### Laboratorium 4: Zastosowanie szeregowania afinicznego do znalezienia partycjonowania czasu.

# Wariant pętli 1

```
for (int i=1; i<=n; i++)
    for (int j=1; j<=n; j++)
    a[i][j] = a[i][j-1] + a[i+1][j];</pre>
```

#### Zadanie 1.

Dla wskazanej pętli za pomocą kalkulatora ISCC znaleźć relację zależności R, przestrzeń iteracji LD, oraz zrobić rysunek grafu zależności w przestrzeni 6 x 6.

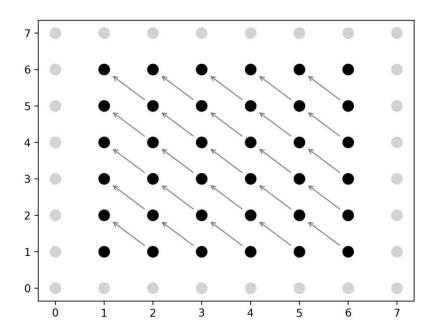
```
"Loop domain:"

[n] -> { S_0[i, j] : 0 < i <= n and 0 < j <= n }

"R"

[n] -> { S_0[i, j] -> S_0[i' = i, j' = 1 + j] : 0 < i < n and 0 < j < n; S_0[i, j] -> S_0[i' = 1 + i, j' = j] : 0 < i < n }
```

Rysunek grafu zależności w przestrzeni 6x6:



# Zadanie 2. Za pomocą operatora kalkulatora ISCC: IslSchedule := schedule LD respecting R minimizing R znaleźć szeregowanie afiniczne w postaci drzewa.

```
Szeregowanie afiniczne w postaci drzewa: domain: "[n] -> { S 0[i. i] : 0
```

```
domain: "[n] -> { S_0[i, j] : 0 < i <= n and 0 < j <= n }"
child:
    schedule: "[n] -> [{ S_0[i, j] -> [(i)] }, { S_0[i, j] -> [(j)] }]"
```

```
permutable: 1
coincident: [ 1, 1 ]
```

W drzewie znajdują się dwa szeregowania:

- [n] -> {[i, j] -> [(i)] }, czyli transformacje afiniczne: c1=1, c2=0
- [n] -> {[i, j] -> [(j)] }, czyli transformacje afiniczne: c1=0, c2=1

Oznacza to, że istnieje możliwość implementacji techniki waveifronting.

#### Zadanie 3.

Za pomocą operatora kalkulatora ISCC: map przekonwertować szeregowanie afiniczne w postaci drzewa na szeregowanie w postaci relacji.

```
Szeregowanie w postaci relacji:

[n] -> { S_0[i, j] -> [i, j] }
```

#### Zadanie 4.

**Utworzyć szeregowanie, które pozwala na implementację techniki fali frontowej (wave-fronting) na poziomie iteracji.** Aby utworzyć szeregowanie pozwalające na wave-fronting, należy zsumować prawe strony obydwu szeregowań. W ten sposób otrzymujemy: *i+j*.

```
Wywołana funkcja:
```

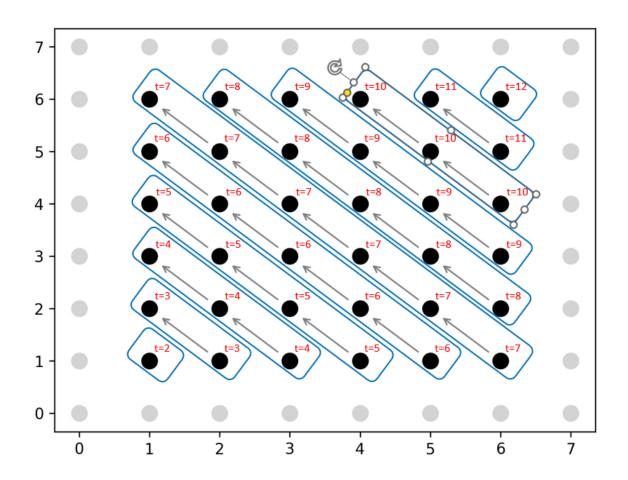
```
WAVE_FR:=[n] -> { [i, j] -> [t=i+j] }*LD;

daje poniższy wynik:
[n] -> { S_0[i, j] -> [t = i + j] : 0 < i <= n and 0 < j <= n }</pre>
```

## Zadanie 5.

Stosując uzyskane w punkcie 4 szeregowanie za pomocą operatora scan znaleźć wszystkie partycje czasu dla przestrzeni 6x6 (12x12) i nanieść uzyskane partycje na rysunek utworzony w p.1.

```
"scan (WAVE FR*[n]->{:n=6})"
[n] \rightarrow \{ S_0[i = 6, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 12] : n = 6; S_0[i = 5, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 11] : n = 6; 
S_0[i = 6, j = 5] \rightarrow [t = 11] : n = 6; S_0[i = 4, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 10] : n = 6; S_0[i = 5, s_0[i = 6]]
j = 5] -> [t = 10] : n = 6; S O[i = 6, j = 4] -> [t = 10] : n = 6; S O[i = 3, j = 6] ->
[t = 9] : n = 6; S_0[i = 4, j = 5] \rightarrow [t = 9] : n = 6; S_0[i = 5, j = 4] \rightarrow [t = 9] : n = 6
6; S_0[i = 6, j = 3] \rightarrow [t = 9] : n = 6; S_0[i = 2, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] \rightarrow [t = 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 8, j = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 8, j = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 8, j = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 8, j = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 8, j = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 8, j = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 8, j = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 8, j = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 8, j = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 8, j = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 8, j = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 8, j = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 8, j = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 8, j = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 8, j = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 8, j = 6]
j = 5] -> [t = 8] : n = 6; S O[i = 4, j = 4] -> [t = 8] : n = 6; S O[i = 5, j = 3] -> [t = 8]
= 8] : n = 6; S_0[i = 6, j = 2] -> [t = 8] : <math>n = 6; S_0[i = 1, j = 6] -> [t = 7] : <math>n = 6;
S_0[i = 2, j = 5] \rightarrow [t = 7] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 4] \rightarrow [t = 7] : n = 6; S_0[i = 4, j = 6]
= 3] -> [t = 7] : n = 6; S_0[i = 5, j = 2] -> [t = 7] : n = 6; S_0[i = 6, j = 1] -> [t =
7] : n = 6; S_0[i = 1, j = 5] -> [t = 6] : <math>n = 6; S_0[i = 2, j = 4] -> [t = 6] : <math>n = 6;
S_0[i = 3, j = 3] \rightarrow [t = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 4, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 5, j]
= 1] -> [t = 6] : n = 6; S_0[i = 1, j = 4] -> [t = 5] : n = 6; S_0[i = 2, j = 3] -> [t =
5] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] -> [t = 5] : <math>n = 6; S_0[i = 4, j = 1] -> [t = 5] : <math>n = 6;
S_0[i = 1, j = 3] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 2, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 3, j = 2] \rightarrow [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 4] : n = 
= 1] -> [t = 4] : n = 6; S_0[i = 1, j = 2] -> [t = 3] : n = 6; S_0[i = 2, j = 1] -> [t =
3]: n = 6; S_0[i = 1, j = 1] -> [t = 2] : n = 6}
```



Zadanie 6. Wygenerować pseudokod i kod kompilowalny implementujący technikę fali frontowej.

Wygenerowany pseudokod:

```
for (int c0 = 2; c0 <= 2 * n; c0 += 1)
  for (int c1 = max(1, -n + c0); c1 <= min(n, c0 - 1); c1 += 1)
     (c1, c0 - c1);</pre>
```

Kod kompilowalny:

```
for (int c0 = 2; c0 <= 2 * n; c0 += 1)
  #pragma openmp parallel for
  for (int c1 = max(1, -n + c0); c1 <= min(n, c0 - 1); c1 += 1)
    a[c1][c0 - c1] = a[c1][c0 - c1-1] + a[c1 + 1][c0 - c1];</pre>
```

# Zadanie 7.

Zastosować program porównujący wyniki obliczeń (zadanie 7, L2) do sprawdzenia poprawności kodu docelowego w przestrzeni 6x6 (12x12).

Wynik uruchomionej aplikacji porównującej:

```
Parallel code result:
00 01 02 03 04 05
00 01 03 06 10 15
00 01 03 06 10 15
```

```
00 01 03 06 10 15
00 01 03 06 10 15
00 01 03 06 10 15

Generated code result:
00 01 02 03 04 05
00 01 03 06 10 15
00 01 03 06 10 15
00 01 03 06 10 15
00 01 03 06 10 15
00 01 03 06 10 15
```

Results are identical.

#### Zadanie 8.

Wygenerować kod reprezentujący kompilowalną pętlę całkowicie wymienną (patrz skrypt L4).

Korzystając z wcześniej uzyskanego szeregowania:

```
[n] \rightarrow [\{[i, j] \rightarrow [(i)]\}, \{[i, j] \rightarrow [(j)]\}].
```

Szeregowanie C pozwalające na wygenerowanie pętli całkowicie wymiennej:

```
C=(i,j)
```

```
Relacja:
```

```
FULL_PERM:= [n]->{[I]->[C]};
gdzie I=(i,j), C=(i,j).

"codegen FULL_PERM"
for (int c0 = 1; c0 <= n; c0 += 1)
  for (int c1 = 1; c1 <= n; c1 += 1)
    S_0(c0, c1);</pre>
```

#### Zadanie 9.

Sprawdzić, że jest to pętla całkowicie wymienna poprzez obliczenie relacji zależności dla pętli wygenerowanej w p. 8 i zastosowanie operatora deltas do tej relacji. Wszystkie elementy uzyskanego wektora dystansu powinny być nieujemne.

Relacja dla wygenerowanej pętli:

```
[n] -> { S_0[c0, c1] -> S_0[c0' = c0, c1' = 1 + c1] : 0 < c0 < n and 0 < c1 < n; S_0[c0, c1] -> S_0[c0' = 1 + c0, c1' = c1] : 0 < c0 <= -2 + n and 0 < c1 < n }
```

Loop domain:

```
[n] \rightarrow \{ S_0[c0, c1] : 0 < c0 <= n \text{ and } 0 < c1 <= n \}
```

Deltas:

```
[n] \rightarrow \{ S_0[c0 = 0, c1 = 1] : n >= 2; S_0[c0 = 1, c1 = 0] : n >= 3 \}
```

Wszystkie elementy uzyskanego wektora dystansu są nieujemne, co oznacza, że jest to pętla całkowicie wymienna.

# Załączniki:

codegen CODE;

```
Skrypt wykonujący zadania.
##Znalezienie zaleznosci
P := parse_file "1-my.c";
print "Loop domain:";
Domain := P[0];
LD := Domain;
print Domain;
Write := P[1] * Domain;
Read := P[3] * Domain;
Schedule := P[4];
Before := Schedule << Schedule;</pre>
RaW := (Write . (Read^-1)) * Before;
WaW := (Write . (Write^-1)) * Before;
WaR := (Read . (Write^-1)) * Before;
R := (RaW+WaW+WaR);
print "R";
print R;
print "scan (R*[n]->{:n=6})";
scan (R*[n]->{:n=6});
##krok 2
IslSchedule := schedule LD respecting R minimizing R;
print "IslSchedule";
IslSchedule;
##krok 3
SCHED:= map IslSchedule;
print "SCHED";
SCHED;
##krok 4 wavefronting
WAVE_FR:=[n] -> \{ [i, j] -> [t=i+j] \}*LD;
print "WAVE_FR";
WAVE_FR;
#krok 5
print "scan (WAVE_FR*[n]->{:n=6})";
scan (WAVE_FR*[n]->{:n=6});
##krok 6 wygenerowanie pseudokodu
CODE:= [n] \rightarrow \{ [i, j] \rightarrow [i + j, i, j] : 0 < i <= n and 0 < j <= n \};
print "CODE";
CODE;
scan (CODE*[n]->{:n=2});
```

```
## krok 8
FULL_PERM:= [n]-> {[i,j]->[i,j]}*LD;
## generujemy pseudokod
print "codegen FULL_PERM";
codegen FULL_PERM;
Kod aplikacji porównującej.
// gcc -fopenmp 5-joined.c && ./a.out
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <math.h>
#define ceild(n,d) ceil(((double)(n))/((double)(d)))
#define floord(n,d) floor(((double)(n))/((double)(d)))
#define max(x,y)
                 ((x) > (y)? (x) : (y))
#define min(x,y) ((x) < (y)? (x) : (y))
int main() {
    int n = 6;
    int aInput[n+1][n+1];
    int aGenerated[n+1][n+1];
    for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j <= n; j++) {
            aInput[i][j] = j;
            aGenerated[i][j] = j;
    }
    // wejściowy
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
            aInput[i][j] = aInput[i][j-1] + aInput[i+1][j];
        }
    }
    // wygenerowany
    for (int c0 = 2; c0 <= 2 * n; c0 += 1)
       #pragma openmp parallel for
        for (int c1 = max(1, -n + c0); c1 <= min(n, c0 - 1); c1 += 1) {
            aGenerated[c1][c0 - c1] = aGenerated[c1][c0 - c1-1] + aGenerated[c1+1][c0 - c1];
    }
    printf("Initial code result:\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            printf("%02d ", aInput[i][j]);
        printf("\n");
    }
    printf("\nGenerated code result:\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            printf("%02d ", aGenerated[i][j]);
```

```
}
        printf("\n");
    }
    int noMatchCount = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            if (aInput[i][j] != aGenerated[i][j]) {
                noMatchCount++;
                // printf("Not matching at: [%d][%d]\n", i, j);
            }
        }
    }
    if (noMatchCount > 0)
        printf("\nResults are not identical. %d values do not match.\n", noMatchCount);
    else
        printf("\nResults are identical.\n");
    return 0;
}
```