Multi-core Programming
Assignment 2

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Abstract

OpenMP is an implementation of multithreading, a method of parallelizing whereby a master thread (a series of instructions executed consecutively) forks a specified number of slave threads and the system divides a task among them. The threads then run concurrently, with the runtime environment allocating threads to different processors. In this assignment, we are going to implement the parallelization of the matrix multiplication.

Keywords. *Heterogeneous Programming, OpenMP, C Programming, C++ Programming, Parallelization, Multi-thread Programming.*

1 Matrix Multiplication

1.1 What's the goal?

In this assignment, we'll be parallelizing the matrix multiplication using *OpenMP*. The goal is to speed up the matrix multiplication by implementing the parallelization in two axis (*1D* & *2D*). Below the serial code for the matrix multiplication. Sources for this assignment is available in the repository merged with this report.

```
void multiply(DataSet dataSet){
        int i, j, k, sum;
        for(i = 0; i < dataSet.n; i++){
                for(j = 0; j < dataSet.p; j++){
                        sum = 0;
                        for(k = 0; k < dataSet.m; k++){
                                sum += dataSet.A[i * dataSet.m + k] * dataSet.B[k * dataSet.p + j];
                        }
                        dataSet.C[i * dataSet.p + j] = sum;
                }
        }
}
```

1.2 1D Parallelization

The following figures are provided from the problem description by *Dr. Ahmad Siavashi*. Each of the highlighted areas show a job for a thread. Figure 1.1 shows how the multiplication is done by each thread.
Assuming each *integer* as 4 bytes, we'll be filling the table 1.1 using the average time computed after 6 times of running the program. Note that in the dimensions of these matrices is assumed to be same

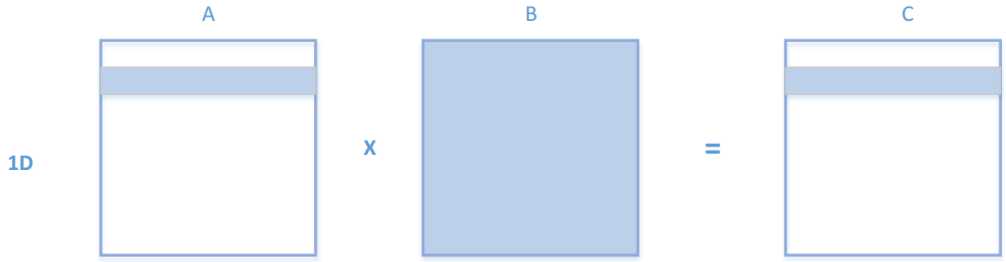

Figure 1.1: Matrix Multiplication Parallelization on Horizontal Axis.

in different axises and we are dealing with squared matrices. According to this assumption, each dimension can be computed as below:

- **1 KB**: $d = \sqrt{\frac{10^3}{4}} = 16$
- **10 KB**: $d = \sqrt{\frac{10^4}{4}} = 50$
- **100 KB**: $d = \sqrt{\frac{10^8}{4}} = 160$
- **1000 KB**: $d = \sqrt{\frac{10^9}{4}} = 505$

1.2.1 Serial Time

The average serial time for this multiplication is 0.239668 seconds.

1.2.2 Parallelized For Loop

In order to make things a bit faster, we'll use *pragma* like so:

```
void multiply(DataSet dataSet){
        int i, j, k, sum;

        #pragma omp parallel for private(i)
        for(i = 0; i < dataSet.n; i++){
                for(j = 0; j < dataSet.p; j++){
                        sum = 0;
                        for(k = 0; k < dataSet.m; k++){
                                sum += dataSet.A[i * dataSet.m + k] * dataSet.B[k * dataSet.p + j];
                        }
                        dataSet.C[i * dataSet.p + j] = sum;
                }
        }
}
```

Total Size of Each Matrix					
Num of Threads	1 KB	10 KB	100 KB	1000 KB	Speedup
1	2.39668	3.098899	56.76889	309.10345	-
2	0.32538	3.138752	31.108587	310.84936	2.3
4	0.35203	3.188132	32.936455	310.43297	1
8	0.339939	3.162757	31.435501	308.047638	1.1

Table 1.1: Results of 1-Dimensional Parallelization.

1.3 2D Parallelization

The results for the *2D* parallelization is given in the table 1.2.

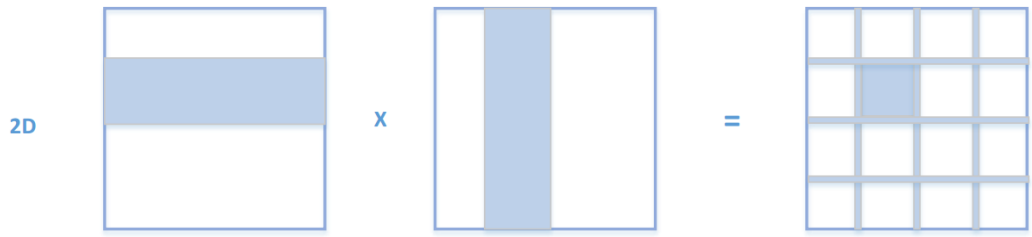

Figure 1.2: Matrix Multiplication Parallelization on Horizontal and Vertical Axis.

1.4 2D Parallelized For Loop

Each of the threads does the job in the highlighted area. In order to make things a bit faster, we'll use *pragma* like so:

```
void multiply(DataSet dataSet){
        int i, j, k, sum;

        #pragma omp parallel for private(i)
        for(i = 0; i < dataSet.n; i++){

                #pragma omp parallel for private(j)
                for(j = 0; j < dataSet.p; j++){
                        sum = 0;
                        for(k = 0; k < dataSet.m; k++){
                                sum += dataSet.A[i * dataSet.m + k] * dataSet.B[k * dataSet.p + j];
                        }
                        dataSet.C[i * dataSet.p + j] = sum;
                }
        }
}
```

Total Size of Each Matrix					
Num of Threads	1 KB	10 KB	100 KB	1000 KB	Speedup
1	0.335665	3.202322	30.957708	295.218567	-
2	0.279533	2.812544	30.707558	300.334747	1.2
4	0.268334	2.400637	30.366821	302.839111	1.04
8	0.294931	2.543862	30.529339	304.471771	0.95

Table 1.2: Results of 2-Dimensional Parallelization.