ESE532: System-on-a-Chip Architecture

Day 4: September 11, 2019
Parallelism Overview

Pickup:

- 1 Preclass
- 1 Lego instructions
- 1 feecback
- 1 bag of legos

Penn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHo



Today

- · Compute Models
 - How do we express and reason about parallel execution freedom
- · Types of Parallelism
 - How can we slice up and think about parallelism?

Penn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

2

4

Message

- · Many useful models for parallelism
 - Help conceptualize
- · One-size does not fill all
 - Match to problem

Penn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

3

Parallel Compute Models

nn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

Sequential Control Flow

Control flow

- Program is a sequence of operations
- Operation reads inputs and writes outputs into common store (memory)
- One operation runs at a time

defines successor

Model of correctness is sequential execution

Examples

C (Java, ...)
Finite-State Machine
(FSM) / Finite
Automata (FA)

5

Parallelism can be explicit

- State which operations occur on a cycle
- Multiply, add for quadratic equation



6

nn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

Parallelism can be implicit

- Sequential expression
- Infer data
 dependencies
 A



- T1=x*x T2=A*T1 T3=B*x
- T4=T2+T3 Y=C+T4
- Or

Y=A*x*x+B*x+C

enn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

7

Implicit Parallelism

- d=(x1-x2)*(x1-x2) + (y1-y2)*(y1-y2)
- · What parallelism exists here?

enn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

Parallelism can be implicit

- Sequential expression
- Infer data dependencies

for (i=0;i<100;i++) y[i]=A*x[i]*x[i]+B*x[i]+C

Why can these operations be performed in parallel?

nn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

9

Term: Operation

Operation – logic computation to be performed

Penn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

10

Dataflow / Control Flow

Dataflow

- Program is a graph of operations
- Operation consumes tokens and produces tokens
- All operations run concurrently

Control flow (e.g. C)

- Program is a sequence of operations
- Operation reads inputs and writes outputs into common store
- One operation runs at a time
 - defines successor

n ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

Token

- · Data value with presence indication
 - May be conceptual
 - Only exist in high-level model
 - Not kept around at runtime
 - Or may be physically represented
 - One bit represents presence/absence of data

enn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

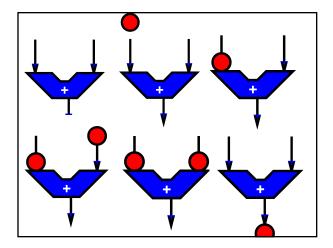
Token Examples?

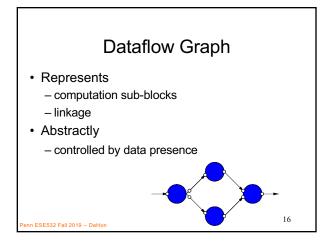
- How ethernet know when a packet shows up?
 - Versus when no packets are arriving?
- How serial link know character present?
- How signal miss in processor data cache and processor needs to wait for data?

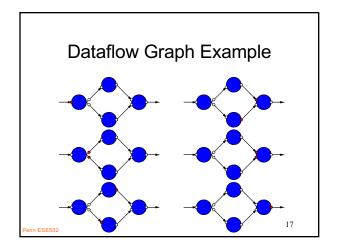
Penn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

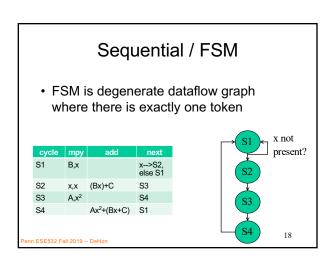
13

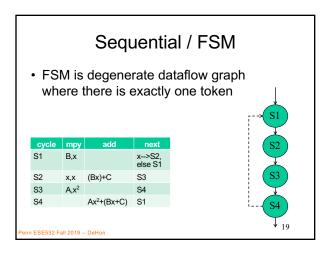
Operation • Takes in one or more inputs • Computes on the inputs • Produces results • Logically self-timed - "Fires" only when input set present - Signals availability of output







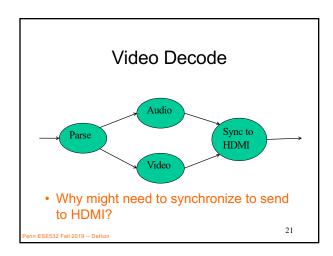


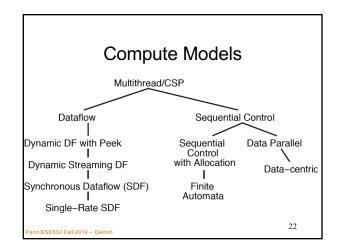


Communicating Threads

- Computation is a collection of sequential/control-flow "threads"
- · Threads may communicate
 - Through dataflow I/O
 - (Through shared variables)
- · View as hybrid or generalization
- CSP Communicating Sequential Processes → canonical model example

enn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon





Value of Multiple Models



- When you have a big enough hammer, everything looks like a nail.
- Many stuck on single model
 Try to make all problems look like their nail
- Value to diversity / heterogeneity
 - One size does not fit all

nn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHo

23

Types of Parallelism

Types of Parallelism

- Data Level Perform same computation on different data items
- Thread or Task Level Perform separable (perhaps heterogeneous) tasks independently
- Instruction Level Within a single sequential thread, perform multiple operations on each cycle.

Penn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

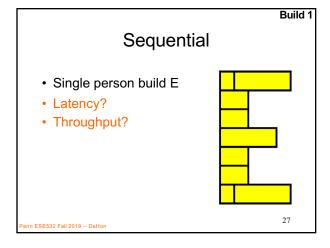
25

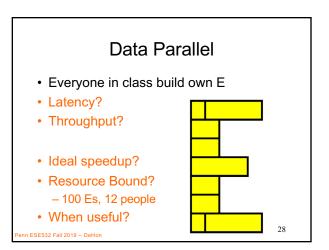
Pipeline Parallelism

- Pipeline organize computation as a spatial sequence of concurrent operations
 - Can introduce new inputs before finishing
 - Instruction- or thread-level
 - Use for data-level parallelism
 - Can be directed graph

Penn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

26





Data-Level Parallelism

- Data Level Perform same computation on different data items
- Ideal: T_{dp} = T_{seq}/P
- (with enough independent problems, match our resource bound computation)

enn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

29

Thread Parallel

- · Each person build indicated letter
- · Latency?
- Throughput?
- Speedup over sequential build of 6 letters?

Penn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

30

Build 2

Thread-Level Parallelism

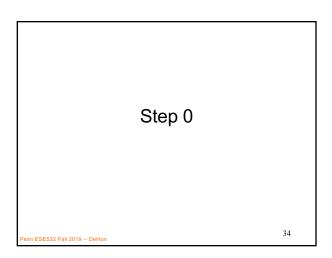
- Thread or Task Level Perform separable (perhaps heterogeneous) tasks independently
- Ideal: $T_{tp} = T_{seq}/P$
- $T_{tp}=max(T_{t1},T_{t2},T_{t3},...)$
 - Less speedup than ideal if not balanced
- · Can produce a diversity of calculations
 - Useful if have limited need for the same calculation

Build 3

Instruction-Level Parallelism

- · Build single letter in lock step
- Groups of 3
- · Resource Bound for 3 people building 9-brick letter?
- · Announce steps from slide
 - Stay in step with slides

Group Communication • Groups of 3 · Note who was person 1 task • 2, 3 will need to pass completed substructures



Step 1 35 Step 2 36

Step 3

Penn FSF532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

37

Build 4

Instruction-Level Parallelism (ILP)

- Latency?
- · Throughput?
- Can reduce latency for single letter
- Ideal: T_{latency} = T_{seglatency}/P
 - ...but critical path bound applies, dependencies may limit

Penn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

38

Bonus (time permit): Instruction-Level Pipeline

- · Each person adds one brick to build
- Resources? (people in pipeline?)
- Run pipeline once alone
- Latency? (brick-adds to build letter)
- Then run pipeline with 5 inputs
- · Throughput? (letters/brick-add-time)

Penn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

39

Thread Graph • How would we build with task level parallelism? - Tasks? - Dependencies?

Types of Parallelism

- Data Level Perform same computation on different data items
- Thread or Task Level Perform separable (perhaps heterogeneous) tasks independently
- Instruction Level Within a single sequential thread, perform multiple operations on each cycle.

enn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHo

41

Pipeline Parallelism

- Pipeline organize computation as a spatial sequence of concurrent operations
 - Can introduce new inputs before finishing
 - Instruction- or thread-level
 - Use for data-level parallelism
 - Can be directed graph

Penn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

Big Ideas

- Many parallel compute models
 - Sequential, Dataflow, CSP
- Find natural parallelism in problem
- · Mix-and-match

nn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon

43

Admin

- Reading Day 5 on web
- HW2 due Friday
- HW3 out
- Return Legos ©
- Recitation in here at noon
 - Will take questions after class in hall

Penn ESE532 Fall 2019 -- DeHon