week6实验记录

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1 实验环境

cpu: Inter i5-12400f

操作系统: windows 10 专业版64位

编译器: gcc version 8.1.0(x86_64-posix-seh-rev0, Built by MinGW-W64

project)

2 结果

2.1 使用不同大小的Tensor1D

Table 1: input and filter tensors of size $1 \times 100 \times 1000 \times 1000$, the time unit is ms

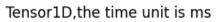
	-0	-O2	-O3	-Ofast -
				march=native
run time	937.278	326.906	314.968	331.516
GFLOPS	0.213384	0.611797	0.634985	0.603289

Table 2: input and filter tensors of size $1 \times 500 \times 1000 \times 1000$, the time unit is ms

	-0	-O2	-O3	-Ofast -
				march=native
run time	4758.94	1860.55	1743.91	1899.73
GFLOPS	0.210131	0.537475	0.573424	0.526391

Table 3: input and filter tensors of size $1 \times 1000 \times 1000 \times 1000$, the time unit is ms

	-0	-O2	-O3	-Ofast -
				march=native
run time	18691.1	17361	14800.1	13388.9
GFLOPS	0.107003	0.115201	0.135134	0.149377



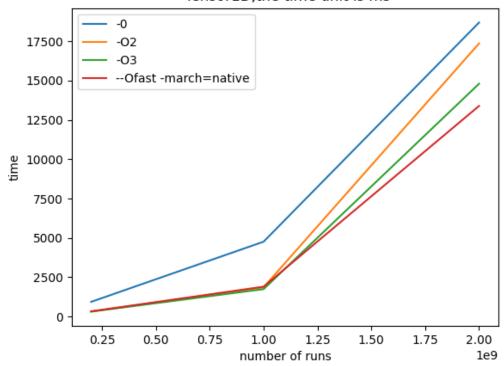


Figure 1: Tensor1D, the time unit is ms

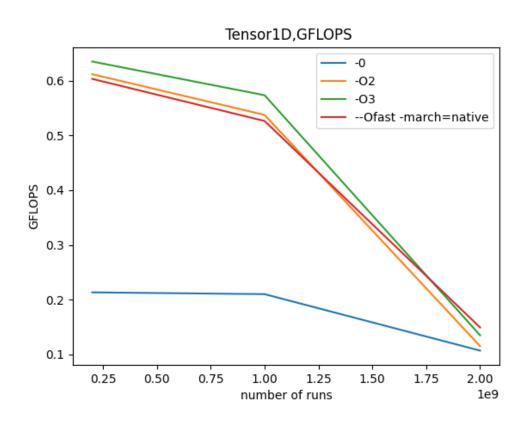


Figure 2: Tensor1D,GFLOPS

2.2 使用不同大小的Tensor4D

Table 4: input and filter tensors of size 1×100×1000×1000, the time unit is ms

	-0	-O2	-O3	-Ofast -
				march=native
run time	1441.01	339.863	351.695	342.796
GFLOPS	0.138792	0.588472	0.568675	0.583437

Table 5: input and filter tensors of size $1 \times 500 \times 1000 \times 1000$, the time unit is ms

	-0	-O2	-O3	-Ofast -
				march=native
run time	7240.47	1897.1	1996.94	1853.26
GFLOPS	0.138113	0.52712	0.500766	0.53959

Table 6: input and filter tensors of size $1 \times 1000 \times 1000 \times 1000$, the time unit is ms

Table 6. Input and inter tempora of pize 1/1000/1000/inc time and is ins					
	-0	-O2	-O3	-Ofast -	
				march=native	
run time	29123.3	17802.9	15473.4	10340.9	
GFLOPS	0.0686735	0.112341	0.129254	0.193407	

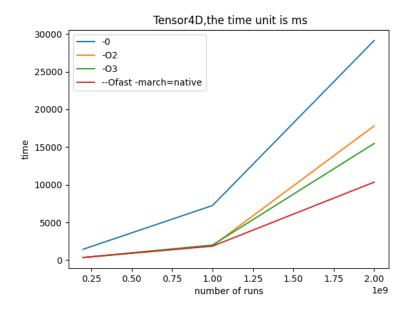


Figure 3: Tensor4D, the time unit is ms

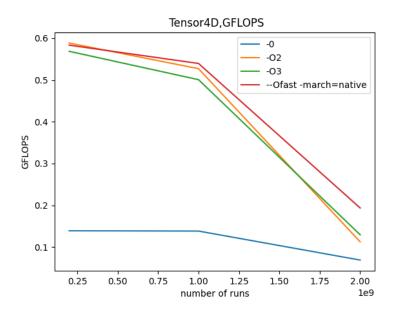


Figure 4: Tensor4D,GFLOPS

2.3 比较Tensor1D和Tensor4D

the time unit is ms 30000 Tensor1D-0 Tensor1D-O2 Tensor1D-O3 25000 Tensor1D-Ofast -march=native Tensor4D-0 20000 Tensor4D-02 Tensor4D-O3 Tensor4D-Ofast -march=native 15000 10000 5000 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00 1.75 2.00 1.25 1.50 1e9 number of runs

Figure 5: the time unit is ms

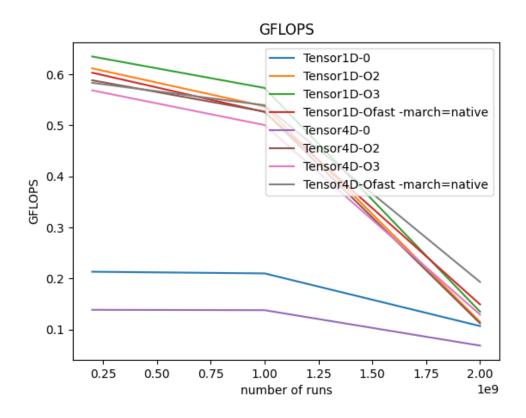


Figure 6: GFLOPS

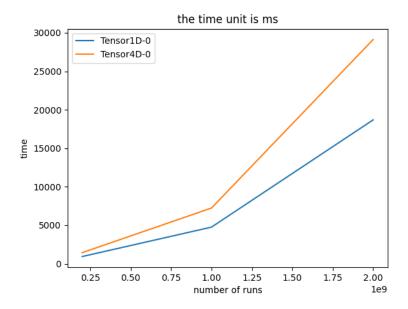


Figure 7: -0,the time unit is ms

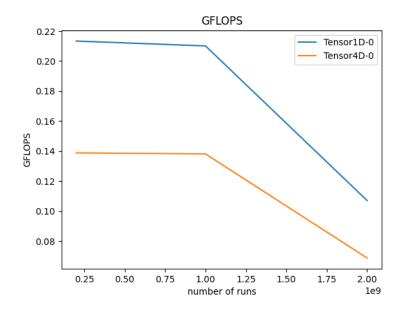


Figure 8: -0,GFLOPS

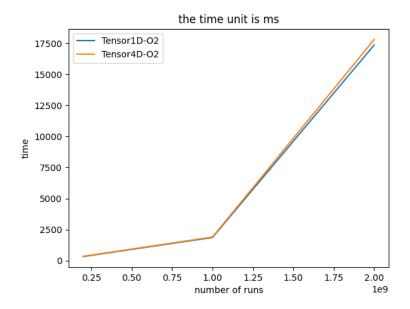


Figure 9: -O2, the time unit is ${\rm ms}$

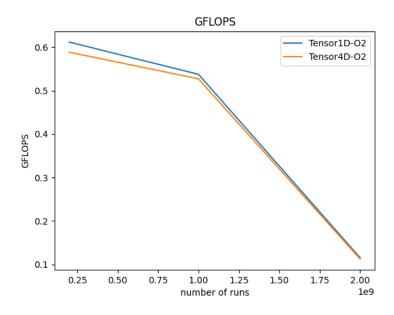


Figure 10: -O2,GFLOPS

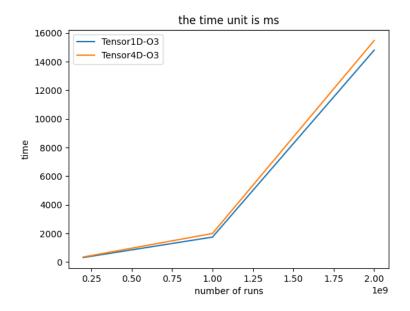


Figure 11: -O3, the time unit is ${\rm ms}$

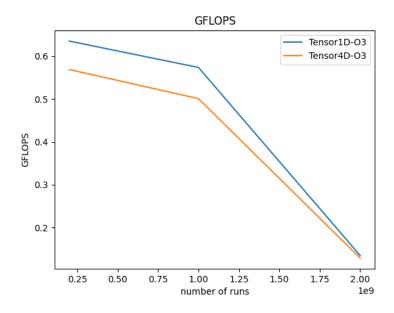


Figure 12: -O3,GFLOPS

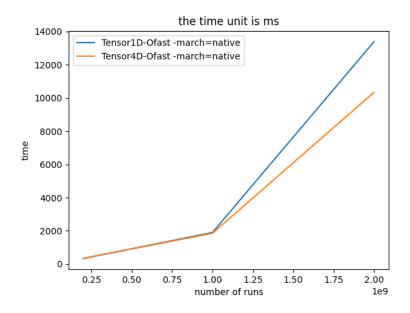


Figure 13: -Ofast -march=native, the time unit is ms

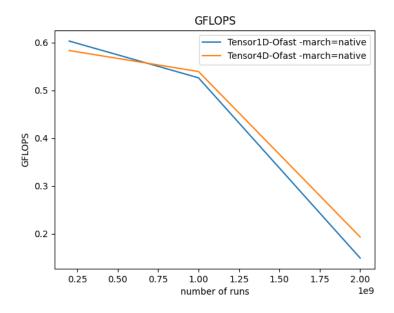


Figure 14: -Ofast -march=native,GFLOPS

3 结论

-Ofast会启用所有的优化选项,march=native编译器自动探测目标架构并生成针对目标架构优化的目标代码。毫无疑问,优化级别越高,优化开的越多,运行速度越快。-0-O2-O3,都是用1维储存的效果好。但是,-Ofast-march=native优化下用1维效果表现比4维差,于是我多跑了几次,在这个优化下使用Tensor4D每次花费的时间差距很大,使用1×1000×1000×1000的输入张量和卷积核,运行三次分别用时5946.86ms,13050ms,10340.9ms。猜测是受到后台运行其他应用影响比较大。