BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE, PILANI (RAJ.) II SEMESTER 2022-2023

Comprehensive Examination

Course No.:CS F422Course Title:Parallel ComputingDate:16th May 2023 (9:30-
12:30)Maximum Marks:40Exam Type:Part B (Open Book)Part B Marks:30

Note:

• Write all parts of a question together.

Q1) Consider a pattern matching algorithm given below.

- (a) Using Foster's design methodology, explain how would you parallelize this algorithm. Use task dependency graph to identify parallelism.
- (b) Considering a message passing parallel computer with p processors, implement your parallel algorithm in MPI.
- (c) Analyze the parallel time complexity and scalability.
- (d) Comment on the cost-optimality of the parallel algorithm.

[8M]

Q2) A GPU has 80 streaming multiprocessors each having 64 cores. There are 4 warp schedulers and warpSize is 32. Assuming there are 10^{10} real numbers (8 bytes of storage per number), shared memory per SM is 4KB, registers per SM is 32K and global memory of GPU is 1 GB, answer the following

- (a) Write a kernel in CUDA C to find the maximum number.
- (b) Identify gird and block dimensions for optimizing GPU performance.
- (c) Compute occupancy ratio.
- (d) Write the main function to find the maximum number by using the kernel written in (a)
- (e) Re-write the main function so that data transfer and kernel execution can happen in parallel.

[8M]

Q3) Consider a large list of numbers, all integers in the csv file *data.csv*. Write a MPI program for the following requirements

- (a) each process should read its portion of integers in parallel
- (b) the program should find numbers which are divisible by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11 and 13
- (c) each process should write the result to a file output.csv in parallel

[4M]

[5M]

Q4) Given a list of numbers, write a CUDA program to find out if a number is a perfect number. Perfect number is a positive integer that is equal to the sum of its proper divisors. The smallest perfect number is 6, which is the sum of 1, 2, and 3.

- **Q5)** For the following, answer briefly.
 - (a) Using E-cube routing on hypercube of d dimensions, communication between any two nodes can be utmost d hops. State true / false with justification.
 - (b) If parallel runtime is $n^3/p + p \log p$, what is its per process memory scaling function?
 - (c) What is the relationship between overhead, work size and cost-optimality?
 - (d) Explain time taken for all to all broadcast using Ecube routing on Hypercube.
 - (e) In matrix-vector multiplication, what will be the parallel runtime if vector is distributed among processes and each process is responsible for a single row.

[5M]

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