

# 拓扑与并行矩阵乘法的节点适配性实验结果

实验环境：本地模拟器（基于python 3.6）

实验拓扑：16k2ring, 16k3, 16k3wheel, 16k3grid, 16k4, 16k4torus

实验算法：Cannon (16,1,1), BMR (4,4,1), SUMMA(1,1,16)

每个拓扑与每个算法进行配对模拟，模拟分为：

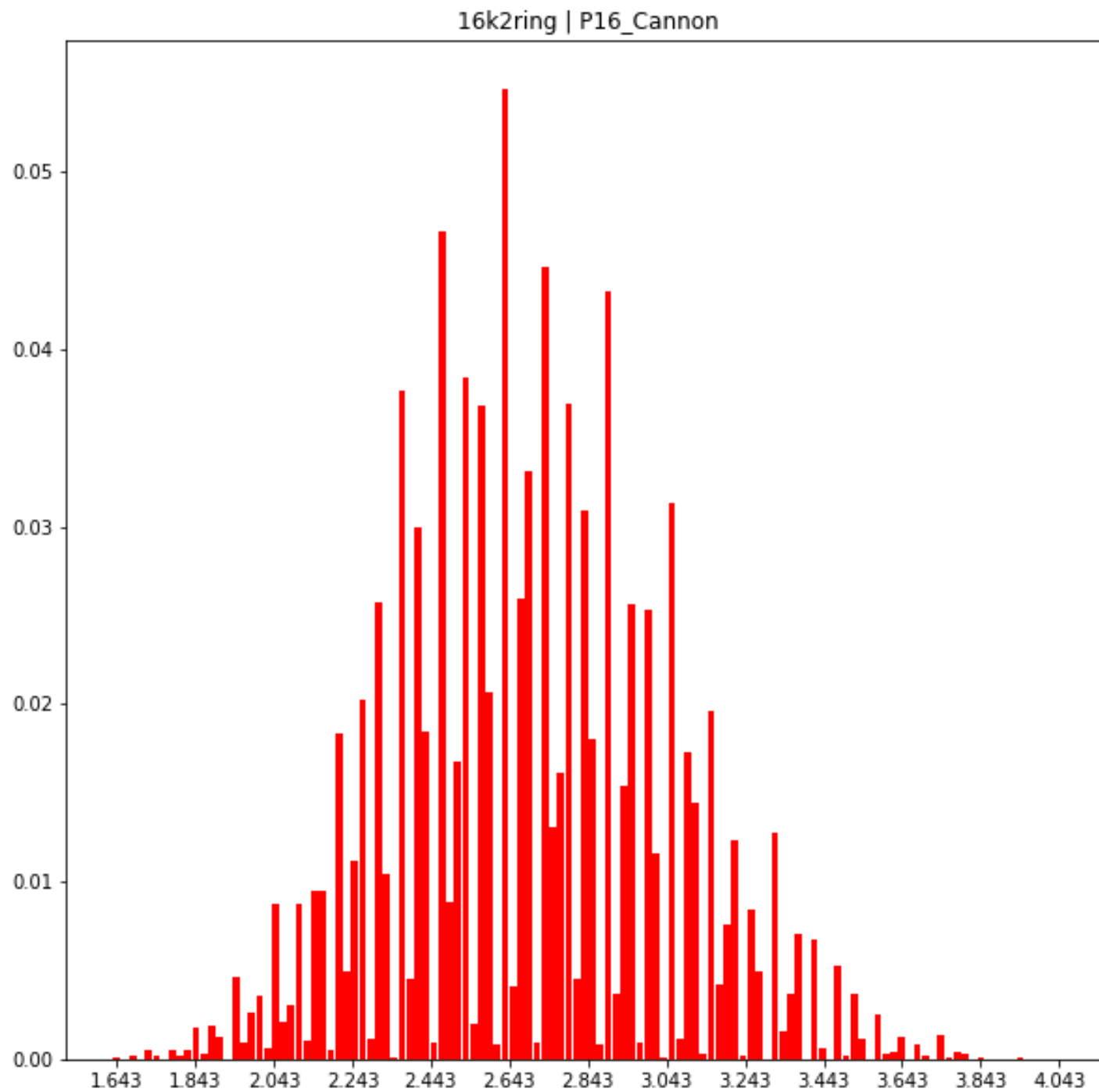
- 完全随机映射模拟（全部进程随机映射到各个节点），每组进行10,000次
- 浅层模拟退火模拟（进行短时间的模拟退火优化），每组进行1,000次

结果按频率统计结果呈现为条状图：

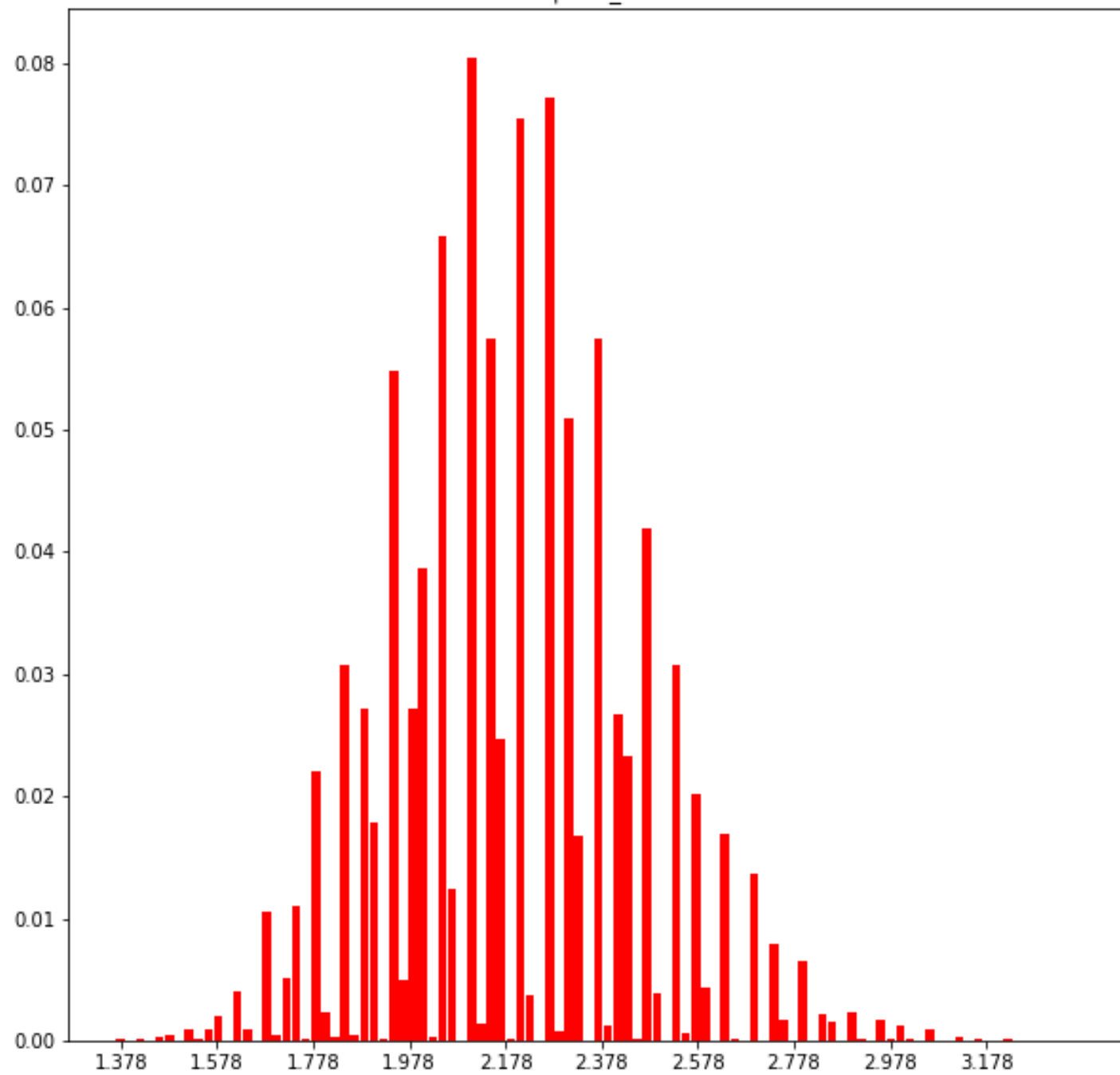
- 横轴为模拟耗时与理想耗时（fully-connected）的比值；
- 纵轴为拥有该耗时时段的方案的出现频率

**P = 16, Cannon Method**

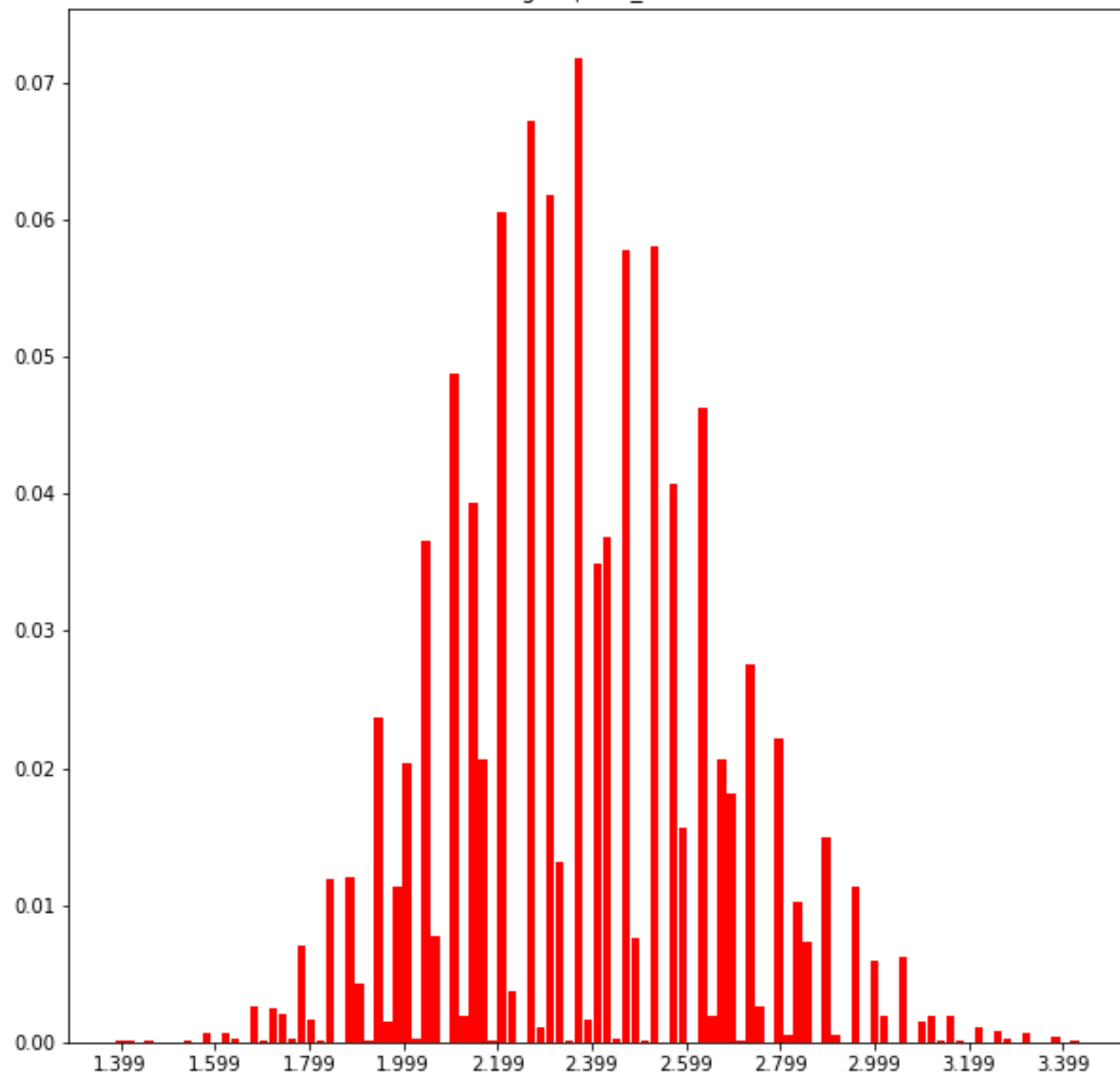
**Random Plan**



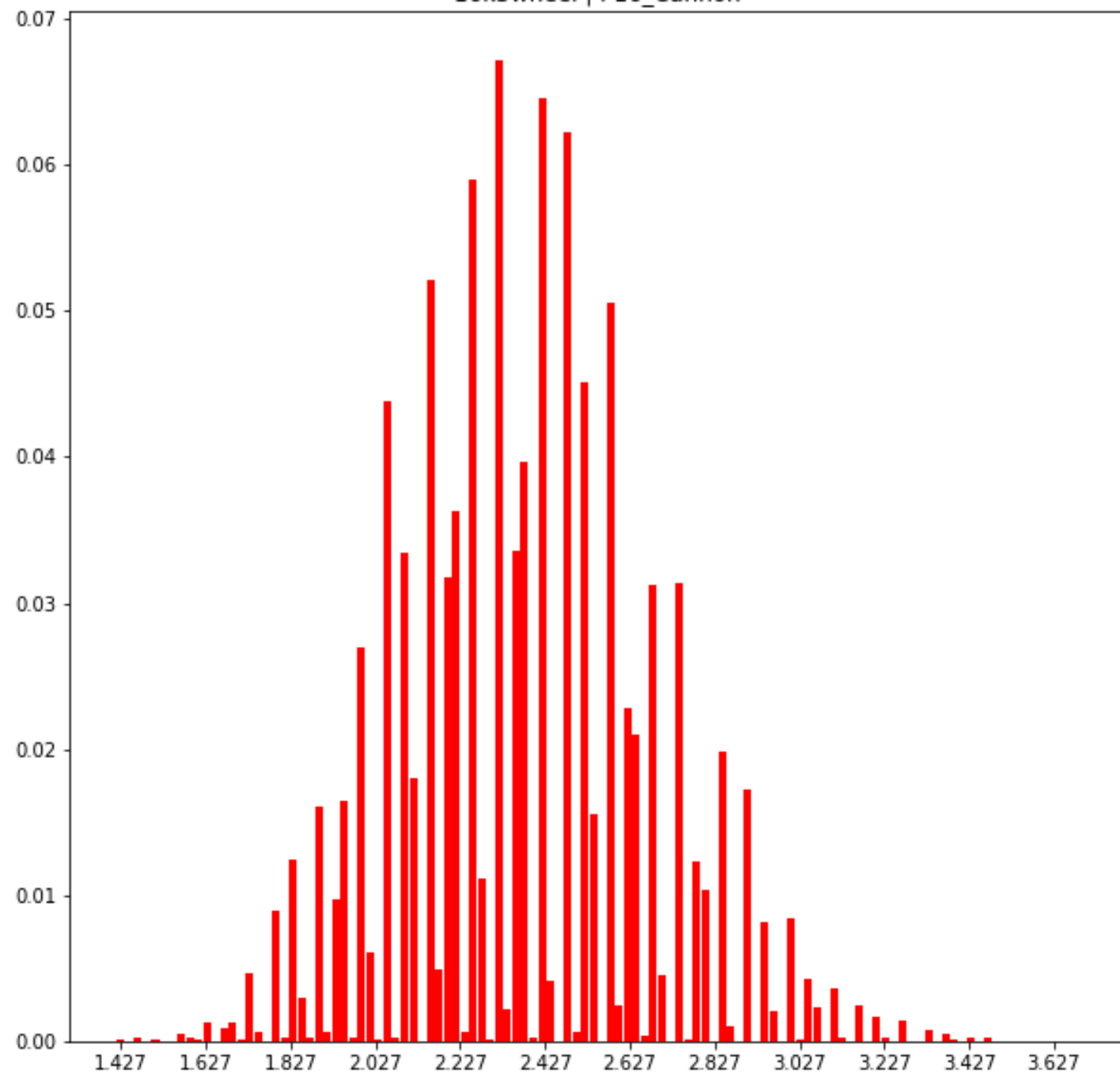
16k3 | P16\_Cannon



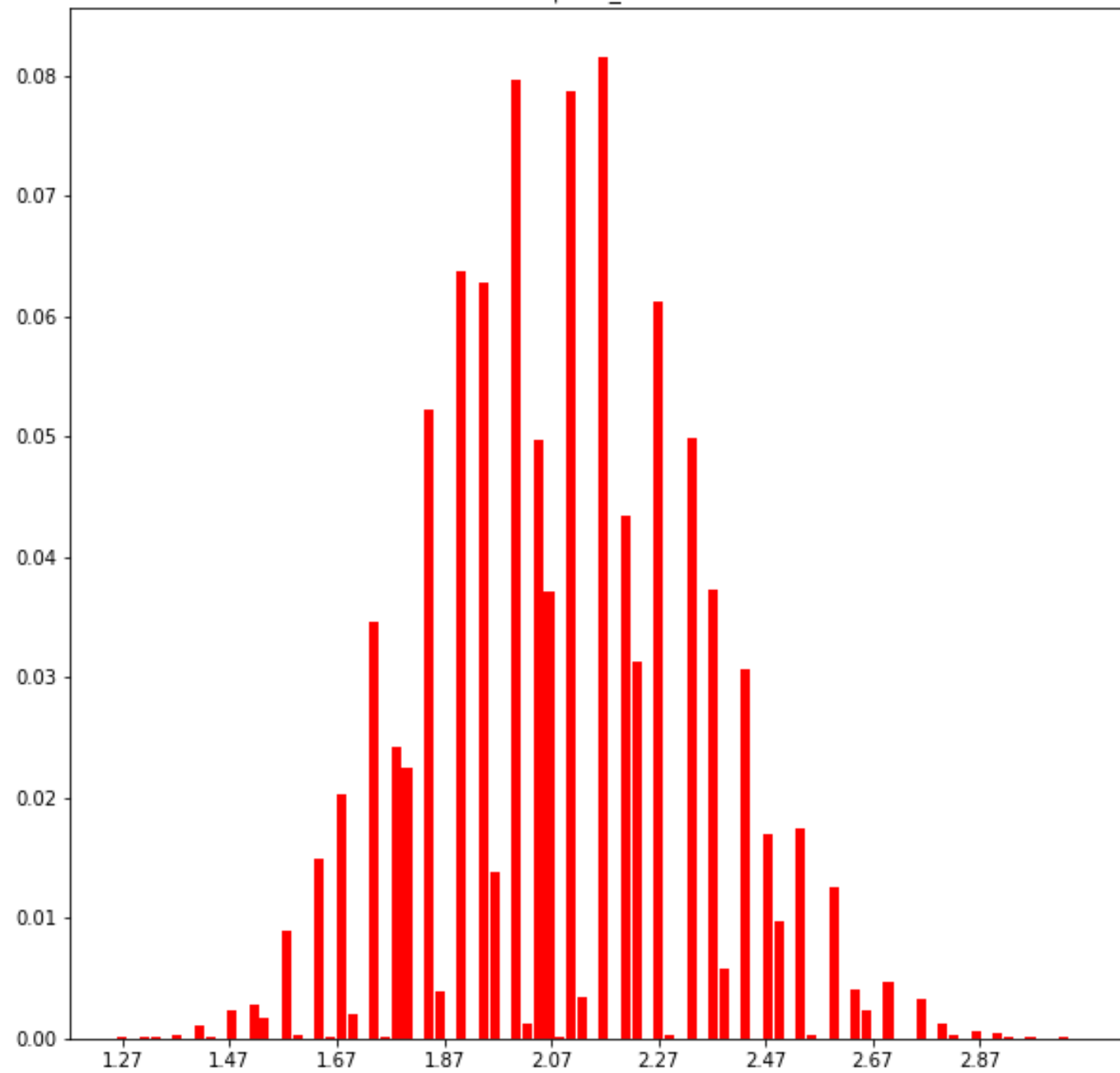
16k3grid | P16\_Cannon



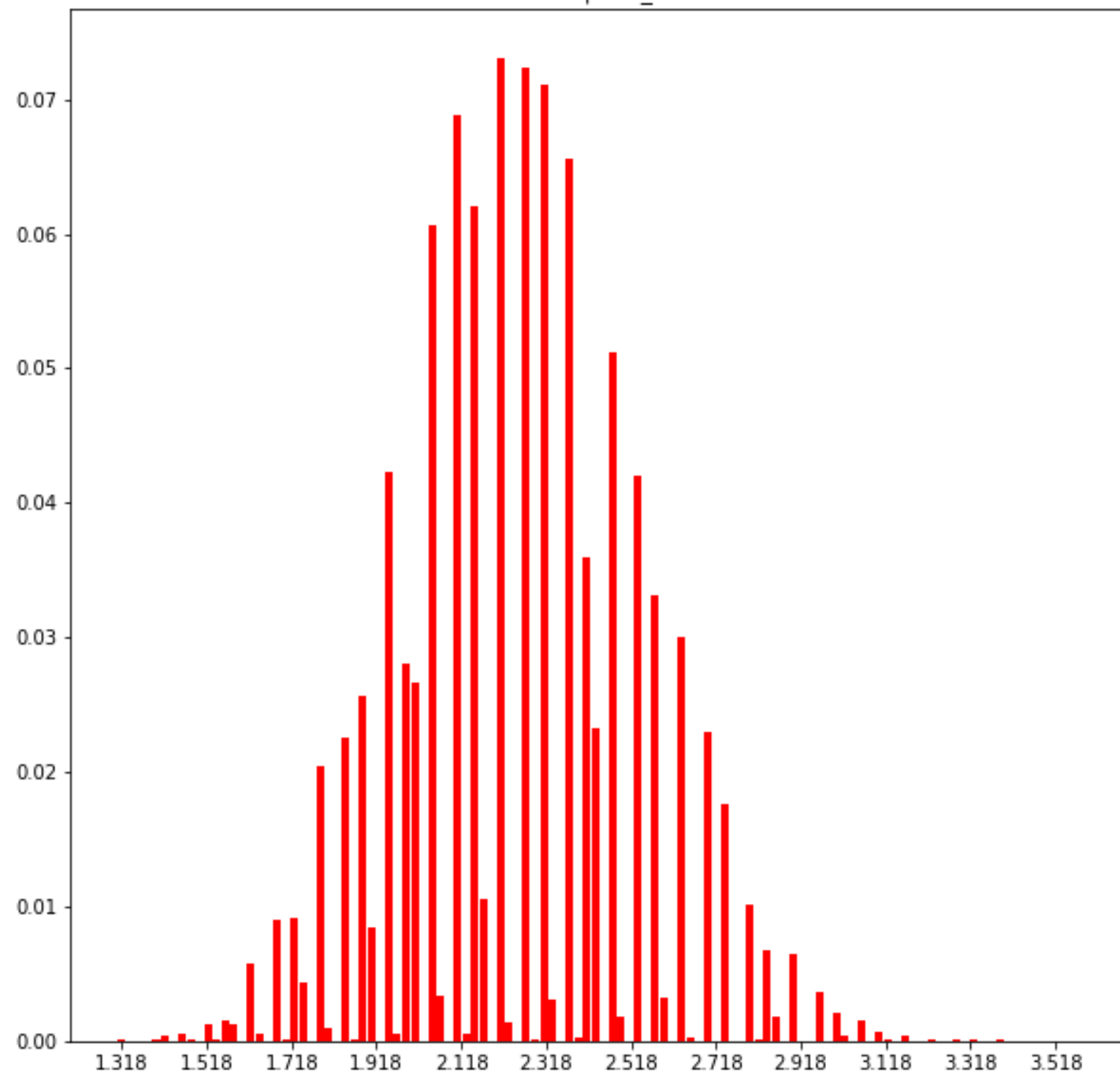
16k3wheel | P16\_Cannon



16k4 | P16\_Cannon

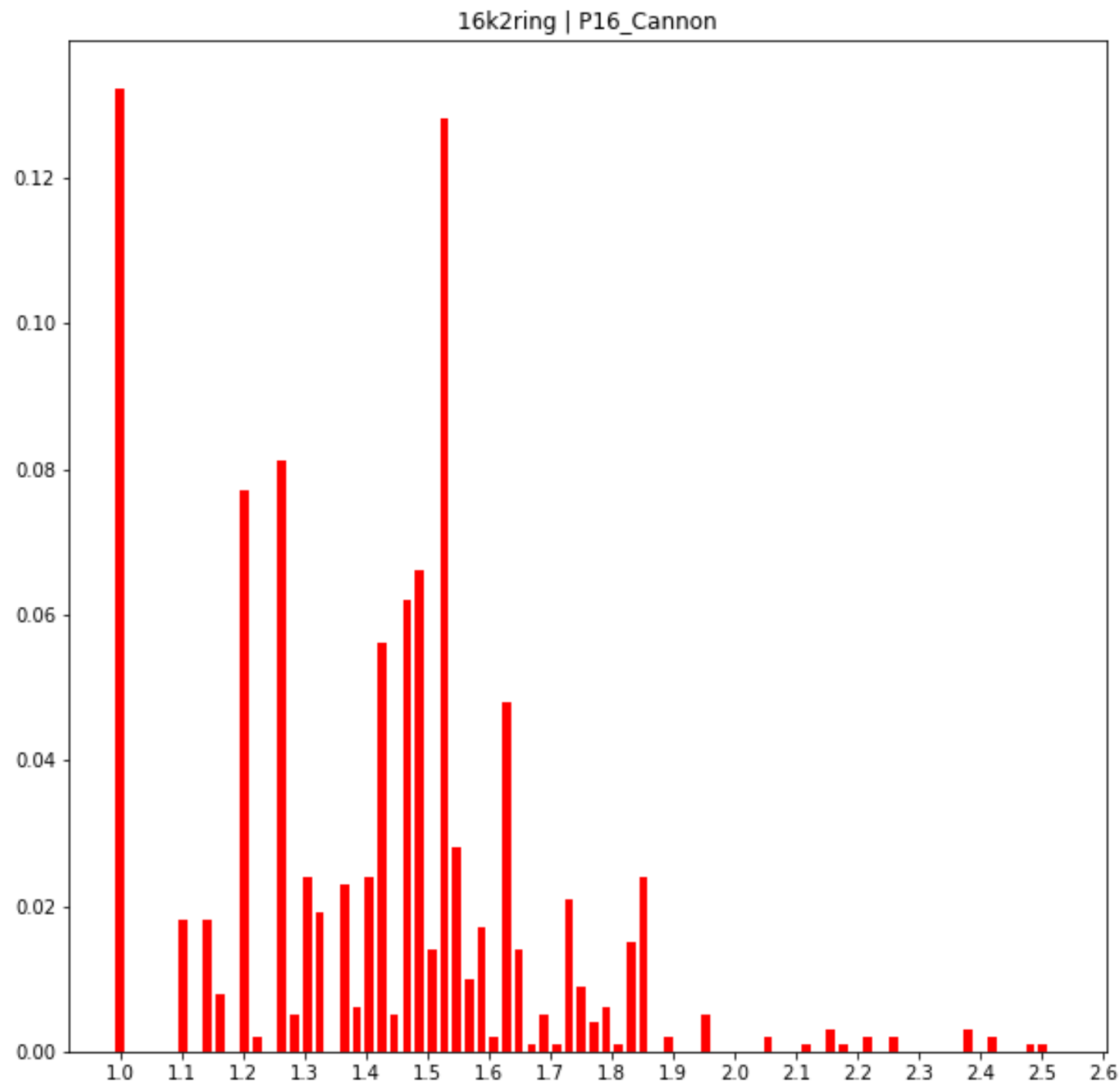


16k4torus | P16\_Cannon



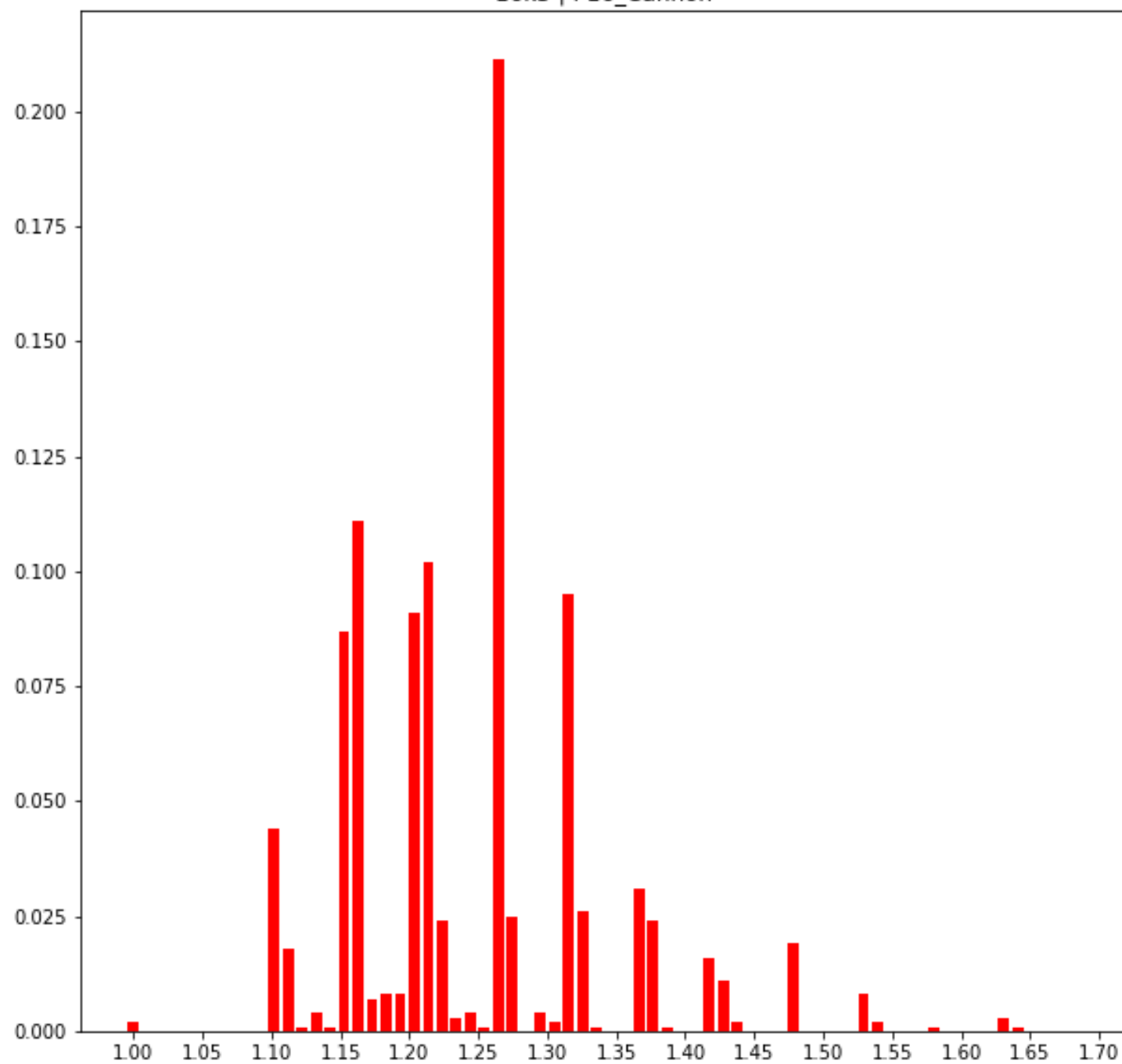
**P = 16, Cannon Method**

**Annealing Plan**

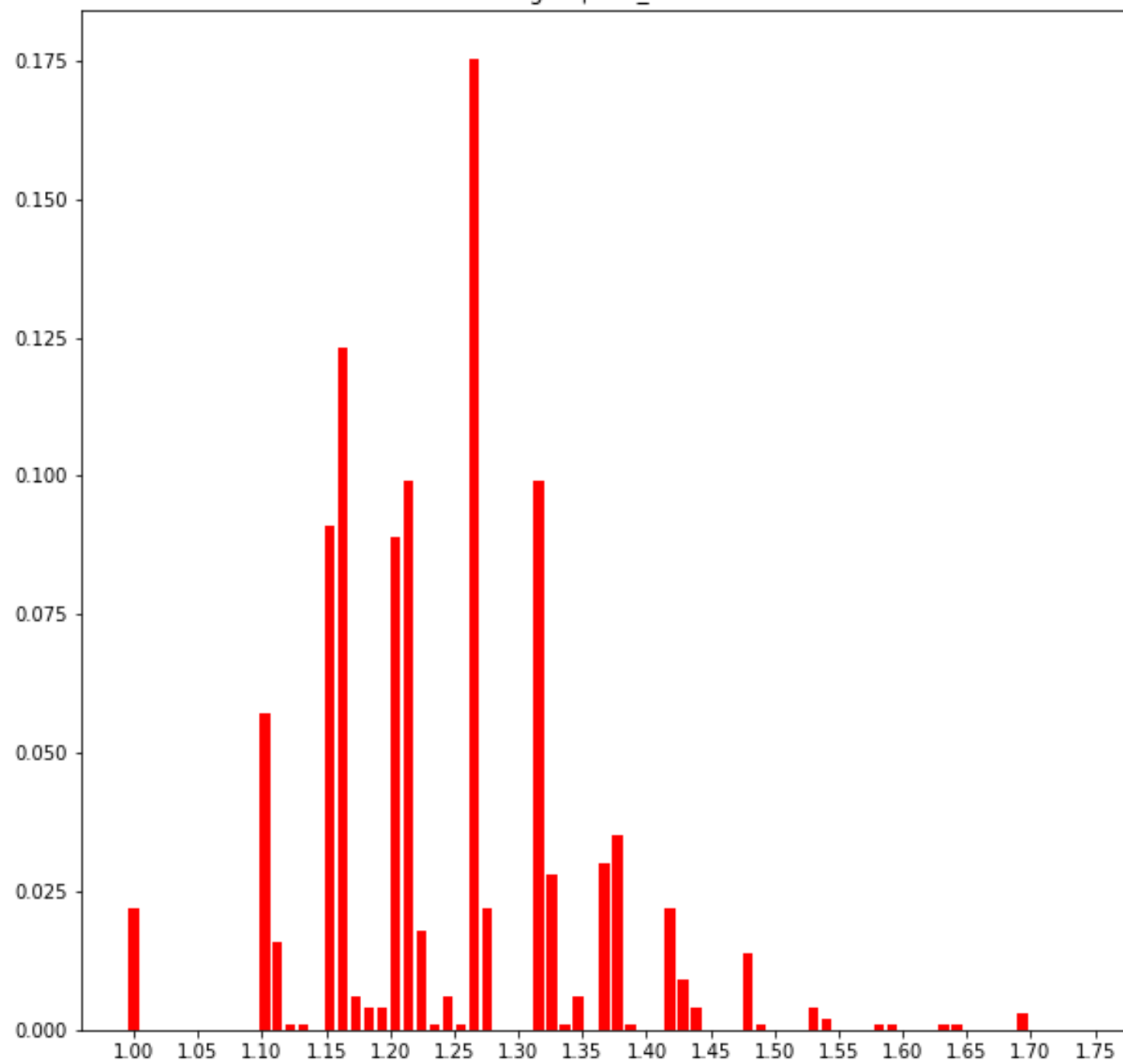




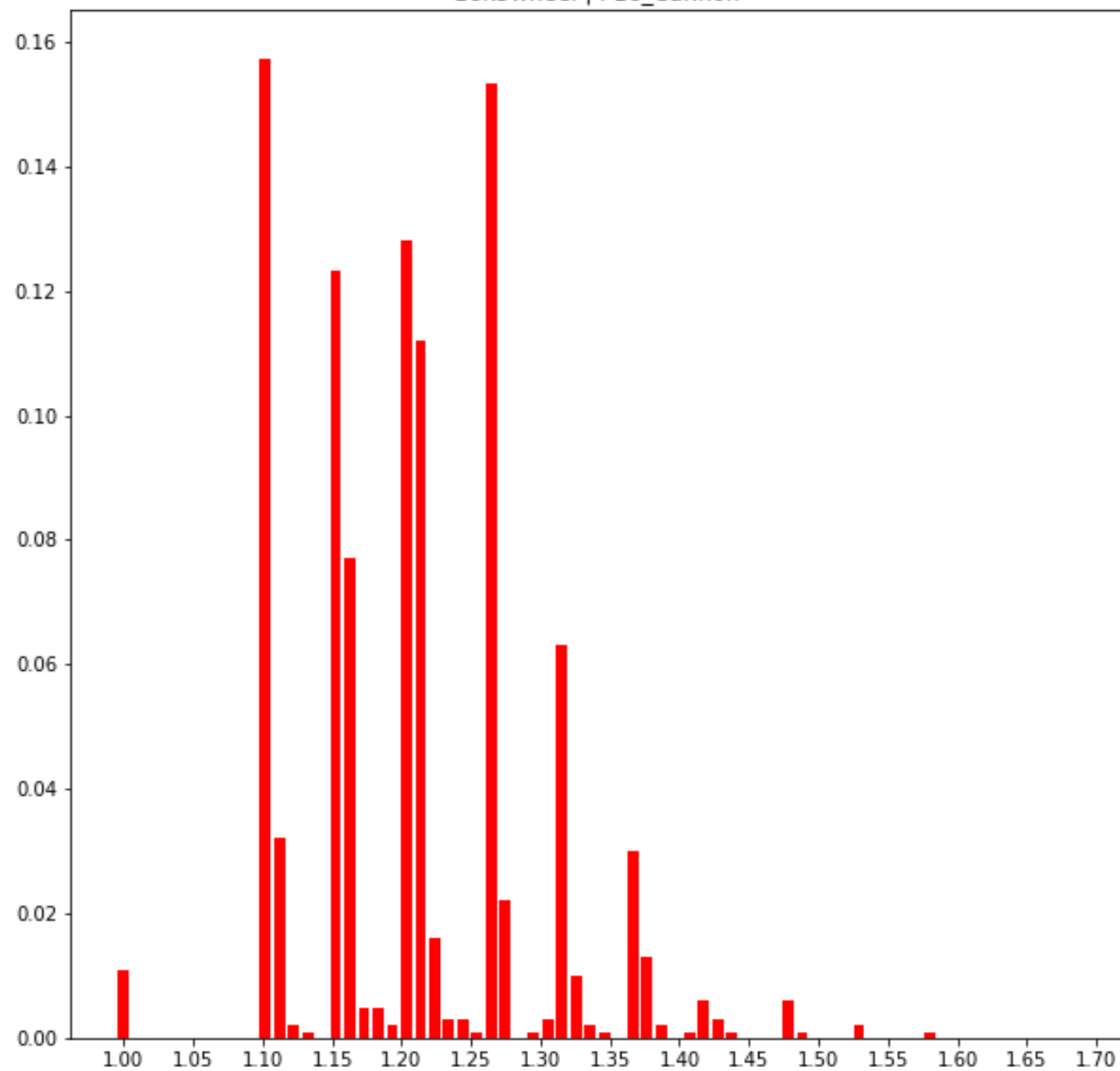
16k3 | P16\_Cannon



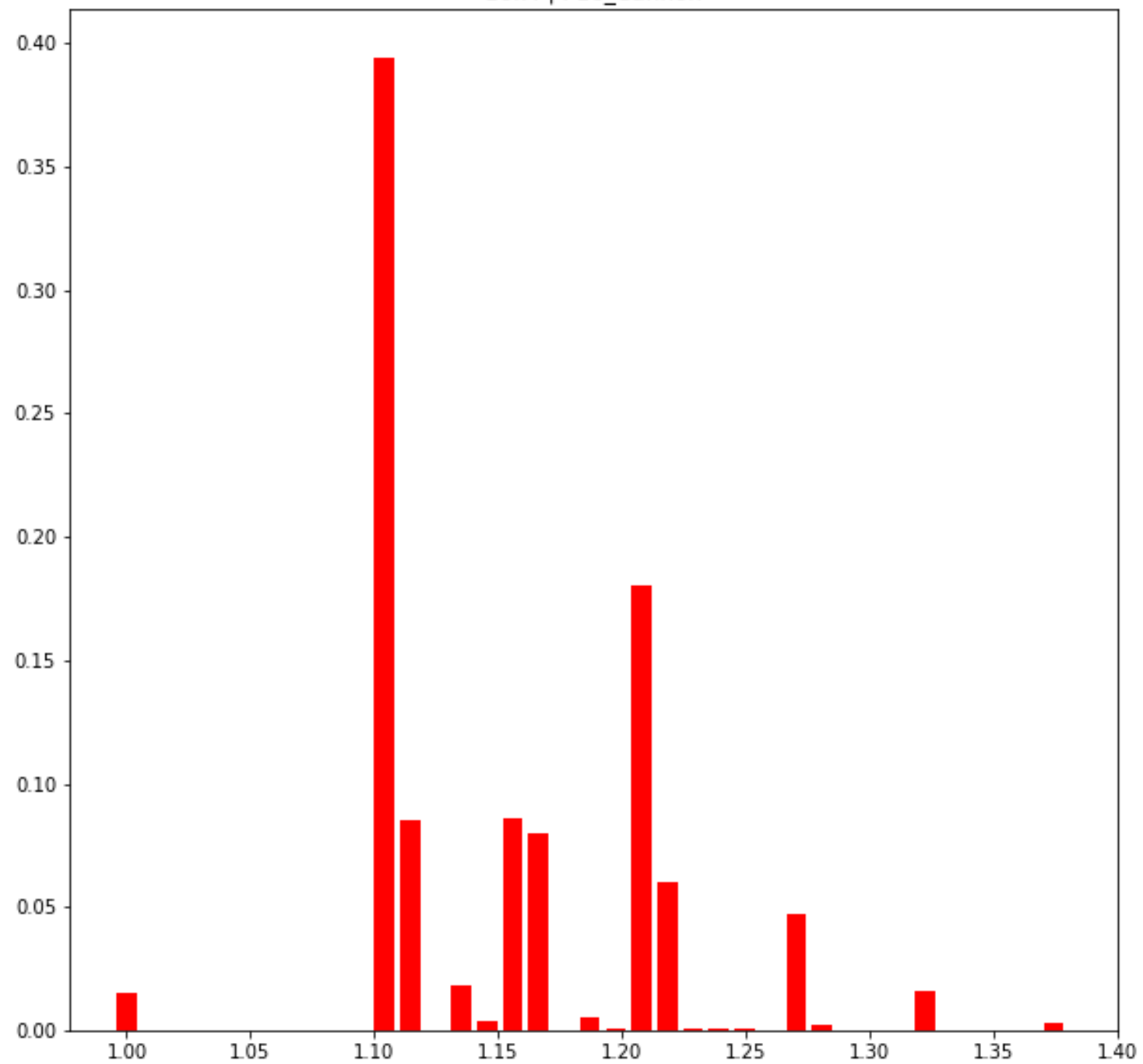
16k3grid | P16\_Cannon



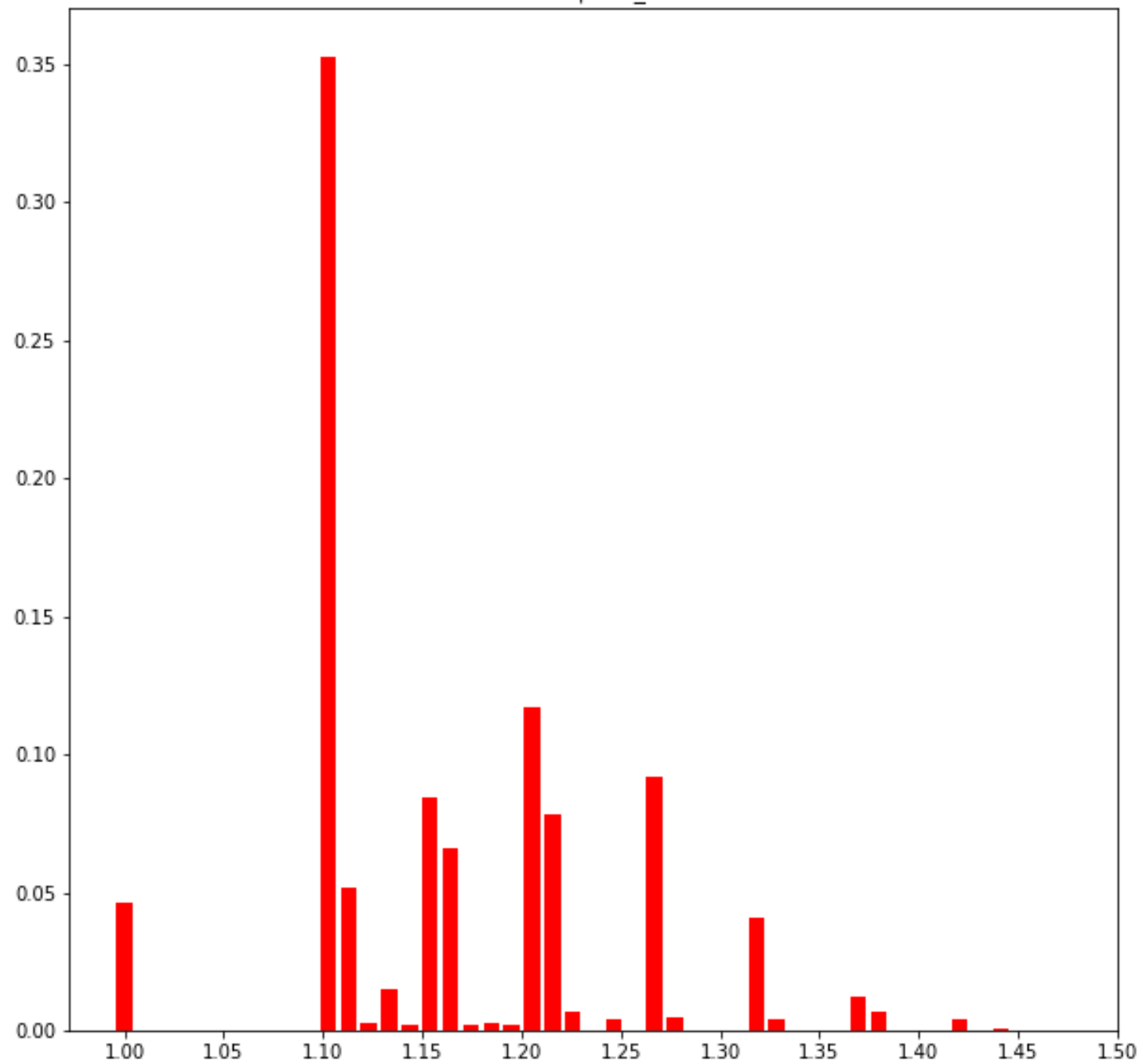
16k3wheel | P16\_Cannon



16k4 | P16\_Cannon

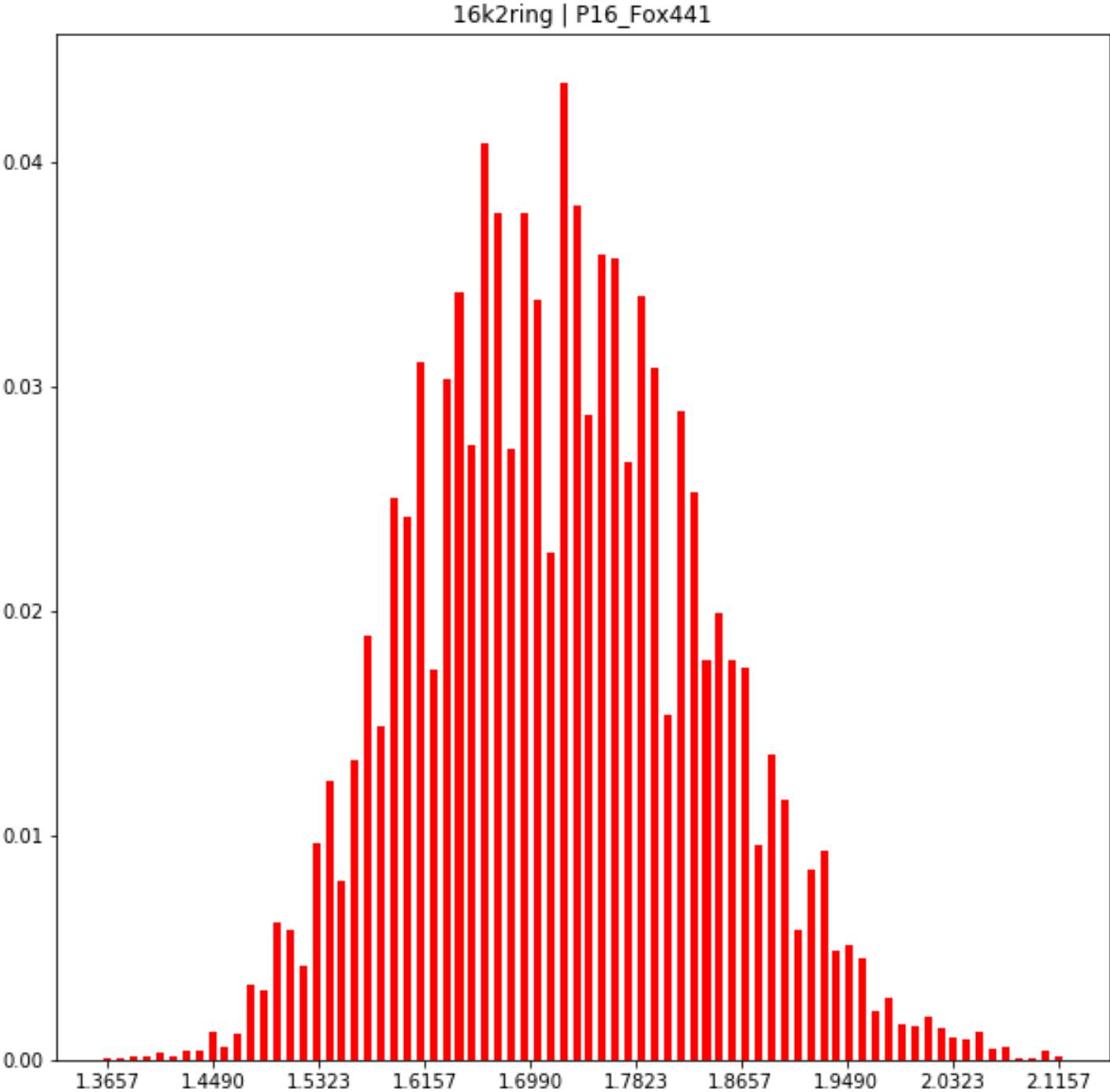


16k4torus | P16\_Cannon

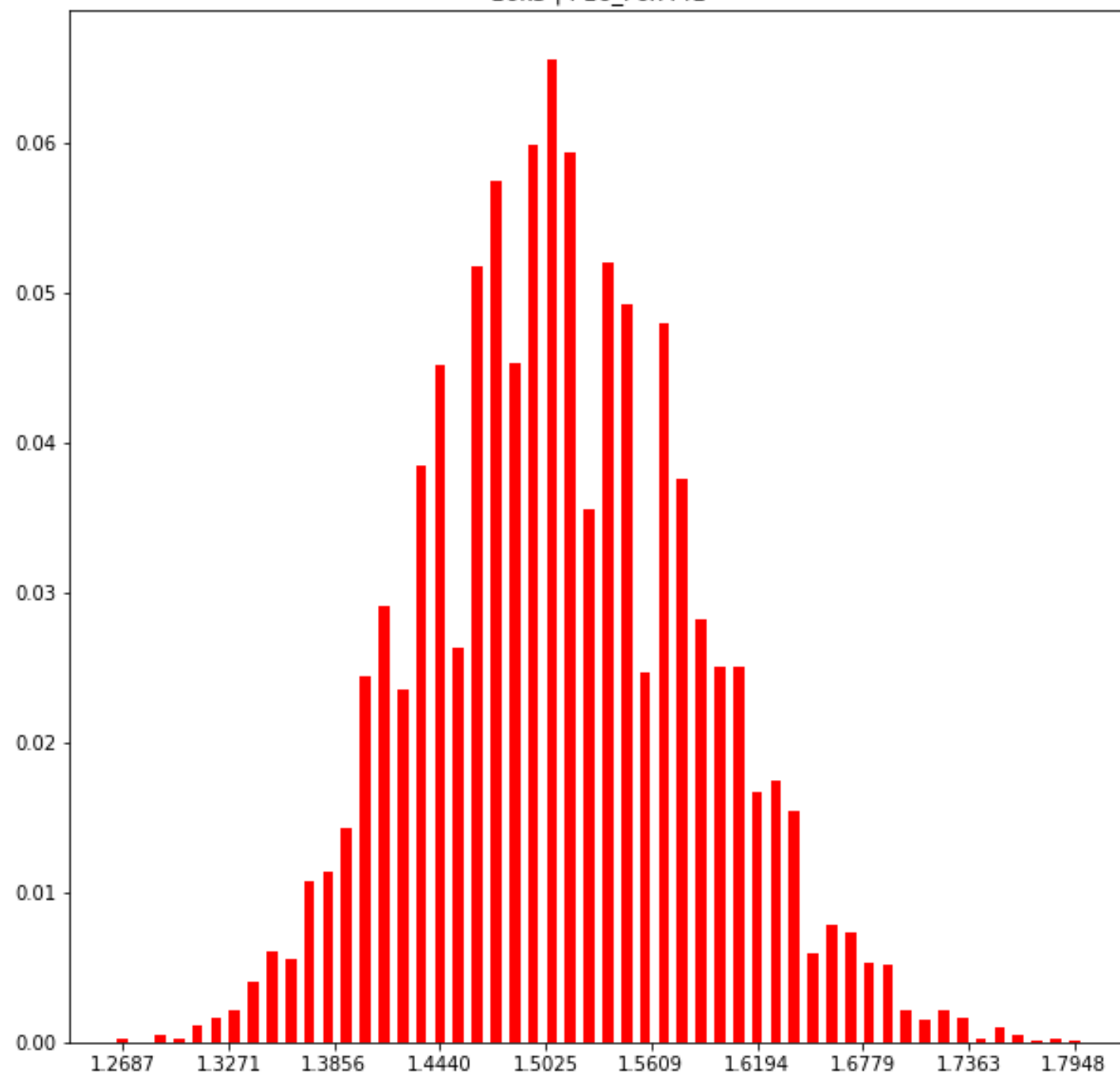


P = 16, BMR Method  
(4,4,1 型)

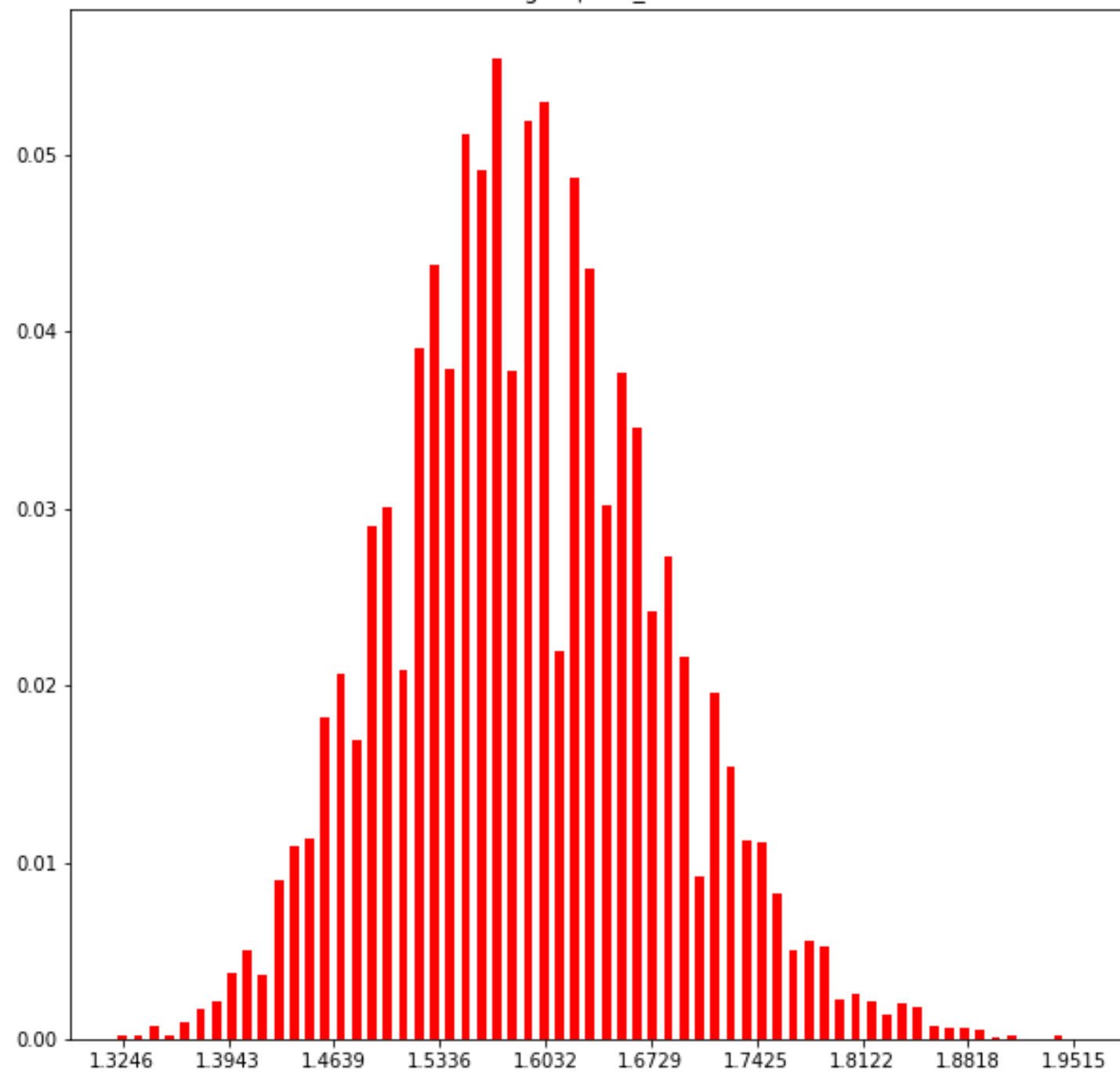
Random Plan



16k3 | P16\_Fox441

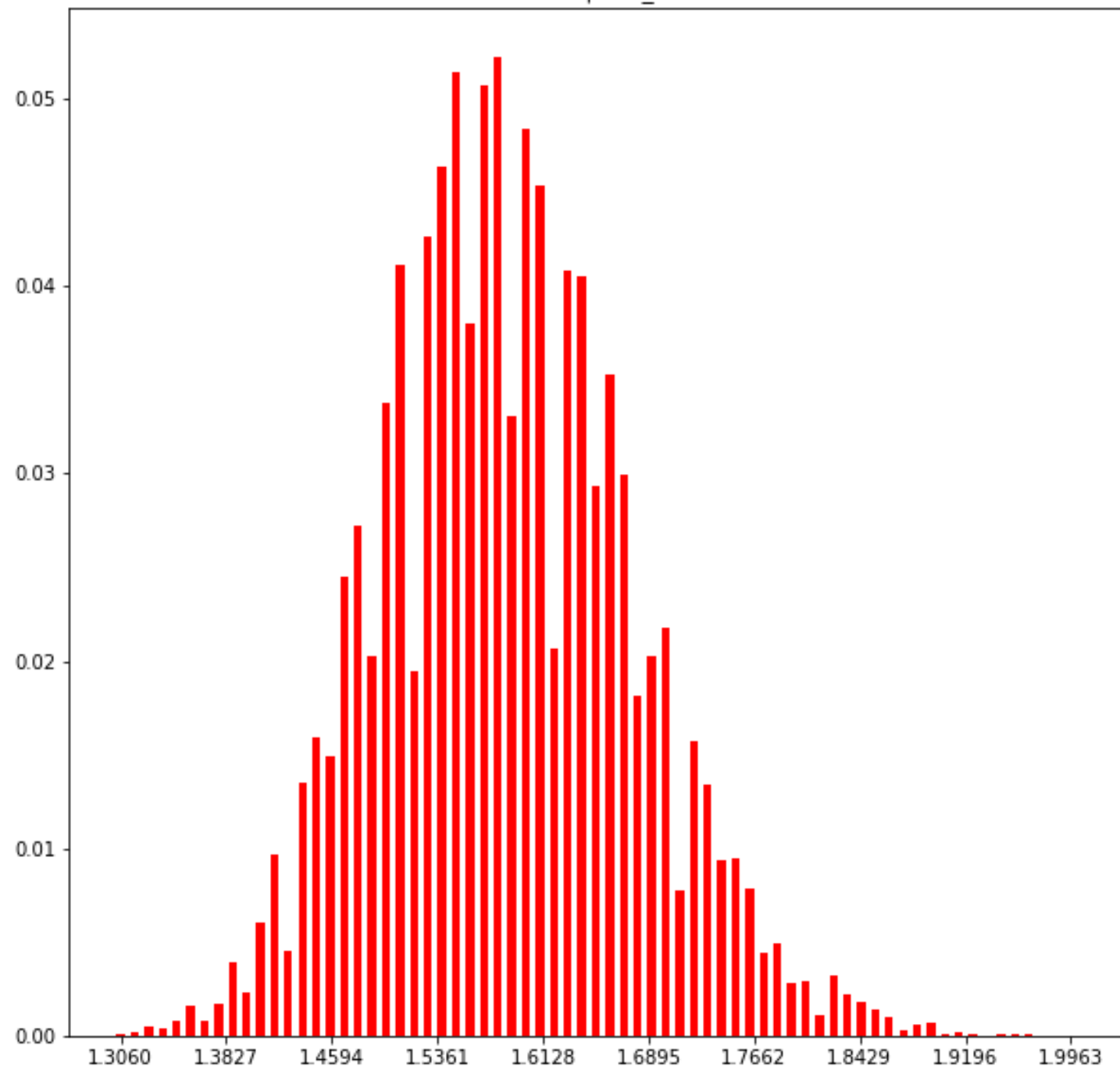


16k3grid | P16\_Fox441

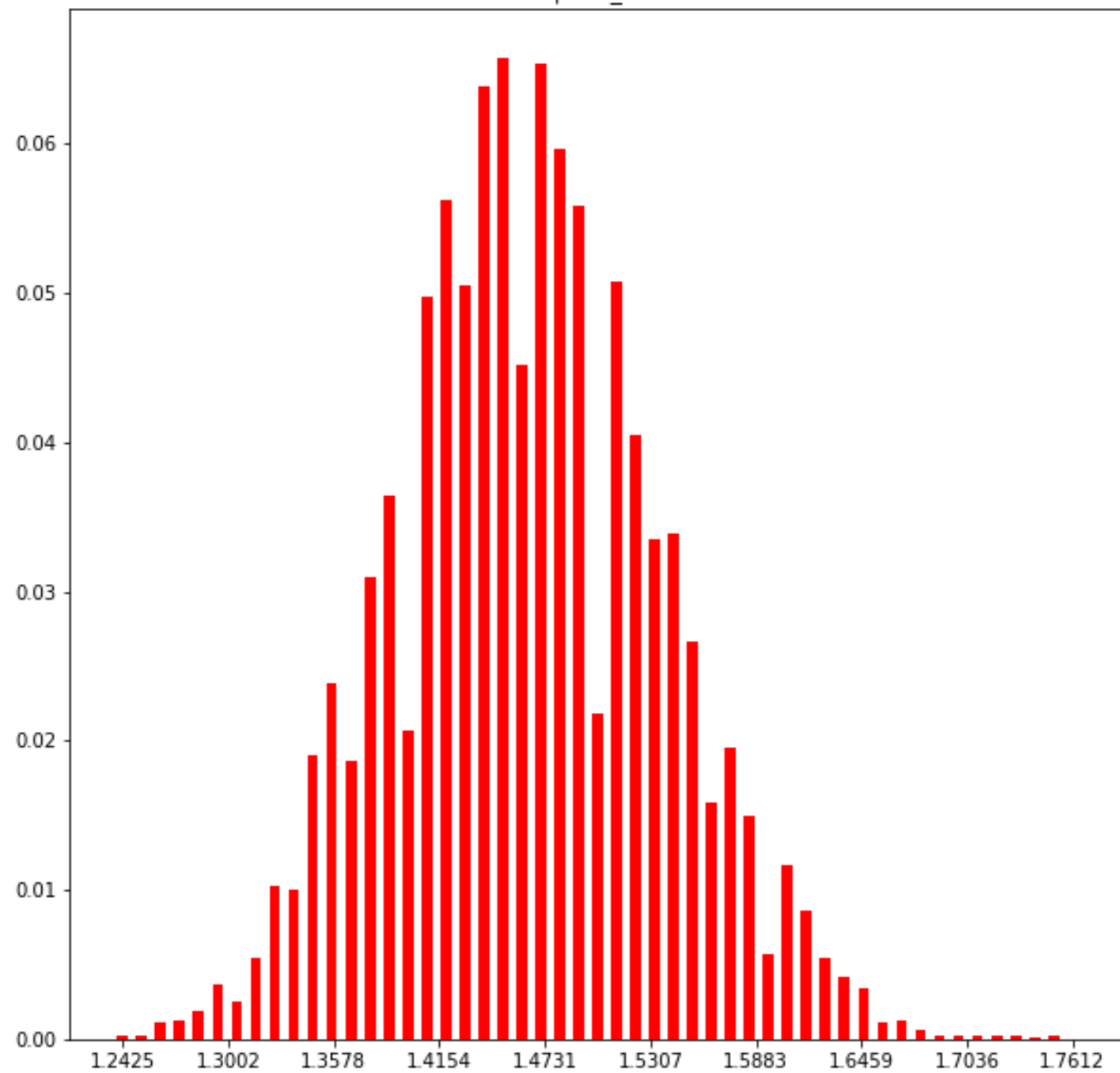




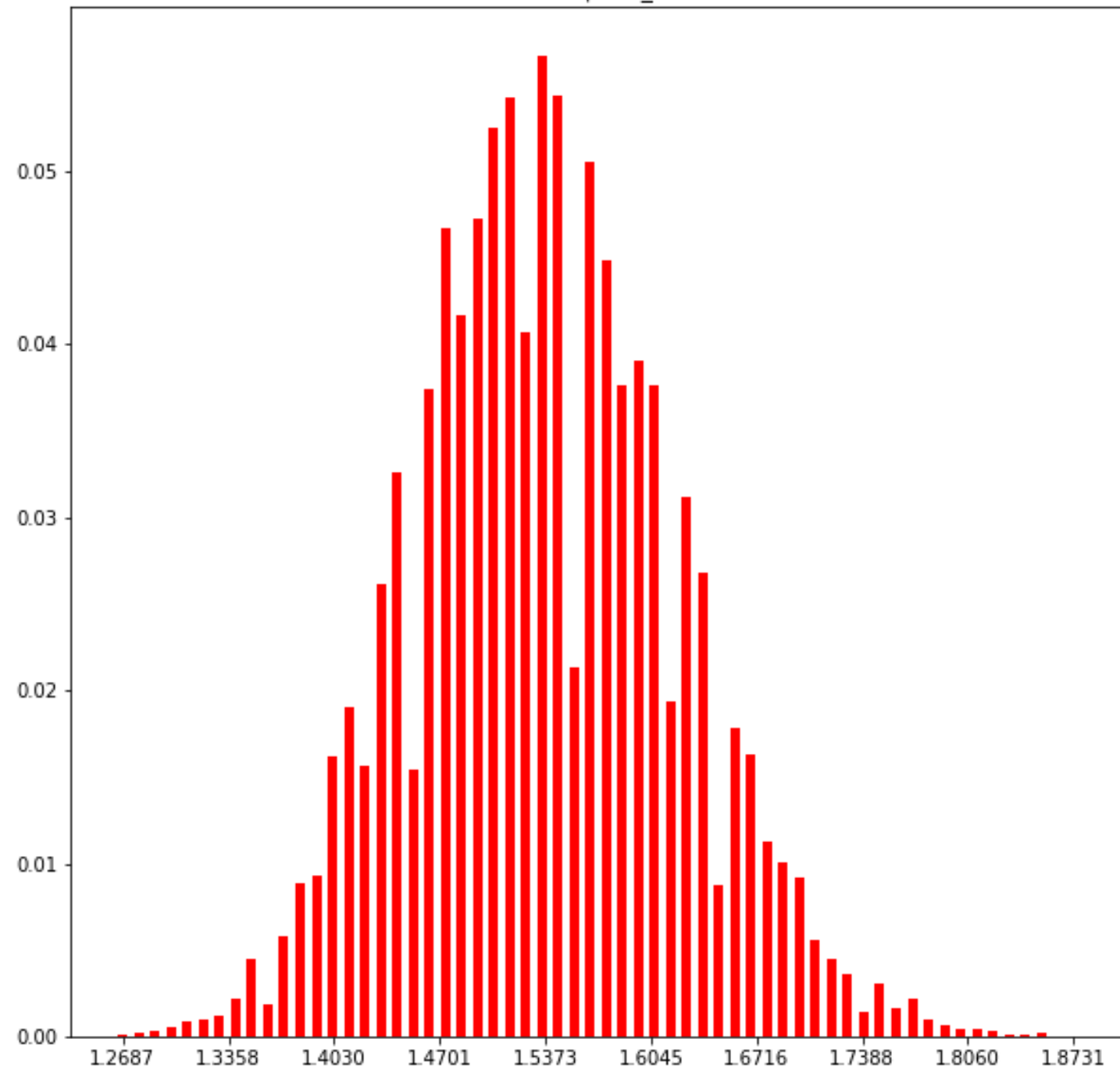
16k3wheel | P16\_Fox441



16k4 | P16\_Fox441

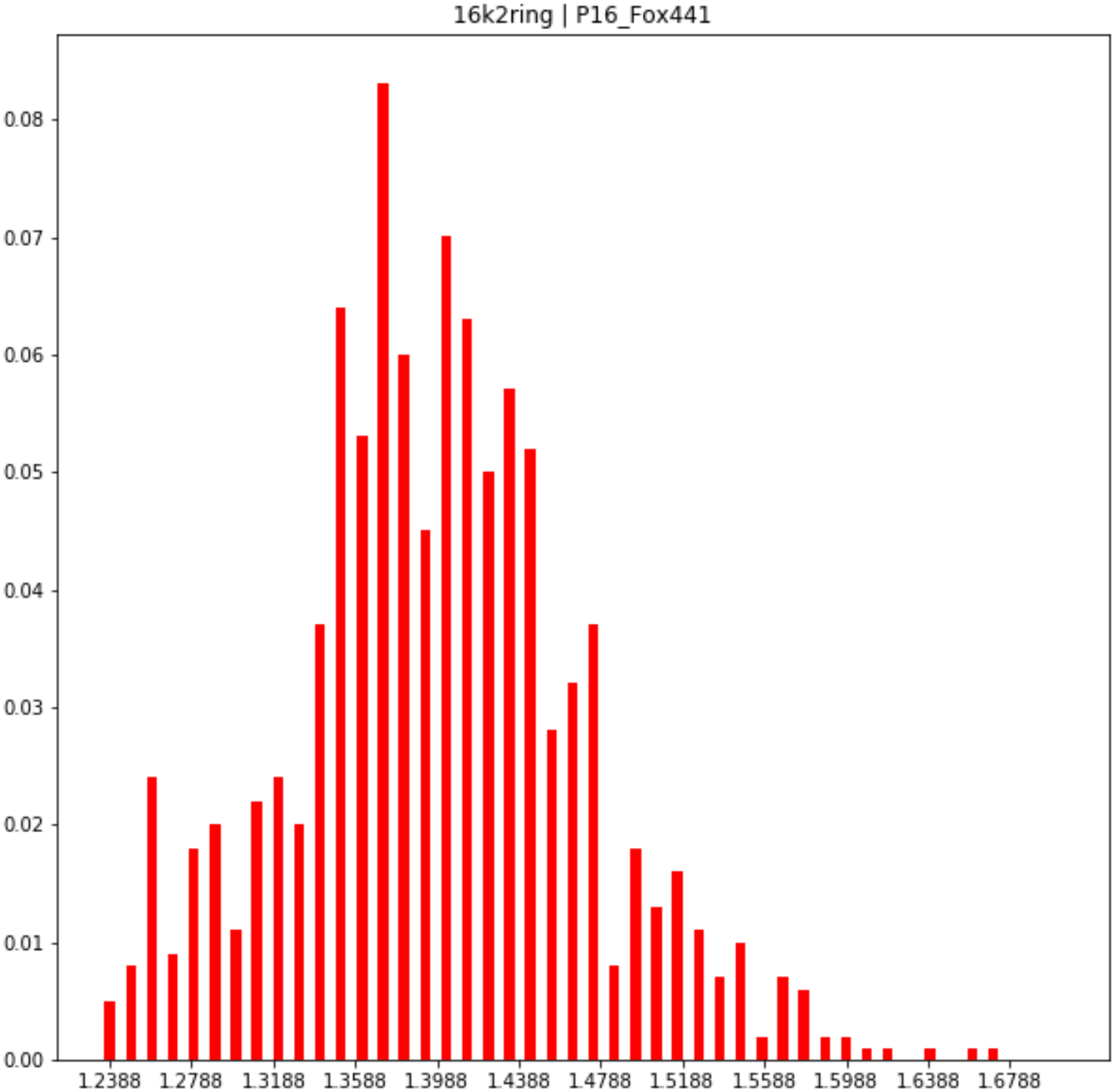


16k4torus | P16\_Fox441

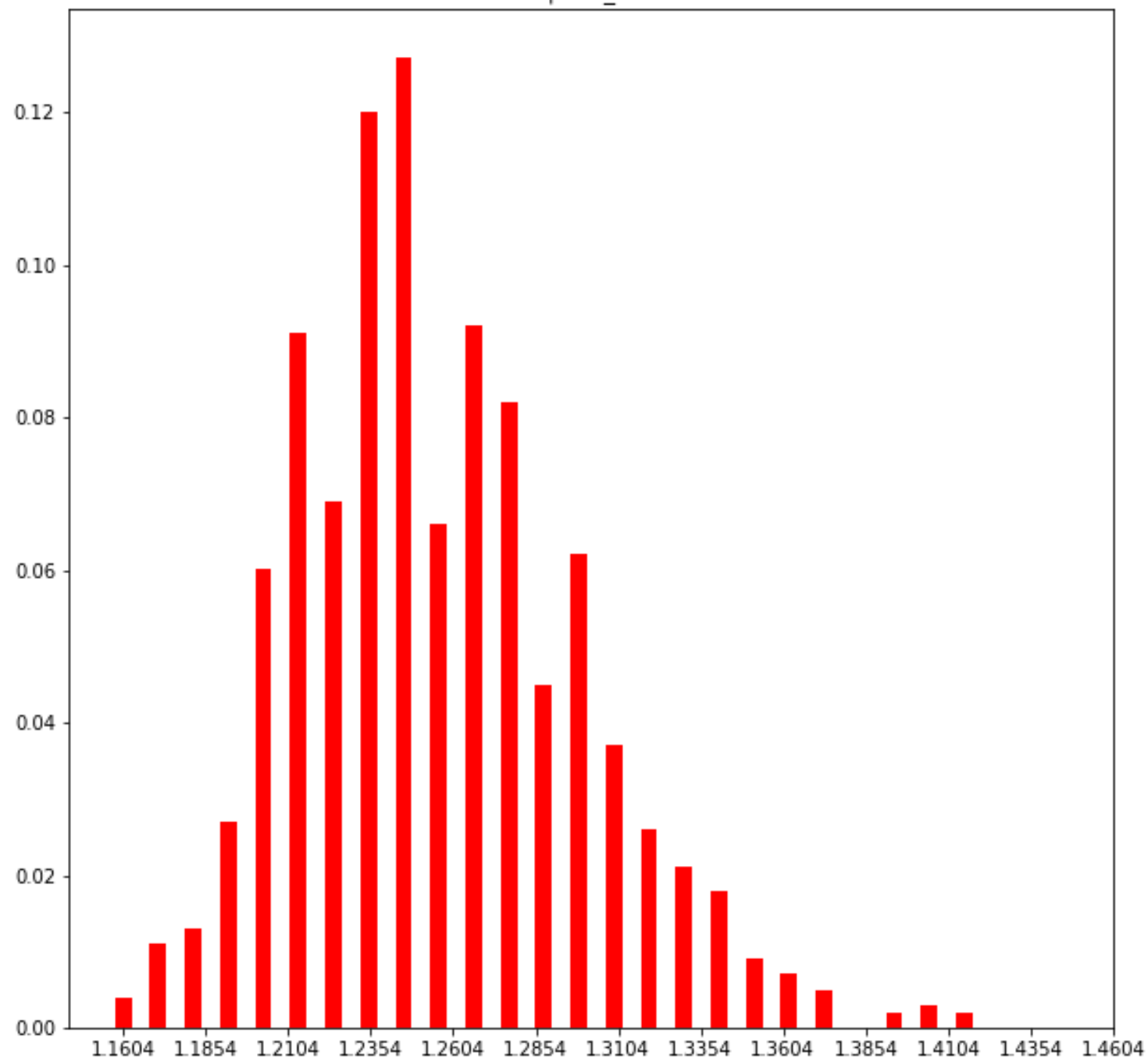


P = 16, BMR Method  
(4,4,1 型)

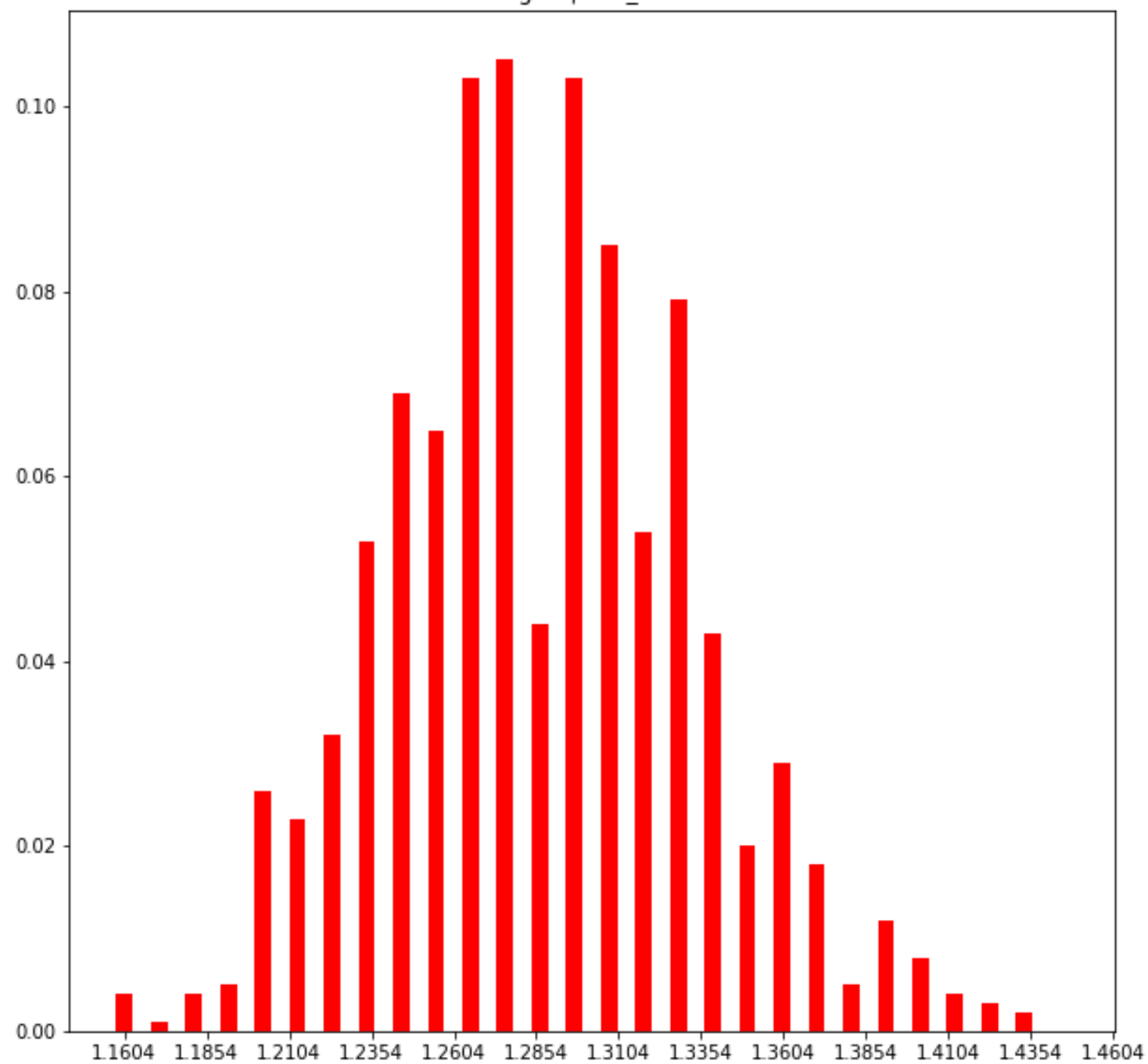
Annealing Plan



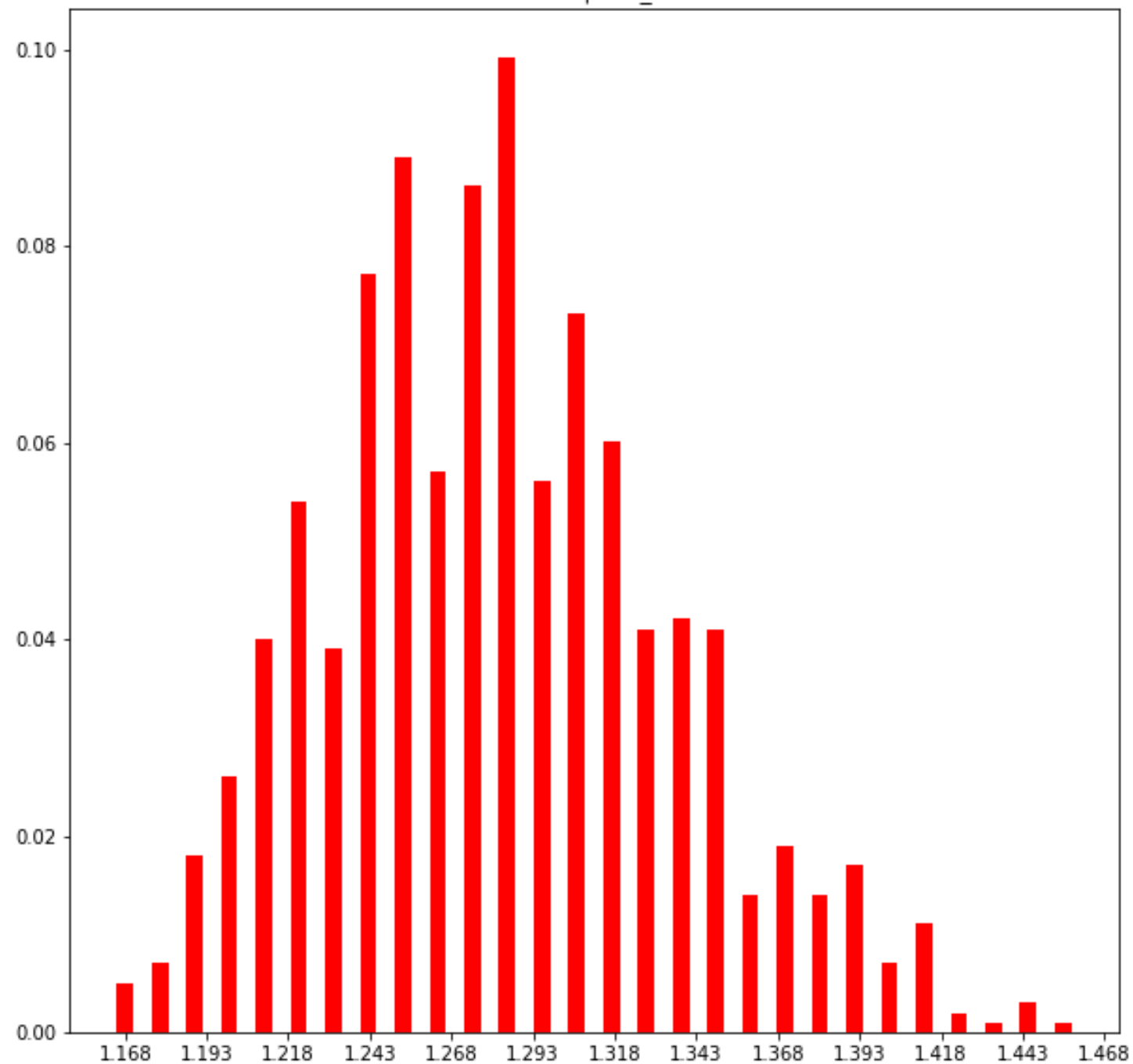
16k3 | P16\_Fox441



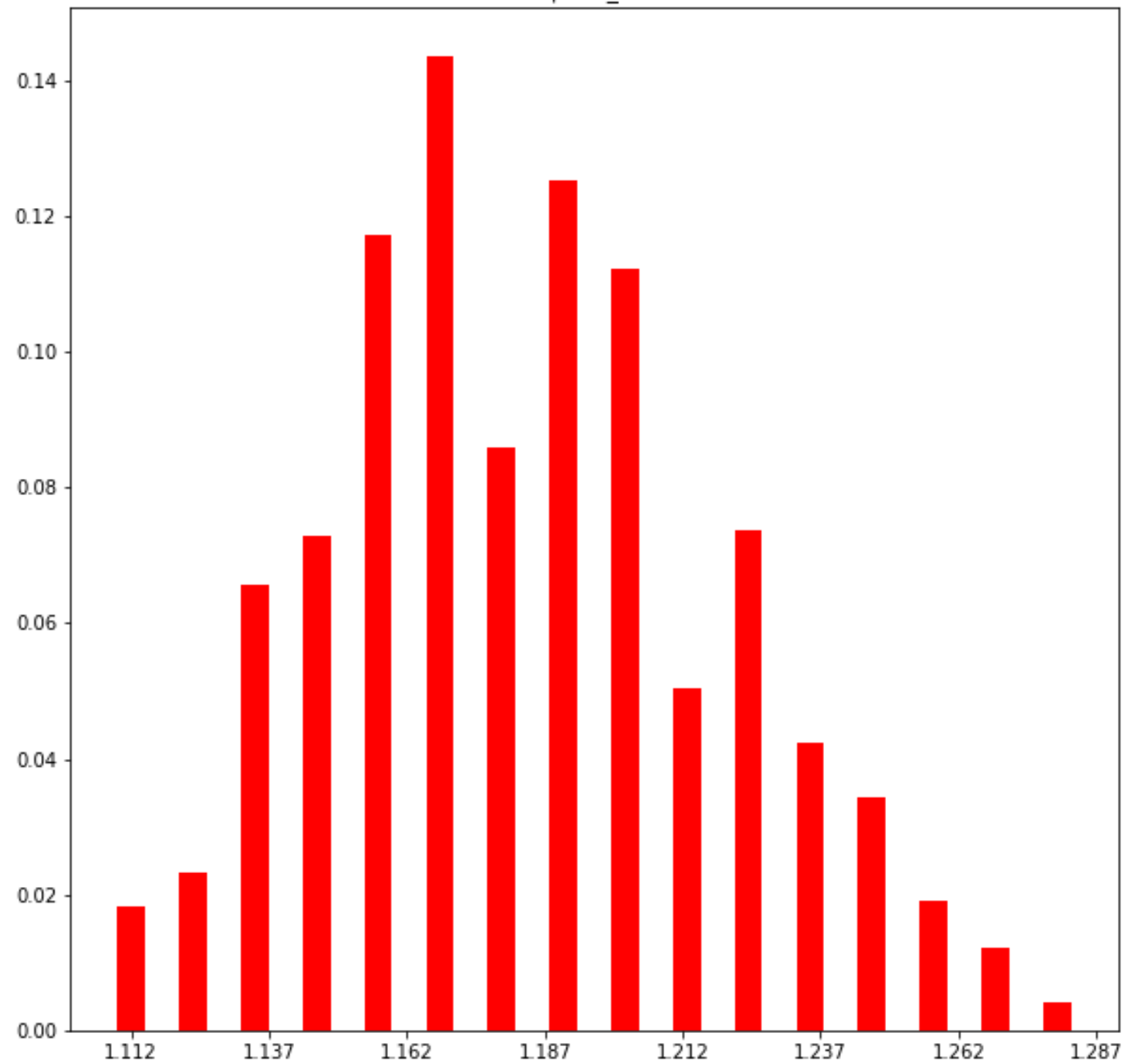
16k3grid | P16\_Fox441



16k3wheel | P16\_Fox441

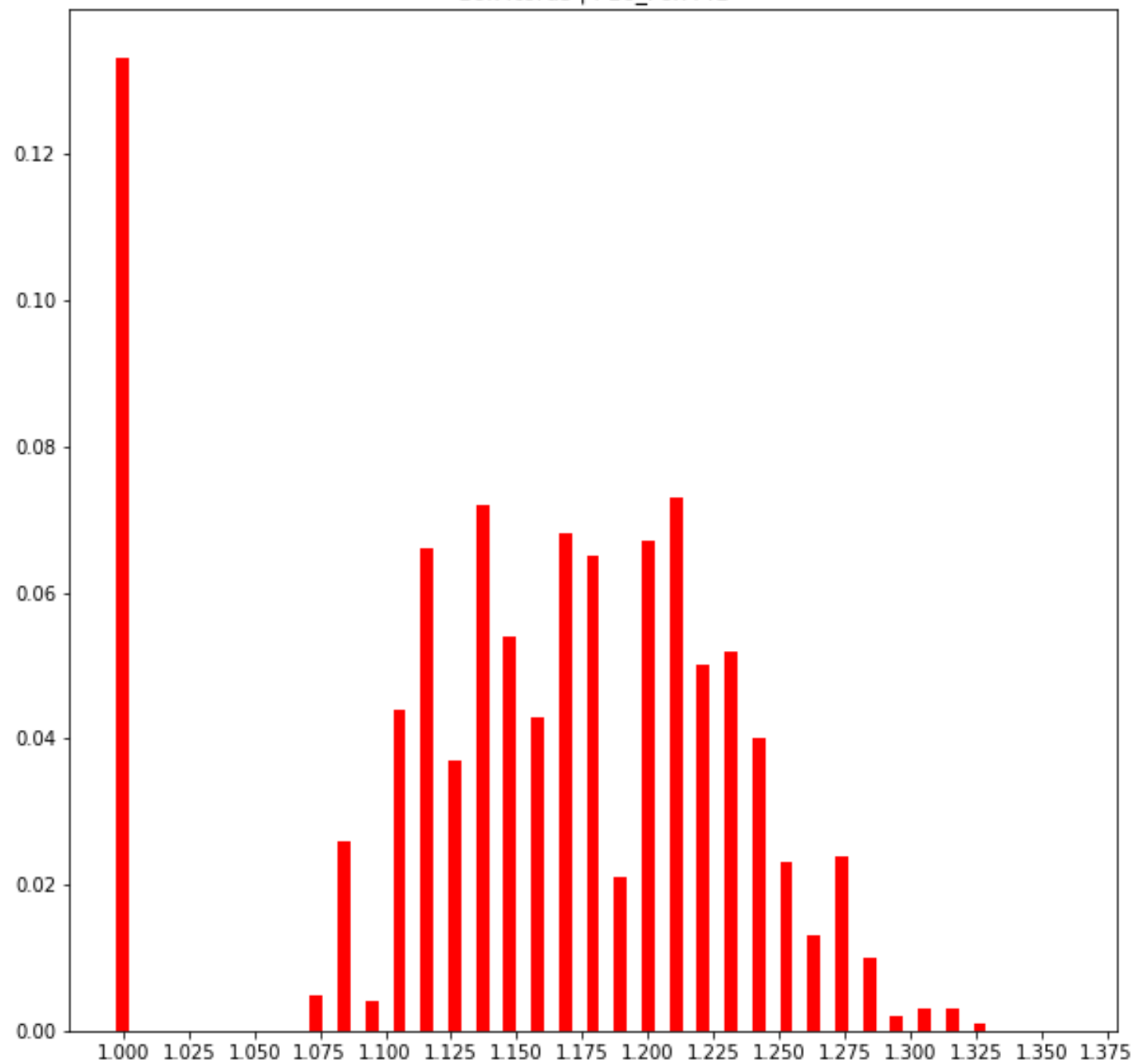


16k4 | P16\_Fox441



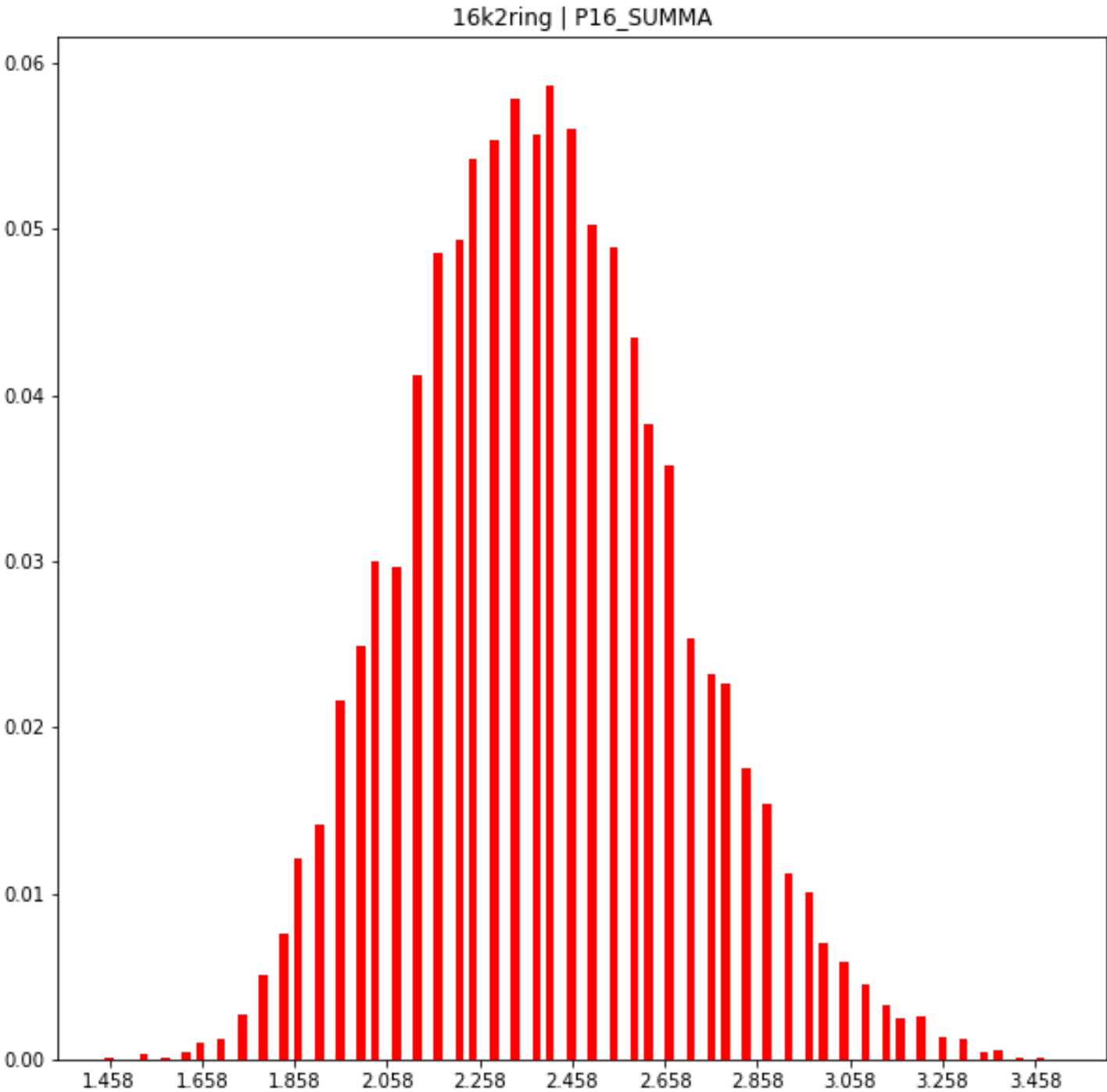


16k4torus | P16\_Fox441

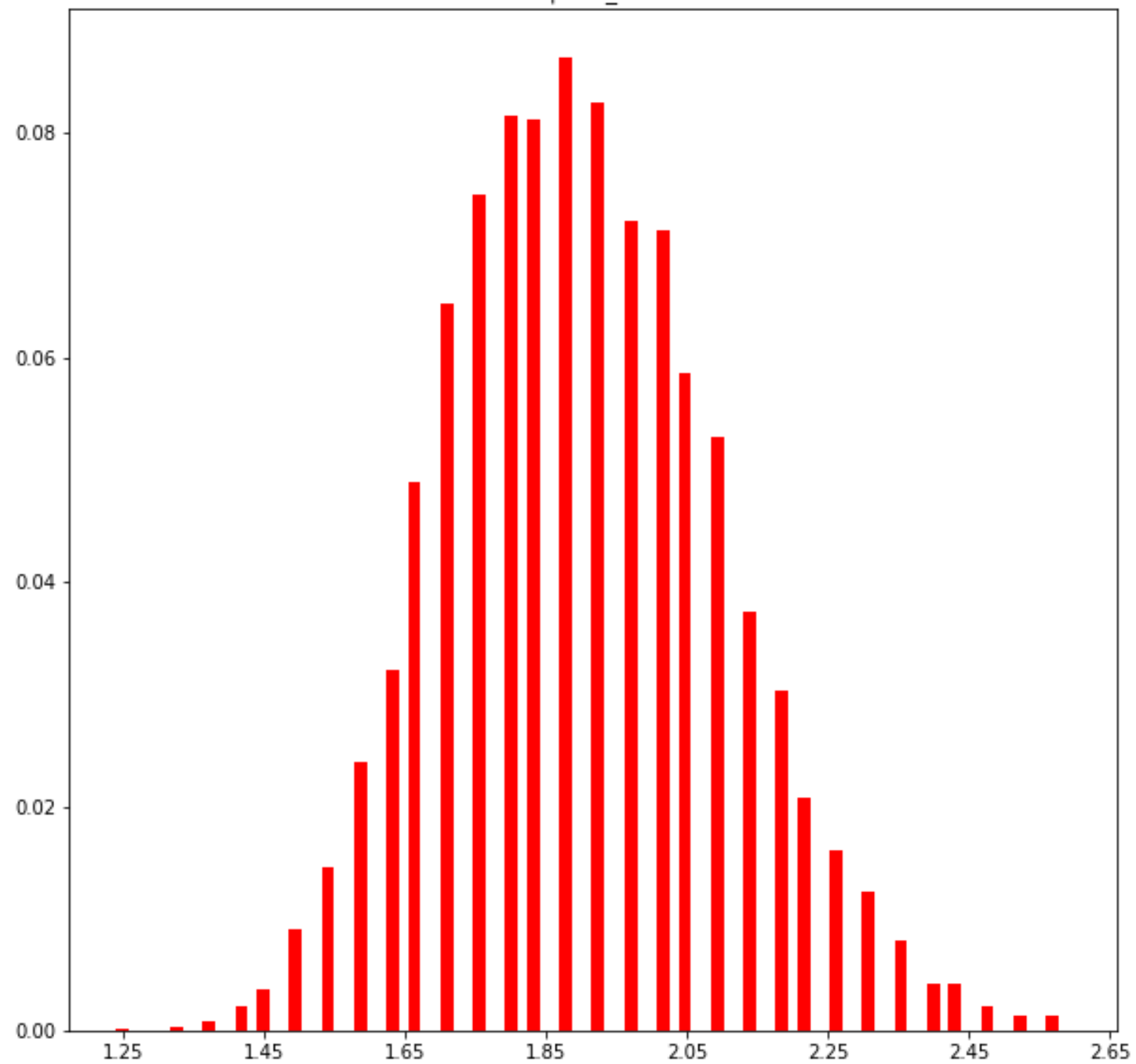


P = 16, SUMMA

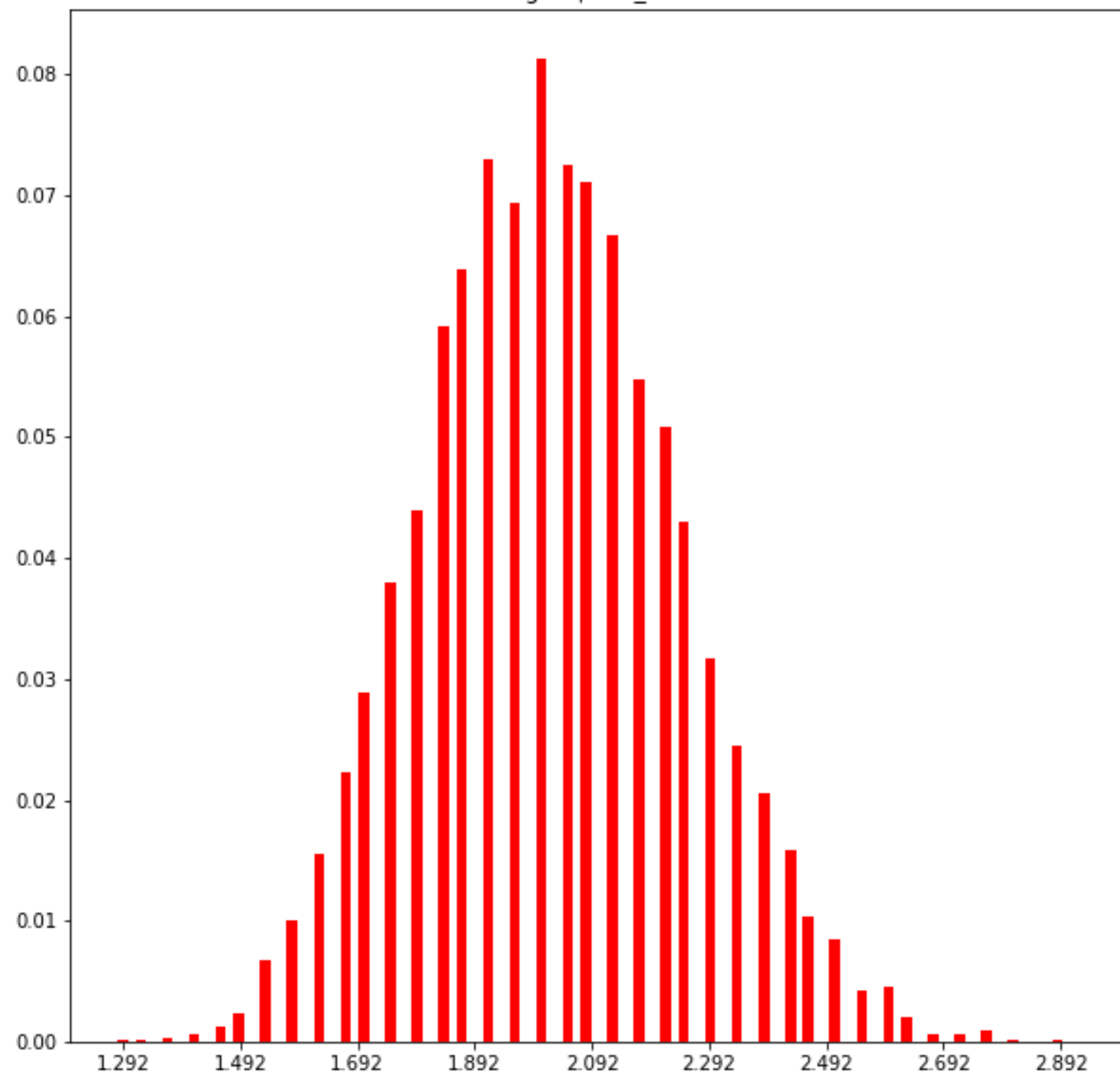
Random Plan



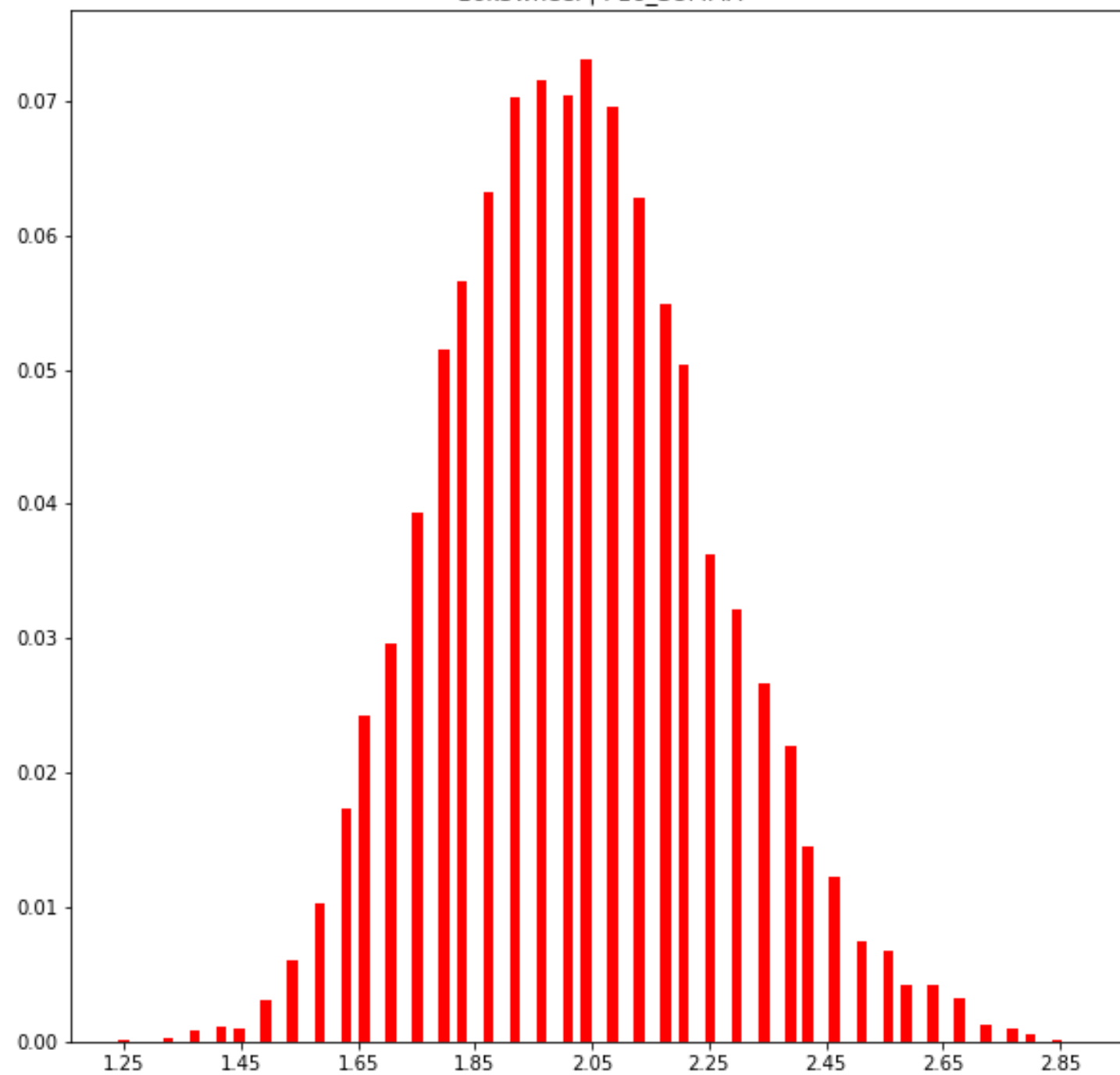
16k3 | P16\_SUMMA



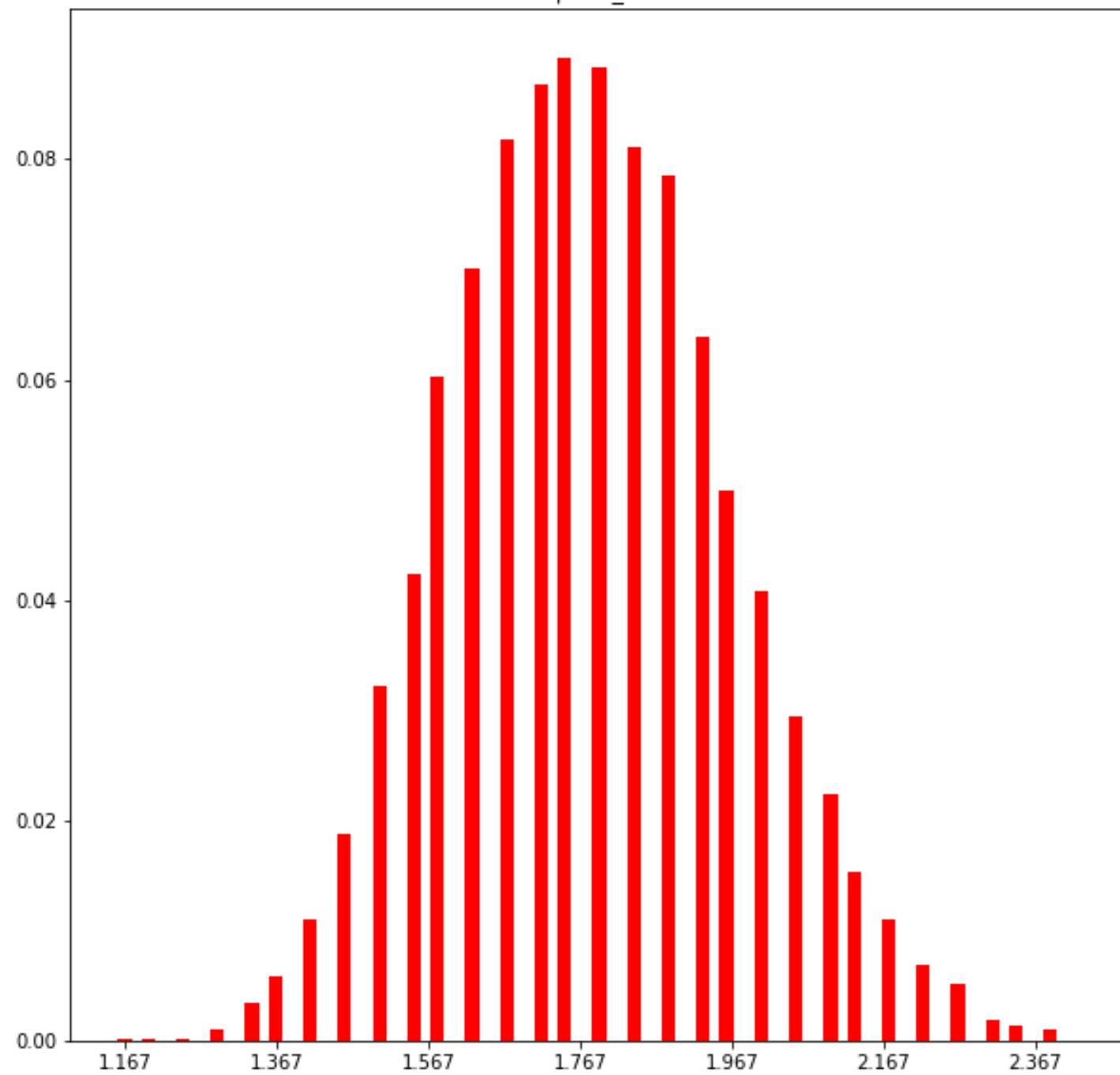
16k3grid | P16\_SUMMA



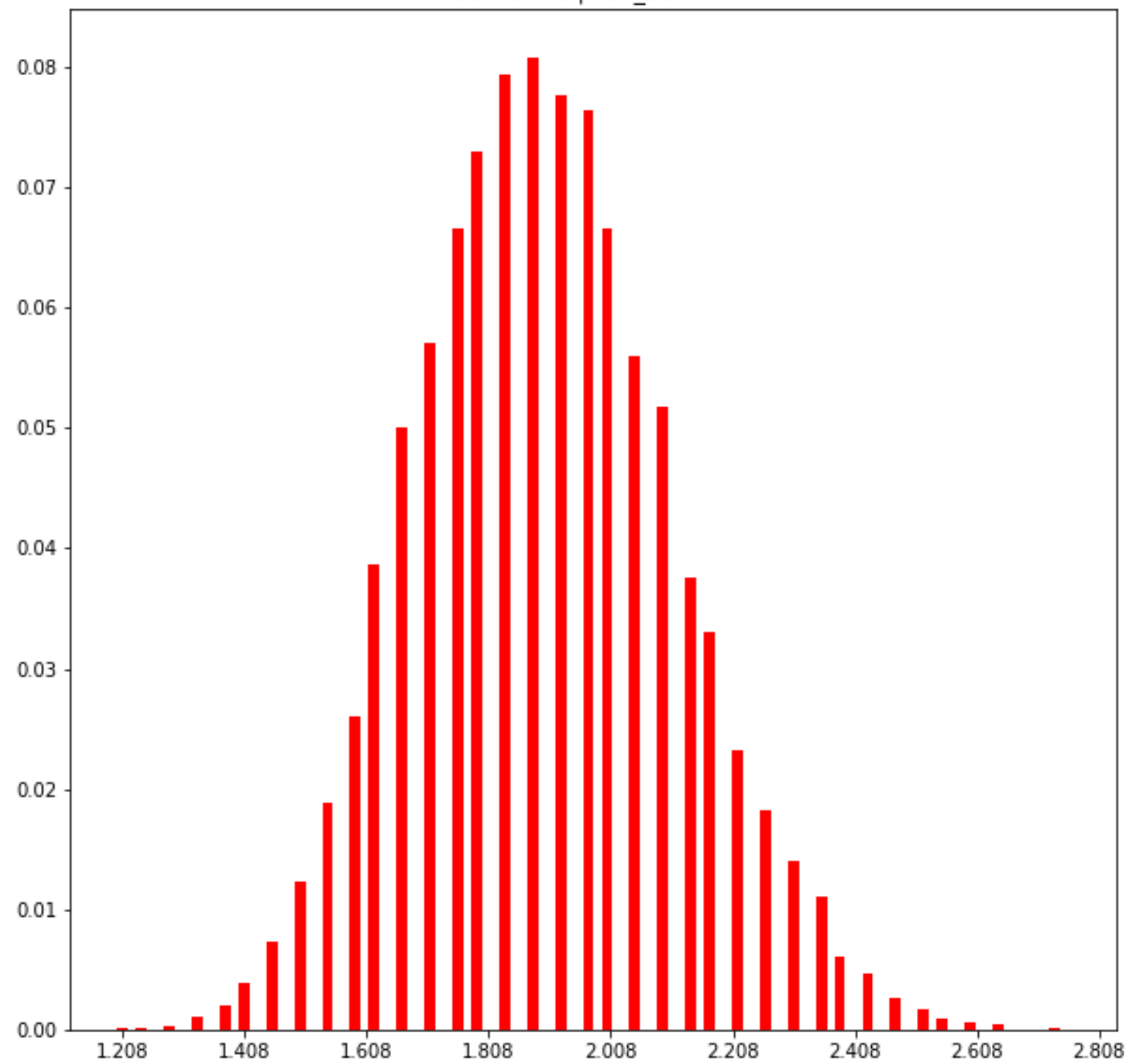
16k3wheel | P16\_SUMMA



16k4 | P16\_SUMMA

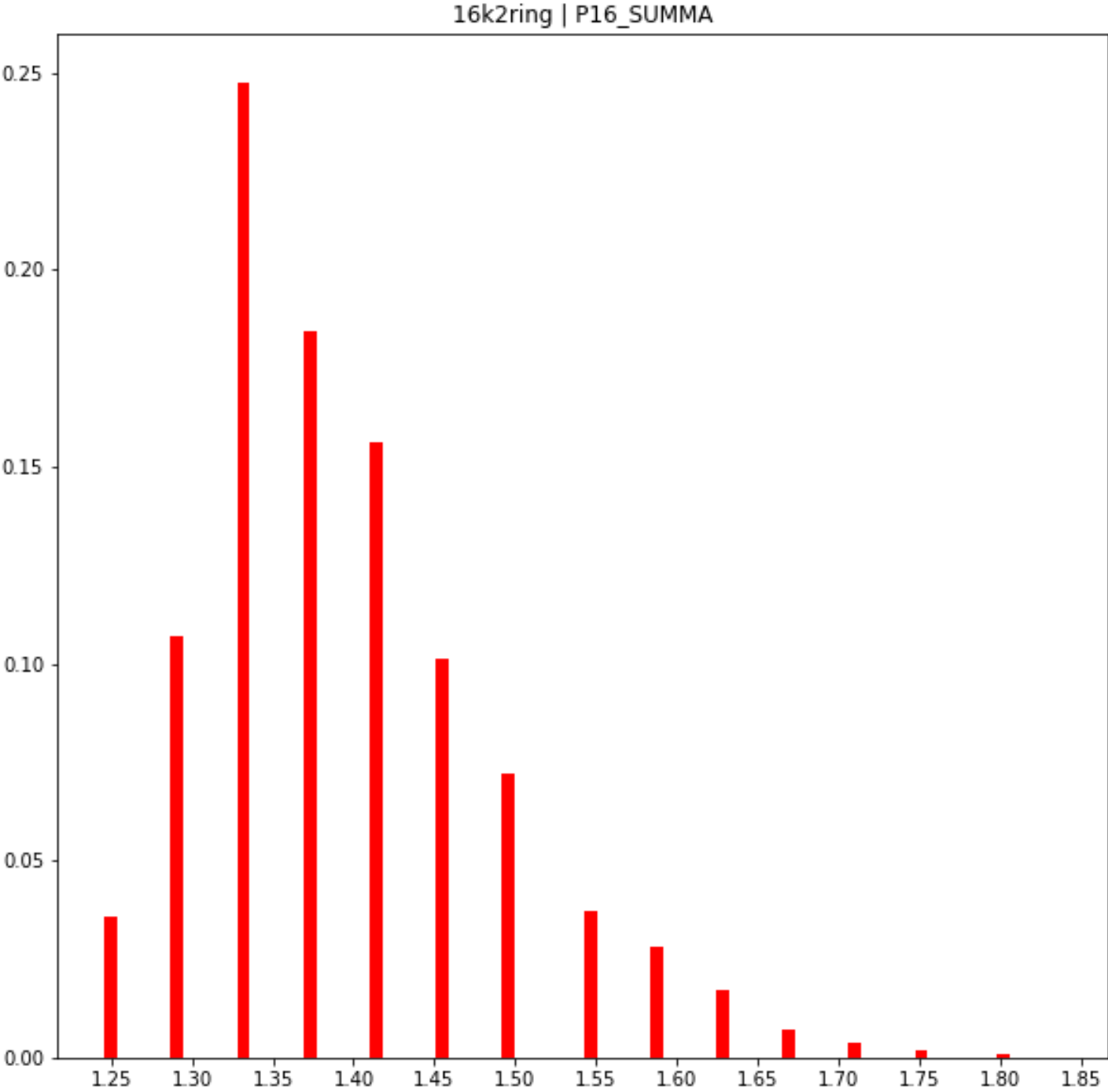


16k4torus | P16\_SUMMA



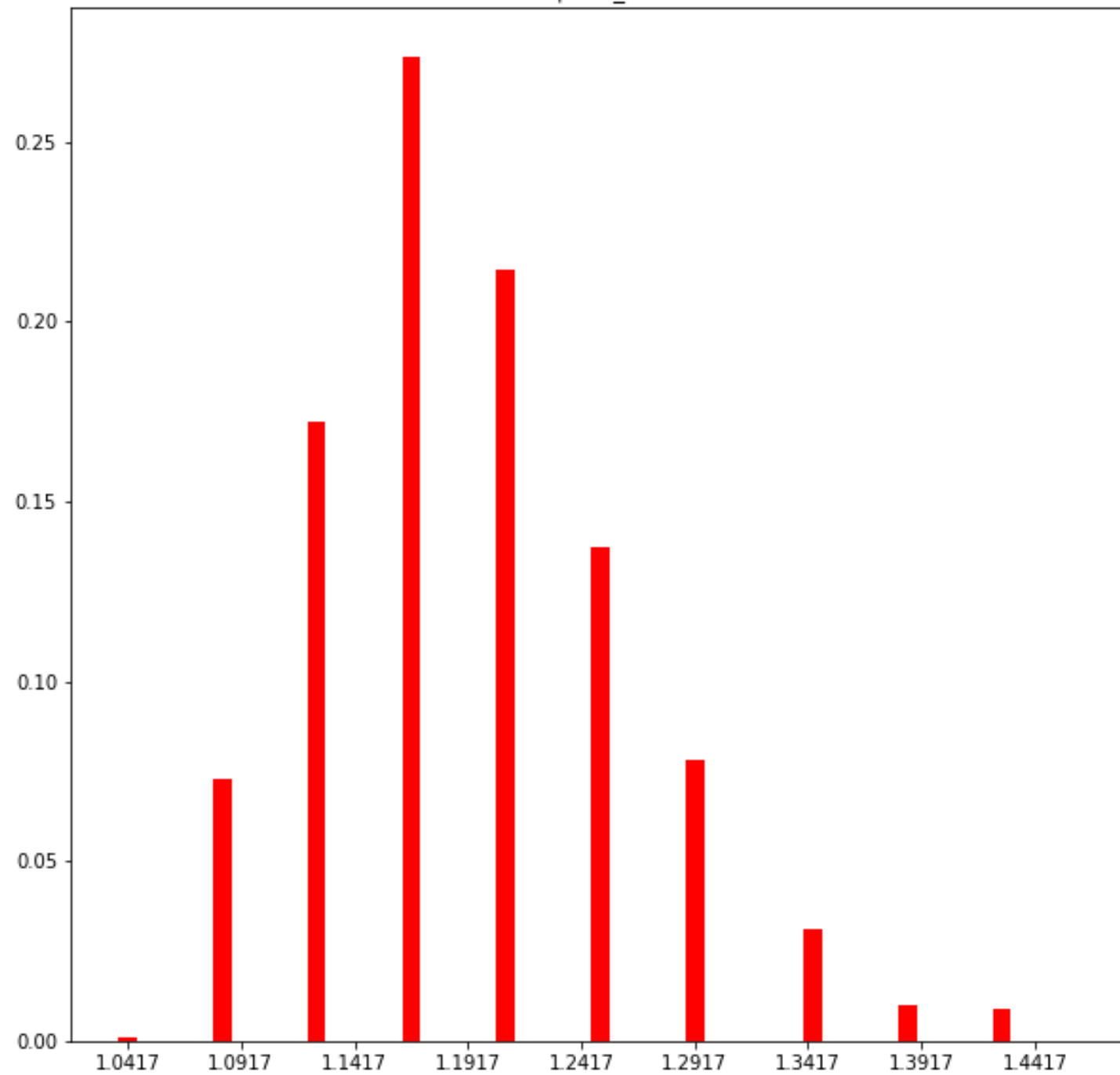
P = 16, SUMMA

Annealing Plan

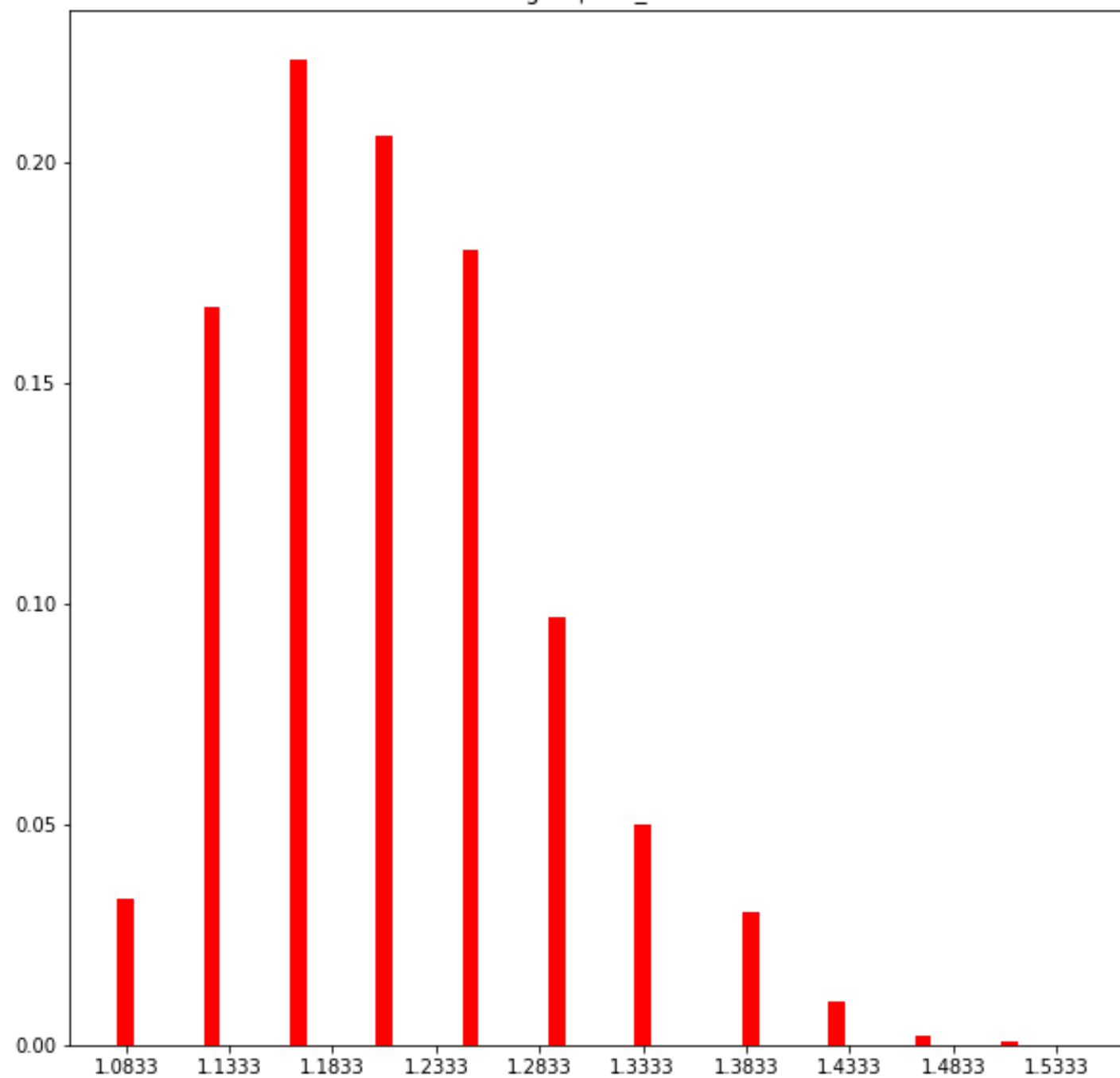




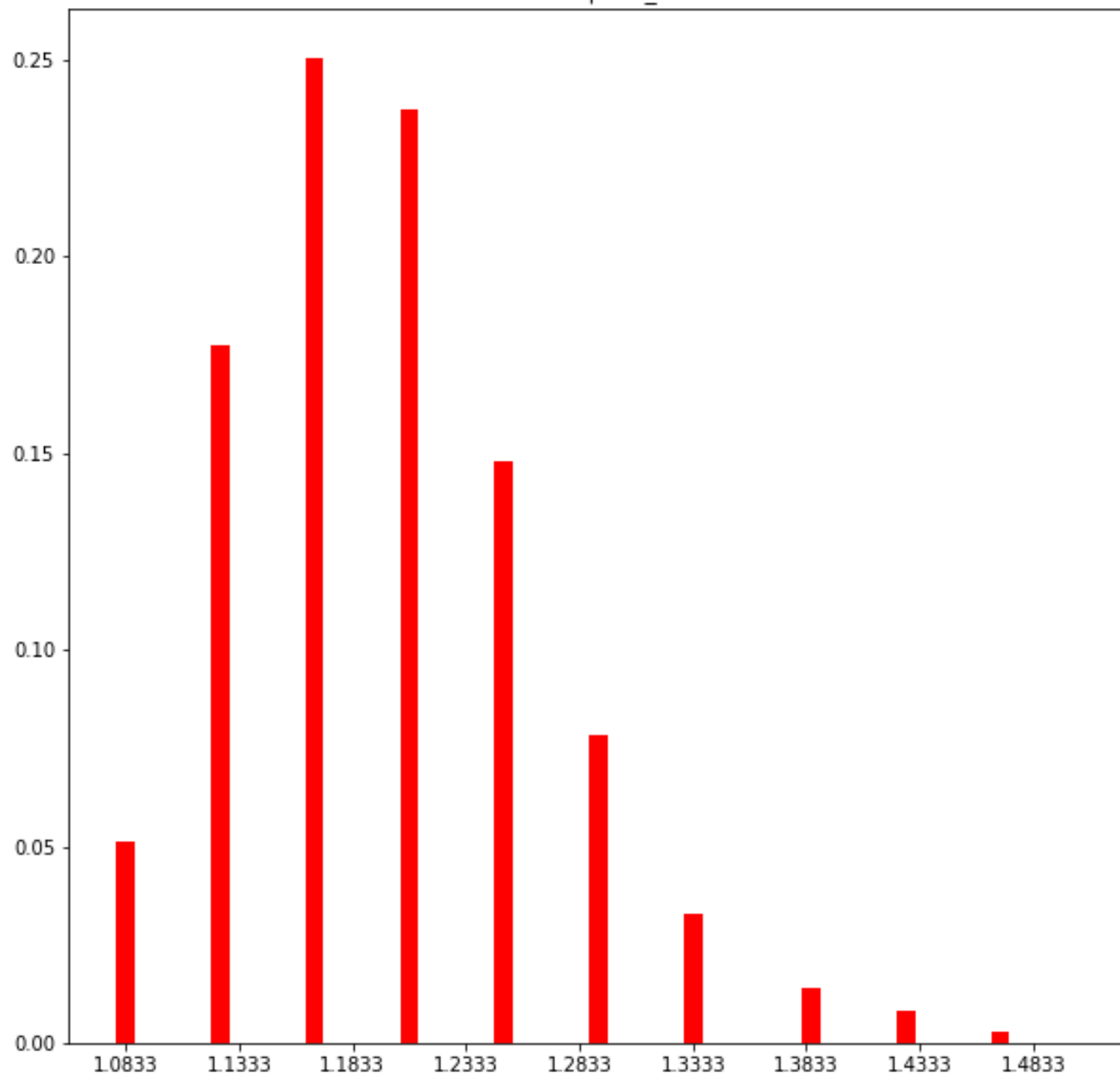
16k3 | P16\_SUMMA

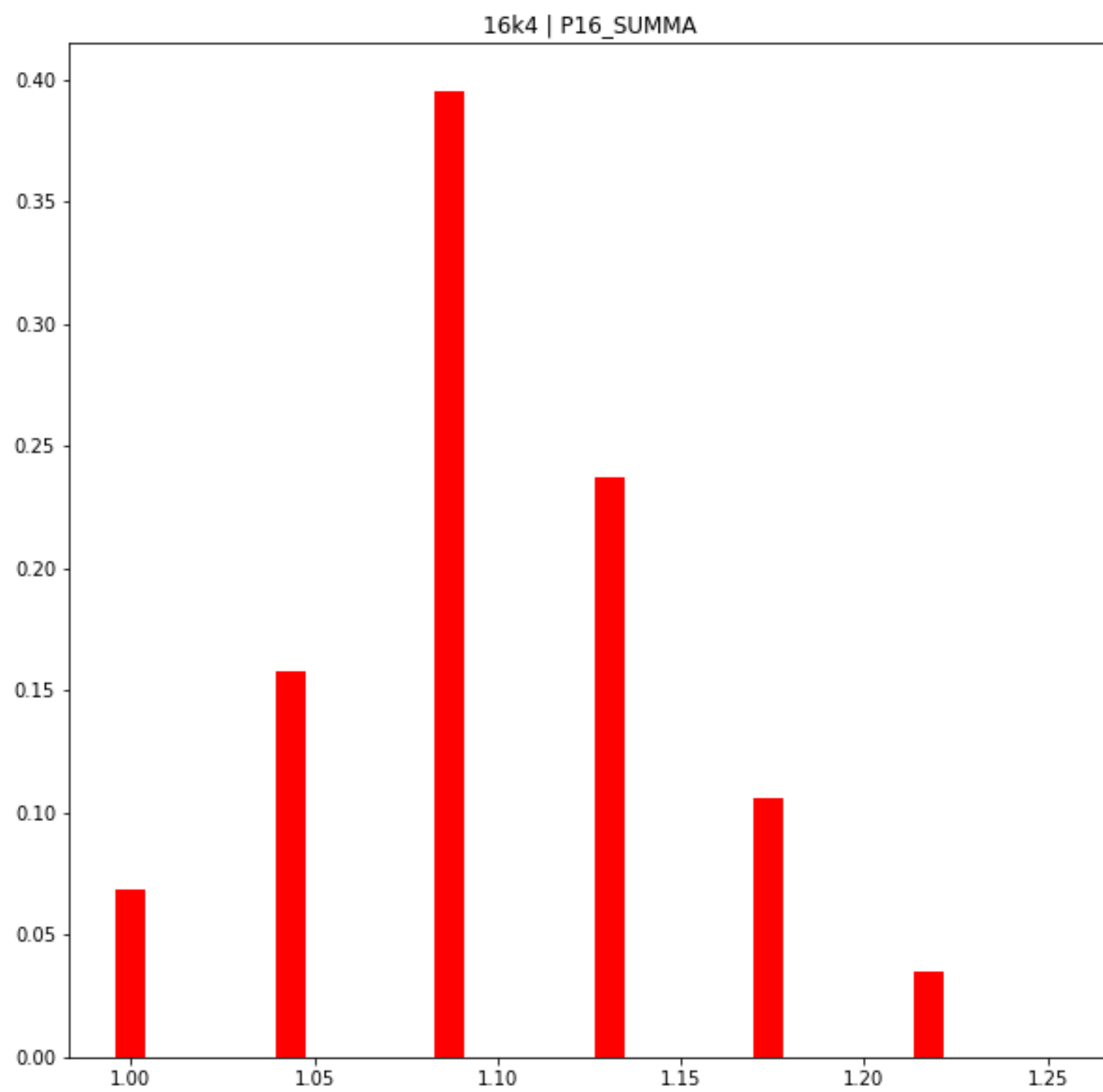


16k3grid | P16\_SUMMA



16k3wheel | P16\_SUMMA





16k4torus | P16\_SUMMA

