

# Parallel Algorithms and Programming

## Architecture, programming and communication models

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# References

The content of this lecture is inspired by:

- The lecture notes of F. Desprez
- [Introduction to Parallel Computing](#) by B. Barney
- The lecture notes of K. Fatahalian
  - [CS149: Parallel Computing @Stanford](#)
  - [15418: Parallel Computer Architecture and Programming @CMU](#)
- Parallel Programming – For Multicore and Cluster System. T. Rauber, G. Rünger
- The lecture nodes of S. Lantz

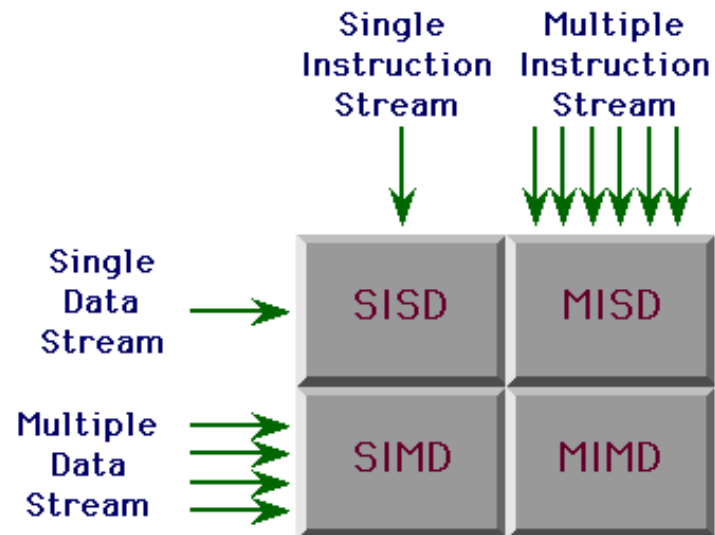
# Outline

- Architecture of parallel computers
- Models of parallel computation
- Programming models and communication abstraction

# Classification of parallel computers

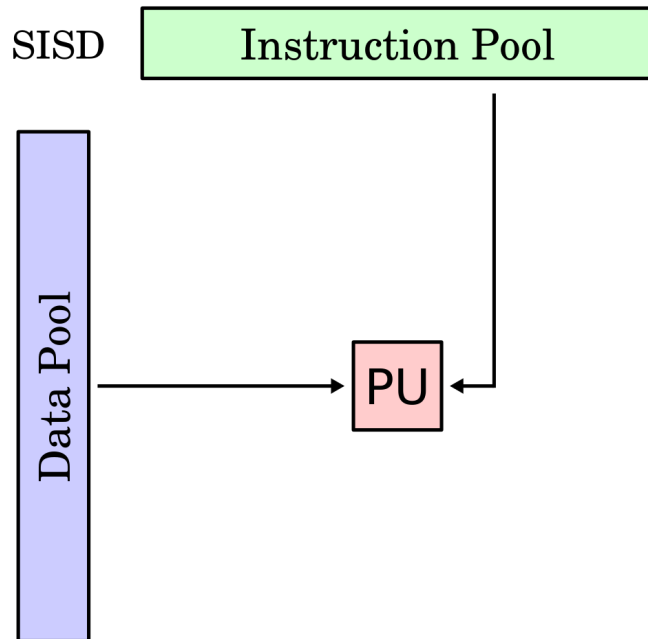
## Flynn's Taxonomy

- Proposed by Michael J. Flynn in 1966
- Overview of the design space of parallel computers
- Characterization according to the data flow and the control flow



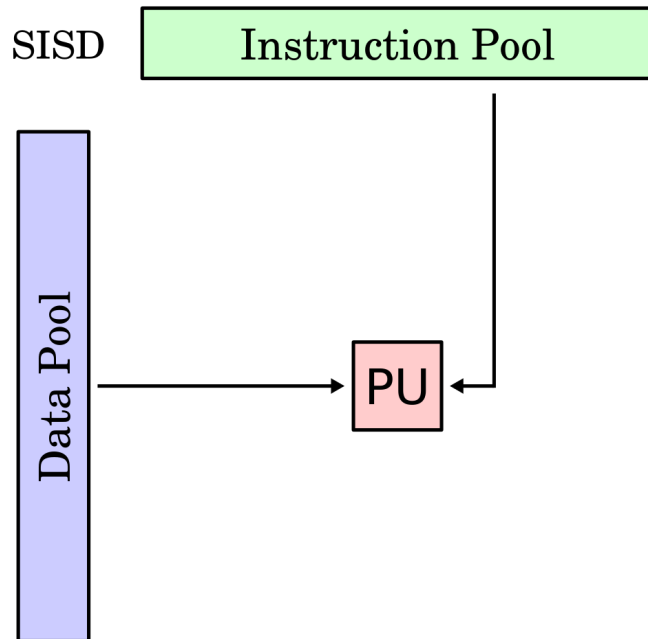
# Single-Instruction, Single-Data

- One processing element
- It has access to a single program and a single data storage



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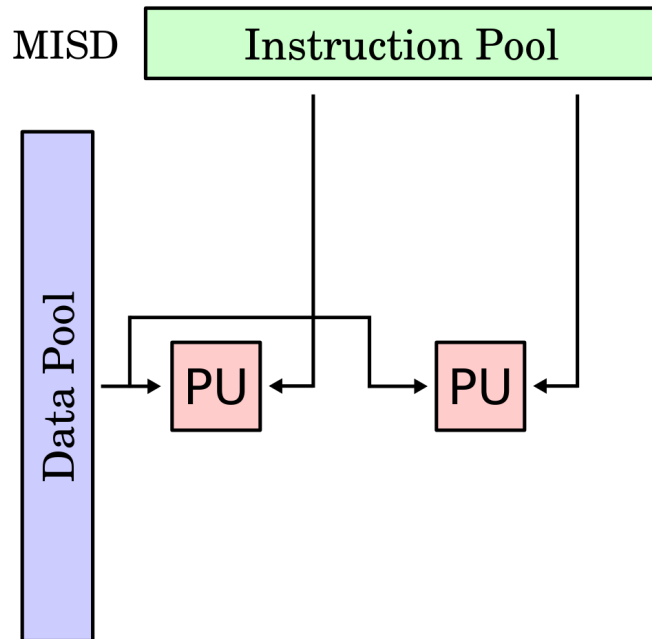


## Implementation

- Simple single processor architecture
- No parallelism

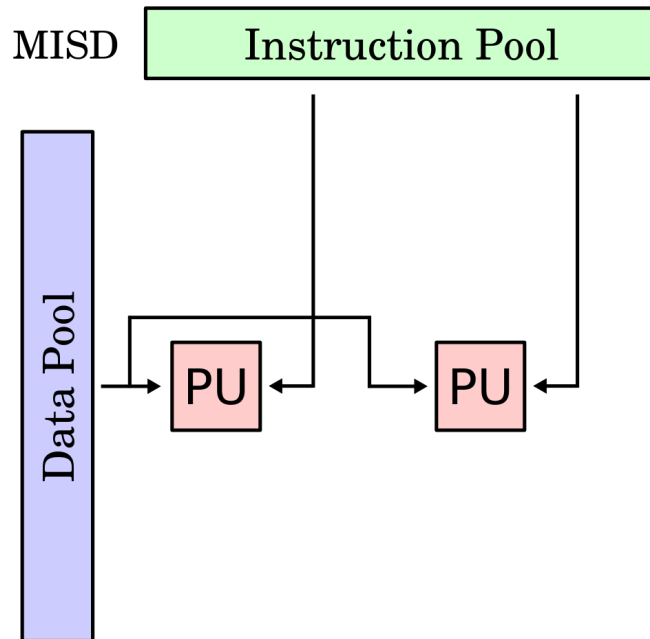
# Multiple-Instructions, Single-Data

- Multiple processing elements
- Each one executes a different program on the same data



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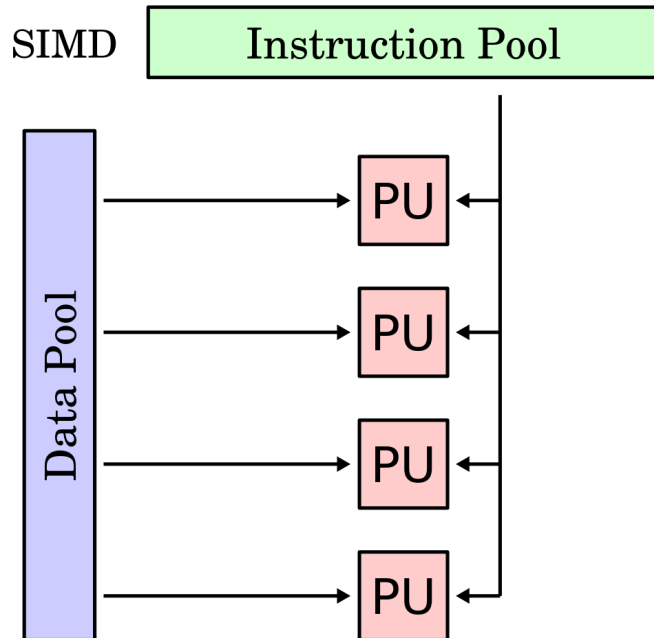
## Implementation

- Not a very common use case
- Security and fault tolerance
  - Hardware replication
  - Very high availability and safety requirements
- Majority voting where each processing unit executes a different algorithm
  - Triple Modular redundancy
- Space shuttles and planes
  - Boeing 777



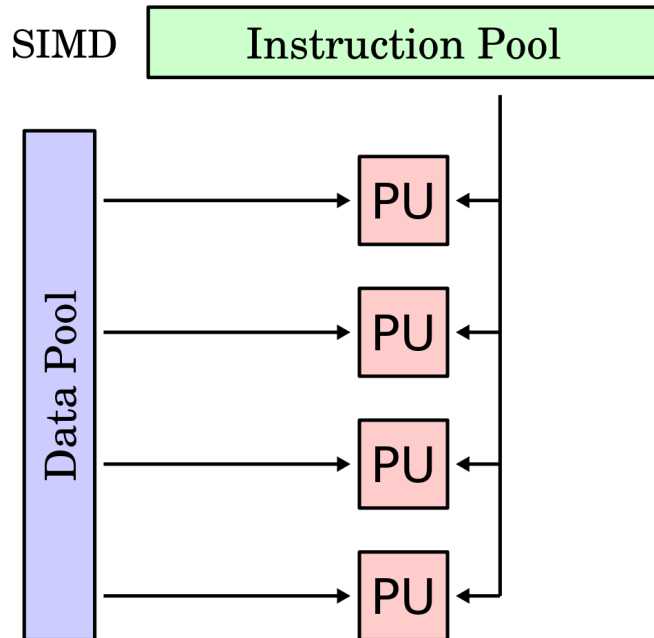
# Single-Instruction, Multiple-Data

- Multiple processing elements
- Each one works on its own data
  - The physical memory might be shared
- All execute the same instruction



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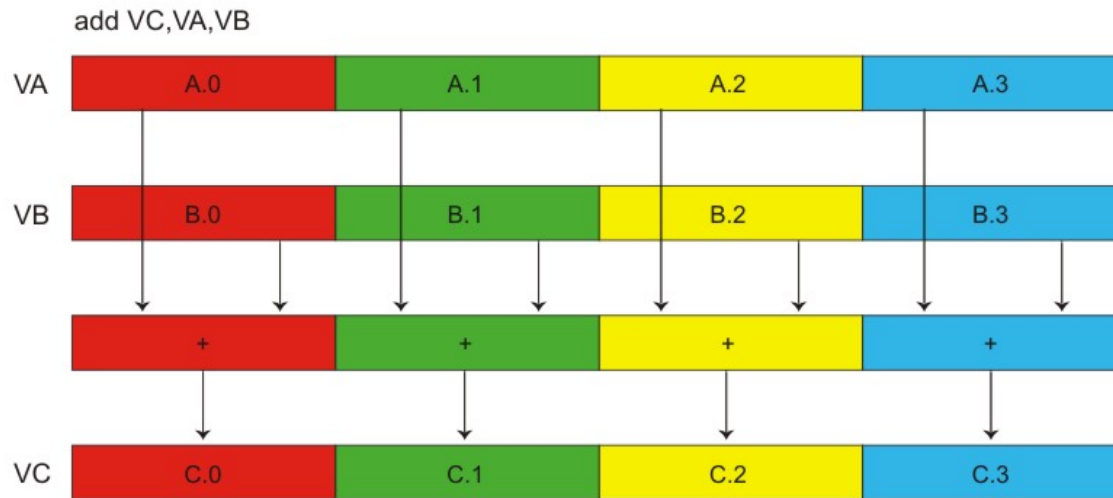


## Implementation

- Operations on vectors and matrices
- CPU
  - SSE and AVX vector operation extensions
- Basic architecture of GPUs

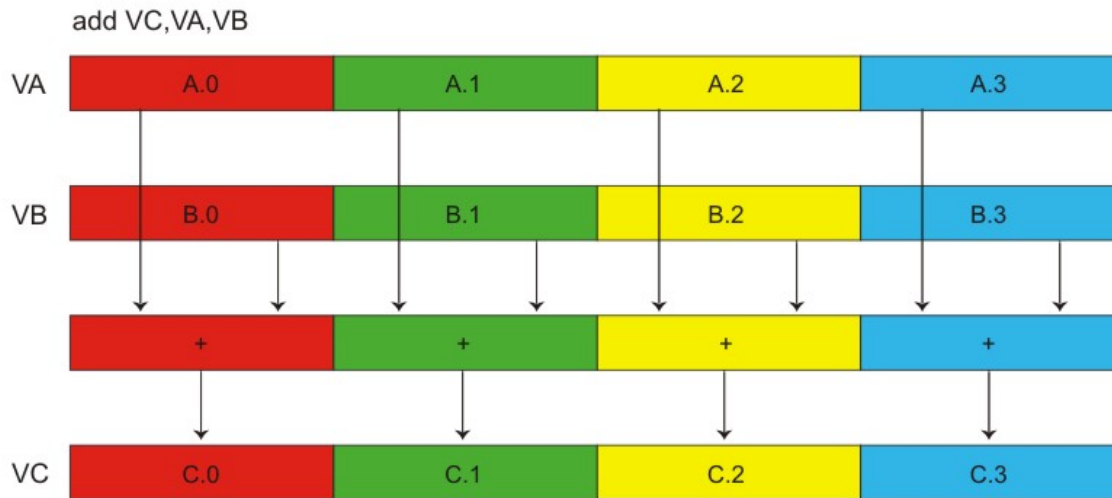
# Single-Instruction, Multiple-Data

## About vector operations



# Single-Instruction, Multiple-Data

## About vector operations



- SIMD registers can store multiple operands
- With AVX2 (latest Advanced Vector Extensions)
  - 512-bits registers (= 8 64-bit double-precision floating-point numbers)

# Performance of SIMD

## A classic processor pipeline

1. **Fetch:** fetch the next instruction to be executed from memory
2. **Decode:** Decode the fetched instruction
3. **Execute:** Load the operands and execute the instruction
4. **Write-back:** Write back the result into a register

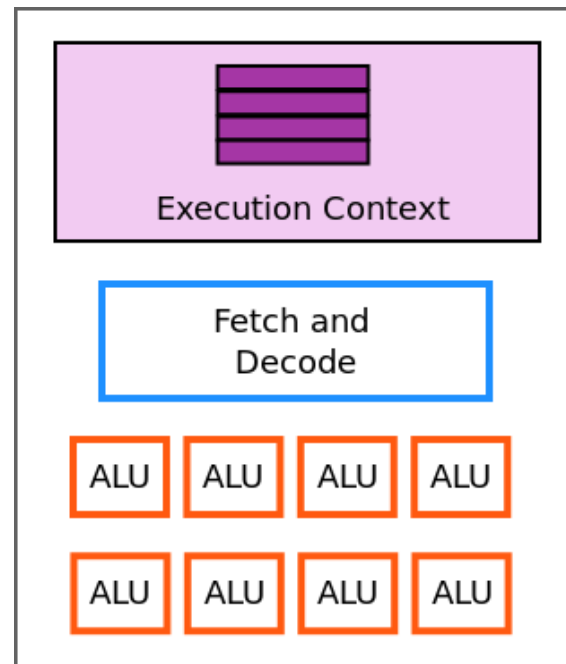
# Performance of SIMD

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## Advantages of SIMD

- Amortize the cost and the complexity of managing instruction streams for multiple ALUs
- Same instruction broadcast to all ALUs



# Performance of SIMD

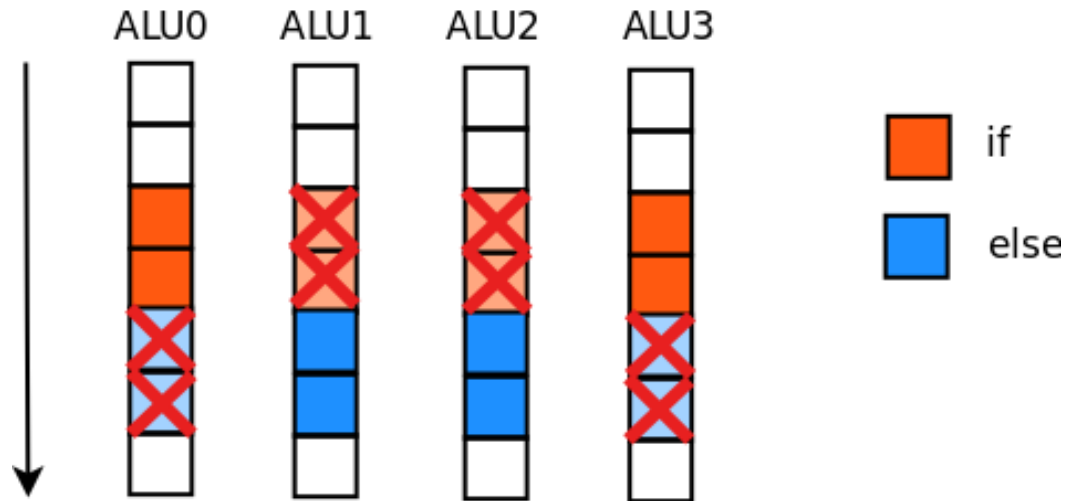
## Limitations

- Adapted to very regular processing

## The case of conditional branch

```
x = A[i];  
  
if (x<0){  
    y = x + K1;  
    z = y * y;  
}  
else{  
    y = x - K2;  
    z = y;  
}
```

# Performance of SIMD



- Not all ALUs do useful work
- In this case, only 50% of peak performance



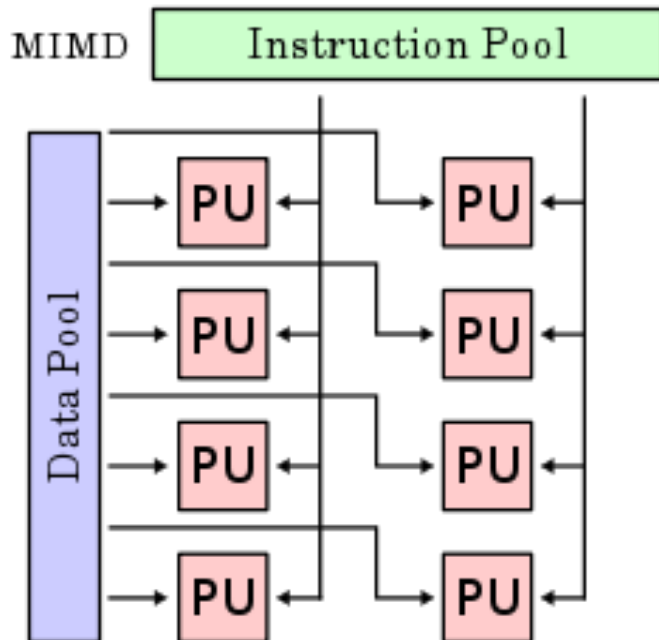
# SIMD in practice

## Instructions are generated by the compiler

- The compiler can find parallelism automatically by analyzing the dependencies between loops
  - Difficult problem
- The programmer can explicit ask for SIMD parallelism
  - Using compiler intrinsics
- The programmer can give hints through a parallel programming language
  - *Parallel for* loops

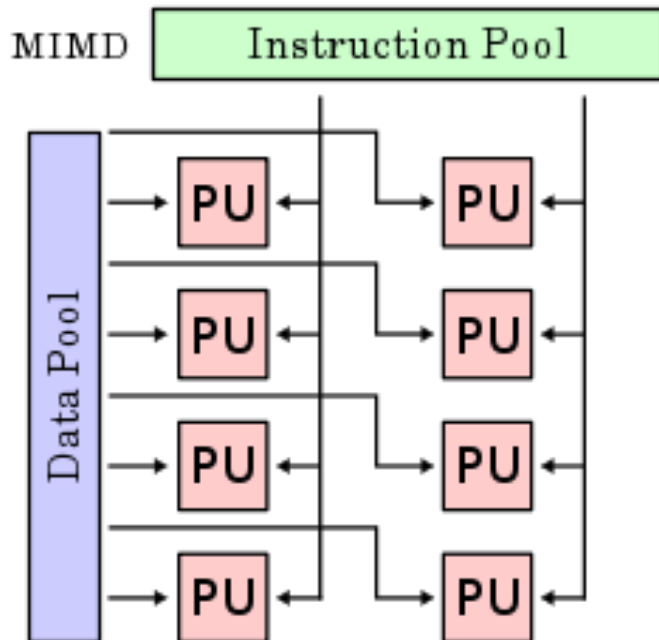
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## Implementation

- Most parallel systems today
  - Multi-core processor
  - Cluster of commodity machines
  - Supercomputers
- Note that many MIMD architectures include SIMD sub-components

# Models of parallel applications

# Models of parallel applications

Two mains ways of structuring a parallel application.

**\*SPMD\***: Single program, multiple data

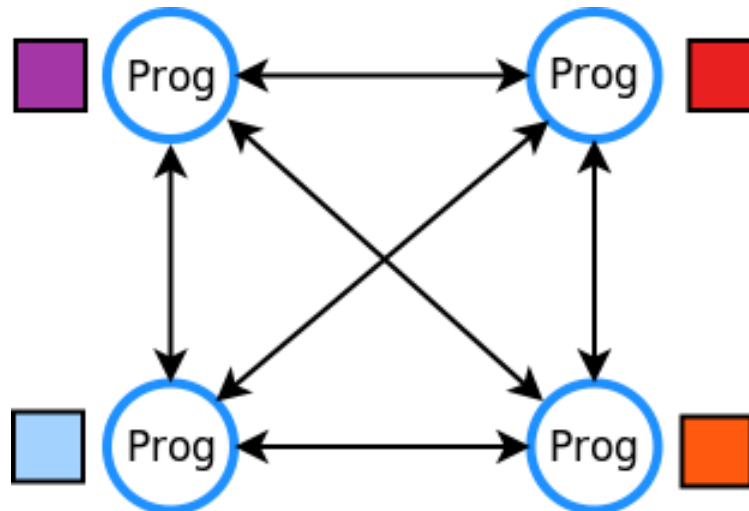
**\*MPMD\***: Multiple programs, multiple data

Note that here, we are discussing from the **point of view of the programmer**:

- The programmer sees her application as composed of multiple instruction streams:
  - Processes/Threads/Tasks
- Under the hood, the application could (theoretically) be translated into a single stream of SIMD instructions.
  - This comment only applies to the SPMD model
  - Most often, we will execute our programs on MIMD architectures

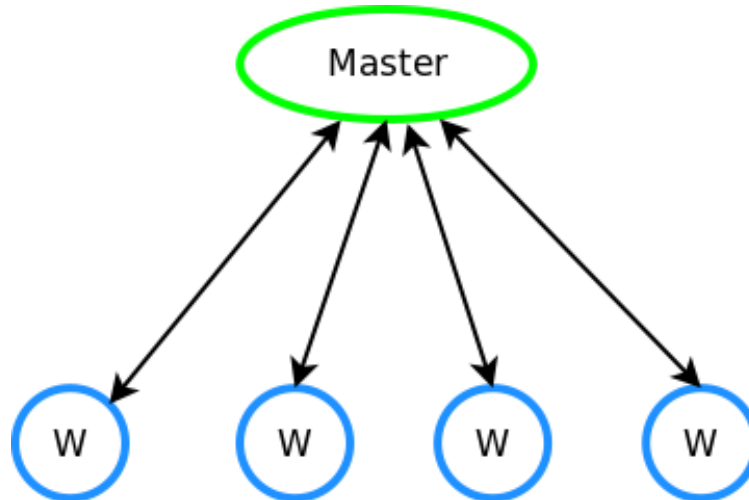
# SPMD

- All threads/processes are executing the same program
  - Most parallel applications are SPMD
  - MPI (message passing), OpenMP (shared memory)
- They run computation on a different subset of the data
- They communicate via shared memory or message passing



# MPMD

- Processes execute at least 2 different programs
  - Client-server
  - Master-worker (also called master-slave)
- Role of the master
  - Assigning work to worker
  - Coordinating the workers



# Programming models



# Programming models

## 3 programming models

What abstraction is offered to the programmer?

1. Shared memory
2. Message passing
3. Data parallelism

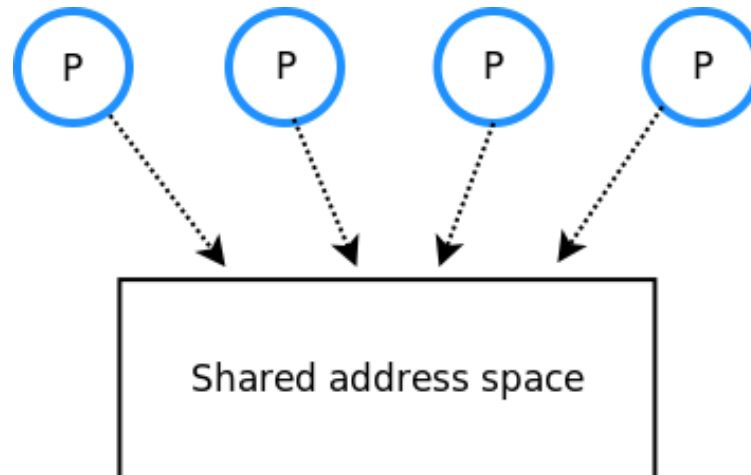
## Two communication architecture

What is the communication interface offered by the hardware?

1. Shared memory
2. Message passing

# Shared memory

Threads/processes communicate by running operations in a shared address space



# Shared memory

## Communication

- Read and write operations in the shared address space
- Synchronization primitives (locks, semaphores, etc.)

## Comments

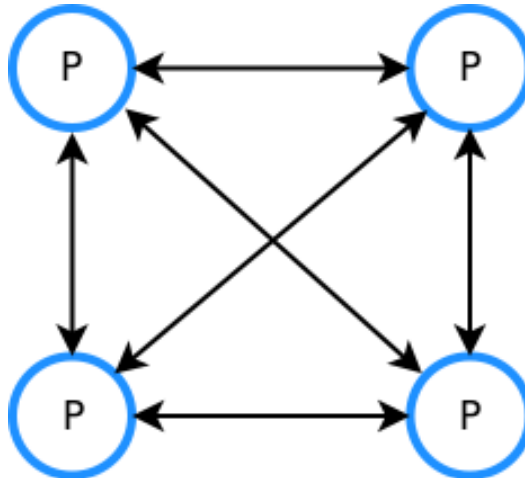
- *Simplest* way of parallelizing a sequential program
  - All the communications are implicit
  - Reaching high performance can be challenging

## Most common hardware implementation

- A multicore processor with coherent shared memory

# Message passing

Threads/processes communicate by sending and receiving messages



Also called distributed memory system

# Message passing

## Communication

- Sending and receiving messages

## Comments

- All communications are explicit
  - More effort for the programmer
  - Allow to better optimize performance
    - Control on the data movements
    - Better overlap between communication and computation

## Most common hardware implementation

- A set of computers interconnected through a network

# Programming model vs communication abstraction

The programming model is independent of the underlying communication architecture.

In general, if the programming model corresponds to the underlying communication abstraction, better performance are to be expected.

# Programming model vs communication abstraction

Adopting a programming model on top of a different communication abstraction also has advantages

## Message passing over shared memory

- Better control of the data movements than with shared memory
- Sending data is implemented by writing into a mailbox in shared memory
- Receiving data is implemented by reading in a mailbox
- Note that a shared memory system is ultimately a message passing system
  - A network interconnects the processor cores and the memory controllers

## Shared memory over message passing

- Simplified work for the programmer
- Distributed shared memory (Beyond the scope of this course)
  - Shared memory abstraction implemented in software
  - Partitioned Global Address Space (PGAS) adds the notion of locality

# Hybrid architectures and applications

## Parallel architectures

- A cluster of nodes each equipped with one or several multicore processors
  - Shared memory inside a node
  - Message passing between nodes

## Hybrid applications

- Applications combining message passing and shared memory programming models
  - Message passing: Processes execute on different nodes (MPI)
  - Shared memory: Each process is composed of multiple threads (OpenMP)



# Data parallelism

- A collection of data
- The programmer defines functions (transformation) to be applied on all the data
  - MapReduce programming model

## Transformation (Map)

- Defines a function to be applied on all elements independently
  - $\text{map}(f)[x_0, \dots, x_n] = [f(x_0), \dots, f(x_n)]$

```
map(*2)[2, 4, 5] = [4, 8, 10]
```

## Aggregation (Reduce)

- Defines a function to be applied on all elements (with the same key)
  - $\text{reduce}(f)[x_0, \dots, x_n] = [f(x_0, f(x_1, \dots, f(x_{n-1}, x_n)))]$

```
map(+)[2, 4, 5] = 2 + (4 + 5) = 11
```

# Data parallelism

- Very popular approach to process large amount of data
  - Hadoop MapReduce, Apache Spark, Apache Flink
- Allows expressing very simply some algorithms
  - Other algorithms might be very difficult to program efficiently

## Basic idea:

Reducing the flexibility on the operations that a programmer can run

- Allows implementing optimizations at the level of the middleware
- Avoids having to deal with many *exceptions* that can impair performance
- Allows implementing very efficient fault tolerance techniques

# An example of data parallel program: wordcount

## Description

**\*Input\*:** A set of lines including words

**\*Output\*:** A set of pairs **< word, nb of occurrences >**

## Input

```
< "aaa bb ccc" >  
< "aaa bb" >
```

## Output

```
< "aaa", 2 >  
< "bb", 2 >  
< "ccc", 1 >
```

# An example of data parallel program: wordcount

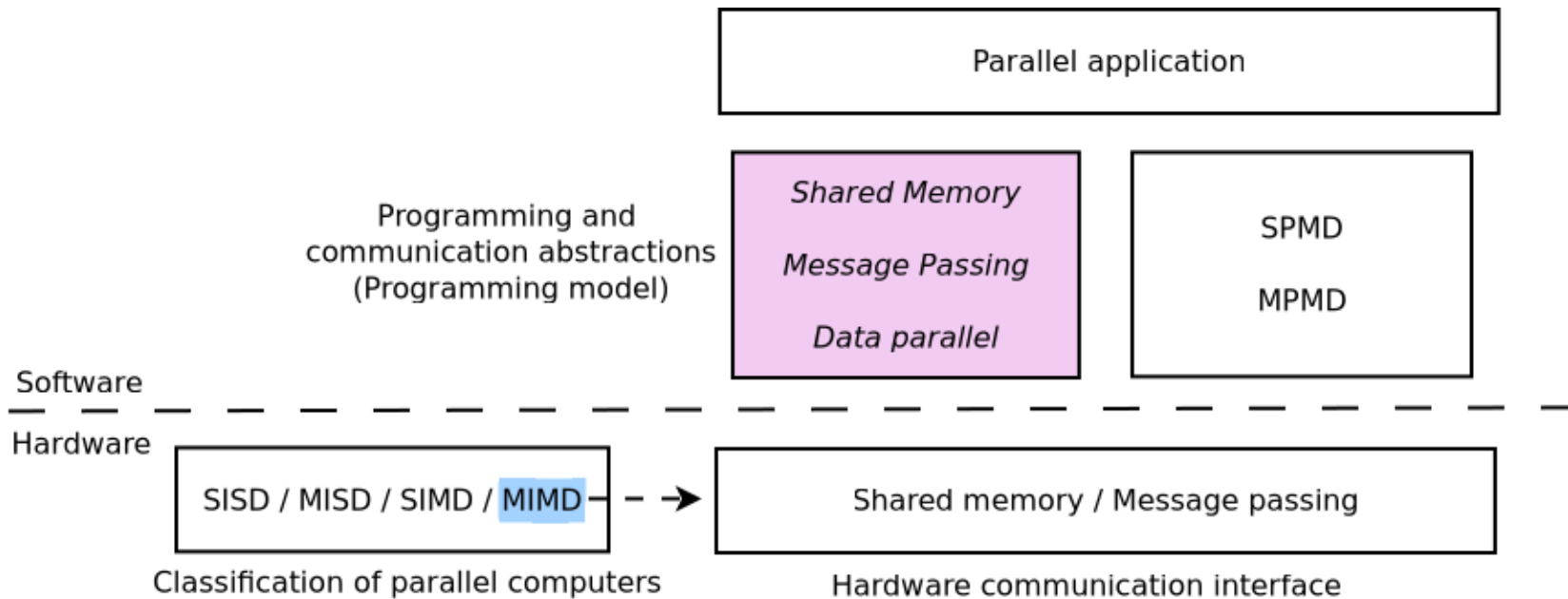
```
map(value):                * each value is an input line *
    foreach word in value.split():
        emit(word, 1)

reduce(key, values):        * {word, list nb occurrences} *
    result = 0
    for value in values:
        result += value
    emit(key, result)       * -> {word, nb occurrences} *
```

# Implementation of data parallelism

- Data parallelism can be implemented as SPMD or MPMD programs
  - Most MapReduce frameworks are MPMD
- Data parallelism can be implemented on top of shared memory and message passing communication systems
  - It usually targets message passing systems

# Relation between the different concepts



# About programming models

- Programming models provide a way to think about the structure of parallel programs
- Trade-off between simplicity for the programmer and performance
  - A high-level abstraction
    - Easy to program
    - Might be difficult to optimize for performance
  - A low-level abstraction
    - Harder to program
    - The programmer has a better control of what is happening
- Having well-defined abstractions help designers of hardware/compilers/runtimes to think about optimizations that can improve the performance of parallel programs

# Conclusion

- Complex design space with multiple level of abstractions
  - Architecture of parallel computers
  - Models of parallel computation
  - Programming models
  - Communication abstraction
- Different programming models, all with the advantages and drawbacks
  - Shared memory
  - Message passing
  - Data parallelism



# About message passing and shared memory

The case of manycore processors

# Manycore processors

Several processor architecture featuring a high number of cores have emerged:

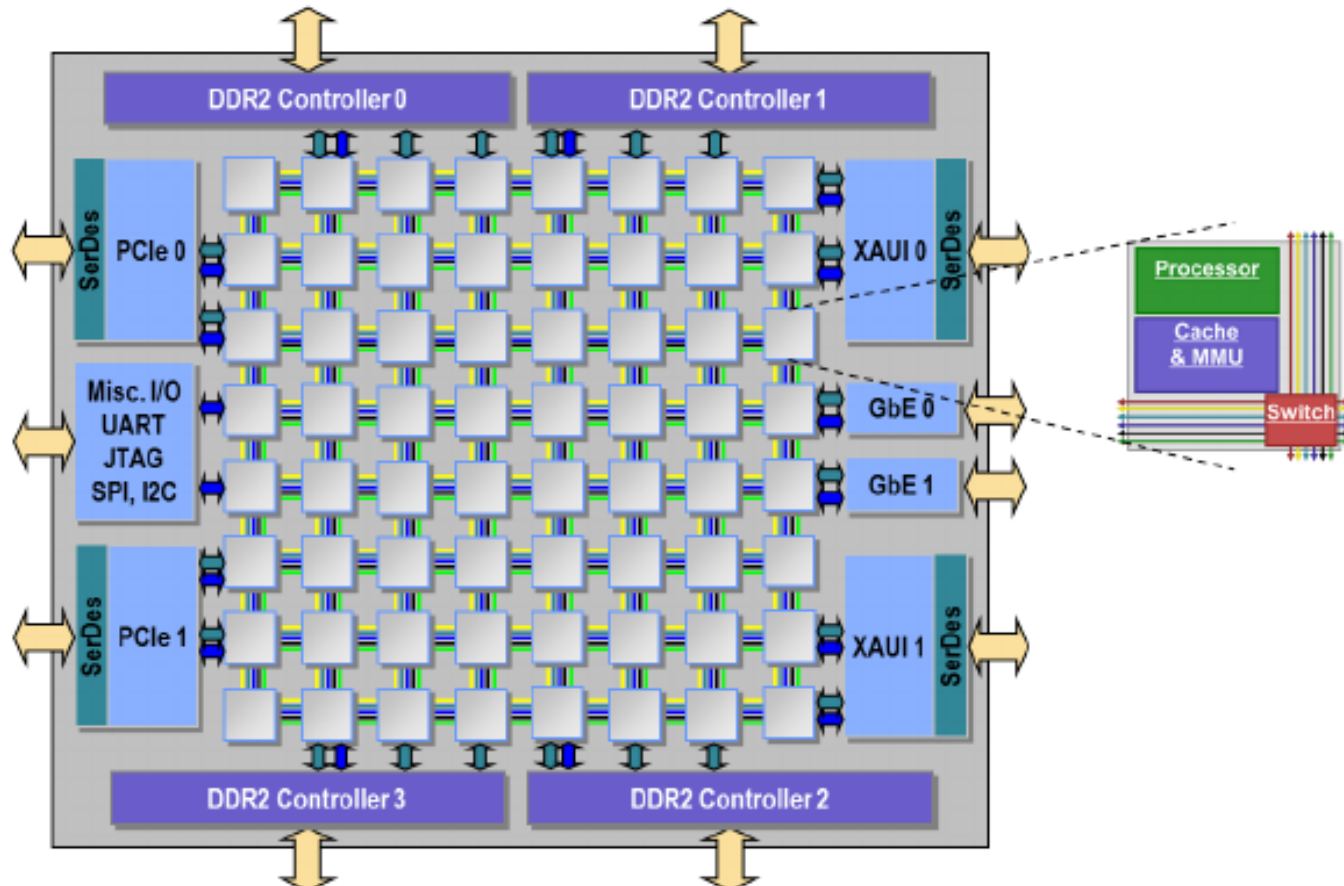
- 72-core tilera processor
- 260-core Sunway processor
- 80-core Kalray processor
- etc.

All these architectures allow to communicate via message passing on the chip:

- Tileria also offers a coherent shared memory
- On other processors, not all cores have access to the same global coherent shared memory

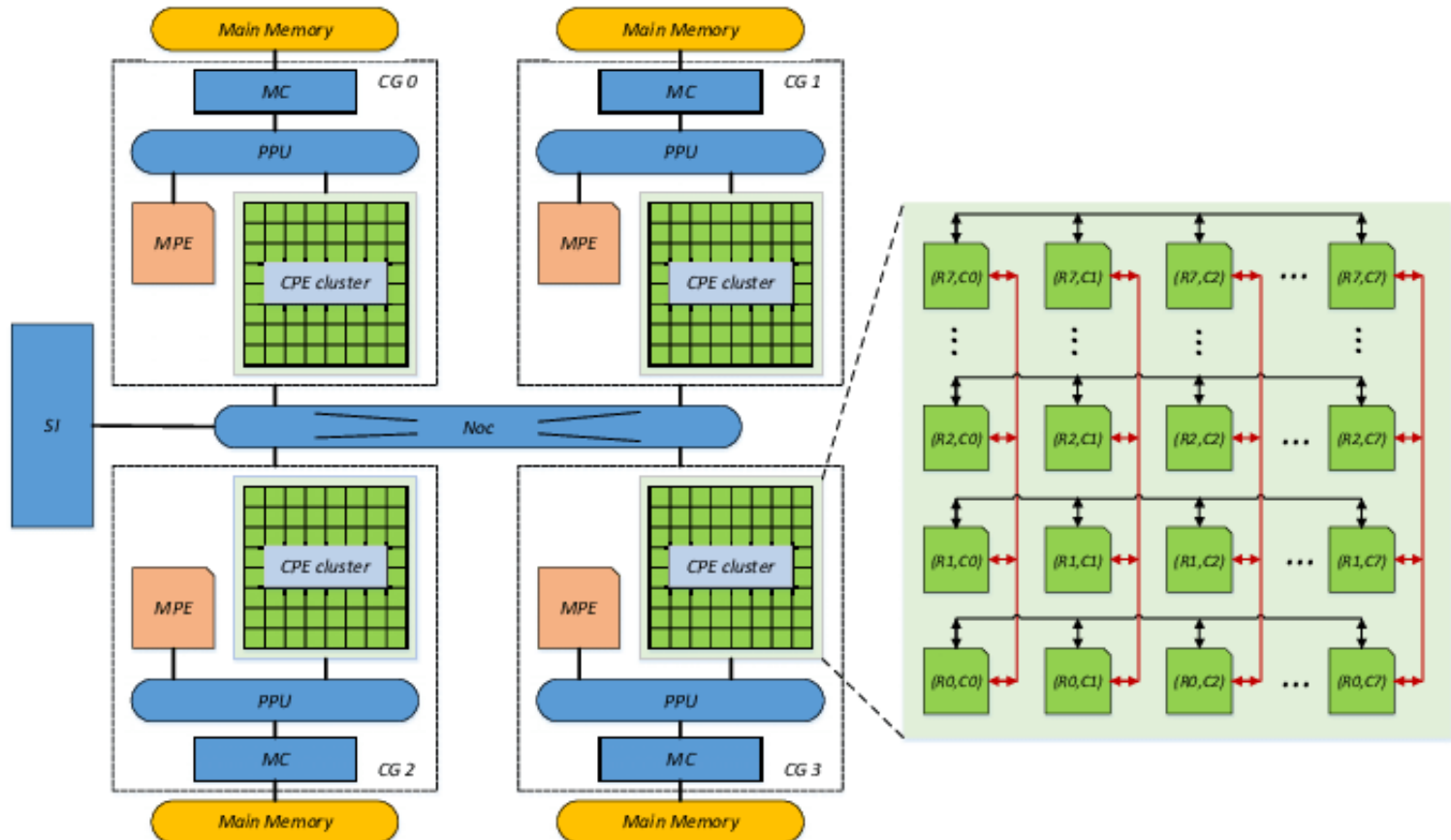
# Manycore processor

Tilera processor



# Manycore processor

## Sunway SW26010



# Shared memory vs message passing

## Limits of coherent shared memory

- Cost of maintaining coherence
- Coherence protocols are mostly based on broadcast protocols
  - Scalability of such protocols ?
  - Efficiency ? (performance and energy)
- Difficult to build a performance model of the system
  - Many implicit interactions that are difficult to model

## About message passing

- Control of the data movements
  - Scalability and energy efficiency
  - Performance
  - Increases the determinism of the system
- No direct support for legacy applications
- About performance of message passing vs shared memory:
  - *Leveraging hardware message passing for efficient thread synchronization* by D. Petrovic et al.