Homework #3

Date: April 20

(Due: May 7)

Task 1. [120 Points] Distributed-Memory Matrix Multiplication.

- (a) [**50 Points**] Implement the three distributed-memory algorithms for multiplying two square matrices shown in Figures 1–3. Assume the initial distribution of input matrices and the final distribution of the output matrix from lecture 13.
- (b) [10 Points] Use your implementations from part 1(a) to multiply two $2^k \times 2^k$ matrices (initialized with random integers in [-100, 100]) on $2^l \times 2^l$ compute nodes with 1 process/node for 10 < k < 14 and 0 < l < 2. Report the running times and explain your findings.
- (c) [10 Points] Repeat part 1(b) with t processes/node, where t is the number of cores available on a compute node. Report the running times. Compare with part 1(b) and explain.
- (d) [20 Points] Suppose a master node initially holds the input matrices and will hold the final output matrix. Augment your fastest implementation from part 1(a) with efficient routines for initial distribution and final collection of matrices. When you measure the running time of this algorithm please include the time needed for these additional distribution/collection steps.
- (e) [10 Points] Repeat part 1(b) with the algorithm from part 1(d).
- (f) [10 Points] Repeat part 1(c) with the algorithm from part 1(d).
- (g) [10 Points] Compare your results from parts 1(b,c) with those from parts 1(e,f). Explain your findings.

Task 2. [80 Points] Distributed-Shared-Memory Matrix Multiplication.

- (a) [30 Points] Modify your fastest implementation from part 1(a) and and its modified version from part 1(d) to use a shared-memory parallel matrix multiplication algorithm inside each process. Use your fastest shared-memory parallel matrix multiplication routine from HW1.
- (b) [40 Points] Repeat part 1(b) with the two implementations from part 2(a). Use 1 process/node, but inside each process use all cores available on that node.
- (c) [10 Points] Compare your results from parts 1(b, c, e, f) with those from part 2(b). Explain your findings.

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MM-rotate-A-rotate-B( C, A, B, n, p )

1. decompose each n \times n matrix X \in \{A, B, C\} into \sqrt{p} \times \sqrt{p} blocks of size \frac{n}{\sqrt{p}} \times \frac{n}{\sqrt{p}} each and for 0 \le i, j < \sqrt{p}, let X_{i,j} be the block on the i^{th} block row and j^{th} block column

2. arrange the p processors into a \sqrt{p} \times \sqrt{p} grid and for 0 \le i, j < \sqrt{p}, let P_{i,j} be the processor on the i^{th} row and j^{th} column of the grid

3. for 0 \le i, j < \sqrt{p}, initially processor P_{i,j} holds A_{i,j} and B_{i,j}

4. parallel: for 0 \le i, j < \sqrt{p}, each P_{i,j} does the following:

(i) sets C_{i,j} \leftarrow 0

(ii) sends A_{i,j} to P_{i,(\sqrt{p}+j-1) \mod \sqrt{p}} (rotate left by i grid locations)

(iii) sends B_{i,j} to P_{(\sqrt{p}+i-j) \mod \sqrt{p},j} (rotate upward by j grid locations)

5. for l \leftarrow 1 to \sqrt{p} do

6. parallel: for 0 \le i, j < \sqrt{p}, each P_{i,j} does the following (assuming k = (j + i + l - 1) \mod \sqrt{p}):

(i) sets C_{i,j} \leftarrow C_{i,j} + A_{i,k} \times B_{k,j}

(ii) if l < \sqrt{p}, sends A_{i,k} to P_{i,(\sqrt{p}+j-1) \mod \sqrt{p},j} (rotate left by 1 grid location)

(iii) if l < \sqrt{p}, sends A_{i,k} to P_{i,(\sqrt{p}+i-1) \mod \sqrt{p},j} (rotate upward by 1 grid location)
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Figure 1: Distributed matrix multiplications using block rotations for both input matrices.

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MM-rotate-A-broadcast-B( C, A, B, n, p )

1. decompose each n \times n matrix X \in \{A, B, C\} into \sqrt{p} \times \sqrt{p} blocks of size \frac{n}{\sqrt{p}} \times \frac{n}{\sqrt{p}} each and for 0 \le i, j < \sqrt{p}, let X_{i,j} be the block on the i^{th} block row and j^{th} block column

2. arrange the p processors into a \sqrt{p} \times \sqrt{p} grid and for 0 \le i, j < \sqrt{p}, let P_{i,j} be the processor on the i^{th} row and j^{th} column of the grid

3. for 0 \le i, j < \sqrt{p}, initially processor P_{i,j} holds A_{i,j} and B_{i,j}

4. parallel: for 0 \le i, j < \sqrt{p}, each P_{i,j} sets C_{i,j} \leftarrow 0

5. for l \leftarrow 1 to \sqrt{p} do

6. parallel: for 0 \le i, j < \sqrt{p}, each P_{i,j} does the following (assuming k = (j + l - 1) \mod \sqrt{p}):

(i) if k = i, broadcasts B_{i,j} to P_{0,j}, P_{1,j}, ..., P_{\sqrt{p}-1,j} (broadcast to grid column j)

(ii) sets C_{i,j} \leftarrow C_{i,j} + A_{l,k} \times B_{k,j}

(iii) if l < \sqrt{p}, sends A_{i,k} to P_{l,(\sqrt{p}+j-1)} \mod \sqrt{p} (rotate left by 1 grid location)
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Figure 2: Distributed matrix multiplications using block rotations for one input matrices and block broadcasts for the other.

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    MM-broadcast-A-broadcast-B(C, A, B, n, p)
    decompose each n × n matrix X ∈ {A, B, C} into √p × √p blocks of size n/√p × n/p each and for 0 ≤ i, j < √p, let X<sub>i,j</sub> be the block on the i<sup>th</sup> block row and j<sup>th</sup> block column
    arrange the p processors into a √p × √p grid and for 0 ≤ i, j < √p, let P<sub>i,j</sub> be the processor on the i<sup>th</sup> row and j<sup>th</sup> column of the grid
    for 0 ≤ i, j < √p, initially processor P<sub>i,j</sub> holds A<sub>i,j</sub> and B<sub>i,j</sub>
    parallel: for 0 ≤ i, j < √p, each P<sub>i,j</sub> sets C<sub>i,j</sub> ← 0
    for l ← 1 to √p do
    parallel: for 0 ≤ i, j < √p, each P<sub>i,j</sub> does the following (assuming k = l - 1):

            (i) if k = j, broadcasts A<sub>i,j</sub> to P<sub>i,0</sub>, P<sub>i,1</sub>, ..., P<sub>i√p-1,j</sub> (broadcast to grid row i)
            (ii) if k = i, broadcasts B<sub>i,j</sub> to P<sub>0,j</sub>, P<sub>1,j</sub>, ..., P<sub>√p-1,j</sub> (broadcast to grid column j)
            (iii) sets C<sub>i,j</sub> ← C<sub>i,j</sub> + A<sub>i,k</sub> × B<sub>k,j</sub>
```

Figure 3: Distributed matrix multiplications using block broadcasts for both input matrices.

APPENDIX 1: What to Turn in

One compressed archive file (e.g., zip, tar.gz) containing the following items.

- Source code, makefiles and job scripts for both tasks.
- A PDF document containing all answers.

APPENDIX 2: Things to Remember

- Please never run anything that takes more than a minute or uses multiple cores
 on login nodes. Doing so may result in account suspension. All runs must be submitted as
 jobs to compute nodes (even when you use Cilkview or PAPI).
- Please store all data in your work folder (\$WORK), and not in your home folder (\$HOME).