Lecture 07
병렬성 및 멀티스레디드 아키텍처

4190.414A
Multicore Computing
Fall 2017

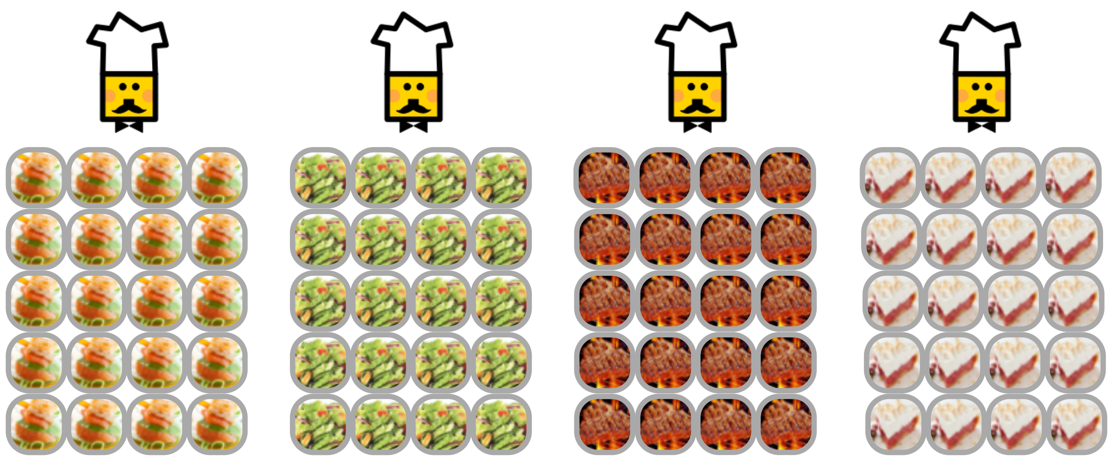
병렬성

Types of Parallelism

- ILP
- Task parallelism
- Data parallelism

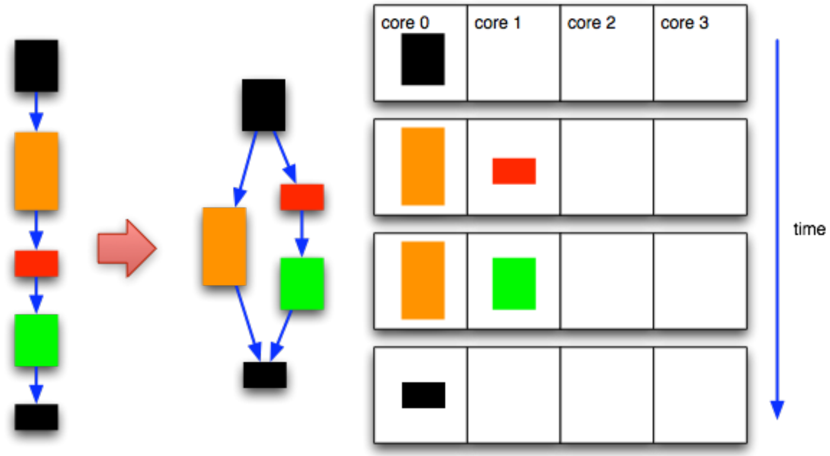
Task Parallelism

- The job of preparing a banquet
- Meal preparation consists of tasks
  - Preparing appetizer, salad, main dish, and desert
- Four different chefs
  - Each focus on one of the four tasks



Task Parallelism (contd.)

- Performing distinct tasks at the same time
- Dividing an application into different parallel tasks (functions)
  - Most applications only have a few parallel tasks

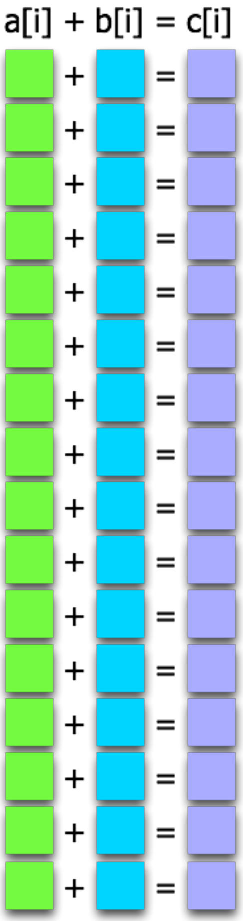


Data Parallelism

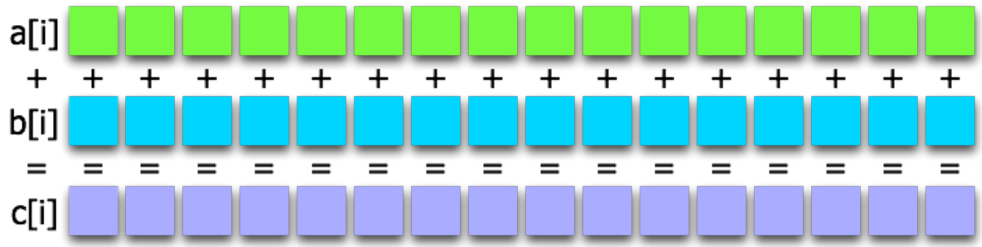
- The job of preparing a banquet
- P chefs prepare N meals
  - Each producing N/P complete meals
- As N increases, P can be increased if there are sufficient resources, such as stoves, cutting boards, etc.

Data Parallelism (contd.)

- Also known as loop-level parallelism
- Performing the same operation to different items of data at the same time
- More data, more parallelism




```
for(i=0; i<16; i++)
{
    c[i] = a[i] + b[i];
}
```



Data Parallelism (contd.)

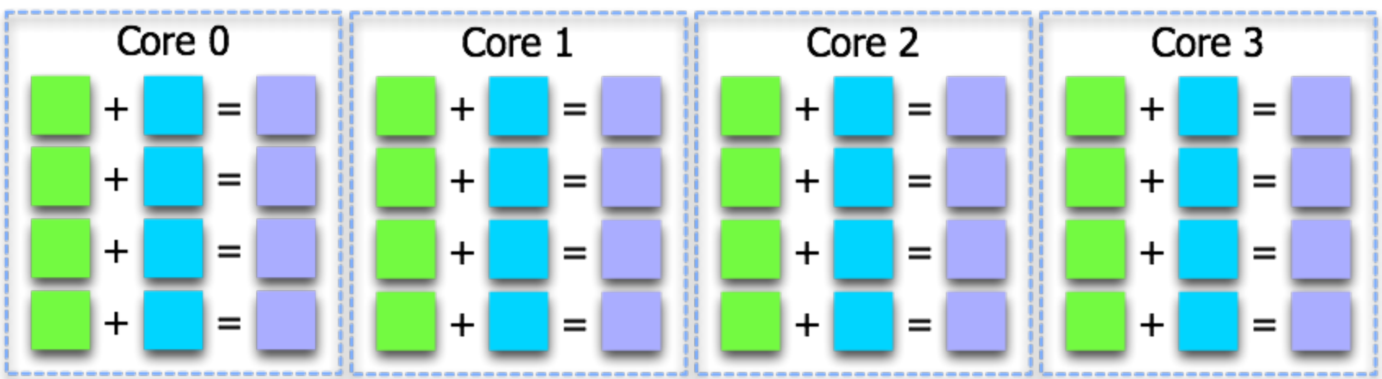
```
for(i=0; i<16; i++)
{
    c[i] = a[i] + b[i];
}
```

```
for(i=0;i<4;i++)
{
    c[i]=a[i]+b[i];
}
```

```
for(i=4;i<8;i++)
{
    c[i]=a[i]+b[i];
}
```

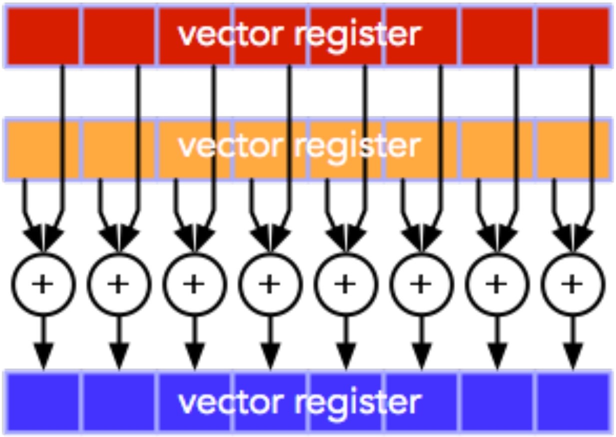
```
for(i=8;i<12;i++)
{
    c[i]=a[i]+b[i];
}
```

```
for(i=12;i<16;i++)
{
    c[i]=a[i]+b[i];
}
```



SIMD

- Single Instruction, Multiple Data
- A single instruction (or copies of a single instruction) performs the same operation in parallel on multiple data items of the same type and size
  - A single program counter
- Compilers typically support auto-vectorization
- Multiple parallel execution units are called lanes



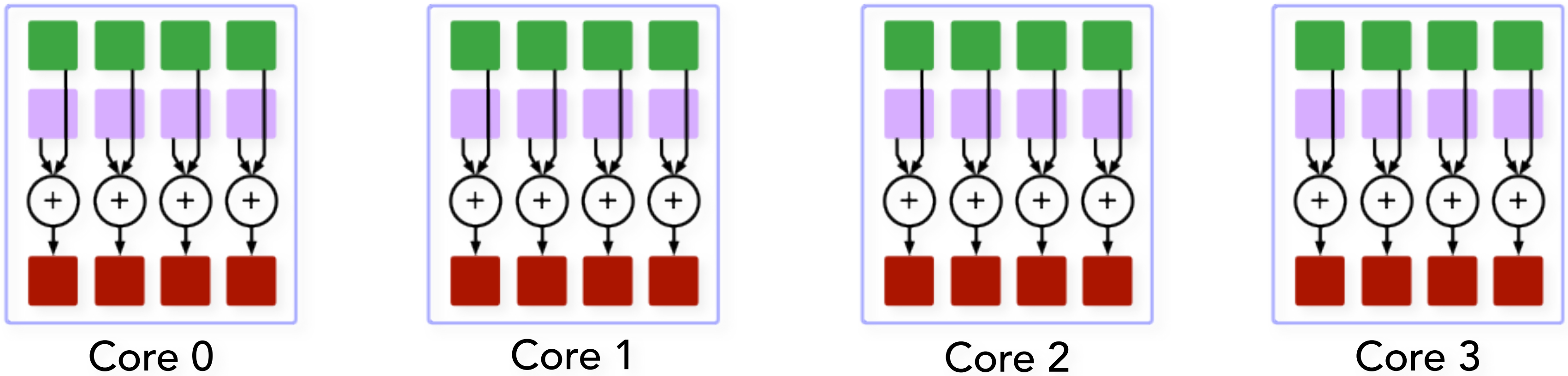
SIMD (contd.)

```
for(i = 0;i < 4; i++)
{
  c[i] = a[i] + b[i];
}
```

```
for(i = 4;i < 8; i++)
{
  c[i] = a[i] + b[i];
}
```

```
for(i = 8; i < 12; i++)
{
  c[i] = a[i] + b[i];
}
```

```
for(i = 12; i < 16; i++)
{
  c[i] = a[i] + b[i];
}
```



SPMD

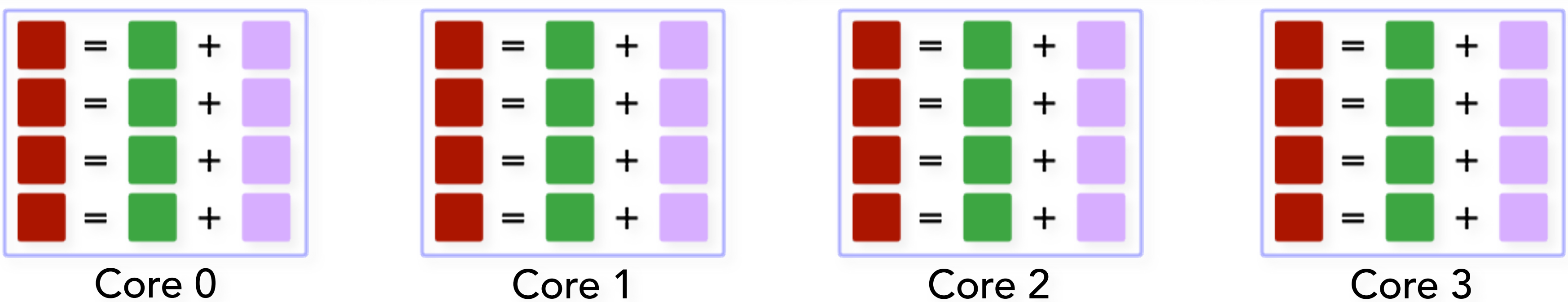
- Single Program, Multiple Data
- 같은 코드를 다른 데이터 아이템에 동시에 실행
- 개념적으로 한 개의 제어 스레드(thread of control)

```
LL = myid() * 4;
UL = LL + 4
for(i = LL; i < UL; i++)
{
    c[i] = a[i] + b[i];
}
```

```
LL = myid() * 4;
UL = LL + 4
for(i = LL; i < UL; i++)
{
    c[i] = a[i] + b[i];
}
```

```
LL = myid() * 4;
UL = LL + 4
for(i = LL; i < UL; i++)
{
    c[i] = a[i] + b[i];
}
```

```
LL = myid() * 4;
UL = LL + 4
for(i = LL; i < UL; i++)
{
    c[i] = a[i] + b[i];
}
```



멀티스레디드 아키텍처

Multithreaded Processors

- Issue instructions from multiple threads of control for the pipeline
  - To guarantee no dependences between instructions in a pipeline
- Exploit ILP from multiple threads that are executing simultaneously
- Functional units remain unchanged

- The lack of ILP in a single thread
  - However, ILP enabled the rapid increase in processor speed

Thread-level Parallelism (TLP)

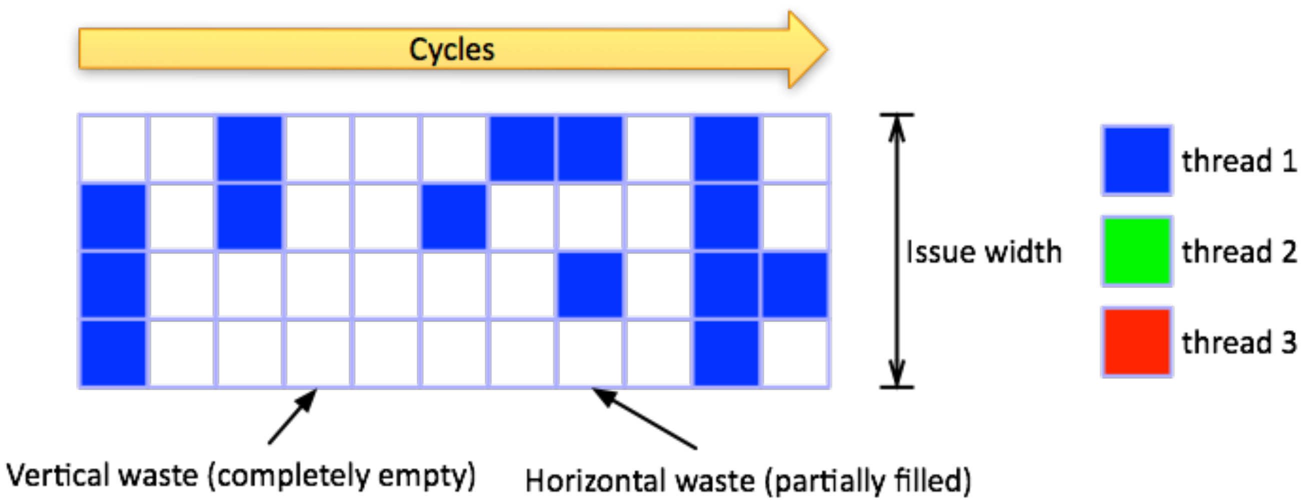
- TLP is explicitly represented by the use of multiple threads of execution
  - To improve throughput
- TLP could be more cost-effective to exploit than ILP

Issue Width of Superscalar Processors

- The goal of the instruction pipeline
  - To issue an instruction on every clock cycle
- Issuing an instruction
  - The instruction proceeds into the reservation station
- Scheduling (dispatching) an instruction
  - The instruction proceeds into the execution unit from the reservation station
- Issue-width is the maximum number of instructions that can be issued by a processor
  - When the hardware can issue up to n instructions on every cycle:
    - The processor has n issue slots
    - The processor is an n-issue processor
  - Fetch n instructions simultaneously
  - There are n decode units

Superscalar Processors

- Inefficiency
  - Vertical waste and horizontal waste



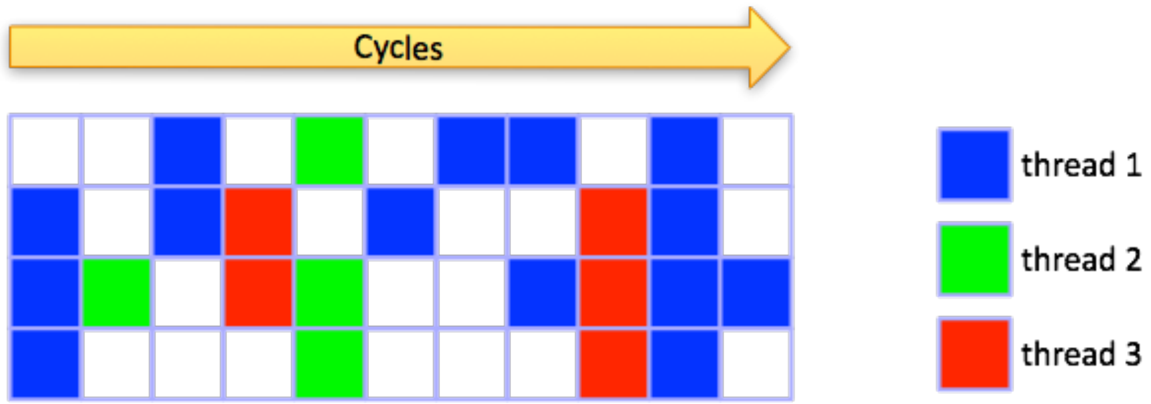
16

Vertical Multithreading

- Reduce vertical waste by scheduling threads to hide long latency
  - Switching different thread contexts each cycle
  - Tolerate long latency operations (remove vertical waste)
- Still waste unused issue slots (horizontal waste)
- Scheduling
  - Fine-grained multithreading - context switch among threads every cycle
  - Coarse-grained multithreading - context switch among threads every few cycles on data hazards, cache misses, etc.

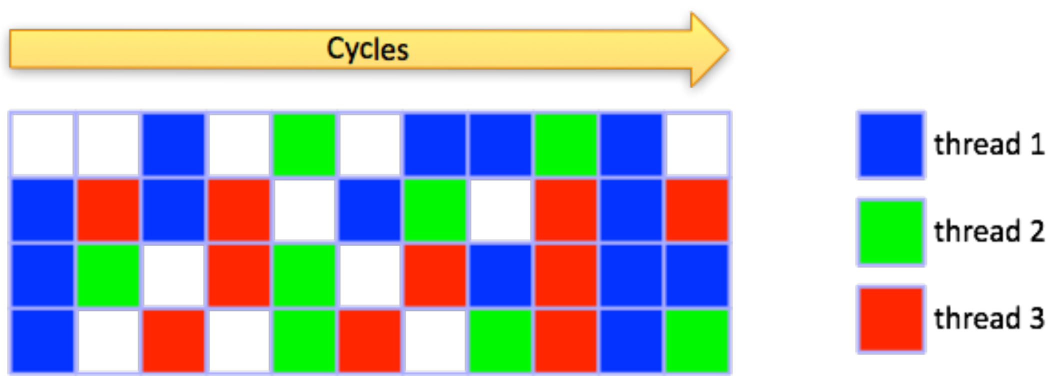
- CDC 6600 (Cray, 1964)
  - For peripheral processing unit
- HEP (Burton Smith, 1982)
  - First commercial hardware-threading for CPU
- Tera MTA (1990)

Vertical Multithreading (contd.)



Simultaneous Multithreading (SMT)

- Selects instructions for execution from all threads on each cycle
  - Remove both horizontal and vertical waste
  - To more fully utilize the issue width
- Superscalar processors already have many HW mechanisms to support multithreading
- Hyper-threading (Intel)
- IBM Power 5



Homogeneous Multicores