

Practical 3

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GitHub Link: [Link](#)

Study and Implementation of schedule, nowait, reduction, ordered and collapse clauses

Problem Statement 1:

Analyse and implement a Parallel code for below program using OpenMP.

// C Program to find the minimum scalar product of two vectors (dot product)

To get the **minimum scalar (dot) product**, we:

1. **Sort one vector in ascending order**
2. **Sort the other vector in descending order**
3. Multiply corresponding elements and sum the result

Program:

C P1.c > ...

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3  #include <omp.h>
4
5  // Comparison functions for qsort
6  int compare_asc(const void *a, const void *b) {
7      return (*(int*)a - *(int*)b);
8  }
9  int compare_desc(const void *a, const void *b) {
10     return (*(int*)b - *(int*)a);
11 }
12
13 int main() {
14     int n = 1000000;
15     int *A = malloc(n * sizeof(int));
16     int *B = malloc(n * sizeof(int));
17     long long result = 0;
18
19     // Initialize vectors with some values
20     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
21         A[i] = rand() % 100;
22         B[i] = rand() % 100;
23     }
24
25     // Sort A ascending, B descending
26     qsort(A, n, sizeof(int), compare_asc);
27     qsort(B, n, sizeof(int), compare_desc);
28
29     double start = omp_get_wtime();
30
31     // Parallel dot product using reduction
32     #pragma omp parallel for reduction(+:result) num_threads(4)
33     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
34         result += (long long)A[i] * B[i];
35     }
36
37     double end = omp_get_wtime();
38 }
```

```

    printf(" (char [24])"Time Taken: %f seconds\n" );
    printf("Time Taken: %f seconds\n", end - start);

    free(A);
    free(B);
    return 0;
}

```

Output:

```

● manas@Manass-MacBook-Air HPCL 3 % gcc-15 -fopenmp P1.c -o P1
● manas@Manass-MacBook-Air HPCL 3 % ./P1
Minimum Scalar Product: 1615929279
Time Taken: 0.000711 seconds
○ manas@Manass-MacBook-Air HPCL 3 % █

```

Information

- Used clauses: **parallel for**, **reduction**, **num_threads**
- Sort is serial (qsort is fast); dot product is parallelized

Analysis:

Parallel reduction improves performance as vector size increases

Near-linear speedup until memory/cache saturation

Sorting is a one-time step; dot product is bottleneck for large **n**