Umeå University
Department of Computing Science

Parallel Programming 7.5 p
5DV152

Exercises, Chapter/Topic 1

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Author:	Lorenz Gerber (`dv15lgr@cs.umu.se` `lozger03@student.umu.se`)
Instructor:	Lars Karlsson / Mikael Ränner

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1 Introduction

This report is part of the mandatory coursework. It describes the solutions for several chosen exercises from the course book [1].

2 1.1 - Formulas for block partitioning

The overwhelming idea is to load balance `p` number of cores with `+n+`tasks. Here, we use two functions to obtain block partitioning using a `for loop` :

```
for (my_i = my_first_i; my_i < my_last_i; my_i++)
```

The functions `my_first_i` and `my_last_i` are used to set the limits in the loop. Besides `n, i and p` we also need an index for the actual core: `p`. It is understood that indicies `i` and `k` start at `0`. The book text hints to start with the case when `n` is evenly divisible by `p`:

```
my_first_i = k * n / p
my_last_i = (k + 1) * n / p
```

Testing this expression for `n = 10, p = 5, k = {0, 1, ..., 4}` seems to be correct. Now when `n` is not even divisible by `p`, one has to distribute the `n mod p` tasks for example on the first `n mod p` cores:

```
my_first_i = k * n / p + ( k < n mod p ? k : n mod p )
my_last_i = (k + 1) * n / p + (k + 1 < n mod p ? k + 1 : n mod p)
```

Testing this expression for `n = 9, p = 5, k = {0, 1, ..., 4}` gives the correct results.

3 1.2 - Modify 1.1 with non-uniform costs

4 1.3 - Tree-structured global sum

5 1.4 - Alternative algorithm for 1.3

6 1.5 - Generalization of 1.3 and 1.4

7 1.6 - Cost anlaysis of global sum algorithms

References

[1] P.S. Pacheco. *An Introduction to Parallel Programming*. Morgan Kaufman, 2011.