# COC472 - Computação de Alto Desempenho Trabalho 2

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## 1 Introdução

Este trabalho consiste na execução do código ./src/laplace.cpp e na perfilagem do código.

O código é um algoritmo para resolução da Equação de Laplace utilizando o método das diferenças finitas.

Sobre a perfilagem, é um processo para entender o comportamento e performance de um código. Esse processo permite encontrar pontos onde podemos otimizar o nosso código, esses pontos são chamados de *hot spots*.

## 2 Utilizando gprof para perfilar

Para perfilar o código, podemos executar comando

\$ make profile

ou manualmente

```
$ g++ -g -pg [SOURCE_FILE] -o [OUTPUT_FILE]
# Ao executar o código, um arquivo gmon.out será criado
$ [OUTPUT_FILE]
# O perfil então pode ser criado pelo gprof
$ gprof [BIN_FILE] gmon.out > profile.txt
```

### 3 Relatório inicial

#### 3.1 Relatório

O relatório gerado pelo gprof foi o seguinte:

Flat profile:

```
Each sample counts as 0.01 seconds.
     cumulative
                   self
                                     self
                                              total
 time
        seconds
                  seconds
                             calls
                                    ms/call
                                             ms/call
 89.21
            0.24
                     0.24
                               100
                                       2.41
                                                2.71 LaplaceSolver::timeStep(double)
```

						·
11.15	0.27	0.03 3	24800400	0.00	0.00	SQR(double const&)
0.00	0.27	0.00	2000	0.00	0.00	BC(double, double)
0.00	0.27	0.00	2	0.00	0.00	seconds()
0.00	0.27	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	_GLOBALsub_IZN4GridC2Eii
0.00	0.27	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	static_initialization_and_destruct
0.00	0.27	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	LaplaceSolver::initialize()
0.00	0.27	0.00	1	0.00	270.98	LaplaceSolver::solve(int, double)
0.00	0.27	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	<pre>LaplaceSolver::LaplaceSolver(Grid*)</pre>
0.00	0.27	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	LaplaceSolver::~LaplaceSolver()
0.00	0.27	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	<pre>Grid::setBCFunc(double (*)(double, d</pre>
0.00	0.27	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	<pre>Grid::Grid(int, int)</pre>

% the percentage of the total running time of the time program used by this function.

cumulative a running sum of the number of seconds accounted seconds for by this function and those listed above it.

self the number of seconds accounted for by this seconds function alone. This is the major sort for this listing.

calls the number of times this function was invoked, if this function is profiled, else blank.

self the average number of milliseconds spent in this
ms/call function per call, if this function is profiled,
 else blank.

total the average number of milliseconds spent in this ms/call function and its descendents per call, if this function is profiled, else blank.

name the name of the function. This is the minor sort for this listing. The index shows the location of the function in the gprof listing. If the index is in parenthesis it shows where it would appear in the gprof listing if it were to be printed.

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Call graph (explanation follows)

granularity: each sample hit covers 2 byte(s) for 3.69% of 0.27 seconds  $\,$ 

index	% time	self	children	n called	name <spontaneous></spontaneous>
[1]	100.0	0.00	0.27		main [1]
L±J	100.5	0.00	0.27	1/1	LaplaceSolver::solve(int, double) [3]
		0.00	0.00	2/2	seconds() [12]
		0.00	0.00	1/1	Grid::Grid(int, int) [19]
		0.00	0.00	1/1	<pre>Grid::setBCFunc(double (*)(double, double</pre>
		0.00	0.00	1/1	LaplaceSolver::LaplaceSolver(Grid*) [16]
		0.00	0.00	1/1	LaplaceSolver::~LaplaceSolver() [17]
		0.24	0.03	100/100	LaplaceSolver::solve(int, double) [3]
[2]	100.0	0.24	0.03	100	LaplaceSolver::timeStep(double) [2]
		0.03	0.00 2	24800400/248004 	400 SQR(double const&) [4]
507	100.0	0.00	0.27	1/1	main [1]
[3]	100.0	0.00	0.27	1	LaplaceSolver::solve(int, double) [3]
		0.24	0.03	100/100 	LaplaceSolver::timeStep(double) [2]
		0.03	0.00 2	24800400/248004	400 LaplaceSolver::timeStep(double) [2]
[4]	11.1	0.03		24800400 	SQR(double const&) [4]
		0.00	0.00	2000/2000	Grid::setBCFunc(double (*)(double, double
[11]	0.0	0.00	0.00	2000	BC(double, double) [11]
		0.00	0.00	2/2	main [1]
[12]	0.0	0.00	0.00	2	seconds() [12]
T : 27		0.00	0.00	1/1	libc_csu_init [24]
[13]	0.0	0.00	0.00	1	_GLOBALsub_IZN4GridC2Eii [13]
		0.00	0.00	1/1 	static_initialization_and_destruction_0
		0.00	0.00	1/1	_GLOBALsub_IZN4GridC2Eii [13]
[14]	0.0	0.00	0.00	1	static_initialization_and_destruction_0(int
		0.00	0.00	1/1	LaplaceSolver::LaplaceSolver(Grid*) [16]
[15]	0.0	0.00	0.00	1/1	LaplaceSolver::LaplaceSolver(Grid*) [16] LaplaceSolver::initialize() [15]
 [10]					
_		0.00	0.00	1/1	main [1]
[16]	0.0	0.00	0.00	1	LaplaceSolver::LaplaceSolver(Grid*) [16]
		0.00	0.00	1/1	LaplaceSolver::initialize() [15]
_		0.00	0.00	1/1	main [1]
[17]	0.0	0.00	0.00	1 	LaplaceSolver::~LaplaceSolver() [17]
		0.00	0.00	1/1	main [1]
[18]	0.0	0.00	0.00	1	<pre>Grid::setBCFunc(double (*)(double, double)) [</pre>
		0.00	0.00	2000/2000	BC(double, double) [11]

		0.00	0.00	1/1	main [1]	
[19]	0.0	0.00	0.00	1	<pre>Grid::Grid(int, int) [</pre>	[19]

This table describes the call tree of the program, and was sorted by the total amount of time spent in each function and its children.

Each entry in this table consists of several lines. The line with the index number at the left hand margin lists the current function. The lines above it list the functions that called this function, and the lines below it list the functions this one called. This line lists:

index A unique number given to each element of the table. Index numbers are sorted numerically. The index number is printed next to every function name so it is easier to look up where the function is in the table.

% time This is the percentage of the 'total' time that was spent in this function and its children. Note that due to different viewpoints, functions excluded by options, etc, these numbers will NOT add up to 100%.

self This is the total amount of time spent in this function.

children This is the total amount of time propagated into this function by its children.

called This is the number of times the function was called. If the function called itself recursively, the number only includes non-recursive calls, and is followed by a '+' and the number of recursive calls.

name The name of the current function. The index number is printed after it. If the function is a member of a cycle, the cycle number is printed between the function's name and the index number.

For the function's parents, the fields have the following meanings:

self This is the amount of time that was propagated directly from the function into this parent.

children This is the amount of time that was propagated from the function's children into this parent.

called This is the number of times this parent called the function '/' the total number of times the function was called. Recursive calls to the function are not included in the number after the '/'.

name This is the name of the parent. The parent's index number is printed after it. If the parent is a member of a cycle, the cycle number is printed between the name and the index number.

If the parents of the function cannot be determined, the word '<spontaneous' is printed in the 'name' field, and all the other fields are blank.

For the function's children, the fields have the following meanings:

self This is the amount of time that was propagated directly from the child into the function.

children This is the amount of time that was propagated from the child's children to the function.

called This is the number of times the function called this child '/' the total number of times the child was called. Recursive calls by the child are not listed in the number after the '/'.

name This is the name of the child. The child's index number is printed after it. If the child is a member of a cycle, the cycle number is printed between the name and the index number.

If there are any cycles (circles) in the call graph, there is an entry for the cycle-as-a-whole. This entry shows who called the cycle (as parents) and the members of the cycle (as children.)

The '+' recursive calls entry shows the number of function calls that were internal to the cycle, and the calls entry for each member shows, for that member, how many times it was called from other members of the cycle.

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Index by function name

- [13] \_GLOBAL\_\_sub\_I\_\_ZN4GridC2Eii (laplace.cpp) [12] seconds() [16] LaplaceSolver::Lapla
- [11] BC(double, double) [15] LaplaceSolver::initialize() [17] LaplaceSolver::~Laplace [4] SQR(double const&) [3] LaplaceSolver::solve(int, double) [18] Grid::setBCFunc(
- [14] \_\_static\_initialization\_and\_destruction\_0(int, int) (laplace.cpp) [2] LaplaceSolver

#### 3.2 Análise

Segundo o flat profile, o tempo de execução é de 0.29s e conseguimos perceber dois hotspots:

• função timeStep:

```
Real LaplaceSolver ::timeStep(const Real dt) {
  Real dx2 = g->dx * g->dx;
  Real dy2 = g->dy * g->dy;
  Real tmp;
  Real err = 0.0;
  int nx = g->nx;
  int ny = g->ny;
  Real **u = g->u;
  for (int i = 1; i < nx - 1; ++i) {
    for (int j = 1; j < ny - 1; ++j) {
      tmp = u[i][j];
      u[i][j] = ((u[i - 1][j] + u[i + 1][j]) * dy2 +
 (u[i][j-1] + u[i][j+1]) * dx2) *
0.5 / (dx2 + dy2);
      err += SQR(u[i][j] - tmp);
    }
  }
  return sqrt(err);
```

• função SQR

```
inline Real SQR(const Real &x) { return (x * x); }
```

Analisando o código em src/laplace.cpp, é possível perceber que há espaço para melhorias de desempenho.

## 4 Otimizando o código

## 4.1 Função timeStep

Apesar de ser uma função com poucas chamadas, a função timeStep é responsável por boa parte do tempo de execução. Essa função pode ser otimizada na maneira que executa algumas operações dentro do loop, que são uma constantes dentro dos loops aninhados.

Essa função também é responsável pela chamada da função SQR, que será analisada no próximo item.

## 4.2 Função SQR

A função SQR, por ser uma simples multiplicação, pode facilmente ser removida. Ao invés de realizar as chamadas à função SQR, pode ser feita a multiplicação utilizando o operador \*.

Após as alterações, a função timeStamp (que era a única que dependente da função SQR) ficou assim:

```
Real LaplaceSolver ::timeStep(const Real dt) {
  Real dx2 = g->dx * g->dx;
  Real dy2 = g->dy * g->dy;
  Real tmp;
  Real err = 0.0;
  Real sum = dx2 + dy2;
  Real mult = 1 / sum;
  int nx = g->nx;
  int ny = g->ny;
  Real **u = g->u;
  for (int i = 1; i < nx - 1; ++i) {
    for (int j = 1; j < ny - 1; ++j) {
      tmp = u[i][j];
      u[i][j] = ((u[i - 1][j] + u[i + 1][j]) * dy2 +
 (u[i][j-1] + u[i][j+1]) * dx2) *
mult;
      Real diff = u[i][j] - tmp;
      err += diff * diff;
  }
  return sqrt(err);
```

## 5 Conclusão

O relatório gerado pelo gprof após as otimizações é o que segue:

Flat profile:

Each sample counts as 0.01 seconds.

self	cumulat	%	
seconds calls	secon	time	calls
0.19 100	. 0	100.37	100
0.00 2000	0	0.00	2000
0.00 2	0	0.00	2
0.00 1	0	0.00	1
0.00 1	0	0.00	1
0.00 1	0	0.00	1
0.00 1	0	0.00	1
0.00 2000 0.00 2 0.00 1 0.00 1 0.00 1		0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	2000

0.00	0.19	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	LaplaceSolver::LaplaceSolver(Grid*)
0.00	0.19	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	LaplaceSolver::~LaplaceSolver()
0.00	0.19	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	<pre>Grid::setBCFunc(double (*)(double, d</pre>
0.00	0.19	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	<pre>Grid::Grid(int, int)</pre>

% the percentage of the total running time of the time program used by this function.

cumulative a running sum of the number of seconds accounted seconds for by this function and those listed above it.

self the number of seconds accounted for by this seconds function alone. This is the major sort for this listing.

calls the number of times this function was invoked, if this function is profiled, else blank.

self the average number of milliseconds spent in this ms/call function per call, if this function is profiled, else blank.

total the average number of milliseconds spent in this ms/call function and its descendents per call, if this function is profiled, else blank.

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Call graph (explanation follows)

granularity: each sample hit covers 2 byte(s) for 5.24% of 0.19 seconds

index	% time	self	children	called	name	
					<pre><spontaneous></spontaneous></pre>	
[1]	100.0	0.00	0.19		main [1]	
		0.00	0.19	1/1	LaplaceSolver::solve(int, double)	[3]
		0.00	0.00	2/2	seconds() [11]	

		0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1	<pre>Grid::Grid(int, int) [18] Grid::setBCFunc(double (*)(double, double LaplaceSolver::LaplaceSolver(Grid*) [15] LaplaceSolver::~LaplaceSolver() [16]</pre>
[2]	100.0	0.19 0.19	0.00	100/100 100	LaplaceSolver::solve(int, double) [3] LaplaceSolver::timeStep(double) [2]
[3]	100.0	0.00 0.00 0.19	0.19 0.19 0.00	1/1 1 100/100	main [1] LaplaceSolver::solve(int, double) [3] LaplaceSolver::timeStep(double) [2]
[10]	0.0	0.00	0.00	2000/2000	Grid::setBCFunc(double (*)(double, double BC(double, double) [10]
[11]	0.0	0.00	0.00	2/2 2	main [1] seconds() [11]
[12]	0.0	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	1/1 1 1/1	libc_csu_init [23] _GLOBALsub_IZN4GridC2Eii [12]static_initialization_and_destruction_0
[13]	0.0	0.00	0.00	1/1 1	
[14]	0.0	0.00	0.00	1/1 1	LaplaceSolver::LaplaceSolver(Grid*) [15] LaplaceSolver::initialize() [14]
[15]	0.0	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	1/1 1 1/1	main [1] LaplaceSolver::LaplaceSolver(Grid*) [15] LaplaceSolver::initialize() [14]
[16]	0.0	0.00	0.00	1/1 1	main [1] LaplaceSolver::~LaplaceSolver() [16]
[17]	0.0	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	1/1 1 2000/2000	main [1]  Grid::setBCFunc(double (*)(double, double)) [  BC(double, double) [10]
[18]	0.0	0.00	0.00	1/1 1	main [1] Grid::Grid(int, int) [18]

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children This is the amount of time that was propagated from the child's children to the function.

called This is the number of times the function called this child '/' the total number of times the child was called. Recursive calls by the child are not listed in the number after the '/'.

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#### Index by function name

- [13] \_\_static\_initialization\_and\_destruction\_0(int, int) (refactor\_laplace.cpp) [2] Lapl
- [11] seconds() [15] LaplaceSolver::LaplaceSolver(Grid\*)

Podemos notar que houve uma melhora no número de chamadas de funções, vista a remoção da função SQR, e uma redução de 0.05s no tempo gasto pela função timeStep.

Apesar de parecer uma redução pequena, é importante lembrar que quanto maior a escala dos problemas, mais importante são essas otimizações.