## HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING

Exercise 2

Barrasso Marco May 13, 2024

Barrasso Marco HPC Final Project May 13, 2024 1/8

Overview Implementation Scaling

### Overview

### Aim of the project

 Generate Mandelbrot set using an hybrid MPI+OpenMP approach and determine strong and weak scaling

#### Implementations

- First with OpenMP
- Then incorporating MPI

## Scaling

- OpenMP: run with a single MPI task and increase the number of OMP threads
- MPI: run with a single OMP thread per MPI task and increase the number of MPI tasks.

### Metodology

- Bash script to obtain data using at most 4 THIN nodes on ORFEO cluster
- R for data analysis

Overview Implementation Scaling

## Mandelbrot Set

The Mandelbrot set is defined in the complex plane  $\mathbb C$  as the set of complex numbers c for which the function  $f_c(z)=z^2+c$  does not diverge to infinity when iterated at z=0, i.e. for which the sequence  $z_0=0, z_1=f_c(0), z_2=f_c(z_1), ..., f_c^n(z_{n-1})$  is bounded.

The simple condition to determine whether a point c is in the set is the following

$$|z_n = f_c^n(0)| < 2 \quad \lor \quad n > I_{max}$$

where  $I_{max}$  is a parameter that sets the maximum number of iteration after which you consider the point c to belong to the set.

## OpenMP

#### **Algorithm** Calculate Mandelbrot

```
1: for i = 0 to n_v do
          #pragma omp parallel for schedule(dynamic)
 2:
          for i = 0 to n_x do
 3:
               c \leftarrow (x_L + j \cdot \Delta_x) + i \cdot (y_L + i \cdot \Delta_v)
 4:
               val \leftarrow c
 5:
               k \leftarrow 0
 6:
              while k < \text{Imax and } |val| < 2 \text{ do}
 7:
                    val \leftarrow val^2 + c
                    k \leftarrow k + 1
 9:
               end while
10:
               if k == \operatorname{Imax} \mathbf{then}
11:
                    image[i, j] \leftarrow 0
12:
               else
13:
                    image[i, j] \leftarrow k
14:
               end if
15:
          end for
16:
17: end for
```

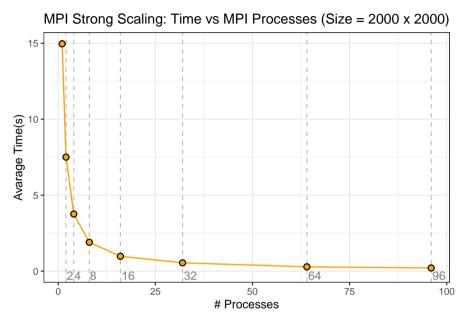
- $n_x$  and  $n_y$  are the dimensions of the matrix
- $(x_L, y_L)$ ,  $(x_R, y_R)$  coordinates to determine portion of the complex plane

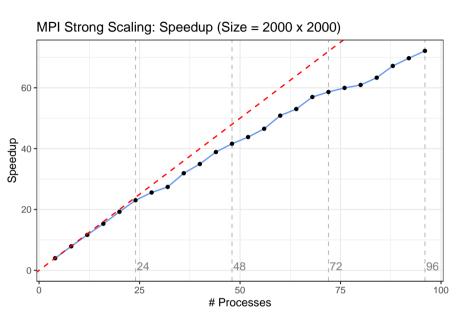
### MPI

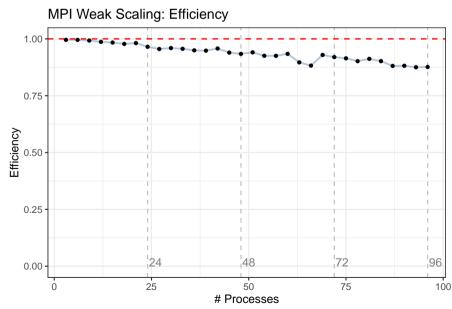
- Distributing rows among processes in a round-robin fashion, each process receives rows that are spaced out by the total number of processes
- Each processes has its own matrix, on which will be called the Mandelbrot function, implemented using OpenMP
- Collect the result in a single matrix using MPI\_GATHERv function
- Reordering the matrix to reproduce the original layout



# MPI Scaling



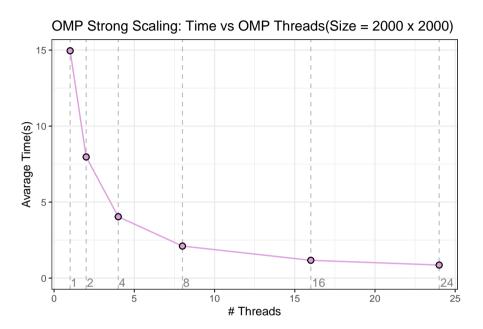


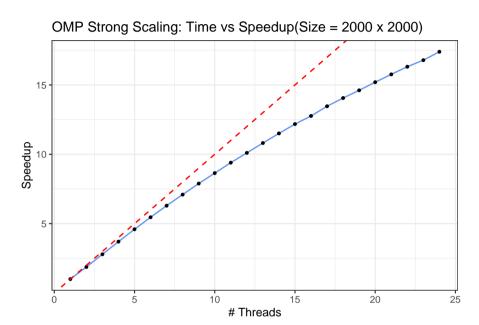


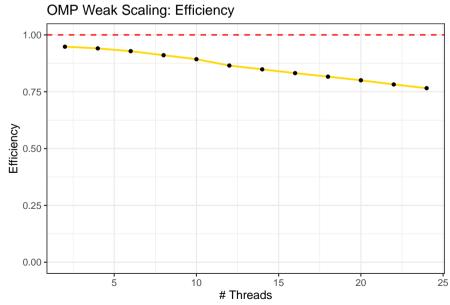
6/8



# OpenMP Scaling









# Generated Image

