

# Practical 2 – MATLAB Parallel Computing Toolkit

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**Abstract**—The abstract should be a one or two paragraph summary of your paper. It is meant to sell your paper to interested buyers, so make it something similar to a synopsis of a novel.

## I. INTRODUCTION

If you are new to  $\text{\LaTeX}$ , I would suggest reading [1]. If you want to use Microsoft Word (or one of its many clones), you can download the official IEEE conference template from [2]. The TA and tutors can provide  $\text{\LaTeX}$  support. Use Word at your own risk.

The introduction is where you set the scene. Here you reference other, related work, as well as a summary relating to how you improve upon said work [3]. In the sense of the practical reports, the introduction will summarise the experiment the practical is all about.

As a general rule of thumb, keep the introduction to the first column and don't put any sub-sections into it.

Remember that, for bibliography citations to work, you have to include running Bib $\text{\TeX}$  in the compile chain. My TeXstudio [4] compile chain for “Build & View” is  
txs:///bibtex | txs:///pdflatex |  
txs:///bibtex | txs:///pdflatex |  
txs:///view-pdf-internal

## II. METHODOLOGY

In this section you should describe the method of the experiment.

### A. Hardware

Include detail such as the hardware used. It's generally a good idea to include a block diagram at this point. This figure was drawn in InkScape [5]. When you want to import an InkScape figure (SVG format) into  $\text{\LaTeX}$ , simply save it to PDF (use the drawing extents as the media box area) and include the figure.

### B. Implementation

Also mention the implementation source code:

```
# You can include inline Matlab / Octave code
x = linspace(0, 2*pi, 1000);
y = sin(x);
plot(x, y); grid on;
```

or you could turn it into a float: see listing 1. Floats are tables, figures and listings that appear at a different place than in the source code. This template is set up to put floats at

```
__kernel void Multiply(
    __global float* A, // Global input buffer
    __global float* B, // Global input buffer
    __global float* Y, // Global output buffer
    const int N // Global uniform
){
    const int i = get_global_id(0); // 1st dimension index
    const int j = get_global_id(1); // 2nd dimension index

    // Private variables
    int k;
    float f = 0.0;

    // Kernel body
    for(k = 0; k < N; k++) f += A[i*N + k] * B[k*N + j];
    Y[i*N + j] = f;
}
```

Listing 1. OpenCL kernel to perform matrix multiplication

the top of the next column, as prescribed by the IEEE article specification.

Only list what is relevant. Don't give too much detail - just enough to show what you've done. This template supports the following languages:

- Matlab (Octave)
- GLSL
- OpenCL
- Verilog
- C++ (use the name “Cpp”)

### C. Experiment Procedure

Furthermore, include detail relating to the experiment itself: what did you do, in what order was this done, why was this done, etc. What are you trying to prove / disprove?

## III. RESULTS

The results section is for presenting and discussing your findings. You can split it into subsections if the experiment has multiple sections or stages.

### A. Figures

Include good quality graphs. These were produced by the Octave code presented in listings 2 and 3. You can play around with the PaperSize and PaperPosition variables to change the aspect ratio. An easy way to obtain more space on a paper is to use wide, flat figures, such as Fig.

Always remember to include axes text, units and a meaningful caption in your graphs. When typing units, a  $\mu$  sign has a tail! The letter “u” is not a valid unit prefix. When typing resistor values, use the  $\Omega$  symbol.

```

function FormatFig(X, Y, File);
set(gcf, 'PaperUnits', 'inches');
set(gcf, 'PaperOrientation', 'landscape');
set(gcf, 'PaperSize', [8, 4]);
set(gcf, 'PaperPosition', [0, 0, 8, 4]);

set(gca, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman');
set(gca, 'Position', [0.1 0.2 0.85 0.75]);

xlabel(['\n' X]);
ylabel(['Y \n\n']);

setenv("GSC", "GSC"); # Eliminates stupid warning
print(...
[File '.pdf'],...
'-dpdf'...
);
end

```

Listing 2. Octave function to format a figure and save it to a high quality PDF graph

```

figure; # Create a new figure
# Some code to calculate the various variables to plot...
plot(N, r, 'k', 'linewidth', 4); grid on; # Plot the data
xlim([0 360]); # Limit the x range
ylim([-1 1]); # Limit the y range
set(gca, 'xtick', [0 90 180 270 360]); # Set the x labels

FormatFig(... # Call the function with:
'Phase shift [\circ]',... # The x title
'Correlation coefficient',... # The y title
['r_vs_N;_f=' num2str(f) ';_P=' num2str(P)]... # Format the file name
);
close all; # Close all open figures

```

Listing 3. Example of how to use the FormatFig function

## B. Tables

Tables are often a convenient means by which to specify lists of parameters. An example table is presented in table I. You can use Tablesgenerator to make your  $\text{\LaTeX}$  tables.

## C. Pictures and Screen-shots

When you include screen-shots, pdf $\text{\LaTeX}$  supports JPG and PNG file formats. PNG is preferred for screen-shots, as it is a loss-less format. JPG is preferred for photos, as it results in a smaller file size. It's generally a good idea to resize photos (not screen-shots) to be no more than 300 dpi, in order to reduce file size. For 2-column article format papers, this translates to a maximum width of 1024. **Never change the aspect ratio of screen-shots and pictures!**

The source used to import a picture in an exact spot, with a caption and labels

TABLE I  
MY INFORMATIVE TABLE

Heading 1	Heading 2	Heading 3
Data	123	321
Data	456	654
Data	789	987

## D. Maths

$\text{\LaTeX}$  has a very sophisticated maths rendering engine, as illustrated by equation 1. When talking about approximate answers, never use  $\pm 54$  V, as this implies “positive or negative 54 V”. Use  $\approx 54$  V or  $\sim 54$  V instead.

$$y = \int_0^{\infty} e^{x^2} dx \quad (1)$$

## IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusion should provide a summary of your findings. Many people only read the introduction and conclusion of a paper. They sometimes scan the tables and figures. If the conclusion hints at interesting findings, only then will they bother to read the whole paper.

You can also include work that you intend to do in future, such as ideas for further improvements, or to make the solution more accessible to the general user-base, etc.

Publishers often charge “overlength article charges” [6], so keep within the page limit. In EEE4084F we will simulate overlength fees by means of a mark reduction at 10% per page. Late submissions will be charged at 10% per day, or part thereof.

## REFERENCES

- [1] T. Oetiker, H. Partl, I. Hyna, and E. Schlegl, “The Not So Short Introduction to  $\text{\LaTeX}$  2 $\epsilon$ ,” <https://tobi.oetiker.ch/lshort/lshort.pdf>, Jul. 2015, version 5.05.
- [2] “IEEE Conference Paper Templates,” [http://www.ieee.org/conferences\\_events/conferences/publishing/templates.html](http://www.ieee.org/conferences_events/conferences/publishing/templates.html).
- [3] A. Baboon, B. Charles, D. Ester, and F. Generalson, “An Amazing Title,” Their Not-so-awesome University, Technical Report, Apr. 1492.
- [4] B. van der Zander, J. Sundermeyer, and T. Hoffmann, “TeXstudio – A  $\text{\LaTeX}$  Editor,” <https://sourceforge.net/projects/texstudio/>.
- [5] “InkScape Website,” <http://www.inkscape.org/>.
- [6] “Voluntary Page and Overlength Article Charges,” <http://www.ieee.org/advertisement/2012vpcopc.pdf>, 2014.



Fig. 1: An example image