

CSCI596 Assignment 3—Parallel Computation of π and Scalability Analysis —Answer

Part I: Program—global_pi.c

```
#include "mpi.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#define NBIN 1000000000 /* Number of quadrature points */
int nprocs;             /* Number of processes */
int myid;               /* My rank */

double global_sum(double partial) {
    MPI_Status status;
    int bitvalue, partner;
    double mydone, hisdone;

    mydone = partial;
    for (bitvalue=1; bitvalue<nprocs; bitvalue *= 2) {
        partner = myid ^ bitvalue; /* XOR flips the 1-th bit */
        MPI_Send(&mydone, 1, MPI_DOUBLE, partner, bitvalue, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
        MPI_Recv(&hisdone, 1, MPI_DOUBLE, partner, bitvalue, MPI_COMM_WORLD, &status);
        mydone += hisdone;
    }
    return mydone;
}

int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    long long i;
    double step, x, sum = 0.0, partial, pi, cpu1, cpu2;
    step = 1.0/NBIN;

    MPI_Init(&argc, &argv);
    MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &myid);
    MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD, &nprocs);

    cpu1 = MPI_Wtime();
    for (i=myid; i<NBIN; i+=nprocs) {
        x = (i+0.5)*step;
        sum += 4.0/(1.0+x*x);
    }
    partial = sum*step;

    pi = global_sum(partial);
    cpu2 = MPI_Wtime();

    if (myid == 0) {
        printf("Nprocs & Global sum = %d %le\n", nprocs, pi);
        printf("Execution time (s) = %le\n", cpu2-cpu1);
    }

    MPI_Finalize();
    return 0;
}
```

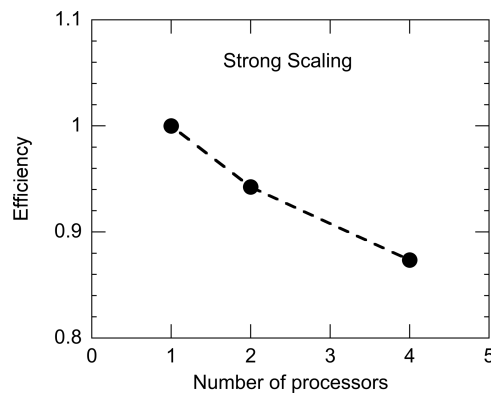
The above program is for the strong-scaling test. For the weak-scaling test, make the following changes, and name the resulting program as `global_pi_iso.c`:

```
#define NPERP 1000000000 /* Number of quadrature points per processor */
...
long long NBIN;
NBIN = (long long)NPERP*nprocs;
```

Part II: Scalability

Fixed Problem-Size (Strong) Scaling

The figure below shows the fixed problem-size (*i.e.* strong-scaling) parallel efficiency as a function of the number of processors on the Discovery cluster, where the number of quadrature points is fixed as 10^9 .



Isogranular (Weak) Scaling

The figure below shows the isogranular (*i.e.* weak-scaling) parallel efficiency as a function of the number of processors on the Discovery cluster, where the number of quadrature points per processor is 10^9 . We observe that the parallel efficiency is higher for weak scaling than that for strong scaling.

