实验报告

实验名称(多线程 FFT 程序性能分析和测试)

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实验目标

测量多线程 FFT 程序运行时间,考察线程数目增加时运行时间的变化.

实验要求

- 采用 C/C+编写程序,选择合适的运行时间测量方法
- 根据自己的机器配置选择合适的输入数据大小 n, 保证足够长度的运行时间
- 对于不同的线程数目,建议至少选择1个,2个,4个,8个,16个线程进行测试
- 回答思考题,答案加入到实验报告叙述中合适位置

思考题

- 1. pthread 是什么?怎么使用?
- 2. 多线程相对于单线程理论上能提升多少性能? 多线程的开销有哪些?
- 3. 实际运行中多线程相对于单线程是否提升了性能?与理论预测相差多少?可能的原因是什么?

实验内容

多线程 FFT 代码

#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <math.h>

#include "Complex.h"
#include "InputImage.h"

#include <stdio.h>
#include <pthread.h>

```
#include <time.h>
// You will likely need global variables indicating how
// many threads there are, and a Complex* that points to the
// 2d image being transformed.
Complex* ImageData;
int ImageWidth;
int ImageHeight;
#define N_THREADS 16
#define FORWARD
#define INVERSE -1
int inverse = FORWARD;
int N = 1024;
                                // Number of points in the 1-D transform
/* pThreads variables */
pthread_mutex_t exitMutex;
                                // For exitcond
pthread_mutex_t printfMutex; // Not sure if mutex is reqd for printf
pthread_cond_t exitCond;
                                 // Project req demands its existence
Complex* W;
                                   // Twiddle factors
/* Variables for MyBarrier */
                                  // Number of threads presently in the barrier
                  count;
pthread_mutex_t countMutex;
                                 // We will create an array of bools, one per thread
bool*
                  localSense;
bool
                  globalSense; // Global sense
using namespace std;
// Function to reverse bits in an unsigned integer
// This assumes there is a global variable N that is the
// number of points in the 1D transform.
unsigned ReverseBits(unsigned v)
{// Provided to students
  unsigned n = N; // Size of array (which is even 2 power k value)
  unsigned r = 0; // Return value
  for (--n; n > 0; n >>= 1)
       r <<= 1;
                       // Shift return value
```

```
r = (v \& 0x1); // Merge in next bit
       v >>= 1:
                        // Shift reversal value
    }
  return r;
}
// GRAD Students implement the following 2 functions.
// Call MyBarrier_Init once in main
void MyBarrier_Init()// you will likely need some parameters)
{
  count = N_THREADS + 1;
  /* Initialize the mutex used for MyBarrier() */
  pthread_mutex_init(&countMutex, 0);
  /* Create and initialize the localSense array, 1 entry per thread */
  localSense = new bool[N_THREADS + 1];
  for (int i = 0; i < (N_THREADS + 1); ++i) localSense[i] = true;
  /* Initialize global sense */
  globalSense = true;
}
int FetchAndDecrementCount()
  /* We don't have an atomic FetchAndDecrement, but we can get the */
  /* same behavior by using a mutex */
  pthread_mutex_lock(&countMutex);
  int myCount = count;
  count--;
  pthread mutex unlock(&countMutex);
  return myCount;
}
// Each thread calls MyBarrier after completing the row-wise DFT
void MyBarrier(unsigned threadId)
{
  localSense[threadId] = !localSense[threadId]; // Toggle private sense variable
  if (FetchAndDecrementCount() == 1)
  { // All threads here, reset count and toggle global sense
     count = N_THREADS+1;
    globalSense = localSense[threadId];
  }
```

```
else
  {
     while (globalSense != localSense[threadId]) { } // Spin
  }
}
void precomputeW(int inverse)
  W = new Complex[ImageWidth];
  /* Compute W only for first half */
  for(int n=0; n<(ImageWidth/2); n++){</pre>
     W[n].real = cos(2*M_PI*n/ImageWidth);
     W[n].imag = -inverse*sin(2*M_PI*n/ImageWidth);
  }
}
void Transform1D(Complex* h, int N)
  // Implement the efficient Danielson-Lanczos DFT here.
  // "h" is an input/output parameter
  // "N" is the size of the array (assume even power of 2)
  /* Reorder array based on bit reversing */
  for(int i=0; i<N; i++){
     int rev_i = ReverseBits(i);
     if(rev_i < i)
       Complex temp = h[i];
       h[i] = h[rev_i];
       h[rev_i] = temp;
    }
  }
  /* Danielson-Lanczos Algorithm */
  for(int pt=2; pt <= N; pt*=2)
     for(int j=0; j < (N); j+=pt)
       for(int k=0; k < (pt/2); k++){
          int offset = pt/2;
          Complex oldfirst = h[j+k];
          Complex oldsecond = h[j+k+offset];
          h[j+k] = oldfirst + W[k*N/pt]*oldsecond;
          h[j+k+offset] = oldfirst - W[k*N/pt]*oldsecond;
       }
```

```
if(inverse == INVERSE){
     for(int i=0; i<N; i++){
       // If inverse, then divide by N
       h[i] = Complex(1/(float)(N))*h[i];
    }
  }
}
void* Transform2DTHread(void* v)
{ // This is the thread starting point. "v" is the thread number
  // Calculate 1d DFT for assigned rows
  // wait for all to complete
  // Calculate 1d DFT for assigned columns
  // Decrement active count and signal main if all complete
  /* Determine thread ID */
  unsigned long thread_id = (unsigned long)v;
  /* Determine starting row and number of rows per thread */
  int rowsPerThread = ImageHeight / N_THREADS;
  int startingRow = thread id * rowsPerThread;
  for(int row=startingRow; row < (startingRow + rowsPerThread); row++){</pre>
     Transform1D(&ImageData[row * ImageWidth], N);
  }
  pthread_mutex_lock(&printfMutex);
  printf(" Thread %2Id: My part is done! \n", thread_id);
  pthread_mutex_unlock(&printfMutex);
  /* Call barrier */
  MyBarrier(thread id);
  /* Trigger cond_wait */
  if(thread_id == 5){
     pthread_mutex_lock(&exitMutex);
     pthread cond signal(&exitCond);
     pthread_mutex_unlock(&exitMutex);
  }
  return 0;
}
void Transform2D(const char* inputFN)
```

```
/* Do the 2D transform here. */
InputImage image(inputFN);
                                     // Read in the image
ImageWidth = image.GetWidth();
ImageHeight = image.GetHeight();
// All mutex and condition variables must be initialized
pthread_mutex_init(&exitMutex,0);
pthread_mutex_init(&printfMutex,0);
pthread_cond_init(&exitCond, 0);
// Create the global pointer to the image array data
ImageData = image.GetImageData();
// Precompute W values
precomputeW(FORWARD);
// Hold the exit mutex until waiting for exitCond condition
pthread_mutex_lock(&exitMutex);
/* Init the Barrier stuff */
MyBarrier_Init();
/* Declare the threads */
pthread_t threads[N_THREADS];
int i = 0; // The humble omnipresent loop variable
// Create 16 threads
for(i=0; i < N_THREADS; ++i){</pre>
  pthread create(&threads[i], 0, Transform2DTHread, (void *)i);
}
// Write the transformed data
image.SaveImageData("MyAfter1d.txt", ImageData, ImageWidth, ImageHeight);
cout<<"\n1-D transform of Tower.txt done"<<endl;</pre>
MyBarrier(N THREADS);
/* Transpose the 1-D transformed image */
for(int row=0; row<N; row++)</pre>
  for(int column=0; column<N; column++){
    if(column < row){
       Complex temp; temp = ImageData[row*N + column];
       ImageData[row*N + column] = ImageData[column*N + row];
```

{

```
ImageData[column*N + row] = temp;
    }
  }
cout<<"Transpose done"<<endl;
// /* ----- */ startCount = N_THREADS;
/* Do 1-D transform again */
// Create 16 threads
for(i=0; i < N_THREADS; ++i){</pre>
  pthread_create(&threads[i], 0, Transform2DTHread, (void *)i);
}
// Wait for all threads complete
MyBarrier(N_THREADS);
pthread_cond_wait(&exitCond, &exitMutex);
/* Transpose the 1-D transformed image */
for(int row=0; row<N; row++)</pre>
  for(int column=0; column<N; column++){
    if(column < row){
      Complex temp; temp = ImageData[row*N + column];
      ImageData[row*N + column] = ImageData[column*N + row];
      ImageData[column*N + row] = temp;
    }
  }
cout<<"\nTranspose done"<<endl;
// Write the transformed data
image.SaveImageData("Tower-DFT2D.txt", ImageData, ImageWidth, ImageHeight);
cout<<"2-D transform of Tower.txt done"<<endl;
//-----
/* Calculate Inverse */
// Precompute W values
precomputeW(INVERSE);
inverse = INVERSE;
// /* ----- */ startCount = N_THREADS;
/* Do 1-D transform again */
// Create 16 threads
for(i=0; i < N_THREADS; ++i){</pre>
  pthread_create(&threads[i], 0, Transform2DTHread, (void *)i);
}
```

```
// Wait for all threads complete
  MyBarrier(N_THREADS);
  pthread_cond_wait(&exitCond, &exitMutex);
  /* Transpose the 1-D transformed image */
  for(int row=0; row<N; row++)</pre>
    for(int column=0; column<N; column++){
       if(column < row){
         Complex temp; temp = ImageData[row*N + column];
         ImageData[row*N + column] = ImageData[column*N + row];
         ImageData[column*N + row] = temp;
       }
    }
  cout<<"\nTranspose done\n"<<endl;</pre>
  // /* ----- */ startCount = N THREADS;
  /* Do 1-D transform again */
  // Create 16 threads
  for(i=0; i < N_THREADS; ++i){</pre>
    pthread_create(&threads[i], 0, Transform2DTHread, (void *)i);
  }
  // Wait for all threads complete
  MyBarrier(N THREADS);
  pthread_cond_wait(&exitCond, &exitMutex);
  /* Transpose the 1-D transformed image */
  for(int row=0; row<N; row++)</pre>
    for(int column=0; column<N; column++){</pre>
       if(column < row){
         Complex temp; temp = ImageData[row*N + column];
         ImageData[row*N + column] = ImageData[column*N + row];
         ImageData[column*N + row] = temp;
       }
    }
  cout<<"\nTranspose done"<<endl;</pre>
  // Write the transformed data
  image.SaveImageData("MyAfterInverse.txt", ImageData, ImageWidth, ImageHeight);
  cout<<"2-D inverse of Tower.txt done\n"<<endl;</pre>
int main(int argc, char** argv)
  string fn("Tower.txt");
                                         // default file name
```

}

```
if (argc > 1) fn = string(argv[1]);  // if name specified on cmd line
Transform2D(fn.c_str());  // Perform the transform.
```

本函数中使用了 pthread, pthread 是 POSIX thread 的简称,该标准定义内部 API 创建和操纵线程, Pthreads 定义了一套 C 程序语言类型、函数与常量,它以 pthread.h 头文件和一个线程库实现。这个头文件中定义了很多使用 pthread 的方便函数,在本次实验中使用的有:

pthread_mutex_t: 互斥锁类型 pthread_cond_t: 条件变量类型 pthread_create(): 创建一个线程 pthread_mutex_init() 初始化互斥锁

}

pthread_mutex_lock(): 占有互斥锁(阻塞操作)

pthread_mutex_unlock():释放互斥锁 pthread_cond_init():初始化条件变量

pthread_cond_signal(): 唤醒第一个调用 pthread_cond_wait()而进入睡眠的线程

pthread_cond_wait(): 等待条件变量的特殊条件发生

互斥锁:在编程中,引入了对象互斥锁的概念,来保证共享数据操作的完整性。每个对象都对应于一个可称为"互斥锁"的标记,这个标记用来保证在任一时刻,只能有一个线程访问该对象。有静态方式和动态方式两种方法创建互斥锁。互斥锁的属性在创建锁的时候指定,在 LinuxThreads 实现中仅有一个锁类型属性,不同的锁类型在试图对一个已经被锁定的互斥锁加锁时表现不同。

条件变量是利用线程间共享的全局变量进行同步的一种机制,主要包括两个动作:一个线程等待 "条件变量的条件成立"而挂起;另一个线程使"条件成立"(给出条件成立信号)。为了防止竞争,条件变量的使用总是和一个互斥锁结合在一起。

多线程 FFT 程序性能分析

根据以上多线程 FFT 程序代码,可以看到多线程是并发进行的,各个线程同时运行,忽略其各个线程之间的切换间隔,可以知道多个线程中每个线程的运行时间基本上是相同的,那么在有 N_{thread} 个线程的情况下,加速比(多线程:单线程)= N_{thread} 。

根据代码,可以看到在非线程运行部分,有多个对矩阵进行转置或其他操作,其中矩阵的规模为 n(1024) ,这个部分的运行时间占据了 FFT 程序的运行时间的大部分,其时间复杂度为 $O(n^2)$,而 线程部分由于所有线程的运行时间与单个线程运行时间基本相同,与线程数量无关,其时间复杂度为 $O(n^2+n\log^2n)$ 即 $O(n^2)$;最后将数据保存到文件的操作器时间复杂度同样为 $O(n^2)$;所以 FFT 程序的时间复杂度为 $O(a^*n^2+b^*n\log^2n+c^*n+d)$ 即 $O(n^2)$ 。

测试

测试平台

在如下机器上进行了测试:

| 部件 | 配置 | | |
|------|------------------|--|--|
| cpu | 核心 I5-5200 U | | |
| 内存 | DDR 3 1GB | | |
| 操作系统 | Ubuntu 17.04 LTS | | |

测试记录

多线程 FFT 程序的测试参数如下:

| 参数 | 取值 |
|------|------------|
| 数据规模 | 1024 |
| 线程数目 | 1,2,4,8,16 |

多线程 FFT 程序运行过程的截图如下:

FFT 程序的输出

1个线程时:

```
Transpose done
2-D inverse of Tower.txt done

real 0m6.280s
user 0m6.040s
sys 0m0.040s
```

2个线程时:

```
Transpose done

Thread 1: My part is done!
Thread 0: My part is done!

Transpose done
2-D inverse of Tower.txt done

real 0m6.644s
user 0m6.312s
sys 0m0.036s
```

4个线程时:

```
Transpose done

Thread 2: My part is done!
Thread 3: My part is done!
Thread 0: My part is done!
Thread 1: My part is done!

Transpose done
2-D inverse of Tower.txt done

real 0m7.729s
user 0m7.404s
sys 0m0.044s
```

8个线程时:

```
Thread 0: My part is done!
Thread 6: My part is done!
Thread 5: My part is done!
Thread 4: My part is done!

Transpose done
2-D inverse of Tower.txt done

real 0m10.882s
user 0m10.508s
sys 0m0.044s
```

16个线程时:

```
Thread 14: My part is done!
Thread 5: My part is done!
Thread 10: My part is done!
Thread 1: My part is done!
Thread 11: My part is done!
Transpose done
2-D inverse of Tower.txt done

real 0m17.214s
user 0m16.768s
sys 0m0.036s
```

在这个测试结果中,real 表示实际 FFT 程序运行时间,sys 表示内核运行时间,即线程运行时间,由此可得:

| 线程数 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 |
|----------|----|------|------|------|-------|
| 线程时间 ms | 40 | 36 | 44 | 44 | 36 |
| 单线程时间 ms | 40 | 18 | 11 | 5.5 | 2.25 |
| 加速比 | 1 | 2.22 | 3.64 | 7.27 | 17.78 |
| 理论加速比 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 |
| 误差 | 0% | 11% | 9% | 9.1% | 11.1% |

分析和结论

从测试记录来看,程序的执行时间随线程数目增大而增大,其相对于单线程情况的加速比即多线程提升的性能,根据以上表格可知,理论上多线程的加速比应该是 1、2、4、8、16,但是实际上加速比却分别为 1、2.22、3.64、7.27、17.78,实际提升的性能与理论性能产生了误差,但保持在 10% 左右,这可能是由于实验误差,没有多次运行取其平均值。

在实验中,可以知道这些线程的总运行时间是相差不大的,都在 40ms 左右,但是根据测试结果, FFT 程序的运行时间在不断增大,可以知道,当线程增加时,线程运行时间没有改变,同时其他操作程序运行时间也没有改变,那么这些增加的时间来源于在进行线程间操作时的消耗:

- 1、首先是线程的创建与销毁时间,这个时间会随着线程的数量增加而增加;
- 2、然后时线程进行切换时花费的时间,每当线程进行切换时,即当线程阻塞或终止时,就要保存当前的线程信息,然后读取要切换的线程的信息,线程数越大,进行切换的次数越多,花费时间越多。