ORIGINAL CODE: GPROF AND VALGRIND REPORT ANALYSIS

This file consists of the analysis of gprof and valgrind reports of the original code. First of all, we have to put (return *this) in line 95 of our classify.h file. After that we have to compile our files using make command and then run our files using make run command. Our original code was showing giving output like:

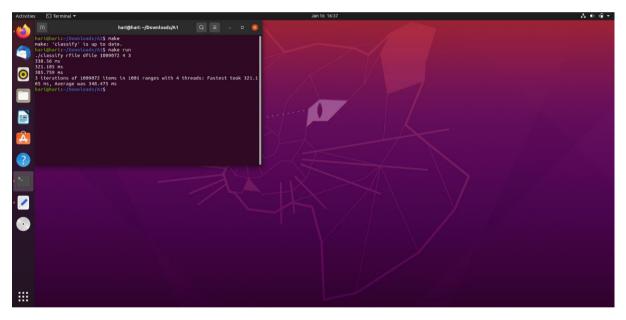
338.56 ms

321.105 ms

385.759 ms

3 iterations of 1009072 items in 1001 ranges with 4 threads: Fastest took 321.105 ms, Average was 348.475 ms.

Which is also shown in the image below:



GPROF ANALYSIS

For running gprof, we just have to put gprof in the command and deviate the analysis of gprof report i.e. gmon.out in our gprof_report.out file. The below text shows the result we got after we have used gprof i.e. basically the result of our gprof_report.out file:

| ********* | ****** | *********** | ********** | ******* |
|-----------|--------|-------------|------------|---------|
| | | | | |

Flat profile:

Each sample counts as 0.01 seconds.

% cumulative self self total

time seconds seconds calls Ts/call Ts/call name

100.27 3.59 readRanges(char const*)

0.00 3.59 0.00 3 0.00 0.00 classify(Data&, Ranges const&, unsigned int)

0.00 3.59 0.00 3 0.00 0.00 timedwork(Data&, Ranges const&, unsigned int)

0.00 3.59 0.00 1 0.00 0.00

_GLOBAL__sub_I__Z8classifyR4DataRK6Rangesj

0.00 3.59 0.00 1 0.00 0.00

_GLOBAL__sub_I__Z9timedworkR4DataRK6Rangesj

% the percentage of the total running time of the time program used by this function.

cumulative a running sum of the number of seconds accounted seconds for by this function and those listed above it.

 $self \quad the \ number \ of \ seconds \ accounted \ for \ by \ this$

seconds function alone. This is the major sort for this listing.

calls the number of times this function was invoked, if this function is profiled, else blank.

self the average number of milliseconds spent in this ms/call function per call, if this function is profiled, else blank.

total the average number of milliseconds spent in this ms/call function and its descendents per call, if this function is profiled, else blank

for this listing. The index shows the location of the function in the gprof listing. If the index is in parenthesis it shows where it would appear in the gprof listing if it were to be printed.

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Call graph (explanation follows)

granularity: each sample hit covers 2 byte(s) for 0.28% of 3.59 seconds index % time self children called name

<spontaneous>

| ٠,٠ | |
|--|--|
| [1] 100.0 3.59 0.00 | readRanges(char const*) [1] |
| 0.00 0.00 3/3 int) [10] | timedwork(Data&, Ranges const&, unsigned |
| [9] 0.0 0.00 0.00 3 [9] | classify(Data&, Ranges const&, unsigned int) |
| | |
| 0.00 0.00 3/3 const&, unsigned int) [14] | repeatrun(unsigned int, Data&, Ranges |
| [10] 0.0 0.00 0.00 3 int) [10] | timedwork(Data&, Ranges const&, unsigned |
| 0.00 0.00 3/3 | classify(Data&, Ranges const&, unsigned int) |
| | |

This table describes the call tree of the program, and was sorted by the total amount of time spent in each function and its children.

Each entry in this table consists of several lines. The line with the index number at the left hand margin lists the current function.

The lines above it list the functions that called this function, and the lines below it list the functions this one called.

This line lists:

Index numbers are sorted numerically.
 The index number is printed next to every function name so it is easier to look up where the function is in the table.

% time This is the percentage of the `total' time that was spent in this function and its children. Note that due to different viewpoints, functions excluded by options, etc, these numbers will NOT add up to 100%.

selfThis is the total amount of time spent in this function.

children This is the total amount of time propagated into this function by its children.

called This is the number of times the function was called.

If the function called itself recursively, the number only includes non-recursive calls, and is followed by a `+' and the number of recursive calls.

name The name of the current function. The index number is printed after it. If the function is a member of a cycle, the cycle number is printed between the function's name and the index number.

For the function's parents, the fields have the following meanings:

selfThis is the amount of time that was propagated directly from the function into this parent.

children This is the amount of time that was propagated from the function's children into this parent.

called This is the number of times this parent called the function `/' the total number of times the function was called. Recursive calls to the function are not included in the number after the `/'.

name This is the name of the parent. The parent's index number is printed after it. If the parent is a member of a cycle, the cycle number is printed between the name and the index number.

If the parents of the function cannot be determined, the word `<spontaneous>' is printed in the `name' field, and all the other fields are blank.

For the function's children, the fields have the following meanings:

selfThis is the amount of time that was propagated directly from the child into the function.

children This is the amount of time that was propagated from the child's children to the function.

called This is the number of times the function called this child `/' the total number of times the child was called. Recursive calls by the child are not listed in the number after the `/'.

name This is the name of the child. The child's index number is printed after it. If the child is a member of a cycle, the cycle number is printed

between the name and the index number.

If there are any cycles (circles) in the call graph, there is an entry for the cycle-as-a-whole. This entry shows who called the cycle (as parents) and the members of the cycle (as children.)

The `+' recursive calls entry shows the number of function calls that were internal to the cycle, and the calls entry for each member shows, for that member, how many times it was called from other members of the cycle.

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Index by function name

| [11] _GLOBALsub_IZ8classifyR4DataRK6Rangesj (classify.cpp) [1] |
|--|
| readRanges(char const*) [10] timedwork(Data&, Ranges const&, unsigned int) |
| [12] _GLOBALsub_IZ9timedworkR4DataRK6Rangesj (main.cpp) [9] classify(Data&, Ranges const&, unsigned int) |
| ******************* |

Now for analysis of this gprof_report file we can see that initially in the flat profile we are given the time in seconds of the various functions and the number of calls made to the function. We conclude from there that readRanges(char const*) function is the function which is taking almost all the time i.e. 100.27% time and time taken is 3.59 seconds. Hence, we have to basically optimize this function and its callee's in our modified code.

Next, we have to analyse the call tree of the program. In this we can see that we are given an index to all the functions and just tells about which function calls which other functions i.e. parent and child functions are also there.

VALGRIND ANALYSIS

Now we have to analyze valgrind report of our original code and for this we will be analysing two of the main aspects of our valgrind report which are:

Memory leaking:

For this we will be using --leak-check=full to see all the memory checking i.e. all the loss records of memory and the leak summary of the file.

32993 ms

32822.8 ms

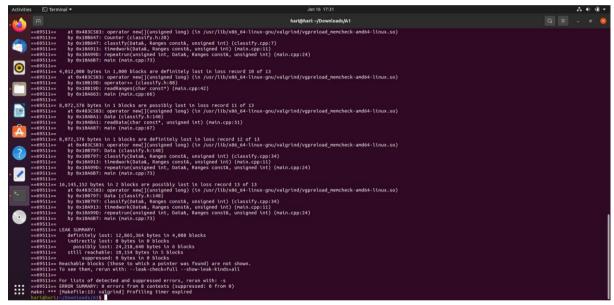
32569.8 ms

3 iterations of 1009072 items in 1001 ranges with 4 threads: Fastest took 32569.8 ms, Average was 32795.2 ms. This output shows the time taken for the execution of valgrind in the three iterations.

The below snapshots show the result of the above command:

```
Activities | Cheminal | Marighart | Choundood(A1) | Call |
```

```
| Action | Communication | Action | Act
```



Cache related details

For this we will be using --tool=cachegrind to see all the cache related details i.e. the accessing of the various cache lines. It simulates the machine with first level instructions and data caches I1 and D1 backed by D2. So, in our command we get all the information like number of instructions missed, executed etc. and also gives us the percentage of missing rates in different caches. The below snapshot shows the results of the above command:

