Maximum Marks: 100

# 10447

Time: 3 hours

### MCA (Revised)

# **Term-End Examination**

# December, 2010

## MCSE-011: PARALLEL COMPUTING

Note: Question number 1 is compulsory. Attempt any three questions from the rest. What are various primitives message 1. (a) 8 passing? Explain various primitives of message passing. Explain the Amdahl's law for measuring (b) 8 speed up performance, with the help of an example. Explain the Benstein parallelism conditions 8 (c) which are used to determine whether the statement are parallel or not, with the example. (d) Explain PRAM Model with its components. 8

8

Explain the various levels of parallel

(e)

processing.

- 2. (a) Define Array processing. Why are array 10 processors called as SIMD array computers? With the help of a block diagram, explain the architecture of an SIMD array processor.
  - (b) Discuss the following with respect to a 10 parallel virtual machine.
    - (i) Compiling and running of a PVM program.
    - (ii) Creating and managing Dynamic process group.
- 3. (a) Identify the types of the following vector 10 processing Instructions.
  - (i) C(I) = A(I) AND B (I)
  - (ii) C(I) = MAX(A(I), B(I))
  - (iii) B (I) = A (I)/S, where S is a scalar item.
  - (iv) B(I) = SIN(A(I))
  - (v) C(I) = SIN(A(t))/COS(A(t))
  - (b) Explain in detail, several parallel 10 programming models.

- 4. (a) Define cluster computing. Explain the 10 memory organisation in a cluster computing. Give details of any of the important protect based on cluster computing.
  - (b) Explain the Handler's classification based on three distinct levels of computer Processor Control Unit (PCU), Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), Bit Level Circuit (BLC),
- 5. (a) Explain the operations in the following 10 message passing operating system models.
  - (i) Object oriented model.
  - (ii) Node addressed model.
  - (iii) Channel addressed model and also explain various multi-processor Execution Nodes.
  - (b) Explain Bens/Benz Network. Show the inter connection of Bens / Benz Network for the following permutations.

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$