

Esempio di utilizzo di Hadoop

Sequenceiq / hadoop docker

docker pull ↗

VECTORIZATION

In general 4/5 principles to respect:

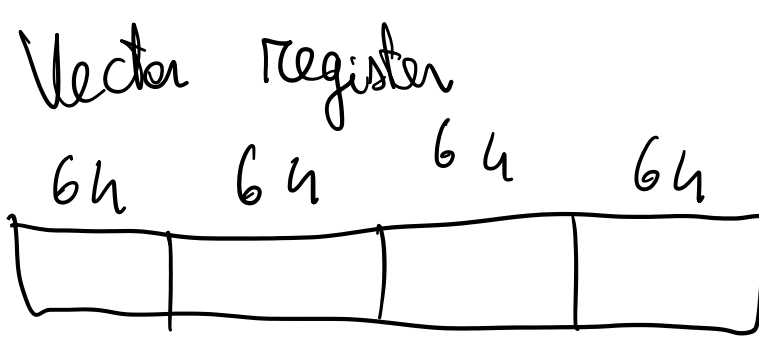
- Countable [6:53]
- the block of code that we use for vectorization should have a unique entry and exit point, (less than do not diverge)
- Not diverging code
- Innermost loop is the one that is vectorized
- You don't have function calls.
- No dependencies in the different parallel iteration.

What we should look at?

- alignment: memory accesses and in particular the shape of memory access is more than redundant.

for (i)

$$x[i] = a[i] + b[i]$$



What I try to do is to compile the code in a kind of load vector.

We can have a load vector in Rx_1
another load vector in Rx_2
and on add vector
 $Rx_1 + Rx_2 = Rx_3$
then the store vect

$$x[i] = Rx_3$$

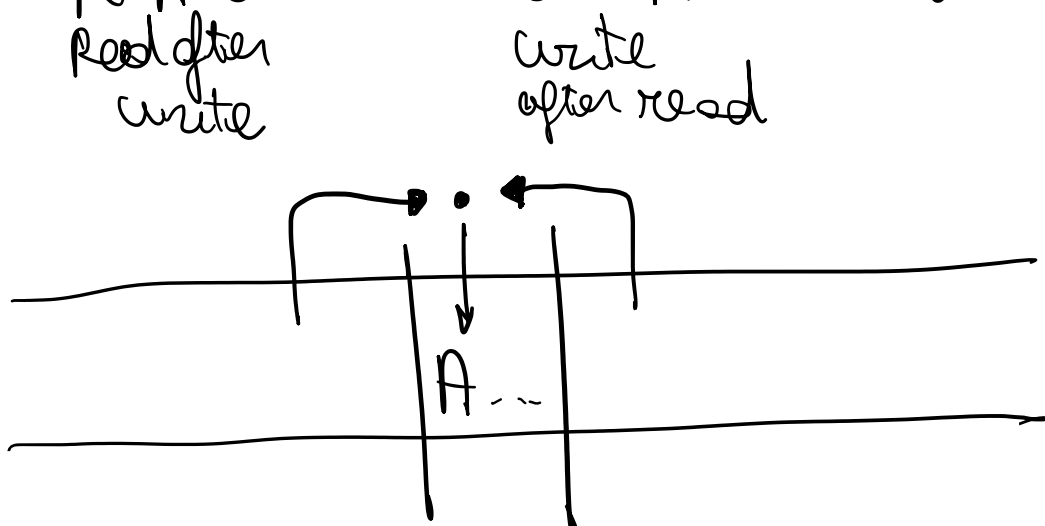
Another big problem with data access

for (i)

$$a[i] = b[c[i]]$$

No continuous memory access means be careful of str... and... 17:18

Data dependencies:



If I write the different vector this doesn't ... any dependency [17:20]

for (int i=1; i < n-1; i++)

$$x[i] = \frac{(x[i] + x[i-1] + x[i+1])}{3}$$

Problem of Alignment/aliasing

Suppose that we want to write the procedure: `mcpy (T*, T*, Size)`
for (i=0; i < size; i++)
 *(p1)++ = *(p2)++

We can use the `--restrict--` keyword to say that this pointer is different from the others. I do:

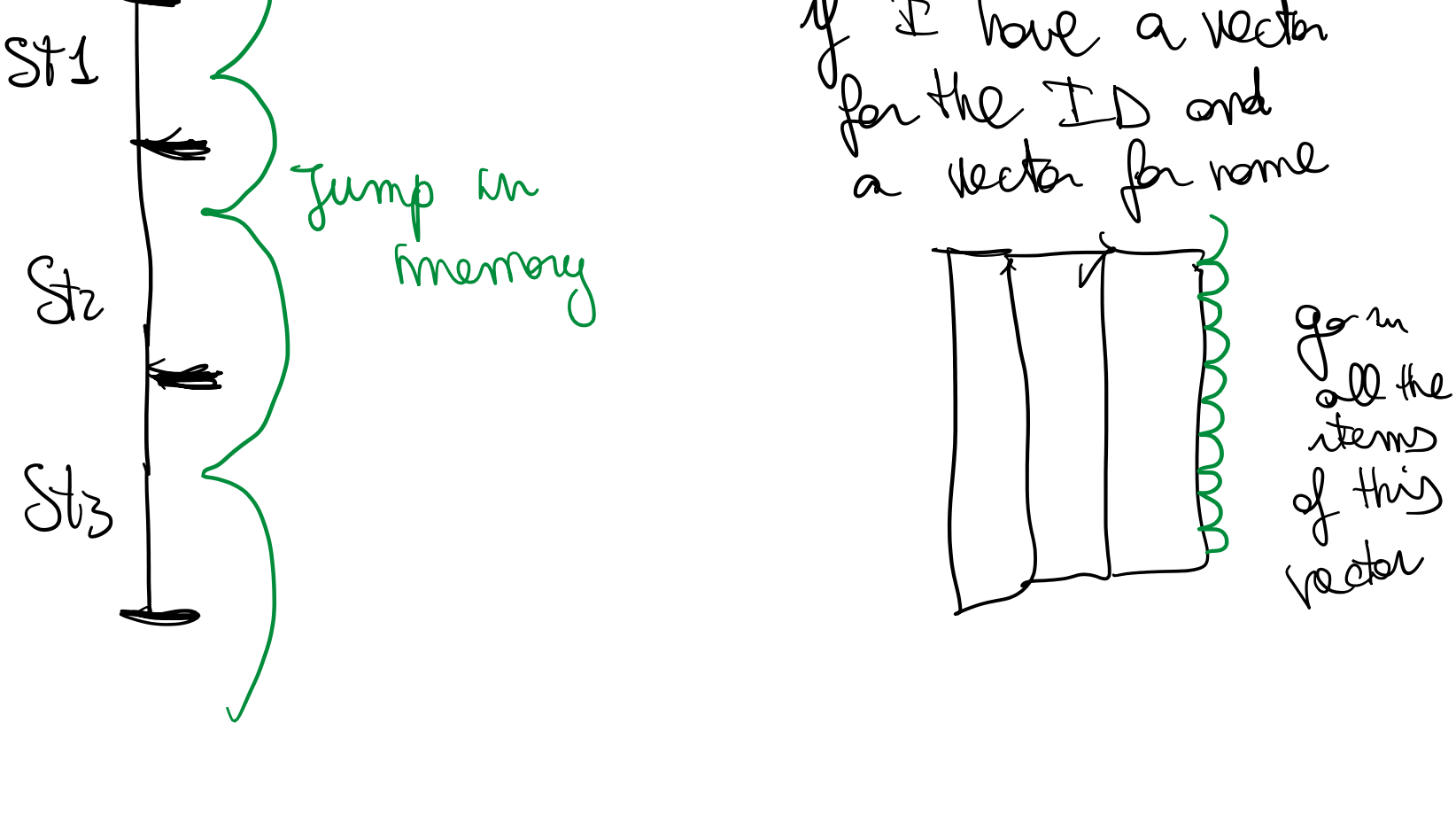
`mcpy (T* p1 __restrict__, T* p2 __restrict__, ...)`

#pragma GCC ivdep
for (...)

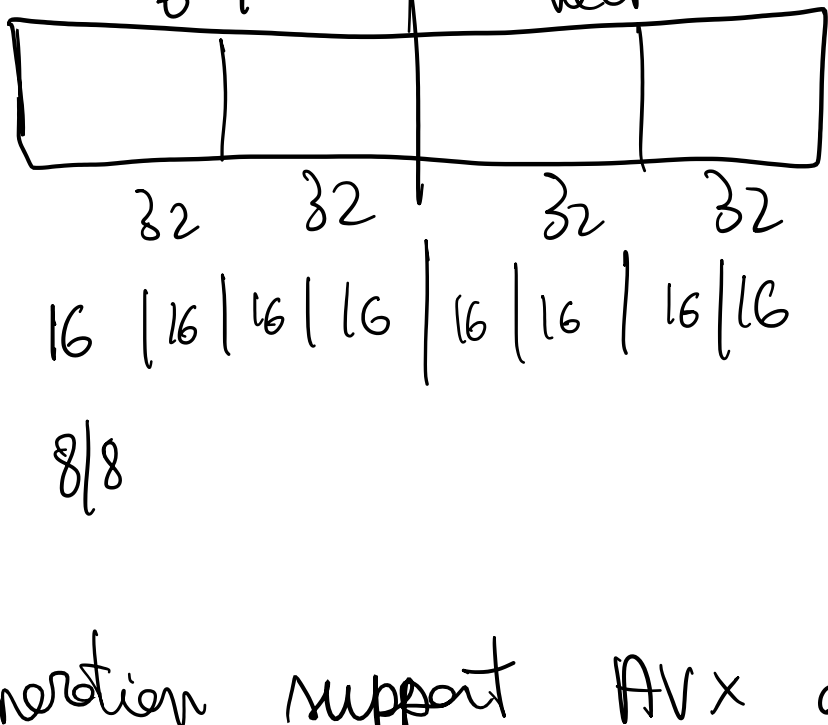
Another thing common to be discussed:

vector of struct vs struct of vector

If you have to do some data parallel computation: you have in memory:



Data sizes are important:



[17:32]

Latest generation support AVX or AVX2 version unit. `__mavx2` vs ... [17:36]

-O3 in gcc includes the vectorization

-fvec = vectorized

you can use the `-fopt-info-vec-all` to have during the compilation phase the information about who successfully vectorized and who received on error.