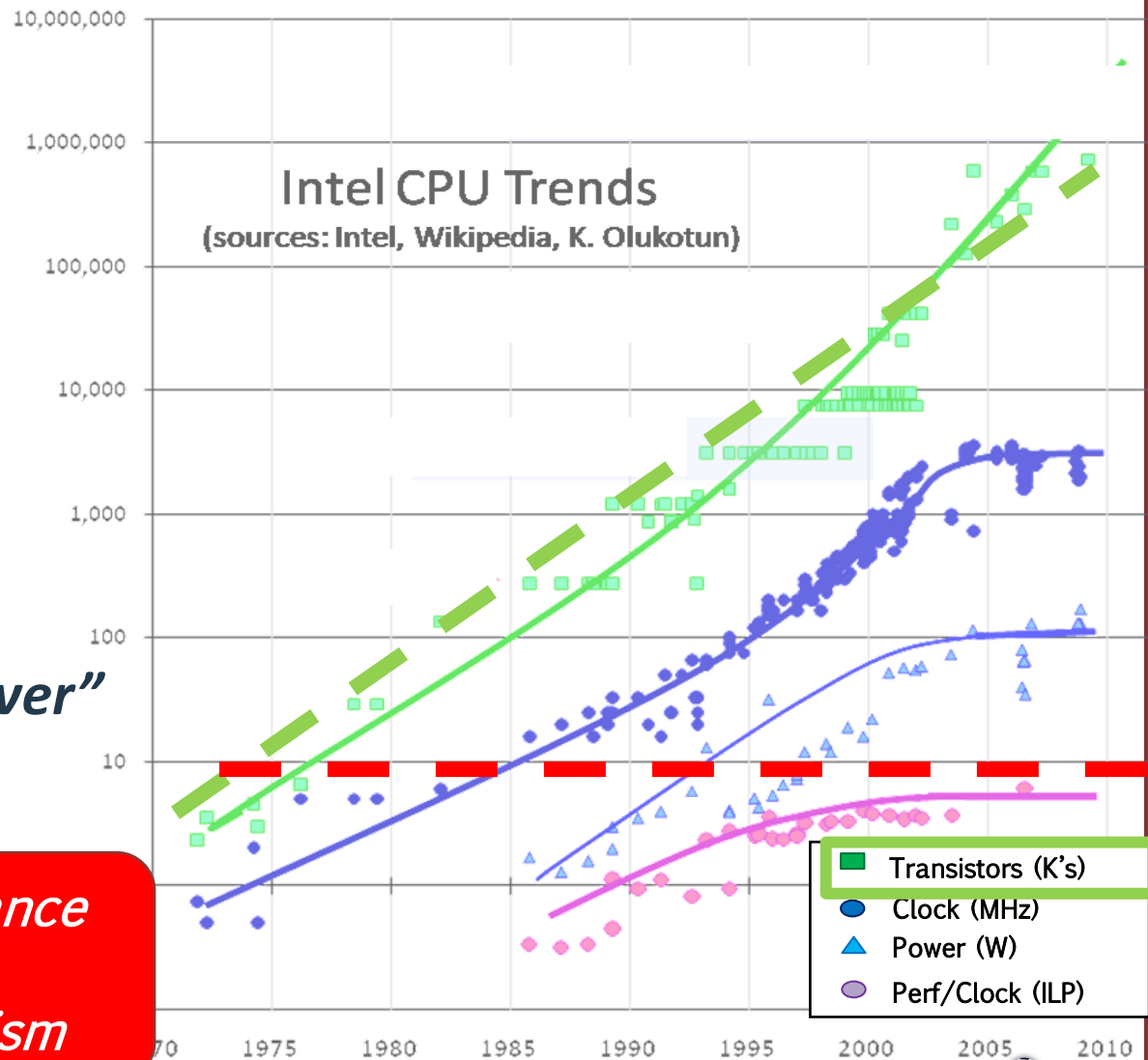
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› “The free lunch is over”

- Herb Sutter, 2005

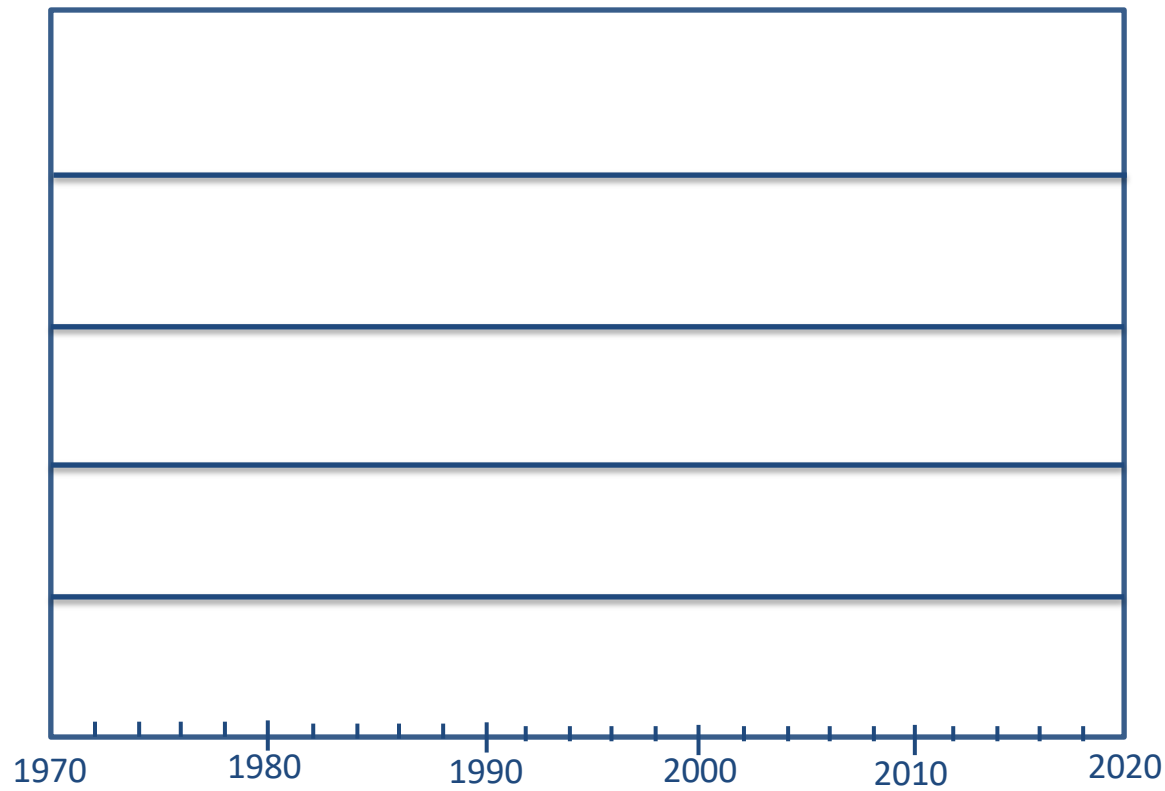


*Performance
→
parallelism*





In other words...

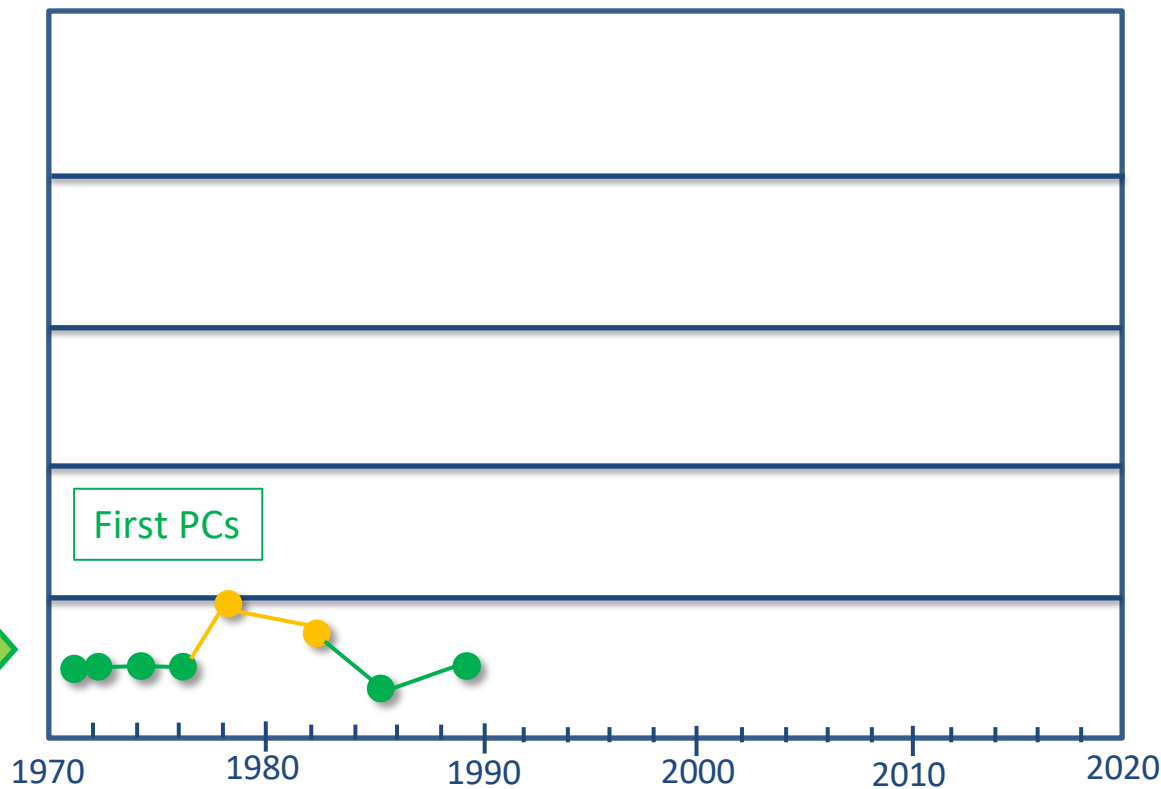




In other words...



Summer
temperature

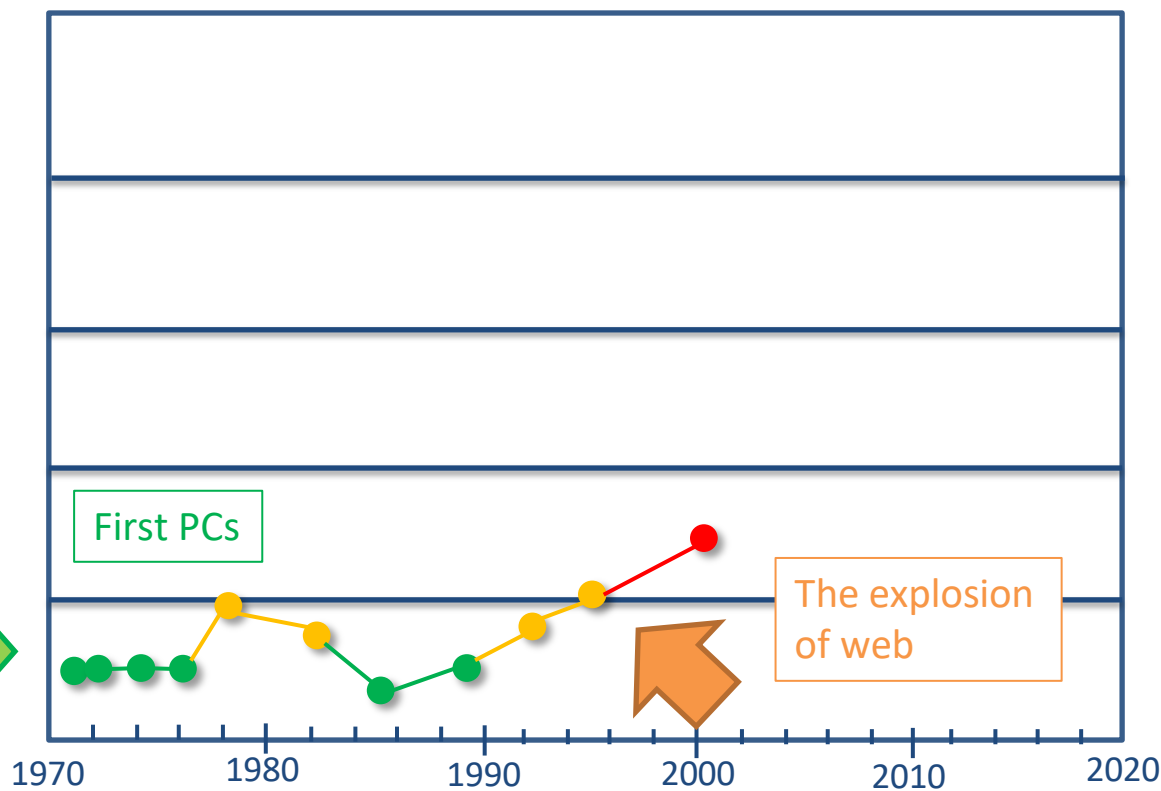




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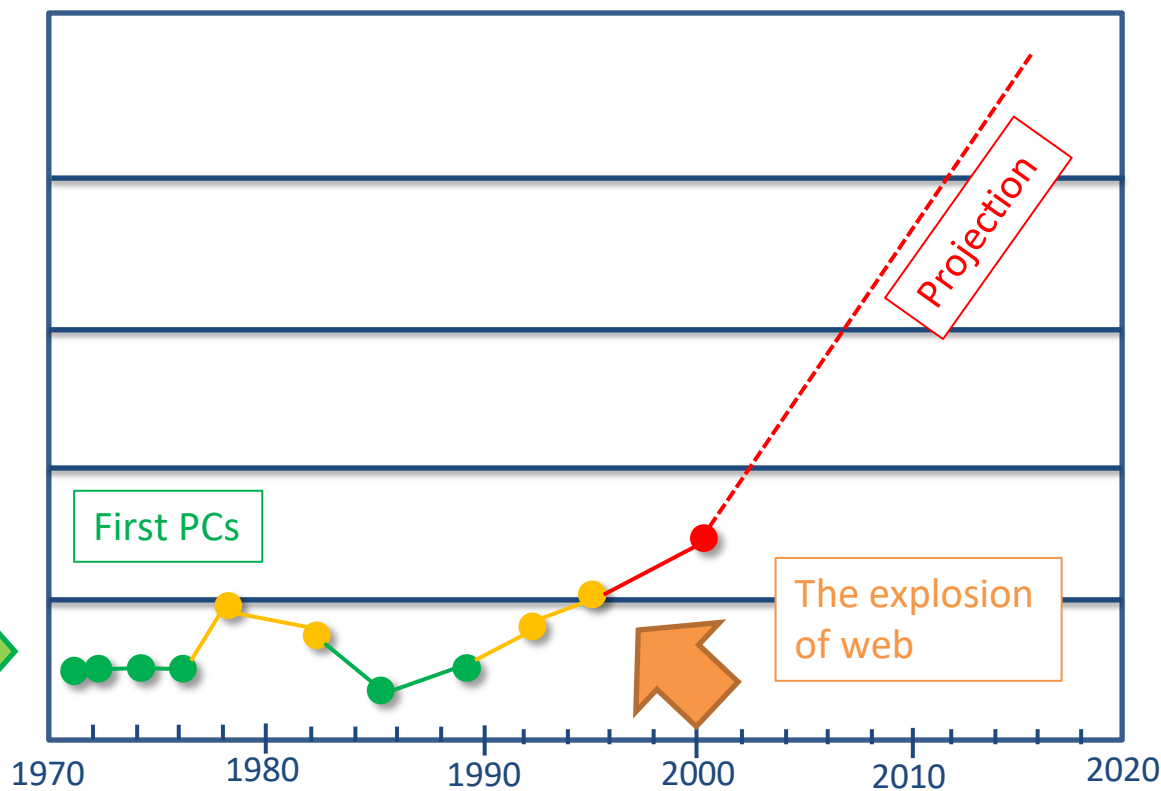




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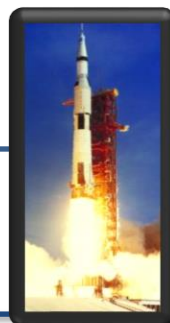


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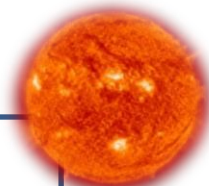


Hot plate





Surface of the sun



Rocket nozzle

Nuclear Reactor



Summer temperature

First PCs

The explosion of web

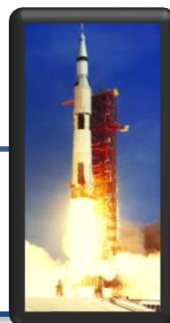
1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020

Hot plate

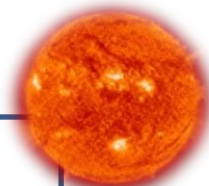




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Modern computers

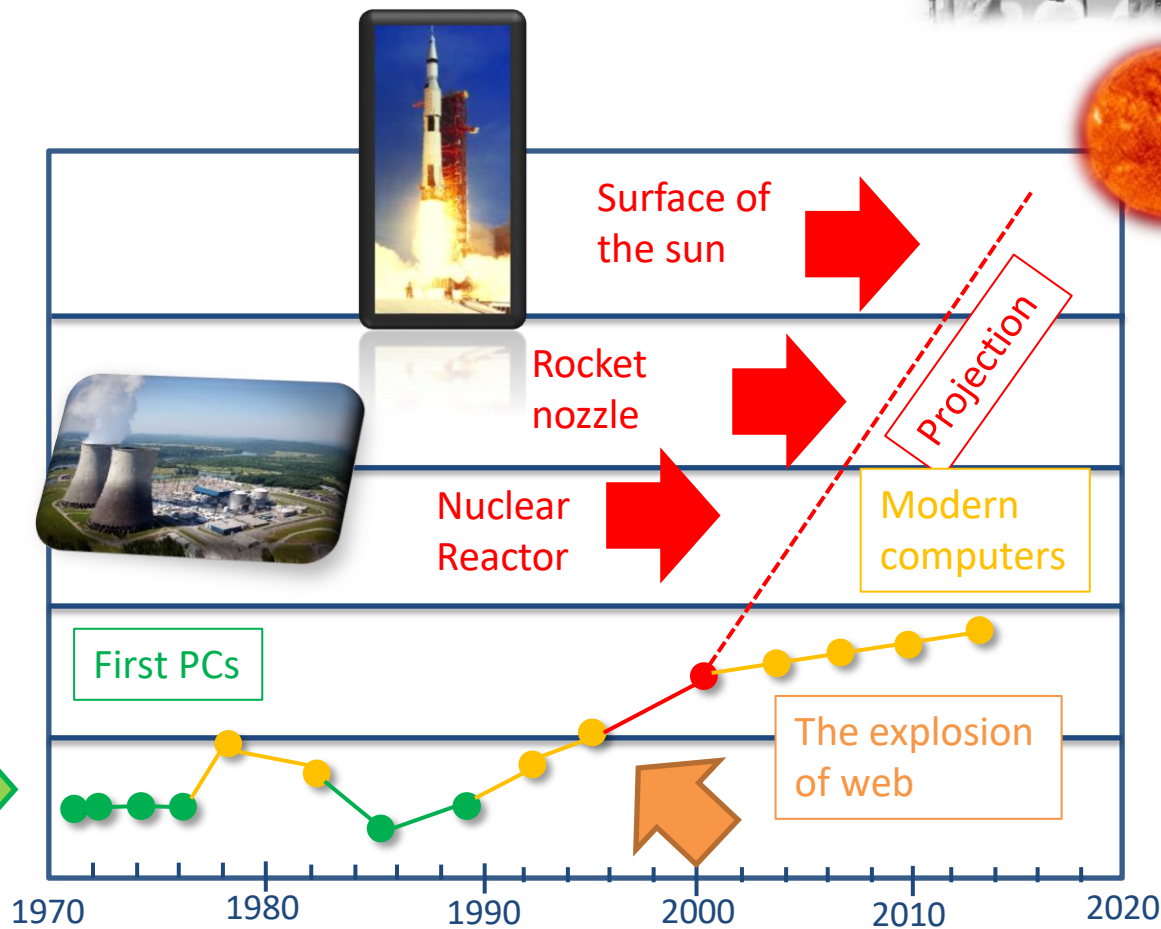
First PCs

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Summer temperature





Instead of going faster..

- › ..(go faster but through) parallelism!

Problem #1

- › New computer architectures
- › At least, three architectural templates

Problem #2

- › Need to efficiently program them
- › HPC already has this problem!

The problem

- › Programmers **must** know a bit of the architecture!
- › To make parallelization effective
- › "Let's run this on a GPU. It certainly goes faster" (cit.)



The Big problem

- › Effectively programming in parallel is difficult

Brian Kernighan (1942-)

- Researcher, theory of informatics
- Co-authored UNIX and AWK
- Wrote "The C Programming Language" book

"Everyone knows that debugging is twice as hard as writing a program in the first place.

So if you're as clever as you can be when you write it, how will you ever debug it?"





Amdahl's law

- › A sequential program that takes 100 sec to exec
- › Only 95% can run in parallel (it's a lot)
- › And.. you are an extremely good programmer, and you have a machine with 1billion cores, so that part takes 0 sec
- › So,

$$T_{par} = 100_{sec} - 95_{sec} = 5_{sec}$$

$$Speedup = \frac{100_{sec}}{5_{sec}} = 20x$$

...20x, on one billion cores!!!

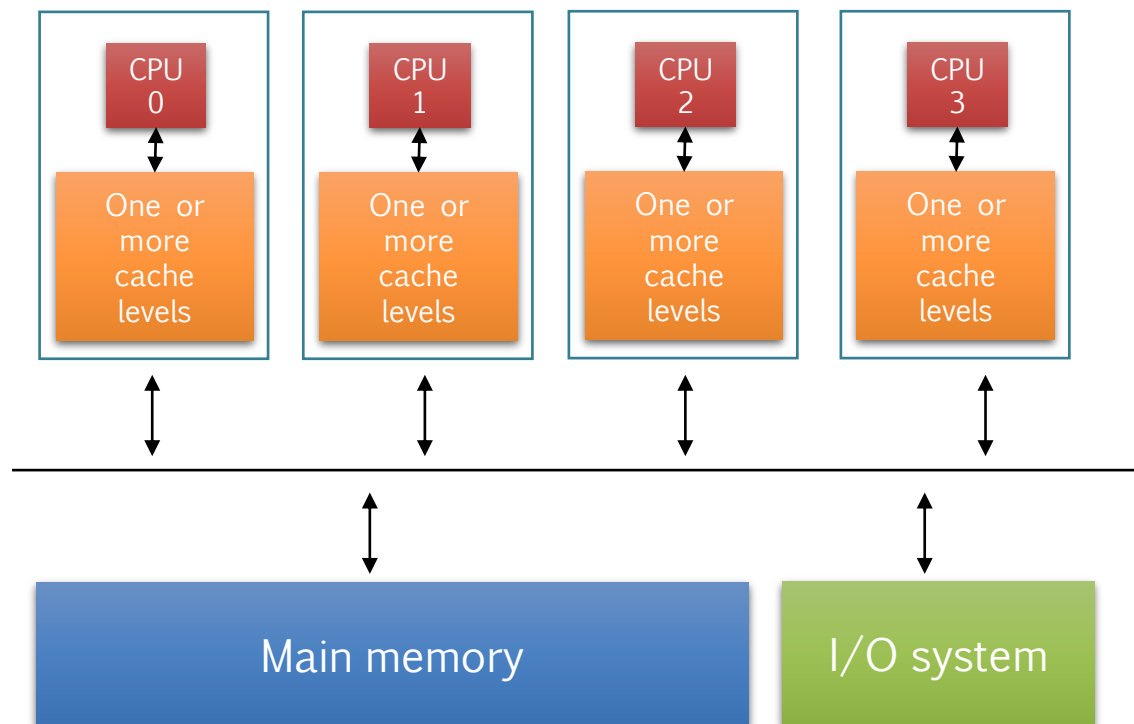




Symmetric multi-processing

- › Memory: centralized with bus interconnect, I/O
- › Typically, **multi**-core (sub)systems
 - Examples: Sun Enterprise 6000, SGI Challenge, Intel (this laptop)

Can be 1 bus, N
busses, or any
network

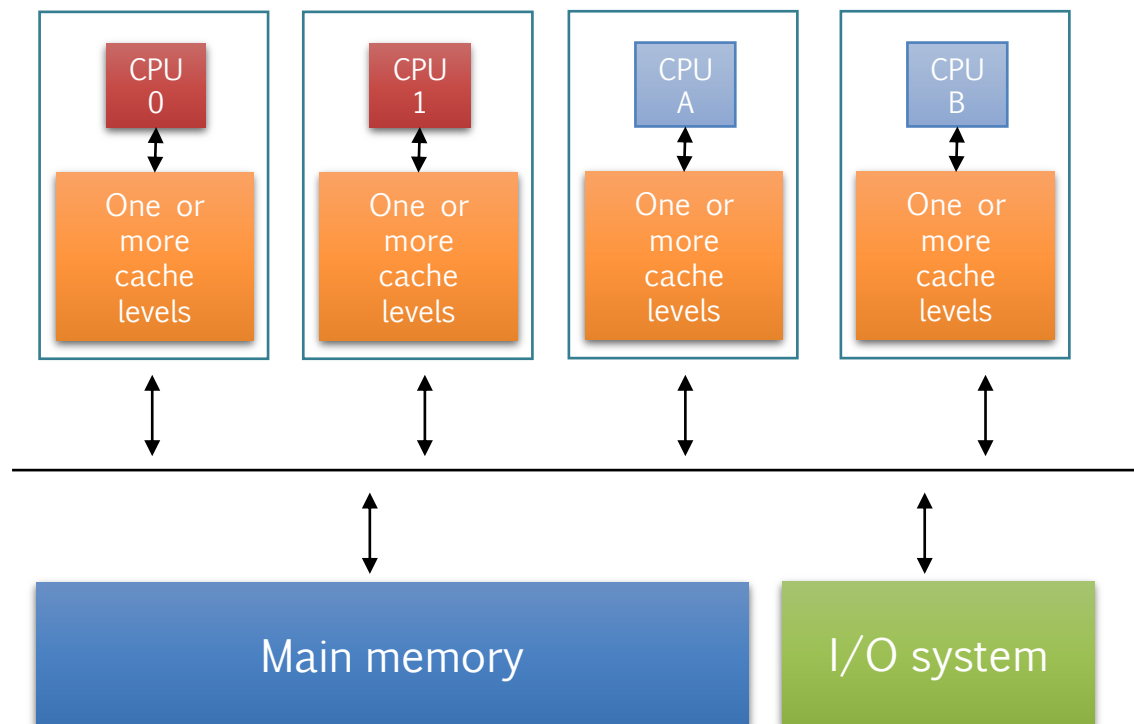




Asymmetric multi-processing

- › Memory: centralized with uniform access time (UMA) and bus interconnect, I/O
- › Typically, multi-core (sub)systems
 - Examples: ARM Big.LITTLE, NVIDIA Tegra X2 (Drive PX)

Can be 1 bus, N
busses, or any
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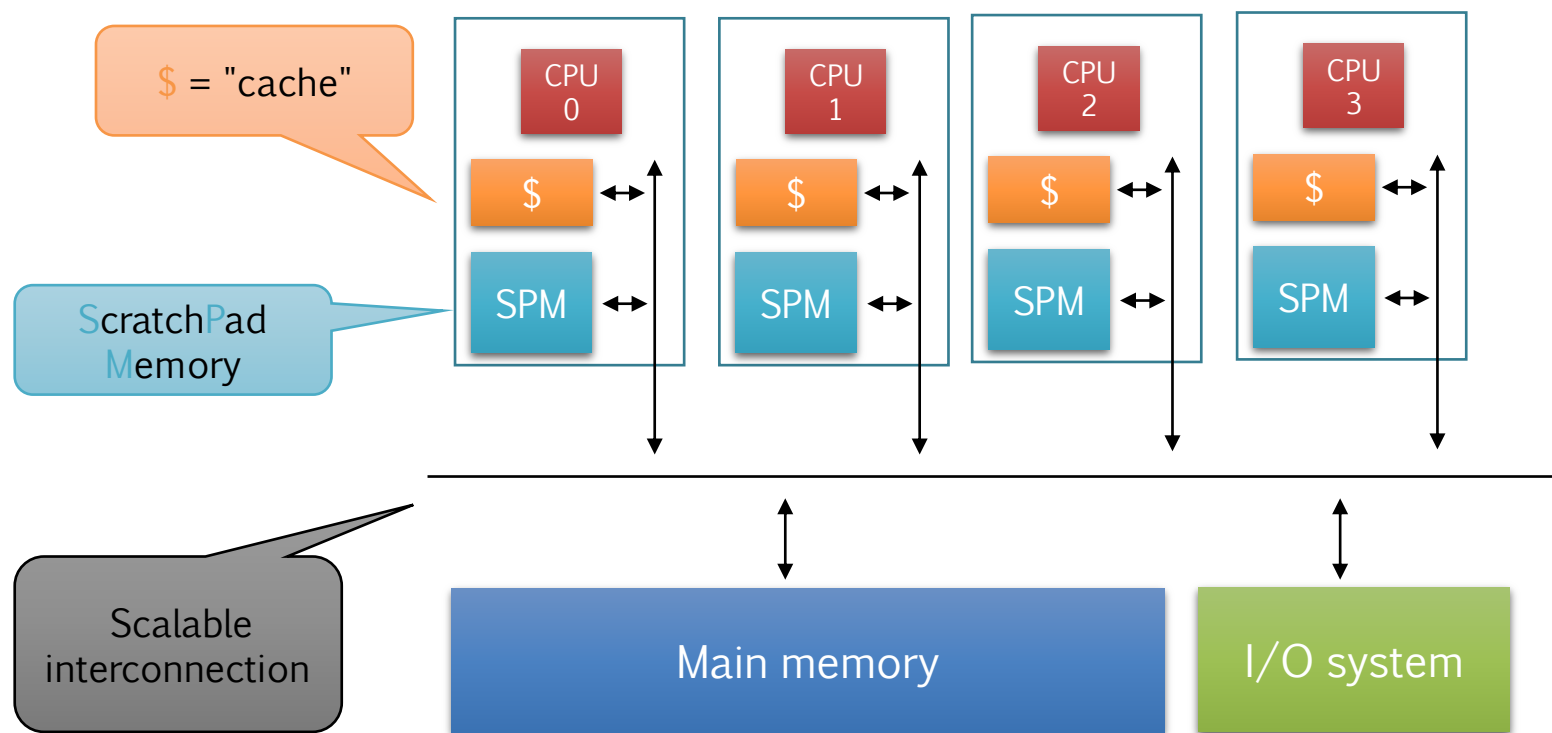


SMP – distributed shared memory

› Non-Uniform Access Time - **NUMA**

› **Scalable** interconnect

- Typically, **many** cores
- Examples: embedded accelerators, GPUs

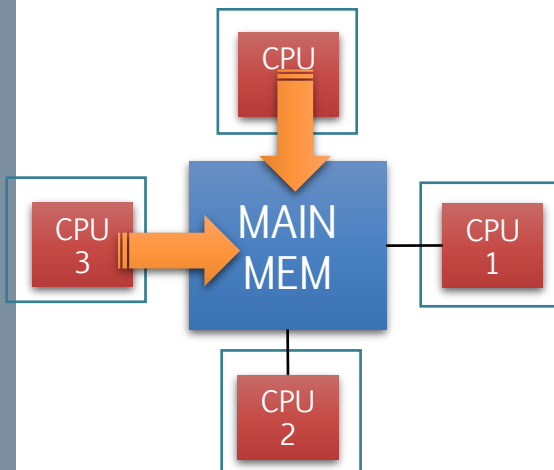




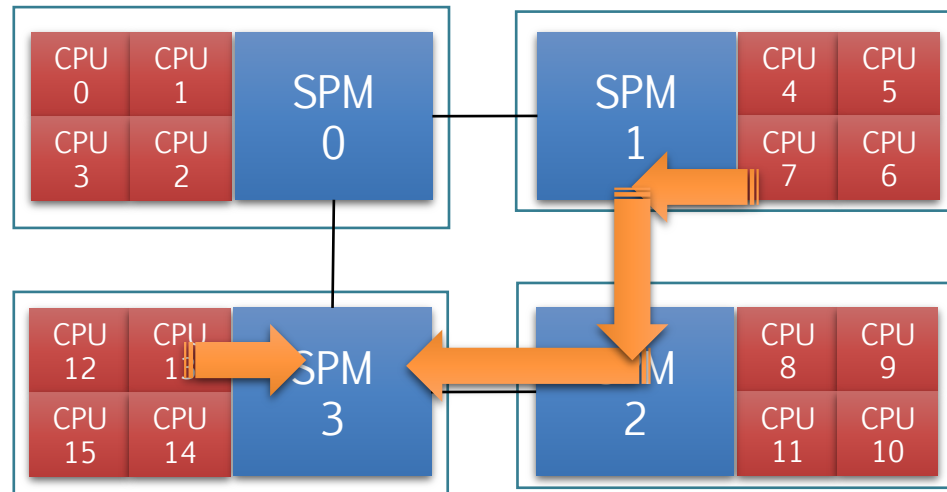
UMA vs. NUMA

- › Shared mem: every thread can access every memory item
 - (Not considering security issues...)
- › Uniform Memory Access (UMA) vs Non-Uniform Memory Access (NUMA)
 - Different access time for accessing different memory spaces

UMA



NUMA





UMA vs. NUMA

> Shared

– (

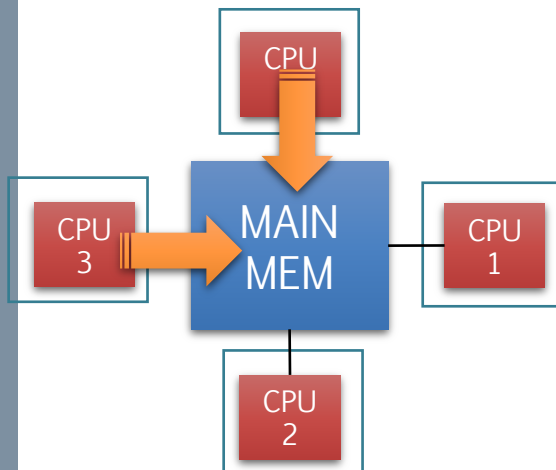
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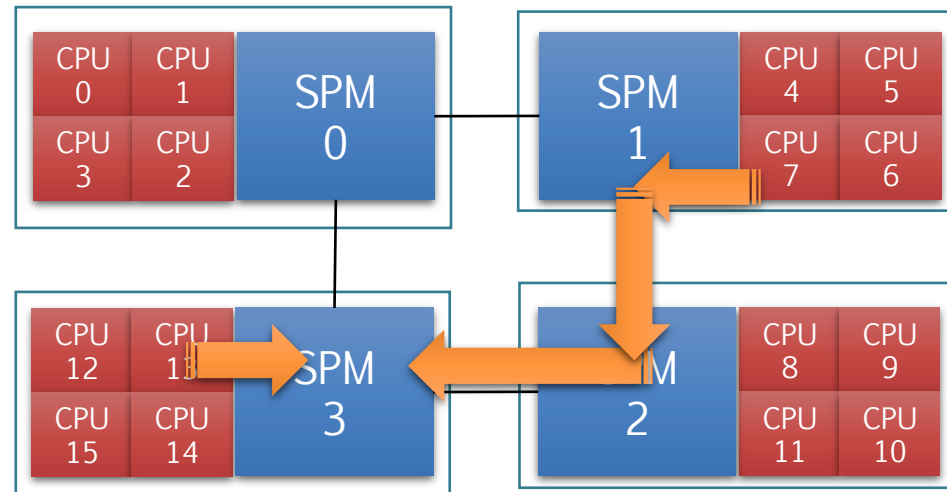
	MEM0	MEM1	MEM2	MEM3
CPU0...3	0 clock	10 clock	20 clock	10 clock
CPU4...7	10 clock	0 clock	10 clock	20 clock
CPU8...11	20 clock	10 clock	0 clock	10 clock
CPU12..15	10 clock	20 clock	10 clock	00 clock

(NUMA)

UMA



NUMA



Programming abstractions





(Simplest) threading model

Fork-join execution model

- › The main, single thread spawns a team of **Slave** threads (here, NTHREADS = 3)
- › They all perform computation in parallel
- › At the end, they are joined one by one (aka: barrier)

```
int main()
{
    int err;
    pthread_t mythreads[NTHREADS];
    for (int i=0; i<NTHREADS; i++)
        err = pthread_create (&mythreads[i], // ==> FORK
                             &myattr,
                             my_pthread_fn,
                             NULL);
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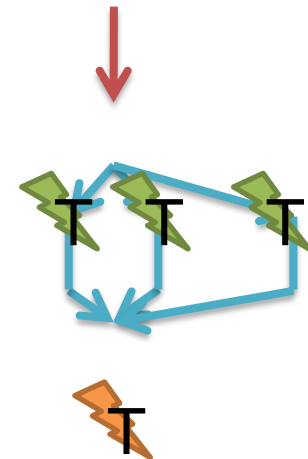
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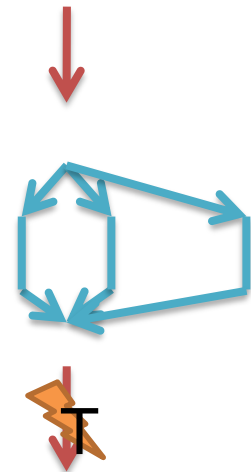
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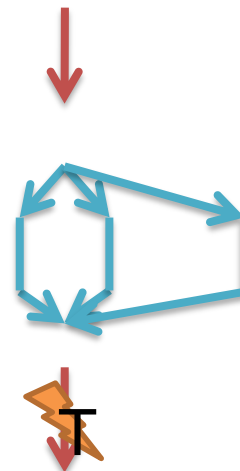
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    for (int i=0; i<NTHREADS; i++)
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                             &myattr,
                             my_thread,
                             NULL);
    // Here, the main thread can do other things

    for (int i=0; i<NTHREADS; i++)
        pthread_join(mythreads[i], &returnval[i]); // == JOIN
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```

Let's see
this in
action





Master-slave threading model

Fork-join execution model

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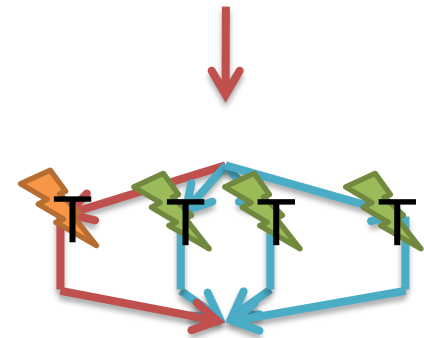
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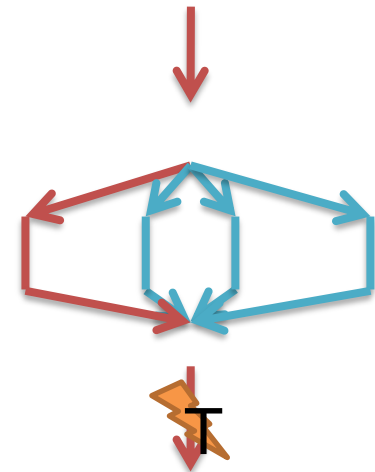
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```





Work partitioning

Several models, here to cite a few

- › Data parallelism (see also GPGPUS)
 - We're getting there, don't worry...
- › Reduction
- › Task parallelism (aka: work queue)
- › ...



Data parallelism

(Aka: data decomposition, loop decomposition, SPMD, SIMD*...)

Parallel threads execute the same operation(s) on multiple data

- › Data is typically an array, a matrix (image)....
 - Note: you typically map the iteration id of the loop to the data index
- › **Partitioning strategy** defines how many iterations (**chunk**) every thread will perform
 - From 1 iteration, to loop size





Exercise

Let's
code!

Create an array of N elements

- › Put inside each array element its index, multiplied by '2'
- › `arr[0] = 0; arr[1] = 2; arr[2] = 4; ...and so on..`

Now, do it in parallel with a team of T PThreads

- › Assume N is a multiple of T
- › “Decompose” the `for` construct, so that every thread manages (chunk size is) N/T iterations



Reduction

wikipedia

*The reduction clause can be used to perform some forms of **recurrence** calculations (involving **mathematically associative and commutative operators**) in parallel. For parallel [...], a **private** copy of each list item is created, one for each implicit task, as if the private clause had been used. [...] The private copy is then initialized as specified above. At the end of the region for which the reduction clause was specified, the original list item is updated by **combining its original value with the final value of each of the private copies**, using the combiner of the specified reduction-identifier.*

E.g., average value of a sequence (array/vector)

- › Create a thread-local copy of a variable
- › Accumulate sums only for the assigned part of the array/vector
- › Then, sum the partial sums (and divide by size)



Exercise

Let's
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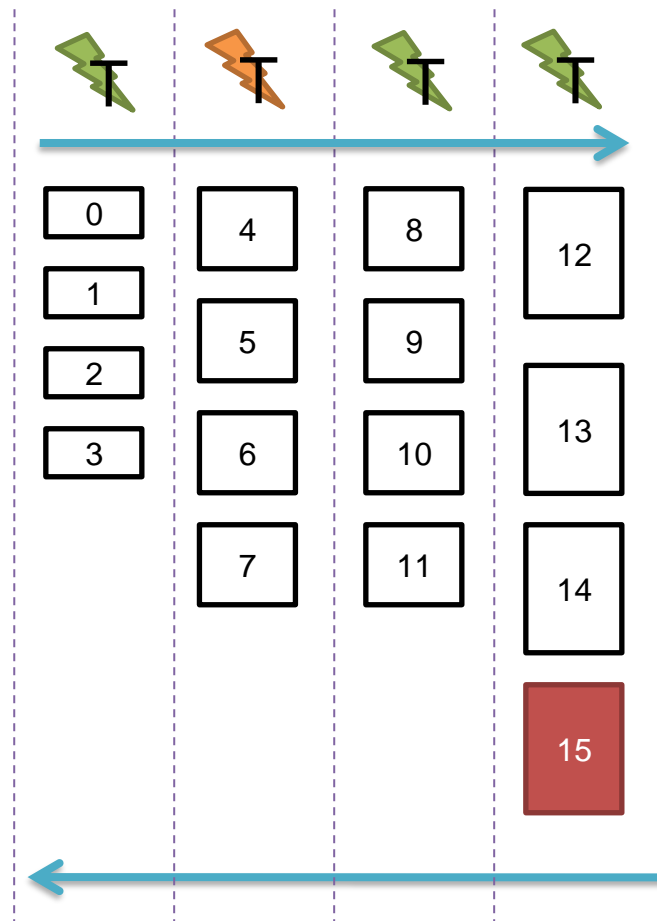
Create an array of N elements

- › ..or a vector
- › Initiate it randomly
- › Now, compute its average value using multi-treading and reduction paradigm



Unbalanced loop partitioning

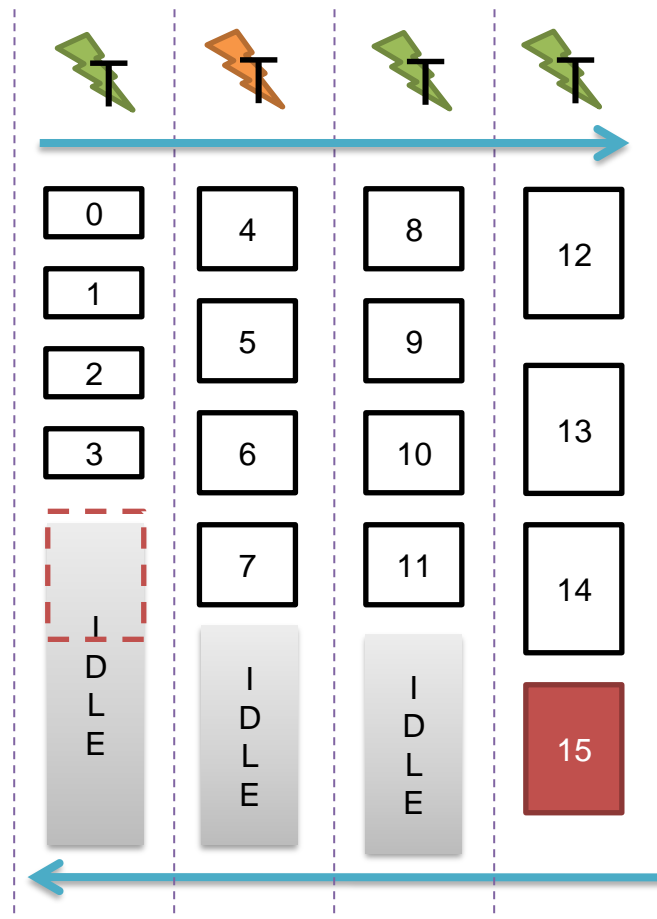
- › So far, we assigned iterations «statically»
 - Might not be effective nor efficient





Unbalanced loop partitioning

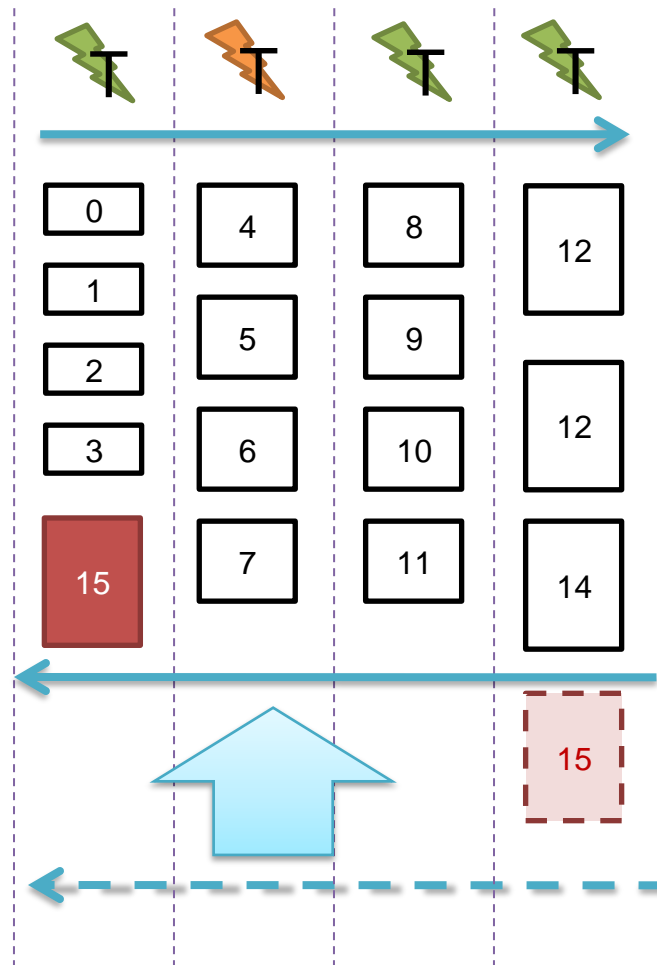
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How can we manage dynamics/irregular workloads?

› We would like something like this..



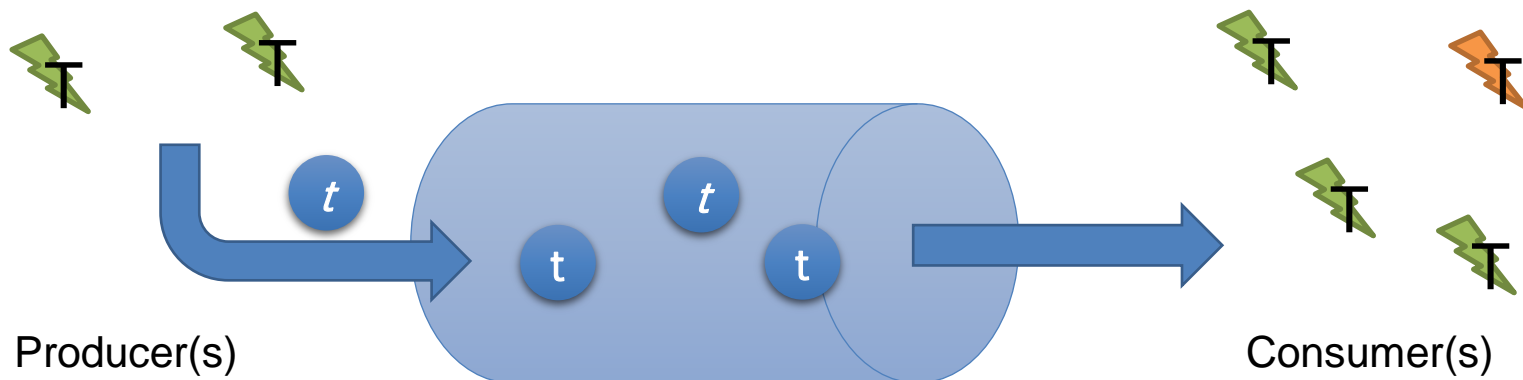


A different parallel paradigm

Implements a **producer-consumer paradigm**

Managed by a **task queue**

- › Where units of work (**tasks**)
- › are pushed by threads (**q_push** primitive)
- › and pulled and executed by threads (**q_pop** primitive)



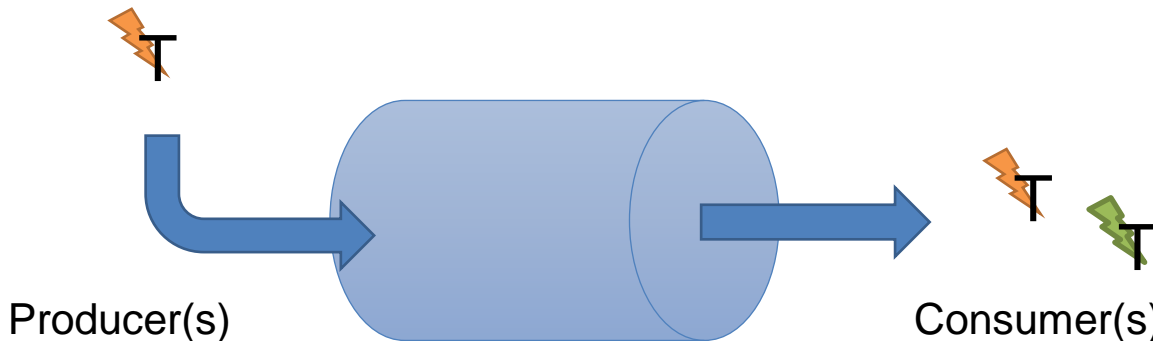


«What» happens «when»?

```
void t0() {  
    // Task 0  
}  
void t1() {  
    // Task 1 pushes t2 in the q  
    q_push(t2());  
}  
void t2() {  
    // Task 2  
}  
  
void thread_fn() {  
    // Push t0 and t1  
    q_push(t0());  
    q_push(t1());  
}
```

```
void other_thread_fn() {  
    // Pop a task (which one?)  
    t = q_pop();  
    // Execute it  
    t();  
}
```

*pseudo-code



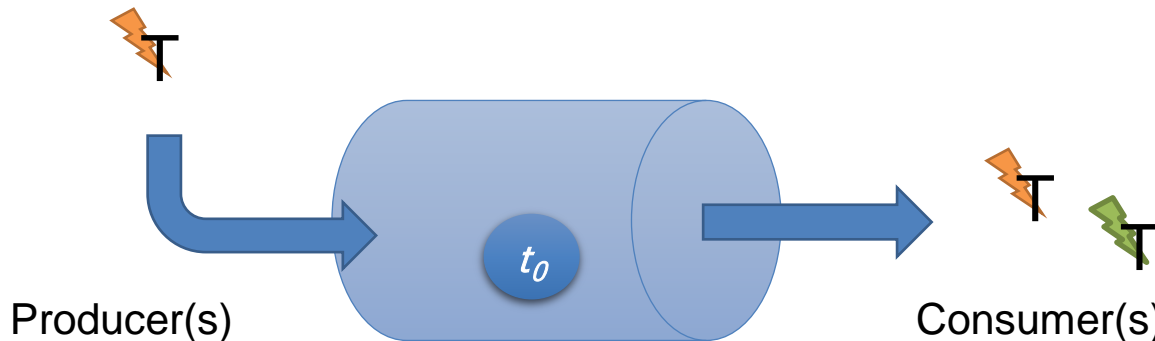


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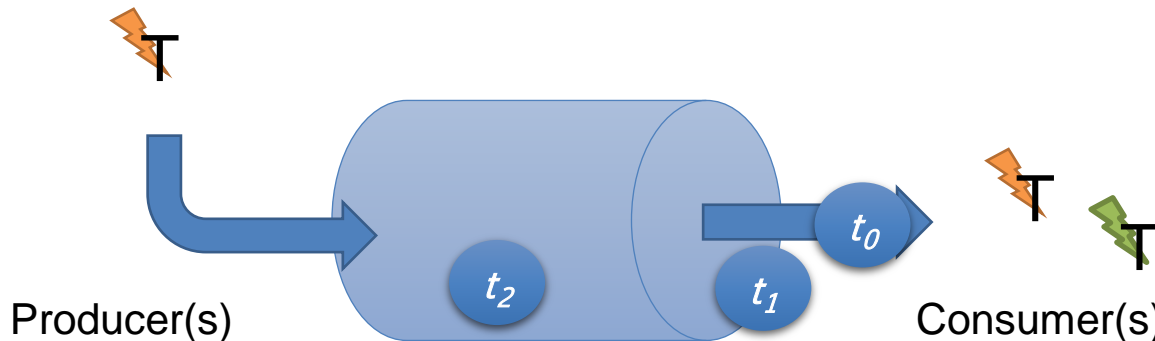


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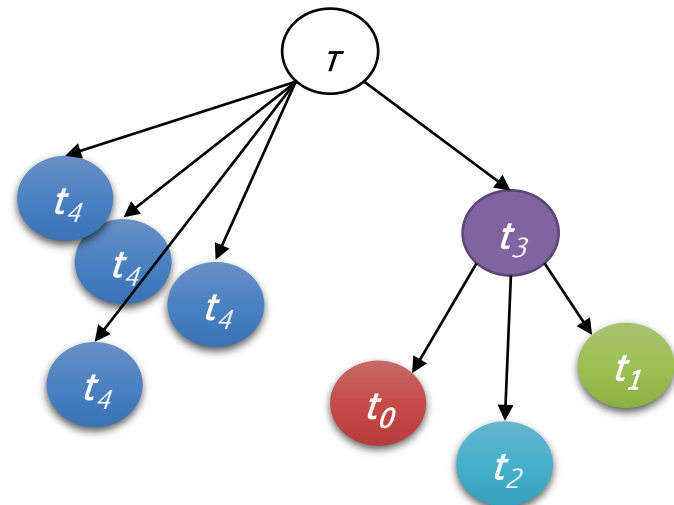
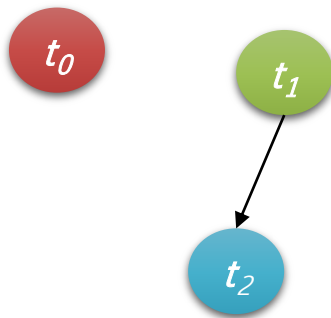




The queue

It's a shared resource

- › Its primitives `q_push` and `q_pop` are *thread-safe*, i.e., their concurrent access is protected by semaphores
- › Typically implemented as a FIFO queue
- › ..but we can also have more complex semantics (e.g., parent-son => DAGs) among tasks



References



Course website

- › http://hipert.unimore.it/people/paolob/pub/Industrial_Informatics/index.html

My contacts

- › paolo.burgio@unimore.it
- › <http://hipert.mat.unimore.it/people/paolob/>

Resources

- › “Parallel programming” course by “a guy” @UNIMORE
 - https://hipert.unimore.it/people/paolob/pub/Calcolo_Parallelo/index.html
 - <https://github.com/HiPeRT/cp19/>
- › A "small blog"
 - <http://www.google.com>