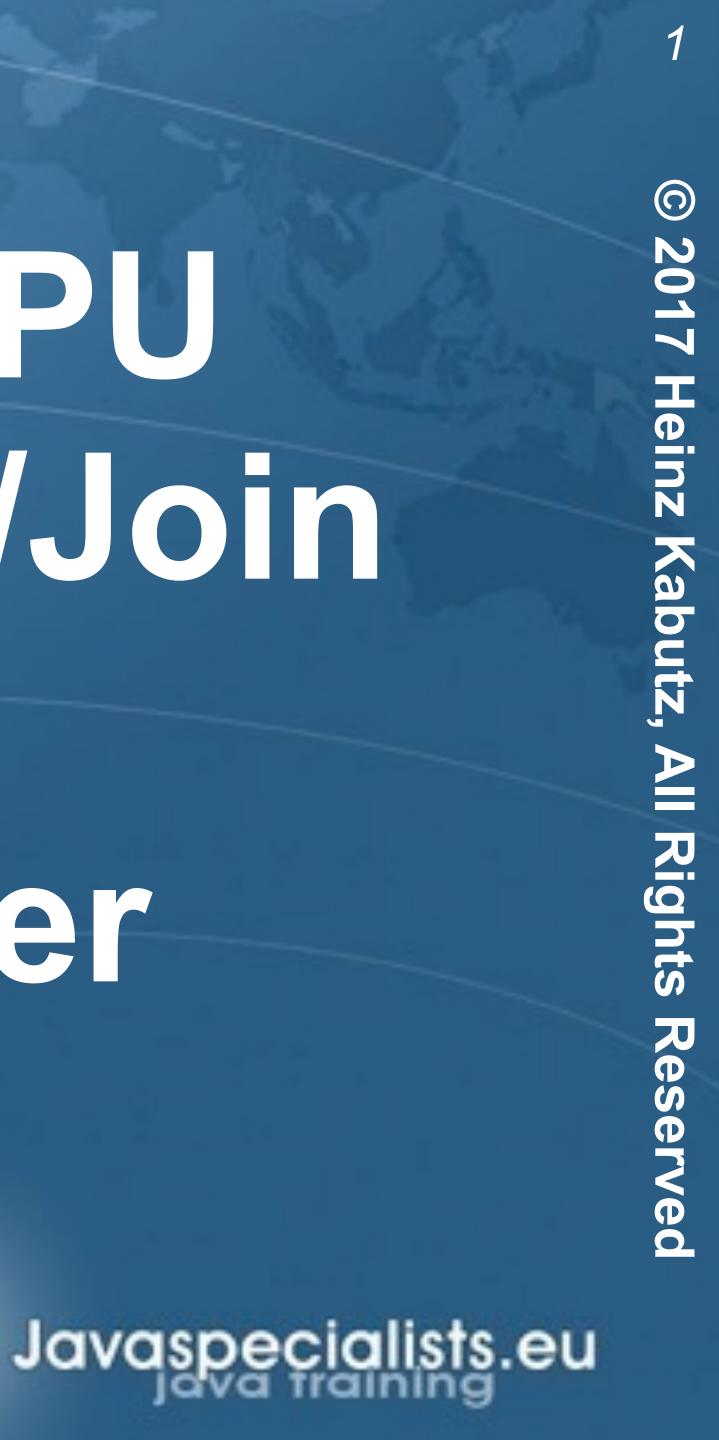
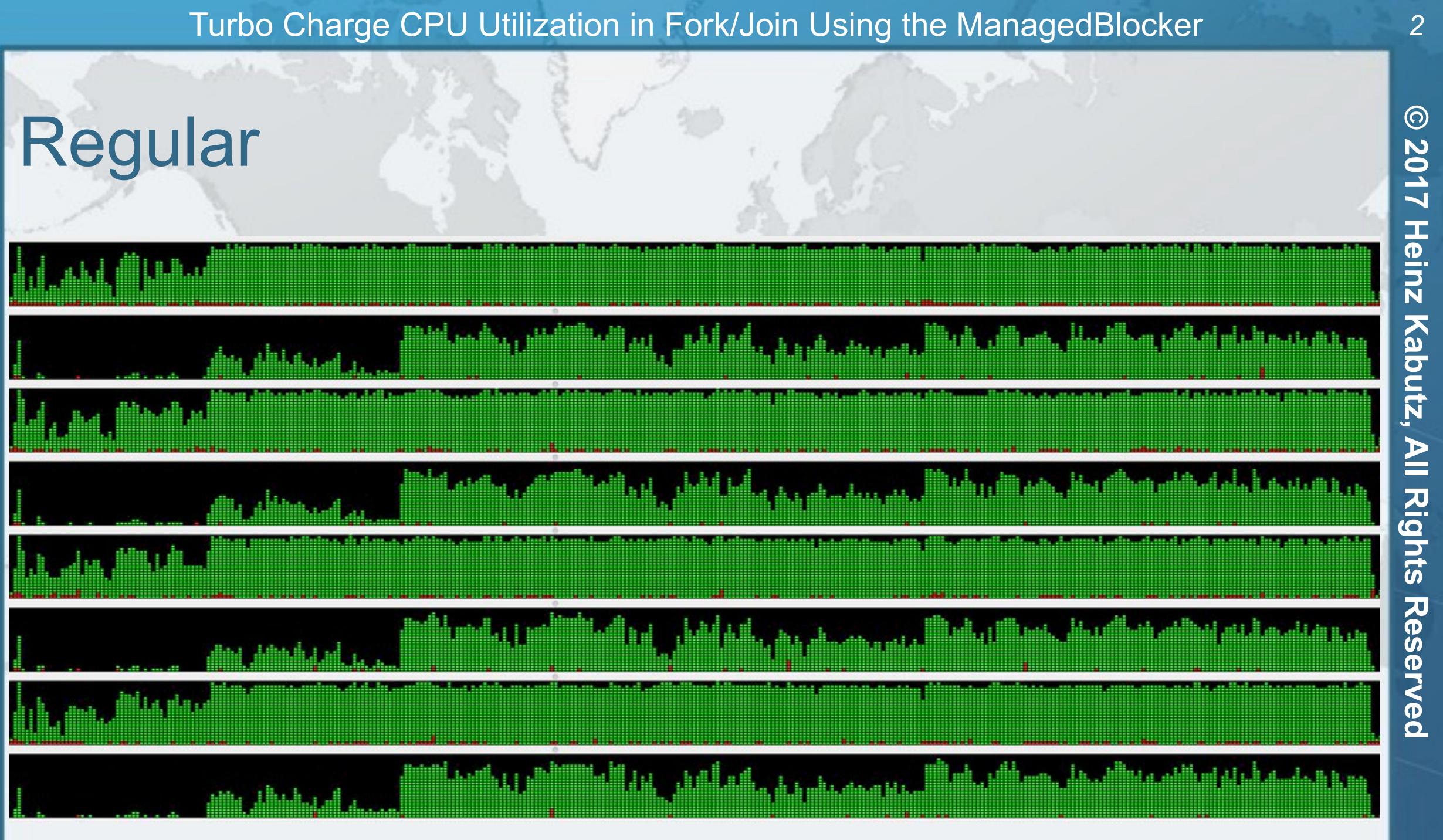
Turbo Charge CPU Utilization in Fork/Join Using the ManagedBlocker Dr Heinz M. Kabutz Last Updated 2017-11-07

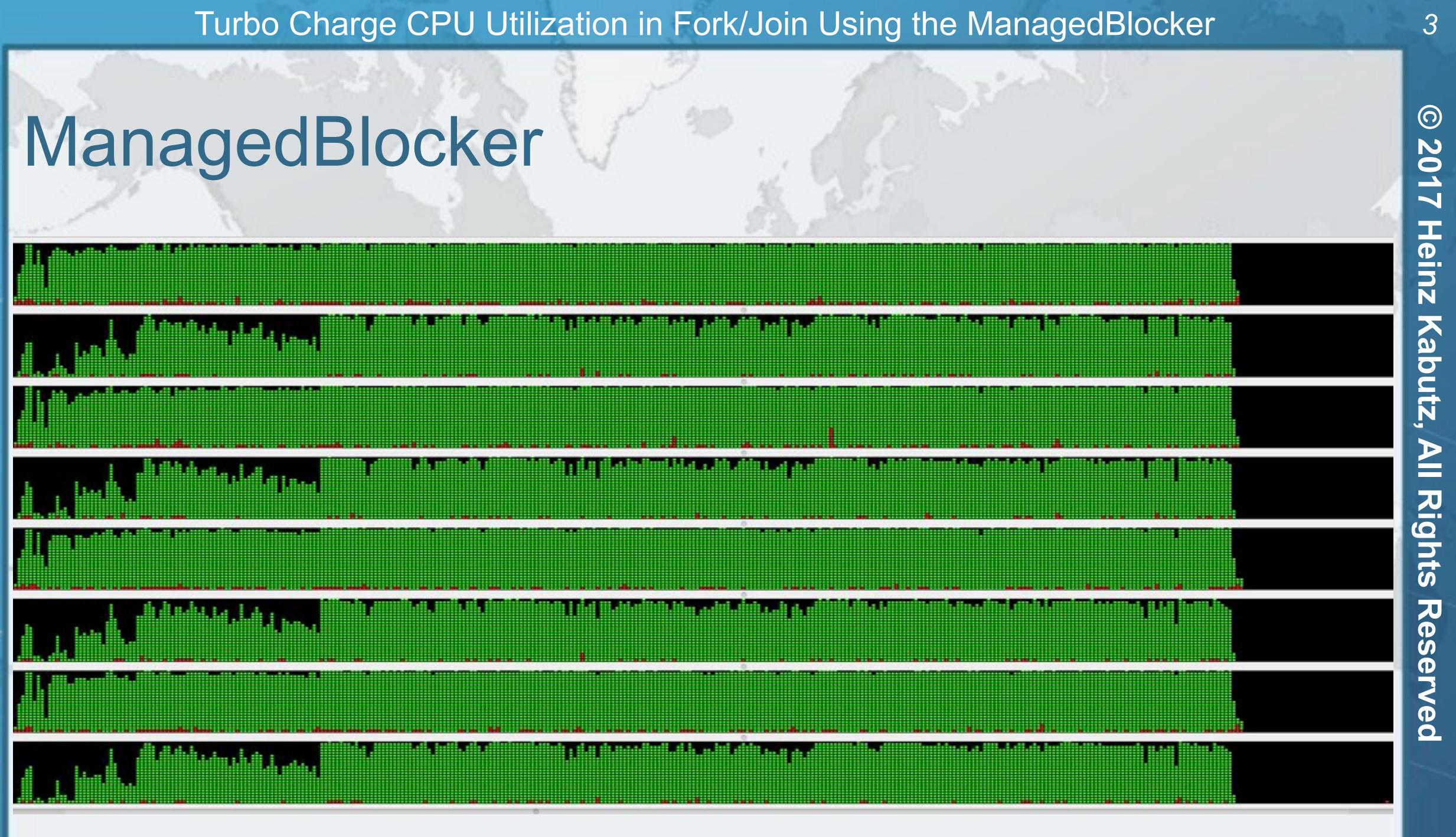




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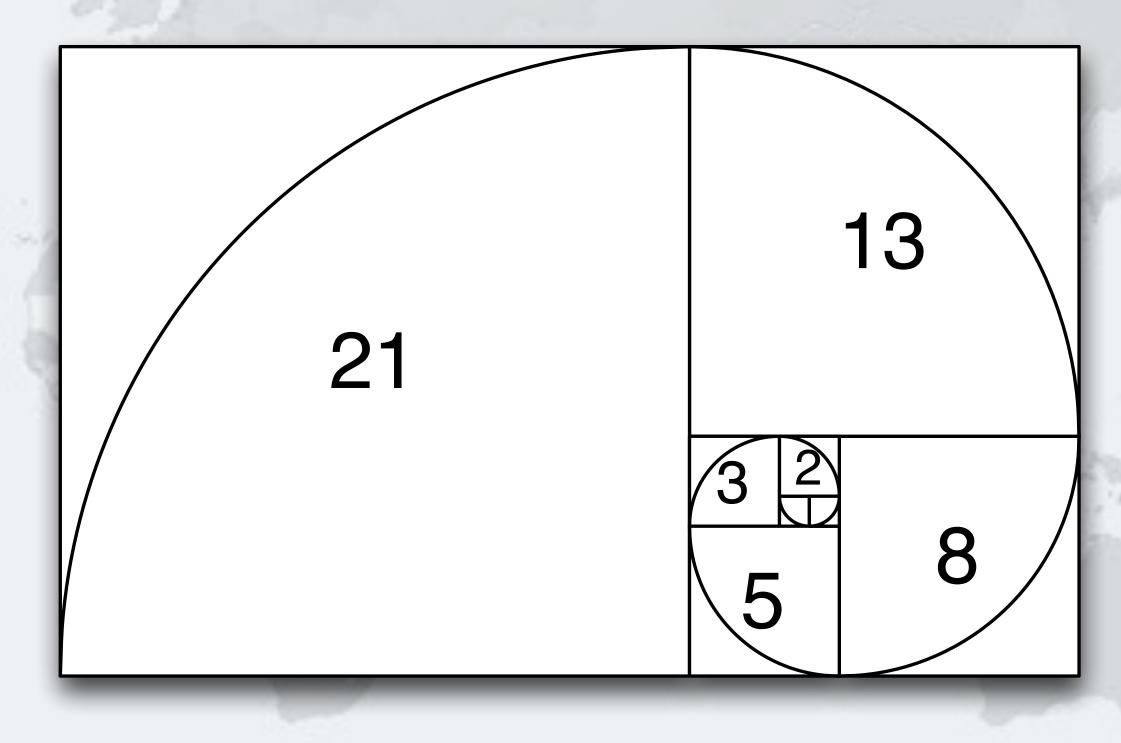
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Speeding Up Fibonacci

- By Leonardo of Pisa
 - $-F_0 = 0$
 - **F**₁ = **1**
 - $-F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$
- Thus the next number is equal to the sum of the two previous numbers
 - e.g. 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ...

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The numbers get large quickly, like Australian rabbit population

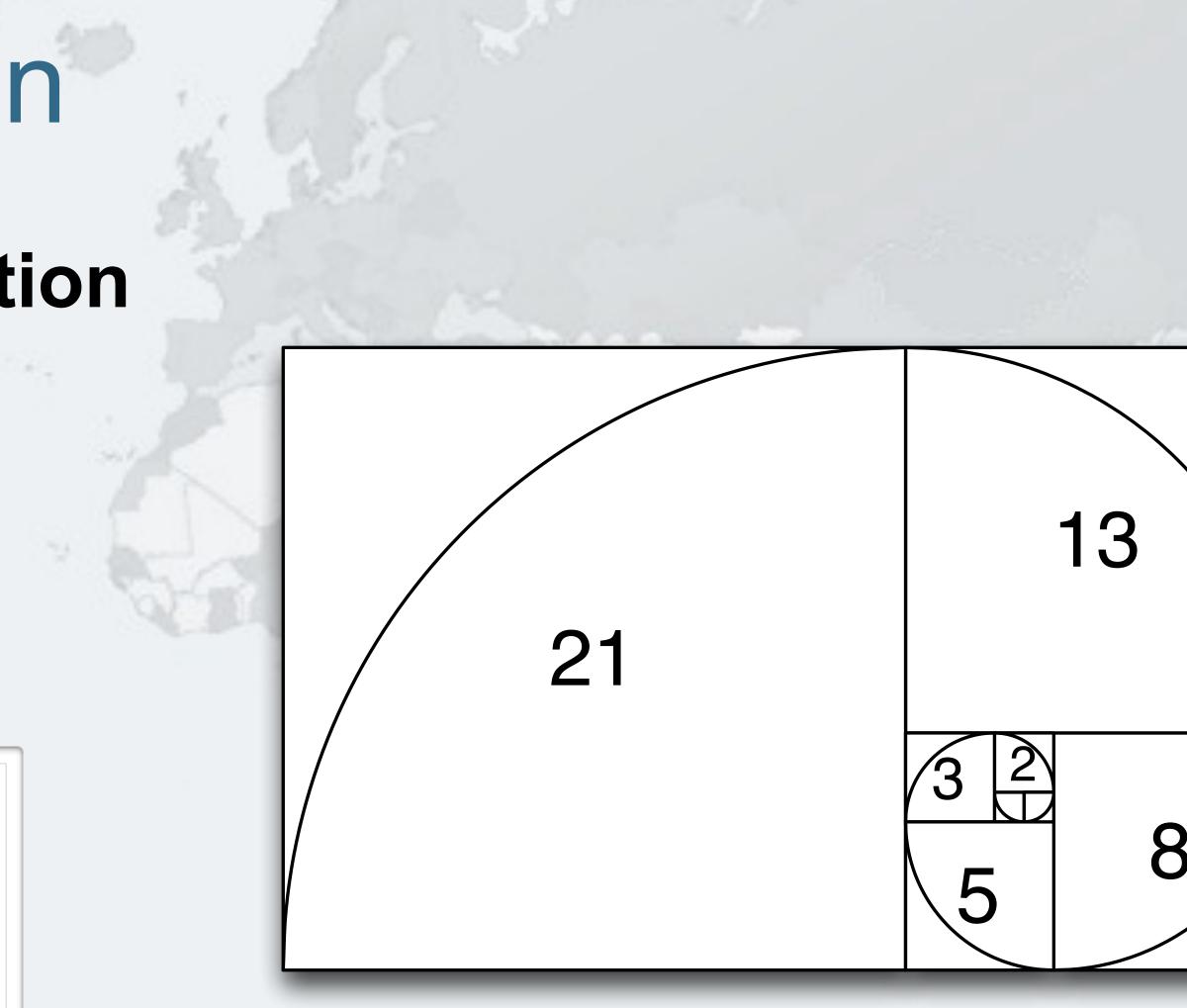


Naive Implementation

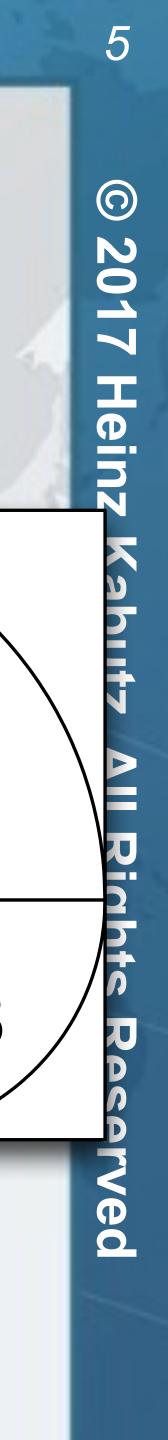
- Taking our recursive definition $-F_0 = 0, F_1 = 1$ $-F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$
- Converting this into Java:

public long f(int n) { if (n <= 1) return n;</pre> **return** f(n-1) + f(n-2);

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- But this has exponential time complexity, so gets terribly slow



2nd Attempt at Coding Fibonacci

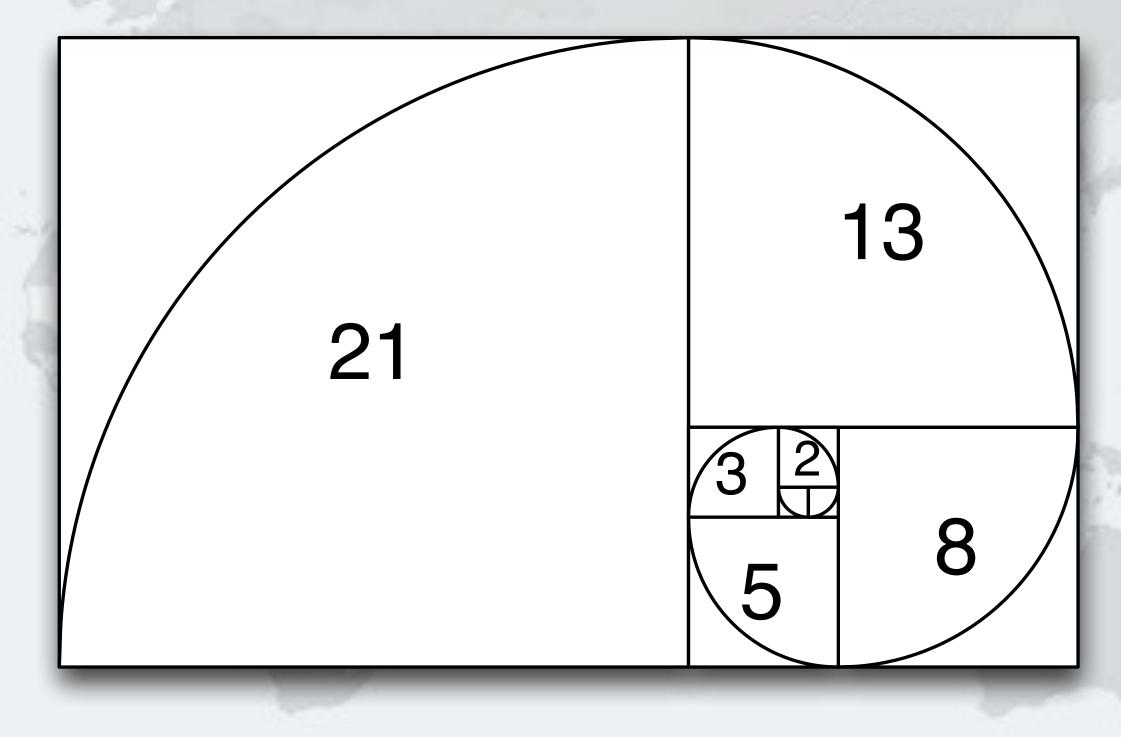
Iterative algorithm

public static long f(int n) { long n0 = 0, n1 = 1; for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre> long temp = n1; n1 = n1 + n0;n0 = temp;return n0;

Linear time complexity

- f(1_000_000_000) in 1.7 seconds
 - However, long overflows when n=93, so the result is incorrect

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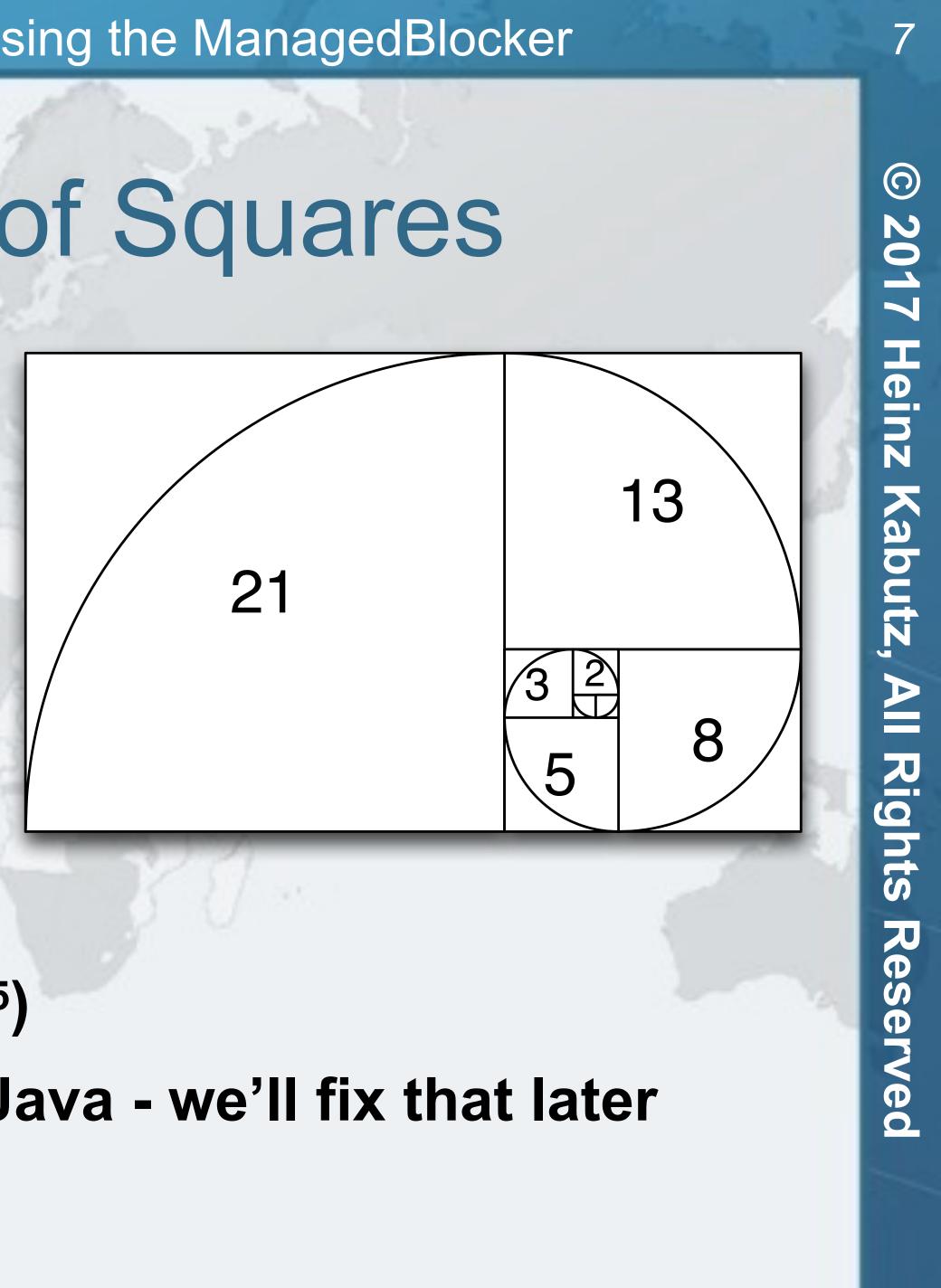
• We can use BigInteger, but its add() is also linear, so time is quadratic



3rd Attempt Dijkstra's Sum of Squares

- Dijkstra's clever formula
 - $-F_{2n-1} = F_{n-1}^2 + F_n^2$
 - $-F_{2n} = (2 \times F_{n-1} + F_n) \times F_n$
- Logarithmic time complexity
- Multiply in BigInteger used to be O(n²)
 - Karatsuba complexity is O(n^{1.585})
 - 3-way Toom Cook complexity is O(n^{1,465})

- BigInteger.multiply() single-threaded in Java - we'll fix that later



Demo 1: Dijkstra's Sum of Squares

Let's implement this algorithm using BigInteger $-F_{2n-1} = F_{n-1}^2 + F_n^2$ $-F_{2n} = (2 \times F_{n-1} + F_n) \times F_n$



Demo 2: Parallelize Our Algorithm

We can parallelize by using common Fork/Join Pool - Next we fork() the 1st task, do the 2nd and then join 1st

```
protected BigInteger compute() {
        return f(half - 1);
f0_task.fork();
BigInteger f1 = f(half);
BigInteger f0 = f0_task.join();
```

RecursiveTask<BigInteger> f0_task = new RecursiveTask<BigInteger>() {



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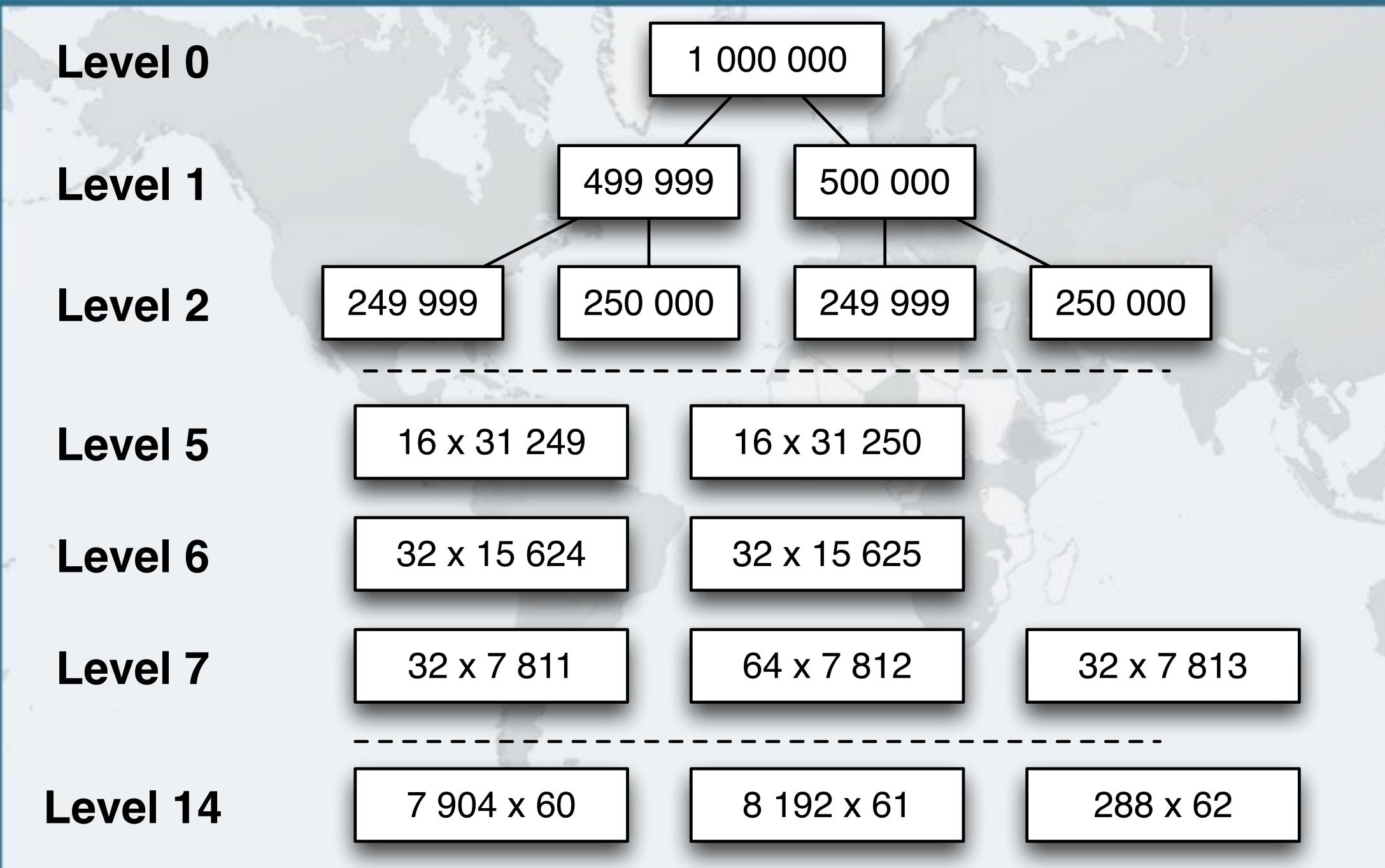


Demo 3: Parallelize BigInteger

- Let's hack fork/join into:
 - multiplyToomCook3()
 - squareToomCook3()
- These probably won't reach the threshold
 - multiplyKaratsuba()
 - squareKaratsuba()
- Choose modified BigInteger with
 - -Xbootclasspath/p:<path_to_hack>
 - Java 9 a bit more complicated create a patch for module

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Demo 4: Cache Results

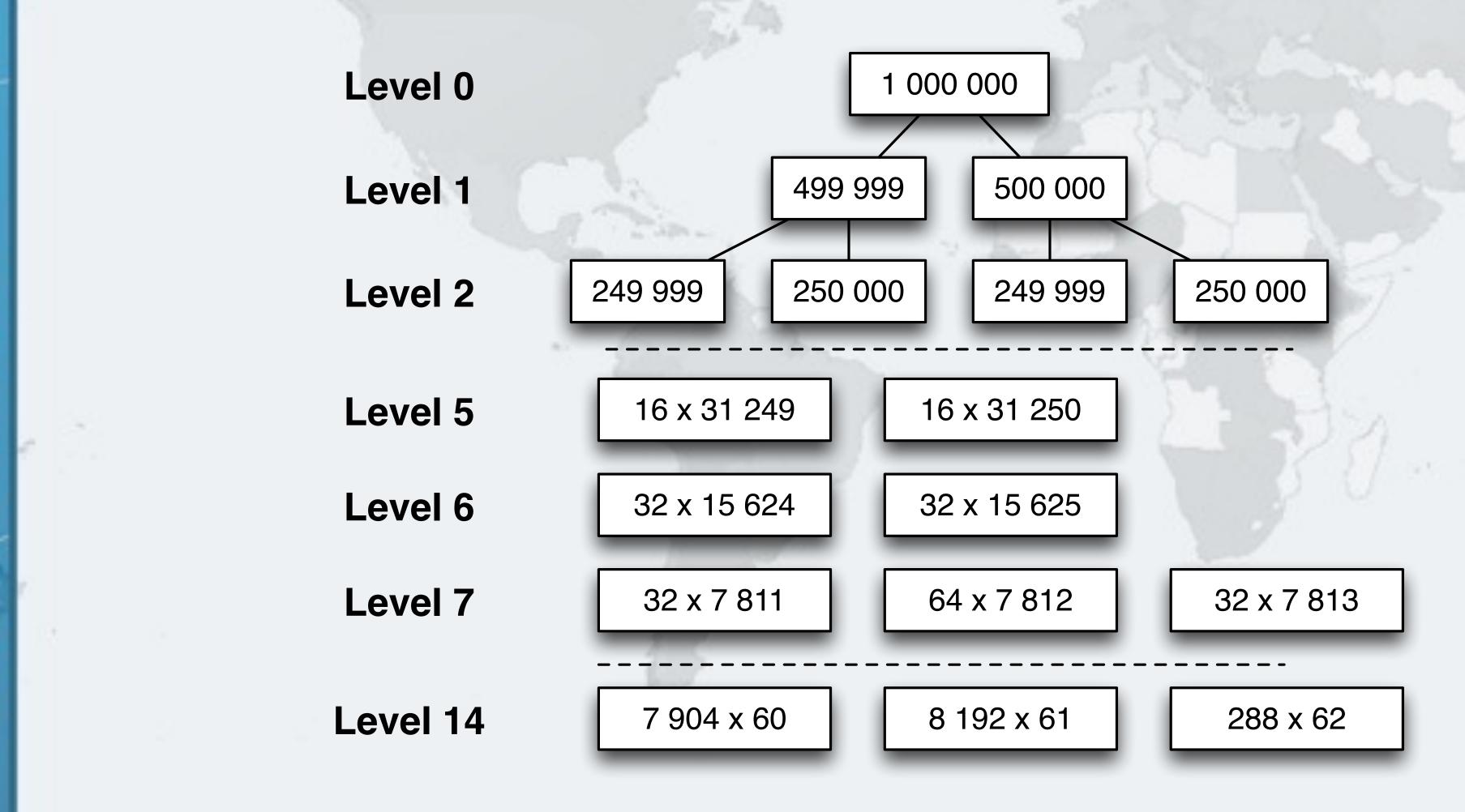
- several times. Cache results to avoid this. Careful to avoid a memory leak
 - No static maps

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Dijkstra's Sum of Squares needs to work out some values



Similar Concurrent Requests Likely





Demo 5: Reserved Caching Scheme

- Instead of calculating same value twice:
 - Use putlfAbsent() to insert special placeholder
 - If result is null, we are first and start work
 - If result is the placeholder, we wait



Demo 6: ManagedBlocker

- ForkJoinPool is configured with desired parallelism
 - Number of active threads
 - ForkJoinPool mostly used with CPU intensive tasks
- If one of the FJ Threads has to block, a new thread can be started to take its place
 - This is done with the ManagedBlocker
- We use ManagedBlocker to keep parallelism high

Turbo Charge CPU Utilization in Fork/Join Using the ManagedBlocker



Demo 7: CompletableFuture (Homework)

- Implement Fibonacci using
 - CompletableFuture with methods
 - thenAcceptBothAsync()
 - complete()
 - - Djava.util.concurrent.ForkJoinPool.common.parallelism=0
- Send your answers to heinz@javaspecialists.eu

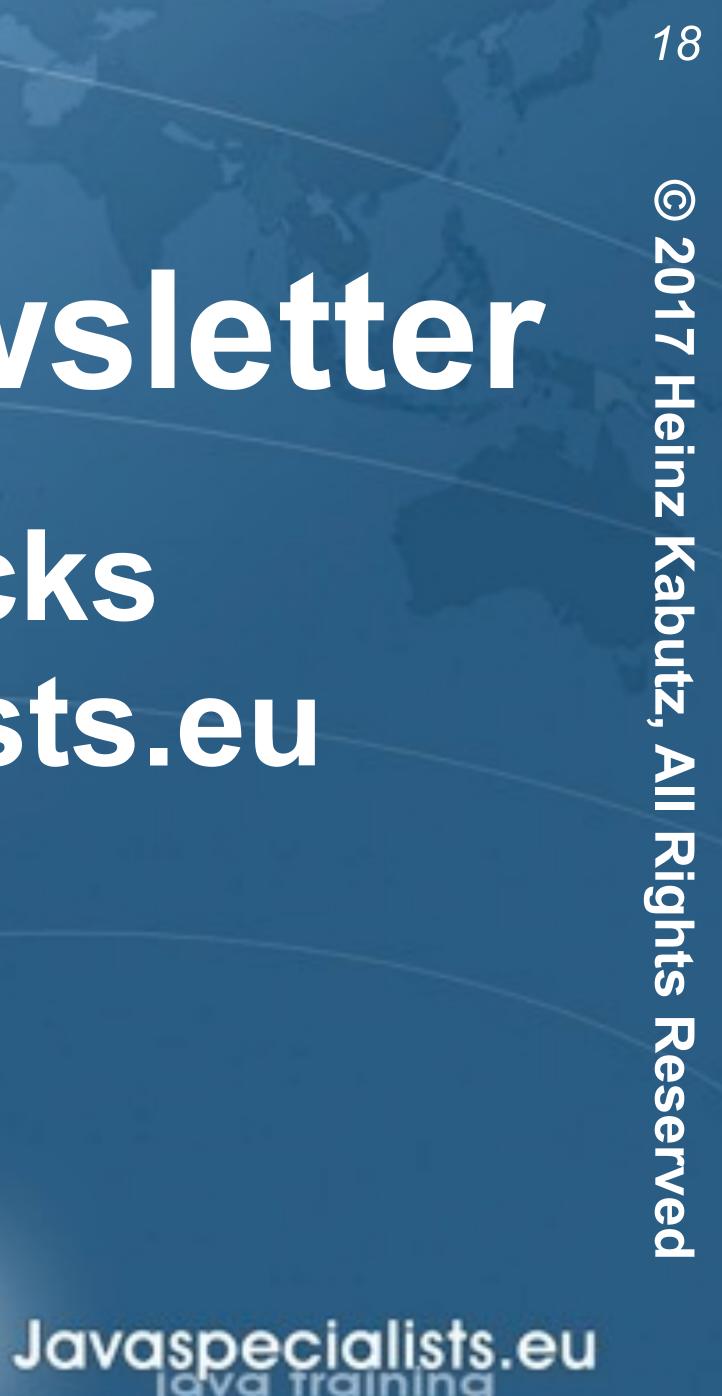
– How many threads are created when we disable the common pool?



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