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## A

### API Numina em Detalhes

Apresentamos aqui a descrição completa da API Numina. O desenvolvedor pode utilizar diretamente o nível mais baixo que expõe as chamadas nativas para Lua, no entanto recomenda-se o uso das abstrações de mais alto nível. A seguir apresentamos primeiro as chamadas de mais baixo nível e em seguida as chamadas que podem ser feitas em cada abstração.

#### A.1

##### API de Sistema

1. new(id) - responsável por criar o ambiente numina inicial, já inicia as máquinas virtuais Lua em cada thread do sistema. As threads têm uma correspondência de um para um com os núcleos do sistema e podem ser indexadas por um índice numérico de 1 até N.
2. loaddump(ref, função, nome, id) - função responsável por carregar o código executável de uma função do usuário em uma thread do sistema. Para isso deve receber uma referência ao ambiente numina, o código da função em formato string, o nome da função e o identificador do núcleo.
3. open(id) - inicia uma máquina virtual Lua no núcleo indicado, essa função já é chamada pela função new, mas pode ser utilizada caso o usuário precise reiniciar o sistema sem precisar reiniciar as threads de processamento.
4. execute(nome, id, ...) - permite executar a função no núcleo indicado passando os parâmetros recebidos.
5. checkstate(id) - verifica se a execução da função já encerrou no núcleo indicado. Esta função atua de forma bloqueante.
6. getsingleresult(id) - permite recuperar o resultado do processamento de uma função no núcleo indicado.
7. corecount() - retorna a quantidade de núcleos nesse ambiente numina, essa função é utilizada pela abstração CoreGroup.

8. close(id) - permite encerrar a máquina virtual Lua no núcleo indicado sem encerrar a thread de processamento.
9. exit() - encerra o ambiente numina terminando as threads de execução.
10. loadnativearray(ref, nativearray, nome, id) - permite carregar um native array no núcleo indicado.
11. getnativearray(ref, nome, id) - permite recuperar um native array do núcleo indicado.
12. destroynativearray(ref, nome, id) - permite remover um native array do núcleo indicado.

## A.2 API Core

Com a primeira abstração utilizamos basicamente a mesma API do Sistema, porém com algumas referências e índices já atribuídos, isto porque quando criamos um objeto Core já indicamos qual núcleo ele representará. Tipicamente essa abstração é referenciada indiretamente quando o programador usa a abstração CoreGroup.

1. Core:new(id) - cria um Core com o identificador especificado e passa a controlar a thread de mesmo identificador no ambiente numina.
2. Core:load(func,nome) - permite carregar uma função na máquina virtual Lua desse núcleo e incorpora a função à lista de operações desse núcleo de forma que a função possa ser chamada pelo nome diretamente.
3. Core:exec(nome,...) - essa função é utilizada pela abstração CoreGroup para executar uma função que tenha sido definida para esse Core.
4. Core:loadnativearray(array,name) - permite carregar um nativearray neste Core.
5. Core:getnativearray(array, name) - permite recuperar um nativearray deste Core.
6. Core:destroynativearray(name) - permite remover um nativearray deste Core.
7. Core:checkstate() - permite verificar se a chamada de uma função já encerrou.

8. Core:getsingleresult() - permite recuperar o valor de processamento de uma função neste Core.
9. Core:open() - permite iniciar a máquina virtual Lua deste Core.
10. Core:close() - permite encerrar a máquina virtual Lua deste Core sem terminar a thread de processamento.
11. Core:count() - retorna a quantidade de núcleos neste ambiente numina, utilizada pela abstração CoreGroup.
12. Core:exit() - permite encerrar as threads de processamento do ambiente numina.

### A.3

#### API CoreGroup

A abstração CoreGroup agrupa um conjunto de núcleos que estejam em uma mesma máquina, dessa forma permite a criação de algumas novas funcionalidades para agregação de dados.

1. CoreGroup:new(id) - cria um CoreGroup com o identificador especificado e cria os objetos Core para corresponder às threads de mesmo identificador no ambiente numina.
2. CoreGroup:add(core) - permite adicionar um objeto Core a este CoreGroup.
3. CoreGroup:getCore(id) - retorna uma referência ao objeto Core de índice id neste CoreGroup.
4. CoreGroup:load(func,name,...) - permite carregar uma função em todos os objetos Core deste CoreGroup e incorpora o nome da função ao objeto CoreGroup para que o usuário possa fazer uma chamada direta.
5. CoreGroup:exec(n,args) - esta função é usada pela abstração Cluster para executar uma função que foi definida neste CoreGroup.
6. CoreGroup:checkstate() - permite verificar se a chamada de uma função já encerrou. Neste caso cada um dos objetos Core serão verificados.
7. CoreGroup:gather() - permite retornar uma tabela Lua contendo os valores de processamento de cada Core.

8. CoreGroup:reduce(func) - permite recuperar os valores de retorno de cada Core, mas aplicando uma função para tratamento dos resultados de acordo com os itens abaixo:
  - SUM - soma todos os resultados
  - PROD - executa um produto de todos os resultados
  - MAX - retorna o maior de todos os resultados
  - MIN - retorna o menor de todos os resultados
9. CoreGroup:close() - permite encerrar todas as máquinas virtuais Lua dos objetos Core deste CoreGroup sem encerrar as threads de processamento.
10. CoreGroup:getCount() - retorna a quantidade de objetos Core neste CoreGroup.
11. CoreGroup:exit() - encerra as threads de processamento do ambiente numina.

#### A.4 **API Cluster**

A abstração Cluster foi criada para permitir o uso de vários CoreGroups de forma coordenada, para isso ela se comunica com um daemon que fica em cada máquina participante. A API é muito semelhante a do CoreGroup e por isso vamos listar apenas as novas funções.

1. Cluster:getNodeCount() - retorna a quantidade de CoreGroups neste Cluster.
2. Cluster:getTotalCoreCount() - retorna a quantidade total de Cores neste Cluster.
3. Cluster:getNodeCoreCount(i) - retorna a quantidade de Cores no Core-Group indicado.

**B****Código Fonte das Aplicações para Análise Qualitativa**

Apresentamos aqui o código completo das versões C, Java e Numina da aplicação de aproximação de pi com método de Monte-Carlo. Por questões de ajustes de página algumas linhas de código C e Java foram quebradas em mais de uma linha, mas foram consideradas como uma única linha para efeito de comparação.

Listagem B.1: Código C

```
1 #include <pthread.h>
2 #include <sched.h>
3 #include <sys/resource.h>
4 #include <sys/time.h>
5 #include <math.h>
6 #include <stdlib.h>
7 #include <stdio.h>
8 #define MAXTHREADS 4
9 pthread_mutex_t imutex[MAXTHREADS];
10 pthread_cond_t icondition[MAXTHREADS];
11 int ibox[MAXTHREADS];
12 #define ARRAY_SIZE 4000
13 #define MAX 20000000
14 typedef struct pi_data {
15     int core;
16     double somaparcial;
17     double data[ARRAY_SIZE];
18 } pi_data_t;
19 pi_data_t dados[MAXTHREADS];
20 double getnumber() {
21     int n = random();
22     double f = ((double) n) / RAND_MAX;
23     return f;
24 }
25 void calcpi(pi_data_t *d) {
```

```
26     int core = d->core;
27     int tam = ARRAY_SIZE / 2;
28     while (1) {
29         pthread_mutex_lock(&imutex[core]);
30         while (ibox[core] != core) {
31             pthread_cond_wait(&icondition[core], &imutex[core]);
32         }
33         core = d->core;
34         if (core == -1) break;
35         double soma = d->somaparcial;
36         double *numeros = d->data;
37         int j = 0;
38         for (j = 0; j < tam; j++) {
39             double randomX = numeros[j];
40             double randomY = numeros[j + 2000];
41             if ((randomY * randomY)+(randomX * randomX) <= 1)
42                 soma++;
43         }
44         d->somaparcial = soma;
45         ibox[core] = -1;
46         pthread_cond_broadcast(&icondition[core]);
47         pthread_mutex_unlock(&imutex[core]);
48     }
49 }
50 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
51     int REPS_PER_SPU = (MAX / MAXTHREADS) / (ARRAY_SIZE / 2);
52     int N = 0;
53     int i = 0;
54     int j = 0;
55     int q = 0;
56     N = 20000000;
57     for (i = 0; i < MAXTHREADS; i++) {
58         pthread_mutex_init(&(imutex[i]), NULL);
59         pthread_cond_init(&(icondition[i]), NULL);
60     }
61     int status = -1;
62     pthread_t pthread[MAXTHREADS];
63     for (j = 0; j < MAXTHREADS; j++) {
64         for (i = 0; i < ARRAY_SIZE; i++) {
```

```
65         dados[j].data[i] = getnumber();
66     }
67 }
68 for (i = 0; i < MAXTHREADS; i++) {
69     dados[i].core = i;
70     ibox[i] = i;
71     status = pthread_create(
72                     &pthread[i], NULL, &calcpi, &dados[i]);
73 }
74 for (i = 0; i < REPS_PER_SPU; i++) {
75     for (j = 0; j < MAXTHREADS; j++) {
76         pthread_mutex_lock(&imutex[j]);
77         while (ibox[j] != -1) {
78             pthread_cond_wait(&icondition[j], &imutex[j]);
79         }
80         for (q = 0; q < ARRAY_SIZE; q++) {
81             dados[j].data[q] = getnumber();
82         }
83         ibox[j] = j;
84         pthread_cond_broadcast(&icondition[j]);
85         pthread_mutex_unlock(&imutex[j]);
86     }
87 }
88 for (j = 0; j < MAXTHREADS; j++) {
89     pthread_mutex_lock(&imutex[j]);
90     while (ibox[j] != -1) {
91         pthread_cond_wait(&icondition[j], &imutex[j]);
92     }
93     dados[j].core = -1;
94     ibox[j] = j;
95     pthread_cond_broadcast(&icondition[j]);
96     pthread_mutex_unlock(&imutex[j]);
97 }
98 for (i = 0; i < MAXTHREADS; i++) {
99     void *ret;
100    pthread_join(pthread[i], &ret);
101 }
102 double rsoma = dados[0].somaparcial +
103                 dados[1].somaparcial;
```

```

104     rsoma = (rsoma / N)*4;
105     for (i = 0; i < MAXTHREADS; i++) {
106         pthread_mutex_destroy(&(imutex[i]));
107         pthread_cond_destroy(&(icondition[i]));
108     }
109     return 0;
110 }
```

## Listagem B.2: Código Java

```

1 import java.util.logging.Level;
2 import java.util.logging.Logger;
3 public class Multiply {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         int MAX_THREADS = 4;
6         int ARRAY_SIZE = 4000;
7         int N = 20000000;
8         int REPS_PER_SPU = (N / MAX_THREADS) / (ARRAY_SIZE / 2);
9         double numeros[][] = new double[MAX_THREADS][ARRAY_SIZE];
10        Thread cores[] = new Thread[MAX_THREADS];
11        Calculador calculadores[] = new Calculador[MAX_THREADS];
12        Integer monitores[][] = new Integer[MAX_THREADS][1];
13        for (int i = 0; i < cores.length; i++) {
14            for (int j = 0; j < numeros.length; j++) {
15                numeros[i][j] = Math.random();
16            }
17        }
18        for (int i = 0; i < cores.length; i++) {
19            monitores[i][0] = i;
20            calculadores[i] =
21                new Calculador(i, monitores[i], numeros[i]);
22            cores[i] = new Thread(calculadores[i]);
23            cores[i].start();
24        }
25        for (int i = 0; i < REPS_PER_SPU; i++) {
26            for (int j = 0; j < MAX_THREADS; j++) {
27                synchronized (monitores[j]) {
28                    while (monitores[j][0] != -1) {
29                        try {
30                            monitores[j].wait();
```

```
31             } catch (InterruptedException ex) {
32                 Logger.getLogger(
33                     Multiply.class.getName()).log(
34                         Level.SEVERE, null, ex);
35             }
36         }
37         for (int q = 0; q < numeros.length; q++) {
38             numeros[j][q] = Math.random();
39         }
40         monitores[j][0] = j;
41         monitores[j].notifyAll();
42     }
43 }
44
45 double soma = calculadores[0].getSoma() +
46             calculadores[1].getSoma();
47 for (int j = 0; j < MAX_THREADS; j++) {
48     synchronized (monitores[j]) {
49         while (monitores[j][0] != -1) {
50             try {
51                 monitores[j].wait();
52             } catch (InterruptedException ex) {
53                 Logger.getLogger(
54                     Multiply.class.getName()).log(
55                         Level.SEVERE, null, ex);
56             }
57         }
58         calculadores[j].setTerminar(true);
59         monitores[j].notifyAll();
60     }
61     try {
62         cores[j].join();
63     } catch (InterruptedException ex) {
64         Logger.getLogger(
65             Multiply.class.getName()).log(
66                 Level.SEVERE, null, ex);
67     }
68 }
69 soma = (soma / N) * 4;
```

```
70      }
71 }
72
73 import java.util.logging.Level;
74 import java.util.logging.Logger;
75 public class Calculador implements Runnable {
76     private int core;
77     private double num[];
78     private final Integer calc[];
79     private double soma;
80     private int tam;
81     private boolean terminar;
82     Calculador(int core, Integer object[], double num[]) {
83         this.core = core;
84         this.calc = object;
85         this.num = num;
86         tam = num.length / 2;
87     }
88     public Object getCalc() {
89         return calc;
90     }
91     public void run() {
92         while (!isTerminar()) {
93             synchronized (calc) {
94                 while (calc[0] != core) {
95                     try {
96                         if (terminar) break;
97                         calc.wait();
98                     } catch (InterruptedException ex) {
99                         Logger.getLogger(
100                             Calculador.class.getName()).log(
101                                 Level.SEVERE, null, ex);
102                     }
103                 }
104                 for (int i = 0; i < tam; i++) {
105                     double randomX = num[i];
106                     double randomY = num[i + 2000];
107                     if ((randomY * randomY) +
108                         (randomX * randomX)) <= 1) {
```

```

109                     soma++;
110                 }
111             }
112             calc[0] = -1;
113             calc.notifyAll();
114         }
115     }
116 }
117 public double getSoma() {
118     return soma;
119 }
120 public boolean isTerminar() {
121     return terminar;
122 }
123 public void setTerminar(boolean terminar) {
124     this.terminar = terminar;
125 }
126 }
```

Listagem B.3: Código Numina

```

1 require "nativearray"
2 require "coregroup"
3 group = CoreGroup:new(1)
4 SPUS = group:getCount()
5 ARRAY_SIZE = 4000
6 MAX = 20000000
7 REPS_PER_SPU = (MAX / SPUS) / (ARRAY_SIZE/2)
8 float = 1
9 local tableX = {}
10 for i=1,SPUS do
11     tableX[i] = nativearray.new(ARRAY_SIZE,float)
12 end
13 function getnumber()
14     return math.random();
15 end
16 function calcula(size, s)
17     require "nativearray"
18     local i = 0;
19     local soma = s;
```

```
20         for i=1,size do
21             local x = nativearray.get(rX,i)
22             local y = nativearray.get(rX,(i + 2000))
23             if ((y * y)+(x * x) <= 1) then
24                 soma = soma + 1;
25             end
26         end
27         return soma;
28 end
29 function main()
30     local N = 0;
31     local i = 0;
32     local j = 0;
33     N = 20000000;
34     local soma = {0,0,0,0};
35     for i = 1,SPUS do
36         for j = 1,ARRAY_SIZE do
37             nativearray.set(tableX[i],j,getnumber())
38         end
39     end
40     for j = 1,SPUS do
41         group:getCore(j):loadnativearray(tableX[j], "rX")
42     end
43     for i = 1,REPS_PER_SPU do
44         group:calcula(ARRAY_SIZE/2, soma)
45         soma = group:gather()
46         for i = 1,SPUS do
47             for j = 1,ARRAY_SIZE do
48                 nativearray.set(tableX[i],j,getnumber())
49             end
50         end
51     end
52     rsoma = soma[1] +soma[2] +soma[3] +soma[4]
53     rsoma = (rsoma / N)*4;
54 end
55 group:load(calcula, "calcula", "broadcast", "scatter")
56 main()
57 group:close()
58 group:exit()
```

**C****Aplicações para Comparação de Tempos entre Camadas**

Listagem C.1: Uso da API Numina Diretamente

```
1 require "numina"
2
3 SPUS = 4
4 numen = numina.new()
5 for i=1,SPUS do
6     numina.open(numen,i);
7 end
8
9 function primo(id, ini, fim)
10    for i = ini,fim,2 do
11        if(testaprime(i)) then
12            end
13        end
14 end
15
16 function testaprime(p1)
17    a = 3;
18    limite = math.floor(math.sqrt(p1));
19    for a=3,limite,2 do
20        if ((p1 - math.floor(p1/a) * a) == 0) then
21            return false;
22        end
23    end
24    return true;
25 end
26
27 function main()
28    for k = 1,SPUS do
29        numina.loaddump(numen, testaprime, "testaprime" ,k)
30        numina.loaddump(numen, primo, "primo" ,k)
```

```

31         end
32
33         ini = 99999999999901
34         if arg[1] ~= nil then
35             ini = arg[1]
36         end
37         fim = 99999999999999
38         tmp = (fim - ini) / SPUS;
39         tmpFim = ini + tmp;
40         numina.execute(numen,1,"primo",1,ini,tmpFim)
41
42         ini = math.ceil(tmpFim+1)
43         tmpFim = ini + tmp
44         numina.execute(numen,2,"primo",2,ini, tmpFim)
45
46         ini = math.ceil(tmpFim+1)
47         tmpFim = ini + tmp
48         numina.execute(numen,3,"primo",3,ini, tmpFim)
49
50         ini = math.ceil(tmpFim+1)
51         tmpFim = ini + tmp
52         numina.execute(numen,4,"primo",4,ini, tmpFim)
53
54         for k = 1,SPUS do
55             numina.checkstate(numen,k)
56         end
57     end
58
59 main()
60
61 for i=1,SPUS do
62     numina.close(numen,i)
63 end
64 numina.exit(numen)

```

## Listagem C.2: Uso da Abstração Core

```

1 require "core"
2
3 SPUS = 4

```

```
4 cores = {}
5 for i=1,SPUS do
6     cores[i] = Core:new(i)
7 end
8
9 function primo(id, ini, fim)
10    for i = ini,fim,2 do
11        if(testaprime(i)) then
12            end
13    end
14 end
15
16 function testaprime(p1)
17    a = 3;
18    limite = math.floor(math.sqrt(p1));
19    for a=3,limite,2 do
20        if ((p1 - math.floor(p1/a) * a) == 0) then
21            return false;
22        end
23    end
24    return true;
25 end
26
27 function main()
28    for k = 1,SPUS do
29        cores[k]:load(testaprime, "testaprime")
30        cores[k]:load(primo, "primo")
31    end
32
33    ini = 99999999999901
34    if arg[1] ~= nil then
35        ini = arg[1]
36    end
37    fim = 99999999999999
38    tmp = (fim - ini) / SPUS;
39    tmpFim = ini + tmp;
40    cores[1]:primo(1,ini,tmpFim)
41
42    ini = math.ceil(tmpFim+1)
```

```

43         tmpFim = ini + tmp
44         cores[2]:primo(2,ini,tmpFim)
45
46         ini = math.ceil(tmpFim+1)
47         tmpFim = ini + tmp
48         cores[3]:primo(3,ini,tmpFim)
49
50         ini = math.ceil(tmpFim+1)
51         tmpFim = ini + tmp
52         cores[4]:primo(4,ini,tmpFim)
53
54         for k = 1,SPUS do
55             cores[k]:checkstate()
56         end
57 end
58
59 main()
60
61 for i=1,SPUS do
62     cores[i]:close()
63 end
64 cores[1]:exit()

```

Listagem C.3: Uso da Abstração CoreGroup

```

1 require "coregroup"
2
3 group = CoreGroup:new(1)
4 SPUS = group:getCount()
5
6 function primo(id, ini, fim)
7     for i = ini,fim,2 do
8         if(testaprime(i)) then
9             end
10    end
11 end
12
13 function testaprime(p1)
14     a = 3;
15     limite = math.floor(math.sqrt(p1));

```

```
16      for a=3,limite,2 do
17          if ((p1 - math.floor(p1/a) * a) == 0) then
18              return false;
19          end
20      end
21      return true;
22 end
23
24 function main()
25     group:load(testaprime, "testaprime","broadcast")
26     group:load(prime, "prime","scatter","scatter","scatter")
27
28     ini = 99999999999901
29     if arg[1] ~= nil then
30         ini = arg[1]
31     end
32     fim = 99999999999999
33     size = fim - ini
34     qtdPerCore = math.ceil((size/SPUS))
35     li = ini
36     lf = ini --- qtdPerCore[1]
37
38
39     parmsid = {}
40     parmsi = {}
41     parmsf = {}
42     id = 1;
43     for i=1,SPUS do
44         lf = li + qtdPerCore
45         parmsid[i] = id
46         parmsi[i] = li
47         parmsf[i] = lf
48         id = id + 1
49         li = lf + 1
50         if ((li - math.floor(li/2) * 2) == 0) then
51             li = li + 1
52         end
53     end
54
```

```
55         group:primo(parmsid,parmsi,parmsf)
56         group:checkstate()
57 end
58
59 main()
60
61 group:close()
62
63 group:exit()
```