Matrix Multiplication - Activision CTS: Internship Test

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1 Project

In this project, I've implemented multiple methods for multiplying matrices, and relevant utilities. My prime focuses were:

- Cache locality, memory access patterns.
- SIMD, ways to help compiler generate vectorized code without using intrinsics (as ASM was forbidden)
- Cache friendly multithreading

I didn't implement the Strassen's algorithm as I had only heard of the basic idea and didn't know the exact relations (between C11, ... C22, M1, M2, ... M7 and A, B) or how to derive them. I felt like looking it up would be considered as cheating.

2 How to run

Navigate to $x64\Release\$ and run this command or call "run.bat". If you don't have "tee" command, just delete the last part or install GnuWin32 CoreUtils.

```
1 for /1 %x in (1, 1, 100) do echo %x && (MatrixGenerator.exe && printf "Generated valid ... output. Testing...\n" && MatrixMulTester.exe matrixAB.bin MatrixMult.exe matrixA.bin ... matrixB.bin matrixAB—out.bin && printf \n\n ) | tee —a out.txt
```

(Note that I've changed the default valid output generator to transposed B method, since default naïve method took too long for big matrices.)

3 A benchmark for large matrices

On my machine (6 core i7-8700K), I've compared my implementation against multithreaded python-numpy which uses C/C++ backend and Intel MKL BLAS library. (Note that both implementations use close to 100% CPU)

```
1 >>> import numpy as np
2 >>> a = np.random.randn(10000, 10000)
3 >>> import time
4 >>> start = time.time(); b=np.dot(a, a); end=time.time();
5 >>> end-start
6 8.877262115478516
```

My multithreaded implementation is only 2.3 times slower than a professional BLAS package (20.7 seconds vs 8.9 seconds). If I'd implemented Strassen's algorithm, assuming same constants, the program would run $(10^4)^{3-2.8} \approx 6.3$ times faster. Obviously Strassen's constant is perceptibly larger, but I think it's safe to assume it would improve the overall performance to a more comparable level.

4 Code details:

4.1 Functions for multiplying matrices

```
1 const Mat TransposeMat(const Mat& mat)
2 const Mat ST_NaiveMatMul(const Mat& matA, const Mat& matB)
3 const Mat ST_TransposedBMatMul(const Mat& matA, const Mat& matB)
4 const Mat ST_BlockMult(const Mat& matA, const Mat& matB)
5 const Mat MTMatMul(const Mat& matA, const Mat& matB)
```

I've tried to address vectorization and cache locality in every function, even algorithm wise naïve ones. For more details, each function has a block of comment that explains how it's designed and why so.

4.2 Multithreading utilities

```
1 Namespace QueryHWCores,
2 HWLocalThreadPool≪NumOfCoresToUse, NumThreadsPerCore>
```

I've also implemented a hardware local thread pool for multithreaded *MTMatMul* function. The pool runs every thread corresponding to a job on the same physical core. Idea is that, on hyperthreaded systems such as mine, 2 threads that work on contiguous parts of memory should live on the same core and share the same L1 and L2 cache.

Each job is described as an array of N functions. (N=2)

For each job, N threads are created and assigned respective functions.

For a given job, all threads are guaranteed to be on the same physical core.

No two threads from different jobs are allowed on the same physical core.

Basically, when traversing AB matrix in a block by block fashion, we split each block in two and create two threads on a single physical core, each handling half of the block.

4.3 MSVC2017 Build options (over default x64 Release build settings)

- Maximum optimization: /O2
- Favor fast code /Ot
- Enable function level linking: /Gy
- Enable enhanced instruction set: /arch:AVX2
- Floating point model: /fp:fast
- Language: /std:c++17 (for several "if constexpr"s. otherwise can be compiled with C++ 11)

4.4 Links

Code for this project can be found on my GitHub page: github.com/talhasaruhan