

# Instruction to Gopher Fast Fourier Transform Algorithm

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## How to compile and run the code:

(\*> > ... : command line)

1. Put 'GFFT.tgz' in your home directory.
2. Unzip GFFT.tgz'.
3. Open 'Makefile' and see 'Instruction' in it.

```
#####
#Instructions
#####
#1. You have to edit line 23 (the line starting with LIBS) to indicate where your 'fftw3 library' is located.
#   For example, the LIBS line can be:
#   LIBS = -L/Users/username/usr/lib -lfftw3 -lm
#   You may need to edit the directory appearing after -L to give the correct path of LIBS.
#2. If you don't have it installed yet, then see the following:
#   1) visit : http://micro.stanford.edu/wiki/Install\_FFTW3 to see how to install the library.
#   2) In the command line:
#       >>mkdir $HOME/usr
#       >>mkdir $HOME/soft
#       >>cd ~/soft
#       >>wget http://www.fftw.org/fftw-3.3.3.tar.gz (this is where the 'latest' fftw3 library is located)
#       >>tar -zxvf fftw-3.3.3.tar.gz
#       >>cd fftw-3.3.3
#       >>./configure --prefix=$HOME/usr --enable-shared=yes
#       >>make --jobs=8
#       >>make install
#####
```

4. Edit 'Makefile' according to the instructions. Mainly, the edition is changing the directory of LIBS.
5. Open 'GFFT.cpp' and read the instructions.

```
*****
//Instructions
//This code runs numerical experiments for the Gopher Fast Fourier Transform Algorithm (GFFT) algorithm.

//Parameter setting starts at line 28 (after the include and using namespace commands).

//Read the instruction of parameter set up section and set the parameters as you want
//One can include the directory location of fftw3.h in the include command.
//For example, one can change #include <fftw3.h> to #include </User/username/usr/include/fftw3.h> to let the compiler know the correct
path of fftw3.h.

//We have to compile this file (GFFT.cpp) with primes.h using Makefile.
*****
```

6. Edit the parameters in 'GFFT.cpp' based on the description of each parameter.

```
*****//
//Below is the part of the code for setting the parameters.
*****//
//N is the bandwidth, later will take the value of N from outside (N is the smallest power of two number that greater than sample size)
//e.g. if sample size is 1000, then N is  $2^{10} = 1024$ 
const int N = pow(2, 22);
//number of blocks in Fourier space
```

```

const int num_block = 3;
//length of block in Fourier space
const int length_block = pow(2, 4);
//set this to be true if want use FFTW_MEASURE, otherwise, set it to be false
bool fftwMeasure = false;
//number of repeated numerical test
int num_test = 1;
//number of different numerical test
int rounds = 10;
//set this to be true if want to run the numerical experiment in the noiseless case
//otherwise set it to be false
bool noiseless = false;
//Signal to Noise Ratio
double SNR = 30;
//*****
*****//

```

7. Generate 'GFFT.exe'.

```
>>make
```

To execute 'GFFT.exe'.

```
>> ./GFFT.exe
```

8. Output example:

```

[zhangr12@dev-intel14-k20 GFFT]$ ./GFFT.exe
Sample to bandwidth ratio is: 2.51893
create fftw plans for forward and backward FFT
Using FFTW_ESTIMATE, not FFTW_MEASURE!
Initialize samples...
Start numerical tests...
Bandwidth is: 4194304
Sparsity is: 48
The noise level (SNR) is: 30
Running time (w/o create equispaced samples) is: 1.6seconds
Among 10 of numerical experiments, 0 of them are wrong.
The average infinite norm error is: 0.000301622
The average L1 norm error is: 0.000134737
[zhangr12@dev-intel14-k20 GFFT]$

```