The background of the slide is a dark orange color with a white circuit board pattern. The pattern consists of numerous parallel lines and various shapes, including circles and rectangles, representing traces and components on a PCB.

Heterogeneous
Parallel
Programming

Lesson 1.3

Portability and Scalability in Heterogeneous Parallel Computing

Wen-mei Hwu - University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

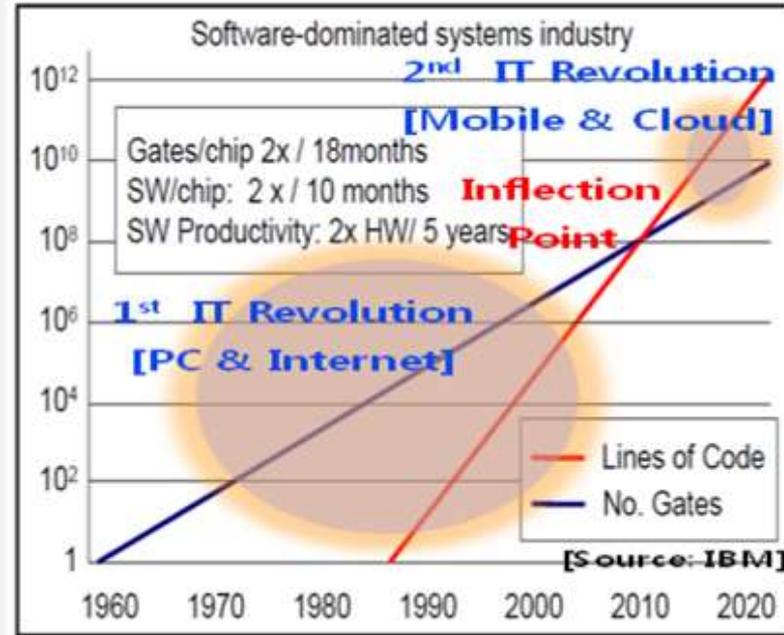


Objectives

- To understand the importance and nature of scalability and portability in parallel programming

Software Dominates System Cost

- SW lines per chip increases at 2x/10 months
- HW gates per chip increases at 2x/18 months
- Future system must minimize software redevelopment

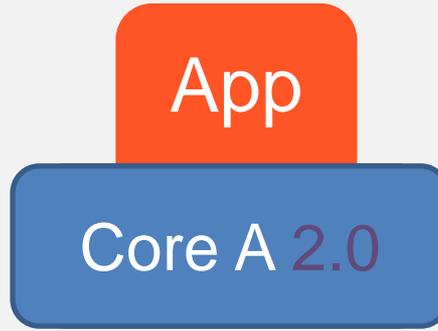


Keys to Software Cost Control



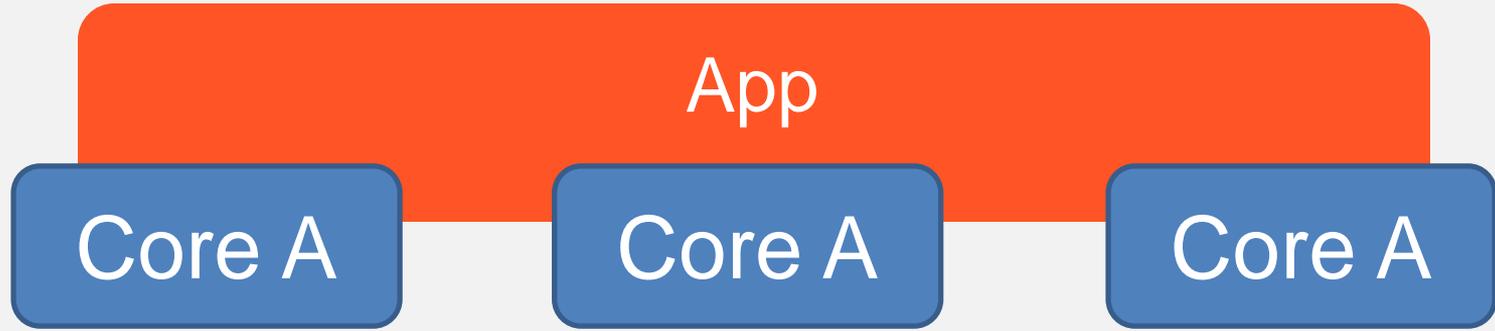
- Scalability

Keys to Software Cost Control



- Scalability
 - The same application runs efficiently on new generations of cores

Keys to Software Cost Control



- Scalability
 - The same application runs efficiently on new generations of cores
 - The same application runs efficiently on more of the same cores

More on Scalability

- Performance growth with HW generations
 - Increasing number of compute units
 - Increasing number of threads
 - Increasing vector length
 - Increasing pipeline depth
 - Increasing DRAM burst size
 - Increasing number of DRAM channels
 - Increasing data movement latency

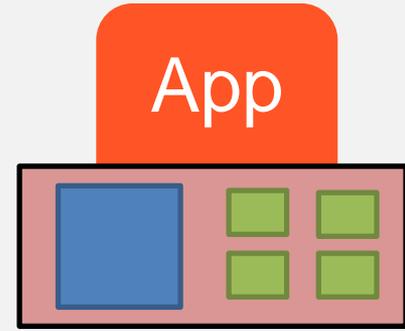
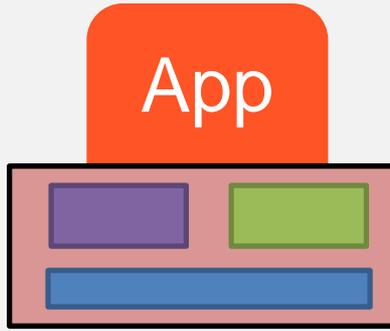
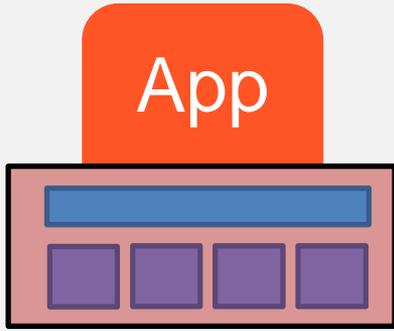
The programming style we use in this course supports scalability through fine-grained problem decomposition and dynamic thread scheduling

Keys to Software Cost Control



- Scalability
- Portability
 - The same application runs efficiently on different types of cores

Keys to Software Cost Control

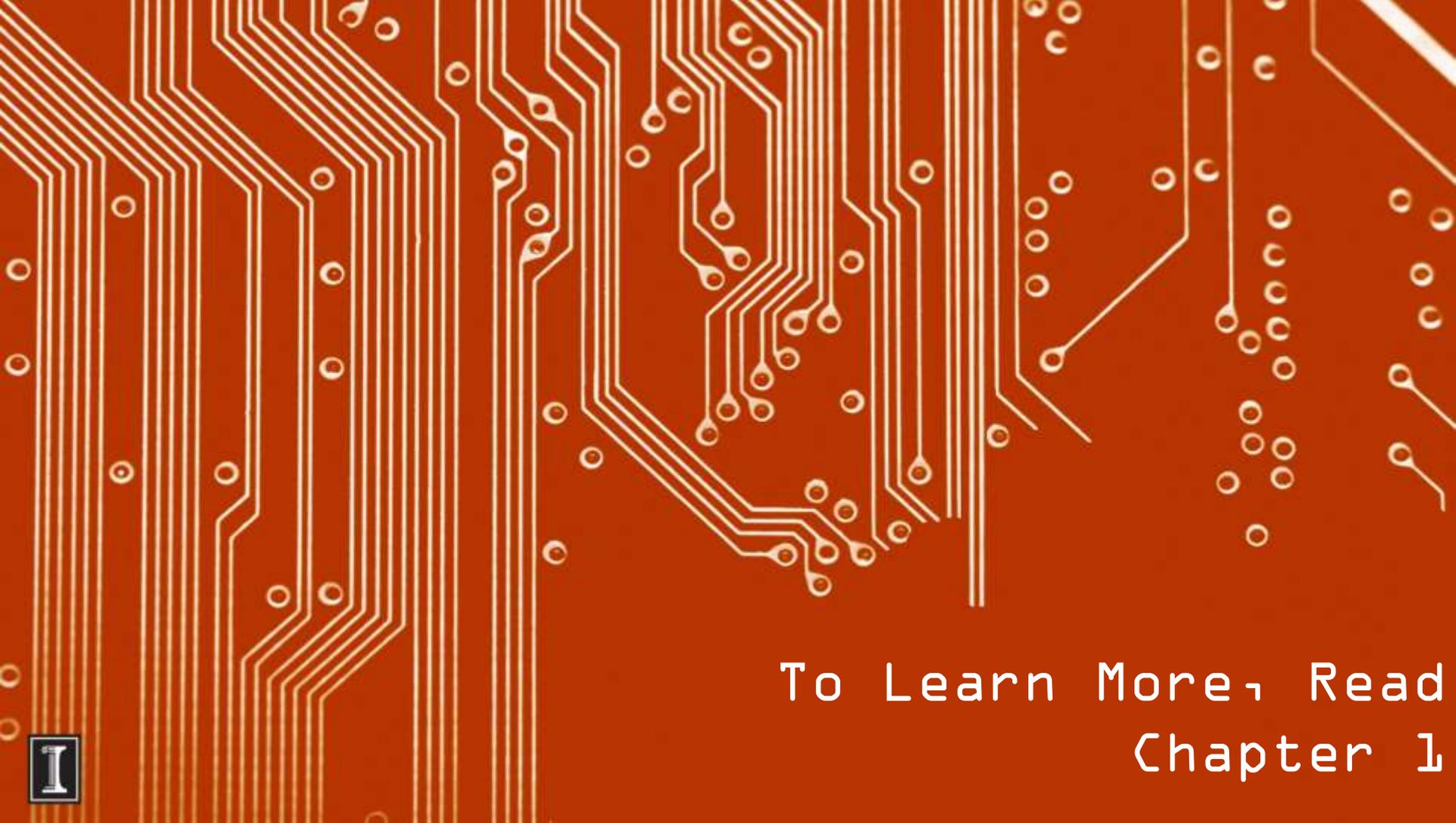


- Scalability
- Portability
 - The same application runs efficiently on different types of cores
 - The same application runs efficiently on systems with different organizations and interfaces

More on Portability

- Portability across many different HW types
 - X86 vs. ARM, etc.
 - Latency oriented CPUs vs. throughput oriented GPUs
 - VLIW vs. SIMD vs. threading
 - Shared memory vs. distributed memory

Emerging standards such as OpenCL and Heterogeneous System Architecture help address portability



To Learn More, Read
Chapter 1

