Prediction of the SGEMM kernel runtime

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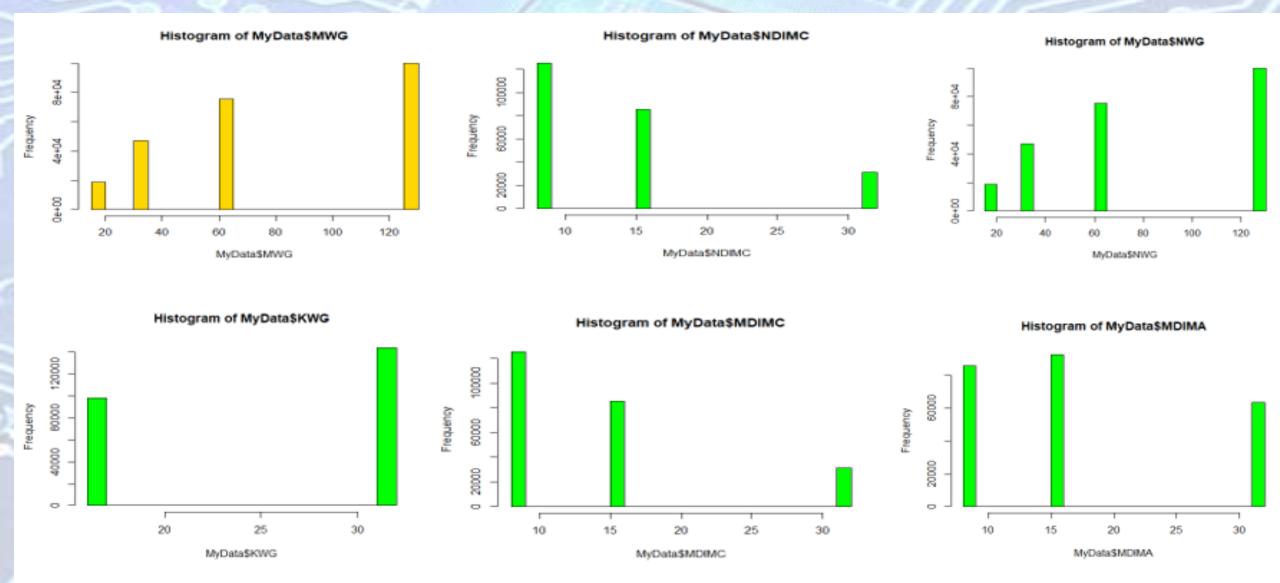
Data

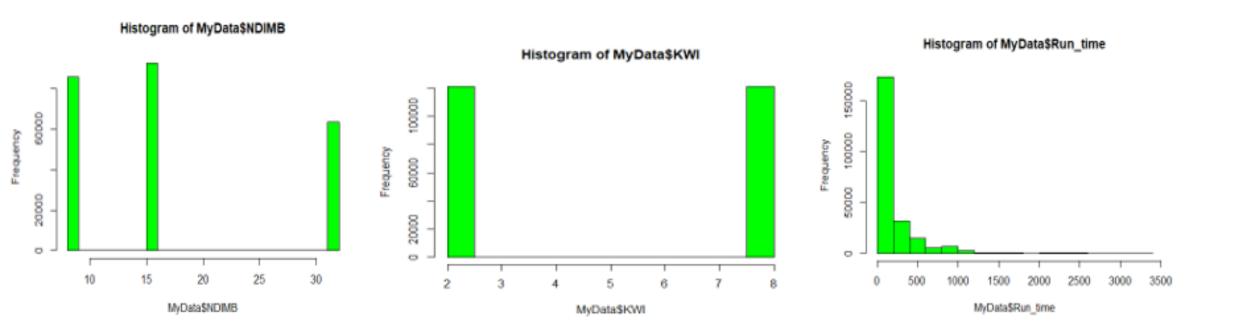
- Data consist of 250000 instances of the runtime.
- It has 14 independent variable describing different parameters of SGEMM kernel.
- 4 independent variables are Numerical.
- 10 independent variables are categorical.
- Dependent variable is Run_time in Millisecond which is numerical.

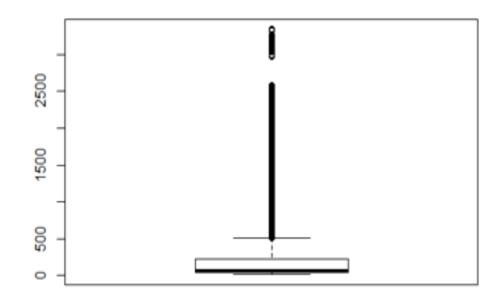
Question

- My aim is to predict the Run time based on the given Variable values for the SGEMM Kernel
- So my question was to find out whether there is Linear Relationship between explanatory and dependent Variables.
- I wanted to select regression algorithm based on linear and non linear relationships in the data.
- Whether I should select parametric or non parametric approach.

Exploratory Analysis



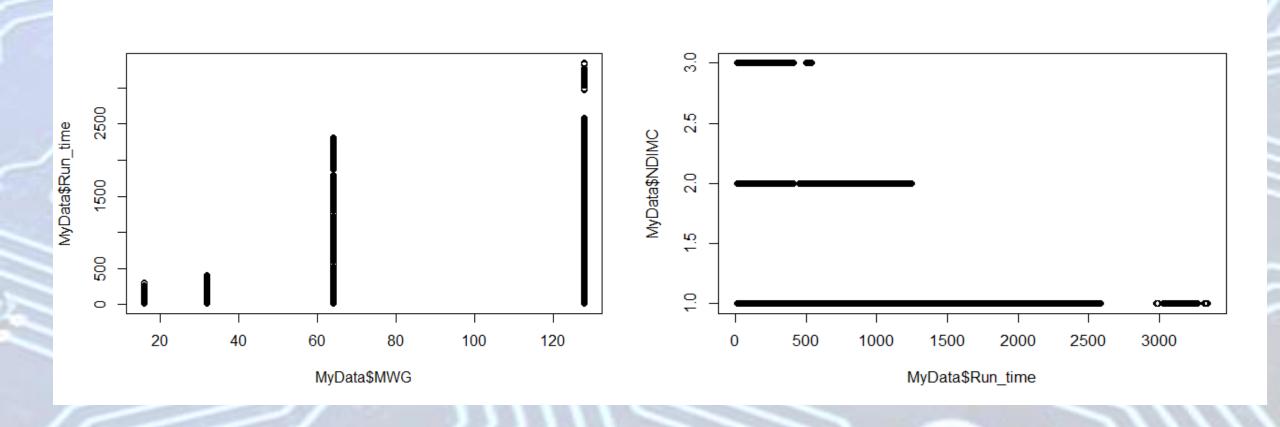




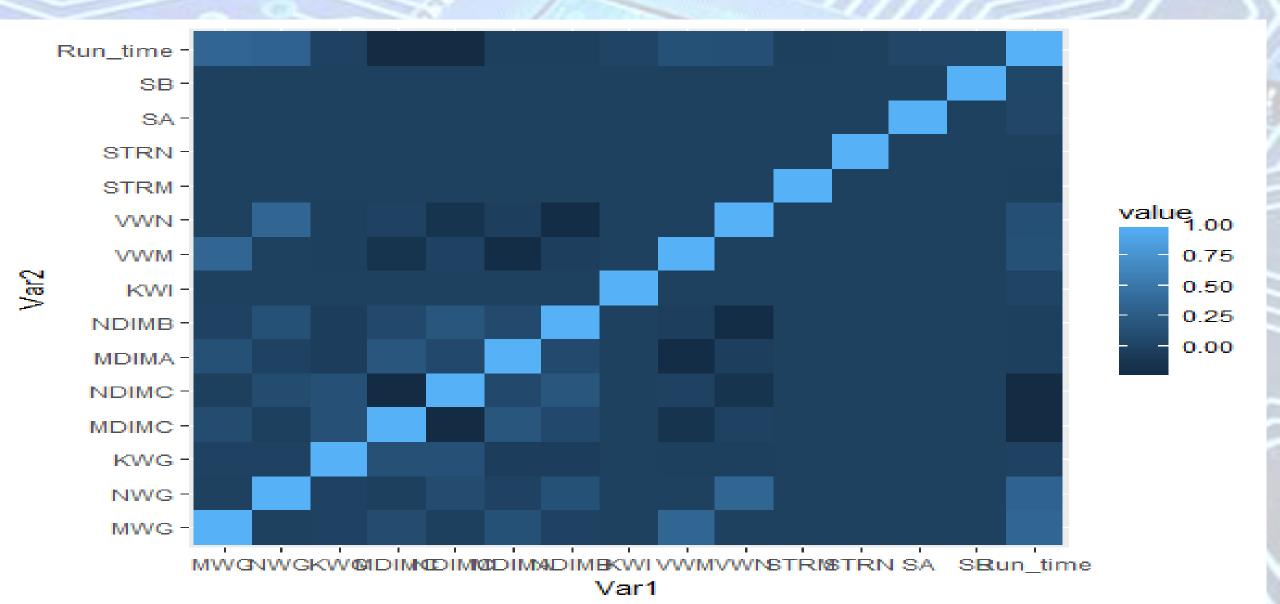
Potential Problems to be checked before applying Linear Regression

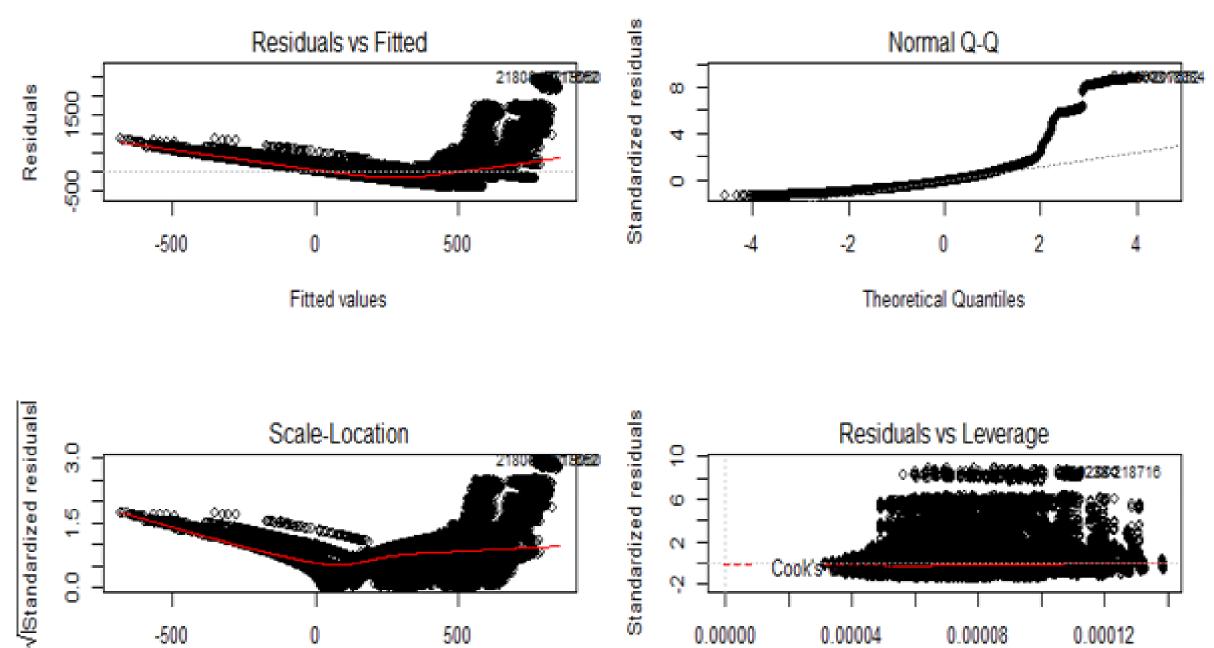
- Non-linearity of the response-predictor relationships.
- Correlation of error terms.
- Non-constant variance of error terms.
- Outliers.
- High-leverage points.
- Collinearity.

Some Linear Association



Checking for Collinearity





0.0 -500 500 0.00000 0.00004 0.000080.00012 Fitted values Leverage

What went Wrong?

- Linearity Assumptions were violated.
- Normal Distribution Conditions were Violated
- As there were nonlinear distribution in data, I opted for Non linear regression method such as GAM.
- I selected GAM because even though in non linear space it is easy for interpretation which is important.
- I applied smoothing spline to 4 numerical variables.

Why GAM Did not work

- AS majority of Independent variables are categorical and rest of the variables are also integers with only 4 unique values.
- Therefore predictors are not able to cover the variance of the predicted variable.
- As the distribution of the data is not known and majority of variables are categorical.

Non Parametric Approach

- I have selected Regression tree because I wanted to predict non linearity in the data.
- Regression tree is non linear model which can segregate predictor space into simple regions
- They are easy to interpret
- They generally work better when majority of independent variables are categorical
- There is less effort in data preparation and feature selection.
- They are robust to outliers and leverage points.

Regression Tree

- I have used cross validation for selecting the effective size of the tree.
- Tree with 23 terminal nodes has lowest error.
- Therefore this tree was used for the prediction

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Regression tree:

tree(formula = Run_time ~ ., data = training)

variables actually used in tree construction:

[1] "MWG" "NWG" "NDIMC" "MDIMC" "SB" "SA" "KWG" "KWI"

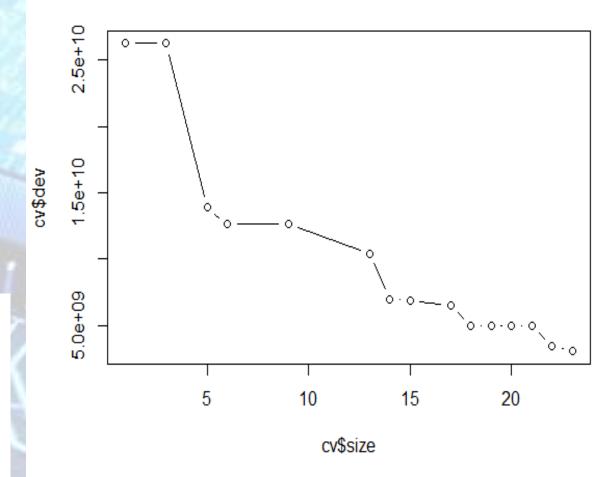
Number of terminal nodes: 23

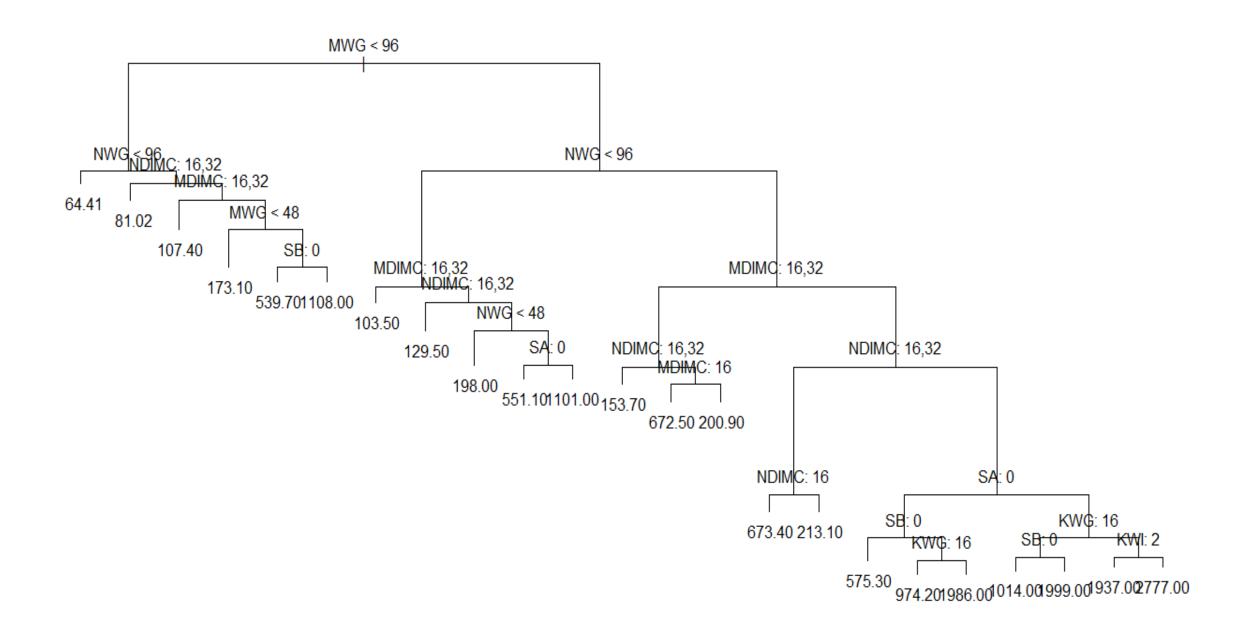
Residual mean deviance: 16270 = 3.145e+09 / 193300

Distribution of residuals:

Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.

-1031.00 -50.19 -22.36 0.00 28.10 1272.00
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Result of prediction on testing dataset

- Regression Tree performed better in this data with lowest RMSE compare to other two algorithm.
- There was no difference in the RMSE when I applied Linear Model and GAM model on test data.

