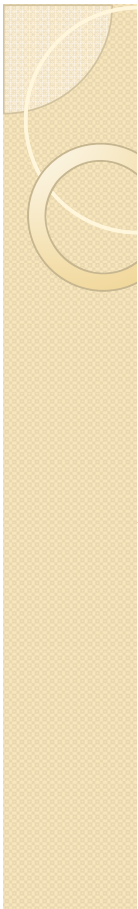


# Concurrent Programming

## Session 4: Parallel Programming Styles

Computer Engineering Department  
Iran University of Science and Technology  
Tehran, Iran

Instructor: Hadi Salimi  
Distributed Systems Lab.  
Computer Engineering Department,  
Iran University of Science and Technology,  
[hsalimi@iust.ac.ir](mailto:hsalimi@iust.ac.ir)



## Concurrent Programming Paradigms

- Iterative Parallelism
  - Recursive Parallelism
  - Producers and Consumers (Pipeline)
  - Client and Servers
  - Interacting Peers
-



## Iterative Parallelism

- An iterative parallel program contains two or more iterative processes.
- Each process computes results for a subset of the data, then the results are combined.



## Matrix Multiplication

```
double a[n,n], b[n,n], c[n,n];

for [i = 0 to n-1] {
  for [j = 0 to n-1] {
    # compute inner product of a[i,*] and b[*,j]
    c[i,j] = 0.0;
    for [k = 0 to n-1]
      c[i,j] = c[i,j] + a[i,k]*b[k,j];
  }
}
```

An embarrassingly parallel application.



## Parallelism Condition

- Two operations can be executed in parallel if they are *independent*.
- Two operations are independent if their write sets are disjoint.



## Parallel Version

```
co [i = 0 to n-1] { # compute rows in parallel
  for [j = 0 to n-1] {
    c[i,j] = 0.0;
    for [k = 0 to n-1]
      c[i,j] = c[i,j] + a[i,k]*b[k,j];
  }
}
```

---

```
co [j = 0 to n-1] { # compute columns in parallel
  for [i = 0 to n-1] {
    c[i,j] = 0.0;
    for [k = 0 to n-1]
      c[i,j] = c[i,j] + a[i,k]*b[k,j];
  }
}
```



## Another Version

```
co [i = 0 to n-1, j = 0 to n-1] { # all rows and
  c[i,j] = 0.0;                  # all columns
  for [k = 0 to n-1]
    c[i,j] = c[i,j] + a[i,k]*b[k,j];
}
```



## Recursive Parallelism

- Some recursive calls can be done recursively if:
    - The procedure does not reference global variables or only reads them
    - Reference and result variables, if any, are distinct
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## Iterative Version

```
double fleft = f(a), fright, area = 0.0;
double width = (b-a) / INTERVALS;
for [x = (a + width) to b by width] {
    fright = f(x);
    area = area + (fleft + fright) * width / 2;
    fleft = fright;
}
```

Is this program parallelizable?



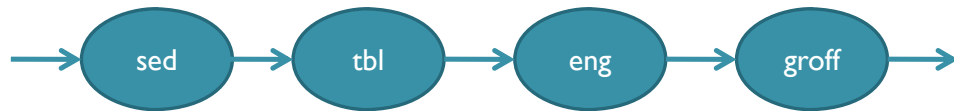
## Recursive Version

```
double quad(double left, right, fleft, fright, lrarea) {
    double mid = (left + right) / 2;
    double fmid = f(mid);
    double larea = (fleft+fmid) * (mid-left) / 2;
    double rarea = (fmid+fright) * (right-mid) / 2;
    if (abs((larea+rarea) - lrarea) > EPSILON) {
        # recurse to integrate both halves
        larea = quad(left, mid, fleft, fmid, larea);
        rarea = quad(mid, right, fmid, fright, rarea);
    }
    return (larea + rarea);
}
```

## Producers and Consumers

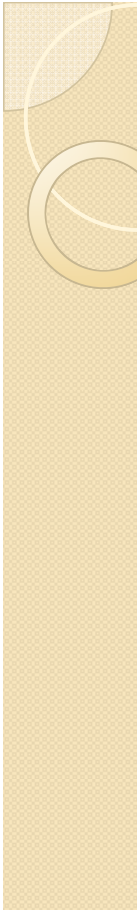
- Consumer processes
- Producer processes
- Unix pipes

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## Client and Servers

- Web Servers
  - File Servers
  - Database Management Servers
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## Interacting Peers

- Being client or server is just a rule
- In a peer-to-peer system each node may be client or server.
- There may be a data flow among peers.