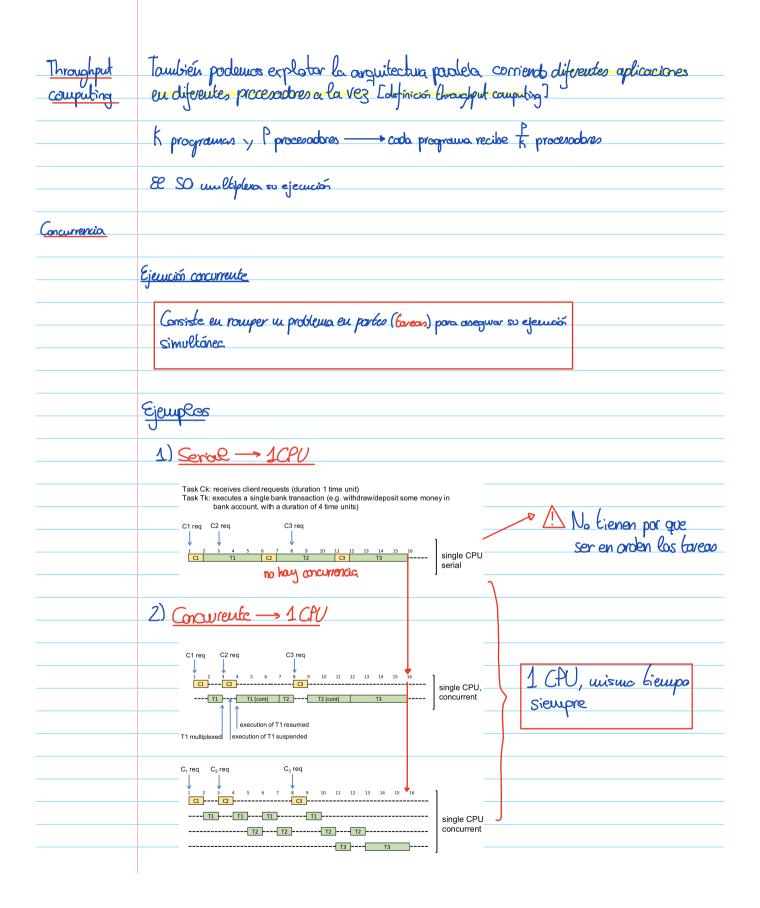
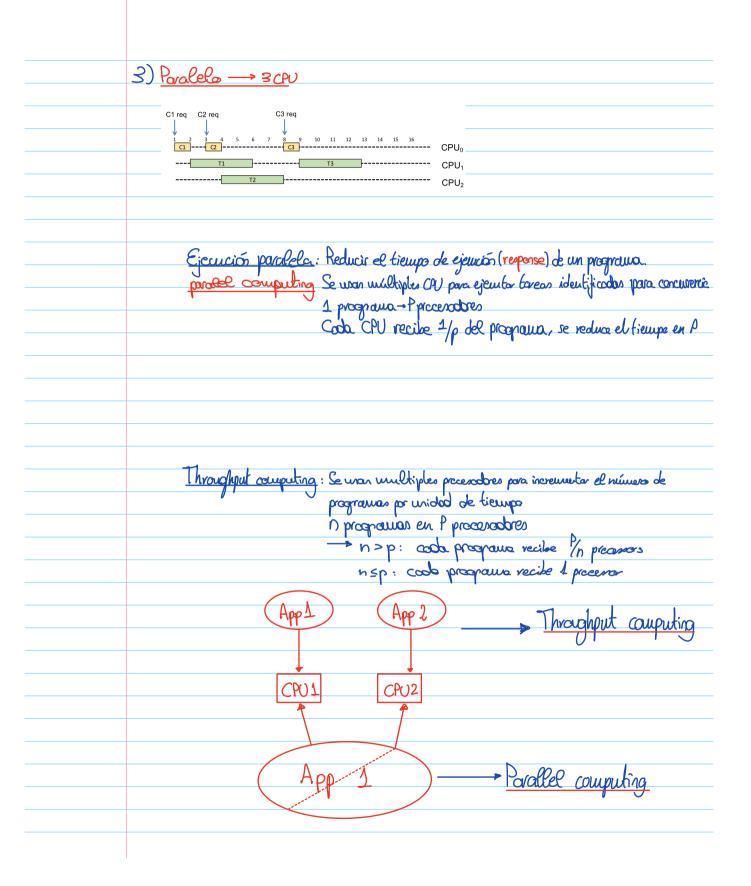
Serial	Serial vs Pavallel
	En una ejecución serial, el tiempo de ejecución viene dado por:
	N=nº instr —→ Para reducir tiempo: TF T=N/F F=IPC·f
Parallel	1) Inst. por Golo
	Otra manera de reducir el tiempo es mediante aquitecturos paralelas, presen ser:
	Code Data + Heap
	Code Data + Heap Computition Computation Computation Computation Stack ₂
	CPU Memory Stack
	Stack Memory Distribuida CPU CPU CPU
	& fiempo se reducirá en 1 dande P-procesadores Memory Memory Memory
	Nos quedo entonces que: nos centroremos en esta
	T= (N/P)/F A Habrá que coordina las
	N=nº instr lavean (trozos de la aplicación) P= nº procesodoren para un correcto acceso
	P= no procesabres para un correcto acceso F= Frecuencia





Problemas	
Concurrencia	
	Existen diferences problemas con la concurrencia:
	0 1
	· Database andition
	recursos compartidos con dos o mon forean que modifican (leson y excriben)
	Suu= suu+ 1
	· Si tenemos 3 taras que acceden a la vez, sum=5 no c!!
	se solayon
	· <u>Decolock</u>
	Dos o man favan que se blaquean por que se espera a que atra
	Dos o más tavan que se bloquear por que se espera a que otra hage algo y este atra también y asi sucestramente. Bloques
	(T_1) (T_2)
	· Livelock
	Dos unas Garcas canulian continuamente de estado en vespuenta a
	cambios de dron toreas sin hacer nada útil
	· Stangation
	Una tarea no puede ganor acceso a un recuso compartiolo porque está
	es perando indefiniolamente
	0.4
	• <u>Performance</u>

Problemas	
<u> Pastinus</u>	
	1. Assume we want to execute two different applications in our parallel machine with 4 processors: application $App1$ is sequential; $App2$ is parallelised defining 4 tasks, each task executing one fourth
	of the total application. The sequential time for the applications is 8 and 40 time units, respectively. Assuming: that Appl starts its execution at time 4 and Appl starts at time 0, draw a time line
	showing how they will be executed if the operating system: (a) Does not allow multiprogramming, i.e. only one application can be executed at the same time
	in the system. — euclieuch que solo un CPU no concurrente
	(b) Allows multiprogramming so that the system tries to have both applications running concurrently, each application making use of the number of processors is able to use.
	(c) The same as in the second case, but now App2 is parallelised defining 3 tasks, each task executing one third of the total application.
	4 CPU
	App 1 -> Secuencial -> 8 U.6 -> emprese en 6=4
	App $1 \rightarrow \text{Secuencial} \longrightarrow 8 \text{ U. } t \longrightarrow \text{empress on } t = 4$ App $2 \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_1} \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_2} \frac{\epsilon_3}{\epsilon_3} \frac{\epsilon_4}{\epsilon_4} \longrightarrow \epsilon_0 \text{ u. } t \longrightarrow \text{empress on } t = 0$
	v
	Codo barea 10 u.t
	as Asumiendo no tiempo de request
	EIZ Apply CPU
	t ₂ ;
	CPU ₂
	CPUS CPUS Superellus
	CPUZ CPUZ
	b) fourierdo no tiempo de request b) fourierdo no tiempo de request
	Les tells CPU0 marching without way on an on CPU0
	CPU ₁ CPU ₁ CPU ₁
	CPUZ CPUZ CPUZ CPUZ
	6=0 t=10 t=0
	h
	el Changlaguit conputing weger
	c) Asumirando no tiempo de request
	612 CPU.
	CPU1
	CPU ₂ (=13/3)
	E=0 f=1
	V-V

	2. Assume we want to execute two different applications (app1 and app2) in our parallel machine with p
	processors. Both applications can be (ideally) parallelised defining up to p tasks, each task executing one over p of the total application. The sequential time for app1 and app2 is 1200 and 2000 time
	units, respectively. Assuming that the operating system allows the multiprogrammed execution of parallel applications, for $p = 8$ decide the best allocation of processors to both applications in
	order to minimise the time the user has to wait for them to finish and giving the programmer the impression that both applications are running from the beginning.
	App 1 y App 2 \longrightarrow p toreon $\longrightarrow \frac{2}{p}$ del total
	p procesciolores
	A: 1200 u. E] (A: 8 Faces de 160 u. b
	$A_1:1200u.E$ } buscar que carron desde el principio \longrightarrow $\begin{cases} A_1:8 \text{ taxas de } 60u.b \\ A_2:8 \text{ taxas de } 250u.E \end{cases}$
"OVAN'S	p=8
Powing to way.	ra di
Pour vie	ti, ts,
San	tz to CPU,
	12 t2 (PU)
	te to CPU3
	E telso te
	tz tc CPUs
	1 t3 1t2 CPUs
	tz tz CPU7
	t=0 l=250 t=400