

High Performance Computing

Exercise 2

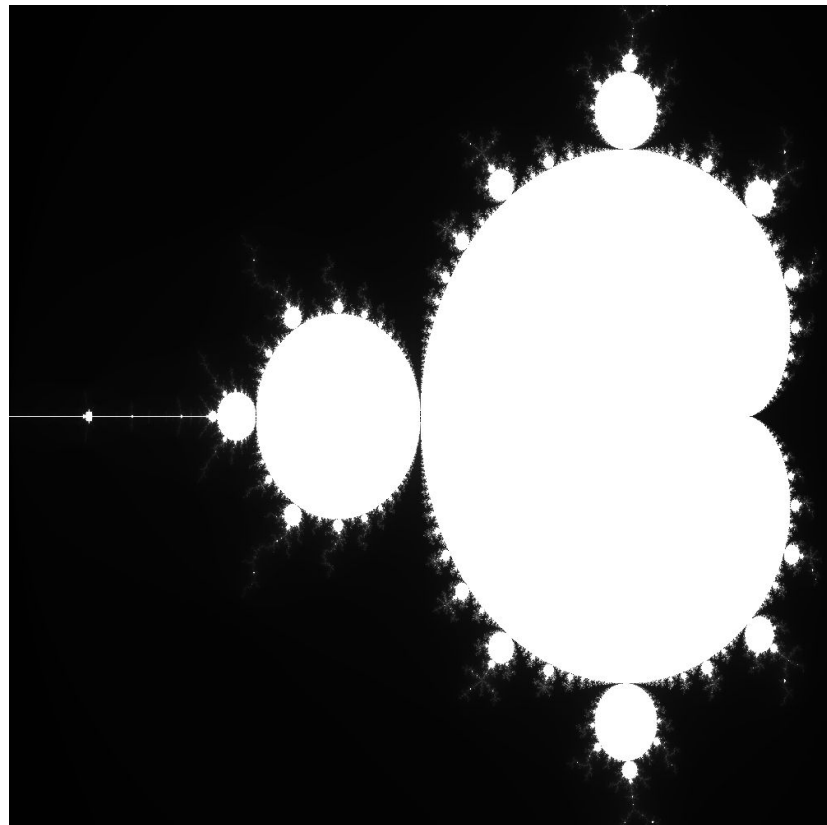
Luis Fernando Palacios Flores

Introduction

Goals

Compute the Mandelbrot set M , in a region of the complex plane, in parallel using MPI for distributed memory and OpenMP for multi-threading.

Test speed-up for effective resources estimation.



$$\mathcal{M} = \{c \in \mathbb{C} | z_{n+1} = z_n^2 + c, \quad |z_n| \leq 2, \quad n \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}, \quad z_0 = 0\}$$

Methodology

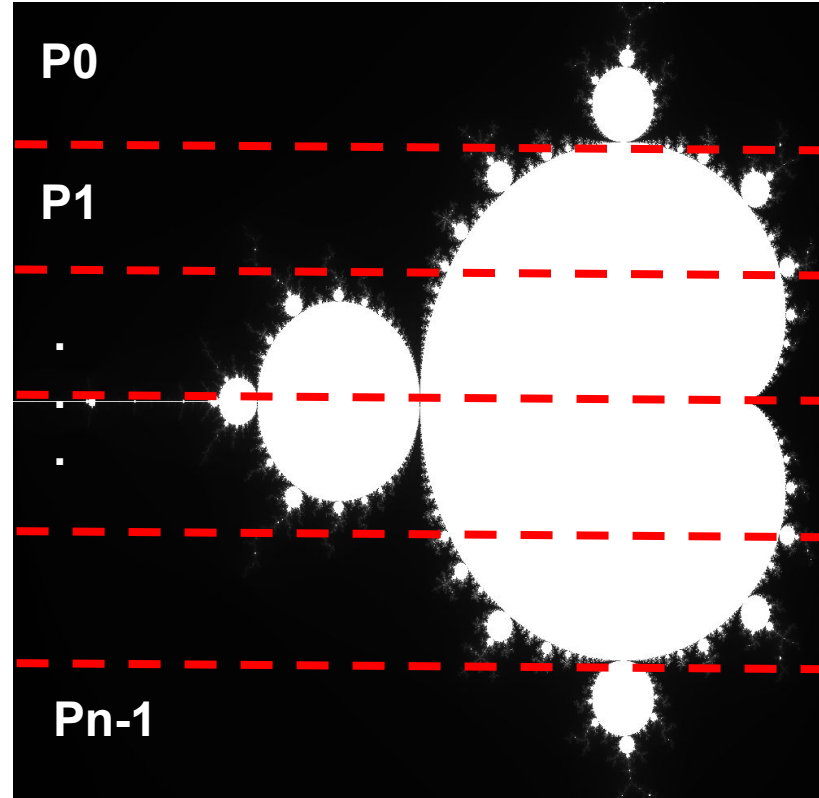
MPI parallelism: static partitioning, as many blocks as processes (see Figure). **Load imbalance is expected.**

OpenMP parallelism: determine if the elements in R belong to M .

Strong scaling: 1000x1000
$$S(P) = \frac{t(1)}{t(P)}$$

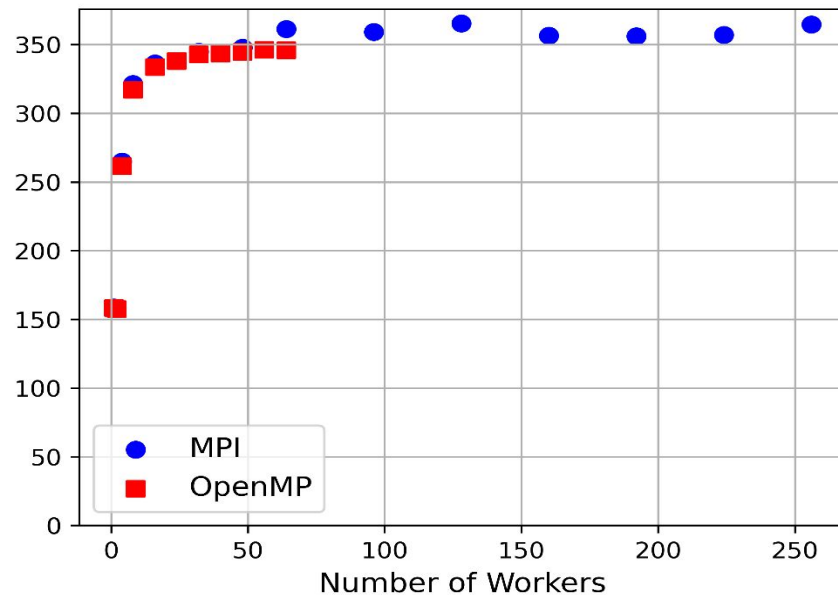
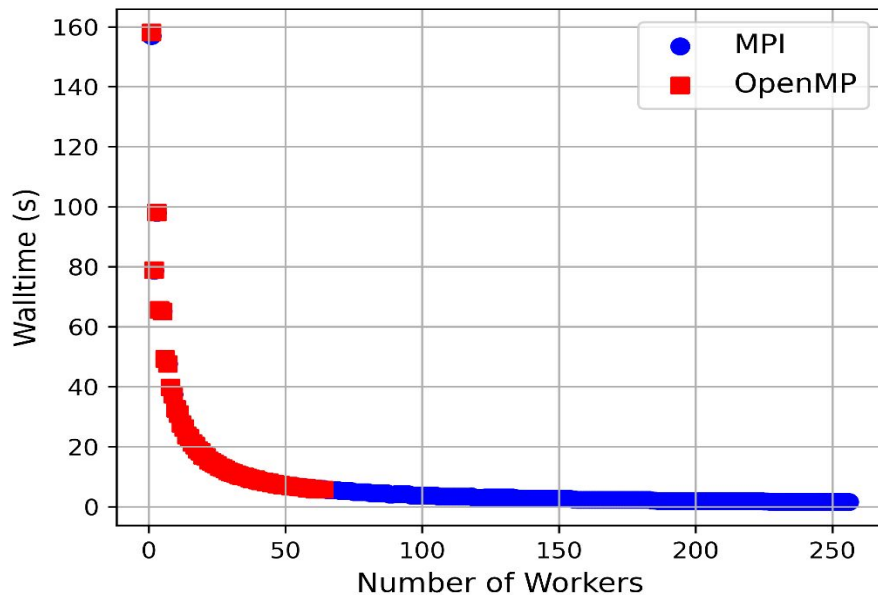
Weak scaling: 2MB per process/thread constant in square matrices, i.e., $n=r=s$

$$R = [-2, 0.5] \times [-1, 1]$$

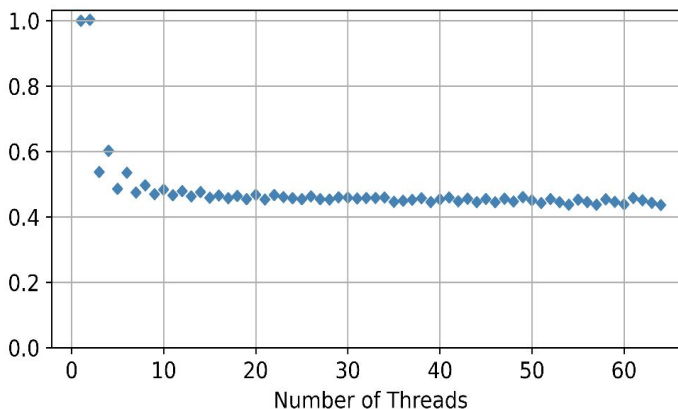
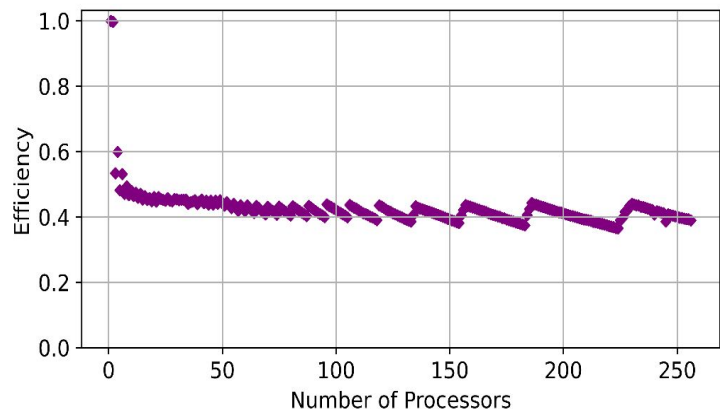
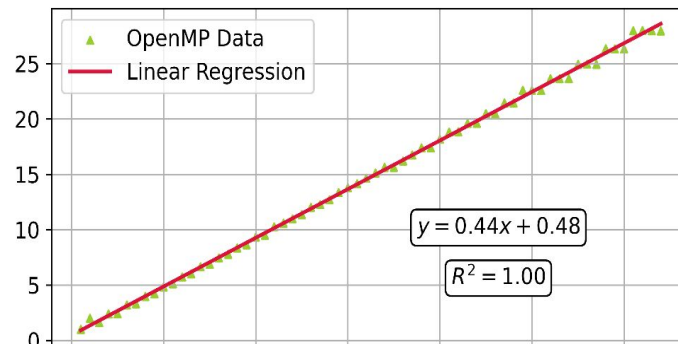
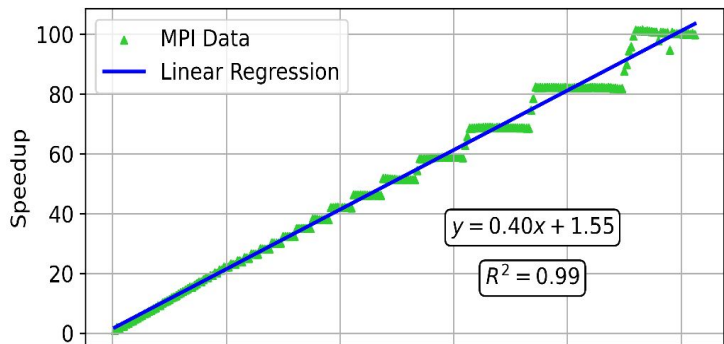


(rxs) pixels

Results and Discussion



Results and Discussion



linear trend as expected

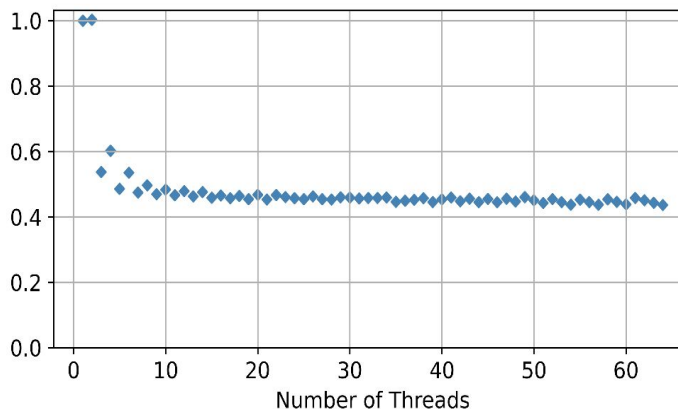
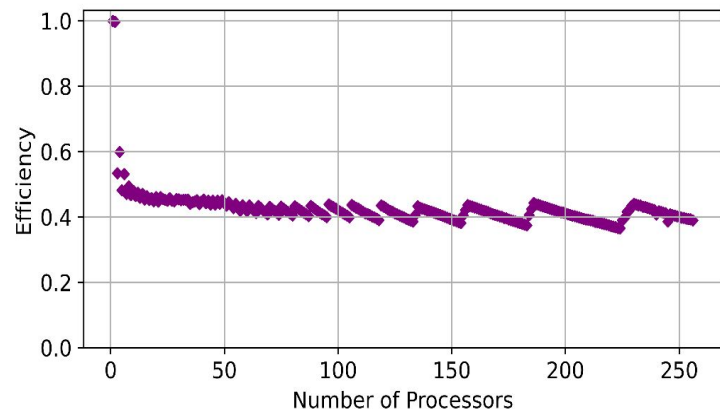
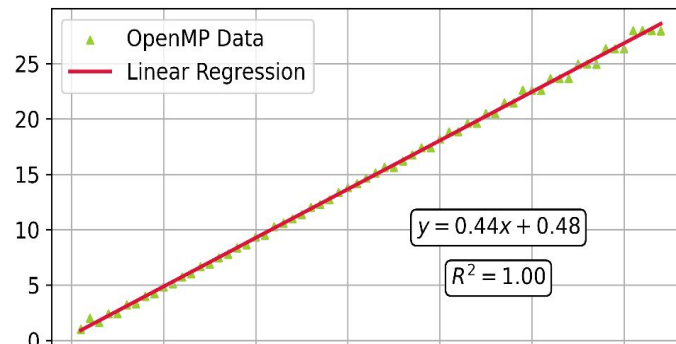
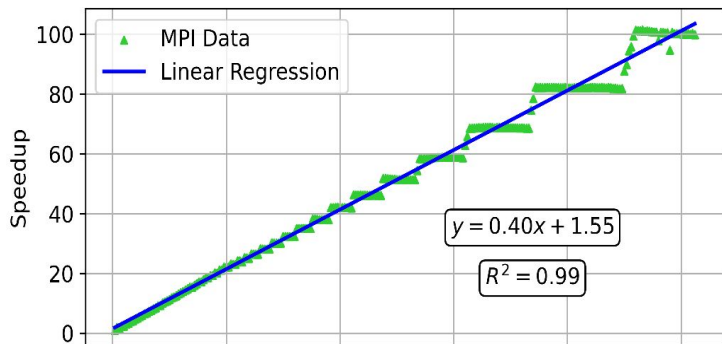
~60% deviation from ideal

>40% efficiency, cores in 1 socket might be sufficient

OpenMP mirrors MPI strategy (to be improved)

Perplexing improvement in performance for OpenMP alone with dynamic scheduling.

Results and Discussion



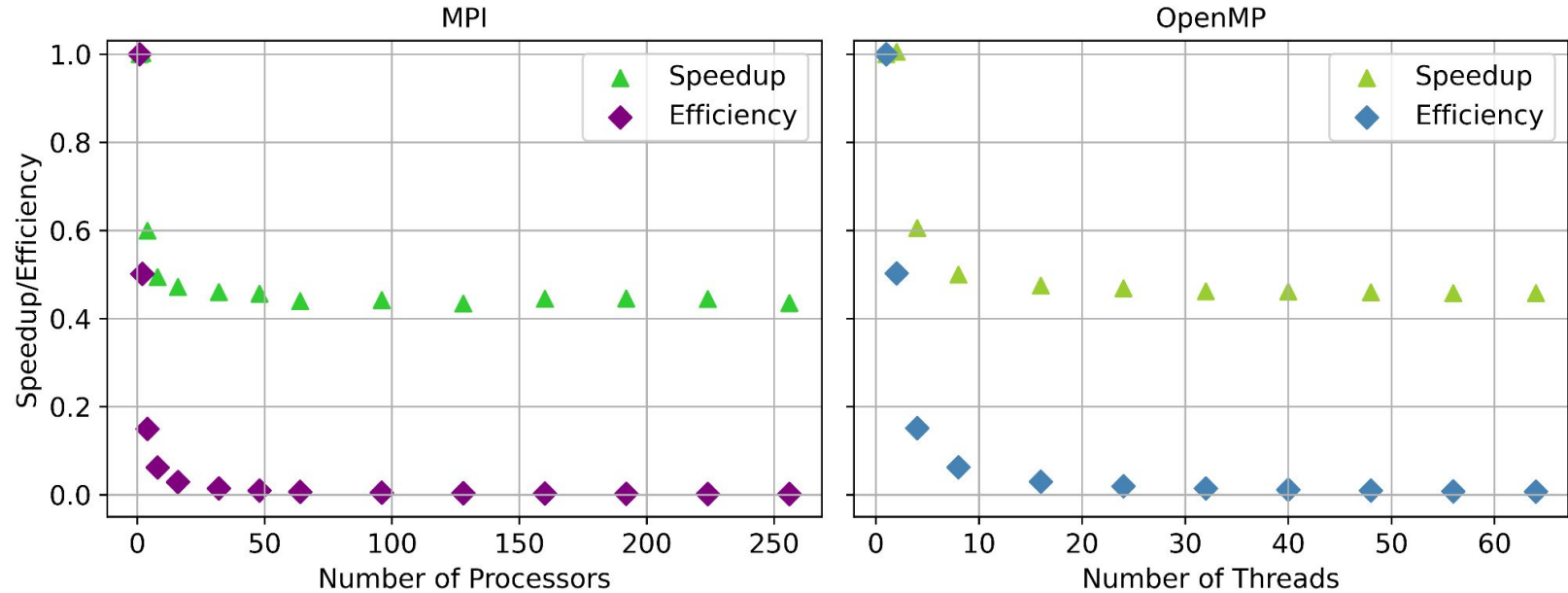
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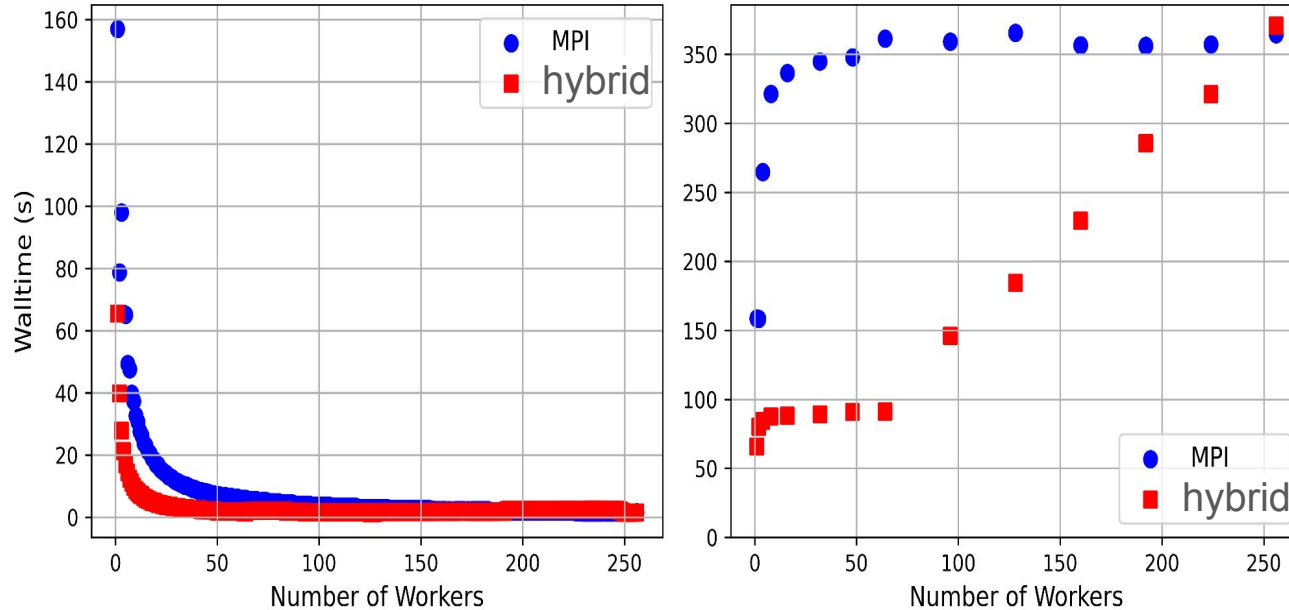
Results and Discussion



Speedup stagnation at 40%, different from linear behavior of Gustafson's Law

Rapid to zero in efficiency, <1% for more than 50 units -> **improve workload distribution**

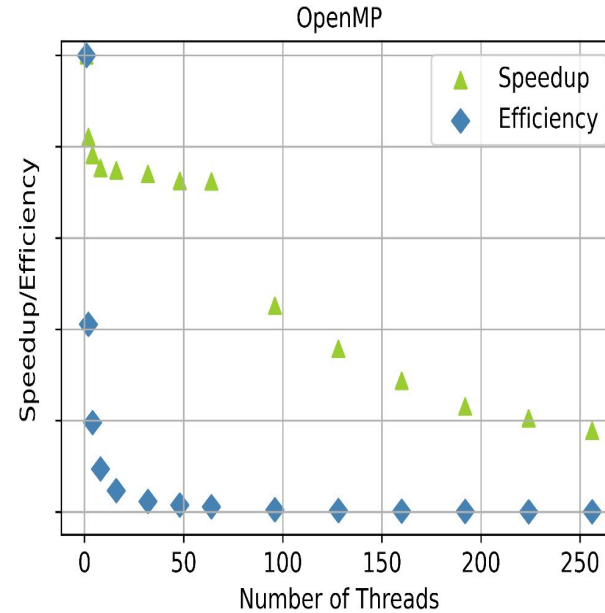
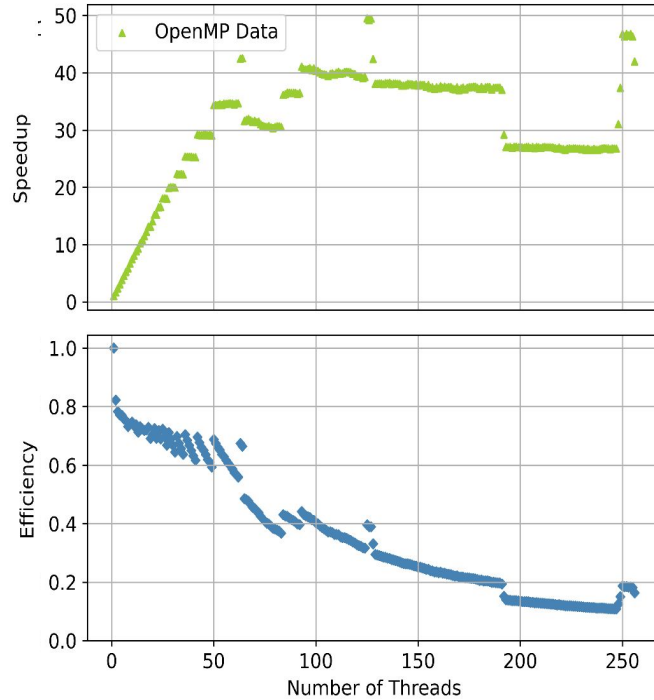
Results and Discussion



“Hybrid strong scaling”: smaller times with 4 processors in 2 nodes and increasing threads.

Weak scaling: deviation could be attributed to memory overhead, load imbalance, ... more costly to spawn threads.

Results and Discussion



Conclusions

Functional MPI + OpenMP Mandelbrot set computation.

In the implementation OpenMP scaling mirrors MPI scaling.

Improvement is necessary to reduce workload imbalance: better partitioning scheme for processes computations and further investigation of scheduling strategies for OpenMP threads.

The results suggest that only the cores in 1 socket might be sufficient for optimal resources use.