

# Parallel Computing

## „Einführung in paralleles Rechnen“

Welcome!  
Intro, Remarks  
Q&A

Lecturers:

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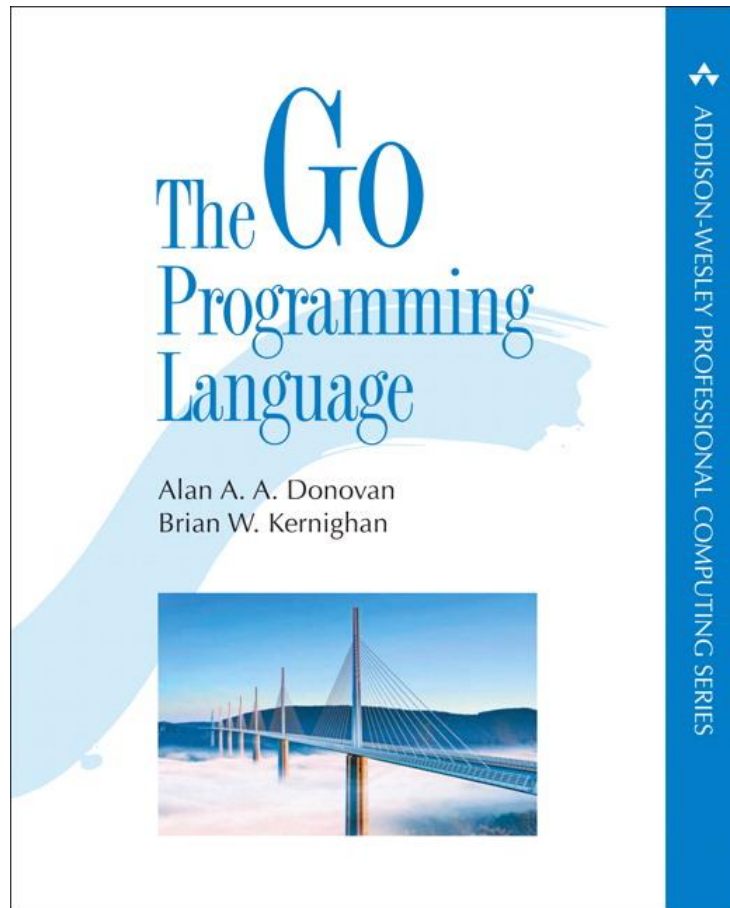
Tutors:

Markus Paoli  
Konstantin Röhrl, BSc  
Felicia Schmidt  
Richard Steininger, BSc

Technical support:

Markus Hinkel

A book...



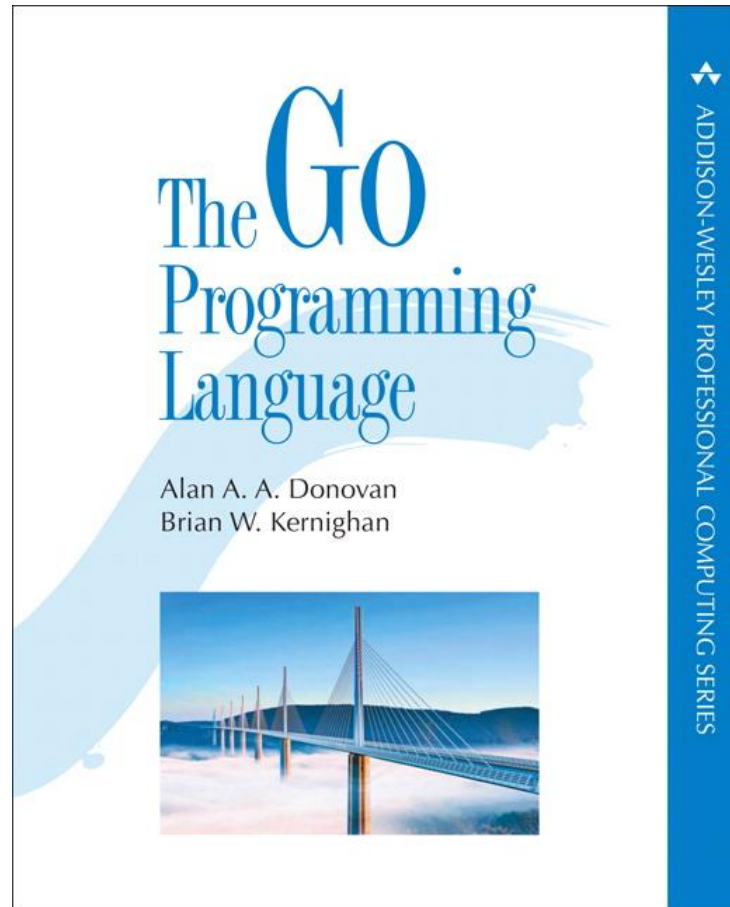
Concurrent programming, the expression of a program as a composition of several autonomous activities, has never been more important than it is today. ... use concurrency ... to exploit a modern computer's many processors, which every year grow in number but not in speed.

... reasoning about concurrent programs is inherently harder than about sequential ones, and intuitions acquired from sequential programming may at times lead us astray.

From Alan A. Donovan, Brian W. Kernighan: The GO Programming Language. Addison-Wesley, 2016

This lecture is **not**  
**about GO**.

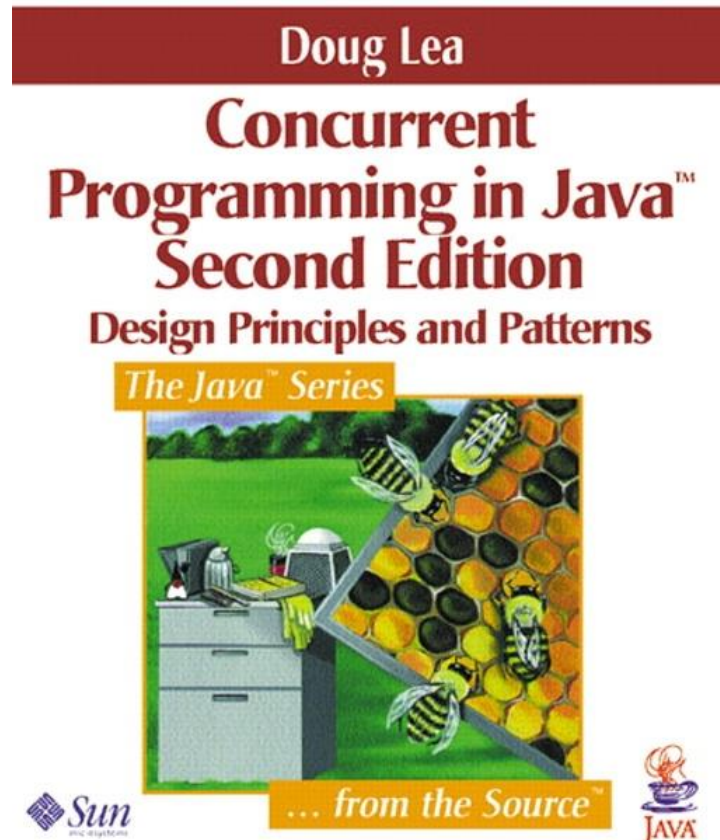
But some of what  
you will learn will  
**help** for certain  
kinds of  
programming with  
GO



GO incorporates  
some concepts  
you will learn  
about in this  
lecture (message  
passing, threads,  
and shared-  
memory  
synchronization)

This lecture is **also not** about Java.

But some of what you will learn will **help** for certain kinds of programming with Java



AMP SS2022

See also Master Lecture on Advanced Multiprocessor Programming

## Concurrent programming $\neq$ Parallel Computing

**Concurrent Parallel programming**, the expression of a program as a composition of several **autonomous parallel activities**, has never been more important than it is today. ... use **concurrency parallelism** ... to exploit a modern computer's many processors **efficiently**, which every year grow in number but not in speed.

... reasoning about **concurrent the performance of parallel programs** is inherently harder than about sequential ones, and intuitions acquired from sequential programming may at times lead us astray.

## Why parallel computing?

Parallel computers are everywhere, every computer scientist (“Informatiker”) **must know something** about them:

- Why is that?
- What are they good for?
- What exactly is a parallel computer?
- How can we use them efficiently?
- How do we program them?
- What are their limitations?

That’s why Parallel Computing is mandatory in the “Software and Information Engineering” Bachelor program (033 534)



... because parallel computing is core computer science

Computer science (my definition): How to use computational resources to solve problems efficiently (in theory and in practice). Parallel computing is computer science with the extra dimension of “parallelism”:

- Computer architecture, models
- Algorithms and data structures
- Semantics
- Programming languages, compilers
- Programming, software engineering

A great chance to revisit computer science topics in a new light

Parallel computing: Old discipline, with many challenging, unsolved problems, still lively and highly relevant

## Parallel computing at TU Wien ( $\neq$ parallel programming)

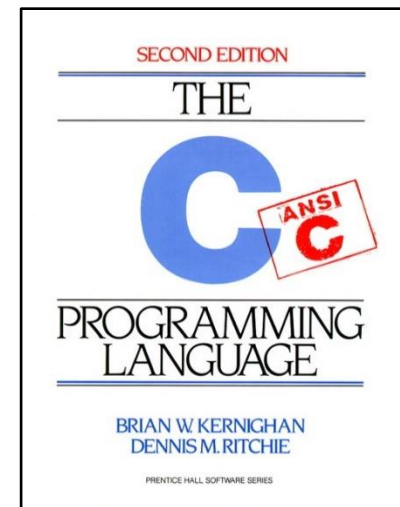
### Using parallel computers efficiently

- Aims, motivation, history (“Moore’s law”), basics (time, work, and cost; speed-up; Amdahl’s Law; scaling), problems and algorithms
- Shared memory parallel computing
- **Concrete language:** (p)threads, **OpenMP (Cilk)**
- Distributed memory parallel computing
- **Concrete interface:** **MPI** (Message-Passing Interface)
- Newer architectures, new languages (GPU, CUDA, OpenCL)

## Prerequisites

### Basics on

- Programming, programming languages (we will use C/C++)
- Algorithms and data structures, asymptotic worst-case analysis of algorithms  $O(f(n))$ ,  $\Omega(f(n))$ ,  $\Theta(f(n))$
- Computer architecture (caches, memory)
- Operating systems



## Material

This lecture now comes with a

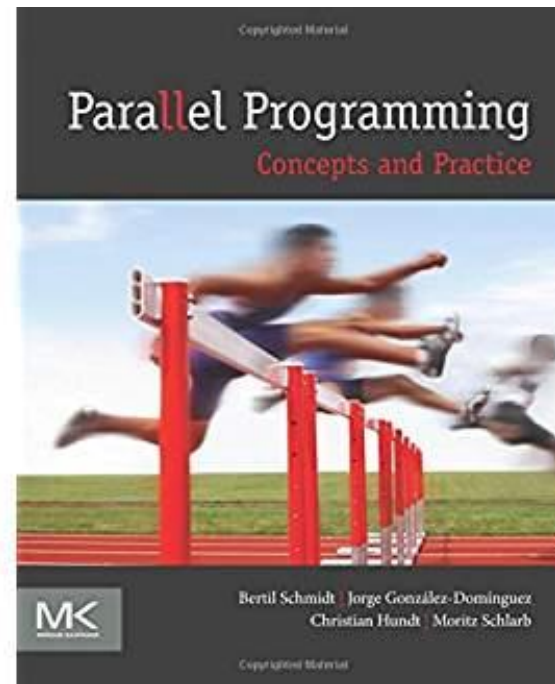
# Script

## “Lectures on Parallel Computing”

Feedback is welcome!

- Lectures
- Additional online-tutorials
- Slides (many of them)
- Script
- Exercises and programming projects

## Helpful books on parallel programming/computing



**But:** Much which is in the lecture is not in these books and vice versa...