Akademia Nauk Stosowanych w Nowym Sączu Programowanie Współbieżne i Rozproszone						
Temat:				spr nr 9		
Nazwisko i imię: Ciapała Tadeusz		Ocena sprawozdania	Zaliczenie:			
Data wykonania ćwiczenia:	Grupa: P3					

1) KODY:

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstdint>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <chrono>
#include <assert.h>
#include <time.h>
//matrix * vector
#define MATRIX H 30000
#define MATRIX_W 30000
#define VECTOR S 30000
#define MUL TIME 25
uint16_t** matrix;
uint16_t* vector;
uint16_t* result;
int32 t i;
int32 t k;
int main() {
    srand(time(NULL));
    //check if vector size == matrix width
    assert (MATRIX W == VECTOR S);
    //alloc matrix
    matrix = (uint16_t**)new uint16_t * [MATRIX_H];
for (i = 0; i < MATRIX_H; i++)
    matrix[i] = new uint16_t[MATRIX_W];</pre>
    //alloc vectors
    vector = (uint16_t*)new uint16_t[VECTOR_S];
    result = (uint16_t*) new uint16_t[VECTOR_S];
    //fill matrix random data normal way
    auto start = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
for (i = 0; i < MATRIX_H; i++) {</pre>
         for (k = 0; k < MATRIX_W; k++) {
              matrix[i][k] = (uint16 t) (rand() % 100);
     }
     //fill vector random data
    for (i = 0; i < VECTOR S; i++) {
         vector[i] = (uint16_t) (rand() % 100);
    auto end = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now();
    printf("Fill in %llu miliseconds\n",
         std::chrono::duration_cast<std::chrono::milliseconds>(end - start).count());
```

```
//normal execution
    start = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
    for (uint32_t p = 0; p < MUL_TIME; p++) {
        for (i = 0; i < MATRIX H; i++) {
            for (k = 0; k < MATRIX W; k++) {
                 result[i] += matrix[i][k] * vector[k];
    end = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now();
    printf("Calculated normal way in %llu miliseconds\n",
        std::chrono::duration cast<std::chrono::milliseconds>(end - start).count());
    start = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
#pragma omp parallel for default(shared) private(i, k)
    for (i = 0; i < MATRIX H; i++) {
        for (k = 0; k < MATRIX W; k++) {
            matrix[i][k] = (uint16_t)(rand() % 100);
#pragma omp parallel for default(shared) private(i)
    for (i = 0; i < VECTOR S; i++) {
        vector[i] = (uint1\overline{6}_t) (rand() % 100);
    end = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now();
    printf("Fill parallel way in %llu miliseconds\n",
        std::chrono::duration cast<std::chrono::milliseconds>(end - start).count());
    start = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
    for (uint32_t p = 0; p < MUL_TIME; p++) {
#pragma omp parallel for shared(matrix, vector, result) private(i, k)
        for (i = 0; i < MATRIX H; i++) {
            for (k = 0; k < MATRIX_W; k++) {
    result[i] += matrix[i][k] * vector[k];</pre>
    end = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now();
    printf("Calculated parallel way in lu miliseconds n",
        std::chrono::duration cast<std::chrono::milliseconds>(end - start).count());
    //free memory
    delete[] vector;
    delete[] result;
    for (i = 0; i < MATRIX H; i++)
        delete[] matrix[i];
    delete[] matrix;
    return 0;
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstdint>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <chrono>
#include <assert.h>
#include <time.h>
//matrix * vector
#define MATRIX H 30000
#define MATRIX_W 30000
#define VECTOR S 30000
#define MUL TIME 25
uint16_t** matrix;
uint16_t* vector;
uint16_t* result;
```

```
int32 t i;
int32_t k;
int main() {
   srand(time(NULL));
    //{\rm check} if vector size == matrix width
    assert(MATRIX W == VECTOR S);
   //alloc matrix
   matrix = (uint16_t**)new uint16_t * [MATRIX_H];
    for (i = 0; i < MATRIX_H; i++)
        matrix[i] = new uint16 t[MATRIX W];
    //alloc vectors
   vector = (uint16_t*)new uint16_t[VECTOR_S];
result = (uint16_t*)new uint16_t[VECTOR_S];
    //fill matrix random data normal way
    for (i = 0; i < MATRIX_H; i++) {
        for (k = 0; k < MATRIX W; k++) {
            matrix[i][k] = (uint16 t) (rand() % 100);
    }
    //fill vector random data
    for (i = 0; i < VECTOR S; i++) {
        vector[i] = (uint16_t) (rand() % 100);
        result[i] = 0;
    //schedule(how to split iteration, [chunk size])
    //let user to controll iteration split between threads
    //chunk - how many iteration counts every chunk
    //first arg:
    //static:
    // -iterations split on equal chunk of specified size or iterations/threads // -chunk is mapped statically to thread
    //dynamic:
    // -like static
// -but chunks are mapped dynamically
    //quided:
    // -like dynamic
// -chunk count decrease during processing
    //runtime:
    // -both argument are specified at runtime base on OMP SCHEDULE var
#pragma omp parallel for default(shared) private(i, k)
    for (i = 0; i < MATRIX H; i++) {
        for (k = 0; k < MATRIX W; k++) {
            matrix[i][k] = (uint16_t) (rand() % 100);
    }
#pragma omp parallel for default(shared) private(i)
   for (i = 0; i < VECTOR_S; i++) {
        vector[i] = (uint16 t) (rand() % 100);
   auto start = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now();
#pragma omp parallel for schedule(static) shared(matrix, vector, result) private(i, k)
   for (uint32 t p = 0; p < MUL TIME; <math>p++) {
#pragma omp parallel for schedule(static) shared(matrix, vector, result) private(i, k)
        for (i = 0; i < MATRIX H; i++) {
            for (k = 0; k < MATRIX W; k++) {
                result[i] += matrix[i][k] * vector[k];
        }
    auto end = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now();
   printf("Calculated parallel static way in %llu miliseconds\n",
        std::chrono::duration_cast<std::chrono::milliseconds>(end - start).count());
    start = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now();
    for (uint32 t p = 0; p < MUL TIME; p++) {
```

```
#pragma omp parallel for schedule(static, MATRIX H/10) shared(matrix, vector, result)
private(i, k)
       for (i = 0; i < MATRIX H; i++) {
            for (k = 0; k < MATRIX W; k++) {
                result[i] += matrix[i][k] * vector[k];
    end = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now();
    printf("Calculated parallel static N(MATRIX H/10) way in %llu miliseconds\n",
        std::chrono::duration cast<std::chrono::milliseconds>(end - start).count());
    start = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now();
    for (uint32_t p = 0; p < MUL_TIME; p++) {
#pragma omp parallel for schedule(dynamic, MATRIX H/10) shared(matrix, vector, result)
private(i, k)
        for (i = 0; i < MATRIX H; i++) {
            for (k = 0; k < MATRIX_W; k++) {
                result[i] += matrix[i][k] * vector[k];
    end = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now();
    printf("Calculated parallel dynamic N(MATRIX H/10) way in %llu miliseconds\n",
        std::chrono::duration cast<std::chrono::milliseconds>(end - start).count());
    start = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now();
    for (uint32 t p = 0; p < MUL TIME; p++) {
#pragma omp parallel for schedule(guided, MATRIX H/10) shared(matrix, vector, result)
private(i, k)
        for (i = 0; i < MATRIX H; i++) {
            for (k = 0; k < MATRIX W; k++) {
                result[i] += matrix[i][k] * vector[k];
    end = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now();
    printf("Calculated parallel guided N(MATRIX H/10) way in %llu miliseconds\n",
        std::chrono::duration cast<std::chrono::milliseconds>(end - start).count());
    start = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now();
    for (uint32_t p = 0; p < MUL TIME; p++) {
#pragma omp parallel for schedule(runtime) shared(matrix, vector, result) private(i, k)
        for (i = 0; i < MATRIX H; i++) {
            for (k = 0; k < MATRIX W; k++) {
                result[i] += matrix[i][k] * vector[k];
    end = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now();
    printf("Calculated parallel runtime way in %llu miliseconds\n",
        std::chrono::duration cast<std::chrono::milliseconds>(end - start).count());
    //free memory
    delete[] vector;
    delete[] result;
    for (i = 0; i < MATRIX H; i++)
        delete[] matrix[i];
    delete[] matrix;
    return 0:
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstdint>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <chrono>
#include <assert.h>
#include <time.h>
```

```
#define MATRIX_H 30000
#define MATRIX W 30000
//operators
//+
//-
//*
//&
//|
//^
//&&
//||
uint8 t** matrix;
uint32 t sumMatrix() {
    uint32 t sum = 0;
    for (uint32_t i = 0; i < MATRIX_H; i++) {
        for (uint32 t k = 0; k < MATRIX W; k++) {
            sum += matrix[i][k];
    return sum;
uint32 t sumMatrixParallel() {
   uint32 t sum = 0;
    int32_t i;
int32_t k;
#pragma omp parallel for shared(matrix) private(i, k) reduction(+ : sum)
   for (i = 0; i < MATRIX H; i++) {
        for (k = 0; k < MATRIX W; k++) {
            sum = sum + matrix[i][k];
    return sum;
int main() {
    srand(time(NULL));
    //alloc matrix
    matrix = (uint8_t**)new uint8_t * [MATRIX_H];
    for (uint32_t i = 0; i < MATRIX_H; i++)
matrix[i] = new uint8_t[MATRIX_W];
    //fill matrix random data normal way
    for (uint32 t i = 0; i < MATRIX H; i++) {
        for (uint32_t k = 0; k < MATRIX_W; k++) {
            matrix[\overline{i}][k] = (uint16_t) (rand() % 10);
    }
    auto start = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now();
    uint32_t sum = sumMatrix();
    auto end = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now();
    printf("Sum calculated normal way: u in time: lu ms\r\n", sum,
        std::chrono::duration cast<std::chrono::milliseconds>(end - start).count());
    start = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now();
    sum = sumMatrixParallel();
    end = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
    printf("Sum calculated parralel way: %u in time: %llu ms\r\n", sum,
        std::chrono::duration_cast<std::chrono::milliseconds>(end - start).count());
    for (uint32_t i = 0; i < MATRIX_H; i++) delete[] matrix[i];</pre>
    delete[] matrix;
```

```
return 0;
}
```

```
Konsola debugowania programu Microsoft Visual Studio

Fill in 29471 miliseconds
Calculated normal way in 69136 miliseconds
Fill parallel way in 4221 miliseconds
Calculated parallel way in 9930 miliseconds
Calculated parallel way in 9930 miliseconds
C:\Users\TadeK\Documents\PROJECTS\pwir05\x64\Debug\pwir05.exe (proces 17220) zakończono z kodem 0.
Naciśnij dowolny klawisz, aby zamknąć to okno...
```

Kod PWIR_03_00.cpp

2) Zadania i rozwiązania:

Zadanie pierwsze polegało na przetestowaniu każdej z opcji schedule i wykonaniu pomiarów dla każdej dostępnej opcji. Następnie należało wyciągnąć z nich średnią. Wyniki zapisać i udokumentować.

```
Calculated parallel static way in 13946 miliseconds
Calculated parallel static way in 13946 miliseconds
Calculated parallel static N(MATRIX_H/10) way in 11241 miliseconds
Calculated parallel dynamic N(MATRIX_H/10) way in 11185 miliseconds
Calculated parallel guided N(MATRIX_H/10) way in 11277 miliseconds
Calculated parallel runtime way in 10577 miliseconds
C:\Users\TadeK\Documents\PROJECTS\pwir05\x64\Debug\pwir05.exe (proces 16940) zakończono z kodem 0.
Naciśnij dowolny klawisz, aby zamknąć to okno...
```

Kod PWIR_03_01.cpp

static	static N(MATRIX_H/10)	dynamic N(MATRIX_H/10)	guided N(MATRIX_H/10)	runtime
13946	11241	11185	11277	10577
14825	11223	11256	11308	10740
14607	11177	11173	11264	10319
14058	11213	11291	11277	10196
14125	11280	11207	11199	10546

Tabela pomiarów: wyniki są w milisekundach

static	static N(MATRIX_H/10)	dynamic N(MATRIX_H/10)	guided N(MATRIX_H/10)	runtime
14312,2	11226,8	11222,4	11265	10475,6

Tabela średnich wartości pomiarów.

Różne metody podziału iteracji (static, dynamic, guided i runtime) dostępne w OpenMP mają zróżnicowany wpływ na czas wykonania programu. Metoda static, która dzieli iteracje na równe podzbiory, skutecznie skraca czas wykonania. Metody dynamic, guided i runtime charakteryzują się nieco krótszym czasem wykonania, przy czym dla mniejszych wartości parametru "chunk" czas jest dłuższy, a dla większych - krótszy. Wykorzystanie OpenMP do równoległego przetwarzania znacząco przyspiesza wykonanie programu w porównaniu do sekwencyjnej wersji.

Zadanie drugie polegało na pracy z trzecim kodem. Trzeba było usunąć dyrektywę reduction i porównać wyniki.

PRZED:

PO USUNIĘCIU:

```
Konsola debugowania programu Microsoft Visual Studio

Sum calculated normal way: 4049686380 in time: 2249 ms
Sum calculated parralel way: 403244650 in time: 7488 ms

C:\Users\TadeK\Documents\PROJECTS\pwir05\x64\Debug\pwir05.exe (proces 12864) zakończono z kodem 0.
Naciśnij dowolny klawisz, aby zamknąć to okno...
```

Bez uwzględnienia dyrektywy "reduction", każdy wątek tworzyłby własną instancję zmiennej "sum", co naraziłoby proces sumowania na potencjalne błędy. Łatwo zauważyć, że przedstawione wyniki wskazują na nieprawidłowe działanie kodu, prawdopodobnie spowodowane usterkami w środowisku wykonawczym. Aby zapewnić poprawne sumowanie w równoległym środowisku, nieodzowne jest skorzystanie z dyrektywy "reduction", która umożliwia właściwe grupowanie wyników.

Zadanie trzecie polegało napisaniu funkcji tworzącej wektor jednowymiarowy o wielkości 10 000 elementów. Należało go uzupełniać losowymi liczbami z zakresu od 0 do 10, a następnie obliczyć jego długość. Trzeba było porównać wyniki z wykorzystaniem zrównoleglenia lub bez.

```
Konsola debugowania programu Microsoft Visual Studio

Calculated normal way: 44876 in time: 0 ms
Sum calculated parallel way: 44876 in time: 1 ms
Sum calculated parallel way: 44876 in time: 1 ms
Sum calculated parallel way: 44876 in time: 1 ms
Sum calculated parallel way: 44876 in time: 1 ms
Sum calculated parallel way: 44876 in time: 1 ms
Sum calculated parallel way: 44876 in time: 0 ms
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Sum calculated parallel way: 44876 in time: 0 ms
Sum calculated parallel way: 44876 in time: 0 ms
Sum calculated parallel way: 44876 in
```

Rezultaty są identyczne zarówno dla jednej, jak i drugiej metody przetwarzania, ponieważ sumowanie jest działaniem łącznym, a dyrektywa "reduction" zapewnia poprawne sumowanie w przypadku równoległej obróbki.