



## Department of Computer Technology

### Vision of the Department

To be a well-known centre for pursuing computer education through innovative pedagogy, value-based education and industry collaboration.

### Mission of the Department

To establish learning ambience for ushering in computer engineering professionals in core and multidisciplinary area by developing Problem-solving skills through emerging technologies.

### Session 2025-2026

<b>Vision:</b> To help businesses uncover crucial insights	<b>Mission:</b> To be a good data scientist
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**Program Educational Objectives of the program (PEO):** (broad statements that describe the professional and career accomplishments)

PEO1	<b>Preparation</b>	<b>P: Preparation</b>	<b>Pep-CL abbreviation</b> pronounce as Pep-si-IL easy to recall
PEO2	<b>Core Competence</b>	<b>E: Environment</b> (Learning Environment)	
PEO3	<b>Breadth</b>	<b>P: Professionalism</b>	
PEO4	<b>Professionalism</b>	<b>C: Core Competence</b>	
PEO5	<b>Learning Environment</b>	<b>L: Breadth (Learning in diverse areas)</b>	

**Program Outcomes (PO):** 1. Understand and Apply Parallel Programming Concepts

2. Analyse and Improve Program Performance.

3. Demonstrate Practical Skills in HPC Tools and Environments.

### Keywords of POs:

Engineering knowledge, Problem analysis, Design/development of solutions, Conduct Investigations of Complex Problems, Engineering Tool Usage, The Engineer and The World, Ethics, Individual and Collaborative Team work, Communication, Project Management and Finance, Life-Long Learning

**PSO Keywords:** Cutting edge technologies, Research

“I am an engineer, and I know how to apply engineering knowledge to investigate, analyse and design solutions to complex problems using tools for entire world following all ethics in a collaborative way with proper management skills throughout my life.” to contribute to the development of cutting-edge technologies and Research.

**Integrity:** I will adhere to the Laboratory Code of Conduct and ethics in its entirety.

**Name and Signature of Student and Date**

Samriddhi Kaswa– 01/09/2025



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<b>Session</b>	<b>2025-26 (ODD)</b>	<b>Course Name</b>	<b>HPC Lab</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>22ADS706</b>
<b>Roll No</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Name of Student</b>	<b>Samriddhi Kaswa</b>

Practical Number	2
Course Outcome	<b>1.</b> Understand and Apply Parallel Programming Concepts <b>2.</b> Analyse and Improve Program Performance
Aim	Measuring Program Performance
Problem Definition	Measuring Program Performance
Theory (100 words)	<b>Why measure performance?</b> 1. To understand how long a program runs. 2. To identify bottlenecks. 3. To optimize code and compare different implementations. 4. To benchmark HPC applications.  <b>Common ways to measure program performance in Linux HPC:</b> A. Using Linux time command B. Using built-in timing functions in code (e.g., OpenMP, MPI timing functions) C. Using profiling tools (basic overview)  <b>Example: Measuring Performance of Matrix Multiplication</b>  Step 1: Write the serial (single-threaded) matrix multiplication code. Step 2: Compile and run the serial program Step 3: Add OpenMP parallelization and timing Step 4: Compile and run the OpenMP version Step 5: Compare results



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Code:

**1. Matmul\_serial.c**

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>

void matmul(int N, double *A, double *B, double *C) {
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < N; j++) {
            double sum = 0;
            for (int k = 0; k < N; k++)
                sum += A[i*N+k] * B[k*N+j];
            C[i*N+j] = sum;
        }
}

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    if (argc < 2) {
        printf("Usage: %s matrix_size\n", argv[0]);
        return 1;
    }
    int N = atoi(argv[1]);
    double *A = malloc(N*N*sizeof(double));
    double *B = malloc(N*N*sizeof(double));
    double *C = malloc(N*N*sizeof(double));

    // Initialize matrices A and B
    for (int i = 0; i < N*N; i++) {
        A[i] = 1.0;
        B[i] = 2.0;
    }

    clock_t start = clock();
    matmul(N, A, B, C);
    clock_t end = clock();

    double time_spent = (double)(end - start) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
    printf("Serial MatMul elapsed time: %f seconds\n", time_spent);

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

**2. Matmul\_openmp.c**

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```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <omp.h>

void matmul(int N, double *A, double *B, double *C) {
    #pragma omp parallel for collapse(2)
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < N; j++) {
            double sum = 0;
            for (int k = 0; k < N; k++)
                sum += A[i*N+k] * B[k*N+j];
            C[i*N+j] = sum;
        }
}

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    if (argc < 2) {
        printf("Usage: %s matrix_size\n", argv[0]);
        return 1;
    }
    int N = atoi(argv[1]);
    double *A = malloc(N*N*sizeof(double));
    double *B = malloc(N*N*sizeof(double));
    double *C = malloc(N*N*sizeof(double));

    for (int i = 0; i < N*N; i++) {
        A[i] = 1.0;
        B[i] = 2.0;
    }

    double start = omp_get_wtime();
    matmul(N, A, B, C);
    double end = omp_get_wtime();

    printf("OpenMP MatMul elapsed time: %f seconds\n", end - start);

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



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### Output

```
lab1@localhost:~$ nano matmul_openmp.c
GNU nano 5.9.3 matmul_openmp.c
Modified
save modified buffer?
Yes
No
Cancel

lab1@localhost:~$ nano matmul_serial.c
lab1@localhost:~$ nano matmul_openmp.c
lab1@localhost:~$ YES
```



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Output Analysis	The matmul_serial file executes in 0.4 seconds, whereas the matmul_openmp files executes in 0.2. There's a significant improvement in execution time.
Link of student Github profile where lab assignment has been uploaded	<a href="https://github.com/samriddhikaswa/HPC">https://github.com/samriddhikaswa/HPC</a>
Conclusion	Using OpenMP drastically improve the performance of a program.
Plag Report (Similarity index < 12%)	<div><div><div>Result</div><div>Word Statistics</div></div><div><p>Why measure performance?</p><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To understand how long a program runs.</li><li>2. To identify bottlenecks.</li><li>3. To optimize code and compare different implementations.</li><li>4. To benchmark HPC applications.</li></ol><p>Common ways to measure program performance in Linux HPC:</p><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>A. Using Linux time command</li><li>B. Using built-in timing functions in code (e.g., OpenMP, MPI timing functions)</li><li>C. Using profiling tools (basic overview)</li></ol><p>Example: Measuring Performance of Matrix Multiplication</p><p>Step 1: Write the serial (single-threaded) matrix multiplication code.</p><p>Step 2: Compile and run the serial program</p><p>Step 3: Add OpenMP parallelization and timing</p></div></div> <div><div><div>0% Plagiarism</div><div>Exact Match 0% Partial Match 0%</div><div>100% Unique</div></div><div><div>Download Report</div></div><div><div></div><div><b>Congratulation!</b> No Plagiarism Found</div></div></div>
Date	01/09/2025