

**A**  
**Seminar**  
**on**

**Extensions To Cycle Shrinking**  
**With**  
**Variable Distance**

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The technique of extension to cycle shrinking with variable distance is quite difficult as compared to the technique of constant distance. Consider an example of constant distance.

```
DO I=1 to N
  s1: A[I+5]= B[I]
  s2: B[I+4]= A[I]+C[I]
ENDDO
```

Here the summarization process declares s2-s1 reference pair as dependence distance.

Consider the example of variable distance as shown below

```
DO I=1 TO N
  s1: A[3I+5]=B[I+1]
  s2: B[4I+2]=A[I+2]
ENDO
```

In this example the for  $I = 1$ , the reference pair  $s2-s1$  is declared as the dependence distance. But for the values greater than 3 this relation changes. For  $I=3$  the reference pair  $s1-s2$  declared as dependence distance.

So the relation of reference pair does not remain the same for all values of  $l$  in variable distance. This is quite unlike to the constant distance method.

So there is a different method for partitioning. Some terminologies below.

**Apex**

**Cone of the apex**

**Bonding cone of the apex**

Let us solve on example by variable distance method.

```
DO I=1 TO 70
```

```
DO J=1 TO 70
```

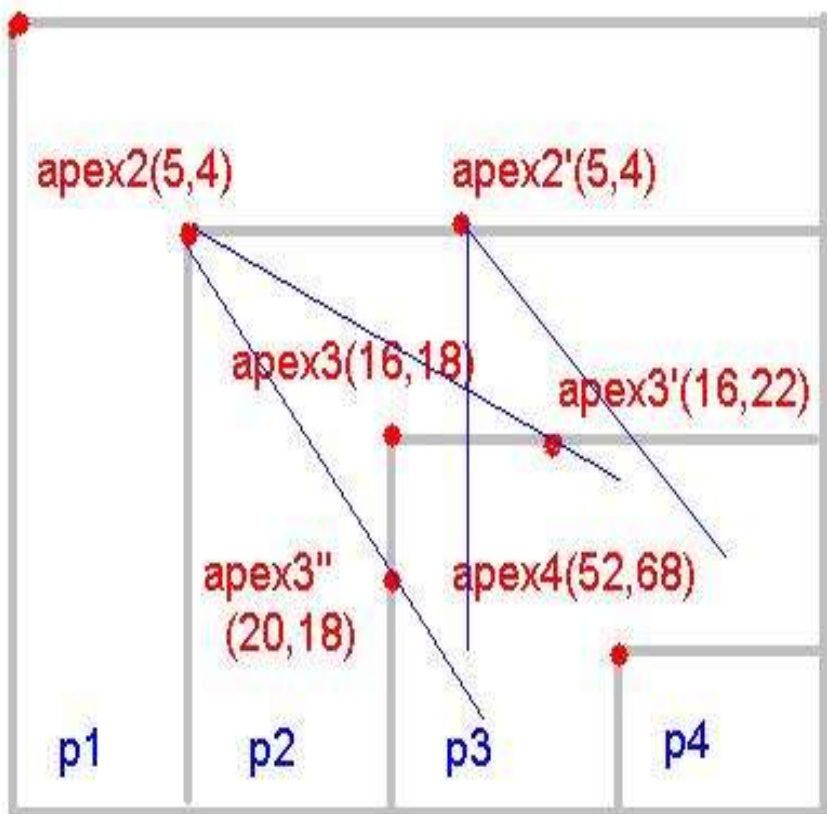
```
  s1: A[2I+J+3,I+4J+2]=B[I+3,J+3]
```

```
  s2: B[3I+J+4,2I+2J+3]=A[I+1,J+1]
```

```
ENDDO
```

```
ENDDO
```

apex1(1,1)



• The upper and lower slopes of the cone of apex' are bounded by  $1/0$  and  $0/1$ .

• The sink for  $(i_1, i_2)$  with respect to  $R'$  lies within the cone of the apex'.

• Method correctly generates a bounding cone

# Algorithm

Input: 2-D loop bounds  $N_1, N_2$ , body  $B$  and DDVs  $\langle E_1, E_2 \rangle$ . Both  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are functions of loop indices  $I_1$  and  $I_2$

Output: a parallelized loop.

apex=(1,1)

WHILE apex < (N1, N2) DO

nextapex = ([min{ $E_1(\text{apex}_1, \text{apex}_2)$ }], [min{ $E_2(\text{apex}_1, \text{apex}_2)$ }]])

PARBEGIN

DOALL  $I_1 = \text{apex}_1$  to min{nextapex<sub>1</sub>-1,  $N_1$ }

DOALL  $I_2 = \text{apex}_2$  to  $N_2$       $B$

ENDDOALL

ENDDOALL;

DOALL  $I_1 = \text{nextapex}_1$  to  $N_1$

DOALL  $I_2 = \text{apex}_2$  to min{nextapex<sub>2</sub>-1,  $N_2$ }

$B$

ENDOALL ENDOALL PAREND

apex = nextapex

ENDWHILE



# Reference

Extension to Cycle shrinking  
A. Sethi, S.Biswas, A. Sanyal