Recitation 15

PASL

15.1 Announcements

- *PASLLab* is due **Friday afternoon**.
- We will likely be having a final review sometime on Wednesday, May 4. Keep your ears open for more details.
- The final exam is on Friday, May 6, 1:00-4:00pm.

15.2 map_flatten

Let's begin by downloading the files `rec15.hpp` and `rec15-bench.cpp`. You can put these in the top directory of PASLLab. Then, edit PASLLab's Makefile to add `rec15-bench.cpp` to the list of programs, i.e.

```
PROGRAMS=\
  sandbox.cpp \
  check.cpp \
  bench.cpp \
  rec15-bench.cpp # add me here.
                  # don't forget the slash on the previous line.
```

Task 15.1. *Using PASL primitives, implement the function*

```
template <class Map_func, class Size_func>
sparray map_flatten(const Map_func& f,
                    const Size_func& g,
                    const sparray& xs);
```

where, at a high-level, the goal is to compute

$$\texttt{flatten}\left\langle \texttt{f}(x) : x \in \texttt{xs} \right\rangle.$$

You should assume that the function arguments are typed as follows, where `f(xs[i])` *is a pointer to the front of an array of length* `g(xs[i])`*.*

$$\texttt{f} : \texttt{value\_type} \to \texttt{value\_type*}$$
$$\texttt{g} : \texttt{value\_type} \to \texttt{long}$$

15.3 inject

Throughout the semester, we've largely kept the sequence function `inject` shrouded in mystery. Let's see how the magic works!

Task 15.2. *Using PASL, implement the function*

```
sparray inject(const sparray& xs,
               const sparray& indices,
               const sparray& updates);
```

which returns the result of injecting into `xs`*. We require that* `indices` *and* `updates` *be the same length, such that for each* i*, we attempt to write* `updates[i]` *at position* `indices[i]` *in* `xs`*. Note that you should not destructively modify* `xs`*.*
If there are multiple updates specified at the same position, then all except the last should be ignored. (We want to match the behavior of `inject` *as specified in the 15210 Library.)*

15.4 Benchmarking

Try running some speedup experiments! The two bench arguments are `map_flatten` and `inject`, respectively. For example, the following injects m randomly placed updates into an array length n. In the `map_flatten` benchmark, n is the initial array size, and m is the size of each subarray (so the output is length nm).

```
make rec15-bench.opt rec15-bench.baseline

./prun speedup -baseline "./rec15-bench.baseline" \
-parallel "./rec15-bench.opt -proc 1,5,10,15,20" \
-bench inject -n 100000,1000000 -m 100000000,200000000

./pplot speedup -series n,m
```