Distributed Mandelbrot set & DES Brute-force Algorithm on the "Cerberus" Beowulf Cluster (Case Study)

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We used the "Cerberus" Beowulf Cluster to develop two applications as a case study:

- Distributed Mandelbrot set [1].
- Distributed DES [2] Brute-Force Algorithm.

Applications follow a Master-Slave paradigm, and are written in **C** and **Open MPI** [3]. We analyzed the performance and visualized the output using GUIs developed in **Python**.

During the Summer & Fall of 2012, the faculty at MassBay Community College worked on the design and implementation of the "*Cerberus*" Beowulf cluster [4]. *Cerberus* is an 8-node dual-core Linux cluster with **CUDA** [5] support. This project is based on a professional development grant [6] with the idea of creating labs and microlabs to introduce parallelism and distributed systems concepts into the CS curricula. *Cerberus* is one of the few Beowulf clusters built at a community college in the US and probably second in Massachusetts.

Fractals are an example of an "*embarrassingly parallel problem*". There is no dependency between the data. We implemented a distributed Mandelbrot set fractal.

We also developed a distributed DES brute-force algorithm. Once a slave node finishes its work, it sends the result back to the master. If there is more work to do, the master sends another group of keys to the slave node.

We developed GUIs for the two **MPI** applications written in **Python** using libraries like **TKinter**. Communication with the master node (**C/MPI**) uses the **TCP** protocol. The UI tier receives events serialized as **JSON** [7] objects from the **MPI** tier. Serializing events

in JSON was chosen because of Python's support for marshaling Python Dictionaries and Lists in the standard library. That will allow us to expand the GUIs when a new type of visualization schema is required.

OPTIONAL REFERENCES

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