“This is a parallel parrot!”
(CPA 2011 fringe edition)

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Python

- Dynamically typed
- Multiparadigm
- Indentation-structured
- Designed to support teaching
- Widely deployed and used
- Lots of good-quality libraries
- **Really** slow bytecode interpreter
import sys, re

space_re = re.compile(r'\[ \t\r\n\f\v\]+')
punctuation_re = re.compile(r'[!"#%&\'()\*,-./:;?@[\\\]_{}]+')

max_words = int(sys.argv[1])
f = open(sys.argv[2])
data = f.read()
f.close()

words = [re.sub(punctuation_re, '', word).lower() for word in re.split(space_re, data)]
words = [word for word in words if word != '']

found = {}
for i in range(len(words)):
    max_phrase = min(max_words, len(words) - i)
    for phrase_len in range(1, max_phrase + 1):
        phrase = ' '.join(words[i:i + phrase_len])
        uses = found.setdefault(phrase, []);
        uses.append(i)

for (phrase, uses) in found.items():
    if len(uses) > 1:
        print('"%s":(%d,%s)' % (phrase, len(uses), ','.join(map(str, uses))))

print
Benchmarking

- **Machine:**
  - 2x 2.27GHz Intel E5520 – 8 cores, 16 HTs
  - 12GB RAM; files in cache for benchmarks
  - Debian etch x86_64 with Python 2.6.6

- Using WEB.txt, 3 words, output to /dev/null

- Concordance.hs: *(still waiting)*

- ConcordanceTH.hs: **22.7s**

- mini-concordance.py: **13.5s**
Parallel Python

• Python's had threading support for a long time
• ... but the bytecode engine is single-threaded
  – The “Global Interpreter Lock”
• Useful for IO-bound programs, or where you're mostly calling into native code
• No good for parallelising pure-Python code
Multiprocessing

• The **multiprocessing** module provides the same API as the **threading** module...

• ... but it uses operating system processes

• Synchronisation becomes more expensive, but you can execute in parallel
So let's parallelise...

- This is a **trivially-parallelisable** problem
  - You can break it down into separate jobs that don't need to interact with each other
- Split up input file into \( C \) chunks
- Do concordance on each in parallel
- Merge results from different chunks together
- Print them out
• Pick $C$ points in the file
• Seek to each point
• Read forward until you find a word boundary
• Read a few words more forward to handle overlap between chunks
• Don't have to read the whole file
• Cheap – $O(C)$ – not worth parallelising
Concordance

• Read appropriate chunk of file and do concordance just as before
  – IO has been parallelised
• Return dict (hashed map) of phrases to uses, and number of words read in total
• Parallelise using `multiprocessing.Pool`

```python
pool = Pool(processes=C)  # num to run at once

jobs = []
for i in range(C):
    jobs.append(pool.apply_async(concordance, (args ...)))

results = [job.get() for job in jobs]
```
• Iterate through all the results, and add to a dict, adjusting word numbers based on the totals

```python
merged = {}

first_word = 0
for (found, num_words) in results:
    for (phrase, uses) in found.items():
        all_uses = merged.setdefault(phrase, [])
        all_uses += [use + first_word for use in uses]
        first_word += num_words

return merged
```
Hmm...

- Some scalability, but there's a massive constant overhead
- At this point, I forget Rule 3 of optimisation...
  - 1. Don't
    2. Don't yet
    3. Profile first
- The merge must be the slow part, right?
- Rewrite to sort in each concordance, and use `heapq.imerge` to merge sorted lists...
Well, that didn't work...

• Complicated Python is often slower...
  • ... because the runtime system and libraries are well-optimised for the common cases
• Stick with the obvious approach!
• Parallelise the merge instead
Parallel merge

- Compute hash of each phrase (Python `hash`), and group phrases by hash % `C`
- Each concordance returns several dicts
- Each merge takes all the dicts with the same hash % `C`, merges as before, and returns its merged dict
- Output iterates through merged dicts
  - It's useful that the output doesn't have to be sorted (although sorting the strings would be cheap)
Applying Rule 3

- That's even slower, although at least it scales...
- Break out the profiler: it's now spending most of its time communicating between processes
  - in **pickle**, Python's serialiser
Arrow removal, stage 1

- Parallelise the output
- Each merge writes its own output, serialised using a **Lock**
- No less work to do – but less communication
Version 4
Aha!

- We're beating the original version now!
- Let's keep going along those lines...
Arrow removal, stage 2

- Give each merge an incoming **Queue**
- Connect concordances directly to merges
- Each phrase only communicated once...
  - ... and the communication is parallelised too
Success

- We beat the original version at 3 cores, and it hasn't hit a bottleneck by 16
- Even better: it's scaling linearly!
  - Using $N$ cores requires $1/N$ time
- This is a **concurrent** solution – giving the kernel more freedom to schedule efficiently
  - ... and how I would have built it in the first place using a process-oriented approach
Summing up

- “Do the simplest thing that can possibly work”
- Profile first
- All the improvement has come from changing the **structure** of the program
- **No shared memory** – this is a message-passing solution, amenable to distribution
- Could optimise the sequential bits – but this is probably fast enough now; CPUs are cheap...
Any questions?

- Thanks for listening!
- Get the code:
  ```
git clone http://offog.org/git/sicsa-mcc.git
  ```
- Contact me or get this presentation:
  ```
http://offog.org/
  ```