

Section 8: Parallel Prefix

0a. Parallel Prefix Sum

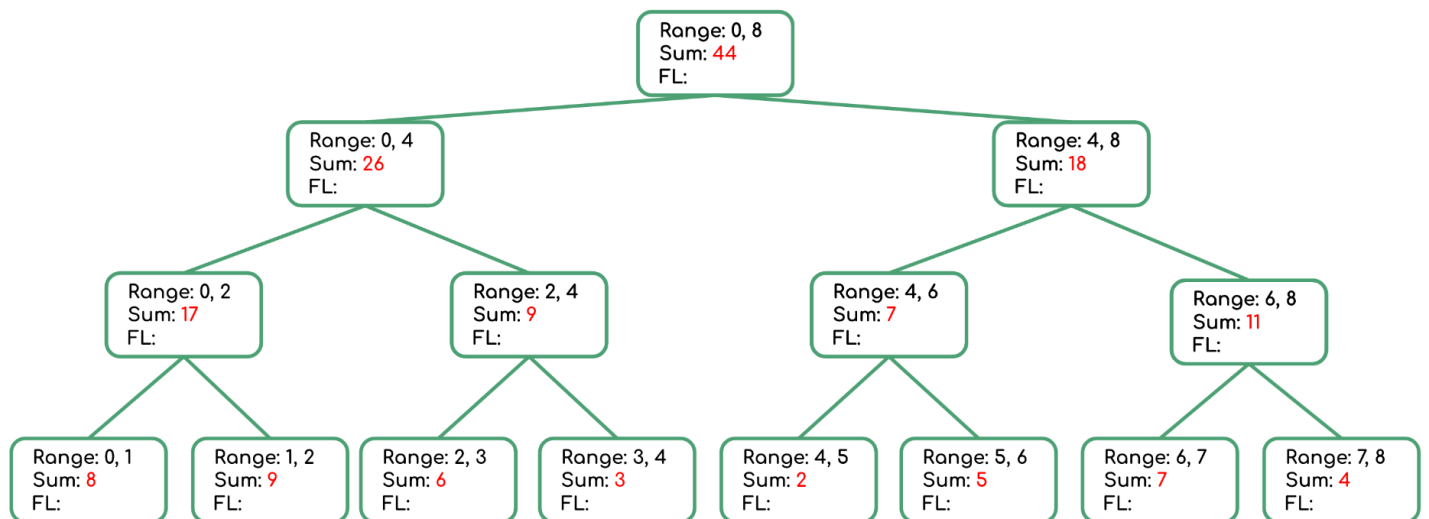
Given input array $[8, 9, 6, 3, 2, 5, 7, 4]$, output an array such that each $\text{output}[i] = \text{sum}(\text{array}[0], \text{array}[1], \dots, \text{array}[i])$.

Use the [Parallel Prefix Sum](#) algorithm from lecture. Show the intermediate steps. Draw the input and output arrays, and for each step, show the tree of the recursive task objects that would be created (where a node's child is for two problems of half the size) and the fields each node needs. Do not use a sequential cut-off.

First pass: fill out the *sum* field starting from leaf nodes to the top by starting with each leaf node's value as its *sum*, then combining parallel subproblems by taking the sum of each side. This can be calculated with the following expressions:

$\text{leaves}[i].\text{sum} = \text{input}[i]$

$p.\text{sum} = p.\text{left.sum} + p.\text{right.sum}$



Input

8	9	6	3	2	5	7	4
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Output

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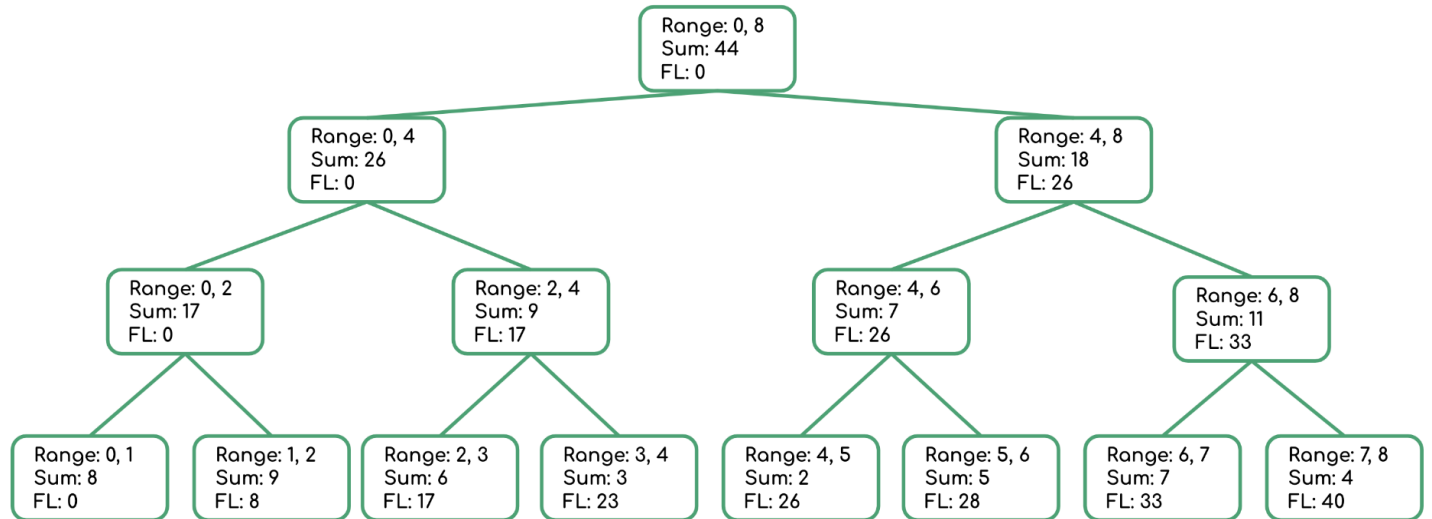
Second pass: fill out the *FL* ("from left") field starting from the top down to the leaf nodes to represent the sum of the *prefix* of this subproblem's range, that is, the sum of everything to the *left* of this node. This can be calculated with the following expressions:

$$p.\text{right}.FL = p.FL + p.\text{left}.sum$$

$$p.\text{left}.FL = p.FL$$

Then fill the output array with the *sum* and *FL* fields at the leaf node level:

$$\text{output}[i] = \text{leaves}[i].FL + \text{input}[i]$$



Input

8	9	6	3	2	5	7	4
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Output

8	17	23	26	28	33	40	44
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0b. Parallel Suffix Sum

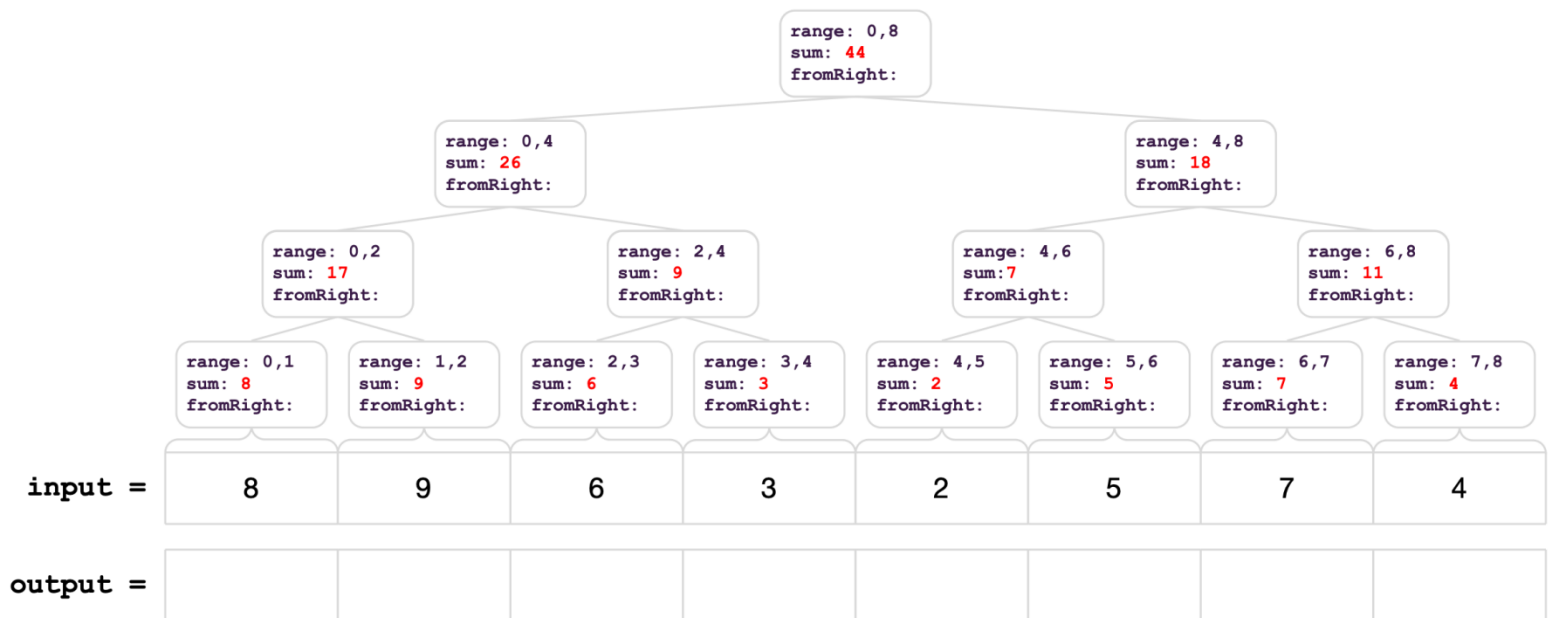
Given input array `[8, 9, 6, 3, 2, 5, 7, 4]`, output an array such that each `output[i] = sum(array[0], array[1], ..., array[i])`.

Use the [Parallel Suffix Sum](#) algorithm. Show the intermediate steps. Draw the input and output arrays, and for each step, show the tree of the recursive task objects that would be created (where a node's child is for two problems of half the size) and the fields each node needs. Do not use a sequential cut-off.

First pass: fill out the *sum* field starting from leaf nodes to the top by starting with each leaf node's value as its *sum*, then combining parallel subproblems by taking the sum of each side. This can be calculated with the following expressions:

`leaves[i].sum = input[i]`

`p.sum = p.left.sum + p.right.sum`



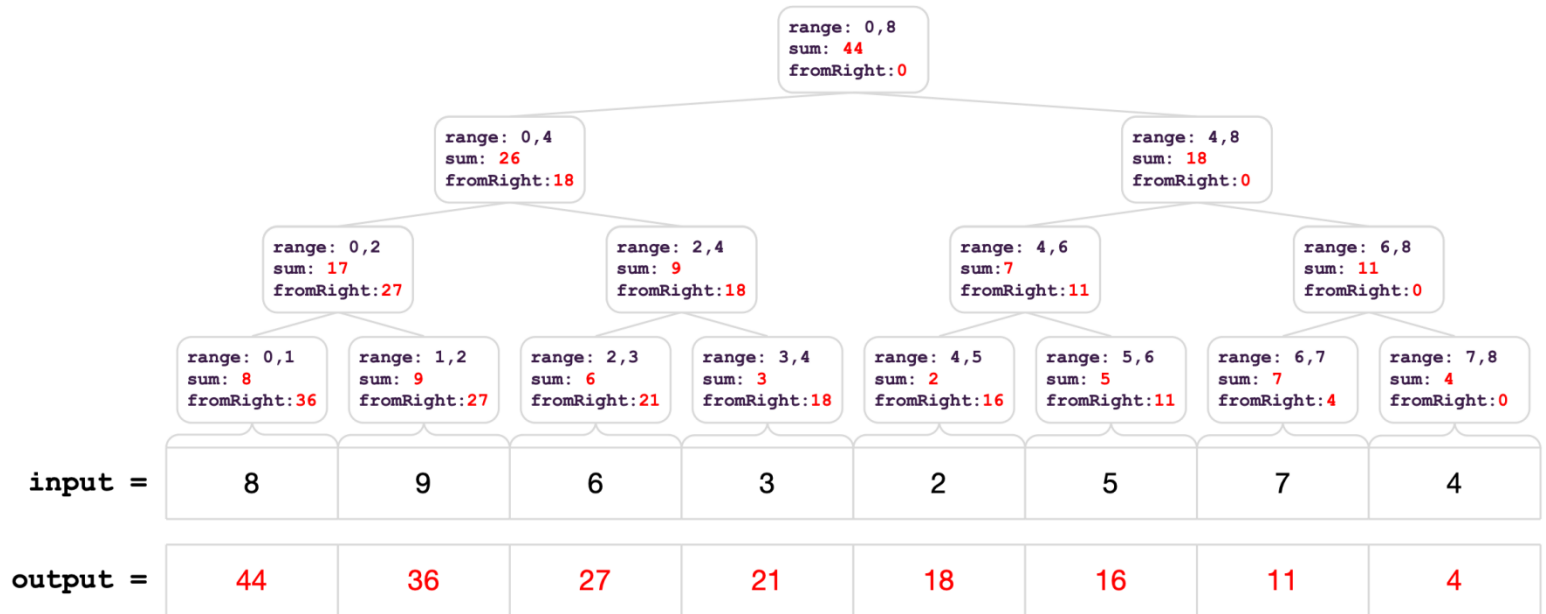
Second pass: fill out the *fromRight* field starting from the top down to the leaf nodes to represent the sum of the *prefix* of this subproblem's range, that is, the sum of everything to the *right* of this node. This can be calculated with the following expressions:

$p.\text{left}.\text{fromRight} = p.\text{fromRight} + p.\text{right}.\text{sum}$

$p.\text{right}.\text{fromRight} = p.\text{fromRight}$

Then fill the output array with the *sum* and *fromRight* fields at the leaf node level:

$\text{output}[i] = \text{leaves}[i].\text{fromRight} + \text{input}[i]$



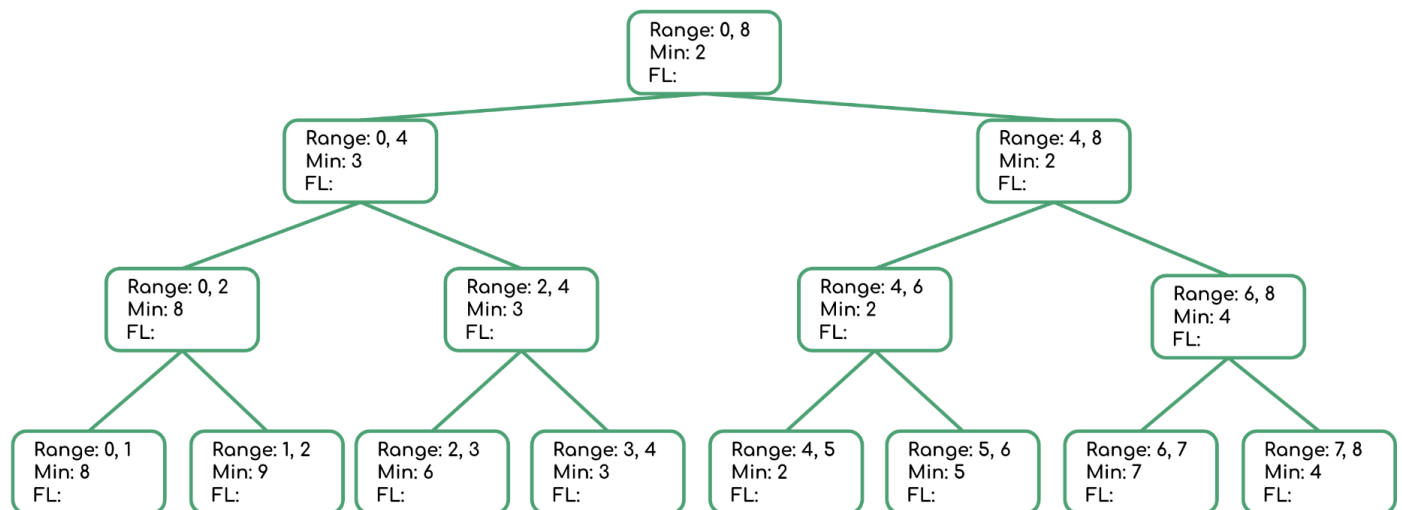
1. Parallel Prefix FindMin

Given input array $[8, 9, 6, 3, 2, 5, 7, 4]$, output an array such that each $\text{output}[i] = \min(\text{array}[0], \text{array}[1], \dots, \text{array}[i])$. Show all steps, as above.

First pass: fill out the *min* field starting from leaf nodes to the top by starting with each leaf node's value as its *min*, then combining parallel subproblems by taking the min of each side. This can be calculated with the following expressions:

$\text{leaves}[i].\text{min} = \text{input}[i]$

$p.\text{min} = \min(p.\text{left}.\text{min}, p.\text{right}.\text{min})$



Input	8	9	6	3	2	5	7	4
Output								

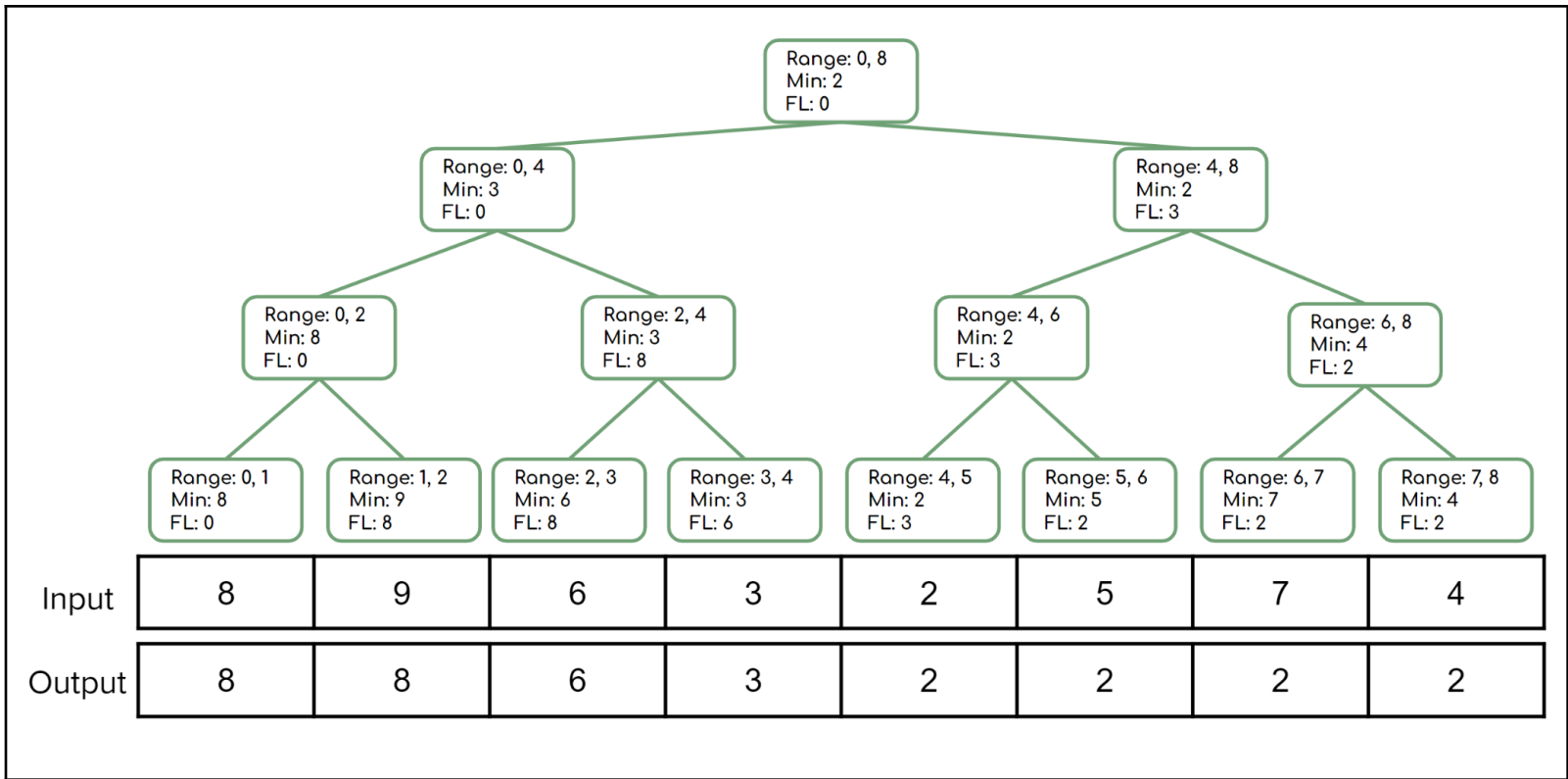
Second pass: fill out the *FL* ("from left") field starting from the top down to the leaf nodes to represent the minimum value of the *prefix* of this subproblem's range, that is, the min of everything to the *left* of this node. This can be calculated with the following expressions:

$p.\text{right}.\text{FL} = \min(p.\text{FL}, p.\text{left}.\text{min})$

$p.\text{left}.\text{FL} = p.\text{FL}$

Then fill the output array with the *min* and *FL* fields at the leaf node level:

$\text{output}[i] = \min(\text{leaves}[i].\text{FL}, \text{input}[i])$

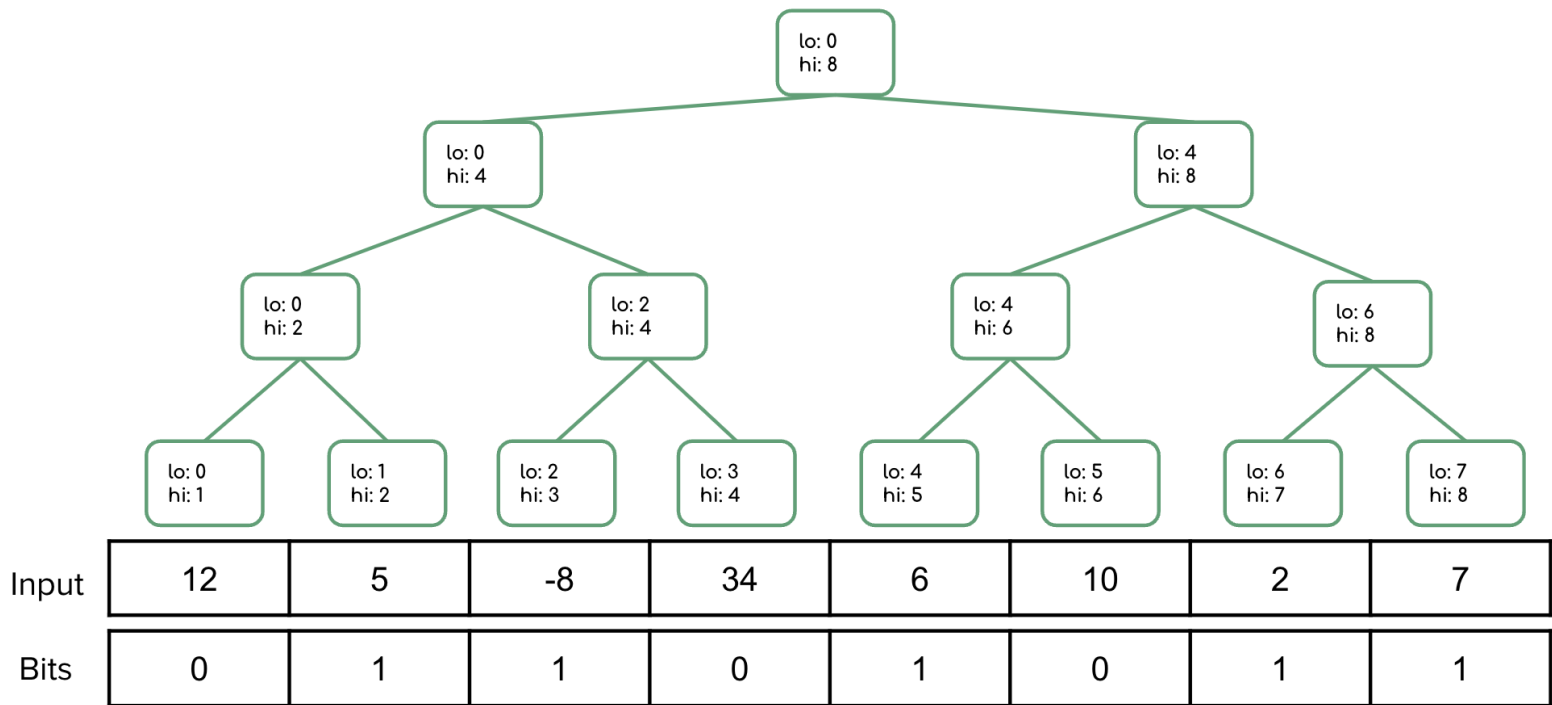


2. Parallel Pack

Given input array `[12, 5, -8, 34, 6, 10, 2, 7]`, output an array that contains only the elements that are less than 10.

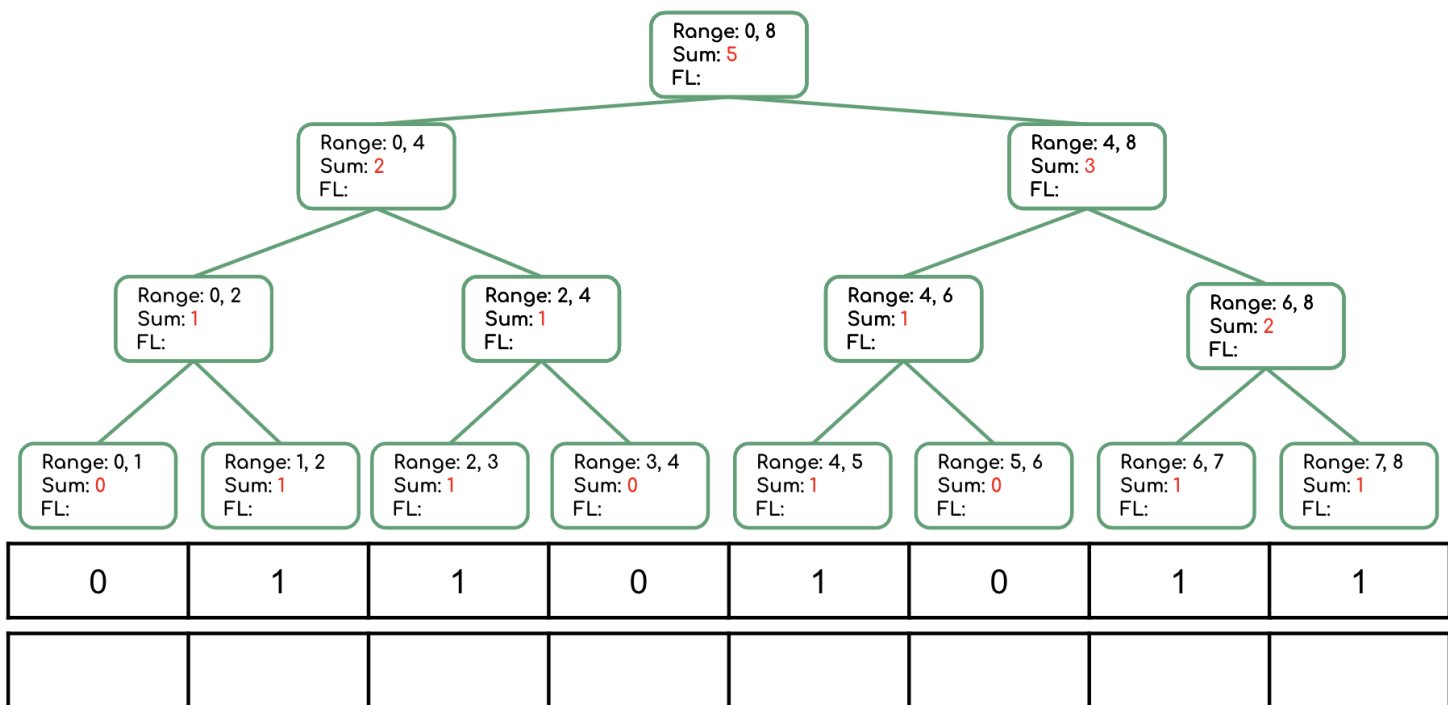
Use the [Parallel Pack](#) algorithm from lecture. Show the intermediate steps. Draw the input and output arrays, and for each step, show the tree of the recursive task objects that would be created (where a node's child is for two problems of half the size) and the fields each node needs. Do not use a sequential cut-off.

Step 1: parallel map to compute bits array such that $\text{bits}[i] = 1$ if $\text{input}[i] < 10$

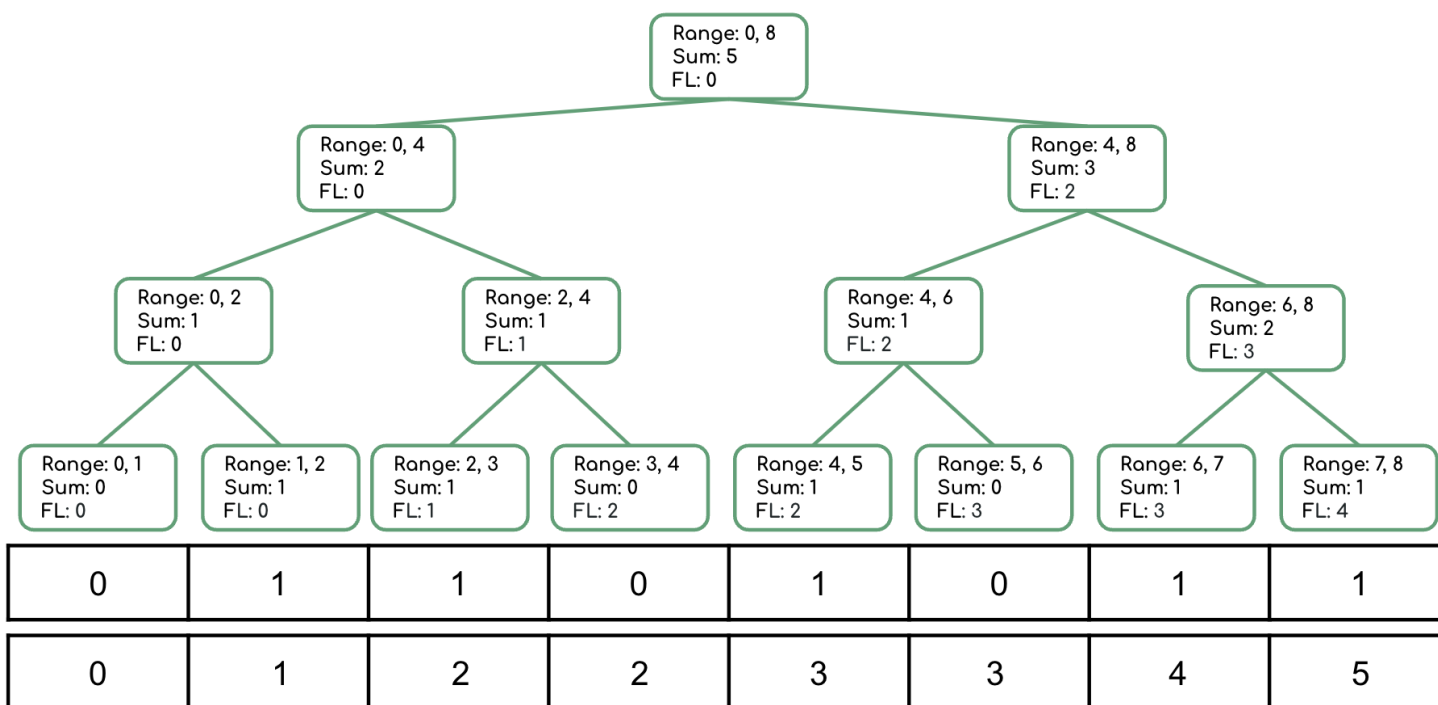


Step 2: parallel prefix sum to on bits array

- First pass: fill out the *sum* field starting from leaf nodes to the top by starting with each leaf node's value as its *sum*, then combining parallel subproblems by taking the sum of each side. This can be calculated with the following expressions:
 - $\text{leaves}[i].\text{sum} = \text{bits}[i]$
 - $p.\text{sum} = p.\text{left}.\text{sum} + p.\text{right}.\text{sum}$

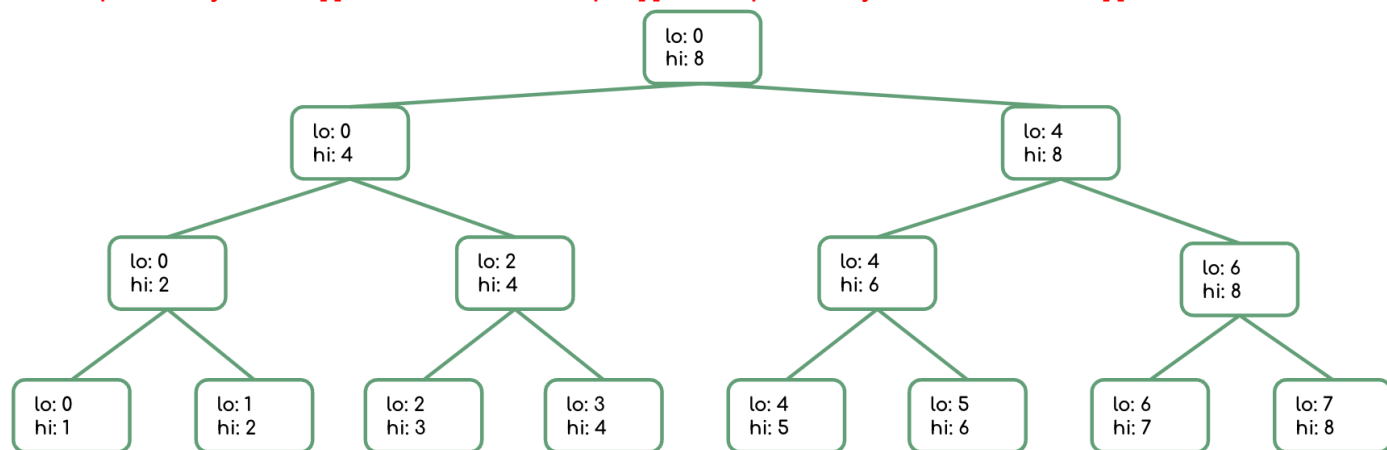


- Second pass: fill out the *FL* (“from left”) field starting from the top down to the leaf nodes to represent the sum of the *prefix* of this subproblem’s range, that is, the sum of everything to the *left* of this node. This can be calculated with the following expressions:
 - $p.\text{right}.FL = p.FL + p.\text{left}.sum$
 - $p.\text{left}.FL = p.FL$
 - Then fill bitsum array with the *sum* and *FL* fields at the leaf node level:
 - $\text{bitsum}[i] = \text{leaves}[i].FL + \text{bits}[i]$



Step 3: parallel map to produce output array

- Create output array of size bitsum[n-1] where n is the size of input array.
- Fill out output array: if bits[i] == 1, then add input[i] to output array at index bitsum[i] - 1



3. Work it Out [the Span]

- a) Define work and span.

Work - how long the running time of a program would be with just one processor
Span - the running time with an infinite number of processors

- b) How do we calculate work and span?

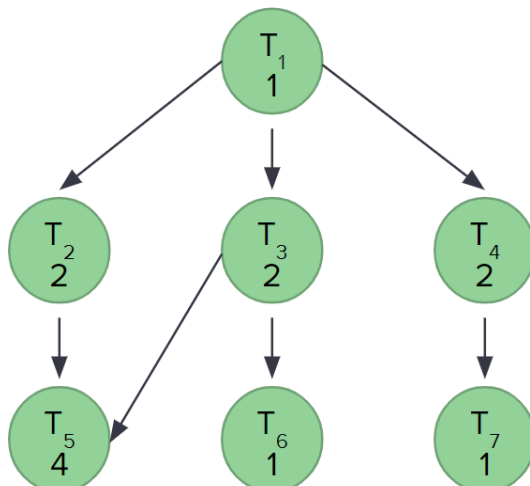
Work - sum all the work done by each processor
Span - calculate the longest dependence chain (the longest 'branch' in the parallel 'tree')

- c) Does adding more processors affect the work or span?

Neither - both work and span are defined by a fixed number of processors (1 for work and infinity for span) so adding more processors won't affect them

- d) What is the total work and span of this task graph?

Total work = $1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 4 + 1 + 1 = 13$
Span = $1 + 2 + 4 = 7$



- e) Suppose a program needs to do 20% of its work sequentially (the rest can be parallelized), what is the maximum speed up with 4 processors?

$$S = \frac{1}{s + \frac{1-s}{p}} = \frac{1}{0.2 + \frac{1-0.2}{4}} = 2.5$$