

## Introduction in High Performance Computing

### Exercise Sheet 4

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#### Parallelization of CG Algorithm

The Conjugate Gradient (CG) Algorithm is a very powerful algorithm to solve linear equation systems

$$Ax = b$$

for symmetric sparse matrices  $A$ . The basic algorithm, starting in line 64 of the file `ssolo.c`, consists of a series of vector operations (`sscal`, `saxpy`), a dense matrix-vector multiplication `sgemv` and the formation of the scalar product `sdot` between two vectors:

```
sscal(n, beta, p, 1);
saxpy(n, 1.0f, r, 1, p, 1);
saxpy(n, alpha, p, 1, x, 1);
sscal(n, beta, s, 1);
saxpy(n, 1.0f, q, 1, s, 1);
saxpy(n, (-1)*alpha, s, 1, r, 1);
sgemv("N", n, n, 1.0f, A, n, r, 1, 0.f, q, 1);
beta = rho;
rho = sdot(n, r, 1, r, 1);
mu = sdot(n, q, 1, r, 1);
beta = rho / beta;
alpha = rho/(mu-rho*beta/alpha);
rnorm = rho;
```

All of these functions obey the calling sequence of the BLAS library with `alpha`, `beta` being (scalar) values,  $A$  being an  $n \times n$  matrix with first dimension  $lda = n$  and `p`, `q`, `r`, `s` being vectors of length  $n$ . In the calling sequence these vectors are followed by the increment they are accessed ( $= 1$ ), that is, the call of `sscal(n,beta,p,1)` is equivalent to the following loop:

```
for(i=0;i<n;i++) p[i]*=beta;
```

Your task is to

- analyze the code with help of vtune and insert vectorization
- parallelize the code with OpenMP (hint: start with the `expensivst` function, ...)

Don't forget the overhead for a `parallel for` or a `parallel` pragma and consider to set up the team of threads not for every loop. Run the OpenMP version on 1, ..., 16 cores with  $n = 20,000$ .

Does the program scale going from 4 to 16 cores according the  $O(n^2)$  complexity, that is, compare  $n = 20,000$  with 4 cores to  $n = 40,000$  with 16 cores with FIXED number of iterations?

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#### OpenMP Benchmark - Bonus work

Search for the OpenMP Microbenchmark and download its newest version (see lecture). Compile the Benchmark with the Intel Compiler and perform the `syncbench` and `schedbench` Tests for 1 to 16 cores. Use LSF to submit the tests to a node allocated for you only. Select 4 different tests of the 2 suites and depict and interpret the results (best, if you select different tests than your neighbor).