Applied Symbolic Computation

(CS 567)

Assignment 3

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Timing GMP's Integer Multiplication Algorithm

 NxN limb¹ multiplications and squares are done using one of seven algorithms, as the size N increases

Algorithm	Threshold
Basecase	(none)
Karatsuba	MUL_TOOM22_THRESHOLD
Toom-3	MUL_TOOM33_THRESHOLD
Toom-4	MUL_TOOM44_THRESHOLD
Toom-6.5	MUL_TOOM6H_THRESHOLD
Toom-8.5	MUL_TOOM8H_THRESHOLD
FFT	MUL FFT THRESHOLD

1. A limb means the part of a multi-precision number that fits in a single machine word.

Timing GMP's Integer Multiplication Algorithm

- Environment Information
 - Ubuntu 10.10, Linux 2.6.35-23-generic, 64-bit
 - gcc version 4.4.5
 - CPU: Intel core i-7 2667 MHz (idle 1600 MHz)
 - 6 GB memory
- Performance Optimization
 - In GMP package, build and run the *tuneup* program in the *tune* subdirectory

cd tune make tuneup ./tuneup

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Timing GMP's Integer Multiplication Algorithm

• Results from running tuneup

 #define MUL_TOOM22_THRESHOLD
 18

 #define MUL_TOOM33_THRESHOLD
 65

 #define MUL_TOOM44_THRESHOLD
 166

 #define MUL_TOOM6H_THRESHOLD
 226

 #define MUL_TOOM8H_THRESHOLD
 336

 #define MUL_FFT_THRESHOLD
 4100

Occasional error when running tuneup

speed_measure() could not get 4 results within 0.5%

tuneup will be aborted with this error.

Have to re-run it several times to get the results.

1. A limb means the part of a multi-precision number that fits in a single machine word.

Timing GMP's Integer Multiplication Algorithm

• Verify the calculated thresholds

```
#define MUL_TOOM22_THRESHOLD 18
#define MUL_TOOM33_THRESHOLD 65
#define MUL_TOOM44_THRESHOLD 166
#define MUL_TOOM6H_THRESHOLD 226
#define MUL_TOOM8H_THRESHOLD 336
#define MUL_FFT_THRESHOLD 410
```

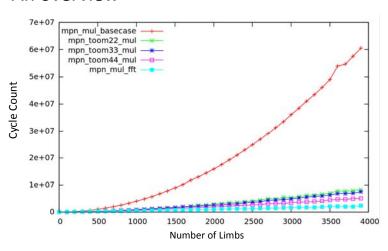
 In GMP package, build and run the speed program in the tune subdirectory

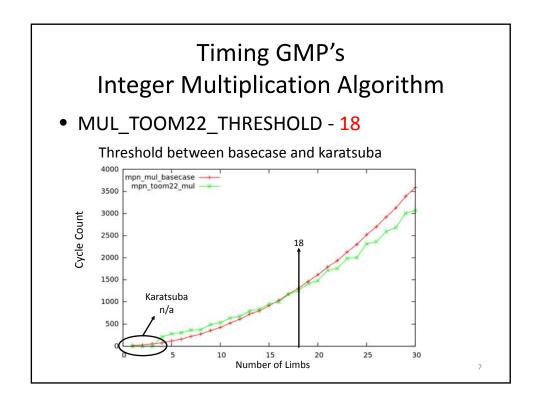
```
./speed -s 1-4000 -t 100 -c -P P1 mpn_basecase
-s 1-4000: multiply from 1x1 to 4000x4000 (limbs)
-t 100: step size 100, i.e., 1x1, 100x100, 200x200, ...
-c: times in cpu cycles
-P: plot using gnuplot
```

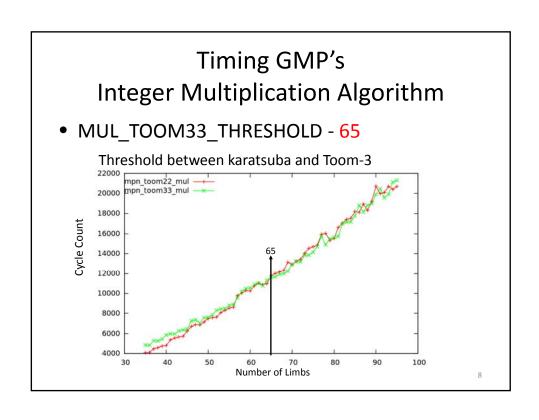
5

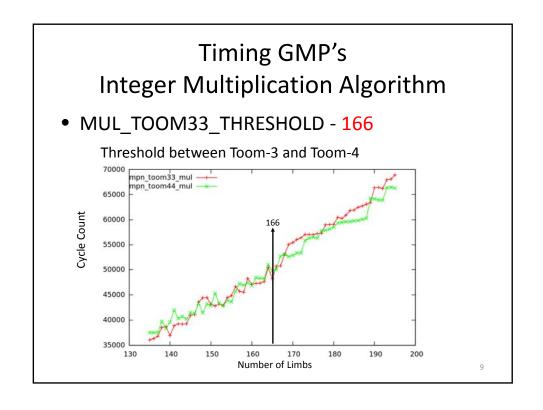
Timing GMP's Integer Multiplication Algorithm

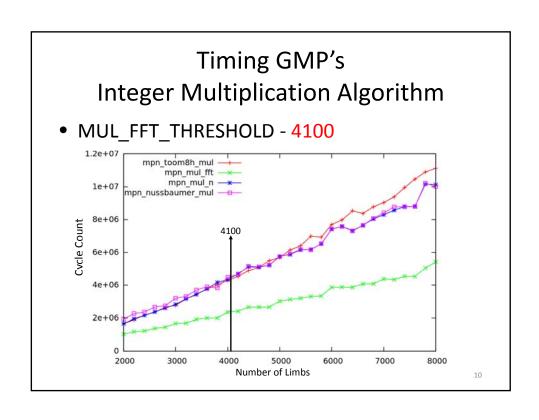
An overview











Timing GMP's Integer Multiplication Algorithm

MUL_FFT_THRESHOLD – 4100

mpn_mul_fft – Schoenhage-Strassen's Algorithm

Schoenhage-Strassen's fast multiplication modulo 2^N+1

mpn_nussbaumer_mul – Nussbaumer Negacyclic Convolution

Multiply {ap, an} and {bp, bn} using Nussbaumer Negacyclic Convolution. It calls mpn_mul_fft.

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Timing GMP's Integer Multiplication Algorithm

Implementation of SSA in GMP

- Improvement 1 Arithmetic Modulo 2ⁿ+1
 - The addition of two semi-normalized representations (residue mod 2ⁿ+1)

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Implementation of SSA in GMP

- Improvement 1 Arithmetic Modulo 2ⁿ+1
 - The multiplication by 2e

Implementation of SSA in GMP

• Improvement 2

Cache Locality During the Transforms

- The Belgian Transform

One solution is to perform the trees of butterflies following the BitReverse order.

- Higher Radix Transforms

The principle of higher radix transforms is to use an atomic operation which groups several butterflies.

Bailey's 4-step Algorithm

A threshold is setup for activating Bailey's algorithm only for large sizes.

- Mixing Serveral Phases

Another way to improve locality is to mix different phases of the algorithm in order to do as much work as possible on the data while they are in the cache.

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Implementation of SSA in GMP

• Improvement 3

Fermat and Mersenne Transforms

Power-of-two roots of unity are needed only at the "lower level", i.e., in Rn+. Therefore one can replace RN by RN- --- i.e., the ring of integers modulo $2^N - 1$ --- in the original algorithm, and replace the weighted transform by a classical cyclic convolution, to compute a product mod $2^N - 1$.

• Improvement 4

The
$$\sqrt{2}$$
 Trick

We can use $\sqrt{2}=2^{\frac{3n}{4}}-2^{\frac{n}{4}}$ as a root of unity of order 2^{k+2} in the transform to double the possible transform length for a given n.

Implementation of SSA in GMP

Improvement 5

Harley's and Granlund's Tricks

Assume 2M + k is just above an integer multiple of K, say λK . Then we have to use n = $(\lambda + 1)K$, which gives an efficiency of only about $\lambda / (\lambda + 1)$. Harley's idea is to use n = λ K instead, and recover $\lambda + 1$ the missing information from a CRT-reconstruction with an additional computation modulo the machine word $2^{\Delta}w$.

Improvement 6 – Improved Tuning

- Tuning the Fermat and Mersenne Transforms
- Tuning the Plain Integer Multiplication

TODO

In fact, some of these improvements are still on their TODO list:

- Implement some of the tricks published at ISSAC'2007 by Gaudry, Kruppa, and Zimmermann.
- It might be possible to avoid a small number of MPN_COPYs by using arotating temporary or two.
- Cleanup and simplify the code!