



# home assignment #1

The work was written by

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## 1. Our code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>
#include "mpi.h"

// Function to generate unique seeds for random number generation
void generateUniqueSeeds(int rank, int* seeds, int numProcesses);

// Function to perform Monte Carlo simulation
void performMonteCarloSimulation(int rank, int* seeds, int numProcesses, int
attempts, int* successes);

// Function to print results
void printResults(int rank, int master, int totalSuccesses, int attempts,
double startTime);

int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    // MPI variables
    int master = 0;
    int rank;
    int numProcesses;

    // Number of Monte Carlo attempts
    int attempts = 900000000;

    // Count of successful attempts across all processes
    int successes = 0;

    // Constant for PI with 25 decimal places
    double PI25DT = 3.141592653589793238462643;

    // Initialize MPI
    MPI_Init(&argc, &argv);
    MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &numProcesses);
    MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &rank);

    // Allocate memory for unique seeds
    int* uniqueSeeds = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int) * numProcesses);

    // Generate unique seeds for random number generation
    generateUniqueSeeds(rank, uniqueSeeds, numProcesses);

    // Record start time
    double startTime = MPI_Wtime();

    // Perform Monte Carlo simulation
    performMonteCarloSimulation(rank, uniqueSeeds, numProcesses, attempts,
&successes);

    // Reduce successes across all processes
    int totalSuccesses = 0;
    MPI_Reduce(&successes, &totalSuccesses, 1, MPI_INT, MPI_SUM, master,
MPI_COMM_WORLD);

    // Print results
    printResults(rank, master, totalSuccesses, attempts, startTime);
}
```



```
// Free allocated memory
free(uniqueSeeds);

// Finalize MPI
MPI_Finalize();

return 0;
}

// Function to generate unique seeds for random number generation
void generateUniqueSeeds(int rank, int* seeds, int numProcesses) {
    // Only rank 0 generates unique seeds
    if (rank == 0) {
        for (int i = 0; i < numProcesses; i++) {
            seeds[i] = rand();
        }
    }

    // Broadcast generated seeds to all processes
    MPI_Bcast(seeds, numProcesses, MPI_INT, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
}

// Function to perform Monte Carlo simulation
void performMonteCarloSimulation(int rank, int* seeds, int numProcesses, int
attempts, int* successes) {
    // Seed the random number generator with the unique seed for each process
    srand(seeds[rank]);

    // Perform Monte Carlo simulation for the assigned number of attempts
    for (int i = 0; i < (attempts / numProcesses); i++) {
        double x = (double)rand() / RAND_MAX * 2 - 1;
        double y = (double)rand() / RAND_MAX * 2 - 1;
        double distance = x * x + y * y;

        // Check if the point is inside the unit circle
        if (distance < 1) {
            (*successes)++;
        }
    }
}

// Function to print results
void printResults(int rank, int master, int totalSuccesses, int attempts,
double startTime) {
    // Only the master process prints the final results
    if (rank == 0) {
        double endTime = MPI_Wtime();
        double PI25DT = 3.141592653589793238462643;
        double pi = 4 * ((double)totalSuccesses / attempts);

        printf("Total HITS across all processes = %d\n", totalSuccesses);
        printf("pi is approximately %.16f, Error is %.16f\n", pi, fabs(pi -
PI25DT));
        printf("Computation time = %f seconds\n", endTime - startTime);
        fflush(stdout);
    }
}
```



## 2. A brief explanation of how to run the code:

Compilation of the program:

```
mpicc Hw1.c -o a
```

Running the program after compiling and selecting several processes:

```
mpirun -np <number_of_processes> ./a
```

### Using Scalasca

A performance analysis tool for parallel programs:

```
scalasca -instrument mpicc -o cpi_scalasca ./Hw1.c
```

Running the program with Scalasca and several processes can be added:

```
scalasca -analyze mpirun -np <number_of_processes> ./cpi_scalasca
```

After running the previous command, a Scalasca file is created. This command runs the Scalasca file:

```
scalasca -examine ./scorep_cpi_scalasca_<number_of_processes>_sum
```

### Using jumpshot:

Compilation of the program:

```
tau_cc.sh -o Hw1_tau ./Hw1.c
```

Running the program after compiling and selecting several processes:

```
mpirun -np <number_of_processes> ./Hw1_tau
```

Run paraprof

```
paraprof
```

close and run this command to prompt jumpshot

```
tau_treemerge.pl  
tau2slog2 tau.trc tau.edf  
jumpshot ./tau.slog2
```



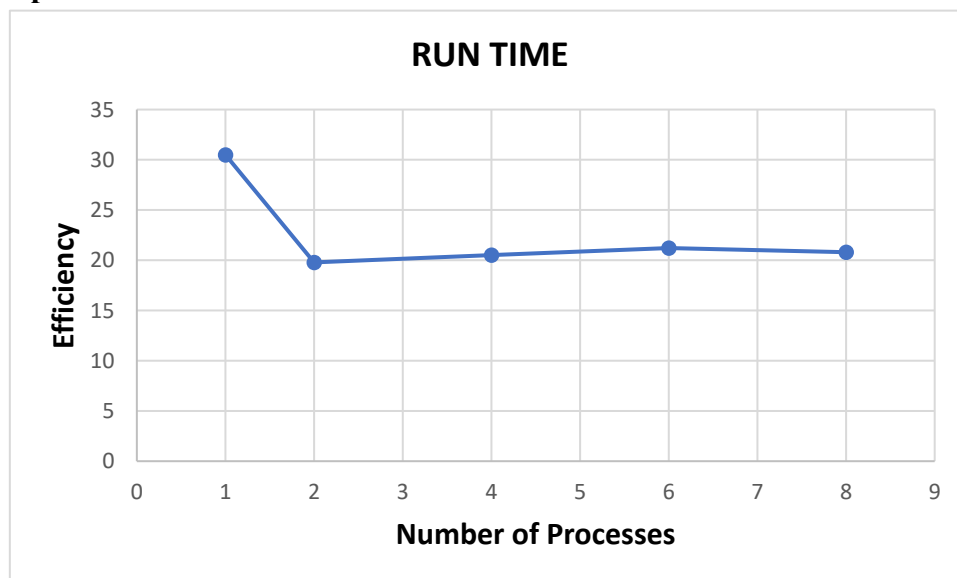
3.

MPIRUN results of the code run for 1,2,4,6,8 processes:

```
bash-4.0$ mpicc -o Hw1 ./Hw1.c
bash-4.0$ mpirun -np 1 ./Hw1
Total HITS across all processes = 706856828
pi is approximately 3.141585902222223, Error is 0.0000067513675708
Computation time = 30.491301 seconds
bash-4.0$ mpirun -np 2 ./Hw1
Total HITS across all processes = 706861177
pi is approximately 3.1416052311111109, Error is 0.0000125775213178
Computation time = 19.789413 seconds
bash-4.0$ mpirun -np 4 ./Hw1
Total HITS across all processes = 706842985
pi is approximately 3.1415243777777779, Error is 0.0000682758120152
Computation time = 20.530713 seconds
bash-4.0$ mpirun -np 6 ./Hw1
Total HITS across all processes = 706849030
pi is approximately 3.1415512444444444, Error is 0.0000414091453487
Computation time = 21.210837 seconds
bash-4.0$ mpirun -np 8 ./Hw1
Total HITS across all processes = 706842998
pi is approximately 3.1415244355555556, Error is 0.0000682180342375
Computation time = 20.797785 seconds
```

Number of Processes	RUN TIME	Speed Up	Efficiency
1	30.491	1	1
2	19.789	1.540805	0.770403
4	20.53	1.485192	0.371298
6	21.21	1.437577	0.239596
8	20.797	1.466125	0.183266

**Run Time graph:**

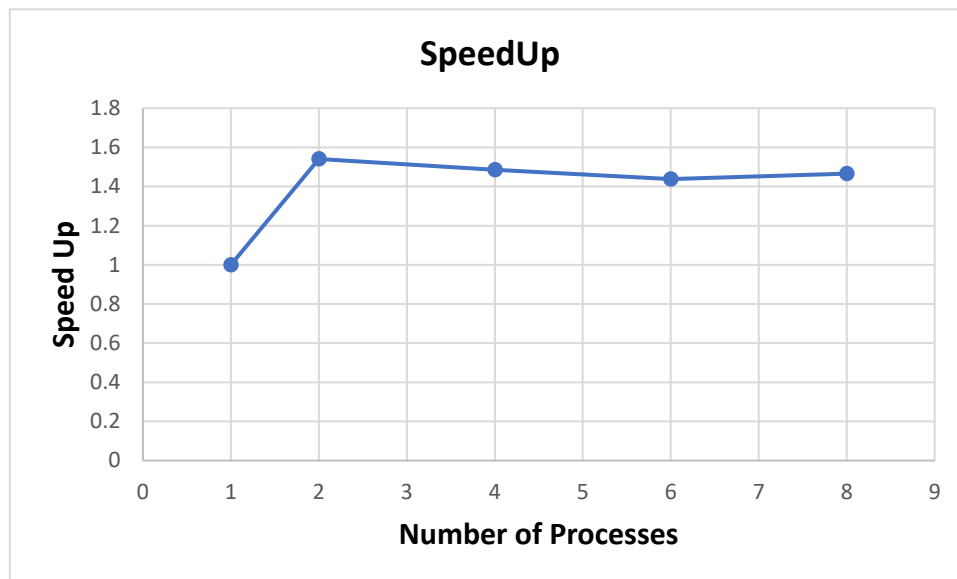


As you can see in the graph, the shortest run time is achieved by running the program with 2 processes, and it is 19.789 seconds. The worst run time is for running the program with a single process 30.491 seconds.



### Speed Up graph:

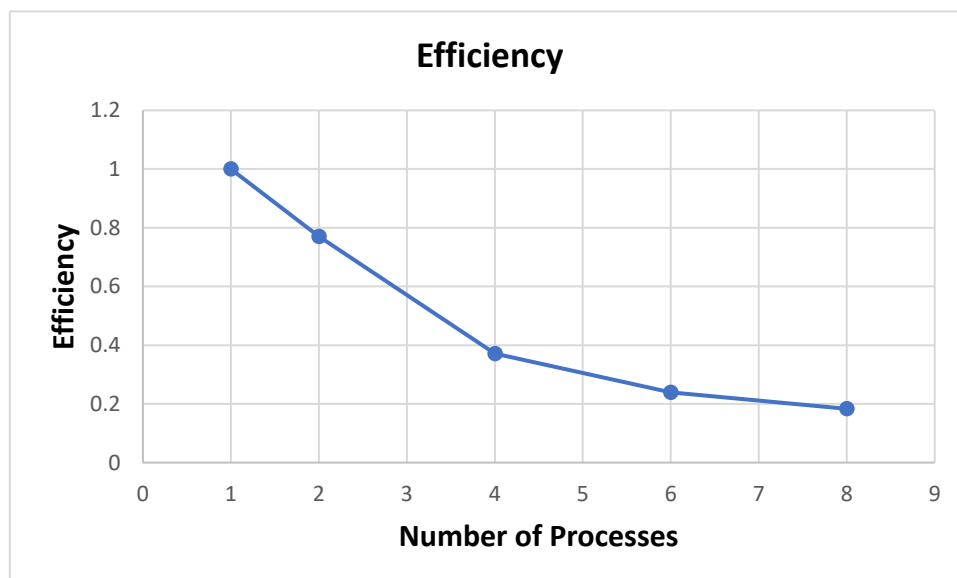
$$\text{Speed Up} = S(p) = \frac{t_s}{t_p}$$



As you can see in the graph, the best Speed Up is achieved by running the program with 2 processes, and it is  $S(p=2) = 1.54$ .

### Efficiency graph:

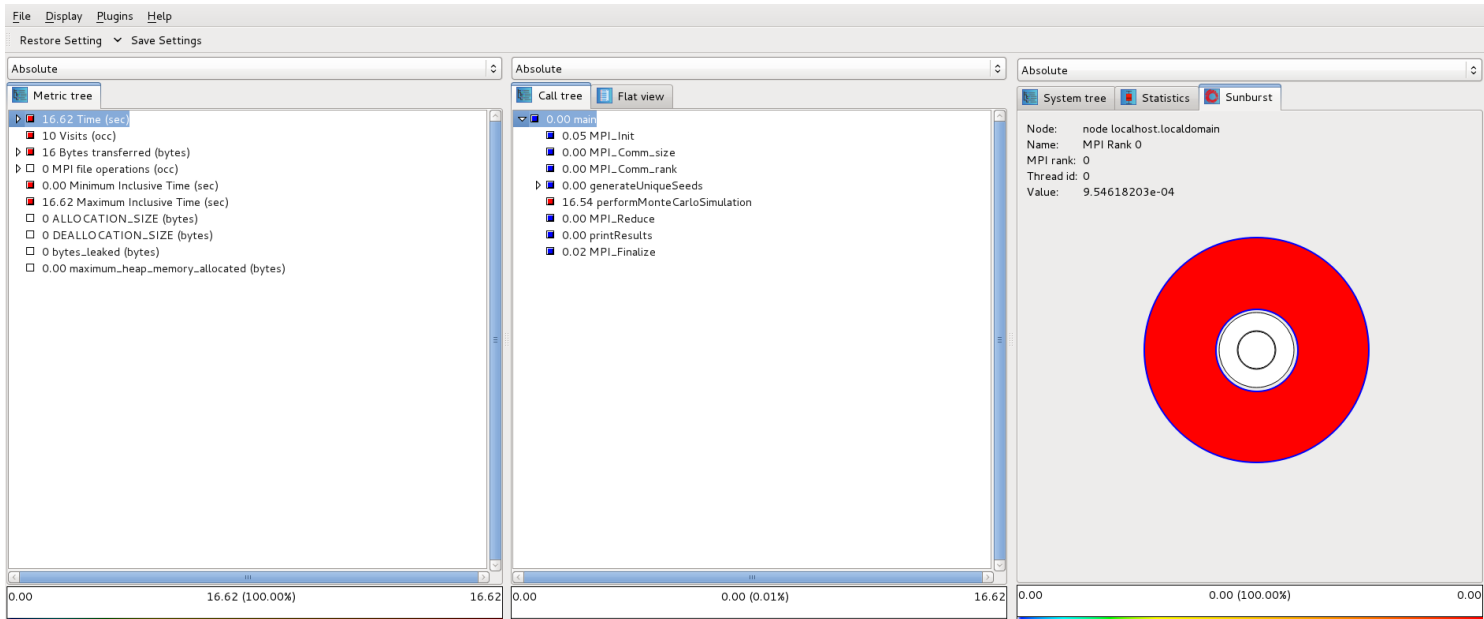
$$\text{Efficiency} = E(p) = \frac{t_s}{t * t_p}$$



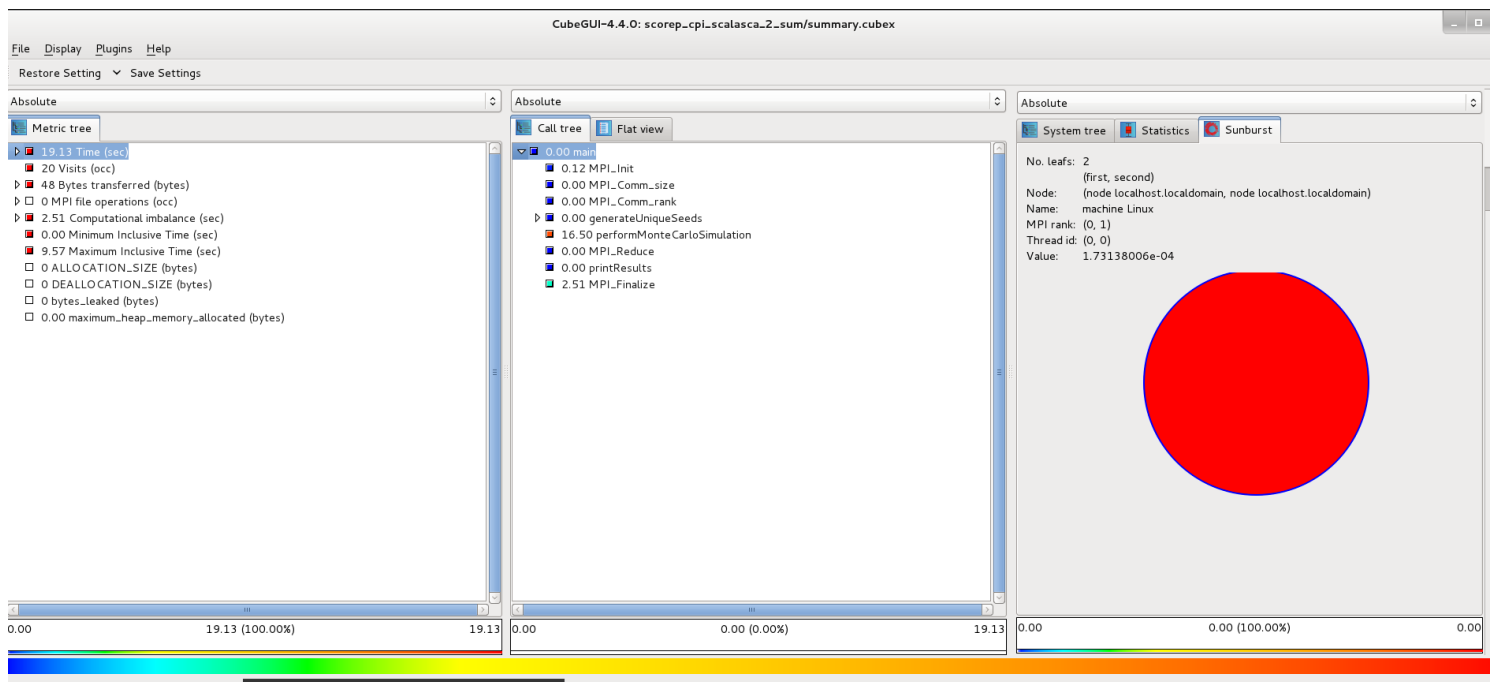
As you can see in the graph, the best Efficiency is achieved by running the program with 1 process, and it is  $E = 1$ . The next best efficiency is achieved by running the program with 2 process  $E(P) = 0.77$ .

4) After running the Scalasca commands the following files were created:

For one process:

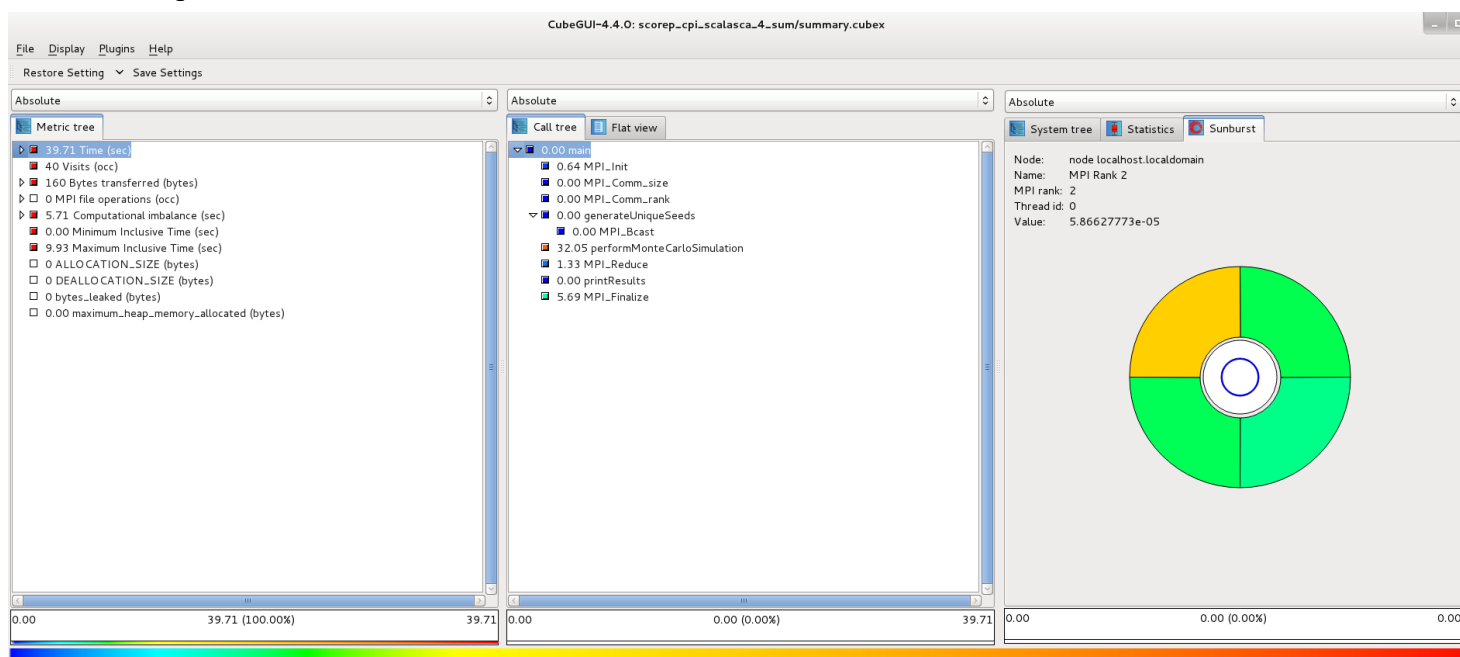


For two Process:

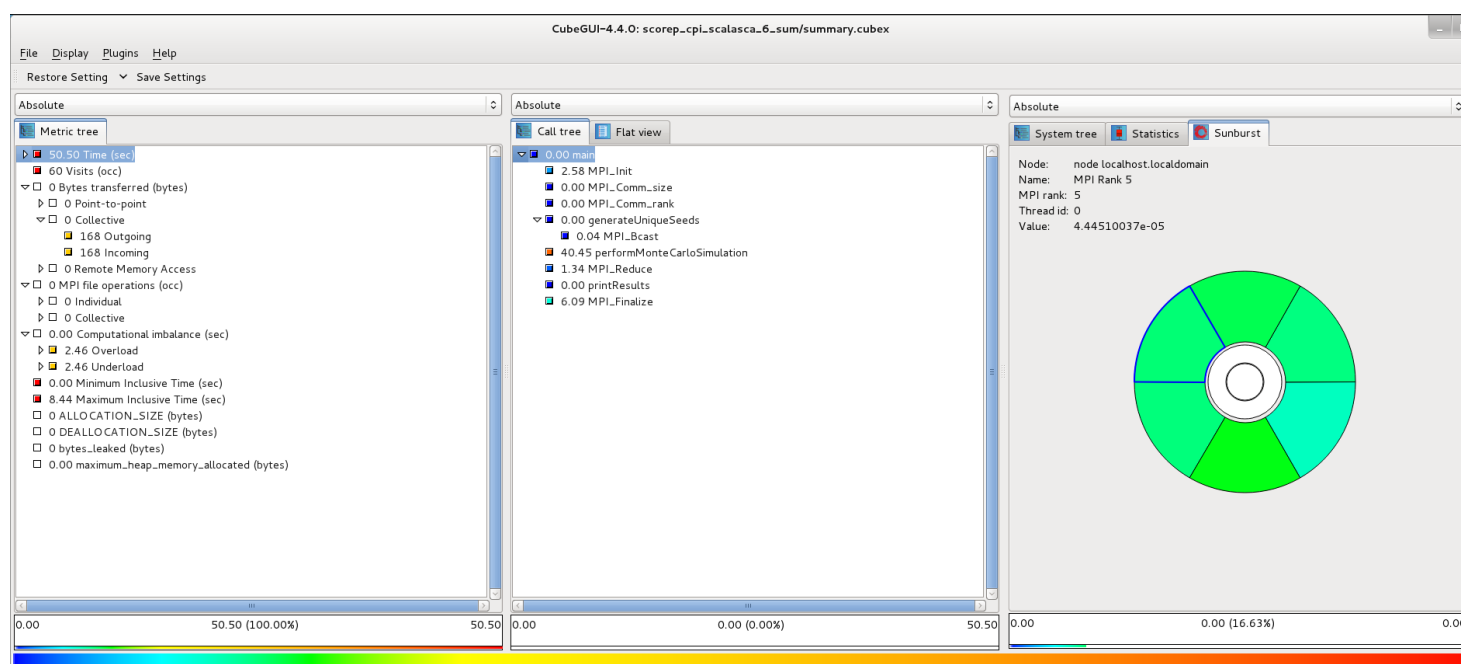




For four processes:



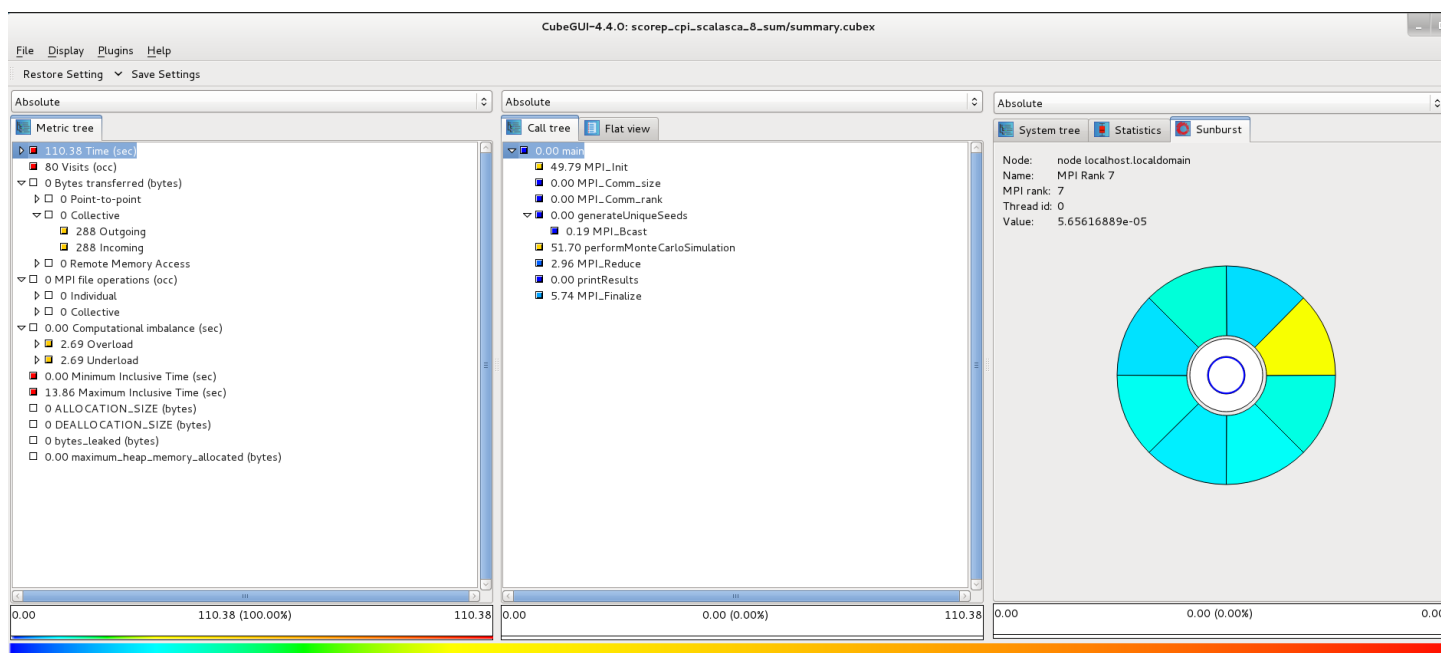
For six processes:







For eight processes:



Paraprof :

Applications Places

TAU: ParaProf Manager

File Options Help

Applications

- Standard Applications
  - Default App
    - Default Exp
      - Hw/livetau/home/
        - TIME
- Default (jdbc:h2:/home/livetau/.ParaProf/perfdmf/perfdmf;AUTO\_SERVER=TRUE)
- perfexplorer\_working (jdbc:h2:/home/livetau/.ParaProf/perfexplorer\_working;AUTO\_SERVER=TRUE)

TrialField	Value
Name	Hw/livetau/home/
Application ID	0
Experiment ID	0
Trial ID	0
CPU Cores	2
CPU MHz	2962.855
CPU Type	13th Gen Intel(R) Core(TM) i9-13900H
CPU Vendor	GenuineIntel
CRAY_CORE_ID	0
CWD	/home/livetau/Hw
Cache Size	24576 KB
Command Line	./a_tau
Ending Timestamp	1707375286690634
Executable	/home/livetau/Hw/a_tau
File Type Index	1
File Type Name	TAU profiles
Hostname	localhost.localdomain
Local Time	2024-02-07T22:54:37-08:00
MPI Processor Name	localhost.localdomain
Memory Size	4050072 kB
Node Name	localhost.localdomain
OS Machine	x86_64
OS Name	Linux
OS Release	3.6.11-4.fc16.x86_64
OS Version	#1 SMP Tue Jan 8 20:57:42 UTC 2013
Starting Timestamp	1707375277678662
TAU Architecture	default
TAU Config	-otf=/usr/local/packages/otf2 -mpi -c++=mpicxx -...
TAU Makefile	/usr/local/packages/tau-2.27.1/x86_64/lib/Makefile...
TAU Version	2.27.1-git
TAU_BFD_LOOKUP	on
TAU_CALLPATH	off
TAU_CALLPATH_DEPTH	2
TAU_CALLSITE_DEPTH	1
TAU_COMM_MATRIX	on
TAU_COMPENSATE	off

TAU: ParaProf Manager



## Statistics on the performance of the code in the system according to the number of processes of 8:

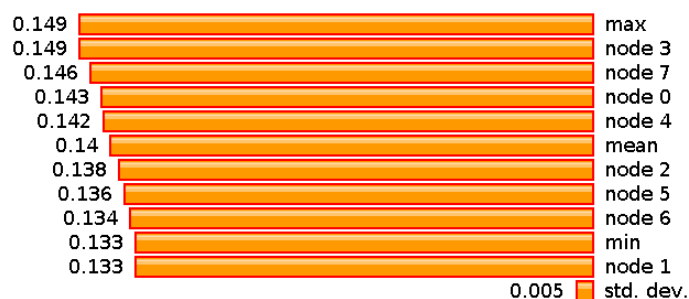
TAU: ParaProf: /home/livetau/Hw

File Options Windows Help

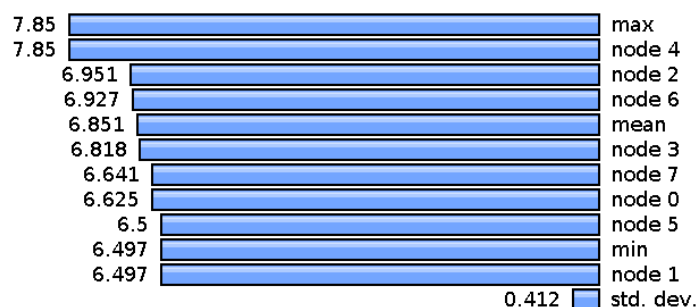
Metric: TIME  
Value: Exclusive



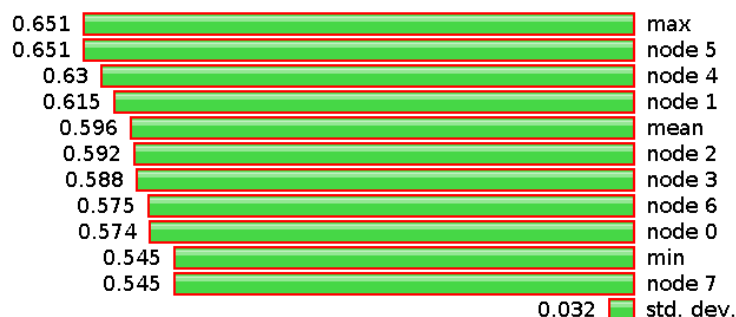
Name: MPI\_Init()  
Metric Name: TIME  
Value: Exclusive  
Units: seconds



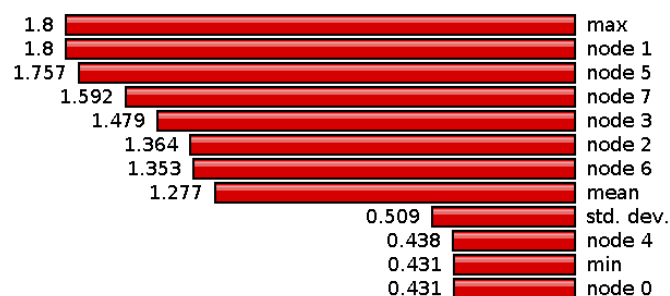
Name: void performMonteCarloSimulation(int, int \*, int, int, int \*) C  
[hw1.c] {45,1}-{55,1}  
Metric Name: TIME  
Value: Exclusive  
Units: seconds



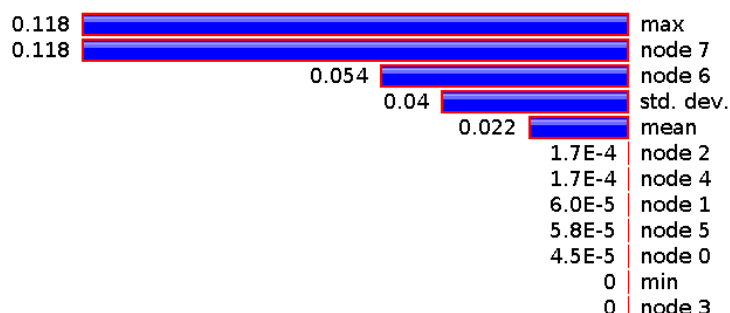
Name: int main(int, char \*\*) C [{hw1.c} {11,1}-{34,1}]  
Metric Name: TIME  
Value: Exclusive  
Units: seconds



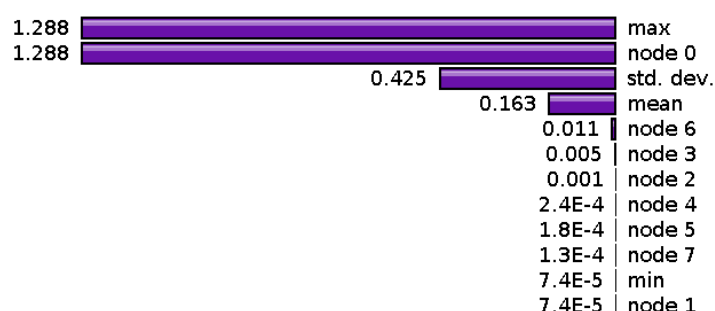
Name: MPI\_Finalize()  
Metric Name: TIME  
Value: Exclusive  
Units: seconds



Name: MPI\_Bcast()  
Metric Name: TIME  
Value: Exclusive  
Units: seconds



Name: MPI\_Reduce()  
Metric Name: TIME  
Value: Exclusive  
Units: seconds

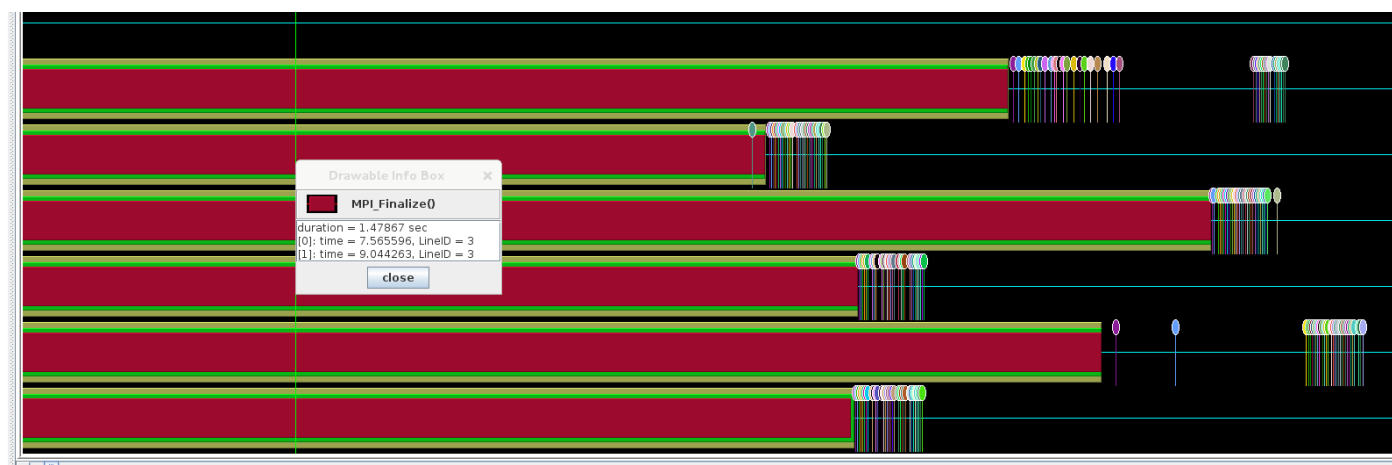
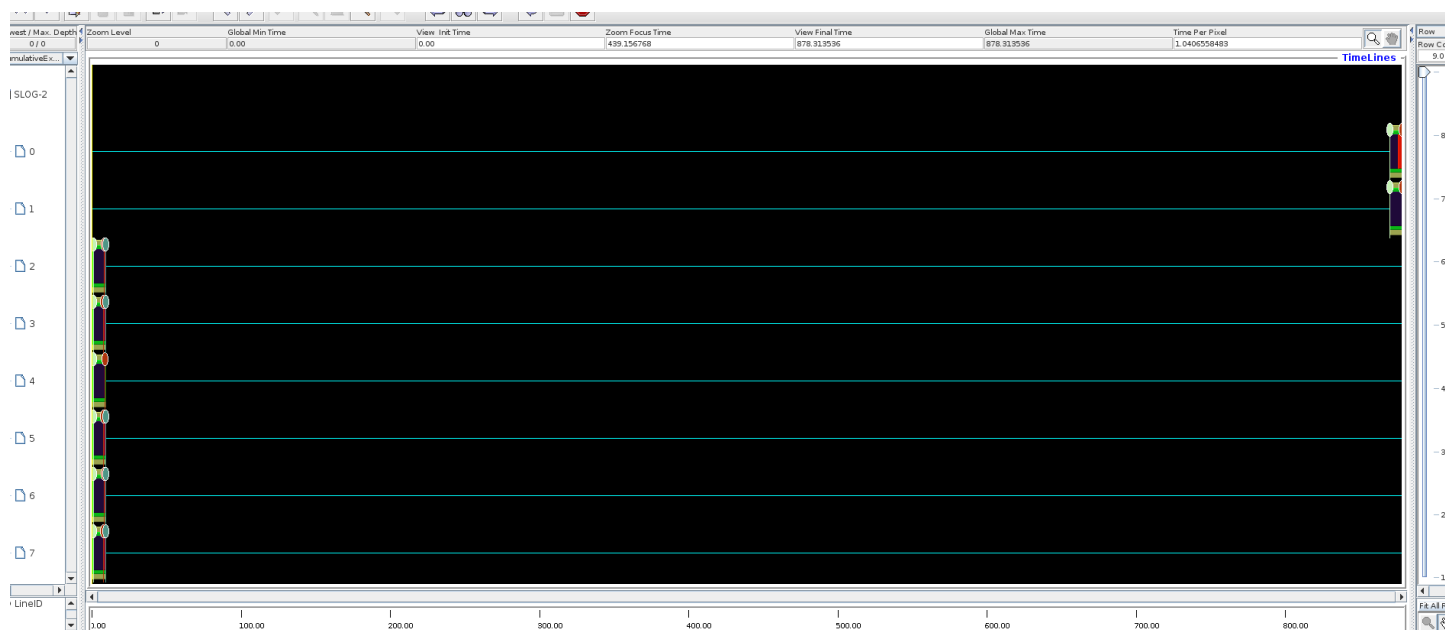




## JumpShot:

Legend : tau.slog2

Topo	Name	S	count	incl	excl
Preview_State		0	0	✓	1
TAU application		8	0.082	✓	1 ... 9
MPI_Bcast()		8	0	✓	0
MPI_Comm_rank()		8	0	✓	0
MPI_Comm_size()		8	0	✓	0
MPI_Finalize()		8	0.009	✓	0.009
MPI_Init()		8	0.001	✓	0.001
MPI_Reduce()		8	0.003	✓	0.003
int main(int, char **) C {hw1.c} {11.1}-{34.1}		8	0.082	✓	0.004
void generateUniqueSeeds(int, int *, int) C {hw1.c} {36.1}-{43.1}		8	0	✓	0
void performMonteCarloSimulation(int, int *, int, int, int *) C {hw1.c} {45.1}-{55.1}		8	0.064	✓	0.064
void printResults(int, int, int, double) C {hw1.c} {57.1}-{67.1}		8	0	✓	0
Preview_Event		0	0	✓	0
CPU Cores   2		8	0	✓	0
CPU Mhz   2962.855		8	0	✓	0
CPU Type   13th Gen Intel(R) Core(TM) i9-13900H		8	0	✓	0
CPU Vendor   GenuineIntel		8	0	✓	0
CRAY_CORE_ID   0		4	0	✓	0
CRAY_CORE_ID   1		4	0	✓	0
CWD   /home/ivetau/hw		8	0	✓	0
Cache Size   24576 KB		8	0	✓	0
Command Line   ./a_tau		8	0	✓	0
Ending Timestamp   1707375286656807		1	0	✓	0
Ending Timestamp   1707375286676685		1	0	✓	0
Ending Timestamp   1707375286676694		1	0	✓	0





5) Our best execution reached an amount of **45,479,812** darts per second.

Our program uses 900000000 darts attempts.  $900000000/19.789 = 45479812.02$ .

Meaning we stand at about 45.5M darts per second. Comparing to the following table:

LA-UR-18-20247

Optimizing Monte Carlo Calculations

AMC-33 - 6

Monte Carlo Darts Game (2)

Year/Place	Machine	Darts / sec	Year/Place	Machine	Darts / sec
1981 LANL	CDC-7600	0.18 M	2010 LANL	2.6 G i7 2-core, <b>Matlab</b>	0.8 M
1981 LANL	Cray-1	0.40 M	2010 LANL	2.6 G i7 2-core	124 M
<b>1982 Mich</b>	<b>HP-11C</b>	<b>1</b>	2010 LANL	2.6 G i7 2-core ***	410 M
1982 Mich	Apple II+	34	2010 LANL	3.0 G 2 Xeon 4-core, 1 thread ***	189 M
1982 Mich	Amdahl 470V/8	0.17 M	2010 LANL	3.0 G 2 Xeon 4-core, 8-thread ***	1460 M
1982 KAPL	Cyber-205, scalar	0.74 M	2011 Mich	Linux cluster, MPI, 32 cpu	2000 M
<b>1982 KAPL</b>	<b>Cyber-205, vector</b>	<b>9.83 M</b>	2013 LANL	3.0 G i7 2-core 2-HT	142 M
1999 Mich	233 M PC	0.20 M	2013 LANL	3.0 G i7 2-core 2-HT, 1 thread ***	518 M
1999 Mich	100 M PC	0.07 M	2013 LANL	3.0 G i7 2-core 2-HT, 2 threads ***	920 M
1999 Mich	200 M Pentium, <b>Matlab</b>	446	2013 LANL	3.0 G i7 2-core 2-HT, 4 threads ***	1025 M
2002 Mich	900 M P3, <b>Matlab</b>	0.35 M	2014 LANL	2.4 G 2 i7 4-core, 2-HT, 1 threads ***	194 M
2002 Mich	900 M P3, <b>Matlab</b> , vec	1.25 M	2014 LANL	2.4 G 2 i7 4-core, 2-HT, 8 threads ***	1448 M
2002 LANL	1.2 G P3	11 M	2014 LANL	2.4 G 2 i7 4-core, 2-HT, 16 threads ***	2037 M
2005 LANL	1.0 G P3	19 M	2014 LANL	2.7 G Xeon 12-core, 2-HT, 12 thrd ***	2670 M
2005 LANL	2.0 G AMD Opteron	24 M	2014 LANL	2.7 G Xeon 12-core, 2-HT, 24 thrd ***	4000 M
2005 LANL	1.7 G PowerPC G4	32 M	<b>2016 LANL</b>	<b>2.7 G Xeon 12-core, 2-HT, 24 thrd ***</b>	<b>5800 M</b>
2005 LANL	1.2 G Alpha EV68	101 M			
2005 LANL	2.6 G PowerPC G5	140 M			

\*\* = hand-tuned, highly optimized

M = MHz, clock speed

G = GHz, clock speed

HT = hyperthreads / core

Fortran, a few Matlab

Note that CPUs, architecture, and compilers all change over time, so that CPU clock speed is not always a good measure of the performance of an application code. This particular comparison is sensitive to 64-bit integer operations (CPU & compiler) and is not necessarily a good predictor of overall Monte Carlo code performance.

We fit the table at around the year 2005, where there was a leap from 32M darts per second to 101M darts per second.

## 6) Conclusions:

Looking at these graphs and the overall results we would recommend to the potential user to use this program with the run of 2 processes if his need is time sensitive. That is because the 2 processes run had the best Speed Up and Run Time, and relatively high Efficiency. If the users need is not time sensitive, then we would recommend using 1 process due to its max Efficiency.