HPC LAB - Block based Matrix Multiplication

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Programming Environment: OpenMP **Problem**: Block based matrix multiplication

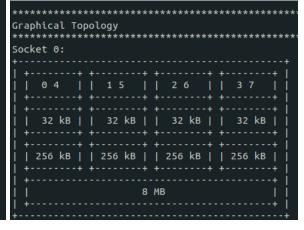
Date: 2nd September 2021

Hardware Configuration:

PU NAME: Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-8300H CPU @ 2.30GHz

Number of Sockets: 1 Cores per Socket: 4 Threads per core: 2 L1d cache: 128 KiB L1i cache: 128 KiB L2 cache: 1 MiB L3 cache: 8 MiB

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paleti@paleti-I	Lenovo-id	leapad-330-15ICH:~\$	likwid-topology					
CPU type:	Intel (r) Core(TM) i5-8300 Coffeelake processo						
CPU stepping:	10							
Hardware Thread	t Topolog							
*******	******		*****	******				
Sockets:								
Cores per socket: Threads per core:								
per con								
HWThread	Thread		Socket	Available				
0								
1 2	0		0					
	0		0					
3 4 5 6								
5								
6								
7								
Socket 0:		(04152637						
******	******		******	*******				
Cache Topology	******		******	*******				
Level:								
Size:		32 kB						
Cache groups:		(04)(15)(26)(37)					
Level:								
Size:		256 kB						
Cache groups:		(04)(15)(
Level: Size:		3 8 MB						
Cache groups:		(04152637						
******	******		******	*******				
NUMA Topology								
NUMA domains:								
Domain:								
Processors:		(01234567						
Distances: Free memorv:		10 3546.2 MB						
Total memory:		7831.84 MB						



Serial Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <omp.h>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define N 1000
using namespace std;
double a[N][N], b[N][N], c[N][N];
int main()
  srand(time(0));
       for (int j=0; j<N; j+=1)
           a[i][j] = rand();
          b[i][j] = rand();
   int blocks;
   for(int i=1;i<10;i++)
       blocks = pow(2,i);
       startTime = omp_get_wtime();
       for(int jj=0; jj<N; jj+=blocks) {</pre>
           for(int kk=0; kk<N; kk+=blocks) {</pre>
                for(int i=0; i<N; i+=1) {
                    for(int j=jj; j<min(jj+blocks, N); j+=1) {</pre>
                            r += a[i][k] * b[k][j];
```

```
c[i][j] += r;
}

}

endTime = omp_get_wtime();
execTime = endTime - startTime;
cout << "Exec time for " << blocks << " blocks is: " << execTime << endl;
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```

Parallel Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <omp.h>
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define N 1000
using namespace std;
double a[N][N], b[N][N], c[N][N];
int main()
  srand(time(0));
          a[i][j] = rand();
          b[i][j] = rand();
```

```
blocks = pow(2,i);
       float startTime, endTime, execTime;
       startTime = omp_get_wtime();
       #pragma omp for
       for(int jj=0; jj<N; jj+=blocks) {</pre>
           for(int kk=0; kk<N; kk+=blocks) {</pre>
                    for(int j=jj; j<min(jj+blocks, N); j+=1) {</pre>
                        for(int k=kk; k<min(kk+blocks, N); k+=1) {</pre>
                             r += a[i][k] * b[k][j];
                        c[i][j] += r;
       endTime = omp_get_wtime();
       execTime = endTime - startTime;
endl;
```

Compilation and Execution:

To enable OpenMP environment, use *-fopenmp* flag while compiling using gcc. *-O0* flag is used to disable compiler optimizations.

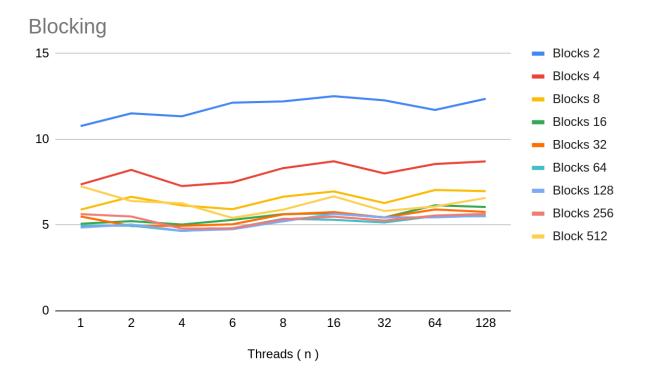
```
gcc -O0 -fopenmp Block_Matrix_Mul.c

Then,
export OMP_NUM_THREADS= no of threads for parallel execution.

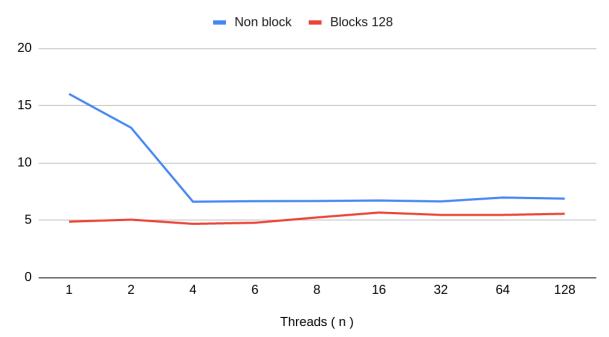
/a.out
```

Observations:

Thread s (n)	Non block	Blocks 2	Blocks 4	Blocks 8	Blocks 16	Blocks 32	Blocks 64	Blocks 128	Blocks 256	Block 512	min
1	16.001 953	10.777 3	7.3701 2	5.9023 4	5.0771 5	5.5029 3	4.9580 1	4.8584	5.6396 5	7.2656 2	4.8584
2	13.056 641	11.518 6	8.2207	6.6503 9	5.2294 9	4.9462 9	4.9697 3	5.0332	5.5029 3	6.4052 7	4.9462 9
4	6.5986 33	11.345 7	7.2744 1	6.1445 3	5.0322 3	4.9550 8	4.6591 8	4.6569 9	4.7968 8	6.2695 3	4.6569 9
6	6.6435 55	12.141 6	7.4980 5	5.9306 6	5.3037 1	5.0498	4.8164 1	4.7617 2	4.8095 7	5.4179 7	4.7617 2
8	6.6572 27	12.214 8	8.3232 4	6.6523 4	5.6386 7	5.6269 5	5.3691 4	5.2255 9	5.3388 7	5.9033 2	5.2255 9
16	6.7021 48	12.517 6	8.7207	6.9628 9	5.6962 9	5.7646 5	5.3095 7	5.6523 4	5.4941 4	6.6738 3	5.3095 7
32	6.6210 94	12.273 4	8.0107 4	6.2841 8	5.4414 1	5.4462 9	5.1533 2	5.4482 4	5.2656 2	5.8203 1	5.1533 2
64	6.9658 2	11.717 8	8.5654 3	7.0507 8	6.1562 5	5.9111 3	5.5293	5.4472 7	5.5576 2	6.0888 7	5.4472 7
128	6.8662 2	12.365 2	8.7177 7	6.9843 8	6.0566 4	5.7724 6	5.5175 8	5.5468 8	5.6523 4	6.5839 8	5.5175 8
	global min	4.6569 9									



Non block and Blocks 128



Inference:

(Note: Execution time, graph, and inference will be based on hardware configuration)

- The runtime time follows a trend of decreasing until 6 threads for most blocks, after which it increases and flatlines.
- The optimal number of blocks is 128 since it has the maximum number of local minimum runtime of every row(among all other blocks).
- Thus, for all values of threads, it would give the most number of minimum runtimes when compared to other blocking values.
- From the graphs, it is observed that 128 blocks and 4 threads are optimum.