1.
a)Attempted transformations

All the 'parallel' for is acted on j loop. We can't put 'parallel for' on i or k loop, because the dependence. All the transformations are based on this parallel.

I tried permutation ikj, and that will help a lot. So the further transformations are based on ikj. Then I tried tiled (IT-256), tiled(IT-8),tiled(KT-4),tiled(KT-8),tiled(KT-256), tiled(IT-256,JT-256), tiled(IT-256,JT-256,KT-256),tiled(IT-128,KT-128), tiled(IT-128,KT-256),tiled(IT-256,KT-256),tiled(IT-512,KT-512), tiled unroll(IT-256,KT-256,unroll-2j), tiled(JT-256,KT-512),tiled(JT-256,KT-256),unroll(2j), unroll(2i).

b) How performance varied with the different transformations.
for convenience, I just show the performance for number of threads=1,2,4,8,10.

For gcc:

threads	1	2	4	8	10
base	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Just parallel	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7
ikj	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.2
tiled(IT-8)	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
tiled(IT-256)	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.8
tiled(KT-4)	2	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.6
tiled(KT-8)	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.1
tiled(KT-256)	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.3
tiled(IT-256,JT-256)	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
tiled(IJK-256)	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
tiled(IT-128,KT-128)	2.2	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.3
tiled(IT-128,KT-256)	2.2	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.1
tiled(IT-256,KT-256)	2.2	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.1
tiled(IT-512,KT-512)	2.2	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.4
tiledUnrol(IK-256,2j)	1.4	2	2.8	3.5	3.4
tiled(JT-256,KT-512)	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5
tiled(JT-256,KT-256)	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5
Unroll-2i	1.7	2.7	4.3	4	3.1
Unroll-2j	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.1

From the table above, we can conclude that unroll i is a good idea to optimize. And tile I,K is fine but not J, because we do "parallel for" for j loop.

For icc:

threads	1	2	4	8	10
base	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Just parallel	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7
ikj	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9
tiled(IT-8)	2	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.1
tiled(IT-256)	2.7	2.3	2.4	2	1.8
tiled(KT-4)	3.1	4.3	3	2.3	2
tiled(KT-8)	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.5
tiled(KT-256)	3.6	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8
tiled(IT-256,JT-256)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
tiled(IJK-256)	3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
tiled(IT-128,KT-128)	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	3
tiled(IT-128,KT-256)	3.7	3.4	3.5	2.8	2.1
tiled(IT-256,KT-256)	3.6	3.5	3.7	2.4	2.3
tiled(IT-512,KT-512)	2.7	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.8
tiledUnrol(IK-256,2j)	2.3	2.6	3	3.1	2.9
tiled(JT-256,KT-512)	3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
tiled(JT-256,KT-256)	2.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
Unroll-2i	2.6	3.9	4.7	3.7	3.3
Unroll-2j	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.8

From the table above, we can conclude that tile k and tile i,k will be good. Also unrolling j for more threads is better.

c) the performance for the best version for each compiler with each of 1-12 threads

Threads	gcc	icc
1	2.2	3.7
2	2.8	4.4
3	3.1	4.3
4	4.3	4.7
5	4.0	4.7
6	4.1	4.5
7	3.8	4.1
8	4.0	3.7
9	3.4	3.5
10	3.4	3.3
11	2.8	3.0
12	2.4	2.9

d) the code for my best version
for both gcc and icc:

```
#pragma omp parallel private(i,k)
        // Template version is intentionally made sequential
        // Make suitable changes to create parallel version
        {
            if (omp_get_thread_num()==0 && omp_get_num_threads()
!= nt)
          printf("Warning: Actual #threads %d differs from
requested number %d\n",omp_get_num_threads(),nt);

            //
            // Test version of code; initially just contains a
copy of base code
            // To be modified by you to improve performance
            //
        //#pragma omp master
            for (i=0; i<N; i+=2)
          {
#pragma omp single
      for(j=0;j<N;j++)
        B[i][j]+=A[i][i]*B[i][j];
        for(k=i+1;k<N;k++)
#pragma omp for
          for(j=0;j<N;j++)
            {
           B[i][j] += A[i][k]*B[k][j];
                        B[i+1][j] += A[i+1][k]*B[k][j];
            }
          }
    } // End of parallel region
```

e) attachment
I put the attachment in the back, which contains all the results for all the number of threads.

2.

a)Attempted transformations

First of all, I did the permutation klij without the parallel. That was pretty faster than the old one. Then did the parallel. The parallel is that put “parallel for” on the outer loop of k. The further transformations are based on permutation and parallel. The attempted transformations are permutation klij, parallel for klij, tile(i/2,j/2), tile(i/4,j/4), thileUnroll(i/2,j/2,2i), unroll(2i), unroll(4i), unroll(2j), unroll(4j).

b) How performance varied with the different transformations.

for convenience, I just show the performance for number of threads=1,2,4,8,12.

For gcc:

threads	1	2	4	8	12
base	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
klij	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
klij-parallel	2.3	3	4.4	5.9	5.5
tile(i-2,j-2)	1.7	2.1	3.5	5.5	6.3
tile(i-4,j-4)	1.6	2	2.6	4.6	5.8
tileUnrol(i-2,j-2,2i)	1.7	2.1	3.5	4.6	6.2
unroll(2i)	2.4	3.1	3.6	6.8	7.9
unroll(4i)	1.8	2.3	3.9	5.9	7
unroll(2j)	2.5	3.3	3.6	5.5	6.5
unroll(4j)	2.6	3.3	3.6	5.6	6.6

We got the best results by doing unroll(2i).

For icc.

threads	1	2	4	8	12
base	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
klij	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
klij-parallel	2.4	3.4	5.3	6.7	6.1
tile(i-2,j-2)	1.9	2.9	4.5	6.8	7.5
tile(i-4,j-4)	1.6	2.1	3.3	5.8	6.5
tileUnrol(i-2,j-2,2i)	1.5	1.9	3.1	5.7	6.1
unroll(2i)	1.8	2.3	3.6	6.2	6.5
unroll(4i)	2.1	2.8	4.4	6.8	7.6
unroll(2j)	1.8	2.5	3.6	5.8	6.4
unroll(4j)	2.2	3.4	5	7.9	8.2

We got the best results by doing unroll(4j).

c) the performance for the best version for each compiler with each of 1-12 threads

Threads	gcc	icc
1	2.6	2.4
2	3.3	3.4
3	3.8	4.3
4	4.4	5.3
5	4.5	6.1
6	5.8	6.6
7	6.3	7.6
8	6.8	7.9
9	6.8	7.8
10	7.6	7.8
11	7.9	8.0
12	7.9	8.2

d) the code for my best version.

For gcc:

```
#pragma omp parallel private(i,j,k,l)
        // Template version is intentionally made sequential
        // Make suitable changes to create parallel version
        {
            if (omp_get_thread_num()==0 && omp_get_num_threads()
!= nt)
                printf("Warning: Actual #threads %d differs from
requested number %d\n",omp_get_num_threads(),nt);

            //
            // Test version of code; initially just contains a
copy of base code
            // To be modified by you to improve performance
            //
        //#pragma omp master
#pragma omp for
         for(k=0;k<N;k++)
           for(l=k+1;l<N;l++)
      for (i=0; i<N; i+=2)
        for (j=0; j<N; j++){
          C[k][l] +=
0.5*(A[l][i][j]*B[k][i][j]+A[k][i][j]*B[l][i][j]);
         C[k][l] +=
0.5*(A[l][i+1][j]*B[k][i+1][j]+A[k][i+1][j]*B[l][i+1][j]);
        }
        } // End of parallel region
```

for icc:

```
#pragma omp parallel private(i,j,k,l)
        // Template version is intentionally made sequential
        // Make suitable changes to create parallel version
        {
            if (omp_get_thread_num()==0 && omp_get_num_threads()
!= nt)
                printf("Warning: Actual #threads %d differs from
requested number %d\n",omp_get_num_threads(),nt);

            //
            // Test version of code; initially just contains a
copy of base code
            // To be modified by you to improve performance
            //
        //#pragma omp master
#pragma omp for
        for(k=0;k<N;k++)
          for(l=k+1;l<N;l++)
      for (i=0; i<N; i++)
        for (j=0; j<N; j+=4){
          C[k][l] +=
0.5*(A[l][i][j]*B[k][i][j]+A[k][i][j]*B[l][i][j]);
            C[k][l] +=
0.5*(A[l][i][j+1]*B[k][i][j+1]+A[k][i][j+1]*B[l][i][j+1]);
          C[k][l] +=
0.5*(A[l][i][j+2]*B[k][i][j+2]+A[k][i][j+2]*B[l][i][j+2]);
          C[k][l] +=
0.5*(A[l][i][j+3]*B[k][i][j+3]+A[k][i][j+3]*B[l][i][j+3]);
        }
        } // End of parallel region
```

e) attachment

I put the attachment in the back, which contains all the results for all the number of threads.