

Lab6

实验环境

OS: Ubuntu 22.04.3 LTS 5.15.153.1-microsoft-standard-WSL2 GNU/Linux

gcc: version 11.4.0 (Ubuntu 11.4.0-1ubuntu1~22.04)

CPU: Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-6300U CPU @ 2.40GHz 2 Cores 4 Threads

	total	used	free	shared	buff/cache	available
Mem	3974020	688848	2106220	3224	1178952	3040812
Swap	1048576		1048576			

代码介绍

- naive_gemm: 经典之作，代码结构清晰，除了跑得慢以外没有缺点。伟大，无需多言。

核心代码

```
1  for (i = 0; i < m; i++) /* Loop over the rows of C */
2  {
3      for (j = 0; j < n; j++) /* Loop over the columns of C */
4      {
5          for (p = 0; p < k; p++)
6              { /* Update C( i,j ) with the inner product of the ith row of A and
the jth column of B */
7                  C(i, j) = C(i, j) + A(i, p) * B(p, j);
8              }
9      }
10 }
```

- cblas: 调用 OpenBlas 库，很好 blackbox，使我运算飞快。

核心代码

```
1  cblas_dgemm(CblasColMajor, CblasNoTrans, CblasNoTrans,
2              m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc);
```

- pthread: 调用 pthread 库, 创建多线程并手动为每个线程分配任务。

▼ 核心代码

```
1 void MY_MMult(int m, int n, int k,  
2               double *a, int lda,  
3               double *b, int ldb,  
4               double *c, int ldc)  
5 {  
6     pthread_t p[CPU_CORES];  
7  
8     int i, rc;  
9     for(i=0; i<CPU_CORES; i++)  
10    {  
11        myarg_t args = {m, n, k,  
12                        a, lda,  
13                        b, ldb,  
14                        c, ldc,  
15                        i*m/CPU_CORES,  
16                        (i+1)*m/CPU_CORES};  
17        rc = pthread_create(&p[i], NULL, part, &args); assert(rc == 0);  
18    }  
19    for(i=0; i<CPU_CORES; i++)  
20    {  
21        rc = pthread_join(p[i], NULL); assert(rc == 0);  
22    }  
23 }
```

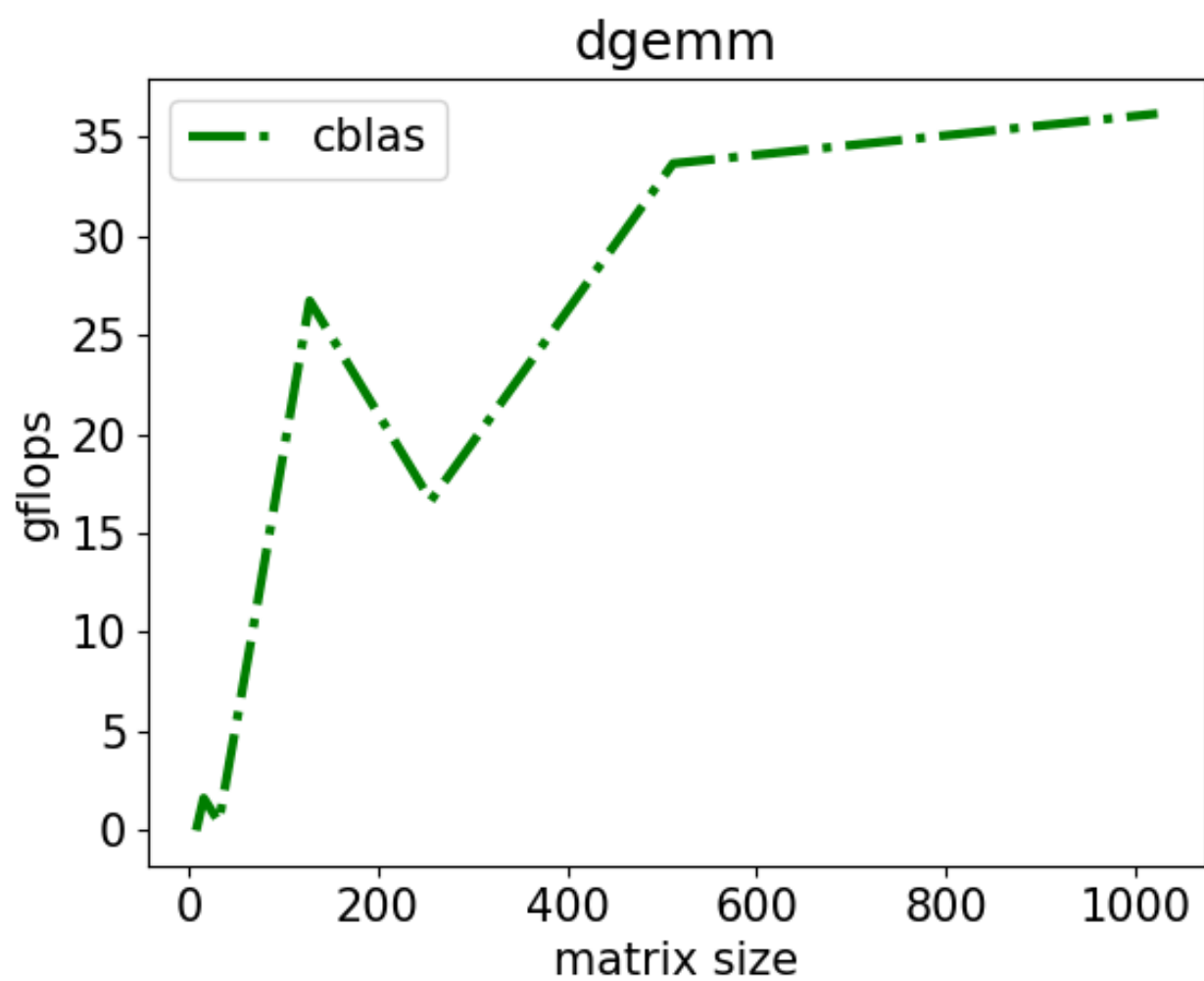
- openmp: 使用 OpenMP API 自动创建并行化线程。

▼ 核心代码

```
1 void MY_MMult(int m, int n, int k,  
2               double *a, int lda,  
3               double *b, int ldb,  
4               double *c, int ldc)  
5 {  
6     int i;  
7     #pragma omp parallel for  
8     for(i=0; i<CPU_CORES; i++)  
9     {  
10        myarg_t args = {m, n, k,  
11                        a, lda,  
12                        b, ldb,  
13                        c, ldc,  
14                        i*m/CPU_CORES,  
15                        (i+1)*m/CPU_CORES };  
16        part(&args);  
17    }
```

```
17 }  
18 }
```

GFLOPS曲线图



makefile的链接规则末尾的目标文件会覆盖前面的，具体由以下代码决定

```
1 $(LINKER) $(OBJ) $(LDFLAGS) -o $@
```

性能数据_data/output_MMult0.m是怎么生成的？c代码中只是将数据输出到终端并没有写入文件。

makefile中包含echo指令，将性能数据写入文件

Lab5截图

```
top - 16:14:35 up 36 min, 1 user, load average: 0.88, 0.43, 0.37
Tasks: 55 total, 2 running, 53 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 48.3 us, 1.2 sy, 0.0 ni, 45.2 id, 0.1 wa, 0.0 hi, 5.3 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 3880.9 total, 1926.1 free, 1177.3 used, 777.4 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 1024.0 total, 1024.0 free, 0.0 used. 2443.8 avail Mem
```

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
18089	hanami	20	0	60160	42928	1728	S	200.0	1.1	0:47.02	test_MMult.x
9386	hanami	20	0	21.5g	326272	47856	S	2.0	8.2	0:57.60	node
1	root	20	0	165984	11144	8124	S	1.0	0.3	0:26.11	systemd
693	root	20	0	43388	36732	10104	D	0.3	0.9	0:16.33	python3

```
graph TD
    cpptools-srv --- 7*["7*[{cpptools-srv}]"]
    sh --- sh --- sh --- node
    node --- 12*["12*[{node}]"]
    node --- cpptools --- 13*["13*[{cpptools}]"]
    cpptools --- 2*["2*[{node} --- 6*[{node}]]"]
    cpptools --- 11*["11*[{node}]"]
    node --- bash --- make --- sh --- test_MMult.x --- 2*["2*[{test_MMult.x}]"]
    node --- bash --- pstree
    node --- 12*["12*[{node}]"]
    node --- 10*["10*[{node}]"]
```