COSC3500/7502 Assignment: Parallel programming techniques

Summary: The goal of this signment is o implement three different matrix multiply fructions for three different hardware configurations; the CPU (AVX/openMP), the GPU (CUDA), and a cluster of two nodes (MPI). The matrices are real-only square matrices. The performance of your matrix multiplication implementation problems are for a matrix of dimensions 2048×2048. The MPI implementatio

Rubric:

Marks	CPU (A GPU (CUDA)	MPI
	4 트리 ' 등 ' 수 ' 주요하고 1 GPU	2 nodes, 4 cores each
7	2.3 4.9	1.4
6	16.5	8.3
5	36.2	18.5
4	64.3 WECHAL CSTUTORCS	31.6
3	121 100	60.8
2	1000 (and gives correct answer and job doesn't timeout)	
1	Compiles and runs to completion, but gives wrong answer	
0	ASSI Do sait equipile or wish full in tite to tin ed	wam Helt

Table 1: Marks versus performance of your implementation relative to the reference implementation (Intel MKL or CUBLAS). The values in the table indicate how many times longer your runtime is relative to the reference (lower values are better.) Marks are capped at 7 for each implementation.

Email: tutores@165.com

Hardware:

Your final performance will be assessed on the *vgpu10-0* and *vgpu10-1* nodes of the *rangpur.compute.eajr.nq.edv..au* cluster. However, please do not hammer those two nodes for debugging or it will create a logian of jobs. All nodes on *rangpur* will have very similar, if not identical, performance for the CPU and GPU jobs, and for all but the most optimised MPI implementations. Only if your matrix multiply is highly optimised, will you start to notice the communication overhead between the nodes. This effect can be seen in Table 1, whereby the CPU speed is ½ the MPI speed for all but the fastest (grade 7 implementation Title MPI communication between the *vgpu10* nodes appears to be faster than between the *vgpu20/40* nodes, likely because the *vgpu10* nodes are simply virtualisations of the same physical hardware. For development, you can also submit jobs to *getafix.smp.uq.edu.au*.

The benchmarks:

To benchmark the code, a set of random unitary square real-only matrices are created, and then successively multiplied together to get the final solution, which is then checked to ensure it gives the correct answer to within some allowable floating point error, and is measured for speed relative to the reference implementations (Intel MKL or CUBLAS). The benchmark keeps multiplying matrices together, getting the result, and then multiplying the next matrix by the result from the previous matrix multiplication. i.e. it does a sequence of A = A.B. For the CPU and GPU implementations, this is relatively straightforward as the entire matrix multiplication occurs on the same machine in the same memory space. For MPI, each individual node will have access to it's own identical copy of the full set of matrices that need to be multiplied from the start. So there's no need for you to distribute that test data amongst the nodes, it will already be there. However you will need to make sure that all nodes maintain a copy of the current matrix product answer, as each node will need this full matrix so it can calculate the next matrix product. That is, each node can calculate it's own portion of the matrix multiply operation, but you will then have to make sure that all nodes end up with a full copy of the solution.

Turning on/off CPU, GPU, and/or MPI code:

If you wish to run your code or a machine that loss nursure (certain the fraction of the fract

The only code files ur final submission :

There are only 3 fine the change, matrixMultiply.cpp, matrixMultiplyGPU.cu, and matrixMultiplyMP to the change, matrixMultiplyMP to the change, matrixMultiplyMPl to the change, matrixMultiplyMPl to the change, matrixMultiply.h, matrixMultiplyGPU.cuh, and matrixMultiplyMPl to the change, matrixMultiplyMPl to the change, matrixMultiply.h, matrixMultiplyGPU.cuh, and matrixMultiplyMPl to the change, matrixMultiplyMPl to the change, matrixMultiply.h, matrixMultiplyGPU.cuh, and matrixMultiplyMPl to the change, matrixMultiply.h, matrixMultiplyGPU.cuh, and matrixMultiplyMPl to the change, matrixMultiply.h, matrixMultiplyGPU.cuh, and matrixMultiplyMPl to the change of the ch

The script that will be used to assign your final grade is goslurm_COSC3500Assignment_RangpurJudgementDay. However for the love of nvidia PLEASE do not just submit all for jobs using this script, as you will overwhelm the vgpu10 nodes. Please use variations on control of the goslarm_cosc3500Assignment_RangpurDebug or goslurm COSC3500Assignment GetafixDebug scripts.

When calculating your final grade, as the final grade estipt will run on two nodes, with the CPU and GPU benchmarks run in Sollech node it is est node result most favourable devolution will refused although in practice the values tend to be almost identical and vary by less than 0.2 marks.

You are welcome, and indeed encouraged, to debug your implementations on your own computer, but remember your code must compile and tuns accessfully on the range of luster and unstances in the performance on those nodes that will set your marks.

Software interface and the GradeBot

Assignment1_GradeBo. pp is a remorseless marking machin. It can't be bargained with. It can't be reasoned with. It doesn't feel pity, or remorse, or fear, and it absolutely will not stop, ever, until your COSC3500 assignment has been assigned a mark out of 21.

The GradeBot runs your benchmarks/and assigns your marks. You can use it to get instant feedback.

```
./Assignment1_SradeBot {matrix dimension} {threadCount} {runBenchmarkCPU} {runBenchmarkGPU} {runBenchmarkMPI} {optional integer}...
```

For example,

```
./Assignment1 GradeBot 2048 4 1 0 1
```

Would run benchmarks of the 2048×2048 matrix multiply routines, using 4 threads per node for the CPU and MPI, but no GPU benchmark would be performed.

It is possible to supply an additional optional list of integer flags after the end of those 5 parameters that will be passed through to the *matrixMultiply* routines and can be used for debugging and tweaking.

For example,

```
./Assignment1 GradeBot 2048 4 1 0 1 64 128 256
```

Would pass the array [64 128 256] as the *args* parameter (*argCount*=3) to the *matrixMultiply* routines. How that array of integers is interpreted is entirely up to you, but remember they will not exist when the final *JudgementDay* script is called.

Text output:

The Assignment1_GrageBot Will output Landout, as the last Individual xit files the ich senchmark on each node COSC3500Assignment {benchmark type} {node}.txt.

The text files will include 6 columns

Info.: {CPU|GP | WorldSize}|{threadCount, gpuID, or mpiRank},{tota number of physical | WorldSize}|{threadCount, gpuID, or mpiRank},{tota number of physical | WorldSize}|({hardware run on, e.g. CPU name, GPU name, or node | WorldSize}|

N: Matrix dimensi

Matrices/second (A matrix multiplies performed per second by the reference software MKL (CP U)

Matrices/second (You): The number of matrix multiplies performed per second by your implementation.

Error: The sum Versianes lifteent betweet you on a structure of the sum version of the su

Grade: The total number of nagrangements rediroject Exam Help

Final Submission: Email: tutores @ 163.com Your submission _must_include the following files all zipped together, in a file named {your 8 digit student number}.zip

matrixMultiply:cp749389476

matrixMultiplyMPI.cpp

Plus a zip file (with attend & zip file that the files), slurm.zip, containing all your slurm job output files (slurm-xxxx.out).

If you have not implemented any of the required files (e.g. you've only implemented the CPU, but not the GPU, or MPI), then just submit the original blank files provided on blackboard.

The final submission *must* strictly have this format. Any deviation will not be forgiven by the cold uncaring scripts associated with *Assignment1 GradeBot.cpp*.