

Sermon: Project Risk v. Efficiency

<Figure: “Mortar shot graphs” from a research paper>

Parable – “mortar shot graph” in parallel programming

- general shape: rise quickly, level off, fall
- adding more processors never increases efficiency (compare perfect speedup to real speedups; divide x by y for efficiency – efficiency always < 1)
- some programs better than others
 - turns out – directly related to how fine pieces are – how much time spent coordinating/communicating

moral – chopping problems into smaller pieces increases overhead, reduces efficiency
very general theorem: turns out applies to humans as well

obvious inference → chop projects into large, coarse-grained pieces for efficiency
e.g. you do problem 1, I’ll do 2, she’ll do 3
then we’ll get together and pull the pieces together

Seems efficient

- only need 2 meetings: at beginning and at end of projects
- everyone gets to go to lab when most convenient during day/week/projects
- code my section however most convenient to me (as long as I obey the interface)

BUT I believe this is the wrong approach

Problem: high-risk strategy (even if efficient in best case)

- 1) need to get interface exactly right at beginning of project
 - a) hard to do at start of project when you know the least
 - b) hard to get interface right for big pieces (v. small pieces)
 - c) few bother even to spend the time to try to get it right
- 2) what if a part takes longer than expected (unexpectedly hard, person unexpectedly busy, person is a slacker)?
 - ◆ if deadline comes and part 1 doesn’t work, nothing works
 - ◆ if deadline comes and part 2 doesn’t work, ¼ done
 - ◆ if deadline comes and part 3 doesn’t work, ½ done
 - ◆ if deadline comes and part 4 doesn’t work ¾ done→ expected grade 35%
alternate strategy – work as team, end up finishing first 3 parts and some of part 4 → expected grade > 75% (actually better than that – *whole team* realizes what is wrong and can act as a team to fix it early)
- 3) Dependencies among parts (see 2)
- 4) Exam – the reason you’re taking this class is to learn this stuff—get your money’s worth by learning the entire project, not just a piece
(This is true in real life – it is good to know the whole project so that next month/next year when you get moved to a different part of the project)

Better approach – plan to spend a lot of time coordinating – be willing to accept “reduced efficiency” for much increased likelihood of everything going smoothly (would you rather take 20% longer on a project or take a 20% risk of it taking twice as long?)