



Make and Gprof

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COS 217

Goals of Today's Lecture



- Overview of two important programming tools
 - Make for compiling and linking multi-file programs
 - Gprof for profiling to identify slow parts of the code
- Make
 - Overview of compilation process
 - Motivation for using Makefiles
 - Example Makefile, refined in five steps
- Gprof
 - Timing, instrumenting, and profiling
 - GNU Performance Profiler (Gprof)
 - Running gprof and understanding the output

Example of a Three-File Program



- Program divided into three files
 - `intmath.h`: interface, included in `intmath.c` and `testintmath.c`
 - `intmath.c`: implementation of math functions
 - `testintmath.c`: implementation of tests of the math functions
- Creating the `testintmath` binary executable

`testintmath.c`

`intmath.h`

`intmath.c`

`testintmath`

```
gcc -Wall -ansi -pedantic -o testintmath testintmath.c intmath.c
```



Many Steps, Under the Hood

- **Preprocessing** (`gcc -E intmath.c > intmath.i`)
 - Removes preprocessor directives
 - Produces `intmath.i` and `testintmath.i`
- **Compiling** (`gcc -S intmath.i`)
 - Converts to assembly language
 - Produces `intmath.s` and `testintmath.s`
- **Assembling** (`gcc -c intmath.s`)
 - Converts to machine language with unresolved directives
 - Produces the `intmath.o` and `testintmath.o` binaries
- **Linking** (`gcc -o testintmath testintmath.o intmath.o -lc`)
 - Creates machine language executable
 - Produces the `testintmath` binary

Motivation for Makefiles



- Typing at command-line gets tedious
 - Long command with compiler, flags, and file names
 - Easy to make a mistake
- Compiling everything from scratch is time-consuming
 - Repeating preprocessing, compiling, assembling, and linking
 - Repeating these steps for every file, even if just one has changed
- UNIX Makefile tool
 - Makefile: file containing information necessary to build a program
 - Lists the files as well as the dependencies
 - Recompile or relink only as necessary
 - When a dependent file has changed since command was run
 - E.g. if `intmath.c` changes, recompile `intmath.c` but not `testintmath.c`
 - Simply type “make”, or “make -f <makefile_name>”

Main Ingredients of a Makefile



- Group of lines
 - **Target**: the file you want to create
 - **Dependencies**: the files on which this file depends
 - **Command**: what to execute to create the file (after a **TAB**)
- Examples

```
testintmath: testintmath.o intmath.o
    gcc -o testintmath testintmath.o intmath.o
```

```
intmath.o: intmath.c intmath.h
    gcc -Wall -ansi -pedantic -c -o intmath.o intmath.c
```

Complete Makefile #1



- Three groups
 - `testintmath`: link `testintmath.o` and `intmath.o`
 - `testintmath.o`: compile `testintmath.c`, which depends on `intmath.h`
 - `intmath.o`: compile `intmath.c`, which depends on `intmath.h`

```
testintmath: testintmath.o intmath.o
```

```
gcc -o testintmath testintmath.o intmath.o
```

```
testintmath.o: testintmath.c intmath.h
```

```
gcc -Wall -ansi -pedantic -c -o testintmath.o testintmath.c
```

```
intmath.o: intmath.c intmath.h
```

```
gcc -Wall -ansi -pedantic -c -o intmath.o intmath.c
```



Adding Non-File Targets

- Adding useful shortcuts for the programmer
 - “**make all**”: create the final binary
 - “**make clobber**”: delete all temp files, core files, binaries, etc.
 - “**make clean**”: delete all binaries
- Commands in the example
 - “**rm -f**”: remove files without querying the user
 - Files ending in ‘~’ and starting/ending in ‘#’ are temporary files
 - “**core**” is a file produced when a program “dumps core”

```
all: testintmath
```

```
clobber: clean
```

```
rm -f *~ \#*\# core
```

```
clean:
```

```
rm -f testintmath *.o
```


Complete Makefile #2



```
# Build rules for non-file targets
```

```
all: testintmath
```

```
clobber: clean
```

```
rm -f *~ \#*\# core
```

```
clean:
```

```
rm -f testintmath *.o
```

```
# Build rules for file targets
```

```
testintmath: testintmath.o intmath.o
```

```
gcc -o testintmath testintmath.o intmath.o
```

```
testintmath.o: testintmath.c intmath.h
```

```
gcc -Wall -ansi -pedantic -c -o testintmath.o testintmath.c
```

```
intmath.o: intmath.c intmath.h
```

```
gcc -Wall -ansi -pedantic -c -o intmath.o intmath.c
```



Useful Abbreviations

- Abbreviations

- Target file: `$@`
- First item in the dependency list: `$<`

- Example

```
testintmath: testintmath.o intmath.o
gcc -o testintmath testintmath.o intmath.o
```



```
testintmath: testintmath.o intmath.o
gcc -o $@ $< intmath.o
```

Complete Makefile #3



```
# Build rules for non-file targets
```

```
all: testintmath
```

```
clobber: clean
```

```
    rm -f *~ \#*\# core
```

```
clean:
```

```
    rm -f testintmath *.o
```

```
# Build rules for file targets
```

```
testintmath: testintmath.o intmath.o
```

```
    gcc -o $@ $< intmath.o
```

```
testintmath.o: testintmath.c intmath.h
```

```
    gcc -Wall -ansi -pedantic -c -o $@ $<
```

```
intmath.o: intmath.c intmath.h
```

```
    gcc -Wall -ansi -pedantic -c -o $@ $<
```

Useful Pattern Rules: Wildcard %



- Can define a default behavior

- Build rule: `gcc -Wall -ansi -pedantic -c -o $@ $<`
- Applied when target ends in `“.o”` and dependency in `“.c”`

```
%.o: %.c
```

```
gcc -Wall -ansi -pedantic -c -o $@ $<
```

- Can omit command clause in build rules (even some rules!)

```
testintmath: testintmath.o intmath.o
```

```
gcc -o $@ $< intmath.o
```

```
testintmath.o: testintmath.c intmath.h
```

```
intmath.o: intmath.c intmath.h
```

Macros for Compiling and Linking



- Make it easy to change which compiler is used
 - Macro: `CC = gcc`
 - Usage: `$(CC) -o $@ $< intmath.o`
- Make it easy to change the compiler flags
 - Macro: `CFLAGS = -Wall -ansi -pedantic`
 - Usage: `$(CC) $(CFLAGS) -c -o $@ $<`

```
CC = gcc
```

```
# CC = gccmemstat
```

```
CFLAGS = -Wall -ansi -pedantic
```

```
# CFLAGS = -Wall -ansi -pedantic -g
```

```
# CFLAGS = -Wall -ansi -pedantic -DNDEBUG
```

```
# CFLAGS = -Wall -ansi -pedantic -DNDEBUG -O3
```

Sequence of Makefiles (see Web)



1. Initial Makefile with file targets

testintmath, testintmath.o, intmath.o

2. Adding non-file targets

all, clobber, and clean

3. Adding abbreviations

`$@` and `$<`

4. Adding pattern rules

`%.o: %.c`

5. Adding macros

`CC` and `CFLAGS`

References on Makefiles

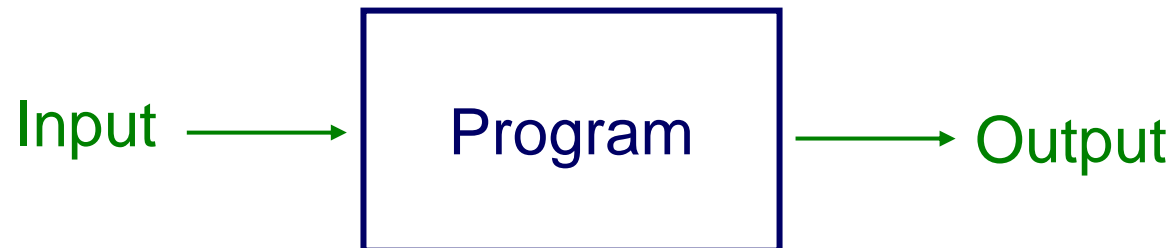


- Brief discussion in the King book
 - Section 15.4 (pp. 320-322)
- GNU make
 - http://www.gnu.org/software/make/manual/html_mono/make.html
- Cautionary notes
 - Don't forget to use a TAB character, rather than blanks
 - Be careful with how you use the “`rm -f`” command

Timing, Instrumenting, Profiling



- How slow is the code?
 - How long does it take for certain types of inputs?
- Where is the code slow?
 - Which code is being executed most?
- Why is the code running out of memory?
 - Where is the memory going?
 - Are there leaks?
- Why is the code slow?
 - How imbalanced is my hash table or binary tree?



Timing



- Most shells provide tool to time program execution
 - E.g., bash “`time`” command

```
bash> time sort < bigfile.txt > output.txt
real    0m12.977s
user    0m12.860s
sys     0m0.010s
```

- Breakdown of time
 - Real: elapsed time between invocation and termination
 - User: time spent executing the program
 - System: time spent within the OS on the program’s behalf
- But, which *parts* of the code are the most time consuming?

Instrumenting



- Most operating systems provide a way to get the time
 - e.g., UNIX “gettimeofday” command

```
#include <sys/time.h>

struct timeval start_time, end_time;

gettimeofday(&start_time, NULL);
    <execute some code here>
gettimeofday(&end_time, NULL);

float seconds = end_time.tv_sec - start_time.tv_sec +
    1.0E-6F * (end_time.tv_usec - start_time.tv_usec);
```

Profiling



- Gather statistics about your program's execution
 - e.g., how much time did execution of a function take?
 - e.g., how many times was a particular function called?
 - e.g., how many times was a particular line of code executed?
 - e.g., which lines of code used the most time?
- Most compilers come with profilers
 - e.g., `pixie` and `gprof`
- Gprof (GNU Performance Profiler)
 - `gcc -Wall -ansi -pedantic -pg -o intmath.o intmath.c`

Profiler Basics



- Profiler is just a tool
 - Only as good as its user
 - Can help find hotspots, but **you** must analyze them
- Analysis includes
 - Deciding to do nothing
 - Changing algorithm
 - Changing low-level details
 - Knowing when to stop – Amdahl's law
- Process
 - Write code
 - Make sure it's correct, verify correctness, test correctness
 - Run profiler
 - Possibly “optimize” code
 - Make sure it's correct, verify correctness, test correctness

Gprof (GNU Performance Profiler)



- Instrumenting the code
 - `gcc -Wall -ansi -pedantic -pg -o intmath.o intmath.c`
- Running the code (e.g., `testintmath`)
 - Produces output file `gmon.out` containing statistics
- Printing a human-readable report from `gmon.out`
 - `gprof testintmath > gprofreport`

Two Main Outputs of Gprof



- Call graph profile: detailed information per function
 - Which functions called it, and how much time was consumed?
 - Which functions it calls, how many times, and for how long?
 - We won't look at this output in any detail...
- Flat profile: one line per function
 - **name**: name of the function
 - **%time**: percentage of time spent executing this function
 - **cumulative seconds**: [skipping, as this isn't all that useful]
 - **self seconds**: time spent executing this function
 - **calls**: number of times function was called (excluding recursive)
 - **self ms/call**: average time per execution (excluding descendents)
 - **total ms/call**: average time per execution (including descendents)

Call Graph Output



called/ index	total %time	self %	parents %	descendents %	called+ self called/total	name	children	index
[1]	59.7	12.87	0.00	0.00	1/3	<spontaneous> internal_mcount [1] atexit [35]		
[2]	40.3	0.00	0.00	8.75	2/3	<spontaneous> _start [2] main [3] atexit [35]		
[3]	40.3	0.00	0.00	0.75	1/1	main_start [2] main_start [2] getBestMove [4] clock [20] GameState_expandMove [6] exit [35] Move_read [36] GameState_new [37] GameState_getStatus [31] GameState_applyDeltas [25] GameState_write [44] GameState_read [36] GameState_getPlayer [30] printf [89] Move_write [59] strcmp [6] GameState_playerToStr [63] GameState_playerFromStr [68] Move_value [69] GameState_getSearchDepth [67]		
[4]	38.3	0.00	0.00	0.33	1/1	main [3] getBestMove [4] minimax [5] GameState_expandMove [6] Delta_read [10] GameState_getMoves [17] Move_read [36] GameState_applyDeltas [25] GameState_unApplyDeltas [27] GameState_getPlayer [30]		
[5]	38.3	0.00	0.00	0.5	747123	minimax [5] getBestMove [4] minimax [5] GameState_expandMove [6] Delta_read [10] GameState_getMoves [17] Move_read [36] GameState_applyDeltas [25] GameState_unApplyDeltas [27] GameState_getPlayer [30] GameState_getStatus [31] minimax [5] minimax [5]		
[6]	19.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	1/747130	main [3] getBestMove [4] minimax [5] GameState_expandMove [6] calloc [7] _rem [28]		
[7]	19.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	1/5700361	Move_read [36] GameState_new [37] GameState_getMoves [17] GameState_expandMove [6] calloc [7] malloc [8] _umul [18] memset [22] _udiv [29]		
[8]	11.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	1/5700362	findbuf [41] malloc [8] _malloc_unlocked [14] mutex_unlock [15]	<cycle 1> [13]	

*Complex format
at the beginning...
let's skip for now.*

Flat Profile



% time	cumulative seconds	self seconds	calls	self ms/call	total ms/call	name
57.1	12.97	12.97				internal_mcount [1]
4.8	14.05	1.08	5700352	0.00	0.00	_free_unlocked [12]
4.4	15.04	0.99				_mcount (693)
3.5	15.84	0.80	22801464	0.00	0.00	_return_zero [16]
2.8	16.48	0.64	5700361	0.00	0.00	.umul [18]
2.8	17.11	0.63	747130	0.00	0.01	GameState_expandMove [6]
2.5	17.67	0.56	5700361	0.00	0.00	calloc [7]
2.1	18.14	0.47	11400732	0.00	0.00	_mutex_unlock [14]
1.9	18.58	0.44	11400732	0.00	0.00	mutex_lock [15]
1.9	19.01	0.43	5700361	0.00	0.00	_memset [22]
1.9	19.44	0.43	1	430.00	430.00	.div [21]
1.8	19.85	0.41	5157853	0.00	0.00	cleanfree [19]
1.4	20.17	0.32	5700366	0.00	0.00	_malloc_unlocked [13]
1.4	20.49	0.32	5700362	0.00	0.00	malloc [8]
1.3	20.79	0.30	5157847	0.00	0.00	_smalloc [24]
1.2	21.06	0.27	6	45.00	1386.66	minimax [5]
1.1	21.31	0.25	4755325	0.00	0.00	Delta_free [10]
1.0	21.54	0.23	5700352	0.00	0.00	free [9]
1.0	21.77	0.23	747130	0.00	0.00	GameState_applyDeltas [25]
1.0	21.99	0.22	5157845	0.00	0.00	realloc [26]
1.0	22.21	0.22	747129	0.00	0.00	GameState_unApplyDeltas [27]
0.5	22.32	0.11	2360787	0.00	0.00	.rem [28]
0.4	22.42	0.10	5700363	0.00	0.00	.udiv [29]
0.4	22.52	0.10	1698871	0.00	0.00	GameState_getPlayer [30]
0.4	22.61	0.09	747135	0.00	0.00	GameState_getStatus [31]
0.3	22.68	0.07	204617	0.00	0.00	GameState_genMoves [17]
0.1	22.70	0.02	945027	0.00	0.00	Move_free [23]
0.0	22.71	0.01	542509	0.00	0.00	GameState_getValue [32]
0.0	22.71	0.00	104	0.00	0.00	_ferror_unlocked [357]
0.0	22.71	0.00	64	0.00	0.00	_realbufend [358]
0.0	22.71	0.00	54	0.00	0.00	nvmatch [60]
0.0	22.71	0.00	52	0.00	0.00	_doprnt [42]
0.0	22.71	0.00	51	0.00	0.00	memchr [61]
0.0	22.71	0.00	51	0.00	0.00	printf [43]
0.0	22.71	0.00	13	0.00	0.00	_write [359]
0.0	22.71	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	_xflsbuf [360]
0.0	22.71	0.00	7	0.00	0.00	_memcpy [361]
0.0	22.71	0.00	4	0.00	0.00	.mul [62]
0.0	22.71	0.00	4	0.00	0.00	__errno [362]
0.0	22.71	0.00	4	0.00	0.00	_fflush_u [363]
0.0	22.71	0.00	3	0.00	0.00	GameState_playerToStr [63]
0.0	22.71	0.00	3	0.00	0.00	_findbuf [41]

Second part of profile looks like this; it's the simple (i.e., useful) part; corresponds to the "prof" tool

Overhead of Profiling



% time	cumulative seconds	self seconds	calls	self ms/call	total ms/call	name
57.1	12.97	12.97				internal_mcount
4.8	14.05	1.08	5700352	0.00	0.00	_free_unlocked
4.4	15.04	0.99				_mcount (693)
3.5	15.84	0.80	22801464	0.00	0.00	_return_zero
2.8	16.48	0.64	5700361	0.00	0.00	.umul [18]
2.8	17.11	0.63	747130	0.00	0.01	GameState_expa
2.5	17.67	0.56	5700361	0.00	0.00	calloc [7]
2.1	18.14	0.47	11400732	0.00	0.00	_mutex_unlock
1.9	18.58	0.44	11400732	0.00	0.00	mutex_lock
1.9	19.01	0.43	5700361	0.00	0.00	_memset [22]
1.9	19.44	0.43	1	430.00	430.00	.div [21]
1.8	19.85	0.41	5157853	0.00	0.00	cleanfree [19]
1.4	20.17	0.32	5700366	0.00	0.00	_malloc_unlo
1.4	20.49	0.32	5700362	0.00	0.00	malloc [8]
1.3	20.79	0.30	5157847	0.00	0.00	_smalloc
1.2	21.06	0.27	6	45.00	1386.66	minimax [5]
1.1	21.31	0.25	4755325	0.00	0.00	Delta_free [10]
1.0	21.54	0.23	5700352	0.00	0.00	free [9]
1.0	21.77	0.23	747130	0.00	0.00	GameState_appl
1.0	21.99	0.22	5157845	0.00	0.00	realloc [26]
1.0	22.21	0.22	747129	0.00	0.00	GameState_unAp
0.5	22.32	0.11	2360787	0.00	0.00	.rem [28]
0.4	22.42	0.10	5700363	0.00	0.00	.udiv [29]
0.4	22.52	0.10	1698871	0.00	0.00	GameState_getPl
0.4	22.61	0.09	747135	0.00	0.00	GameState_getSt

Malloc/calloc/free/...



% time	cumulative seconds	self seconds	calls	self ms/call	total ms/call	name
57.1	12.97	12.97				internal_mcount [1]
4.8	14.05	1.08	5700352	0.00	0.00	_free_unlocked [12]
4.4	15.04	0.99				_mcount (693)
3.5	15.84	0.80	22801464	0.00	0.00	_return_zero [16]
2.8	16.48	0.64	5700361	0.00	0.00	.umul [18]
2.8	17.11	0.63	747130	0.00	0.01	GameState_expandMove
2.5	17.67	0.56	5700361	0.00	0.00	calloc [7]
2.1	18.14	0.47	11400732	0.00	0.00	_mutex_unlock [14]
1.9	18.58	0.44	11400732	0.00	0.00	mutex_lock [15]
1.9	19.01	0.43	5700361	0.00	0.00	_memset [22]
1.9	19.44	0.43	1	430.00	430.00	.div [21]
1.8	19.85	0.41	5157853	0.00	0.00	cleanfree [19]
1.4	20.17	0.32	5700366	0.00	0.00	_malloc_unlocked [13]
1.4	20.49	0.32	5700362	0.00	0.00	malloc [8]
1.3	20.79	0.30	5157847	0.00	0.00	_smalloc [24]
1.2	21.06	0.27	6	45.00	1386.66	minimax [5]
1.1	21.31	0.25	4755325	0.00	0.00	Delta_free [10]
1.0	21.54	0.23	5700352	0.00	0.00	free [9]
1.0	21.77	0.23	747130	0.00	0.00	GameState_applyDeltas
1.0	21.99	0.22	5157845	0.00	0.00	realloc [26]
1.0	22.21	0.22	747129	0.00	0.00	GameState_unApplyDeltas
0.5	22.32	0.11	2360787	0.00	0.00	.rem [28]
0.4	22.42	0.10	5700363	0.00	0.00	.udiv [29]
0.4	22.52	0.10	1698871	0.00	0.00	GameState_getPlayer
0.4	22.61	0.09	747135	0.00	0.00	GameState_getStatus
0.3	22.68	0.07	204617	0.00	0.00	GameState_genMoves [17]

expandMove



% time	cumulative seconds	self seconds	calls	self ms/call	total ms/call	name
57.1	12.97	12.97				internal_mcount [1]
4.8	14.05	1.08	5700352	0.00	0.00	_free_unlocked [12]
4.4	15.04	0.99				_mcount (693)
3.5	15.84	0.80	22801464	0.00	0.00	_return_zero [16]
2.8	16.48	0.64	5700361	0.00	0.00	.umul [18]
2.8	17.11	0.63	747130	0.00	0.01	GameState_expandMove
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2.1	18.14	0.47	11400732	0.00	0.00	_mutex_unlock [14]
1.9	18.58	0.44	11400732	0.00	0.00	mutex_lock [15]
1.9	19.01	0.43	5700361	0.00	0.00	_memset [22]
1.9	19.44	0.43	1	430.00	430.00	.div [21]
1.8	19.85	0.41	5157853	0.00	0.00	cleanfree [19]
1.4	20.17	0.32	5700366	0.00	0.00	_malloc_unlocked [13]
1.4	20.49	0.32	5700362	0.00	0.00	malloc [8]
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1.2	21.06	0.27	6	45.00	1386.66	minimax [5]
1.1	21.31	0.25	4755325	0.00	0.00	Delta_free [10]
1.0	21.54	0.23	5700352	0.00	0.00	free [9]
1.0	21.77	0.23	747130	0.00	0.00	GameState_applyDeltas
1.0	21.99	0.22	5157845	0.00	0.00	realloc [26]

May be worthwhile to optimize this routine

Don't Even Think of Optimizing These



% cumulative time	seconds	self seconds	calls	self ms/call	total ms/call	name
57.1	12.97	12.97				internal_mcount [1]
4.8	14.05	1.08	5700352	0.00	0.00	_free_unlocked [12]
4.4	15.04	0.99				_mcount (693)
3.5	15.84	0.80	22801464	0.00	0.00	_return_zero [16]
2.8	16.48	0.64	5700361	0.00	0.00	.umul [18]
2.8	17.11	0.63	747130	0.00	0.01	GameState_expandMove [6]
2.5	17.67	0.56	5700361	0.00	0.00	calloc [7]
2.1	18.14	0.47	11400732	0.00	0.00	_mutex_unlock [14]
1.9	18.58	0.44	11400732	0.00	0.00	mutex_lock [15]
1.9	19.01	0.43	5700361	0.00	0.00	_memset [22]
1.9	19.44	0.43	1	430.00	430.00	.div [21]
1.8	19.85	0.41	5157853	0.00	0.00	cleanfree [19]
1.4	20.17	0.32	5700366	0.00	0.00	_malloc_unlocked <cycle 1> [13]
1.4	20.49	0.32	5700362	0.00	0.00	malloc [8]
1.3	20.79	0.30	5157847	0.00	0.00	_smalloc <cycle 1> [24]
1.2	21.06	0.27	6	45.00	1386.66	minimax [5]
1.1	21.31	0.25	4755325	0.00	0.00	Delta_free [10]
1.0	21.54	0.23	5700352	0.00	0.00	free [9]
1.0	21.77	0.23	747130	0.00	0.00	GameState_applyDeltas [25]
1.0	21.99	0.22	5157845	0.00	0.00	realloc [26]
1.0	22.21	0.22	747129	0.00	0.00	GameState_unApplyDeltas [27]
0.5	22.32	0.11	2360787	0.00	0.00	.rem [28]
0.4	22.42	0.10	5700363	0.00	0.00	.udiv [29]
0.4	22.52	0.10	1698871	0.00	0.00	GameState_getPlayer [30]
0.4	22.61	0.09	747135	0.00	0.00	GameState_getStatus [31]
0.3	22.68	0.07	204617	0.00	0.00	GameState_genMoves [17]
0.1	22.70	0.02	945027	0.00	0.00	Move_free [23]
0.0	22.71	0.01	542509	0.00	0.00	GameState_getValue [32]
0.0	22.71	0.00	104	0.00	0.00	_ferror_unlocked [357]
0.0	22.71	0.00	4	0.00	0.00	_thr_main [367]
0.0	22.71	0.00	3	0.00	0.00	GameState_playerToStr [63]
0.0	22.71	0.00	2	0.00	0.00	strcmp [66]
0.0	22.71	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	GameState_getSearchDepth [67]
0.0	22.71	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	GameState_new [37]
0.0	22.71	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	GameState_playerFromStr [68]
0.0	22.71	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	GameState_write [44]
0.0	22.71	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	Move_isValid [69]
0.0	22.71	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	Move_read [36]
0.0	22.71	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	Move_write [59]
0.0	22.71	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	check_nlspace_env [46]
0.0	22.71	0.00	1	0.00	430.00	clock [20]
0.0	22.71	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	exit [33]
0.0	22.71	0.00	1	0.00	8319.99	getBestMove [4]
0.0	22.71	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	getenv [47]
0.0	22.71	0.00	1	0.00	8750.00	main [3]
0.0	22.71	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	mem_init [70]
0.0	22.71	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	number [71]
0.0	22.71	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	scanf [53]

Using a Profiler



- Test your code as you write it
 - It is very hard to debug a lot of code all at once
 - Isolate modules and test them independently
 - Design your tests to cover boundary conditions
- Instrument your code as you write it
 - Include asserts and verify data structure sanity often
 - Include debugging statements (e.g., `#ifdef DEBUG` and `#endif`)
 - You'll be surprised what your program is really doing!!!
- Time and profile your code only when you are done
 - Don't optimize code unless you have to (you almost never will)
 - Fixing your algorithm is almost always the solution
 - Otherwise, running optimizing compiler is usually enough

Summary



- Two valuable UNIX tools
 - Make: building large program in pieces
 - Gprof: profiling a program to see where the time goes
- “Always” use make, selectively use gprof
 - A little thinking saves a lot of effort
 - Extra performance not always achievable
 - Understand concept of diminishing returns
 - When is being lazy the right choice



Travel Time and Time Travel

- You plan to visit a friend in Turkey
- Concorde to Paris + 737 to Istanbul = \$3500
- 747 to Paris + 737 to Istanbul = \$1200

Equipment	New York to Paris	Paris to Istanbul	Total
747 + 737	8 Hours	4 Hours	12 Hours
SST + 737	3 Hours	4 Hours	7 Hours

- Taking the SST (which is 2.7 times faster) speeds up the overall trip by only a factor of 1.7!
- Teleporter to Paris? (Teleporter is 10^6 times faster)
- Time Machine to Paris?

Amdahl's Law



- Fraction optimized limits overall speedup
- Amdahl's Law:

$$\textit{Speedup} = \frac{1}{1 - f + \frac{f}{s}}$$

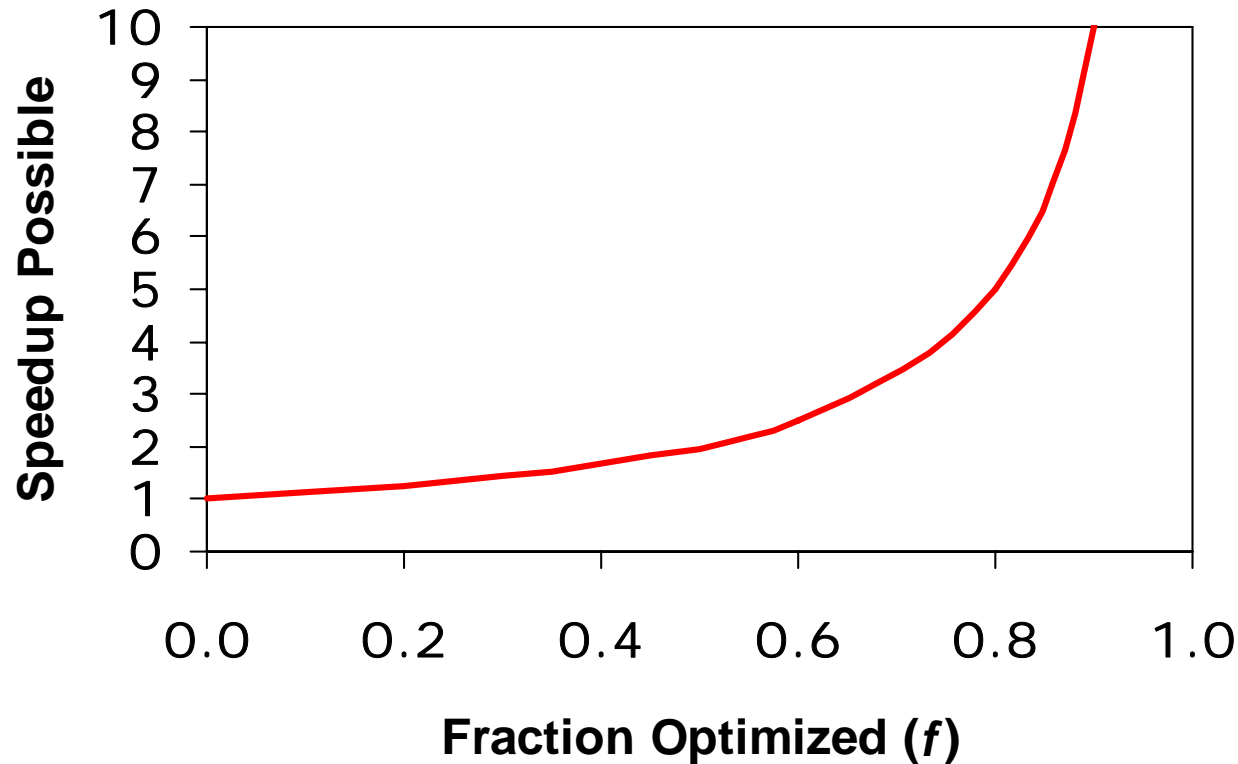
where f is fraction optimized,
 s is speedup of that fraction



Amdahl's Law



Speed Enhancement is limited by fraction optimized:



$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 - f + \frac{f}{s}} = \frac{1}{1 - f}$$

where f is fraction optimized,
 s is speedup of that fraction



Example Parallelism

Parallel Processing - throw more processors at problem

- 1024 parallel processors - LOTS OF MONEY!
- 90% of code is parallel ($f = 0.9$)
- Parallel portion speeds up by 1024 ($s = 1024$)
- Serial portion of code ($1-f$) limits speedup

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 - f + \frac{f}{s}} = \frac{1}{1 - f}$$

- Serial portion limits to 10x speedup!

