Lab 09

СВ

2022-11-04

```
#Playing with examples from Lecture Slides
#Create the cluster
library(parallel)
cl <-makePSOCKcluster(4)</pre>
x<- 20
#Prepare the cluster
clusterSetRNGStream(cl, 123)
#same as "set.seed(123)"
clusterExport(cl, "x")
clusterEvalQ(cl, {paste0("Hello from process #", Sys.getpid(), ". I see x and it is equal to ", x)})
## [[1]]
## [1] "Hello from process #24780. I see x and it is equal to 20"
## [[2]]
## [1] "Hello from process #11716. I see x and it is equal to 20"
## [[4]]
## [1] "Hello from process #13728. I see x and it is equal to 20"
#Stop cluster
stopCluster(cl)
```

Problem 2

```
set.seed(1235)
fun1 <- function(n = 100, k = 4, lambda = 4) {
    x <- NULL

    for (i in 1:n)
        x <- rbind(x, rpois(k, lambda))

    return(x)
}
f1 <- fun1(100,4)
mean(f1)</pre>
```

```
## [1] 4.075
```

```
fun1alt \leftarrow function(n = 100, k = 4, lambda = 4) {
  # YOUR CODE HERE
 x <- matrix( rpois(n*k, lambda) , ncol = 4)</pre>
 return(x)
f1 <- fun1alt(50000,4)
# Benchmarking
microbenchmark::microbenchmark(
  fun1(),
  fun1alt()
## Unit: microseconds
##
         expr min
                     lq mean median uq
                                                max neval
       fun1() 186.0 203.9 245.029 240.7 268.6 464.5
## fun1alt() 14.6 15.3 35.009 15.6 16.6 1806.6
d <- matrix(1:16, ncol=4)</pre>
print(d)
        [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]
                5
        1
## [2,]
        2
                6
                  10
                         14
## [3,]
        3
                7 11
                         15
## [4,]
        4
               8
                  12
###Problem 2, find max
set.seed(1234)
M <- matrix(runif(12), ncol=4)</pre>
M
             [,1]
                       [,2]
                                 [,3]
                                           [,4]
## [1,] 0.4729098 0.4138440 0.5147738 0.6423320
## [2,] 0.7697837 0.5610036 0.4077538 0.4666187
## [3,] 0.2160154 0.9327223 0.8228749 0.9267893
#Find each column max value, the 2 is the margin argument which tells R to apply that function to each
fun2 <- function(x) {</pre>
  apply(x, 2, max)}
fun2(x=M)
```

[1] 0.7697837 0.9327223 0.8228749 0.9267893

```
fun2alt <- function(x) {</pre>
  # YOUR CODE HERE
   idx <- max.col( t(x))</pre>
   x[cbind(idx,1:4)]
}
fun2alt(x=M)
## [1] 0.7697837 0.9327223 0.8228749 0.9267893
x <- matrix(rnorm(1e4), nrow=10)</pre>
# Benchmarking
microbenchmark::microbenchmark(
  fun2(x),
  fun2alt(x)
)
## Unit: microseconds
                          lq
##
          expr min
                                mean median
                                                 uq
                                                       max neval
##
       fun2(x) 562.5 583.80 766.983 662.1 834.30 2562.4
## fun2alt(x) 60.9 77.45 113.944 87.2 112.95 1891.7
                                                             100
```

Problem 3, Parallelize everything

```
my_boot <- function(d, stat, R, ncpus = 1L) {</pre>
  # Getting the random indices
  n <- nrow(dat)
  idx <- matrix(sample.int(n, n*R, TRUE), nrow=n, ncol=R)</pre>
  #Step 1
  cl <-makePSOCKcluster(4)</pre>
  clusterSetRNGStream(cl, 123)
  #Step 2
  clusterExport(cl, c("stat", "dat", "idx"), envir=environment())
  #Step 3 replaces with parLapply
  ans <- parLapply(cl, seq_len(R), function(i) {</pre>
    stat(dat[idx[,i], , drop=FALSE])
  })
  # Coercing the list into a matrix
  ans <- do.call(rbind, ans)</pre>
  ans}
```

1. Use the previous pseudocode, and make it work with parallel. Here is just an example for you to try.

```
my_stat <- function(d) coef(lm(y~x, data=d))</pre>
set.seed(1)
n<-500; R<-1e4
x \leftarrow cbind(rnorm(n)); y \leftarrow x * 5 + rnorm(n)
ans0<- confint(lm(y~x))</pre>
set.seed(1)
dat <-data.frame(x,y)</pre>
ans1<- my_boot(dat, my_stat, R=R, ncpus = 2L)</pre>
t(apply(ans0, 2, quantile, c(.025,.975)))
##
                2.5%
                         97.5%
## 2.5 % 0.1252641 4.790269
## 97.5 % 0.2956810 4.963477
t(apply(ans1, 2, quantile, c(.025,.975)))
##
                       2.5%
                                 97.5%
## (Intercept) 0.003821335 0.1720413
                4.909348399 5.0899785
Check whether your version actually goes faster than the non-parallel version:
system.time(my_boot(dat, my_stat, R = 4000, ncpus = 1L))
##
      user system elapsed
##
      0.15
             0.00
                       0.88
system.time(my_boot(dat, my_stat, R = 4000, ncpus = 2L))
```

##

##

0.06

user system elapsed

0.02

2.45