

# Parallel Computing

Matrix Multiplication

---

By

Daniel Weitman

# Background

***Parallel computing*** is a method for optimizing the processing power of a system

- Parallel systems utilize multiple processors/cores within the same hardware or share processors/cores over a network
- Parallel algorithms require overhead to initiate resulting in a worse performance for small inputs

# Background

- Concurrency vs Parallelism

- Concurrency is multiple processes are loaded into memory and compute based on scheduler
- Parallelism is multiple processes/threads computing simultaneously

- Threads

- Threads split a large program into several discrete subtasks
- Each processor can independently work on a subtask
- Run separately but share address space

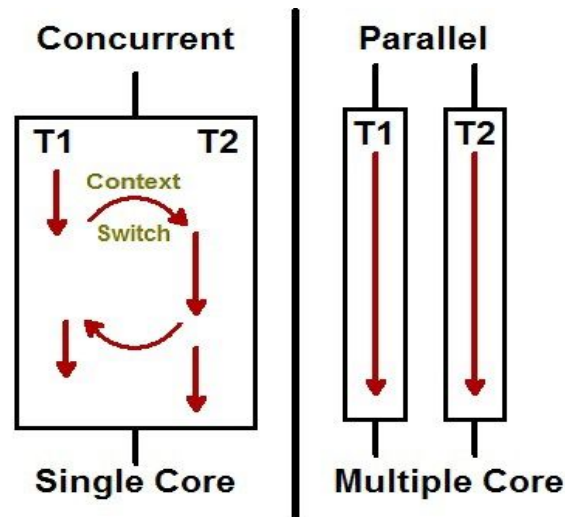
## Thread Example

Consider GPA.cpp

**Thread1 (T1)** - Finds the average GPA

**Thread2 (T2)** - Sorts the GPAs

Both threads share `set<double> gpa;`



# Flynn's Taxonomy

- SISD - Single instruction, Single data
  - Serial computations, oldest type of computer system
  - One piece of data follows a single instruction stream
- SIMD - Single instruction, Multiple data
  - Parallel computations, majority of modern PCs
  - Several chunks of data follow a single instruction stream
- MISD - Multiple instruction, Single data
  - Parallel computations, rare system as applications are highly limited
  - One piece of data is feed into several different instruction streams
- MIMD - Multiple instruction, Multiple data
  - Parallel computations, modern day supercomputers
  - Several data components are fed into multiple disjoint instruction streams

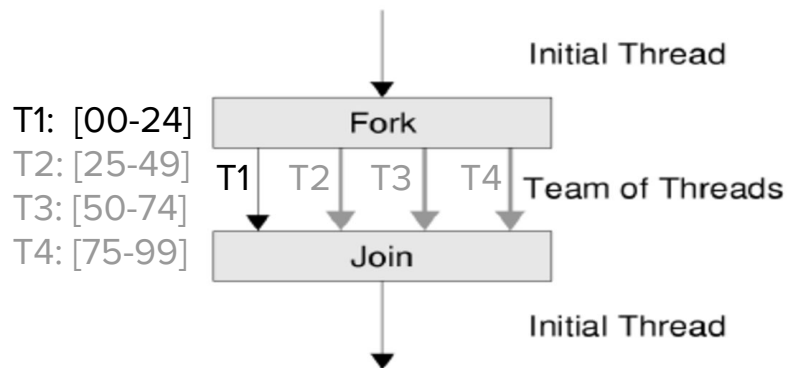
# OpenMP - Overview

- **OpenMP** stands for Open Multi-Processing
- An API that simplifies the process of parallelizing algorithms
- Compatible with C/C++/Fortran
- Industry standard
- OpenMP is comprised of
  - Compiler directives
  - Library functions
  - Environment variables

# OpenMP - Compiler Directives

- **#include <omp.h>**
- **#pragma omp parallel{...}** - Compiler directive marking the start of a parallel section
- **#pragma omp for** - Tells the compiler the following for loop is going to be parallelized

```
int array[100];  
#pragma omp parallel for  
for(i = 0; i < 100; i++){  
    array[i] = calculation(i);  
}
```



# OpenMP - Library Functions & Environment Variables

- `omp_set_num_threads(n);`
  - Allocate up to n available threads to work on the current process
- `omp_get_wtime();`
  - Returns the time elapsed from an arbitrary point earlier in time
- `omp_get_num_threads();`
  - Returns an integer of the threads currently allocated
- `omp_get_thread_num();`
  - Returns a number for identifying the thread

# Matrix Multiplication

A: 2x3    B: 3x2    C: 2x2    3=3

"Dot Product"

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 \\ 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 58 & \\ & \end{bmatrix}$$

C:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 58 & 64 \\ 139 & 154 \end{vmatrix}$$



# Matrix Multiplication

- Assuming all matrices are  **$n \times n$**  in dimensions
- Uses nested for loops
- Time Complexity:  **$O(n^3)$** 
  - Certain more complex algorithms can improve the time complexity
  - Optimal algorithm is still unknown
- Real-world applications
  - Computer Graphics
  - Linear Algebra
  - Physics
  - Eigenvectors (Google page ranks)

# Matrix Multiplication

```
#pragma omp parallel shared(product)
{
    #pragma omp for schedule (static, chunk)
    for(int i = 0; i < product.rows; i++){
        for(int j = 0; j < product.columns; j++){
            product.setElement(0, i, j);
            for(int k = 0; k < columns; k++){
                product.setElement
                ((product.mat[i][j]+(mat[i][k]*obj.mat[k][j])), i, j);
            }
        }
    }
} //End of matrix multiplication
} //End of parallel section
```

# Time analysis

- **n**: Number of rows/columns
- **S**: Time serially computed
- **#**: Time computed using # threads

n	S	2	4	8	16
10	0.000032	0.000164	0.000110	0.000847	0.000961
100	0.025608	0.015122	0.008320	0.005651	0.007415
1000	19.140239	10.315732	5.137203	3.840751	2.391150
2000	182.503947	95.196258	48.192473	32.737455	22.871749
3000	723.096576	297.284493	135.146529	71.187891	52.004610