

## CSCE 435 Spring 2021

### HW 1: Parallel Programming with Threads

Due: 11:59pm Friday, February 12, 2021

Compile and execute the program in the file `compute_pi.c`, which computes an estimate of  $\pi$  using the parallel algorithm discussed in class. The program is available on the shared Google Drive for this class. It should be compiled and executed on either `ada.tamu.edu` or `terra.tamu.edu`.

Load the Intel software stack prior to compiling and executing the code.

```
module load intel/2017A
```

To compile, use the command:

```
icc -o compute_pi.exe compute_pi.c -lpthread
```

To execute the program, use

```
./compute_pi.exe <n> <p>
```

where `<n>` represents the number of points and `<p>` represents the number of threads. The output of a sample run is shown below.

```
./compute_pi.exe 1000000 4
```

```
Trials = 1000000, Threads = 4, pi = 3.1433480000, error = 5.59e-04, time (sec) = 0.0043
```

The run time of the code should be measured when it is executed in dedicated mode. Use the batch file `compute_pi.ada_job` to execute the code in dedicated mode using the following command on ADA:

```
bsub < compute_pi.ada_job
```

On Terra, you will need to use `compute_pi.terra_job`, and the corresponding command is:

```
sbatch compute_pi.terra_job
```

Execute the code for  $n=10^8$  with  $p$  chosen to be  $2^k$ , for  $k = 0, 1, \dots, 13$ . Using the experimental data obtained from these experiments, answer the following questions.

1. (20 points) Plot execution time versus  $p$  to demonstrate how time varies with the number of threads. Use a logarithmic scale for the x-axis.
2. (20 points) Plot speedup versus  $p$  to demonstrate the change in speedup with  $p$ .
3. (10 points) Using the definition:  $\text{efficiency} = \text{speedup}/p$ , plot efficiency versus  $p$  to demonstrate how efficiency changes as the number of threads are increased.
4. (10 points) What value of  $p$  minimizes the parallel runtime?
5. (10 points) Repeat the experiments with  $n=10^9$ . To obtain the execution time for  $p=2^k$ , for  $k = 0, 1, \dots, 13$ . In this case, what value of  $p$  minimizes the parallel runtime?
6. (10 points) Why does the runtime start to increase as  $p$  is increased beyond a certain value?

7. (10 points) Why is there a difference in the number of threads needed to obtain the minimum execution time for two values of  $n$ ?
8. (10 points) Plot error versus  $n$  to illustrate accuracy of the algorithm as a function of  $n$ . You may have to run experiments with different values of  $n$ ; for example  $n$  could be chosen to be  $10^k$ , for  $k = 3, \dots, 9$ . Use  $p = 20$ .

**Submission:** Upload a single PDF or MSWord document with your answers to Canvas.