**Optimization Report**

**Implementation**

In this program, the mosaic technique has been applied on different images with different size. The mosaic block will be created, then it slips over the image with calculating the average value of RGB in the block. The size of the mosaic block, c, has some specific rules when program running. The first, the c should be less than both size of width and height. The second, the c should be any positive power of number 2, otherwise the c would be processed to the nearest valid number, e.g. c = 3 will be processed to c = 2. The average RGB value of the whole image will be calculated by sum up the average RGB value of each mosaic block and divided by the number of pixels in image. The program could run under two optional methods. The one is under CPU with single process, another one is under CPU with multiple processes.

In the code part, the program could be divided into four parts, reading, pre-processing, calculation, outputting. The program starts at the main function which could receive the argument from the execution command. Then the image data will be read from the input file and be pre-processed. The file will be opened in binary mode and then be processed and stored into 2-D integer array. This process is implemented in the function *read\_data*(). The data in 2-D array will be divided into different blocks according to the size of the mosaic block, meanwhile, if c is not the factor of the number of width or height, the block at the edge will be clipped. All situations have been considered in the program. Then the average RGB value would be calculated and replace each original pixel RGB value in the mosaic block. This process is implemented in the optional function *cpu\_cal()* or *openmp\_cal()*. At the final the function *output()* will write the data after calculation into the specific file with optional format (Binary or Plain Text).

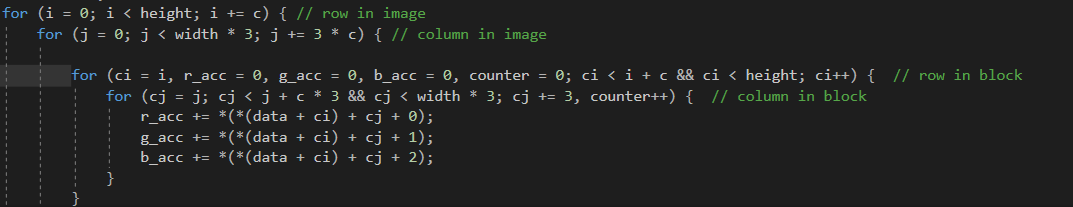
For the choice of data structure, two kinds of data structure have been considered to store the image data (1-D array or 2-D array). Using 1-D array is convenient to store the data just read from the file but when it comes to the calculation part it would be too abstract for the programmer because the index of the array would be complex and would be hard to map the data onto the mosaic block. The final choice is using 2-D array because it is more understandable for programmer, though using this structure requires to do more pre-process. The function *malloc()* is broadly used in the program e.g. allocating the memory for 2-D array to store the image data. Using *malloc()* is a better method than using array declaring (e.g. *array[len]*), because sometime the size of array is unknown during the compiling.

**Optimization**

To get the optimal program, some optimization approaches have to be applied on the program. These approaches are mainly focused on the compute bound and memory bound. In fact, in this program, the compute bound are more important than memory bounds, because processing a high quality image (2048x2048) requiring the memory will not overflow on the most common computer nowadays. So in this program, the compute bound will be optimized at first.

This program is compiled and debugged by the Microsoft Visual Studio 2017. The different optimization version will be managed by Git. The optimization part will be divided into two parts, the first part is aim to improve the performance when using CUP with single process, the second part is aim to improve the performance when using OpenMP to implement calculation on CPU with multiple processes. To show what has been improved, all the debug information and benchmark are based on calculating the image which size is 2048x2048.

The first, CUP with single process, generally cost about 60ms to calculate the average value of whole image and replace the original value with average value. The time consuming is acceptable, through there are four loops connected, shown as followed image.



However, the time of running this loop is fixed, even though the size of both the image and the mosaic block is involved. That is because of that the cost of first two loops relay on how many mosaic blocks (width / c \* height / c) could be included in the image, the cost of the inner two loops relay the size of mosaic block (c). If c increases, the value of width / c \* height / c will decrease.