Parallel and Distributed Computation

Introduction

Kun Suo

Computer Science, Kennesaw State University

https://kevinsuo.github.io/

Outline

- Why study parallel and distributed computation?
- What to learn?
- Course structure
- Course policy
- An example of parallel and distributed computation

Self Introduction

- Kun Suo, Ph.D.
 - Homepage, https://kevinsuo.github.io/



Research interests:

- Cloud computing and virtualization;
- Parallel and Distributed Computation, containers and kubernetes;
- Software defined network (SDN) and network function virtualization (NFV)
- Big data systems and machine learning systems

Projects you may be interested in:

- Several projects in Cloud & Data & Edge
- https://kevinsuo.github.io/code-lab.html



Now it's your turn

- Name, program/year, where from
- Your interests in Computer Science https://www2.eecs.berkeley.edu/Research/Areas/CS/
- Have you ever used or heard of distributed system? Can you name some of them?

If you are in the online course, introduce yourself in D2L, Discussions → Self-Introduction

Example of parallel and distributed system





internet cloud



Course Information

Instructor: Dr. Kun Suo

Office: J-318

Email: ksuo@kennesaw.edu

Only reply to e-mails that are sent from KSU student email accounts and title the course number [CS4504]

Office Hours:

- **Email or Microsoft Teams**
- By appointment

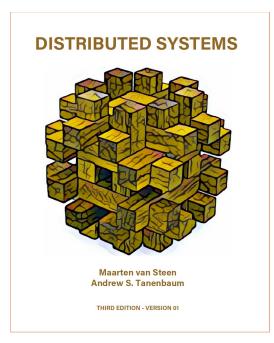
Course Materials

Homework assignments, lecture slides, and other materials will be posted in the webpage (https://kevinsuo.github.io/teaching/2021Fall/4504/class.html) and D2L.

Reference Book

 "Distributed Systems 3rd edition (2017)" by M. van Steen and A.S. Tanenbaum:

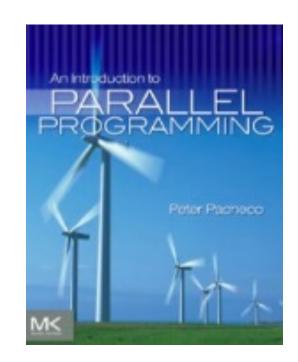
- ISBN-13: 978-1543057386
- You can get a digital copy of this book for free: https://www.distributed-systems.net/index.php/books/distribute d-systems-3rd-edition-2017/



Reference Book

 "An Introduction to Parallel Programming (2011)" by Peter S. Pacheco:

- ISBN-13: 978-0-12-374260-5
- You can get a digital copy of this book for free: http://www.e-
 tahtam.com/~turgaybilgin/2013-2014 guz/ParalelProgramlama/ParallelProg.pdf



Prerequisites

Computer basics that are supposed to covered in (CS 3502) Operating Systems and (CS 3503) Computer
 Organization and Architecture course.

 C programming (code reading, kernel development and debugging). (<u>Famous projects in C</u>)

 Linux command line environment (compiling, Makefile, debugging, simple shell programming).

For C and Linux beginners

C tutorial

- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cprogramming/
- https://www.learn-c.org
- https://www.cprogramming.com/tutorial/c-tutorial.html

Linux tutorial

- https://ryanstutorials.net/linuxtutorial/
- http://www.ee.surrey.ac.uk/Teaching/Unix/
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/unix/

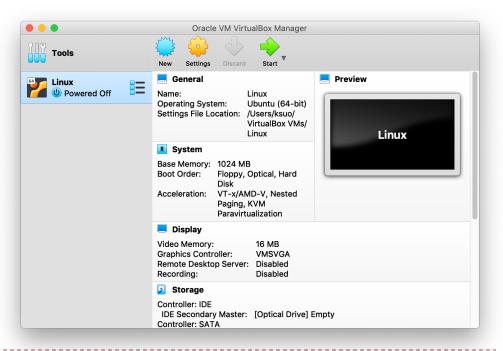
Project Environment

Recommend project environment (local)



https://www.virtualbox.org/

https://ubuntu. com/download /desktop



Project Environment

- Recommend project environment (local)
 - VirtualBox + Ubuntu + Linux
- New to VirtualBox?
 - https://oracle-base.com/articles/vm/virtualbox-creating-a-new-vm
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sB_5fqiysi4
 - https://youtu.be/GDoCrfPma2k (MacOS)
- You can access to VMs in KSU data centers (cloud) through https://cseview.kennesaw.edu/,
 - username: administration; password: linuxadmin

Why study parallel and distributed computation?

- Most computer systems today are a certain form of distributed systems
 - Internet, datacenters, super computers, mobile devices

- To learn useful techniques to build large systems
 - A system with 10,000 nodes is different from one with 100 nodes

- How to deal with imperfections
 - Machines can fail; network is slow; topology is not flat

What to learn

- Library (Pthread, OpenMP, MPI)
- Architectures
- Processes
- Communication
- Synchronization
- Consistency and replication
- Fault tolerance and reliability
- Distributed file systems, distributed scheduling systems, ...

Expected Outcomes

 Familiar with popular parallel programming libraries (Pthread, OpenMP, MPI)

Familiar with fundamentals of distributed systems

- The ability to
 - Evaluate the performance of parallel and distributed systems
 - Write simple parallel and distributed programs
 - Understand the tradeoffs in distributed system design

Course Structure

- Lectures
 - o D2L
- Projects
 - 4 programming assignments
- Exams (open books)
 - Midterm: online D2L, TBA.
 - Final: online D2L, TBA

Course Policy

Grading scale

Percentage	Grade	
90 - 100	Α	
80 - 89	В	
70 - 79	С	
60 - 69	D	
Below 60	F	

Grading Policy (cont.)

Grading percentage

- Projects (x4): 40%
- Presentation: 10%, including project or paper presentation
- Midterm: 20%
- Final exam: 30%

Late submission policy: late submission will not be accepted and no credits

Academic Integrity

Academic dishonesty

- Cheating
- Plagiarism
- Collusion
- The submission for credit of any work or materials that are attributable in whole or in part to another person
- Taking an examination for another person
- Any act designed to give unfair advantage to a student or the attempt to commit

Where to go for help?

Ask questions in class

- Ask questions outside class
 - Classmates and friends

- Attend office hours
 - Send Dr. Kun Suo emails or leave me message on teams

- Search on the web
 - Stand on the shoulder of giants

An example of parallel and distributed computation: Matrix multiplication

https://github.com/kevinsuo/CS7172/blob/master/matrix.c

```
int main()
        initMatrix();
        double time_spent = 0.0;
        clock_t begin = clock();
        matrixMultiply();
        clock_t end = clock();
        time_spent += (double)(end - begin) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
        printf("Time elpased is %f seconds", time_spent);
        return 0;
```

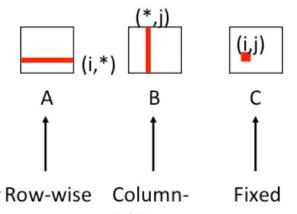
Matrix multiply

https://github.com/kevinsuo/CS7172/blob/master/matrix.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define N 1000
double A[N][N], B[N][N], C[N][N];
void initMatrix()
        for (i = 0; i < N; i++) {
                for (j = 0; j < N; j++) {
                        A[i][j] = rand() \% 100 + 1; //generate a number between [1, 100]
                        B[i][j] = rand() \% 100 + 1; //generate a number between [1, 100]
```

https://github.com/kevinsuo/CS7172/blob/master/matrix.c

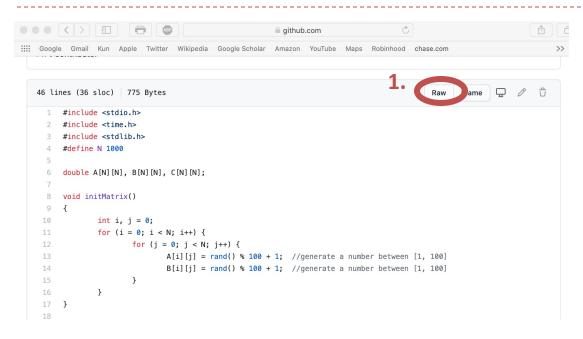
Inner loop:



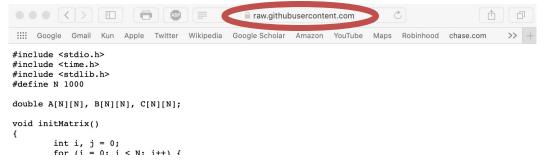
wise

Matrix multiply

https://github.com/kevinsuo/CS7172/blob/master/matrix.c



2. Copy the URL





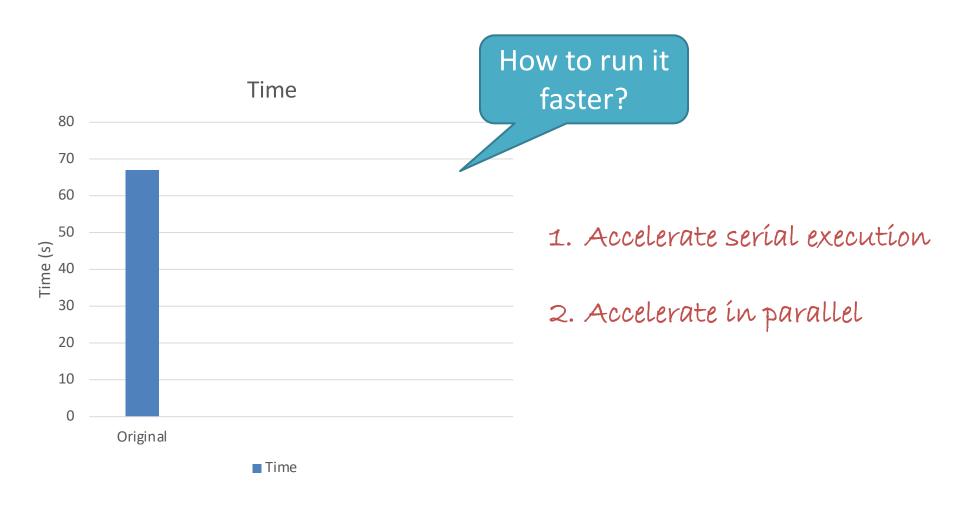
\$ wget URL

\$ gcc file.c -o file.o

\$./file.o

(if no wget/gcc,
\$ sudo apt install wget, gcc)

Matrix multiply



How to run it faster?

Tansmitter (TX)

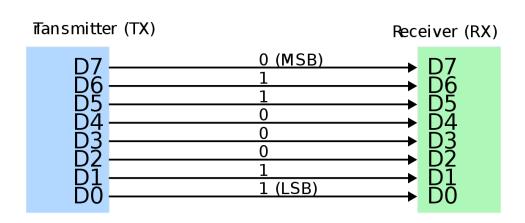
(LSB)

(MSB)

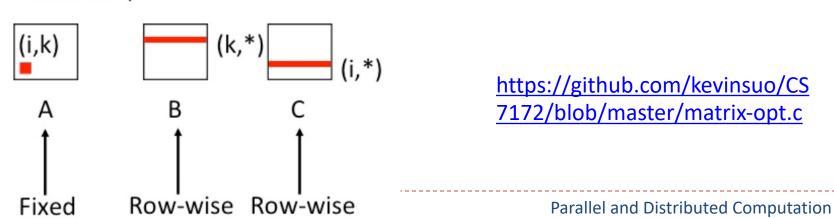
D0 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7

1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 DI

- 1. Accelerate serial execution Reduce unnecessary steps
- 2. Accelerate in parallel

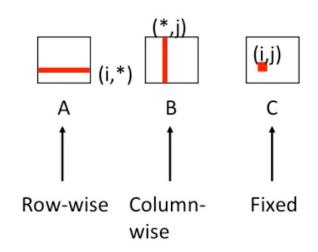


Inner loop:



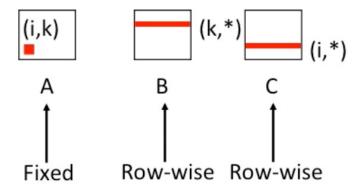
3.7x

ksuo@ksuo-VirtualBox ~/cs7172> ./a.o
Time elpased is 67.452589 seconds⇔
ksuo@ksuo-VirtualBox ~/cs7172>
ksuo@ksuo-VirtualBox ~/cs7172>
ksuo@ksuo-VirtualBox ~/cs7172>
ksuo@ksuo-VirtualBox ~/cs7172>
ksuo@ksuo-VirtualBox ~/cs7172>
ksuo@ksuo-VirtualBox ~/cs7172>
tsuo@ksuo-VirtualBox ~/cs7172>
ime elpased is 18.149353 seconds⇔



Inner loop:

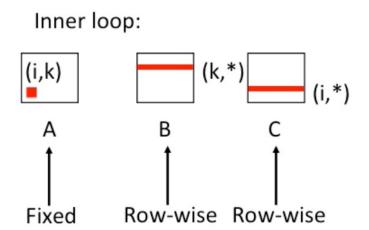
Inner loop:



N = 2000

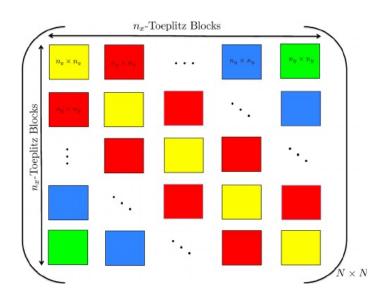
Temporal locality

Every inner loop reuse the value of A[i, k]



Spatial locality

 Divide the large matrix into smaller ones and put it inside the cache during calculation



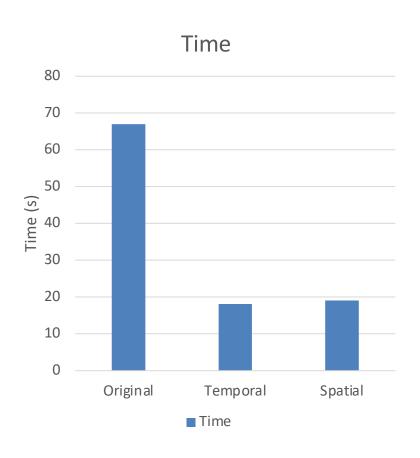
```
void matrixMultiply() {
        int i, j, k = 0;
                                                          https://github.com/kevinsuo/CS7
        int i2, j2, k2 = 0;
                                                          172/blob/master/matrix-opt2.c
                                                          N = 2000
        for (k2 = 0; k2 < N; k2+=BLOCK_SIZE) {
                 for (i2 = \emptyset; i2 < N; i2+=BLOCK_SIZE) {
                         for (j2 = 0; j2 < N; j2+=BLOCK_SIZE) {
                                  //inside each block
                                  for (k = k2; k < k2+BLOCK_SIZE; k++) {
                                          for (i = i2; i < i2+BLOCK_SIZE; i++) {</pre>
                                                   for (j = j2; j < j2+BLOCK_SIZE; j++) {
                                                           C[i][j] = A[i][k] * B[k][j];
                                                                0
         Computer Science
```

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ \hline a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{pmatrix} \implies \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}, A_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{23} & a_{24} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{31} & a_{32} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} \end{pmatrix}, A_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{43} & a_{44} \end{pmatrix}$$





```
ksuo@ksuo-VirtualBox ~/cs7172> ./a.o
Time elpased is 67.845517 seconds=
ksuo@ksuo-VirtualBox ~/cs7172>
ksuo@ksuo-VirtualBox ~/cs7172>
ksuo@ksuo-VirtualBox ~/cs7172>
ksuo@ksuo-VirtualBox ~/cs7172>
ksuo@ksuo-VirtualBox ~/cs7172>
Time elpased is 19.115410 seconds=
```

Optimal 2: Optimization using parallel

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{1,1} & A_{1,2} \\ A_{2,1} & A_{2,2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} B_{1,1} & B_{1,2} \\ B_{2,1} & B_{2,2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} C_{1,1} & C_{1,2} \\ C_{2,1} & C_{2,2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(a)$$

$$\text{Task 1: } C_{1,1} = A_{1,1}B_{1,1} + A_{1,2}B_{2,1}$$

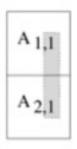
$$\text{Task 2: } C_{1,2} = A_{1,1}B_{1,2} + A_{1,2}B_{2,2}$$

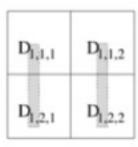
$$\text{Task 3: } C_{2,1} = A_{2,1}B_{1,1} + A_{2,2}B_{2,1}$$

$$\text{Task 4: } C_{2,2} = A_{2,1}B_{1,2} + A_{2,2}B_{2,2}$$

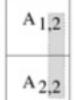
Optimal 2: Optimization using parallel

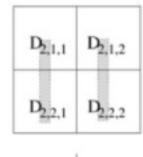






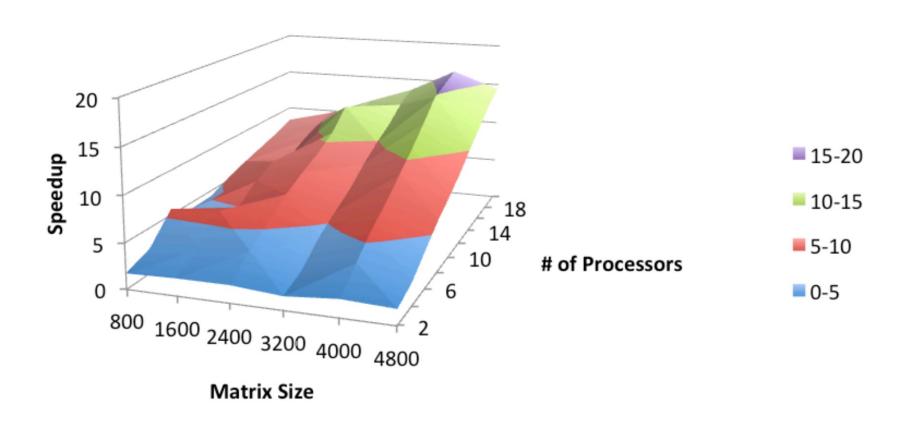
Thread 2:





C_{1,1} C_{1,2}

Optimal 2: Optimization using parallel



https://www.cse.unr.edu/~fredh/class/415/Nolan/matrix_multiplication/writeup.pdf

Sorting on a single machine, e.g., Database

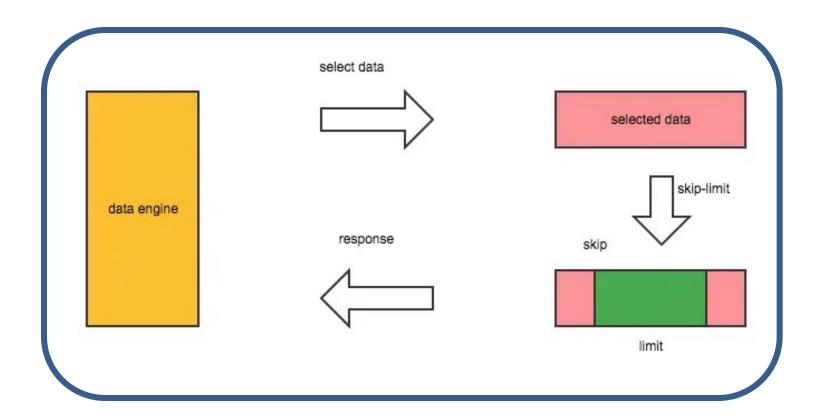
```
select field_a from table_b order by field_a limit 100, 10;
```

```
db.collection_b
.find()
.sort({"field_a":1})
.skip(100)
.limit(10);
```

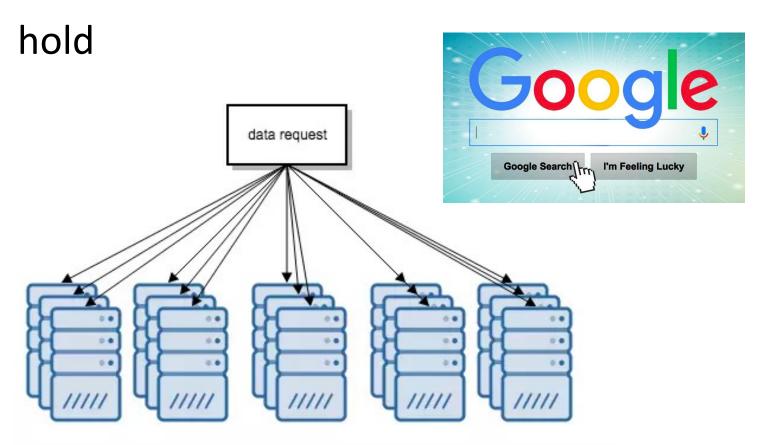
	field _a	field _b	field _c
100			
•••			
•••			
110			

From line 100 to the next 10 lines of data

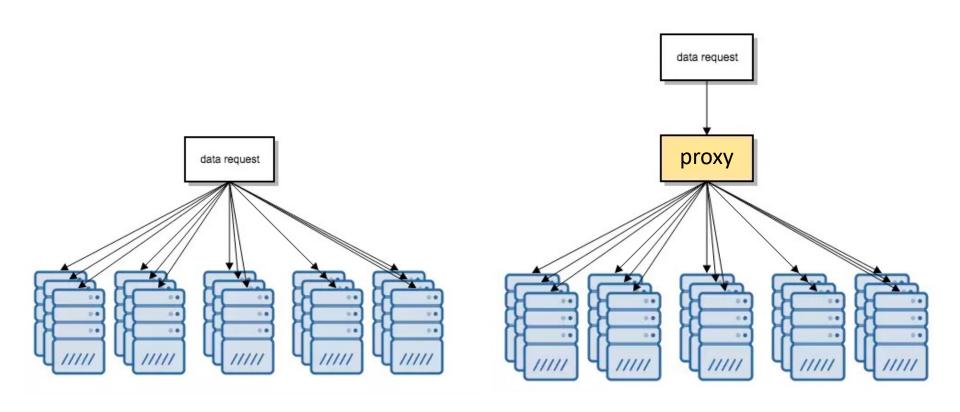
Workflow on a single node



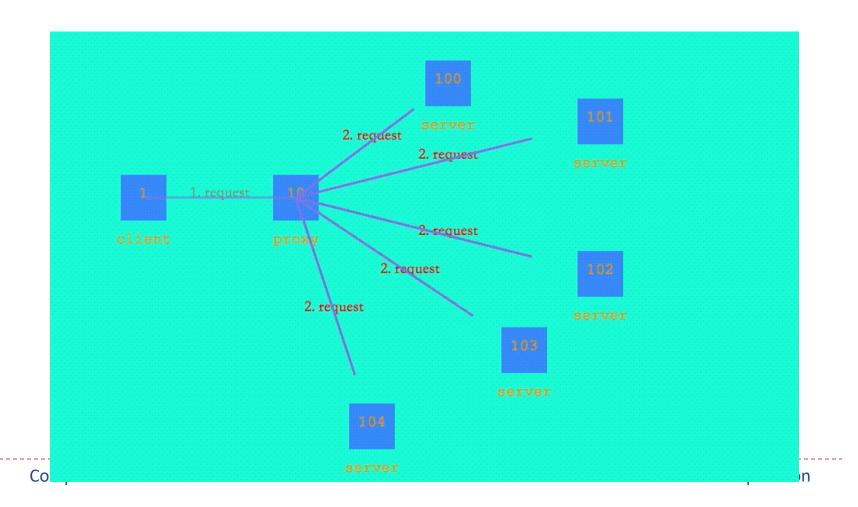
If the data is too much and single node cannot



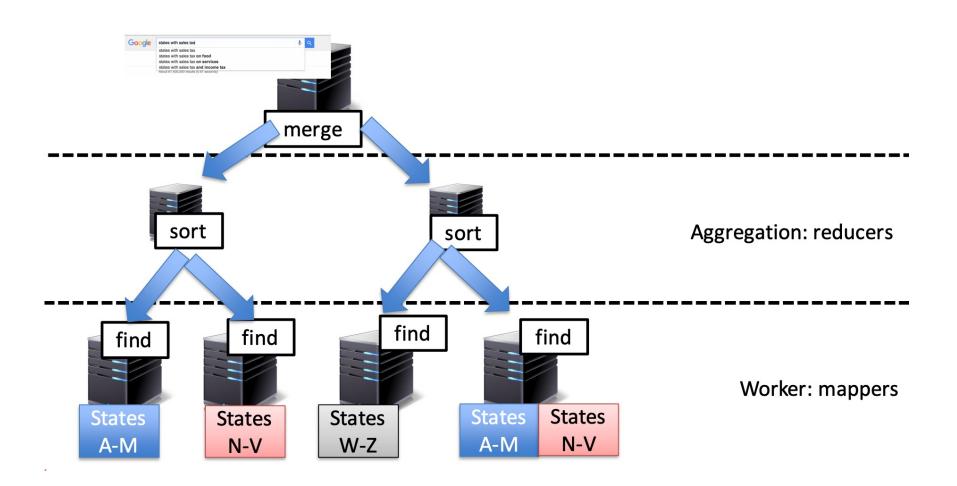
Choose a node for merge processing



Workflow



How Do Request Get Processed in a Data Center



- How Google Search Works
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0eKVizvYSUQ



Conclusion

- Why study parallel and distributed computation?
- What to learn?
- Course structure
- Course policy
- An example of parallel and distributed computation