## CS 286

## Two Lecture Introduction

## Parallel Processing:

## A Hardware Solution

 \&A Software Challenge


## Outline

* Hardware Solution (Day 1)
* Software Challenge (Day 2)
* Opportunities


## Outline

* Hardware Solution - Technical
* Software Challenge
- Technical
* Opportunities
- Technical


## Outline

* Hardware Solution
- Technical
- Business
* Software Challenge
- Technical
- Business
* Opportunities
- Technical
- Business


## Outline

* Hardware Solution
- Technical
- Business
* Software Challenge
* Opportunities


## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures

## Computer Hardware Evolution Highway

## Micro

## Macro


$\begin{array}{c:c}\text { Car } & \text { Hardware } \\ \& & \& \\ \text { Driver } & \text { Software }\end{array}$

## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures Micro-Scopic View



## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures

 Micro-Scopic View

Intel 8086 1978
29,000
5 MHz

Year
Transistors 291,000,000
Clock Frequency 2006 2.9 GHz


Intel Core 2 Duo

## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures Micro-Scopic View

* In 28 Years from 1978 to 2006:
- Number of Transistors Increased 10,034X
- Clock Frequency Increased 586X
* Primary Driver / Facilitator was (and is) Moore's Law:
- Number of Transistors Doubles every 18-24 Months
- Stated by Gordon Moore, Intel Co-Founder in 1965
- Prediction has been proven valid over a long term
- "Prediction" has been the "Law" for over 40 years


## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures Micro-Scopic View



## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures Micro-Scopic View



\& Historically, Huge Performance Gains came from Huge Clock Frequency Increases Unfortunately

## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures Micro-Scopic View

## Clock Rate Limits Have Been Reached



## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures Micro-Scopic View



## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures Micro-Scopic View

- Power (and Heat) Grows as Frequency ${ }^{3}$

Power $\propto$ Voltage $^{2} \times$ Frequency
Voltage $\propto$ Frequency
Power $\propto$ Frequency $^{3}$

- How can HW Performance Continue to Increase?


## Single Core vs. Dual Core

Single Core clocked at $2 f$

$2 f$


Sequential Processing

## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures Micro-Scopic View

> Instruction-Level Parallelism (ILP) was also Heavily Used
> Implemented On-Chip via Hardware
$>$ Transparent to Software (No impact on Programmers)
> We will Study Two Types:
$>$ Pipelining (Intra-Instruction Parallelism)
$>$ Multi-Function Units (Inter-Instruction Parallelism)
$>$ ILP has provided reasonable speedups in the past, Unfortunately.......

## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures Micro-Scopic View

truction-Level Parallelism Limits have been Reached too


```
Power grows
exponentially
```

100
10


Single-Issue Superscalar Superscalar Pipelined
(Limited (Aggressive Look-Ahead) Look-Ahead)

Aggressiveness
Of ILP

## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures

## > Gain - to - Effort Ratio of ILP beyond "Knee" of Curve

Diminishing Returns due to
Increased Cost and Complexity of Extracting ILP

## Performance

| Made sense to go |
| :--- |
| Superscalar and |
| Multi-Function: |
| Good ROI |

Very little gain for
substantial effort

Scalar
In-Order

Moderate
Pipelining,
Look-Ahead

Very Deep Pipe,
Aggressive
Look-Ahead

## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures Micro-Scopic View Summary

> Clock Frequency Scaling Limits have been Reached
> Instruction Level Parallelism Limits have been Reached
> Era of Single Core Performance Increases has Ended
> No More "Free Lunch" for Software Programmers
> Multiple Cores Will Directly Expose Parallelism to SW
> All Future Micro-Processor Designs will be Multi-Core
> Evident in Chip Manufacturer's RoadMaps

## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures Micro-Scopic View Summary



## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures Micro-Scopic View Summary

> Moore's Law Continues to 2x Transistors / 24 mos, but It will be used to Increase Number of Cores Instead


## IERAFLOP OF PERFORMANCE



Single Core
Sequential Processing

Multi-Core
Parallel Processing

## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures

## Computer Hardware Evolution Highway

## Micro

## Macro

## Hardware Solution - Technical Evolution of Computer Architectures Macro-Scopic View

Personal Computer
Nodes: 1
Location: Desktop

## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures

 Macro-Scopic ViewCluster Computer
Nodes: 10's - 100's
Location: Local

## Hardware Solution - Technical

Evolution of Computer Architectures Macro-Scopic View


Example Cluster Computer

## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures

 Macro-Scopic View

## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures

## Macro-Scopic View



## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures

 Macro-Scopic View

Cloud Computer
Nodes: 10,000's
Location: Highly
Distributed

## Hardware Solution - Technical

## Evolution of Computer Architectures

 Macro-Scopic View

## Hardware Solution - Technical <br> Evolution of Computer Architectures Macro-Scopic View Summary



Single Node
Sequential Processing


Parallel Processing

## Hardware Solution - Business Evolution of Computer Architectures



## Hardware Solution - Business

\& Computer Processing Power:

- Has a Highly Elastic Supply and Demand Curve
- Increased Supply Generates Increased Demand

* Software is Like a Gas
- It Expands to Fill any size Hardware Container



## Hardware Solution - Business

" 640 K should be enough for anybody" Bill Gates, 1981
"There is a world market for maybe five computers" Thomas Watson, 1943

Even Visionaries Sometime Forget
No Matter How Much Computer Power People Have, They Always Want More

* Goal of Computer Hardware and Software Designers
- Continually Increase Performance and Lower Cost
- Operate at Optimum Point on Technology Curve


Parallel Processing

## Hardware Solution - Business Technology Curve

$\frac{\text { Cost }}{\text { Performance }}$

## Cost / Performance

 VS. Performance


Performance

## Hardware Solution - Business Technology Curve

$\frac{\text { Cost }}{\text { Performance }}$

## Cost / Performance

 VS. Performance


Performance

## Hardware Solution - Business Technology Curve

$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Cost } \\ \hline \text { Performance }\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { Cost / Performance } \\ \text { vs. } \\ \text { Performance }\end{array}\right)$
\$\$\$\$\$\$
Sequential Processing

## Hardware Solution - Business Technology Curve

$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Cost } \\ \hline \text { Performance }\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { Cost / Performance } \\ \text { vs. } \\ \text { Performance }\end{array}\right)$
\$\$\$\$\$\$
Sequential Processing

## Hardware Solution - Business Technology Curve



## Key Points

## Hardware Solution

$>$ Parallel Processing is really an Evolution in
$>$ Micro- and Macro-Architecture Hardware
> That provides a Solution to:

- The Heat and Power Wall
- The Limitations of ILP
- Cost-Effective Higher Performance
> Parallel Processing is also a Software Chaıınge

