

COMP 322: Parallel and Concurrent Programming

Lecture 20: Loop Parallelism

Mack Joyner
mjoyner@rice.edu

<http://comp322.rice.edu>



Data Parallelism vs. Task Parallelism

- **Data parallelism**: simultaneous execution of the same code across the elements of a data set
- **Task parallelism**: simultaneous execution of multiple and different pieces of code across the same or different data sets

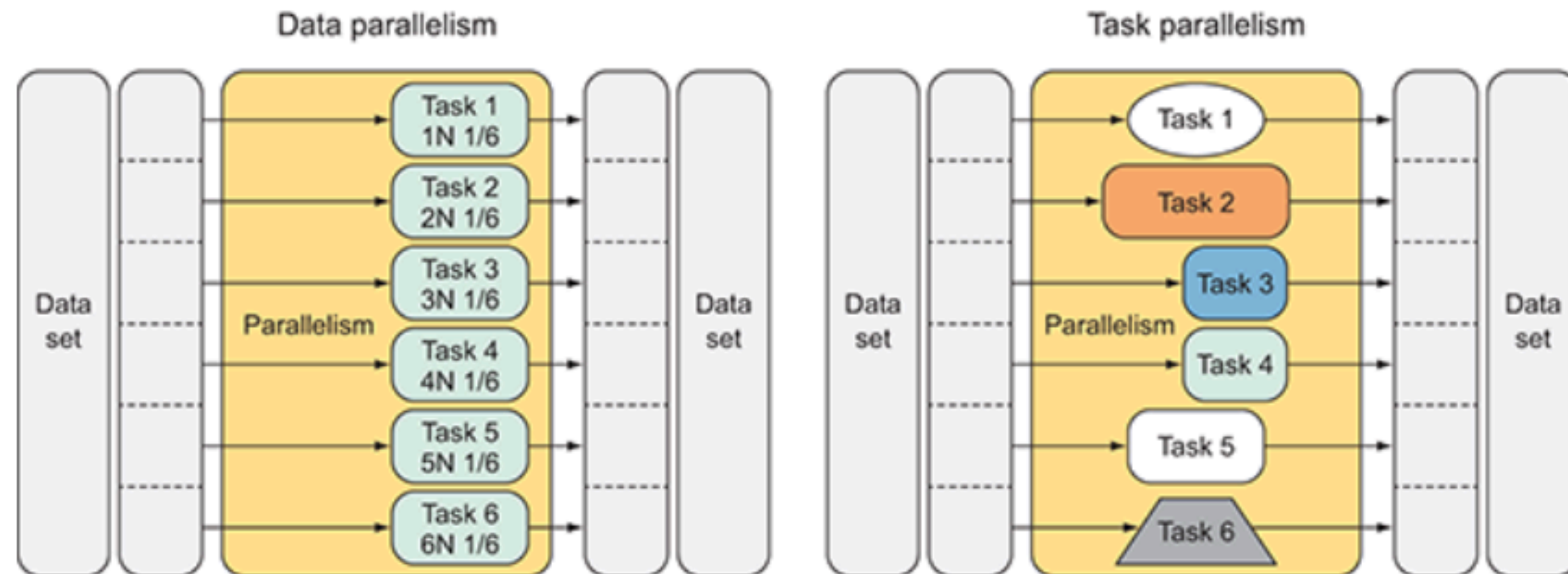


Image source: <https://livebook.manning.com/concept/net/task-parallelism>



Sequential Algorithm for Matrix Multiplication

```
1. // Sequential version
2. for (int i = 0 ; i < n ; i++)
3.   for (int j = 0 ; j < n ; j++)
4.     c[i][j] = 0;
5. for (int i = 0 ; i < n ; i++)
6.   for (int j = 0 ; j < n ; j++)
7.     for (int k = 0 ; k < n ; k++)
8.       c[i][j] += a[i][k] * b[k][j];
9. // Print first element of output matrix
10. println(c[0][0]);
```

$$c[i,j] = \sum_{0 \leq k < n} a[i,k] * b[k,j]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_4 & a_5 & a_6 \\ a_7 & a_8 & a_9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ b_4 & b_5 & b_6 \\ b_7 & b_8 & b_9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ c_4 & c_5 & c_6 \\ c_7 & c_8 & c_9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Image source: <https://medium.com/ai%C2%B3-theory-practice-business/fastai-partii-lesson08-notes-fddcdb6526bb>



Parallelizing loops in Matrix Multiplication using finish & async

```
1. // Parallel version using finish & async
2. finish() -> {
3.   for (int ii = 0 ; ii < n ; ii++)
4.     for (int jj = 0 ; jj < n ; jj++) {
5.       final int i = ii; final int j = jj;
6.       async() -> {c[i][j] = 0; });
7.     }
8.   });
9. finish() -> {
10.  for (int ii = 0 ; ii < n ; ii++)
11.    for (int jj = 0 ; jj < n ; jj++){
12.      final int i = ii; final int j = jj;
13.      async() -> {
14.        for (int k = 0 ; k < n ; k++)
15.          c[i][j] += a[i][k] * b[k][j];
16.      });
17.    }
18.  });
19. // Print first element of output matrix
20. println(c[0][0])
```

$$c[i,j] = \sum_{0 \leq k < n} a[i,k] * b[k,j]$$

The diagram shows the multiplication of two 3x3 matrices, A and B, to produce a 3x3 matrix C. Matrix A is represented as a 3x3 grid with elements a₁ through a₉. Matrix B is represented as a 3x3 grid with elements b₁ through b₉. Matrix C is represented as a 3x3 grid with elements c₁ through c₉. The first row of matrix A (a₁, a₂, a₃) and the first column of matrix B (b₁, b₄, b₇) are highlighted in green. The first element of matrix C (c₁) is highlighted in blue. The equation is shown as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_4 & a_5 & a_6 \\ a_7 & a_8 & a_9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ b_4 & b_5 & b_6 \\ b_7 & b_8 & b_9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ c_4 & c_5 & c_6 \\ c_7 & c_8 & c_9 \end{bmatrix}$$



Observations on finish-for-async version

- `finish` and `async` are general constructs, and are not specific to loops
- Not easy to discern from a quick glance which loops are sequential vs. parallel
- Loops in sequential version of matrix multiplication are “perfectly nested”
 - e.g., no intervening statement between “`for(i = ...)`” and “`for(j = ...)`”
- The ordering of loops nested between `finish` and `async` is arbitrary
 - They are parallel loops and their iterations can be executed in any order



Parallelizing loops in Matrix Multiplication example using forall

```
// Parallel version using forall
forall(0, n-1, 0, n-1, (i, j) -> {
    c[i][j] = 0;
});
forall(0, n-1, 0, n-1, (i, j) -> {
    forseq(0, n-1, (k) -> {
        c[i][j] += a[i][k] * b[k][j];
    });
});
// Print first element of output matrix
println(c[0][0]);
```

$$c[i,j] = \sum_{0 \leq k < n} a[i,k] * b[k,j]$$

The diagram shows the multiplication of two 3x3 matrices, A and B, to produce a 3x3 matrix C. Matrix A is $\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_4 & a_5 & a_6 \\ a_7 & a_8 & a_9 \end{bmatrix}$. Matrix B is $\begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ b_4 & b_5 & b_6 \\ b_7 & b_8 & b_9 \end{bmatrix}$. Matrix C is $\begin{bmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ c_4 & c_5 & c_6 \\ c_7 & c_8 & c_9 \end{bmatrix}$. The first row of A and the first column of B are highlighted in green, and the first element of C, c_1 , is highlighted in blue.



forall API's in HJlib (<http://www.cs.rice.edu/~vs3/hjlib/doc/edu/rice/hj/Module1.html>)

- static void **forall**(edu.rice.hj.api.HjRegion.HjRegion1D hjRegion, edu.rice.hj.api.HjProcedureInt1D body)
- static void **forall**(edu.rice.hj.api.HjRegion.HjRegion2D hjRegion, edu.rice.hj.api.HjProcedureInt2D body)
- static void **forall**(edu.rice.hj.api.HjRegion.HjRegion3D hjRegion, edu.rice.hj.api.HjProcedureInt3D body)



forall API's in HJlib (<http://www.cs.rice.edu/~vs3/hjlib/doc/edu/rice/hj/Module1.html>)

- static void `forall`(int s0, int e0, edu.rice.hj.api.HjProcedure<java.lang.Integer> body)
- static void `forall`(int s0, int e0, int s1, int e1, edu.rice.hj.api.HjProcedureInt2D body)
- static <T> void `forall`(java.lang.Iterable<T> iterable, edu.rice.hj.api.HjProcedure<T> body)
- NOTE: all forall API's include an implicit finish. forasync is like forall, but without the finish. Also e0 is the “end” value, not 1 + end value.



Observations on forall version

- The combination of perfectly nested finish-for–for–async constructs is replaced by a single API, `forall`
- `forall` includes an implicit `finish`
- Multiple loops can be collapsed into a single `forall` with a multi-dimensional iteration space (can be 1D, 2D, 3D, ...)
- The iteration variable for a `forall` is a `HjPoint` (integer tuple), e.g., `(i,j)` is a 2-dimensional point
- The loop bounds can be specified as a rectangular `HjRegion` (product of dimension ranges), e.g., `(0:n-1) x (0:n-1)`
- HJlib also provides a sequential `forseq` API that can also be used to iterate sequentially over a rectangular region
- Simplifies conversion between `forseq` and `forall`



forall examples: updates to two-dimensional Java array

// Case 1: loops i,j can run in parallel

```
forall(0, m-1, 0, n-1, (i, j) -> { A[i][j] = F(A[i][j]);});
```

// Case 2: only loop i can run in parallel

```
forall(0, m-1, (i) -> {  
    forseq(0, n-1, (j) -> { // Equivalent to “for (j=0;j<n;j++)”  
        A[i][j] = F(A[i][j-1]) ;  
    }); });
```

// Case 3: only loop j can run in parallel

```
forseq(0, m-1, (i) -> { // Equivalent to “for (i=0;i<m;i++)”  
    forall(0, n-1, (j) -> {  
        A[i][j] = F(A[i-1][j]) ;  
    }); });
```



One-Dimensional Iterative Averaging Example

- Initialize a one-dimensional array of $(n+2)$ double's with boundary conditions, $\text{myVal}[0] = 0$ and $\text{myVal}[n+1] = 1$.
- In each iteration, each interior element $\text{myVal}[i]$ in $1..n$ is replaced by the average of its left and right neighbors.
- Two separate arrays are used in each iteration, one for old values and the other for the new values
- After a sufficient number of iterations, we expect each element of the array to converge to $\text{myVal}[i] = (\text{myVal}[i-1] + \text{myVal}[i+1])/2$, for all i in $1..n$

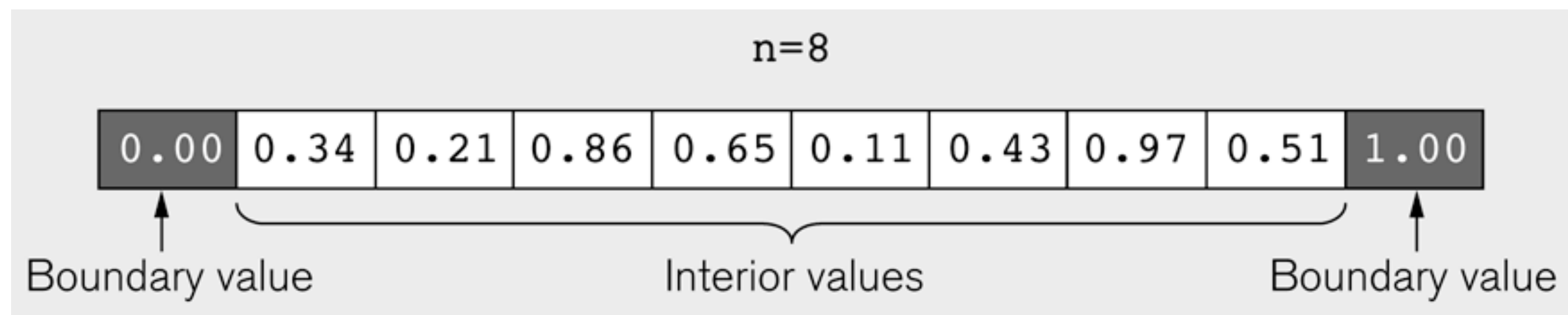


Illustration of an intermediate step for $n = 8$ (source: Figure 6.19 in Lin-Snyder book)



Sequential code for One-Dimensional Iterative Averaging

1. // Intialize m, n, myVal, newVal
2. m = ... ; n = ... ;
3. float[] myVal = new float[n+2];
4. float[] myNew = new float[n+2];
5. forseq(0, m-1, (iter) -> {
6. // Compute MyNew as function of input array MyVal
7. forseq(1, n, (j) -> { // Create n tasks
8. myNew[j] = (myVal[j-1] + myVal[j+1])/2.0;
9. }); // forseq
10. // What is the purpose of line 11 below?
11. float[] temp=myVal; myVal=myNew; myNew=temp;
- 12.}); // forseq

- 14.QUESTION: can either forseq() loop execute in parallel?



HJ code for One-Dimensional Iterative Averaging

```
1. // Intialize m, n, myVal, newVal
2. m = ... ; n = ... ;
3. float[] myVal = new float[n+2];
4. float[] myNew = new float[n+2];
5. forseq(0, m-1, (iter) -> {
6.     // Compute MyNew as function of input array MyVal
7.     forall(1, n, (j) -> { // Create n tasks
8.         myNew[j] = (myVal[j-1] + myVal[j+1])/2.0;
9.     }); // forall
10. // What is the purpose of line 11 below?
11. float[] temp=myVal; myVal=myNew; myNew=temp;
12.}); // forseq
```



What about the overhead?

- It is inefficient to create forall iterations in which each iteration (async task) does very little work
- An alternate approach is “iteration grouping” or “loop chunking”

e.g., replace

```
forall(0, 99, (i) -> BODY(i)); // 100 tasks
```

with

```
forall(0, 3, (ii) -> { // 4 tasks
```

```
// Each task executes a “chunk” of 25 iterations
```

```
  forseq(25*ii, 25*(ii+1)-1, (i) -> BODY(i));
```

```
}); // forall
```

- This is better, but it’s still inconvenient for the programmer to do the “iteration grouping” or “loop chunking” explicitly



forallChunked APIs

- `forallChunked(int s0, int e0, int chunkSize, edu.rice.hj.api.HjProcedure<Integer> body)`
- Like `forall(int s0, int e0, edu.rice.hj.api.HjProcedure<Integer> body)`
- but `forallChunked` includes `chunkSize` as the third parameter
- e.g., `replace`
 - `forall(0, 99, (i) -> BODY(i)); // 100 tasks`
- `by`
 - `forallChunked(0, 99, 100/4, (i)->BODY(i));`



Chunked Iterative Averaging

```
1. int nc = numWorkerThreads();
2. ... // Initializations
3. forseq(0, m-1, (iter) -> {
4.     // Compute MyNew as function of input array MyVal
5.     forallChunked(1, n, n/nc, (j) -> { // Create n/nc tasks
6.         myNew[j] = (myVal[j-1] + myVal[j+1])/2.0;
7.     }); // forallChunked
8.     // Swap myVal & myNew;
9.     float[] temp=myVal; myVal=myNew; myNew=temp;
10.    // myNew becomes input array for next iteration
11.}); // forseq
```

