

C-DAC Four Days Technology Workshop

ON

Hybrid Computing – Coprocessors/Accelerators
Power-**A**ware **C**omputing – Performance of
Applications **K**ernels

hyPACK-2013
(Mode-1:Multi-Core)

Lecture Topic:

**Multi-Core Processors : Shared Memory Prog:
An Overview of Intel Thread Building Blocks (TBB)**

Venue : CMSD, UoHYD ; Date : October 15-18, 2013

An Overview of Intel Thread Building Blocks

Lecture Outline

Following topics will be discussed

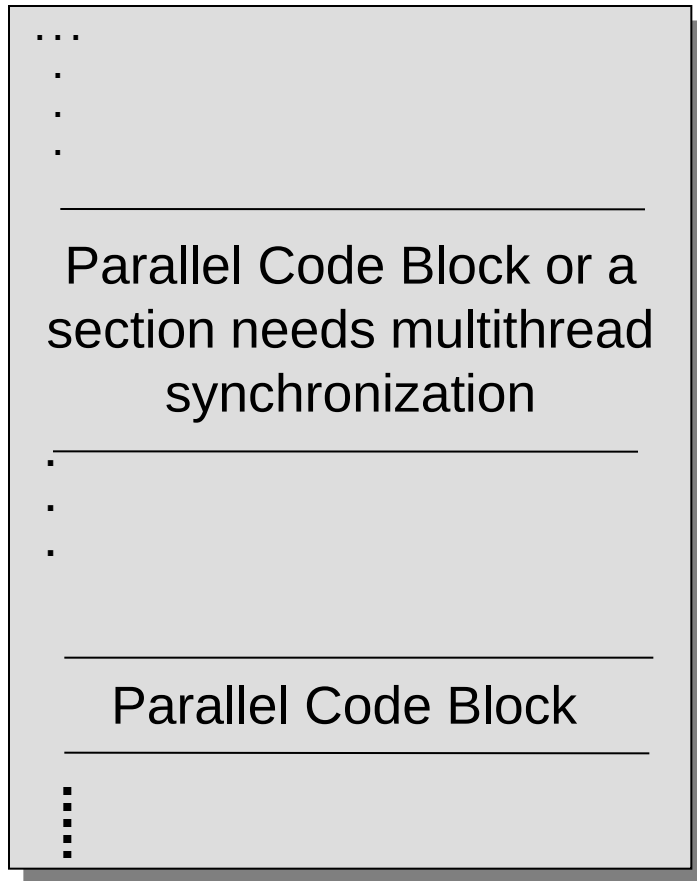
- ❖ Why Thread Building Blocks (TBB) ?
- ❖ Summary of high-level templates Loops - Loop Parallelization
- ❖ Algorithms templates – Intel TBB
- ❖ Memory Allocation – TBB – Performance Issues
- ❖ TBB Task Scheduler – Speed-Up issues
- ❖ TBB Application Perspective

Part II

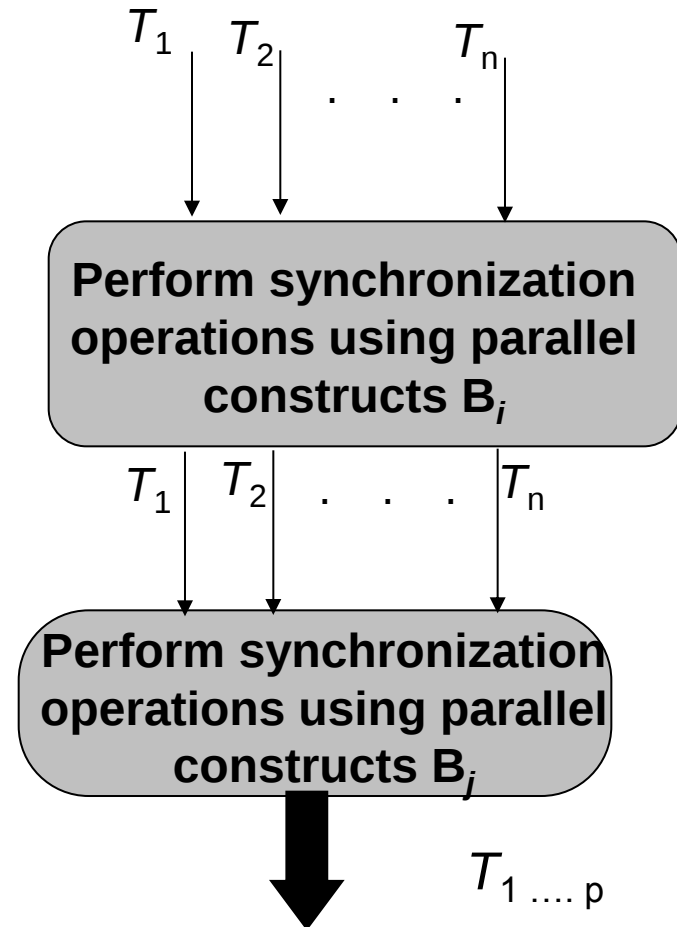
Intel TBB

Background : Operational Flow of Threads for an Application

Implementation Source Code

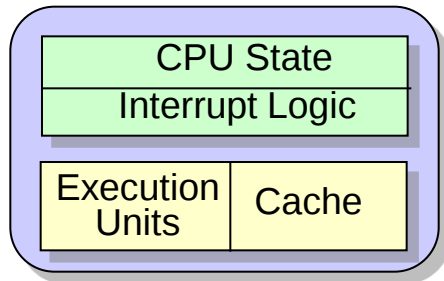


Operational Flow of Threads

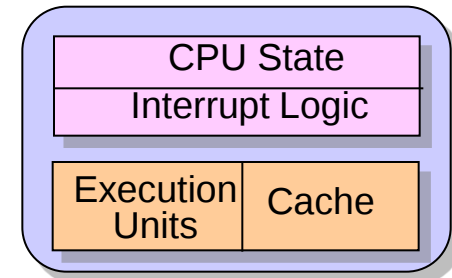
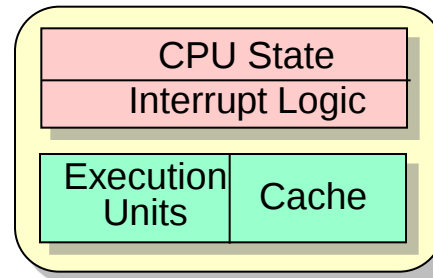


Source : <http://www.intel.com> ; Reference : [6]

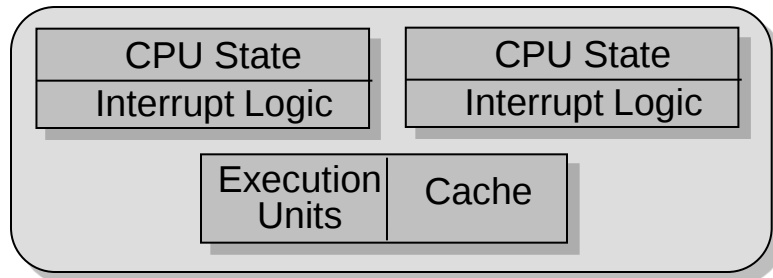
Simple Comparison of Single-core, Multi-processor, and Multi-core Architectures



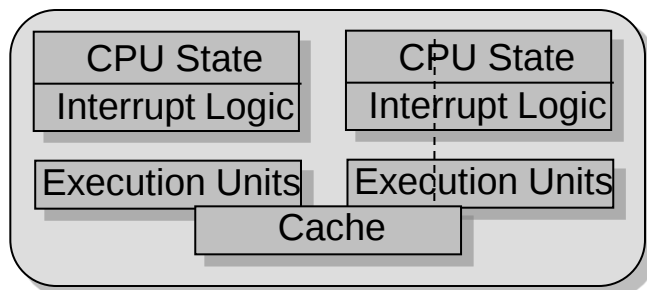
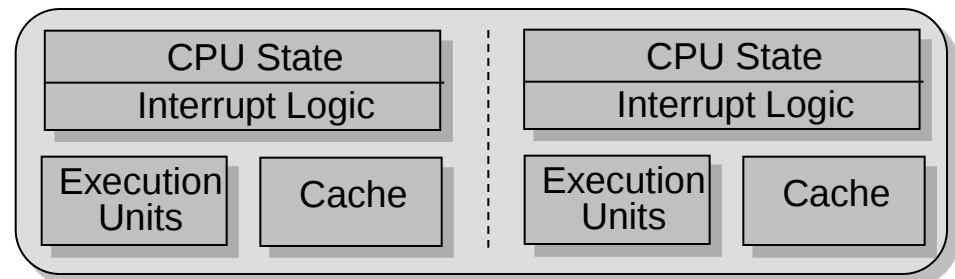
A) Single Core



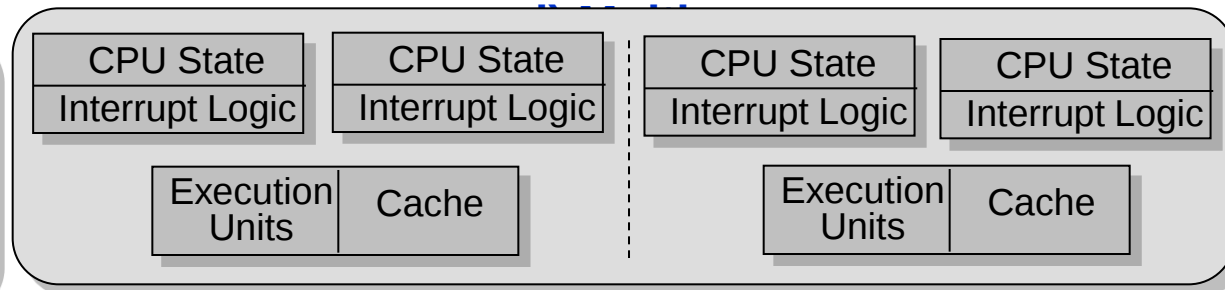
B) Multi Processor



C) Hyper-Threading Technology



E) Multi-core with Shared Cache



F) Multi-core with Hyper-threading Technology

Source : <http://www.intel.com> ; Reference : [6], [29], [31]

Multi Core : Programming Issues

- ❖ Out of Order Execution
- ❖ Pre-emptive and Co-operative Multitasking
- ❖ SMP to the rescue
- ❖ Super threading with Multi threaded Processor
- ❖ Hyper threading the next step (Implementation)
- ❖ Multitasking
- ❖ Caching and SMT

Part II

Application Perspective

Multi Cores - Unique Challenges

TBB can be targeted for ease of development

Issues to be Addressed

Bigger *OR* Smaller Cores

Performance *OR* Scalability

Compute *OR* I/O Intensive

Cache Friendly *OR* Memory Intensive

Source : <http://www.intel.com> ; Reference : [6]

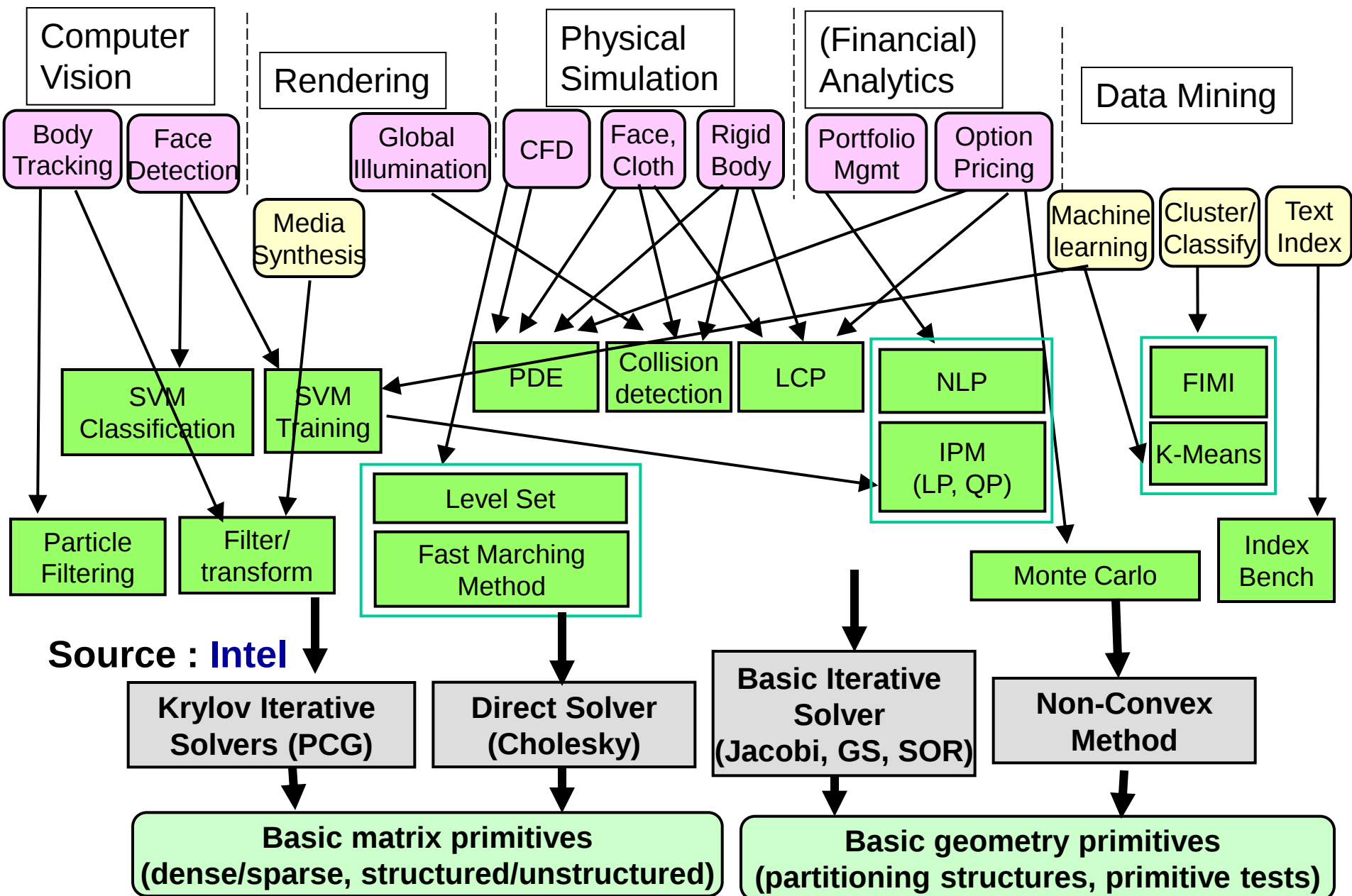
Emerging “Killer Apps of Tomorrow”

Parallel Algorithms Design

Use of TBB : Several Class of Applications

- ❖ Video : Body Tracking and Ray-Tracing
- ❖ Search for Video based imaging & Creation of Videos with animation
- ❖ Games / Interactive 3D simulation
- ❖ Real-time realistic 3D Visualization of body systems
- ❖ Wall Street Financial Analysis; Business: Data Mining – Security: Real Time Video surveillance Astrophysics,
- ❖ BioInformatics – Pattern Search Algorithms

TBB: Application – Algorithm Kernels



TBB : Other Issues to be addressed

Example : Implementation of Streaming Media Player on Multi-Core

- ❖ One decomposition of work using Multi-threads
- ❖ It consists of
 - A thread Monitoring a network port for arriving data,
 - A decompressor thread for decompressing packets
 - Generating frames in a video sequence
 - A rendering thread that displays frame at programmed intervals

Source : Reference : [4]

Programming Aspects Examples

Example : Implementation of Streaming Media Player on Multi-Core

- ❖ The thread must communicate via shared buffers –
 - an in-buffer between the network and decompressor,
 - an out-buffer between the decompressor and renderer
- ❖ It consists of
 - Listen to portGather data from the network
 - Thread generates frames with random bytes (Random string of specific bytes)
 - Render threads pick-up frames & from the out-buffer and calls the display function
 - Implement using the Thread Condition Variables

Killer Apps of Tomorrow

TBB: Application-Driven Architectures: Analyzing Workloads

❖ Workload convergence

- The basic algorithms shared by these high-end workloads

❖ Platform implications

- How workload analysis guides future architectures

❖ Programmer productivity

- Optimized architectures will ease the development of software

❖ Call to Action

- Benchmark suites in critical need for redress

Why Threading Building Blocks ?

Benefits

- ❖ Easy way to express parallelism in a C++ Program
 - Library that helps to you leverage Multi-core processor performance
 - No need of having threading expert for parallelisztion
 - High Level, tasks-based paralleism - for Performance and Scalability

Part III

TBB : Algorithms - Templates

Threading Building Blocks – Overview

Benefits

- ❖ Provides rich set of templates
 - Templates and C++ concept of generic programming (C++ Standard Template Library (STL))
- ❖ Do not require special language or compilers
- ❖ Ability to use Threading Building Blocks – any processor with any C++ Compiler
- ❖ Promote Scalable Data Parallelism

Threading Building Blocks – Overview

Benefits

❖ Scalability

- Data Parallel Programming – Applications
- Take advantage of all cores on Multi core Processor

❖ Specify Tasks instead of Threads

- Runtime library
- Automatically schedules tasks onto threads
- Makes use of efficient processor resources
- Load balancing many tasks

Threading Building Blocks - Overview

Benefits

- ❖ Task Scheduling
 - To use TBB library, you specify tasks, not threads
- ❖ Library maps tasks onto threads in an efficient manner
 - Writing `Parallel_for` loop – tedious using threading packages
 - Scalable program – harder ; No benefits in Performance
- ❖ Templates can give a creditable idea of performance with respect to problem size as the number of core increases

Thread Building Blocks – Overview

Benefits

- ❖ Better portability
- ❖ Easier programming,
- ❖ More understandable source code,
- ❖ Scalability and Performance – can be predicted
- ❖ Avoid programming in a raw native thread model

Remarks :

- ❖ Programming in assembly language of parallel programming -
 - An alternative use of raw threads.
 - Maximum flexibility – Costs are very high

Threading Building Blocks – Overview

Summary

- ❖ TBB enables developer to specify tasks instead of threads
- ❖ TBB targets threading for performance on Multi-cores
- ❖ TBB Compatible with other threading packages
- ❖ TBB emphasizes scalable, data-parallel programming
- ❖ Link libraries such as Intel's Math Kernel Library (MKL) and Integrated Performance Primitives (IPP) library are implemented internally using [OpenMP](#).
 - You can freely link a program using Threading Building Blocks with the Intel MKL or Intel IPP library.

Threading Building Blocks – Overview

Issues to be Addressed

- ❖ TBB enables developer to specify tasks instead of threads
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Application Perspective - Parallel Algorithms Design -TBB

How TBB can hide several task Scheduling events ?

- ❖ Static Load Balancing
 - Mapping for load balancing
 - Minimizing Interaction
- ❖ Data Sharing Overheads
- ❖ Dynamic Load Balancing
 - Overheads in parallel algorithms design

Application Perspective - Parallel Algorithms Design -TBB

How TBB can hide several task Scheduling events ?

- ❖ Maximize data locality
- ❖ Minimize volume of data
- ❖ Minimize frequency of Interactions
- ❖ Overlapping computations with interactions.
 - Data replication
 - Minimize construction and Hot spots.
 - Use highly optimized collective interaction operations.
 - Collective data transfers and computations
 - Maximize Concurrency.

Types of Parallelism

TBB : Other Issues to be addressed

Types of Parallelism :

- ❖ Data parallelism and Task parallelism
- ❖ Combination of Data & Task parallelism
- ❖ Stream parallelism

TBB templates

- ❖ Initializing and Terminating the Library
- ❖ Loop Parallelization
 - `Parallel_for`, `Parallel_reduce`, `Parallel_scan`
(Grain size, Interval, Workload for iteration, Time Taken)
 - Automatic Grain Size (Not easy) – Performance Issues
 - Recursive Range Specifications (`block_range`), Partitioning

TBB templates- Advanced Algorithms

- ❖ parallel_while
 - Use of an unstructured stream or pile of work. Offers the ability to add additional work to the file running
- ❖ pipeline (Throughput of pipeline)
- ❖ Parallel_sort
 - Algorithm complexity
- ❖ Parallel algorithms for Streams

TBB templates- Advanced Algorithms

❖ Containers

- TBB provides highly concurrent containers that permit multiple threads to invoke a method simultaneously on the same container.
- Concurrent queue, vector, and hash map are provided.
- These can be used with the library, OpenMP, or raw threads

- ❖ Remark : Highly concurrent containers are very important because STL containers generally are not concurrent friendly.
- ❖ TBB provides Fine-grain locking and Lock free algorithm
 - Algorithm complexity
- ❖ Parallel algorithms for Streams

TBB Scalable Memory Allocation

- ❖ Problems in Memory Allocation
 - Each Competes for global lock for each allocation and deallocation from a single global heap
 - False Sharing
- ❖ TBB offers two memory allocators
 - Scalable_allocator
 - Cache_aligned_allocator
- ❖ Memory Consistency and Fence
- ❖ TBB provides atomic Templates

TBB Mutual Exclusion / Time

❖ TBB - Mutex

- Mutual exclusion will be in terms of tasks. Mutual exclusion of tasks will lead to mutual exclusion of the corresponding threads upon which TBB maps defined tasks.
- When to Use Mutual Exclusion (To prevent race conditions and other non-deterministic and undesirable behavior of tasks)
- Mutex behavior

❖ TBB provides a thread-safe and portable method to compute elapsed time

- tick_count Class

TBB Task Scheduler

- ❖ TBB - Task-based programming can improve the performance
 - Task Scheduler manages a thread pool and hides complexity which is much better than Raw Native Threads
 - OverSubscription – Getting the number of threads right is difficult
 - Fair Scheduling – OS uses; round-robin fashion
- ❖ Load imbalance can be handled easily comparison to thread-based programming
- ❖ Portability – TBB interfaces

Intel TBB conclusions

- ❖ An Overview of TBB on Multi Cores is discussed
- ❖ TBB algorithm templates can be used
- ❖ TBB memory allocator may help to reduce the memory overheads
- ❖ TBB can improve the performance for certain class of applications on 2/4/8/24 cores
- ❖ TBB Codes can be plugged with different libraries (Use only thread-safe libraries in your TBB application)
- ❖ Intel Tools can be used for debugging the TBB application.
- ❖ TBB can be used for several Data Parallel Applications.

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Thank You
Any questions ?