

# Functional (Task) Decomposition

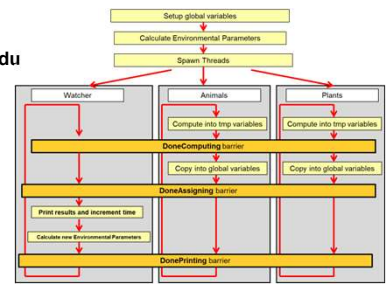


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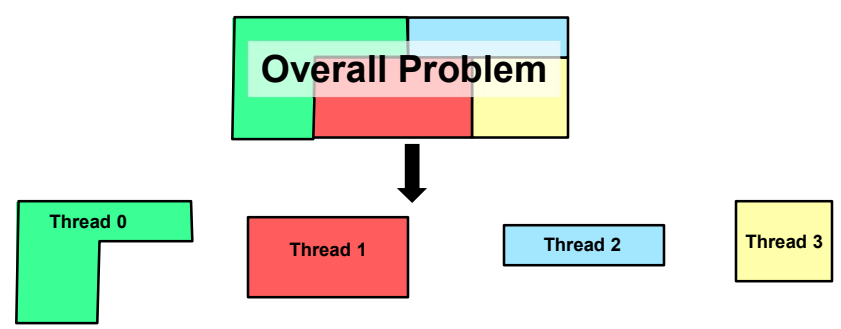
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# The Functional (or Task) Decomposition Design Pattern

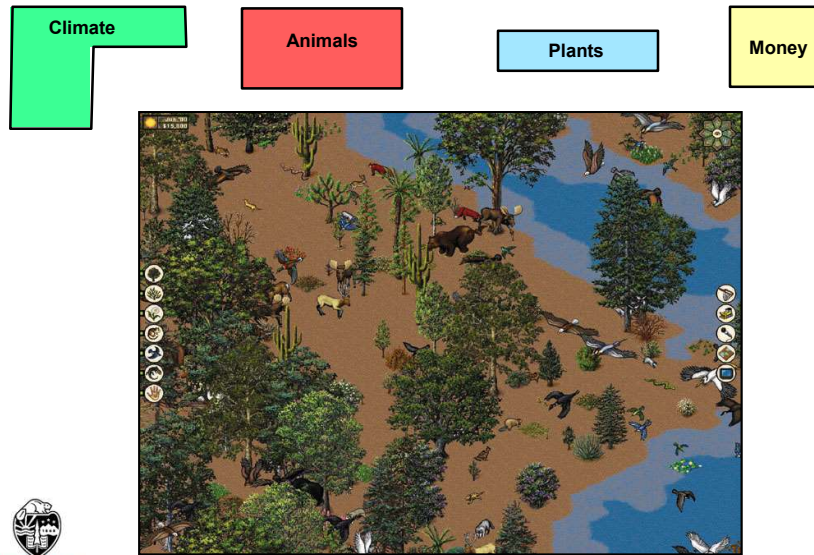


A good example of this is the computer game *SimPark*.



## The Functional (or Task) Decomposition Design Pattern

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Credit: Maxis (Sim Park)

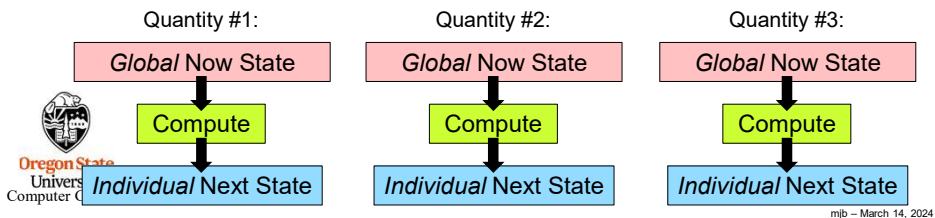
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## How is this different from Data Decomposition (such as the OpenMP for-loops)

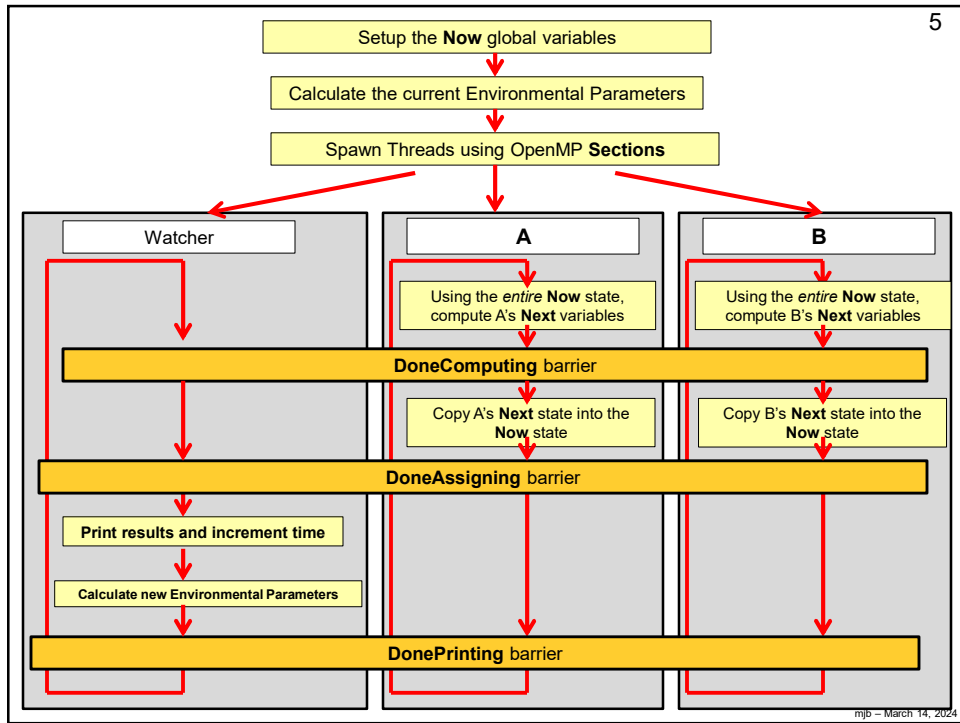
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- This is done less for performance and more for programming convenience.
- This is often done in simulations, where each quantity in the simulation needs to make decisions about what it does *next* based on what it and all the other global quantities are doing *right now*.
- Each quantity takes *all* of the “Now” state data and computes its own “Next” state.
- The biggest trick is to synchronize the different quantities so that each of them is seeing only what the others’ data values are *right now*. Nobody is allowed to switch their data states until they are *all* done consuming the current data and thus are ready to switch together.
- The synchronization is accomplished with barriers.



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**The Functional Decomposition Design Pattern**

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```

int
main( int argc, char *argv[ ] )
{
    ...
    omp_set_num_threads( 3 );
    InitBarrier( 3 ); // don't worry about this for now, we will get to this later

    #pragma omp parallel sections
    {
        #pragma omp section
        {
            Watcher( );
        }

        #pragma omp section
        {
            Animals( );
        }

        #pragma omp section
        {
            Plants( );
        }
    } // implied barrier -- all functions must return to get past here
}
  
```

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## The Functional Decomposition Design Pattern

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```

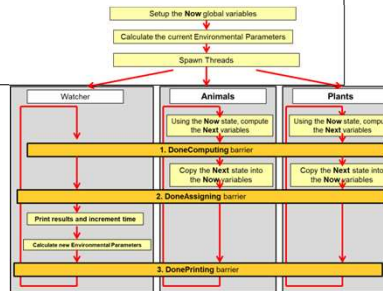
void
Watcher( )
{
    while( << You decide how to know when it's all finished? >> )
    {
        // do nothing
        WaitBarrier( );        // 1.

        // do nothing
        WaitBarrier( );        // 2.

        << write out the "Now" state of data >>

        << advance time and re-compute all environmental variables >>

        WaitBarrier( );        // 3.
    }
}
    
```



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## The Functional Decomposition Design Pattern

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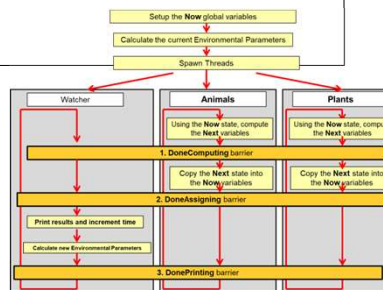
```

void
Animals( )
{
    while( << You decide how to know when it's all finished? >> )
    {
        int nextXXX= << function of what all states are right Now >>
        ...
        WaitBarrier( );        // 1.

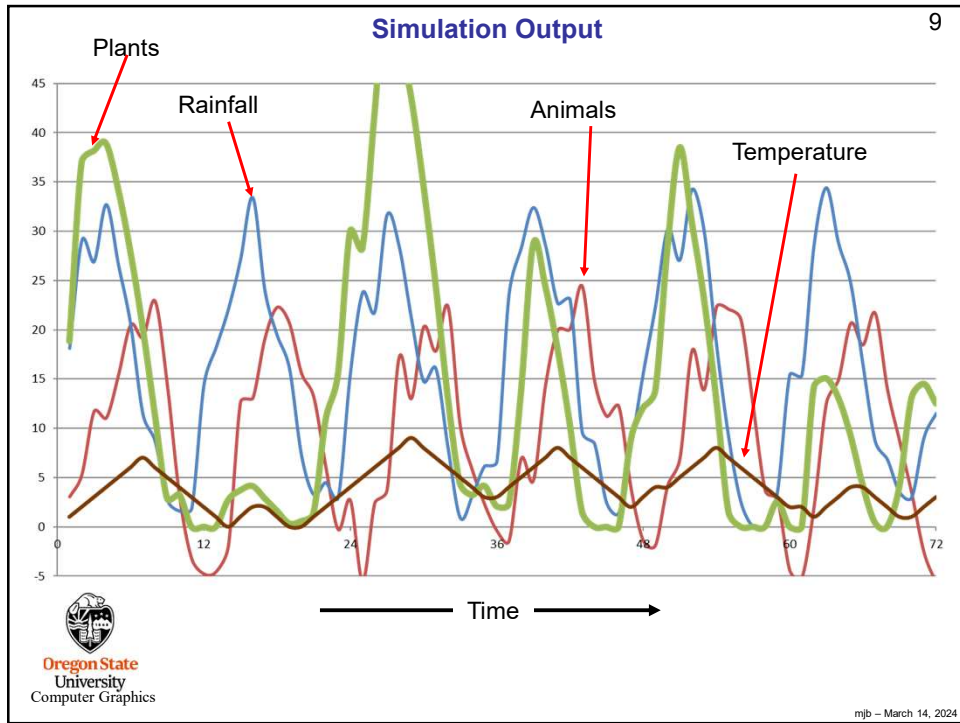
        NowXXX = nextXXX;    // copy the computed next state to the Now state

        WaitBarrier( );        // 2.

        // do nothing
        WaitBarrier( );        // 3.
    }
}
    
```



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**We Have to Make Our Own Barrier Function**

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Why can't we just use `#pragma omp barrier` ?

Functional Decomposition is a good example of when you can't.

**There are two ways to think about how to allow a program to implement a barrier:**

1. Make a thread wait at a specific address in the code. Keep waiting until *all* threads are waiting there.
2. Make a thread wait when it specifically asks to "Wait". Keep waiting until *all* threads have asked to "Wait".

Both of these sound legitimate, but:

- The OpenMP specification only allows for #1.
- The Functional Decomposition described here wants to use #2, because the waiting needs to happen at different addresses in different functions

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## We Have to Make Our Own Barrier Function

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```

omp_lock_t Lock;
volatile int NumInThreadTeam;
volatile int NumAtBarrier;
volatile int NumGone;

void
InitBarrier( int n )
{
    NumInThreadTeam = n;           // number of threads you want to block at the barrier
    NumAtBarrier = 0;
    omp_init_lock( &Lock );
}

void
WaitBarrier( )
{
    omp_set_lock( &Lock );
    {
        NumAtBarrier++;
        if( NumAtBarrier == NumInThreadTeam )    // release the waiting threads
        {
            NumGone = 0;
            NumAtBarrier = 0;
            // let all other threads return before this one unlocks:
            while( NumGone != NumInThreadTeam - 1 );
            omp_unset_lock( &Lock );
            return;
        }
    }
    omp_unset_lock( &Lock );
    while( NumAtBarrier != 0 );           // all threads wait here until the last one arrives ...
    #pragma omp atomic                   // ... and sets NumAtBarrier to 0
    NumGone++;
}

```



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## The WaitAtBarrier( ) Logic

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Thread #0	Thread #1	Thread #2	NumInThreadTeam	NumAtBarrier	NumGone
			3	0	
Calls WaitBarrier( )			3	0	
Sets the lock			3	0	
Increments NumAtBarrier			3	1	
NumAtBarrier != NumInThreadTeam			3	1	
Unsets the lock			3	1	
Stuck at while-loop #2			3	1	
	Calls WaitBarrier( )		3	1	
	Sets the lock		3	1	
	Increments NumAtBarrier		3	2	
	NumAtBarrier != NumInThreadTeam		3	2	
	Unsets the lock		3	2	
	Stuck at while-loop #2		3	2	
		Calls WaitBarrier( )	3	2	
		Sets the lock	3	2	
		Increments NumAtBarrier	3	3	
		NumAtBarrier == NumInThreadTeam	3	3	
		Sets NumGone	3	3	0
		Sets NumAtBarrier	3	0	0
		Stuck at while-loop #1	3	0	0
Falls through while-loop #2			3	0	0
Increments NumGone			3	0	1
Returns			3	0	1
	Falls through while-loop #2		3	0	2
	Increments NumGone		3	0	2
	Returns		3	0	2
		Falls through while-loop #1	3	0	2
		Unsets the lock	3	0	2
		Returns	3	0	2



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