



SKILLPILLS

Skill Pill: Julia

Lecture 4: Distributed and parallel computing

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1 Levels of parallelism

2 Instruction level parallelism

3 Threading

4 Distributed

Necessary packages

- ▶ SIMD.jl
- ▶ MPI.jl
- ▶ DistributedArrays.jl
- ▶ CUDAnative.jl if your computer has a NVidia GPU

- ▶ Instruction level parallelism
- ▶ Shared-memory and threading
- ▶ Distributed
- ▶ Accelerators e.g. GPGPU

```
function padd(a, b, x, y)
    c = a + b
    z = x + y
    return c, z
end
```

Observation

The two operations are independent of each other and we could execute them in parallel.

1. Use `@code_llvm` and `@code_native` to understand what is happening
2. Establish a baseline performance with `@benchmark`
3. Start Julia with `julia -O3`
4. Compare the llvm and native code and your benchmark results
5. Note that there is next to no performance benefit in this example, but that changes once you scale up

```
function add!(out, a, b)
    @assert length(a) == length(b)
    @assert length(a) == length(out)

    for i in 1:length(a)
        out[i] = a[i] + b[i]
    end
end
```

Observation

Each loop iteration is independent from each other.

1. Learn about `@inline` and `@simd`
2. Note that LLVM will vectorise this loop even without `@simd`

SIMD.jl

Instead of relying on the compiler to optimise and vectorise our code correctly we can also write explicit SIMD code.

```
using SIMD
function add(out::Vector{Float64}, x::Vector{Float64},
            y::Vector{Float64})
    # My laptop supports AVX 256bit 4xFloat64
    @assert length(x) % 4 == 0
    for i in 1:4:length(x)
        vx = vload(Vec{4, Float64}, x, i)
        vy = vload(Vec{4, Float64}, y, i)
        vo = vx + vy
        vstore(vo, out, i)
    end
end
```


Explain current fork join model and caveats

Simple example

complex example with loop splitting, random etc...

Atomics

MPI

Distributed Arrays