

exp6

操作系统版本: Ubuntu 22.04.5 LTS

编译器版本: gcc (Ubuntu 11.4.0-1ubuntu1~22.04) 11.4.0

cpu物理核数: 24

cpu频率: 最大2200MHz, 最小800MHz

naive: 朴素乘法, 遍历C的每一个元素, 将A的i行, B的j列的点乘作为Cij的值, 总共的计算量是 $O(N^3)$

核心代码:

```
void MY_MMult(int m, int n, int k, double *a, int lda,
              double *b, int ldb,
              double *c, int ldc)
{
    int i, j, p;

    for (i = 0; i < m; i++) /* Loop over the rows of C */
    {
        for (j = 0; j < n; j++) /* Loop over the columns of C */
        {
            for (p = 0; p < k; p++)
            {
                C(i, j) = C(i, j) + A(i, p) * B(p, j);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

openblas: 利用openblas库实现矩阵乘法加速

核心代码:

```
void cblasversion(int m, int n, int k, double *a, int lda,
                  double *b, int ldb,
                  double *c, int ldc){
    double alpha = 1, beta = 1;
    cblas_dgemm(CblasRowMajor, CblasNoTrans, CblasNoTrans, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda,
                b, ldb, beta, c, ldc);
}
```

pthread: 根据计算机的物理核数创建尽量多的线程, 每个线程计算C的一部分实现加速

核心代码:

```
typedef struct mats
{
    double *a, *b, *c;
    int ord;
```

```

    int _M, _N, _K;
}mats;

void *mythread(void *arg)
{
    mats *mat = (mats *)arg;
    int ord = (mat->ord);
    int _M = mat->_M, _N = mat->_N, _K = mat->_K;
    for(int i=ord; i<_M*_N; i+=core_num)
    {
        for(int j=0; j<_K; j++)
        {
            mat->c[i] += mat->a[(i/_N)*_K+j] * mat->b[j*_N+(i%_N)];
        }
    }
    return NULL;
}

void cstrct_mat(mats *S, double *a, double *b, double *c, int ord, int m, int n,
int k)
{
    S->a=a;
    S->b=b;
    S->c=c;
    S->ord=ord;
    S->_M = m;
    S->_N = n;
    S->_K = k;
}

void thread_gemm(int m, int n, int k, double *a, int lda,
                double *b, int ldb,
                double *c, int ldc)
{
    pthread_t P[core_num];
    int id;
    mats mat[core_num];

    for(int i=0; i<core_num; i++)
    {
        cstrct_mat(&mat[i], a, b, c, i, m, n, k);
        id = pthread_create(&P[i], NULL, mythread, &mat[i]); assert(id==0);
    }

    for(int i=0; i<core_num; i++)
    {
        id = pthread_join(P[i], NULL); assert(id==0);
    }
}

```

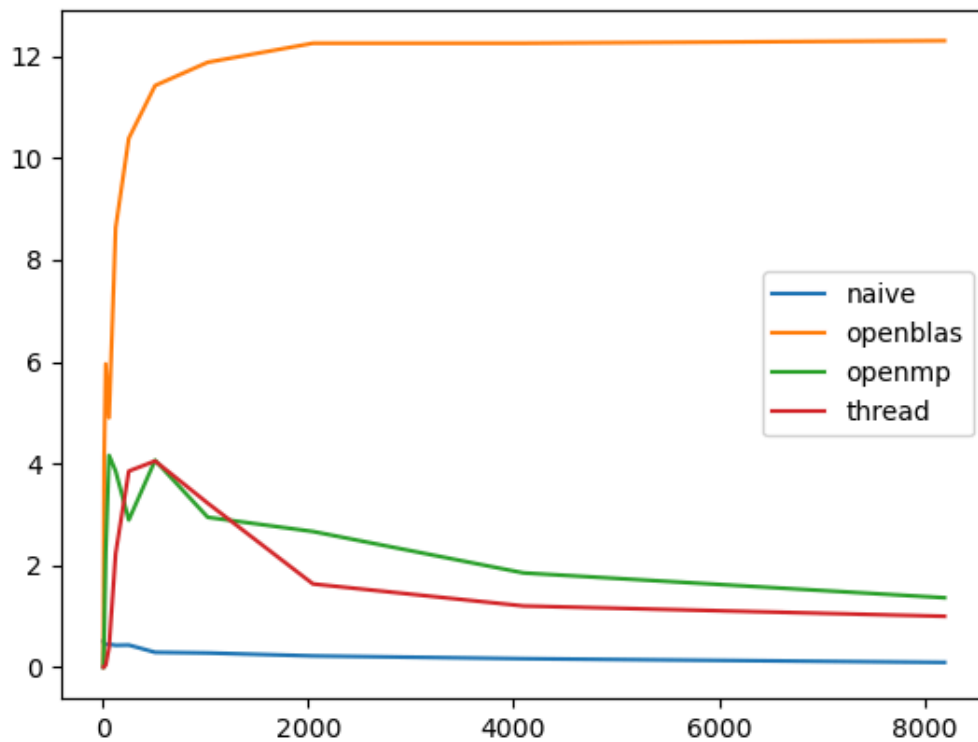
openmp: 利用openmp的预编译指令优化矩阵乘法，同样是进行多线程并行计算

核心代码:

```

void OMP_MMult(int m, int n, int k, double *a, int lda,
               double *b, int ldb,
               double *c, int ldc)
{
#pragma omp parallel for
  for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) /* Loop over the rows of C */
  {
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) /* Loop over the columns of C */
    {
      for (int p = 0; p < k; p++)
      {
        C(i, j) = C(i, j) + A(i, p) * B(p, j);
      }
    }
  }
}

```

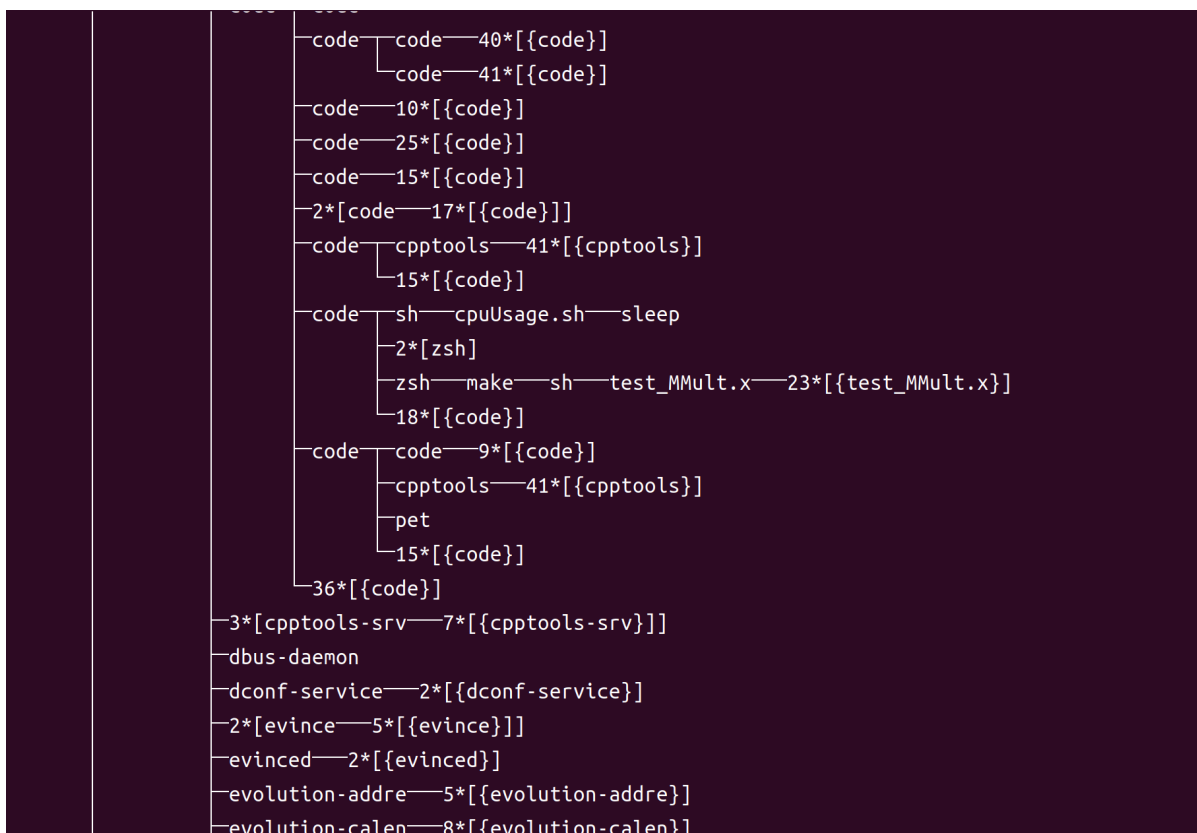


朴素乘法的gflops几乎不变都在10的-1次方数量级。自己编写的thread和openmp方法的gflops均随着矩阵规模的增大先增大后减少，最后稳定在1-2附近。openblas库方法的gflops几乎随着矩阵规模的增大一直变大，并很快稳定在12左右。

cpu利用率

进程号	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
62101	thomas	20	0	866868	673612	3072 R	2394	4.2	7:17.08	test_MMult.x
43825	thomas	20	0	1136.6g	434880	141280 S	7.9	2.7	11:15.94	code
2837	thomas	20	0	10.9g	406260	147972 S	5.6	2.5	16:08.54	gnome-shell
41813	thomas	20	0	32.6g	242212	227728 S	4.6	1.5	5:08.52	code
2379	thomas	20	0	29.0g	437692	327544 S	4.0	2.7	22:31.04	Xorg
2295	thomas	20	0	3599208	29436	21480 S	3.3	0.2	18:37.80	pulseaudio
515	root	19	-1	94092	37856	35896 S	1.7	0.2	2:31.61	systemd-journal
1523	root	20	0	99668	68948	12616 S	1.7	0.4	2:34.83	python3
445	root	-51	0	0	0	0 S	0.7	0.0	2:06.85	irq/169-SYNA2BA6:00
209	root	20	0	0	0	0 S	0.3	0.0	0:17.93	kauditd
1313	root	20	0	14448	2080	1768 S	0.3	0.0	5:17.39	MvLogServer
2142	nx	20	0	1518224	99560	14456 S	0.3	0.6	1:14.90	nxserver.bin
4277	thomas	20	0	7186280	413300	51948 S	0.3	2.6	2:17.51	jetbrains-toolb
4651	thomas	20	0	1124.0g	322012	222712 S	0.3	2.0	6:31.09	qq
39586	thomas	20	0	1131.0g	137948	93300 S	0.3	0.9	0:32.76	qq
41718	thomas	20	0	1132.2g	222508	151696 S	0.3	1.4	1:26.81	code
44152	thomas	20	0	1133.9g	227548	64148 S	0.3	1.4	0:18.55	code
+ CC util.c										

多线程



lab3:

困难:

1.在添加cblas依赖的时候一开始不知道怎么做，后来尝试将-lcblas添加到LDFLAGS就可以编译了。

Q1:

```

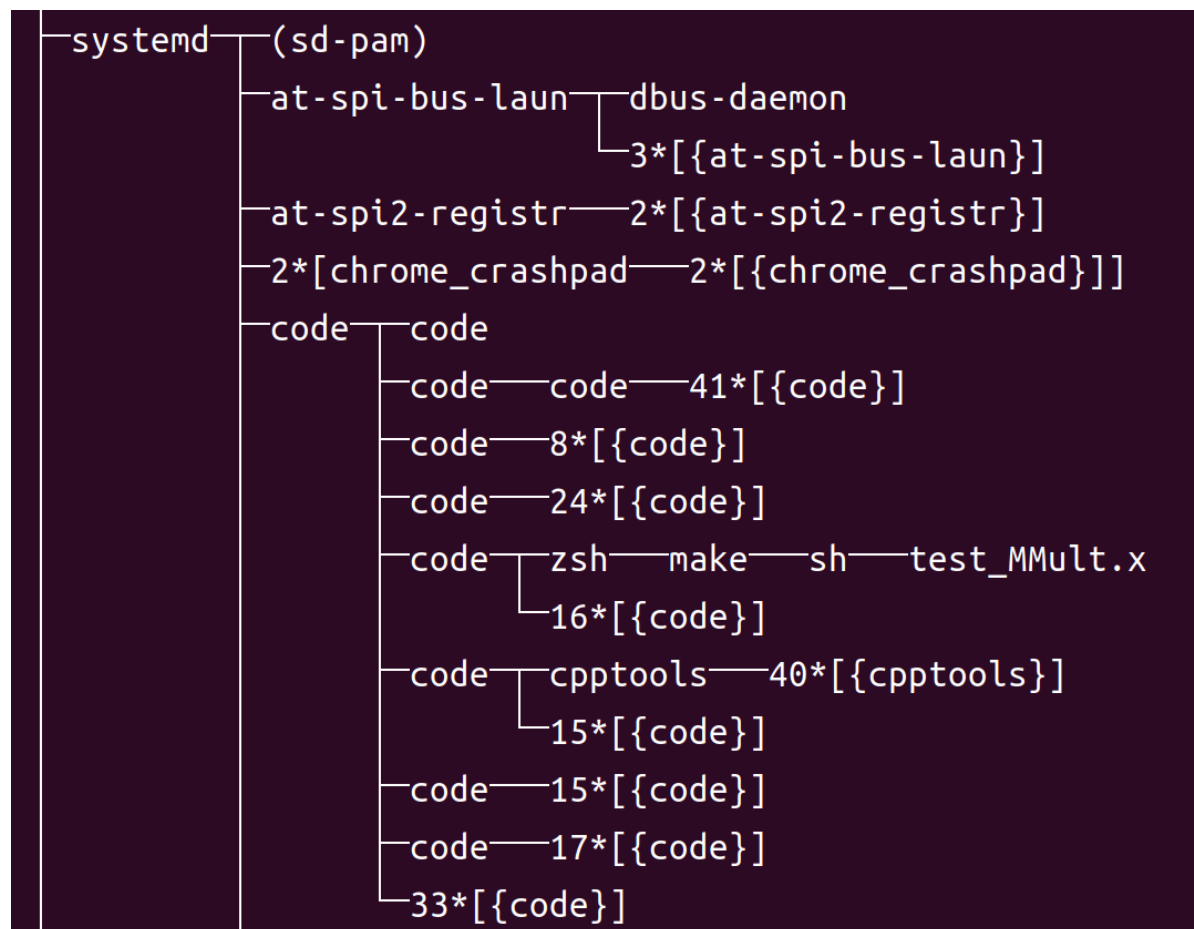
OBJS := $(BUILD_DIR)/util.o $(BUILD_DIR)/REF_MMult.o $(BUILD_DIR)/test_MMult.o
$(BUILD_DIR)/$(NEW).o $(BUILD_DIR)/cblas_MMult.o

```

NEW变量决定了哪一个文件参与到编译过程中，也就决定我使用的是哪一个MY_MMult

```
$(BUILD_DIR)/test_MMult.x >> $(DATA_DIR)/output_$(NEW).m
```

lab5:



```
top - 14:33:49 up 16 min, 1 user, load average: 20.02, 7.55, 3.05
任务: 579 total, 2 running, 577 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 75.2 us, 0.6 sy, 2.6 ni, 21.5 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 15724.5 total, 4395.5 free, 4099.3 used, 7229.7 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 0.0 total, 0.0 free, 0.0 used. 9833.6 avail Mem
```

进程号	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
28872	thomas	20	0	874756	672340	2560 S	2404	4.2	34:19.63	test_MM+
34118	root	39	19	214080	189364	144640 S	3.0	1.2	0:02.70	apt-che+
949	avahi	20	0	9648	4608	3328 S	2.0	0.0	0:14.41	avahi-d+
2435	thomas	20	0	28.4g	240320	172940 S	1.3	1.5	0:32.21	Xorg
242	root	20	0	0	0	0 I	1.0	0.0	0:00.37	kworker+
2916	thomas	20	0	10.3g	345076	149888 S	1.0	2.1	0:26.99	gnome-s+
32826	thomas	20	0	1123.7g	281088	187628 S	1.0	1.7	0:12.87	qq
4982	thomas	20	0	980532	66196	51076 S	0.7	0.4	0:02.28	gnome-t+
31377	thomas	20	0	16720	4096	3072 R	0.7	0.0	0:00.45	top
441	root	-51	0	0	0	0 S	0.3	0.0	0:03.23	irq/169+
618	root	20	0	0	0	0 I	0.3	0.0	0:00.99	kworker+
620	root	20	0	0	0	0 I	0.3	0.0	0:00.64	kworker+
1084	root	20	0	14448	1536	1536 S	0.3	0.0	0:09.64	MvLogSe+
5272	thomas	20	0	1131.9g	96040	71936 S	0.3	0.6	0:01.59	code
7795	thomas	20	0	1608448	19400	12544 S	0.3	0.1	0:00.04	snap
33774	thomas	20	0	1130.9g	127780	87552 S	0.3	0.8	0:00.43	qq
1	root	20	0	168328	11264	7168 S	0.0	0.1	0:01.85	systemd

问题：编写多线程程序的时候传递参数没有用地址而是用值，这导致所有线程计算的都是同一个位置上的值，将传递的结构体参数改成传递地址之后问题解决了。