

Computación Paralela y Distribuida

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Unidad 2: Metodos de paralelismo

Objetivos:

1. Velocidad, eficiencia, escalabilidad. Ley de Ahmdal
2. DAG (Directed Acyclic Graphs)
3. Modelos computacionales en paralelo (PRAM)
4. Operaciones basicas de paralelismo

Operaciones basicas de paralelismo

Procesamiento de secuencias es una de las principales aplicaciones de algoritmos paralelos

Secuencias: $a_n : \{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}\}$

- **indexado(a)** $a[0] = a_0, a[1] = a_1, \dots$ $W=T=O(1)$
- **longitud(a)** $a = |a|$, $W=T=O(1)$
- **subsec(a,i,j)**: $a = a[i, \dots, j]$, $W=T=O(1)$
- **splitmid(a)** : $(\text{subsec}[0, \frac{n}{2}-1], \text{subsec}[\frac{n}{2}, n-1])$, $W=O(n)$, $T=O(1)$

Tabular (map)

Tabulamiento (de una secuencia): **tab**(f(x),seq)

e.g. **tab**(i,seq), $W=O(n)$, $T=O(1)$

En general: $W = \sum_i W(f(i))$, $T = \text{MAX}(T(f(i)))$

- secuencia vacía: **tab**(f,0)
- secuencia identidad e: **tab**(f,1)
- mapping(f,a): **tab**(f(a[i]), |a|)
- append(a,b): **tab** (if $i < |a|$ then $a[i]$ else $b[i - |a|]$), $W = O(|a| + |b|)$, $T=O(1)$

map (left, right, f, in, out):

input: array *in*, funcion *f*, posiciones extremas *left*, *right*

output: array *out*

```
i := left
while (i < right){
    out(i) = f(inp(i))
    i = i + 1
}
```

$T(n) = O(n)$

$W(n) = O(n)$

map (left, right, f, in, out):

input: array *in*, funcion *f*, posiciones extremas *left*, *right*

output: array *out*

```
if (right - left < threshold)
    map (left, right, f, in, out)
else
    mid= left + (right -left)/2
    map(left, mid, f, in, out) || map (mid, right, f, in, out)
```

$$T(n)=\text{MAX}(T(\frac{n}{2})+O(1))=\log(n)$$

$$W(n)=2w(\frac{n}{2})+O(1)=O(n)$$

dada una función de complejidad constante $O(f(n))=O(1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dado } f(1)=0; f(n) &= f(n-1) + n \text{ (reescribir } f(n-1) \text{ como } f(n-1)-1 + n-1) \\ &= f(n-2) + n-1 + n \\ &= f(n-3) + n-2 + n-1 + n \\ &\dots \\ &= f(1) + f(2) + f(3) + \dots + n-1 + n \\ &= n \frac{(n+1)}{2} - 1 = \Theta(n^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &= f(n/2) + 1 \text{ (reescribir } f(n/2) \text{ como } f((n/2)/2) + 1) \\ &= f(n/4) + 1 + 1 \\ &= f(n/8) + 1 + 1 + 1 \\ &\dots \\ &= f(n/n) + 1 + 1 + \dots + 1 \text{ (log(n) veces)} \\ &= \Theta(\log(n)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Dado } f(1) &= 0; f(n) = f(n/2) + n \\ &= f(n/4) + n/2 + n \\ &= f(n/8) + n/4 + n/2 + n \\ &\dots \\ &= f(n/n) + 2 + 4 + \dots + n/4 + n/2 + n \\ &= \Theta(n)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(n) &= 2f(n/2) + n \\ &= 4f(n/4) + n + n \\ &= 8f(n/8) + n + n + n \\ &\dots \\ &= nf(n/n) + n + n + \dots + n \text{ (log(n) veces)} \\ &= \Theta(n \log(n))\end{aligned}$$

`exp_array (left, right, f, in, out):`

input: array *in*, funcion *f*, posiciones extremas *left*, *right*

output: array *out*

```
i := left
while (i < right){
    out(i)=power(inp(i))
    i=i+1
}
```

$T(n)=O(n)$

$W(n)=O(n)$

exp_array_par (left, right, f, in, out):

input: array *in*, funcion *f*, posiciones extremas *left*, *right*

output: array *out*

```
if (right - left < threshold)
    exp_array (left, right, f, in, out)
else
    mid= left + (right -left)/2
    exp_array(left, mid, f, in, out) || exp_array (mid, right, f,
```

$$T(n)=\text{MAX}(T(\frac{n}{2})+O(1))=\log(n)$$

$$W(n)=2w(\frac{n}{2})+O(1)=O(n)$$

Iteración (fold)

Iteración (de una secuencia): $\text{iter}(b, f(a_i) \rightarrow x + a_i, |a|)$

E.g. $\text{iter}(0, f(a_i) \rightarrow s + a_i, |a|) \rightarrow (((((0+1)+2)+3)\dots+(n-1)) \rightarrow$
 $((((a_0 + a_1) + a_2) + a_3)\dots + a_{n-1})$ (suma acumulada)

E.g. $\text{iter}(0, f(a_i) \rightarrow \text{left}(100)(s - a_i, |a|) \rightarrow$
 $((((100-a_1)-a_2)-a_3)\dots-a_{(n-1)})$

E.g. $\text{iter}(0, f(a_i) \rightarrow \text{right}(100)(s - a_i, |a|) \rightarrow$
 $(a_1-(a_2-(a_3-\dots-(a_{(n-1)}-100))))$

reduce (left, right, f, in, res):

input: array *in*, funcion *f*, posiciones extremas *left*, *right*

output: *res*

```
res:= res0
i:= left
while (i < right){
    res:=f(res, inp(i))
    i=i+1
}
```

$T(n)=O(n)$

$W(n)=O(n)$

reduce (left, right, f, in, res):

input: array *in*, funcion *f*, posiciones extremas *left*, *right*

output: *res*

```
if (right - left < threshold)
    reduce (left, right, f, in, res)
else
    mid= left + (right -left)/2
    reduce(left, mid, f, in, res) || reduce(mid, right, f, in, res)
```

$$T(n)=\text{MAX}(T(\frac{n}{2})+O(1))=\log(n)$$

$$W(n)=2w(\frac{n}{2})+O(1)=O(n)$$

scan (de una secuencia): $\text{iter}(a, \text{map}(f(a_i) \rightarrow x + a_i), |a|)$

E.g. $\text{scanleft}(a, (100)(s+x)) \rightarrow (100, 100+a_1, 100+a_1+a_2, \dots, 100+a_1+\dots+a_{(n-1)})$

scan_left (left, right, f, in, out):

: array *in*, funcion *f*, posiciones extremas *left*, *right*

output: array *out*

```
out(0)=a0
a:=a0
i:=0
while (i < inp.size()){
    a:=f(a,inp(i))
    i=i+1
    cout(i):=a
}
```

$T(n)=O(n)$

$W(n)=O(n)$

scan_left (f, in, out):






input: array *in*, funcion *fi*, posiciones extremas 0, *in.size()*

output: array *out*

```
fi:=reduce(0, i, f, in, f)
map (0, inp.size(), fi, in, out)
last=inp.size()-1
out(last+1)=f(out(last),inp(last))
```

$$W(n)=2w(\frac{n}{2})+O(1)=O(n)$$

$$T(n)=\text{MAX}(T(\frac{n}{2})+O(1))=\log(n)$$

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