

Inge5SE – Parallel Programming

Lab1: PThreads

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0. Know your hardware

During this course, you will measure the performances of many programs running under Linux. You'd better use a native Linux machine, or a Mac, or if not available, use Windows' Subsystem for Linux (WSL, <https://doc.ubuntu-fr.org/wsl>) or Oracle Virtualbox.

For your performance measurements to be actually useful, **always** check that:

- code are evaluated on the same machine for the whole lab,
- your machine runs at least 4 CPU cores (especially in Virtualbox),
- your laptop is plugged in, and battery charged (otherwise, the OS might activate power-saving mode),
- minimize background load (quit all games, interaction-heavy web page, etc.),
- measure at least twice, to ensure that measurements are more or less constant.

Q1 : What is your OS/hypervisor system configuration?

How many CPU physical and logical cores does your PC run? How much RAM memory (in GiB)?

Use the commands `cat /proc/cpuinfo`, and `cat /proc/meminfo` to answer.

Prepare your environment:

- install (or verify that you have already)
 - time (Mac users: brew install gnu-time),
 - imagemagick (for displaying/converting images): `sudo apt-get install imagemagick`

1. Memory organization in C

Q2 : From the code `mem.c`, identify what segment the following variables/data will be stored in.

	Static (code+data)	Stack	Heap
<code>f</code>			
<code>g</code>			
<code>n</code>			
<code>res</code>			
<code>cnt</code>			
<code>str</code>			
<code>str[0...]</code>			
<code>str2</code>			
<code>str2[0...]</code>			

2. Performance measurements

1.1 Sequential performance

To complete this part, please work in the folder named 'sequential' in the provided archive.

The shell command `/usr/bin/time -p {command}` is an easy way to measure the performance of a command or program. Test the following: `/usr/bin/time -p sleep 1`. Look up the manual to understand the meaning of the `real`, `user` and `sys` fields.

To compile all projects, we are providing multiple Makefiles to help you during this course. USE THEM !

To compile the integrate exercise, use the command `make integrate` in the folder 'sequential'.

To execute the sequential integrate compiled program, use the command `make run_integrate` in the folder 'sequential'. This command will execute the program with the time command.

Q4: What is the value of: `real`, `user`, `sys`, $\frac{user+sys}{real}$?

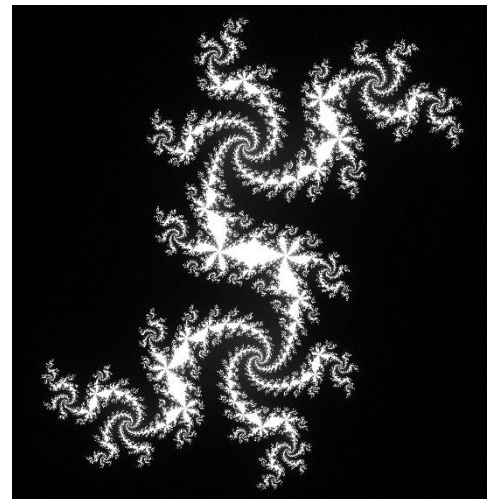
Q5: What does the ratio $\frac{user+sys}{real}$ represent?

To compile the fractals exercise, use the command `make fractals` in the folder 'sequential'.

To execute the sequential fractals compiled program, use the command `make run_fractals` in the folder 'sequential'.

You can visualize the output images with:

```
display {image}.pgm &
```



Q6 : What is the value of: `real`, `user`, `sys`, $\frac{user+sys}{real}$.

Q7 : Why is the $\frac{user+sys}{real}$ ratio different from Q5?

1.2 Parallel programming in practice!

To complete this part, please work in the folder named 'parallel' in the provided archive.

Q8 : Parallelize `integrate.c` using `Pthreads`. Read a number of threads from command line arguments (`argc`, `argv`). Verify that the outcome is the same (to at least 0.001 precision)!

Measure the latency of your parallel program with `/usr/bin/time -p`, with 1 to 20 threads. To help you, we provided the `time_integrate` and `time_fractals` rules to run the programs with different number of threads. **Don't forget to use `argc`, `argv` in your programs to pass number of threads !**

Q9 : Draw a graph of latency (`real`), as a function of thread number

Q10 : Draw a graph of the ratio $\frac{real_{seq}}{real(n)}$ as a function of thread number ($real_{seq}$ being the value measured in Q4 above). What is the maximum value? Explain what happens when $n \geq$ your PC's core count.

Q11 : Parallelize fractal.c using Pthreads similarly. Verify that images are correct!

Q12 : Draw the graph of latency (real) as a function of thread number

Q13 : Draw a graph of the ratio $\frac{real_{seq}}{real(n)}$ as a function of thread number ($real_{seq}$ for fractal was measured in Q6).

Q14 : Based on your experiments with integrate and fractal, what does $\frac{real_{seq}}{real(n)}$ represent? Explain.



When the lab is completed, please use the submit script to create the archive to post in
BOOSTCAMP !

You have to change the NAMES variable in the script with your names !

Separate names with '-' and do not use spaces (instead use '_') for example :

NAMES="DUPONT-DE_LA_RIVIERE"

If you don't respect this format to publish your work, teachers will not correct your work !