Matrix Multiplication and Cache Friendly Code COMP 273 Winter 2021 - Assignment 4, Prof. Kry

Available: 24 March - Due date: 12 April

1 Introduction

In this assignment you will write code to multiply two square $n \times n$ matrices of single precision floating point numbers, and then optimize the code to exploit a memory cache. All the functions you write in this assignment must respect register conventions and work for different sizes of square matrices. Your code must also include useful comments to make it readable.

You will need to use two MARS tools in this assignment:

- Data Cache Simulator: This tool allows you to set different cache sizes and types, and measures the number of memory accesses, and cache misses.
- **Instruction Counter:** This tool counts the number of true MIPS assembly instructions that execute during your program.

Each tool needs to be connected to MARS, and you will want to use a combination of breakpoints and the reset batch of the make care of the street batch of the part of the connected to MARS, and you will want to use a combination of breakpoints and the reset batch of the make care of the connected to MARS, and you will want to use a combination of breakpoints and the reset batch of the connected to MARS, and you will want to use a combination of breakpoints and the reset batch of the connected to MARS, and you will want to use a combination of breakpoints and the reset batch of the connected to MARS, and you will want to use a combination of breakpoints and the reset batch of the connected to MARS, and you will want to use a combination of breakpoints and the reset batch of the connected to MARS.

You will also likely want to try the Memory Reference Visualization tool (much like the Bitmap Display), as it lets you watch to ram. Likewise, the bitmap display toos://eduassistpro.githubio/set the base address to the heap idth to match the matrix size (N = display width divided by unit width). Running so slow down the execution of our program. If ever you notice Massist_pro w, try restarting.

2 Assignment objectives (15 marks total)

Provided code will help you get started with this assignment. The code lets you run 3 different tests by changing TestNumber in the .data section at the top of the code.

- Test 0 will help you test the first objectives (matrix subtraction and Frobeneous norm).
- Test 1 will help you checking your matrix multiply-and-add procedure. It allocates memory on the heap for 4 matrices (one being the solution) and loads test matrix data from file names specified in the data segment.
- Test 2 will hep you compare different matrix multiply-and-add procedures.

Remember: MARS loads data files from the directory in which you start it, and test 1 will fail if the data files are not found.

1. **subtract** (2 marks)

Implement a function that subtracts two square $n \times n$ matrices A and B, and stores the result in matrix C. That is,

$$C_{ij} \leftarrow A_{ij} - B_{ij}$$
.

Use the signature void subtract (float* A, float* B, float* C, int n) for your function, and note that you do not need nested for loops. Instead compute n^2 with mul and iterate over the three matrices by stepping each pointer by 4 bytes on each loop.

2. frobeneousNorm (2 marks)

Implement a function that computes the Frobeneous norm of a matrix,

$$||A||_F = \sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} A_{ij}^2}.$$

That is, compute the sum of the squares of all the entries, and then take the square root using the floating coprocessor sqrt.x instruction. Use the function signature

and remember that \$ £0 is used as the return register for a float. Just as in the previous question, note that you can use a single for loop to visit all n^2 matrix entries.

3. check (2 marks).

Implement a function that prints the Frozencias norm of the difference of two matrices. That is, your function takes two square n matrices A and B, computes the difference A-B, and stores the nally computes the the tips://eduassistpro.github.nio/Print the resulting single pre tion signature

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and test your check function by comparing different matrices. That is, using test 0 you should compute approximately 32.38494 when you compare 64-by-64 matrices loaded from A64.bin and B64.bin. Try changing the test 0 code to also comparing a matrix with itself to see if 0.0 is printed to the Run I/O console.

Leave the test 0 code such that it compares A64.bin and B64.bin when you submit your final assignment.

4. MADD1 - Multipy and add version 1 (4 marks)

Write MIPS code to multiply two square $n \times n$ matrices A and B, and add the result to matrix C. That is,

$$C_{ij} \leftarrow C_{ij} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} A_{ik} B_{kj}.$$

All matrix entries are single precision floating point numbers. Use the following function signature and implement the naive matrix multiplication algorithm with three nested loops.

```
void MADD1( float* A, float* B, float* C, int n ) {
    for( i = 0; i < n; i++ ) {
        for( j = 0; j < n; j++ ) {
            for( k = 0; k < n; k++ ) {
                 c[i][j] += a[i][k] * b[k][j];
            }
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

Note that this is a cache unfriendly implementation because we load and store C[i][j] on every iteration of our inner loop. It would be better to compute the sum of the inner loop in a register, and then add it to C[i][j] after the inner loop is complete. Moreover, the memory access patterns in this naive implementation poorly exploits cached memory.

Nevertheless, the objective of this first question is to write a simple function that works and is well commented.

Test your implementation with test 1, and make sure that Proc in the .data segment is defined to be MADD1.

You are provided example matrices of different sizes for testing. If your multiplication is correct then the nor that floating point co ave AB + C = D, what the point co ave AB + C = D, what the point co ave AB + C = D, what the point co ave AB + C = D, what the point co ave AB + C = D, what the point co ave AB + C = D, what the point constant AB + C = D is a state of the point constant AB + C = D.

of different sizes.

5. MADD2 - Multiply and add Wyse Charkedu_assist_pro

Write a cache friendly optimized version of the multiply and add function. Breaking up the nested loops and changing the order will take advantage of matrix entries that are already in the cache.

Choose $\verb|bsize|$ to be 4 to match the number of words per block in the cache configurations

that you are asked to use for testing below.

Again, use your check function to make sure your code is working, and test with different matrix sizes. Using test 2 will be easiest here, with random matrices of different sizes.

Be sure to read the bonus objective before proceeding to the next objective.

6. Measure cache performance (1 marks)

Prepare and submit a .csv comma separated value file with entries that summarize the compute time and cache misses of your three functions. *Collect data only for the final version of functions that you submit for grading*. That is, be sure to not change your code once you start collecting data as the TA will check and remove marks if your file is not accurate.

The filename must have the form ID.csv, that is, it should consist of your student number and have the file extension csv, for instance, 260123456.csv. The file should only contain ASCII. Use the MARS text editor to load and edit the csv file. Take care to replace 260123456 with your student number on each line of the file.

You will test both the naive and fast versions of your multiply and add function with a variety of cache configurations. In all cases, use 64-by-64 matrices during your measurements. Assignment Project Exam Help

Measure only the performance of the multiply and add function. Use test 2 to compare MADD1 and MAD jal to the function, and ano https://eduassistpro.github.io/

(a) Ensure the cache s

- S,
- (b) ensure the instruction counter is connected to MIPS assist_pro
- (c) run your code up to the breakpoint,
- (d) press the reset button on the cache simulator
- (e) press the reset button on instruction counter,
- (f) press the run button to continue execution,
- (g) once the simulation stops at the breakpoint just after the jump and link, make note of the instruction count, and the cache performance.
- (h) Repeat steps (c) through (g) for MADD2.

Note that for the cache performance, you must record the memory access count, the number of cache misses, and the hit rate. Take care to use the specified cache configurations in your tests!

Your csv file must exactly match the required format. To best ensure you respect the file format, rename and edit the provided csv file. You may include comments in the file by starting a line with #, but otherwise there are multiple lines in this file to complete with comma separated values, or fields, on each line. These fields consist of your student number, the test name, the matrix size, the instruction count, the number of memory accesses, the number of cache misses, and an execution time in microseconds (which you must compute, see below). Here follows an example.

```
# StudentID, Case, N, InstCnt, MemAccess, Misses, MicroSeconds, HitRate% 260123456, Naive8Way, 64, 3993924, 532480, 308224, 34815, 42 260123456, Naive4Way, 64, 3993924, 532480, 273280, 31321, 49 260123456, NaiveDirect, 64, 3993924, 532480, 274816, 32464, 48 260123456, Fast8Way, 64, 5031254, 655360, 45312, 9562, 93 260123456, FastDirect, 64, 5031254, 655360, 108160, 15847, 83
```

To specify the cache configuration, we provide the six settings in the tool reading left to right and top to bottom. For instance, N-Way/16/LRU/4/8/256 is an N-way set associative cache with 16 blocks total, a LRU replacmeent policy, 4 words per block, 8 blocks in each set, for a total cache size of 256 bytes. Thus, use following cache configurations for each test:

```
8Way N-Way/16/LRU/4/8/256
4Way N-Way/64/LRU/4/4/1024
Direct Direct/128/LRU/4/1/2048
```

Compute the time in microseconds assuming a processor that runs at 1 GHz and executes one instruction every cycle, and assuming the cache miss penalty to be 100 cycles.

For instance, on the top line above, we add 100 times the misses to the the instruction count and divide by 1000. Thus 3993924 plus a penalty of 308224×100 is 34816324 nanoseconds, and when divided by 1000 gives 34D6 microsecond Exam Help

In the example above, the naive implementation uses fewer instructions and would be faster if we were only co

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Can you do better that u identify why there might be a performance problem for the 4-way c he size of the matrix problem. Consider how mutchers as SSIST_Proposition. It may be interesting to notice that a smaller cache with larger set-associativity can be better than a larger cache!

If you are unable to complete one or both of the multiply and add functions, you will not be able to receive full marks on this objective. Leave the entries in your csv file as zero in this case (and you will likewise not receive full marks for this measurement objective). Also note that if you have data entry errors or do not exactly follow instructions for the file format you may not receive full marks for this objective.

7. Bonus/competition (5 marks)

Bonus marks will be awarded to **top 10% of submissions** with the best cache performance using the 100 cycle cache miss penalty described above. Your optimized cache friendly code must not only be fast but also compute the correct answer! We will test your code on different matrices of various sizes, that is, not only the same as those you have documented in your .csv file. In order to reduce the total instruction count, you might likewise consider following strategies. Make sure you save different working copies of your code in case you introduce serious bugs when optimizing!

• Partial loop unrolling. If you can reduce the number of times that you increment and check your loop pointer, you will ultimately execute fewer instructions.

- Be smart with your addresses. The address of A(i, j) is A + $i \times n + j$, and one might naively multiply i by n, get the low part of the result assuming no overflow, add j, multiply by 4, and add this to the address of A for a total of 5 instructions. But if we just accessed A(i, j-1), then we only need to add 4 to the previous address.
- Replace pseudo instructions that expand to multiple true instructions with a smaller number of true assembly instructions, and find other ways to reduce the number of instructions inside loops. If you reduce the number of true instructions in your inner loop by just one, it will reduce the total count by thousands during large matrix multiplies.
- Identify locations where one instruction can do the work of two. For instance, using bne or beq alone instead of pairing it with an slt instruction, and avoiding the use of j instructions to form loops.
- Use more registers. Loading data from the cache is fast, but if you already have values stored in registers, then there is no need to load it again.
- If it helps you with versioning, consider moving your MADD1 and MADD2 implementations to a different file, and select "Settings—assemble all files in directory" in MARS. If you want to try out small changes to your code without changing all the label for tops them to be the problem of differentiale. Support made a 3rd version of MADD. Then place a .globl MADD3 directive at the top of the file containing that version, a ubmission, you should man file that you sulttps://eduassistpro.github.io/

Submission Instructions

Submit exactly two files Actions of your .asm file containing assembly code, and you ining measurements. Include your name and student number in all files submitted. Add to comments at the top of the asm file anything you would want the TAs to know (i.e., treat the comments at the top of the asm file as a README). All work must be your own, and must be submitted by MyCourses. Double check that you have correctly submitted your assignment as you will not receive marks for work incorrectly submitted.