

Concurrent & Parallel Systems - Coursework 1 Report

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Abstract

This report will detail a project attempting to add concurrency and parallelism within a block-chain simulator in C++. The project in question will utilise methods such as multi-threading, algorithmic skeletons, CPU-level parallelism and OpenMP (Open Multi-Processing) to optimise the simulator as much as possible.

1 Introduction and Background

This project will be analysing, parallelising and optimising a block-chain simulator using the SHA-256 hashing algorithm. According to investopedia, block-chain is, "primarily used to verify transactions, within digital currencies though it is possible to digitize, code and insert practically any document into the blockchain". Each block contains a hash of the previous block, some form of timestamp and data associated to the task, and each block is connected together in a chain resembling a tree-structure. 'SHA, or **Secure Hashing Algorithm**', is a form of cryptographic hash function used to create unique signatures for a data file. In this instance, the SHA-256 hashing algorithm is assigning an almost-unique 256-bit (32-byte) signature for each block.

2 Initial Analysis

In my analysis of the application, I used the following processor:

- Intel Core i7-6700HQ @ 2.60GHz (4 cores, 8 threads)

To analyse the performance and overall CPU usage of the blockchain application, I used the Visual Studio 2017 diagnostic tools - all within Release mode, x86. To start with, I ran the application to examine the overall performance, as well as any potential bottlenecks in the code. Unsurprisingly, the performance of the application hinges mainly on the 'difficulty' variable, which the programmer can control. After 5 runs, the application, with difficulty 5, mined 5 blocks in about 43 ± 10 seconds. With difficulty 6, the application mined 5 blocks in about 382 ± 30 seconds.

As for bottlenecking, the application has a few instances of it. The most effective method of finding the bottleneck was to use Visual Studio's debugging tools, between a range of difficulties. The results after running the application with difficulty 6 was as follows:

Function	CPU Unit Usage	CPU Usage %
block_chain::add_block()	60052	99.46%
block::mine_block()	60033	99.43%
block::calculate_hash()	54385	90.08%
sha256	32785	54.30%
sprintf	20667	34.23%

Table 1: Individual Function CPU Usage

From these values, I was able to delve into each individual method (add_block, mine_block, calculate_hash) - which let me see the CPU usage for each line of code. The add_block method runs the mine_block method, which then runs the calculate_hash method. Within this, the SHA-256 hashing function seems to be the main usage of CPU time. After using the diagnostic tools, the following CPU usage percentages were shown:

Called Functions	
sprintf	6451 (62.81%)
SHA256::final	545 (5.31%)
[External Code]	98 (0.95%)
std::basic_string<char,std::char_traits<char>,std::allocator<char>... 62 (0.60%)	
__local_stdio_printf_options	13 (0.13%)
[Other]	1 (0.01%)

Figure 1: SHA256 Function CPU Usage

As it is called within the main while loop of calculate_hash, this line seems to be creating, appending and concatenating a hash-code until it is compared to a specific string, which is passed as a termination condition in the while loop. In order to understand how many times this hashing function is called, I simply added a value which will count the amount of times the function runs. Given that 1000 blocks are mined, the application had to be ran at lower difficulties to test this. The following results were found:

Difficulty	Iterations	% increase from previous difficulty %
1	15,719	N/A
2	253,078	1,510%
3	3,989,869	1,476.5%
4	62,918,025	1,476.9%

Table 2: Hashing Iterations

From this, we can safely say that each step in difficulty will have roughly the same % increase. Based on these exponential values, it is clear why a bottleneck occurs within this function. Using this % increase, we can estimate a mining of 1000 blocks at difficulty 5 to have around 991,902,664 iterations. At difficulty 6, 15,637,345,497 iterations. Assuming this function can be ran multiple times concurrently, that theoretically should decrease execution time by a substantial amount - however, creating threads specifically for this function may be costly itself. Another line worth considering is the initialisation of the stringstream which is passed as a parameter to the hashing algorithm. As seen below,

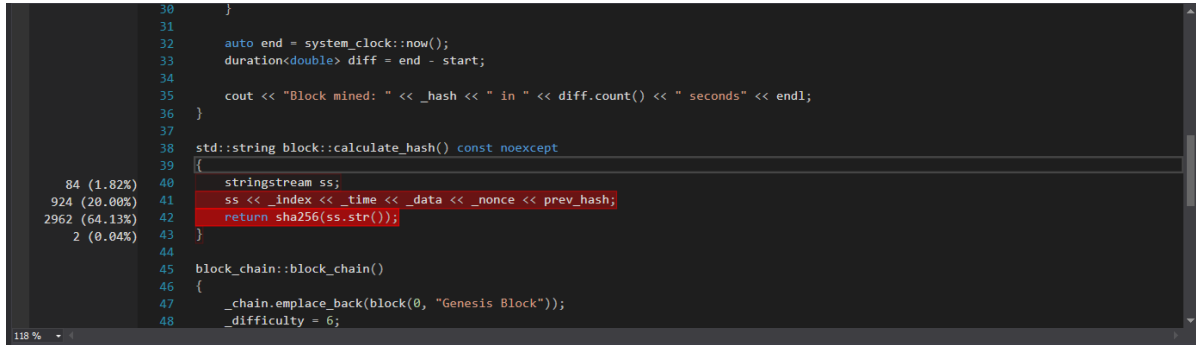


Figure 2: stringstream Initialisation CPU Usage

The stringstream initialisation uses 20% of the CPU resource, as opposed to the hashing function's 64% - this is likely due to the amount of times the stringstream object is being initialised. Moving the object constructor out of this method would likely increase the program speedup somewhat. This is the main bottleneck of the application - no other function/method comes close to the amount of CPU resource that the hashing algorithm uses.

3 Methodology

4 Results and Discussion

5 Conclusion

6 References