



## Project Assignment 1

### MPI-programming

Håkan Grahn and Charlie Svahnberg  
Blekinge Institute of Technology



## Task 1: Blocked Matrix-Matrix Multiplication

```

1. procedure MAT_MULT (A, B, C)
2. begin
3.   for i := 0 to n - 1 do
4.     for j := 0 to n - 1 do
5.       begin
6.         C[i, j] := 0;
7.         for k := 0 to n - 1 do
8.           C[i, j] := C[i, j] + A[i, k] × B[k, j];
9.         endfor;
10.      end MAT_MULT

```

**Algorithm 8.2** The conventional serial algorithm for multiplication of two  $n \times n$  matrices.

- Implement an MPI-version using a **2-dimensional data partitioning**



## Task 2: LaPlace approximation

- In a matrix, calculate an average of all neighbors for each cell.  

$$V[x, y] = \frac{V[x-1, y] + V[x, y-1] + V[x+1, y] + V[x, y+1]}{4}$$
- After the matrix has been traversed, new averages might need to be calculated.
- For each traversal, the largest change for any cell is compared to an acceptance value.
- When the largest change is lower than the acceptance value, a solution is found.

0	1	2	3	4	5
1					4
2					3
3					2
4					1
5	4	3	2	1	0



## Serial (Original) solution

- Calculate new values, row-by-row
- This is also called a Gauss-Seidel iteration

0	1	2	3	4	5
1					4
2					3
3					2
4					1
5	4	3	2	1	0



## First Parallel Approach

- Calculate each row in parallel
- Why not each column?
  - Locality of reference will be very bad
  - Matrix is stored row-by-row in memory
- Keep a local maximum change (one per row)
  - Calculate global maximum change at the end of each completed iteration.
- Will not produce the same result twice!
  - Row-2 is depending on how far row-1 and row-3 has been computed. (use of old and new values are mixed).

0	1	2	3	4	5
1					4
2					3
3					2
4					1
5	4	3	2	1	0



## Second Parallel Approach

- Keep two matrixes;
  - one for old values
  - one for new values
- Swap role after each iteration
- Memory use has been doubled!
- A.k.a. Jacobi algorithm

0	1	2	3	4	5
1					4
2					3
3					2
4					1
5	4	3	2	1	0



## Third Parallel Approach

- Make two sweeps:
  - In first sweep calculate all grey cells
  - In second sweep calculate all white cells.
- Not same algorithm any more!
- A.k.a. SOR or Red-Black solver
- Can use every second row instead in the two phases

0	1	2	3	4	5
1					4
2					3
3					2
4					1
5	4	3	2	1	0

**Task:** Implement an MPI-version of the SOR-solver!