

## D. Y. Patil College of Engineering, Akurdi, Pune 411044 Department of Computer Engineering

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**Unit Test III** 

Date: 14/10/2020

Class : BE Computer Div: A Subject : High Performance Computing

Academic Year : 2020-21 Sem : I Exam Date: 14/10/2020

Q. No.	Question Description	Options 28	Correct Answer	Marks	со	РО	PSO	BTL
1	In all-to-one reduction, data items must be combined piece-wise and the result made available at a processor.	A. First B. Last C. Target D. N-1	C	2	3	1	3	4
2	Analyze the Cost of Scatter and Gather.	A. T=tw log p + ts m (p-1)  B. T=ts log p + tw m (p-1)  C. T=ts log p - tw m (p-1)  D. T=tw log p - ts m (p-1)	В	2	3	4	3	4
3	All-to-all personalized communication is also known as	<ul><li>A. partial exchange</li><li>B. total exchange</li><li>C. both of the above</li><li>D. none of the above</li></ul>	В	2	3	1	3	1
4	All-to-all personalized communication is performed independently in each row with clustered messages of size on a mesh.	A. m B. p C. m√p D. p√m	С	2	3	1	3	4
5	In All-to-All Personalized Communication on a Ring, the size of the message reduces by at each step	A. m B. p C. m-1 D. p-1	A	2	3	1	3	1

6	All-to-All Broadcast and Reduction algorithm on a Ring terminates insteps.	A. p B. p+1 C. p-1 D. p*p	С	2	3	1	3	1
7	In All-to-all Broadcast on a Mesh, operation performs in which sequence?	A. rowwise, rowwise B. rowwise, columnwise C. columnwise, rowwise D. columnwise, columnwise	В	2	3	1	3	3
8	In the operation, a single node sends a unique message of size m to every other node.	A. Scatter B. gather	A	2	3	3	3	1
9	In the operation, a single node collects a unique message from each node.	A. Scatter B. gather	В	2	3	3	3	1
10	Messages get smaller inand stay constant in	<ul><li>A. broadcast, gather</li><li>B. gather, broadcast</li><li>C. scatter, broadcast</li><li>D. scatter, gather</li></ul>	С	2	3	1	3	4
11	The time taken by all-to-all broadcast on a ring is	A. T= $2t_s(\sqrt{p-1}) + t_w m(p-1)$ B. T= $(t_s + t_w m)(p-1)$ C. T= $t_s \log_p + t_w m(p-1)$ D. T= $2t_s(\sqrt{p-1}) - t_w m(p-1)$	В	2	3	4	3	4
12	The time taken by all-to- all broadcast on a mesh is 	A. $T = 2t_s(\sqrt{p-1}) + t_w m(p-1)$ B. $T = (t_s + t_w m)(p-1)$ C. $T = t_s \log_p + t_w m(p-1)$ D. $T = 2t_s(\sqrt{p-1}) - t_w m(p-1)$	A	2	3	4	3	4
13	The time taken by all-to-all broadcast on a hypercube is	A. T= $2t_s(\sqrt{p-1}) + t_w m(p-1)$ B. T= $(t_s + t_w m)(p-1)$ C. T= $t_s \log_p + t_w m(p-1)$ D. T= $2t_s(\sqrt{p-1}) - t_w m(p-1)$	С	2	3	4	3	4
14	is a special permutation in which	A. Left shift B. Right shift	С	2	3	1	3	1

	node <i>i</i> sends a data	C. Circular shift						
	packet to node $(i + q)$ mod $p$ in a $p$ -node ensemble $(0 \le q \le p)$ .	D. Linear shift						
15	The prefix-sum operation can be implemented using thekernel	A. all-to-all reduction B. all-to-all broadcast C. one-to-all broadcast D. all-to-one broadcast	В	2	3	1	3	1

Subject Teacher

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