コンピュータ科学特別講義Ⅳ

Parallel Algorithm Design (#5)

Masato Edahiro June 8, 2018

Please download handouts before class from http://www.pdsl.jp/class/utyo2018/



Contents of This Class

Our Target

Understand Systems and Algorithms on "Multi-Core" processors

Schedule (Tentative)

- #1 April 6 (= Today) What's "Multi-Core"?
- #2 April 13 : Parallel Programming Languages (Ex. 1)
- April 20, 27, May 4, 11, 18: NO CLASS
- #3 May 25 : Parallel Algorithm Design
- #4 June 1 (Fri): Laws on Multi-Core
- #5 June 8 : Examples of Parallel Algorithms (1) (Ex. 2)
- June 15: NO CLASS
- #6 June 22: Examples of Parallel Algorithms (2)
- #7 June 29: Examples of Parallel Algorithms (3)
- #8 July 6 : Examples of Parallel Algorithms (4)
- #9 July 13: Examples of Parallel Algorithms (5) (Ex. 3)
- (July 20)



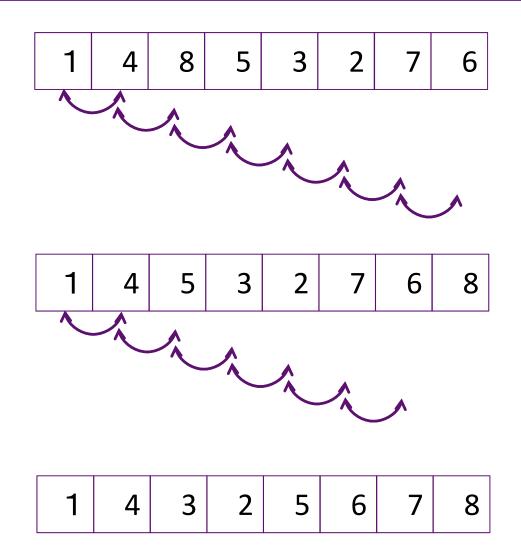
ソート (1)

与えられた数の列に対し、昇順(または降順)に並べ替えること

• 今回:実用的アルゴリズム



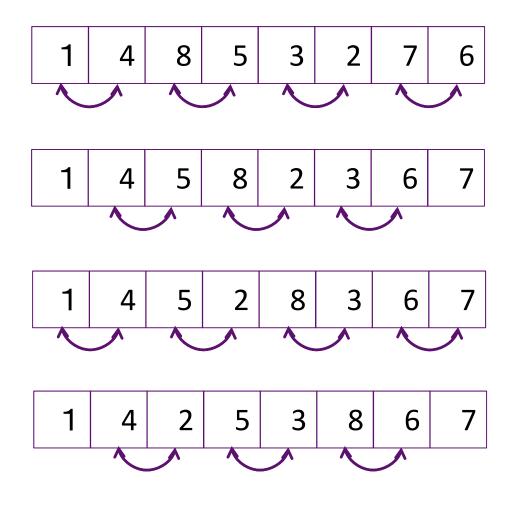
バブルソート



時間計算 複雑度?



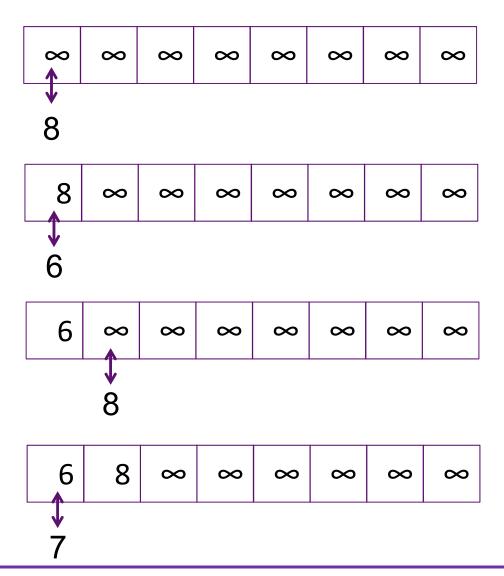
奇偶転置ソート(並列バブルソート)



Pプロセッサ のときの時間 計算複雑度?



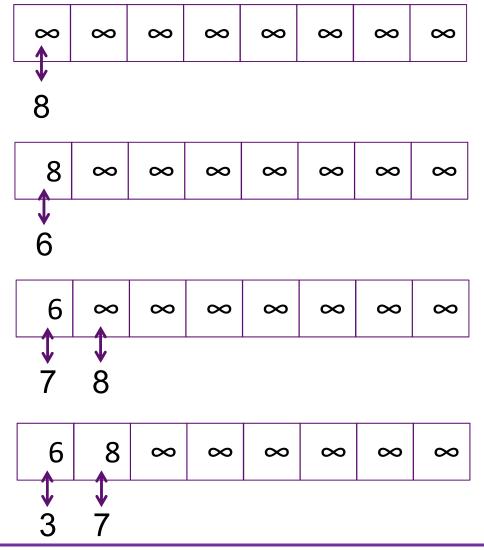
挿入ソート



時間計算 複雑度?



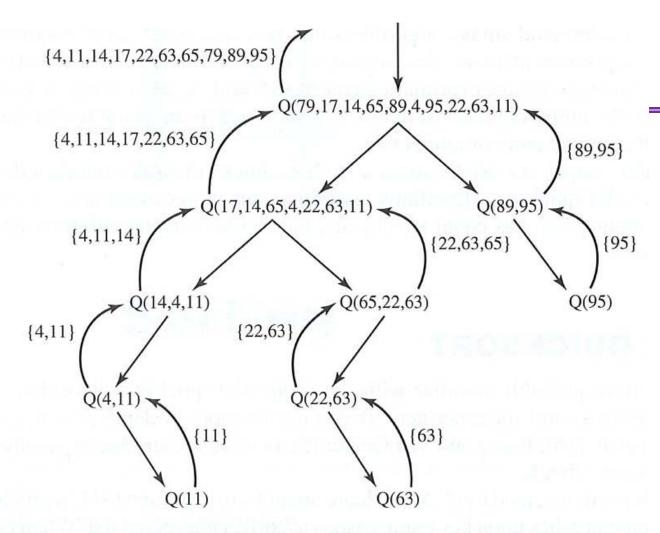
並列挿入ソート



Pプロセッサ のときの時間 計算複雑度?



Quicksort



時間計算 複雑度?

Figure 14.1 Sorting a 10-element list using quicksort. Each Q represents a call to quicksort. The algorithm removes the first element from the list, using it as a pivot to divide the list into two parts. It calls itself recursively to sort the two sublists. (The call is omitted for empty sublists.) It returns the concatenation of the sorted "low list," the pivot, and the sorted "high list."

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Quicksortとは

key

79, 17, 14, 65, 89, 4 (85), 22, 63, 11, 33, 95, 1

79, 17, 14, 65**(**4**)**22, 63, 11, 33, 1

89,(95

) 79 , 17 , 14 , 65 **(**22**)**, 63 , 11 , 33 **(**85**)**, 89 **(**95**)**







1,4,11,14,17,22,33,63,65,79,85,89,95

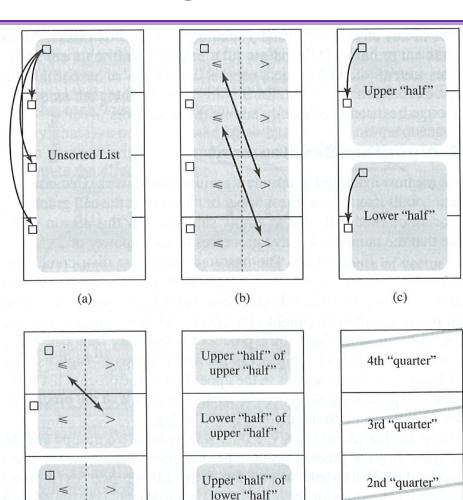


並列ソート

- (ここでの) ソートの定義
 - ソートされていない値のリストが、プロセッサの主記憶にほぼ同数分散されて記憶されている
 - ソートの完了時は
 - すべてのプロセッサに記憶されている数のリスト はソートされている
 - すべての i (0 ≤ i ≤ p-2) に対してP_iのリストの最 後の値は、P_{i+1}のリストの最初の値よりも同じか 小さい
 - 各プロセッサに記憶されている値の数は同数である必要はない



並列Quick Sort



Lower "half" of

lower "half"

(e)

Figure 14.2 High-level view of a parallel quicksort algorithm. (a) Initially the unsorted values are distributed among the memories of all the processes. A single value is chosen as the pivot. The pivot is broadcast to the other processes. (b) Processes use the pivot to divide their numbers into those in the "lower half" and those in the "upper half." Each process in the upper half swaps values with a partner in the lower half. (c) The algorithm recurses. A single value from each "half" is chosen as the pivot for that "half" and broadcast to the other process responsible for that "half." (d) As in step (b), processes use the pivot to divide their numbers. Upper processes swap with lower processes, swapping smaller values for larger values. (e) At this point the largest value held by process i is less than the smallest value held by process i + 1. (f) Each process uses quicksort to sort the elements it controls. The list is now sorted.

負荷バランスを良くするために、pivotの選択が鍵

Pプロセッサのときの時間計算複雑度?

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1st "quarter"



(d)

並列Quicksort (1)

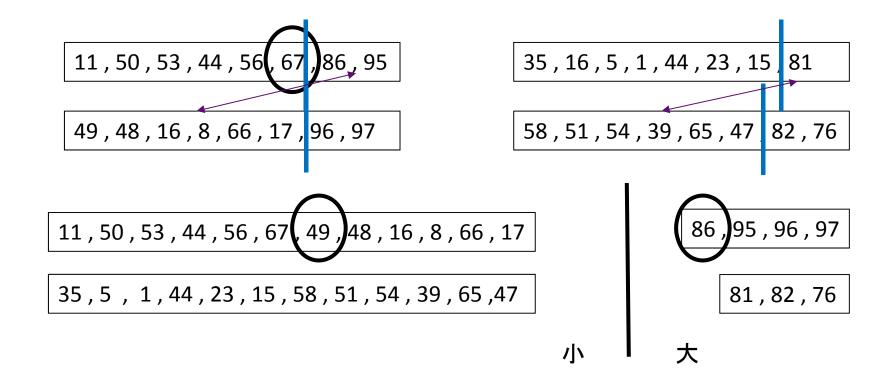
11,50,53,95,36,67,86,44

97,48,16,8,66,96,17,49

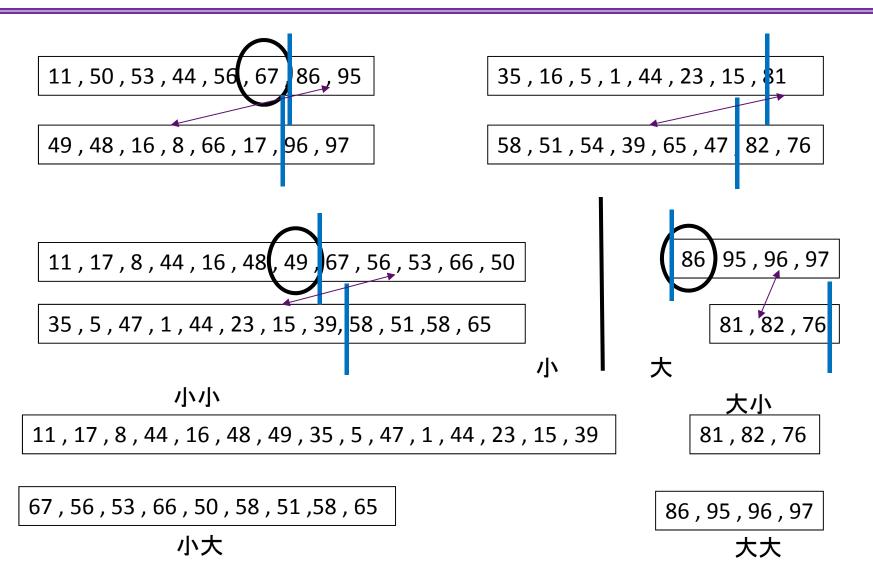
35,16,81,1,44,23,15,5

58,76,54,39,82,47,65,51

並列Quicksort (2)

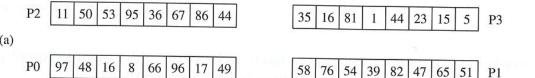


並列Quicksort (3)

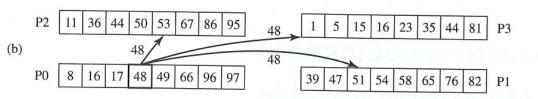


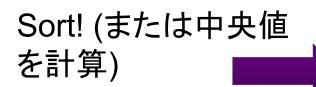


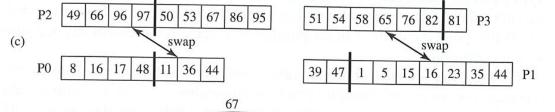
Hyper Quick Sort (a)

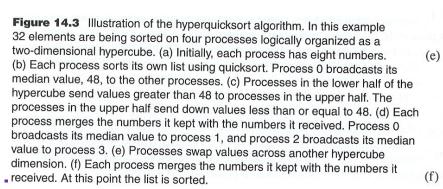


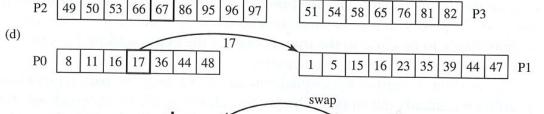
Sort! (または中央値 を計算)

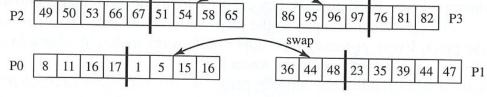


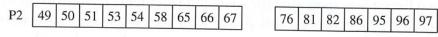


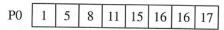












P3

Hyper Quicksort (1)

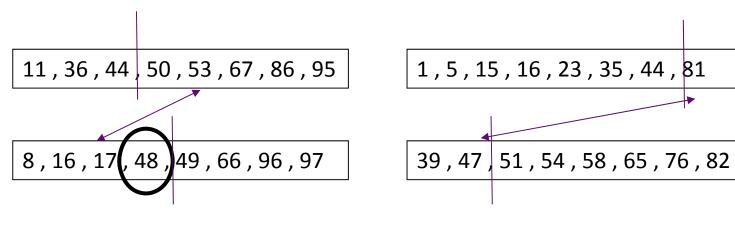
11,50,53,95,36,67,86,44

35, 16, 81, 1, 44, 23, 15, 5

97,48,16,8,66,96,17,49

58,76,54,39,82,47,65,51

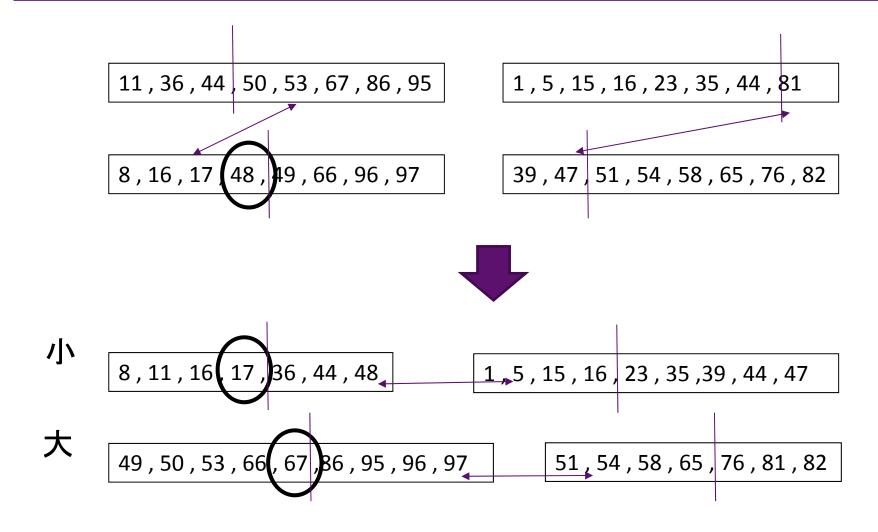
Hyper Quicksort (2)





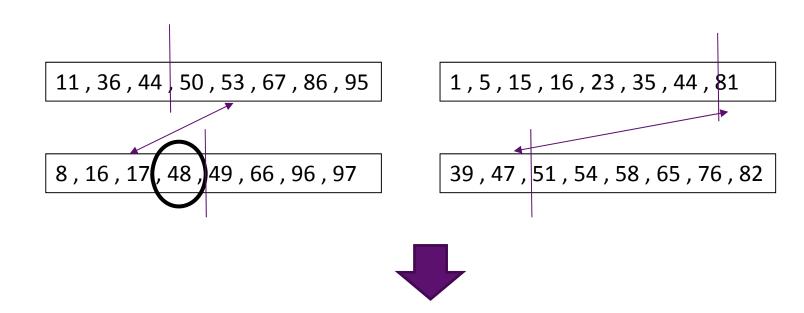


Hyper Quicksort (3)





Hyper Quicksort (4)



規則的サンプリングによる並列ソート

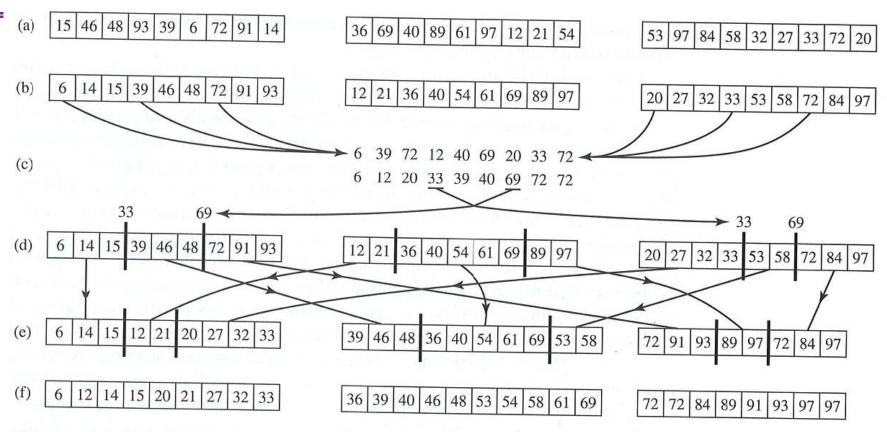


Figure 14.5 This example illustrates how three processes would sort 27 elements using the PSRS algorithm. (a) Original unsorted list of 27 elements is divided among three processes. (b) Each process sorts its share of the list using sequential quicksort. (c) Each process selects regular samples from its sorted sublist. A single process gathers these samples, sorts them, and broadcasts pivot elements from the sorted list of samples to the other processes. (d) Processes use pivot elements computed in step (c) to divide their sorted sublists into three parts. (e) Processes perform an all-to-all communication to migrate the sorted sublist parts to the correct processes. (f) Each process merges its sorted sublists.

規則的サンプリングによる並列ソート (1)

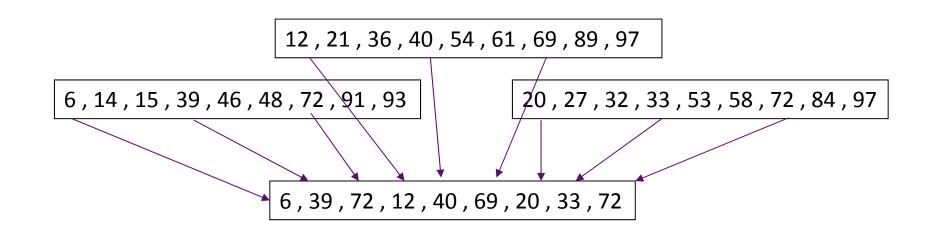
36,69,40,89,61,97,12,21,54

15,46,48,93,39,6,72,91,14

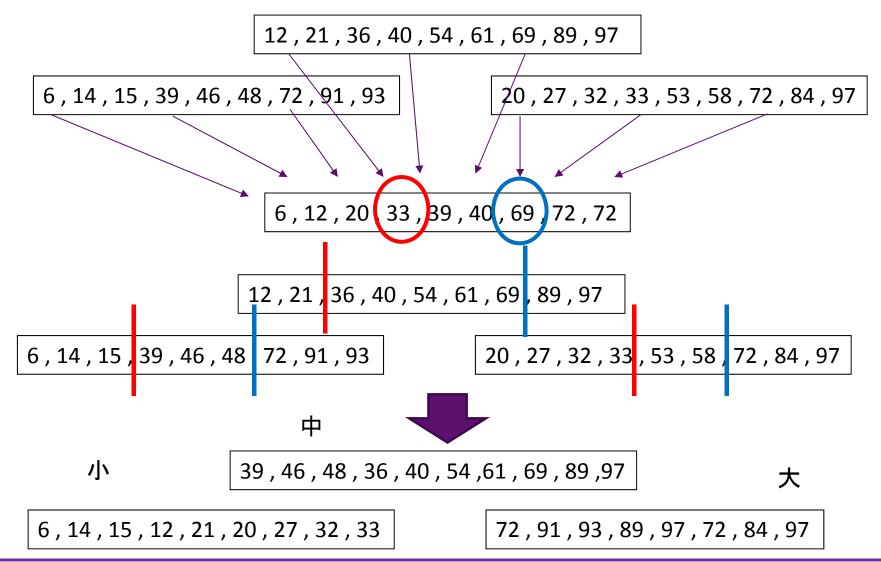
53, 97, 84, 58, 32, 27, 33, 72, 20



規則的サンプリングによる並列ソート (2)

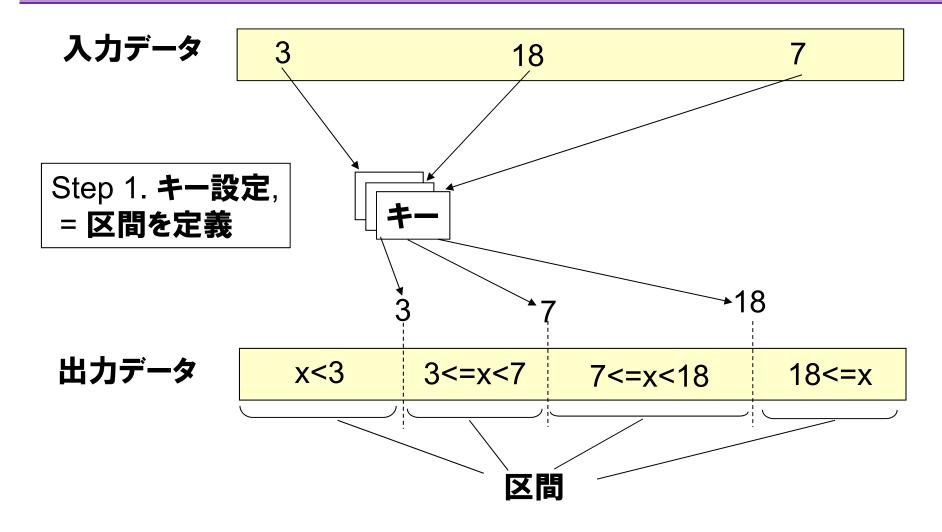


規則的サンプリングによる並列ソート (3)

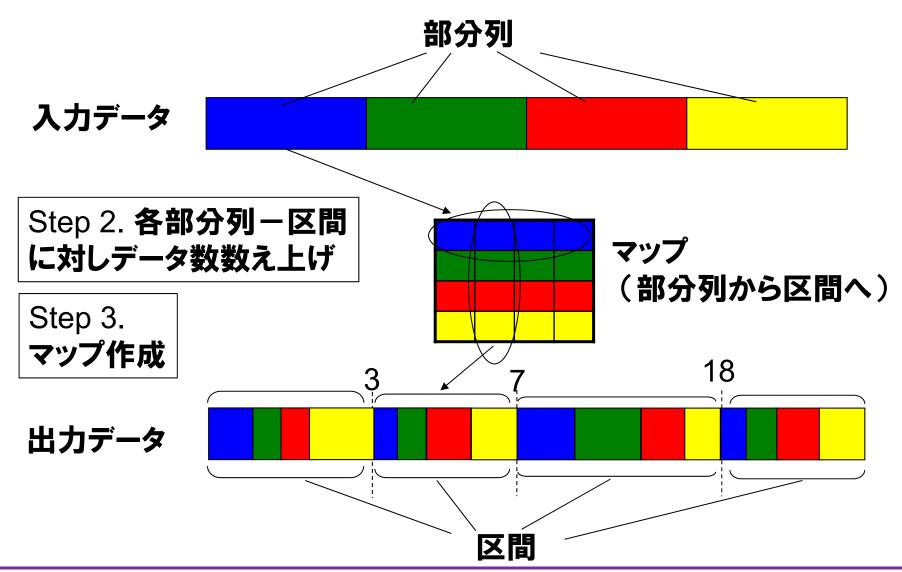




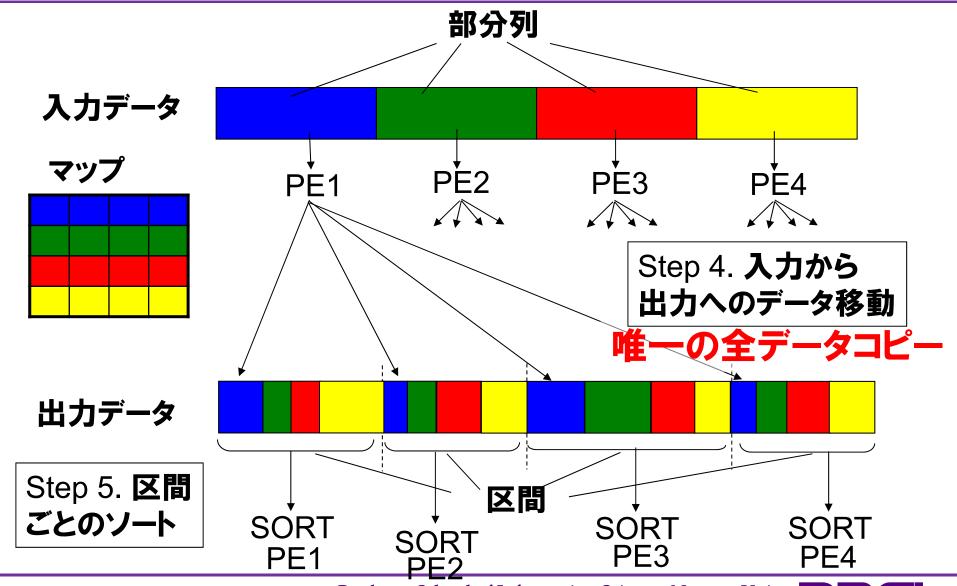
Map Sort --- 基本アイデア (1)



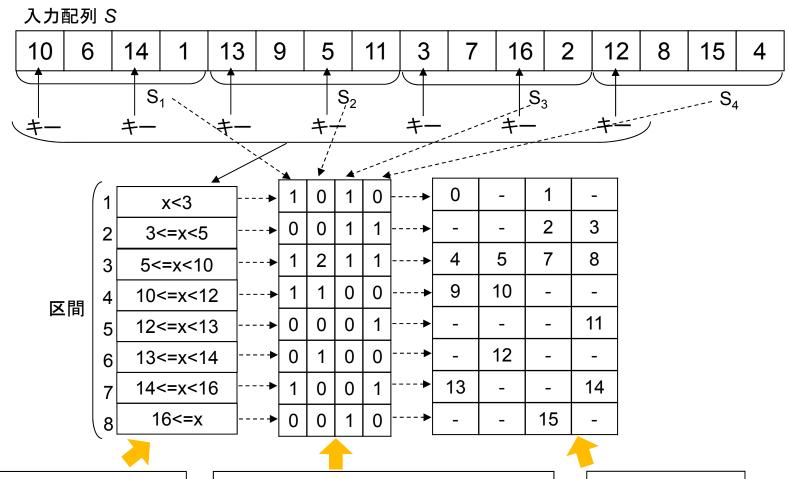
Map Sort --- 基本アイデア (2)



Map Sort --- 基本アイデア (3)



Map Sort --- 例 (1)

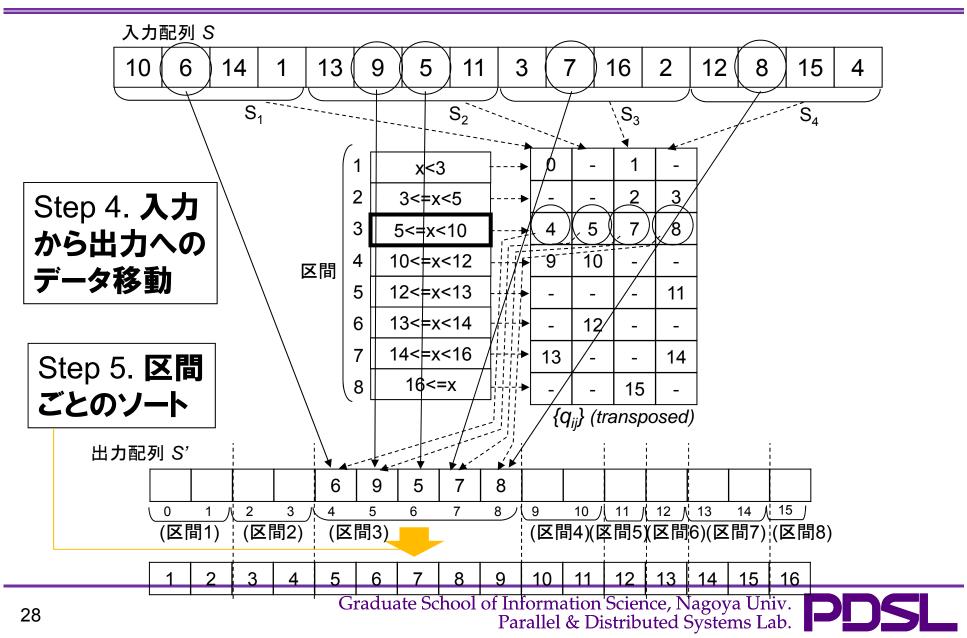


Step 1. **キー設定**, = **区間を定義**

Step 2. 各部分列 – 区間 に対しデータ数数え上げ Step 3. マップ作成

PDSL

Map Sort --- 例 (2)



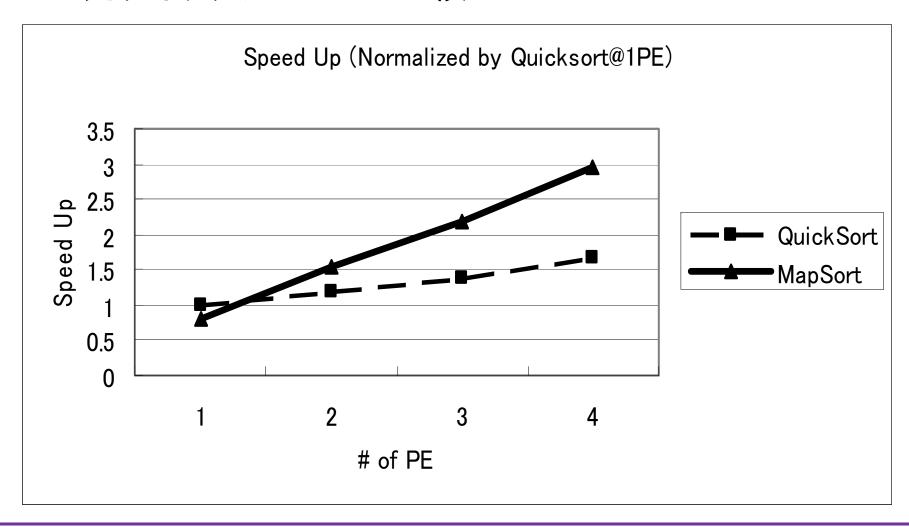
Complexity

- Assuming L, M=O(P), P: # of PEs, P: constant in practice (up to $O(\sqrt{N})$)
- Space Complexity: O(N+P²)
 - Input/Output Array: O(N), Map: O(P²)
- Time Complexity: $O((N/P) \log N)$ with P PEs
 - Find Keys & Define Intervals: O(P log P)
 - Count Data: O((N/P) log P)
 - Construct Map: O(P)
 - Move Data from Input to Output: O(N/P)
 - Sort on Intervals: $O((N/P) \log (N/P)) = O((N/P) \log N)$



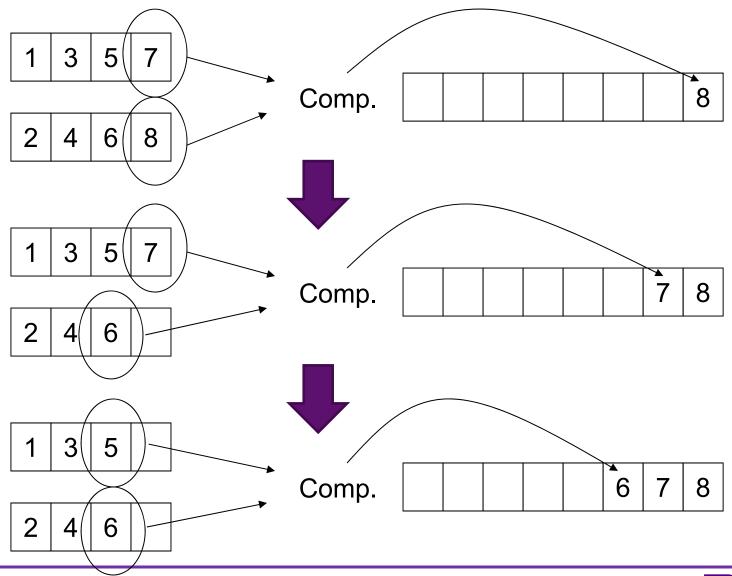
Map Sort --- 評価結果

並列クイックソートとの比較

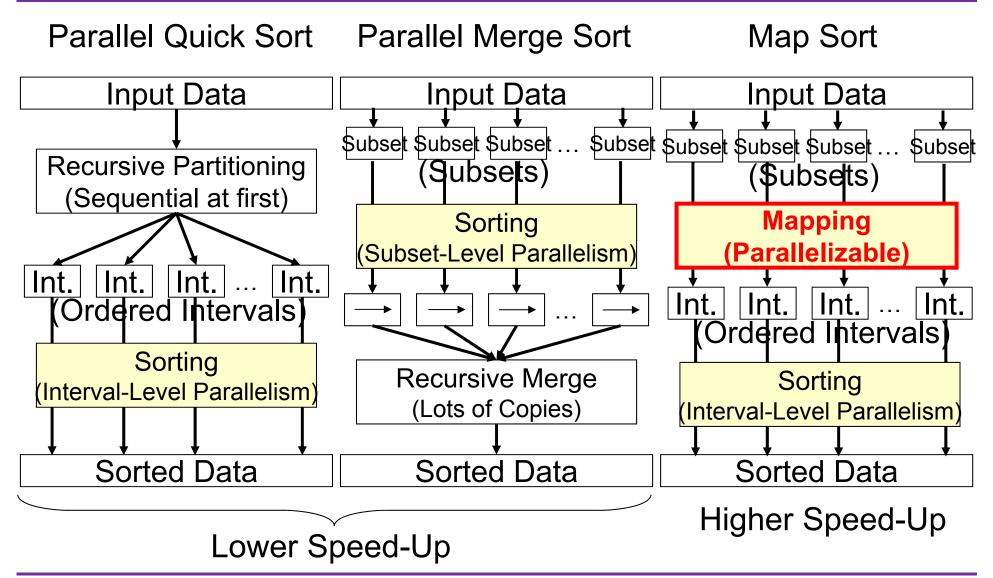




単一プロセッサ上のマージソート



3種の並列ソートアルゴリズム





Exercise 2

- 並列プログラミング または レポート課題
 - 並列プログラミング
 - EX2forDownload.zip (次頁)
 - レポート課題
 - 枝廣にメールで聞くこと



Exercise 2 (EX2IforDownload.zip)

ソフトウェアを並列化し、スケーラビリティを確認する

- 1. EX2IforDownload の中のreadme.txtを読み、main.cを理解し、自分の環境でビルドして実行する。プログラムは枝廣の環境でのみ確認している。(かつ、今年初登場。バグがあるかもしれない。)
- 2. プログラムを並列化し、実行する
- 3. 画像のサイズを変える、かつ、スレッド数を変えることによりスケーラビリティを評価する。
 - (スケーラビリティとは、プロセッサ数(スレッド数)を増やした時の性能向上のことをいう。一般に、画像サイズが大きい方が高いスケーラビリティを実現しやすい。)
 - そして、作成したソフトウェアの中での、アムダールの法則の意味で の並列化可能部分の割合を計算する。
- 4. プログラム、および、スケーラビリティと並列化可能な部分の割合を 記載したレポートを<u>eda@ertl.jp</u> に提出する。(〆切は7月12日)

