# Multicore Computing Project #1, Problem 1

## **I/ Introduction**

This document aims to observe and compare the performance of three programs that implement the same algorithm but use different multithreading strategies. These programs compute the number of prime numbers between 1 and an *end number* specified by the user.

### II/ How to use

Compile and run the program by typing one of the following command lines within the problem1/ directory of the project:

```
$ java pc_static_block.java <number of cores> <end number>
$ java pc_static_cyclic.java <number of cores> <end number>
$ java pc dynamic.java <number of cores> <end number>
```

# **III/ Testing environment**

RAM: 18 Go

<u>CPU Type</u>: 11-core Apple M3 Pro (6 performance + 5 efficiency)

<u>Hyperthreading</u>: No (1 thread per core) <u>Clock Speed</u>: Up to 4.06 GHz (P-cores) <u>Architecture</u>: ARM64 (Apple Silicon)

OS: Sequoia 15.3.2

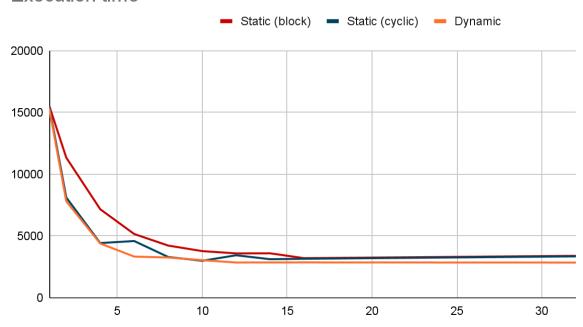
# **IV/ Measurements**

The end number tested is **900000**. A high value has been chosen because the testing machine is very powerful. This choice helps to observe a clear difference between results.

#### **Execution time (in ms)**

exec time (ms)	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	32
static (block)	15524	11341	7165	5160	4225	3778	3591	3599	3206	3395
static (cyclic) [task size: 10 numbers]	15469	8117	4428	4593	3302	2993	3440	3122	3156	3351
dynamic [task size: 10 numbers]	15306	7810	4392	3335	3258	3043	2856	2860	2863	2851

#### **Execution time**

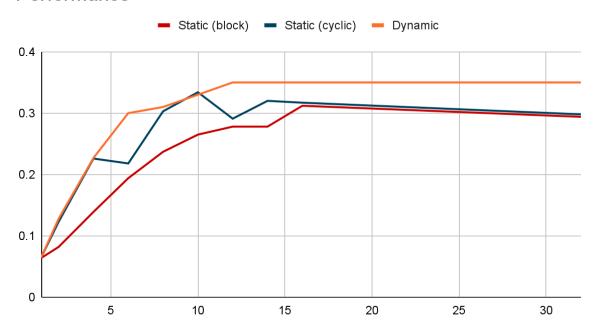


Graph showing the execution time (vertical axis) depending on the number of threads (horizontal axis)

#### **Performance**

performance (1/exec time)	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	32
static (block)	0.064	0.082	0.139	0.194	0.237	0.265	0.278	0.278	0.312	0.294
static (cyclic) [task size: 10 numbers]	0.065	0.123	0.226	0.218	0.303	0.334	0.291	0.32	0.317	0.298
dynamic [task size: 10 numbers]	0.065	0.128	0.227	0.3	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35

#### Performance



Graph showing the performance (vertical axis) depending on the number of threads (horizontal axis)

### **V/ Screenshots**

#### **Static block**

```
| Problem | Strict | June | June | Strict | June | Strict | June | Strict |
```

#### Static cyclic

### **Dynamic**

```
- problem git (main / jou pc_dynamic.java 1 900000
Program Execution Time: 1388000
Program Exe
```

### VI/ Analysis of the results

We can observe that for all multithreading strategies, the performance grows as the number of threads increases until it reaches 16 threads. The shape of the curves look similar to a logarithm function. This ceiling is probably due to the fact that the machine has a limited number of physical cores (11), in addition to overhead and memory bandwidth limitations.

However, we can notice differences of results between static block, static cyclic, and dynamic programs:

- Static block multithreading performs decently as the number of threads increases. But due to uneven workload distribution between threads, it shows the slowest results compared to the two other strategies. As you can see on the screenshots, the difference of execution time is huge between threads (255 ms against 3179 ms for 16 threads). The first threads calculate small numbers so they finish quickly, while the last ones need to calculate high numbers which takes much more time. When the first ones are done, they enter an idle state and become useless. This loss of computation resources explains the low performances of this strategy.
- Static cyclic multithreading shows better performance than the static block strategy. By distributing small chunks of work (in this case, blocks of 10 numbers), it achieves a much more balanced workload. Each thread receives portions of both small and large numbers to process, which evens out the computation time. The execution times are much closer between threads (3036 ms against 3148 ms for 16 threads). Idle time is reduced which improves overall CPU utilization.
- **Dynamic multithreading** is supposed to be the best at minimizing idle time. Despite potential overhead, this strategy indisputably shows best performances. The workload is even for all threads, their execution time is almost identical to within a few milliseconds. All the available resources are used, it's ideal load balancing.

We can conclude that the dynamic strategy seems to show best performances for this algorithm. However, the testing machine being more powerful than average, overhead is likely minimized. Testing in another environment could help to check the impact of this cost, which may influence our choice of strategy depending on the running machine.