

## M TECH

**(SEM II) THEORY EXAMINATION 2018-19**  
**MULTI CORE ARCHITECTURE AND PROGRAMMING**

**Time: 3 Hours****Total Marks: 70****Note: 1.** Attempt all Sections. If require any missing data; then choose suitably.**SECTION A****1. Attempt all questions in brief. 2 x 7 = 14**

- Discuss the motivation for concurrency in software.
- Differentiate between symmetric memory architecture and distributed memory architecture.
- What do you understand by Task Decomposition and Data decomposition?
- Discuss the 2 atomic operations performed on a 'lock'.
- Define convoying.
- Classify the synchronization primitives.
- How threads overhead can be minimized?

**SECTION B****2. Attempt any three of the following: 7 x 3 = 21**

- Illustrate Flynn's classification in detail with neat and clean diagram.
- Write a note on Data Flow Decomposition and its implications.
- Generalize on Semaphores and Barrier.
- Discuss the four schedule schemes in OpenMP.
- Tabulate the difference between deadlock and livelocks. Write the conditions to avoid dataraces.

**SECTION C****3. Attempt any one part of the following: 7 x 1 = 7**

- Explain Amdahl's law and Gustafson's Law in detail with limitations of each.
- What is thread? Summarize the need and how threads communicate inside OS.

**4. Attempt any one part of the following: 7 x 1 = 7**

- Discuss the challenges that we face while managing simultaneous activities.
- Discuss Error Diffusion Algorithm with C-language code.

**5. Attempt any one part of the following: 7 x 1 = 7**

- Discuss threading APIs for Microsoft .NET Framework.
- Compare and contrast Mutual Exclusion (mutex) and locks.

**6. Attempt any one part of the following: 7 x 1 = 7**

- Write a note on
  - OpenMP Library Functions
  - OpenMP Environment Variables
- Generalize on how data and functional parallelism are handled in shared memory programming with OpenMP.

**7. Attempt any one part of the following: 7 x 1 = 7**

- Discuss the Current IA-32 architecture. Also state the methods to avoid pipeline stalls on IA-32.
- Define Deadlock. Write the conditions under which a deadlock situation may arise. Also discuss the synchronization primitives in parallel program challenges.