Smit Shah - 201701009

Q3. Incidence to Adjacency matrix

```
void inc2adj(int **inc, int **adj, int n, int m)
   // Converts a given incidence matrix to adjacency matrix.
   // Uses the fact that the sum of columns in an incidence matrix
is 2.
   int i, j;
   // Here both the inner and outer loop can be parallelizable but
again due to the temp vertex variable, there needs to be a
    // critical section. Hence, we parallelize the outer loop to
avoid these issues. We use static scheduling here because all
   // the loops will have similar load so to increase efficiency, we
use static scheduling.
   //#pragma omp parallel for private(j, dist) schedule(static)
    for (i = 1; i <= m; i++)
        int temp vertex = -1;
        for (j = 1; j \le n; j++)
            if (inc[j][i] != 0)
                if (temp vertex == -1)
                    temp vertex = j;
                else
                    adj[temp vertex][j] = 1;
                    adj[j][temp vertex] = 1;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

Inner loop parallelization

```
void inc2adj(int **inc, int **adj, int n, int m)
{
    // Converts a given incidence matrix to adjacency matrix.
    // Uses the fact that the sum of columns in an incidence matrix
is 2.
    int i, j;
    for (i = 1; i <= m; i++)
        int temp vertex 1 = -1, temp vertex 2 = -1;
        // The above two variables are shared between the threads.
        // IPC is required when brea
        for (j = 1; j \le n; j++)
            if (inc[j][i] != 0)
                if (temp vertex 1 == -1)
                    temp vertex 1 = j;
                else if (temp vertex 2 == -1)
                    temp vertex 2 = j;
                    break;
                }
            }
        //Critical section. Use locks or omp critical.
        mutex lock();
        adj[temp vertex 1][temp vertex 2]++;
        adj[temp_vertex_2][temp_vertex_1]++;
        mutex unlock();
    }
}
```