

# Overview of Parallel Programming Concepts

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- Understand the meaning of key parallel programming concepts



# Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

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- Understand the meaning of key parallel programming concepts
- Know when to apply parallelism

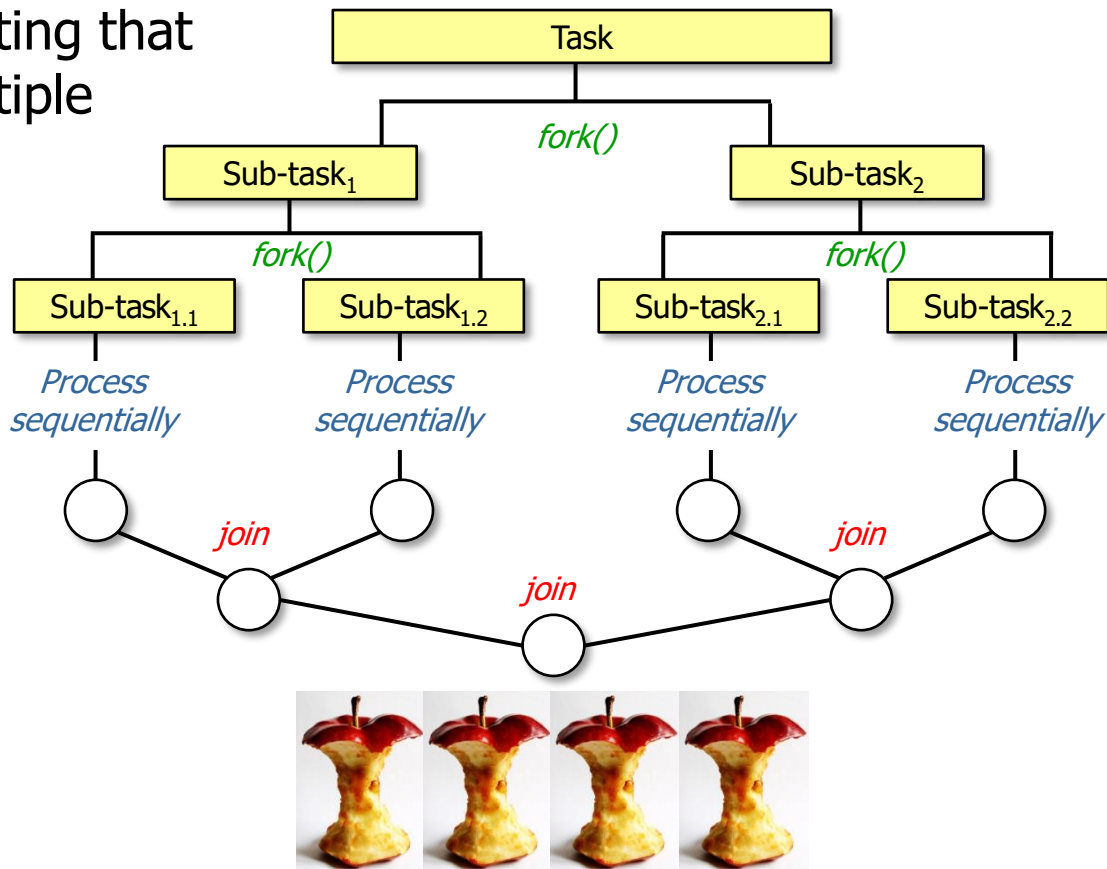


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# An Overview of Parallel Programming

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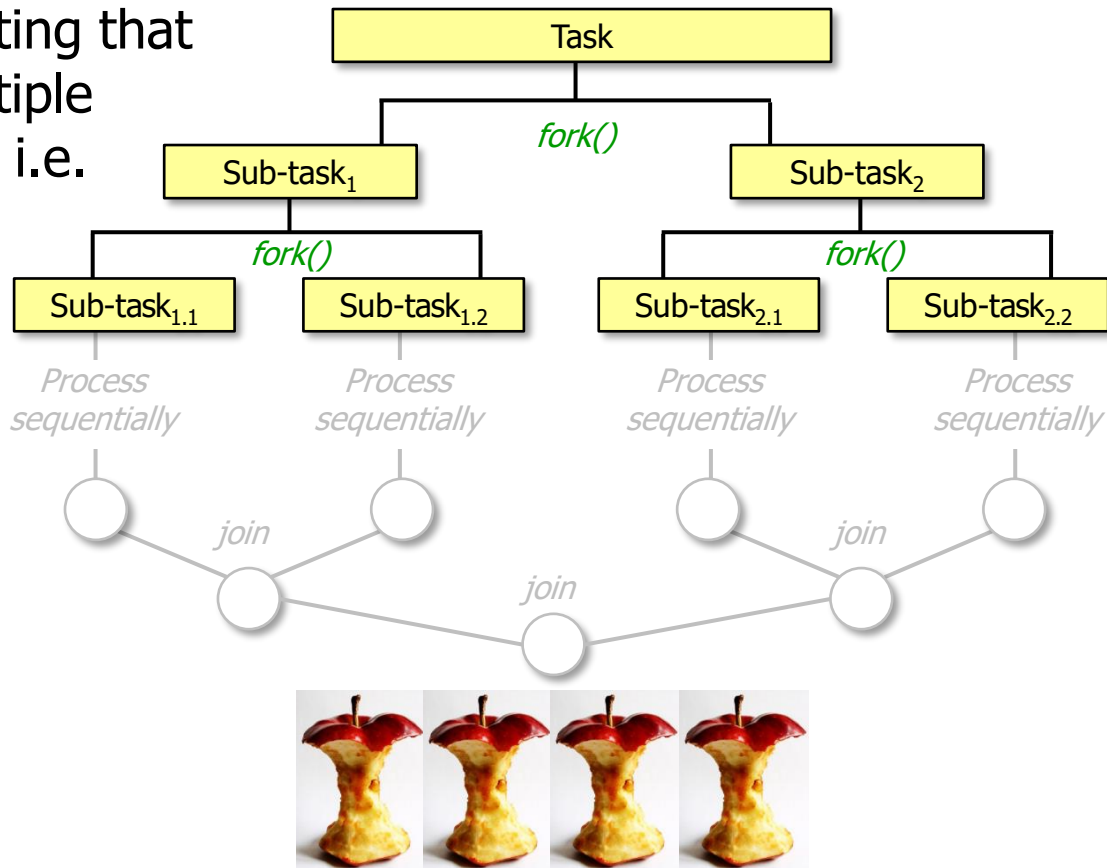
- Parallelism is a form of computing that performs several steps on multiple processors or processor cores



See [www.jstatsoft.org/article/view/v040i01/v40i01.pdf](http://www.jstatsoft.org/article/view/v040i01/v40i01.pdf)

# An Overview of Parallel Programming

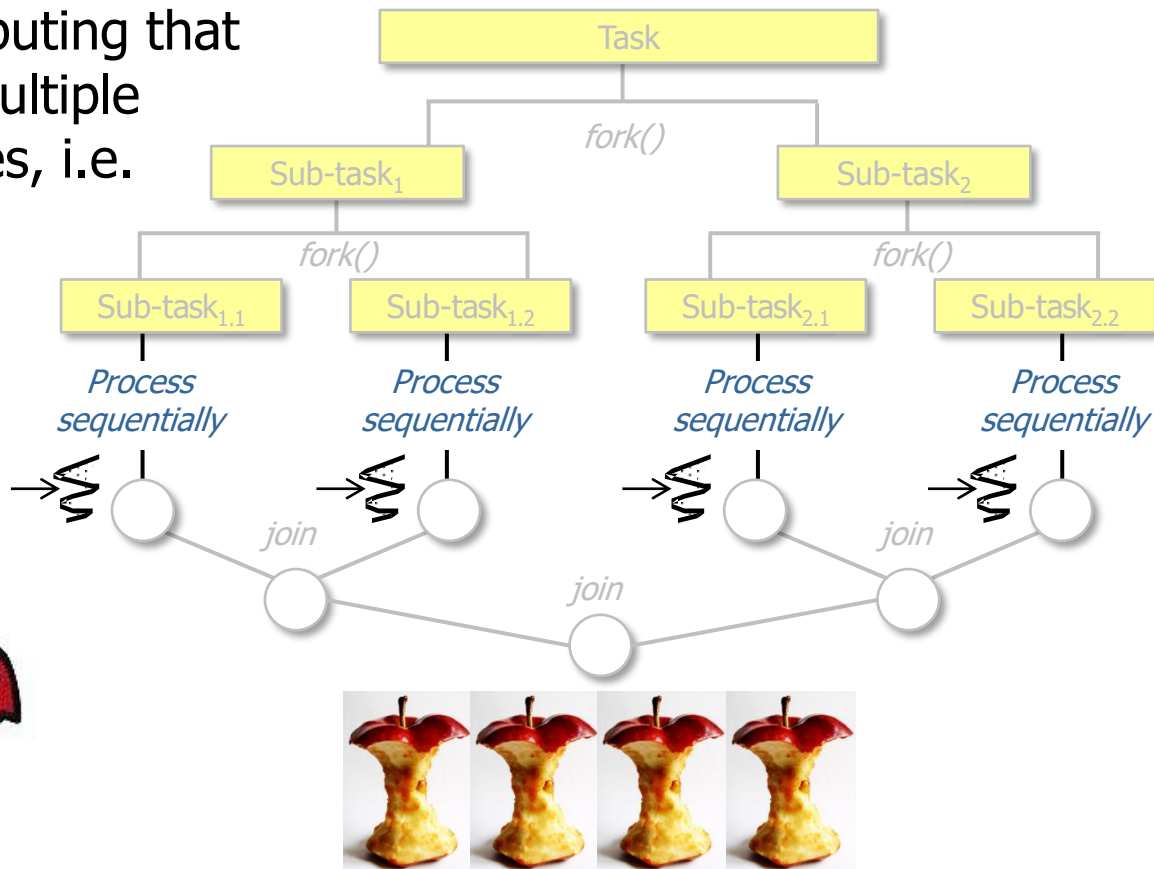
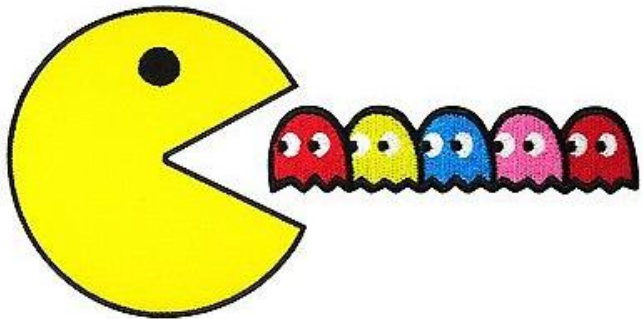
- Parallelism is a form of computing that performs several steps on multiple processors or processor cores, i.e.
  - Split – partition a task into sub-tasks



Ideally sub-tasks are split efficiently & evenly

# An Overview of Parallel Programming

- Parallelism is a form of computing that performs several steps on multiple processors or processor cores, i.e.
  - Split – partition a task into sub-tasks
  - Apply – Run independent sub-tasks in parallel

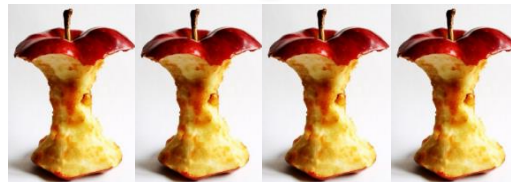
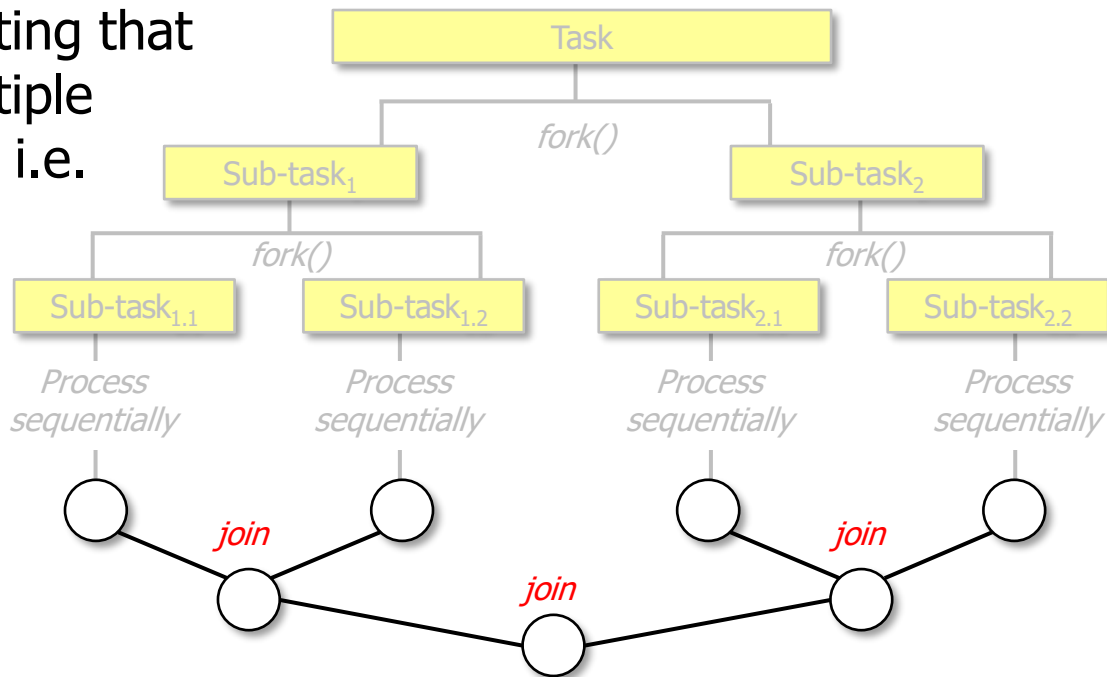


Each sub-task runs sequentially, but together they run in parallel

# An Overview of Parallel Programming

- Parallelism is a form of computing that performs several steps on multiple processors or processor cores, i.e.

- Split – partition a task into sub-tasks
- Apply – Run independent sub-tasks in parallel
- Combine – Merge the sub-results from sub-tasks into a single “reduced” result





# An Overview of Parallel Programming

- A key goal of parallelism is to *efficiently* partition tasks into sub-tasks & combine results



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- Parallelism can thus be viewed as an optimization to improve performance



See [developer.ibm.com/articles/j-java-streams-4-brian-goetz](http://developer.ibm.com/articles/j-java-streams-4-brian-goetz)

# An Overview of Parallel Programming

- A key goal of parallelism is to *efficiently* partition tasks into sub-tasks & combine results
- Parallelism can thus be viewed as an optimization to improve performance
  - e.g., throughput, scalability, & latency



See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Up\\_to\\_eleven](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Up_to_eleven)

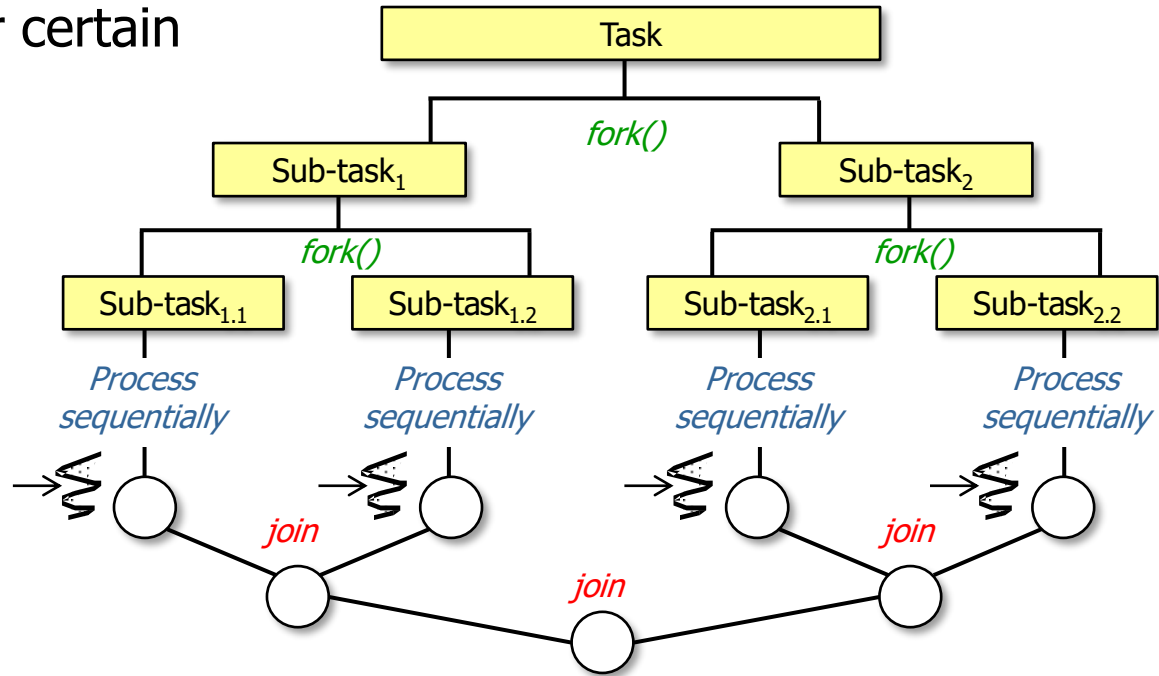
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# When to Apply Parallelism

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- Parallelism works best under certain conditions

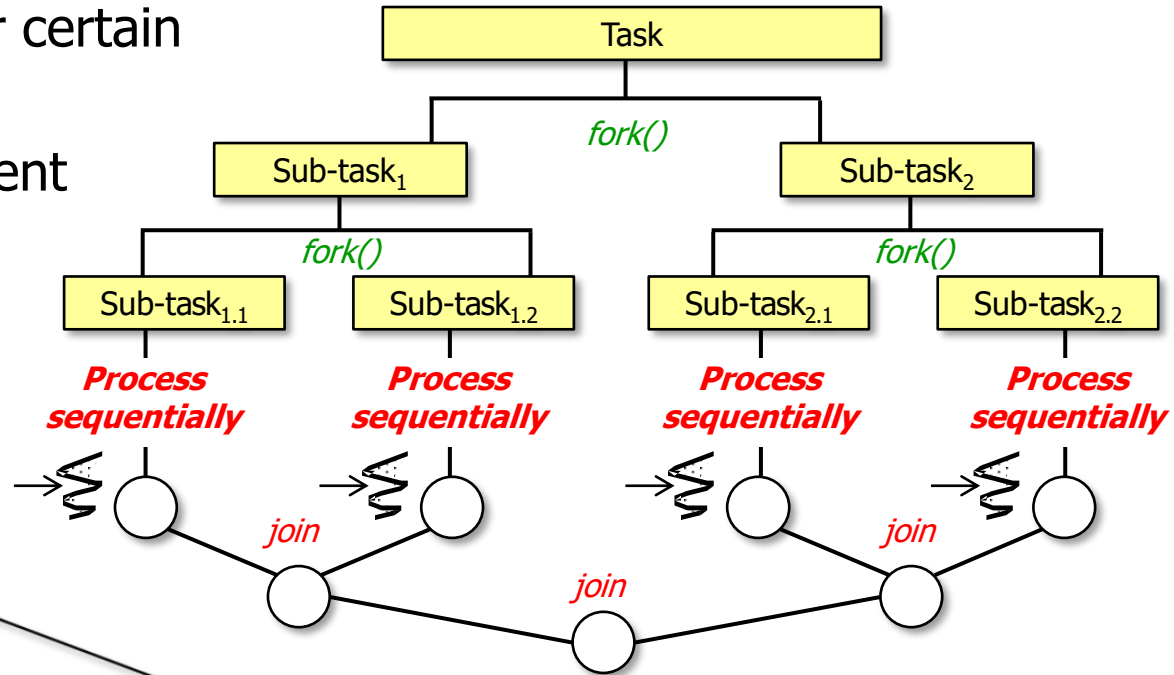
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# When to Apply Parallelism

- Parallelism works best under certain conditions, e.g.
  - When tasks are independent



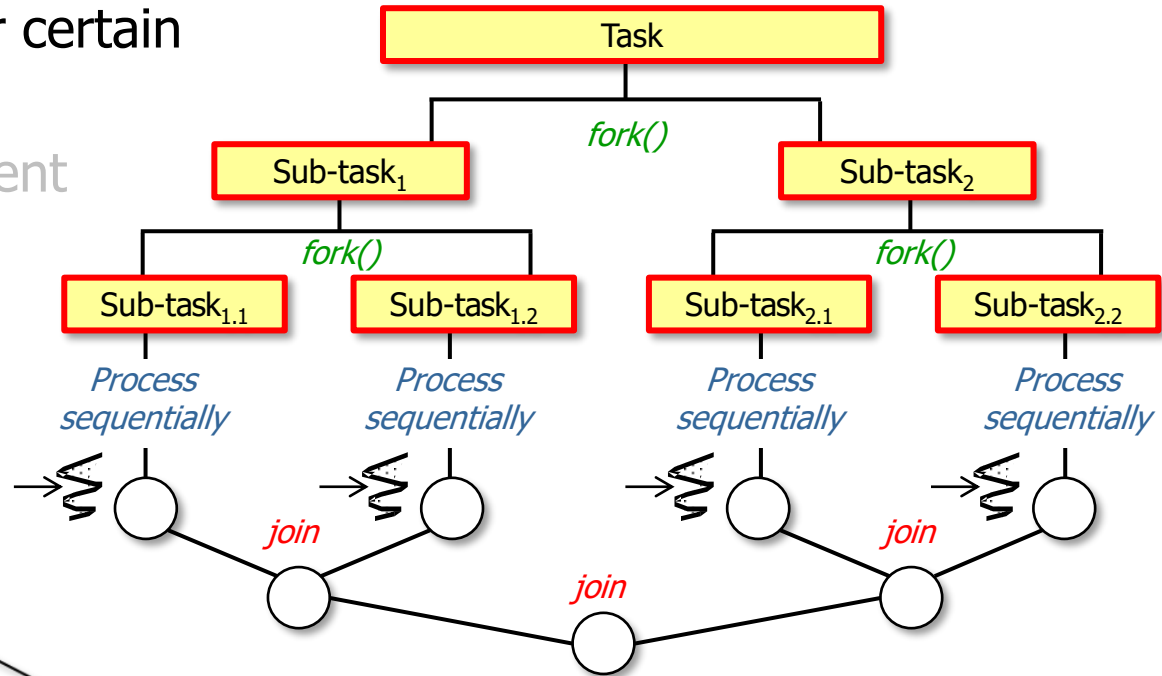
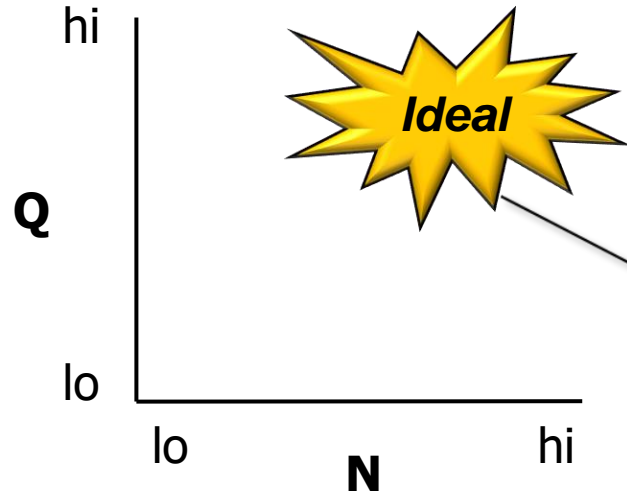
*"Embarrassingly parallel" tasks have little/no dependency or need for communication between tasks or for sharing results between them*

See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embarrassingly\\_parallel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embarrassingly_parallel)

# When to Apply Parallelism

- Parallelism works best under certain conditions, e.g.

- When tasks are independent
- When there's lots of data & processing to perform

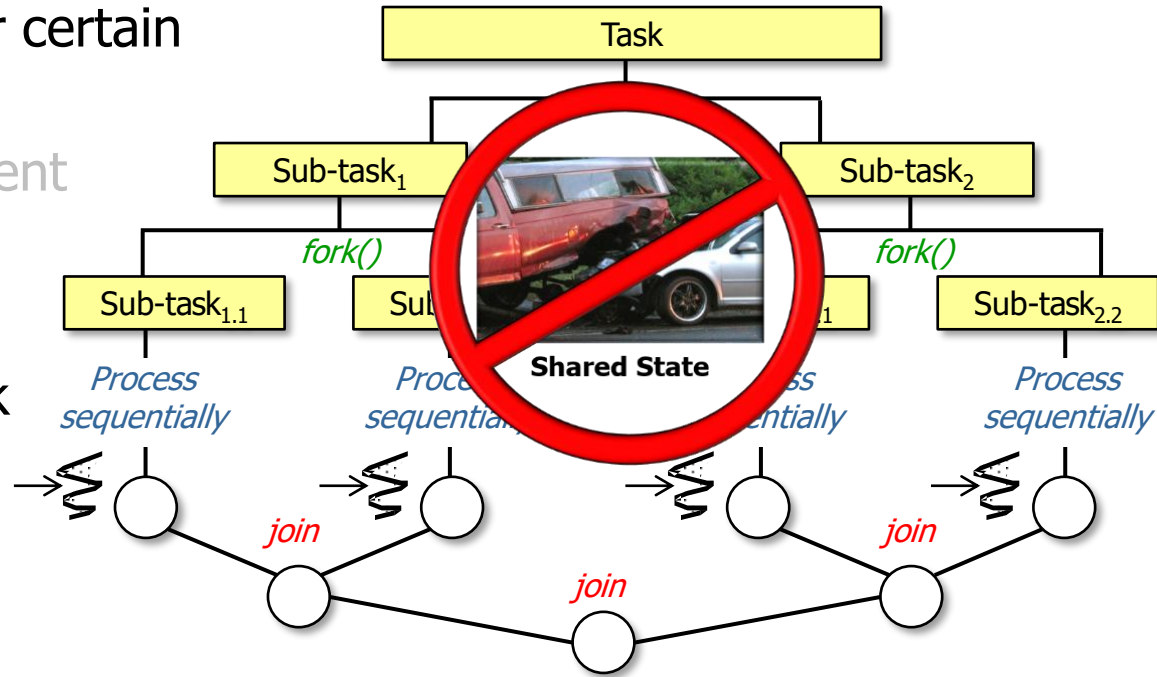


- $N$  is the # of data elements to process per thread
- $Q$  quantifies how CPU-intensive the processing is

# When to Apply Parallelism

- Parallelism works best under certain conditions, e.g.

- When tasks are independent
- When there's lots of data & processing to perform
- When threads neither block nor share mutable state

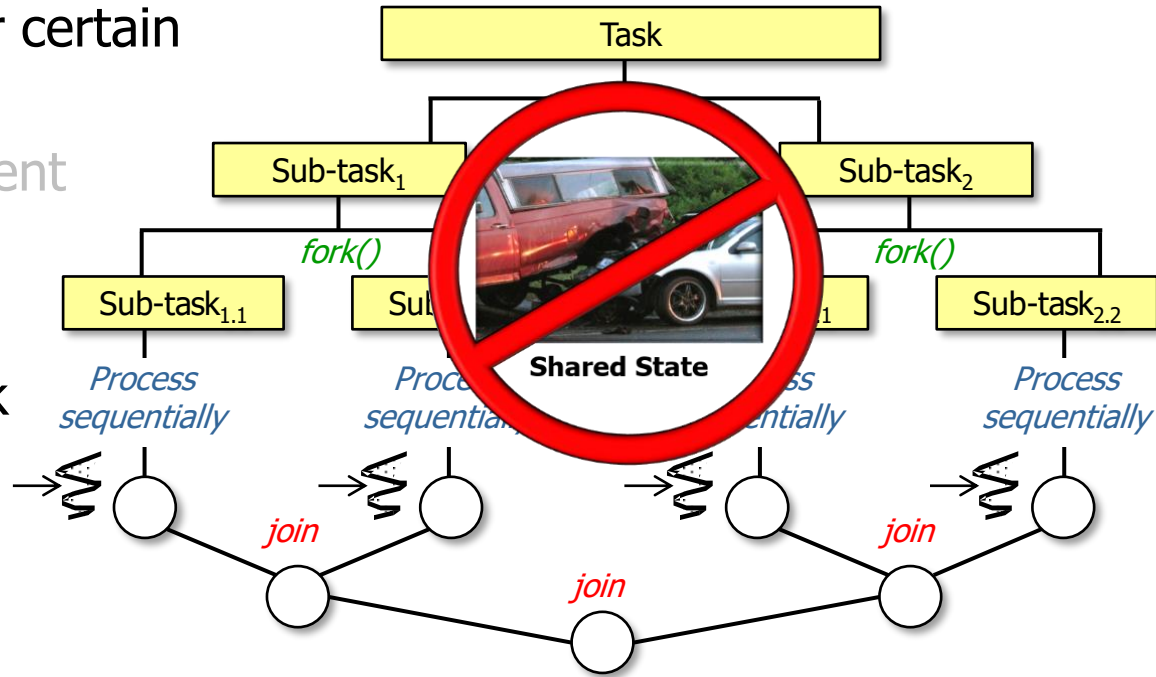




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- When there's lots of data & processing to perform
- When threads neither block nor share mutable state
  - Hence Java's "fork-join" & "work-stealing" foci

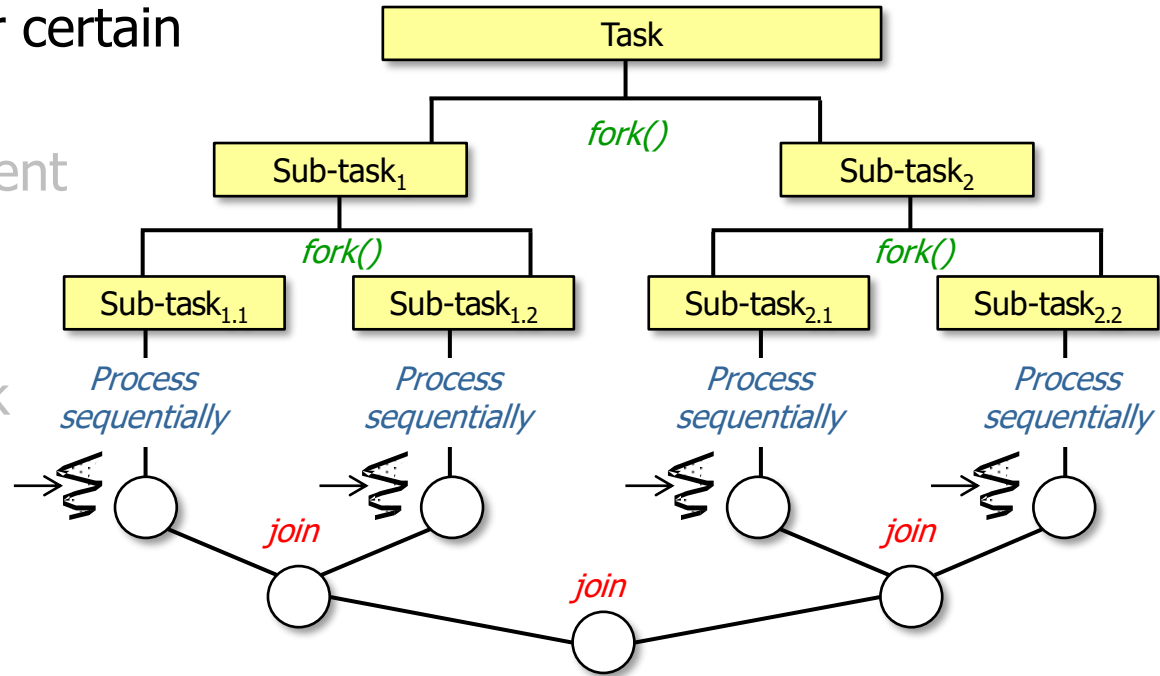


See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fork-join\\_model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fork-join_model) & [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Work\\_stealing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Work_stealing)

# When to Apply Parallelism

- Parallelism works best under certain conditions, e.g.

- When tasks are independent
- When there's lots of data & processing to perform
- When threads neither block nor share mutable state
- When there are many cores and/or processors



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# End of Overview of Parallel Programming Concepts