1. Weather Data Results

1.1) Weather Data Results for each of the versions of sequential and multithreaded program **without** Fibonacci Delay:

No of Threads = 4SE0 Average Running Time : 2947.9 Maximum Running Time : 3502 Minimum Running Time : 2853 NO-LOCK Average Running Time : 1530.8 Maximum Running Time : 1601 Minimum Running Time : 1502 Speed Up : 1.92 COARSE-LOCK Average Running Time : 1536.0 Maximum Running Time : 1568 Minimum Running Time : 1520 Speed Up : 1.91 FINE-LOCK Average Running Time : 1557.8 Maximum Running Time : 1613 Minimum Running Time : 1534 Speed Up: 1.89 NO-SHARING Average Running Time : 1538.2 Maximum Running Time : 1562 Minimum Running Time : 1525

Speed Up : 1.91

1.2) Weather Data Results for each of the versions of sequential and multithreaded program **with** Fibonacci Delay:

No of Threads = 4

SEQ.

Average Running Time : 2931.3 Maximum Running Time : 3854 Minimum Running Time : 2770

NO-LOCK

Average Running Time : 1523.5 Maximum Running Time : 1577 Minimum Running Time : 1501

Speed Up: 1.92

COARSE-LOCK

Average Running Time : 1540.8 Maximum Running Time : 1607 Minimum Running Time : 1523

Speed Up: 1.90

FINE-LOCK

Average Running Time : 1562.4 Maximum Running Time : 1688 Minimum Running Time : 1538

Speed Up: 1.87

NO-SHARING

Average Running Time : 1540.6 Maximum Running Time : 1630 Minimum Running Time : 1514

Speed Up: 1.90

1.3) Question and Answers

1. Which program version (SEQ, NO-LOCK, COARSE-LOCK, FINE-LOCK, NO-SHARING) would you normally expect to finish fastest and why? Do the experiments confirm your expectation? If not, try to explain the reasons.

Answer: I expected the NO-LOCK program version to finish the fastest. It is faster than SEQ because we are processing the data using multiple threads (parallel processing). And it is faster than other multi-threaded versions because we are not blocking the processing while working on shared data or no overhead of merging the results as we have seen in NO-SHARING approach.

Yes, The results confirm my expectation. We got the best Speed up in NO-LOCK program.

2. Which program version (SEQ, NO-LOCK, COARSE-LOCK, FINE-LOCK, NO-SHARING) would you normally expect to finish slowest and why? Do the experiments confirm your expectation? If not, try to explain the reasons.

Answer: I expected the SEQ program to finish slowest as we are not doing any parallel processing here. We have a data available in memory and have a processors to work for but due to lack of parallelism we are not using them optimally. We are processing each line one by one here and which is making it slower.

Yes, The results confirm my expectation.

3. Compare the temperature averages returned by each program version. Report if any of them is incorrect or if any of the programs crashed because of concurrent accesses.

Answer: I have added a code which compares the averages of each program version and found that NO-LOCK program is giving the incorrect averages and all other approaches are giving the same results. This is because we have not used Locking in this version, due to this multiple threads makes shared data structure inconsistent.

4. Compare the running times of SEQ and COARSE-LOCK. Try to explain why one is slower than the other. (Make sure to consider the results of both B and C—this might support or refute a possible hypothesis.)

Answer: COARSE-LOCK program is much faster that SEQ (Speed Up around 1.9) for both and C. This is because in SEQ approach we are processing each record one by one but in COARSE-LOCK approach we have divided our same task to 4 threads and each thread work on there piece of data.

Though we have a good performance in COARSE-LOCK, if we do very intense work (high time) inside synchronized block (locked common data structure) than at a time only one thread can work on that part of code which makes it serial and reduces our performance.

5. How does the higher computation cost in part C (additional Fibonacci computation) affect the difference between COARSE-LOCK and FINE-LOCK? Try to explain the reason.

Answer: I cannot see much difference in my results but by speed-up measure, I can say adding the higher computation cost in Part C reduced Speed-up of COARSE-LOCK approach from 1.91 to 1.9 while of FINE-LOCK approach from 1.89 to 1.87 (higher impact).

In COARSE-LOCK, we are locking entire data structure while using shared data structure. On the other side in FINE-LOCK, we are locking only specific item of the data structure while working on that piece. So as we increase the computation (Part C) at the time when we have locked the entire shared data structure, all other threads who want to work on the other part of the data structure will also wait. While in case of FINE-LOCK, two threads who want to work on different part of data structure can work simultaneously.

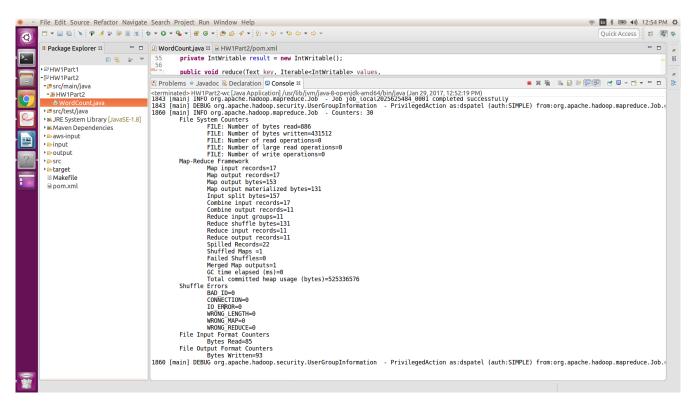
Ideally, as we increase the task to be done while locking common data structure (inside synchronized block) the performance of COARSE-LOCK approach should reduce at higher rate compared to the reduction in performance of FINE-LOCK approach.

2. Word Count Local Execution

2.1) Project directory structure

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                     Package Explorer 
□ □ WordCount.java □ □ HW1Part2/pom.xml
                                                              2* * Licensed to the Apache Software Foundation (ASF) under one
18 package HW1Part2;
                                                                                                               | 19 | package miraft2; |
| 19 | package miraft2; |
| 19 | package miraft2; |
| 20 | import java.io.IOException; |
| 33 | public class WordCount {
| 35 | public static class TokenizerMapper extends Mapper-Object, Text, Text, IntWritable>{
| 38 | private final static IntWritable one = new IntWritable one |
| 39 | private Text word = new Text(); |
| 40 | private Text word = new Text(); |
| 41 | public void map(Object key, Text value, Context context wite (itr.hasNoreTokens()) {
| 42 | value | value | value, Context context | | |
| 43 | value | value | value | value | value, Context context |
| 44 | StringTokenizer Itr = new StringTokenizer(value.tos |
| 45 | while (itr.hasNoreTokens()); |
| 46 | word.set(itr.nextToken()); |
| 50 | context.write(word, one); |
| 51 | value | valu
                                                                                                                             20* import java.io.IOException;
                    +₩1Part2
                     *# HW1Part2
                       • ₾src/test/java
                      ► M JRE System Library [JavaSE-1.8]
                                                                                                                                                  private final static IntWritable one = new IntWritable(1);
private Text word = new Text();
                     ► Maven Dependencies
► aws-input
                                                                                                                                                • ⊜input
                       ₽SFC
                      • ≥ target
                         ■ Makefile
                        public static class IntSumReducer
    extends Reducer<Text,IntWritable,Text,IntWritable> {
    private IntWritable result = new IntWritable();
                                                                                                                                                   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
   Configuration conf = new Configuration();
   String[] otherArgs = new GenericOptionsParser(conf, args).getRemainingArgs();
   if (otherArgs.length < 2) {
      System.err.plntln("Usage: wordcount <in> [<in>...] <out>");
      System.ext(2);
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Smart Insert 49:6
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2.2) Console Output for a successful run of the WordCount Problem from IDE and Command Prompt



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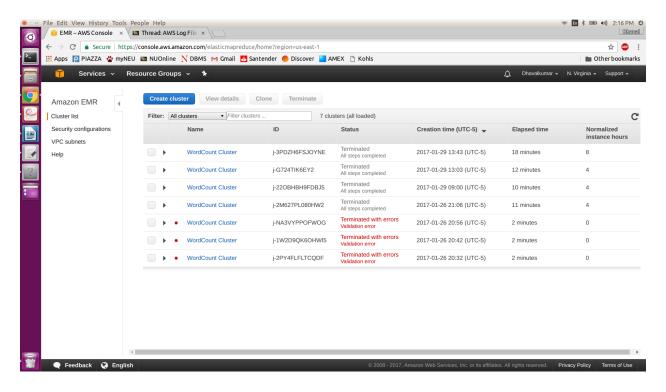
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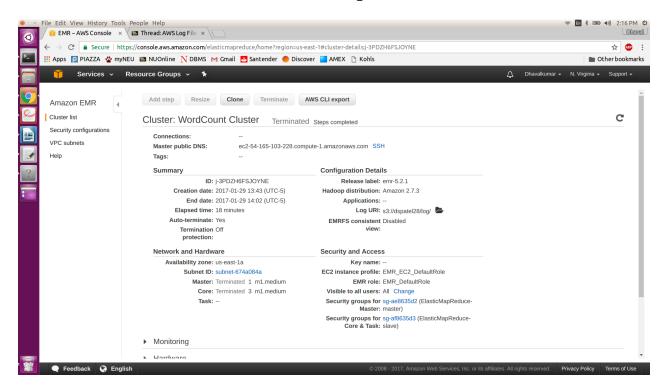
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3 Word Count AWS Execution



You can see 1 Master and 3 worker nodes in below image:



Bucket after successful run:

Feedback S English

