

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ  
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

**НОВОСИБИРСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**Факультет информационных технологий  
Кафедра параллельных вычислений**

**ОТЧЕТ**

**О ВЫПОЛНЕНИИ ЛАБОРАТОРНОЙ РАБОТЫ 2**

студента х

Новосибирск, 2022

## Цель

Научиться векторизовать простые программы численного моделирования

## Задание

Решение волнового уравнения методом конечных объёмов. В качестве типов данных нужно использовать double.

Алгоритм моделирует распространение волны в двумерной области, инициированной импульсом из заданного узла сетки. В начальный момент времени значения искомой функции  $U$  на сетке инициализируются нулями. На каждом шаге моделирования значения искомой функции пересчитываются по заданной формуле.

Входные данные:  $N_x=N_y=10000$ ,  $N_t=120$ .

Процессор: Intel(R) Xeon(R) Gold 6128 CPU @ 3.40GHz

## Ход работы

Времена замеров

Оптимизации	Время, сек
Лабораторная 1	48,3
Векторизация компилятора	46,4
OpenMP	40
AVX2	18,9
AVX512	16,7

### Выводы:

1. Ручная векторизация дает больший прирост производительности, но требует много времени и делает код архитектурно-зависимым.
2. Компилятор не может эффективно векторизовать участок кода со сложными связями внутри.

## Характеристика варианта с OpenMP

### Elapsed Time: 59.244s

IPC: 3.397  
SP GFLOPS: 0.000  
DP GFLOPS: 4.468  
x87 GFLOPS: 0.000  
Average CPU Frequency: 3.7 GHz

### Logical Core Utilization: 3.6% (0.876 out of 24)

### Microarchitecture Usage: 82.0% of Pipeline Slots

Retiring: 82.0% of Pipeline Slots  
Front-End Bound: 0.7% of Pipeline Slots  
Bad Speculation: 0.1% of Pipeline Slots

#### Back-End Bound: 17.1% of Pipeline Slots

##### Memory Bound: 3.6% of Pipeline Slots

L1 Bound: 0.7% of Clockticks  
L2 Bound: 1.3% of Clockticks  
L3 Bound: 0.2% of Clockticks  
DRAM Bound: 1.1% of Clockticks  
Store Bound: 0.9% of Clockticks  
Core Bound: 13.5% of Pipeline Slots

### Memory Bound: 3.6% of Pipeline Slots

### Vectorization: 0.0% of Packed FP Operations

#### Instruction Mix:

SP FLOPs: 0.0% of uOps  
DP FLOPs: 42.2% of uOps  
Packed: 0.0% from DP FP  
Scalar: 100.0% from DP FP  
x87 FLOPs: 0.0% of uOps  
Non-FP: 57.8% of uOps

FP Arith/Mem Rd Instr. Ratio: 1.249

FP Arith/Mem Wr Instr. Ratio: 17.053

## Характеристика варианта с AVX2

### Elapsed Time: 33.689s

IPC	2.615
SP GFLOPS	0.000
DP GFLOPS	8.156
x87 GFLOPS	0.179
Average CPU Frequency	3.6 GHz

### Logical Core Utilization: 3.3% (0.792 out of 24)

### Microarchitecture Usage: 73.2% of Pipeline Slots

Retiring	73.2%	of Pipeline Slots
Front-End Bound	1.4%	of Pipeline Slots
Bad Speculation	0.3%	of Pipeline Slots
Back-End Bound	25.0%	of Pipeline Slots
Memory Bound	14.8%	of Pipeline Slots
L1 Bound	1.8%	of Clockticks
L2 Bound	11.0%	of Clockticks
L3 Bound	0.2%	of Clockticks
DRAM Bound	5.0%	of Clockticks
Store Bound	1.7%	of Clockticks
Core Bound	10.2%	of Pipeline Slots

### Memory Bound: 14.8% of Pipeline Slots

### Vectorization: 91.9% of Packed FP Operations

Instruction Mix:		
SP FLOPs	0.0%	of uOps
DP FLOPs	24.5%	of uOps
Packed	100.0%	from DP FP
128-bit	0.0%	from DP FP
256-bit	100.0%	from DP FP
512-bit	0.0%	from DP FP
Scalar	0.0%	from DP FP
x87 FLOPs	2.1%	of uOps
Non-FP	73.4%	of uOps
FP Arith/Mem Rd Instr. Ratio	1.727	
FP Arith/Mem Wr Instr. Ratio	3.021	

## Характеристика варианта с AVX512

### Elapsed Time: 31.781s

IPC	1.639
SP GFLOPS	0.000
DP GFLOPS	8.684
x87 GFLOPS	0.094
Average CPU Frequency	3.5 GHz

### Logical Core Utilization: 3.2% (0.769 out of 24)

### Microarchitecture Usage: 45.0% of Pipeline Slots

Retiring	45.0%	of Pipeline Slots
Front-End Bound	2.0%	of Pipeline Slots
Bad Speculation	0.2%	of Pipeline Slots
Back-End Bound	52.9%	of Pipeline Slots
Memory Bound	33.9%	of Pipeline Slots
L1 Bound	1.1%	of Clockticks
L2 Bound	13.4%	of Clockticks
L3 Bound	0.7%	of Clockticks
DRAM Bound	21.8%	of Clockticks
Memory Bandwidth	73.4%	of Clockticks
Memory Latency	11.0%	of Clockticks
Local DRAM	47.8%	of Clockticks
Remote DRAM	0.0%	of Clockticks
Remote Cache	0.0%	of Clockticks
Store Bound	1.7%	of Clockticks
Core Bound	19.0%	of Pipeline Slots

### Memory Bound: 33.9% of Pipeline Slots

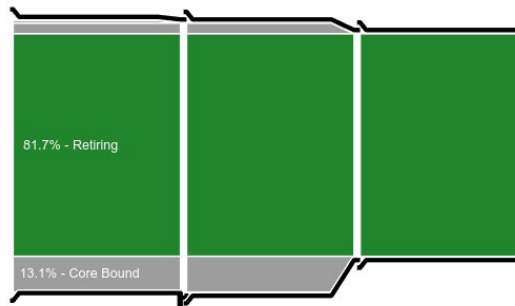
### Vectorization: 92.0% of Packed FP Operations

Instruction Mix:		
SP FLOPs	0.0%	of uOps
DP FLOPs	22.4%	of uOps
x87 FLOPs	1.9%	of uOps
Non-FP	75.7%	of uOps
FP Arith/Mem Rd Instr. Ratio	1.314	
FP Arith/Mem Wr Instr. Ratio	3.879	

## Ограничения варианта с OpenMP

Elapsed Time: 59.289s

Clockticks:	190,706,000,000
Instructions Retired:	650,335,000,000
CPI Rate:	0.293
Retiring:	81.7% of Pipeline Slots
Light Operations:	81.8% of Pipeline Slots
FP Arithmetic:	42.1% of uOps
FP x87:	0.0% of uOps
FP Scalar:	42.1% of uOps
FP Vector:	0.0% of uOps
Memory Operations:	29.4% of Pipeline Slots
Fused Instructions:	3.4% of Pipeline Slots
Non Fused Branches:	1.9% of Pipeline Slots
Nop Instructions:	0.1% of Pipeline Slots
Other:	4.9% of Pipeline Slots
Heavy Operations:	0.0% of Pipeline Slots
Front-End Bound:	0.9% of Pipeline Slots
Bad Speculation:	0.4% of Pipeline Slots
Back-End Bound:	17.0% of Pipeline Slots
Memory Bound:	3.9% of Pipeline Slots
Core Bound:	13.1% of Pipeline Slots
Divider:	0.0% of Clockticks
Port Utilization:	15.3% of Clockticks
Cycles of 0 Ports Utilized:	2.9% of Clockticks
Cycles of 1 Port Utilized:	1.6% of Clockticks
Cycles of 2 Ports Utilized:	6.4% of Clockticks
Cycles of 3+ Ports Utilized:	38.5% of Clockticks
Vector Capacity Usage (FPU):	12.5%
Average CPU Frequency:	3.7 GHz
Total Thread Count:	1
Paused Time:	0s

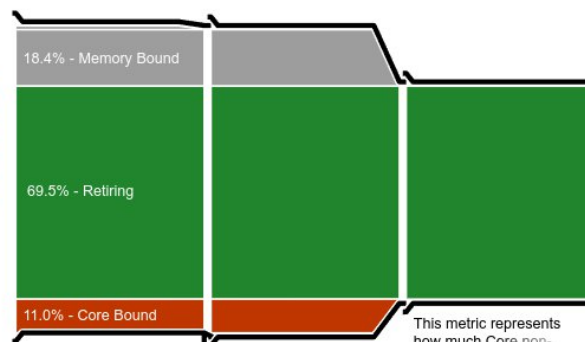


This diagram represents inefficiencies in CPU usage. Treat it as a pipe with an output flow equal to the "pipe efficiency" ratio: (Actual Instructions Retired)/(Maximum Possible Instruction Retired). If there are pipeline stalls decreasing the pipe efficiency, the pipe shape gets more narrow.

## Ограничения варианта с AVX2

Elapsed Time: 35.337s

Clockticks:	100,351,000,000
Instructions Retired:	251,005,000,000
CPI Rate:	0.400
Retiring:	69.5% of Pipeline Slots
Front-End Bound:	1.2% of Pipeline Slots
Bad Speculation:	0.0% of Pipeline Slots
Back-End Bound:	29.4% of Pipeline Slots
Memory Bound:	18.4% of Pipeline Slots
Core Bound:	11.0% of Pipeline Slots
Divider:	23.7% of Clockticks
Port Utilization:	9.6% of Clockticks
Cycles of 0 Ports Utilized:	11.8% of Clockticks
Cycles of 1 Port Utilized:	1.9% of Clockticks
Cycles of 2 Ports Utilized:	4.4% of Clockticks
Cycles of 3+ Ports Utilized:	31.7% of Clockticks
Vector Capacity Usage (FPU):	46.4%
Average CPU Frequency:	3.6 GHz
Total Thread Count:	1
Paused Time:	0s

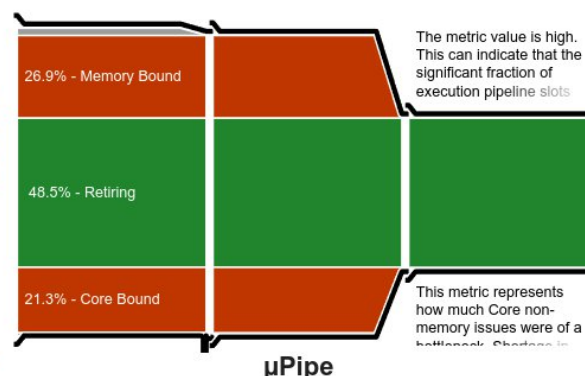


This diagram represents inefficiencies in CPU usage. Treat it as a pipe with an output flow equal to the "pipe efficiency" ratio: (Actual Instructions Retired)/(Maximum Possible Instruction Retired). If there are pipeline stalls decreasing the pipe efficiency, the pipe shape gets more narrow.

## Ограничения варианта с AVX512

Elapsed Time: 32.379s

Clockticks:	81,481,000,000
Instructions Retired:	139,791,000,000
CPI Rate:	0.583
Retiring:	48.5% of Pipeline Slots
Front-End Bound:	2.4% of Pipeline Slots
Bad Speculation:	1.0% of Pipeline Slots
Back-End Bound:	48.1% of Pipeline Slots
Memory Bound:	26.9% of Pipeline Slots
L1 Bound:	3.7% of Clockticks
L2 Bound:	14.3% of Clockticks
L3 Bound:	0.9% of Clockticks
DRAM Bound:	12.5% of Clockticks
Memory Bandwidth:	74.5% of Clockticks
Memory Latency:	9.7% of Clockticks
Store Bound:	0.9% of Clockticks
Core Bound:	21.3% of Pipeline Slots
Divider:	14.4% of Clockticks
Port Utilization:	22.0% of Clockticks
Cycles of 0 Ports Utilized:	17.6% of Clockticks
Cycles of 1 Port Utilized:	6.7% of Clockticks
Cycles of 2 Ports Utilized:	8.8% of Clockticks
Cycles of 3+ Ports Utilized:	17.2% of Clockticks
Vector Capacity Usage (FPU):	93.3%
Average CPU Frequency:	3.3 GHz
Total Thread Count:	1
Paused Time:	0s



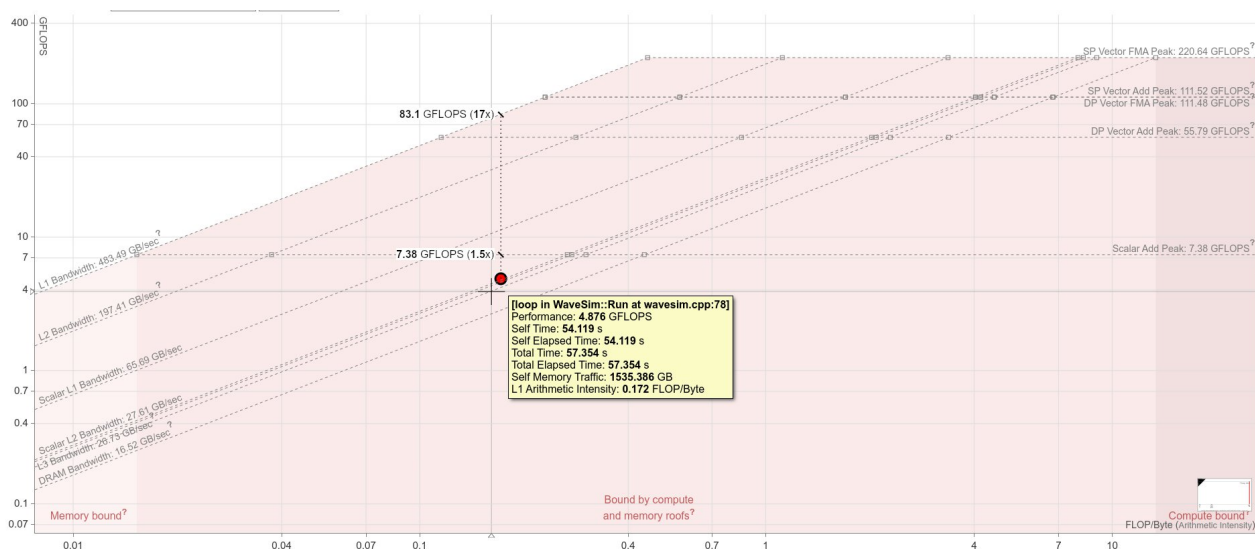
The metric value is high. This can indicate that the significant fraction of execution pipeline slots

This metric represents how much Core non-memory issues were of a bottleneck. Shadow is

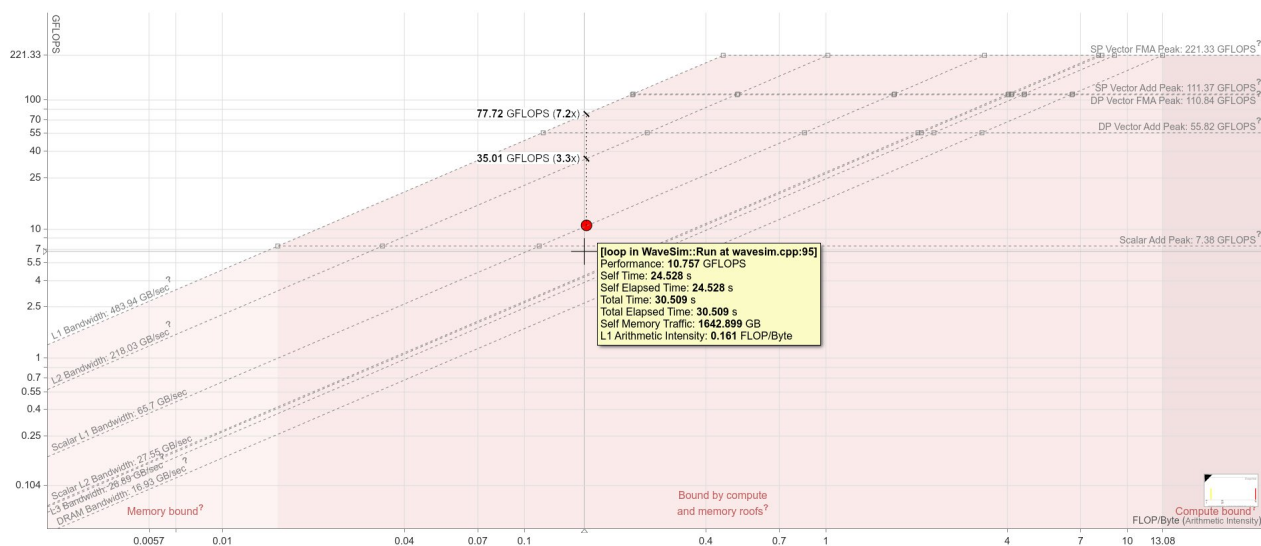
This diagram represents inefficiencies in CPU usage. Treat it as a pipe with an output flow equal to the "pipe efficiency" ratio: (Actual Instructions Retired)/(Maximum Possible Instruction Retired). If there are pipeline stalls decreasing the pipe efficiency, the pipe shape gets more narrow.



## Roofline варианта с OpenMP



## Roofline варианта с AVX2



## Roofline варианта с AVX512

