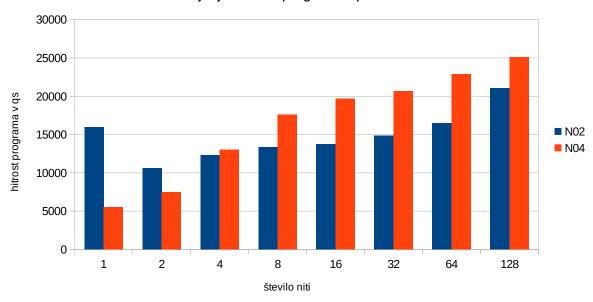
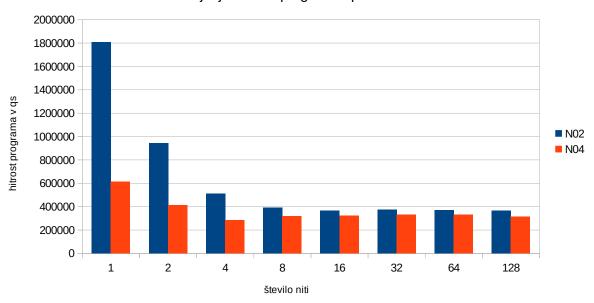
## Poročilo N04 – Aleksander Grobelnik

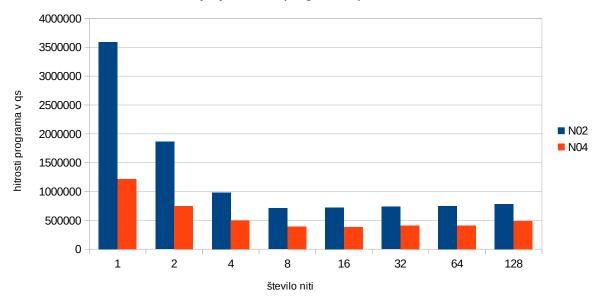
## Primejanje hitrosti programov pri L = 250



## Primerjanje hitrosti programov pri L = 2001



## Primerjanje hitrosti programov pri L = 4000



Maksimalna pohititej je okoli 5x, vendar je ta dosežena pri velikih L-jih in ne pri L = 250. Pri L = 250 se pri dveh niti skoraj 2x pohitri, vendar se nato hitro obrne nazaj. Če opazujemo naprej od 8 niti opazimo, da se vrednost pri velikih L-jih ustavi in doseže svoj maksimalni limit pri cca 20%.

Neverjetno je pri majhnih L-ji veliko število niti v bistvu upočasnitev programa, saj se niti dlje časa ukvarjajo z zaklepanjem/odklepanjem mutexa, ki hrani maksimalno število nfes ponovitev. Če bi to ohranili, bi se stvar dosti-krat hitreje obnašala.

```
Koda programa:
#include <algorithm>
#include <array>
#include <climits>
#include <cmath>
#include <iostream>
#include <mutex>
#include <omp.h>
#include <random>
#include <sstream>
#include <thread>
#include <vector>
#define NUM THREADS 8
unsigned int nfes = 0;
std::vector<double> mfs;
std::vector<unsigned int> psls;
std::mutex mtx;
void printWrongUsage() {
 std::cout
   "Usage: main.x -L=<unsign int> -type=[PSL|MF] -seed=<unsigned int> "
     "-nfesLmt=<unsigned int>"
   << std::endl:
}
```

```
int *generateSequence(unsigned int size, unsigned int seed) {
 int *arr = new int[size];
 int values[2] = \{-1, 1\};
 std::mt19937 mt(seed);
 std::uniform_int_distribution<int> dist(0,
                           (sizeof(values) / sizeof(int)) - 1);
 for (unsigned int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
  arr[i] = values[dist(mt)];
 }
 return arr;
std::string convertBinaryToHexadecimal(int *arr, unsigned int size) {
 int n = ceil((size - 1) / 4) + 1;
 std::string res = "0x";
 for (unsigned int i = n; i > 0; i--) {
  int sum = (*(arr + size - i * 4 + 3) != 1 ? 0 : 1) +
         (*(arr + size - i * 4 + 2) != 1?0:1) * 2 +
         (*(arr + size - i * 4 + 1) != 1?0:1) * 4 +
         (*(arr + size - i * 4) != 1?0:1) * 8;
  res += (sum > 9 ? (char)(sum + 65 - 10) : std::to_string(sum)[0]);
  // std::cout << *(arr + i * 4) << " " << *(arr + i * 4 + 1) << " "
        << *(arr + i * 4 + 2) << " " << *(arr + i * 4 + 3) << " " <<
  //
       std::endl;
 }
 return res;
int C(int *sequence, unsigned int k, unsigned int L) {
 int sum = 0:
 for (unsigned int i = 0; i \le L - k - 1; i++) {
  sum += sequence[i] * sequence[i + k];
 }
 return sum;
}
unsigned int PSL(int *sequence, unsigned int L, unsigned int nfesLmt) {
 int mVal = INT MIN;
 for (unsigned int k = 1; k < L; k++) {
  if (nfes > nfesLmt) {
   return INT_MIN;
  mVal = std::max(std::abs(C(sequence, k, L)), mVal);
  mtx.lock();
  nfes++:
  mtx.unlock();
 return mVal;
}
double MF(int *sequence, unsigned int L, unsigned int nfesLmt) {
```

```
int energy = 0;
 for (unsigned int k = 1; k < L; k++) {
  if (nfes > nfesLmt) {
    return 0;
   }
  int ck = C(sequence, k, L);
  energy += ck * ck;
  mtx.lock();
  nfes++;
  mtx.unlock();
 return (L * L) / (2.0 * energy);
int split(int *arr, std::string type, int a, int b) {
 double pivot = arr[a];
 int li = a;
 int ri = b;
 while (li < ri) {
  while (arr[li] \le pivot \&\& li \le b) {
   li++;
  while (arr[ri] \ge pivot \&\& ri \ge a) {
    ri--;
  if (li < ri) {
    std::swap(arr[li], arr[ri]);
 std::swap(arr[a], arr[ri]);
 return ri;
}
void quicksort(int *arr, std::string type, int a, int b) {
 if (a < b) {
  int splitter = split(arr, type, a, b);
  quicksort(arr, type, a, splitter - 1);
  quicksort(arr, type, splitter + 1, b);
void computeSequence(int *sequence, std::string type, unsigned int size,
              unsigned int start, unsigned int end,
              unsigned int nfesLmt) {
 for (unsigned int i = \text{start}; i \le \text{end}; i++) {
  int *seq = new int[size];
  for (unsigned int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
    seq[i] = sequence[i];
   }
  seq[i] *= -1;
  if (type == "PSL") {
    int psl = PSL(seq, size, nfesLmt);
```

```
psls[i] = psl;
        } else if (type == "MF") {
           double mf = MF(seq, size, nfesLmt);
           mfs[i] = mf;
       }
    }
   if (end == size - 1) {
       if (type == "PSL") {
           int psl = PSL(sequence, size, nfesLmt);
           psls[size] = psl;
        } else if (type == "MF") {
           double mf = MF(sequence, size, nfesLmt);
           mfs[size] = mf;
       }
   }
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    if (argc == 1) {
       std::cout << "Wrong number of given arguments" << std::endl;
       printWrongUsage();
       return 1;
   unsigned int seed = 0;
    unsigned int L = 0;
   std::string type = "";
    unsigned int nfesLmt = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < argc; i++) {
       std::string arg(argv[i]);
       int pos = arg.find("=");
       if (pos == -1 \parallel arg == "-h" \parallel arg == "-?") {
           printWrongUsage();
           return 1;
       if (arg.substr(0, pos) == "-L" \parallel arg.substr(0, pos) == "L") {
           L = stoi(arg.substr(pos + 1));
        } else if (arg.substr(0, pos) == "-type" || arg.substr(0, pos) == "type") {
           type = arg.substr(pos + 1);
        ext{length} = \text{length} = \text{
           seed = stoi(arg.substr(pos + 1));
        } else if (arg.substr(0, pos) == "-nfesLmt" ||
                            arg.substr(0, pos) == "nfesLmt") {
           nfesLmt = stoi(arg.substr(pos + 1));
       }
    if (seed == 0 \parallel L == 0 \parallel type == "" \parallel nfesLmt == 0) {
       std::cout << (seed != 0 ? "FOUND: seed" : "NOT FOUND: seed") << std::endl
                           << (L != 0 ? "FOUND: L" : "NOT FOUND: L") << std::endl
                           << ((type == "MF" || type == "PSL") ? "FOUND: type"
                                                                                             : "NOT FOUND: type")
                           << std::endl
```

```
<< (nfesLmt != 0 ? "FOUND: nfesLmt" : "NOT FOUND: nfesLmt")
        << std::endl;
  printWrongUsage();
  return -1;
 std::chrono::time_point<std::chrono::system_clock> start, end;
 int *sequence = generateSequence(L, seed);
 psls.resize(L + 1);
 mfs.resize(L + 1);
 // std::array<std::thread, NUM THREADS> threads;
 // int thr i = 0;
 start = std::chrono::system clock::now();
 // for (auto &thr : threads) {
 // unsigned int start = thr_i * (L / NUM_THREADS);
 // unsigned int end =
 //
      thr_i == (NUM\_THREADS - 1) ? L - 1 : (thr_i + 1) * (L / NUM\_THREADS);
 // thr = std::thread([sequence, type, L, start, end, nfesLmt] {
   computeSequence(sequence, type, L, start, end, nfesLmt);
 // });
 // thr_i++;
 // }
 // for (auto &thr : threads) {
 // thr.join();
 // }
 omp set num threads(NUM THREADS);
#pragma omp parallel
 {
  int id = omp_get_thread_num();
  unsigned int start = id * (L / NUM THREADS);
  unsigned int end =
    id == (NUM\_THREADS - 1) ? L - 1 : (id + 1) * (L / NUM\_THREADS);
  computeSequence(sequence, type, L, start, end, nfesLmt);
 end = std::chrono::system_clock::now();
 std::chrono::duration<double> elapsed_seconds;
 elapsed seconds = end - start;
 unsigned int index;
 if (type == "MF") {
  index = std::distance(std::begin(mfs),
               std::max_element(std::begin(mfs), std::end(mfs)));
 } else {
  index = std::distance(std::begin(psls),
               std::min_element(std::begin(psls), std::end(psls)));
 }
 sequence[index] *= -1;
 std::cout << "L: " << L << std::endl
       << "nfesLmt: " << nfesLmt << std::endl
       << "seed: " << seed << std::endl
       << "nfes: " << nfes << std::endl
       << // Število ovrednotenj
```

V spodni preglednici tudi dodajam neobdelane podatke iz katerih sem naredil zgornja dva grafa.

count of threads   L		N02 250	N02 2001	N02 4000	N04 250
	1	15932	1808540	3593480	5513
	2	10618	944317	1862100	7491
	4	12304	511725	982662	13005
	8	13341	391873	709298	17592
	16	13736	365541	720870	19678
	32	14824	373789	735301	20663
	64	16466	368336	750876	22892
	128	21075	367354	785694	25075