# Register-Aware Optimizations for Parallel Spare MatrixMatrix Multiplication

第六组: 隋东方 王浩 王丹宁

指导老师: 龚春叶、甘新标、杨博

2019/4/15

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#### Ol Introduction

SpGEMM(General sparse matrix-matrix multiplication )一般稀疏矩阵矩阵乘法

应用场景:代数多重网格方法、最短路径算法、广度优先搜索算法、马尔可夫 聚类算法等

C=A·B c=a·B (向量矩阵乘)

存储: 片上共享内存、全局内存、线程寄存器

基于寄存器感知的SpGEMM算法:

- 1.Reg-sort
- 2.Reg-Merge
- 3.Reg-Hash

# **D2** Backgoround

#### 2.1 Spare Matrix

存储格式CSR(Compressed Spare Row)

			a
b		С	
d	е		f
g			

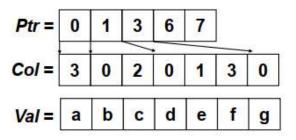


Fig. 1: A sparse matrix and its CSR format.

Ptr: 记录每一行非零元个数的偏移量 矩阵第i行非零元个数: Ptr[i+1]-Ptr[i]

Col: 记录非零元的列索引号 Val: 存储相应非零元的值

### O2 Backgoround

#### 2.2 SpGEMM and Spare Accumulator

Matrix C=A·B vector c=a·B

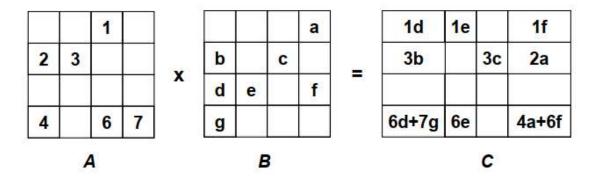


Fig. 2: An illustration of the SpGEMM operation.

以A最后一行为例: a30=4, B矩阵的第0行b0={a}, c33=4a

a32=6, B矩阵的第2行b2={d,e,f}, 得到c30=6d,c31=6e,c33=6f

a33=7,B矩阵的第3行b3={g}, c30=7g

累加得: c30=6d+7g, c31=6e, c33=4a+6f

### **D2** Backgoround

2.3 three implementations of Spare Accumulator

2.3.1Sort-based

{4a}, {6d,6e,6f}, {7g}

根据列索引号排序: {6d, 7g, 6e, 4a, 6f}

索引号相同的累加: {6d+7g, 6e, 4a+6f}

2.3.2merge-based

{4a}, {6d,6e,6f}, {7g}

寻找最小的列索引, 迭代合并{6d+7g}, {6e}, {4a+6f}

2.3.3hash-based

利用hash函数快速定位位置,然后对相同列索引号的值加和

3.1 Reg-sort: Register-Aware Sort-based Spare Accumulator

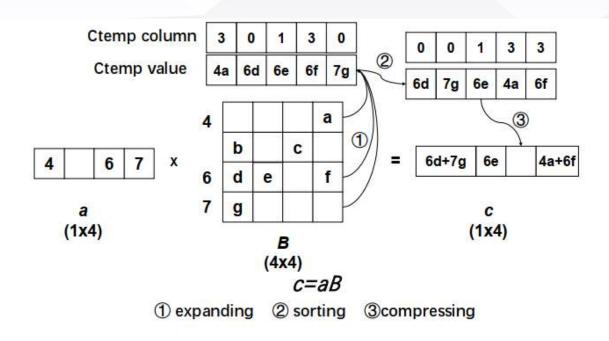


Fig. 3: Original sort implementation.

3.1 Reg-sort: Register-Aware Sort-based Spare Accumulator

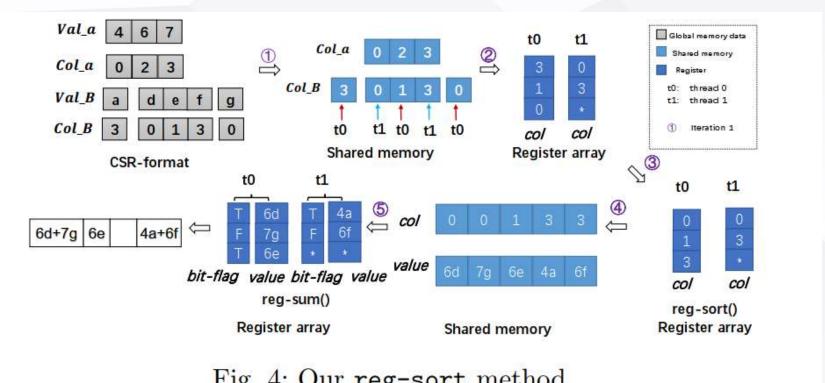


Fig. 4: Our reg-sort method.

#### 3.2 Reg-merge: Register-Aware Merge-based Spare Accumulator

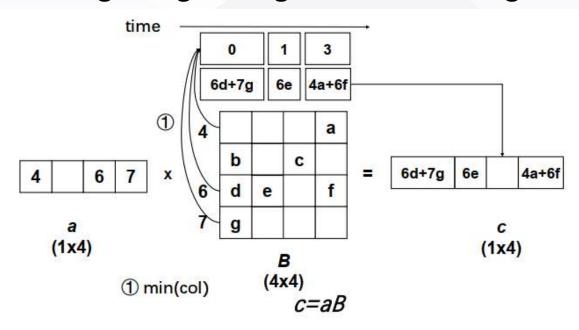


Fig. 5: Original merge implementation.

基于合并的原始实现方法。该方法有两个阶段:第一个阶段:将矩阵A划分成小的子矩阵。若矩阵最大行的长度小于warp的大小32,该行就在共享内存中执行。

第二阶段:使用一个warp将 子矩阵乘以第二个矩阵B。

3.1 Reg-merge: Register-Aware Merge-based Spare Accumulator

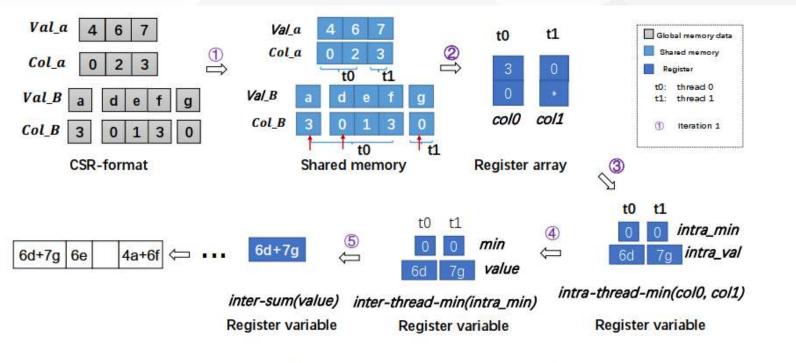


Fig. 6: Our reg-merge method.

#### 3.2 Reg-hash: Register-Aware hash-based Spare Accumulator

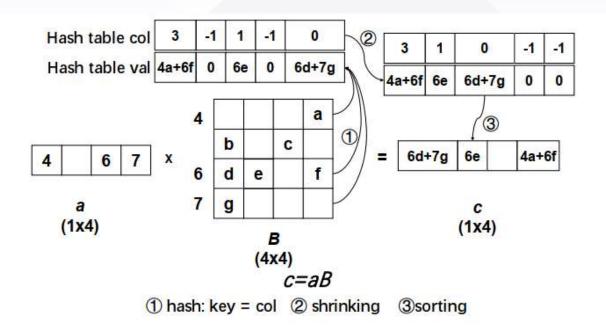


Fig. 7: Original hash implementation.

基于hash的原始实现方法。该方法有3个阶段:

- 1.Hash操作
- 2.Hash表中有效值排在 表头
- 3.根据列索引排序

3.1 Reg-hash: Register-Aware hash-based Spare Accumulator

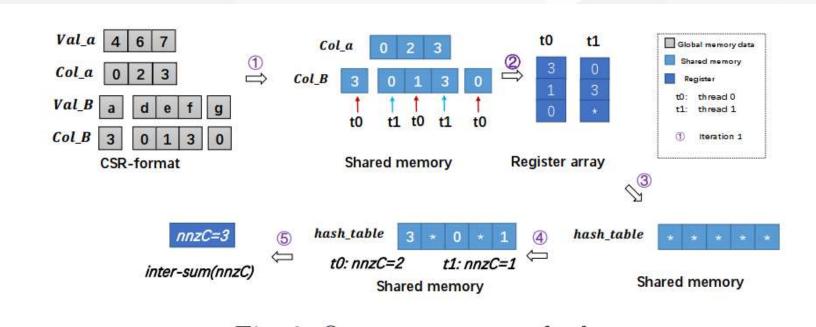


Fig. 8: Our reg-hash method.

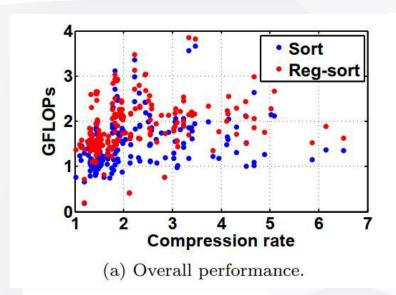
实现平台: Nvidia Pascal P100 GPU IntelXeon server

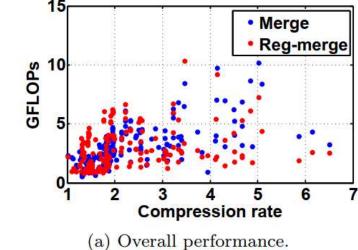
编译环境: CUDA V8.0 Intel C/C++ v18

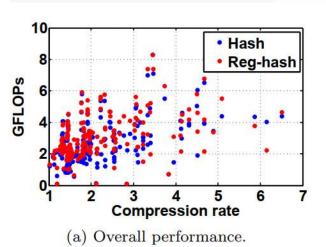
Benchmark: SuiteSparse Matrix Collection 956个稀疏矩阵

算法比较: bhSPARSE, RMerge and NSPARSE

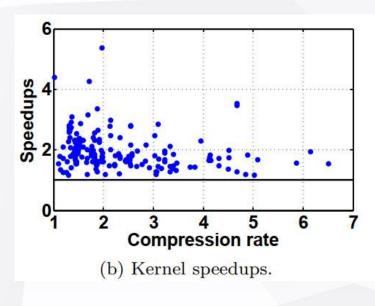
# 1.双精度浮点运算性能比较



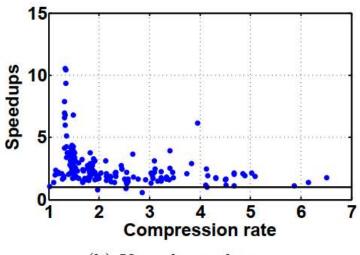




### 2.内核加速比的比较

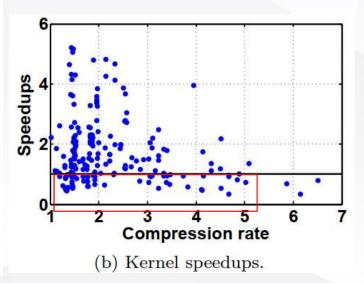


Reg-sort



(b) Kernel speedups.

Reg-Merge



Reg-Hash

#### 3.总结

己有研究成果对基于寄存器感知的SpGEMM加速算法的优化不够深入。

本文利用**GPU寄存器**改进三种具有代表性的稀疏累加器的算法,充分利用寄存器在**大规模并行架构**上加速**SpGEMM**。

#### 未来工作:

- 1.稀疏矩阵的特征与三种不同加速器之间的关系
- 2.利用SpGEMM实现数据重用
- 3.利用现有的自动调优技术在现实程序中执行算法

