

Mid Term Presentation: K-means Algorithm

Parallel Programming

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Dispositivo

Il dispositivo su cui viene eseguito il codice contiene un processore intel i7 con 14 cores e 20 processori logici Processori fisici: 1

Cores: 1

Processori logici: 20



Algoritmo

Inizializzazione

Inizializzo casualmente i centroidi dei cluster

Assegnazione

Assegna ogni punto al centroide più vicino.

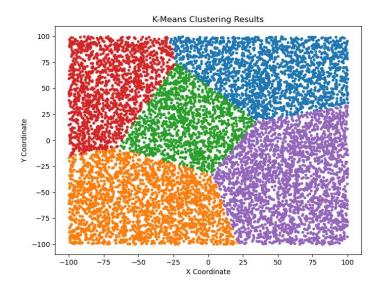
- Aggiornamento

Calcola nuovi centroidi come la media dei punti assegnati.

Ripeto Assegnazione e Aggiornamento per un certo numero, maxIteration, volte.



Risultati



Parametri

- Numero di Punti
- Numero di Cluster
- Numero massimo di iterazioni
- Numero di threads



SoA vs AoS

- In SoA, Structure of Arrays, i dati sono separati in array distinti, uno per ogni attributo.
 - Questo mi permette di ottimizzare operazioni SIMD e favorisce il parallelismo
- In AoS ogni elemento è una struttura che rappresenta un oggetto completo.
 - Di contro avrò un accesso alla cache più lento.



Code Snippets: AoS - Cluster Point.h

```
class Cluster {
   float x, y;
   float sum_x, sum_y;
   int size;
   Cluster(float x_val = 0, float y_val = 0){
       std::random_device rd;
       std::mt19937 gen(rd());
       std::uniform_real_distribution<> dis(-100.0, 100.0);
       x = dis(gen);
       y = dis(gen);
       sum_x= 0;
       sum y= 0;
       size = 0;
   void updateCenter() {
       if (size > 0) {
           x = sum_x / size;
           y = sum_y / size;
   void reset() {
       sum_x = 0;
       sum_y = 0;
       size = 0:
   void updateCenter(float sum_x, float sum_y, int count) {
       if (count > 0) {
           x = sum_x / count;
           y = sum_y / count;
```



Code Snippets: AoS - Cluster Point.h

```
class Point {
    float x, y;
    int cluster_id;
```



Code Snippets: AoS AoS.h

```
std::vector<Cluster> clusters(num clusters);
for (int i = 0; i < num_clusters; ++i) {</pre>
   clusters[i] = Cluster();
#pragma omp parallel for
for (int iter = 0; iter < max_iterations; ++iter) {
   #pragma omp parallel for schedule(dynamic, 1000)
   for (size_t i = 0; i < points.size(); ++i) {</pre>
       float min_distance = std::numeric_limits<float>::max();
        int best cluster = -1;
        for (size t j = 0; j < clusters.size(); ++j) {</pre>
            float distance = points[i].distanceTo(clusters[j].getX(), clusters[j].getY());
            if (distance < min_distance) {</pre>
                min_distance = distance;
                best_cluster = j;
        points[i].setClusterId(best_cluster);
    float* cluster_sum_x = new float[clusters.size()]();
    float* cluster sum y = new float[clusters.size()]();
    int* cluster count = new int[clusters.size()]();
```



Code Snippets: AoS AoS.h

```
Reset the clusters before accumulation
#pragma omp parallel for
for (size_t i = 0; i < clusters.size(); ++i) {</pre>
    clusters[i].reset();
#pragma omp parallel for reduction(+:cluster_sum_x[:clusters.size()], cluster_sum_y[:clusters.size()], cluster_count[:clusters.size()])
for (size_t i = 0; i < points.size(); ++i) {</pre>
    int cluster id = points[i].getClusterId();
    cluster_sum_x[cluster_id] += points[i].getX();
    cluster_sum_y[cluster_id] += points[i].getY();
    cluster_count[cluster_id]++;
// Update the cluster
#pragma omp parallel for
for (size_t i = 0; i < clusters.size(); ++i) {</pre>
    clusters[i].updateCenter(cluster sum x[i], cluster sum y[i], cluster count[i]);
delete[] cluster_sum_x;
delete[] cluster_sum_y;
delete[] cluster_count;
```

Code Snippets: SoA Utility.h

```
struct alignas(64) PointsSoA {
    std::vector<float> x;
    std::vector<float> y;
    PointsSoA(size t numPoints) : x(numPoints), y(numPoints) {}
    float getX(size_t index) const { return x[index]; }
    float getY(size_t index) const { return y[index]; }
    Codeium: Refactor | Explain | Generate Function Comment | X
    void set(size_t index, float xVal, float yVal) {
        x[index] = xVal;
        y[index] = yVal;
```

Code Snippets: SoA SoA.h

```
std::vector<float> centroidsX(k), centroidsY(k);
#pragma omp parallel
std::random device rd;
std::mt19937 gen(rd() ^ omp_get_thread_num());
std::uniform real distribution<float> dis(-100.0f, 100.0f);
#pragma omp for
for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
    centroidsX[i] = dis(gen);
    centroidsY[i] = dis(gen);
```

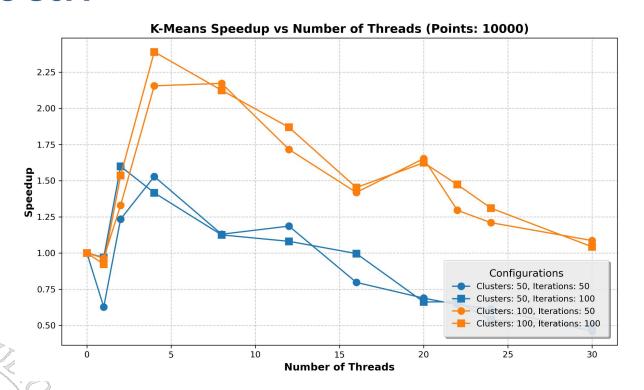
Code Snippets: SoA SoA.h

```
#pragma omp parallel shared(newCentroidsX, newCentroidsY, counts)
    for (int iter = 0; iter < maxIterations; iter++) {</pre>
        // Parallelize point-to-centroid assignment
        #pragma omp for schedule(static,500)
        for (size t i = 0; i < numPoints; i++) {
            int bestCluster = -1;
            float bestDistance = std::numeric limits<float>::max();
            for (int j = 0; j < k; j++) {
                float d = distance(points, i, centroidsX[j], centroidsY[j]);
                if (d < bestDistance) {</pre>
                    bestDistance = d;
                    bestCluster = j;
            labels[i] = bestCluster;
```

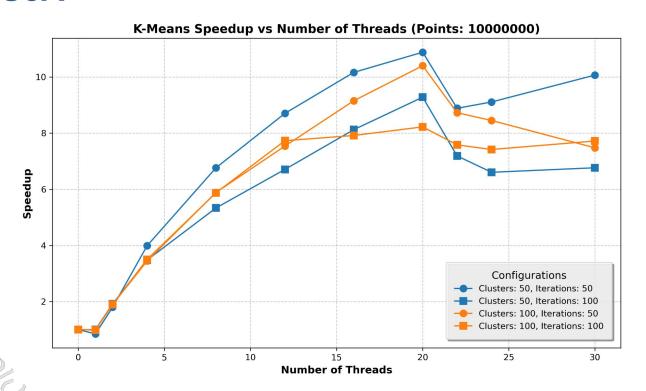
Code Snippets: SoA SoA.h

```
// Parallelize centroid update with reduction
#pragma omp for reduction(+:newCentroidsX, newCentroidsY, counts)
for (size t i = 0; i < numPoints; i++) {
    int cluster = labels[i];
    newCentroidsX[cluster] += points.getX(i);
    newCentroidsY[cluster] += points.getY(i);
    counts cluster ++;
// Update centroids after parallel computation
#pragma omp for
for (int j = 0; j < k; j++) {
    if (counts[j] > 0) {
        centroidsX[j] = newCentroidsX[j] / counts[j];
        centroidsY[j] = newCentroidsY[j] / counts[j];
```

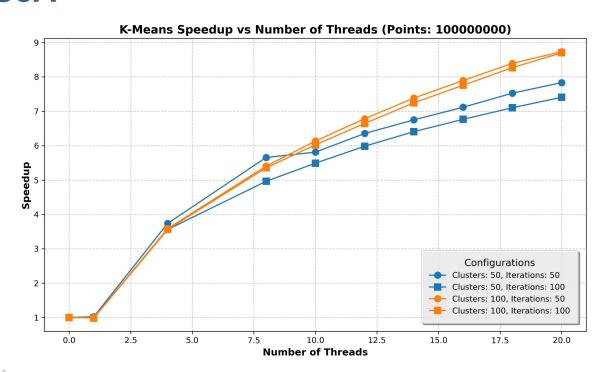
Plots SoA



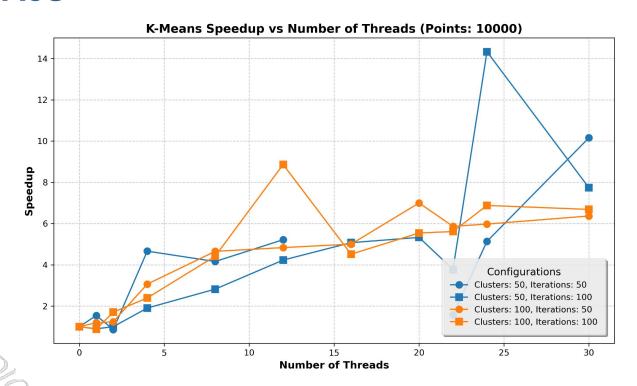
Plots SoA



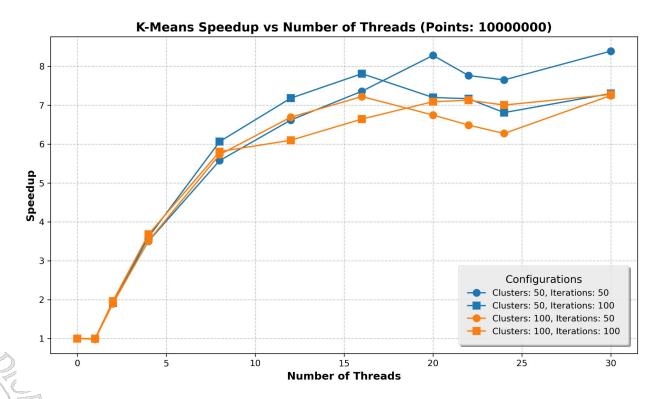
Plots SoA



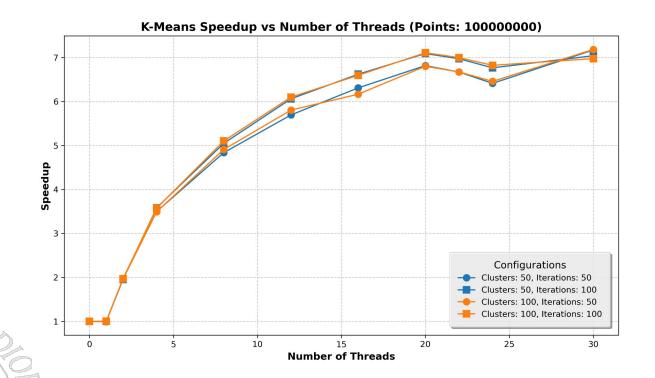
Plots AoS



Plots AoS



Plots AoS



Plots SoA vs AoS execution times

