## Université Grenoble Alpes, Grenoble INP, UFR IM<sup>2</sup>AG Master 1 Informatique and Master 1 MOSIG

## **UE Parallel Algorithms and Programming**

TD # 3

## Exercise 1: Adding n integers

In this exercise, we want people to collaborate to add n integers. One person should get the final result, and does not need to make the others aware of it.

- 1. If one person can add two integers in a time  $t_c$ , how much time will it take her to add n integers?
- 2. How much time will it take at best if their are 8 persons sitting in a circle? Here we assume that one can only communicate with her neighbors. Sending a message to a neighbor takes time  $t_s$ .
- 3. How much time will it take at best if the 8 persons are sitting in two rows of 4 persons? Here we assume that one can only communicate with her left and right neighbors, plus the person in front or behind her.
- 4. Propose another configuration to make the people sit so as to minimize the total time to run the computation.

## Exercise 2: Broadcast in a ring

- 1. We consider a ring of n processes with a single one-way link between neighbors in the ring. Describe the algorithm to broadcast a message from process k to all processes in the ring. To describe the algorithm you can use the following functions:
  - MY\_NUM() returns the id of the local process
  - NUM\_PROCS() returns the total number of processes in the ring.
  - SEND(m, id) sends message m to process id.
  - RECV(&m, id) receives a message from id and stores it into m.
- 2. Compute the time required to run the algorithm, assuming store-and-forward communication. We note M the size of the message; L the latency on a link; B the bandwidth of a link.
- 3. We consider now two-ways links. Give the new version of the algorithm and compute its execution time.
- 4. Finally, we consider a single row of n processes. We want to compute the time required to send a message from the first to the last process in the row. To optimize performance, we are going to apply pipelining by dividing the message into r packets. To better understand how this may work, we suggest you to try reasoning on an example with, for instance, n = 4 and r = 5.