

# THE MAP PATTERN

## A SHORT INTRODUCTION

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 DEFINITION

2 EXAMPLES

3 OPTIMISATION

4 RELATED PATTERNS

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## 1 DEFINITION

## 2 EXAMPLES

## 3 OPTIMISATION

## 4 RELATED PATTERNS

# DEFINITION

- The Map pattern replicates a function over every element of an index set.
- The function is applied to every element in the set concurrently.
- The index set may be abstract or associated with the elements of a collection.
- The function being replicated is called an *elemental function*.

Map is used for problems that are *Embarrassingly Parallel*.  
Often Combined with other patterns

- Collectives often combined with map
  - Gather
  - Reduction
  - Scan
- Generalisations of Map:
  - Stencil
  - Convolution
  - Recurrence
  - Workpile

# TYPE OF CONCURRENCY

- If the elemental function contains no control flow then it is *SIMD*
- If there is control flow it is *SPMD*
- Can also be *SIMT* (*SPMD* on tiled *SIMD* hardware)
- If there are no side effects as a result of the elemental function then it is deterministic
- (This is good because?)

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 DEFINITION

2 EXAMPLES

3 OPTIMISATION

4 RELATED PATTERNS

# EXAMPLE SAXPY

## SAXPY - Scaled Vector Addition

For each element  $i$  in a vector  $Y$ :  $Y[i] := A \times X[i] + Y[i]$  where  $Y$  and  $X$  are Vectors and  $A$  is a constant

- Depending on type of vector
- float (single precision) **SAXPY**
- Double **DAXPY**
- Complex float **CAXPY**
- Complex Double **ZAXPY**

The operation has a low arithmetic intensity (measure it!)

This implies it does not scale well (why?)



## Basic Code

```
void saxpy(int n, float a, float y[], float x[])
{
#pragma omp parallel for
    for (int i=0; i < n; ++i)
    {
        y[i]=a * x[i] + y[i];
    }
}
```

- Tiling will improve scalability

# EXAMPLE MANDELBROT SET

- Set of all points on plane  $c$  that do not go to infinity when  $z = z^2 + c$  is iterated (for ever)
- $z$  starts out at 0
- It has been shown that if the length of  $z$  is greater than 2 then it is guaranteed to diverge

# MANDELBROT IMPLEMENTATION

## Elemental function

```
int calc(Complex c, int depth)
{
    int count=0;
    Complex z=0;
    for(int i=0;i<depth;++i)
    {
        if (abs(z)>2.0)
        {
            break;
        }
        z=z*z+c;
        count++;
    }
    return count;
}
```

# MANDELBROT IMPLEMENTATION

## Main Loop

```
mandel( int p[][], int row, int col,
        int depth){
#pragma omp parallel for collapse(2)
    for(int i=0;i<row;++i)
    {
        for(int k=0;k<col;++k)
        {
            p[i][k]=calc(Complex(i,k),depth);
        }
    }
}
```

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 DEFINITION

2 EXAMPLES

3 OPTIMISATION

4 RELATED PATTERNS

# SEQUENCE OF MAPS VERSUS MAP OF SEQUENCES

- A sequence of maps does not scale well (why?)
- To increase arithmetic complexity we must do more work between memory reads so change into a map of sequence (code fusion)
- We load all data at the start of the map
- Keep intermediate results in registers
- Write out final result at end

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1 DEFINITION
- 2 EXAMPLES
- 3 OPTIMISATION
- 4 RELATED PATTERNS

# RELATED PATTERNS

**STENCIL** each element reads in from surrounding elements but does not write to them

**CONVOLUTION** Stencil with weights added to neighbouring elements

**WORKPILE** Work can grow dynamically as we are doing map

**DIVIDE AND CONQUOR** Divide problem into smaller problems until base case can be solved serially