

Certificate

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Exam No:

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This is certified to be the bonafide work of the student in the
PADP Laboratory during the academic
year 2020 / 2021.

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subject of _____

.....
Teacher In-charge

Examiner's Signature

.....
Principal

Institution Rubber Stamp

Date:

(N.B: The candidate is expected to retain his/her journal till he/she passes in the subject.)

I n d e x

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PROGRAM - 1(a)

1(a)) Write an openMP program that computes the value of PI using Monte-Carlo algorithm.

→ Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <omp.h>
#define SEED 35791246

int main()
{
    long n=0, i, count=0;
    double x,y,z;
    srand(SEED);
    printf(" Size \t \t T1 \t \t \t T2 \t \t \t T4 \t \t \t \t T8 \n");
    printf(" \t value \t Time \t \t \t value \t Time \t \t \t value \t Time
           \t \t \t ValueTime \n");

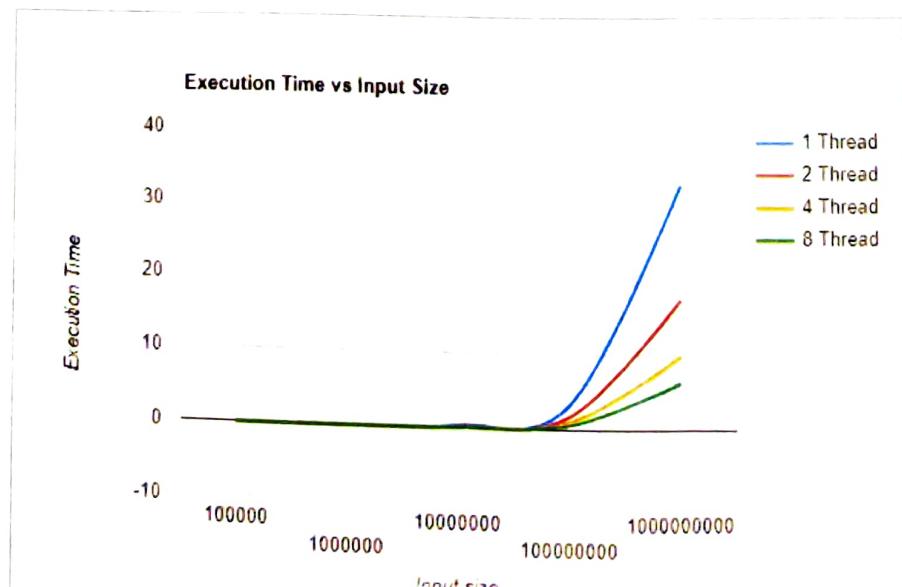
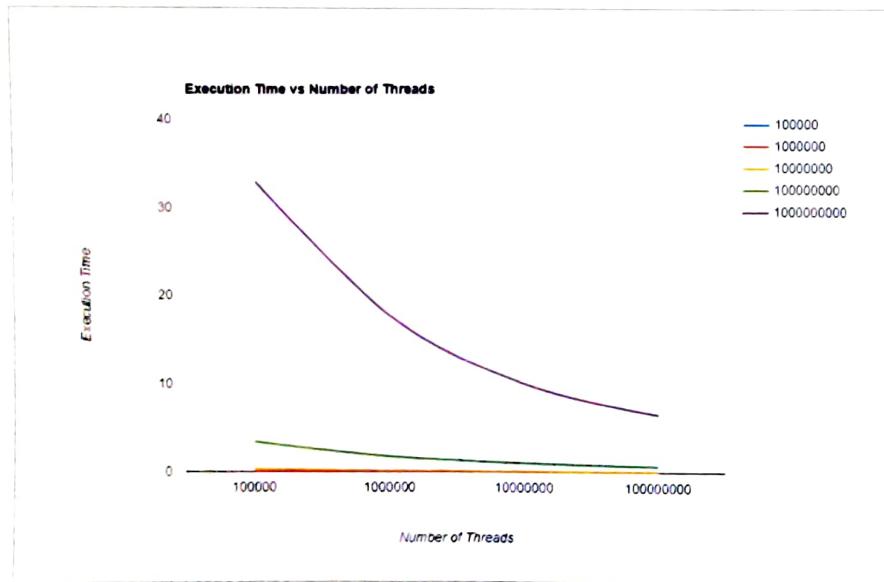
    for( n=10 ; n <= 1000000 ; n*=10)
    {
        printf(" \n %d \t \t ",n);
        for( int t=1 ; t<=8 ; t*=2 )
        {
            Count=0;
            double Start = omp_get_wtime();
            omp_set_num_threads(t);
            #pragma omp parallel for private(x,y,z) shared(count)
            for( i=0; i<n; i++ )
            {

```

Teacher's Signature : _____

```
x = (double)rand() / RAND_MAX;  
y = (double)rand() / RAND_MAX;  
z = x * x + y * y;  
if (z <= 1)  
    Count++;  
}  
double pi = (double)Count / n * 4;  
double stop = omp_get_wtime();  
pf( "%lf %lf %f", pi, stop - start);  
}  
return 0;  
}
```

Input size	Execution Time vs Number of threads							
	1		2		4		8	
	Value	Time	Value	Time	Value	Time	Value	Time
100000	3.14076	0.008000	3.13668	0.005000	3.12744	0.004000	3.1164	0.004000
1000000	3.14234	0.036000	3.14166	0.024000	3.14078	0.014000	3.13622	0.014000
10000000	3.1417	0.334000	3.14145	0.168000	3.14068	0.109000	3.14036	0.069000
100000000	3.14158	3.385000	3.1414	1.724000	3.14121	1.023000	3.14108	0.653000
1000000000	3.14154	32.923000	3.14148	17.479000	3.14146	9.933000	3.14137	6.409000



PROGRAM 1(b)

1b) Write an MPI program that computes the value of PI using Monte-Carlo Algorithm.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <omp.h>
#define SEED 3655942
```

```
int main( int argc, char** argv )
{
    int itr = 1000;
    int i, reduced_count, reduced_itr, count = 0;
    int rank;
    double pi, x, y, z, t;
    MPI_Init( &argc, &argv );
    MPI_Comm_rank( MPI_COMM_WORLD, &rank );
    if (rank == 0)
        t = MPI_Wtime();
    if (rank > 0)
    {
        srand( SEED + rank * 10 );
        for (i=0; i<itr; i++)
        {
            x = (double)srand() / RAND_MAX;
            y = (double)srand() / RAND_MAX;
            z = x*x + y*y;
            if (z <= 1)
                count++;
        }
    }
}
```

MPI_Reduce(&Count, &reduced_Count, 1, MPI_INT, MPI_SUM,
0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);

MPI_Reduce(&iter, &reduced_iter, MPI_INT, MPI_SUM,
0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);

reduced_iter = reduced_iter - iter;
if (rank == 0)

{ t = MPI_Wtime() - t;

pi = (double) reduced_Count / (double) reduced_iter * 4;
printf("pi: %lf time: %lf\n", pi, t);

}

MPI_Finalize();

return 0;

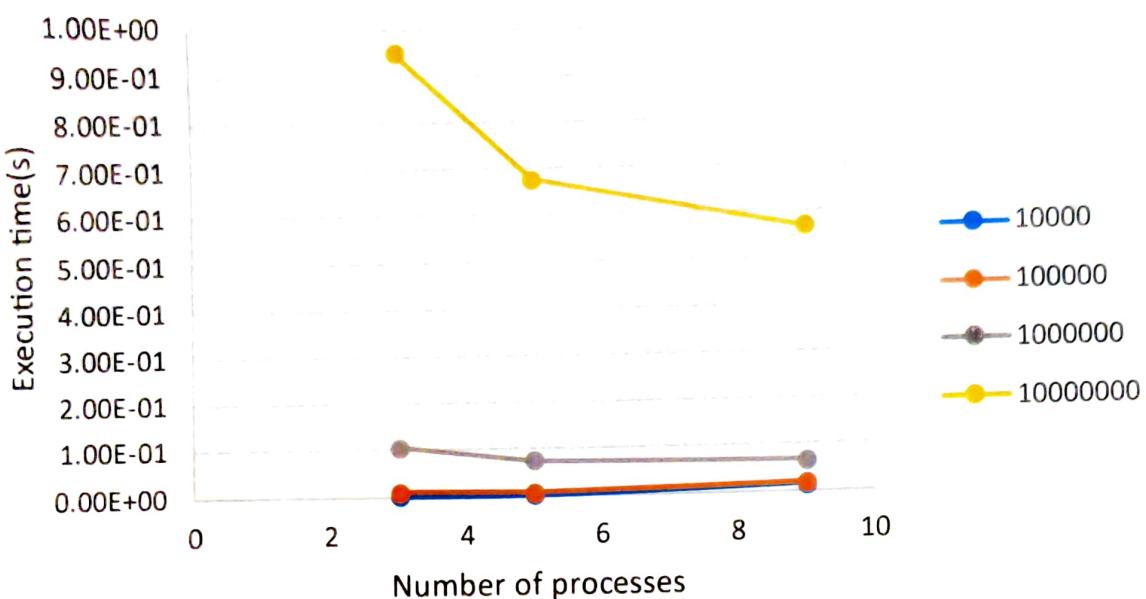
}

Output

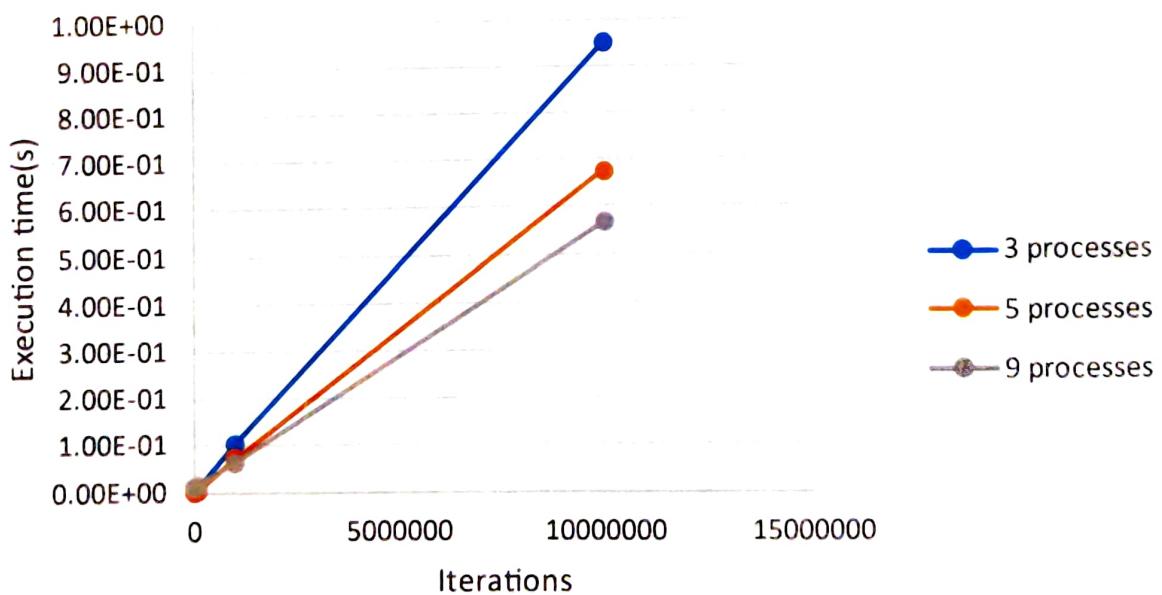
- mpirun -np 2 program1b
pi: 3.15320 time: 0.000495 s
- mpirun -np 4 program1b
pi: 3.14053 time: 0.000142 s
- mpirun -np 8 program1b
pi: 3.143714 time: 0.00145 s
- mpirun -np 16 program1b
pi: 3.1417067 time: 0.003930 s

Iterations	Execution Time	5	3	1.48E-03	8.57E-04	1.36E-02	100000	9.86E-03	7.58E-03	1.71E-02	1000000	0.105168	0.074548	0.065742	10000000	0.949605	0.67502	0.567609
------------	----------------	---	---	----------	----------	----------	--------	----------	----------	----------	---------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	---------	----------

Number of Processes vs Execution Time



Iterations vs Execution Time



PROGRAM 2

2). Write an openMP program that computes a simple matrix multiplication using dynamic memory allocation.

⑥ Illustrate the Correctness of the program

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int m,n,p,q ,c,d,k , sum = 0;
    int first[10][10], second[10][10], multiply[10][10];

    printf("Enter the no. of rows & columns of first matrix\n");
    scanf(" %d%d", &m, &n);
    printf(" Enter elements \n");
    for (c=0; c<m; c++)
        for (d=0; d<n; d++)
            scanf(" %d", &first[c][d]);
    printf(" Enter row and column for second matrix \n");
    scanf(" %d %d", &p, &q);
    if (n!=p)
        printf(" Matrices cannot be multiplied \n");
    else
    {
        printf(" Enter elements of second matrix \n");
        for (c=0; c<p; c++)
            for (d=0; d<q; d++)
                scanf(" %d", &second[c][d]);
    }
}
```

```

for (c=0; c<m; c++)
{
    for ( d=0; d<q ; d++)
    {
        for ( k=0; k<p ; k++)
        {
            sum += first[c][k] * Second[k][d];
        }
        multiply[c][d] = sum;
        sum = 0;
    }
}

```

```

printf("Product of entered matrices: \n");
for( c=0; c<m; c++)
{
    for (d=0; d<q ; d++);
        printf("%d\t", multiply[c][d]);
    printf("\n");
}
return 0;
}

```

Output:

- gcc 2a.c -o 2a
- 2a

Enter no. of column for first matrix
2 2

Enter the elements of first matrix

2 6

5 4

Enter no. of column of second matrix

2 2

Enter the elements of second matrix

3 4

1 5

→ Product of matrices

12 38

9 40

• 2a

Enter no. of rows & column for first matrix
3 3

Enter elements

1 2 3

4 5 6

7 8 9

Enter no. of column for second matrix

2 3

⇒ Matrices cannot be multiplied

2(b) Justify the inference when outer 'for' loop is parallelized with & without using the explicit data scope variables.

→ #include <stdio.h>
 #include <stdlib.h>
 #include <omp.h>

```
int main( int argc, char* argv[] )
{
    int g = atoi(argv[1]), c = atoi(argv[1]), i, j, k;
    int count = 0, sum = 0;
    int **arr1 = (int**)malloc( g * sizeof(int*));
    for( int i=0; i<g; i++ )
        arr1[i] = (int*)malloc( c * sizeof(int));
}
```

```
int **arr2 = (int**)malloc( g * sizeof(int*));
for( i=0; i<g; i++ )
    arr2[i] = (int*)malloc( c * sizeof(int));
```

```
int **arr3 = (int**)malloc( g * sizeof(int*));
for( i=0; i<g; i++ )
    arr3[i] = (int*)malloc( c * sizeof(int));
```

```
for( i=0; i<g; i++ )
    for( j=0; j<c; j++ )
        arr3[i][j] = count++;
```

Expt. No. _____

```

for (i=0; i<c; i++)
    for (j=0; j<c; j++)
        arr[i][j] = count++;
    
```

```
double x = omp_get_wtime();
```

```

for (i=0; i<c; i++)
    for (j=0; j<c; j++)
        for (k=0; k<c; k++)
            
```

$$arr[3][i][j] += arr[i][j][k] * arr[2][k][j];$$

```
double y = omp_get_wtime();
```

```
printf("Time for %d * %d matrix with 1 thread : ", c, c);
printf("%lf\n", y - x);
```

```
for (int t=2; t<=8; t++)
```

```
{     double x = omp_get_wtime();
```

```
omp_set_num_threads(t);
```

```
#pragma omp parallel for private(j,k);
```

```
for (i=0; i<c; i++)
    
```

```
        for (j=0; j<c; j++)
            
```

```
                for (k=0; k<c; k++)
                    
```

$$arr[3][i][j] += arr[1][i][k] * arr[2][k][j];$$

```
double y = omp_get_wtime();
```

```
printf("Time for %d * %d matrix with %d threads : ", c, c, t);
printf("%lf\n", y - x);
```

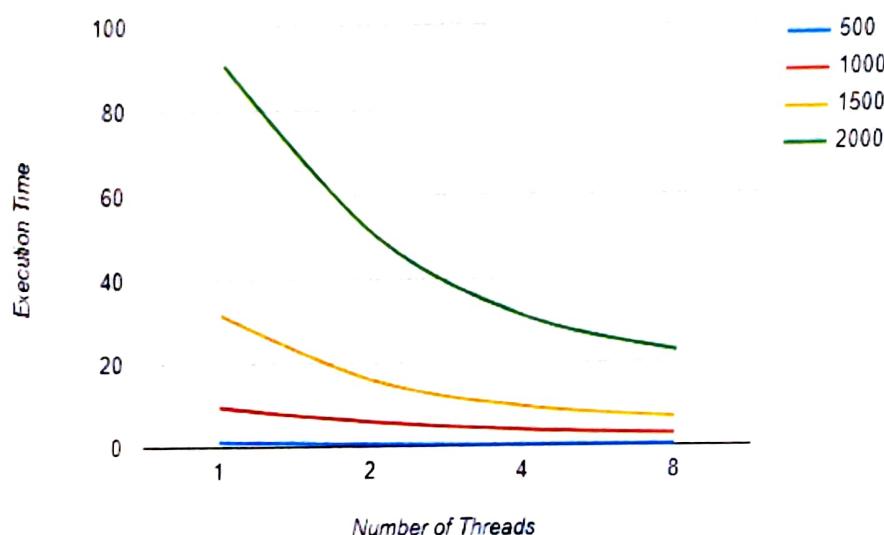
```
}
```

```
return 0;
```

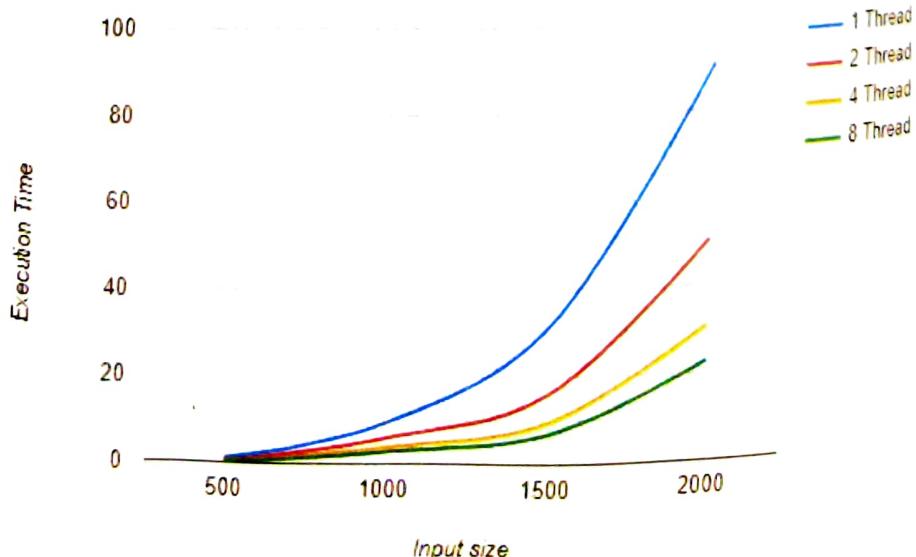
```
}
```

Input size	Execution Time-Number of threads			
	1	2	4	8
500	1.247000	0.531000	0.336000	0.296000
1000	9.539000	5.952000	3.864000	2.876000
1500	31.832000	15.949000	9.494000	6.872000
2000	90.786000	50.553000	31.000000	22.856000

Execution Time vs Number of Threads



Execution Time vs Input Size



PROGRAM 3

3) Write an openmp program for cache friendly sieve of Eratosthenes & cache friendly & parallel Sieve of Eratosthenes for enumerating prime numbers upto N and prove the correctness.

```
#include <omp.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<math.h>
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
double t;
```

```
inline long Strike (bool Composite[], long i, long stride, long limit)
{
    for ( ; i <= limit; i += stride)
        Composite[i] = true;
    return i i;
}
```

```
long parallelSieve( long n )
{
    long count = 0;
    long m = (long)sqrt((double)n);
    long n_factor = 0;
    long * factor = new long[m];
```

```
t = omp_get_wtime();
#pragma omp parallel
    bool* composite = new bool[m+1];
```

`long * striker = new long[m];`

`#pragma omp Single`

```

    memset ( composite, 0, m );
    for ( long i=2; i<=m; i++ )
        if ( !composite[i] )
            {
                ++Count;
                strike ( composite, 2*i, i, m );
                factor [ n-factor++ ] = i;
            }
    }
```

`long base = -1;`

`#pragma omp for reduction (+: count)`

```

for ( long window = m+1; window <=n; window+=m )
    memset ( composite, 0, m );
    if ( base != window )
        {
            base = window;
            for ( long k=0; k<n-factor; k++ )
                strike [k] = ( base + factor [k]-1 ) /
                    factor [k]*factor [k]-base;
        }
    }
```

`long limit = min (window+m-1, n) - base;`

```

for ( long k=0; k<n-factor; k++ )
    strike [k] = strike ( composite, strike [k],
        factor [k], limit ) - m;
```

```

for ( long i=0; k=limit; i++ )
    if ( !composite[i] ) ++Count;
    base += m;
}
```

```

    delete[] striker;
    delete[] composite;
}

l += omp_get_wtime() - t;
delete[] factor;
return count;
}

```

long { Cache friendly Sieve (long n)

```

long Count = 0;
long m = (long) sqrt ((double)n);
bool* composite = new bool[n+1];
memset (composite, 0, n+1);
long* factor = new long[m];
long* striker = new long[m];
long n_factor = 0;

```

```

t = omp_get_wtime();
for ( long i=2; i<=m; i++ )
{
    if (!Composite[i])
    {
        ++Count;
        striker[n_factor] = Strike ( composite,
                                     2*i, i, m );
        factor[n_factor++] = i;
    }
}

```

```

for( long window = m+1 ; window <= n ; window += m )
{
    long limit = min( window + m-1, n );
    for( long k=0; k<n-factor ; k++ )
        strike1[k] = strike1[composite, strike1[k],
                           factor[k], factor[k], limit];
}

```

```

for( long i= window ; i<=limit ; i++ )
    if( !composite[i] )
        ++Count;
}

```

```

t = omp_get_wtime() - t;
delete [] strike1;
delete [] factor;
delete [] composite;
return Count;
}

```

```

int main()
{
    for( long i= 100000; i<= 100000000; i+=10 )
        cout << "\n\n for n = " << i << endl;
        long Count = ParallelSieve(i);
        cout << "Parallel Sieve \n";
        cout << "Prime Count = " << Count << "Time: " << t << endl;
        cout << "Cache friendly Sieve \n";
        long Count1 = CachefriendlySieve(i);
        cout << "Prime Count = " << Count1 << "Time: " << t << endl;
}

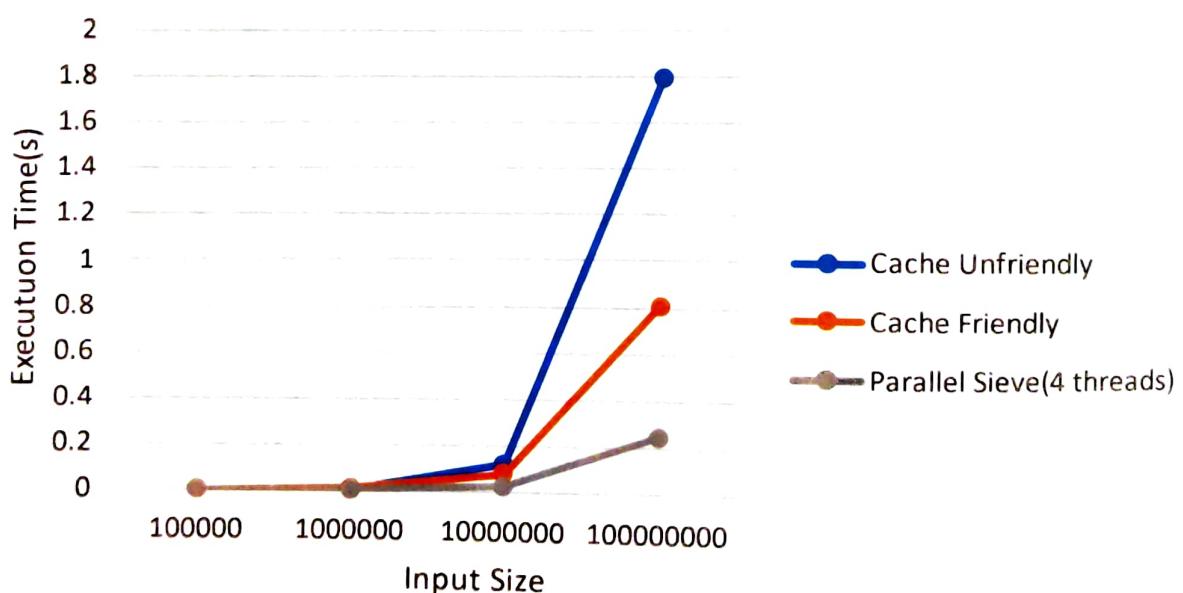
```

}
}

PROGRAM 3 : Sieve of Eratosthenes

	Execution	Time			
		Cache Parallel Sieve	1	2	4
Cache Unfriendly Sieve	Cache Friendly Sieve	Cache Parallel Sieve			
		1	0.00103	0.001074	0.000896
0.000818	0.000913	0.00103	0.001074	0.000896	0.001647
0.008269	0.009027	0.008996	0.005949	0.003532	0.004876
0.122772	0.079445	0.082135	0.052763	0.025498	0.019586
1.79078	0.805944	0.797903	0.422097	0.245255	0.245255

Sieve Of Erathostenes



PROGRAM 4

- 4) Write an OpenMP program to convert a color image to black & white image.
- (a) Demonstrate the performance of different scheduling techniques for various chunk values.
- (b) Analyze the scheduling patterns by assigning a single color value for an image for each thread.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <error.h>
#include <gd.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <omp.h>
```

```
int main( int argc, char* argv[] )
```

```
FILE *fp, *fp1 = {0};
```

```
gdImagePtr img;
```

```
char name[15];
```

```
char oname[15];
```

```
int color, x, y, i = 0;
```

```
int red, green, blue, tmp, did;
```

```
long w, h;
```

```
Color = x = y = w = h = 0;
```

```
red = green = blue = 0;
```

```
char inputnames[4][15] = { "in1.png", "in2.png", "in3.png", "in4.png" };
char outputnames[4][15] = { "o01.png", "o02.png", "o03.png", "o04.png" };
```

```

omp_sched_t def_sched;
int def_chunk_size;
omp_get_schedule( &def_sched, &def_chunk_size );
pf( "Default %d %d\n", def_sched, def_chunk_size );
pf( "Size It It Default It It Static It It Dynamic It It Guided In" );
for( int i = 0; i < 4; i++ )
{
    sprintf( iname, "in%d.png", i+1 );
    for( int sched = 0x0; sched <= 0x3; sched++ )
    {
        fp = fopen( iname, "r" );
        sprintf( oname, "Output%d%d.png", i+1, sched );
        img = gdImageCreateFromPng( fp );
        w = gdImageSX( img );
        h = gdImageSY( img );
        if( sched == 0x0 )
        {
            pf( "%ldx%ld It", w, h );
            if( i < 1 ) pf( "It" );
            omp_set_schedule( sched, 0 );
            double t = omp_get_wtime();
            #pragma omp parallel for private(y, color1, red, green, blue,
                                         tmp, tid)
            for( x = 0; x < w; x++ )
            {
                for( y = 0; y < h; y++ )
                {
                    tid = omp_get_thread_num();
                    color1 = gdImageGetPixel( img, x, y );
                    red = gdImageRed( img, color1 );
                    green = gdImageGreen( img, color1 );
                    blue = gdImageBlue( img, color1 );
                    tmp = (red + green + blue) / 3;
                    red = green = blue = tmp;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```
Color = gdImageColorAllocate(img, red, green, blue);
gdImageSetPixel(img, x, y, color);
}

t = Omp_get_wtime() - t;
fp1 = fopen(cname, "w");
gdImagePng(img, fp1);
fclose(fp1);
gdImageDestroy(img);
pf("% .6f \t", t);

}

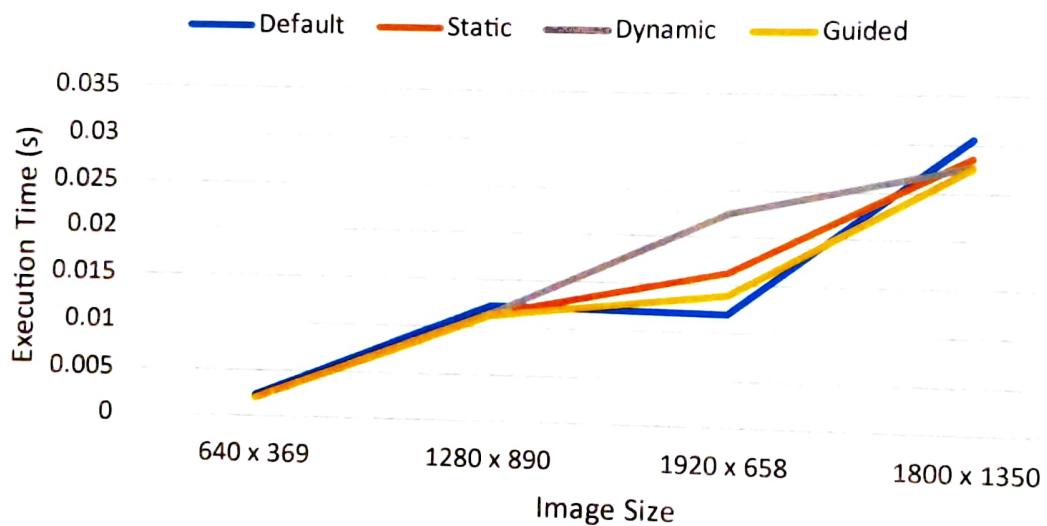
pf("\n");

}

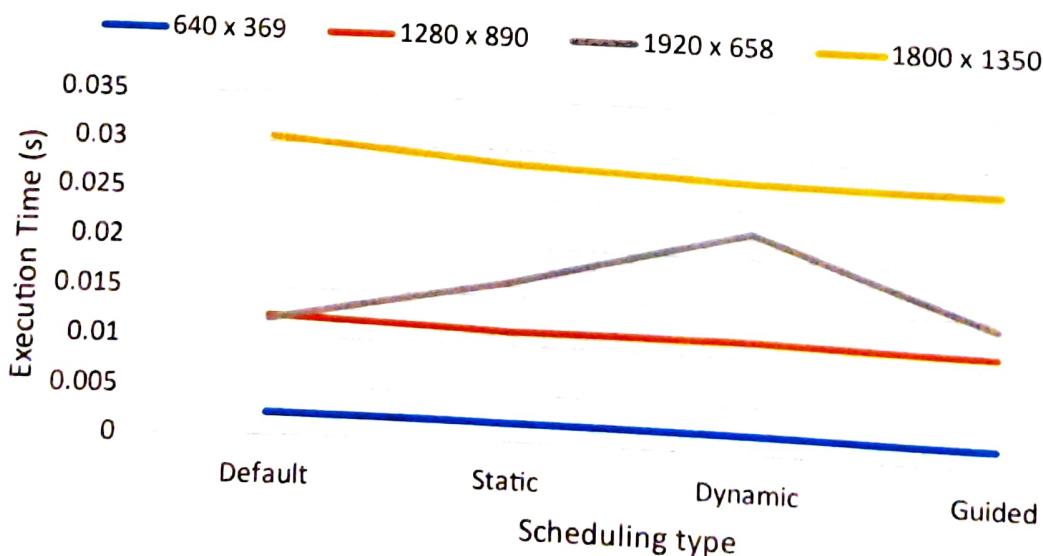
return 0;
```

Image Size	Scheduling Type			
	Default	Static	Dynamic	Guided
640 x 369	0.002399	0.002054	0.002046	0.002064
1280 x 890	0.012213	0.011349	0.01147	0.011197
1920 x 658	0.011911	0.016365	0.022557	0.013992
1800 x 1350	0.030596	0.028528	0.027761	0.027577

Negative of an Image



Negative of an Image



PROGRAM 5

5) Write an openMP parallel program for points classification. Prove the correctness of sequential program with that of parallel.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <omp.h>
#include <math.h>
```

```
#define CLUSTER_SIZE 4
#define PRINT_POINTS 0
```

```
int cluster[CLUSTER_SIZE][2] = {{75, 25}, {25, 25}, {25, 75},
{75, 75}};
long long cluster_count[CLUSTER_SIZE];
unsigned long points_size[6] = {10000, 500000, 1000000,
5000000, 10000000};
short points[10000000][2];
char output[10000] = " ";
```

```
void populate_points(unsigned long long size)
{
    long long i;
    for (i=0; i<size; i++)
    {
        srand(i);
        points[i][0] = rand() % 100;
        points[i][1] = rand() % 100;
    }
}
```

```

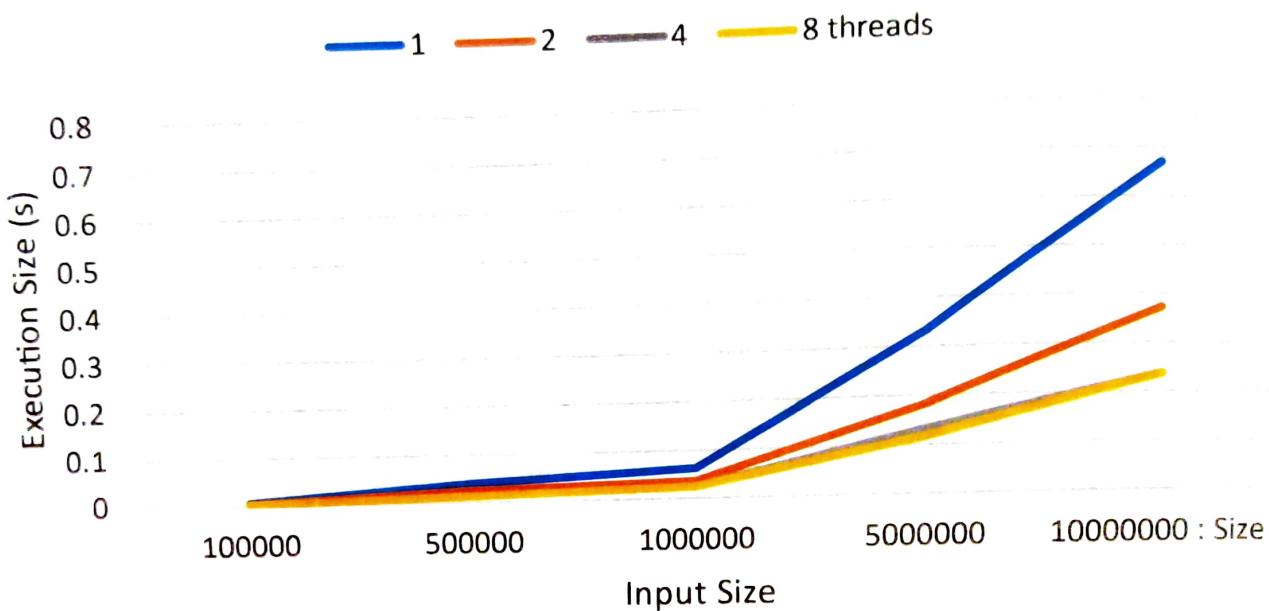
double get_distance(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2) {
    int x = x2 - x1; y = y2 - y1;
    return (double)sqrt((x*x) + (y*y));
}

int main()
{
    double t;
    sprintf(Output, "Size \t\t 1 thread \t 2 Threads \t 4 Threads \t
8 threads \n");
    for (int index=0; index<5; index++)
    {
        pf("Size: %d", points_size[index]);
        sprintf(Output, "%s%d \t", Output, points_sizes[index]);
        if(index!=4)
            sprintf(Output, "%s \t", Output);
        populate_points(point_sizes[index]);
        unsigned long long i;
        if(PRINT_POINTS!=0)
        {
            for(i=0; i<CLUSTER_SIZE; i++)
            {
                pf("In cluster %d : (%d, %d)", i+1, cluster[i][0],
cluster[i][1]);
            }
            pf("\n\n");
        }
    }
    int nt=0;
    for(nt=1; nt<9; nt*=2)
    {
        for(i=0; i<CLUSTER_SIZE; i++)
            cluster_count[i]=0;
        t=omp_get_wtime();
    }
}

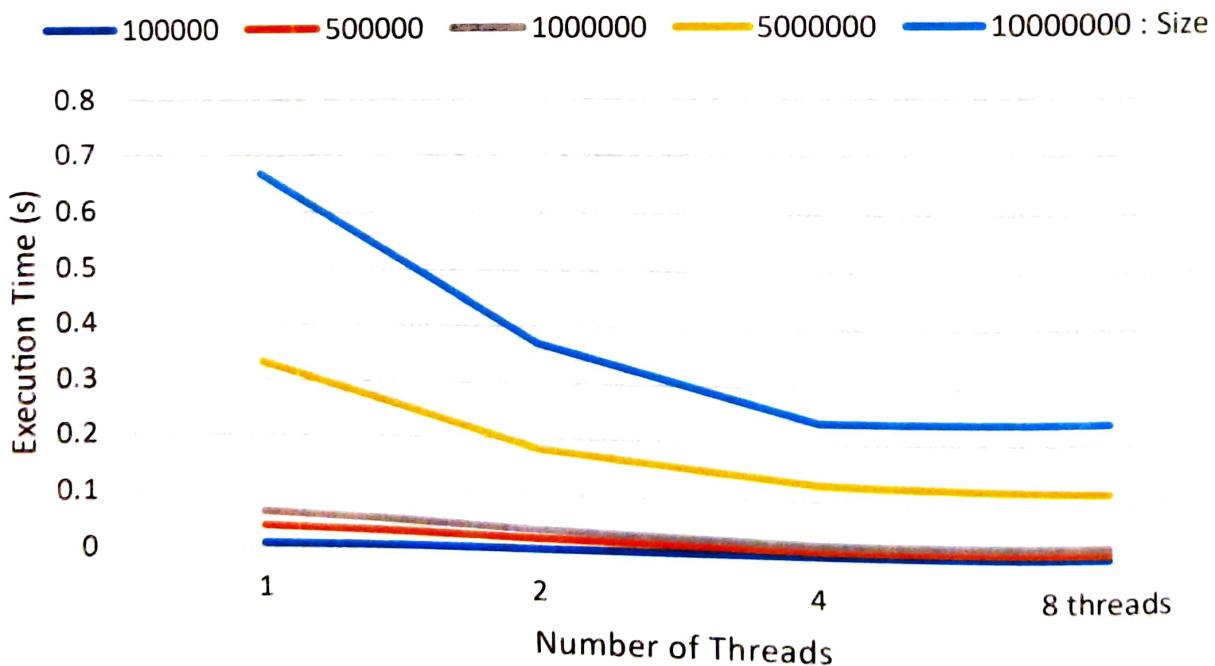
```

Input size	No. of threads			
	1	2	4	8
100000	0.00712	0.003562	0.002419	0.00258
500000	0.039103	0.023072	0.011795	0.011747
1000000	0.063634	0.037818	0.022952	0.023618
5000000	0.332384	0.183873	0.131114	0.11797

Point Classification



Point Classification



PROGRAM 6

6). Write an Openmp program for Word Search in a file & illustrate the performance using different sizes of file.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<omp.h>
#include<ctype.h>
#include<string.h>
```

```
#define COUNT 10
```

```
char Search_Words[20][COUNT] = { "The", "around", "graphics", "from",
                                 "by", "be", "a", "which", "various", "mount" };
long Counts[COUNT];
int line_c = 0;
```

```
int is_equal (char* a, const char* key, int ignore_case)
{
    int len_a = strlen(a), len_b = strlen(key);
    if (len_a != len_b)
        return 0;
    if (ignore_case)
        returnstrcasecmp(a, key) == 0;
    return strcmp(a, key) == 0;
}
```

```
void search_word( char * temp, FILE *fp )
{
    int i=0;
    char ch;
    while ( (ch = fgetc(fp)) != EOF && isalpha(ch) == 0 )
```

{ }

```
While( ch != EOF && isalpha(ch) != 0 )
{
    temp[i++] = ch;
    ch = fgetc(fp);
}
temp[i] = '\0';
```

```
long determine_count( const char* file-name, const char* key,
                      int ignore-case )
```

```
{ int key_index = 0;
```

```
int key_len = strlen(key);
```

```
long word_count = 0; char ch;
```

```
FILE* fp = fopen(filename, "r");
```

```
char temp[40];
```

```
int i = 0;
```

```
while( feof(fp) == 0 )
```

```
{ read_word(temp, fp);
```

```
if( is_equal(temp, key, ignore-case) != 0 )
    word_count++;
```

}

```
return word_count;
```

}

```
int main()
```

```
{ int i;
```

```
for( i=0; i < COUNT; i++ )
    counts[i] = 0;
```

```
(char* my_files = { "file1.txt", "file2.txt", "file3.txt", "file4.txt" })
```

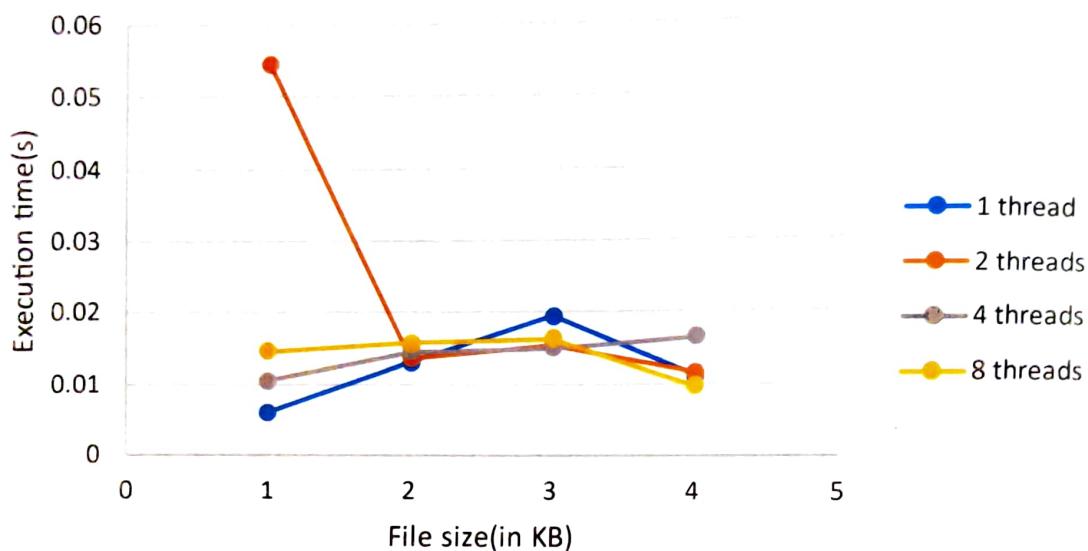
```

for (int iter=0; iter<4; i++)
{
    FILE *fp = fopen ( my_files [iter], "rt" );
    fseek ( fp, 0L, SEEK_END );
    pf ("file Size: %ld @ KB\n", ftell (fp) / 1024 );
    fclose (fp);
    for ( int t=1; t<=8; t *= 2 )
    {
        omp_set_num_threads (t);
        double start = omp_get_wtime ();
        #pragma omp parallel for
        for (i=0; i<COUNT; i++)
            counts[i] = determine_count (my_files[iter],
                                         search_words[i], t);
        double time = omp_get_time () - start;
        pf ("%s: %ld ", search_words[i], counts[i]);
        pf ("InTime taken for %d threads : %lf\n", t, time);
    }
    return 0;
}

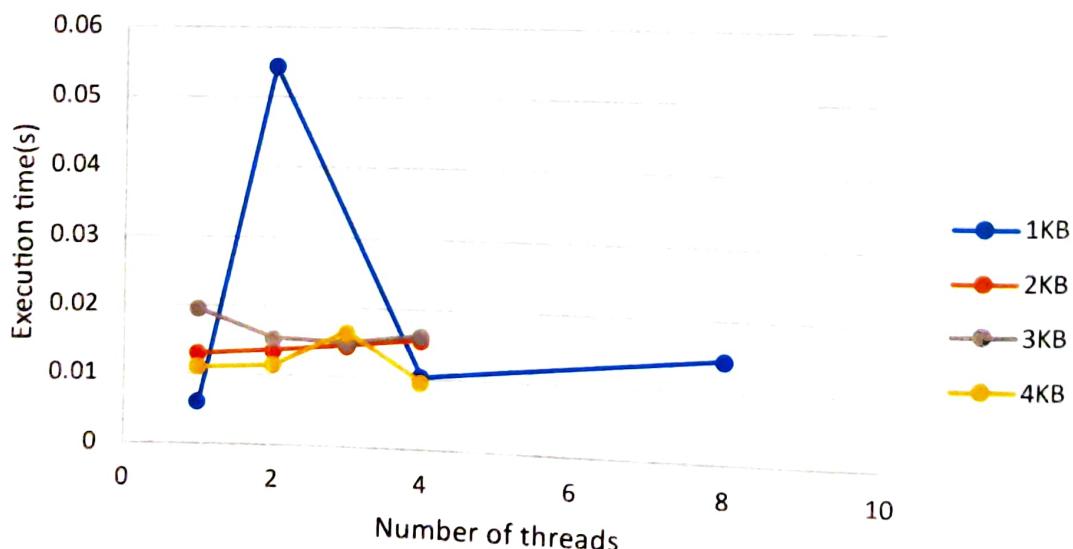
```

File Size(KB)	Execution Time			
	1	2	4	8
1	0.006009	0.054372	0.010441	0.014479
2	0.013115	0.013621	0.014502	0.015667
3	0.019483	0.015392	0.014927	0.016296
4	0.01105	0.0115	0.016502	0.009686

File Size vs Execution Time



Number of Threads vs Execution Time



PROGRAM 7.

7) Write MPI-C Program which demonstrates how to "multitask", to execute several unrelated & distinct tasks simultaneously.

```
#include <math.h>
#include <mpi.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>

int main ( int argc , char *argv [ ] )
{
    int id; int ierr; int input1, input2, output1, output2;
    int p;
    double wtime;
    ierr = MPI_Init( &argc, &argv );
    if ( ierr != 0 )
    {
        pf( "MPI_MULTITASK - fatal error ! \n" );
        pf( "MPI_Init returned non zero ierr \n" );
        exit(1);
    }

    ierr = MPI_Comm_rank ( MPI_COMM_WORLD , &id );
    ierr = MPI_Comm_Size ( MPI_COMM_WORLD, &p );
    if ( p < 3 )
    {
        pf( "MPI_multitask - fatal error" );
        pf( "No. of avbl processes must be at least 3" );
        ierr = MPI_Finalize();
        exit(1);
    }
}
```

```

if (id == 0)
{
    timestamp();
    pf("mpi multitask : \n");
    wtime = MPI_Wtime();
    p0_set_input(&input1, &input2);
    p0_send_input(input1, input2);
    p0_receive_input(&output1, &output2);
    wtime = MPI_Wtime() - wtime;
    pf("Process 0 time = %g", wtime);
    MPI_Finalize();
    pf("In MPI-Multitask : In Normal end of execution");
    timestamp();
}

else if (id == 1)
{
    wtime = MPI_Wtime();
    input1 = p1_receive_input();
    output1 = p1_compute_output(input1);
    p1_send_output(output1);
    wtime = MPI_Wtime() - wtime;
    pf("Process 1 time = %g", wtime);
    MPI_Finalize();
}

else if (id == 2)
{
    wtime = MPI_Wtime();
    input2 = p2_receive_input();
    output2 = p2_receive_output();
    p2_send_output(output2);
    wtime = MPI_Wtime() - wtime;
    pf("Process 2 time = %g", wtime);
    MPI_Finalize();
}

```

```

void PO_Set_Input (int* input1, int * input2)
{
    *input1 = 10000000;
    *input2 = 10000;
    pf("PO-SET-PARAMETERS: \n"
        "Set_Input = %d Input2 = %d", *input1, *input2);
}

```

```

void PO_Send_Input (int input1, int input2)
{
    int id=1, tag=1;
    MPI_Send (&input1, 1, MPI_INT, tag, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
    id=2, tag=2;
    MPI_Send (&input2, 1, MPI_INT, tag, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
}

```

```

void PO_receive_Output (int * output1, int * output2)
{
    int output, output_received=0, source;
    MPI_Status status;
    while (output_received < 2)
    {
        MPI_Recv (&output, 1, MPI_INT, MPI_ANY_SOURCE,
                  MPI_ANY_TAG, MPI_COMM_WORLD, &status);
        source = status.MPI_SOURCE;
        if (source == 1) *output1 = output;
        else
            *output2 = output;
        output_received++;
    }
    pf("Process 1 returned %d Process 2 released %d", *output1,
       *output2);
}

```

```

int p1_receive_input()
{
    int id=0, input1, tag=1;
    MPI_Status status;
    MPI_Recv (&input1, 1, MPI_INT, id, tag, MPI_COMM_WORLD,
              &status);
    return 1;
}

```

```

int p1_computer_output (int input1)
{
    int i, j, k, output=0;
    for (i=2; i<=input1; i++)
    {
        j=1; k=0;
        while (i>j)
        {
            if ((j%2)==0)
                j=j/2;
            else
                j=3*j+1;
            k++;
        }
        if (output1< k) output1= k;
    }
    return output1;
}

```

```

int p1_send_output (int output1)
{
    int id=0, tag=3;
    MPI_Send (&output1, 1, MPI_INT, id, tag, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
}

```

```

int p2_recv_input()
{
    int id=0, input2, tag=2;
    MPI_Status status;
}

```

```

    MPI_Open( &input2, 1, MPI_INT, id, tag, MPI_Comm_World, &status);
}

int P2_compute_output( int input2 )
{
    int i, j; output2 = 0, prime;
    for (i=2; i<=input2; i++)
    {
        prime = 1;
        for (j=2; j<i; j++)
        {
            if (i % j == 0)
            {
                prime = 0;
                break;
            }
        }
        if (prime == 1)
            output2++;
    }
    return output2;
}

void p2Send_Output( int Output2 )
{
    int id=0, tag=4;
    MPI_Send( &Output2, 1, MPI_INT, id, tag, MPI_Comm_World );
}

void timestamp()
{
    #define TIME_SIZE 40
    static char time_buffer[TIME_SIZE];
    const struct tm * tm;
    time_t now;
    now = time(NULL);
    tm = localtime(&now);
    strftime( time_buffer, TIME_SIZE, "%d %B %Y %I : %m : %S : %P", tm );
    pf( "%s\n", time_buffer );
    #undef TIME_SIZE;
}

```

OUTPUT

• gcc prog7.c -o prog7
mpirun -np 3 prog7

MPI-Multitask

P0_Set Parameters

Set Input1 = 20000000

Set Input2 = 20000

process 2 time = 8.41861

process 1 returned OUTPUT1 = 618

process 2 returned OUTPUT2 = 17984

Process 1 time = 21.6277

Process 0 time = 21.6266

MPI-Multitask

Normal End of Execution

PROGRAM 8

8) Write MPI-C program which approximates an integral using quadrature rule.

=#include<math.h>

#include<mpi.h>

#include<stdio.h>

#include<stdlib.h>

#include<time.h>

```
int main( int argc, char* argv[] )
```

{ double a,b,error, exact;

int i; int master=0;

double my-a, my-b;

int my-id, my-n;

double my-total;

int n,p, p-num, source;

MPI_Status status;

int tag_target;

double total, cotime, x;

a = 0.0; b = 10.0; n = 1000000;

exact = 0.4993633;

mpi_init(&argc, &argv);

mpi_Comm_rank(MPI_Comm_WORLD, &my-id);

mpi_Comm_size(MPI_Comm_WORLD, &pnum);

if (my-id == master)

{ my-n = n / (p-num - 1);

n = (p-num - 1) * my-n;

```

wtime = MPI_Wtime();
pf( "Quad-mpi-c" );
pf( "Estimate an integral of f(x) from A to B" );
pf( "f(x) = 50/(pi*(2500+x*x+1)) \n" );
pf( "A = %f", a );
pf( "B = %f", b );
pf( "N = %d", n );
pf( "EXACT = %24.16f", exact );
pf( "Using MPI" );
}

```

Source = master

```
MPI_Bcast( &my_n, 1, MPI_INT, Source, MPI_COMM_WORLD );
```

if (my_id == master)

```
{
    for (p=1; p<=pnum-1; p++)
    {
        my_a = ((double)(p-num-p)*a +
                  (double)(p-1)*b /
                  (double)(pnum-1);
```

target = p;

tag = 1;

```
MPI_Send( &my_a, 1, MPI_DOUBLE, target, tag,
          MPI_COMM_WORLD );
```

$$my_b = ((double)(pnum-p-1)*a + (double)(p)*b) / (double)(pnum-1);$$

target = p;

tag = 2;

```
mpi_send( &my_b, 1, MPI_DOUBLE, target, tag, MPI_COMM_WORLD );
}
```

total = 0.0;

my_total = 0.0;

}

```

else {
    Source = master; tag = 1;
    MPI_Recv( &my_a, 1, MPI_DOUBLE, Source, tag, MPI_COMM_WORLD,
              status);
    Source = Master;
    tag = 2;
    MPI_Recv( &my_b, 1, MPI_DOUBLE, Source, tag, MPI_COMM_WORLD,
              &status);
    my_total = 0.0;
    for( i=1; i<=my_n; i++ )
    {
        x = ((double)(my_n-i)*my_a +
              (double)(i-1)*my_b) /
            (double)(my_n-1);
        my_total = my_total + f(x);
    }
    my_total = (my_b - my_a) + my_total / (double)(my_n);
    pf( "Process %d Contributed MY_TOTAL=%f", my_id, my_total );
}

MPI_Reduce( &my_total, &total, 1, MPI_DOUBLE, MPI_SUM, master,
             MPI_COMM_WORLD);

if (my_id == master)
{
    exact = fabs( total - exact );
    wtime = MPI_Wtime() - wtime;
    pf( "Estimate= %24.16f - wtime ", wtime );
    pf( "Error = %e", exact );
    pf( "Time = %f", wtime );
}

```

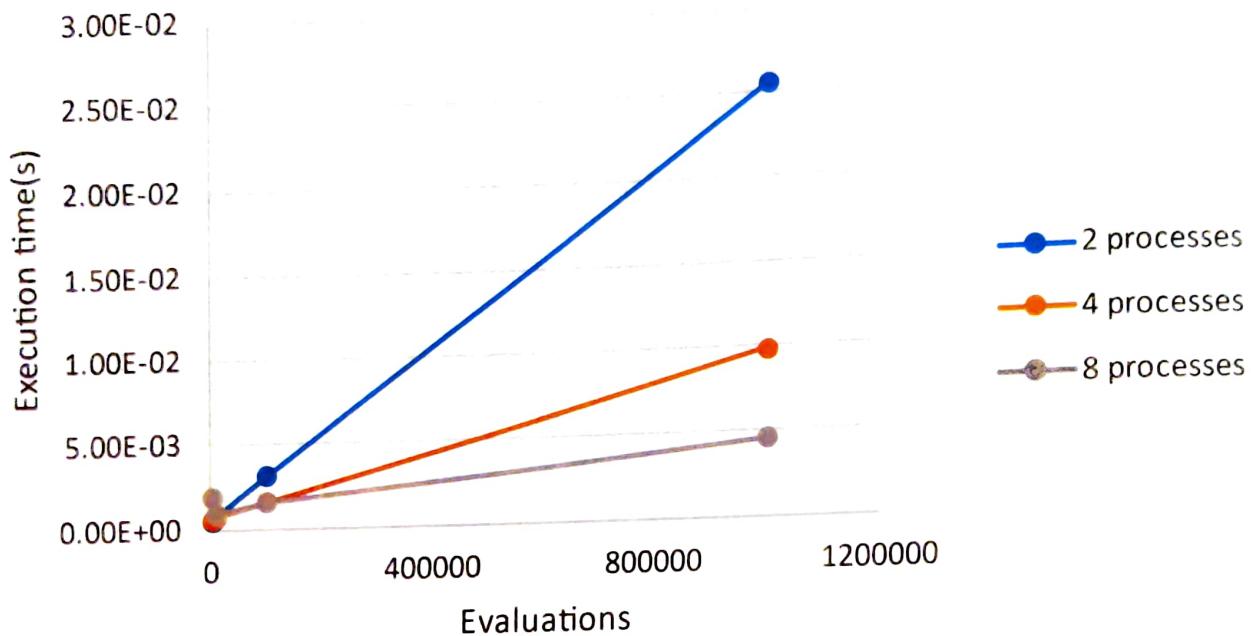
```
MPI-Finalize();  
if (my-id == master)  
{  
    pf ("QUAD-MPI: In Normal end of execution");  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
double f (double x)  
{  
    double pi, value;  
    pi = 3.1415926;  
    value = 50.0 / (pi * (2500.0 * x * x + 1.0));  
    return value;  
}
```

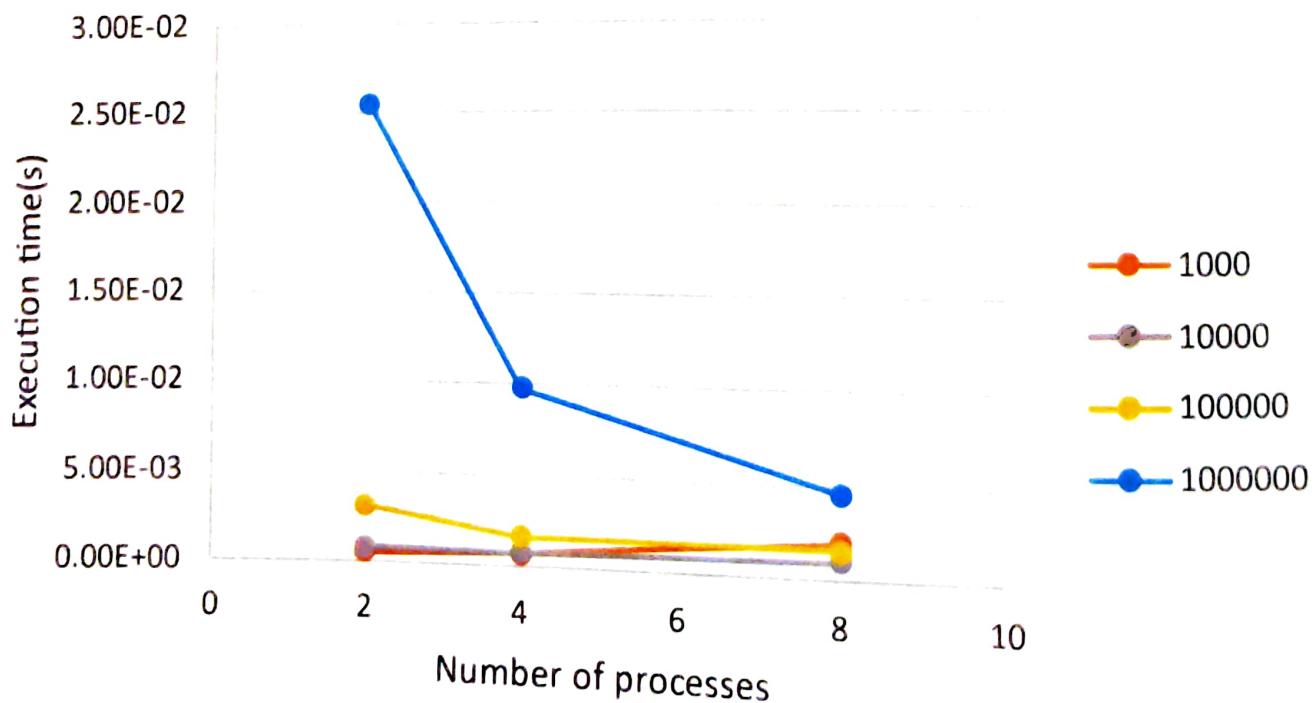
PROGRAM 8

Evaluations	Execution Time		
	2	4	8
1000	5.50E-04	6.68E-04	1.96E-03
10000	8.08E-04	7.56E-04	9.43E-04
100000	0.003111	0.001608	0.001559
1000000	0.0255	0.009783	0.004566

Evaluations vs Execution Time



Number of Processes vs Execution Time



PROGRAM 9

g) Write MPI program which estimates the time it takes to send a vector of N double precision values through each process in a ring.

```
#include <mpi.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main( int argc, char* argv[] )
{
    int error, id, p;
    MPI_Init( &argc, &argv );
    MPI_Comm_Size( MPI_COMM_WORLD, &p );
    MPI_Comm_Rand( MPI_COMM_WORLD, &id );
    if( id == 0 )
    {
        pf( "RING-MPI" );
        pf( " Measuring time " );
        pf( "The no. of process is %d\n", p );
    }
    ring_io( p, id );
    MPI_Finalize();
    if( id == 0 )
    {
        pf( "RING MPI " );
        pf( " Normal end of execution \n" );
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```

void ring_io (int p, int id)
{
    int dest, i, j, n;
    int test[5] = { 100, 1000, 10000, 100000, 1000000 };
    int n_test_num = 5;
    int source;
    MPI_Status status;
    double tave;
    int test, test_num = 10;
    double tmax, tmin, wtime, *x;
    if (id == 0)
    {
        pf("Timings based on %d experiments", -test_num);
        pf("N double precision values were sent at process 0");
        pf("Using a total of %d process ", p);
        pf("N(size) Tmin Targ Tmax ");
    }
    for (i = 0; i < n_test_num; i++)
    {
        n = n_test[i];
        x = (double *) malloc (n * sizeof(double));
        if (id == 0)
        {
            dest = 1;
            source = p - 1;
            tave = 0.0;
            tmin = 1.0e+30;
            tmax = 0.0;
            for (test = 1; test <= test_num; test++)
            {
                for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
                    x[j] = (double)(test + j);
            }
            wtime = MPI_Wtime();
            MPI_Send (x, n, MPI_DOUBLE, dest, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
        }
    }
}

```

`MPI_Recv(&x, n, MPI_DOUBLE, Source, 0, MPI_Comm_World, &Status);`

`wtime = MPI_Wtime() - wtime;`

`tave = tave + wtime;`

`If (tmin < wtime < tmax)`

`{ tmin = wtime; }`

`If (tmax < wtime)`

`{ tmax = wtime; }`

`}`

`tave = tave / (double) (test_num);`

`pf("%8.8d %14.6g %14.6g %14.6g", n, tmin, tave, tmax);`

`}`

`else`

`{`

`Source = id - 1;`

`dest = ((id + 1) % p);`

`for (test = 1; test <= test_num; test++)`

`{ MPI_Recv(&x, n, MPI_DOUBLE, Source, 0, MPI_Comm_World, &Status);`

`MPI_Send(&x, n, MPI_DOUBLE, dest, 0, MPI_Comm_World);`

`}`

`free(x);`

`}`

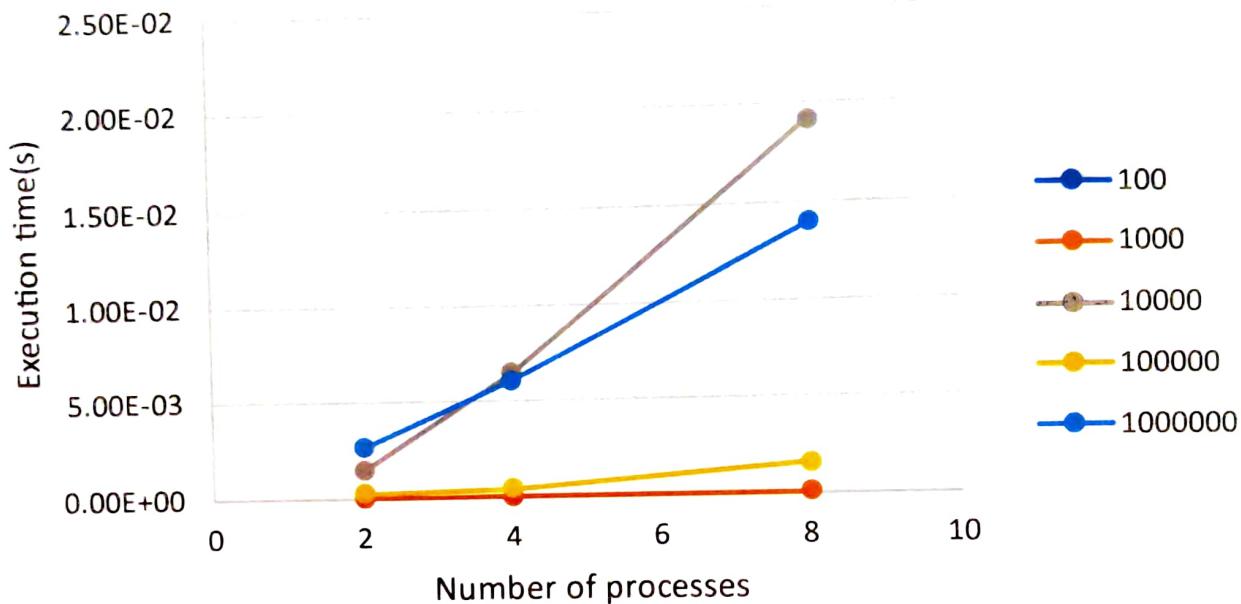
`return 0;`

`}`

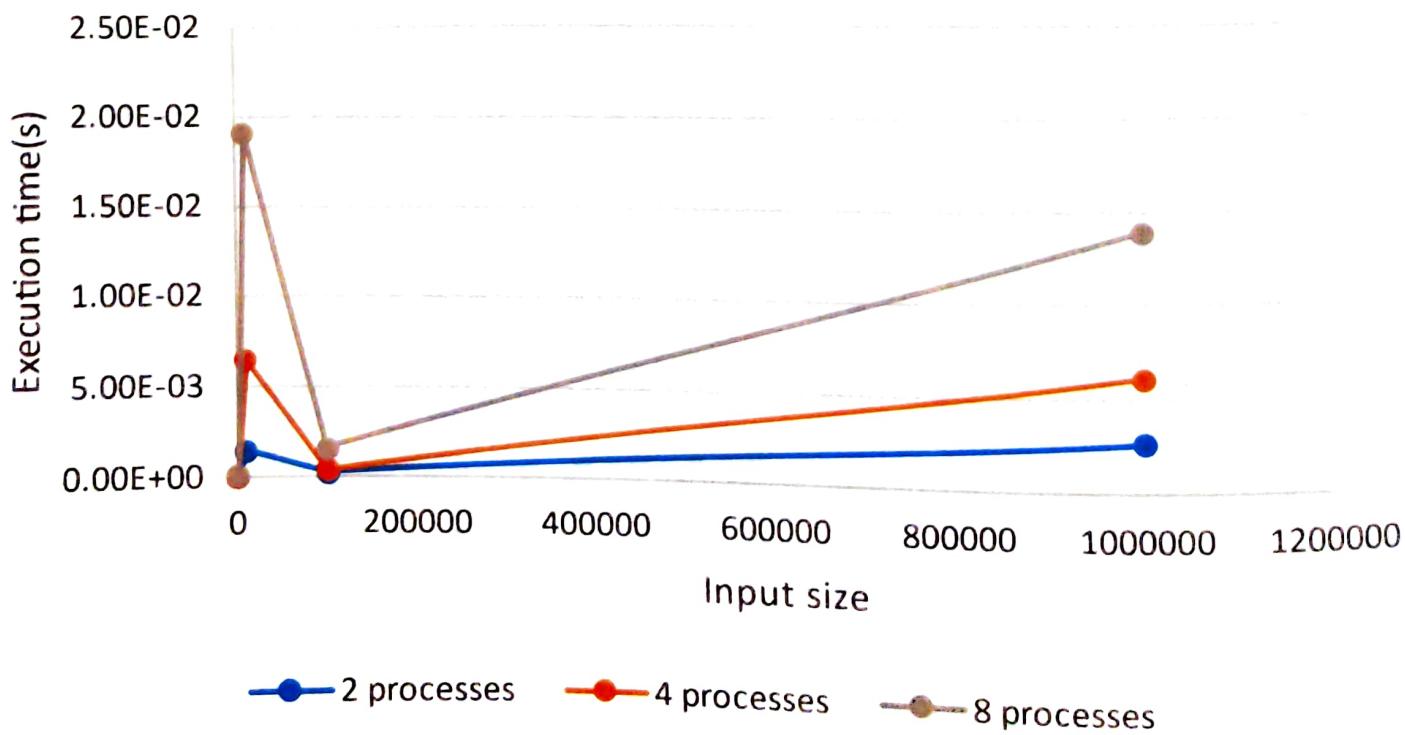
9

Input Size	Execution Time		
	2	4	8
100	5.27E-05	1.67E-05	6.29E-05
1000	1.07E-05	1.48E-05	6.76E-05
10000	0.001448	0.006482	0.019143
100000	0.000243	0.000422	0.001558

Number of Processes vs Execution Time



Input Size vs Execution Time



PROGRAM 10

- 10) Write an OpenAcc program that computes a simple matrix multiplication using dynamic memory.

```
#include <sys/time.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#define MAX 1000
```

```
int size;
```

```
double a[MAX][MAX], b[MAX][MAX], c[MAX][MAX], d[MAX][MAX];
```

```
int main()
```

```
{ SIZE = atoi(argv[1]);
```

```
int i, j, k;
```

```
struct timeval tim;
```

```
double t1, t2;
```

```
double tmp;
```

```
for (i=0; i<SIZE; i++)
```

```
{ for (j=0; j<SIZE; j++)
```

```
{ a[i][j] = (double)(i+j);
```

```
b[i][j] = (double)(i-j);
```

```
c[i][j] = 0.0f;
```

```
} d[i][j] = 0.0f;
```

```
}
```

```
for (i=0; i<SIZE; i++)
```

```
{ for (j=0; j<SIZE; j++)
```

```
{ tmp = 0.0f;
```

```
for (k=0; k<SIZE; k++)
```

{ tmp += a[i][k] + b[k][j];
} }

} d[i][j] = tmp;

gettimeofday(&tim, NULL);

t1 = tim.tv_sec + tim.tv_usec / 1000000.0;

#pragma acc data copyin(a,b) copy(c)

#pragma acc kernels

pragma acc loop tile (32,32)

for (i=0; i<SIZE; i++)

{ for (j=0; j<size; j++)
} tmp = 0.0f;

#pragma acc loop reduction (t:tmp)

for (k=0; k<SIZE; k++)

{ tmp += a[i][k] * b[k][j];
}

} c[i][j] = tmp;

}

gettimeofday(&tim, NULL);

t2 = tim.tv_sec + (tim.tv_usec / 1000000.0);

pf("for size = %d", SIZE);

pf(" %f seconds using OpenAcc ", t2-t1);

for (i=0; i<SIZE; i++)

 for (j=0; j<SIZE; j++)

 if (c[i][j] != d[i][j])

```
{ pf( "Error %d %d %f %f ", i, j, (l[i][j], d[i][j]));
    exit(1);
}

pf( "Completed Open Acc Multiplication" );
return 0;
}
```

OUTPUT:

For Size = 100

0.005666 Seconds with openACC
Completed OpenACC matrix multiplication

Size = 200

0.031307 * Seconds with OpenACC

Size = 400

0.237965 seconds with OpenACC

for Size = 800

2.663568 seconds with OpenACC

PROGRAM 11

1) Write an OpenAcc program to implement 2-D jacobi.

```
#include <math.h>
#include <String.h>
#include <openacc.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <stdio.h>

#define NN 1024
#define NM 1024
float A [NN][NM];
float Anew [NN][NM];

int main ( int argc , char * argv )
{
    int i,j;
    const int n = NN;
    const int m = NM;
    const int iter_max = 1000;
    const double tol = 1.0e-6;
    double error = 1.0;
    struct timeval tim;
    double t1, t2;
    memset (A, 0, n*m*sizeof (float));
    memset (Anew, 0, n*m*sizeof (float));

    for(j=0; j<n; j++)
    {
        A[j][0] = 1.0;
        Anew[j][0] = 1.0;
    }
}
```

Teacher's Signature : _____

```
printf("Jacobi operation Calculation %d x %d mesh", n, m);
gettimeofday(&tim, NULL);
int iter = 0;
```

```
#pragma acc data copy(a_new)
```

```
while (error > tol && iter < iter_max)
```

```
{ error = 0.0;
```

```
#pragma acc parallel loop reduction(max: error)
```

```
for (j = 1; j < n - 1; j++)
```

```
{
```

```
for (i = 1; i < m - 1; i++)
```

```
{
```

$$A[\text{new}][i][j] = 0.25 * (A[j][i+1] + A[j][i-1] \\ + A[j-1][i] + A[j+1][i]);$$

$$\text{error} = \text{fmax}(\text{error}, \text{fabs}(A[\text{new}][j][i] - A[j][i]));$$

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
#pragma acc parallel loop
```

```
for (j = 1; j < n - 1; j++)
```

```
{ for (i = 1; i < m - 1; i++)
```

```
{
```

$$A[j][i] = A[\text{new}][j][i];$$

```
}
```

```
if (iter % 100 == 0)
```

```
pf("%5d, %0.6f", iter, error);
```

```
iter++;
```

```
}
```

gettimeOfDay (&tim, NULL);
t2 = tim . tr . Sec + (tim . tr . usec / 1000000.0);

pf(" total : %f s \n ", t2 - t1);
return 0;
}

OUTPUT

⇒ gcc -fopenacc jacobi.c -lm
•/a.out

Jacobi Relaxation Calculation : 1024×1024 mesh

0 ,	0.25000
100 ,	0.009397
200 ,	0.001204
300 ,	0.000804
400 ,	0.000483
500 ,	0.000403
600 ,	0.000345
700 ,	0.000302
800 ,	0.000302
900 ,	0.000269

Total : 15.992072 sec