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Лабораторная работа №2 по курсу «Дискретный анализ»

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Задание

Для реализации словаря из предыдущей лабораторной работы, необходимо провести исследование скорости выполнения и потребления оперативной памяти. В случае выявления ошибок или явных недочётов, требуется их исправить.

Метод решения

Результатом лабораторной работы является отчёт, состоящий из: Дневника выполнения работы, в котором отражено что и когда делалось, какие средства использовались и какие результаты были достигнуты на каждом шаге выполнения лабораторной работы. Выводов о найденных недочётах. Сравнение работы исправленной программы с предыдущей версией. Общих выводов о выполнении лабораторной работы, полученном опыте. Минимальный набор используемых средств должен содержать утилиту `gprof` и библиотеку `dmalloc`, однако их можно заменять на любые другие аналогичные или более развитые утилиты (например, `Valgrind` или `Shark`) или добавлять к ним новые (например, `geov`).

Valgrind

```
testtest: /Desktop/DA/lab3valgrind --leak-check=full./test == 9547 ==
Memcheck, a memory error detector == 9547 ==
Copyright (C) 2002 - 2017, and GNU GPL'd, by Julian Seward et al. == 9547 ==
Using Valgrind - 3.18.1 and LibVEX; rerun with -h for copyright info == 9547 == Command :
./test == 9547 == i = 0; 0.912435ms == 9547 == == 9547 == HEAP SUMMARY :
9547 == in use at exit: 0 bytes in 0 blocks == 9547 == total heap usage :
200,002 allocs, 200,002 frees, 34,073,728 bytes allocated == 9547 == == 9547 ==
All heap blocks were freed -- no leaks are possible == 9547 == == 9547 ==
For list of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -s == 9547 == ERRORS SUMMARY :
0 errors from 0 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0)
```

Gprof

Flat profile:

Each sample counts as 0.01 seconds.

% time	cumulative seconds	self seconds	calls	self ms/call	total ms/call	name
64.29	0.09	0.09				main
14.29	0.11	0.02	100000	0.00	0.00	insert(node* node*)
14.29	0.13	0.02				_init
7.14	0.14	0.01	1	10.00	10.00	frame_dummy

%	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 4 byte(s) for 7.14% of 0.14 seconds

index	% time	self	children	called	name
					<spontaneous>
[1]	85.7	0.09	0.03		main [1]
		0.02	0.00	100000/100000	insert(node*&, node*)
		[2]			
		0.01	0.00	1/1	frame_dummy [4]

		0.02	0.00	100000/100000	main [1]
[2]	14.3	0.02	0.00	100000	insert(node*&, node*) [2]

```

-----
[3]      14.3      0.02      0.00      <spontaneous>
                                           _init [3]
-----
                                           99999      frame_dummy [4]
                                           0.01      0.00      1/1      main [1]
[4]      7.1      0.01      0.00      1+99999      frame_dummy [4]
                                           99999      frame_dummy [4]
-----

```

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 spent	This is the percentage of the 'total' time that was 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
```

```
|| [2] insert(node*&, node*)    [4] frame_dummy  
|| [3] _init                   [1] main
```

Выводы

В рамках лабораторной работы было рассмотрено профилирование, важное для повышения качества разработки, а также изучены различные методы работы с ним. Использовались утилиты Valgrind для выявления утечек памяти и gprof, которая анализирует количество вызовов функций программы и их время выполнения. Это позволяет сравнивать работу каждой функции с общим временем работы программы и выявлять наиболее часто используемые функции для приоритетной оптимизации.