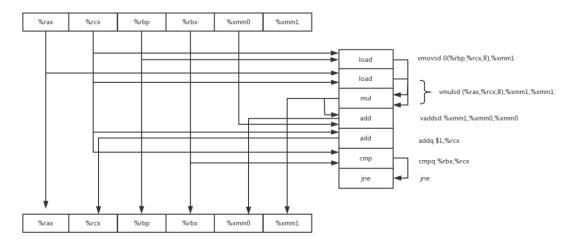
第五章 优化程序性能-家庭作业

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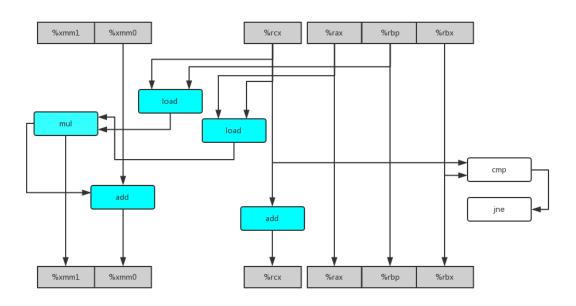
5.13

Α:

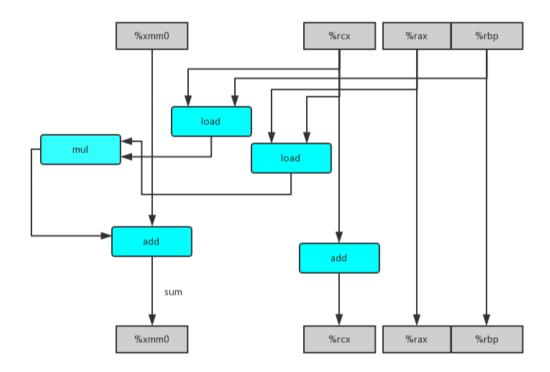
5-13 类似图



5-14 (a) 类似图



5-14 (b) 类似图



В

对于 double 类型,浮点相乘的需要 5 个时钟周期,浮点数相加需要 3 个时钟周期,则根据两条数据相关的关键路径可以得知这条关键路径决定 CPE 下界的是**浮点数加法的延迟**, CPE 下界是: 3

C

对于整数数据,整数相乘需要 3 个时钟周期,整数相加需要 1 个时钟周期,决定这两条数据相关的关键路径 CPE 下界的是整数相加的延迟, CPE 下界是: 1

D

从 A 中所列出的三个数据流图中我们可以看出,虽然浮点数相乘需要用 5 个时钟周期来完成,但是真正的关键路径中并没有包含 mul, 这是因为,每次进行的 mul 运算都是独立的,也就是不需要依赖上一次乘法的结果,所以这些 mul 可以并行计算,而 add 运算是依赖于上一次运算的结果的,所以真正决定关键路径延时的是浮点数的加法,浮点数加法的延迟是 3 个时钟周期,所以 CPE 是 3.00。

Α

```
代码:
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <assert.h>
#define LEN 24
#define data_t long
/* Create abstract date type for vector */
typedef struct {
   long len;
   data_t *data;
} vec_rec, *vec_ptr;
/* Create vector of specific length */
vec_ptr new_vec(long len) {
   /* allocate header structure */
   vec_ptr result = (vec_ptr) malloc(sizeof(vec_rec));
   if (!result)
      return result;
   result->len = len;
   data_t *data = NULL;
   /* allocate array */
   if (len > 0) {
      data = (data_t*) calloc(len, sizeof(data_t));
      if (!data) {
          free((void*) result);
          return NULL;
      }
   result->data = data;
   return result;
}
 * Retrieve vector element and store at dest
```

```
* return 0 (out of bounds) or 1 (successful)
int get_vec_element(vec_ptr v, long index, data_t *dest) {
   if (index < 0 \mid \mid index >= v->len) {
      return 0;
   *dest = v->data[index];
   return 1;
}
/* return length of vector */
long vec_length(vec_ptr v) {
   return v->len;
}
/* expose data */
data_t* get_vec_start(vec_ptr v) {
   return v->data;
}
/* set data */
void set_vec_start(vec_ptr v, data_t *data) {
   v->data = data;
}
/* inner product. accumulate in temporary */
void inner4(vec_ptr u, vec_ptr v, data_t *dest) {
   long i;
   long length = vec_length(u);
   data_t *udata = get_vec_start(u);
   data_t *vdata = get_vec_start(v);
   data_t sum = (data_t) 0;
   data_t sum1 = (data_t) 0;
   data_t sum2 = (data_t) 0;
   data_t sum3 = (data_t) 0;
   data_t sum4 = (data_t) 0;
   data_t sum5 = (data_t) 0;
   //利用运算的独立性
   //6x6循环展开
   //6次循环展开x6个累积变量
   //每次循环保证6个数的序号都在序列之中
   for (i = 0; i < length-6; i+=6) {
      sum = sum + udata[i] * vdata[i];
```

```
sum1 = sum1 + udata[i+1] * vdata[i+1];
                        sum2 = sum2 + udata[i+2] * vdata[i+2];
                        sum3 = sum3 + udata[i+3] * vdata[i+3];
                        sum4 = sum4 + udata[i+4] * vdata[i+4];
                        sum5 = sum5 + udata[i+5] * vdata[i+5];
            }
            //剩余的单独相乘 累积到sum1
            for(; i < length; i++) {</pre>
                        sum = sum + udata[i] * vdata[i];
            }
            //结果相加
            *dest = sum + sum1 + sum2 + sum3 + sum4 + sum5;
}
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
            vec_ptr u = new_vec(LEN);
            vec_ptr v = new_vec(LEN);
            data_t *arr = (data_t*) malloc(sizeof(data_t) * LEN);
            memset(arr, 0, sizeof(data_t) * LEN);
            arr[0] = 0;
            arr[11] = 1;
            arr[2] = 2;
            arr[23] = 3;
            set_vec_start(u, arr);
            set_vec_start(v, arr);
            data_t res;
            inner4(u, v, &res);
            printf("ans : %d",res);
           return 0;
}
代码测试:
{\tt E: \codeTraining\ProgramingLanguage\Test\C\csapp\_chapter5\cmake-build-debug\csapp\_chapter5.\ execution and the control of the control of
 Process finished with exit code 0
```

В

什么因素制约了性能达到 CPE 等于 1.00?:

在关键路径上,虽然此时可以进行流水线并行计算,但是对于浮点数和整数而言,他们的功能单元的发射时间 issue_time 和容量 capacity 都是 1,那么这样的话,最多每个时钟周期完成 issue_time/capacity=1 个加法操作,所以此时 CPE 的下界是 1,不能再低了。

5.17

```
代码:
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <assert.h>
void* basic_memset(void *s, int c, size_t n) {
 size_t cnt = 0;
 unsigned char *schar = s;
 while (cnt < n) {</pre>
   *schar++ = (unsigned char) c;
   cnt++;
 return s;
}
/*
* K = long的长度
* cs 存储K个memset需要的char
* /
void* effective_memset(void *s, unsigned long cs, size_t n) {
 /* K 对齐 写 的要求*/
 size_t K = sizeof(unsigned long);
 size_t cnt = 0;
 unsigned char *schar = s;
 //首先进行字节写 直到schar的地址是K的倍数 停止 这样保证了以后写的K对齐
 while (cnt < n) {</pre>
   if ((size_t)schar % K == 0) {
    break;
   }
   *schar++ = (unsigned char)cs;
   cnt++;
 }
 /* 使用字级的写, 一次性写K */
```

```
//获得指向目标的long型(字级)的指针,这样每次slong+1就是跨越一个字,对于
 unsigned long *slong = (unsigned long *)schar;
                          //剩余字节数
 size_t rest = n - cnt;
                          //可以进行的循环次数
 size_t loop = rest / K;
                          //循环补充的字节数
 size_t tail = rest % K;
 //字节级的写 一次性写K个字节
 for (size_t i = 0; i < loop; i++) {</pre>
   *slong++ = cs;
 }
 /* 循环补充的 字节级别的写 */
 schar = (unsigned char *)slong;
 for (size_t i = 0; i < tail; i++) {</pre>
   *schar++ = (unsigned char)cs;
 }
 return s;
}
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
 size_t space = sizeof(char) * 65537;
 void* basic_space = malloc(space);
 void* effective_space = malloc(space);
 int basic_fill = 0xFF;
 unsigned long effective_fill = ~0;
 basic_memset(basic_space, basic_fill, space);
 effective_memset(effective_space, effective_fill, space);
 //assert 断言判断最终结果是否正确
 assert(memcmp(basic_space, effective_space, space) == 0);
 free(basic_space);
 free(effective_space);
 return 0;
}
代码测试:
```

```
E:\CodeTraining\ProgramingLanguageTest\C\csapp_chapter5\cmake=build=debug\5=17.exe

Process finished with exit code 0
```

5.19

```
代码:
/*
* 5.19.c
* /
#include <stdio.h>
#include <assert.h>
void psumla(float a[], float p[], long n) {
 long i;
 float last_val, val;
 last_val = p[0] = a[0];
 for (i = 1; i < n; i++) {
  val = last_val + a[i];
  p[i] = val;
   last_val = val;
 }
}
/* 4x4a版本*/
void psum_4_4a(float a[], float p[], long n) {
 long i;
 float last_val;
 float tmp, tmp1, tmp2, tmp3;
 last_val = p[0] = a[0];
 /* 循环展开优化 */
 for (i = 1; i < n - 4; i+=4) {
   tmp = last_val + a[i];
   tmp1 = tmp + a[i+1];
   tmp2 = tmp1 + a[i+2];
   tmp3 = tmp2 + a[i+3];
   /*多个累积变量*/
   p[i] = tmp;
   p[i+1] = tmp1;
   p[i+2] = tmp2;
   p[i+3] = tmp3;
```

```
/* 重新结合优化 */
   last_val = last_val + (a[i] + a[i+1] + a[i+2] + a[i+3]);
 //循环补充
 for (; i < n; i++) {</pre>
   last_val += a[i];
  p[i] = last_val;
 }
}
#define LOOP 1000
#define LEN 1000
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
 float a[5] = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \};
 float p[5];
 psumla(a, p, 5);
 assert(p[4] == 15);
 float q[5];
 psum_4_4a(a, q, 5);
 //使用断言测试结果的正确性
 //将4x1a版本与1a版本进行正确性比较
 assert(q[4] == 15);
 for (int i = 0; i < LOOP; i++) {</pre>
   float s[LEN];
   float d[LEN];
   psumla(s, d, LEN);
   psum_4_4a(s, d, LEN);
 }
 return 0;
}
```

代码测试:

```
E:\CodeTraining\ProgramingLanguageTest\C\csapp_chapter5\cmake=build=debug\5=19.exe

Process finished with exit code 0
```