《并行程序设计》 实验报告

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华南理工大学本科实验报告

课程名称	并行	程序设计		成绩评定	
实验项目	名称 OpenMP 环	境配置及实 理	观所给算法	的 OpenMP 并	行化
指导教师	汤德佑		·验地点	B7-333	
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学院	软件学院	系_	软件工程	专业	
实验时间	年月日	午~月	日午		

- 1、实验目标
 - (1) 在 Clang/G++环境下配置 OpenMP 环境;
 - (2) 对以下算法利用 OpenMP 实现并行化。
 - i. 矩阵-向量乘法;
 - ii 字符串分组算法:
- 2、串行程序代码(串行程序已经给出,请把主要代码部分摘抄在下面)

```
i. 矩阵-向量乘法
 * Function:
               Mat vect mult
 * Purpose: Multiply a matrix by a vector
 * In args: A: the matrix
                 x: the vector being multiplied by A
                 m: the number of rows in A and components in y
                 n: the number of columns in A components in x
 * Out args: y: the product vector Ax
void Mat vect mult(
                      double A[] /* in */,
                      double x[] /* in */,
                      double y[] /* out */,
                             m /* in */,
                      int
                             n /* in */) {
                     int
   int i, j;
   for (i = 0; i < m; i++) {
      y[i] = 0.0;
       for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
          y[i] += A[i*n+j]*x[j];
```

```
} /* Mat_vect_mult */
```

ii 字符串分组算法(比较哈希方法和排序方法)

```
//group strings with hash in unordered map STL
std::unordered map<std::string, int> work hash(std::vector<std::string> &origin)
{
     std::unordered_map<std::string, int> final_ans;//for final answer
     for(auto &s:origin)
     {
          //put string into hash table
          if(final_ans.find(s) == final_ans.end())
               final_ans[s] = 1;
          else
               final ans[s]++;
     return final_ans;
//group strings with sort
std::vector<std::pair<std::string, int>>
       work_sort_multithread(std::vector<std::string> &origin)
{
     std::vector<std::pair<std::string, int> > final_ans_sort;//for final answer
     std::sort(origin.begin(), origin.end());
     //write answer into vector
     std::string str="\0";
     int cnt=0;
     for(auto &s:origin)
          if(str == s)
               cnt++;
          else
          {
               if(str != "\0")
                    final ans sort.push back(std::make pair(str, cnt));
               str = s;
               cnt = 1;
          }
     }
     if(str != "\0")
          final_ans_sort.push_back(std::make_pair(str, cnt));
     return final_ans_sort;
```

}

3、并行程序关键代码

```
i. 矩阵-向量乘法
  * Function:
             Mat_vect_mult
              Multiply a matrix by a vector
  * Purpose:
  * In args:
              A: the matrix
                 x: the vector being multiplied by A
                  m: the number of rows in A and components in y
                  n: the number of columns in A components in x
             y: the product vector Ax
  * Out args:
 */
void Mat vect mult(
                       double A[] /* in */,
                       double x[] /* in */,
                       double y[] /* out */,
                               m /* in */,
                       int
                                     /* in */) {
                      int
                               n
    int i, j;
    #pragma omp parallel for num threads(N)
    for (i = 0; i < m; i++) {
       y[i] = 0.0;
       for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
           y[i] += A[i*n+j]*x[j];
} /* Mat_vect_mult */
```

ii 字符串分组算法

```
split edge[N]=origin.size();
for(int i=N+1;i<2*(N+1);i++)
{
    split_edge[i]=split_edge[N];
}
for(int i=1;i<N;i++)</pre>
    split_edge[i] = split_edge[i-1] + one_part;
}
//parallel sort
#pragma omp parallel for num threads(N)
for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
{
    sort(origin.begin()+split_edge[i], origin.begin()+split_edge[i+1]);
}
//merge
for(int merge_size=1;merge_size<N;merge_size*=2)</pre>
{
    #pragma omp parallel for num threads(N)
    for(int i=0;i<N;i+=2*merge_size)</pre>
    {
          std::vector<std::string> temp1(origin.begin()+split_edge[i],
                      origin.begin()+split_edge[i+merge_size]);
          std::vector<std::string>
                      temp2(origin.begin()+split_edge[i+merge_size],
                      origin.begin()+split edge[i+2*merge size]);
          merge(temp1.begin(), temp1.end(), temp2.begin(), temp2.end(),
                      origin.begin()+split_edge[i]);
    }
}
//write answer into map
std::string str="\0";
int cnt=0;
for(auto &s:origin)
{
    if(str == s)
          cnt++;
     }
     else
```

```
if(str != "\0")
                     final_ans_sort.push_back(std::make_pair(str, cnt));
               str = s;
               cnt = 1;
          }
     }
     if(str != "\0")
          final ans sort.push back(std::make pair(str, cnt));
     return final_ans_sort;
}
//group strings with split by prefix then sort multi-thread
std::vector<std::pair<std::string, int>>
       work_prefix_sort_multithread(std::vector<std::string> &origin)
{
     //split by prefix-one char
     std::vector<std::string> origin_split[N];
     for(auto &s:origin)
     {
          origin_split[s[0]%N].push_back(s);
     }
     //parallel sort
     #pragma omp parallel for num threads(N)
     for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
     {
          sort(origin_split[i].begin(), origin_split[i].end());
     }
     std::vector<std::pair<std::string, int> > final_ans_prefix_sort;//for final answer
     final_ans_prefix_sort.reserve(origin.size());
     //write answer into map
     std::string str="\0";
     int cnt=0;
     for(int i=0;i<N;i++)</pre>
     {
          if(origin_split[i].empty()) continue;
          for(auto &s:origin split[i])
          {
                if(str == s)
```

```
{
                    cnt++;
               }
               else
               {
                    if(str != "\0")
                         final_ans_prefix_sort.push_back(std::make_pair(str, cnt));
                    str = s;
                    cnt = 1;
               }
          }
     }
     if(str != "\0")
          final_ans_prefix_sort.push_back(std::make_pair(str, cnt));
     return final_ans_prefix_sort;
//group strings with hash multi-thread
std::unordered map<std::string, int>
      work_hash_multithread(std::vector<std::string> &origin)
{
     std::unordered map<std::string, int> hashTable split[N];//for each thread
     std::unordered_map<std::string, int> final_ans_hash;//for final answer
     //split by N threads
     //each thread process in[split_edge[i], split_edge[i+1])
     int one_part = origin.size()/N;
     int split edge[N+1];
     split edge[0]=0;
     split_edge[N]=origin.size();
     for(int i=1;i<N;i++)</pre>
     {
          split edge[i] = split edge[i-1] + one part;
     }
     //parallel group
     #pragma omp parallel for num threads(N)
     for(int i=0;i<N;i++)</pre>
```

```
hashTable split[i].reserve(split_edge[i+1]-split_edge[i]);
          for(int j=split edge[i];j<split edge[i+1];j++)</pre>
               if(hashTable_split[i].find(origin[j]) == hashTable_split[i].end())
               {
                     hashTable split[i][origin[j]] = 1;
               }
               else
               {
                     hashTable_split[i][origin[j]]++;
               }
          }
     }
     //merge
     //final ans hash.reserve(origin.size());
     for(int i=0;i<N;i++)</pre>
     {
          final_ans_hash.insert(hashTable_split[i].begin(), hashTable_split[i].end());
     return final ans hash;
代码段 4(首字母分片二维哈希分组)
std::vector<std::unordered_map<std::string, unsigned int> > hash_split[63];
     void work()
     {
          for(unsigned int i=0;i<63;i++)
          {
               hash_split[i].resize(thread_using);
          }
          //read file into buffer
          std::ifstream fin(input filename, std::ios::binary);
          if(fin.is_open()==false)
          {
               std::cout<<"Fail to open the file!\n";
               return;
          std::vector<char> buf(fin.seekg(0, std::ios::end).tellg());
          fin.seekg(0, std::ios::beg).read(&buf[0],
                    static_cast<std::streamsize>(buf.size()));
          if(buf[buf.size()-1]!='\n') buf.push back('\n');
          fin.close();
```

```
//split buffer into N parts
uint64 t split part[thread using+1];
split_part[0]=0;
split_part[thread_using]=buf.size();
uint64_t each_part=buf.size()/thread_using;
for(unsigned int i=1;i<thread using;i++)</pre>
{
     split_part[i]=split_part[i-1]+each_part;
}
for(unsigned int i=1;i<thread using;i++)</pre>
{
     while(buf[split_part[i]]!='\n')
     {
          split_part[i]++;
     }
}
//multicore-hashing
#pragma omp parallel for num_threads(thread_using)
for(unsigned int i=0;i<thread using;i++)</pre>
{
     std::string tmp;
     tmp.clear();
     for(uint64_t idx=split_part[i];idx<split_part[i+1];idx++)</pre>
     {
          if(buf[idx]=='\n')
          {
                               if(hash_split[table_ctoi[tmp[0]]][i].find(tmp)=
                               =hash_split[table_ctoi[tmp[0]]][i].end())
               {
                     hash_split[table_ctoi[tmp[0]]][i][tmp]=1;
               }
               else
               {
                     hash split[table ctoi[tmp[0]]][i][tmp]++;
               tmp.clear();
          }
          else
          {
               tmp.push_back(buf[idx]);
```

```
}
buf.clear();
buf.shrink_to_fit();
//merge
#pragma omp parallel for num_threads(thread_using)
for(unsigned int i=0;i<63;i++)</pre>
{
     for(unsigned int t=1;t<thread_using;t++)</pre>
          for(auto &it:hash_split[i][t])
          {
               if(hash_split[i][0].find(it.first)==hash_split[i][0].end())
               {
                     hash_split[i][0][it.first]=it.second;
                }
               else
               {
                     hash_split[i][0][it.first]+=it.second;
               }
          }
     }
}
```

4、性能分析

测试环境1				
CPU	Intel 9880H 8-core 2.3GHz			
Memory	DDR4-2400MHz Dual-Channel 32GB			
compiler	Apple Clang-1300.0.29.30			
disk	APPLE SSD AP2048M-2TB@PCIe 3.0 x4			

测试环境 2			
CPU	AMD Ryzen 7 5700G 8-core 4.6GHz		
Memory	DDR4-4533MHz Dual-Channel 32GB		
compiler	G++-4.8.1(tdm64-2)		
disk	Sansumg PM9A1-1TB@PCIe 3.0 x4		

低中高词频测试数据集(根据助教提供的代码和参考参数生成)					
20M_low.txt	20M_mid.txt	20M_high.txt			
20000000 1 5	20000000 1 15	20000000 1 50			

4.1 比较直接分段快速排序后归并和按首字符分组后排序

测试环境	使用代码	数据集	直接分段排序	分组排序
测试环境1	代码段 1、2	20M mid.txt	simple sort	prefix split sort

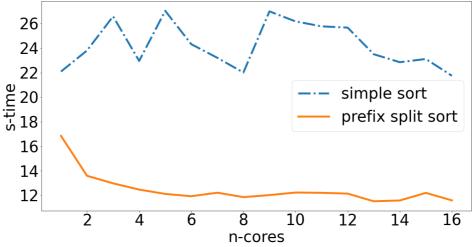


图 1 直接分段快速排序后归并和按首字符分组后排序用时对比

由于直接分段排序后,归并和去重部分只能串行处理,导致并行部分占比不高,用时远高于分组排序。同时直接分段排序在归并时采取两两归并的策略,在 2 的次幂线程数下用时低于其他线程数。

4.2 比较哈希分组和按首字母分组后排序

测试环境	使用代码	数据集	哈希方法	分组排序
测试环境1	代码段 1、3	20M low.txt	hash	split sort

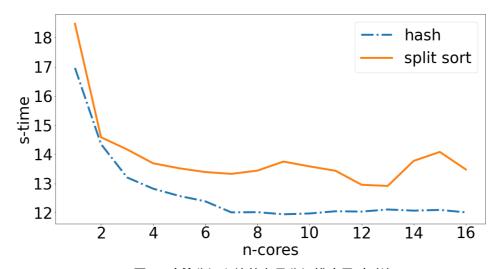


图 2 哈希分组和按首字母分组排序用时对比

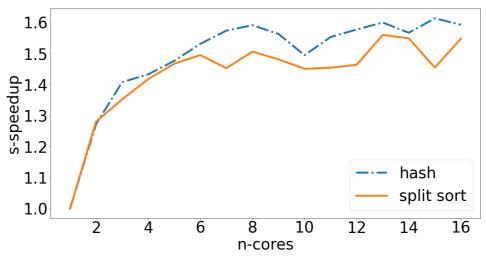


图 3 哈希与按首字母分组排序加速比对比

由于哈希不需要按首字母分组,减小了串行部分。同时,哈希方法不会重复储存相同的字符串,减小了内存开支,提高了缓存命中率和访存速度。可以猜测,哈希方法在高词频的数据集上会产生更好的效果。

由于测试环境1是笔记本,在高负载下会出现一定程度的降频,导致测试数据不稳定,接下来将在稳定环境下测试。

4.3 比较哈希分组在不同词频数据集下的效果

测试环境	使用代码	数据集	方法
测试环境 2	代码段 3	20M low.txt, 20M mid.txt, 20M high.txt	hash

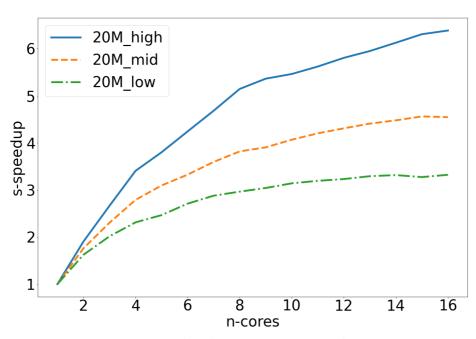


图 4 比较哈希分组在不同词频下加速比

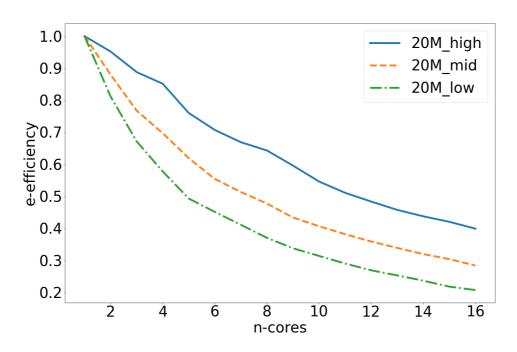
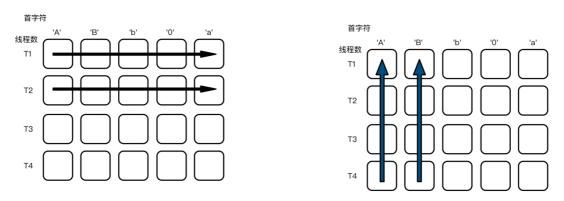


图 5 哈希方法在不同词频下的效率

在高词频情况下,哈希方法不重复储存相同的字符串,减小了内存开支,提高了 缓存命中率和访存速度。实现了约低词频下两倍的加速比。

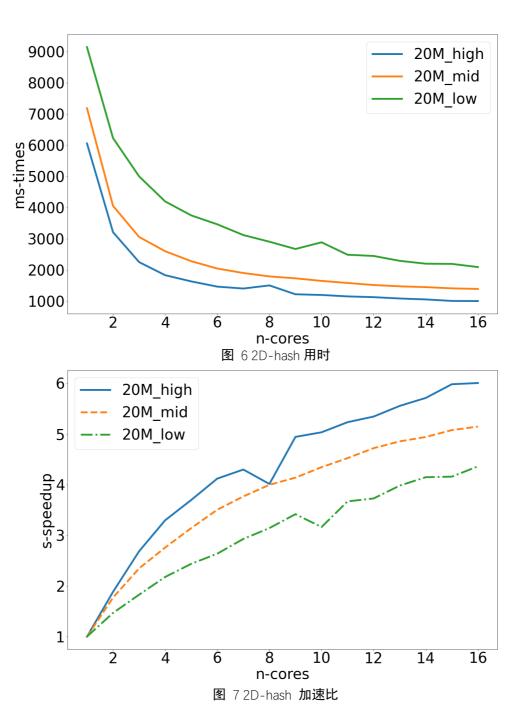
4.4 二维分组哈希

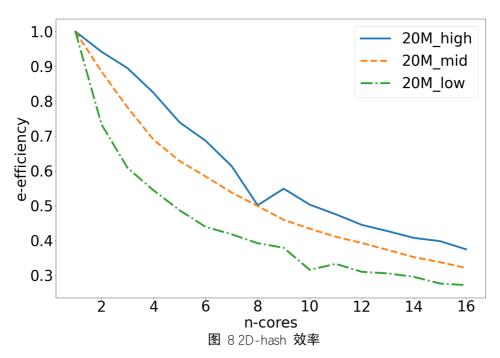
当前的哈希方法,仍然在合并多个线程的哈希表时存在大量串行部分,我们采取按操作线程和首字母分块的二维哈希方法。



如图所示,我们先直接将读入分成线程个数,每个线程内部对 62 种首字符情况 开辟哈希表,按线程数哈希分组。然后我们对每个线程创建的某个首字符的哈希 表进行并行的合并,最后实现哈希和合并都以并行处理。

测试环境	使用代码	数据集	方法
测试环境 2	代码段 4	20M_low.txt, 20M_mid.txt, 20M_high.txt	2D-hash





在该方法下,并行效率进一步提高,低词频下加速比从原方法的 3.3 提升到 4.5。但是在高频 8 线程和低频 10 线程情况下均出现性能较大衰减,踩车是由于按该线程数分组后出现余数较大并且发生较多哈希碰撞的影响。但总体而言已经实现了较高的并行效率。

```
Last login: Thu Mar 24 01:05:31 on ttys000

The default interactive shell is now zsh.
To update your account to use zsh, please run 'chsh -s /bin/zsh'.
For more details, please visit https://support.apple.com/kb/HT208050.

[(base) chenhandeMacBook-Pro-4:~ chenhan$ cd /Users/chenhan/Documents/codes/Projects/ParallelProcessing/lab1/code/
(base) chenhandeMacBook-Pro-4:~ chenhan$ cf /Users/chenhan/Documents/codes/Projects/ParallelProcessing/lab1/code/
(base) chenhandeMacBook-Pro-4:~ chenhan$ cf /Users/chenhan/Documents/codes/Projects/ParallelProcessing/lab1/code/
(base) chenhandeMacBook-Pro-4:~ creenhan$ cf /Users/chenhan/Documents/codes/Projects/ParallelProcessing/lab1/code/
(base) chenhandeMacBook-Pro-4:code chenhan$ set*-11 extension [-Wc++11-extensions]

auto start = getTime();

split_hash.cpp:191:9: warning: 'auto' type specifier is a C++11 extension [-Wc++11-extensions]

auto start = getTime();

split_hash.cpp:193:9: warning: 'auto' type specifier is a C++11 extension [-Wc++11-extensions]

auto end = getTime();

4 warnings generated.
(base) chenhandeMacBook-Pro-4:code chenhan$ ./out 20M_high.txt

Time: 6506ms
(base) chenhandeMacBook-Pro-4:code chenhan$ ./out 20M_low.txt

Time: 6506ms
(base) chenhandeMacBook-Pro-4:code chenhan$ ./out 20M_low.txt
```

图 9 运行截图

5、总结

经过本次实验,我大致了解了 openmp 在并行处理中的使用方法,感受到了分组策略对并行处理效率提升的影响,同时比较了哈希和排序等算法在去重操作中的优缺点。

6、附件

./code:

mat_vect_mult.c split.cpp split_trie.cpp trie.h odd_even.c split_hash.cpp trap.c trie.hpp

./image:

2D-hash.jpg sort vs prefix sort.jpg 2D-hash.png sort vs prefix sort.png 2D-hash.pxd speedup (1).png efficiency (1).png speedup (2).png efficiency (2).png speedup (3).png efficiency.png speedup (4).png hash speedup.png speedup.png hash t.png time (1).png sort vs prefix sort (1).png time.png

./logs:

20M_High.xlsx20M_low.csv20_high.txt20_low_2.txt20M_Mid.xlsx20M_mid.csv20_high_2.txt20_mid.txt20M_high.csv20_Low.xlsx20_low.txt20_mid_2.txt

./report:

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./submit:

groupByString.cpp

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