



# **Distributed and Parallel System Final Exam Report**

## **Group Member:**

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## Study Case

Given a dataset containing NYC Taxi trip records. From the dataset, you are required to:

- Focus on the `trip_duration` column.
- Perform sorting and filtering (e.g., filtering values greater than 1000).
- Analyze the processing time using three different approaches:
  - Sequential processing
  - Threading
  - Multiprocessing
- Apply the analysis on four dataset sizes: 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100%.
- Evaluate whether the performance is linear relative to data size.
- Include system specifications (Processor, RAM, Cores) as the basis for performance evaluation.

## Dataset Description

The dataset used: `train.csv`

Main column analyzed: `trip_duration`

Filtering condition: Only trip durations greater than 1000 seconds are considered after sorting.

## Program Workflow

### a. Library Imports

- `pandas`: For data manipulation.
- `time`: For measuring execution time.
- `threading`: For thread-based parallelism.
- `multiprocessing`: For process-based parallelism.
- `platform`, `psutil`: For fetching system specifications.

### b. Data Loading

The dataset is read using `pd.read_csv()`.

Only the `trip_duration` column is extracted for processing.

### c. Data Splitting

The dataset is split into four parts to simulate increasing load:

- 25% of the data
- 50% of the data
- 75% of the data
- 100% (full) data

#### d. Data Processing Function

A function `process_data(data)` performs two main operations:

1. Sorts the data
2. Filters values where `trip_duration > 1000`

This function is the core workload that is executed in different processing models.

#### e. Processing Approaches

##### 1. Sequential Processing

- Directly calls `process_data(data)` in a single thread and measures the time taken.

##### 2. Threaded Processing

- A thread is spawned to run `process_data(data)` and joined to wait for completion.
- Time is recorded before and after the thread runs.

##### 3. Multiprocessing

- The data is split into chunks based on the number of CPU cores.
- Each chunk is processed in a separate process using `multiprocessing.Process`.
- Results are stored in a shared dictionary.
- All processes are joined before calculating the total time.

#### f. Execution and Timing

- Each processing model is executed for all data splits (25%–100%).
- Time taken is stored and presented in a comparison table.

#### g. System Information

The following system specs are collected and printed:

- CPU model
- Total RAM
- Number of cores

## Result

```
Processing split: 25%
Processing split: 50%
Processing split: 75%
Processing split: 100%

=== Performance Comparison ===
Split Sequential (s) Threading (s) Multiprocessing (s)
25%          0.0272      0.0344      60.1730
50%          0.0594      0.0613      63.9677
75%          0.0966      0.0902      64.4062
100%         0.2085      0.1586      66.8411

=== System Info ===
Processor: AMD64 Family 23 Model 96 Stepping 1, AuthenticAMD
RAM: 15.42 GB
CPU Cores: 16
```

## Analysis & Arguments

a. Is performance linear with data size?

Sequential and Threaded Processing:

- Performance is mostly linear. As the data size increases, processing time increases gradually.
- Threading does not show significant improvement due to Python's Global Interpreter Lock (GIL). Since the operation is CPU-bound (sorting and filtering), threading offers minimal benefit.

Multiprocessing:

- Has higher overhead due to process creation and inter-process communication.
- Only starts showing better performance for larger datasets.
- May not appear linear due to chunking and process overhead.

b. Conclusion

- Sequential is fastest for small datasets.
- Multiprocessing becomes useful only for very large data where parallelism offsets process creation overhead.
- Threading is more useful for I/O-bound tasks, not recommended for CPU-bound processing like sorting/filtering.
- Performance is not perfectly linear, especially for multiprocessing, because overhead increases with process count.

## Source Code

<https://github.com/Cadburyy/FinalProject.git>

## Execution

1. Download the python code from git and Train.csv from Train.zip
2. Put them on the same file
3. Rules :
  - Make sure to have Python Installed
  - Run pip install pandas psutil on terminal
4. python trip\_duration.py