

《并行计算》上机报告

姓名:	魏钊	学号:	PB1811169 9	日期:	2021/5/13
上机题目:	OpenMP 并行编程实验				
实验环境: CPU: i7-8750H; 内存:16GB ;操作系统: WIN10 ;软件平台: Visual Studio 2017;					
<p>一、算法设计与分析:</p> <p>题目一:</p> <p>用 4 种不同并行方式的 OpenMP 实现 π 值的计算</p> <p>①使用并行域并行化: 设置两个线程, 在并行域每个线程都会执行该代码, 其中线程 0 进行迭代步 0,2,4,...线程 1 进行迭代步 1,3,5,...</p> <p>②使用共享任务结构并行化程序: 迭代平均分配给个线程, 连续划分</p> <p>③使用 private 子句和 critical 部分并行化的程序: 共 2 个线程参加计算, 其中线程 0 进行迭代步 0,2,4,...线程 1 进行迭代步 1,3,5,....当被指定为 critical 的代码段正在被 0 线程执行时, 1 线程的执行也到达该代码段, 则它将被阻塞知道 0 线程退出临界区</p> <p>④使用并行规约的并行程序: 每个线程保留一份私有拷贝 sum, x 为线程私有, 最后对线程中所以 sum 进行+规约, 并更新 sum 的全局值</p> <p>题目二:</p> <p>用 OpenMP 实现 PSRS 排序</p> <p>begin</p> <p>(1)均匀划分: 将 n 个元素 A[1..n]均匀划分成 p 段, 每个 pi 处理 A[(i-1)n/p+1..in/p]</p> <p>(2)局部排序: pi 调用串行排序算法对 A[(i-1)n/p+1..in/p]排序</p> <p>(3)选取样本: pi 从其有序子序列 A[(i-1)n/p+1..in/p]中选取 p 个样本元素</p> <p>(4)样本排序: 用一台处理器对 p 2 个样本元素进行串行排序</p> <p>(5)选择主元: 用一台处理器从排好序的样本序列中选取 p-1 个主元, 并播送给其他 pi</p> <p>(6)主元划分: pi 按主元将有序段 A[(i-1)n/p+1..in/p]划分成 p 段</p> <p>(7)全局交换: 各处理器将其有序段按段号交换到对应的处理器中</p> <p>(8)归并排序: 各处理器对接收到的元素进行归并排序</p> <p>end.</p>					

二、核心代码：

题目一：

```

1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <omp.h>
3  static long num_steps = 100000;
4  double step;
5  #define NUM_THREADS 2
6  void main()
7  {
8      int i;
9      double x, pi, sum[NUM_THREADS];
10     step = 1.0 / (double)num_steps;
11     omp_set_num_threads(NUM_THREADS); //设置2线程
12     #pragma omp parallel private(i) //并行域开始，每个线程(0和1)都会执行该代码
13     {
14         double x;
15         int id;
16         id = omp_get_thread_num();
17         for (i = id, sum[id] = 0.0; i < num_steps; i = i + NUM_THREADS) {
18             x = (i + 0.5)*step;
19             sum[id] += 4.0 / (1.0 + x * x);
20         }
21     }
22     for (i = 0, pi = 0.0; i < NUM_THREADS; i++) pi += sum[i] * step;
23     printf("%1f\n", pi);
24     getchar();
25 }

```

```

1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <omp.h>
3  static long num_steps = 100000;
4  double step;
5  #define NUM_THREADS 2
6  void main()
7  {
8      int i;
9      double x, pi, sum[NUM_THREADS];
10     step = 1.0 / (double)num_steps;
11     omp_set_num_threads(NUM_THREADS); //设置2线程
12     #pragma omp parallel //并行域开始，每个线程(0和1)都会执行该代码
13     {
14         double x;
15         int id;
16         id = omp_get_thread_num();
17         sum[id] = 0;
18         #pragma omp for //未指定chunk，迭代平均分配给各线程(0和1)，连续划分
19         for (i = 0; i < num_steps; i++) {
20             x = (i + 0.5)*step;
21             sum[id] += 4.0 / (1.0 + x * x);
22         }
23     }
24     for (i = 0, pi = 0.0; i < NUM_THREADS; i++) pi += sum[i] * step;
25     printf("%1f\n", pi);
26     getchar();
27     //共2个线程参加计算，其中线程0进行迭代步0~49999，线程1进行迭代步50000~99999*/

```

```

1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <omp.h>
3  static long num_steps = 100000;
4  double step;
5  #define NUM_THREADS 2
6  void main()
7  {
8      int i;
9      double pi = 0.0;
10     double sum = 0.0;
11     double x = 0.0;
12     step = 1.0 / (double)num_steps;
13     omp_set_num_threads(NUM_THREADS); //设置2线程
14     #pragma omp parallel private(i, sum) //该子句表示x, sum变量对于每个线程是私有的
15     {
16         int id;
17         id = omp_get_thread_num();
18         for (i = id, sum = 0.0; i < num_steps; i = i + NUM_THREADS) {
19             x = (i + 0.5)*step;
20             sum += 4.0 / (1.0 + x * x);
21         }
22     #pragma omp critical //指定代码段在同一时刻只能由一个线程进行执行
23         pi += sum * step;
24     }
25     printf("%lf\n", pi);
26     getchar();
27 } //共2个线程参加计算，其中线程0进行迭代步0, 2, 4, ... 线程1进行迭代步1, 3, 5, ...

```

```

1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <omp.h>
3  static long num_steps = 100000;
4  double step;
5  #define NUM_THREADS 2
6  void main()
7  {
8      int i;
9      double pi = 0.0;
10     double sum = 0.0;
11     double x = 0.0;
12     step = 1.0 / (double)num_steps;
13     omp_set_num_threads(NUM_THREADS); //设置2线程
14     #pragma omp parallel for reduction(+:sum) private(x) //每个线程保留一份私有拷贝sum
15     for (i = 1; i <= num_steps; i++) {
16         x = (i - 0.5)*step;
17         sum += 4.0 / (1.0 + x * x);
18     }
19     pi = sum * step;
20     printf("%lf\n", pi);
21     getchar();
22 } //共2个线程参加计算，其中线程0进行迭代步0~49999，线程1进行迭代步50000~99999

```

题目二:

```
#pragma omp parallel shared(a, sample, pivot, b, c, Final, Len, seg_len, seg_len_last, len) private(id, i, j, k, L) //各段局部排序
{
    id = omp_get_thread_num();
    if (id == NUM_THREADS - 1)
    {
        sort(a + id * seg_len, a + id * seg_len + seg_len_last);
    }
    else
    {
        sort(a + id * seg_len, a + id * seg_len + seg_len);
    }

    //正则采样
    for (i = 0; i < NUM_THREADS; i++)
        sample[id * NUM_THREADS + i] = a[id * seg_len + i * seg_len / NUM_THREADS];
}
#pragma omp barrier //同步
```

```
#pragma omp master //采样排序
{
    sort(sample, sample + NUM_THREADS * NUM_THREADS);
    //debug
    /*
    for (i = 0; i < NUM_THREADS * NUM_THREADS; i++)
        cout << sample[i] << " ";
    cout << "\n";
    */
    for (i = 0; i < NUM_THREADS - 1; i++) //选择主元
    {
        pivot[i] = sample[i * NUM_THREADS + NUM_THREADS];
        //cout << pivot[i] << " ";
    }
    //cout << "\n";
}
```

```
#pragma omp barrier //同步
//主元划分
if (id != NUM_THREADS - 1) //一般处理
{
    j = 0;
    k = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < seg_len; i++)
    {
        if (a[id * seg_len + i] <= pivot[j] && j < NUM_THREADS - 1)
        {
            b[id][j][k] = a[id * seg_len + i];
            c[id][j]++;
            k++;
        }
        else
        {
            if (j < NUM_THREADS - 1)
            {
                k = 0;
                j++;
                b[id][j][k] = a[id * seg_len + i];
                c[id][j]++;
                k++;
            }
            else
            {
                b[id][j][k] = a[id * seg_len + i];
                c[id][j]++;
                k++;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

else//最后一段特殊处理
{
    j = 0;
    k = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < seg_len_last; i++)
    {
        if (a[id*seg_len + i] <= pivot[j] && j < NUM_THREADS - 1)
        {
            b[id][j][k] = a[id*seg_len + i];
            c[id][j]++;
            k++;
        }
        else
        {
            if (j < NUM_THREADS - 1)
            {
                k = 0;
                j++;
                b[id][j][k] = a[id*seg_len + i];
                c[id][j]++;
                k++;
            }
            else
            {
                b[id][j][k] = a[id*seg_len + i];
                c[id][j]++;
                k++;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

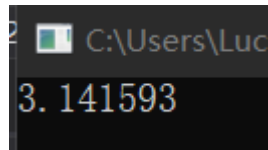
```

//统计各划分总长度
for (i = 0; i < NUM_THREADS; i++)
    Len[id] = c[i][id] + Len[id];
//cout << id << ":" << Len[id] << "\n";
#pragma omp barrier//同步
//全局交换
L = 0;
for (i = 0; i < id; i++)
    L = L + Len[i];
//cout << id << " t: " << L << "\n";
i = 0;
for (j = 0; j < NUM_THREADS; j++)
{
    for (k = 0;; k++)
    {
        if (k < c[j][id])
        {
            Final[L + i] = b[j][id][k];
            i++;
        }
        else
            break;
    }
}
sort(Final + L, Final + L + Len[id]); //局部排序

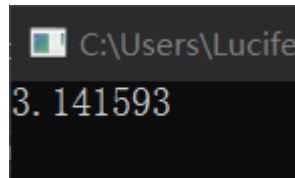
```

三、结果与分析：

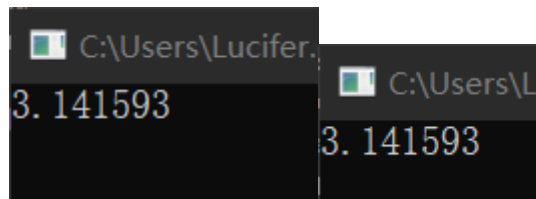
题目一：



```
C:\Users\Lucifer>
3.141593
```



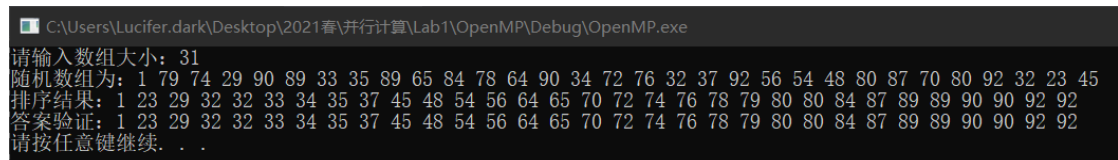
```
C:\Users\Lucifer>
3.141593
```



```
C:\Users\Lucifer>
3.141593

C:\Users\Lucifer>
3.141593
```

题目二：



```
C:\Users\Lucifer.dark\Desktop\2021春\并行计算\Lab1\OpenMP\Debug\OpenMP.exe
请输入数组大小: 31
随机数组为: 1 79 74 29 90 89 33 35 89 65 84 78 64 90 34 72 76 32 37 92 56 54 48 80 87 70 80 92 32 23 45
排序结果: 1 23 29 32 32 33 34 35 37 45 48 54 56 64 65 70 72 74 76 78 79 80 80 84 87 89 89 90 90 92 92
答案验证: 1 23 29 32 32 33 34 35 37 45 48 54 56 64 65 70 72 74 76 78 79 80 80 84 87 89 89 90 90 92 92
请按任意键继续. . .
```

四、备注 (* 可选):

有可能影响结论的因素:

PSRS 主要用于处理大数据排序, 这里数组个数 n 应该大于等于 $(N*(N-1)+1)*N$, 过小的数据量可能出错。(N 为线程数)

总结:

并行化计算可以高效利用硬件资源, 将串行代码并行化, 可以得到较好收益。

附录（源代码）	<p>算法源代码（C/C++/JAVA 描述）</p> <p>Pi 的源代码文档中包含，这里只给朱 PSRS 源代码。</p> <pre> #include <stdio.h> #include <omp.h> #include <stdlib.h> #include <algorithm> #include <cstdlib> #include <ctime> #include <iostream> using namespace std; #define NUM_THREADS 3 void PSRS(int *a, int len) { int seg_len = len / NUM_THREADS; //每段长度 int seg_len_last = len - (NUM_THREADS - 1)*seg_len; //特别处理最后一段 int id; //线程号 int i, j, k; int *sample = new int[NUM_THREADS*NUM_THREADS]; //采样 int *pivot = new int[NUM_THREADS - 1]; //主元 int b[NUM_THREADS][NUM_THREADS][100] = { 0 }; //主元划分 int c[NUM_THREADS][NUM_THREADS] = { 0 }; //统计数目 int *Final = new int[len]; //排序结果 int Len[NUM_THREADS] = { 0 }; int L = 0; omp_set_num_threads(NUM_THREADS); #pragma omp parallel shared(a, sample, pivot, b, c, Final, Len, seg_len, seg_len_last, len) private(id, i, j, k, L) //各段局部排序 { id = omp_get_thread_num(); if (id == NUM_THREADS - 1) { sort(a + id * seg_len, a + id * seg_len + seg_len_last); } else { sort(a + id * seg_len, a + id * seg_len + seg_len); } //正则采样 for (i = 0; i < NUM_THREADS; i++) sample[id*NUM_THREADS + i] = a[id*seg_len + i * seg_len / </pre>
---------	--

```

NUM_THREADS];

#pragma omp barrier//同步
    //debug
    /*
    #pragma omp critical
    {
        cout << id << ":";
        i = 0;
        while (1)
        {
            cout << a[id*seg_len + i] << " ";
            i++;
            if ((id != NUM_THREADS - 1 && i == seg_len) || (id ==
NUM_THREADS - 1 && i == seg_len_last))
                break;
        }
        cout << "\n";
    }
    #pragma omp master
    {
        for (i = 0; i < NUM_THREADS*NUM_THREADS; i++)
            cout << sample[i] << " ";
        cout << "\n";
    }
    */
#pragma omp master//采样排序
    {
        sort(sample, sample + NUM_THREADS * NUM_THREADS);
        //debug
        /*
        for (i = 0; i < NUM_THREADS*NUM_THREADS; i++)
            cout << sample[i] << " ";
        cout << "\n";
        */
        for (i = 0; i < NUM_THREADS - 1; i++)//选择主元
        {
            pivot[i] = sample[i*NUM_THREADS + NUM_THREADS];
            //cout << pivot[i] << " ";
        }
        //cout << "\n";
    }
#pragma omp barrier//同步
    //主元划分

```


	<pre> if (id != NUM_THREADS - 1) //一般处理 { j = 0; k = 0; for (i = 0; i < seg_len; i++) { if (a[id*seg_len + i] <= pivot[j] && j<NUM_THREADS-1) { b[id][j][k] = a[id*seg_len + i]; c[id][j]++; k++; } else { if (j < NUM_THREADS - 1) { k = 0; j++; b[id][j][k] = a[id*seg_len + i]; c[id][j]++; k++; } else { b[id][j][k] = a[id*seg_len + i]; c[id][j]++; k++; } } } } else //最后一段特殊处理 { j = 0; k = 0; for (i = 0; i < seg_len_last; i++) { if (a[id*seg_len + i] <= pivot[j] && j < NUM_THREADS - 1) { b[id][j][k] = a[id*seg_len + i]; c[id][j]++; k++; } } } </pre>
--	---

```

else
{
    if (j < NUM_THREADS - 1)
    {
        k = 0;
        j++;
        b[id][j][k] = a[id*seg_len + i];
        c[id][j]++;
        k++;
    }
    else
    {
        b[id][j][k] = a[id*seg_len + i];
        c[id][j]++;
        k++;
    }
}
}

#pragma omp barrier//同步
//debug
/*
#pragma omp master
{
    for (i = 0; i < NUM_THREADS; i++)
    {
        for (j = 0; j < NUM_THREADS; j++)
        {
            for (k = 0; k < c[i][j]; k++)
            {
                cout << b[i][j][k] << " ";
            }
            cout << "\n";
        }
    }
}

*/

//统计各划分总长度
for (i = 0; i < NUM_THREADS; i++)
    Len[id] = c[i][id] + Len[id];
//cout << id << ":" << Len[id] << "\n";

#pragma omp barrier//同步

```

```

//全局交换
L = 0;
for (i = 0; i < id; i++)
    L = L + Len[i];
//cout <<id<<" t: "<< L << "\n";
i = 0;
for (j = 0; j < NUM_THREADS; j++)
{
    for (k = 0;; k++)
    {
        if (k < c[j][id])
        {
            Final[L + i] = b[j][id][k];
            i++;
        }
        else
            break;
    }
}
sort(Final + L, Final + L + Len[id]); //局部排序
#pragma omp barrier //同步
#pragma omp master
{
    cout << "排序结果: ";
    for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
        cout << Final[i] << " ";
    cout << "\n";
}
}

int main()
{
    int n, i; //数组大小
    cout << "请输入数组大小: ";
    cin >> n;
    srand((int)time(0)); //随机数种子
    int *a = new int[n];
    printf("随机数组为: ");
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        a[i] = rand() % 100;
        cout << a[i] << " ";
    }
}

```

```
cout << "\n";
PSRS(a, n);
sort(a, a + n);
cout << "答案验证: ";
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    cout << a[i] << " ";
cout << "\n";
system("pause");
}
```