

# Image sharpening exercise

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Running a simple parallel program

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# Aims (i)

- To familiarise yourself with running parallel programs
- To run a real parallel code (that does file I/O)
  - On different numbers of cores
  - Measure the time taken
  - Observe increase in performance (Amdahl's law? – see later)
- Acknowledgements
  - Algorithm, diagrams and images taken from:
  - *Hypermedia Image Processing Reference*, Bob Fisher, Simon Perkins, Ashley Walker and Erik Wolfart, Department of Artificial Intelligence, University of Edinburgh (1994)

## Aims (ii)

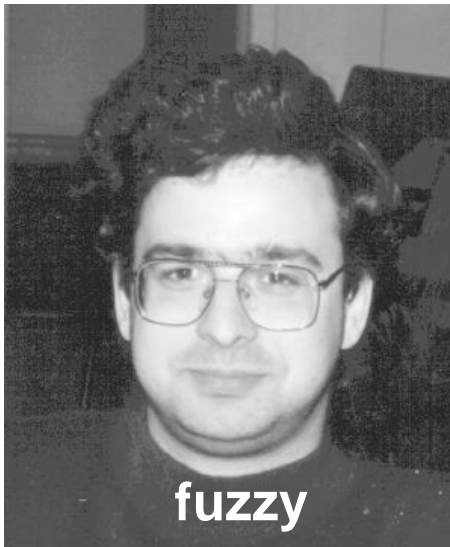
- To get you running on the machine
- To sort out all the practical details
  - usernames
  - passwords
  - graphics
  - transferring files
  - using the batch system
  - idiosyncrasies of your Windows / Mac / Linux laptop
- Please ask for assistance if you need it!
  - Demonstrators are here to help with all aspects of course

# The image sharpening problem

Algorithm and implementation

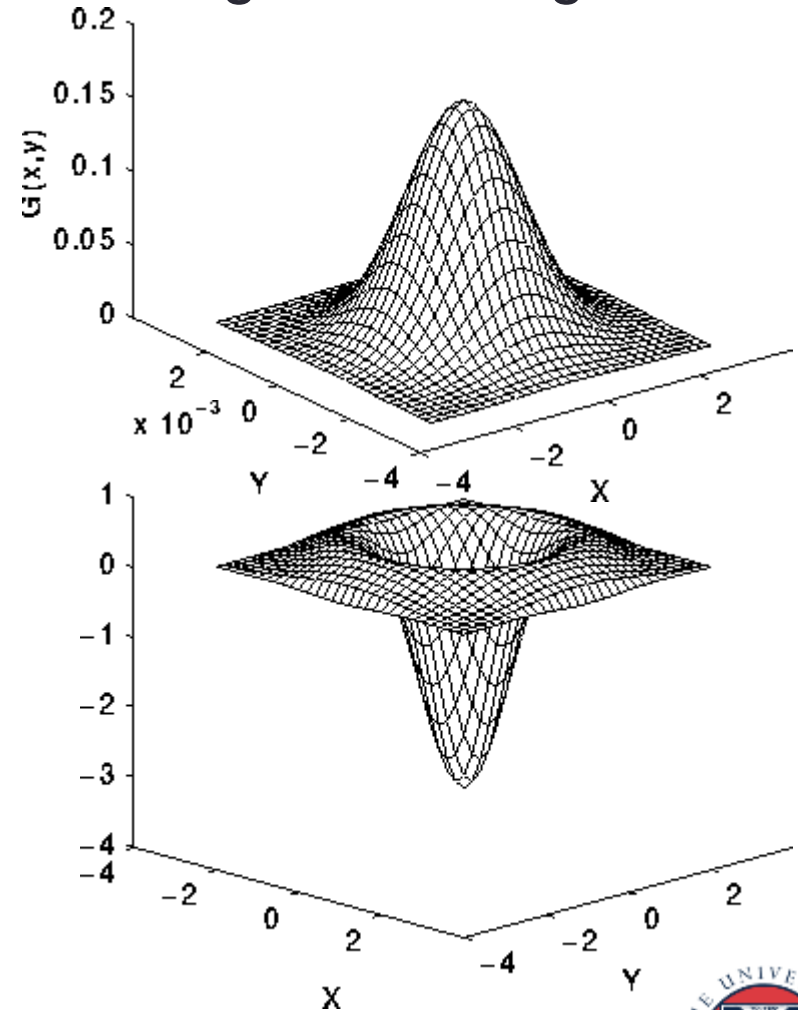
# Image sharpening

- Images can be fuzzy for two main reasons
  - random noise
  - blurring
- Aim to improve quality by
  - smoothing to remove noise
  - detecting edges
  - sharpening up the image with the edges



# Technicalities

- Each pixel replaced by a weighted average of its neighbours
  - weighted by a 2D Gaussian
  - averaged over a square region
- we will use:
  - Gaussian width of 1.4
  - a 17x17 square
  - then apply a Laplacian
    - this detects edges
    - a 2D second-derivative  $\nabla^2$
- Combine both operations
  - produces a single convolution filter



# Implementation

- For over every pixel in the image
  - loop over all pixels in the 17x17 square surrounding it
  - add in the value of the pixel weighted by a filter

$$edge(i, j) = \sum_{k,l=-8,8} image(i+k, j+l) \times filter(k, l)$$

- This gives the edges
  - add the edges back into the original image with some scaling factor
    - we use 2.0
  - rescale the sharpened image so pixels lie in the range 0 - 255



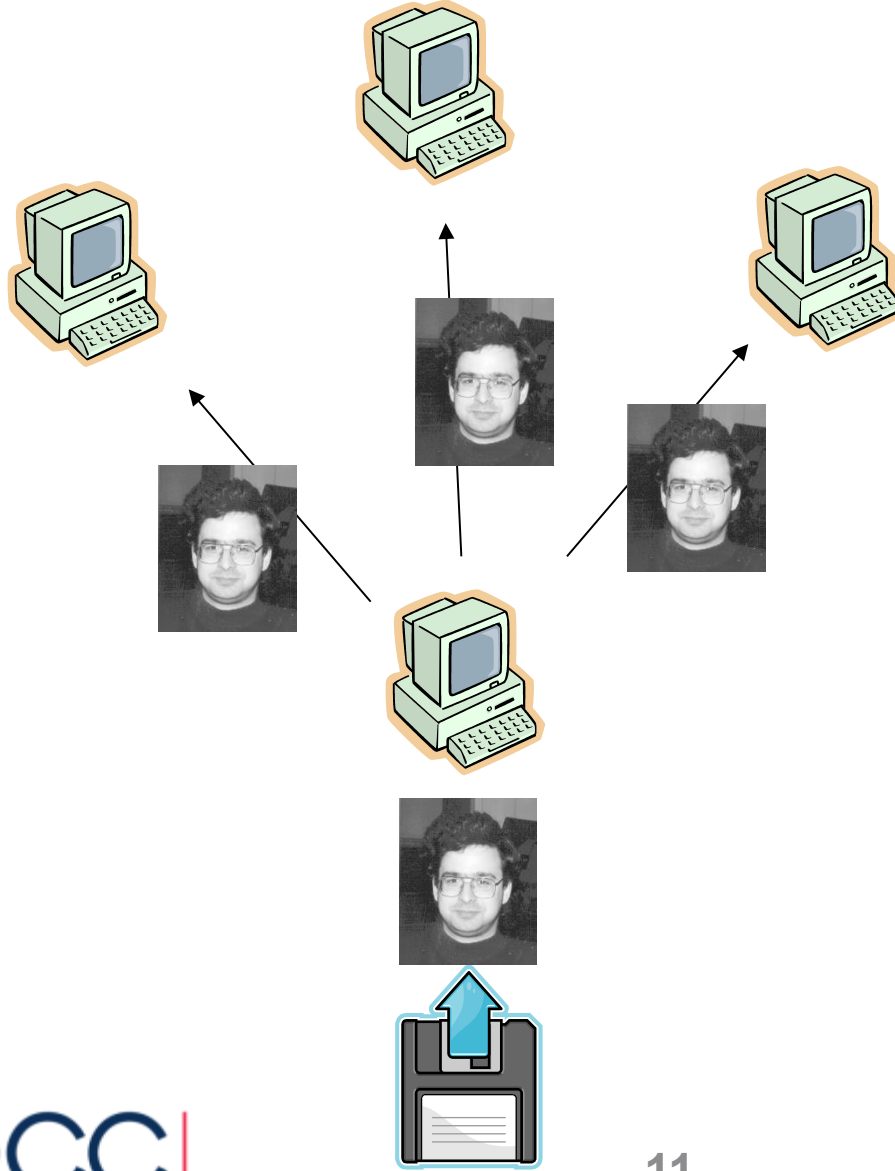
# Existing parallelisation

How the code takes advantage of multiple processors

# Parallelisation

- Each pixel can be processed independently
- A master process reads the image
- Broadcast the whole image to every process
- Each process computes edges for a subset of pixels:
  - scan the image line by line
  - with four processes, each process computes every fourth pixel
- Combine the edges back onto a master process
  - add back into original image and rescale
  - save to disk
- Reports two times:
  - calculation time for just computing edges on each process
  - overall time for the whole program including IO

# Parallelisation



1	2	3	4	1	
2	3	4	1	2	
3					

# A number of implementations provided

- Supply a serial version for reference
- Parallelisation is achieved using message-passing model
- Implemented using MPI
  - the Message-Passing Interface
- Another version parallelised using shared-variables model
- Implemented using OpenMP
  - HPC standard for threaded programming
  - for interest - not critical to this exercise
- These concepts will be explained later in the course ...

# Miscellaneous notes

Extra stuff to help you with the practical

# PBS job submission scripts (ARCHER)

```
#PBS -N sharpen
#PBS -l select=1
# now stuff that actually executes
...
aprun -n 4 ./sharpen
```

**name for PBS batch job**

**how many *nodes* you want**

**program to run**

**parallel job launcher**

**how many *cores* to run on – remember 24 cores per node!**

# PBS job submission scripts (Cirrus)

```
#PBS -N sharpen
```

name for PBS  
batch job

```
#PBS -l place=excl
```

exclusive access – no  
other users on node

```
#PBS -l select=1:ncpus=72
```

how many *nodes*  
you want

```
# now stuff that actually executes
```

```
...
```

```
mpiexec_mpt -n 4 -ppn 4 ./sharpen
```

program to run

number of Processes  
Per Node

parallel job launcher

how many *cores* to  
run on – remember  
36 cores per node!



# Compiling and Running

- We provide a tar file with code (C or Fortran) and image
  - copy tar file it to your local account
  - unpack it
  - compile it
  - run it on the back end using appropriate batch scripts
  - view the input and output images using `display` program
  - note the times for different numbers of processors
    - can you interpret them?