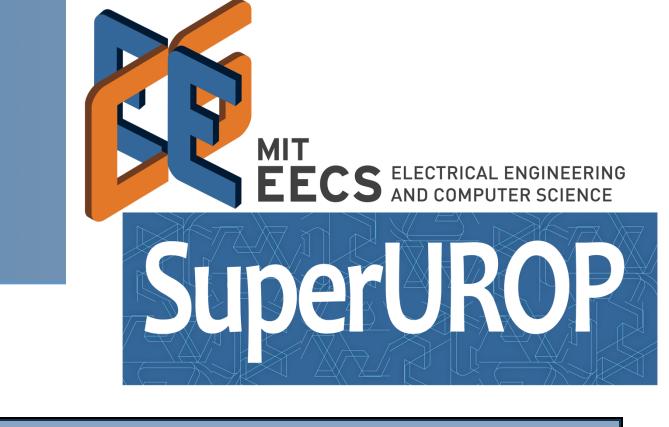
Performance Profiling for Parallel Cilk Applications

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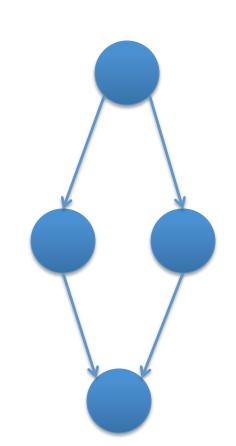


Cilk Background

```
main() {
  compute();
  cilk_spawn compute();
  compute();
  cilk_sync;
  compute();
}
```

- Extensions to C/C++ to support fork (spawn)-join (sync) parallelism
- Programmer simply needs to specify code paths that can execute in parallel
- Runtime handles thread creation and assignment of work to threads

DAG Modeling of Cilk Programs



- Each blue node represents a call to compute ()
- The programmer has specified that the second and third calls can execute in parallel, and the fourth call must execute only after the second and third have completed
- The critical path length (span) is 3 calls and the total work is 4 calls

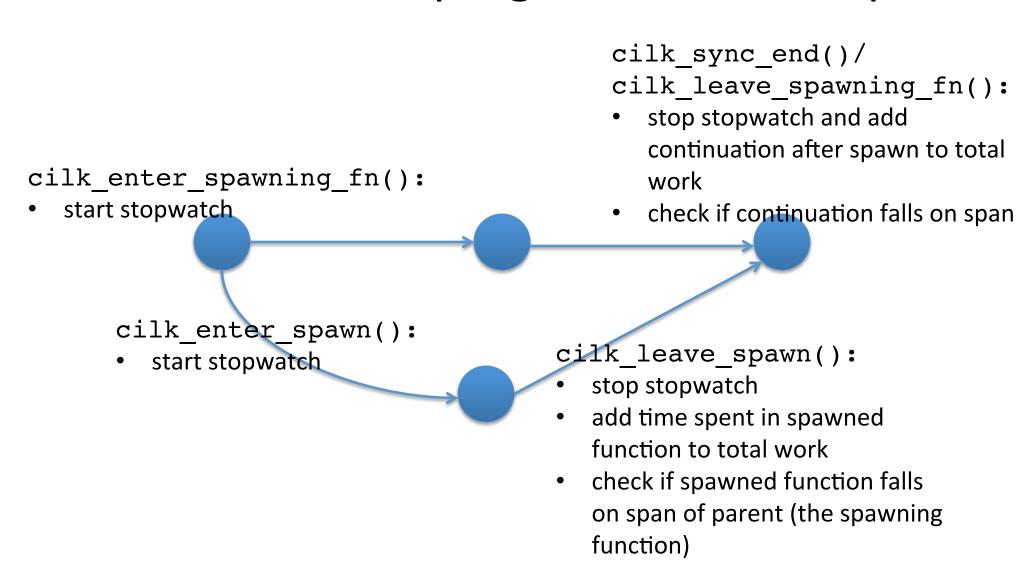
Callback API

Compiler inserts calls to callback functions in important points in Cilk program's execution, and profiling tools can implement these callbacks to get data on program execution

```
main() {
    cilk_enter_spawning_fn();
    cilk_spawn compute();
    compute();
    compute();
    cilk_sync;
    cilk_sync;
    cilk_sync_end();
    cilk_leave_spawning_fn();
}
```

Span and Work Collection

Implementations of some of the callbacks for a tool that measures program work and span:



Data on each function's contribution to work and span is also maintained in tables by the tool

Additional Statistics

- Profiling information on parallel loops:
 cilk_for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
 compute();
- Work and span information for all possible program roots while maintaining algorithmic efficiency of profiler:

```
main() {
  cilk_spawn compute();
  compute();
  cilk_sync;
}

What are work and
  span assuming
  these calls are
  program roots?
```

Better data for recursive code

User Interface

 Report statistics in spreadsheet form (numbers are in units of time)

 May add UI where these statistics are displayed on a function call graph