

Module: Introduction to Parallel Programming Techniques

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System Specification

Below, shown the system which was used to run and get the result of the simulation:

CPU: Intel i5-7200U

Architecture: Kaby Lake

Segment: Mobile Processors

The number of cores: 2

Number of threads 4

Clock Frequency 2.50-3.10GHz (Turbo

Boost)

Cache levels: 3

Cache level 1 size: 128KBytes

Cache level 2 size: 512Kbytes

Cache level 3 size: 3MBytes

RAM 12 GB

SSD: 250 GB

Operating System: Ubuntu 20.04.2 LTS

Compiler: Gcc and its libraries

IDE: Clion (2020.03)

TASK 1

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void printMatrix(int matrix[], int size, int rank, char title[]);
size, int my_rank, MPI_Request *requests);
void matrixCommunication_C(int matrixOriginal[], int matrixGenerating[], int
size, int my rank, MPI Request *requests);
    MPI Bcast(&size, 1, MPI INT, 0, MPI COMM WORLD);
    int B local[size*size];
    int C local[size*size];
#ifdef A
```

```
#ifdef C
#endif
#ifdef A
    MPI Finalize();
    for (int i = 0; i < size*size; ++i) {</pre>
MPI COMM WORLD);
MPI COMM WORLD, MPI STATUS IGNORE);
```

```
MPI COMM WORLD);
MPI COMM WORLD, MPI STATUS IGNORE);
MPI COMM WORLD, requests);
        for (int i = 0; i < size*size; ++i) {</pre>
MPI COMM WORLD, MPI STATUS IGNORE);
MPI_COMM_WORLD, MPI_STATUS_IGNORE);
MPI COMM WORLD);
```

```
MPI Barrier (MPI COMM WORLD);
MPI_COMM_WORLD, requests);
MPI COMM WORLD);
MPI COMM WORLD, requests);
```

Result:

a) MPI_Send/MPI_Recv implementation

b) MPI_Isend/MPI_Recv implementation

```
UnidQunid-Lenevo-ideaped-320-151R8:/media/unid/Data/Aston University/Subjects/TP2/EE4107 - Introduction to Parallel Programming Techniques/Assignments/Assignment - 3/5.1$ mpice -g -mail -o 3.1 3.1c unidQunid-Lenevo-ideaped-320-151R8:/media/unid/Data/Aston University/Subjects/TP2/EE4107 - Introduction to Parallel Programming Techniques/Assignments/Assignment - 3/5.1$ mpicec -n 4 ./main Please enter the size of the matrix (n): 4

my_rank -> 0, A matrix -> 0 0 0 0 0

my_rank -> 0, B matrix -> 1 1 1 1

my_rank -> 1, A matrix -> 1 1 1 1

my_rank -> 1, A matrix -> 1 1 1 1

my_rank -> 1, B matrix -> 1 -1 -1 -1

my_rank -> 1, C matrix -> 2 2 2 2 2

my_rank -> 2, A matrix -> 2 2 2 2 2

my_rank -> 2, A matrix -> 3 5 5 5

my_rank -> 2, C matrix -> 4 4 4 4

my_rank -> 3, A matrix -> 1 -1 -1 -1

my_rank -> 3, C matrix -> 5 5 5 6

my_rank -> 3, C matrix -> 5 5 5 6

my_rank -> 3, C matrix -> 6 6 6 6
```

c) MPI_Send/MPI_Irecv implementation

Summary:

- The matrix 2x2 (derived from 4x4 matrix), A = [0,1,2,3] was generated in each process, and they are computed according to the given formula.
- Communication is done with a blocking MPI_SEND/RECV and a non-blocking MPI_Isend/MPI_Irecv.
- The result is obtained shown in the screenshot, for example for rank ->0

```
Matrix A = [0, 0, 0, 0]
Matrix B = [1, 1, 1, 1]
Matrix C = [0, 0, 0, 0]
```

- Other part of matrix is shown in screenshot.

TASK 2

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void computation(int matrixOriginal[], const int vector[], int size, int
       Comm size (MPI COMM WORLD, &comm sz);
   computation (A local, vector, size, my rank);
   MPI Finalize();
void matrixGenerate(int matrix[], int my rank, int size){
```

```
MPI COMM WORLD);
MPI STATUS IGNORE);
MPI COMM WORLD);
void computation(int matrixOriginal[], const int vector[], int size, int
```

Result:

```
unidQual-Lenovo-Ideapad-320-15TRE:/media/unid/Quata/Aston University/Subjects/TP2/EE4187 - Introduction to Parallel Programming Techniques/Assignments/Assignment - 3/3.2$ mpiezec -n 4 ./main
Please enter the size of the matrix(n): 4
my_rank >> 0, A matrix >> 0 0 0 0 0 0
my_rank >> 0, A matrix >> 0 0 0 0 0
my_rank >> 0, Ematrix >> 0 0 0 0 0
my_rank >> 0, Ematrix >> 0 0 0 0
my_rank >> 0, Ematrix >> 0 0 0 0
my_rank >> 0, Ematrix >> 0 0 0 0
my_rank >> 0, Ematrix >> 0 0 0 0
my_rank >> 0, Ematrix >> 0 0 0 0
my_rank >> 0, Ematrix >> 0 0 0 0
my_rank >> 0, Ematrix >> 0 0 0 0
my_rank >> 0, Ematrix >> 0 0 0 0
my_rank >> 0, Ematrix >> 0 0 0 0
my_rank >> 0, Ematrix >> 0 0 0 0
my_rank >> 0, Ematrix >> 0 0 0 0
my_rank >> 0, Ematrix >> 0 0 0 0
my_rank >> 0, Ematrix >> 0 0 0 0
my_rank >> 0, Ematrix >> 0
my_rank >> 0, Ematrix >> 0
my_rank >> 0
my_rank >> 0, Ematrix >> 0
my_rank >> 0
```

Summary:

- The same program is designed with one matrix and one vector for each process.
- The same result is obtained, by overusing given buffers several times.
- The result can be seen from the screenshot for 4x4 matrix size;

TASK 3

Code:

a) Blocking communication:

```
#define THRESHOLD (5e-3)
void update(double *cur, double *next, int n, int end, int my rank, int
```

```
#if DEBUG
#endif
        update(phi cur, phi next, n, endCol, my rank, comm sz);
#endif
```

```
my rank + 1, 0, &tempRowBelow[i], 1,
```

```
cur[row * colEnd + (col + 1)]
```

```
return 0;
return 1;
}
```

b) Non-blocking communication

```
void update(double *cur, double *next, int n, int end, int my rank, int
int converged(double *cur, double *next, int n, int colEnd);
```

```
#if DEBUG
#endif
        update(phi cur, phi next, n, endCol, my rank, comm sz);
#endif
```

```
for (int col = 1; col < end; col++)</pre>
void update(double *cur, double *next, int n, int colEnd, int my rank, int
```

```
MPI COMM WORLD, &request);
MPI COMM WORLD, &request);
MPI COMM WORLD, &request);
                             cur[(row + 1) * colEnd + col]) / 4;
cur[row * colEnd + (col - 1)] +
```

Result:

a) Blocking communication

```
Enter the n:11

100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.000 100.00
```

b) Non-blocking communication

Summary:

- The algorithm of the program is as follows:
 - 1. The program divides the matrix into portions.
 - 2. Each process sends a lower or higher portion of the matrix to neighbour processes.
 - 3. Then elements are stored in a separate buffer and used in the computation.
 - 4. This repeated till a steady-state is found.
- The result is shown on screens.
- One drawback is that parallel execution takes a bit longer iteration to find steady-state condition, it is due to the fact, MPI has it is own data type that might be changing the precision of original data. For the 11x11 matrix and p = 3 processes, original program gives 120 iterations and my implementation gives 136.