

Accelerate Math Processing Routines, Increase Application Performance

Intel® one API Math Kernel Library (one MKL)

Fastest & Most Used Math Library for Intel® Architecture-based Systems

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Intel Software & Technology Group (SATG)



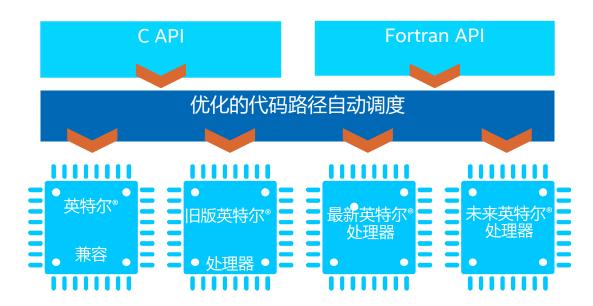
Outline

- ➤ 英特尔数学核心函数库(oneMKL)介绍
- ➤ oneMKL 如何跨平台使用
- ➤ oneMKL 用例介绍
- ➤ oneMKL 基于Intel第4代 Xeon 服务器性能数据
- ➤ oneMKL 丰富的线上资源
- >Q&A



传统英特尔®数学核心函数库简介

- 高度优化的线程化数学例程
 - 性能至关重要!
- 行业领先的数学函数库
 - 广泛应用于科学、工程和数据处理领域
- 面向最新及下一代英特尔® 处理器进行调试





《2016 年 EDC 北美开发 调查》第 I 卷

更多数学函数库用户依赖 MKL

感知多处理器

- 交叉平台支持
- 矢量化、线程化和能够感知分布式 多处理器

intel

了® oneMKL 的内部结构

加速 HPC、企业、物联网和云应用等

线性代数

- BLAS
- LAPACK
- ScaLAPACK
- Extended Eigensolver

FFT

- 多维
- FFTW 接口
- 集群 FFT

稀疏矩阵求解器

- 稀疏 BLAS
- PARDISO*
- 迭代稀疏矩阵解算器
- 集群稀疏矩阵解算器

矢量随机数

- 同余
- Wichmann-Hill
- Mersenne Twister
- Sobol
- Neiderreiter
- 非确定性

汇总统计

- 峰态
- 变异系数
- 次序统计
- 最小值/最大值
- 方差-协方差

矢量数学

- 三角函数
- 双曲函数
- 指数函数
- log 幂 根

其他

- 样条函数
- 插值
- 置信域
- 快速泊松求解器

英特尔® 架构平台

操作系统: Windows*、Linux*、MacOS¹*





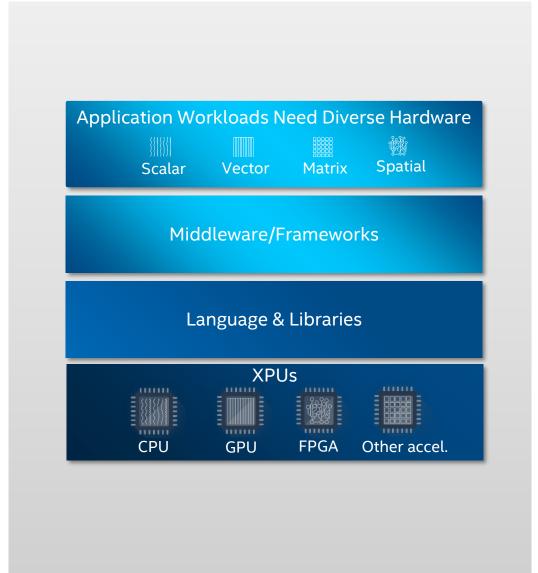
intel Xeon



intel Intel® oneAPI Math Kernel Library

Programming Challenges for Multiple Architectures

- Growth in specialized workloads
- No common programming language or APIs
- Inconsistent tool support across platforms
- Each platform requires unique software investment
- Diverse set of data-centric hardware required



Intel® oneAPI Tools for HPC Intel® oneAPI HPC Toolkit

Deliver Fast Applications that Scale What is it?

A toolkit that adds to the Intel® oneAPI Base Toolkit for building high-performance, scalable parallel code on C++, SYCL, Fortran, OpenMP & MPI from enterprise to cloud, and HPC to AI applications.

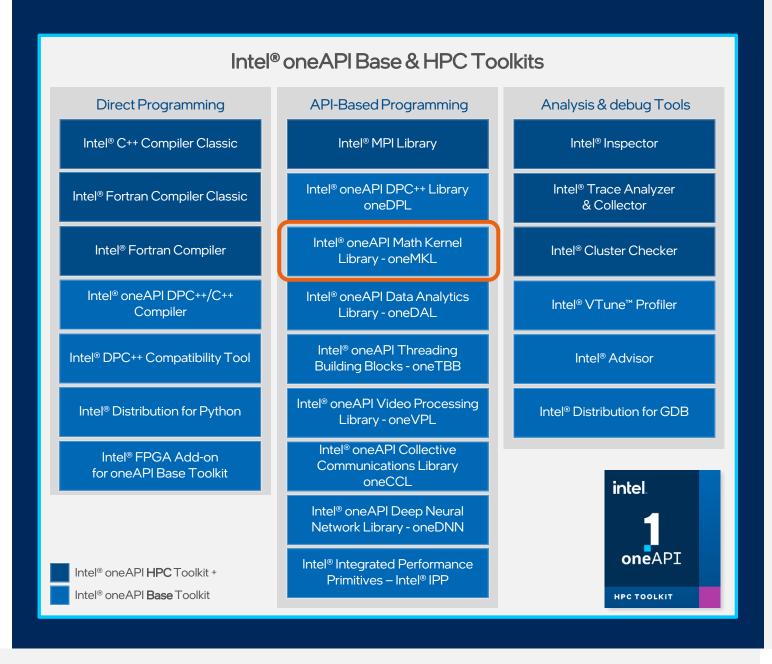
Who needs this product?

- OEMs/ISVs
- C++, Fortran, OpenMP, MPI Developers

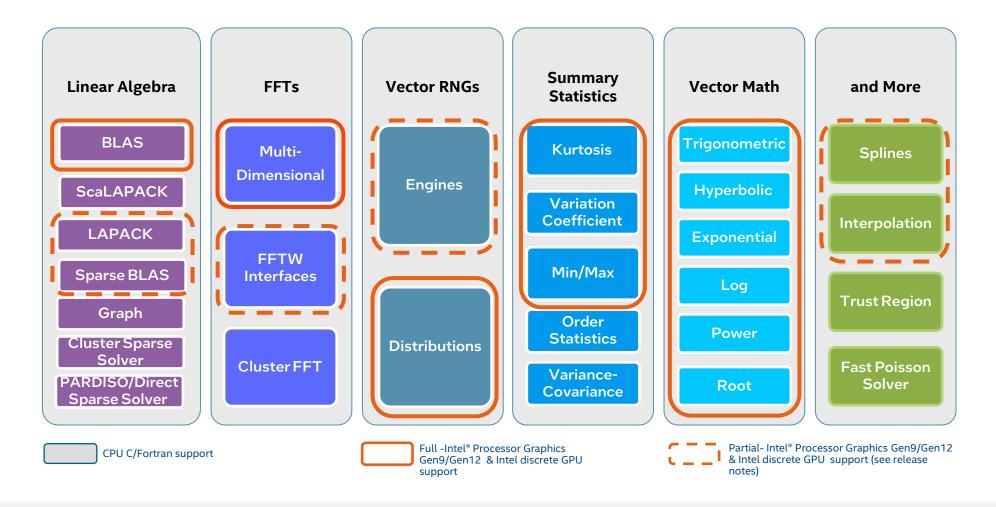
Why is this important?

- Accelerate performance on Intel® Xeon® and Core™ Processors and Intel® Accelerators
- Deliver fast, scalable, reliable parallel code with less effort built on industry standards

Learn More: intel.com/oneAPI-HPCKit



What's Inside Intel® oneAPI Math Kernel Library (oneMKL)



What's New for Intel® one API Math Kernel Library (one MKL) 2023.0

Better GPU Performance + Intel® Data Center GPU Max Series & 4th Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors Support



4th Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable Processors with Intel® Advanced Matrix Extensions, Quick assist Technology, Intel® AVX-512, bfloat16, and more built-in accelerators

- Advanced Matrix Extensions (AMX)
- Built-in Al acceleration engine delivers a significant leap in performance for deep learning inference and training.
- inte ONEMKL

 Xe-core

 Vector 330X; Wax Vector

 Vector XAX Vector

 System 300X Vector

 Vector XAX Vector

 System 300X Vector

 Vector XAX Vector

Intel® Data Center GPUs with hardware AVI encode and Max with datatype flexibility, Intel® Xº Matrix Extensions, vector engine, XE-Link, and other features

- Intel® oneAPI Math Kernel Library increases CUDA library function API compatibility coverage for BLAS, LAPACK, sparse BLAS, FFT, vector math, summary statistics, splines, and more; easing code migration to oneAPI and Intel GPUs.
- On 4th Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors, oneMKL leverages Intel® XMX to optimize matrix multiply computations for TF32, FP16, BF16, and INT8 data types; and provides interfaces for SYCL and C/Fortran OpenMP offload programming.
- Enabled C OpenMP offload functionality for 1/2/3D real Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) using FFTW3 APIs. Improved performance for 1/2D complex scaled FFTs on CPU. Improved performance for 1/2/3D real single precision and 1/2/3D complex FFT performance on Intel® Data Center GPU Max Series.
- Broadened oneMKL's scope by including optimizations for next. gen CPU and GPU including DGEMM, SGEMM, Systolic GEMM, DGETRF, DPOTRF, FFT SP/DP and RNG functions.
- Expanded support for AMX/bfloat16 & AVX512/float16 for 4th Gen.
 Intel® Xeon® Scalable Processor.
- Improved performance for BLAS Level-2 and Level-3 routines on Intel GPUs including Intel® Data Center GPU Max Series.

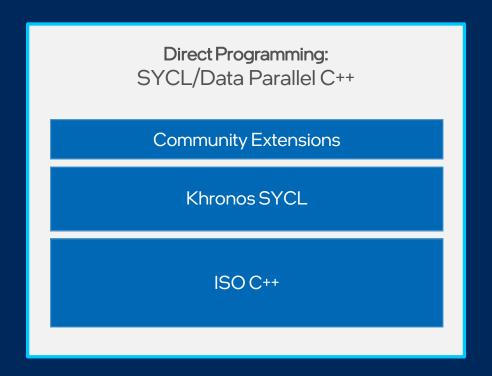
For more details, review oneMKL Release Notes

Data Parallel C++ (DPC++) Introduction

- SYCL is a C++-based, single-source programming language for heterogeneous computing.
- DPC++ is SYCL + many new extensions.
 - e.g. pointer-based programming (Unified Shared Memory)
- Open, standards-based, multi-vendor.

DPC++ = ISO C++ and Khronos SYCL and community extensions

https://software.intel.com/en-us/oneapi



oneMKL Traditional C API: GEMM Example

```
int main() {
    int64 t m = 10, n = 6, k = 8, lda = 12, ldb = 8, ldc = 10;
    int64_t sizea = lda * k, sizeb = ldb * n, sizec = ldc * n;
    double alpha = 1.0, beta = 0.0;
   // Allocate matrices
    double *A = (double *) mkl malloc(sizeof(double) * sizea);
    double *B = (double *) mkl_malloc(sizeof(double) * sizeb);
    double *C = (double *) mkl malloc(sizeof(double) * sizec);
   // Initialize matrices here
    cblas_dgemm(CblasColMajor, CblasNoTrans, CblasNoTrans, m, n, k,
                alpha, A, 1da, B, 1db, beta, C, 1dc);
```

 $C \leftarrow \alpha AB + \beta C$

oneMKL SYCL API: GEMM Example

```
int main() {
                                                                                           C \leftarrow \alpha AB + \beta C
   using namespace oneapi::mkl;
   int64 t m = 10, n = 6, k = 8, lda = 12, ldb = 8, ldc = 10;
   int64_t sizea = lda * k, sizeb = ldb * n, sizec = ldc * n;
                                                                                    Set up GPU queue
   double alpha = 1.0, beta = 0.0;
   sycl::queue Q{sycl::gpu_selector{}}; ←
   // Allocate matrices
                                                                                    Allocate CPU/GPU-
   double *A = malloc_shared<double>(sizea, Q);
                                                                                accessible shared memory
   double *B = malloc_shared<double>(sizeb, Q);
   double *C = malloc shared<double>(sizec, Q);
   // Initialize matrices here
                                                                                  New one MKL SYCL API
   auto e = blas::gemm(Q, transpose::N, transpose::N, m, n, k,
                                                                                Computation is performed
                       alpha, A, lda, B, ldb, beta, C, ldc);
                                                                                      on given queue
        Output e is a sycl::event object representing command completion
                       Call e.wait() to wait for completion
```

oneMKL C OpenMP Offload: GEMM

```
int main() {
    long m = 10, n = 6, k = 8, lda = 12, ldb = 8, ldc = 10;
    long sizea = lda * k, sizeb = ldb * n, sizec = ldc * n;
    double alpha = 1.0, beta = 0.0;
   // Allocate matrices
    double *A = (double *) mkl malloc(sizeof(double) * sizea, 64);
    double *B = (double *) mkl malloc(sizeof(double) * sizeb, 64);
    double *C = (double *) mkl malloc(sizeof(double) * sizec, 64);
    // Initialize matrices here
#pragma omp target data map(to:A[0:sizea],B[0:sizeb]) map(tofrom:C[0:sizec])
#pragma omp dispatch nowait
            // Compute C = A * B on GPU
            cblas_dgemm(CblasColMajor, CblasNoTrans, CblasNoTrans, m, n, k,
                        alpha, A, lda, B, ldb, beta, C, ldc);
```

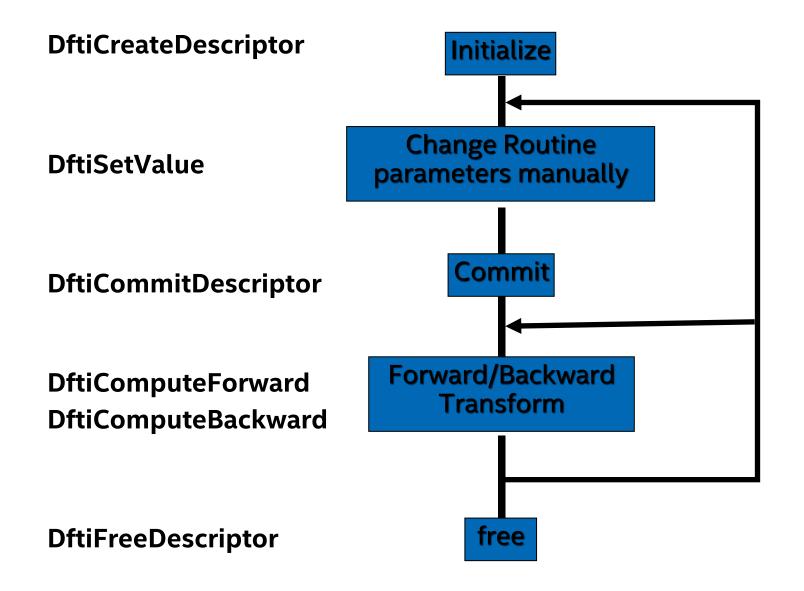
 $C \leftarrow \alpha AB + \beta C$

Use **target data map** to send matrices to the device

Use omp dispatch to request GPU execution for cblas_dgemm

Optional **nowait** clause for asynchronous execution
Use **#pragma omp taskwait**for synchronization

DFTI interface routines



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DFTI interface example program

```
    Complex-to-complex 1D transform for double precision data not inplace.
    /* Create Dfti descriptor for 1D double precision transform */
Status = DftiCreateDescriptor( &Desc_Handle, DFTI_DOUBLE,
DFTI_COMPLEX, 1, n );
    /* Set placement of result DFTI_NOT_INPLACE */
```

Status = DftiSetValue(Desc Handle, DFTI PLACEMENT, DFTI NOT INPLACE);

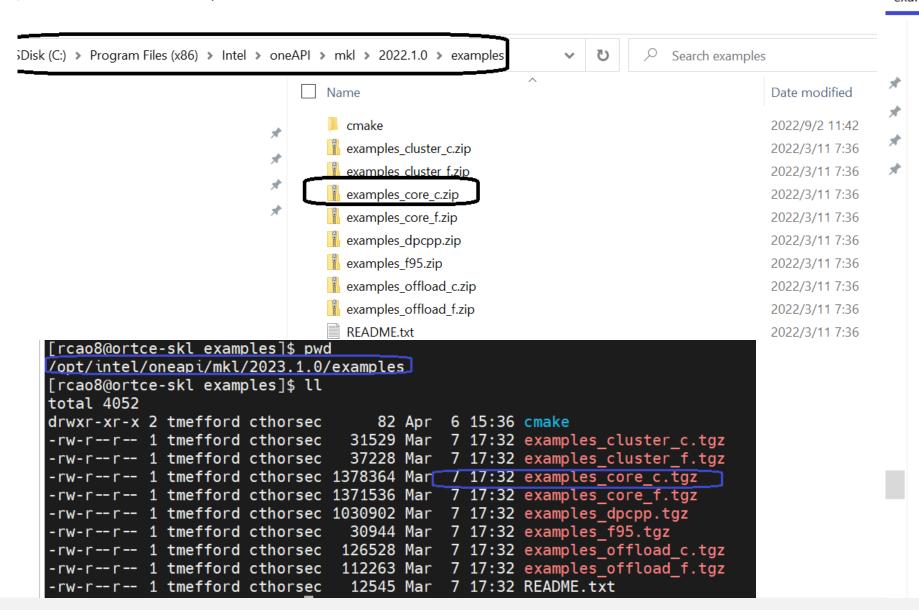
```
•/* Commit Dfti descriptor */
Status = DftiCommitDescriptor( Desc Handle );
```

```
■/* Compute Forward transform */
Status = DftiComputeForward(Desc_Handle, x_in, x_out); //实际计算耗时就这一步
```

```
* Free DFTI descriptor */
Status = DftiFreeDescriptor(&Desc Handle);
```

oneMKL examples location

)\Intel\oneAPI\mkl\2022.1.0\examples



examples core c > c > dft > source Name basic dp complex dft 1d.c basic dp complex dft 2d.c basic dp complex dft 3d.c a basic dp real dft 1d.c a basic dp real dft 2d.c a basic dp real dft 3d.c basic_sp_complex_dft_1d.c basic_sp_complex_dft_2d.c basic sp complex dft 3d.c basic_sp_real_dft_1d.c ✓ 🖸 basic sp real dft 2d.c a basic sp real dft 3d.c config complex storage.c config_dump_descriptor.c config number of transforms.c config number of user threads.c config_placement.c config scale.c config thread limit.c copy descriptor.c error_processing.c

oneMKL Link Line Advisor

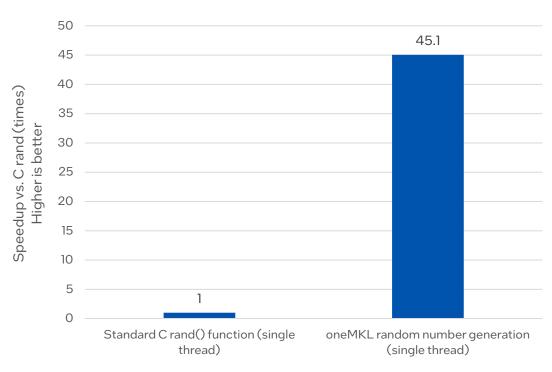
Intel® oneMKL Link Line Advisor

Select Intel® product:	oneMKL 2023
Select OS:	Linux*
Select programming language:	C/C++ ~
Select compiler:	Intel(R) C/C++ Classic V
Select architecture:	Intel(R) 64
Select dynamic or static linking:	Static
Select interface layer:	C API with 64-bit integer ✓
Select threading layer:	OpenMP threading ✓
Select OpenMP library:	[Intel(R) (libiomp5) ✓
Enable OpenMP offload feature to SPU:	
Select cluster library:	 □ Parallel Direct Sparse Solver for Clusters (BLACS required) □ Cluster Discrete Fast Fourier Transform (BLACS required) □ ScaLAPACK (BLACS required) □ BLACS
Select MPI library:	<select mpi=""> V</select>
Select the Fortran 95 interfaces:	□ BLAS95 □ LAPACK95
ink with Intel® oneMKL libraries xplicitly:	
ink with DPC++ debug runtime ompatible libraries:	
Use this link line: -Wl,start-group \${MKLROOT}/lib \${MKLROOT}/lib/intel64/libmkl_in -Wl,end-group -liomp5 -lpthrea	tel_thread.a \${MKLROOT}/lib/intel64/libmkl_core.a

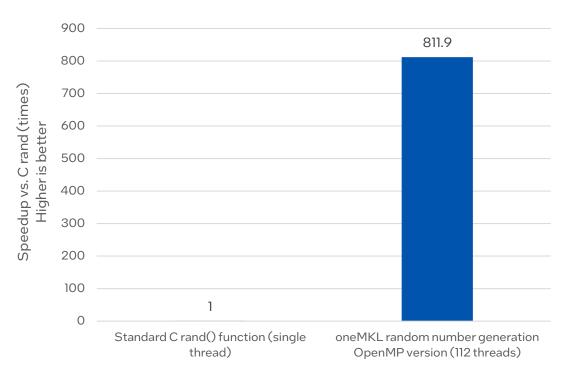
oneMKL Random Number Generator (RNG) Performance

Intel® oneAPI Math Kernel Library (oneMKL) 2023.0 RNG vs. C rand() on 4th Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable Processor

oneMKL RNG performs 45.1 times faster than Standard C rand()



oneMKL RNG + OpenMP performs 811.9 times faster than Standard C rand()



Testing Date: Performance results are based on testing by Intel as of February 6, 2023 and may not reflect all publicly available security updates.

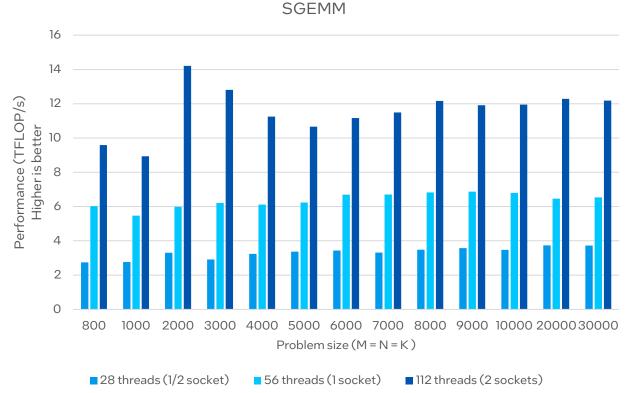
Configuration Details and Workload Setup: 1-node, 2x Intel® Xeon® Platinum 8480+ processor on Denali Pass platform with 1024 GB (16 slots/64GB/4800) total DDR5 memory, ucode 0x2b000161, HT off, Turbo on, Ubuntu 22.04.1LTS, 5.17.0-051700-generic, 1x Intel® SSD 3.5TB OS Drive; Intel® oneAPI Math Kernel Library 2023.0 (oneMKL). Pi-number Evaluation by Monte Carlo Simulations Benchmark; Basic random number generator is mcg59, random number distribution is double precision uniform distribution; Intel® oneAPI Math Kernel Library 2023.0 (oneMKL).

Performance results are based on testing as of dates shown in configurations and may not reflect all publicly available updates. See configuration disclosure for details. No product or component can be absolutely secure.

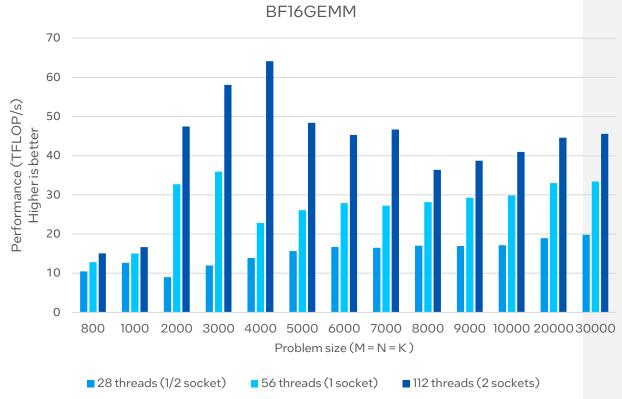
oneMKL General Matrix Multiplication (GEMM) Performance

Intel® oneAPI Math Kernel Library (oneMKL) 2023.0 GEMM on 4th Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable Processor

oneMKL SGEMM shows up to 14.2 TFLOP/s performance on 2 sockets 4th Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable Processor



oneMKL BF16GEMM shows up to 64.1 TFLOP/s performance on 2 sockets 4th Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable Processor



Testing Date: Performance results are based on testing by Intel as of February 6, 2023 and may not reflect all publicly available security updates.

Configuration Details and Workload Setup: 1-node, 2x Intel® Xeon® Platinum 8480+ processor on Denali Pass platform with 1024 GB (16 slots/64GB/4800) total DDR5 memory, ucode 0x2b000161, HT off, Turbo on, Ubuntu 22:04.1 LTS, 5.17.0-051700generic, 1x Intel® SSD 3.5TB OS Drive; Intel® one API Math Kernel Library 2023.0 (one MKL). SGEMM & BF16GEMM performance for square matrix dimensions between 800 and 30,000.

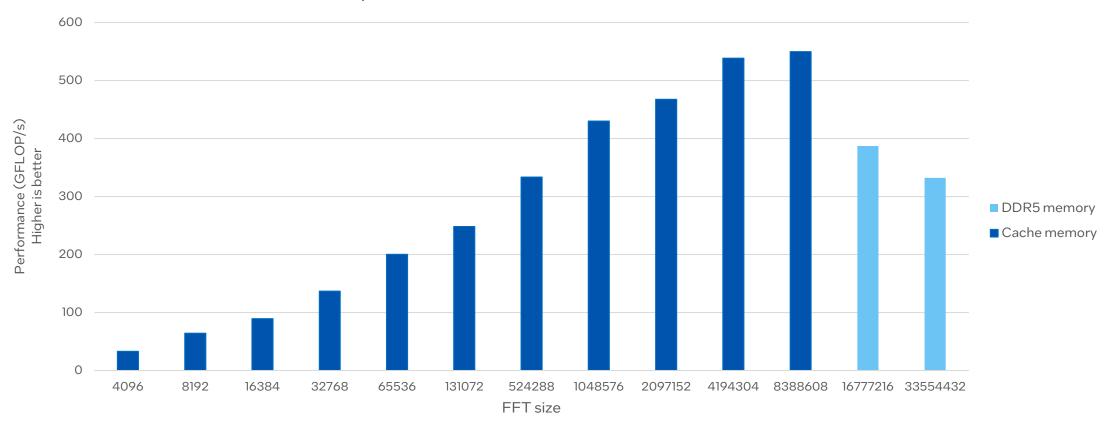
Performance results are based on testing as of dates shown in configurations and may not reflect all publicly available updates. See configuration disclosure for details. No product or component can be absolutely secure.



oneMKL Fast Fourier Transforms (FFT) Performance

Intel® oneAPI Math Kernel Library (oneMKL) 2023.0 FFT on 4th Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable Processor





Testing Date: Performance results are based on testing by Intel as of February 6, 2023 and may not reflect all publicly available security updates.

Configuration Details and Workload Setup: 1-node, 2x Intel® Xeon® Platinum 8480+ processor on Denali Pass platform with 1024 GB (16 slots/64GB/4800) total DDR5 memory, ucode 0x2b000161, HT off, Turbo on, Ubuntu 22.04.1 LTS, 5.17.0-051700-generic, 1x Intel® SSD 3.5TB OS Drive; Intel® oneAPI Math Kernel Library 2023.0 (oneMKL). Performance measured for forward out-of-place 1 Dimensional FFT with double precision data sets. In general, size of input data and size of L1, L2 and L3 caches, affect performance of FFT algorithm.

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Intel® oneAPI Math Kernel Library Resources

software.intel.com/oneAPI/mkl



Get Started



- software.intel.com/oneAPI/mkl
- oneMKL Get Started Guide
- oneMKL code samples for DPC++ interface
- oneMKL how-to's
- Migrating the MonteCarloMultiGPU from CUDA* to SYCL*

OneMKL Developer References & Guides

Developer References: C | Fortran | DPC++

Developer Guides:

Windows* | Linux* | macOS*



Learn





- Training: Webinars & courses
- oneMKL Essentials Training
- Base toolkit on Intel® DevCloud
- oneMKL documentation
- Intel® oneMKL Link Line Advisor

Ecosystem & Support



- Intel® DevMesh Innovator oneMKL Projects
- oneMKL Academic Programs: oneAPI Centers of Excellence: research, enabling code, curriculum, teaching
- Online Service Center (paid support)



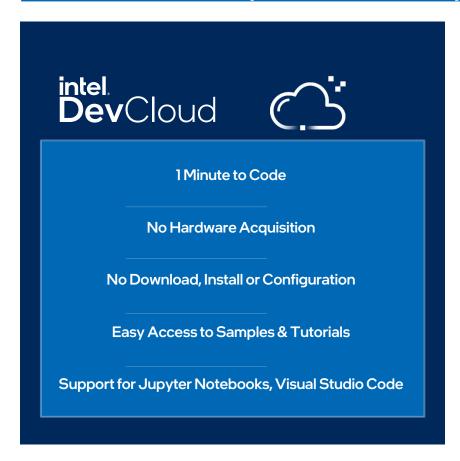
Rich active developer

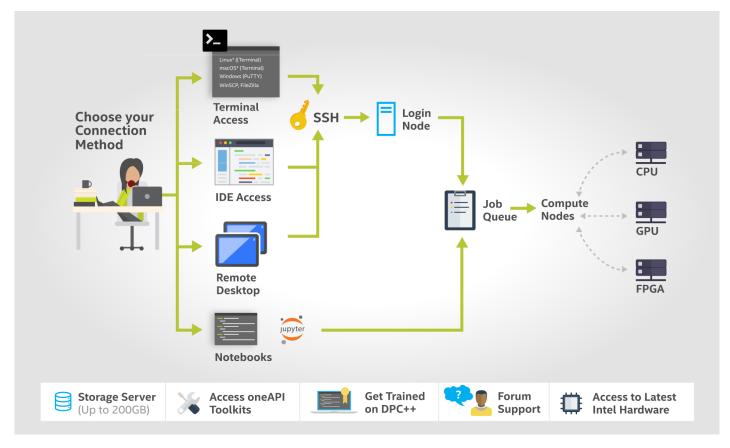
ecosystem eases adoption

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Intel® oneAPI Math Kernel Library (oneMKL) available on Intel® DevCloud

Implement and test your applications on Intel® DevCloud today





software.intel.com/devcloud/oneapi

Q & A

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Performance results are based on testing as of dates shown in configurations and may not reflect all publicly available updates. See backup for configuration details.

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Your costs and results may vary.

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