ECE408/CS483/CSE408 Fall 2022

Applied Parallel Programming

Lecture 20
Parallel Sparse Methods II

Course Reminders

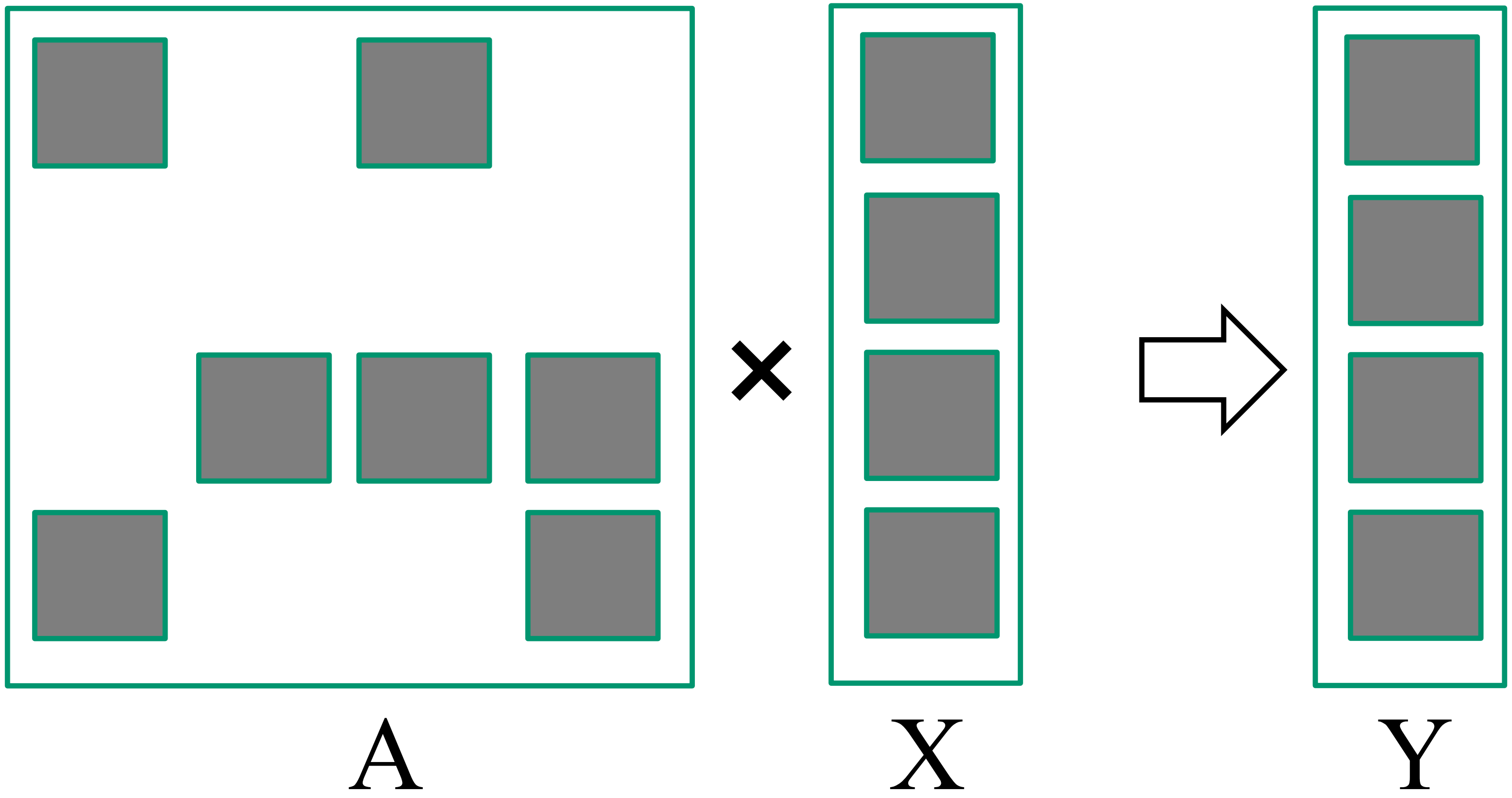
- We are grading MP5.1/.2 now
- PM2 is due this Friday

Objective

- To learn to regularize irregular data with
  - Limiting variations with clamping
  - Sorting
  - Transposition

- To learn to write a high-performance SpMV kernel based on JDS transposed format

Sparse Matrix-Vector Multiplication (SpMV)



Compressed Sparse Row (CSR) Format

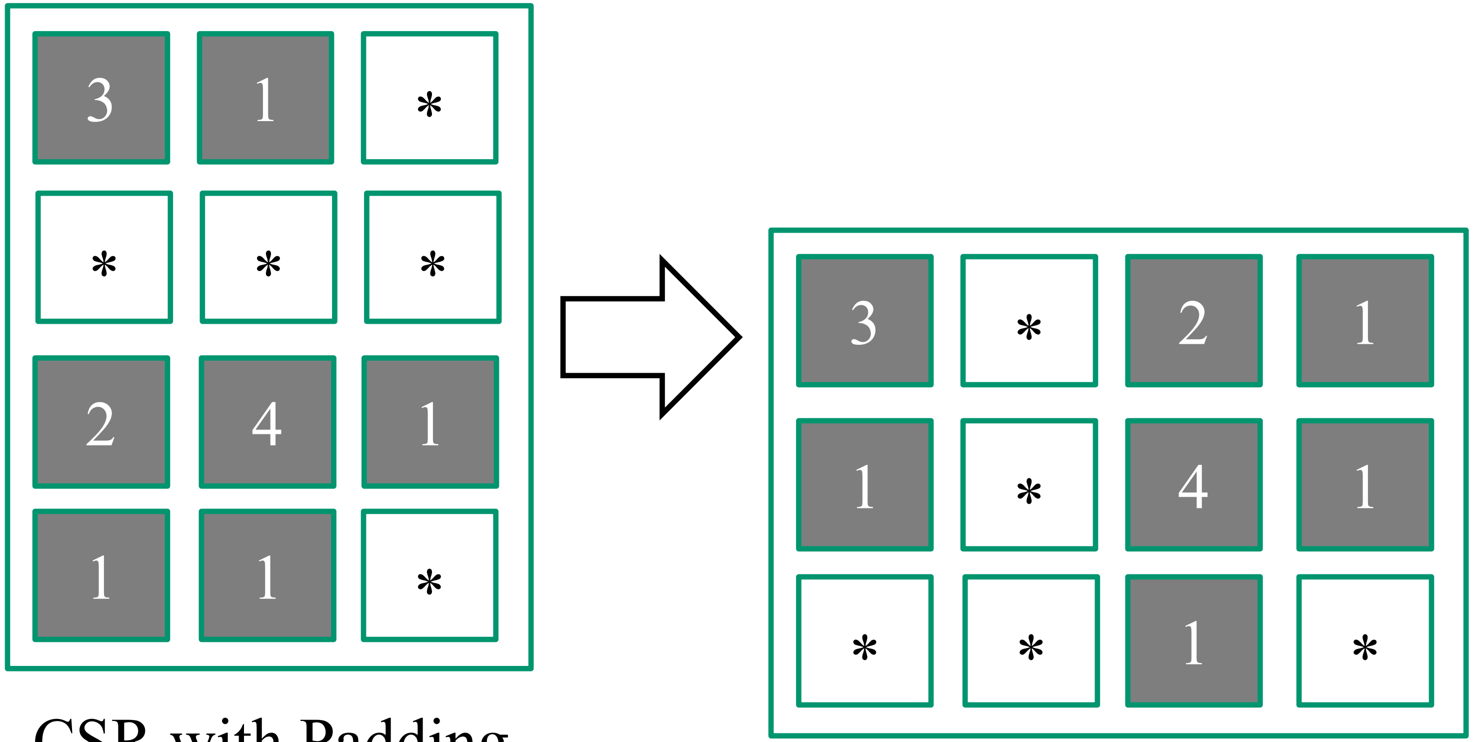
CSR Representation

		Row 0		Row 2			Row 3	
Nonzero values	`data[7]`	{ 3,	1,	2,	4,	1,	1,	1 }
Column indices	`col_index[7]`	{ 0,	2,	1,	2,	3,	0,	3 }
Row Pointers	`row_ptr[5]`	{ 0,	2,	2,	5,	7 }		

Dense representation

Row 0	3	0	1	0	Thread 0
Row 1	0	0	0	0	Thread 1
Row 2	0	2	4	1	Thread 2
Row 3	1	0	0	1	Thread 3

Regularizing SpMV with ELL(PACK) Format



CSR with Padding

Transposed

- Pad all rows to the same length
  - Inefficient if a few rows are much longer than others
- Transpose (Column Major) for DRAM efficiency
- Both data and col_index padded/transposed

Coordinate (COO) format

- Explicitly list the column & row indices for every non-zero element

			Row 0		Row 2			Row 3		
Nonzero values	`data[7]`	{	3,	1,	2,	4,	1,	1,	1	}
Column indices	`col_index[7]`	{	0,	2,	1,	2,	3,	0,	3	}
Row indices	`row_index[7]`	{	0,	0,	2,	2,	2,	3,	3	}

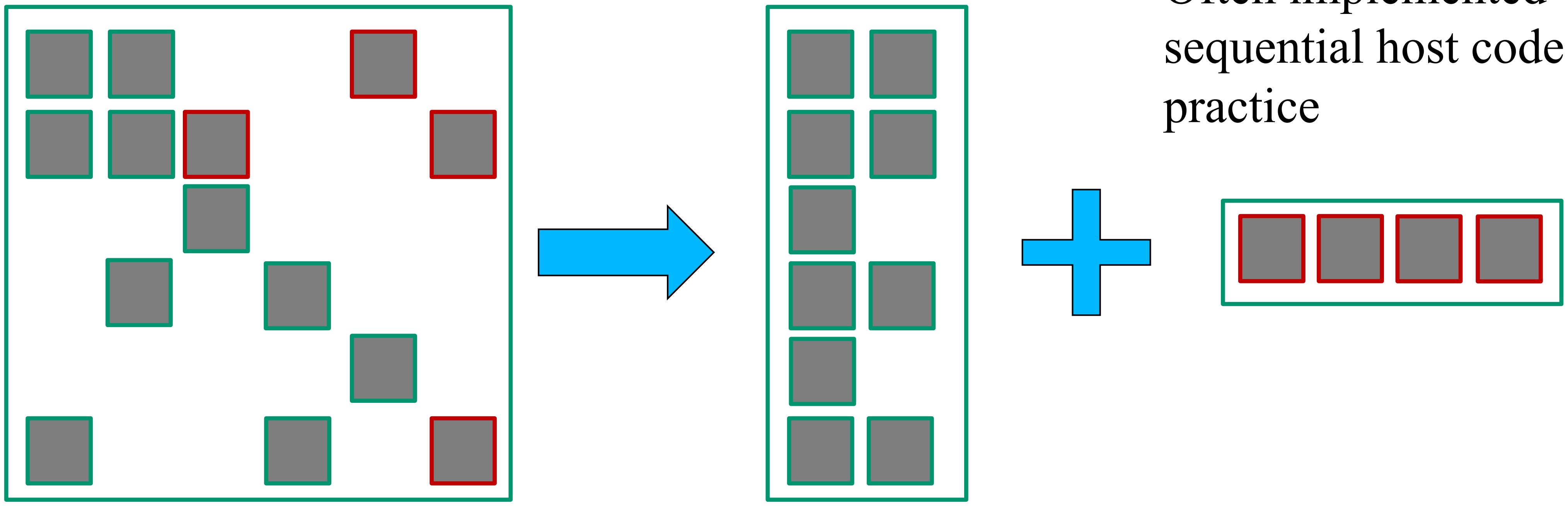
COO Allows Reordering of Elements

		Row 0		Row 2			Row 3	
Nonzero values	data[7]	{ 3,	1,	2,	4,	1,	1,	1 }
Column indices	col_index[7]	{ 0,	2,	1,	2,	3,	0,	3 }
Row indices	row_index[7]	{ 0,	0,	2,	2,	2,	3,	3 }

Nonzero values	data[7]	{ 1	1,	2,	4,	3,	1	1 }
Column indices	col_index[7]	{ 0	2,	1,	2,	0,	3,	3 }
Row indices	row_index[7]	{ 3	0,	2,	2,	0,	2,	3 }

Hybrid Format (ELL + COO)

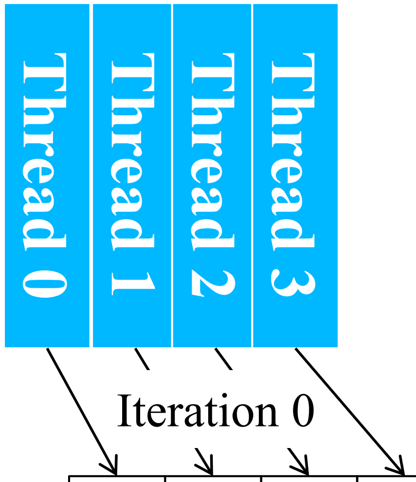
- ELL handles *typical* entries
- COO handles *exceptional* entries
  - Implemented with segmented reduction



Often implemented in sequential host code in practice

Reduced Padding with Hybrid Format

	data		col_index	
Thread 0	3	1	0	2
Thread 1	*	*	*	*
Thread 2	2	4	1	2
Thread 3	1	1	0	3



data	3	*	2	1	1	*	4	1
index	0	*	1	0	2	*	2	3

ELL

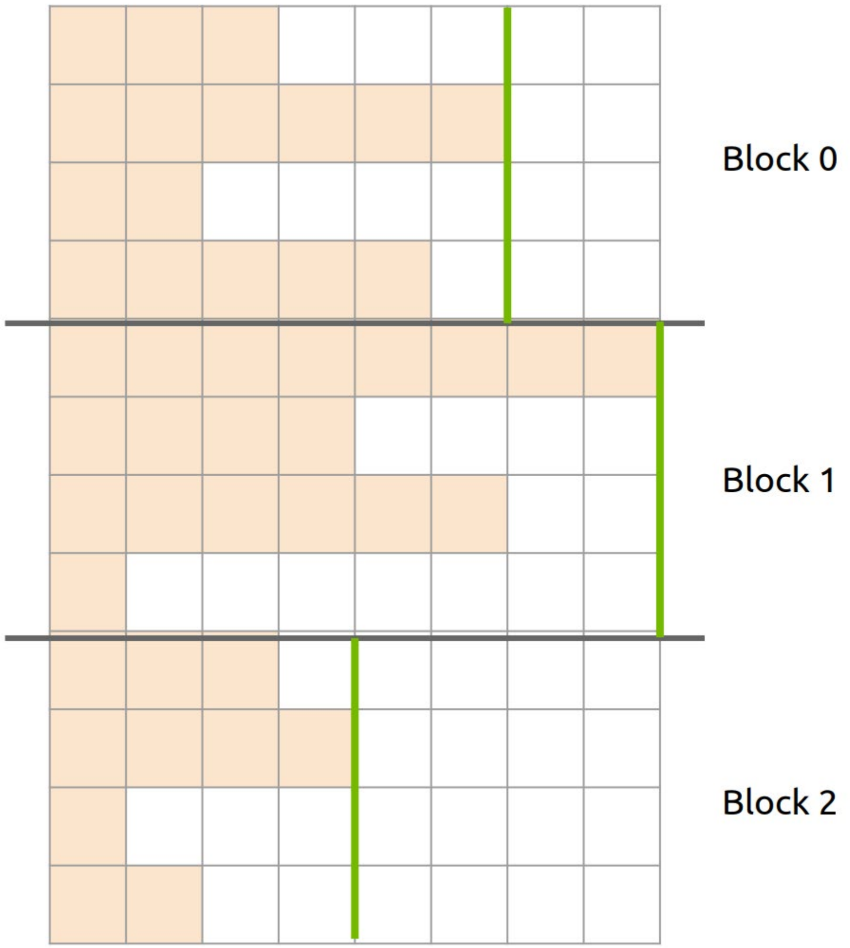
data	1
col_index	3
row_index	2

COO

Dense representation

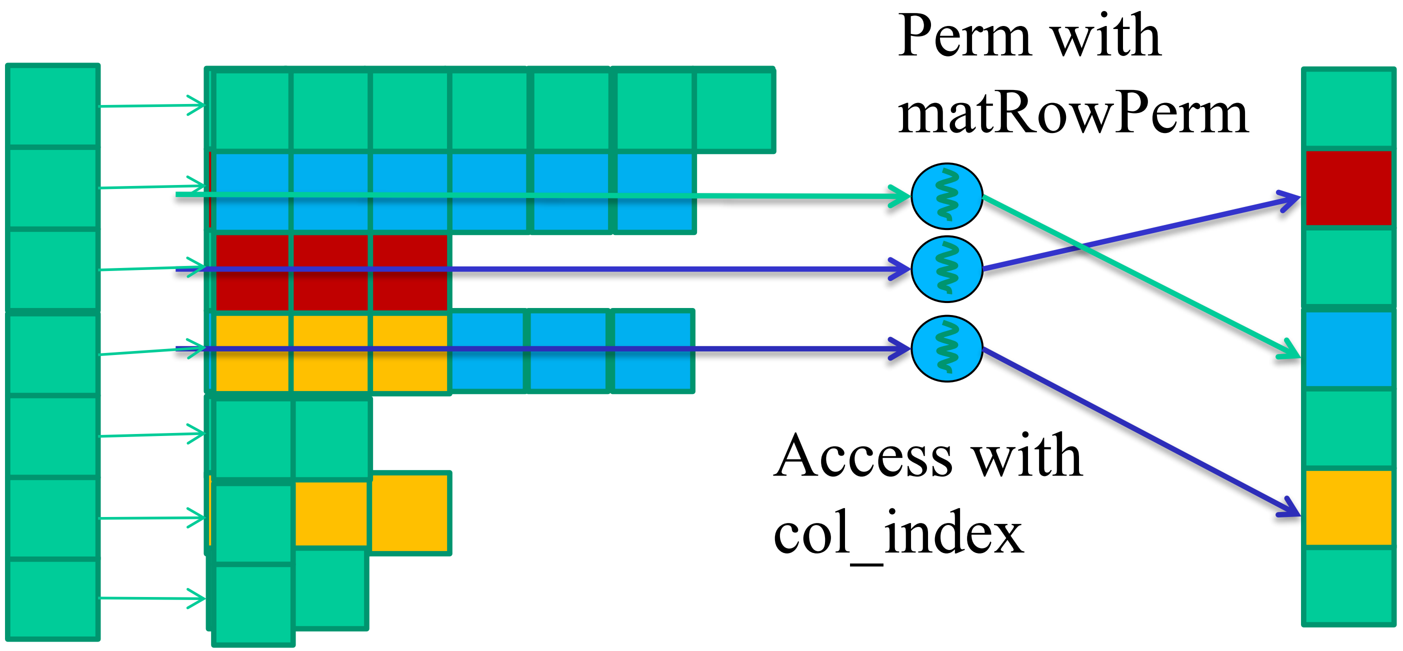
Row 0	3	0	1	0	Thread 0
Row 1	0	0	0	0	Thread 1
Row 2	0	2	4	1	Thread 2
Row 3	1	0	0	1	Thread 3

CSR Run-time



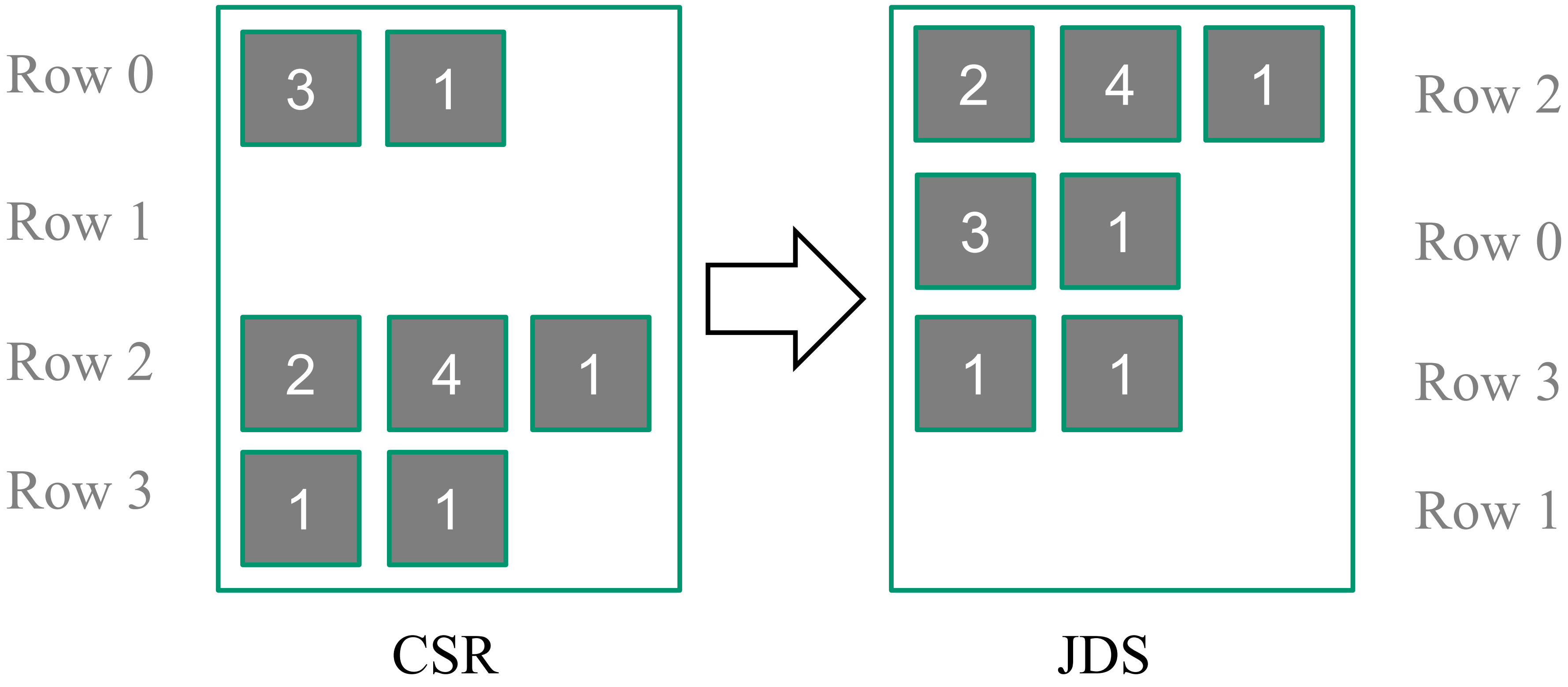
Block performance is determined by longest row

JDS (Jagged Diagonal Sparse) Kernel Design for Load Balancing

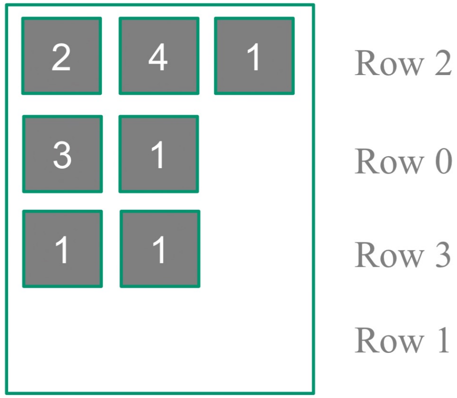


Sort rows into descending order according to number of non-zero. Keep track of the original row numbers so that the output vector can be generated correctly.

Sorting Rows According to Length (Regularization)



CSR to JDS Conversion



JDS

		Row 0		Row 2			Row 3	
Nonzero values	data[7]	{ 3,	1,	2,	4,	1,	1,	1 }
Column indices	col_index[7]	{ 0,	2,	1,	2,	3,	0,	3 }
Row Pointers	row_ptr[5]	{ 0,		2, 2,			5,	7 }

		Row 2			Row 0		Row 3		
Nonzero values	data[7]	{ 2,	4,	1,	3,	1,	1	1	}
Column indices	col_index[7]	{ 1,	2,	3,	0,	2,	0,	3	}
JDS Row Pointers	jds_row_ptr[5]	{0,			3,		5,		7,7 }
JDS Row Indices	jds_row_perm[4]	{2,			0,		3,		1 }

一样

标记原来属于第几行

ECE408/CS483/ University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

JDS Summary

Nonzero values	data[7]	{ 2, 4, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1 }
Column indices	jds_col_index[7]	{ 1, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0, 3 }
JDS row indices	jds_row_perm[4]	{ 2, 0, 3, 1 }
JDS Row Ptrs	jds_row_ptr[5]	{ 0, 3, 5, 7, 7 }

2	4	1	3	1	1	1

1	2	3	0	0	2	3

A Parallel SpMV/JDS Kernel

```
__global__ void SpMV_JDS(int num_rows, float *data, int *col_index,
                  int *jds_row_ptr, int *jds_row_perm, float *x, float *y) {
      int row = blockIdx.x * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
      if (row < num_rows) {
        float dot = 0;
        int row_start = jds_row_ptr[row];
        int row_end =   jds_row_ptr[row+1];
        for (int elem = row_start; elem < row_end; elem++) {
          dot += data[elem] * x[col_index[elem]];
        }
        y[jds_row_perm[row]] = dot;
      }
    }
```

		Row 2	Row 0	Row 3	
Nonzero values	data[7]	{ 2, 4, 1,	3, 1,	1 1	}
Column indices	col_index[7]	{ 1, 2, 3,	0, 2,	0, 3	}
JDS Row Pointers	jds_row_ptr[5]	{0,	3,	5,	7,7 }
JDS Row Indices	jds_row_perm[4]	{2,	0,	3,	1 }

JDS vs. CSR - Control Divergence

- Threads still execute different number of iterations in the JDS kernel for-loop
  - However, neighboring threads tend to execute similar number of iterations because of sorting.
  - Better thread utilization, less control divergence

Nonzero values	data[7]	{ 2, 4, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1 }
Column indices	col_index[7]	{ 1, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0, 3 }
JDS row indices	Jds_row_perm[4]	{ 2, 0, 3, 1 }
JDS Row Ptrs	Jds_row_ptr[5]	{ 0, 3, 5, 7, 7 }

data	2	4	1	3	1	1	1
col_index	1	2	3	0	2	0	3

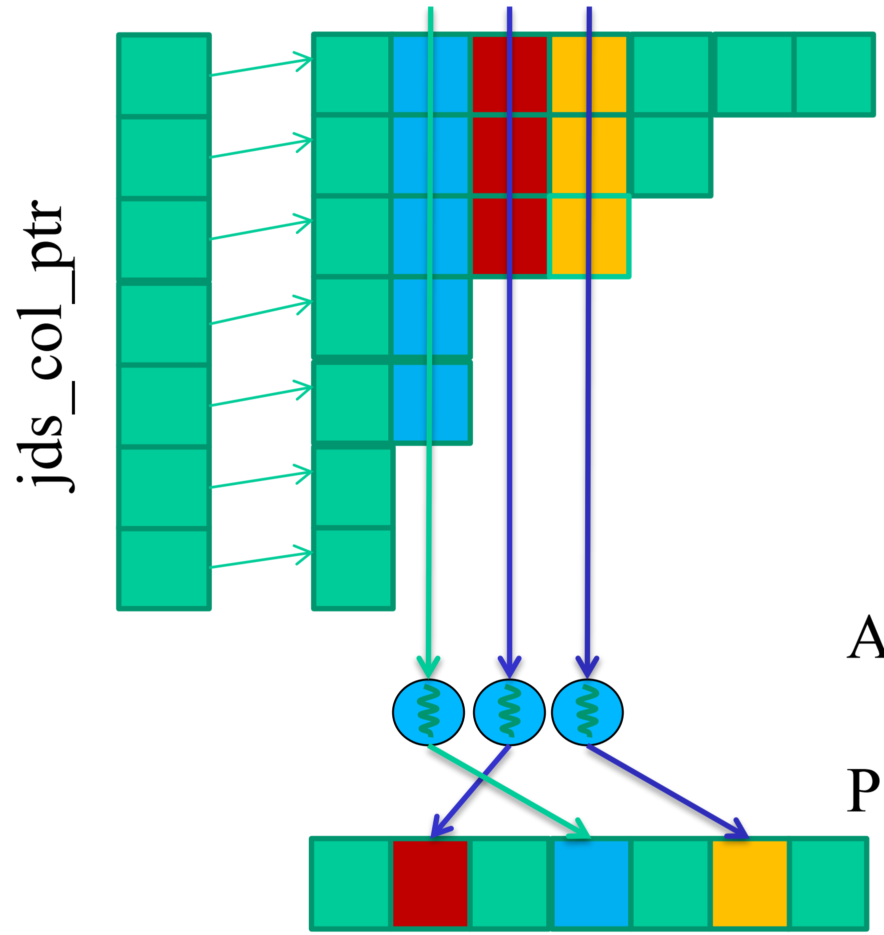
JDS vs. CSR Memory Divergence

- Adjacent threads still access non-adjacent memory locations

Nonzero values	data[7]	{ 2, 4, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1 }
Column indices	col_index[7]	{ 1, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0, 3 }
JDS row indices	jds_row_perm[4]	{ 2, 0, 3, 1 }
JDS Row Ptrs	jds_row_ptr[5]	{ 0, 3, 5, 7, 7 }

data	2	4	1	3	1	1	1
col_index	1	2	3	0	2	0	3

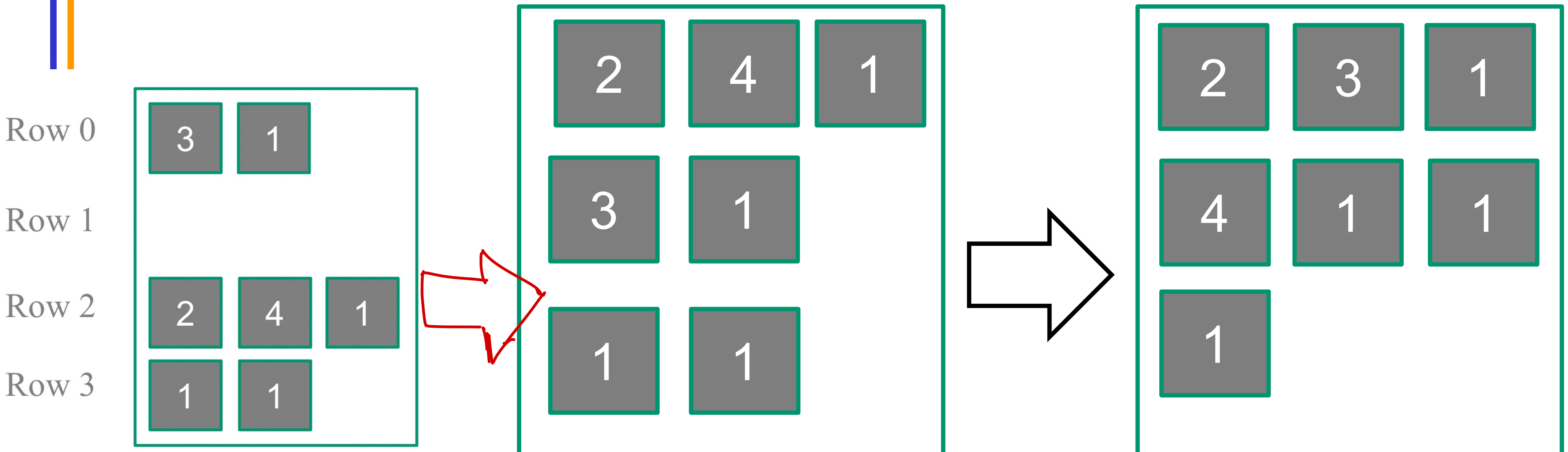
JDS with Transposition



Access with col_index

Perm with jds_row_index

Transposition for Memory Coalescing



CSR before JDS

JDS

JDS-transposed

Row 0	3	0	1	0	Thread 0
Row 1	0	0	0	0	Thread 1
Row 2	0	2	4	1	Thread 2
Row 3	1	0	0	1	Thread 3 origin

JDS Format with Transposed Layout

Row 0	3	0	1	0	Thread 0
Row 1	0	0	0	0	Thread 1
Row 2	0	2	4	1	Thread 2
Row 3	1	0	0	1	Thread 3

看原矩阵有n行 和原来一样（下标）

JDS row indices jds_row_perm[4] { 2, 0, 3, 1 }

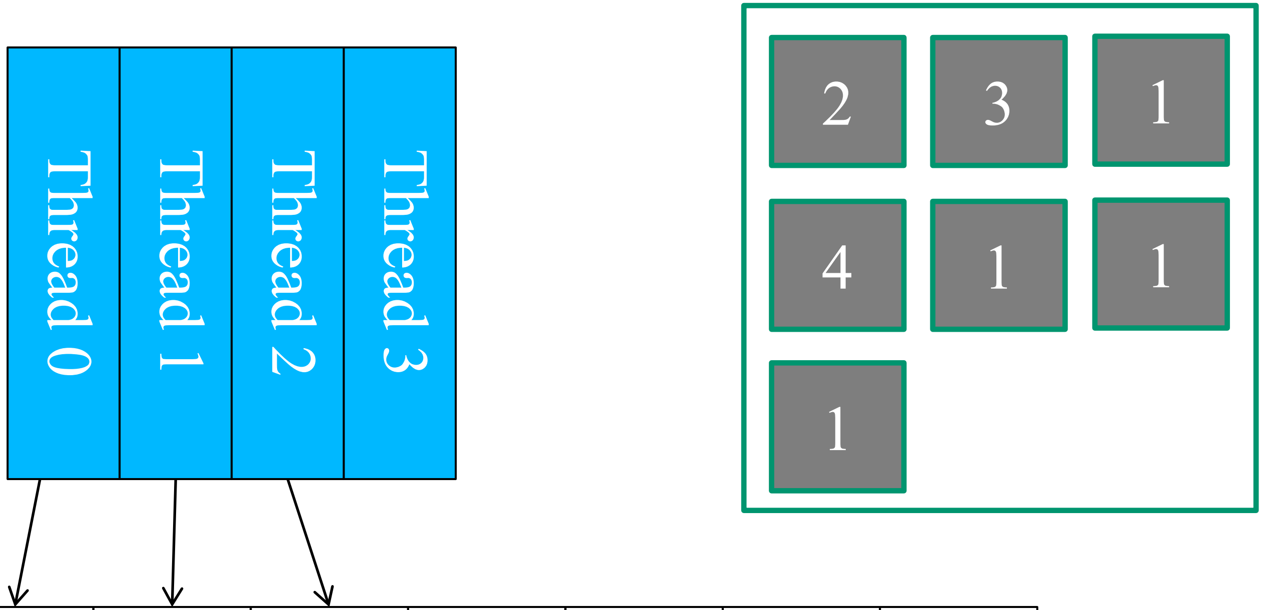
JDS column pointers jds_t_col_ptr[4] { 0, 3, 6, 7 }

n+1（原矩阵的最多非0个数加1）

data	2	3	1	4	1	1	1
col_index	1	0	0	2	2	3	3

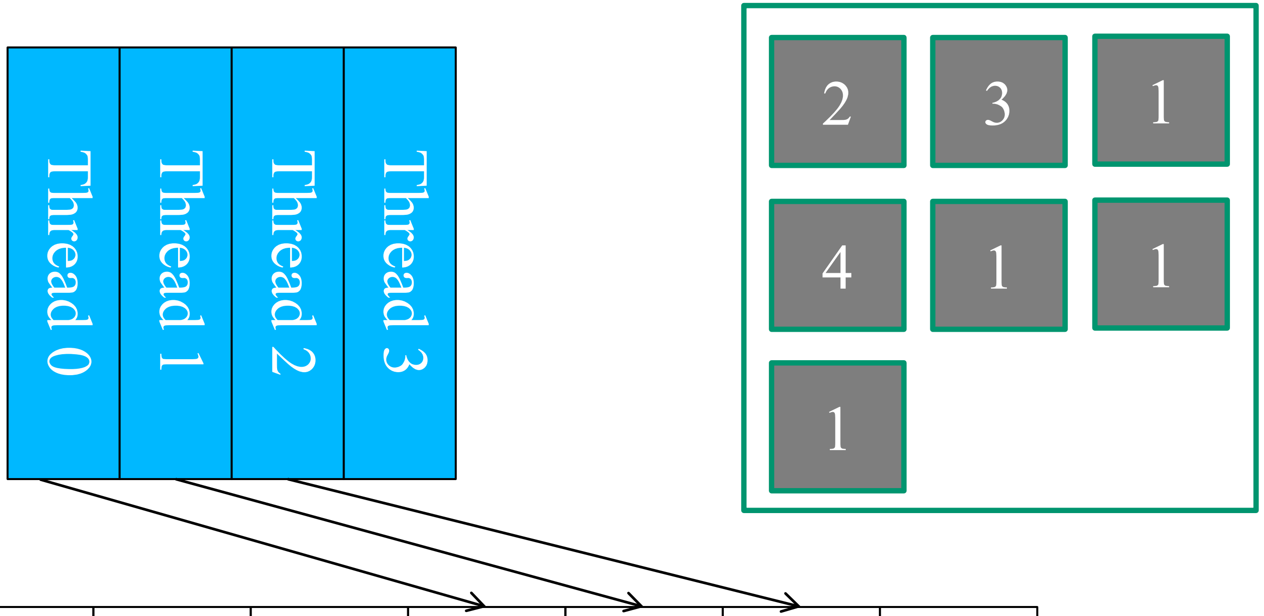
2	3	1
4	1	1
1		

JDS with Transposition: Memory Coalescing



data	2	3	1	4	1	1	1
col_index	1	0	0	2	2	3	3

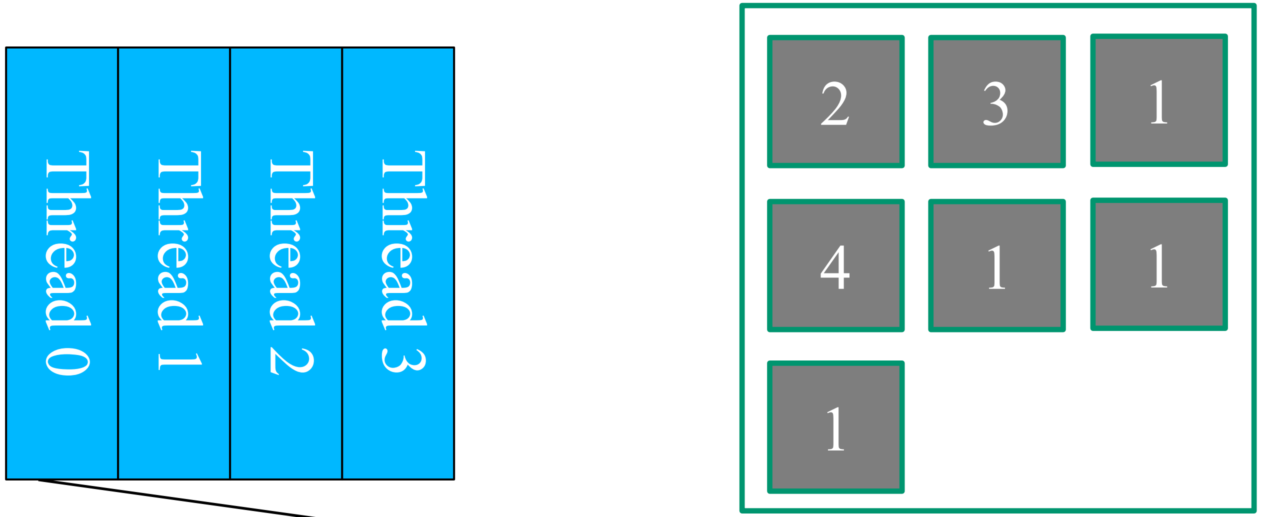
JDS with Transposition: Memory Coalescing



data	2	3	1	4	1	1	1
col_index	1	0	0	2	2	3	3

Not aligned with DRAM bursts but OK with recent GPUs

JDS with Transposition: Memory Coalescing



data	2	3	1	4	1	1	1
col_index	1	0	0	2	2	3	3

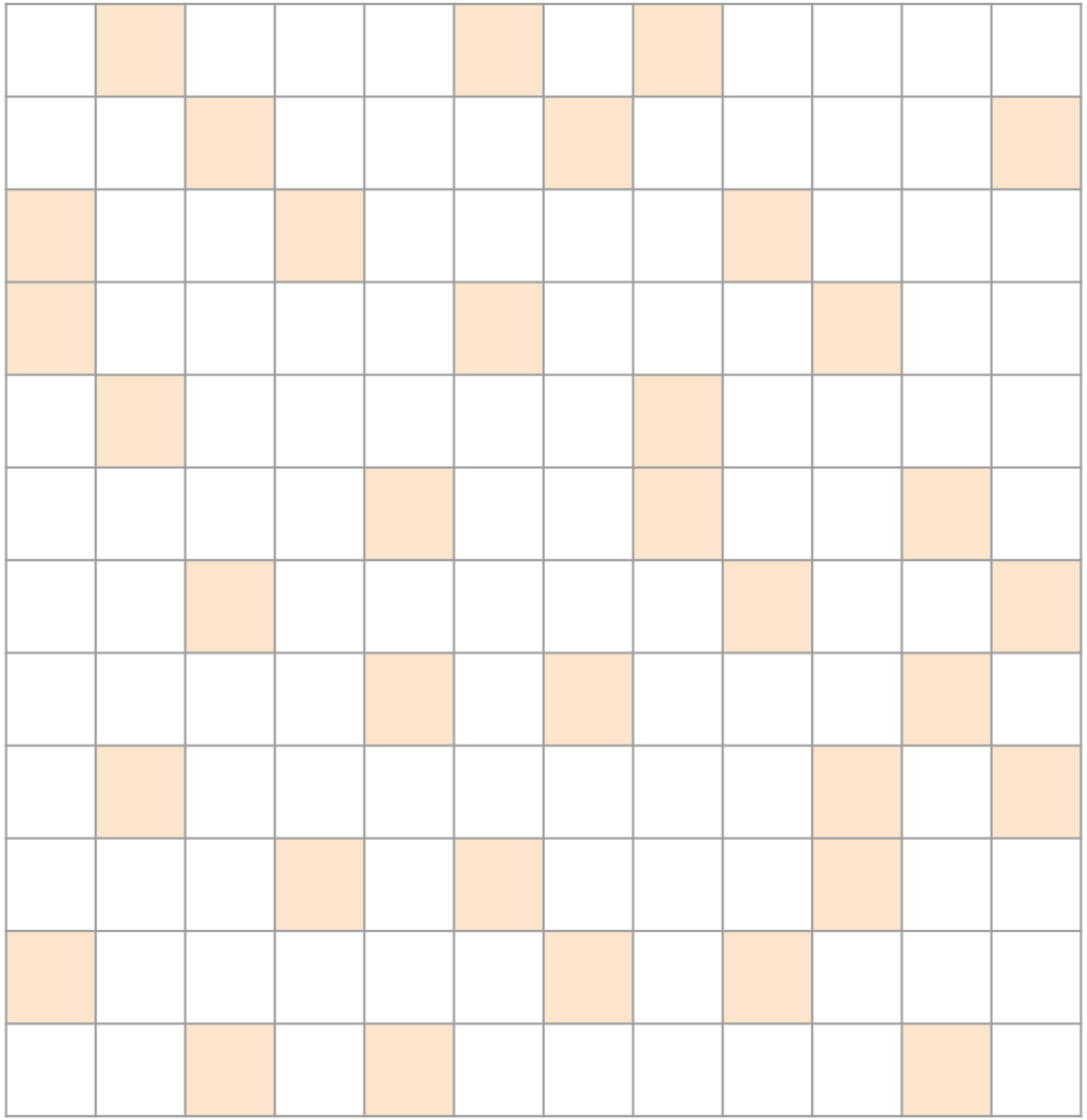
A Parallel SpMV/JDS_T Kernel

```
__global__ void SpMV_JDS_T(int num_rows, float *data, int *col_index,
              int *jds_t_col_ptr, int *jds_row_perm, float *x, float *y) {
    int row = blockIdx.x * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
    if (row < num_rows) {
      float dot = 0;
      unsigned int sec = 0;
      while (jds_t_col_ptr[sec+1] - jds_t_col_ptr[sec] > row) {
         dot += data[jds_t_col_ptr[sec]+row] *
                  x[col_index[jds_t_col_ptr[sec]+row]];
         sec++;
      }
      y[jds_row_perm[row]] = dot;
    }
}
```

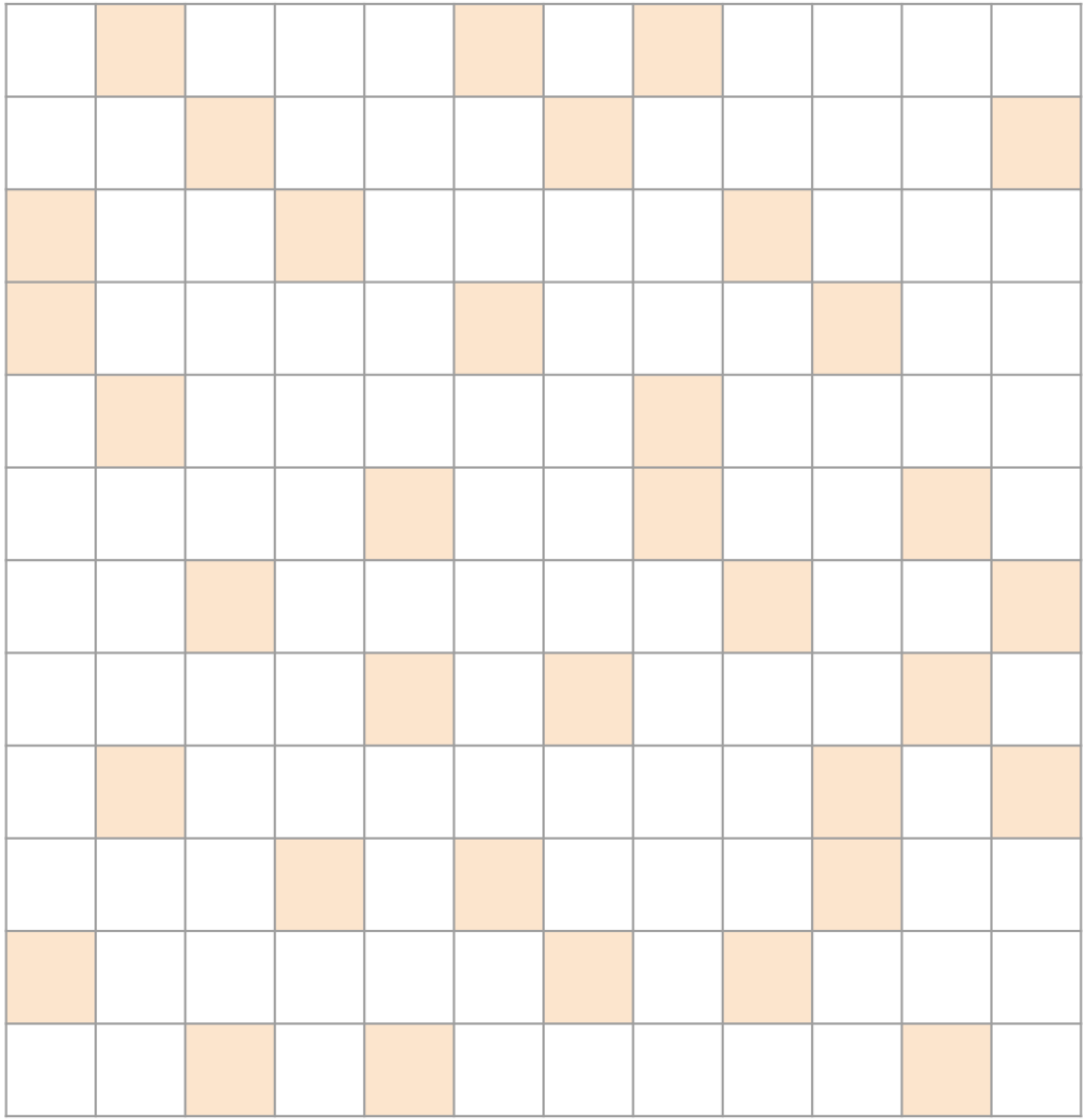
		Sec 0	Sec 1	Sec 2	
Nonzero values	data[7]	{ 2, 3, 1,	4, 1, 1	1	}
Column indices	col_index[7]	{ 1, 0, 0,	2, 2, 3	3	}
JDS_T Column Pointers	jds_t_col_ptr[5]	{0,	3,	6,	7,7 }
JDS Row Indices	jds_row_perm[4]	{2,	0,	3,	1 }

Lab 7 Variable Names

		Sec 0			Sec 1			Sec 2	
JDS_T Length of Cols	matRows[4]	{3,		2,		2,		0 }	
Nonzero values	matData[7]	{ 2,	3,	1,	4,	1,	1	1	}
Column indices	matCols[7]	{ 1,	0,	0,	2,	2,	3	3	}
JDS_T Column Pointers	matColStart[4]	{0,		3,		6,		7 }	
JDS Row Indices	matRowPerm[4]	{2,		0,		3,		1 }	



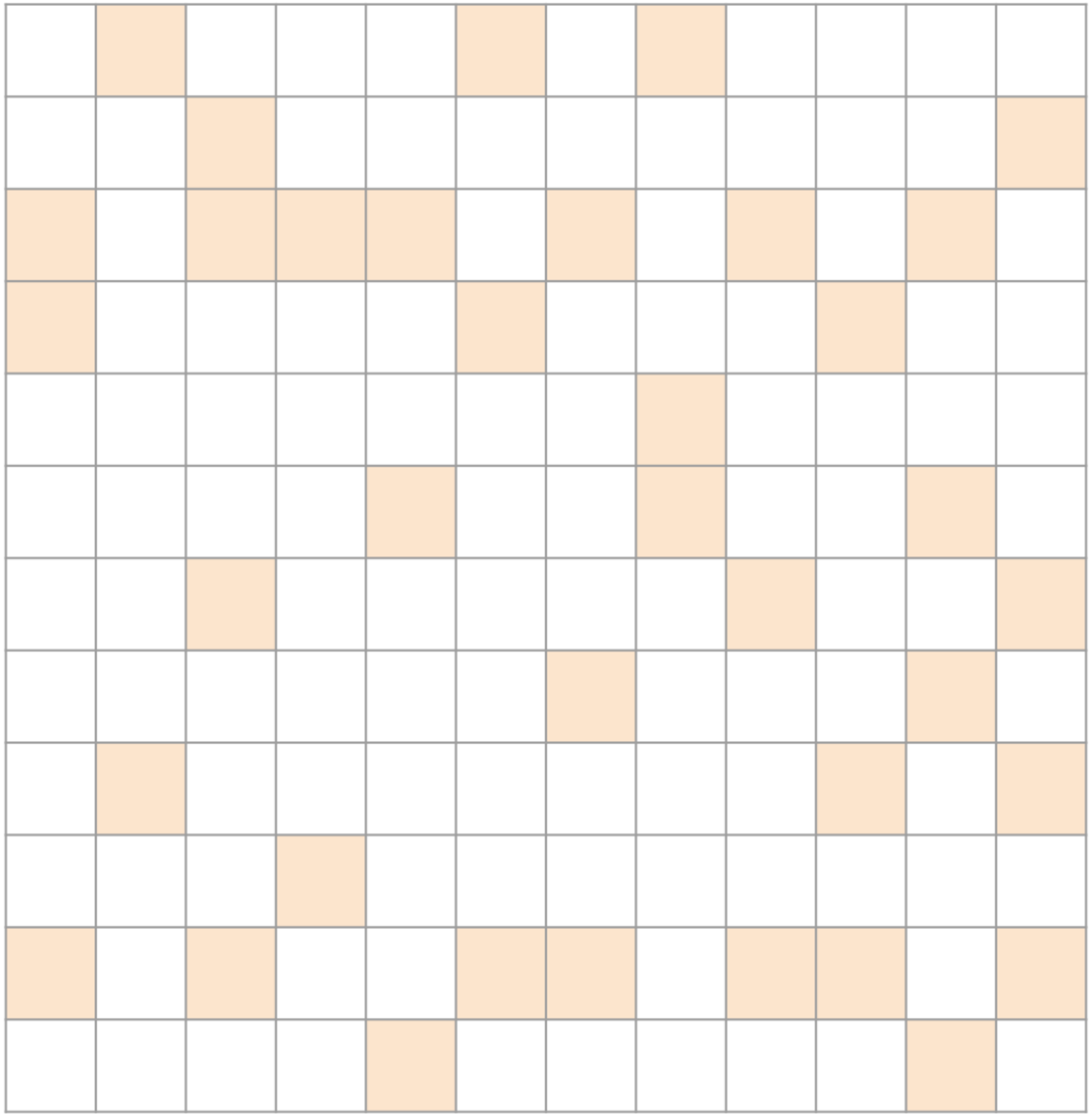
Roughly Random…



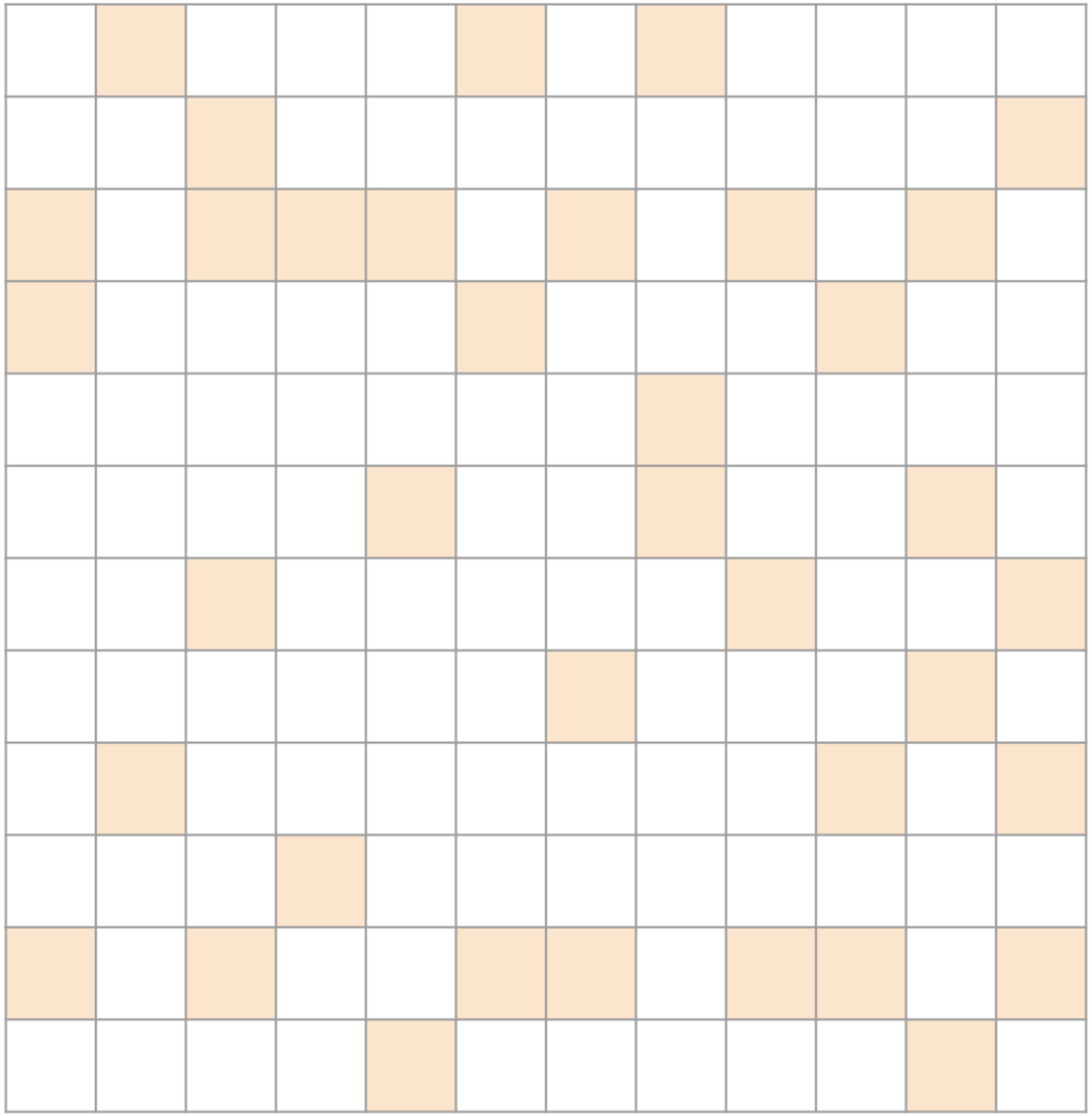
Roughly Random…

Probably best with ELL.

- Padding will be uniformly distributed
- Sparse representation will be uniform

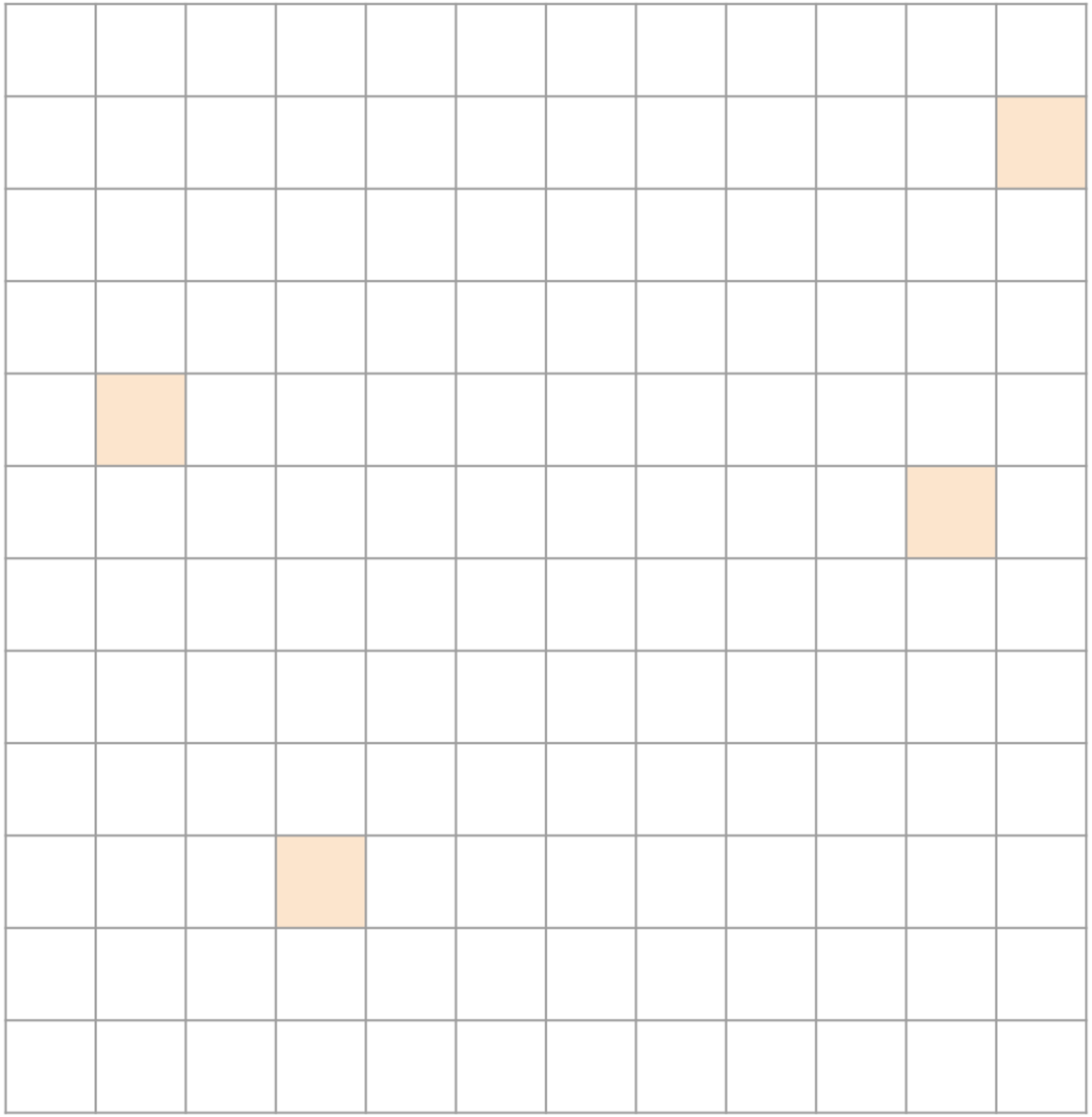


High variance in rows…

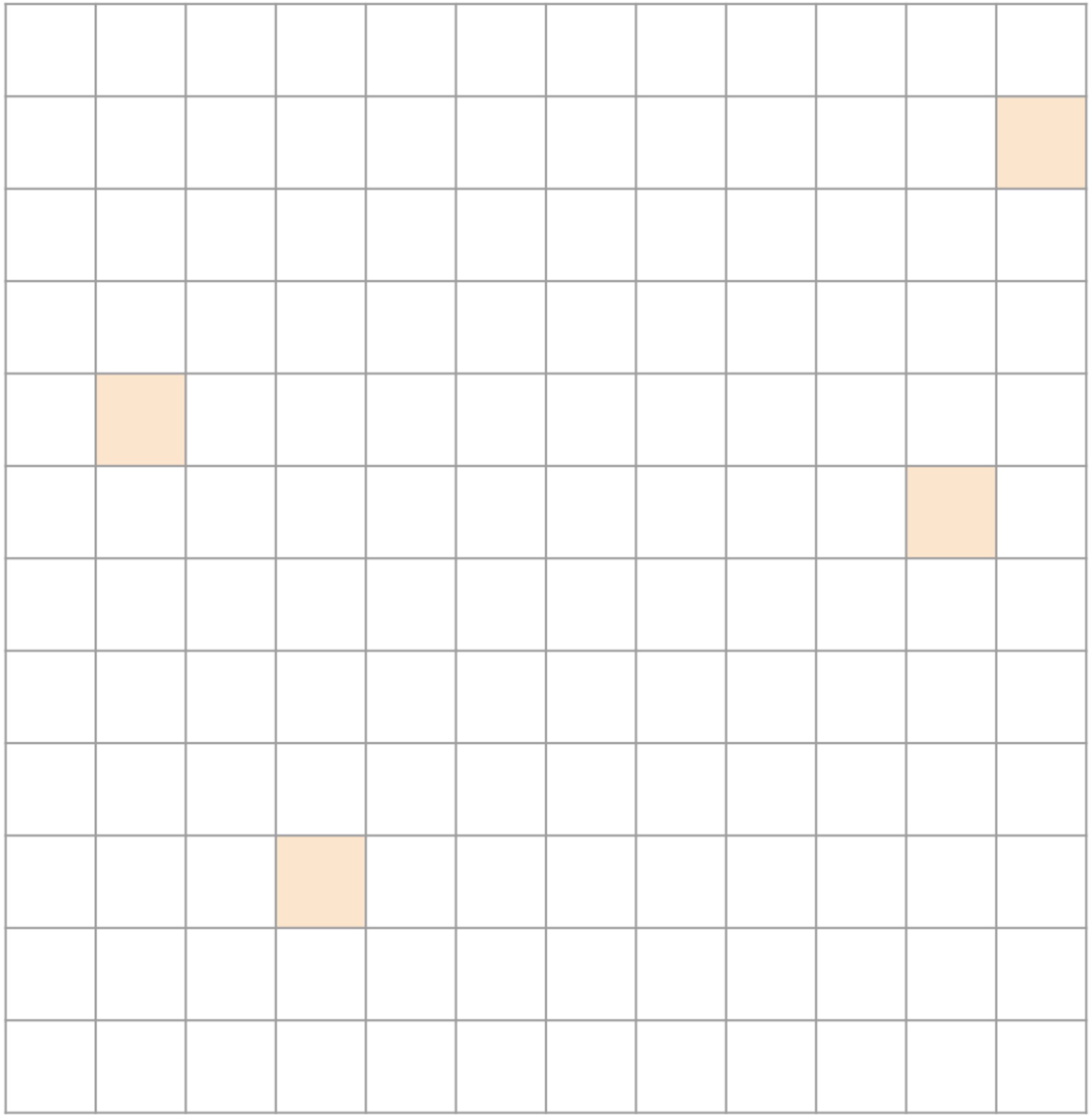


High variance in rows

Probably best with ELL/COO
- Benefit of ELL for most cases
- Outliers are captured with COO



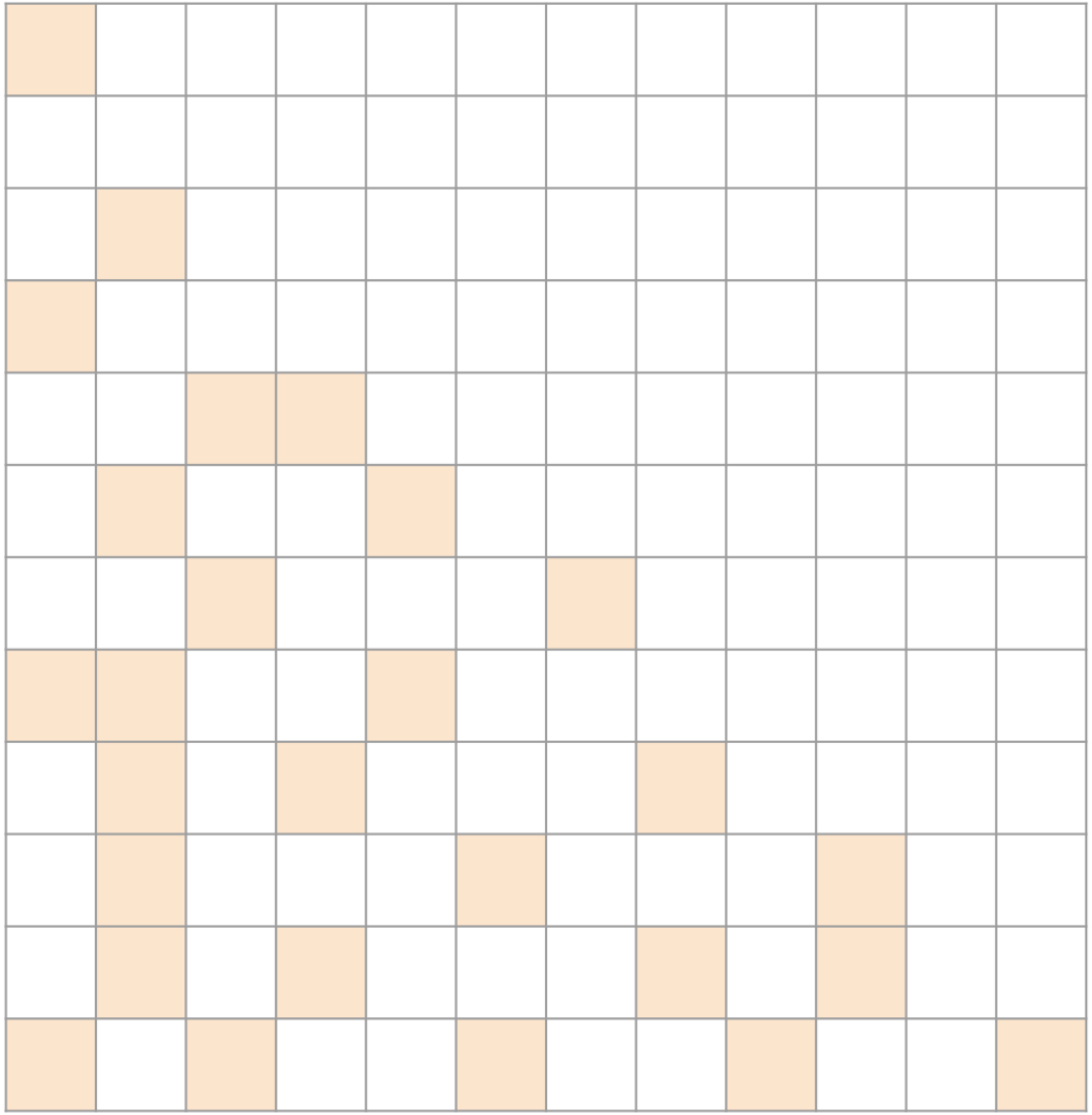
Very sparse…



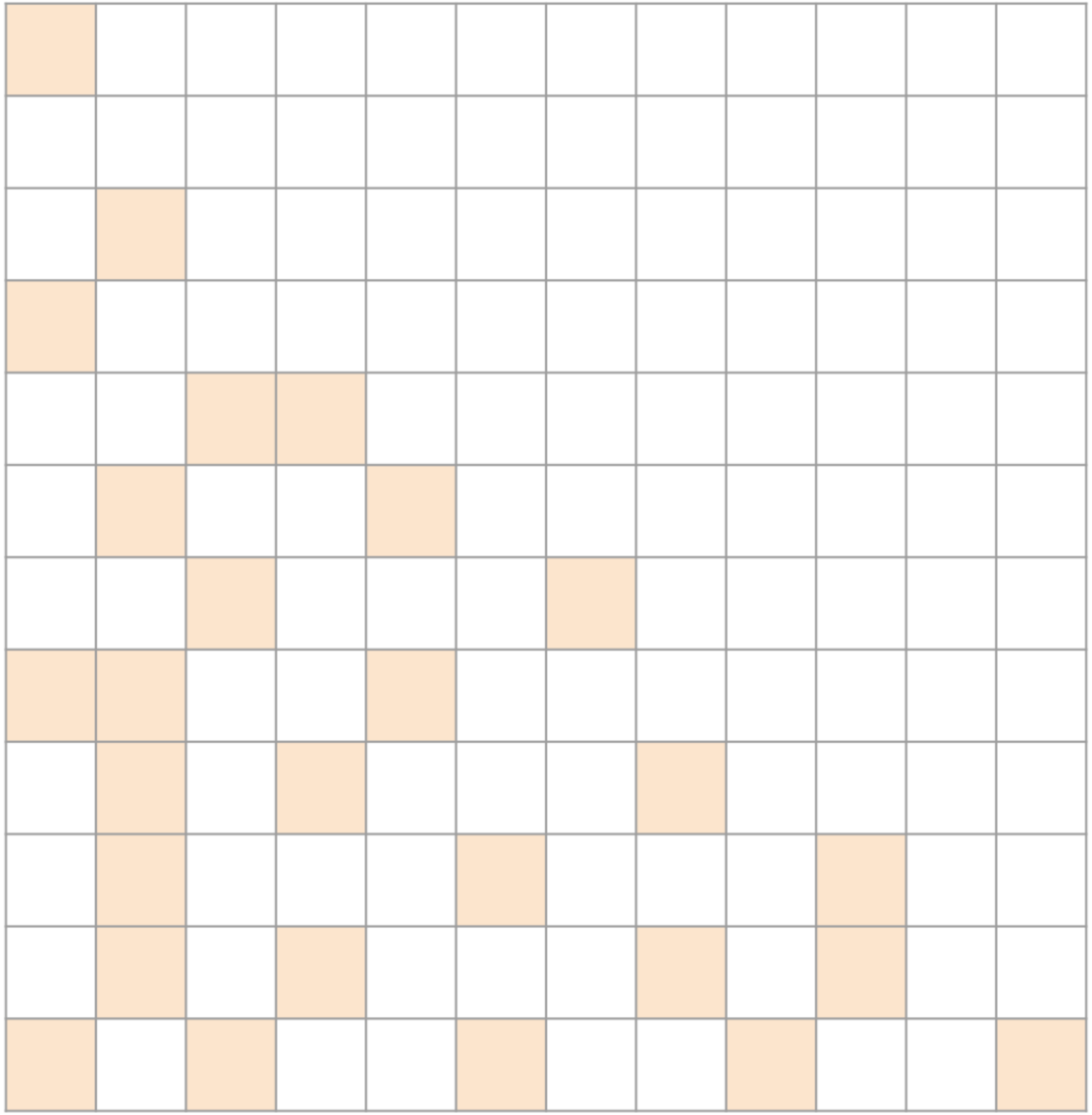
Very sparse

Probably best with COO

- Not a lot of data, compute is sparse



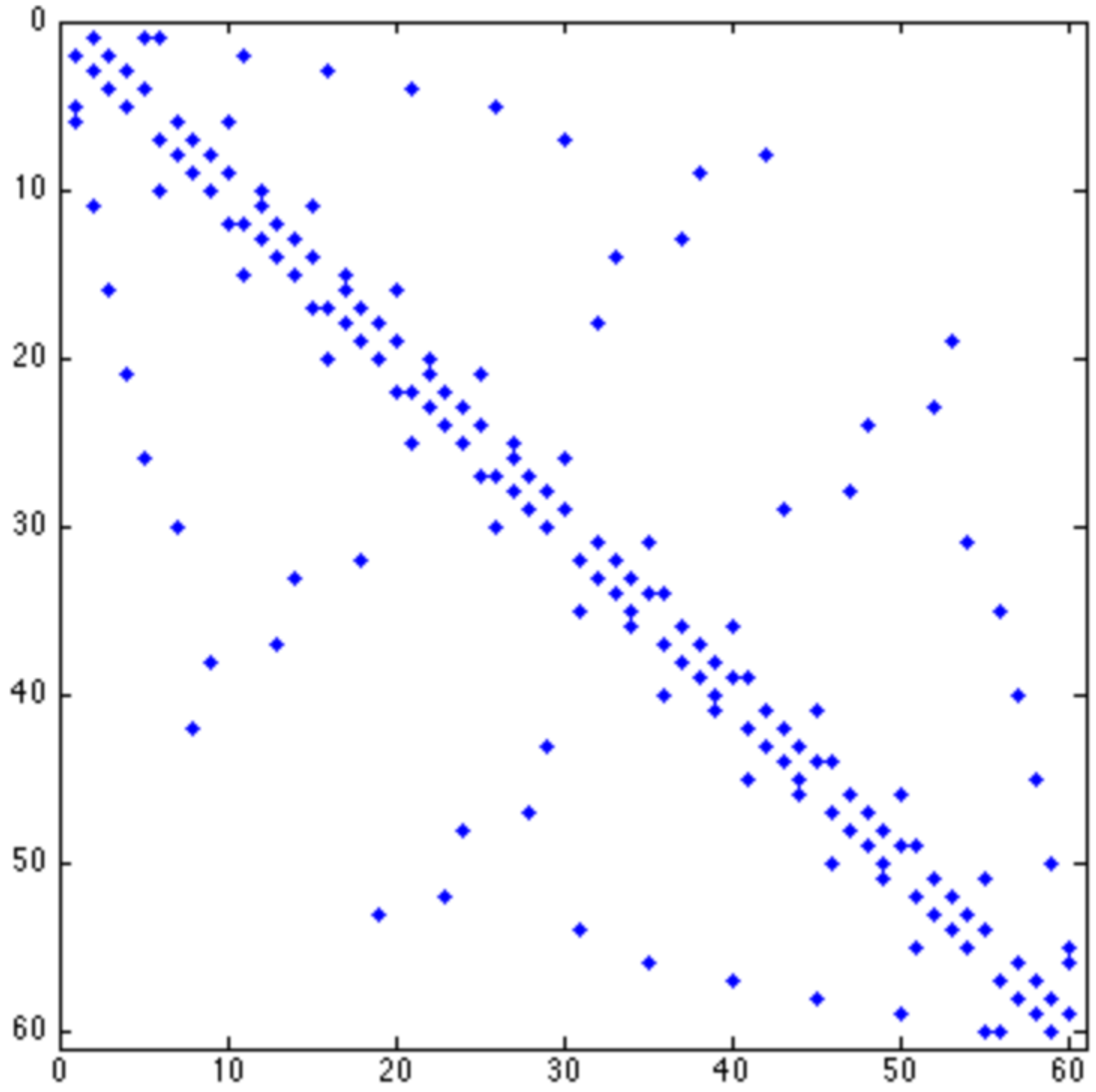
Roughly triangular…



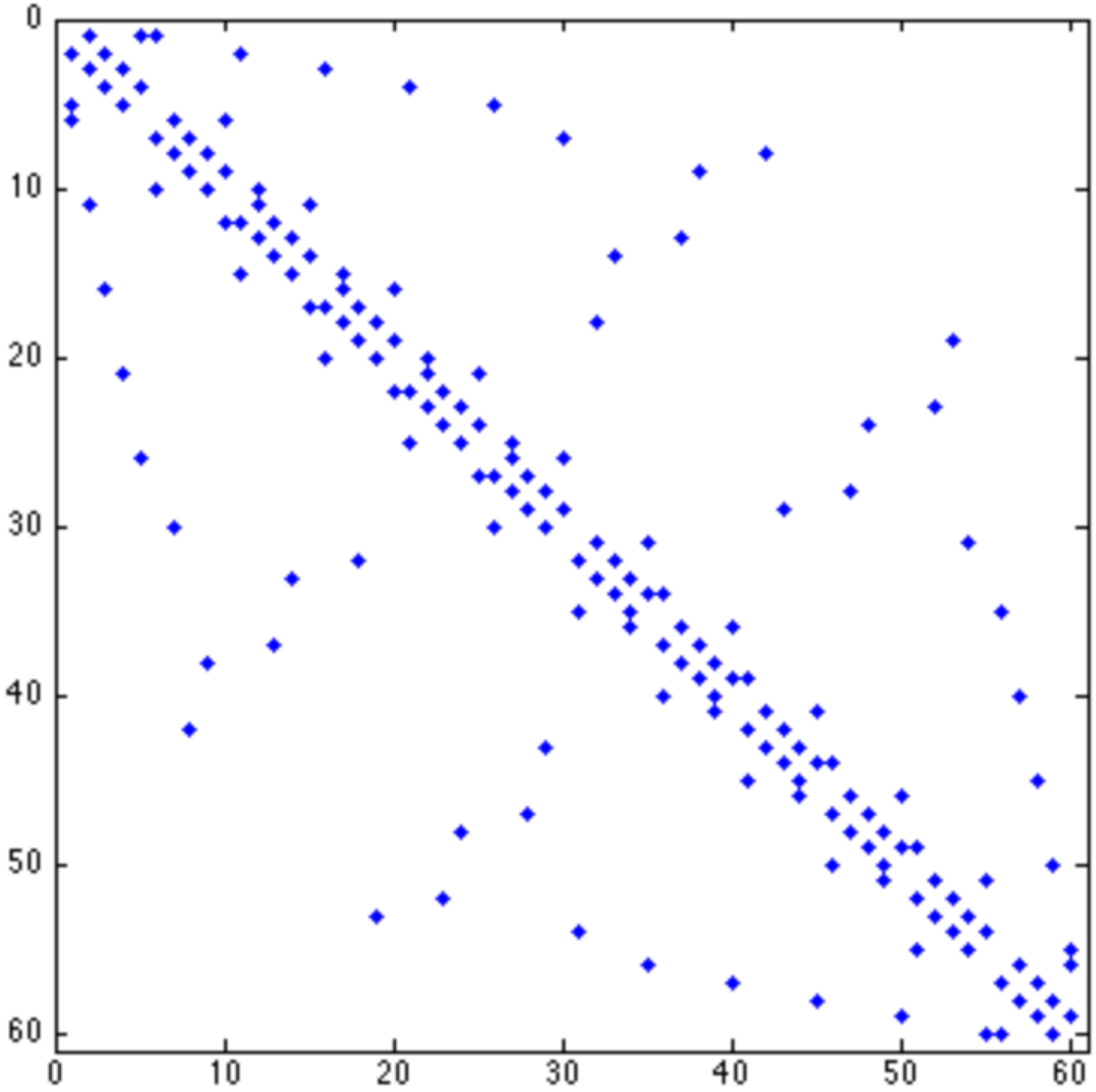
Roughly triangular…

Probably best with JDS

- Takes advantage of sparsity structure



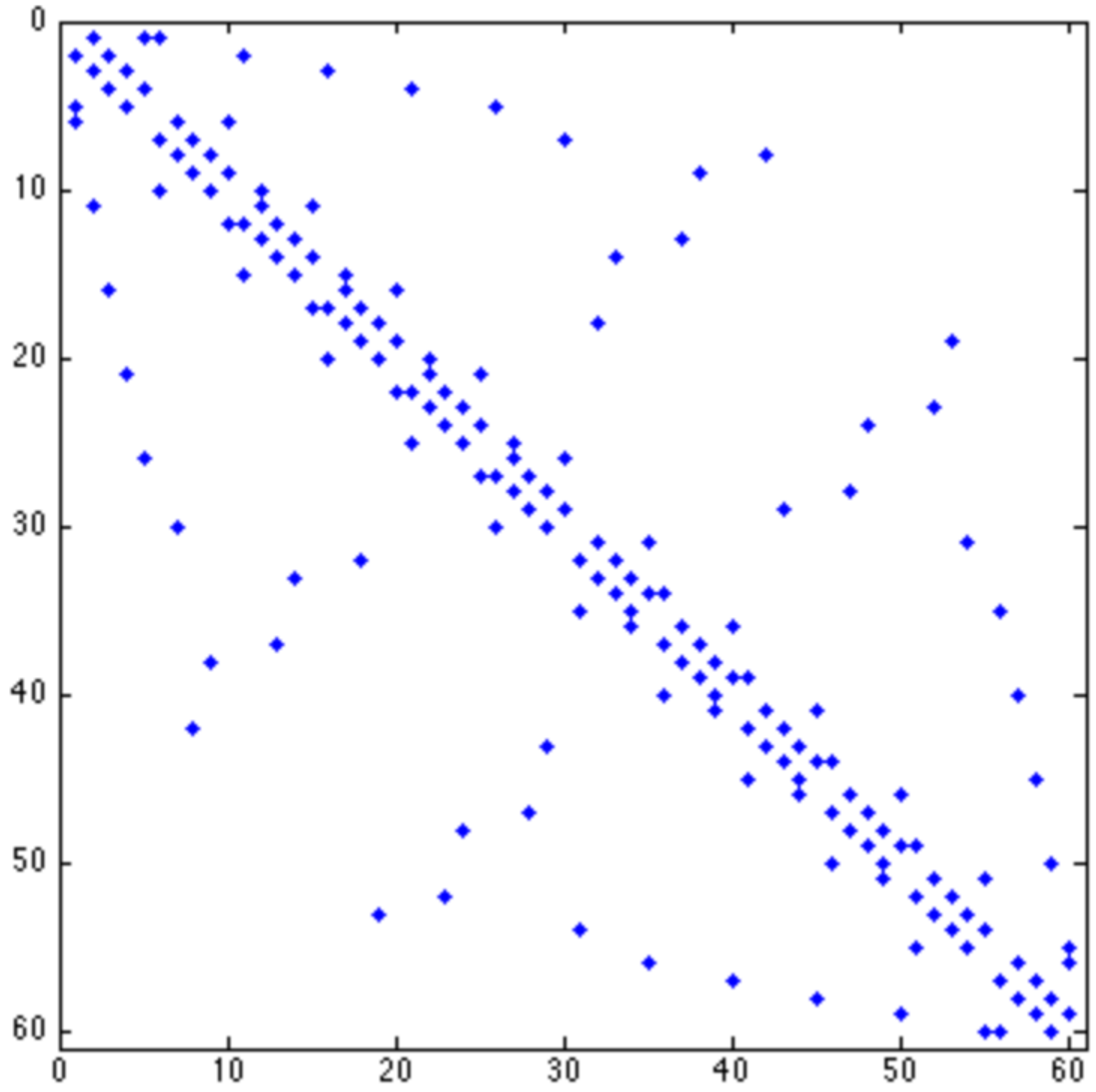
Banded Matrix…

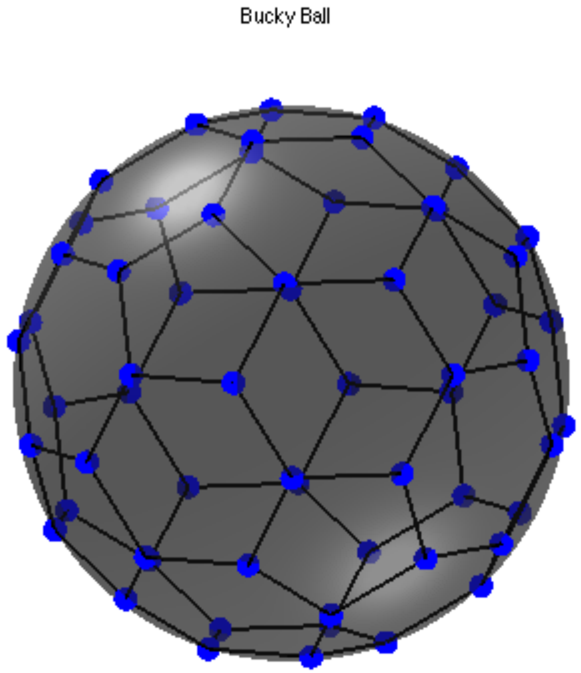


Banded Matrix…

Probably best with ELL

- Small amount of variance in rows


0
10
20
30
40
50
60
0
10
20
30
40
50
60


Bucky Ball

Other formats

- Diagonal (DIA): for strictly banded/diagonal matrices
- Packet (PKT): create diagonal submatrices by reordering rows/cols
- Dictionary of Keys (DOK): map of (row/col) to data
- Compressed Sparse Column (CSC): when to use over CSR?
- Blocked CSR: useful for block sparse matrices
- Hybrids of these…

Sparse Matrices as Foundation for Advanced Algorithm Techniques

- Graphs are often represented as sparse adjacency matrices
  - Used extensively in social network analytics, natural language processing, etc.
  - Sparse Matrix-Matrix multiplication (SpMM) is a fundamental operator in GNNs, which performs a multiplication between a sparse matrix and a dense matrix.
- Binning techniques often use sparse matrices for data compaction
  - Used extensively in ray tracing, particle-based fluid dynamics methods, and games
- These will be covered in ECE508/CS508

ANY MORE QUESTIONS READ CHAPTER 10