

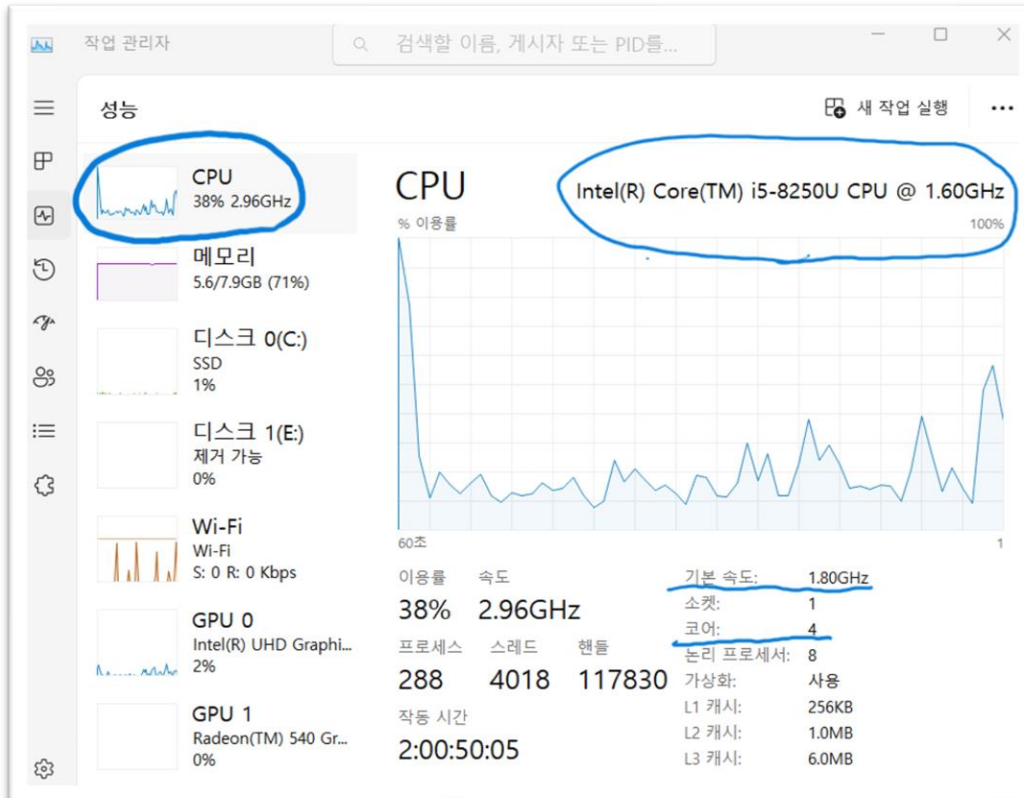
# Problem1

## Report

*Student NO: 20183784*  
*Student Name: 노현진*

## [Environment]

### - CPU

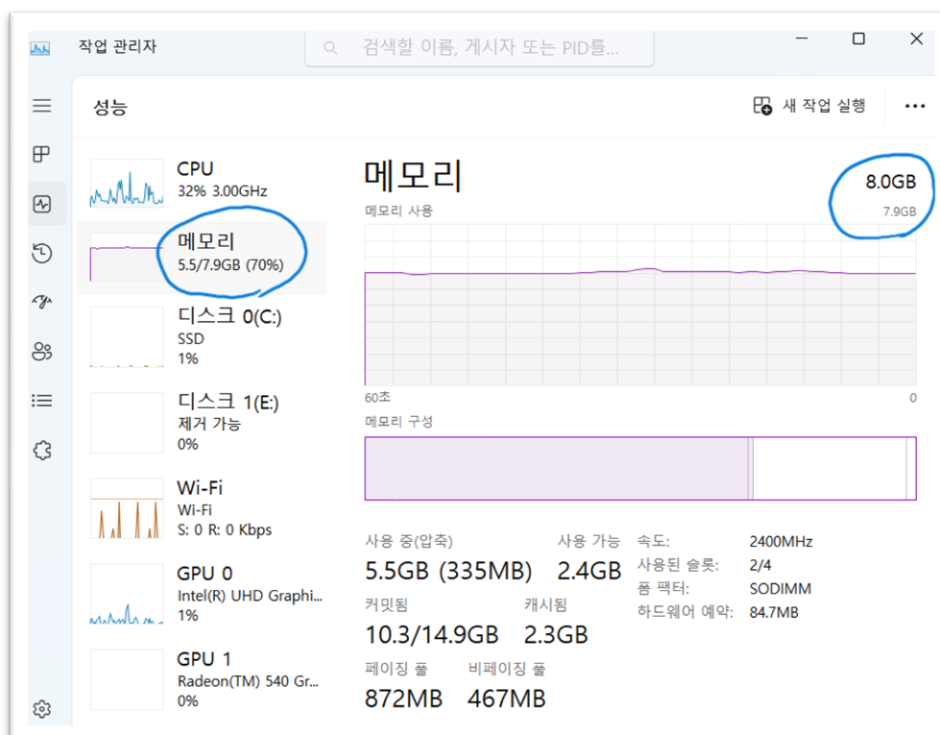


**CPU type: Intel® Core™ i5-8250U CPU**

**Clock Speed: 1.80GHz**

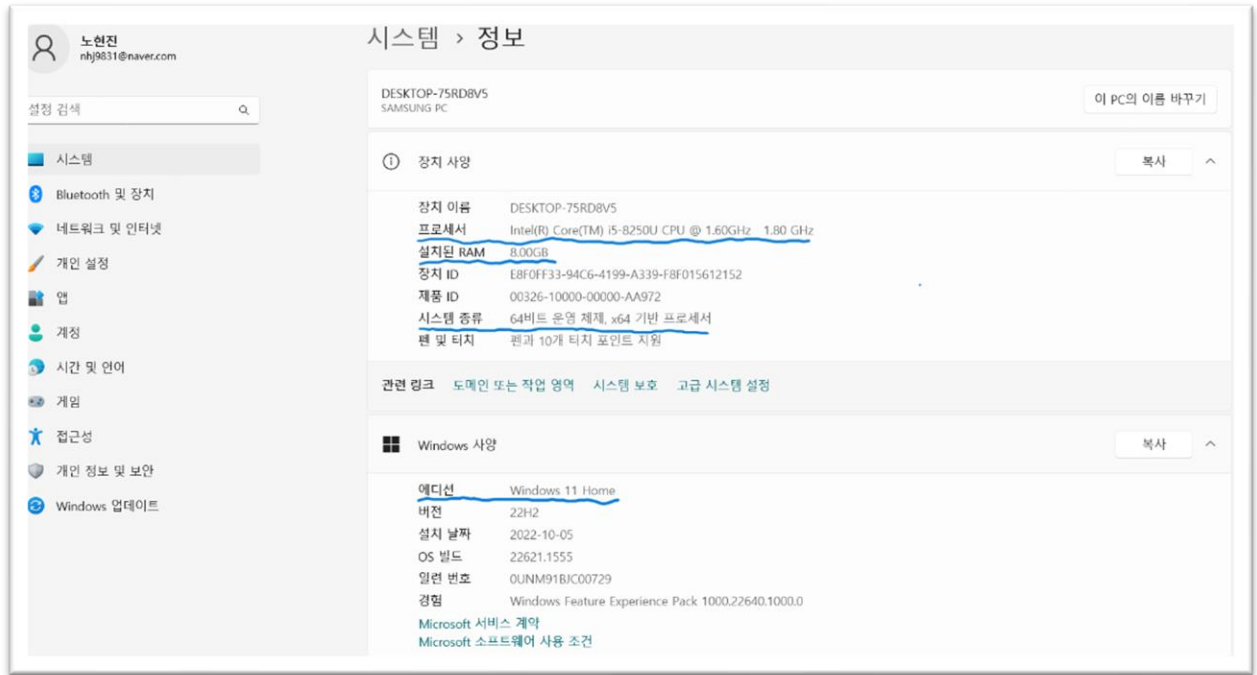
**Number of cores: 4**

### - Memory



**Memory size: 8.0GB**

- OS



OS type: Windows 11

## [Source Code]

- prob1.c

```
#include <omp.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

#define END_NUM 200000

bool isPrime(int x) {
    if (x <= 1) {
        return false;
    }
    for (int i = 2; i < x; i++) {
        if (x % i == 0) {
            return false;
        }
    }
    return true;
}

void main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    if (argc == 3) {
        /*
        * argv[1]: scheduling type number
        * 1: static with default chunk size
        * 2: dynamic with default chunk size
        * 3: static with chunk size 10
        * 4: dynamic with chunk size 10
        *
        * argv[2]: number of threads
```

```

* => 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16
*/

int scheduling_type_number = atoi(argv[1]);
int num_threads = atoi(argv[2]);
int i;
int count = 0;
double start_time, end_time;
omp_set_num_threads(num_threads);
start_time = omp_get_wtime();

switch (scheduling_type_number) {
    case 1:
        // 1: static with default chunk size
        #pragma omp parallel for reduction (+:count) schedule(static)
        for (i = 1; i <= END_NUM; i++) {
            if (isPrime(i)) {
                count++;
            }
        }
        end_time = omp_get_wtime();

        printf("The number of threads: %d\n", num_threads);
        printf("The number of 'prime numbers' from 1 to 200000: %d\n", count);
        printf("The execution time: %lfs\n", end_time - start_time);
        break;

    case 2:
        // 2: dynamic with default chunk
        #pragma omp parallel for reduction (+:count) schedule(dynamic)
        for (i = 1; i <= END_NUM; i++) {
            if (isPrime(i)) {
                count++;
            }
        }
        end_time = omp_get_wtime();

        printf("The number of threads: %d\n", num_threads);
        printf("The number of 'prime numbers' from 1 to 200000: %d\n", count);
        printf("The execution time: %lfs\n", end_time - start_time);
        break;

    case 3:
        // 3: static with chunk size 10
        #pragma omp parallel for reduction (+:count) schedule(static, 10)
        for (i = 1; i <= END_NUM; i++) {
            if (isPrime(i)) {
                count++;
            }
        }
        end_time = omp_get_wtime();

        printf("The number of threads: %d\n", num_threads);
        printf("The number of 'prime numbers' from 1 to 200000: %d\n", count);
        printf("The execution time: %lfs\n", end_time - start_time);
        break;

    case 4:
        // 4: dynamic with chunk size 10
        #pragma omp parallel for reduction (+:count) schedule(dynamic, 10)
        for (i = 1; i <= END_NUM; i++) {
            if (isPrime(i)) {
                count++;
            }
        }
        end_time = omp_get_wtime();

        printf("The number of threads: %d\n", num_threads);
        printf("The number of 'prime numbers' from 1 to 200000: %d\n", count);
        printf("The execution time: %lfs\n", end_time - start_time);
        break;
}

```

```

    }
}
end_time = omp_get_wtime();

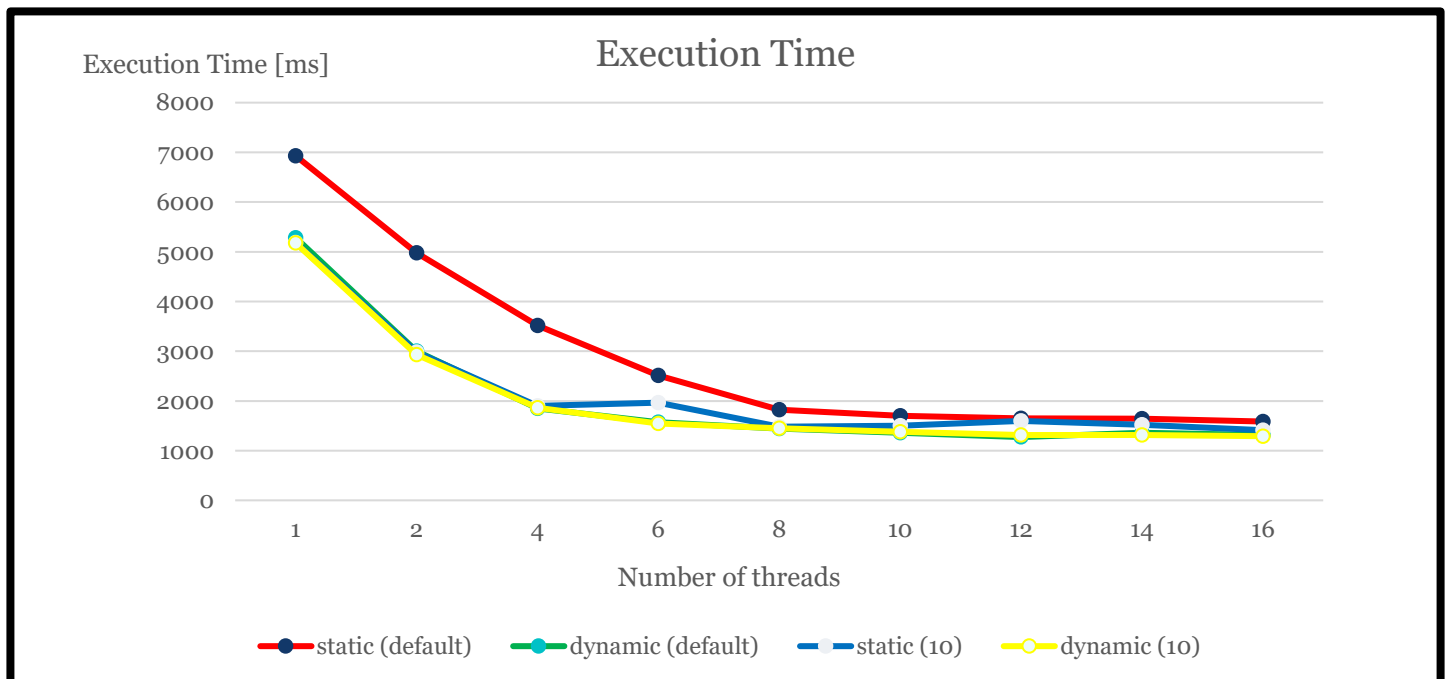
printf("The number of threads: %d\n", num_threads);
printf("The number of 'prime numbers' from 1 to 200000: %d\n", count);
printf("The execution time: %lfs\n", end_time - start_time);
break;
default:
    printf("Scheduling type number should be 1, 2, 3, or 4.\n");
}
}
else {
    printf("This program needs only two parameters\n");
}
}

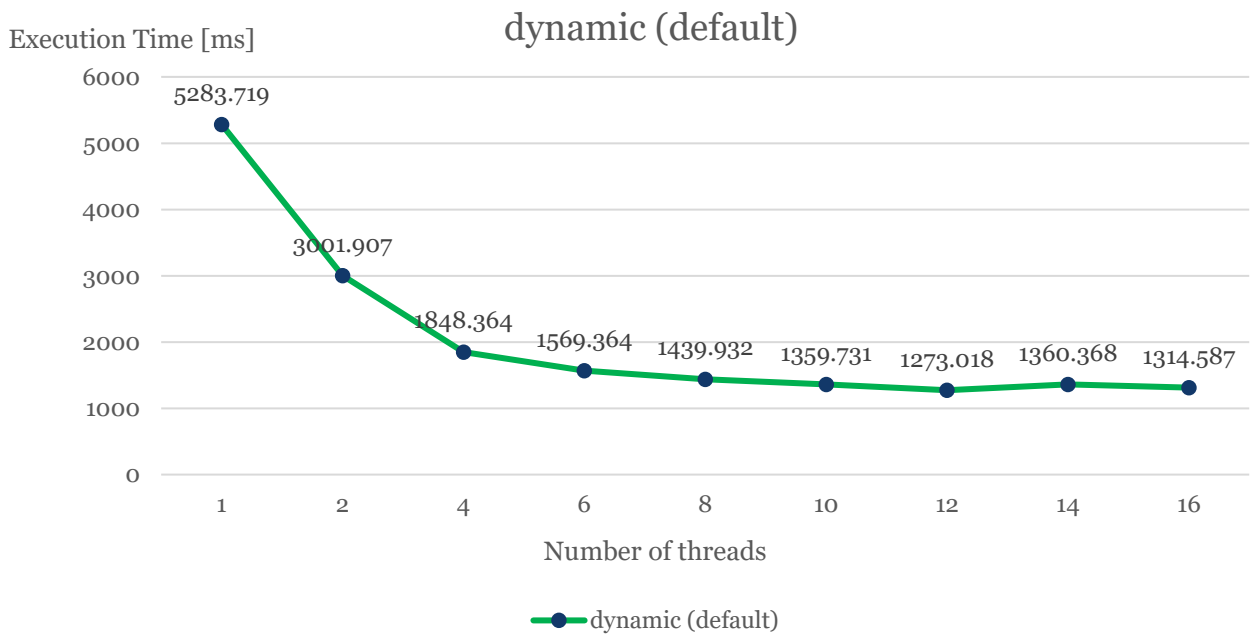
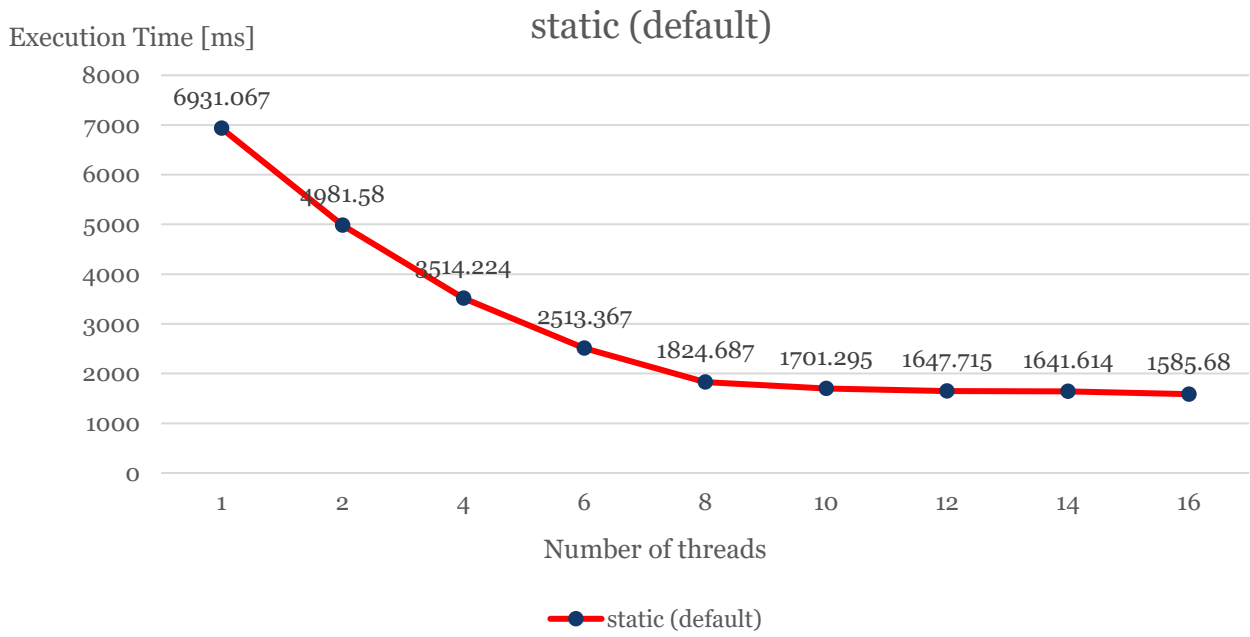
```

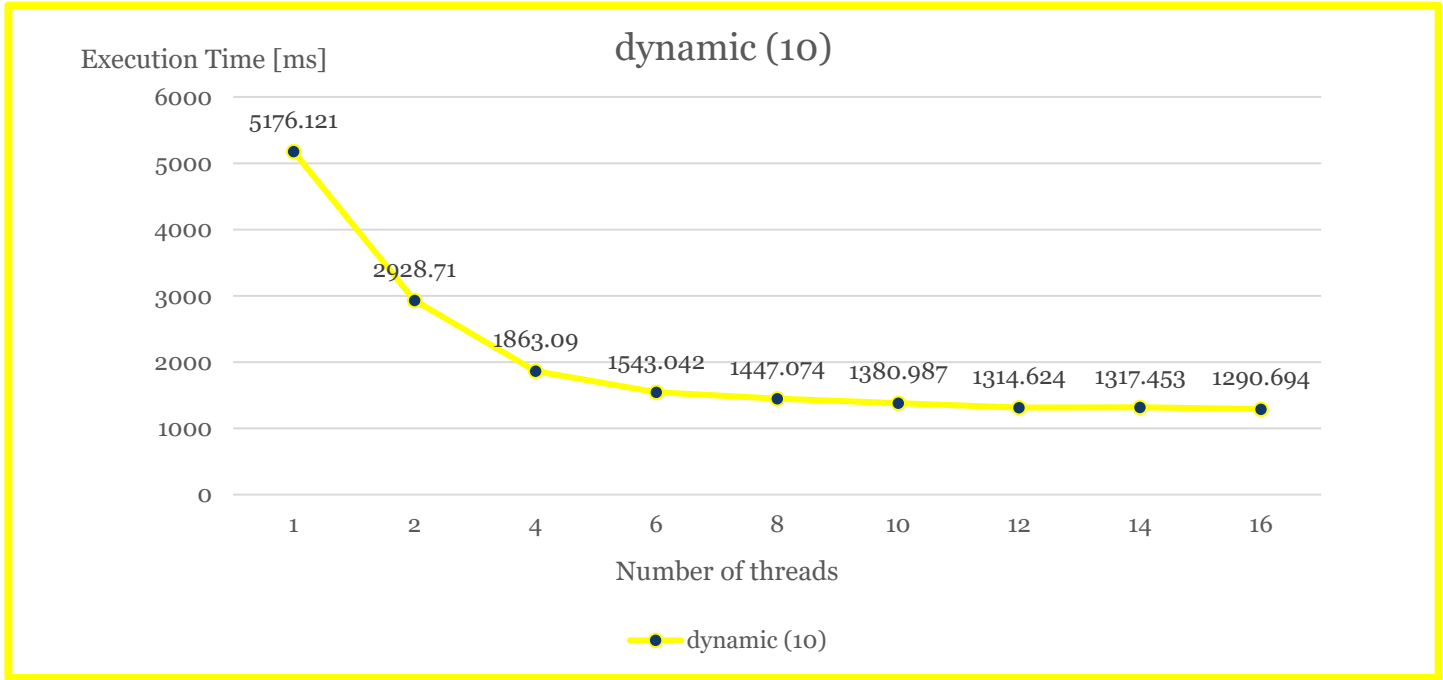
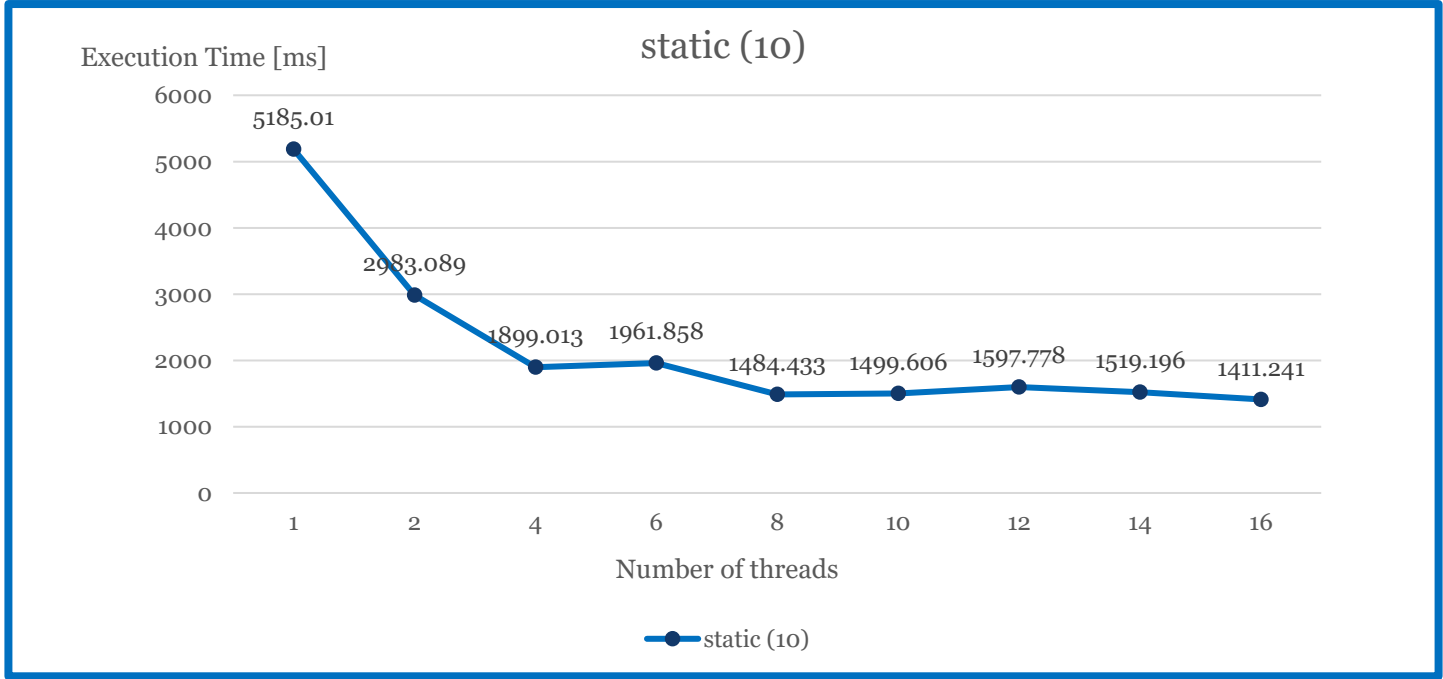
## [Results]

### - Execution Time

Exec time (unit: ms)	Chunk Size	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
static	default	6931.067	4981.580	3514.224	2513.367	1824.687	1701.295	1647.715	1641.614	1585.680
dynamic	default	5283.719	3001.907	1848.364	1569.837	1439.932	1359.731	1273.018	1360.368	1314.587
static	10	5185.010	2983.089	1899.013	1961.858	1484.433	1499.606	1597.778	1519.196	1411.241
dynamic	10	5176.121	2928.710	1863.090	1543.042	1447.074	1380.987	1314.624	1317.453	1290.694

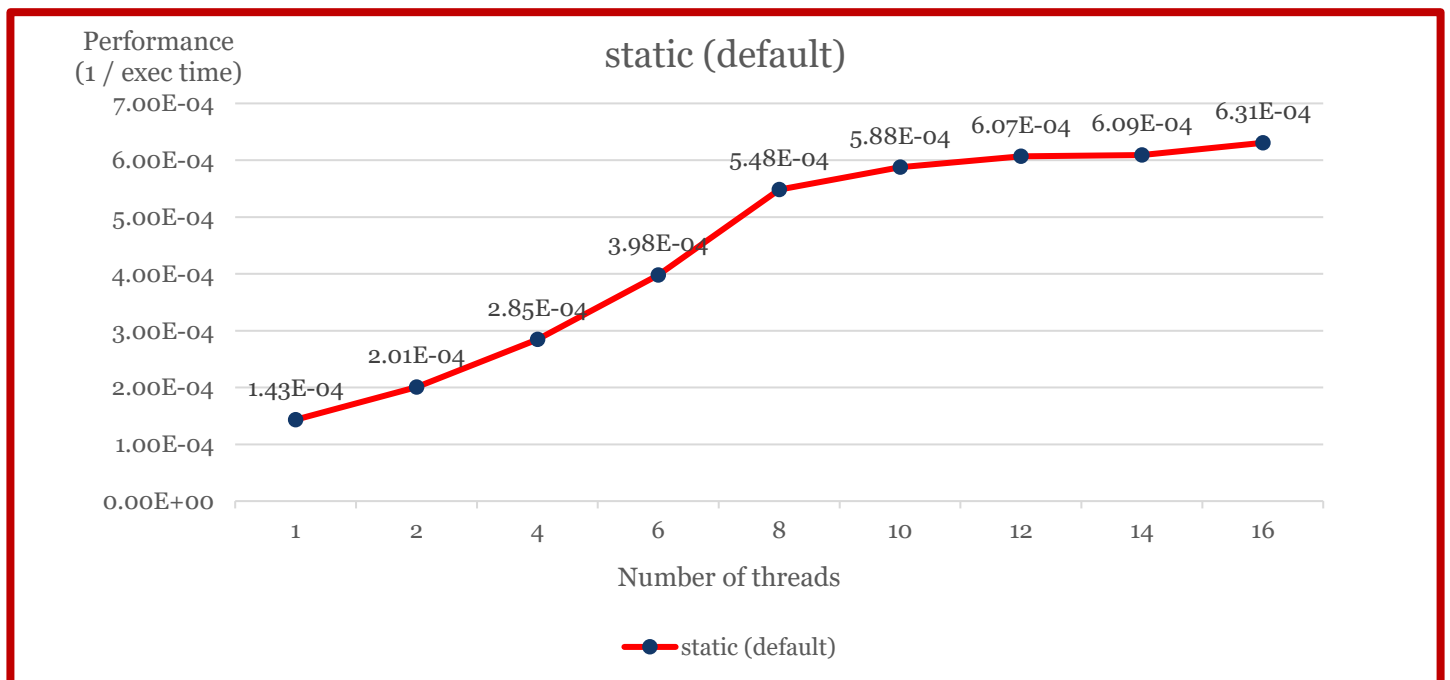
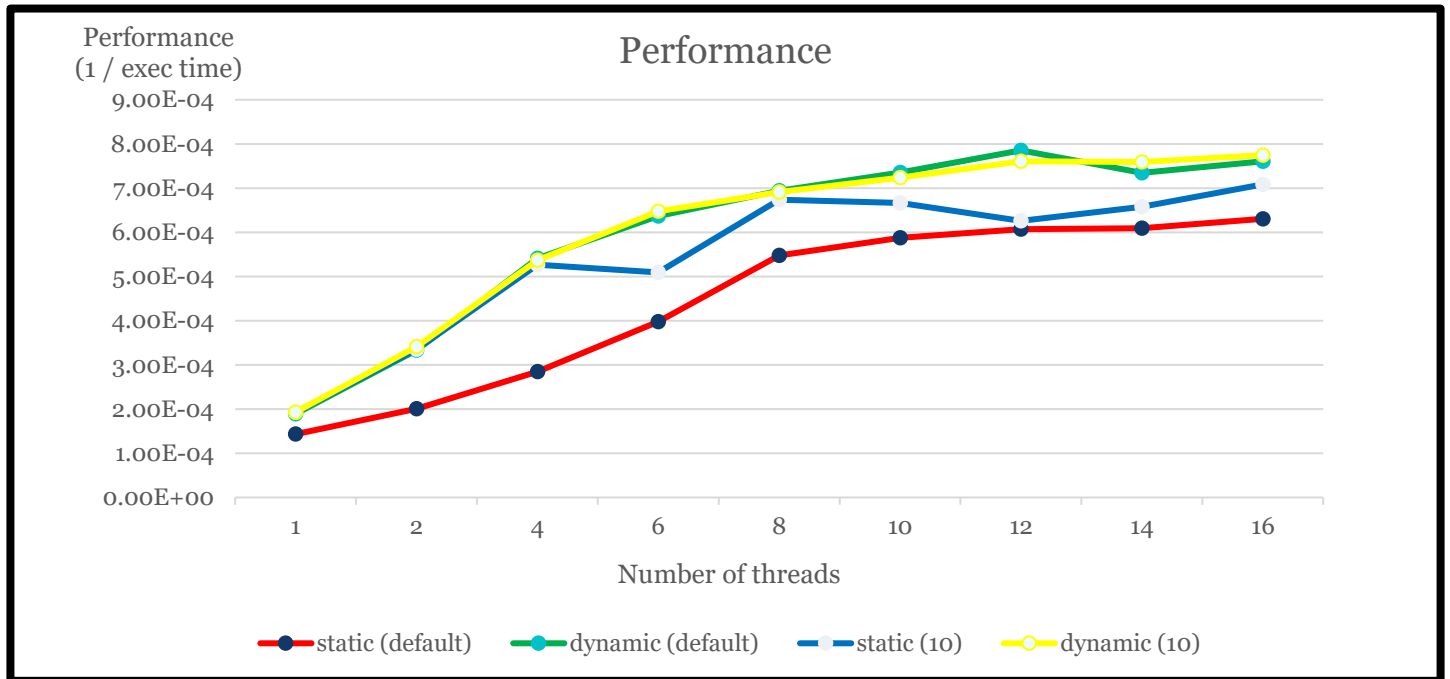




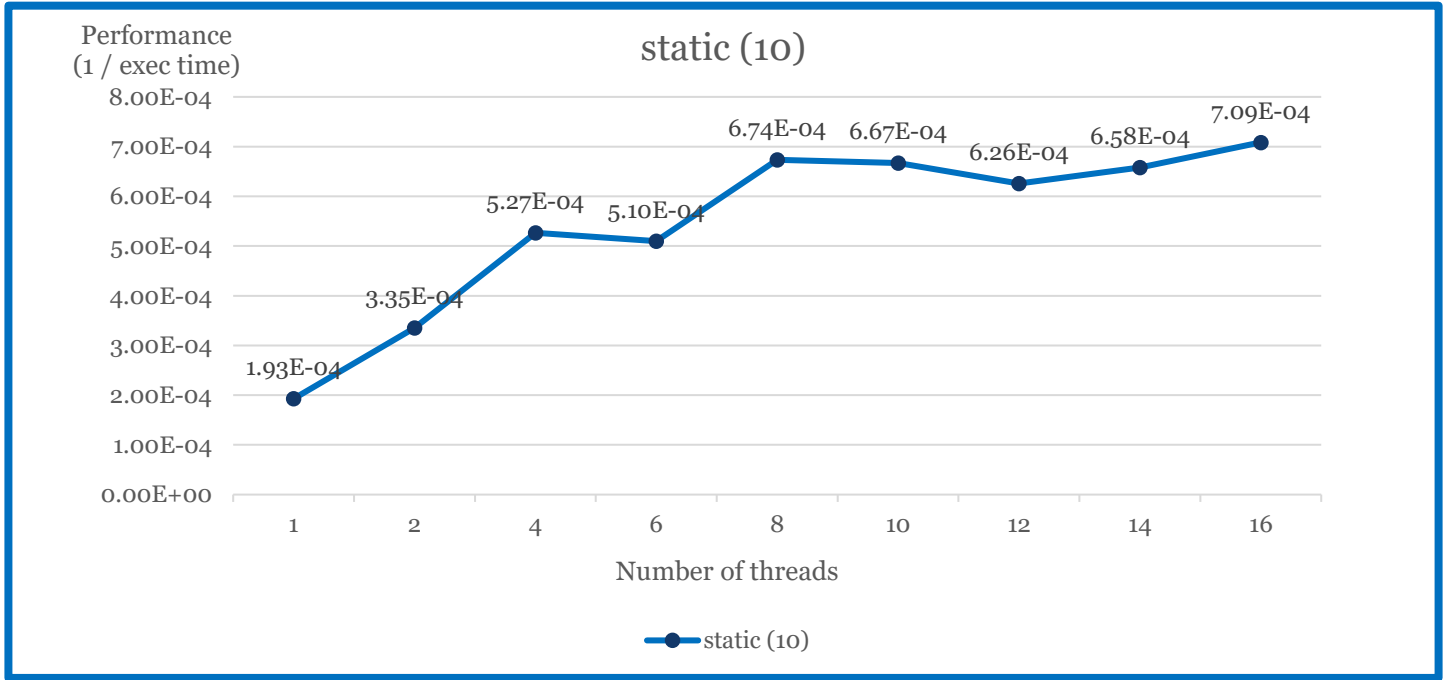
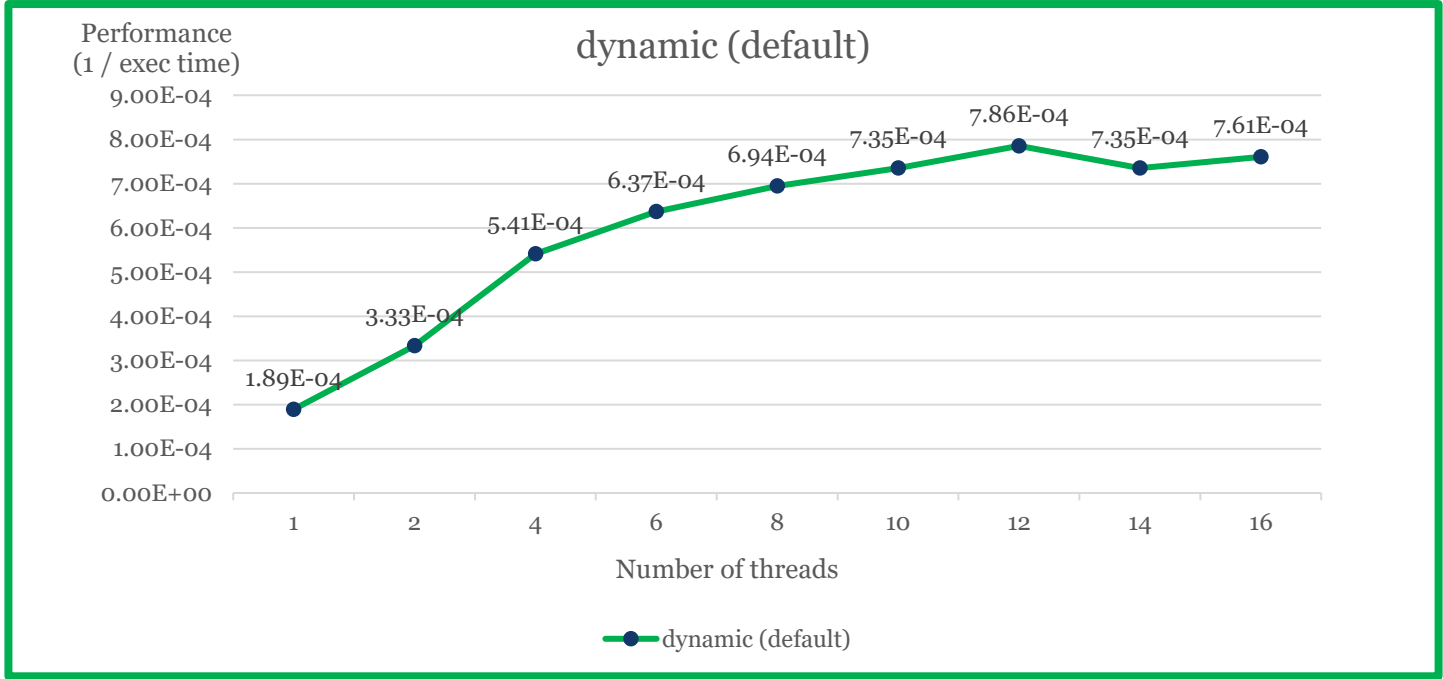


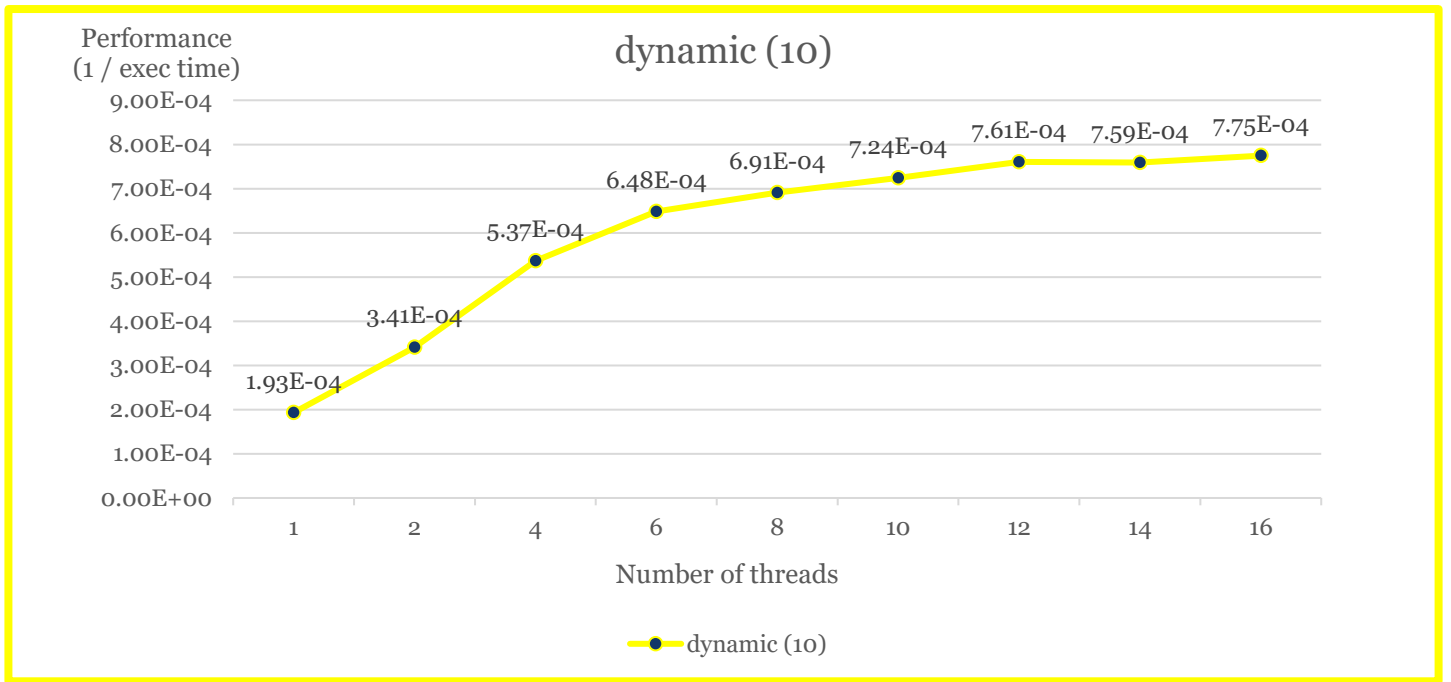
- **Performance**

Performance (1/exec time)	Chunk Size	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
static	default	1.443e-4	2.007e-4	2.846e-4	3.979e-4	5.480e-4	5.877e-4	6.069e-4	6.091e-4	6.306e-4
dynamic	default	1.892e-4	3.331e-4	5.410e-4	6.370e-4	6.944e-4	7.354e-4	7.855e-4	7.350e-4	7.606e-4
static	10	1.928e-4	3.352e-4	5.265e-4	5.097e-4	6.736e-4	6.668e-4	6.258e-4	6.582e-4	7.085e-4
dynamic	10	1.931e-4	3.414e-4	5.367e-4	6.480e-4	6.910e-4	7.241e-4	7.606e-4	7.590e-4	7.747e-4









**[Explanation/Analysis on the Results]**

The above results show that if the number of threads increases, the execution time decreases and performance is improved independent of scheduling method. And when the number of threads is large, then the extent of performance enhancement is very small. It's because creating a lot of threads makes large overheads. Also, dynamic approach is better than static approach. Because large numbers are harder to test whether they are prime or not than small numbers. In terms of chunk size, if chunk size becomes 10, the performance of static approach is improved but dynamic approach not.