# 中山大学计算机学院本科生实验报告

课程名称: 超级计算机原理与操作 任课教师: 吴迪

年级	19	专业 (方向)	计算机科学与技术
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开始日期	2021-5-2	完成日期	2021-5-3

# 一、实验题目

根据 7-Development.pdf 课件在nbody问题或者tsp问题中**二选一**进行实现,要求实现一个串行版本和 MPI,OpenMP,Pthreads中的任意**两种**版本。

本次实验我选择nbody问题,并实现了**串行版本**和OpenMP,Pthreads版本。

# 二、实验内容

### 串行版本

n体问题的串行版本比较简单,我按照书上二维n体问题的基本方法做了改进就完成了。因为我发现给定的标准输出文件都是15位有效数字,所以我写了一个digit函数用于计算一个浮点数整数部分的位数,再计算得到小数控制位数输出。

#### 源代码

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#define DIM 3
                      // 维数
#define X
#define Y
#define Z
#define N 1024 // 粒子数 #define G 1 // 引力党:
#define G
              1
                       // 引力常量
#define dT 0.005
                       // 时间差
#define n_steps 20
                       // 迭代数
#define GET_TIME(now) { \
   struct timeval t; \
   gettimeofday(&t, NULL); \
   now = t.tv_sec + t.tv_usec/1000000.0; \
}
double start,stop;
                     // 质量
double masses[N];
double pos[N][DIM];
                       // 位置
double vel[N][DIM];
                       // 速度
double forces[N][DIM];
                       // 作用力
```

```
void init() { // 从文本文件中输入
    FILE *fp = fopen("nbody_init.txt", "r");
   if (fp == NULL) {
       printf("File cannot open! ");
       exit(0);
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
       fscanf(fp, "%1f", &masses[i]);
       fscanf(fp, "%lf", &pos[i][X]);
       fscanf(fp, "%lf", &pos[i][Y]);
       fscanf(fp, "%1f", &pos[i][Z]);
       fscanf(fp, "%lf", &vel[i][X]);
       fscanf(fp, "%lf", &vel[i][Y]);
       fscanf(fp, "%lf", &vel[i][Z]);
   }
   fclose(fp);
}
int digit(double x) { // 用于判断一个数整数部分的位数
   int k = 0;
   int y = abs((int)x);
   while (y > 0) {
      y /= 10;
       ++k;
   }
   return k;
}
void print() { // 输出到文本文件
   FILE *fp = fopen("nbody_serial_out.txt", "w");
    if (fp == NULL) {
       printf("File cannot open! ");
       exit(0);
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(masses[i]), masses[i]); // 控制输出为
15位有效数字
       fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(pos[i][X]), pos[i][X]);
       fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(pos[i][Y]), pos[i][Y]);
       fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(pos[i][Z]), pos[i][Z]);
       fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(vel[i][X]), vel[i][X]);
       fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(vel[i][Y]), vel[i][Y]);
       fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(vel[i][z]), vel[i][z]);
       fprintf(fp, "\n");
   fclose(fp);
}
void Compute_force(int q) { // 计算作用力
    double x_diff, y_diff, z_diff, dist, dist_cubed;
    for (int k = 0; k < N; k++) {
       if (k == q) continue;
       x_diff = pos[q][X] - pos[k][X];
       y_diff = pos[q][Y] - pos[k][Y];
       z_diff = pos[q][z] - pos[k][z];
       dist = sqrt(x_diff*x_diff + y_diff*y_diff + z_diff*z_diff);
       dist_cubed = dist*dist*dist;
```

```
forces[q][X] -= G*masses[q]*masses[k]/dist_cubed * x_diff;
        forces[q][Y] -= G*masses[q]*masses[k]/dist_cubed * y_diff;
        forces[q][Z] -= G*masses[q]*masses[k]/dist_cubed * z_diff;
    }
}
void Compute_POSandVEL(int q) { // 计算速度和位置
    vel[q][X] += dT/masses[q]*forces[q][X];
    vel[q][Y] += dT/masses[q]*forces[q][Y];
    vel[q][Z] += dT/masses[q]*forces[q][Z];
    pos[q][X] += dT*vel[q][X];
    pos[q][Y] += dT*vel[q][Y];
    pos[q][Z] += dT*vel[q][Z];
}
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    GET_TIME(start);
    init();
    for (int step = 1; step <= n_steps; step++) { // 迭代20次
        memset(forces, 0, sizeof(forces));
        for (int part = 0; part < N; part++)</pre>
            Compute_force(part);
        for (int part = 0; part < N; part++)</pre>
            Compute_POSandVEL(part);
    }
    print();
    GET_TIME(stop);
    printf("Run time: %e\n", stop-start);
}
```

# **OpenMP**

OpenMP的实现也比较简单。因为当多个线程或进程试图访问I/O缓冲区时,输出顺序不可预测,所以只用一个线程完成所有的I/O操作。

```
pragma omp parallel num_threads(thread_count) \
       default(none) private(step, part) \
       shared(forces, masses, pos, vel, thread_count)
   for (int step = 1; step <= n_steps; step++) { // 迭代20次
       //memset(forces, 0, sizeof(forces));
        pragma omp for schedule(static, N / thread_count) // 并行for循环(块划分)
#
       for (part = 0; part < N; part++) {</pre>
            forces[part][X] = 0;
            forces[part][Y] = 0;
            forces[part][Z] = 0;
       pragma omp for schedule(static, N / thread_count) // 并行for循环(块划分)
       for (part = 0; part < N; part++)</pre>
            Compute_force(part);
       pragma omp for schedule(static, N / thread_count) // 并行for循环(块划分)
       for (part = 0; part < N; part++)</pre>
            Compute_POSandVEL(part);
   }
```

OpenMP的实现基本只有上面这段做了改变。首先用# pragma omp parallel创建线程,再用# pragma omp for进行并行循环。不同于直接使用# pragma omp parallel for,这样写只创建一次线程,并在每次内部循环的执行中重用它们,减少运行时间。step和part是循环变量,所以是私有的;forces,masses,pos,vel,thread\_count都是全局共享变量。因为n体问题的基本算法采用块划分法会有更好的性能,所有要在每个for循环前加上# pragma omp for schedule(static, N / thread\_count)的调度子句。值得注意的是,在外部循环的每一次迭代中,不能使用memset将forces清零,因为不同线程运行速度不同,这样做会导致得到的结果与正确结果十分接近,但每次都不一样。# pragma omp for在循环末尾有一个隐式的路障,用它将forces清零,既正确又高效。

#### 源代码

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <omp.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#define DIM
               3
                        // 维数
#define X
               0
#define Y
               1
#define z
               2
            1024 // 粒子数
#define N
                         // 引力常量
#define G
               1
#define dT 0.005 // 时间差
#define n_steps 20 // 迭代数
#define GET_TIME(now) { \
   struct timeval t; \
   gettimeofday(&t, NULL); \
   now = t.tv_sec + t.tv_usec/1000000.0; \
}
                       // 质量
double masses[N];
                         // 位置
double pos[N][DIM];
double vel[N][DIM];
                         // 速度
double forces[N][DIM]; // 作用力
double x_diff, y_diff, z_diff, dist, dist_cubed, start, stop;
int step, part, thread_count = 4;
void init() { // 从文本文件中输入
   FILE *fp = fopen("nbody_init.txt", "r");
   if (fp == NULL) {
       printf("File cannot open! ");
       exit(0);
   }
   for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
       fscanf(fp, "%1f", &masses[i]);
       fscanf(fp, "%1f", &pos[i][X]);
       fscanf(fp, "%1f", &pos[i][Y]);
       fscanf(fp, "%lf", &pos[i][Z]);
       fscanf(fp, "%lf", &vel[i][X]);
       fscanf(fp, "%lf", &vel[i][Y]);
       fscanf(fp, "%lf", &vel[i][z]);
   }
   fclose(fp);
}
```

```
int digit(double x) { // 用于判断一个数整数部分的位数
   int k = 0;
   int y = abs((int)x);
   while (y > 0) {
       y /= 10;
       ++k;
   }
   return k;
}
void print() { // 输出到文本文件
    FILE *fp = fopen("nbody_OpenMP_out.txt", "w");
   if (fp == NULL) {
       printf("File cannot open! ");
       exit(0);
   }
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
       fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(masses[i]), masses[i]); // 控制输出为
15位有效数字
       fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(pos[i][X]), pos[i][X]);
       fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(pos[i][Y]), pos[i][Y]);
       fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(pos[i][Z]), pos[i][Z]);
       fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(vel[i][X]), vel[i][X]);
       fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(vel[i][Y]), vel[i][Y]);
       fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(vel[i][Z]), vel[i][Z]);
       fprintf(fp, "\n");
   fclose(fp);
}
void Compute_force(int q) { // 计算作用力
    double x_diff, y_diff, z_diff, dist, dist_cubed;
    for (int k = 0; k < N; k++) {
       if (k == q) continue;
       x_diff = pos[q][X] - pos[k][X];
       y_diff = pos[q][Y] - pos[k][Y];
       z_{diff} = pos[q][z] - pos[k][z];
       dist = sqrt(x_diff*x_diff + y_diff*y_diff + z_diff*z_diff);
       dist_cubed = dist*dist*dist;
       forces[q][X] -= G*masses[q]*masses[k]/dist_cubed * x_diff;
       forces[q][Y] -= G*masses[q]*masses[k]/dist_cubed * y_diff;
       forces[q][Z] -= G*masses[q]*masses[k]/dist_cubed * z_diff;
   }
}
void Compute_POSandVEL(int q) { // 计算速度和位置
   vel[q][X] += dT/masses[q]*forces[q][X];
   vel[q][Y] += dT/masses[q]*forces[q][Y];
   vel[q][Z] += dT/masses[q]*forces[q][Z];
   pos[q][X] += dT*vel[q][X];
   pos[q][Y] += dT*vel[q][Y];
   pos[q][Z] += dT*vel[q][Z];
}
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    if (argc == 2)
       thread_count = strtol(argv[1], NULL, 10);
```

```
if (N % thread_count != 0) {
       fprintf(stderr, "thread_count %d can not divide N!\n", thread_count);
       exit(0);
   }
   GET_TIME(start);
   init();
  pragma omp parallel num_threads(thread_count) \
       default(none) private(step, part) \
       shared(forces, masses, pos, vel, thread_count)
   for (int step = 1; step <= n_steps; step++) { // 迭代20次
       //memset(forces, 0, sizeof(forces));
#
       pragma omp for schedule(static, N / thread_count) // 并行for循环(块划分)
       for (part = 0; part < N; part++) {</pre>
           forces[part][X] = 0;
           forces[part][Y] = 0;
           forces[part][Z] = 0;
       pragma omp for schedule(static, N / thread_count) // 并行for循环(块划分)
       for (part = 0; part < N; part++)</pre>
            Compute_force(part);
       pragma omp for schedule(static, N / thread_count) // 并行for循环(块划分)
       for (part = 0; part < N; part++)</pre>
           Compute_POSandVEL(part);
   }
   print();
   GET_TIME(stop);
   printf("Run time: %e\n", stop-start);
}
```

### **Pthreads**

Pthreads的实现相对复杂一些。与OpenMP相同,I/O操作都由一个线程完成。因为Pthreads中没有类似于parallel for的指令,所以必须显式地决定哪个循环变量对应于线程的计算。我编写了函数 Loop\_schedule来决定循环变量的初始值、最终值、增量,该函数的输入是调用该函数的线程编号、线程的数目、指明采用块调度还是循环调度的参数。实际上,因为n体问题的基本算法采用块划分法会有更好的性能,所以我只使用了块调度。

OpenMP的parallel for指令有隐含的路障,如果在Pthreads实现中,简单地按照线程划分循环的迭代,那么在内部for循环的末尾不会有路障,由此会产生竞争状态。因此,必须在内部循环可能产生竞争状态的地方显式地使用路障,可以用条件变量和互斥量实现。

路障必须在每个内部循环之间添加,如果缺少某一个路障,都会带来不可预测的结果。

```
void* Thread_compute(void* rank) { // 线程操作
   long my_rank = (long)rank;
   int first, last, incr; // 循环变量的初始值、最终值、增量
   int step, part;
   Loop_schedule(my_rank, thread_count, BLOCK, &first, &last, &incr);
   for (step = 1; step <= n_steps; step++) { // 迭代20次
       memset(forces, 0, sizeof(forces));
       Barrier(); // 路障
       for (part = first; part < last; part += incr)</pre>
           Compute_force(part);
       Barrier(); // 路障
       for (part = first; part < last; part += incr)</pre>
           Compute_POSandVEL(part);
       Barrier(); // 路障
   }
   return NULL;
}
```

#### 源代码

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#define DIM 3 // 维数
#define X 0
#define Y 1
#define G
             1
                     // 引力常量
#define dT 0.005
                     // 时间差
#define n_steps 20
                     // 迭代数
                     // 块调度
#define BLOCK 0
#define CYCLIC 1 // 循环调度
#define GET_TIME(now) { \
   struct timeval t; \
   gettimeofday(&t, NULL); \
   now = t.tv_sec + t.tv_usec/1000000.0; \
```

```
double
               start, stop:
                                 // 质量
double
               masses[N];
               pos[N][DIM];
                                  // 位置
double
double
               vel[N][DIM];
                                  // 速度
              forces[N][DIM]; // 作用力
thread_count; // 线程数
double
int
              b_thread_count; // 路障计数器
b_mutex; // 路障互斥量
int
pthread_mutex_t b_mutex;
pthread_cond_t b_cond_var; // 路障条件变量
void init() { // 从文本文件中输入
    FILE *fp = fopen("nbody_init.txt", "r");
    if (fp == NULL) {
       printf("File cannot open! ");
       exit(0);
   }
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
       fscanf(fp, "%1f", &masses[i]);
       fscanf(fp, "%lf", &pos[i][X]);
       fscanf(fp, "%lf", &pos[i][Y]);
       fscanf(fp, "%]f", &pos[i][Z]);
       fscanf(fp, "%lf", &vel[i][X]);
       fscanf(fp, "%lf", &vel[i][Y]);
       fscanf(fp, "%lf", &vel[i][z]);
    }
   fclose(fp);
}
int digit(double x) { // 用于判断一个数整数部分的位数
   int k = 0;
   int y = abs((int)x);
   while (y > 0) {
       y /= 10;
       ++k;
   }
   return k;
}
void print() { // 输出到文本文件
    FILE *fp = fopen("nbody_Pthreads_out.txt", "w");
    if (fp == NULL) {
       printf("File cannot open! ");
       exit(0);
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
       fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(masses[i]), masses[i]); // 控制输出为
15位有效数字
       fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(pos[i][X]), pos[i][X]);
       fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(pos[i][Y]), pos[i][Y]);
       fprintf(fp, "%.*]f ", 15-digit(pos[i][Z]), pos[i][Z]);
       fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(vel[i][X]), vel[i][X]);
       fprintf(fp, "%.*]f ", 15-digit(vel[i][Y]), vel[i][Y]);
       fprintf(fp, "%.*lf ", 15-digit(vel[i][Z]), vel[i][Z]);
       fprintf(fp, "\n");
    fclose(fp);
```

```
void Loop_schedule(int my_rank, int thread_count, int sched, int* first_p, int*
last_p, int* incr_p) {
   if (sched == CYCLIC) {
                            // 循环调度,每个线程从自己线程编号开始,每隔
thread_count个元素取一个
       *first_p = my_rank;
       *last_p = N;
       *incr_p = thread_count;
   }
   else {
                               // 块调度,每个线程平均取N/thread_count个
       *incr_p = 1;
       *first_p = my_rank * N / thread_count;
       *last_p = *first_p + N / thread_count;
   }
}
void Barrier_init() { // 初始化路障
   b_thread_count = 0;
   pthread_mutex_init(&b_mutex, NULL);
   pthread_cond_init(&b_cond_var, NULL);
}
void Barrier() { // 用条件变量和互斥量实现路障
   pthread_mutex_lock(&b_mutex);
   b_thread_count++;
   if (b_thread_count == thread_count) {
       b_thread_count = 0;
       pthread_cond_broadcast(&b_cond_var);
   else
       while (pthread_cond_wait(&b_cond_var, &b_mutex) != 0);
   pthread_mutex_unlock(&b_mutex);
}
void Barrier_destroy() { // 销毁路障
   pthread_mutex_destroy(&b_mutex);
   pthread_cond_destroy(&b_cond_var);
}
void Compute_force(int q) { // 计算作用力
    double x_diff, y_diff, z_diff, dist, dist_cubed;
   for (int k = 0; k < N; k++) {
       if (k == q) continue;
       x_diff = pos[q][X] - pos[k][X];
       y_diff = pos[q][Y] - pos[k][Y];
       z_{diff} = pos[q][z] - pos[k][z];
       dist = sqrt(x_diff*x_diff + y_diff*y_diff + z_diff*z_diff);
       dist_cubed = dist*dist*dist;
       forces[q][X] -= G*masses[q]*masses[k]/dist_cubed * x_diff;
       forces[q][Y] -= G*masses[q]*masses[k]/dist_cubed * y_diff;
       forces[q][Z] -= G*masses[q]*masses[k]/dist_cubed * z_diff;
   }
}
void Compute_POSandVEL(int q) { // 计算速度和位置
   vel[q][X] += dT/masses[q]*forces[q][X];
   vel[q][Y] += dT/masses[q]*forces[q][Y];
```

```
vel[q][Z] += dT/masses[q]*forces[q][Z];
    pos[q][X] += dT*vel[q][X];
    pos[q][Y] += dT*vel[q][Y];
   pos[q][Z] += dT*vel[q][Z];
}
void* Thread_compute(void* rank) { // 线程操作
    long my_rank = (long)rank;
    int first, last, incr; // 循环变量的初始值、最终值、增量
    int step, part;
    Loop_schedule(my_rank, thread_count, BLOCK, &first, &last, &incr);
    for (step = 1; step <= n_steps; step++) { // 迭代20次
        memset(forces, 0, sizeof(forces));
        Barrier(); // 路障
        for (part = first; part < last; part += incr)</pre>
            Compute_force(part);
        Barrier(); // 路障
        for (part = first; part < last; part += incr)</pre>
            Compute_POSandVEL(part);
        Barrier(); // 路障
   }
   return NULL;
}
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
   long thread;
    pthread_t* thread_handles;
   if (argc == 2)
        thread_count = strtol(argv[1], NULL, 10);
    if (N % thread_count != 0) {
       fprintf(stderr, "thread_count %d can not divide N!\n", thread_count);
        exit(0);
    }
   thread_handles = (pthread_t*)malloc(thread_count * sizeof(pthread_t));
   Barrier_init();
                      // 初始化路障
   GET_TIME(start);
   init();
    for (thread = 0; thread < thread_count; thread++)</pre>
        pthread_create(&thread_handles[thread], NULL, Thread_compute,
(void*)thread); // 启动线程
    for (thread = 0; thread < thread_count; thread++)</pre>
        pthread_join(thread_handles[thread], NULL); // 停止线程
    print();
   GET_TIME(stop);
    printf("Run time: %e\n", stop-start);
    Barrier_destroy(); // 销毁路障
    free(thread_handles);
   return 0;
```

# 三、实验结果

### 串行版本

编译运行

### 输出文件截图

```
| Part |
```

### 结果分析

n体问题串行版本的结果与给定的标准输出文件基本相同。位置pos的三个值与给定的标准输出文件误差为10^-8数量级,速度vel的三个值与给定的标准输出文件误差为10 ^-6数量级。

# **OpenMP**

编译运行

```
sty@ubuntu: ~
sty@ubuntu:~$ gcc -g -Wall -fopenmp -o nbody_OpenMP nbody_OpenMP.c -lm
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_OpenMP 1
Run time: 3.845289e-01
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_OpenMP 2
Run time: 1.993489e-01
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_OpenMP 4
Run time: 1.481428e-01
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_OpenMP 8
Run time: 1.026280e-01
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_OpenMP 16
Run time: 1.399150e-01
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_OpenMP 32
Run time: 1.502180e-01
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_OpenMP 64
Run time: 1.790209e-01
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_OpenMP 128
Run time: 2.443149e-01
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_OpenMP 256
Run time: 3.695030e-01
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_OpenMP 512
Run time: 1.108402e+00
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_OpenMP 1024
Run time: 1.57<u>9</u>132e+00
 sty@ubuntu:~$
```

### 输出文件截图

```
### Propriet | Propri
```

### 结果分析

OpenMP的输出文件nbody\_OpenMP\_out.txt与串行版本nbody\_serial\_out.txt完全相同,说明OpenMP 实现正确。可以发现,在数据规模N = 1024的情况下,OpenMP在线程数thread\_count = 8时,运行最快。

### **Pthreads**

编译运行

```
sty@ubuntu: ~
sty@ubuntu:~$ gcc -g -Wall -o nbody_Pthreads nbody_Pthreads.c -lpthread -lm
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_Pthreads 1
Run time: 3.829331e-01
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_Pthreads 2
Run time: 2.176921e-01
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_Pthreads 4
Run time: 1.310570e-01
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_Pthreads 8
Run time: 1.326542e-01
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_Pthreads 16
Run time: 1.612020e-01
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_Pthreads 32
Run time: 1.935830e-01
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_Pthreads 64
Run time: 2.562230e-01
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_Pthreads 128
Run time: 4.722431e-01
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_Pthreads 256
Run time: 7.065461e-01
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_Pthreads 512
Run time: 1.293395e+00
sty@ubuntu:~$ ./nbody_Pthreads 1024
Run time: 2.22<u>3</u>886e+00
 sty@ubuntu:~$
```

### 输出文件截图

```
| Selection | Sele
```

### 结果分析

Pthreads的输出文件nbody\_Pthreads\_out.txt与串行版本nbody\_serial\_out.txt完全相同,说明 Pthreads实现正确。可以发现,在数据规模N = 1024的情况下,Pthreads在线程数thread\_count = 4和 thread\_count = 8时,运行最快。