

Group 12

(Basics of Parallel Computing)

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Exercise 1

1. 'a' is the id of the threads

2.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
case/a															
static	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
static 1	2	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	2	0
static 3	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	2
dynamic 1	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	1	3	2
dynamic 5	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
guided 2	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2

3. If the thread id is larger than the size of the array. The indexing will be out of scope

Exercise 2.

The first problem is that `count_odd` was not initialised for each thread so it will be undefined and that can be solved by using `firstprivate()`.

Even after this `count_odd` will be private to each thread and won't be accessed after the for loop.

Possible fix is to make `count_odd` shared and use critical clause when updating it.

```
int omp_odd_counter(int *a, int n) {
    int i;
    int count_odd=0;
    int c=0;

#pragma omp parallel for shared(a) shared(count_odd)

    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        printf("%d\n",a[i]);
#pragma omp critical
        if (a[i] %2 ==1) {
            count_odd++;
        }
    }
    return count_odd;
}
```

Exercise 3.

1)

Listing 2: version A
output: res=5

Listing 3: version B
output: res=5

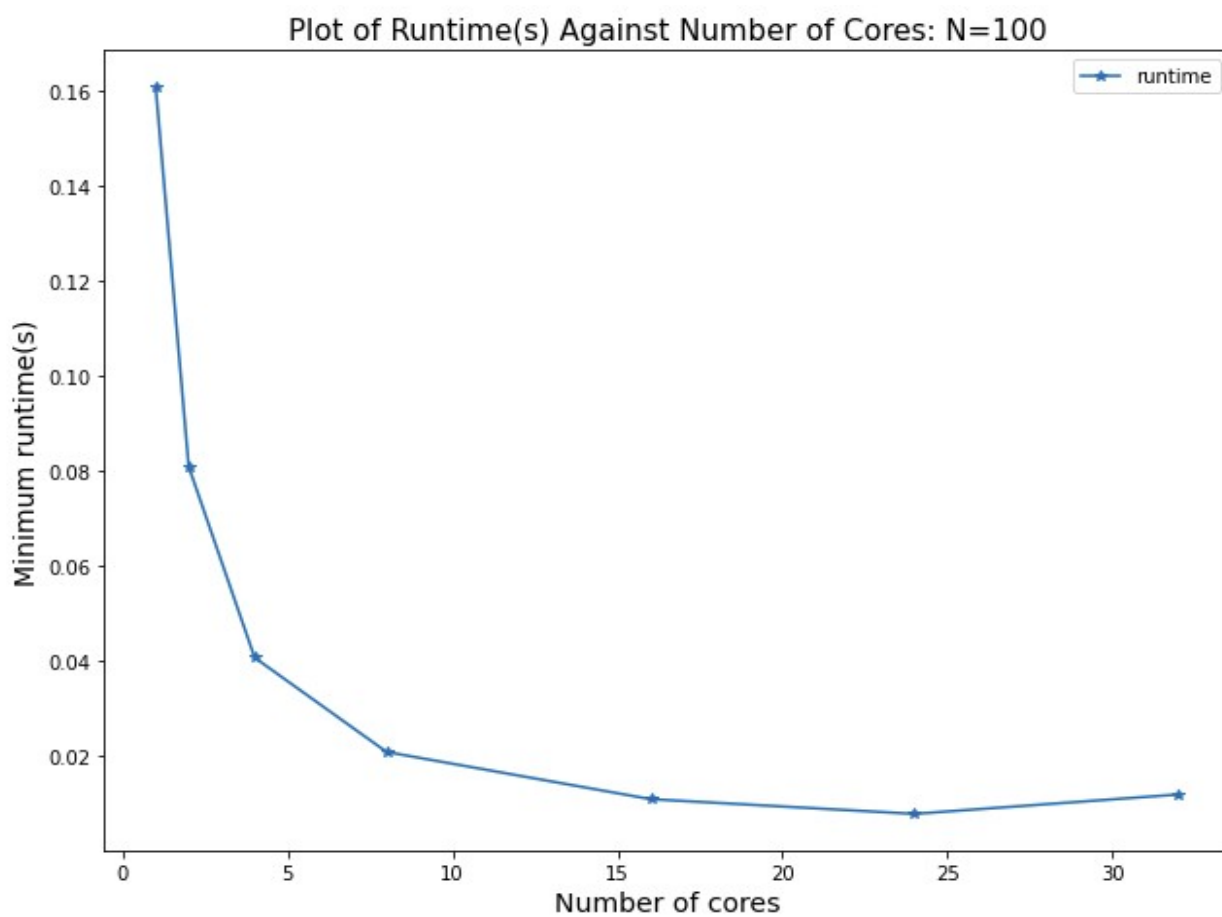
Listing 4: version C
output: res=5

2)

version A – 1 time
Version B – 4 times
Version C = 1 time

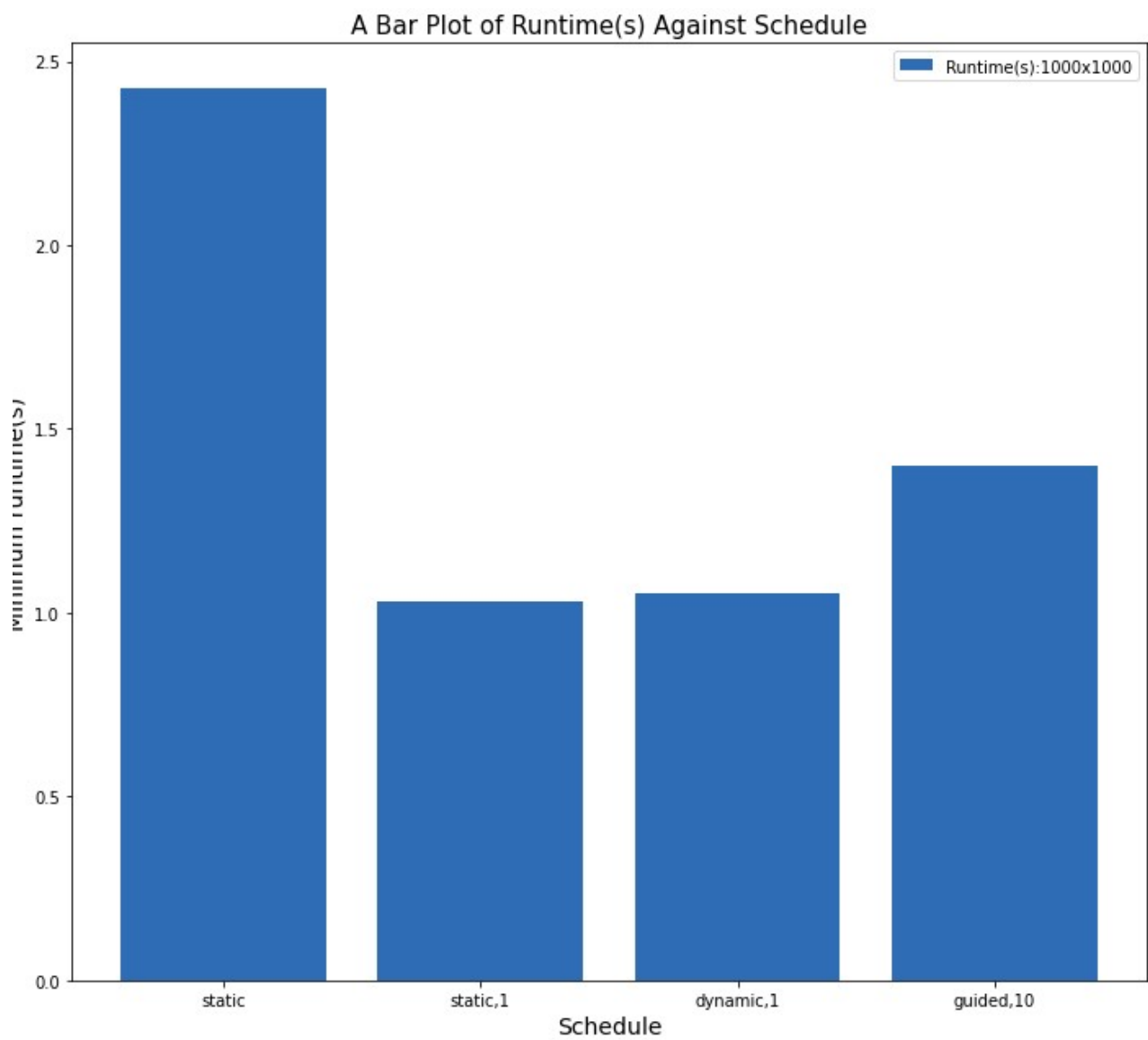
Exercise 4.

1)



It can be seen that the runtime decreases which means that speed up increases as the number of cores increases.

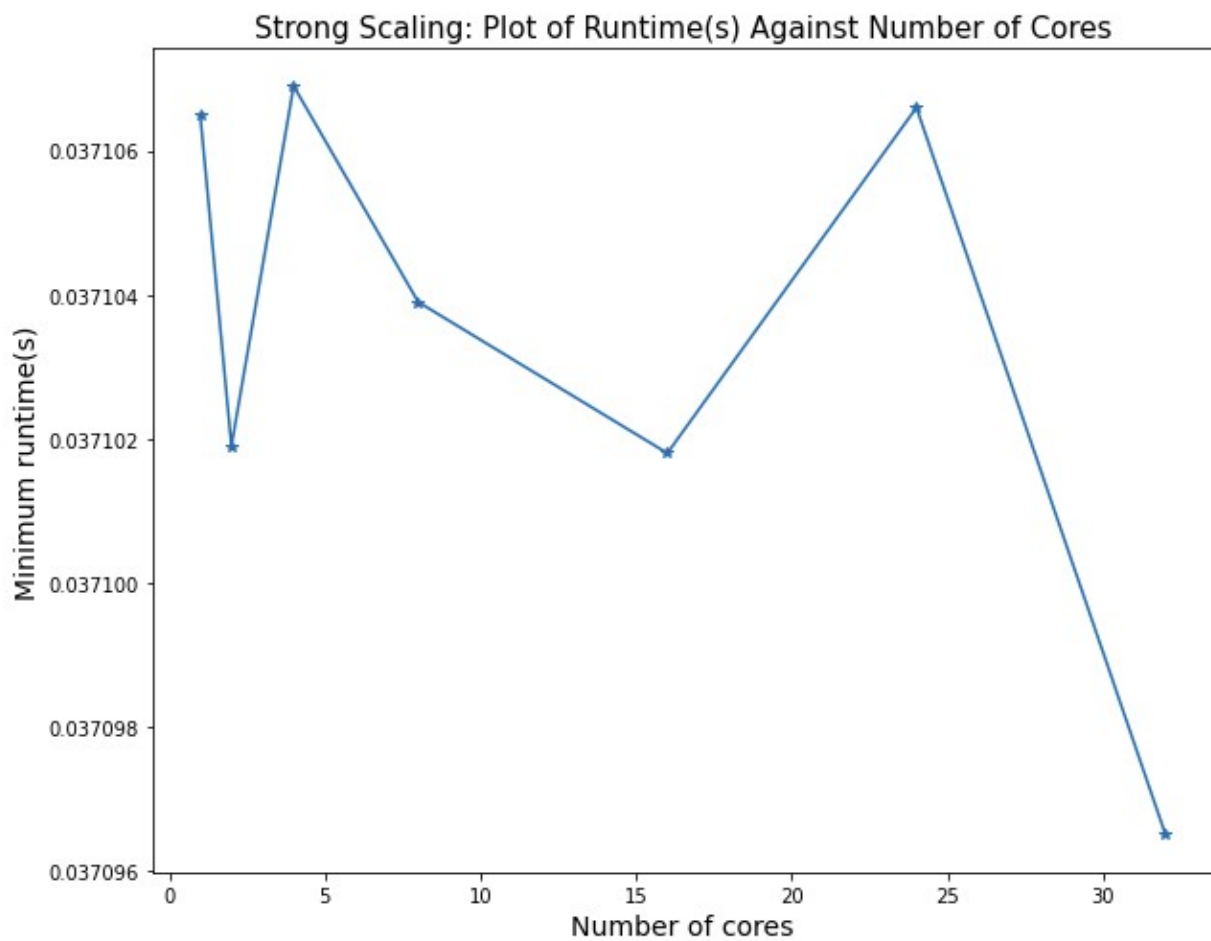
2)



From the above bar chart it is evident that the static schedule is slower compared to the others and there is relatively no difference between static,1 and dynamic,1 schedules.

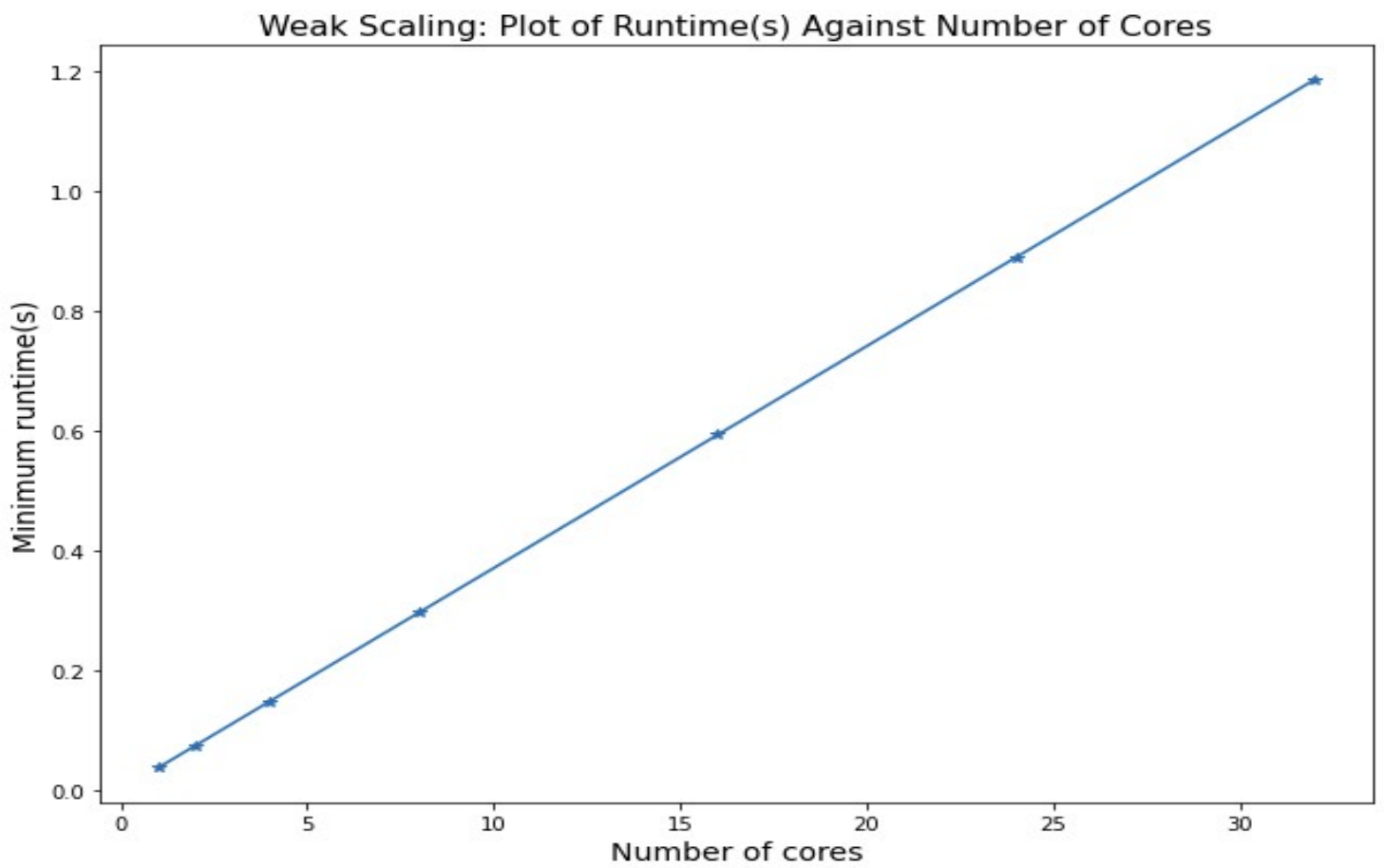
Exercise 5.

1)



As can be seen the speed up of the process increases as the number of cores increases since the problem size is fixed and there is an increase in resources

2)



Since the problem size is proportional to the resources we can clearly see a linear graph between the runtime and number of cores for the weak scaling