

Parallel Sorting Assignment Report

Parallel Bucketsort via MPI

BY

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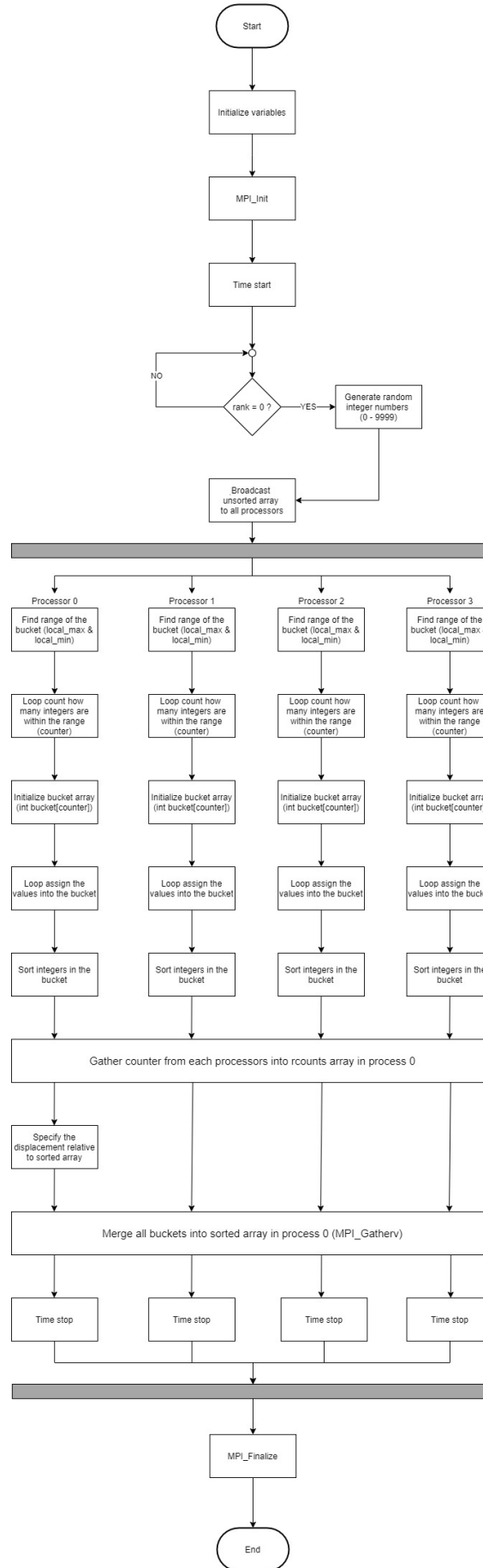
ITCS443 Parallel and Distributed Systems

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Explanation of the Source Code as a Flowchart



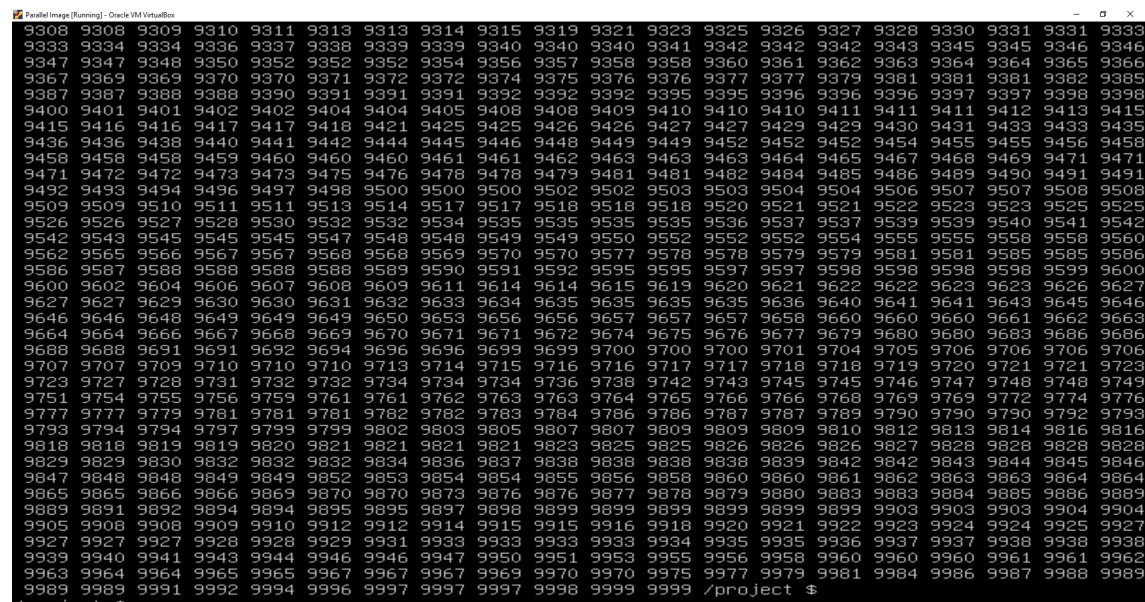
Testing Results with Sample Capture Screen Shots

1. 10,000 random integer numbers

```
/project $ mpicc -o out bucketsort.c
/project $ mpirun -np 1 ./out
Process 0 took 0.319473 seconds to run.
/project $ mpirun -np 2 ./out
Process 1 took 0.163924 seconds to run.
Process 0 took 0.171179 seconds to run.
/project $ mpirun -np 3 ./out
Process 2 took 0.105898 seconds to run.
Process 1 took 0.139083 seconds to run.
Process 0 took 0.141575 seconds to run.
/project $ mpirun -np 4 ./out
Process 1 took 0.105823 seconds to run.
Process 2 took 0.123137 seconds to run.
Process 3 took 0.127459 seconds to run.
Process 0 took 0.142905 seconds to run.
```

2. 100,000 random integer numbers

```
/project $ mpicc -o out bucketsort.c
/project $ mpirun -np 1 ./out
Process 0 took 18.340747 seconds to run.
/project $ mpirun -np 2 ./out
Process 1 took 9.201187 seconds to run.
Process 0 took 9.211407 seconds to run.
/project $ mpirun -np 3 ./out
Process 2 took 6.090886 seconds to run.
Process 1 took 6.092352 seconds to run.
Process 0 took 6.102874 seconds to run.
/project $ mpirun -np 4 ./out
Process 1 took 4.557874 seconds to run.
Process 2 took 4.658165 seconds to run.
Process 3 took 4.694629 seconds to run.
Process 0 took 4.728061 seconds to run.
```



Terminal window showing a large grid of 100,000 random integers, arranged in 10 rows and 10,000 columns. The numbers range from approximately 9308 to 9989.

Speedup Graph for 1 to 4 processors

$$S(p) = \frac{\text{Sequential execution time}}{\text{Parallel execution time}} = \frac{t_s}{t_p}$$

As t_p is the total runtime of the slowest process, we can calculate the Speedup as follows:

1. 10,000 random integer numbers

$$S(1) = \frac{0.319473}{0.319473} = 1$$

$$S(2) = \frac{0.319473}{0.171179} = 1.866$$

$$S(3) = \frac{0.319473}{0.141575} = 2.257$$

$$S(4) = \frac{0.319473}{0.142905} = 2.236$$

2. 100,000 random integer numbers

$$S(1) = \frac{18.340747}{18.340747} = 1$$

$$S(2) = \frac{18.340747}{9.211407} = 1.991$$

$$S(3) = \frac{18.340747}{6.102874} = 3.005$$

$$S(4) = \frac{18.340747}{4.728061} = 3.879$$

3. 1,000,000 random integer numbers

There is no data to show for 1,000,000 random integer numbers as the memory of the VMware is insufficient.

Note: 1 int array = 4 bytes therefore if we generate 1,000,000 array size, 4MB of memory is needed. Also, we broadcast the copy of the array to 4 processors so, 12MB of memory is needed in total.

```
/project $ mpicc -o out bucketsort.c
/project $ mpirun -np 4 ./out

=====
= BAD TERMINATION OF ONE OF YOUR APPLICATION PROCESSES
= PID 83 RUNNING AT 172.18.0.3
= EXIT CODE: 139
= CLEANING UP REMAINING PROCESSES
= YOU CAN IGNORE THE BELOW CLEANUP MESSAGES
=====
```

