High Performance Computing Week 3 - Profiling Generation and Solving of NxN Sudoku Puzzles

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Functional profiling - gprof

Flat Profile:

```
| Seconds | Seco
```

Call Graph:

```
Call graph
granularity: each sample hit covers 4 byte(s) for 4.76% of 0.21 seconds
                                                                                  <spontaneous>
                                                                           main [1]
                                                                                solveBoard(char**, int, int, int) <cycle 1> [4]
getRandomBoard(int) [14]
isValidSudoku(char**&, int) [7]
printBoard(char**, int) [5]
isBoardSolved(char**, int) [10]
                                                      100/100
                                                      200/8976
200/38904
                                       0.00
                                                      86.0
                                                                          solveBoard(char**, int, int, int) <cycle 1> [4]
canPutChar(char**, int, int, char, int) <cycle 1> [3]
  checkSudokuSubarray(char**, int) [6]
  getHorizontalSubArray(char***, int, int) [11]
  getVerticalSubArray(char**, int, int) [12]
  getMxMSubArray(char**, int, int) [13]
  solveBoard(char**, int, int, int) <cycle 1> [4]
                                                616757
489705/707574
                          0.03
                                                 318451/394562
119684/190765
                          0.01
                                      0.00
                                                  51570/122247
                                                     100/100
                                                                           solveBoard(char**, int, int, int) <cycle 1> [4]
printBoard(char**, int) [5]
isBoardSolved(char**, int) [10]
                                                   38704
38704/38904
                         0.00
                                      0.09
                                                                                  canPutChar(char**, int, int, char, int) <cycle 1> [3]
                                                                          main [1]
solveBoard(char**, int, int, int) <cycle 1> [4]
printBoard(char**, int) [5]
                                       0.02
            33.3
                                                   38904
                                       0.02
                                                 155616/155616
                                                                                  printHorizontalBorder(char**, int) [8]
                                       0.00
```

From this we get to know that almost 60% of the execution time is spent in the top 3 functions.

- printBoard()
- canPutChar()
- checkSudokuSubarray()

printBoard() can't be parallelized, so we have to reduce the amount of times its called in the program.

So, if we are able to parallelize these functions, we will be able to reduce the execution time by a large amount.

Line Profiling - gcov

Gcov is a source code coverage analysis and statement-by-statement profiling tool. Gcov generates exact counts of the number of times each statement in a program is executed and annotates source code to add instrumentation.

```
function Z21init board propertiesi called 100 returned 100% blocks executed 67%
      100:
              16:void init board properties(int n)
              17:{
                          // cout << "init board properties" << n << endl;</pre>
      100:
                          BOARD WIDTH = n;
                          SUB WIDTH = (int)sqrt(BOARD_WIDTH);
      100:
        0 returned 100
call
      100:
              22:
                          if (WIDTH 9X9 == BOARD WIDTH)
branch 0 taken 100 (fallthrough)
branch 1 taken 0
      100:
              24:
                                   START CHAR = '1';
              25:
    ####:
                          else if (WIDTH 16X16 == BOARD WIDTH)
branch 0 never executed
branch 1 never executed
    ####:
                                   START CHAR = 'A';
              30:
                          else
              32:
                                   // use defaults
      100:
function _Z21getHorizontalSubArrayPPcii called 351804 returned 100% blocks executed 100%
   351804:
              36:char *getHorizontalSubArray(char **board, int ix, int n)
              37:{
              38:
   351804:
                          char *subarray = new char[n];
call
        0 returned 351804
                          // cout<<ix<<" "<<n<<endl;
                          // cout << "YOBU" << endl;
// cout << "YO" << board[0][0];
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
  3518040:
              42:
pranch 0 taken 3166236
        1 taken 351804 (fallthrough)
branch
                                   // cout << "Get horizontal sub array" << endl;
// cout << ix << endl;</pre>
              44:
  3166236:
                                   subarray[i] = board[ix][i];
              47:
   351804:
                          return subarray;
              49:}
              50:
```

```
unction _Z19checkSudokuSubarrayPci called 627961 returned 100% blocks executed 100% 627961: 81:bool checkSudokuSubarray(char *array, int n)
  627961:
                          int nBOARD WIDTH = n;
                          bool *temp = new bool[nBOARD_WIDTH];
  627961:
call 0 returned 627961
5541759: 86:
branch 0 taken 5164546
                          for (int i = 0; i < nBOARD_WIDTH; i++)</pre>
oranch 1 taken 377213 (fallthrough)
                                   if ((array[i] >= START_CHAR) && (array[i] <= (START_CHAR + nBOARD_WIDTH)))</pre>
pranch 0 taken 4464730 (fallthrough)
oranch 1 taken 699816
oranch 2 taken 4464730 (fallthrough)
 4464730:
                                             int iPos = (array[i] - START_CHAR);
 4464730:
                                             if (false == temp[iPos])
ranch 1 taken 250648
 4214082:
                                                      temp[iPos] = true;
  250648:
 4214082:
  699816:
                                   else if (array[i] == '.')
ranch 0 taken 699716 (fallthrough)
```

From this we understand that there are parts of the code which are never executed. These are some initialization conditions.

There are also parts of the code which are executed more than others. Within the top 3 functions, there are loops that can be collapsed and parallelized. There are some conditions which are never met. Those can be removed from the code. This makes it more efficient, and results in better code density.

Hardware resource profiling- likwid

Output:								
CPU steppir	Intel	Tigerlak 2	e proc	essor) 2.50GHz ********	****
Hardware T				****	****	*****	*****	****
Sockets: Cores per so Threads per		1 4 2						
HWThread	Threa	 ad		Core		Socket		Available
0	0		0		0		*	
1	0		1		0		*	
2	0		2		0		*	
3	0		3		0		*	
4	1		0		0		*	
5	1		1		0		*	
6	1		2		0		*	
7	1		3		0		*	
Socket 0:		(041	5 2 6	37)				
******	*****	******	*****	*****	*****	******	*****	****
Cache Topo		*****	*****	*****	*****	******	******	*****
Level:		1						
Size:		48 kB						
Cache groups:			(04)(15)	(26)	(37)		
Level:		2						

```
Cache groups:
                    (04)(15)(26)(37)
               3
Level:
Size:
               8 MB
Cache groups:
                    (04152637)
NUMA Topology
NUMA domains:
                     0
Domain:
Processors:
               (04152637)
Distances:
               10
Free memory:
                     10875.6 MB
                     15752.9 MB
Total memory:
Graphical Topology
Socket 0:
| +-----+ +-----+ |
| | 04 | | 1 5 | | 2 6 | | 3 7 | |
| +----+ +----+ +----+ |
| +----+ +----+ +----+ |
| | 48 kB | | 48 kB | | 48 kB | | 48 kB | |
| +-----+ +-----+ |
| +-----+ +-----+ |
|| 1 MB || 1 MB || 1 MB || 1 MB ||
| +----+ +----+ +----+ |
| +-----+ |
         8 MB
```

Size:

1 MB

Inference:

Using gprof we have found out that the top 3 functions in terms of execution time are printBoard(), canPutChar() and checkSudokuSubarray(). Within these functions we have found which lines are executed the most using gcov. This has given us a good idea of the exact areas to focus on to improve the execution time of the program.

Likwid also has given us an idea of the hardware topology of our computer. This will give us an idea on how to utilize the shared memory and variables when parallelize the program.