Question 1:

Parallel Stochastic Gradient Descent

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Below is my plan for the project:

week1:

Implement serial SGD and locked parallel SGD in OpenMP.

week2:

Implement hogwild algorithm in OpenMP.

Compare the three algorithms on small and large datasets.

Week3:

Compare the performance with Tensorflow.

Week4:

If time permits, I will implement the three algorithms in CUDA.

GitHub:

https://github.com/syalexandra/high-performance-computing.git

The processor:

2.8 GHz Quad-Core Intel Core i7

g++ version:

gcc version 9.2.0 (Homebrew GCC 9.2.0_3)

Question 2:

g++ -std=c++11 -03 -march=native -fopenmp -fno-tree-vectorize fast-sin.cpp -o fast-sin

Reference time: 0.2293

Taylor time: 1.9021 Error: 6.927903e-12

Intrin time: 0.0025 Error: 6.927903e-12 Vector time: 0.0019 Error: 6.928014e-12

Below is the testing for extra point.

Reference time: 0.2506

Taylor time: 19.9274 Error: 6.928680e-12 Intrin time: 4.2626 Error: 6.928680e-12

Extra point algorithm(Vectorize by AVX):

- 1. Map x on the full range to [-pi/4, 7pi/4]. x=x-floor[(x+pi/4)/2pi]*2pi
- 2. Map x to range [-pi/4, pi/4]. k=floor[(x+pi/4)/(pi/2)]x=x-k*pi/2
- 3. After the above transformation, k=0,1,2,3. x in [-pi/4, pi/4]
- 4. Now we can do the approximation using Taylor expansion.

	1	Х	-x^2/2!	$-x^3/3!$	x^12/12!
x:[-pi/4,pi/4] k=0	0	1	0	1	0
x:[pi/4,3pi/4] k=1	1	0	1	0	1
x:[3pi/4,5pi/4] k=2	0	-1	0	-1	0
x:[5pi/4,7pi/4] k=3	-1	0	-1	0	-1

So we can generalize the function to $f(x) = A \times (X0 + X2 + X4 + X6 + X8 + X10 + X12) + B \times (X1 + X3 + X5 + X7 + X9 + X11)$ Where X0=1, X1=x, $X2=-x^2/2!$, $X3=-x^3/3!$,...., $X12=-x^12/12!$ A=[1-(k//2)*2]*[(k%2)]B=[1-(k//2)*2]*[1-(k%2)]

Ouestion 3:

g++ -std=c++11 -03 -march=native -fopenmp -fno-tree-vectorize ompscan.cpp -o omp-scan

2 threads:

sequential-scan = 0.335280s
parallel-scan = 0.262539s
error = 0

4 threads:

sequential-scan = 0.339973s
parallel-scan = 0.177510s
error = 0

8 threads:

sequential-scan = 0.329807s
parallel-scan = 0.151668s
error = 0