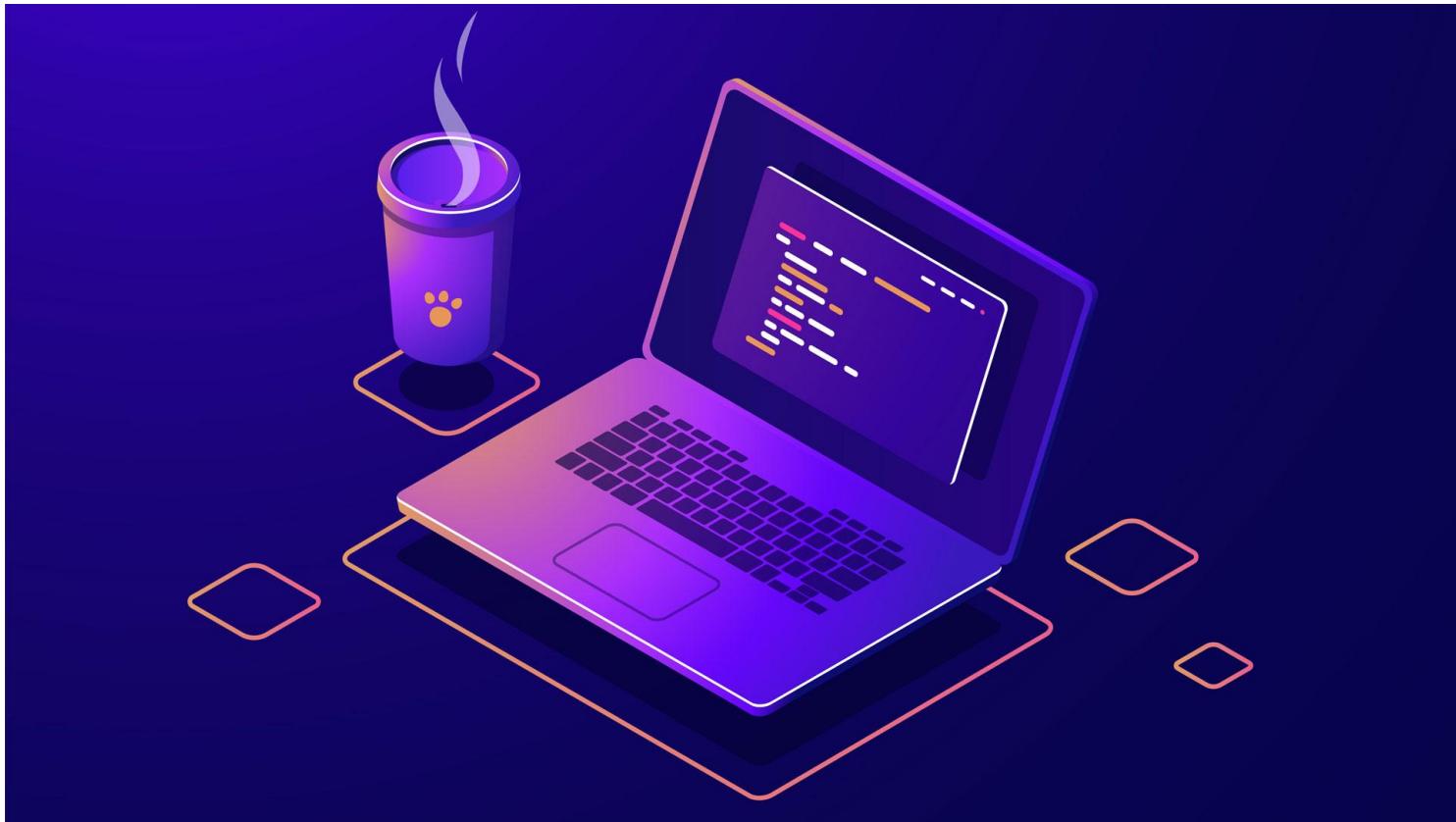
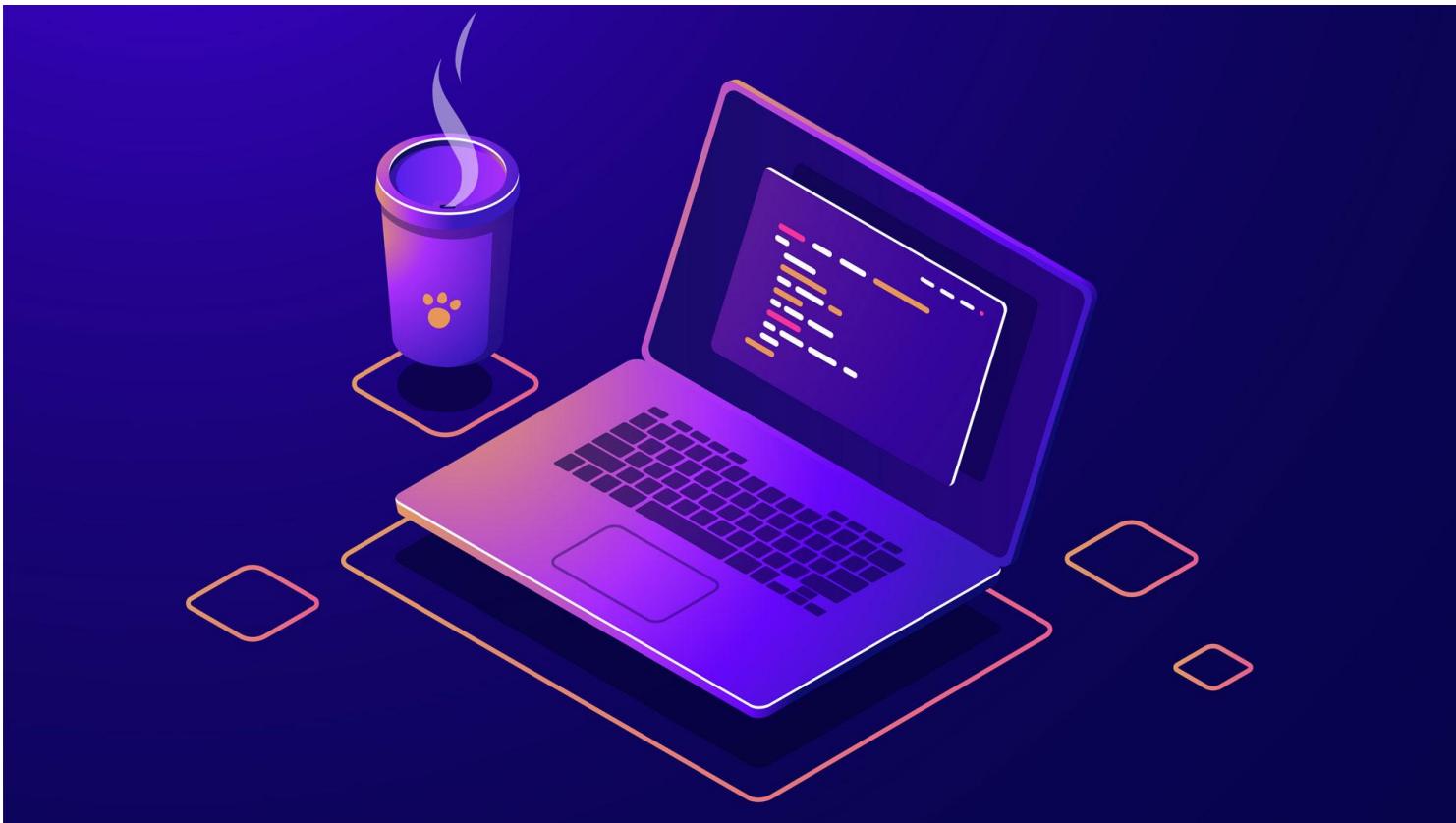


# Parallelism Fundamentals Problems



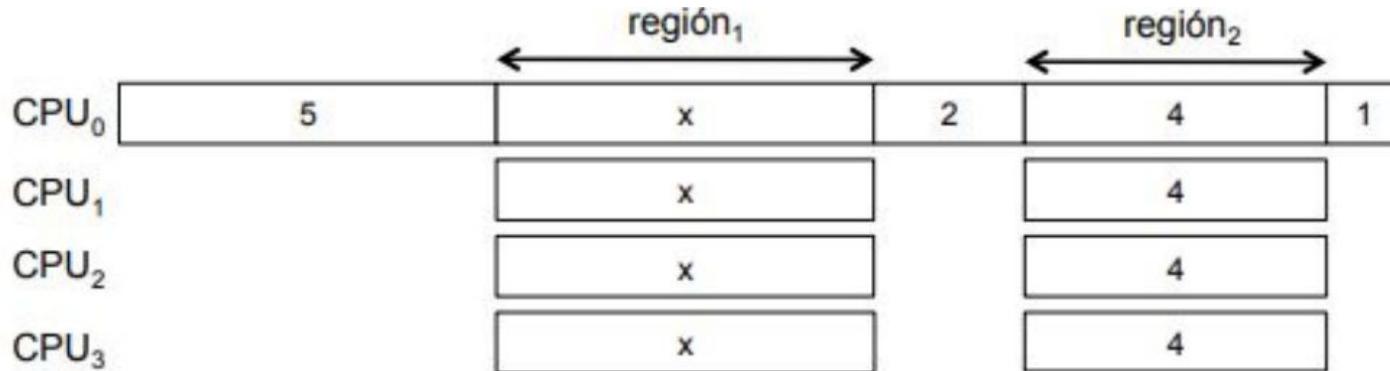
# Problem 5



# Problem 5



The following figure shows an incomplete time diagram for the execution of a parallel application on 4 processors:



# Problem 5



The figure has a set of rectangles, each rectangle represents the execution of a task with its associated cost in time units. In the timeline there are two regions (1 and 2) with 4 parallel tasks each. The execution cost for tasks in *region*<sub>1</sub> is unknown ( $x$  time units each); the cost for each task in *region*<sub>2</sub> is 4 time units. The computation starts with a sequential task (with cost 5), then all tasks in *region*<sub>1</sub> running in parallel, followed by another sequential task (with cost 2), then all tasks in *region*<sub>2</sub> running in parallel followed by a final sequential task (with cost 1).

Knowing that an ideal speed-up of 9 could be achieved if the application could make use of infinite processors ( $S_{p \rightarrow \infty} = 9$ ), and assuming that the two parallel regions can be decomposed ideally, with as many tasks as processors with the appropriate fraction of the original cost, **we ask:**

- (a) What is the parallel fraction ( $\phi$ ) for the application represented in the time diagram above?
- (b) Which is the "speedup" that is achieved in the execution with 4 processors ( $S_4$ )?
- (c) Which is the value  $x$  in *region*<sub>1</sub>?

# Solutions



a )

$$S_{\infty} = 1 / 1 - \varphi$$

$$9 = 1 / 1 - \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi = 0.8888$$

# Instructor Social Media

**Youtube: Lucas Science**



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