



# Message Passing Programming Coursework Assignment

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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Project Specification</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	Description . . . . .	3
<b>3</b>	<b>Analysis</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1	Tools . . . . .	3
3.2	MPP API . . . . .	3
3.3	Design . . . . .	3
3.4	MPI Scatter . . . . .	4
3.5	MPI Gather . . . . .	4
<b>4</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1	Correctness . . . . .	4
4.2	Performance . . . . .	4
<b>5</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>4</b>

# **1 Introduction**

The project solves an image processing problem. It uses a two-dimensional domain decomposition in order to split the workload to the active processes. To achieve this we use MPI API for process communication. This approach arise a variety of challenges that need to be addressed, such as the communication, decomposition, boundary conditions and halo swaps.

## **2 Project Specification**

### **2.1 Description**

Boundary conditions: horizontal->sawtooth vertical->periodic Terminate condition: D parameter

## **3 Analysis**

### **3.1 Tools**

For the development of this project the used programming language is C due to its performance and for low level calculations. In addition, gnu make was used for the build phase and python to compare the output for testing reasons.

### **3.2 MPP API**

Tools from MPP (derived types, non blocking communication, virtual topologies)

### **3.3 Design**

brief description of the design and implementation of your MPI program bypassed buff to edge

### **3.4 MPI Scatter**

### **3.5 MPI Gather**

## **4 Evaluation**

Platform: backend of cirrus (.pbs), compiled using -O3 Build, Run and Submit job: in Readme.md

### **4.1 Correctness**

Test: parallel code produces the same output as the serial

how long the code needs to run in order to give a reasonable assessment of its performance and/or correctness It is not necessary to run all and be correct

### **4.2 Performance**

Timing: exclude I/O from timing The timing starts before the scatter and ends after the gather  
Graphs: demonstrate that the performance of the code improves as you increase the number of processes. processes  
Input variety: performance change input(problem) size and see how it scales  
Speedup of strong scaling: performance metrics speed up vs ideal (linear) speedup average time per iteration

## **5 Conclusion**

In conclusion the decision about scheduling selection and number of threads that need to be deployed is not an obvious choice. It always depends on the problem and how the work load is distributed between iterations. Analysis and measurements using different configuration options will guide the developer on what is the best approach of solving a problem effiently.