



(深圳)
哈尔滨工业大学
HARBIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

实验设计报告

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课程名称: 计算机系统
实验名称: Lab2 Perflab
实验性质: 课内实验
实验时间: 地点: T2507
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实验与创新实践教育中心印制
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1. 实验内容

(描述关键优化技术及实现细节)

1. 图像旋转方法与优化策略

原始代码分析:

```

1 void naive_rotate(int dim, pixel *src, pixel *dst)
2 {
3     int i, j;
4
5     for (i = 0; i < dim; i++)
6         for (j = 0; j < dim; j++)
7             dst[RIDX(j, dim - 1 - i, dim)] = src[RIDX(i, j, dim)];
8 }

```

问题:

1. i 和 j 循环顺序不对，写访存不是按行读取而是按列读取，效率低。如果改成写访存按列读取，而读访存按行读取会更好，因为写cache还涉及写回与写访存等，明显效率不如读cache
2. 有一些临时变量多次计算没有必要

一些其他的性能提升方法:

1. 使用指针访存，防止频繁地址访问
 2. 充分利用缓存，每次按块处理，一个BLOCK可以定义为32
 3. 循环展开
- 我的修改: (已添加详细注释)

```

1 void rotate(int dim, pixel *src, pixel *dst)
2 {
3     //naive_rotate(dim, src, dst);
4     // TODO 实现优化后的rotate方法
5     int i, j;    //定义，两个循环变量
6     for (i = 0; i < dim; i += BLOCK) {    //每次取BLOCK*BLOCK个大小的矩阵进行计算
7         for (j = 0; j < dim; j += BLOCK) {
8             // 处理每个块
9             int jj;    //先索引列，因为写入时可以做到按行访问，避免较大程度的跳跃降低性能
10            for (jj = j; jj < j + BLOCK && jj < dim; jj++) {
11                int a = jj*dim;    //代码移动，减少计算次数
12                pixel *src_row = src + a;    //采用指针地址索引，避免复杂的地址计算
13                pixel *dst_col = dst + a;
14                int ii;    //4x1循环展开，较大程度提高程序性能
15                for (ii = i; ii < i + BLOCK-3 && ii < dim; ii+=4) {
16                    dst_col[dim-1-ii] = src_row[ii*dim];
17                    dst_col[dim-2-ii] = src_row[(ii+1)*dim];
18                    dst_col[dim-3-ii] = src_row[(ii+2)*dim];
19                    dst_col[dim-4-ii] = src_row[(ii+3)*dim];
20                }
21                for(; ii < i+BLOCK; ii++)    //末尾处理
22                {
23                    dst_col[dim-1-ii] = src_row[ii*dim];
24                }
25            }
26        }
27    }
28 }

```

2. 图像平滑方法与优化策略

原始代码分析:

```

1 void naive_smooth(int dim, pixel *src, pixel *dst)
2 {
3     int i, j;
4
5     for (i = 0; i < dim; i++)
6         for (j = 0; j < dim; j++)
7             // 调用 avg 函数计算当前像素 (i, j) 的平滑值
8             // 并将结果存储到目标图像中对应位置
9             dst[RIDX(i, j, dim)] = avg(dim, i, j, src);
10
11 }

```

没有在函数体内写代码，而是直接函数调用，开销很大

```

1 static pixel avg(int dim, int i, int j, pixel *src)
2 {
3     int ii, jj;
4     pixel_sum sum;
5     pixel current_pixel;
6
7     initialize_pixel_sum(&sum);
8     for (ii = max(i - 1, 0); ii <= min(i + 1, dim - 1); ii++)
9     {
10         for (jj = max(j - 1, 0); jj <= min(j + 1, dim - 1); jj++)
11         {
12             if (kernel_array[ii - i + 1][jj - j + 1] == 1)
13             {
14                 accumulate_sum(&sum, src[RIDX(ii, jj, dim)]);
15             }
16         }
17     }
18
19     assign_sum_to_pixel(&current_pixel, sum);
20     return current_pixel;
21 }

```

1. 频繁调用max, min, accumulate等函数，开销很大
2. 总共进行 n^2 次的分支预测，分支预测惩罚很高

优化思路:

1. 几乎不使用函数调用，全部写在一个函数内
2. 把一些临时变量移到循环外

3. 不使用任何条件判断语句，手动进行边界检查与卷积核计算
我生成的卷积核如下：

111
010
010

因此每对一个点进行运算，我只需要取其左上，上，右上，下，以及本身的颜色值进行加和。

我的代码：（注释已经写得很详细了，可以放大观看）

```
1 void smooth(int dim, pixel *src, pixel *dst)
2 {
3     //naive_smooth(dim, src, dst);
4     // TODO 实现优化后的smooth方法
5     int i, j;
6     pixel current_pixel;
7     for (i = 1; i < dim-1; i++){ //先处理除边框司四角之外的中间部分
8         int t=dim-1; //代码移动，避免重复计算
9         int a=(i-1)*dim;
10        int b=(i+1)*dim;
11        for (j = 1; j < dim-1; j++){
12            pixel_sum sum;
13            initialize_pixel_sum(&sum); //去除条件判断，直接计算求和获取结果
14            current_pixel.red = (unsigned short)((((int)src[a+j-1].red+(int)src[a+j].red+(int)src[t+j].red+(int)src[b+j].red)/5);
15            current_pixel.green = (unsigned short)((((int)src[a+j-1].green+(int)src[a+j].green+(int)src[t+j].green+(int)src[b+j].green) / 5);
16            current_pixel.blue = (unsigned short)((((int)src[a+j-1].blue+(int)src[a+j].blue+(int)src[t+j].blue+(int)src[b+j].blue) / 5);
17            dst[t+j] = current_pixel;
18        }
19    }
```

```
1 for(j = 1; j < dim-1; j++) //处理上下两边，除去四角
2 {
3     int a=dim*j;
4     int b=(dim-2)*dim;
5     int c=(dim-1)*dim;
6     int d=j;
7     int e=j+1;
8     current_pixel.red = (unsigned short)((((int)src[j].red+(int)src[a].red)/2);
9     current_pixel.green = (unsigned short)((((int)src[j].green+(int)src[a].green)/2);
10    current_pixel.blue = (unsigned short)((((int)src[j].blue+(int)src[a].blue)/2);
11    dst[j] = current_pixel;
12    current_pixel.red = (unsigned short)((((int)src[b+d].red+(int)src[b+j].red+(int)src[b+e].red+(int)src[c+j].red)/4);
13    current_pixel.green = (unsigned short)((((int)src[b+d].green+(int)src[b+j].green+(int)src[b+e].green+(int)src[c+j].green)/4);
14    current_pixel.blue = (unsigned short)((((int)src[b+d].blue+(int)src[b+j].blue+(int)src[b+e].blue+(int)src[c+j].blue)/4);
15    dst[c+j] = current_pixel;
16 }
17 for(i = 1; i < dim-1; i++) //处理左右两边，除去四角
18 {
19     int a=(i-1)*dim;
20     int b=i*dim;
21     int c=(i+1)*dim;
22     current_pixel.red = (unsigned short)((((int)src[a].red+(int)src[a+1].red+(int)src[b].red+(int)src[c].red)/4);
23     current_pixel.green = (unsigned short)((((int)src[a].green+(int)src[a+1].green+(int)src[b].green+(int)src[c].green)/4);
24     current_pixel.blue = (unsigned short)((((int)src[a].blue+(int)src[a+1].blue+(int)src[b].blue+(int)src[c].blue)/4);
25     dst[b] = current_pixel;
26     current_pixel.red = (unsigned short)((((int)src[a+dim-2].red+(int)src[a+dim-1].red+(int)src[b+dim-1].red+(int)src[c+dim-1].red)/4);
27     current_pixel.green = (unsigned short)((((int)src[a+dim-2].green+(int)src[a+dim-1].green+(int)src[b+dim-1].green+(int)src[c+dim-1].green)/4);
28     current_pixel.blue = (unsigned short)((((int)src[a+dim-2].blue+(int)src[a+dim-1].blue+(int)src[b+dim-1].blue+(int)src[c+dim-1].blue)/4);
29     dst[b+dim-1] = current_pixel;
```

```

1 //int a=dim*dim;
2   int b=(dim-2)*dim;
3   int c=(dim-1)*dim;    //单独处理四角
4   current_pixel.red = (unsigned short)((((int)src[0].red+(int)src[dim].red)/2);
5   current_pixel.green = (unsigned short)((((int)src[0].green+(int)src[dim].green)/2);
6   current_pixel.blue = (unsigned short)((((int)src[0].blue+(int)src[dim].blue)/2);
7   dst[0] = current_pixel;
8   current_pixel.red = (unsigned short)((((int)src[dim-1].red+(int)src[dim+dim-1].red)/2);
9   current_pixel.green = (unsigned short)((((int)src[dim-1].green+(int)src[dim+dim-1].green)/2);
10  current_pixel.blue = (unsigned short)((((int)src[dim-1].blue+(int)src[dim+dim-1].blue)/2);
11  dst[dim-1] = current_pixel;
12  current_pixel.red = (unsigned short)((((int)src[b].red+(int)src[b+1].red+(int)src[c].red)/3);
13  current_pixel.green = (unsigned short)((((int)src[b].green+(int)src[b+1].green+(int)src[c].green)/3);
14  current_pixel.blue = (unsigned short)((((int)src[b].blue+(int)src[b+1].blue+(int)src[c].blue)/3);
15  dst[c] = current_pixel;
16  current_pixel.red = (unsigned short)((((int)src[b+dim-2].red+(int)src[b+dim-1].red+(int)src[c+dim-1].red)/3);
17  current_pixel.green = (unsigned short)((((int)src[b+dim-2].green+(int)src[b+dim-1].green+(int)src[c+dim-1].green)/3);
18  current_pixel.blue = (unsigned short)((((int)src[b+dim-2].blue+(int)src[b+dim-1].blue+(int)src[c+dim-1].blue)/3);
19  dst[c+dim-1] = current_pixel;
20 }

```

2. 实验结果与分析

(性能对比和结果分析)

```

2023313409@comp4:~/csapp_fang/perflab/perflab_student$ ./driver
姓名：房效民
学号：2023313409
由学号生成的卷积核如下：
1 1 1
0 1 0
0 1 0

Rotate:
Dim          64      128      256      512      Mean
naive CPEs    3.1      4.5      8.0     12.6
your CPEs     3.5      3.7      5.8      6.1
Speedup       0.9      1.2      1.4      2.1      1.3

Smooth:
Dim          32      64      128      256      Mean
naive CPEs   70.8     70.8     71.0     71.0
your CPEs    10.4     10.9     11.0     11.0
Speedup      6.8      6.5      6.5      6.4      6.6

Summary of Your Best Scores:
Rotate: 1.3
Smooth: 6.6

```

3. 实验中遇到的问题及解决方法

(详细描述在实验过程中遇到的问题，包括错误描述、排查过程以及最终的解决方案。)

关于循环展开，一开始忘记进行边界处理，直接自增2一直增上去，结果segmentation fault,及时发现并且在最后添加边界条件的一点处理最终

成功解决问题

4. 请总结本次实验的收获，并给出对本次实验内容的建议

收获：理解了cache的功能，对程序性能有更深刻的认识

建议：提供markdown格式报告