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Signed Name: Aniket Suryakant Angwalkar

Date: 08/04/2024

ASSIGNMENT 2

Design of the Matrix Multiplication Program in Java:

For the program and creating an efficient solution to the Matrix Multiplication problem, I've utilized the Strassen Algorithm for Matrix multiplication. The program takes user input for the size of the matrices with a maximum size limited to 4096 x 4096. This algorithm is efficient in itself since it utilizes the divide and conquer approach from dynamic programming and reduces the multiplication steps of reduced matrices to 7 steps instead of 8. In order to add greater efficiency, I have added a multi-threaded multi-core approach to the reduced matrix multiplication steps.

The program for this solution has been created into one Java Class, and another class nested into the major class as follows:

1. ThreadedStrassen
2. StrassenRecursiveTask

StrassenRecursiveTask:

- The StrassenRecursiveTask extends the RecursiveTask api from java.util.concurrent. This class handles the major part of the calculation process that computes the multiplied matrices to be merged and calculated.

```
12 usages  Aniket Angwalkar *  
11      private static class StrassenRecursiveTask extends RecursiveTask<int[][]> {  
12          9 usages  
13          private final int[][] A;  
14          9 usages  
15          private final int[][] B;  
16          9 usages  
17          private final int startRowA, startColA, startRowB, startColB;
```

- This class consists of the compute method that creates 7 tasks for the Strassen Algorithms' 7 steps and then joins then matrices.

```
35      StrassenRecursiveTask[] tasks = new StrassenRecursiveTask[7];  
36      tasks[0] = new StrassenRecursiveTask(A, B, startRowA, startColA, startRowB, startColB, halfSize);  
37      tasks[1] = new StrassenRecursiveTask(A, B, startRowA, startColA + halfSize, startRowB, startRowB + halfSize, startColB, halfSize);  
38      tasks[2] = new StrassenRecursiveTask(A, B, startRowA, startColA, startRowB, startColB, startColB + halfSize, halfSize);  
39      tasks[3] = new StrassenRecursiveTask(A, B, startRowA, startColA + halfSize, startRowB, startRowB + halfSize, startColB, startColB + halfSize, halfSize);  
40      tasks[4] = new StrassenRecursiveTask(A, B, startRowA, startRowA + halfSize, startColA, startRowB, startColB, halfSize);  
41      tasks[5] = new StrassenRecursiveTask(A, B, startRowA, startRowA + halfSize, startColA, startColA + halfSize, startRowB, startRowB + halfSize, startColB, halfSize);  
42      tasks[6] = new StrassenRecursiveTask(A, B, startRowA, startRowA + halfSize, startColA, startRowB, startColB, startColB + halfSize, halfSize);  
43      for (StrassenRecursiveTask task : tasks) {  
44          task.fork();  
45      }
```

ThreadedStrassen:

- The ThreadedStrassen class is the main major class of the program which also contains the main class.
- This class consists of other utility methods such as joinMatrices, addMatrices, subMatrices, necessary for the implementation of the program.
- This class also consists an extra utility method for cases where the matrix size is less than 128 x 128 to utilize regular matrix multiplication.

```
1 usage  Aniket Angwalkar
65 @ ~ public static int[][] regularMultiplication(int[][] A, int[][] B, int startRowA, int startColA, int startRowB, int startColB, int size) {
66     int[][] C = new int[size][size];
67     for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
68         for (int j = 0; j < size; j++) {
69             for (int k = 0; k < size; k++) {
70                 C[i][j] += A[startRowA + i][startColA + k] * B[startRowB + k][startColB + j];
71             }
72         }
73     }
74     return C;
75 }
```

- I have also created one generateRandomMatrix method to create matrices with random values between 0 and 50.
- This class utilizes the ForkJoinPool methods for Thread manipulation, and manages worker threads and provides a deck (double ended queue) that stores and executes tasks in the strassenMatrixMultiply method. The ForkJoinPool api is constructed with a given target parallelism level by default, equal to the number of cores. In this case, my device incorporates 16 cores by design and it's same to assume that the program will make use of the 16 in conjunction with the task distribution.

```
@ 1 usage  Aniket Angwalkar
public static int[][] strassenMatrixMultiply(int[][] A, int[][] B) {
    int n = A.length;
    StrassenRecursiveTask task = new StrassenRecursiveTask(A, B, startRowA: 0, startColA: 0, startRowB: 0, startColB: 0, n);
    return ForkJoinPool.commonPool().invoke(task);
}
```

```
42     for (StrassenRecursiveTask task : tasks) {
43         task.fork();
44     }
45     int[][] C11 = tasks[0].join();
46     int[][] C12 = addMatrices(tasks[1].join(), tasks[4].join());
47     int[][] C21 = addMatrices(tasks[2].join(), tasks[3].join());
48     int[][] C22 = addMatrices(subMatrices(tasks[0], startRow: 0, startCol: 0, halfSize), tasks[5].join());
49     result = new int[size][size];
50     joinMatrices(result, C11, startRow: 0, startCol: 0, halfSize);
51     joinMatrices(result, C12, startRow: 0, halfSize);
52     joinMatrices(result, C21, halfSize, startCol: 0);
53     joinMatrices(result, C22, halfSize, halfSize);
54 }
55 return result;
```

Design of the Matrix Multiplication Program in C using OpenMP:

We use a regular matrix multiplication method in this program alongside the OpenMP implementation for the nested looping mechanism. The program takes user input for the size of the matrices similar to java with a maximum size limited to 4096 x 4096. The program has 4 methods including the main method. The methods are main, generateRandomMatrix, matrixMultiply and printMatrix.

The main method is the utility program method that executes all the methods, generates the random matrices to be multiplied and then passes them on to the matrixMultiply method. This method is also responsible for allocating memory for the program as well as freeing the memory at the end to maintain consistency of the program.

```
41 int main() {
42     int rows = 2048, cols = 2048;
43
44     printf("Enter dimensions of the first matrix (rows cols): ");
45     scanf("%d %d", &rows, &cols);
46
47
48     if (rows > 4096 || cols > 4096) {
49         printf("Error: Matrix dimensions exceed the limit of 4096x4096.\n");
50         return 1;
51     }
52
53     int **matrix1 = (int **)malloc(rows * sizeof(int *));
54     int **matrix2 = (int **)malloc(rows * sizeof(int *));
55     int **result = (int **)malloc(rows * sizeof(int *));
56     for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
57         matrix1[i] = (int *)malloc(cols * sizeof(int));
58         result[i] = (int *)malloc(cols * sizeof(int));
59     }
60     for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
61         matrix2[i] = (int *)malloc(cols * sizeof(int));
62     }
```

```
69     printf("Execution Time: %.2f milliseconds\n", exec_time);
70
71
72     for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
73         free(matrix1[i]);
74         free(result[i]);
75     }
76     for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
77         free(matrix2[i]);
78     }
79     free(matrix1);
80     free(matrix2);
81     free(result);
82
83     return 0;
```

The matrixMultiply method makes use of the OpenMP #pragma annotation for implementation of the parallel for loop with the collapse(2) tag. The collapse annotation makes sure the program is well distributed in terms of load and since the nested loops do not depend on the outer loops, the program behaviour is not unprecedented.

```

24 double matrixMultiply(int rows, int cols, int **matrix1, int **matrix2,
25                        int **result) {
26
27     double start_time = omp_get_wtime();
28     #pragma omp parallel for collapse(2)
29     for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
30         for (int j = 0; j < cols; j++) {
31             result[i][j] = 0;
32             for (int k = 0; k < cols; k++) {
33                 result[i][j] += matrix1[i][k] * matrix2[k][j];
34             }
35         }
36     }
37     double end_time = omp_get_wtime();
38     return (end_time - start_time) * 1000.0;
39 }

```

Design of the Result plotting and profiling using Python and matplotlib:

This program executes by taking user input so as to decide which program to execute. The two options are java and c. The program executes a set of matrix multiplication scenarios with sizes ranging from 64 x 64 to 3096 x 3096.

```

    return float(time_str)

matrix_list = [64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 3096]

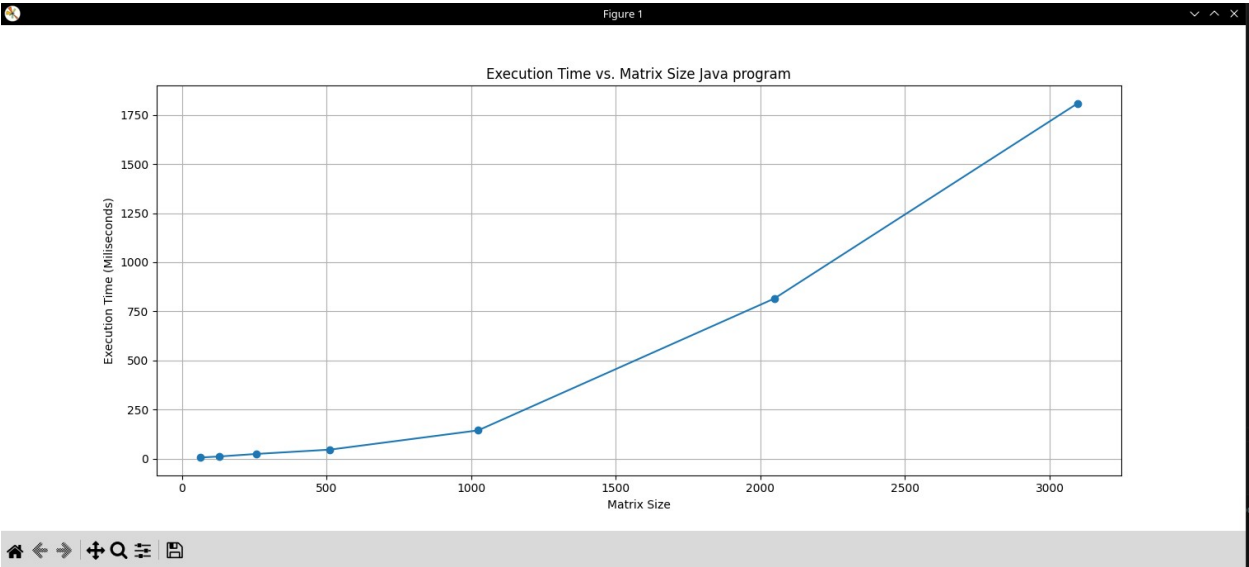
prog = 0
if len(sys.argv) > 1:
    prog = sys.argv[1]

```

Execution Outputs

Java Execution Plot:

```
> ls
CA670_Assignment_2.docx  fork_join.png  java_exec_time.png  plot_size.png  regular.png  'ThreadedStrassen$StrassenRecursiveTask.class'
c_exec_time.png          fork_pool.png  malloc.png          pragma.png     Strassen     ThreadedStrassen.class
fork_2.png               free.png       plot.py             recursive.png  Strassen.c   ThreadedStrassen.java
> python plot.py java
6
11
24
46
144
815
1808
```



C Execution Plot:

```
1808
> python plot.py c
0.19
0.60
5.38
48.89
386.72
3495.46
12721.37
~/Documents/Coursework/Concurrent Programming/Assignments/Assignment_2/src | master +4 16 ?16 ..... ✓
```

