# SP HW4 Report

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## 1 試説明你將thread開在哪裡,是分工在哪裡

在第117行main thread完成初始化之後,會利用一個迴圈建立剩下的thread\_num-1個thread。

```
// Initialize thread
  1
        for (int i = 0; i < num\_thread - 1; ++i){
 2
            pthread_t tid;
  3
            int err = pthread_create(&tid, NULL, thread_entry, NULL);
  4
            if (err){
  5
                fprintf(stderr, "create thread err\n");
  6
                exit(1);
 7
            }
  8
        }
thread被建立後,會進入一個無窮迴圈(258行)等待main thread把job串上job_list。
// Main loop
  1
       while (1){
  2
            Job* job_now;
  3
            pthread_mutex_lock(&lock_of_job);
  4
            while (job_list == NULL) pthread_cond_wait(&cond_of_job, &lock_of_job);
  5
            job_now = job_list;
            job_list = job_list->next;
  6
 7
            pthread_mutex_unlock(&lock_of_job);
        }
再來main thread會把job放到job_list中,總共有三種,construct tree(128行)、make decision(178行)、
跟thread terminal(209行)。
// Given job of construct tree
  1
        srand(time(NULL));
 2
        for (int i = 0; i < num\_tree; ++i){
            pthread_mutex_lock(&lock_of_malloc);
  4
            Job* new_job = (Job*)malloc(sizeof(Job));
  5
            int* index = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int) * num_data);
  6
            pthread_mutex_unlock(&lock_of_malloc);
```

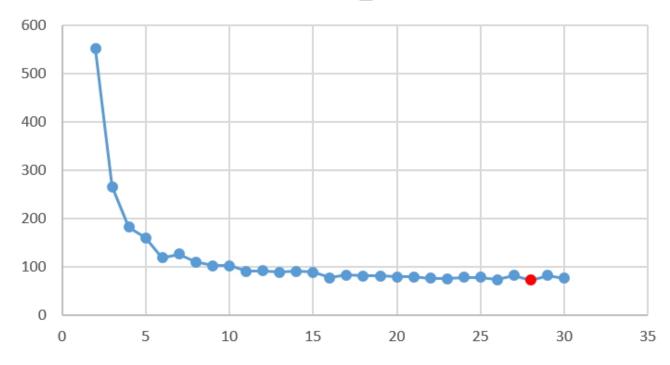
```
7
            for (int i = 0;i < num_data;++i) index[i] = rand() % num_data;</pre>
 8
 9
            new_job->type = 1;
 10
            new_job->index = index;
            new_job->root = root + i;
 11
 12
            pthread_mutex_lock(&lock_of_job);
13
            new_job->next = job_list;
 14
            job_list = new_job;
15
            pthread_mutex_unlock(&lock_of_job);
16
            pthread_cond_broadcast(&cond_of_job);
17
        }
// Given job of decision data
        int vote_result[num_test_data];
  1
        int vote_num[num_test_data];
 2
        for (int i = 0;i < num_test_data;++i){</pre>
  3
  4
            vote_result[i] = 0;
  5
            vote_num[i] = 0;
            for (int j = 0; j < num\_tree; ++j){}
  6
 7
                pthread_mutex_lock(&lock_of_malloc);
                Job* new_job = (Job*)malloc(sizeof(Job));
 8
 9
                pthread_mutex_unlock(&lock_of_malloc);
 10
 11
                new_job->type = 2;
12
                new_job->index = vote_num + i;
                new_job->result = vote_result + i;
 13
14
                new_job->test_data = test_dataset + i;
                new_job->root = root[j];
 15
 16
                pthread_mutex_lock(&lock_of_job);
17
                new_job->next = job_list;
18
                job_list = new_job;
19
                pthread_mutex_unlock(&lock_of_job);
20
                pthread_cond_broadcast(&cond_of_job);
21
            }
22
        }
 // Terminal all thread
        for (int i = 0;i < num_thread;++i){</pre>
 1
 2
            pthread_mutex_lock(&lock_of_malloc);
  3
            Job* new_job = (Job*)malloc(sizeof(Job));
  4
            pthread_mutex_unlock(&lock_of_malloc);
  5
  6
            new_job->type = 0;
 7
            pthread_mutex_lock(&lock_of_job);
 8
            new_job->next = job_list;
 9
            job_list = new_job;
            pthread_mutex_unlock(&lock_of_job);
 10
            pthread_cond_broadcast(&cond_of_job);
 11
        }
 12
```

# 2 試畫出或以表格做出thread數量與時間的比較,以紅色標出時間最快的位置,並説明此圖表

num\_tree定為20,在工作站2上測試的結果。

$\operatorname{num\_thread}$	$_{ m time}$	$\operatorname{num\_thread}$	$_{ m time}$	$\operatorname{num\_thread}$	$_{ m time}$
		11	1 m 30.156 s	21	1 m 19.044 s
2	$9\mathrm{m}11.772\mathrm{s}$	12	$1\mathrm{m}30.814\mathrm{s}$	22	$1 \mathrm{m} 16.123 \mathrm{s}$
3	$4\mathrm{m}25.982\mathrm{s}$	13	$1\mathrm{m}28.126\mathrm{s}$	23	1 m 15.301 s
4	3m01.775s	14	$1\mathrm{m}30.701\mathrm{s}$	24	$1\mathrm{m}17.365\mathrm{s}$
5	$2\mathrm{m}39.867\mathrm{s}$	15	$1\mathrm{m}28.696\mathrm{s}$	25	$1\mathrm{m}17.755\mathrm{s}$
6	$1\mathrm{m}57.895\mathrm{s}$	16	$1\mathrm{m}16.694\mathrm{s}$	26	1 m 12.734 s
7	$2\mathrm{m}05.809\mathrm{s}$	17	$1\mathrm{m}22.646\mathrm{s}$	27	$1\mathrm{m}21.660\mathrm{s}$
8	1 m 49.919 s	18	$1\mathrm{m}20.689\mathrm{s}$	28	1 m 11.755 s
9	1 m 41.921 s	19	1 m 21.111 s	29	1 m 21.771 s
10	$1\mathrm{m}41.892\mathrm{s}$	20	$1\mathrm{m}19.009\mathrm{s}$	30	$1\mathrm{m}15.604\mathrm{s}$

# time - num\_thread



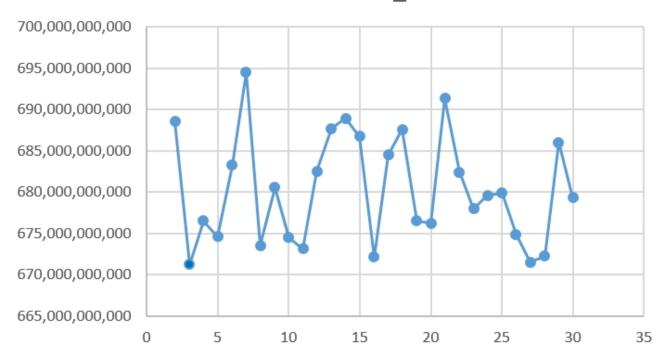
最小值發生在thread\_num為28時。每個thread要建的樹的數量大致為 $20/num\_thread$ ,所以時間和 $num\_thread$ 成反比,但當 $num\_thread > 20$ 時,每個thread並沒有辦法建分數棵樹,而多出來的就閒置在那哩,導致 $thread\_num > 20$ 以後時間基本上差不多,只有一些隨機產生的起伏。

# 3 試畫出或以表格做出thread數量與instruction的數量的比較,並說明此圖表

num\_tree定為20,在工作站2上測試的結果。

num_thread	instructions	$num\_thread$	instructions	$num\_thread$	instructions
		11	673,110,630,233	21	691,363,116,684
2	688,555,341,213	12	682,492,185,798	22	682,398,252,828
3	671,142,211,911	13	687,701,225,826	23	677,948,216,440
4	676,492,369,267	14	688,943,500,812	24	679,603,983,904
5	674,610,037,106	15	686,754,824,918	25	$679,\!886,\!080,\!457$
6	683,235,674,526	16	672,098,743,135	26	674,900,131,662
7	694,482,578,782	17	684,500,465,174	27	671,511,403,496
8	673,501,294,414	18	687,574,989,502	28	672,227,000,131
9	680,548,478,663	19	676,482,485,662	29	685,974,505,232
10	674,476,281,980	20	$676,\!245,\!601,\!717$	30	$679,\!324,\!352,\!286$

# instructions - num\_thread



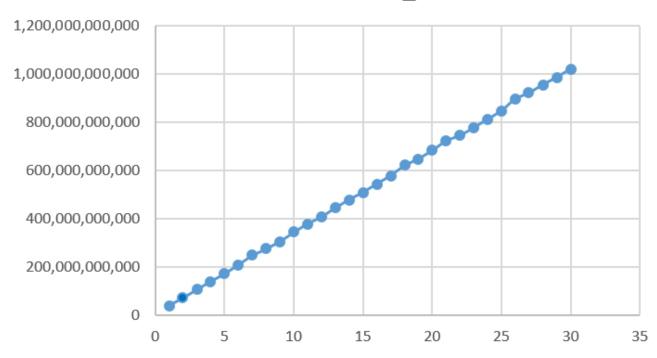
instructions的數量大致為680,000,000,000。每次建立模型所要建立的樹皆為20棵,每棵樹雖然因為隨機選取資料運算量會不盡相同,但因為選取的資料量是一樣的所以大致上不會差異過大。因此總共的instructions數量基本為定值,只有一些小幅的起伏。

# 4 試畫出或以表格做出樹的數量與instruction的數量的比較, 以紅色標出時間最快的位置,並說明此圖表

num\_thread定為20,在工作站2上測試的結果。

num_tree	instructions	num_tree	instructions	num_tree	instructions
1	37,044,388,474	11	376,751,714,004	21	724,376,950,000
2	$67,\!863,\!362,\!805$	12	406,166,530,962	22	744,542,441,612
3	$105,\!317,\!222,\!021$	13	443,879,354,339	23	777,085,082,329
4	138,179,459,001	14	476,527,377,015	24	811,696,267,168
5	171,339,931,936	15	508,033,614,269	25	847,612,535,879
6	206,656,682,721	16	542,715,206,288	26	897,386,800,932
7	248,095,634,170	17	577,382,022,438	27	920,134,060,047
8	275,119,894,515	18	622,268,480,218	28	955,270,852,685
9	304,589,582,242	19	647,646,549,586	29	985,884,547,910
10	343,430,998,314	20	684,267,298,940	30	1,020,848,985,368

## instructions - num\_tree



每棵樹雖然因為隨機選取資料運算量會不盡相同,但因為選取的資料量是一樣的所以大致上不會差異過大。因此總共的instructions數量和樹的樹量呈線性關係,只有一些小幅的起伏。另外可以從斜率推知,建一棵樹所需要的成本約為34,000,000,000個instructions。

# 5 説説你的其他發現

### 5.1 num\_thread不影響正確率

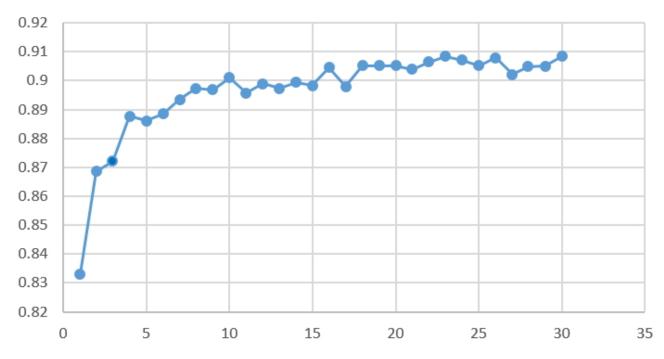
thread的數量只是改變同時進行的運算數目,不影響總共執行的運算量,不影響正確率符合預期。

### 5.2 num\_tree對正確率的影響

num\_thread定為20,在工作站2上測試的結果。

num_tree	accuracy	num_tree	accuracy	num_tree	accuracy
1	0.833093	11	0.895753	21	0.903911
2	0.868562	12	0.898912	22	0.906510
3	0.872161	13	0.897313	23	0.908349
4	0.887676	14	0.899472	24	0.907070
5	0.886116	15	0.898353	25	0.905270
6	0.888556	16	0.904511	26	0.907869
7	0.893434	17	0.897993	27	0.902151
8	0.897273	18	0.905190	28	0.904950
9	0.896913	19	0.905270	29	0.904990
10	0.901112	20	0.905270	30	0.908429

## accuracy - num\_tree



當只有兩棵樹的時候準確率就已經超過要求的85%,剛開始樹的數量增加準確率上升,但很快

就接近飽和,在90%附近幾乎不成長,因此最佳的 $num\_tree$ 落在10到20之間,在往上增加效益有限。