Matrix Multiplication

This document will serve to describe implementation, usage and more.

Documentation Contents	General Information
Summary 1. **Project Introduction** 2. **Summary** 3. **Usage Instructions** 4. **Results** 5. **Conclusion**	**Student:** **Franklin Henry Boswell** **Github:** **fhboswell** **Class:** **CSC 510 SFSU** **Professor:** **DR. Singh**

Project Introduction

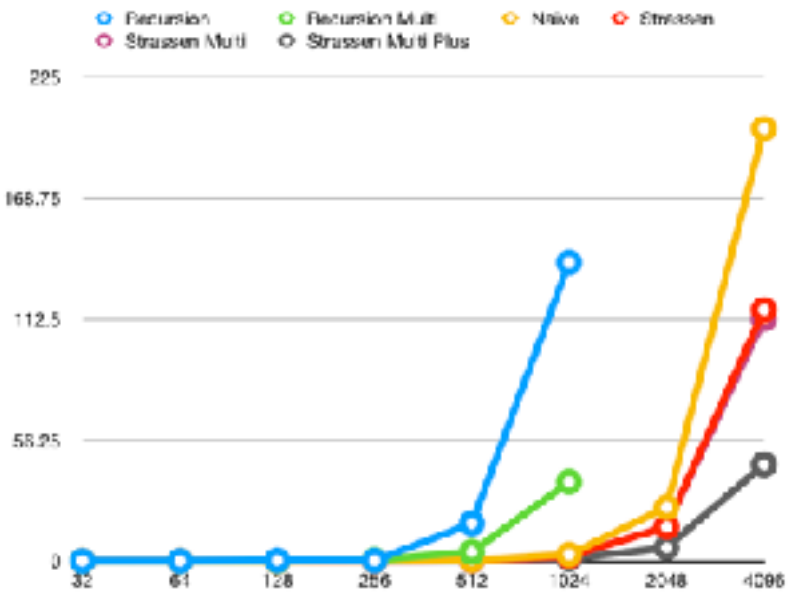
For a final project in CSC 510 I implemented several matrix multiplication algorithms. The algorithms were first implemented to operate on a single thread. Next they were implemented with certain parts distributed to multiple threads. All the implementations were benchmarked and the results were largely as expected.

Summary

All algorithms were tested by compiling using Xcode(clang) and gcc. The results were very different. The flags -O2 and -pthread were used. The flag -O2 tells both compilers to use a certain set of predetermined optimization suites. In certain cases these -O2 optimizations can involve the compiler using multithreading on loops or other groups of instructions that it things can be done in parallel. This explains some of the results that I didn't expect.
Usage Instructions

- To run the project in Xcode :
  - open the project
  - hit the play button in the top left
  - Observe the output at the bottom of the editor
  - It will look like the right column
- To run the project from the command line:
  - Change directory to the directory with the source code
  - Use the command : gcc -O2 main.c -pthread
  - To run use the command ./a.out

Findings Clang



X = size of matrix
Y = time in seconds

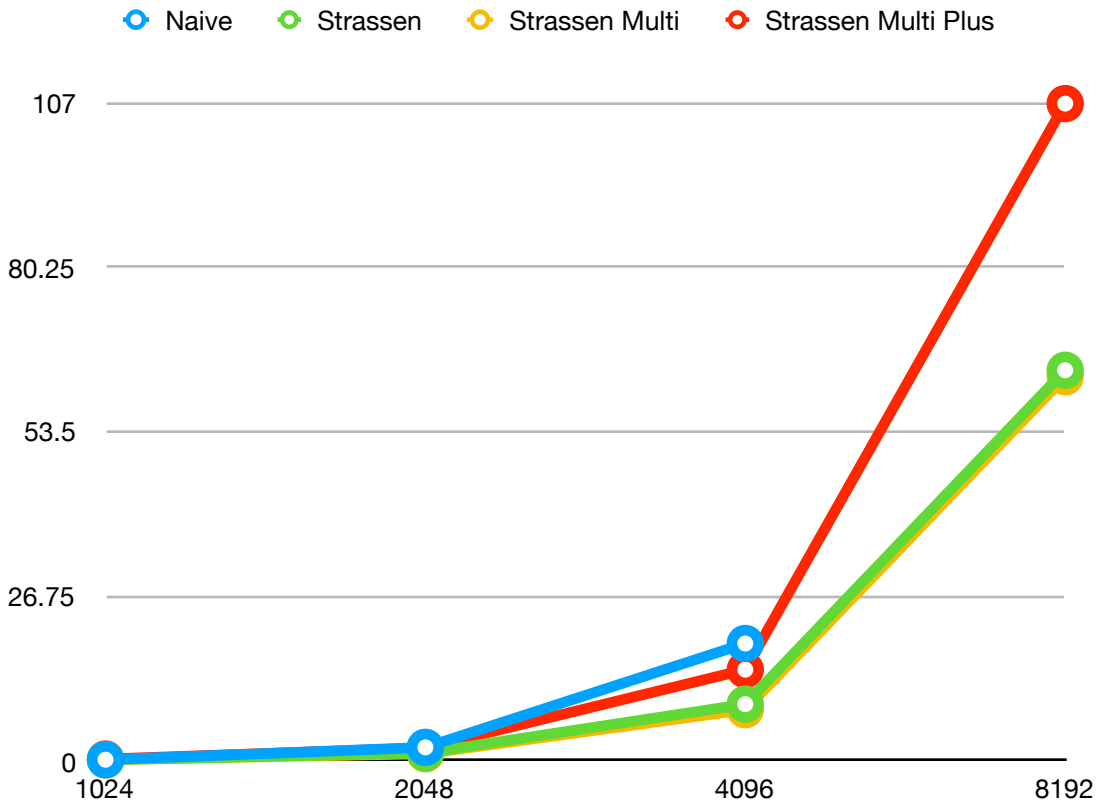
```
Strassen Algorithm output is acurate
Recursion Algorithmcutput is acurate
Done Proofing
square_MAT_Mul_recursion
Size = 32 X 32      Time = 0.004483
Size = 64 X 64      Time = 0.033686
Size = 128 X 128    Time = 0.275849
Size = 256 X 256    Time = 2.095048
Size = 512 X 512    Time = 17.526489
Size = 1024 X 1024  Time = 138.908507
square_MAT_Mul_recursion_multi
Size = 32 X 32      Time = 0.001460
Size = 64 X 64      Time = 0.008614
Size = 128 X 128    Time = 0.067488
Size = 256 X 256    Time = 0.526078
Size = 512 X 512    Time = 4.256050
Size = 1024 X 1024  Time = 36.870104
naive_IKJ_Square
Size = 32 X 32      Time = 0.008249
Size = 64 X 64      Time = 0.008969
Size = 128 X 128    Time = 0.085611
Size = 256 X 256    Time = 0.647778
Size = 512 X 512    Time = 5.480820
Size = 1024 X 1024  Time = 3.086063
Size = 2048 X 2048  Time = 25.026073
Size = 4096 X 4096  Time = 201.197513
strassen_recursion
Size = 32 X 32      Time = 0.000163
Size = 64 X 64      Time = 0.001105
Size = 128 X 128    Time = 0.007405
Size = 256 X 256    Time = 0.055104
Size = 512 X 512    Time = 0.344877
Size = 1024 X 1024  Time = 2.274178
Size = 2048 X 2048  Time = 15.987497
Size = 4096 X 4096  Time = 116.823320
strassen_recursion_multi
Size = 32 X 32      Time = 0.000654
Size = 64 X 64      Time = 0.001532
Size = 128 X 128    Time = 0.007997
Size = 256 X 256    Time = 0.065724
Size = 512 X 512    Time = 0.352926
Size = 1024 X 1024  Time = 2.236868
Size = 2048 X 2048  Time = 15.961249
Size = 4096 X 4096  Time = 112.687105
strassen_recursion_multi_plus
Size = 32 X 32      Time = 0.000872
Size = 64 X 64      Time = 0.001238
Size = 128 X 128    Time = 0.003566
Size = 256 X 256    Time = 0.036078
Size = 512 X 512    Time = 0.153786
Size = 1024 X 1024  Time = 0.936732
Size = 2048 X 2048  Time = 6.258200
Size = 4096 X 4096  Time = 46.819389
Program ended with exit code: 0
```

Conclusion

These findings are consistent with what we would inspect, however. As the graph shoes the stressed multi threaded algorithm(purple) is only a very small amount faster than Strassen's algorithm implemented without multithreading. I believe this is because the -O2 flag generates multithreaded assembler for the non-multithreaded algorithm.

Furthermore the reason for the significant slowness of the divide and conquer recursive algorithm both threaded and not is thrashing (too many processes spending too much time competing for processor use rather than actually computing) and excess memory allocations in the implementation.

Findings GCC (GNU)



Conclusion

The -O2 command uses different optimizations when used while compiling with GCC or Clang. In this case the GCC compilation that was 5 times faster in almost every case. It turns out that the modification to Strassen's algorithm did not perform as well when compiled using gcc.

The fastest Java library according to a series of tests that I read about on stack overflow is Jeigen. I tested Jeigen on my machine, it multiplies a 4096X4096 matrix in 11 seconds on my machine. It took the c code compiled using GCC using Strassen's multithreaded algorithm just 8.3 seconds. Even though this is expected because Java is interpreted it puts this code's performance in perspective.