

# 1 Nbody2D

## Makefile

Comme on peut le voir sur le Makefile suivant, notre programme est compilé sans aucune optimisation afin de commencer notre analyse depuis le début.

```
nbody0: nbody0.c
    gcc -g -funroll-loops -finline-functions -ftree-vectorize $< -o $@ -lm
```

FIGURE 1 – Makefile

## 1.1 Sortie de Maqao

Une fois MAQAO lancer avec les flags de base lui permettant à faire son analyse. On a des fichier htmls en sortie on exploite alors les informations mises a disposition afin d'optimiser notre programme :

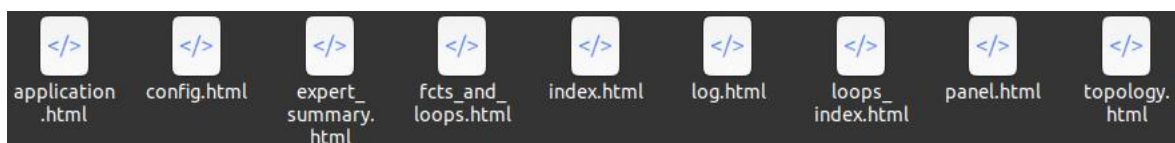


FIGURE 2 – Sortie de l'exécution de MAQAO

### 1.1.1 Index

On commence notre analyse par la page d'accueil du rapport. Sur cette page, on retrouve les informations sur le temps d'exécution et si il est possible d'optimiser notre programme ou pas et les infos relative a la machine d'exécution de programme.

Global Metrics			?
Total Time (s)		23.96	
Profiled Time (s)		23.96	
Time in analyzed loops (%)		19.5	
Time in analyzed innermost loops (%)		19.4	
Time in user code (%)		48.5	
Compilation Options		nbody0: -O2, -O3 or -Ofast is missing. -march=(target) is missing.	
Perfect Flow Complexity		1.02	
Array Access Efficiency (%)		83.3	
Perfect OpenMP + MPI + Pthread		1.00	
Perfect OpenMP + MPI + Pthread + Perfect Load Distribution		1.00	
No Scalar Integer	Potential Speedup	1.11	
	Nb Loops to get 80%	1	
FP Vectorised	Potential Speedup	1.11	
	Nb Loops to get 80%	1	
Fully Vectorised	Potential Speedup	1.20	
	Nb Loops to get 80%	1	
FP Arithmetic Only	Potential Speedup	1.17	
	Nb Loops to get 80%	1	

FIGURE 3 – Global Metrics

En observant les métriques globales du binaire analysé, on constate que celui-ci a été compilé sans flags d’optimisation ni de flags de spécification d’architecture. De plus, on voit que d’une part, nos accès mémoire sont efficaces à 83.3% (la valeur est bonne mais pourrait être amélioré) et des speed-up peuvent-être obtenus si le programme est vectorisé à la compilation.

A cette étape, nous allons prendre en compte la suggestion des flags -O2, -O3 or -Ofast, -march=(target) et pour le prochain binaire à produire.

### 1.1.2 Experiment Summary

Experiment Summary			
Application	./nbody0		
Timestamp	2021-12-28 12:48:01	Universal Timestamp	1640692081
Number of processes observed	1	Number of threads observed	1
Experiment Type	Sequential		
Machine	madjid-Inspiron-3543		
Model Name	Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-5200U CPU @ 2.20GHz		
Architecture	x86_64	Micro Architecture	BROADWELL
Cache Size	3072 KB	Number of Cores	2
OS Version	Linux 5.11.0-43-generic #47~20.04.2-Ubuntu SMP Mon Dec 13 11:06:56 UTC 2021		
Architecture used during static analysis	x86_64	Micro Architecture used during static analysis	BROADWELL
Compilation Options	nbody0: GNU 9.3.0 -mtune=generic -march=x86-64 -g -funroll-loops -finline-functions -fsee-vectorize -fasynchronous-unwind-tables -fstack-protector-strong -fstack-clash-protection -fcf-protection		

FIGURE 4 – Experiment-Summary

Experiment Summary nous donne les informations lien à la machine d’exécution et ce que le compilateur a ajouter a notre place.

## 1.2 Application

La partie application nous donne des détails sur comment le temps a etait passé entre plusieurs categories (System, Binary, Math, IO etc..) et ou notre application passe beaucoup de temps.

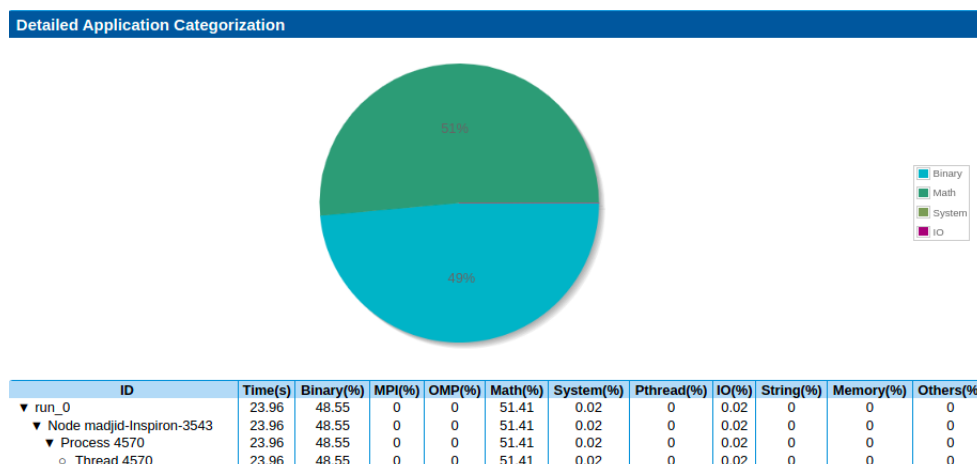


FIGURE 5 – Applications

Dans notre cas notre programme passe 51.41% de son temps dans les methodes mathématiques et 48.55% dans binary(code utilisateur).

### 1.3 Loops

Ici dans cette section on retrouve toutes les boucles qui prennent de temps a s'exécuter par ordre et les détails sur la convergence la vectorizations etc...

Filters

Columns Filter

☒ Level

☒ Coverage run\_0 (%)

☐ Max Time Over Threads run\_0 (s)

☐ Time w.r.t. Wall Time run\_0 (s)

☐ Nb Threads run\_0

☒ Vectorization Ratio (%)

☒ Vectorization Efficiency (%)

☒ Speedup If No Scalar Integer

☒ Speedup If FP Vectorized

☒ Speedup If Fully Vectorized

☐ Speedup If Perfect Load Balancing run\_0

☐ Stride 0

☐ Stride 1

☐ Stride n

☐ Stride Unknown

☐ Stride Indirect

Select none

Select All Coverages

Select All Times

Loop id	Source Location	Source Function	Level	Coverage run_0 (%)	Vectorization Ratio (%)	Vectorization Efficiency (%)	Speedup If No Scalar Integer	Speedup If FP Vectorized	Speedup If Fully Vectorized
3	nbody0 - nbody0.c: 141-145	compute_accelerations	Innermost	17.09	5.81	19.62	1.97	2.35	6.9
1	nbody0 - nbody0.c: 123-129	resolve_collisions	Innermost	2.3	0	24.17	3.09	1	6.63
6	nbody0 - nbody0.c: 159-160	compute_positions	Single	0.02	14.29	26.79	2.17	1	7.16
5	nbody0 - nbody0.c: 152-153	compute_velocities	Single	0.02	20	28.75	2.38	1	6.86

FIGURE 6 – Loops

On remarque qu'une boucle à une couverture de 17% on cliquant sur elle on affiche son rapport CQA.

#### 1.3.1 Rapport CQA

Le rapport CQA il nous indique quelle boue de boucle consomme le plus et se présente comme la montre la figure suivante :

Source Code

/home/madjid/Bureau/CHPS/Archi\_Parallele/TP2/todo/nbody0.c: 141 - 145

```

141:   for(int j = 0; j < nbodies; j++)
142:   if(i != j)
143:     accelerations[i] = add_vectors(accelerations[i],
144:                                   scale_vector(GravConstant * masse
145:                                                 sub_vectors(position

```

CQA

Path 0 / 2 OK

**Average path:** Display a virtual path defined by average values of all real paths

Coverage 17.09 %

Function [compute\\_accelerations](#)

Source file and lines nbody0.c:141-145

Module nbody0

The loop is defined in /home/madjid/Bureau/CHPS/Archi\_Parallele/TP2/todo/nbody0.c:141-145.

The related source loop is not unrolled or unrolled with no peel/tail loop.

The structure of this loop is probably <if then [else] end>.

The presence of multiple execution paths is typically the main/first bottleneck.

Try to simplify control inside loop: ideally, try to remove all conditional expressions, for example by (if applicable):

- hoisting them (moving them outside the loop)
- turning them into conditional moves, MIN or MAX

Ex: if (x<0) x=0 => x = (x<0 ? 0 : x) (or MAX(0,x) after defining the corresponding macro)

gain
potential
hint
expert

FMA

Presence of both ADD/SUB and MUL operations.

Workaround

FIGURE 7 – Rapport CQA

## Détails de rapport CQA

### Gain

Dans cette partie MAQAO nous fais une estimations de gain de temps on vectorisant notre boucle et on donnant solution de contournement en changeant la structure de Arrays of Structure (AoS) à Structure of Arrays (SoA).

The screenshot shows the 'gain' tab selected in a CQA report. The 'Vectorization' section states: 'Your loop is probably not vectorized. Only 19% of vector register length is used (average across all SSE/AVX instructions). By vectorizing your loop, you can lower the cost of an iteration from 15.00 to 2.17 cycles (6.90x speedup)'. The 'Details' section explains: 'Store and arithmetical SSE/AVX instructions are used in scalar version (process only one data element in vector registers). Since your execution units are vector units, only a vectorized loop can use their full power.' The 'Workaround' section lists two points: 1. Try another compiler or update/tune your current one: recompile with fassociative-math (included in Ofast or ffast-math) to extend loop vectorization to FP reductions. 2. Remove inter-iterations dependences from your loop and make it unit-stride: If your arrays have 2 or more dimensions, check whether elements are accessed contiguously and, otherwise, try to permute loops accordingly: C storage order is row-major: for(i) for(j) a[j][i] = b[j][i]; (slow, non stride 1) => for(i) for(j) a[i][j] = b[i][j]; (fast, stride 1) If your loop streams arrays of structures (AoS), try to use structures of arrays instead (SoA): for(i) a[i].x = b[i].x; (slow, non stride 1) => for(i) a.x[i] = b.x[i]; (fast, stride 1)

FIGURE 8 – Gain

### Potential

MAQAO nous recommande de recompilé avec march=broadwell vu que il a detecter notre architecture est nous proposes la meilleur target possible.

MAQAO détecter aussi la présence d'ADD/SUB et MUL et il nous recommande de changer de syntaxe et passé de  $a + b * c$  est un FMA valide (MUL puis ADD). Cependant  $(a+b) * c$  ne peut pas être traduit en FMA (ADD puis MUL).

The screenshot shows the 'potential' tab selected in a CQA report. The 'FMA' section states: 'Presence of both ADD/SUB and MUL operations.' The 'Workaround' section lists two points: 1. Recompile with march=broadwell. CQA target is Core\_M5x (Intel Core M-5xxx Processor, 5th generation Intel Core processors based on Broadwell microarchitecture) but specialization flags are -march=x86-64 2. Try to change order in which elements are evaluated (using parentheses) in arithmetic expressions containing both ADD/SUB and MUL operations to enable your compiler to generate FMA instructions wherever possible. For instance  $a + b * c$  is a valid FMA (MUL then ADD). However  $(a+b) * c$  cannot be translated into an FMA (ADD then MUL).

FIGURE 9 – potential

## Hint

Dans cette partie MAQAO nous fais la correspondance entre nous differentes boucles (dans le code source) et la boucle binaire dans notre cas ils nous donne combien d'opérations arithmétiques notre boucle exécute.

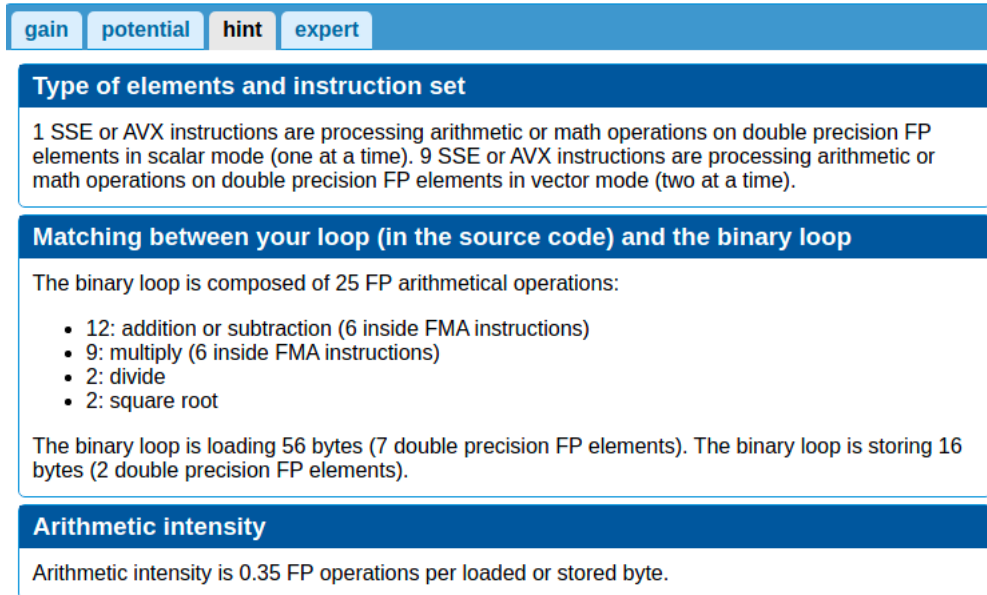


FIGURE 10 – Hint

## 2 Optimiser

### Makefile

Cette fois on prend on compte les suggestion de MAQAO on changent la ligne de compilation on ajoutant -Ofast -funroll-loops -march=broadwell.

```
nbody0: nbody0.c
gcc -g -Ofast -funroll-loops -march=broadwell -finline-functions -ftree-vectorize $< -o $@ -lm
```

FIGURE 11 – Makefile modifier

### 2.1 Global Metrics

Maintenant on remaque que on changent la compilation de Makefile on a ganger on temps et on vectorization et toutes est devenu verts.

Global Metrics		?
Total Time (s)		2.44
Profiled Time (s)		2.44
Time in analyzed loops (%)		99.8
Time in analyzed innermost loops (%)		98.1
Time in user code (%)		99.8
Compilation Options		OK
Perfect Flow Complexity		1.06
Array Access Efficiency (%)		83.3
Perfect OpenMP + MPI + Pthread		1.00
Perfect OpenMP + MPI + Pthread + Perfect Load Distribution		1.00
No Scalar Integer	Potential Speedup	1.01
	Nb Loops to get 80%	2
FP Vectorised	Potential Speedup	1.00
	Nb Loops to get 80%	1
Fully Vectorised	Potential Speedup	1.07
	Nb Loops to get 80%	2
FP Arithmetic Only	Potential Speedup	1.05
	Nb Loops to get 80%	1

FIGURE 12 – Global Metrics optimiser

## 2.2 Application

Meme dans l'application on remarque maintenant que le code s'exécute à 99.79% dans le code utilisateur.

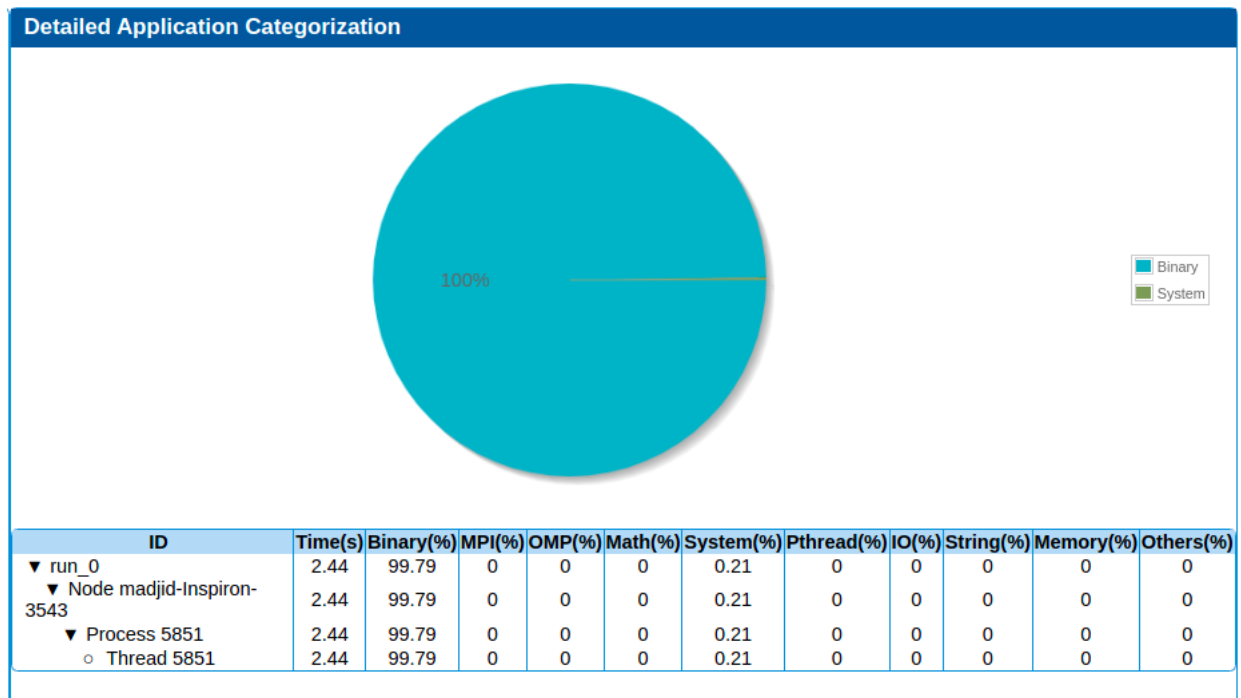


FIGURE 13 – Application optimiser

## 2.3 Loops

### 2.3.1 Loops Index

Le code converge a 93% et il s'est vectoriser a 61.05%.

Loops Index									
Filters									
Columns Filter									
<input type="checkbox"/> Level <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coverage run_0 (%) <input type="checkbox"/> Max Time Over Threads run_0 (s) <input type="checkbox"/> Time w.r.t. Wall Time run_0 (s) <input type="checkbox"/> Nb Threads run_0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vectorization Ratio (%) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vectorization Efficiency (%) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Speedup If No Scalar Integer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Speedup If FP Vectorized <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Speedup If Fully Vectorized <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Speedup If Perfect Load Balancing run_0 <input type="checkbox"/> Stride 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Stride 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Stride n <input type="checkbox"/> Stride Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Stride Indirect <input type="button" value="Select none"/> <input type="button" value="Select All Coverages"/> <input type="button" value="Select All Times"/>									
Loop id	Source Location	Source Function	Coverage run_0 (%)	Vectorization Ratio (%)	Vectorization Efficiency (%)	Speedup If No Scalar Integer	Speedup If FP Vectorized	Speedup If Fully Vectorized	Speedup If Perfect Load Balancing run_0
10	nbody0 - nbody0.c:64-144 [...]	compute_accelerations	92.63	61.05	37.91	1	1	1.02	1
2	nbody0 - nbody0.c:123-129	main	5.47	30	32.5	1.13	1	3.38	1

FIGURE 14 – Hint