



Arhitecturi Paralele

Abordarea algoritmilor în mod paralel

Lect. Dr. Ing. Cristian Chilipirea
cristian.chilipirea@mta.ro

Curs susținut în parteneriat cu Prof. Florin Pop



FACULTATEA DE
**AUTOMATICĂ ȘI
CALCULATOARE**







Rank Sort

9	4	2	7	6	5	6	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	4	5	6	6	7	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



Rank Sort

9	4	2	7	3	5	6	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?



Rank Sort

9	4	2	7	3	5	6	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?



Rank Sort



0

5

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?



Rank Sort



0

5

4

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

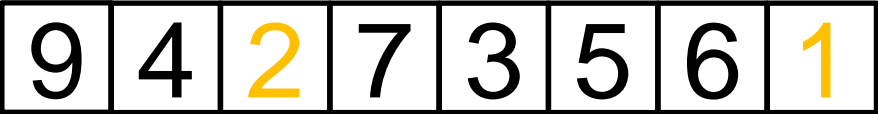
Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?



Rank Sort



0

5

4

2

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

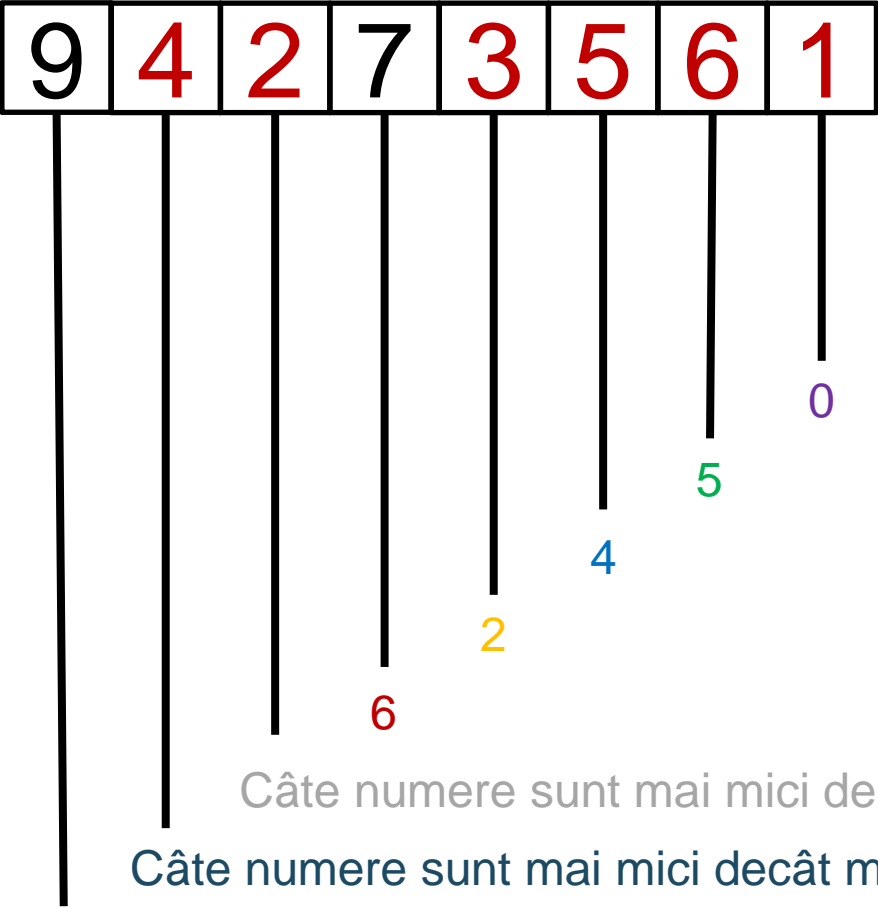
Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?



Rank Sort



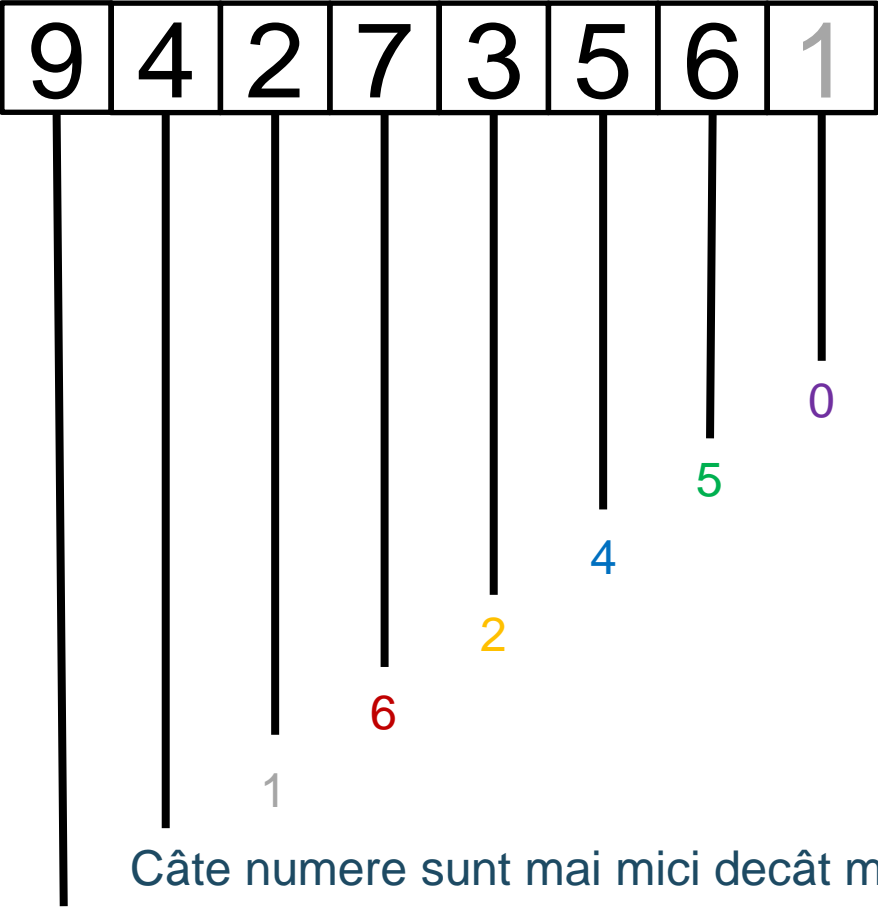
Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?



Rank Sort

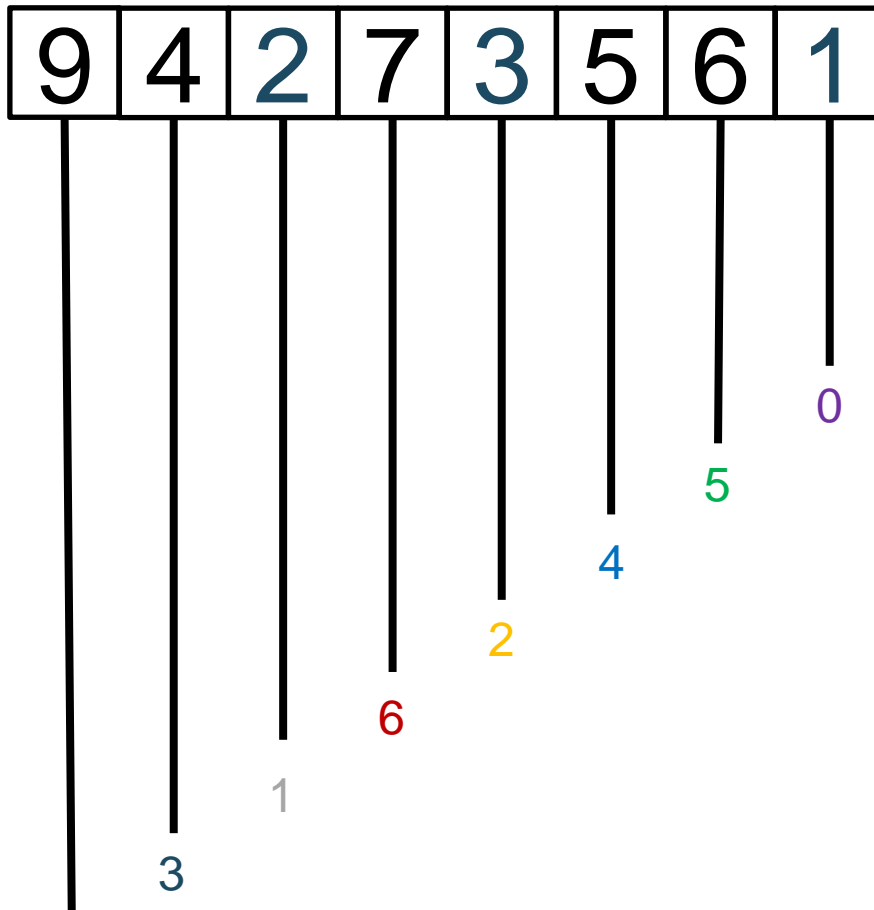


Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?



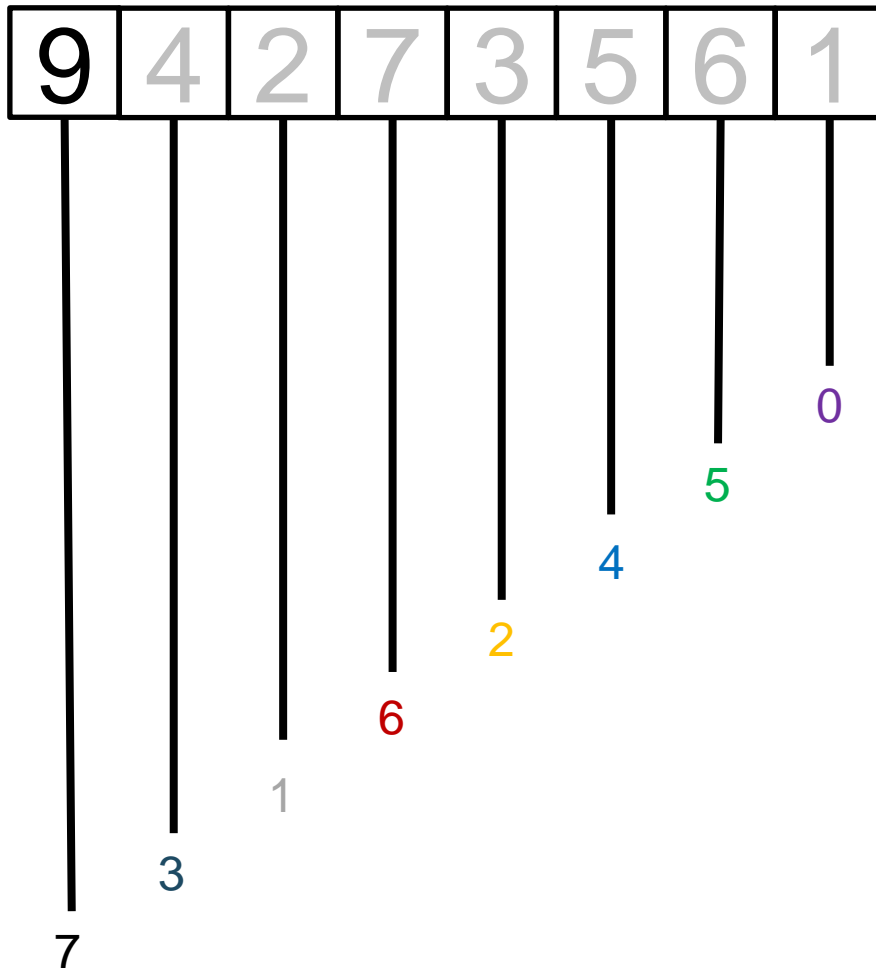
Rank Sort



Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

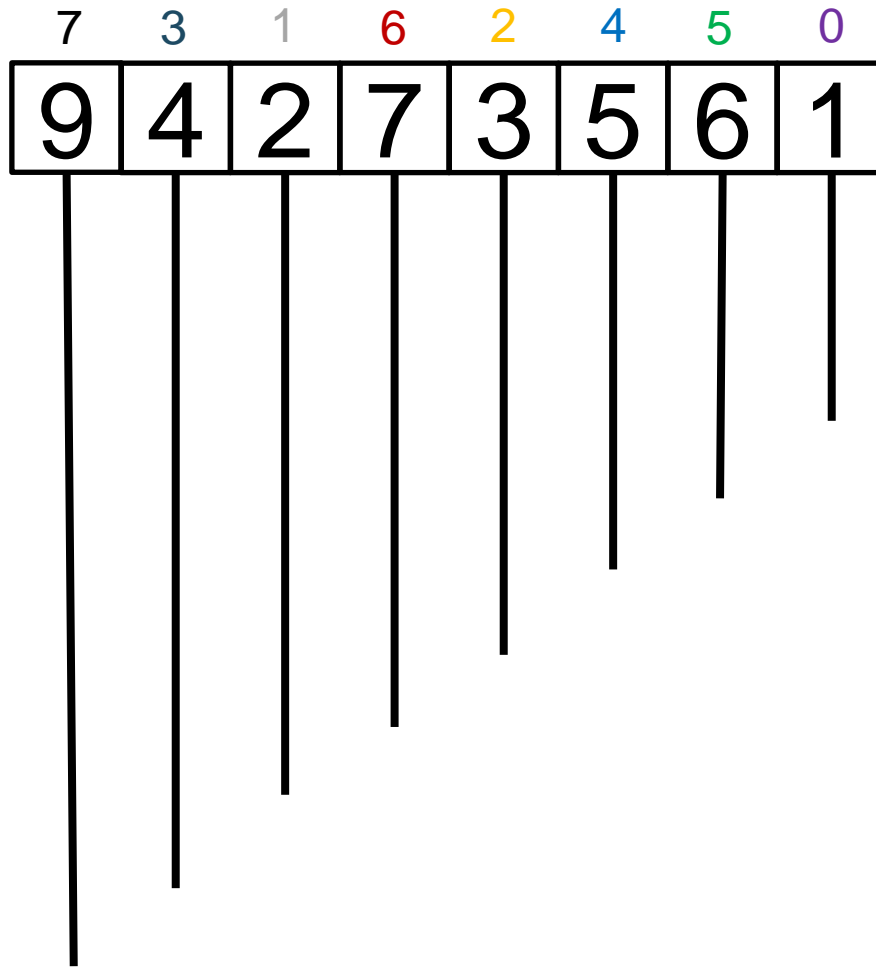


Rank Sort





Rank Sort



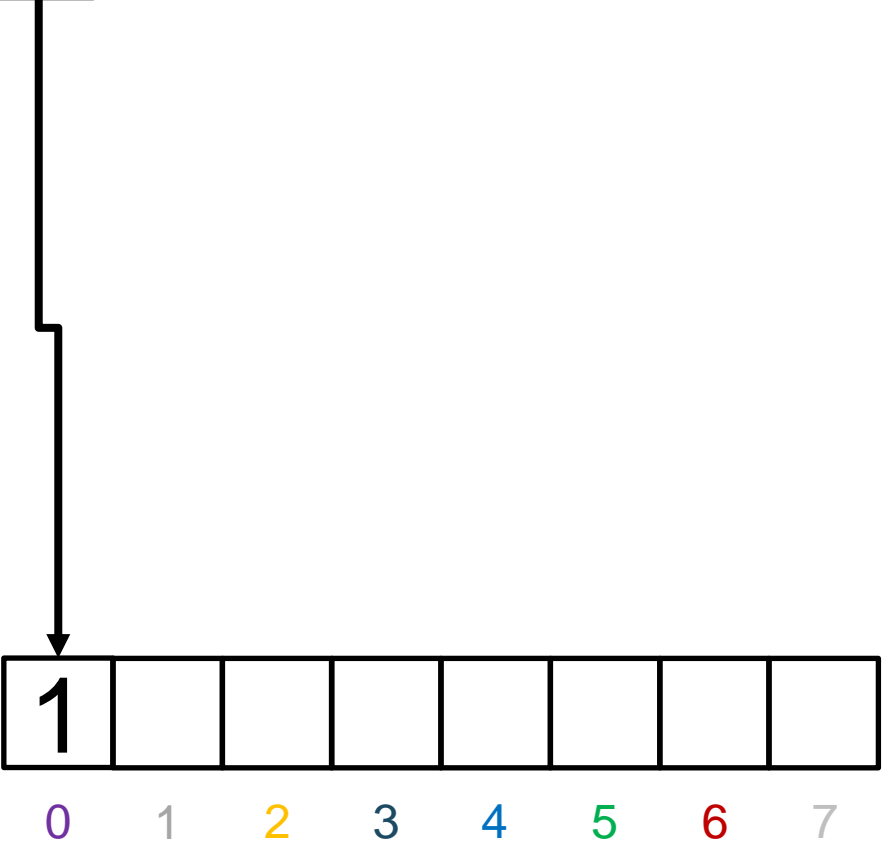
Acestea sunt pozițiile în vectorul final



Rank Sort

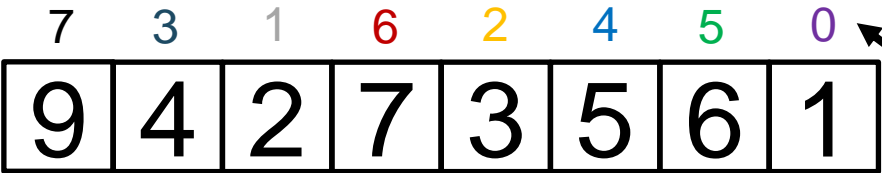


Acestea sunt pozițiile în
vectorul final

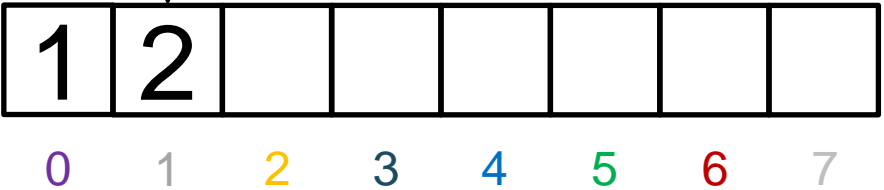




Rank Sort

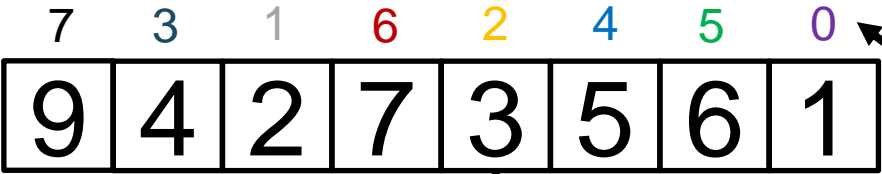


Acestea sunt pozițiile în vectorul final

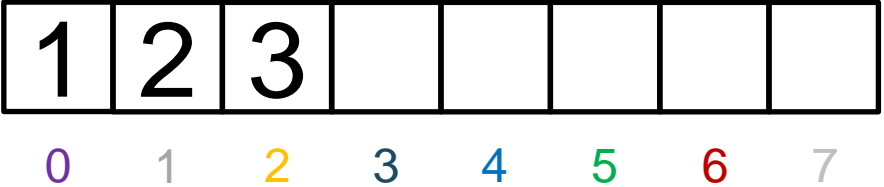




Rank Sort

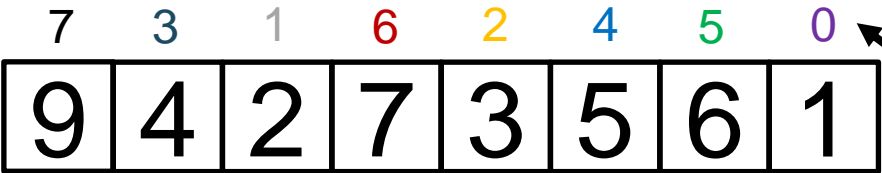


Acesta sunt pozițiile în vectorul final





Rank Sort



Acestea sunt pozițiile în vectorul final

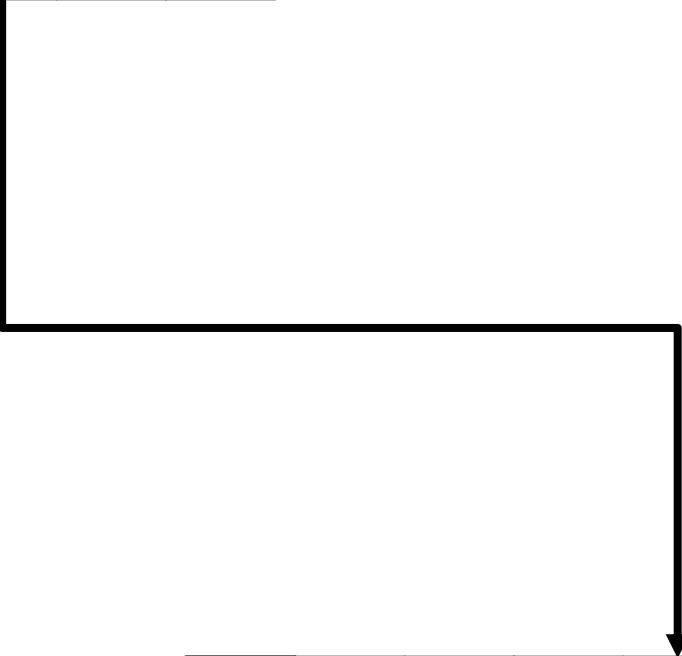




Rank Sort

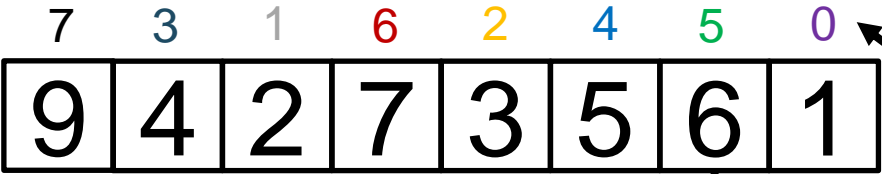


Acestea sunt pozițiile în vectorul final

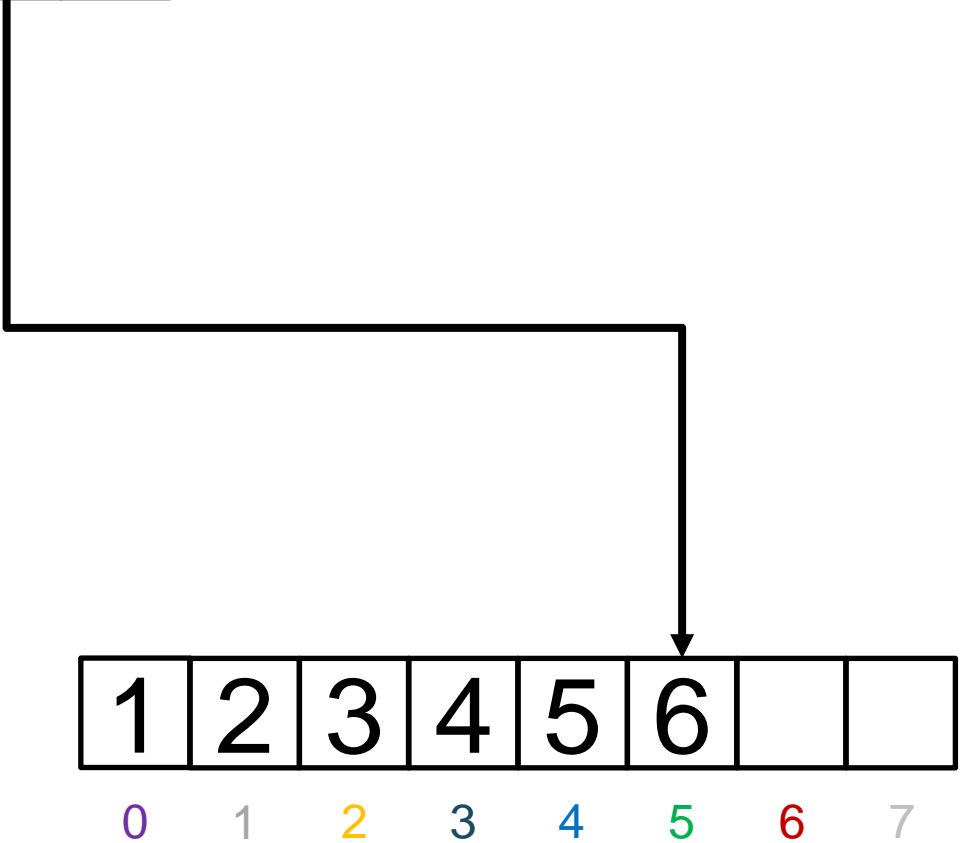




Rank Sort



Acestea sunt pozițiile în vectorul final





Rank Sort

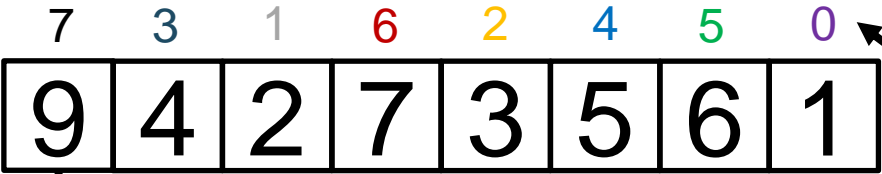


Acestea sunt pozițiile în
vectorul final





Rank Sort



Acestea sunt pozițiile în
vectorul final





Rank Sort Paralel

9	4	2	7	6	5	6	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	4	5	6	6	7	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



Rank Sort Paralel

9	4	2	7	3	5	6	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**Răspunsul la toate
întrebările poate fi
determinat în paralel**

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

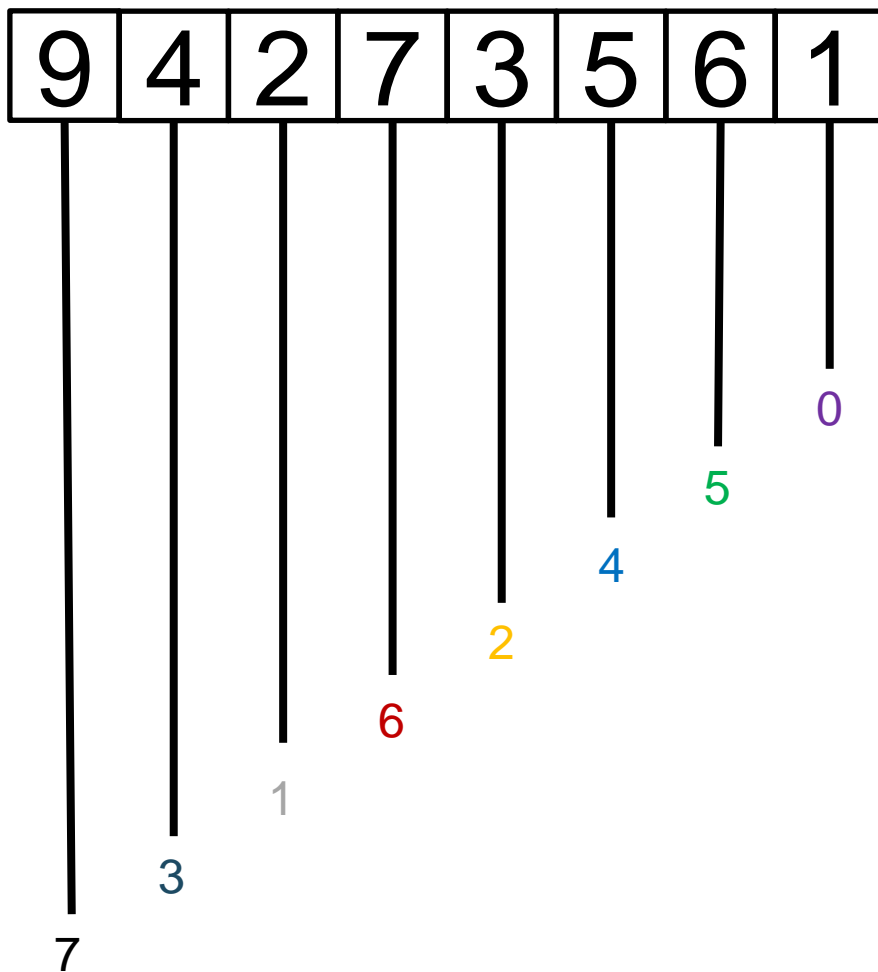
Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?

Câte numere sunt mai mici decât mine?



Rank Sort Paralel



**Răspunsul la toate
întrebările poate fi
determinat în paralel**

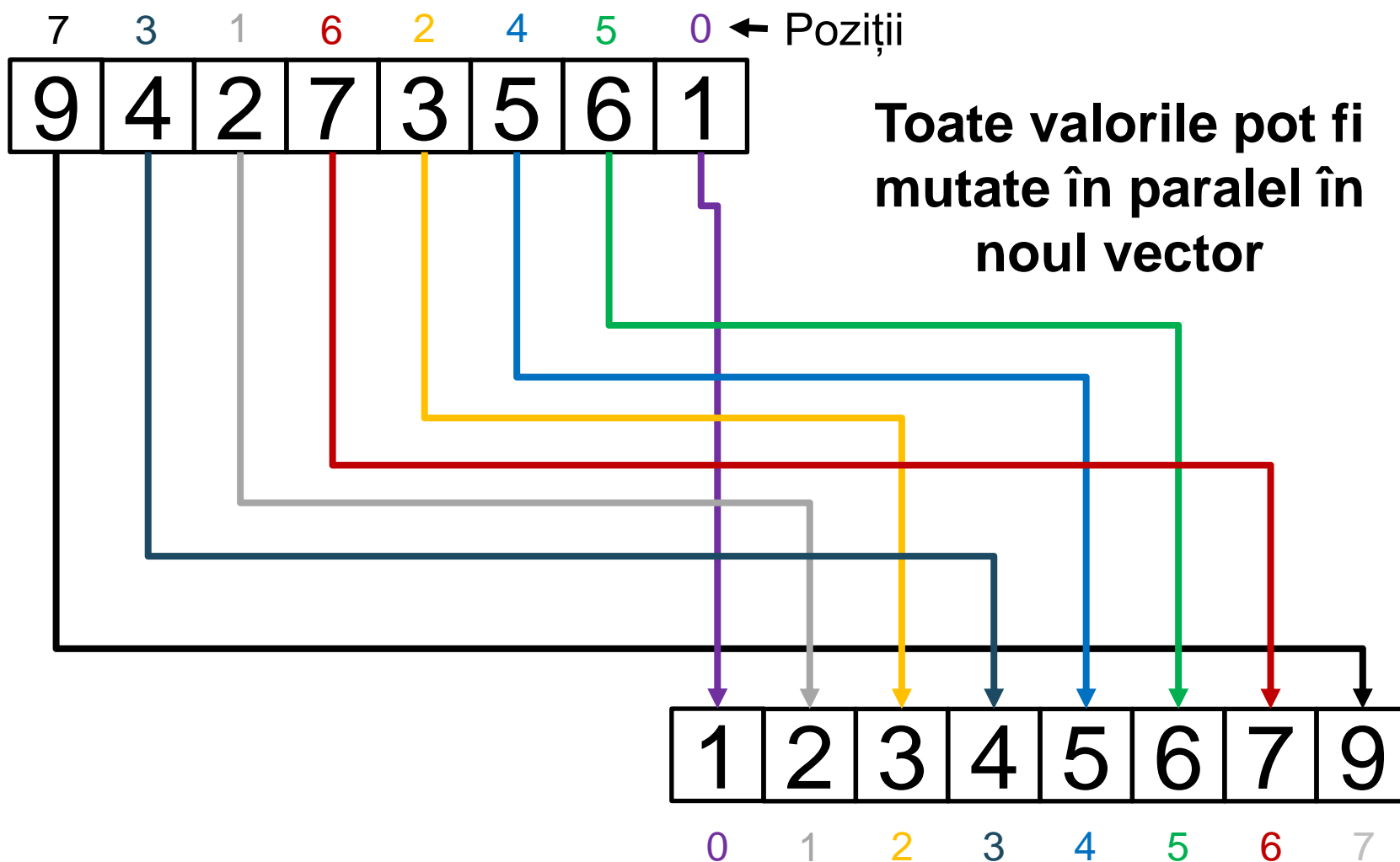


Rank Sort Paralel





Rank Sort Paralel







Algoritm merge

2	3	4	5	7
---	---	---	---	---

1	2	4	4	6
---	---	---	---	---

Avem ca intrare două
liste **sortate** dorim să
le unim într-o listă
sortată

1	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



Algoritm merge

2	3	4	5	7
---	---	---	---	---

1	2	4	4	6
---	---	---	---	---

Soluție:

Se extrage mereu cel mai mic element
(Garantat să fie pe prima poziție în
una din cele două liste)

Complexitate: $O(N)$

1	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



Algoritm merge

2	3	4	5	7
1	2	4	4	6



Algoritm merge

2	3	4	5	7
	2	4	4	6

1



Algoritm merge

3	4	5	7
---	---	---	---

2	4	4	6
---	---	---	---

1	2
---	---



Algoritm merge

3	4	5	7
	4	4	6

1	2	2
---	---	---



Algoritm merge

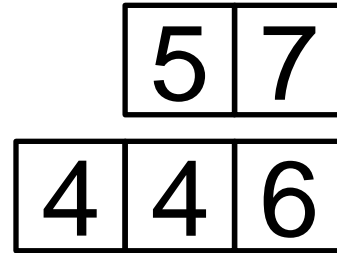
4	5	7
---	---	---

4	4	6
---	---	---

1	2	2	3
---	---	---	---



Algoritm merge





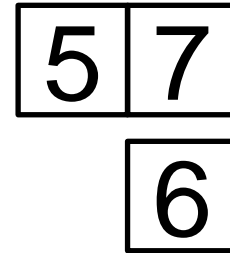
Algoritm merge

5	7
4	6

1	2	2	3	4	4
---	---	---	---	---	---



Algoritm merge





Algoritm merge

7

6

1	2	2	3	4	4	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



Algoritm merge

7

1	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



Algoritm merge

1	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---





Algoritm merge

1	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Folosim acest semn pentru a
reprezenta operația **MERGE**

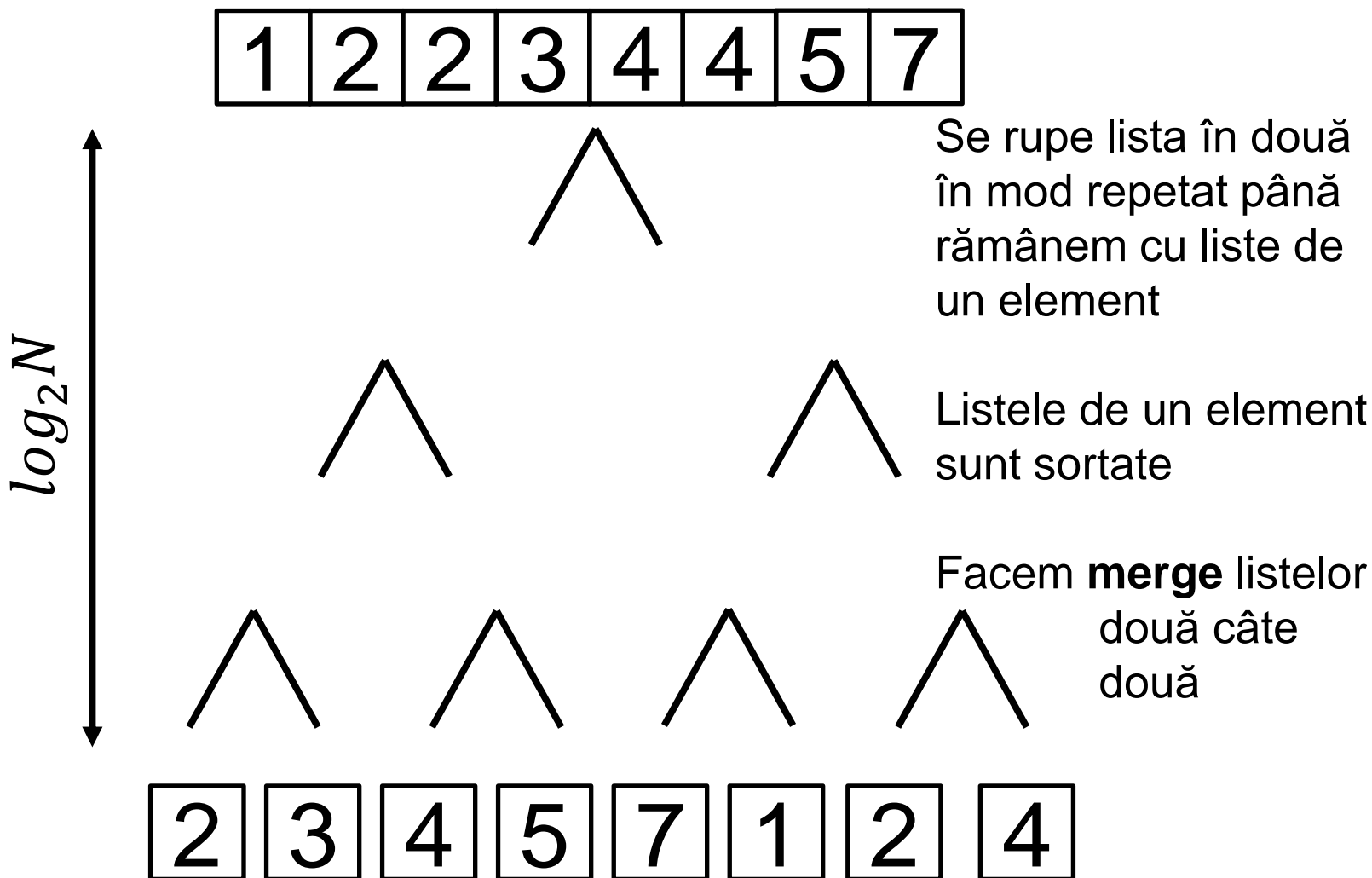
2	3	4	5	7
---	---	---	---	---

1	2	4	4	6
---	---	---	---	---





Merge sort





Merge sort



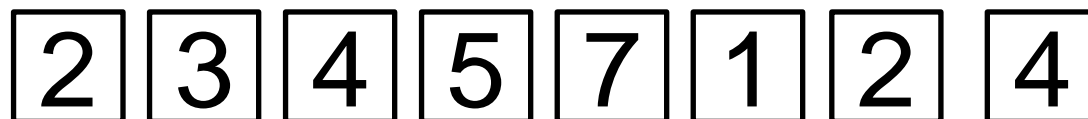
.....



.....



.....

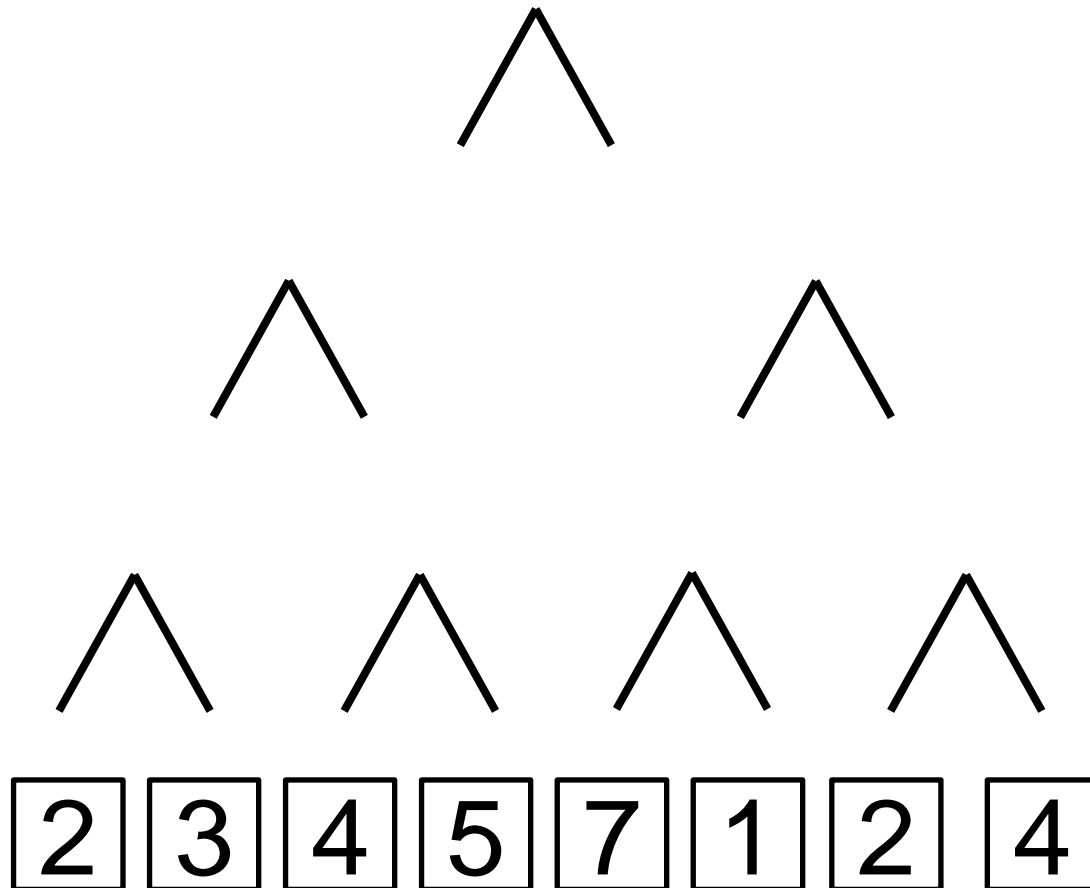


.....

Complexitate:
 $O(N * \log_2 N)$

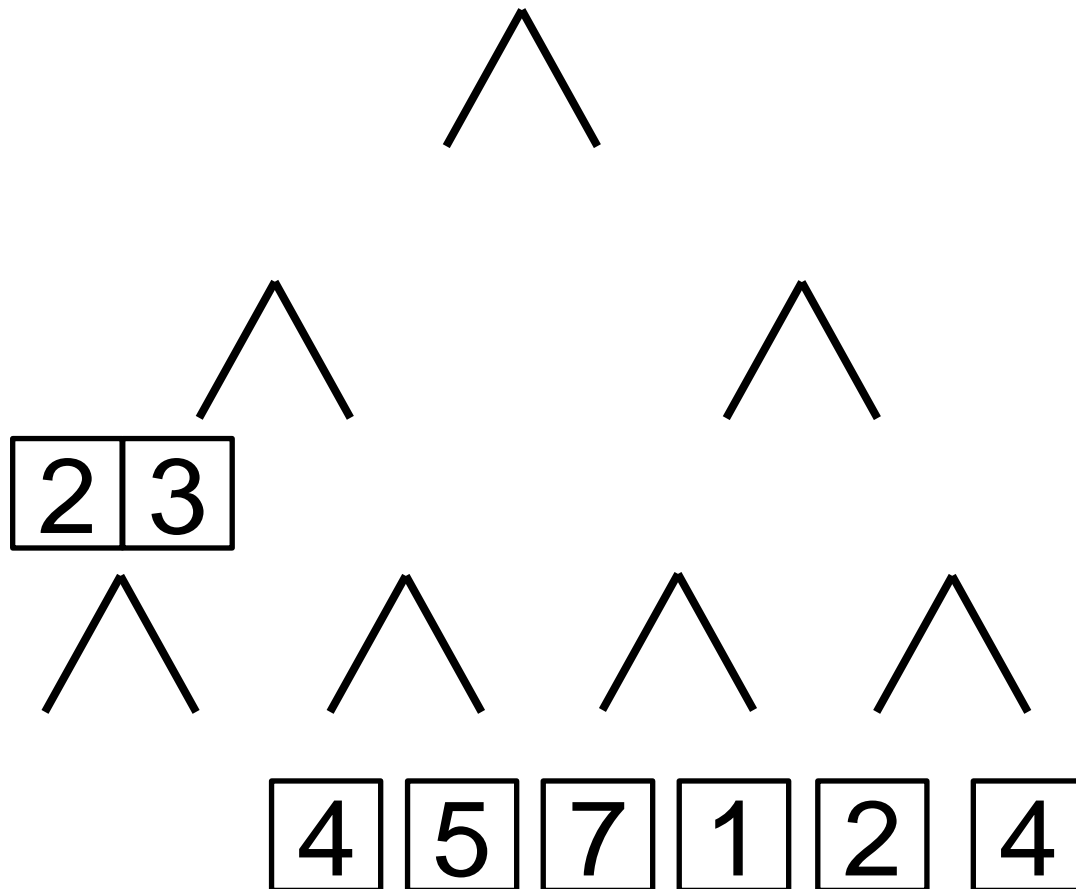


Merge sort



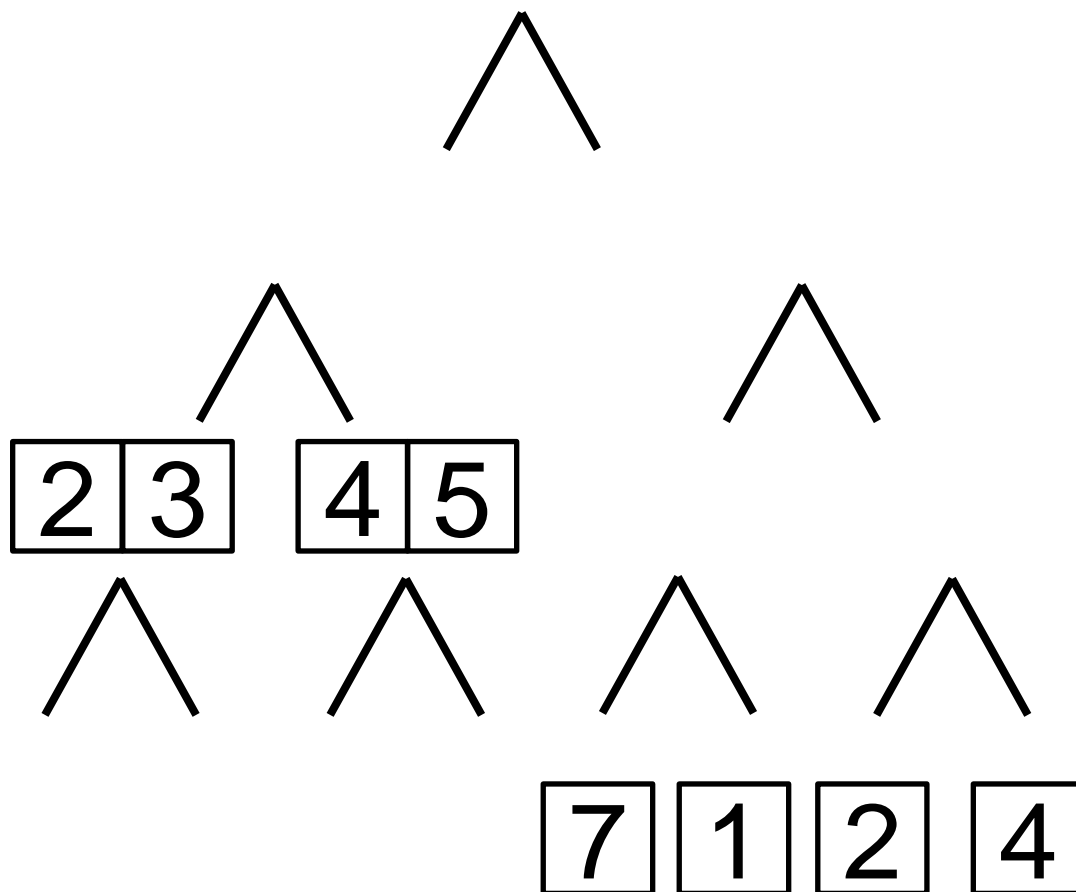


Merge sort



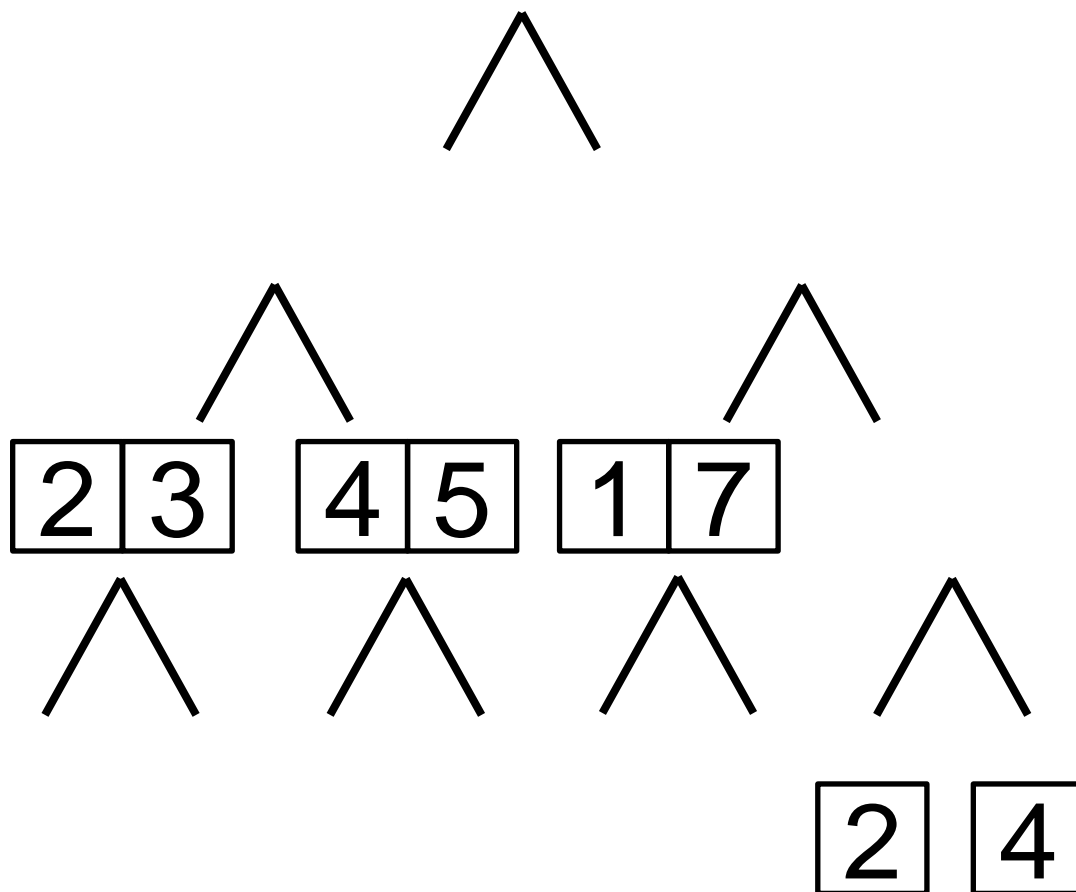


Merge sort



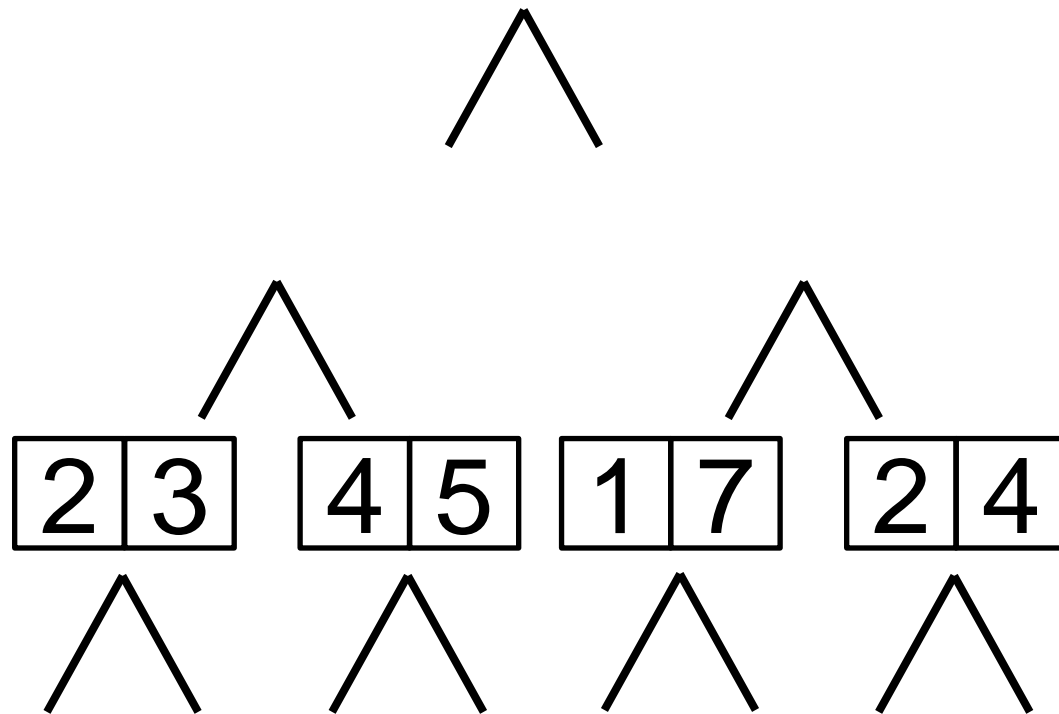


Merge sort



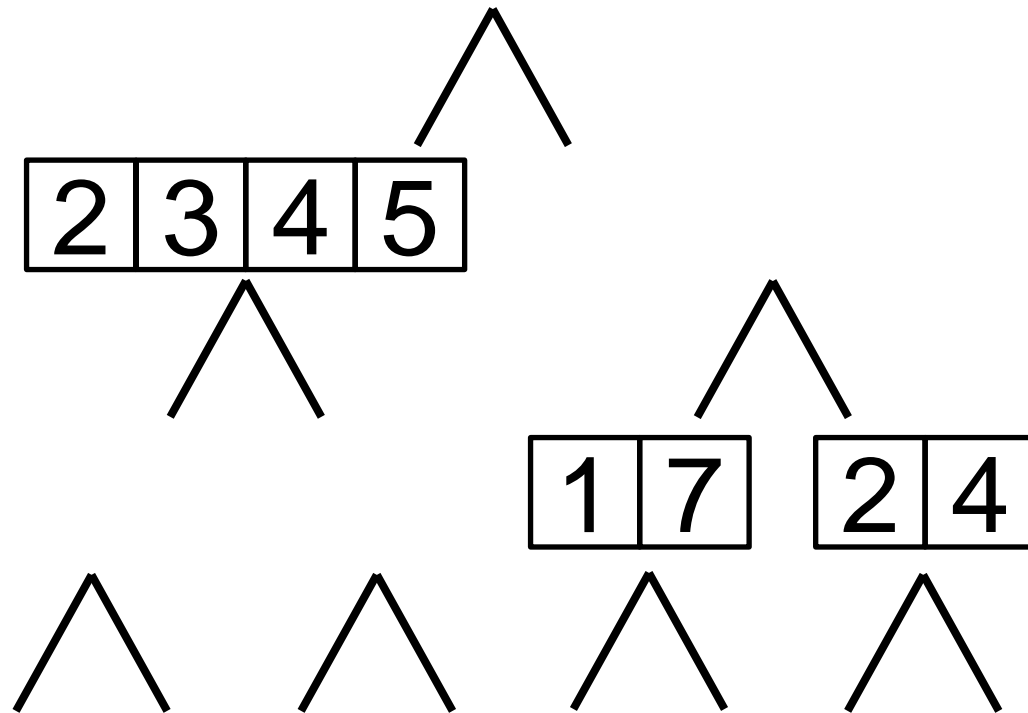


Merge sort



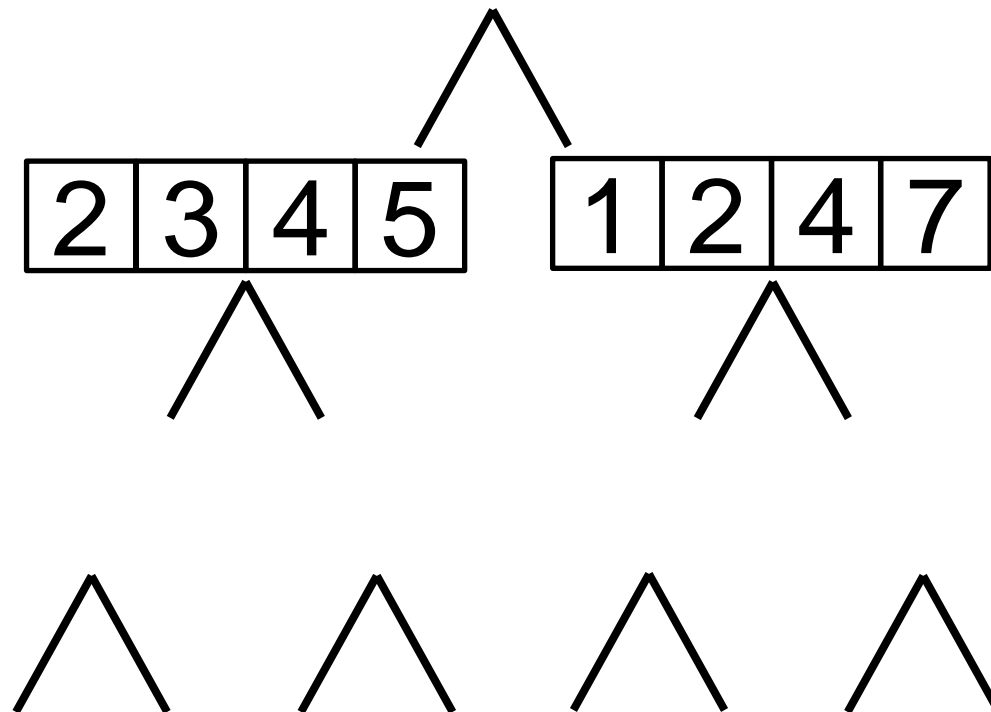


Merge sort





Merge sort





Merge sort

1	2	2	3	4	4	5	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



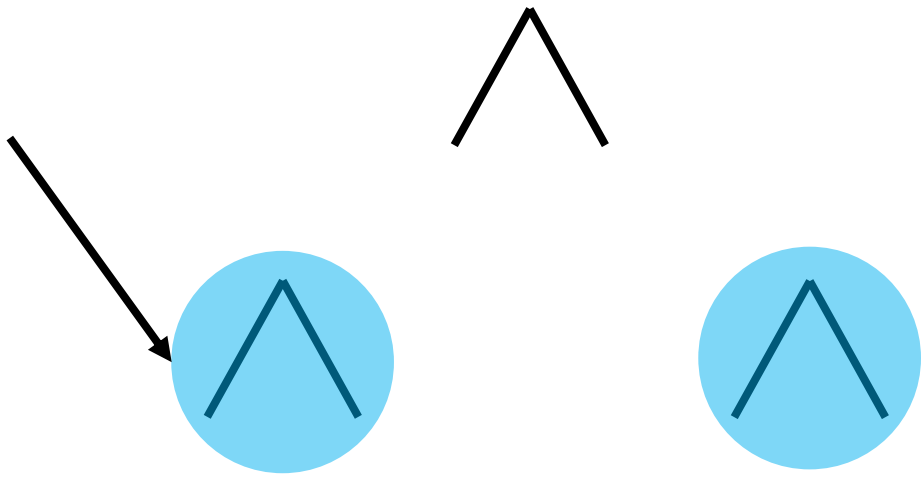




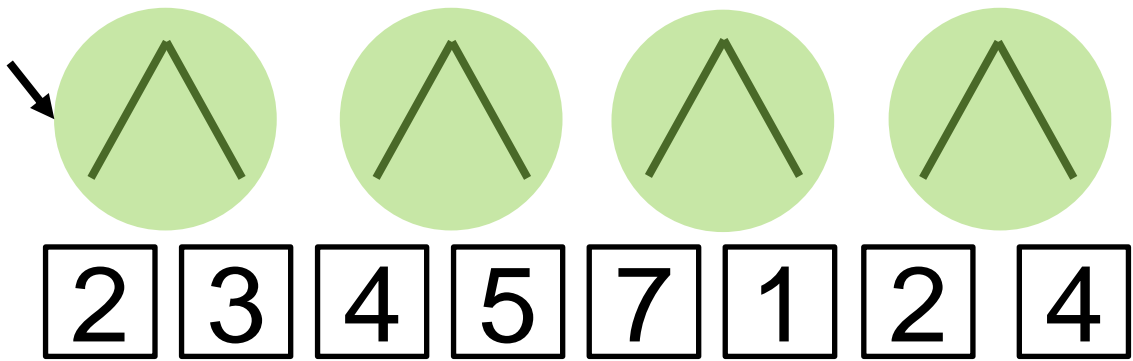
Merge sort paralel



Operațiile **albastre** pot fi executate în paralel



Operațiile **verzi** pot fi executate în paralel






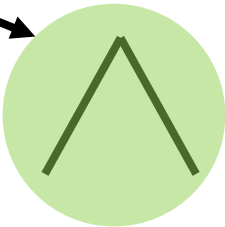
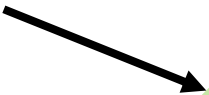
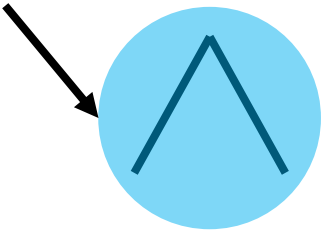
Merge sort paralel



Operația 

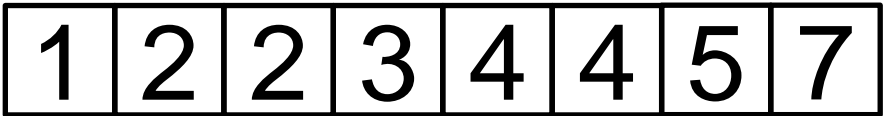
depinde de
rezultatul
operațiilor 

O operație
verde cu una
albastră nu
poate fi
executată în
paralel



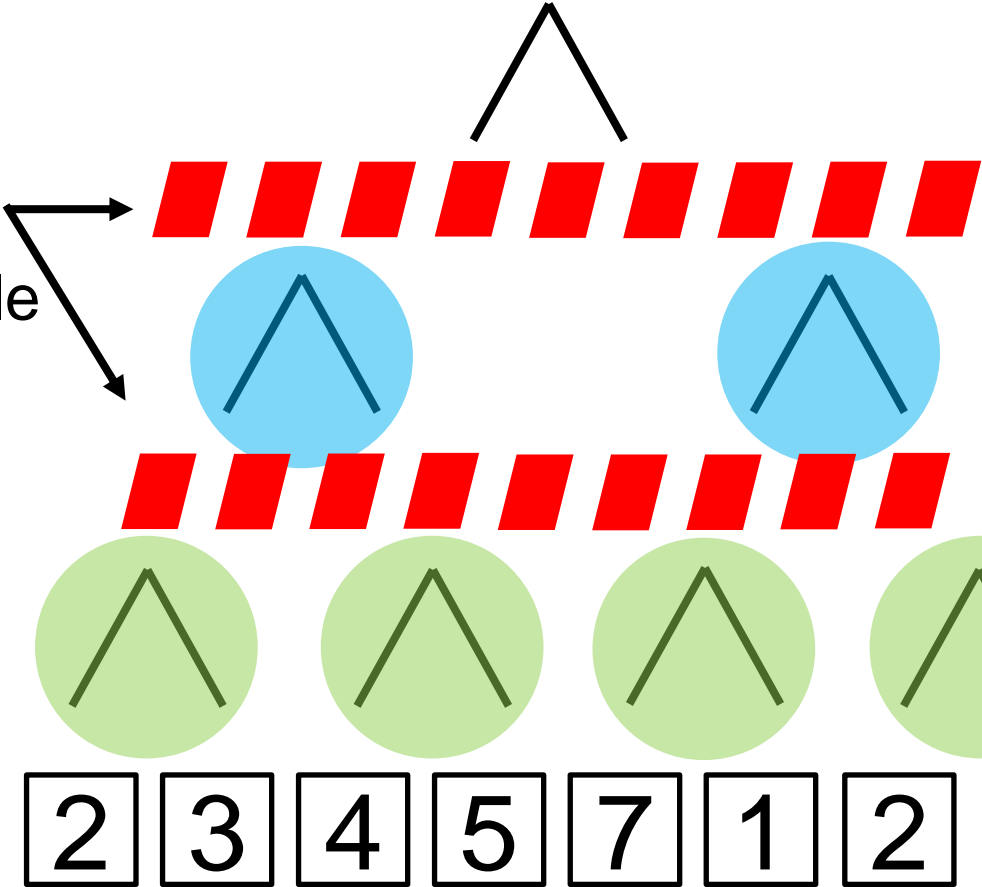


Merge sort paralel



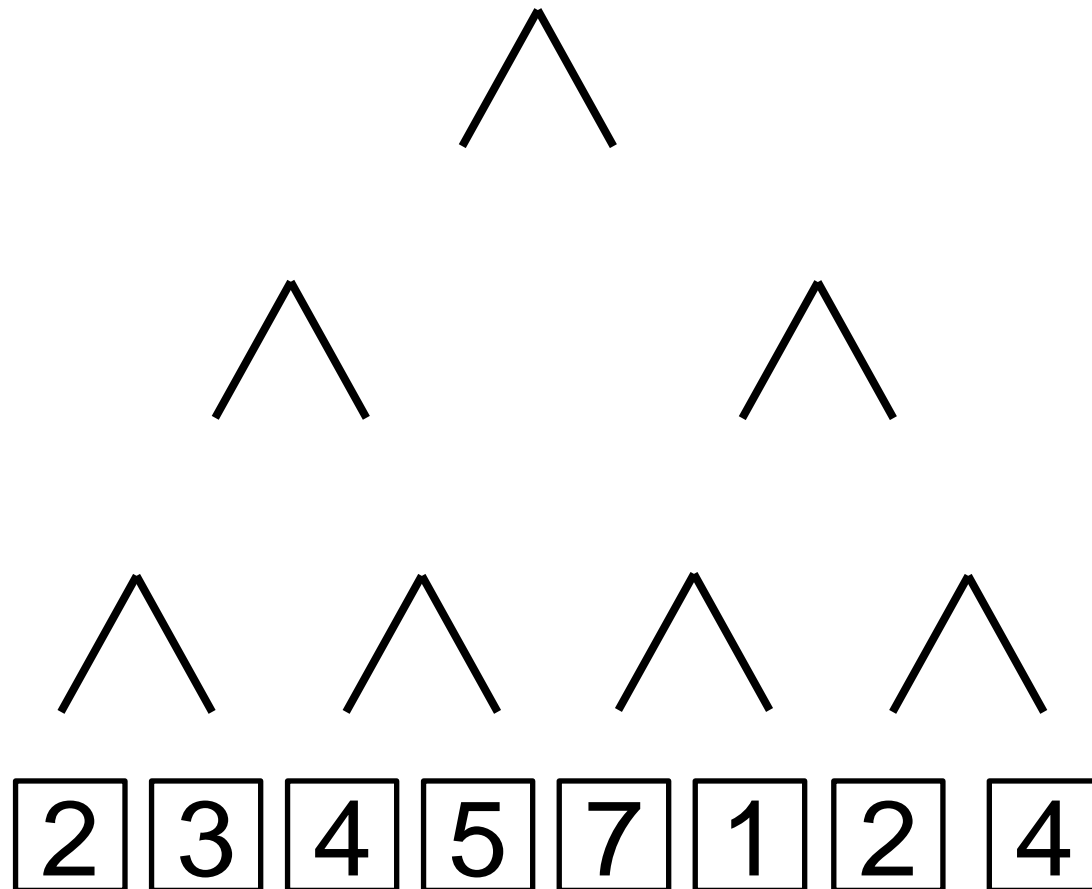
Operațiile după un nivel al arborelui pot porni doar după ce au fost terminate toate operațiile de pe nivelul precedent.

Soluție:
Barrier
Între nivelele arborelui



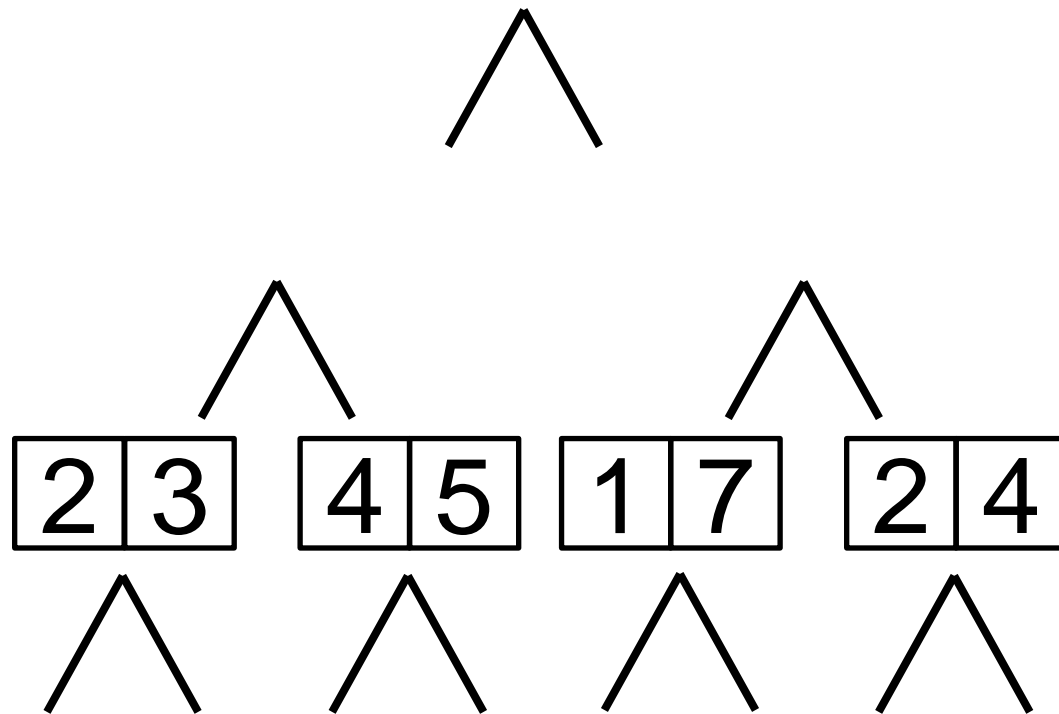


Merge sort paralel



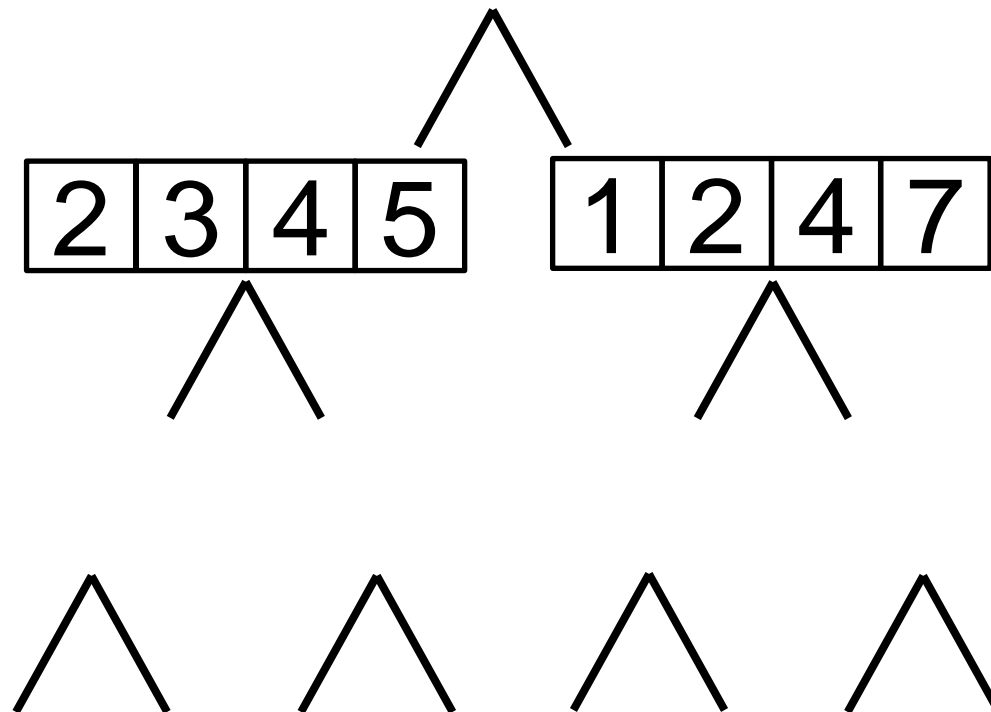


Merge sort paralel





Merge sort paralel





Merge sort paralel

1	2	2	3	4	4	5	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



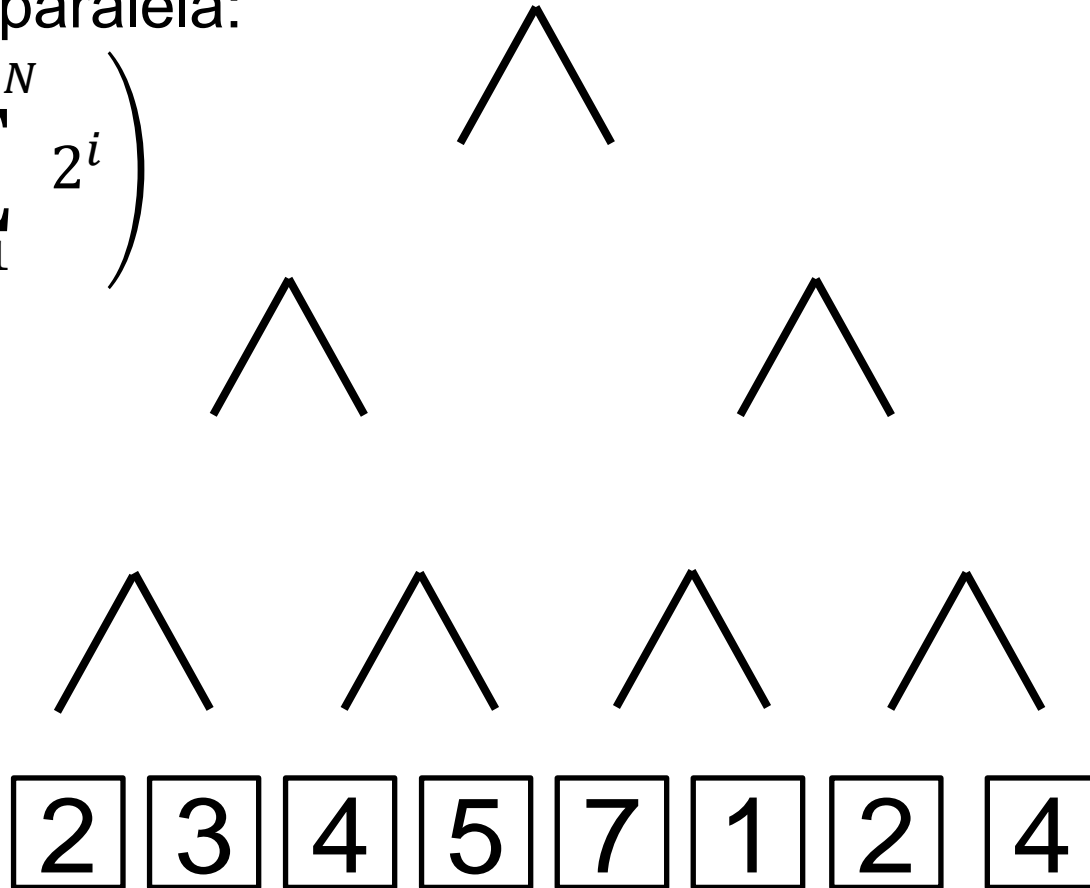


Merge sort paralel - complexitate

Complexitate paralelă:

$$O\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\log_2 N} 2^i\right)$$

Dacă $P = N$





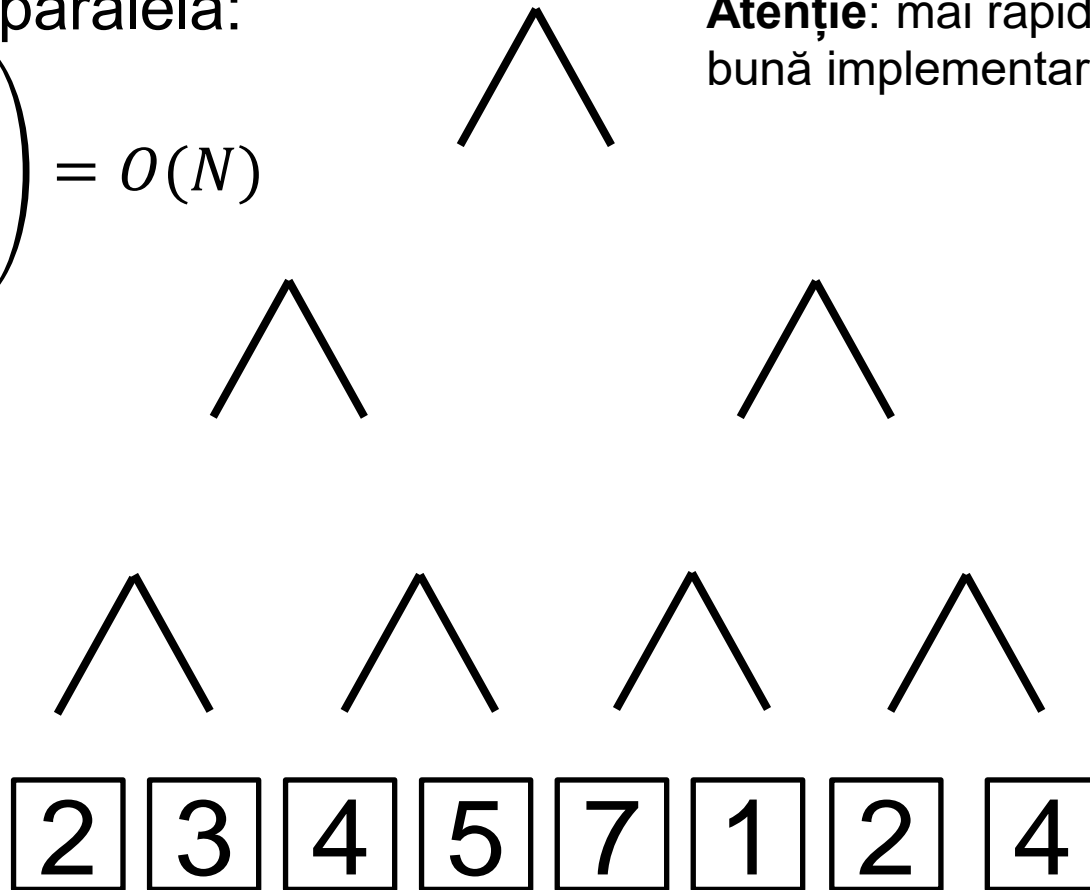
Merge sort paralel - complexitate

Complexitate paralelă:

$$O\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\log_2 N} 2^i\right) = O(N)$$

Dacă $P = N$

Atenție: mai rapid decât cea mai bună implementare secvențială





Merge sort paralel - complexitate

Cea mai bună soluție paralelă: paralelizează și operația merge

Articol

[Parallel Merge Sort – Richard Cole](#)



Parallel Merge Sort

Richard Cole

New York University



Abstract. We give a parallel implementation of merge sort on a CREW PRAM that uses n processors and $O(\log n)$ time; the constant in the running time is small. We also give a more complex version of the algorithm for the EREW PRAM; it also uses n processors and $O(\log n)$ time. The constant in the running time is still moderate, though not as small.

1. Introduction

1975]; this procedure merges two sorted arrays, each of length at most n , in time $O(\log \log n)$ using a linear number of processors. When used in the obvious way, Valiant's procedure leads to an implementation of merge sort on n processors using $O(\log n \log \log n)$ time. More recently, Kruskal [K, 1983] improved this sorting algorithm to obtain a sorting algorithm that runs in time $O(\log n \log \log n / \log \log \log n)$ on n processors. (The





Căutare binară

Căutăm 3

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	1	2	3	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9



Căutare binară

Căutăm **3**

Între pozițiile **0** **15**

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	1	2	3	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9



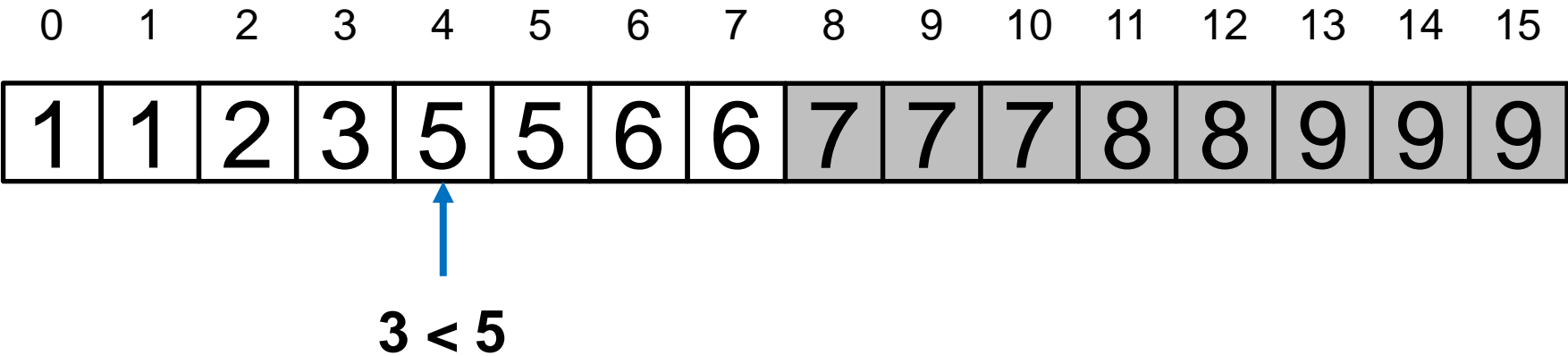
$3 < 7$



Căutare binară

Căutăm 3

Între pozițiile 0 7






Căutare binară

Căutăm 3

Între pozițiile 0 3

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	1	2	3	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9


3 > 2



Căutare binară

Căutăm 3

Între pozițiile 3 3

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	1	2	3	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9

↑
3 = 3
end

Complexitate $O(\log_2(N))$



Căutare binară

Căutăm 3

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	1	2	3	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9

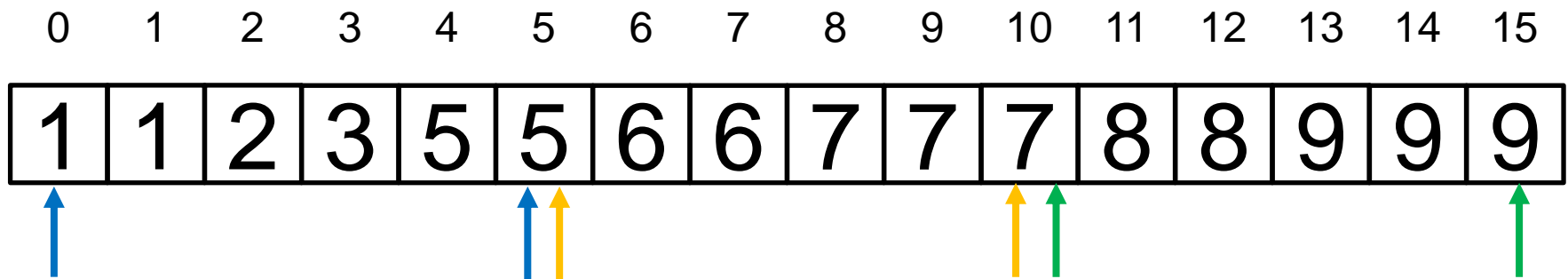




Căutare paralelă – implementare naivă

Căutăm 3

Între pozițiile 0 15



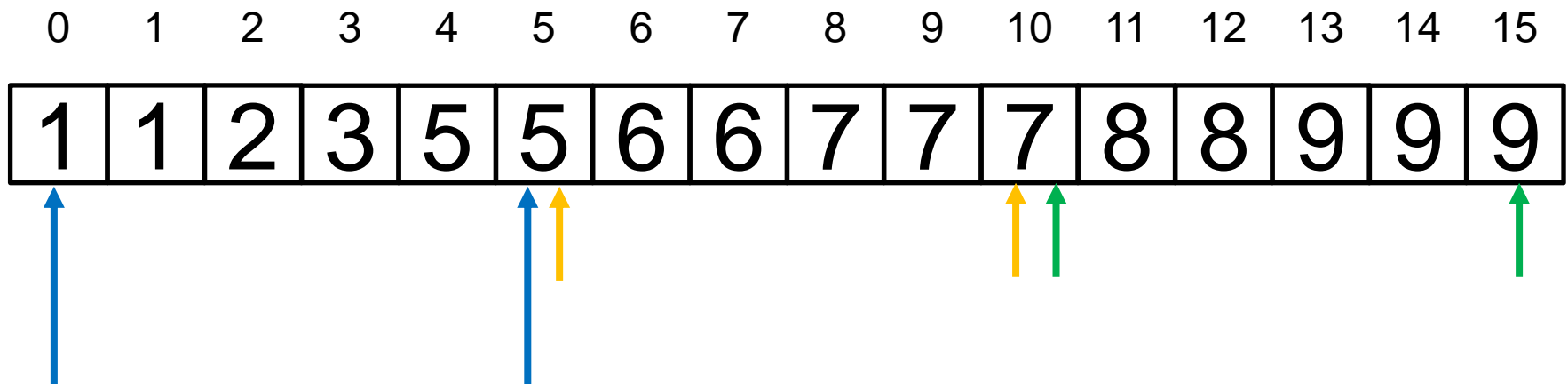
Fiecare thread este responsabil de o zonă



Căutare paralelă – implementare naivă

Căutăm 3

Între pozițiile 0 15



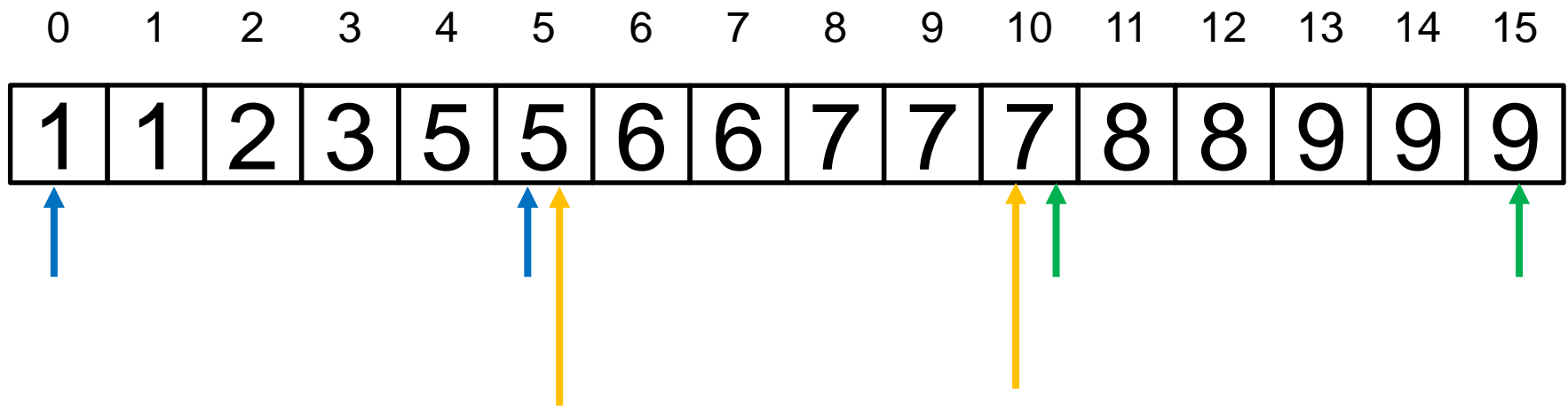
Elementul căutat este în bucata mea



Căutare paralelă – implementare naivă

Căutăm 3

Între pozițiile 0 15



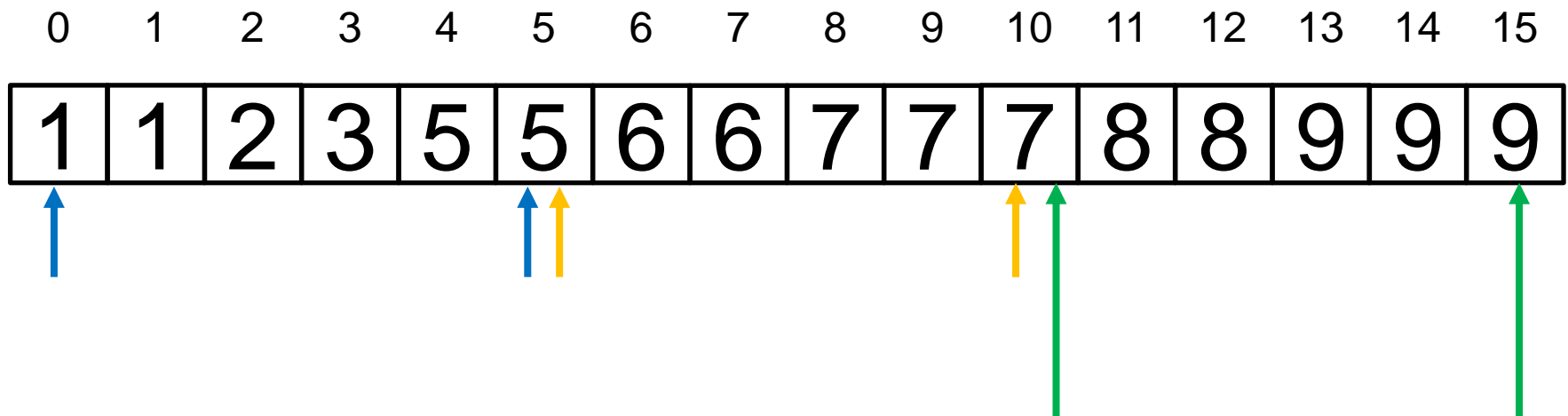
Elementul nu este la mine, mă opresc



Căutare paralelă – implementare naivă

Căutăm 3

Între pozițiile 0 15



Elementul nu este la mine, mă opresc



Căutare paralelă – implementare naivă

Căutăm 3

Între pozițiile 1 4

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	1	2	3	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9



Caut binar




Căutare paralelă – implementare naivă

Căutăm 3

Între pozițiile 1 4

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	1	2	3	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9


Caut binar

**Doar un singur pas s-a executat în paralel.
Am pornit thread-uri degeaba.**

Complexitate: $O(\log_2(N))$ la fel ca secvențial

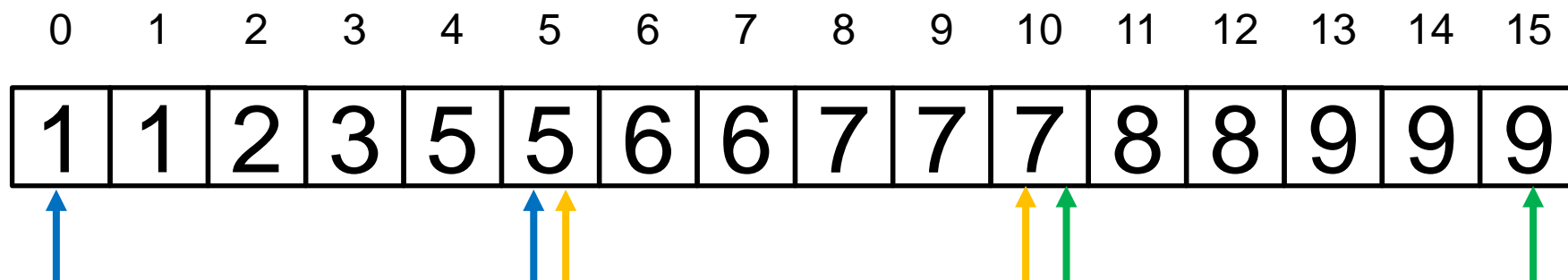




Căutare paralelă

Căutăm 3

Între pozițiile 0 15



Fiecare thread este responsabil de o zonă.

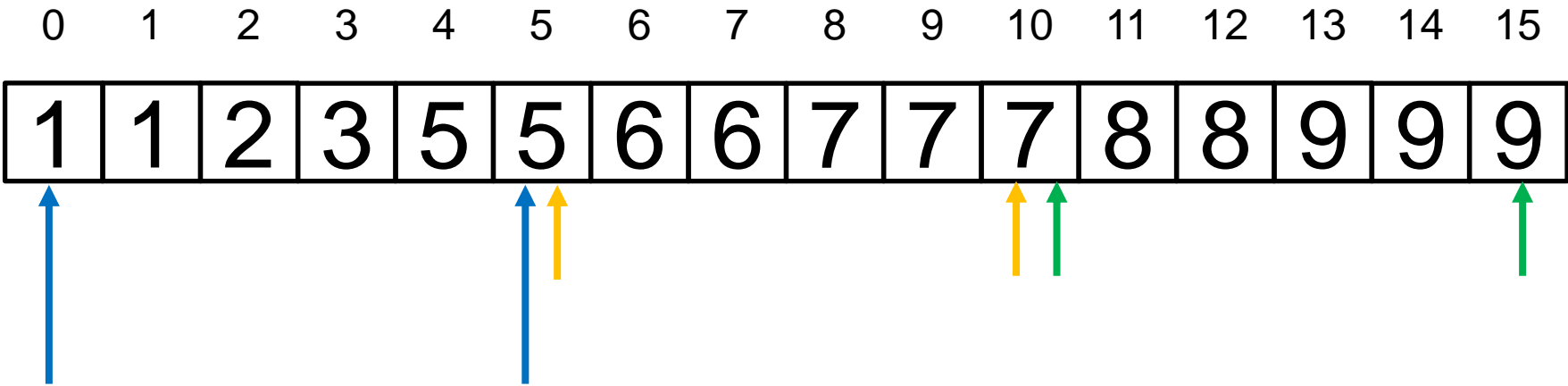
Când trecem la pasul următor toate thread-urile se mută în noua zonă



Căutare paralelă

Căutăm 3

Între pozițiile 0 15



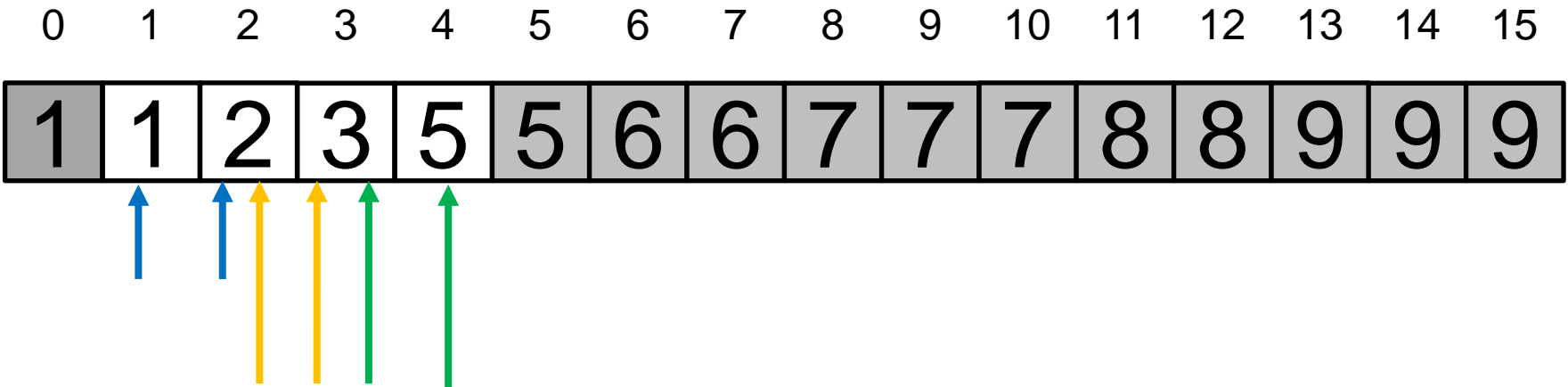
Elementul căutat este în bucata mea



Căutare paralelă

Căutăm 3

Între pozițiile 1 4



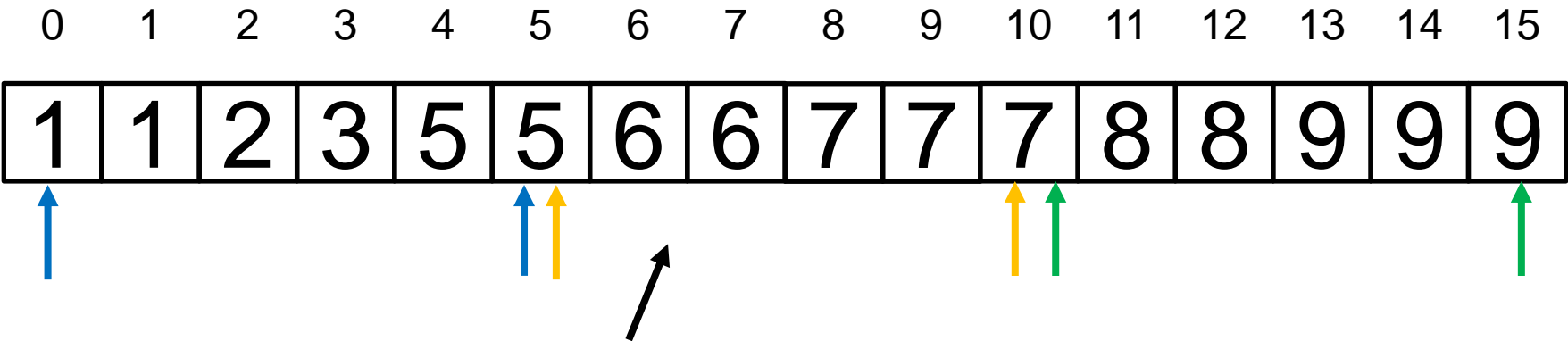
Am găsit elementul

Am găsit elementul

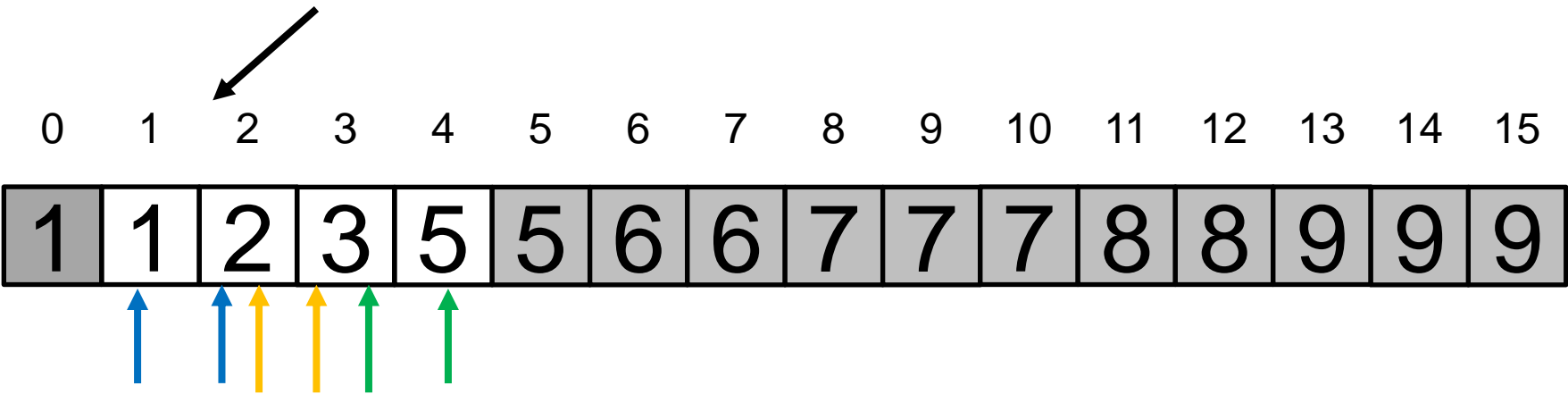
Toate thread-urile caută în noua zonă



Căutare paralelă

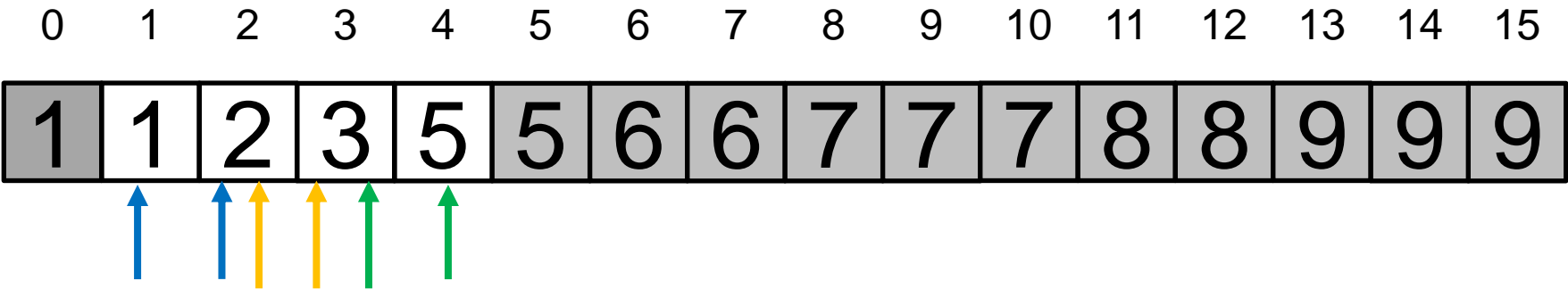
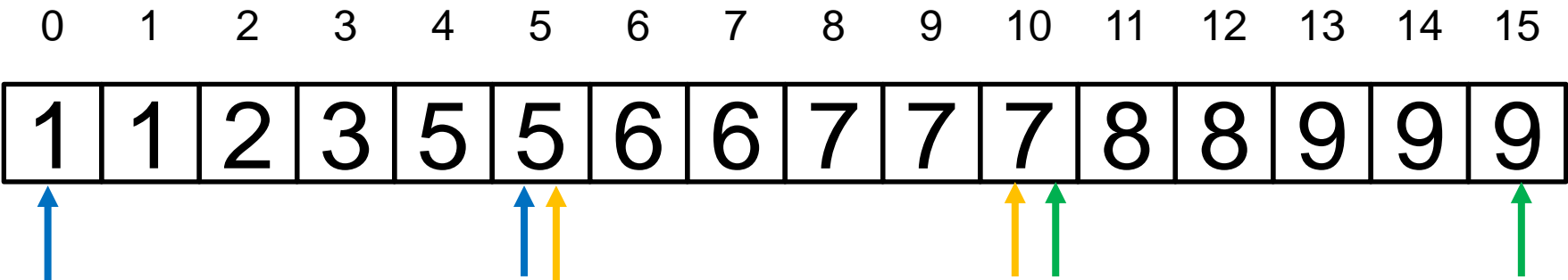


Operațiile aceste **NU** pot executa paralel





Căutare paralelă





Căutare paralelă – soluția 2

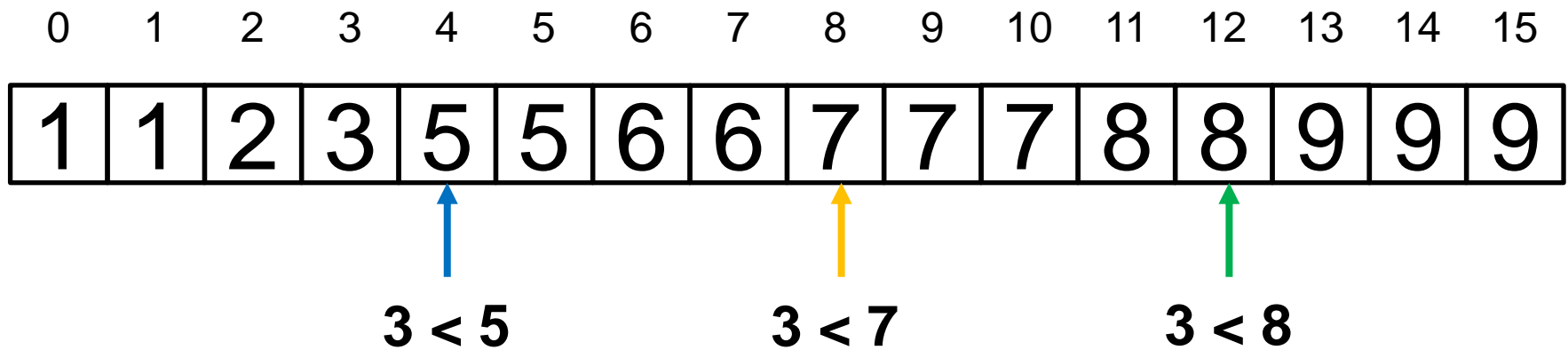
Mai greu de implementat
Mai puține thread-uri



Căutare paralelă – soluția 2

Căutăm **3**

Între pozițiile **0** **15**

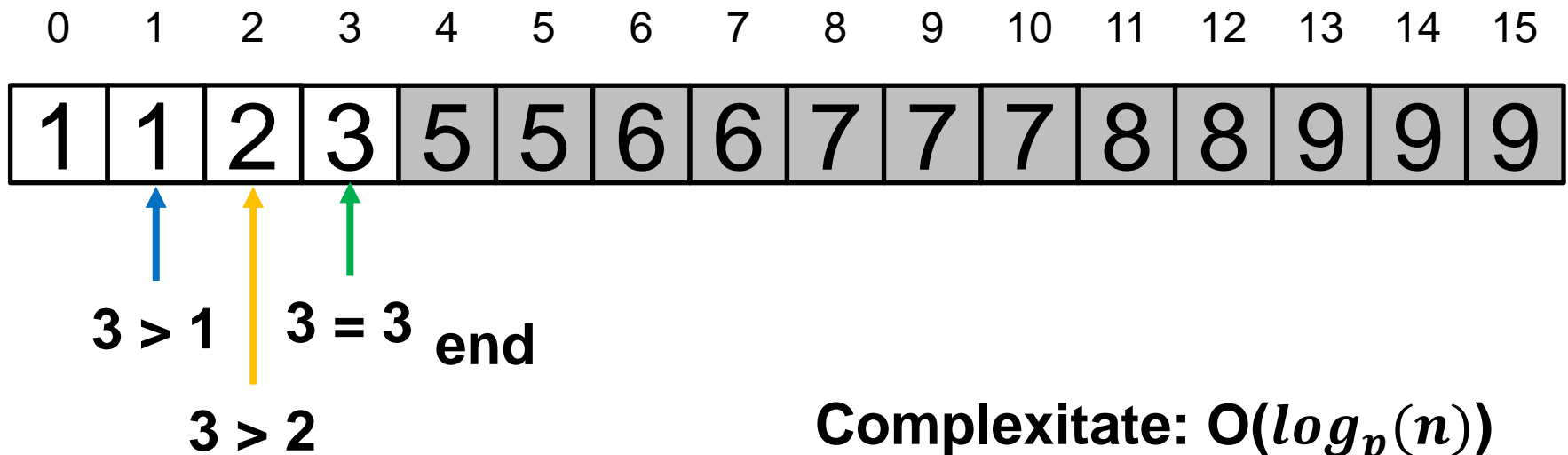




Căutare paralelă – soluția 2

Căutăm **3**

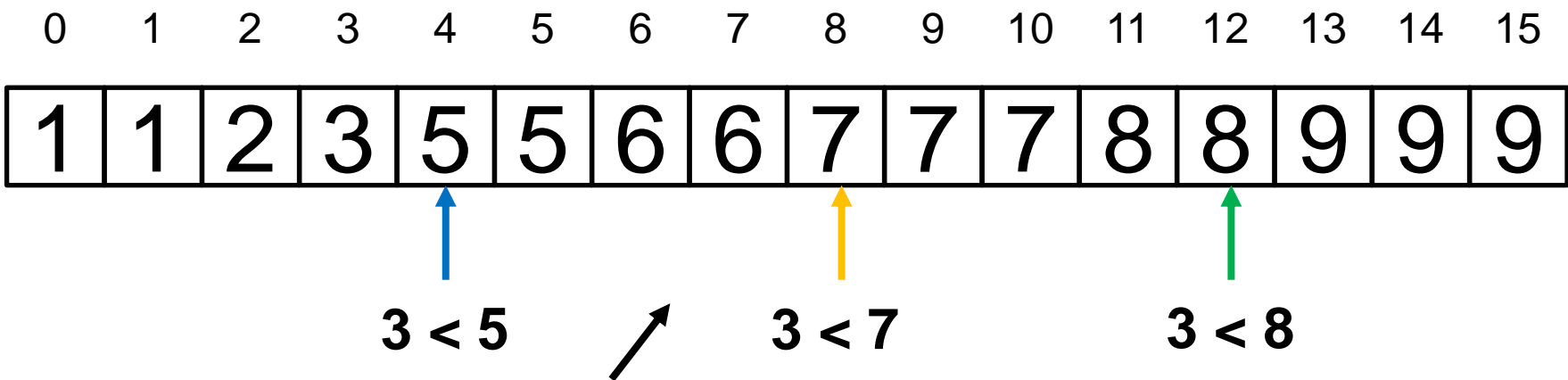
Între pozițiile **0** **3**



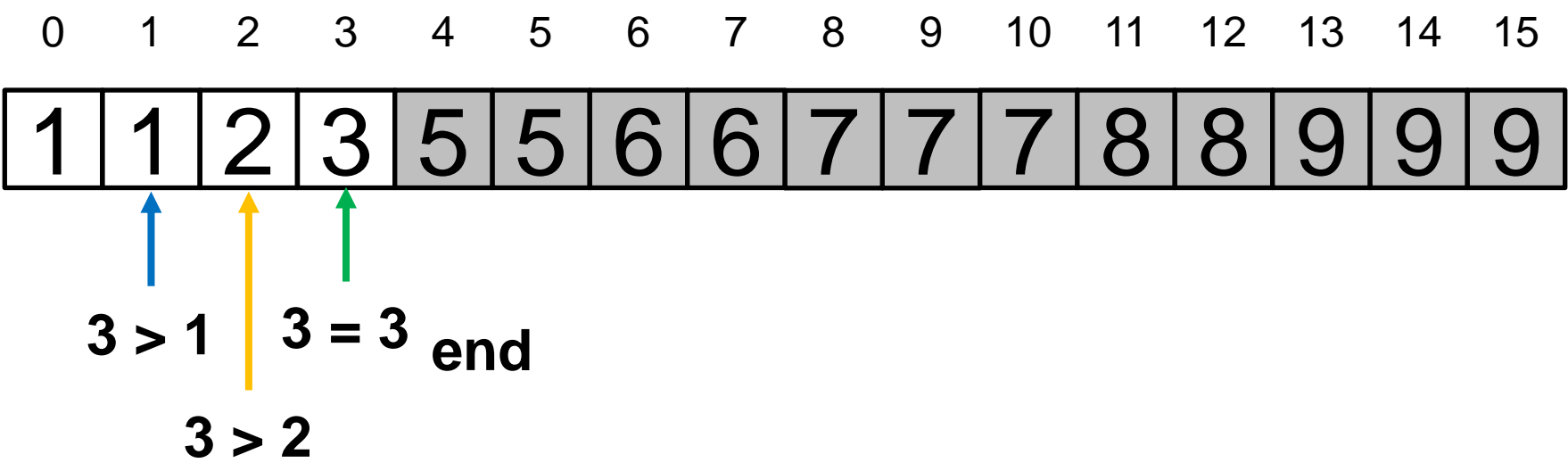
Complexitate: $O(\log_p(n))$



Căutare paralelă – soluția 2

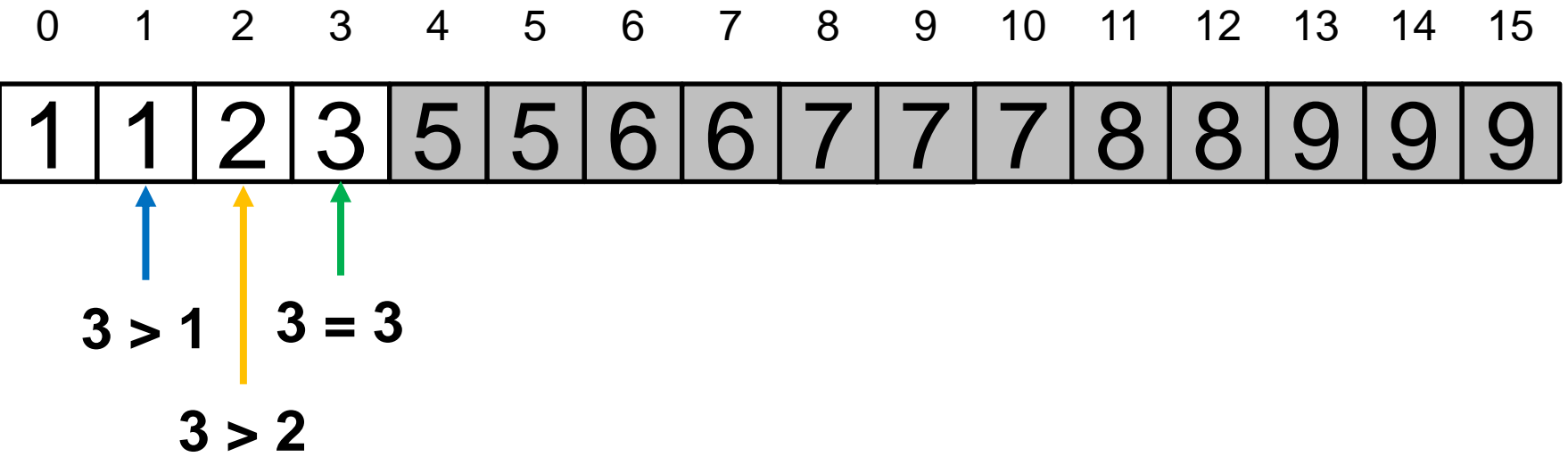
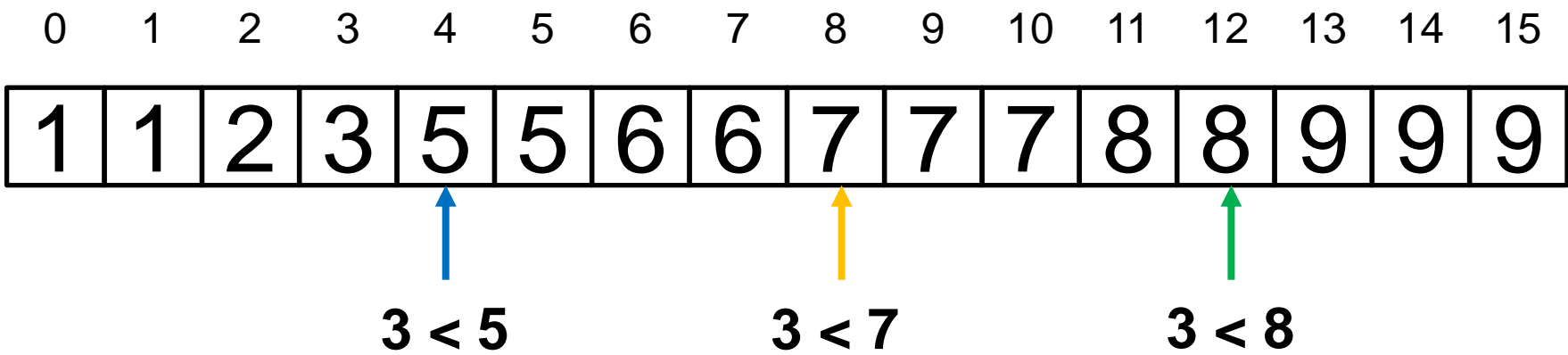


Operațiile aceste **NU** pot executa paralel





Căutare paralelă – soluția 2





Căutare paralelă - Complexitate

$$O(\log_p(N))$$

Speedup?



Căutare paralelă - Complexitate

$$O(\log_p(N))$$

Speedup?

$$S = \frac{\log_2(N)}{\log_p(N)}$$



Căutare paralelă - Complexitate

$$O(\log_p(N))$$

Speedup?

$$S = \frac{\log_2(N)}{\log_p(N)} = \frac{\log(P)}{\log(2)} = \log_2(P)$$





Merge sort paralel - idee

Operația de merge poate și ea fi paralelizată.

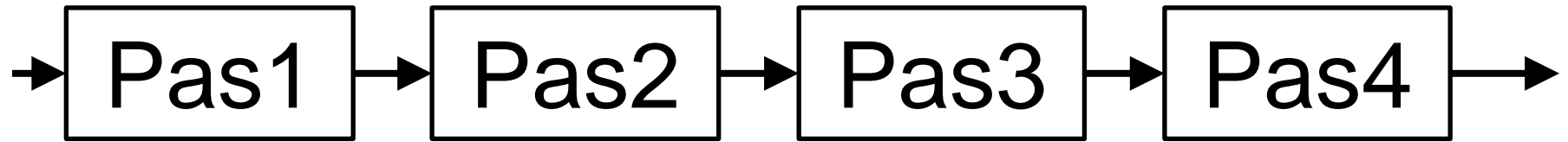
Pentru a o paraleliza ne bazăm pe cătare binară (sau chiar paralelă) și pe rank sort.





Pipeline

- Pipeline de instrucțiuni CPU
- Pipeline grafic (randare, antialiasing)
- Diferiți algoritmi



Un **pas** poate fi un:

- thread
- proces
- element hardware



Fără Pipeline



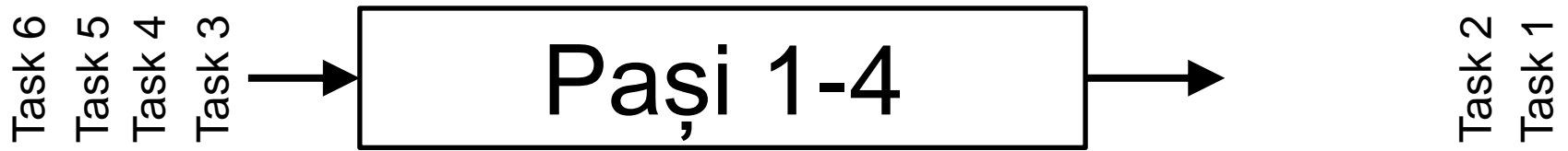


Fără Pipeline



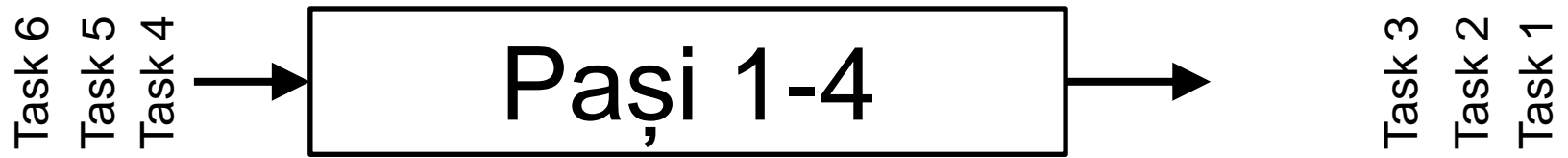


Fără Pipeline



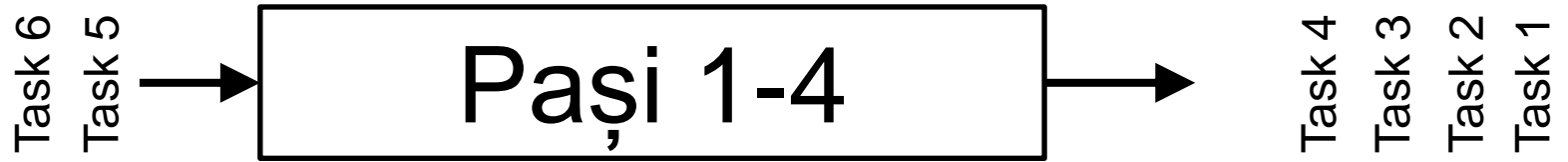


Fără Pipeline





Fără Pipeline





Fără Pipeline



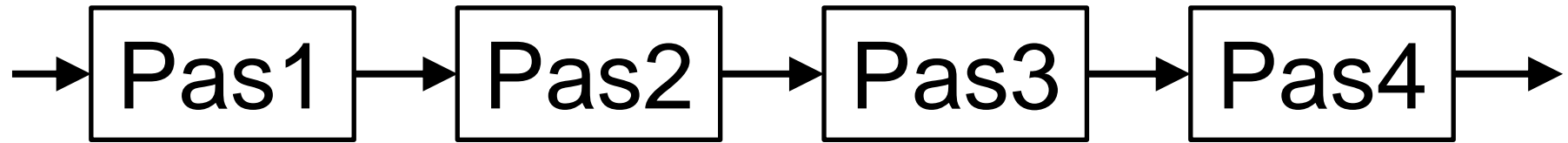
$$total_execution_time = task_execution_time * number_of_tasks$$





Pipeline

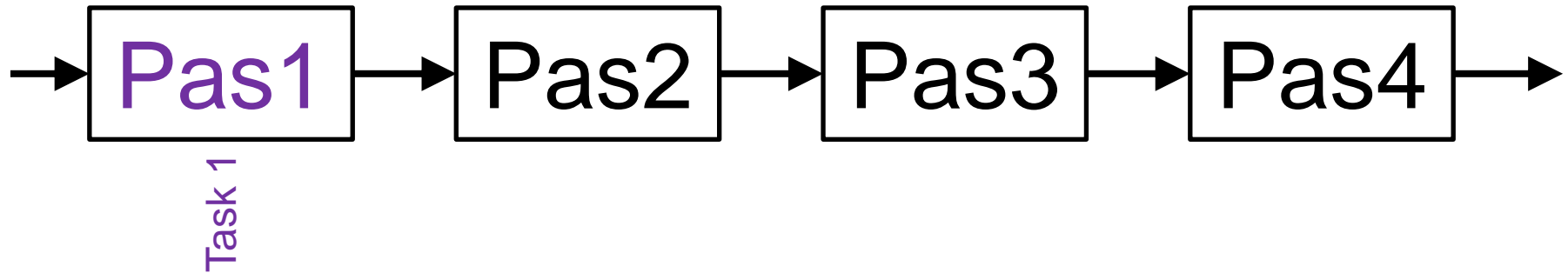
Task 6
Task 5
Task 4
Task 3
Task 2
Task 1





Pipeline

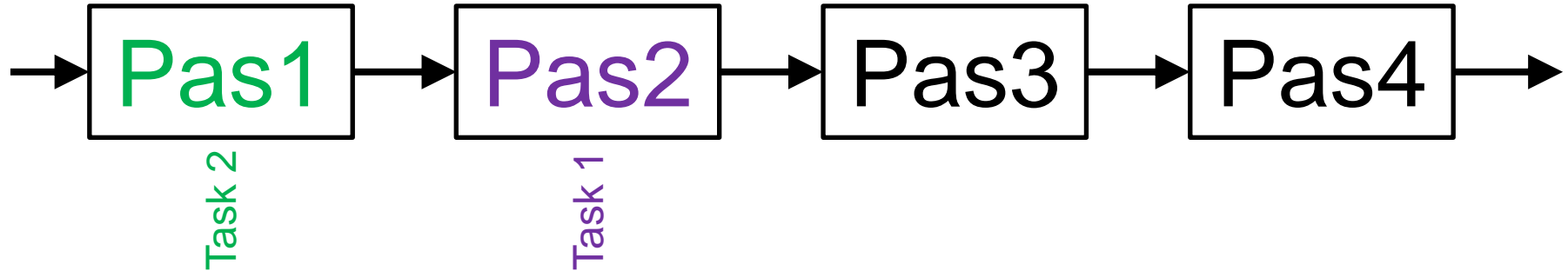
Task 6
Task 5
Task 4
Task 3
Task 2





Pipeline

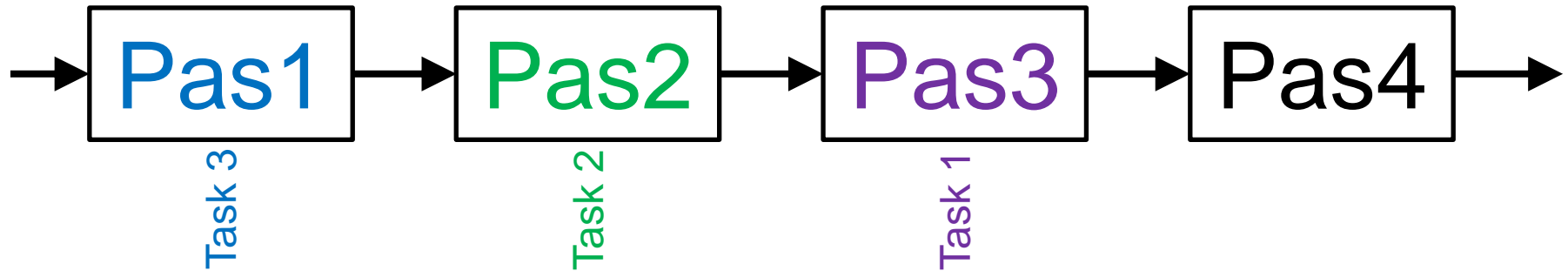
Task 6
Task 5
Task 4
Task 3





Pipeline

Task 6
Task 5
Task 4

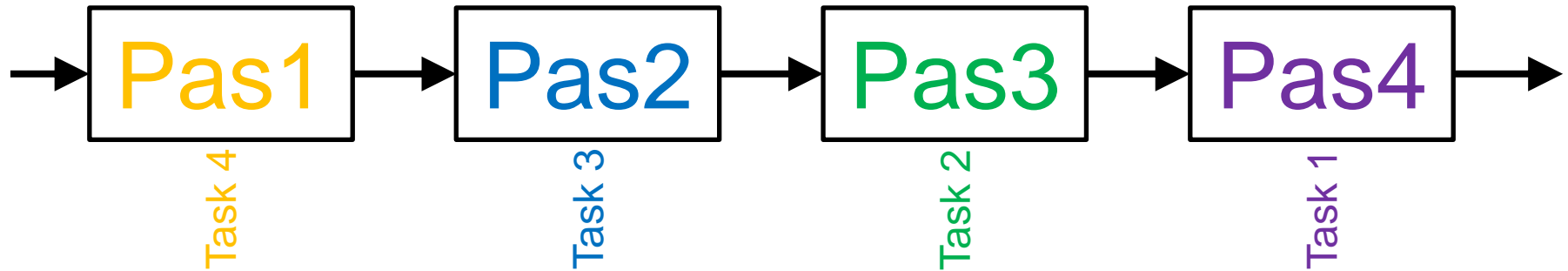




Pipeline

Task 6

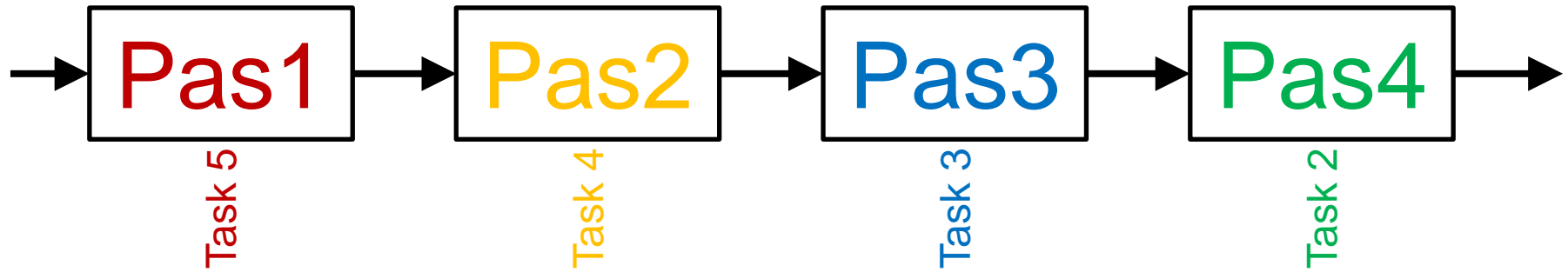
Task 5





Pipeline

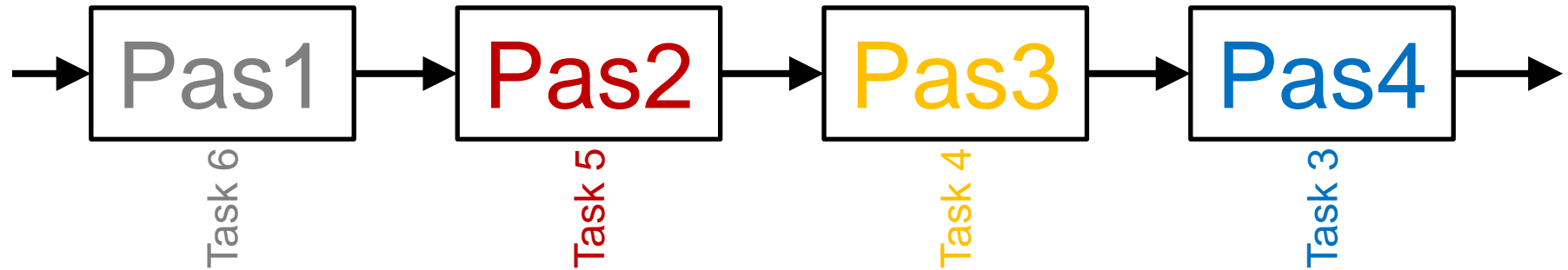
Task 6



Task 1



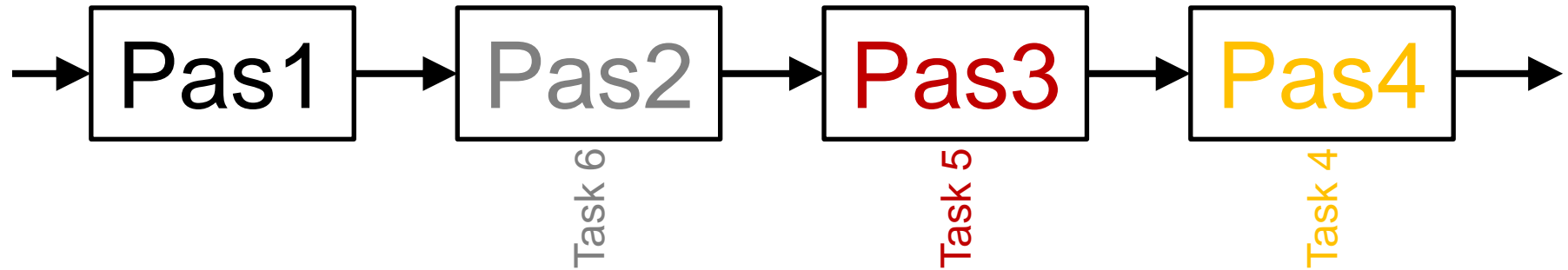
Pipeline



Task 2
Task 1



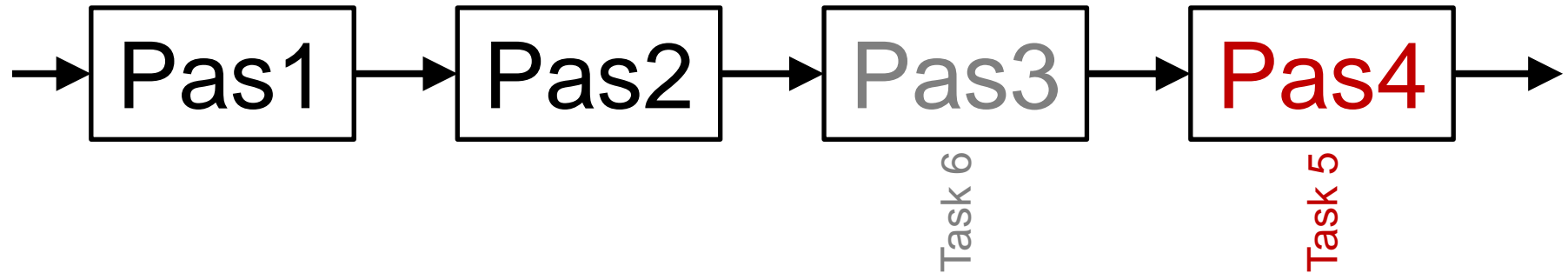
Pipeline



Task 3
Task 2
Task 1



Pipeline

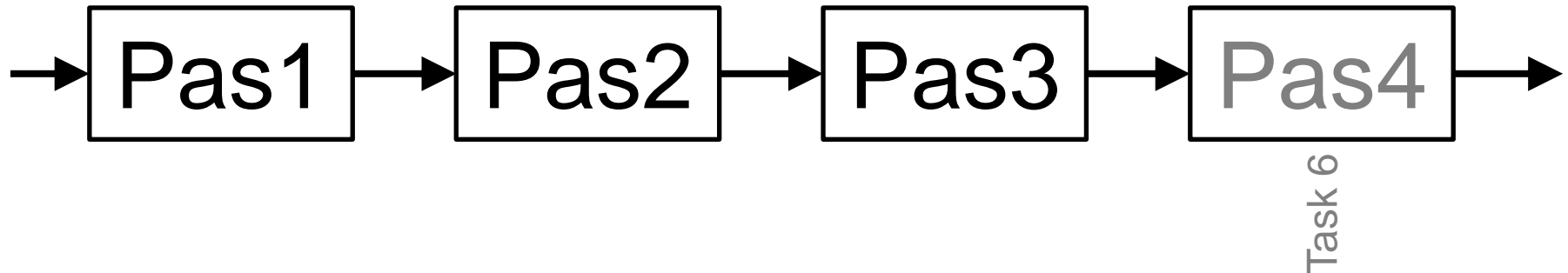


Task 4
Task 3
Task 2
Task 1



Pipeline

Ideal: $step_execution_time = \frac{task_execution_time}{number_of_steps}$



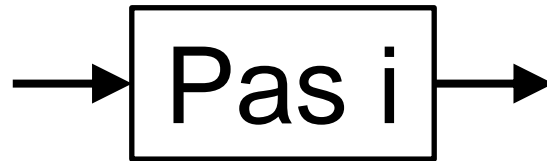
După avem mai mult decât $number_of_steps$ tasks timpul devine:
 $total_execution_time = number_of_tasks * step_execution_time$

Un task se termină la fiecare “step tick”

Task 5
Task 4
Task 3
Task 2
Task 1



Pipeline – ghid programare



Inițializare

```
for(un număr de pași) {  
    primește date de la Pas(i-1)  
    procesează  
    trimite date la Pas(i+1)  
}
```

Finalizare





Sortare cu pipeline

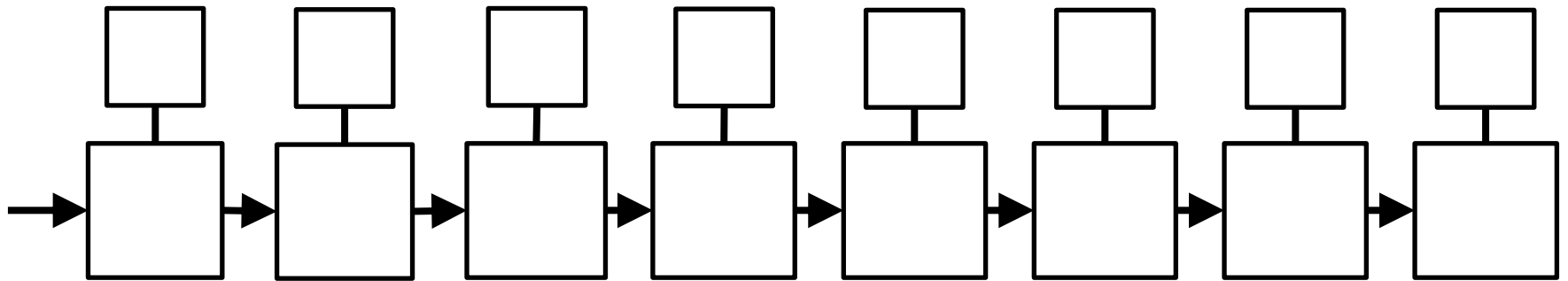
9	4	2	7	6	5	6	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	4	5	6	6	7	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



Sortare cu pipeline

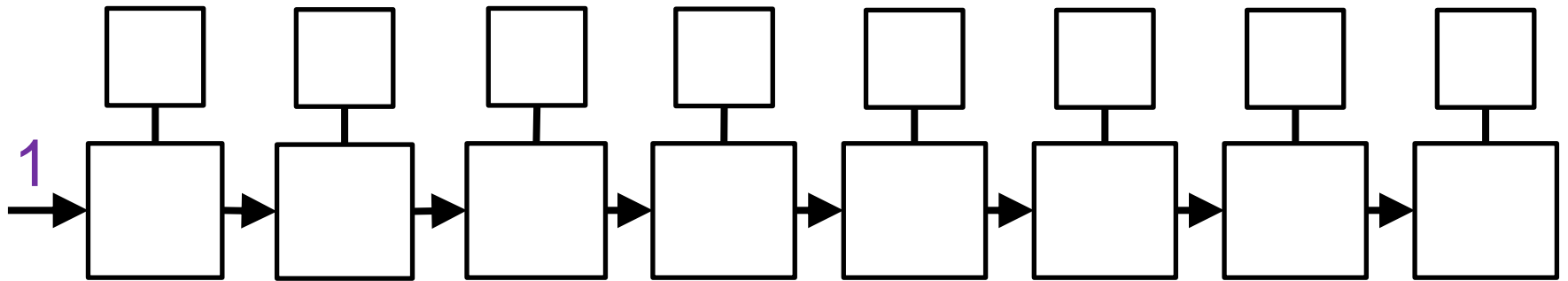
9	4	2	7	6	5	6	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---





Sortare cu pipeline

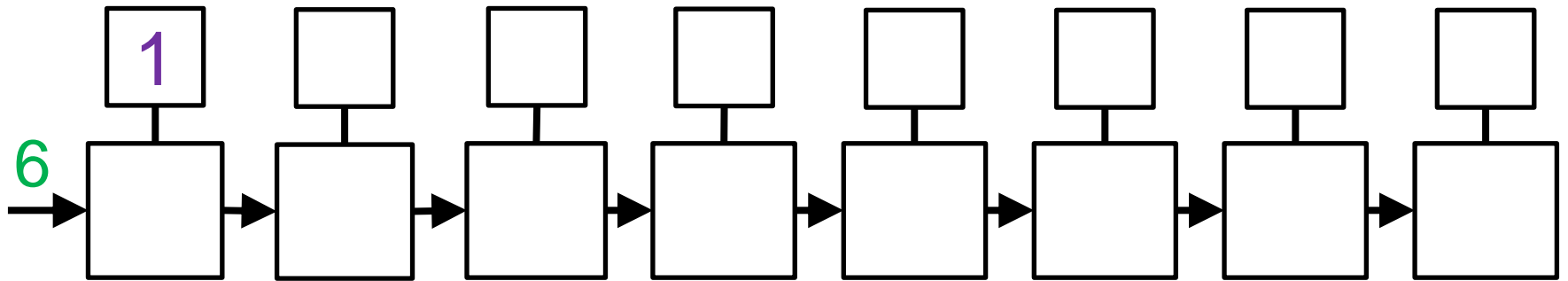
9	4	2	7	6	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---





Sorting with pipeline

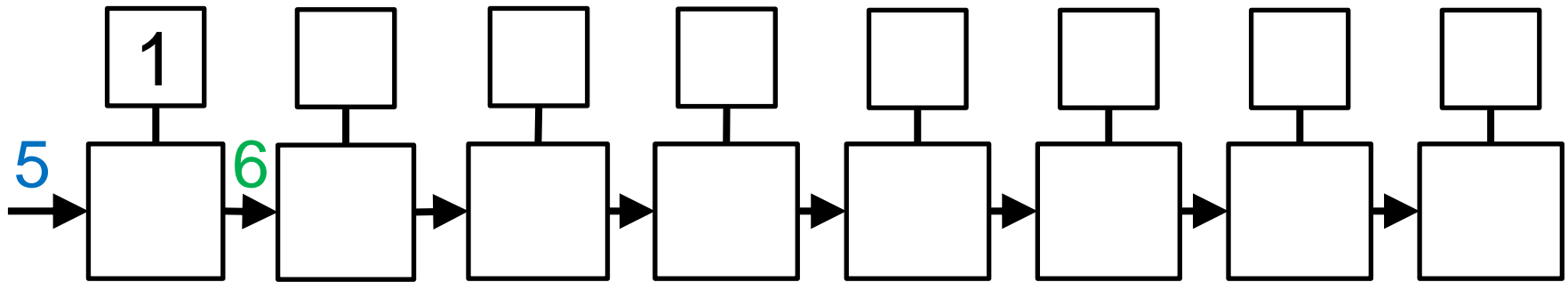
9	4	2	7	6	5
---	---	---	---	---	---





Sortare cu pipeline

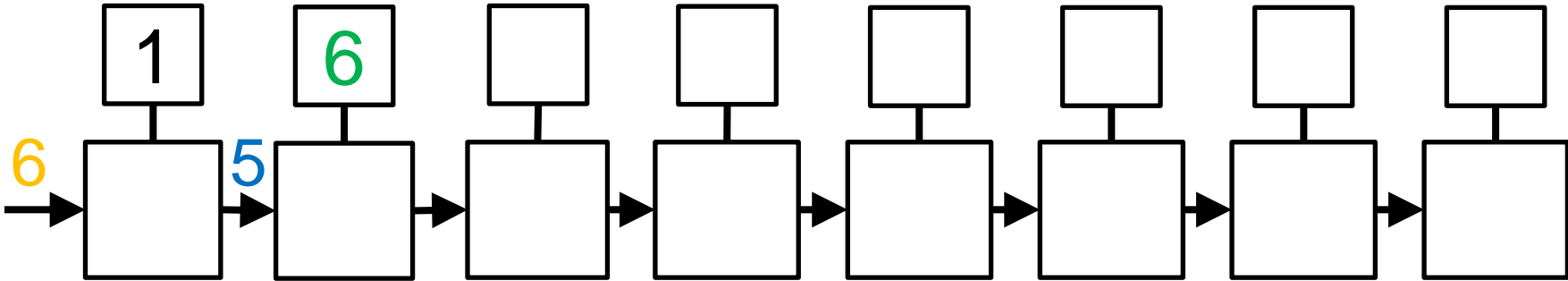
9	4	2	7	6
---	---	---	---	---





Sortare cu pipeline

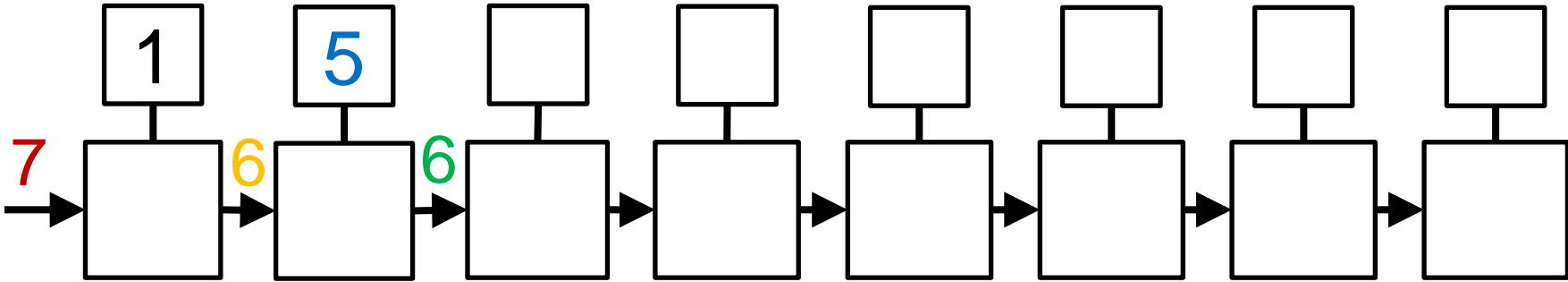
9	4	2	7
---	---	---	---





Sortare cu pipeline

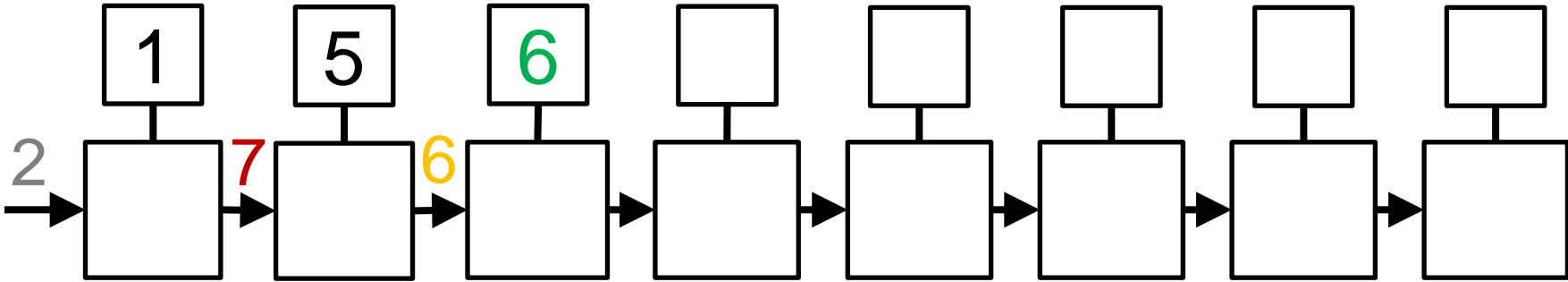
9	4	2
---	---	---





Sortare cu pipeline

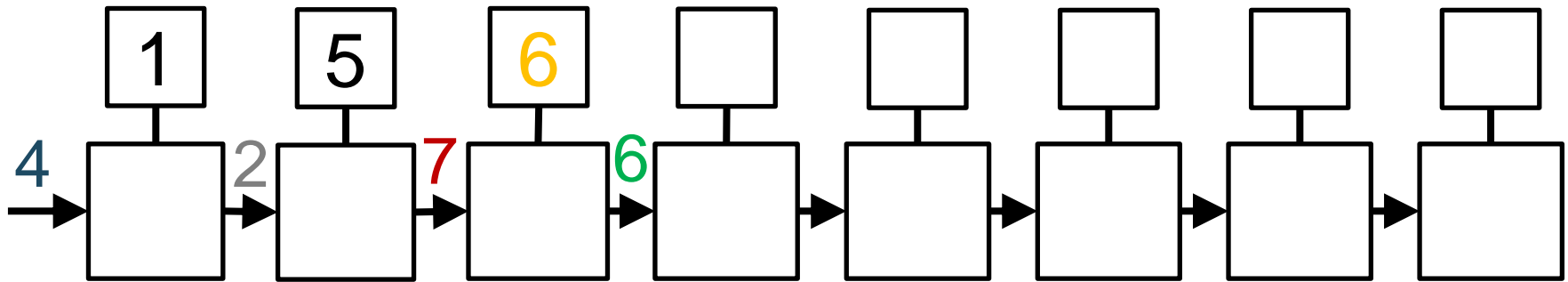
9 4





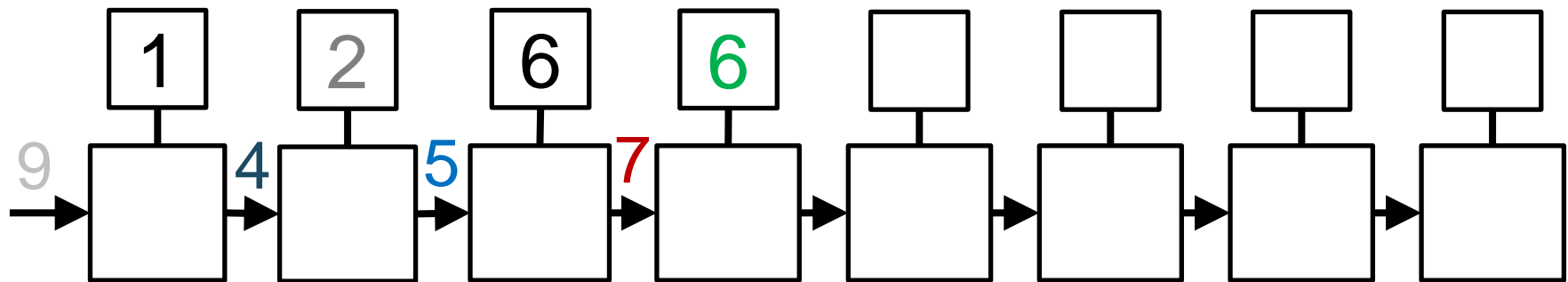
Sortare cu pipeline

9





Sortare cu pipeline

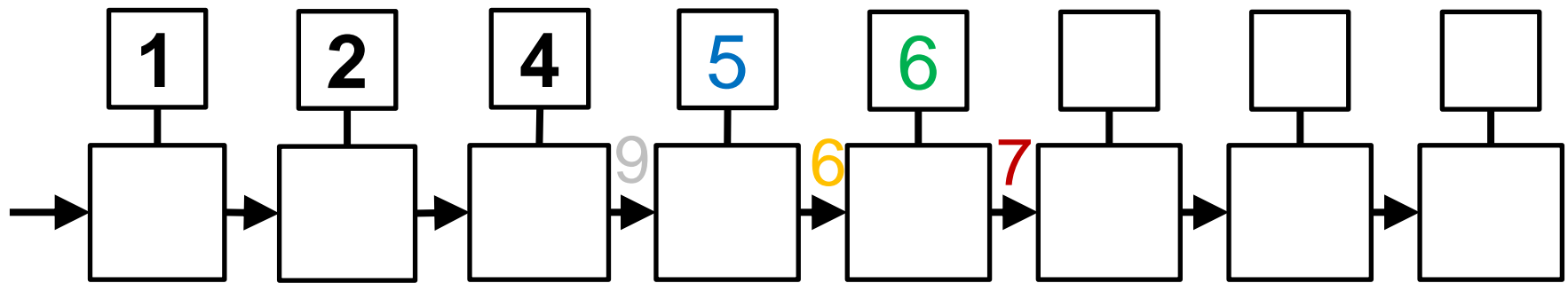






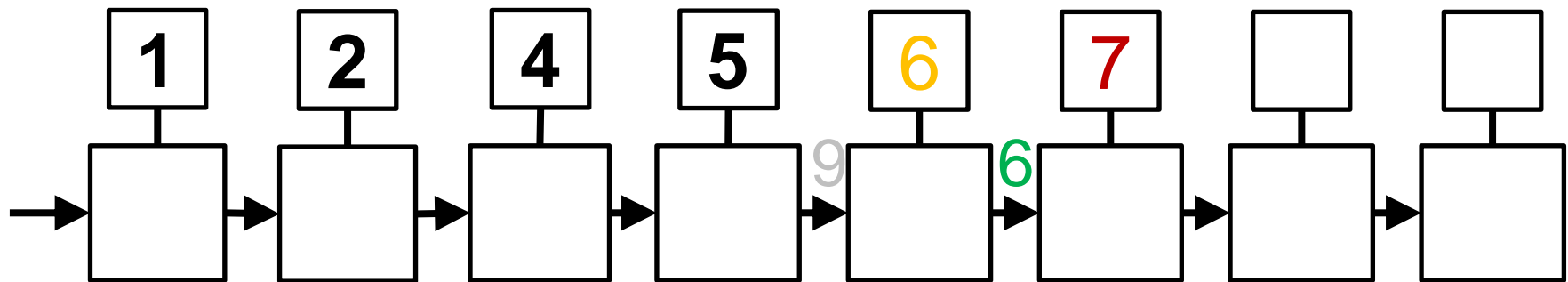


Sortare cu pipeline



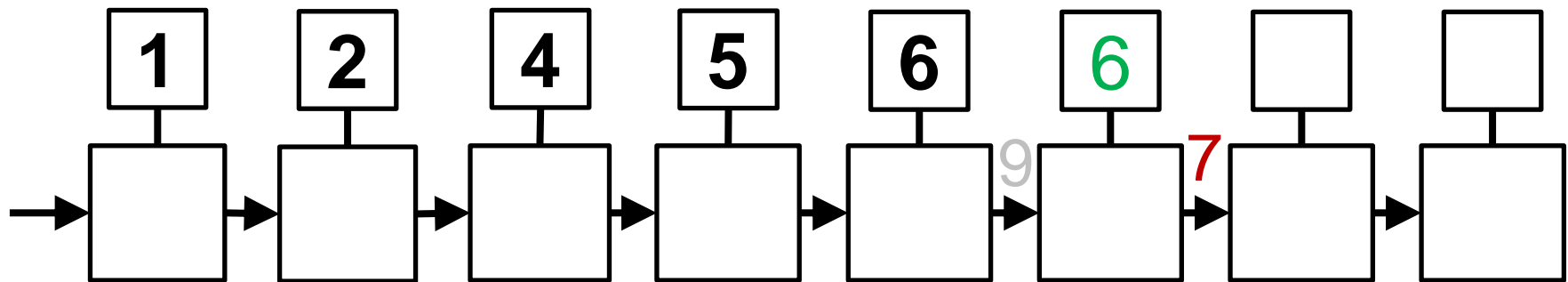


Sortare cu pipeline



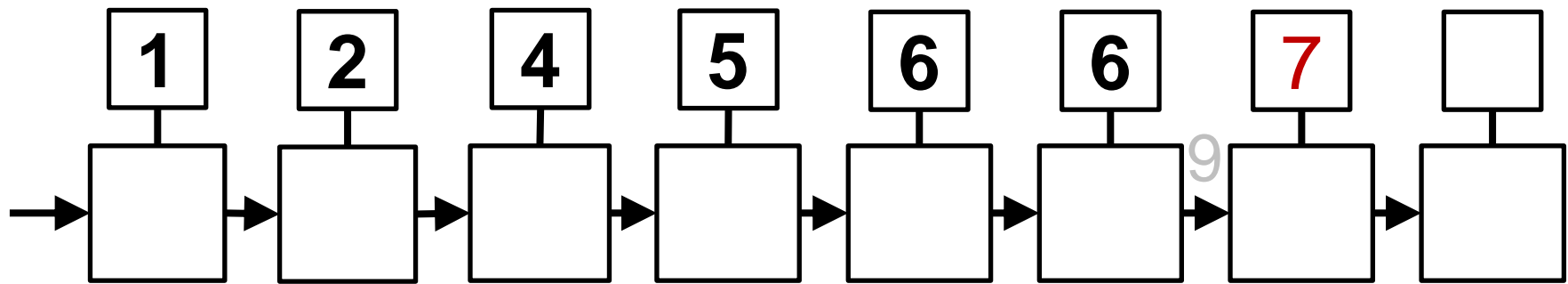


Sortare cu pipeline



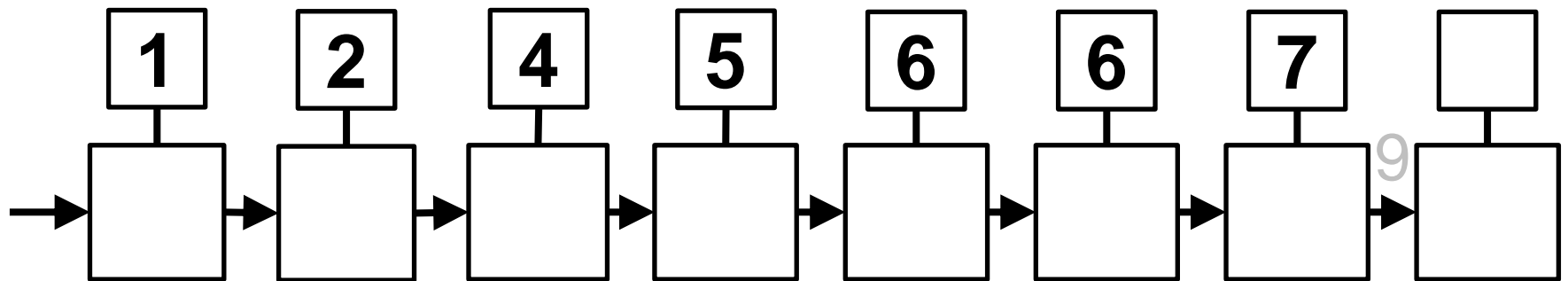


Sortare cu pipeline



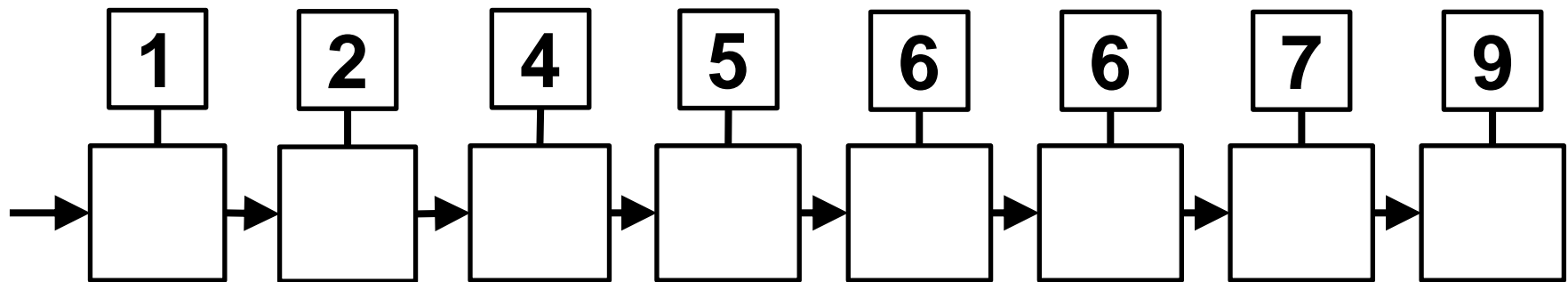


Sortare cu pipeline





Sortare cu pipeline





Sortare cu pipeline - complexitate

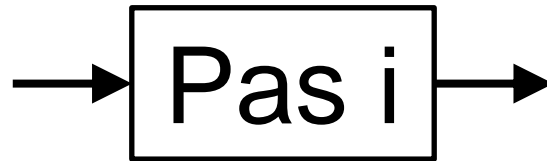
$$O(N)$$

pentru $P=N$

Dar comunicația e foarte lentă



Pipeline – ghid programare



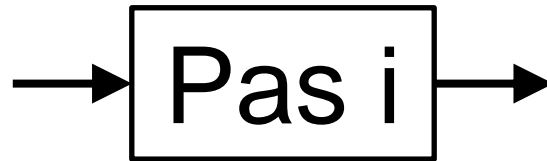
Inițializare

```
for(un număr de pași) {  
    primește date de la Pas(i-1)  
    procesează  
    trimite date la Pas(i+1)  
}
```

Finalizare



Sortare cu Pipeline – ghid programare



noop;

```
for(fiecare face cu o operație mai puțin decât pasul precedent) {  
    primește număr de la Pas(i-1)  
    ține local numărul minim între cel primit sau cel avut  
    trimite numărul mai mare la Pas(i+1)  
}
```

Scrie numărul la poziția i





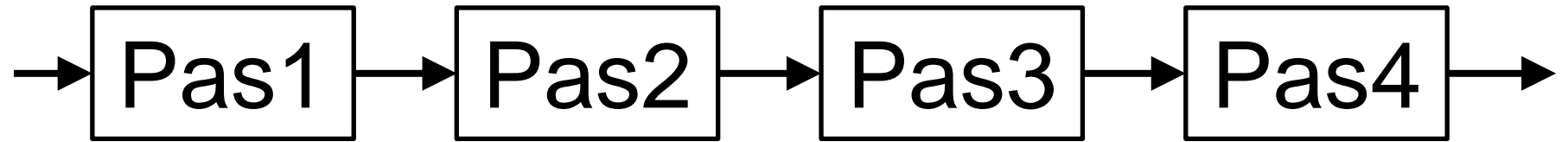
Calcul unui polinom cu pipeline

$$P(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i = a_0 x^0 + a_1 x^1 + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + a_n x^n, n \geq 0$$

Se dorește să calculăm valoarea lui P pentru diverși x.
Use case: desenarea graficului aferent polinomului.



Pipeline

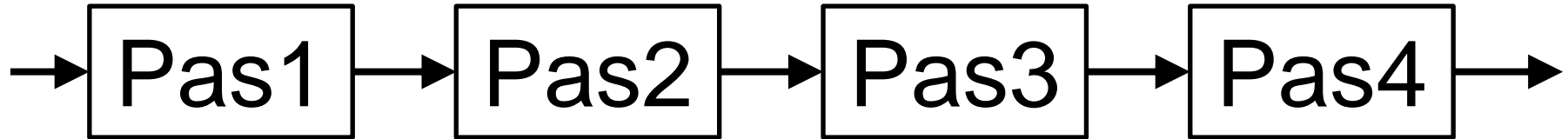




Calcul unui polinom cu pipeline

$$P(x) = 1 + 8x + (-4)x^3 + x^4$$

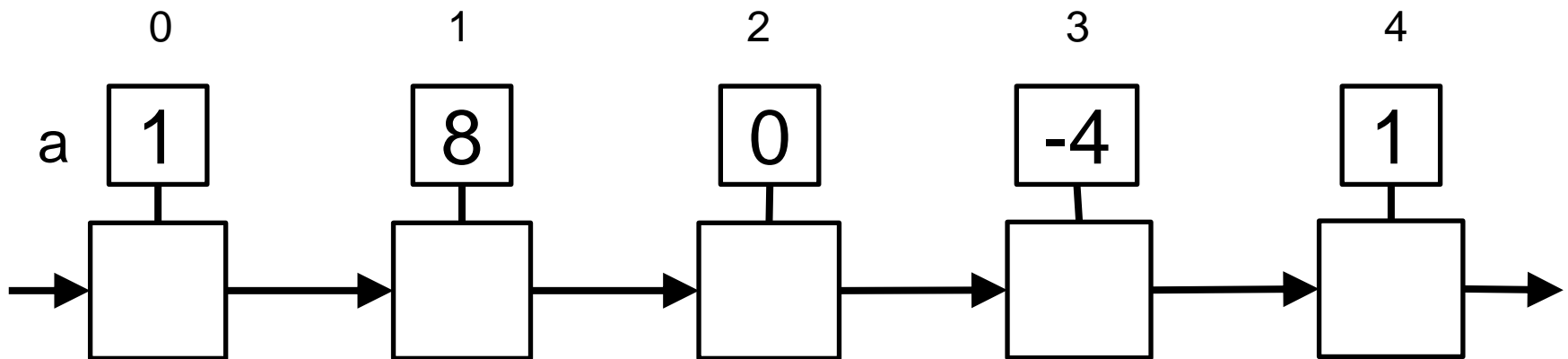
	0	1	2	3	4
a	1	8	0	-4	1





Calcul unui polinom cu pipeline

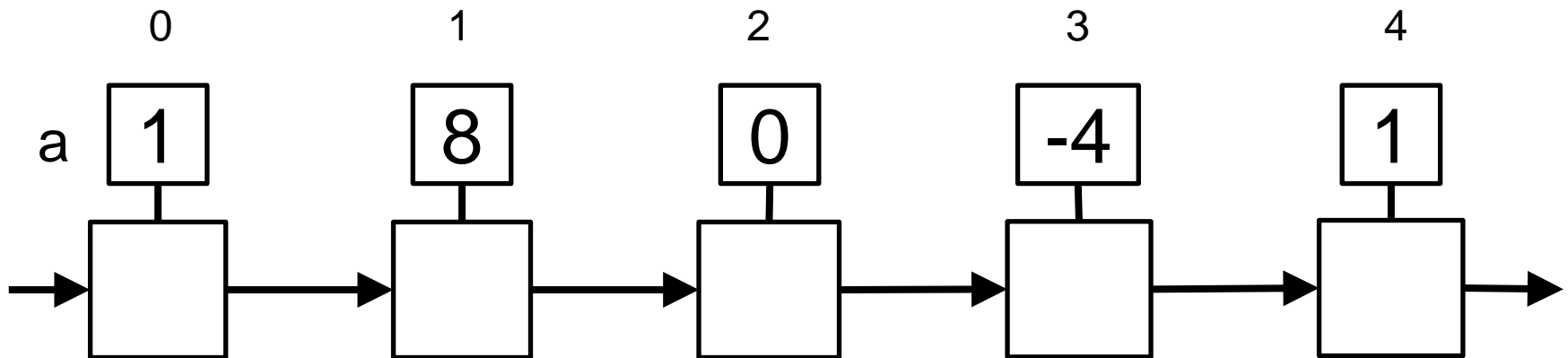
$$P(x) = 1 + 8x + (-4)x^3 + x^4$$





Calcul unui polinom cu pipeline

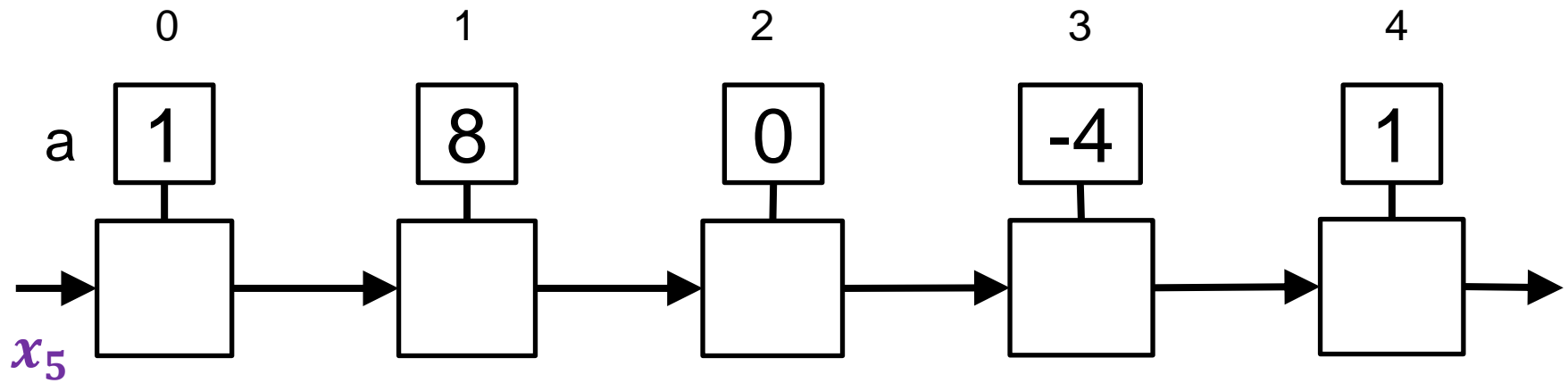
x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 x_5





Calcul unui polinom cu pipeline

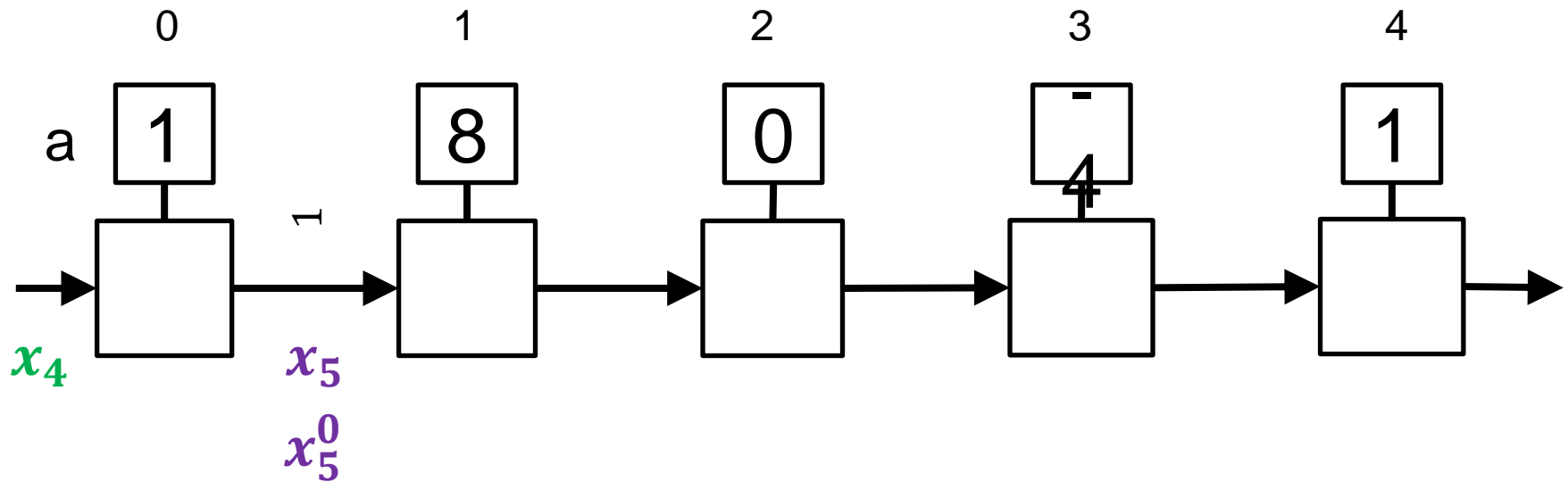
x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4





Calcul unui polinom cu pipeline

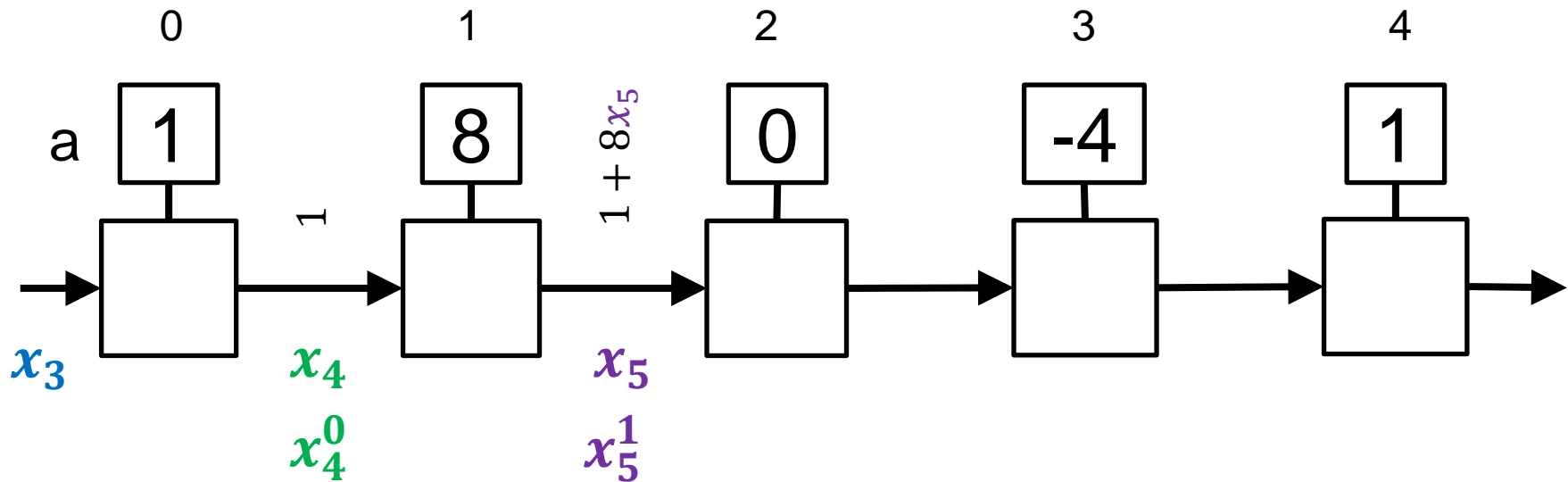
x_1 x_2 x_3





Calcul unui polinom cu pipeline

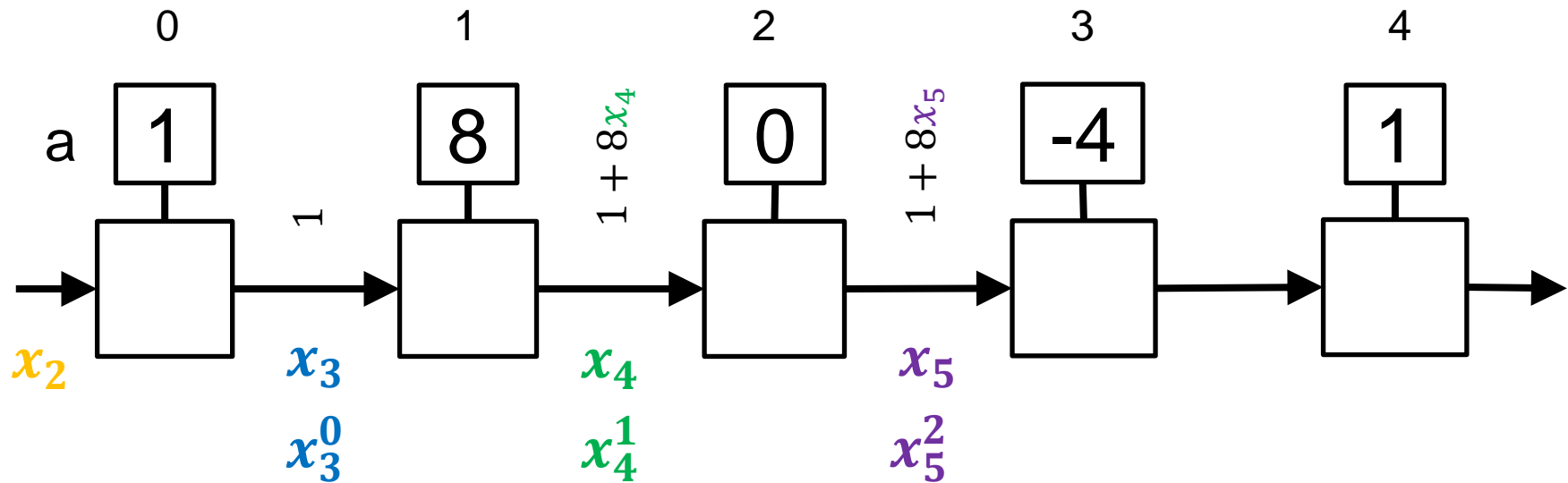
x_1 x_2





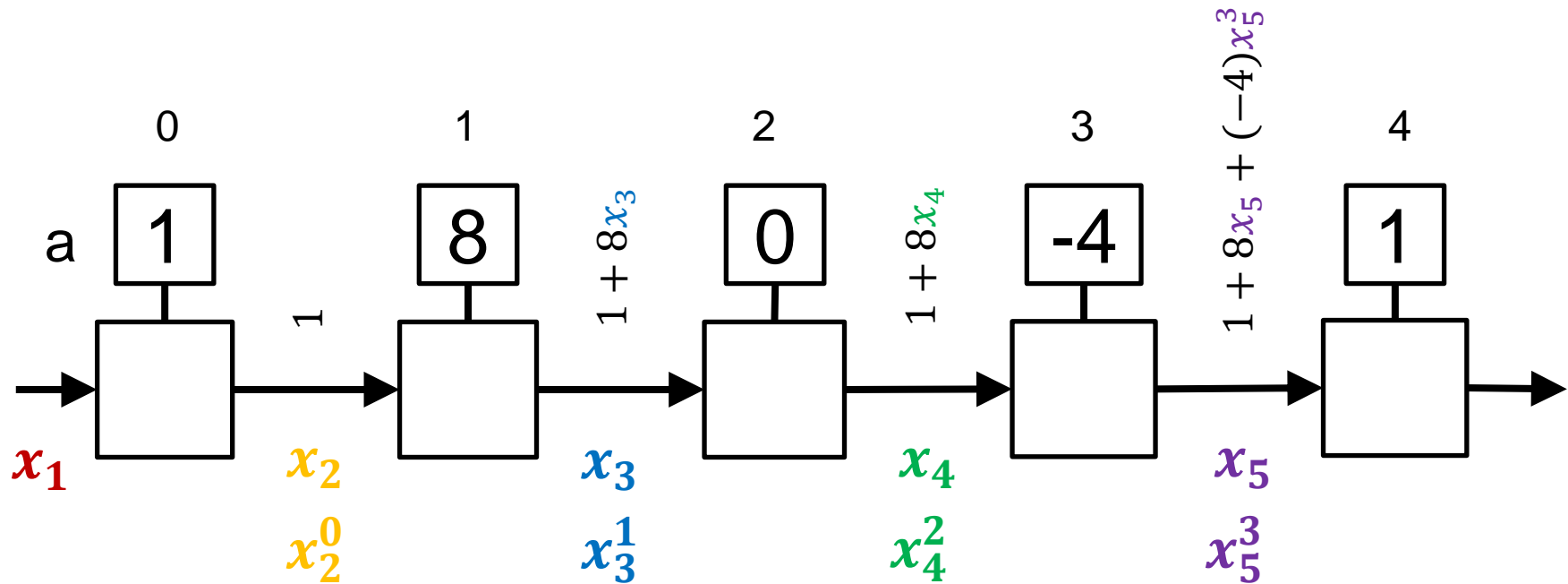
Calcul unui polinom cu pipeline

x_1



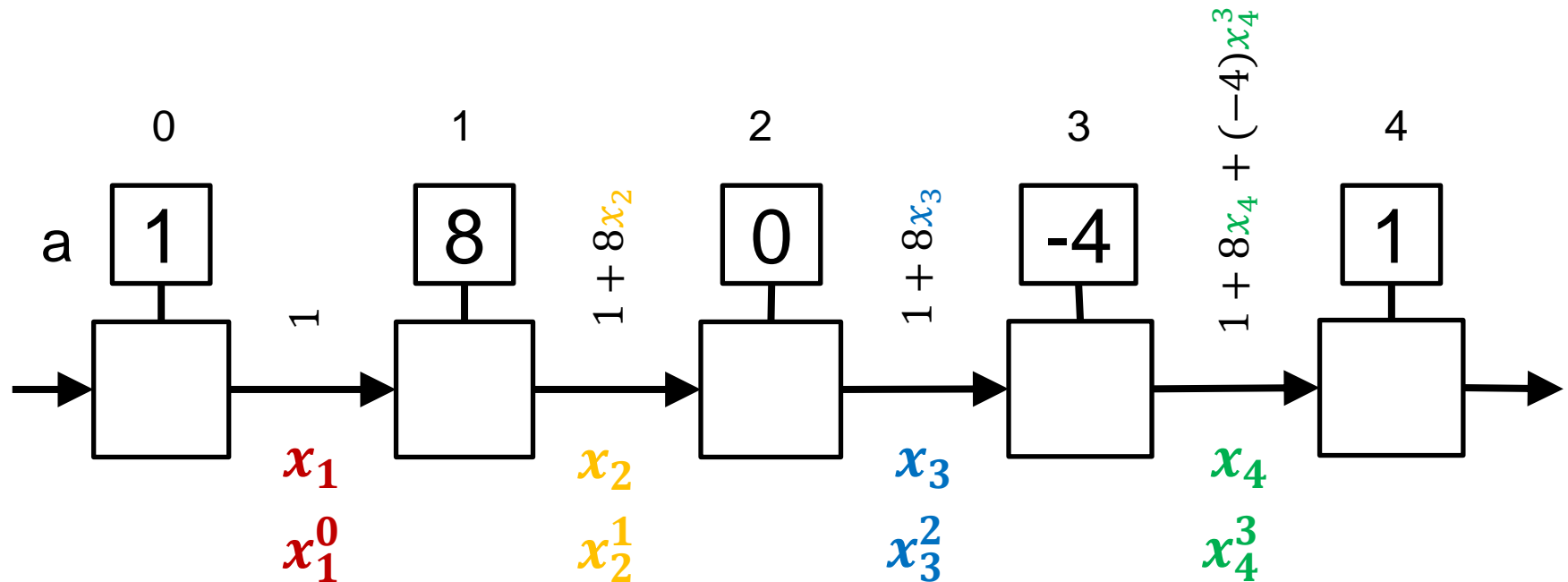


Calcul unui polinom cu pipeline





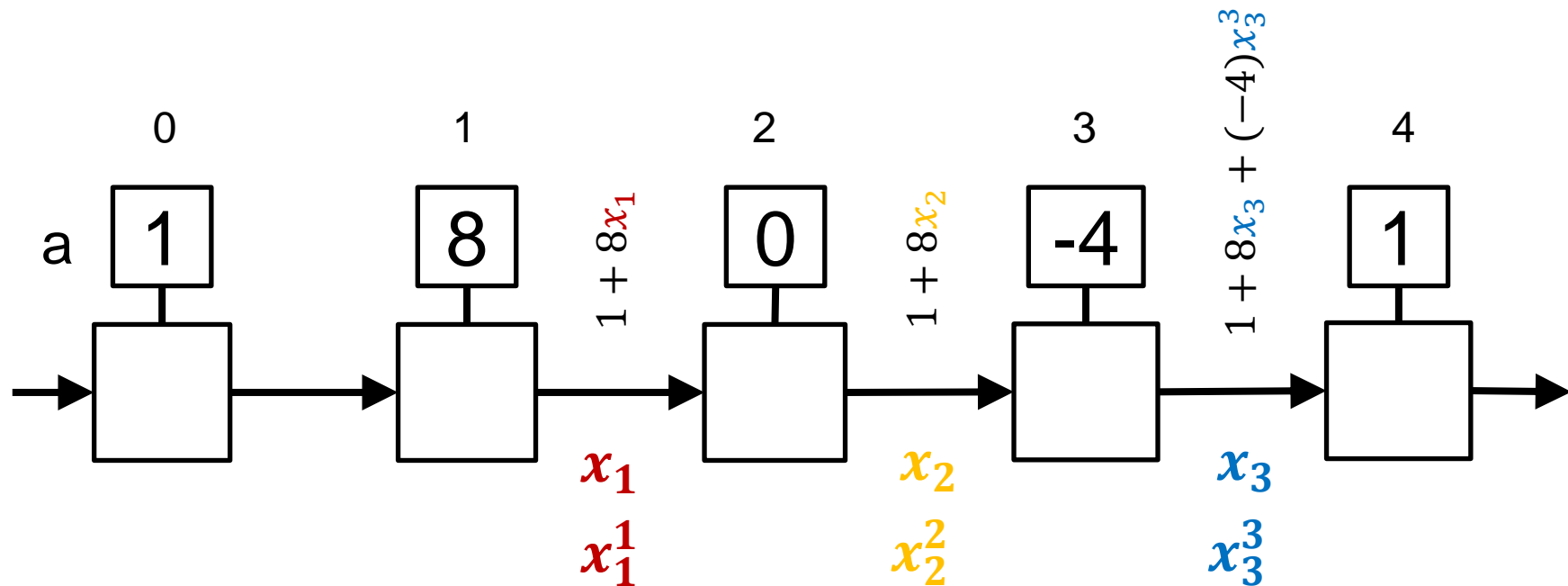
Calcul unui polinom cu pipeline



$$1 + 8x_5 + (-4)x_5^3 + x_5^4$$



Calcul unui polinom cu pipeline

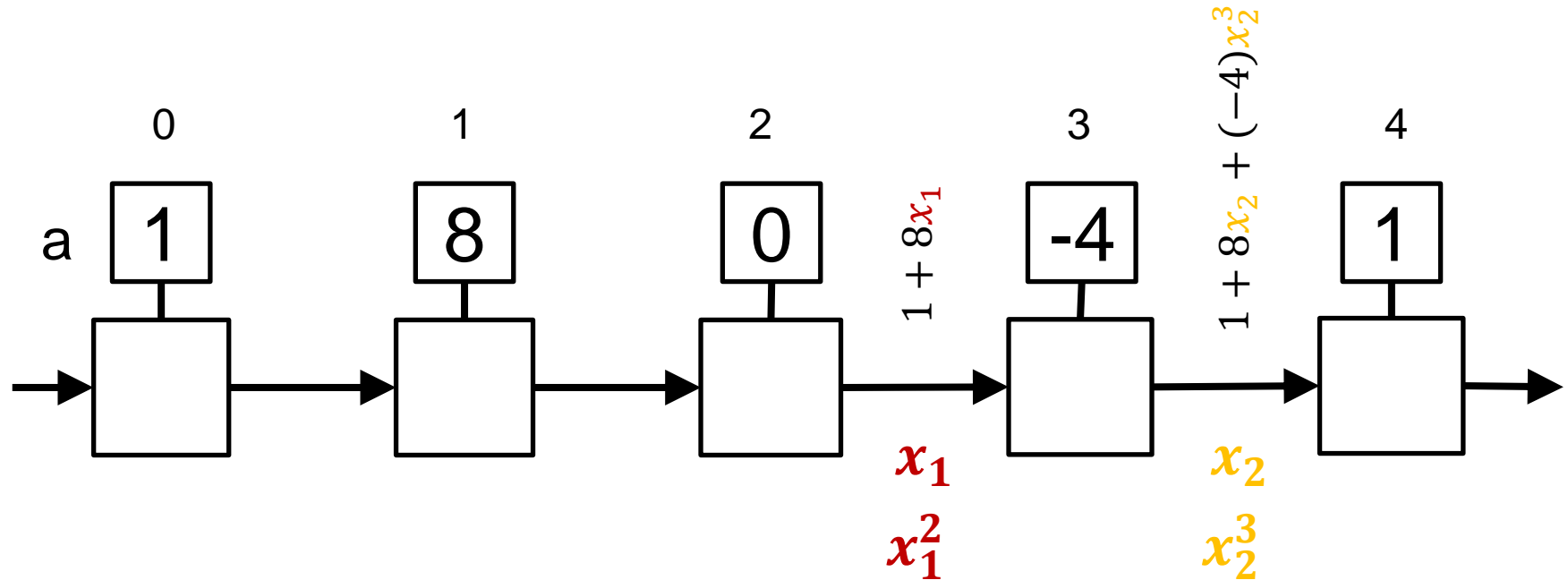


$$1 + 8x_4 + (-4)x_4^3 + x_4^4$$

$$1 + 8x_5 + (-4)x_5^3 + x_5^4$$



Calcul unui polinom cu pipeline



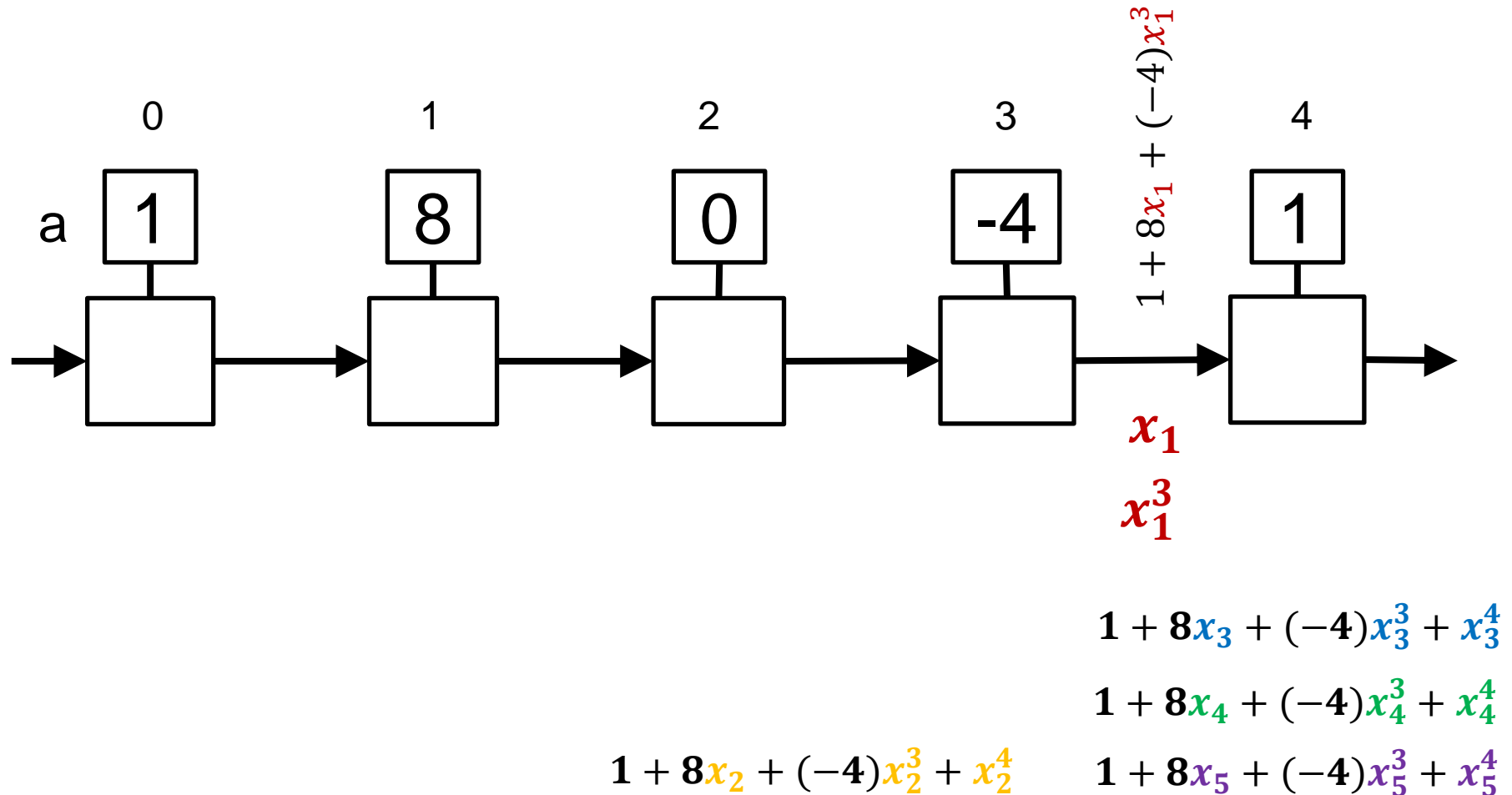
$$1 + 8x_3 + (-4)x_3^3 + x_3^4$$

$$1 + 8x_4 + (-4)x_4^3 + x_4^4$$

$$1 + 8x_5 + (-4)x_5^3 + x_5^4$$

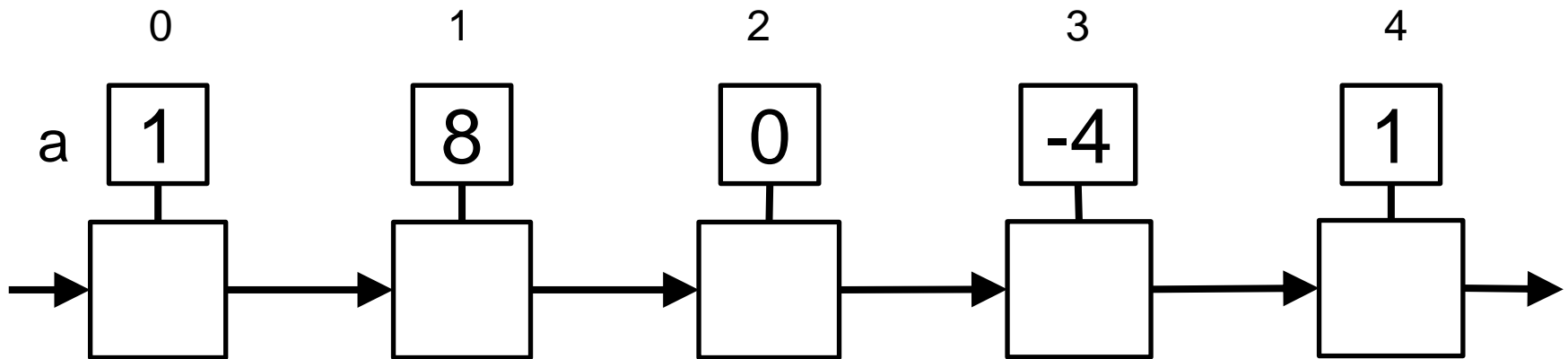


Calcul unui polinom cu pipeline





Calcul unui polinom cu pipeline



$$1 + 8x_1 + (-4)x_1^3 + x_1^4$$

$$1 + 8x_2 + (-4)x_2^3 + x_2^4$$

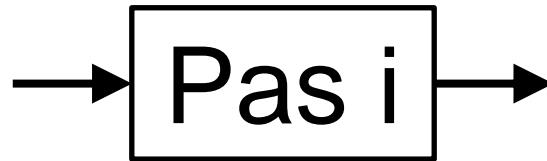
$$1 + 8x_3 + (-4)x_3^3 + x_3^4$$

$$1 + 8x_4 + (-4)x_4^3 + x_4^4$$

$$1 + 8x_5 + (-4)x_5^3 + x_5^4$$



Pipeline – ghid programare



Inițializare

```
for(un număr de pași) {  
    primește date de la Pas(i-1)  
    procesează  
    trimite date la Pas(i+1)  
}
```

Finalizare



Pipeline – ghid programare



Primește coeficientul potrivit pasului

for(un număr de pași egal cu numărul de valori) {

 primește de la Pas(i-1): polinom parțial calculat

 valoarea originală

 valoarea originală $^ (i-1)$

 Calculează (valoarea originală $^ i$) și adaugă la polinom parțial calculat produsul dintre coeficient și aceasta.

 trimite spre Pas(i+1): noul polinom parțial calculat, valoarea originală și valoarea originală $^ i$

}

