


CSSE 220 Day 15

Function Objects and the Comparator Interface
Merge Sort
Fork/Join Framework

Checkout *ForkJoinIntro* project from SVN

Questions

Today's Plan

- ▶ Merge sort recap
 - ▶ Introduction to function objects, **Comparator**
 - ▶ Parallelism with the Fork/Join Framework
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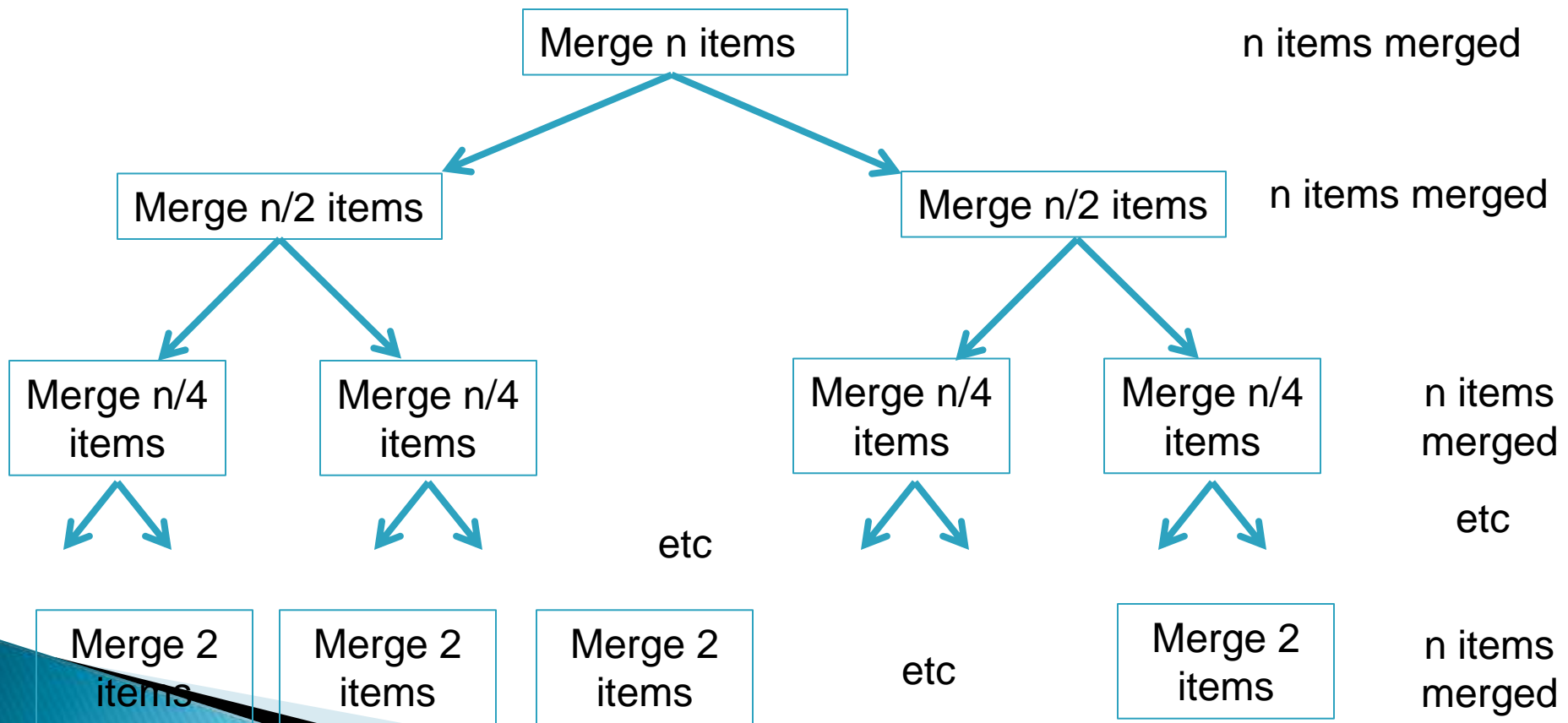
Merge Sort Recap

- ▶ Basic recursive idea:
 - If list is length 0 or 1, then it's already sorted
 - Otherwise:
 - Divide list into two halves
 - Recursively sort the two halves
 - **Merge** the sorted halves back together

Analyzing Merge Sort

If list is length 0 or 1,
then it's already sorted


- ▶ Otherwise:
 - Divide list into two halves
 - Recursively sort the two halves
 - **Merge** the sorted halves back together




Function Objects

- » Another way of creating reusable code

A Sort of a Different Order

- ▶ Java libraries provide efficient sorting algorithms
 - `Arrays.sort(...)` and `Collections.sort(...)`
 - ▶ But suppose we want to sort by something other than the “natural order” given by `compareTo()`
 - ▶ *Function objects* to the rescue!
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Function Objects

- ▶ Objects defined to just “wrap up” functions so we can pass them to other (library) code
 - ▶ For sorting we can create a function object that implements Comparator
 - ▶ Let's try it!
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Intro. to Fork-Join Parallelism

- »» Function objects and recursion meet multicore computers

Some slides and examples derived from Dan Grossman's materials at <http://www.cs.washington.edu/homes/djg/teachingMaterials/>

Changing a Major Assumption

- ▶ *Sequential programming*: one thing happens at a time
 - No longer the case!
- ▶ *Parallel programming*: multiple things happen simultaneously

- ▶ Major challenges and opportunities
 - Programming
 - Algorithms
 - Data



We'll just scratch the surface in CSSE 220


Simplified View of History

- ▶ Parallel code is often much harder to write than sequential
- ▶ Free ride from the CPEs
 - From 1980–2005 performance of same sequential code doubled every two years
- ▶ No one knows how to continue this!
 - Speed up clock rate?
 - Too much heat
 - Memory can't keep up
 - But the “wires” keep getting smaller, so...
 - Put multiple processors on same chip!


What do we do with all of them?

- ▶ Run multiple totally different programs
 - Operating system handles this
 - Uses *time-slicing* plus multiple cores
- ▶ Multiple things at once in one program
 - We'll play with this today!

Parallelism vs. Concurrency

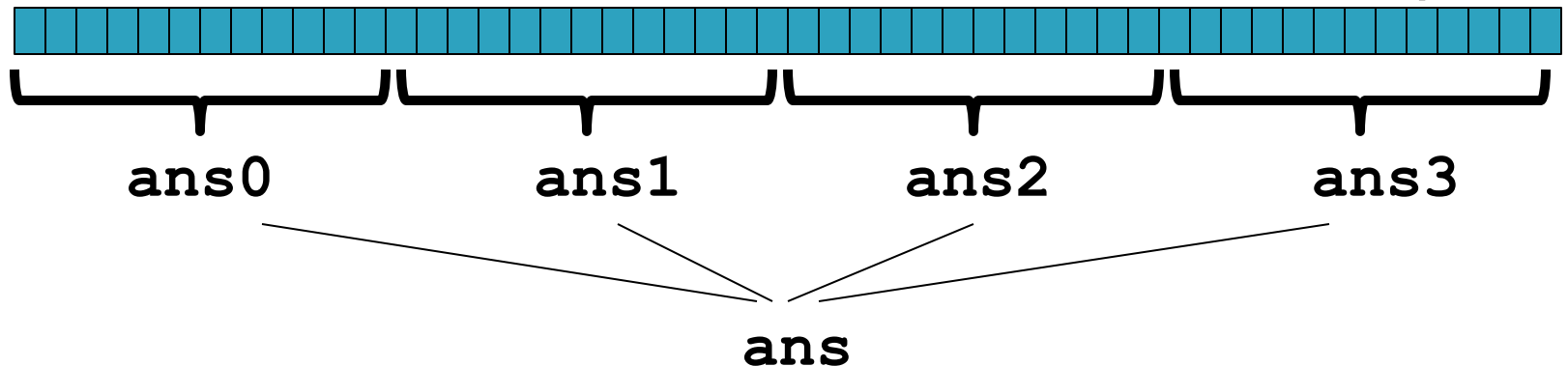
- ▶ *Parallelism*: Use more resources for a faster answer
 - ▶ *Concurrency*: Correctly and efficiently allow simultaneous access to data
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An analogy

- ▶ CS1 idea: Writing a program is like writing a recipe for a cook
 - ▶ Parallelism: slicing lots of potatoes
 - ▶ Concurrency: sharing stove burners
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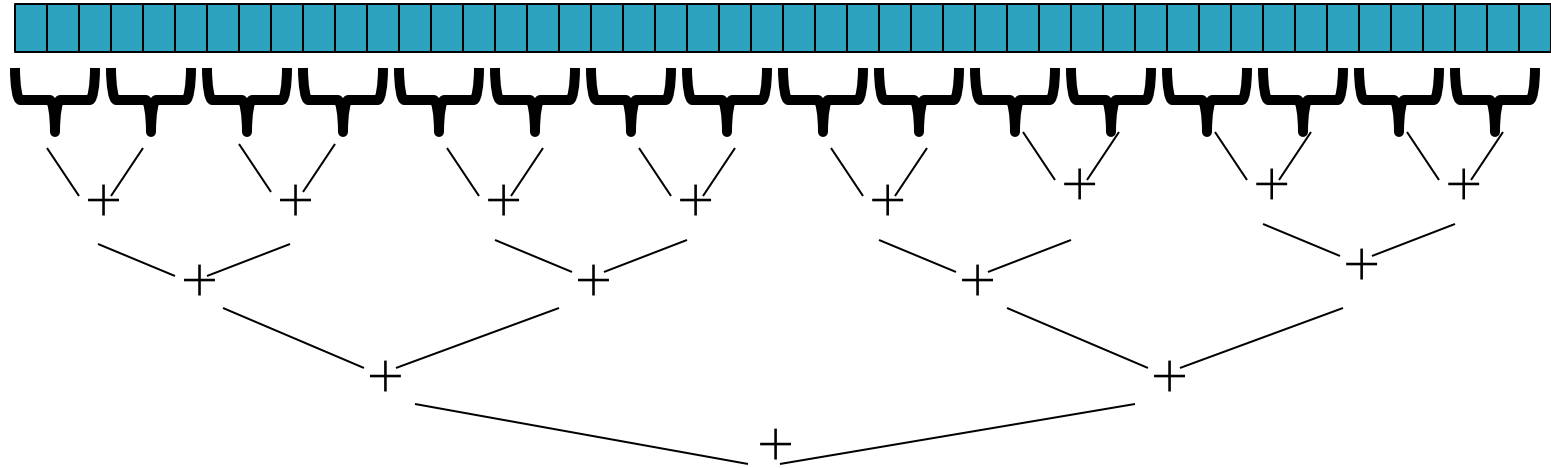
Parallelism idea

- ▶ Example: Sum elements of an array (presumably large)
- ▶ Use 4 threads, which each sum 1 / 4 of the array



- ▶ Steps:
 - Create 4 thread objects, assigning their portion of the work
 - Call `start()` on each thread object to actually run it
 - Wait for threads to finish
 - Add together their 4 answers for the final result

Parallelism Idea



- ▶ Example: Sum elements of a large array
- ▶ Use divide-and-conquer!
 - Parallelism for the recursive calls

Fork-Join Framework

- ▶ Specifically for recursive, divide-and-conquer parallelism
 - Will be in Java 7 standard libraries, but available in Java 6 as a downloaded `.jar` file
- ▶ Fork: splitting off some code that can run in parallel with the original code
 - Like handing a potato to a helper
- ▶ Join: waiting for some forked code to finish
 - Like waiting for the potato slices from the helper

Getting good results in practice

- ▶ Set a *sequential threshold*
 - A size below which we just “slice ‘em ourselves”
- ▶ Library needs to “warm up”
 - Java Virtual Machine optimizes as it runs
- ▶ Wait until your computer has more processors 😊

- ▶ Here there be dragons!
 - Memory–hierarchy issues
 - Race conditions
 - We’re ignoring lots of gory details!

Fork-Join Lab

- ▶ Find a partner for HW15
- ▶ You'll:
 - Write some code
 - Run some experiments
 - Write a lab report
- ▶ This is the first time we've tried this:
 - Enjoy playing with the tools and ideas
 - Ask questions!

Follow the written homework instructions carefully. There's a lot more independent learning here than we've been doing so far.