并行与分布式作业

AVX 指令集编程与多线程编程 第一次作业

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一、问题描述

我们在第一次课程中已经降到,早期单节点计算系统并行的粒度分为: Bit级并行,指令级并行和线程级并行。现代处理器如Intel、 ARM、 AMD、 Power以及国产CPU如华为鲲鹏等,均包含了并行指令集合。

- ①请调查这些处理器中的并行指令集,并选择其中一种进行编程练习,计算两个各包含10⁶个整数的向量之和。
- ② 现代操作系统为了发挥多核的优势,支持多线程并行编程模型,请将问题①用多线程的方式实现,线程实现的语言不限,可以是Java,也可以是C/C++。

二、解决方案

1. AVX 指令集基本原理

①数据类型

数据类型	描述
m128	包含 4 个 float 类型数字的向量
m128d	包含 2 个 double 类型数字的向量
m128i	包含若干个整型数字的向量
m256	包含 8 个 float 类型数字的向量
m256d	包含 4 个 double 类型数字的向量
m256i	包含若干个整型数字的向量

- 每一种类型,从 2 个下划线开头,接一个 m , 然后是 vector 的位长度。
- 如果向量类型是以 d 结束的,那么向量里面是 double 类型的数字。如果没有后缀,就代表向量只包含 float 类型的数字。
- 整形的向量可以包含各种类型的整形数,例如 char, short, unsigned long long 。也就是说, __m256i 可以包含 32 个 char , 16 个 short 类型, 8 个 int 类型, 4 个 long 类型。这些整形数可以是有符号类型也可以是无符号类型。

② 函数命名

_mm<bit_width>_<name>_<data_type>

- <bit_width> 表明了向量的位长度,对于 128 位的向量,这个参数为空,对于 256 位的向量,这个参数为 256。
- <name> 描述了内联函数的算术操作。
- <data_type> 标识函数主参数的数据类型。

- o ps 包含 float 类型的向量
- o pd 包含 double 类型的向量
- o epi8/epi16/epi32/epi64 包含8位/16位/32位/64位的有符号整数
- o epu8/epu16/epu32/epu64 包含8位/16位/32位/64位的无符号整数
- 。 si128/si256 未指定的128位或者256位向量
- m128/m128i/m128d/m256/m256i/m256d 当输入向量类型与返回向量的类型不同时,标识输入向量类型

2. 串行编程

• 先声明三个数组a、b、c, a与b存放待加数据, c存放求和结果, 再用 rand 函数随机填充a与b, 同时为了增加计算复杂度, 随机生成的数值均大于100 0000

```
1    srand( (int)time(0) );
2
3    for(int i=0;i<999999;i++){
4        a[i]=rand()+1000000;
5        b[i]=rand()+1000000;
6    }</pre>
```

• 开始计时, 串行相加, 运算完毕后结束计时, 相减便可得到计算时间

```
1  start=clock();
2  for(int i=0;i<999999;i++){
3     c[i]=a[i]+b[i];
4  }
5  end=clock();
6
7  t1=(double)(end-start);</pre>
```

3. 使用AVX指令集并行编程

- 为了时间对比的正确性,依然使用串行编程的待相加数据,不改变
- 声明三个变量

```
1 __m128i m,n,p;
```

其中m,n用于存放加数,p存放和

• 在循环中,先使用 set 函数将数组数据存入m与n,再使用 add 函数求和

```
for(int i=0;i<999997;i+=4){
    m=_mm_set_epi32(a[i],a[i+1],a[i+2],a[i+3]);
    n=_mm_set_epi32(b[i],b[i+1],b[i+2],b[i+3]);

p=_mm_add_epi32(m,n);
}</pre>
```

• 下一步需要计时,我一开始的想法很简单,从循环前开始,循环结束后计时结束,但后来发现 这是不准确的,因为 set 函数也需要时间,而我们需要知道的只是求和的时间,所以把计时 点放在 add 前后,每次循环后累加

```
for(int i=0;i<999997;i+=4){
2
3
         m=_mm_set_epi32(a[i],a[i+1],a[i+2],a[i+3]);
4
         n=_mm_set_epi32(b[i],b[i+1],b[i+2],b[i+3]);
5
6
        start=clock();
7
       p=_mm_add_epi32(m,n);
8
         end=clock();
9
        t2+=(double)(end-start);
10
```

4. 多线程编程

• 首先, 输出我这台电脑的线程数

```
1 auto core=thread::hardware_concurrency();
2 cout<<"The number of the CPU threads is "<<core<<endl;</pre>
```

运行后可知本机有4个线程

• 于是先编写一个每个线程都调用的函数 add , 因为一共有 100 0000 个数相加, 那么每个线程加 250000 个数,则这个函数输入一个整形参数,将这个数之后的 250000 个向量相加

```
1  void add(int p)
2  {
3     for(int i=p;i<p+250000;i++){
4         c[i]=a[i]+b[i];
5     }
6  }</pre>
```

• 然后在主函数中开启四个线程,分别传入参数 0,250000,500000,750000,并计时

```
1
   start=clock();
2
3 thread th1(add,0);
4 thread th2(add, 250000);
5 thread th3(add, 500000);
   thread th4(add,750000);
6
7
8 th1.join();
9
   th2.join();
10 th3.join();
11
   th4.join();
12
13 end=clock();
14 t3=(double)(end-start);
```

三、实验结果

1. 编译环境

2. 实验结果

此处的实验结果并非最终结果,最终实验结果详见"四、遇到的问题及解决办法"

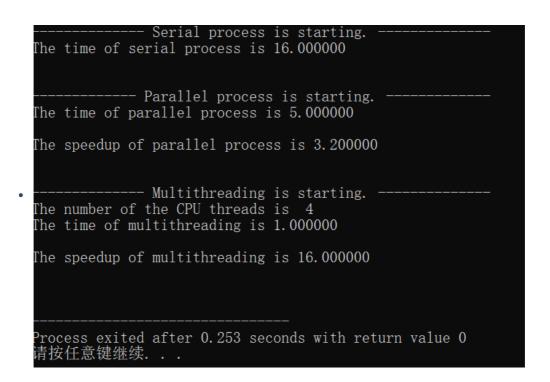
•	由于每次随机生成的数不同,	导致每次运算结果都不一样	羊
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•	并行、	多线程运算完毕后都进行一步	步除法,	输出加速比
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The time of serial process is starting The time of serial process is 17.000000
Parallel process is starting The time of parallel process is 2.000000
The speedup of parallel process is 8.500000
Multithreading is starting The number of the CPU threads is 4 The time of multithreading is 2.000000
The speedup of multithreading is 8.500000
Process exited after 0.3253 seconds with return value 0 请按任意键继续

Serial process is starting The time of serial process is 15.000000
Parallel process is starting The time of parallel process is 2.000000
The speedup of parallel process is 7.500000
The number of the CPU threads is 4 The time of multithreading is 3.000000 The speedup of multithreading is 5.000000
The speedup of multithreading is o. 000000
Process exited after 0.1868 seconds with return value 0
请按任意键继续

Serial process is starting The time of serial process is 16.000000
Parallel process is starting The time of parallel process is 1.000000
The speedup of parallel process is 16.000000
Multithreading is starting The number of the CPU threads is 4 The time of multithreading is 2.000000
The speedup of multithreading is 8.000000
Process exited after 0.2875 seconds with return value 0 请按任意键继续



以上结果仅为初步结果

四、遇到的问题及解决办法

1. 问题

由以上的初步结果可以看出已完成并行编程与多线程编程,但在进一步分析加速比的时候却有了问题,即因为每一次运行时随机数结果都不一样,导致每次的加速比都不同且差别较大。

2. 解决办法

将串行、并行、多线程都进行1000次,运行后取时间的平均值,再计算加速比。

3. 最终实验结果

	Serial process is starting
The av	erage time of serial process is 0.002507
	orașo vime di borrar processi iz electrici
	Parallel process is starting
The av	erage time of parallel process is 0.001052
	orago orms or pararror process
The sp	eedup of parallel process is 2.383080
	oodap of parameter parameters
	Multithreading is starting
The nu	mber of the CPU threads is 4
	me of multithreading is 0.001723
The sp	eedup of multithreading is 1.455020
	s exited after 78.04 seconds with return value 0
请按仕	意键继续
	Serial process is starting
The av	Serial process is startingerage time of serial process is 0.002460
The av	
The av	erage time of serial process is 0.002460
	erage time of serial process is 0.002460
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: The av	erage time of serial process is 0.002460
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The av	erage time of serial process is 0.002460 Parallel process is starting erage time of parallel process is 0.001068 eedup of parallel process is 2.303371 Multithreading is starting
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The av The sp The nu The ti The sp	erage time of serial process is 0.002460 Parallel process is starting
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运行1000次之后可以看到结果已趋于稳定,使用AVX指令集的加速比在 2.4 左右,多线程的加速比在 1.4 左右

4. 结果分析

在运行过程中,数据移动大概占了30%。

根据 Amdahl's Law ,

$$Speedup = rac{1}{1 - lpha + rac{lpha}{k}} = rac{1}{(1 - 70\%) + rac{70\%}{4}} = 2.105$$

这与实验结果是相近的。

以上, 便完成了并行编程与多线程编程。