

Understanding parallelism

SpeedUp vs Efficiency

SpeedUp (S_p): relative reduction of execution time whn using P processors with respect sequential.

Efficiency (Eff_p): it is a measure of the fraction of time for which processing element is usefull.

Escalability

- Strong: resources x2 -> scalability x2
- Weaak: resources x2 w. proportional work

Amdahl's law

Par_Fraction

$$\varphi = T_{\text{seq_time_of_par_part}} / T_{\text{seq_exec}}$$

$$S_p = \frac{T_1}{T_p} = \frac{T_1}{(1 - \varphi) \times T_1 + (\varphi \times T_1 / P)}$$

$$S_p = \frac{1}{((1 - \varphi) + \varphi / P)}$$

Note: *If P approach to infinit, φ/P approach to 0, then $S_p = 1/(1-\varphi)$.*

Ex:

```
seq - 25s
par - 50s
seq - 25s
    100s
```

$$\varphi = 100/50 = 0,5 \quad \text{SpeedUp}_{\text{par}} = 50/10 = 5$$

$$\text{SpeedUp} = 100/60 = 1.67$$

Sources of overhead

- task creation
- barrier sync
- task sync

- exclusive access to data
- data sharing
- Idleness
- Computation (extra work to obtain a parallel algorithm)
- Memory (extra memory to obtain a parallel algorithm)
- Contention (competition for the access to shared resources)

$$T_p = (1 - \varphi) \times T_1 + \varphi \times T_1/p + overhead$$

How to model data sharing overload?

Example:

Jacobi solver

$$T_{\text{calc}} = (N^2/P) \times t_{\text{body}}$$

$$T_p = T_{\text{calc}} + T_{\text{comm}}$$

$$T_{\text{comm}} = 2(t_s + t_w \times N)$$

Data sharing modeling

Example 4

```
void compute(int n, double *u, double *utmp) {
    int i, j;
    double tmp;
    for (i = 1; i < n-1; i++) {
        for (j = 1; j < n-1; j++) {
            tmp = u[n*(i+1) + j] + u[n*(i-1) + j] + // elements u[i+1][j]
and u[i-1][j]
            u[n*i + (j+1)] + u[n*i + (j-1)] - // elements u[i][j+1] and
u[i][j-1]
            4 * u[n*i + j]; // element u[i][j]
            u[n*i + j] = tmp/4; // element u[i][j]
        }
    }
}
```

Each cpu with n^2/P elements. Tasks compute segments of n/c rows by c columns.

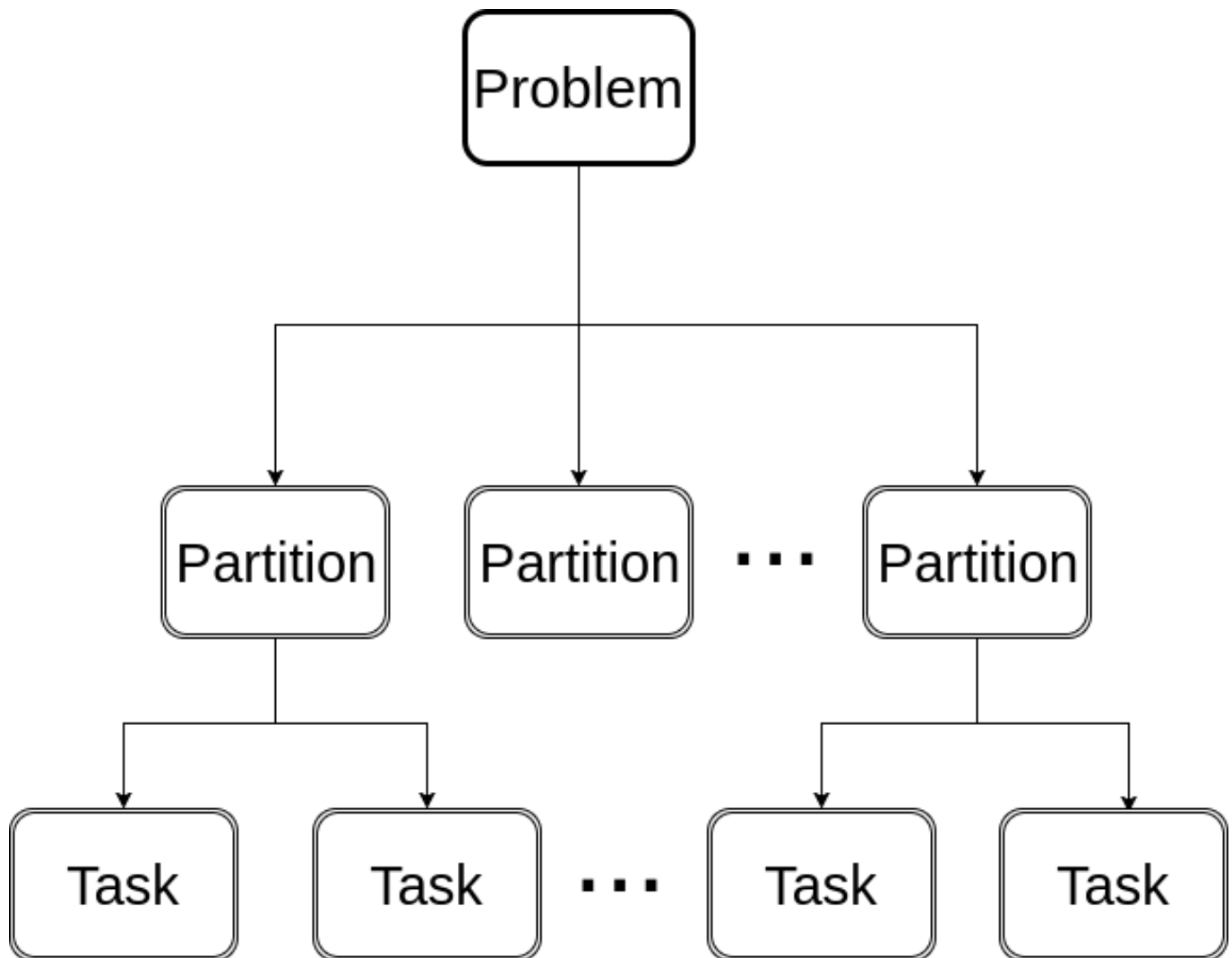
Then, time acquire the following form:

$$T_P = \left(\frac{n}{c} + P - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{n}{P} \times c\right) \times t_{body} +$$

$$(t_s + n \times t_w) + \left(\left(\frac{n}{c} + P - 2\right) \times (t_s + c \times t_w)\right)$$

$$S_P = \frac{T_1}{T_P} = \frac{n^2 \times t_{body}}{T_P}$$

Task decomposition



Types:

- Lineal Task decomposition

Code block or procedure

- Iterative task decomposition

Iterative constructs

- Recursive task decomposition

Recursive procedures

Decomposition Strategies

Leaf strategy

Create one task sequentially for each leaf of task tree.

Less tasks

Less overhead

Tree strategy

Creator one task for each invocation.

More Tasks

More Overhead

Cut-off control

If tree strategy is in use, when a certain number of task are created or the granulation si too small or in a certain number of recursive calls; you can change the strategy to Leaf in order to reduce overhead.

Task ordering constraints

Dependences

Constrains in the paralel execution of tasks

- Task ordering costraints

They force the execution of tasks in a requiered order

- Data sharing constraints

They force the access to data to fulfil certain properties.

Task ordering constraints

- Control flow constraints

The creation of a task depends on the outcome (decision) of one or more previous tasks.

- Data flow constraints

The execution of a task can not startuntil one or more previous tasks have computed some data.

Task synchronization in Open MP

- Thread barriers

Wait for all threads to finish previous work.

- Task barriers -taskwait

Suspends the current task waiting on the completion of child tasks of the current task. (stand-alone directive).

-taskgorup

Suspends the current task at the end of structured block waiting on completion of child tasks of the current task and their descendent tasks

- Task dependences

Task dependences

- IN
- Out
- InOut

You can creat a dependence fro a part of a task. For example a coss-iteration dependence.

Task ordering constrains

- Task ordering constraints
- Data sharing constraints

Problem 1

Given the following C code with tasks identified using the T areador API:

```
#define N 4
int m[N][N];

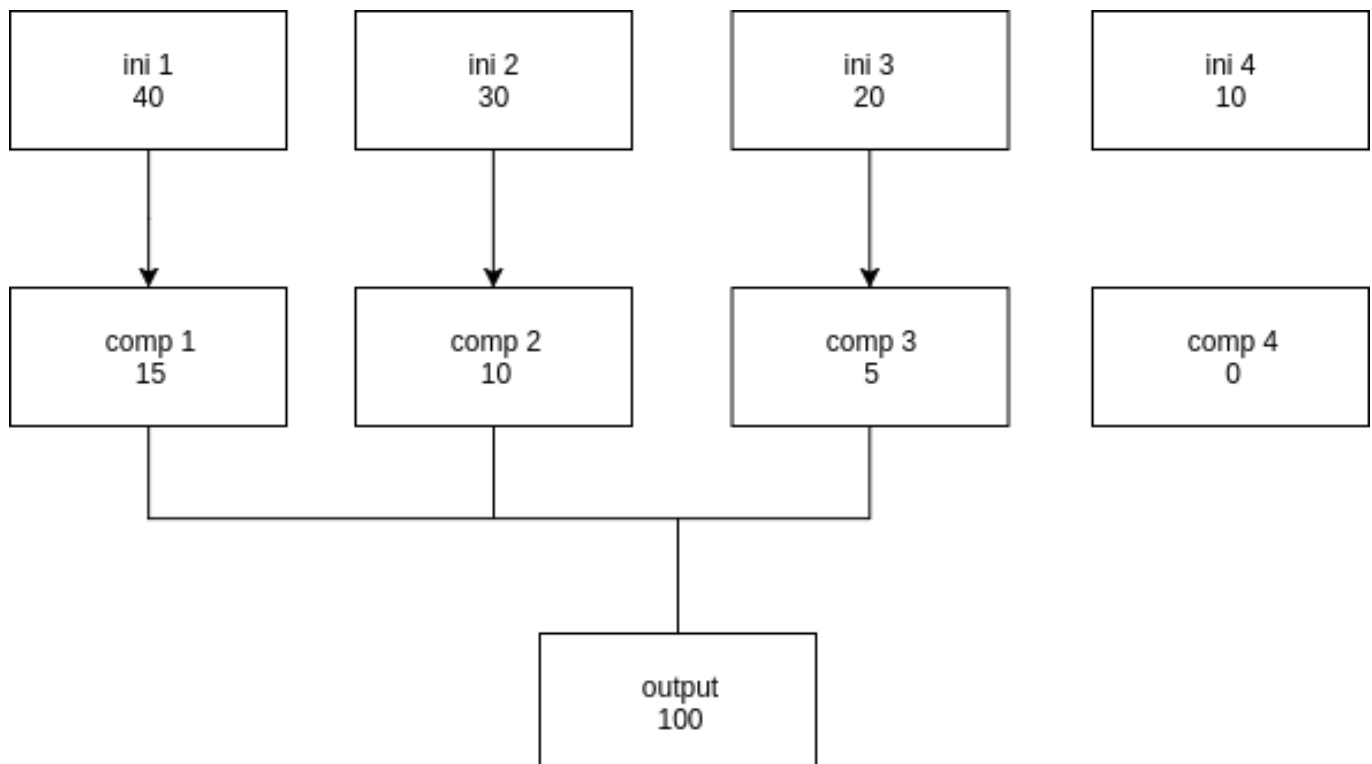
// initialization
for (int i=0; i<N; i++) {
    tareador_start_task ("for_initialize");
    for (int k=i; k<N; k++) {
        if (k == i) modify_d(&m[i][i], i, i);
        else {
            modify_nd (&m[i][k], i, k);
            modify_nd (&m[k][i], k, i);
        }
    }
    tareador_end_task ("for-initialize");
}
```

```
// computation
for (int i=0; i<N; i++) {
    tareador_start_task ("for_compute");
    for (int k=i+1; k<N; k++) {
        int tmp = m[i][k];
        m[i][k] = m[k][i];
        m[k][i] = tmp;
    }
    tareador_end_task ("for-compute");
}

// print results
tareador_star_task ("output");
print_results(m);
tareador_end_task ("output");
```

Assuming that: 1) the execution of the modify_d routine takes 10 time units and the execution of the modify_nd routines takes 5 time units; 2) each internal iteration of the computation loop (i.e. each internal iteration of the for_compute task) takes 5 time units; and 3) the execution of the output task takes 100 time units.

1. Draw the task dependence graph (TDG), indicating for each node its cost in terms of execution time (in time units).



2. Compute the values for T_1 , T_∞ , the parallel fraction (ϕ) as well as the potential parallelism

$$T_1 = 230$$

$$T_{\text{inf}} = 155$$

Phy = 130/230

Par = T1/Tinf = 230/155

3. Indicate which would be the most appropriate task assignment on two processors in order to obtain the best possible "speed up". Calculate T2 and S2.

cpu 1	ini1	ini4	comp1	Output	
cpu 2	ini2	ini3	comp2	comp3	

Introduction to shared-memory parallel architectures

3 Uniprocessor parallelism

Pipelining

Execution of single instruction divided in multiple stages.

Overlap the execution of different stages of consecutive instructions to reach the ideal CPI (CPI = 1).

If pipeline is blocked by an instruction that is waiting for data, the processor can execute code out of order.

Caches

- The principle of temporal and spatial locality

The instructions could be referenced again soon or near addresses tends to be referenced soon.

- Line or block

Caches are going to store near by data that are potentially referenced.

- Hit/Miss

Special instructions

- ILP

Instruction Level Parallelism

- TLP

Thread Level Parallelism

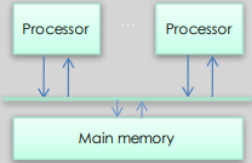
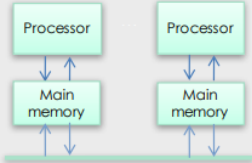
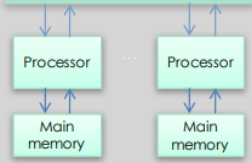
- DLP

Data Level Parallelism

Who exploits this uniprocessor parallelism

- Software pipelining to statically schedule ILP.
- Unrolling loops to allow the processor to exploits ILP.
- Data distribution to efficiently exploit DLP.
- Data Blocking for cache.

Symmetric multi–processor architectures

Memory architecture	Address space(s)	Connection	Model for data sharing	Names
(Centralized) Shared-memory architecture	Single shared address space, uniform access time		Load/store instructions from processors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SMP (Symmetric Multi-Processor) architecture• UMA (Uniform Memory Access) architecture
Distributed-memory architecture	Single shared address space, non-uniform access time		Load/store instructions from processors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DSM (Distributed-Shared Memory architecture)• NUMA (Non-Uniform Memory Access) architecture
	Multiple separate address spaces		Explicit messages through network interface card	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Message-passing multiprocessor• Cluster Architecture• Multicomputer

- Abbreviated SMP

Two or more identical processors are connected to a single shared memory.

Interaction Network.

- I Symmetric multiprocessing

a single OS instance on the SMP.

- Uniform Memory Access

Access to shared data with load/store instructions.

The bottleneck is the bandwidth of the interconnection network and memory.

Coherence protocols

- Write update

Forces to update all other copies

Higher bus traffic

- Write invalidate

Forces to invalidate all other copies

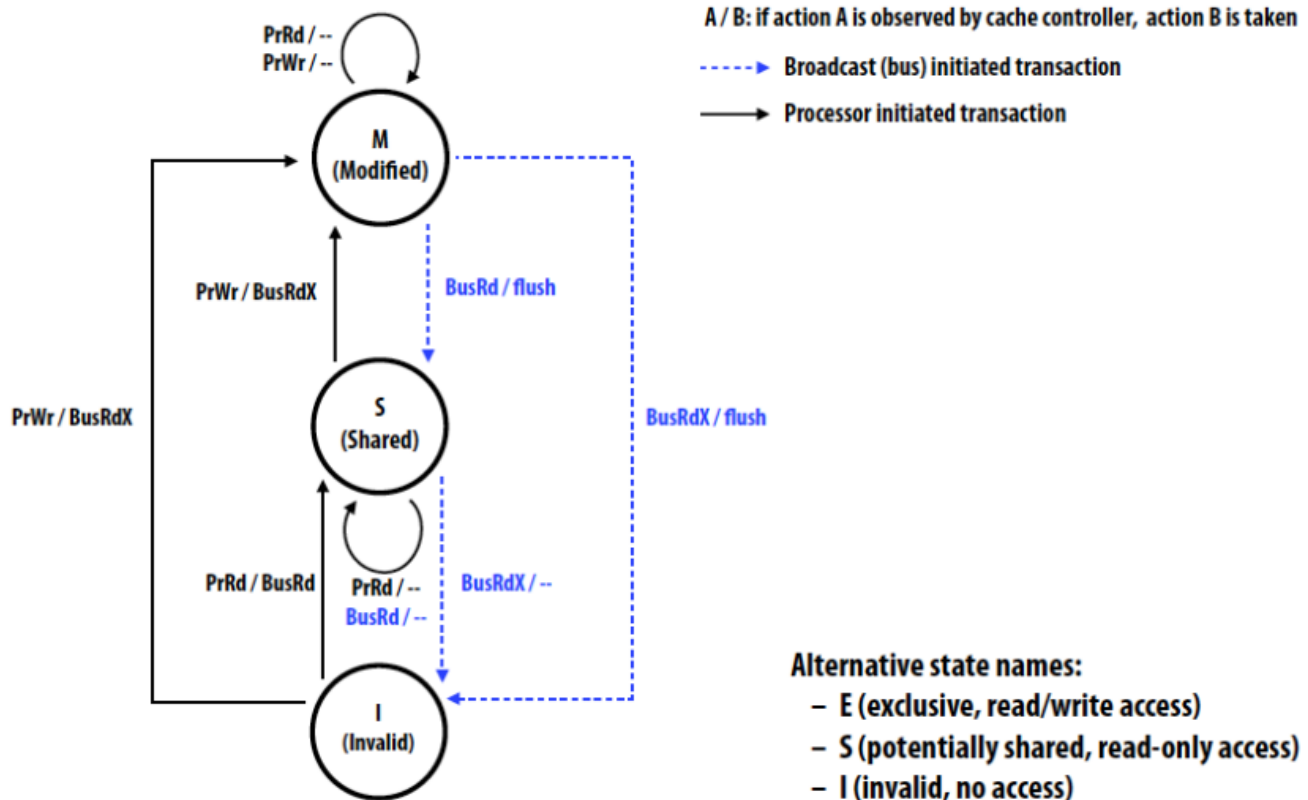
The new value is provided to other processors when requested or when flushed from cache.

Snooping

MSI write-invalidate snooping protocol

States:

- Modified
- CPU events
- Bus transactions



(CMU 15-418, Spring 2012)

Minimizing sharing

False sharing

- Cache block may also introduce artefacts: two distinct variables in the same cache block
- Technique: allocate data used by each processor contiguously, or at least avoid interleaving in memory
- Example problem: an array of ints, one written frequently by each processor (many ints per cache line)

Non-Uniform Memory Architecture (NUMA)

Directory-based cache coherency

Directory structure associated to the node memory: one entry per block of memory.

- Status bits
- Sharers list

Simplified coherency protocol

Possible commands arriving to home node from local node:

- RdReq: Asks for copy of block with no intent to modify.
- WrReq: Asks for copy of block with intent to modify or simply asks for permission to modify it.
- Dreply: Send clean copy of block.

- Fetch: Asks remote node for copy of block,
- Invalidate: Asks remote node to invalidate its copy.

Possible states

Node:

- Local
- Home
- Owner/Remoto

Opns:

- RdReq
- WrReq
- Drepla
- Fetch
- Invalidate

Stoles:

- U (Uncoded)
- M (Modified)
- S (Shared)

