

CONCURRENCY

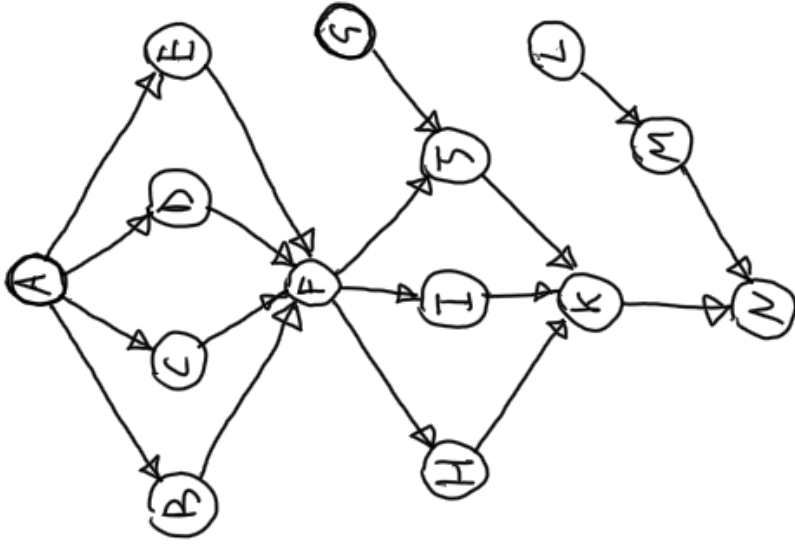
{ SHARED MEMORY MODEL
MESSAGE PASSING MODEL

PROCESSES THREADS

|| FORMAL REPRESENTATION
OF A (CONCURRENT) COMPUTATION

ACTIONS A PRECEDENCE PC
CONSTRAINTS

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) TAKE A LARGE BOWL | S) POUR IN MELTED BUTTER |
| B) SIFT FLOUR INTO BOWL | K) MIX |
| C) " BAKING POWDER " | L) OIL FRYING PAN |
| D) " SALT " | M) HEAT FRYING PAN |
| E) " SUGAR " | N) POUR IN THE MIXTURE |
| F) MAKE A WELL | ... |
| G) MELT BUTTER | |
| H) POUR IN MILK | |
| I) " " EGGS | |



DAG

DIRECTED
ACYCLIC
GRAPH

SET OF CONSTRAINTS AT THE SO-CALLED HASSE DIAGRAM

SET OF PRECEDENCE CONSTRAINTS PC

TRANSITIVE
CLOSURE

$$PC^+ = PC^+$$

PC → PARTIAL ORDER OVER ELEMENTS IN A:

NON-STRICT PARTIAL ORDER (\leq)

REFLEXIVITY $a \leq a$

ANTISYMMETRY if $a \leq b$ and $b \leq a$ then $a = b$

this means if $a \leq b$ and $a \neq b$ then $b \not\leq a$

TRANSITIVITY if $a \leq b$ and $b \leq c$ then $a \leq c$



$$\neg b \leq a$$



STRICT PARTIAL ORDER ($<$)

~~REFLEXIVITY~~ IRREFLEXIVITY $a \not\leq a$

all the rest of the properties



$$PC^+ = PC^+$$

$$(A, \leq_P)$$

A SET OF ACTIONS

POSET

$$PC = \{ (A, B), (B, C) \}$$

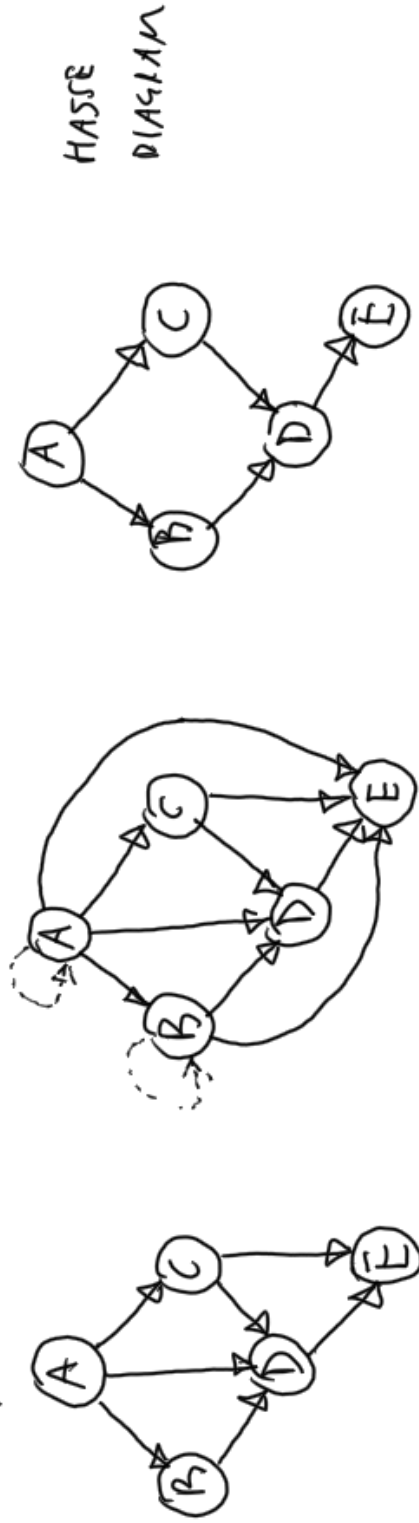
$$PC^+ = \{ (A, B), (B, C), (A, C) \}$$



POSET

HASSE DIAGRAM

IDEA: EXHIBIT THE TRANSITIVE REDUCTION OF THE PARTIAL ORDER
 I.E. THE SMALLEST R such that $R^+ \equiv PC^+$
 FOR DAGS, IT'S UNIQUE



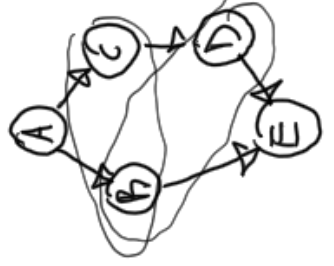
FORMALIZATION OF THE NOTION OF CONCURRENCY

ACTIONS $a_i \in A$ $a_j \in A$ are said concurrent

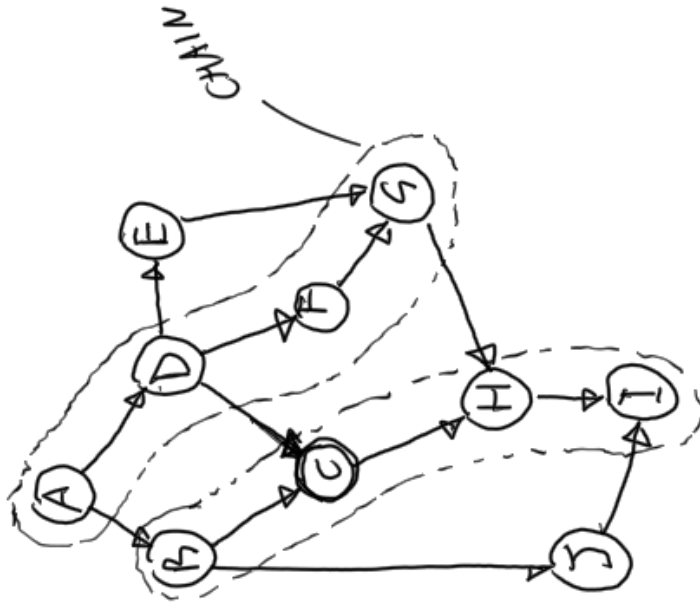
iff neither $a_i \leq_p a_j$ nor $a_j \leq_p a_i$ holds $\leadsto a_i \parallel a_j$

PA! ATTENTION: \parallel is not a transitive relation!

$B \parallel C$ $C \parallel B$ $B \parallel D$ $\nRightarrow C \parallel D$
 FALSE!



WHAT ABOUT THE NOTION OF "PROCESS"

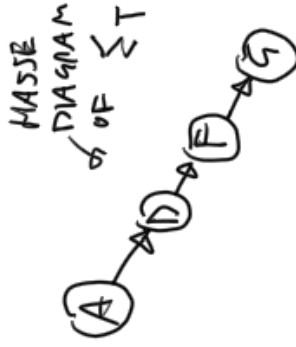


CHAIN: A SEQUENTIAL PATH IN THE DAG

FORMALLY: A SUBSET OF THE POSET, WHOSE PARTIAL ORDER REDUCES TO A TOTAL ORDER

TOTAL ORDER: STRICT PARTIAL ORDER +

TOTALITY, i.e. $\forall a_i, a_j \in A$,
either $a_i \leq_T a_j$ or $a_j \leq_T a_i$



HASSE
DIAGRAM
OF \leq_T



representation
of \leq_T

IMPORTANT: LONGEST CHAIN IN THE POSET / HASSE DIAGRAM:

CRITICAL PATH

WE CAN PARTITION THE EXECUTION IN CHAINS, EACH ASSIGNED TO A "WORKER"

→ THE PRECEDENCE CONSTRAINT NOT IN THE CHAIN MUST BE ENFORCED ANYWAY!

→ SYNCHRONIZATION MECHANISMS

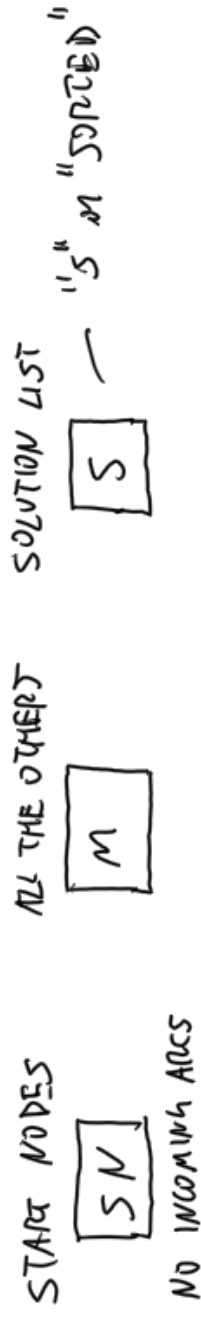
WHAT IF WE HAVE ONE SINGLE WORKER?

→ ALL THE ACTIVITIES MUST BE ARRANGED IN A TOTAL ORDER, STILL SATISFYING THE P.O.
(ONE OF THE POSSIBLE WAYS)

TOPOLOGICAL SORTING (a.k.a. LINEAR EXTENSION)

SO, if $a_i \leq_p a_j \rightarrow a_i \leq_T a_j$

KAHN'S ALGORITHM



Structure:

WHILE SN IS NOT EMPTY:

PICK A NODE n FROM SN

PUT IT TO THE TAIL OF S

FOR EACH NODE m REACHABLE DIRECTLY FROM n BY ARC a :

REMOVE a FROM THE GRAPH

IF m HAS NO OTHER INCOMING ACS:

MOVE m FROM M TO SN

IF GRAPH HAS EDGES → ERROR (NOT A DAG) !

ELSE: RETURN S

KAHN'S ALGORITHM : EXAMPLE

$$SN = \{A, B\}$$

$$M = \{C, D, E, F, G\}$$

$$SN = \{B, C\}$$

$$M = \{D, E, F, G\}$$

$$SN = \{B, E\}$$

$$M = \{D, F, G\}$$

$$SN = \{E, D\}$$

$$M = \{F, G\}$$

$$SN = \{E, F\}$$

$$M = \{G\}$$

$$SN = \{E\}$$

$$M = \{G\}$$

$$SN = \{G\}$$

$$M = \emptyset$$

$$SN = \emptyset$$

$$S = \{A\}$$

$$S = [A]$$

$$S = [A, C]$$

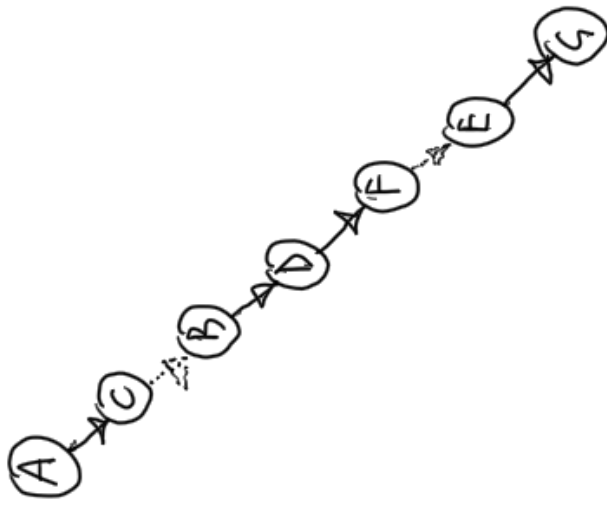
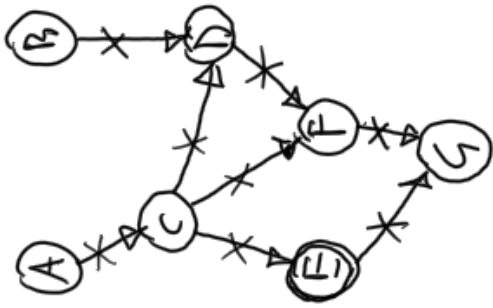
$$S = [A, C, B]$$

$$S = [A, C, B, D]$$

$$S = [A, C, B, D, F]$$

$$S = [A, C, B, D, F, E]$$

$$S = [A, C, B, D, F, E, G]$$



"TRUE" CONCURRENCY VS "INTERLEAVING" CONCURRENCY

LET'S PARALLELIZE.

P - SEQUENTIAL, ORIGINAL PROGRAM P' - IMPROVED, PARALLELIZED VERSION

$T(P)$ runtime of P $T(P')$ runtime of P' HOPEFULLY, $\underline{\underline{T(P') \leq T(P)}}$

$$\text{SPEED-UP } S = \frac{T(P)}{T(P')}$$

PURELY SEQUENTIAL

$T(P)$ ~ TWO DIFFERENT PORTIONS: $T(P) = S + P$ \swarrow \searrow PURELY SEQUENTIAL PARALLELIZABLE

$$\text{SEQUENTIAL PORTION: } \alpha = \frac{S}{S+P}$$

SUPPOSE WE HAVE n COMPUTING UNITS, P $\xrightarrow{\text{CAN BE REDUCED}}$ $\frac{P}{n}$; SO, THE SPEED-UP IS

$$G(n, \alpha) = \frac{1}{\alpha + \frac{1-\alpha}{n}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} G(n, \alpha) = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

AMPAHL'S LAW

