

**GRIFFITH COLLEGE DUBLIN**

**QUALITY AND QUALIFICATIONS IRELAND  
EXAMINATION**

**POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN SCIENCE IN BIG DATA MANAGEMENT  
AND ANALYTICS**

**PARALLEL AND DISTRIBUTED PROGRAMMING  
Module Code: PGDBD-PDP**

**POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN SCIENCE IN COMPUTING  
PARALLEL AND DISTRIBUTED PROGRAMMING  
Module code: PGDC-PDP**

**MASTER OF SCIENCE IN BIG DATA MANAGEMENT AND ANALYTICS  
PARALLEL AND DISTRIBUTED PROGRAMMING  
Module code: MSCBD-PDP**

**MASTER OF SCIENCE IN COMPUTING  
PARALLEL AND DISTRIBUTED PROGRAMMING  
Module code: MSCC-PDP**

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**Date: 26<sup>th</sup> May 2023**

**Time: 2.15-5.15**

**THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF FIVE QUESTIONS  
FOUR QUESTIONS TO BE ATTEMPTED  
ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS**

## QUESTION 1

Write using parallel programming models a C program for a system that consist of N MPI processes: each machine should generate a random array size M and compute average, then send the average to MPI process 0, where all averages are summed up. You must write a program that uses MPI API calls to achieve this task.

- (a) Write the C MPI code.

**(15 marks)**

- (b) Write a C OpenMP version.

**(10 marks)**

**Total (25 marks)**

## QUESTION 2

Consider the class Delivery.

```
class Delivery {
private int[] box;
public Delivery(int n) {
box = new int[n];
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
box[i] = 0;
}
}
public void deliver(int parcels, int i) {
box[i] = box[i] + parcels;
}
public int empty(int i) {
int res = box[i];
box[i] = 0;
return res;
}
}
```

This implements a sequence of message boxes. Delivery men can add a number of parcels to a box. The owner of the box can empty the box. For simplicity, we only record the number of items in each box.

- (a) Make a thread safe version of class Delivery in such a way that delivery men that want to deliver parcels in disjoint boxes simultaneously do not block each other.

**(5 marks)**

- (b) Suppose we want to add a transfer function, which transfer parcels from one box to another. Discuss what the main concurrency-related risk is, when adding this to your thread safe version, and how this risk can be avoided.

**(10 marks)**

- (c) Give a thread safe lock-free version of Delivery.

**(10 marks)**

**Total (25 marks)**

### QUESTION 3

- (a) Consider the following fragment of a light handling system.

```
// nrLights is length of lights array
// length of init is the same as length of lights
#pragma omp parallel for shared (lights, init, MAX, DIMMODE) private (i)
for (i = 1; i < nrLights; ++i) {
    lights[i] = init[i];
    if (lights[i] < lights[i - 1])
        lights[i] = lights[i - 1];
}
```

Describe what will be the effect of the OpenMP pragma on the behaviour of this fragment.

**(5 marks)**

- (b) Suppose we transform the following program fragment:

```
l.lock();
try {
    x = 3;
    y = 4;
}
finally {
    l.unlock();
}
```

into the following program fragment

```
l.lock();
try {
    y = 4;
}
finally {
    l.unlock();
}
x = 3;
```

Suppose this is used in a context with other threads that need up-to-date values of variables x and y. Explain whether this program transformation is okay. Motivate your answer.

**(5 marks)**

- (c) Suppose we have the following two threads (where initially x, y and z are equal to 0 and t is a lock):

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <pre>// Thread 1 z = 3; y = (z + 3); t.lock(); r2 = x; x = 32; t.unlock();</pre> | <pre>// Thread 2 t.lock(); r1 = z; x = 64; t.unlock();</pre> |
|--|--|

What are the possible final values of r1 and r2. Use the notions of program order and synchronization order to explain your answer.

**(10 marks)**

- (d) Give a realistic example how careless use of the two locks could lead to a deadlock.

**(5 marks)**

**Total (25 marks)**

#### QUESTION 4

- (a) Explain what is the difference between MPI\_send and MPI\_Ssend?

**(10 marks)**

- (b) What does OpenMP collapse perform?

**(5 marks)**

- (c) Explain how fork-join pool works and what does work stealing mean?

**(10 marks)**

**Total (25 marks)**

#### QUESTION 5

Write a Java class for general system using ReentrantLock with one condition. The system has a maximum capacity of N spaces. The system must have two methods, a method to take a resource and method to return a resource. You can call them take and return, assume the content of the system is integers.

- (a) Write the code for the take method.

**(10 marks)**

- (b) Write the code for the return method.

**(10 marks)**

- (c) How can you achieve a similar system with minimal code? No code needed, explain only.

**(5 marks)**

**Total (25 marks)**