Matrix Multiplications: A Lot of Ways of Handling a Few Nonzeros

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Short-Term Visiting Scientist Argonne National Laboratory



extending previous work at TU Wien with A. Morhammer, F. Rudolf, and J. Weinbub



LANS Informal Seminar September 27, 2017

Introduction

Positions

PhD student at TU Wien (2009-2011)

Postdoc at Argonne Natl. Lab. (09/2012-09/2013)

Postdoc at TU Wien (09/2013-10/2015; 01/2017-)

Freelancer, ETH Zürich (03/2016-06/2017)

Research Interests

Numerical solution of PDEs

Semiconductor device simulation

Parallel computing

Software Development

PETSc

ViennaCL

ViennaSHE

...

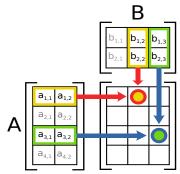
Matrix Multiplication

Dense Matrix-Matrix-Multiplications

Ubiquituous for: dense linear algebra (eigenvalues, LU factorization, etc.)

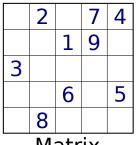
FLOP-limited, basis for TOP500

Computer scientist's darling

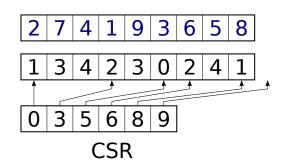


Compressed Sparse Row Format

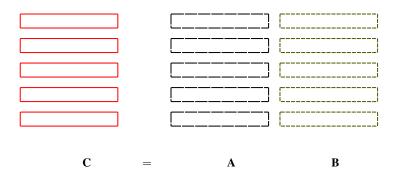
Sparse Matrix Storage



Matrix



Sparse Matrix Products

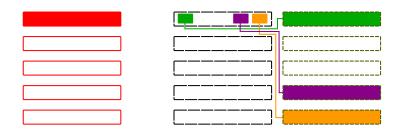


Sparse Matrix Products



Row i:
$$\mathbf{c}_i = \sum_i a_{ij}$$

Sparse Matrix Products



Row i:
$$\mathbf{c}_i = \sum_j a_{ij}$$

Sequential MatMatMult in PETSc

Sorted

Scalable

Scalable, fast

Heap

BTHeap

Linked-list condensed

RowMerge - NEW!

RowMerge2 - NEW!

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Two Stages

Symbolic phase: Determine sparsity pattern

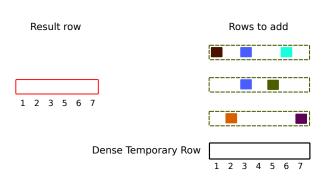
Numeric phase: Compute numerical values, sparsity pattern known

Good News:

Numeric phase is easy!

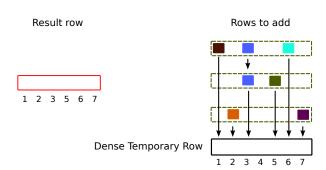


Numeric Phase



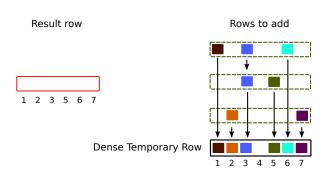
Numeric Phase

Merge directly to dense array



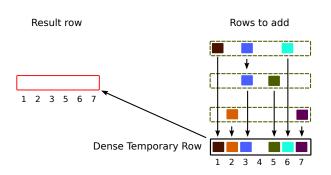
Numeric Phase

Merge directly to dense array



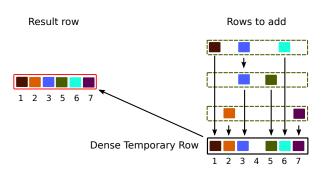
Numeric Phase

Merge directly to dense array



Numeric Phase

Merge directly to dense array Pick up nonzeros to form C



Numeric Phase

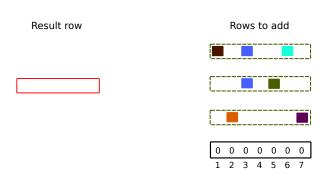
Merge directly to dense array Pick up nonzeros to form C

Bad News:

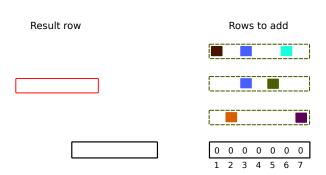
Symbolic phase is tricky!



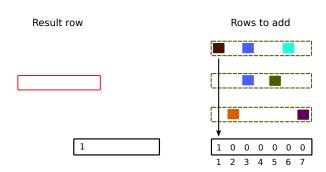
Sorted MatMatMult in PETSc



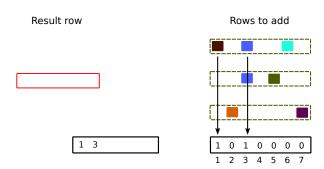
Sorted MatMatMult in PETSc



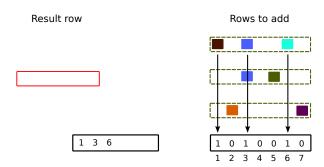
Sorted MatMatMult in PETSc



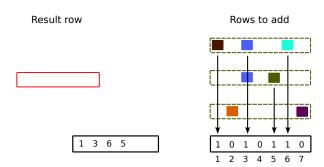
Sorted MatMatMult in PETSc



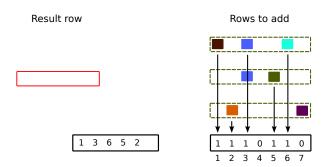
Sorted MatMatMult in PETSc



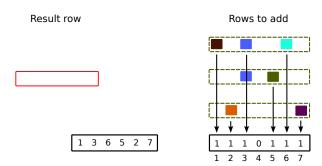
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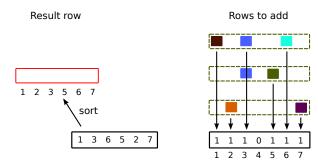
Sorted MatMatMult in PETSc



Sorted MatMatMult in PETSc



Sorted MatMatMult in PETSc



Sorted MatMatMult in PETSc



Scalable MatMatMult in PETSc



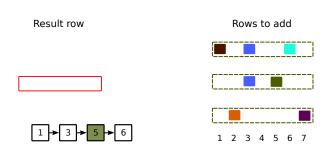
Scalable MatMatMult in PETSc



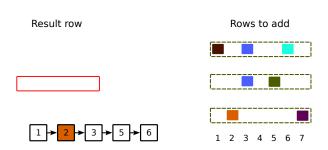
Scalable MatMatMult in PETSc



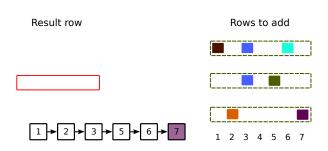
Scalable MatMatMult in PETSc



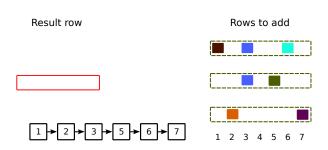
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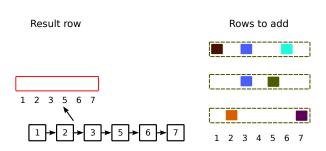
Scalable MatMatMult in PETSc



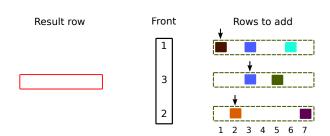
Scalable MatMatMult in PETSc



Scalable MatMatMult in PETSc

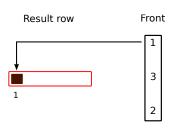


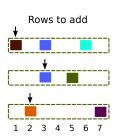
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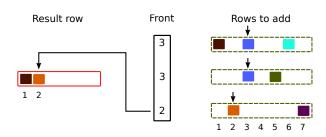
Result Row Computation

1. Determine minimum index in front

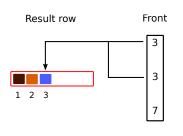


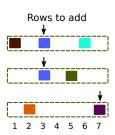


- 1. Determine minimum index in front
- 2. Write minimum index

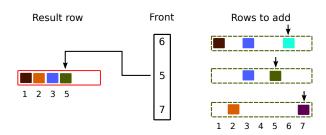


- 1. Determine minimum index in front
- 2. Write minimum index
- 3. Advance front where minimum index occurred

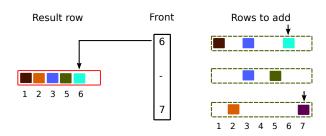




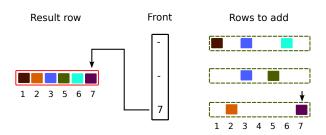
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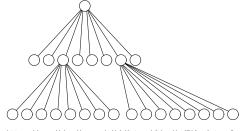


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- 2. Write minimum index
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Sparse Matrix Products

Algorithm Details

Split matrix if rows too large Recursively merge 8 rows (Re-)use scratchpad memory

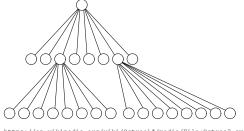


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Octree\#/media/File:Octree2.svg

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Hardware Details

CPU: Use AVX2 to merge 8 rows simultaneously

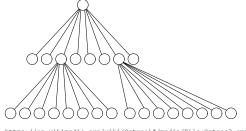
GPU: Merge up to 32/64 rows simultaneously with one warp/wavefront

MIC: Use AVX-KNC to merge 16 rows simultaneously

Sparse Matrix Products

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Parallelization and Load Balancing

CPU, MIC: Use MPI!

CPU, MIC, alternative: OpenMP dynamic scheduling, chunk size 1024

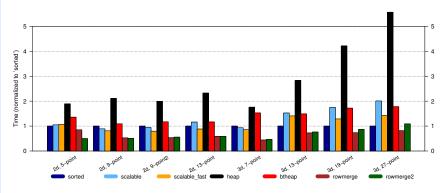
GPU: thread scheduling in hardware

Benchmarks

Which approach is fastest?

Sorted vs. Scalable vs. Scalable, fast vs. Heap vs. BTHeap vs. Linked-list condensed vs. RowMerge vs. RowMerge2

Comparison of Sequential MatMatMult in PETSc



(Tests run on an Intel Core i3-3217U)

Row Merge up to 2x faster than PETSc's default

Benchmark Setup

Hardware for Comparison

AMD FirePro W9100 GPU Intel Xeon E5-2670v3 (Haswell, dual socket) NVIDIA Tesla K20

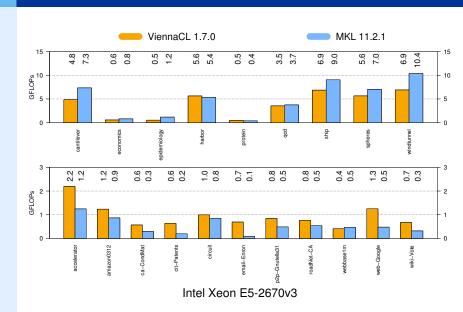
Software for Comparison

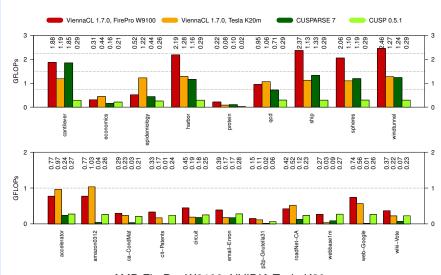
Intel MKL 11.2.1 NVIDIA cuSPARSE 7.0 CUSP 0.5.1

Matrices

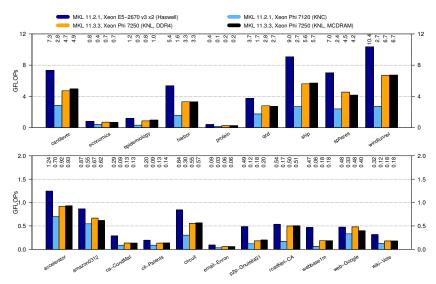
20 matrices from Florida Sparse Matrix Collection

Operation: B = AA





AMD FirePro W9100, NVIDIA Tesla K20m

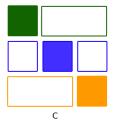


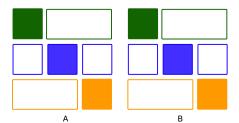
Comparison on Intel Xeon E5-2670v3 (Haswell) vs. Xeon Phi (KNL)

Parallel MatMatMult in PETSc

Scalable

Non-Scalable

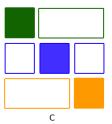


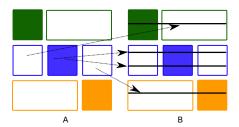


Parallel MatMatMult in PETSc

Scalable

Non-Scalable

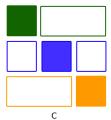


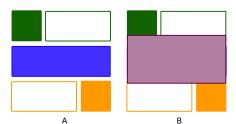


Parallel MatMatMult in PETSc

Scalable

Non-Scalable

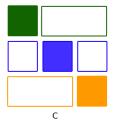


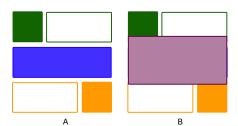


Parallel MatMatMult in PETSc

Scalable

Non-Scalable





Lots of bookkeeping...

Summary

Sequential Sparse Matrix-Matrix Products

Row Merge faster than MKL on Xeon CPUs on average Row Merge faster than cuSPARSE and CUSP on Tesla K20m (and others)

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Potential for an approach similar to Row Merge

Fine-tune use of scalable vs. non-scalable routines

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Parallel Sparse Matrix-Matrix Products

Potential for an approach similar to Row Merge Fine-tune use of scalable vs. non-scalable routines

Implications and Outlook

CPUs beat accelerators for sparse matrix-matrix products (caches!)
Full integration into PETSc's GAMG (algebraic multigrid)
Find CPU/GPU balance for hybrid clusters