

# **Indian Institute of Information Technology Surat**



## **Lab Report on High Performance Computing (CS 602) Practical**

**Submitted by**

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## Lab No: 5

**Aim:** To Develop an efficient algorithm to solve the 10×10 chessboard problem, placing 10 Queens or Horses without conflicts, and analyze time complexity and execution time for both individual and all possible solutions.

### Description:

- Problem Statements:
  - i) 10 Queens: Avoid striking each other.
    - Algorithm: Recursive placement with OpenMP parallelization.
    - Analyze time complexity and execution time for individual and all solutions.
  - ii) 10 Horses: Identify maximum placements without conflicts.
    - Algorithm: Parallelized approach using OpenMP for horse placement.
    - Analyze time complexity and execution time for individual and all solutions.
- Queen Placement: Backtracking algorithm ensuring no conflicts.
- Horse Placement: Parallelized approach to maximize placements without conflicts.
- OpenMP: Utilized for parallel constructs, enhancing computational efficiency.
- Dynamic and Static Scheduling: Applied for load balancing in parallel sections.

### Source Code:

#### Task 1:

```
1 #include <omp.h>
2 #include <stdio.h>
3 #include <time.h>
4 #include <stdbool.h>
5
6 #define T 4
7 #define N 10
8 #define M 20
9
10 int row[N];
11 int col[N];
12 int dig[2*N];
13 int dig2[2*N];
14 char board[N][N];
15 int Qcnt = 0;
16 int Bcnt = 0;
17 bool check(int i, int j)
18 {
19     if (row[i]==1 || col[j]==1 || dig[N+i-j]==1 || dig2[i+j]==1) return false;
20     else return true;
21 }
22 void display_Board()
23 {
24     printf("Board Id: %d\n", Bcnt);
25     for (int i=0; i<N; i++)
26     {
27         for (int j=0; j<N; j++)
28         {
29             printf("%c ", board[i][j]);
30         }
31         printf("\n");
32     }
33 }
```

```

64 void NQueen_Parallel(int j)
65 {
66     if (Qcnt==N)
67     {
68         display_Board();
69         Bcnt++;
70     }
71     #pragma omp parallel for
72     for (int i=0;i<N;i++)
73     {
74         if (check(i,j))
75         {
76             #pragma omp critical
77             {
78                 board[i][j] = 'Q';
79                 row[i]=1;
80                 col[j]=1;
81                 dig[N+i-j]=1;
82                 dig2[i+j]=1;
83                 Qcnt++;
84             }
85             NQueen_Parallel(j+1);
86             #pragma omp critical
87             {
88                 board[i][j] = '.';
89                 row[i]=0;
90                 col[j]=0;
91                 dig[N+i-j]=0;
92                 dig2[i+j]=0;
93                 Qcnt--;
94             }
95         }
96     }
97     return;
98 }

```

```

99 int main() {
100     for (int i=0;i<N;i++){
101         row[i]=0;
102         col[i]=0;
103         dig[i]=0;
104         dig[N+i]=0;
105         dig2[i]=0;
106         dig2[N+i]=0;
107     }
108     for (int i=0;i<N;i++) for (int j=0;j<N;j++) board[i][j]='.';
109     clock_t start_serial = clock();
110     NQueen(0);
111     clock_t end_serial = clock();
112     int serial_count = Bcnt;
113     Bcnt=0;
114     double serial_time = ((double)end_serial - start_serial) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
115     for (int i=0;i<N;i++) for (int j=0;j<N;j++) board[i][j]='.';
116     clock_t start_parallel = clock();
117     #pragma omp parallel
118     {
119         #pragma omp single
120         {
121             NQueen_Parallel(0);
122         }
123     }
124     clock_t end_parallel = clock();
125     int parallel_count = Bcnt;
126     double parallel_time = ((double)end_parallel - start_parallel) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
127     printf("Serial board count: %d\n", serial_count);
128     printf("Parallel board count: %d\n", parallel_count);
129     printf("Serial execution time: %f seconds\n", serial_time);
130     printf("Parallel execution time: %f seconds\n", parallel_time);
131     double scale_factor = serial_time/parallel_time;
132     printf("Serial-to-Parallel Time Ratio: %.2f\n",scale_factor);
133     return 0;
134 }
135

```

## Task 2:

```

43 void KHorse_Parallel() {
44     if (N==1) {
45         board[0][0]='K';
46         display_Board();
47         Bcnt++;
48         return;
49     }
50     #pragma parallel for
51     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) for (int j = 0; j < N; j++) if (j%2==0) board[i][j] = 'K';
52     display_Board();
53     Bcnt++;
54     #pragma parallel for
55     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) for (int j = 0; j < N; j++) board[i][j*2] = '.';
56     #pragma parallel for
57     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) for (int j = 0; j < N; j++) if (j%2==1) board[i][j] = 'K';
58     display_Board();
59     Bcnt++;
60     return;
61 }

```

```

32 void attack(int row, int col, char a, char** board) {
33     for (int k = 0; k < 8; k++) {
34         int nextRow = row + rowMove[k];
35         int nextCol = col + colMove[k];
36         if (nextRow >= 0 && nextRow < N && nextCol >= 0 && nextCol < N) board[nextRow][nextCol] = a;
37     }
38 }
39
40 int canPlace(int i, int j, char** board) {
41     if (board[i][j] == '_') return 1;
42     else return 0;
43 }
44
45 void place(int i, int j, char k, char a, char** board, char** new_board) {
46     for (int y = 0; y < N; y++) for (int z = 0; z < N; z++) new_board[y][z] = board[y][z];
47     new_board[i][j] = k;
48     attack(i, j, a, new_board);
49 }
50
51 void kkn(int k, int sti, int stj, char** board) {
52     if (k == 0) {
53         displayBoard(board);
54         Bcnt++;
55     } else {
56         for (int i = sti; i < N; i++) {
57             for (int j = stj; j < N; j++) {
58                 if (canPlace(i, j, board)) {
59                     char** new_board = (char**)malloc(N * sizeof(char*));
60                     for (int x = 0; x < N; x++) {
61                         new_board[x] = (char*)malloc(N * sizeof(char));
62                     }
63                     place(i, j, 'K', 'A', board, new_board);
64                     kkn(k - 1, i, j, new_board);
65                     for (int x = 0; x < N; x++) free(new_board[x]);
66                     free(new_board);
67                 }
68             }
69             stj = 0;
70         }
71     }
72 }

```

```

106 int main() {
107     char** board = (char**)malloc(N * sizeof(char*));
108     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
109         board[i] = (char*)malloc(N * sizeof(char));
110     }
111     makeBoard(board);
112     clock_t start_serial = clock();
113     for (int i=1; i<=N*N; i++){
114         kkn(i, 0, 0, board);
115         makeBoard(board);
116     }
117     clock_t end_serial = clock();
118     int serial_count = Bcnt;
119     Bcnt = 0;
120     double serial_time = ((double)end_serial - start_serial) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
121     makeBoard(board);
122     clock_t start_parallel = clock();
123     #pragma omp parallel num_threads(T)
124     {
125         #pragma omp for schedule(dynamic)
126         for (int i=1; i<=N*N; i++){
127             // #pragma omp parallel
128             {
129                 // #pragma omp task
130                 {
131                     kkn_parallel(i, 0, 0, board);
132                     makeBoard(board);
133                 }
134             }
135         }
136     }

```

## Output:

### Task 1:

```
Board Id: 723
. . . . Q . . . .
. . . . . Q . . .
. . . Q . . . . .
. . . . . . . Q .
. . Q . . . . . .
. . . . . Q . . .
. . . . . . . Q .
. Q . . . . . . .
. . . . . . Q . .
Q . . . . . . . .
Serial execution time: 0.012474 seconds
Parallel execution time: 0.000622 seconds
Serial-to-Parallel Time Ratio: 20.05
```

### Task 2:

#### For Maximum:

```
Board Id: 0
K K K K K
K K K K K
K K K K K
K K K K K
K K K K K
K K K K K
Board Id: 1
. K . K .
. K . K .
. K . K .
. K . K .
. K . K .
Serial board count: 2
Parallel board count: 2
Serial execution time: 0.000082 seconds
Parallel execution time: 0.000013 seconds
Serial-to-Parallel Time Ratio: 6.31
```

#### For All Possible Combination:

```
Board Id: 1363
. K . K
K . K .
. K . K
K . K .
Serial board count: 1364
Parallel board count: 1364
Serial execution time: 0.012815 seconds
Parallel execution time: 0.003038 seconds
Serial-to-Parallel Time Ratio: 4.22
```

## Conclusion:

- Utilized OpenMP for parallelizing Queen placement on a 10×10 chessboard.
- Explored static, dynamic, guided, auto, and runtime scheduling options for load balancing.
- Investigated the maximum number of non-conflicting Horse placements (2 for N>1 and 1 for N=1).
- Analyzed time complexity and execution time for solutions.
- Implemented dynamic memory allocation for efficient array usage.
- Ensured proper memory deallocation to prevent memory leaks.