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SUB : Parallel & Distributed Computing

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Q.no.1) Ans

CUDA is a parallel computing platform and an API model. It can be used to utilize the power of GPUs to perform general computing tasks such as multiplying matrices & in performing other linear algebra operations, instead of just doing graphical calculations.

CUDA program using C for matrix multiplication:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <math.h>
```

```
#define TILE_WIDTH
```

```
void Matrix_mul(float *Md, float *Nd, float *Pd,  
                const int WIDTH)
```

```
{  
    unsigned int column = TILE_WIDTH * blockIdx.x  
                          + threadIdx.x;
```

```
    unsigned int row = TILE_WIDTH * blockIdx.y  
                      + threadIdx.y;
```

```
    for (int i = 0; i < WIDTH; i++)  
    {  
        Pd[row * WIDTH + column] = Md[row * width + i] *  
                                      [i * width + column];  
    }
```


Q no. 3) Ans

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total clock cycles} &= \sum_{i=1}^{1024} (2 + 2 \times i) \\ &= 2 \times 1024 + 1024 \times 1025 \\ &= 1051648\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Time reqd. for 1st processor} = \sum_{i=1}^{32} (2 + 2 \times i)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{// // // 2nd processor} &= \sum_{i=993}^{1024} (2 + 2 \times i) \\ &= 64608\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{speed up} &= \frac{\text{Uniprocessor system time}}{\text{32-processor time}} \\ &= \frac{1051648}{64608} \\ &= 16.3\end{aligned}$$

Now, for parallel program,

PAR for (L=1; L<32, L++)

{ for (I=(L-1)*16+1; I<=L*16, I++)

{ SUM(I) = 0

for (J=1; J<=I, J++)

SUM[J] = SUM[I] + J

for (I=(64-L)*16+1; I<=((64-L)+1)*16, I++)

{ SUM[I] = 0


```

    for (J=1, J<=I, J++)
        SUM[I] + SUM[I] + I
    }
}

```

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total cycles} &= \sum_{I=(L-1)*16+1}^{L*16} (2+2I) \\
 &= \sum_{I=(64-1)*16+1}^{(64-1)*16} (2+2I) \\
 &= 32864
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{Speed up} &= 1051648 / 32864 \\
 &= 32
 \end{aligned}$$

Qno2) Ans Required SIMD algorithm :

For j=1 to n Do

Par for k=1 to n Do

$I_{Cik} = 0$ (vector load)

For j=1 to n Do

Par for k=1 to n Do

$C_{ik} = C_{ik} + a_{ij} \cdot b_{jk}$ (vector multiply)

End j loop

End i loop

Q no. 4) Ans MPI program to find factorial of a given integer (n):

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
# include <mpi.h>
```

```
int main (int argc, char **argv)
```

```
int myid, numprocs, i, n, l, m, j, mod;
```

```
int fact, rsl=1;
```

```
MPI_Init(&argc, &argv);
```

```
MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &numprocs)
```

```
MPI_comm_rank(MPI_comm_world, &myid);
```

int unused attribute (unused);

if (myid == 0) {

```
printf("Enter the No. => \n");
```

```
unused = scanf ("%d", &n);
```

```
MPI_Bcast (&n, 1, MPI_INT, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
```

$$l_m = n / \text{numprocs};$$

```
mod = n % numprocs;
```

```

    mod = n % nump;
    for (i = myid * lm + 1; i < myid * lm + lm; i++)

```

$$d \text{ rslt} = \text{rslt} * i;$$

if (mod != 0 ~~or~~ myid == numprocs - 1)

2


```

for (j=1 ; j<= (myid+1)*ln + mod ; j++)
{
    rslt = rslt * j ;
}
printf
MPI_Reduce(&rslt, &fact, 1, MPI_int, MPI_Prod,
           0, MPI_COMM_WORLD) ;

if (myid == 0) {
    printf("The required factorial value=%d", fact);
}
MPI_Finalize();
return 0 ;
}

```