

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ УКРАЇНИ
«КИЇВСЬКИЙ ПОЛІТЕХНІЧНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ
ІМЕНІ ІГОРЯ СІКОРСЬКОГО»
Факультет прикладної математики
Кафедра прикладної математики

Звіт
із лабораторної роботи №5
із дисципліни «Розподілені і хмарні обчислення»

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Мета роботи: Розпаралелити метод обчислення константи π

Опис програми: Бібліотека 'Rayon' буде використовуватись для паралелізму.

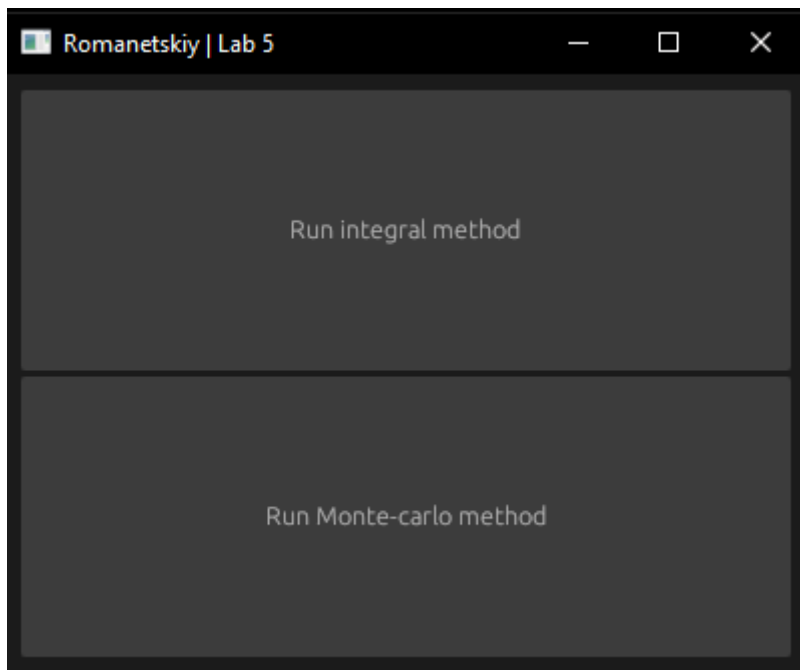
Integral method:				
threads = 1	time = 516.0000 μ s	intervals = 1e3	result = 3.1435917357	
threads = 1	time = 1.7141ms	intervals = 1e4	result = 3.1417926444	
threads = 1	time = 17.6825ms	intervals = 1e5	result = 3.1416126535	
threads = 1	time = 178.6970ms	intervals = 1e6	result = 3.1415946536	
threads = 1	time = 1.7440s	intervals = 1e7	result = 3.1415928536	
threads = 2	time = 421.2000 μ s	intervals = 1e3	result = 3.1435917357	
threads = 2	time = 3.2430ms	intervals = 1e4	result = 3.1417926444	
threads = 2	time = 27.1387ms	intervals = 1e5	result = 3.1416126535	
threads = 2	time = 326.5614ms	intervals = 1e6	result = 3.1415946536	
threads = 2	time = 3.1997s	intervals = 1e7	result = 3.1415928536	
threads = 4	time = 380.1000 μ s	intervals = 1e3	result = 3.1435917357	
threads = 4	time = 4.2239ms	intervals = 1e4	result = 3.1417926444	
threads = 4	time = 42.5180ms	intervals = 1e5	result = 3.1416126535	
threads = 4	time = 390.3530ms	intervals = 1e6	result = 3.1415946536	
threads = 4	time = 2.7748s	intervals = 1e7	result = 3.1415928536	
threads = 8	time = 1.1114ms	intervals = 1e3	result = 3.1435917357	
threads = 8	time = 7.4043ms	intervals = 1e4	result = 3.1417926444	
threads = 8	time = 20.9087ms	intervals = 1e5	result = 3.1416126535	
threads = 8	time = 191.1952ms	intervals = 1e6	result = 3.1415946536	
threads = 8	time = 1.8185s	intervals = 1e7	result = 3.1415928536	

Інтегральний метод

Monte-Carlo method:				
threads = 1	time = 3.2236ms	dots = 1e3	result = 3.1400000000	
threads = 1	time = 27.2796ms	dots = 1e4	result = 3.1396000000	
threads = 1	time = 261.9916ms	dots = 1e5	result = 3.1439600000	
threads = 1	time = 2.6465s	dots = 1e6	result = 3.1406640000	
threads = 1	time = 27.9631s	dots = 1e7	result = 3.1418440000	
threads = 2	time = 1.8724ms	dots = 1e3	result = 3.1720000000	
threads = 2	time = 13.6726ms	dots = 1e4	result = 3.1608000000	
threads = 2	time = 136.4292ms	dots = 1e5	result = 3.1374000000	
threads = 2	time = 1.5540s	dots = 1e6	result = 3.1433360000	
threads = 2	time = 14.8642s	dots = 1e7	result = 3.1413308000	
threads = 4	time = 825.1000 μ s	dots = 1e3	result = 3.1560000000	
threads = 4	time = 6.9845ms	dots = 1e4	result = 3.1420000000	
threads = 4	time = 64.4010ms	dots = 1e5	result = 3.1398400000	
threads = 4	time = 638.3353ms	dots = 1e6	result = 3.1430840000	
threads = 4	time = 3.7875s	dots = 1e7	result = 3.1414760000	
threads = 8	time = 780.6000 μ s	dots = 1e3	result = 3.1200000000	
threads = 8	time = 4.3667ms	dots = 1e4	result = 3.1456000000	
threads = 8	time = 32.5093ms	dots = 1e5	result = 3.1420000000	
threads = 8	time = 331.1828ms	dots = 1e6	result = 3.1406080000	
threads = 8	time = 2.7960s	dots = 1e7	result = 3.1417596000	

Метод Монте-Карло

Висновки: Інтегральний метод виявився точнішим за Монте-Карло



Інтерфейс

Код програми:

```
// cd D:/KPI/Distributed_computing/Labs/Lab_5

use egui::vec2;
use std::time::Instant;
use eframe::{epi, egui::{self, CtxRef}};
use lab_5::constcalc::{picalc, mc_picalc};
use rayon::ThreadPoolBuilder;

struct MyApp {
    // дані та стан програми
}

impl Default for MyApp {
    fn default() -> Self {
        Self {
            // Ініціалізація стану
        }
    }
}

impl epi::App for MyApp {
    fn name(&self) -> &str {
        "Romanetskiy | Lab 5"
    }

    fn update(&mut self, ctx: &CtxRef, _frame: &mut epi::Frame) {
        egui::CentralPanel::default().show(ctx, |ui| {
```

```

        let button_size = vec2(ui.available_width(), 140.0);
        if ui.add_sized(button_size, egui::Button::new("Run integral
method")).clicked() {
            task_intergral()
        }
        if ui.add_sized(button_size, egui::Button::new("Run Monte-carlo
method")).clicked() {
            task_monte_carlo()
        }
    });
}
}

fn format_dots(n: i32) -> String {
    let mut dots = n.to_string();
    let len = dots.len();
    if len > 3 {
        let e = len - 1;
        dots = format!("1e{}", e);
    }
    dots
}

fn task_intergral() {
    println!("\nIntegral method:");
    for &threads in [1, 2, 4, 8].iter() {
        let pool =
ThreadPoolBuilder::new().num_threads(threads).build().unwrap();
        for &n in [1e3 as i32, 1e4 as i32, 1e5 as i32, 1e6 as i32, 1e7 as
i32].iter() {
            let start = Instant::now();
            pool.install(|| {
                let pi = picalc(n);
                let duration = start.elapsed();
                println!("  threads = {:<2} | time = {:<10} | intervals = {:<2} |
result = {:.10}",
                    threads, format!("{:.4?}", duration), format_dots(n),
pi);
            });
        }
        println!();
    }
}

fn task_monte_carlo() {
    println!("\n\n\nMonte-Carlo method:");
    for &threads in [1, 2, 4, 8].iter() {

```

```

        let pool =
ThreadPoolBuilder::new().num_threads(threads).build().unwrap();
        for &n in [1e3 as i32, 1e4 as i32, 1e5 as i32, 1e6 as i32, 1e7 as
i32].iter() {
            let start = Instant::now();
            pool.install(|| {
                let pi = mc_picalc(n);
                let duration = start.elapsed();
                println!("  threads = {:<2} | time = {:<10} | dots = {:<2} |
result = {:.10}",
                        threads, format!("{:.4?}", duration), format_dots(n),
pi);
            });
        }
        println!();
    }
}

fn main() {
    let app = MyApp::default();
    let mut native_options = eframe::NativeOptions::default();
    native_options.initial_window_size = Some(egui::vec2(400.0, 300.0));
    eframe::run_native(Box::new(app), native_options);
}

```