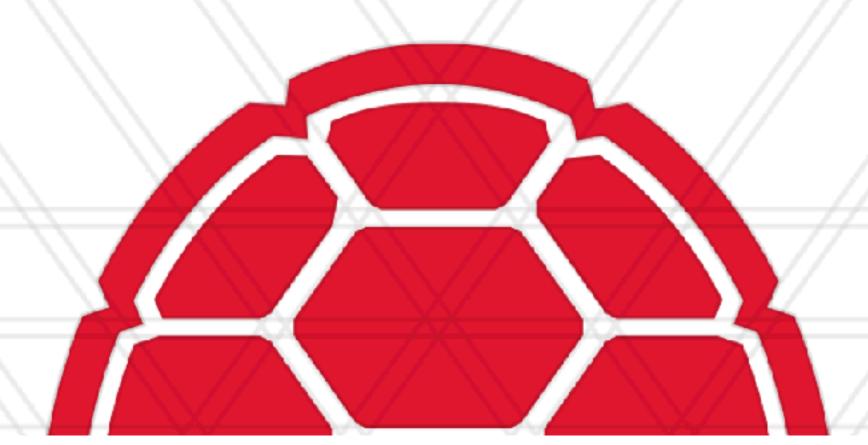
High Performance Computing Systems (CMSC714)



### Lecture 16: Parallel Matrix Multiplication

Abhinav Bhatele, Department of Computer Science

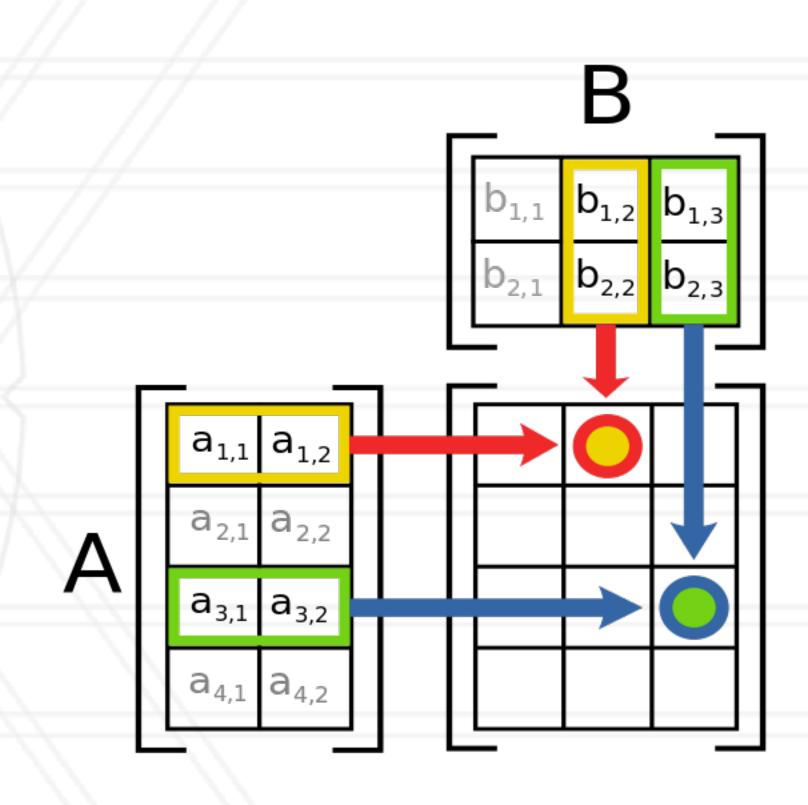


## Summary of last lecture

- Parallel sorting is used in many HPC applications
- Two categories of parallel sort algorithms: merge-based and splitter-based
- Sample sort: select p-l splitters
- Radix sort: look at k bits at a time to place keys in 2k buckets

## Matrix Multiplication

```
for (i=0; i<M; i++)
for (j=0; j<N; j++)
 for (k=0; k<L; k++)
  C[i][j] += A[i][k]*B[k][j];
```



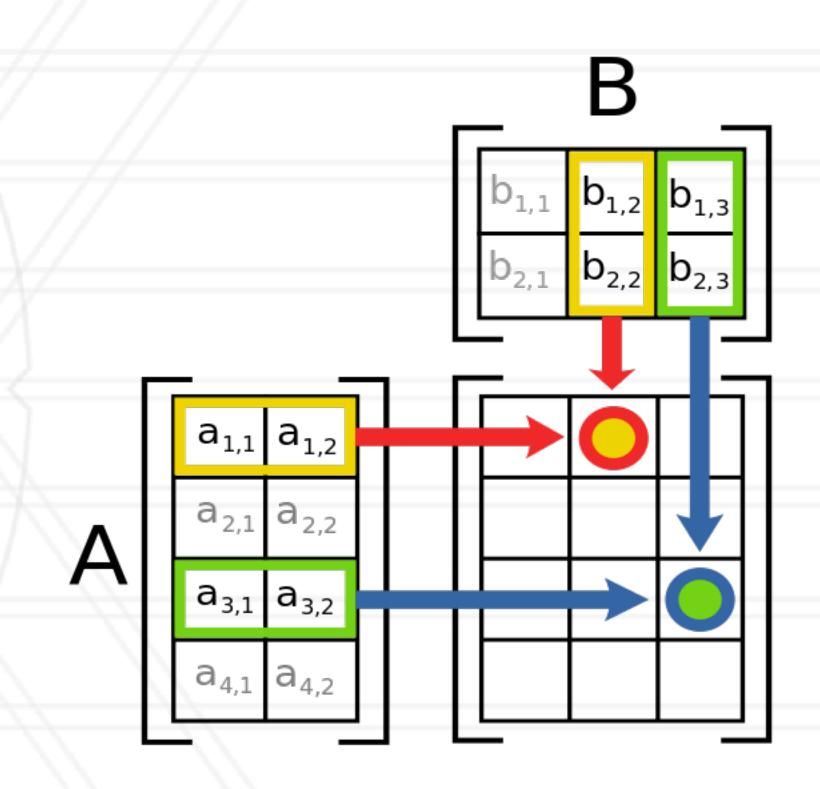
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matrix\_multiplication



## Matrix Multiplication

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 for (k=0; k<L; k++)
  C[i][j] += A[i][k]*B[k][j];
```

Any performance issues for large arrays?

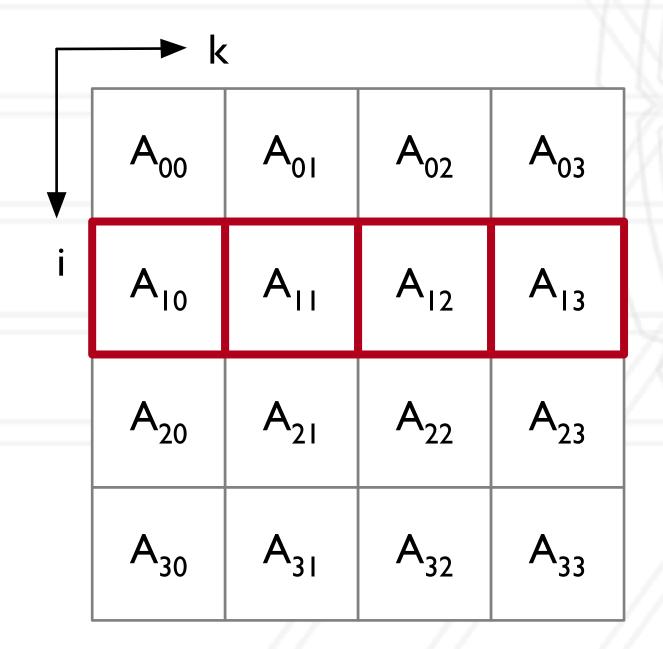


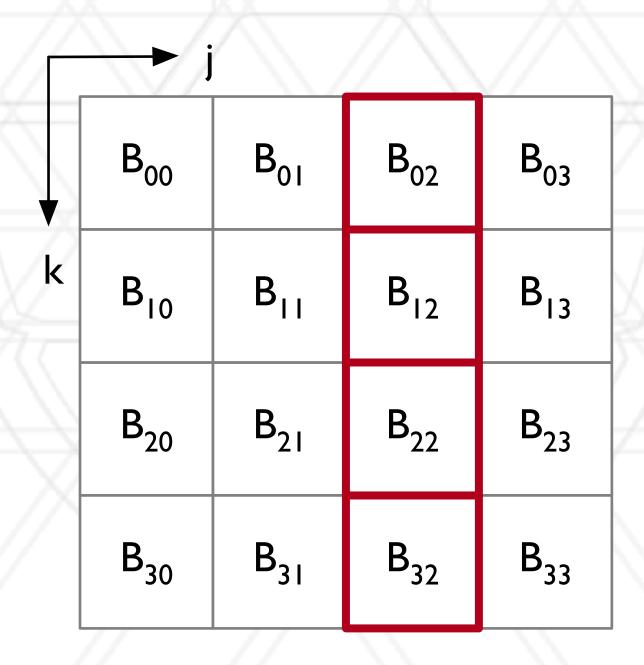
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matrix\_multiplication



## Blocking to improve cache performance

- Create smaller blocks that fit in cache: leads to cache reuse
- $C_{12} = A_{10} * B_{02} + A_{11} * B_{12} + A_{12} * B_{22} + A_{13} * B_{32}$





Æ	<b></b> j			
	C <sub>00</sub>	C <sub>01</sub>	C <sub>02</sub>	C <sub>03</sub>
i	C <sub>I0</sub>	CII	C <sub>12</sub>	C <sub>13</sub>
	C <sub>20</sub>	C <sub>21</sub>	C <sub>22</sub>	C <sub>23</sub>
	C <sub>30</sub>	C <sub>31</sub>	C <sub>32</sub>	C <sub>33</sub>

# Parallel Matrix Multiply

- Store A and B in a distributed manner
- Communication between processes to get the right sub-matrices to each process
- Each process computes a portion of C

0	I	2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9	10	
12	13	14	15

A <sub>00</sub>	A <sub>01</sub>	A <sub>02</sub>	A <sub>03</sub>
A <sub>10</sub>	A <sub>II</sub>	A <sub>12</sub>	A <sub>13</sub>
A <sub>20</sub>	A <sub>21</sub>	A <sub>22</sub>	A <sub>23</sub>
A <sub>30</sub>	A <sub>31</sub>	A <sub>32</sub>	A <sub>33</sub>

	<i>6 / /</i>			
7	B <sub>00</sub>	B <sub>01</sub>	B <sub>02</sub>	B <sub>03</sub>
	B <sub>10</sub>	В	B <sub>12</sub>	B <sub>I3</sub>
	B <sub>20</sub>	B <sub>21</sub>	B <sub>22</sub>	B <sub>23</sub>
	B <sub>30</sub>	B <sub>31</sub>	B <sub>32</sub>	B <sub>33</sub>

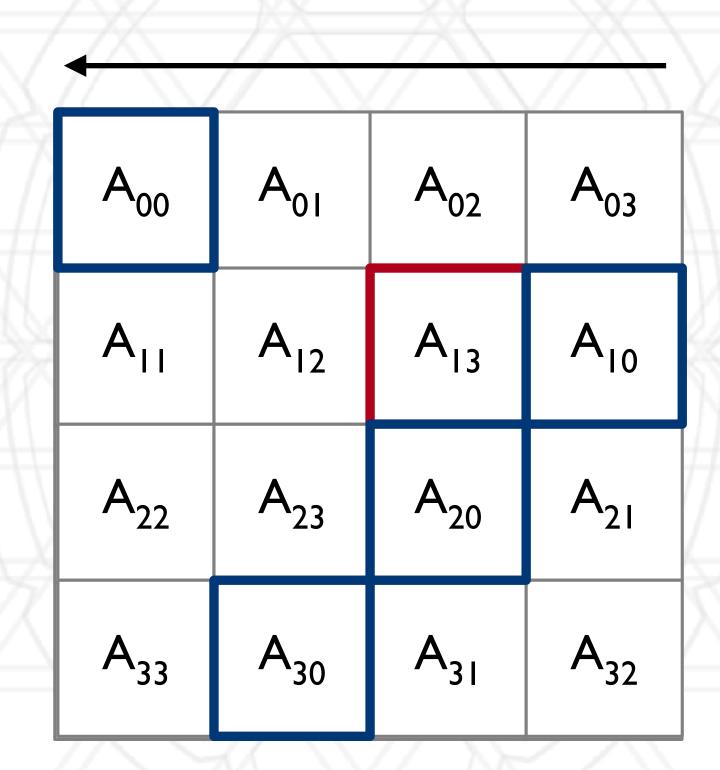
r			
0		2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15

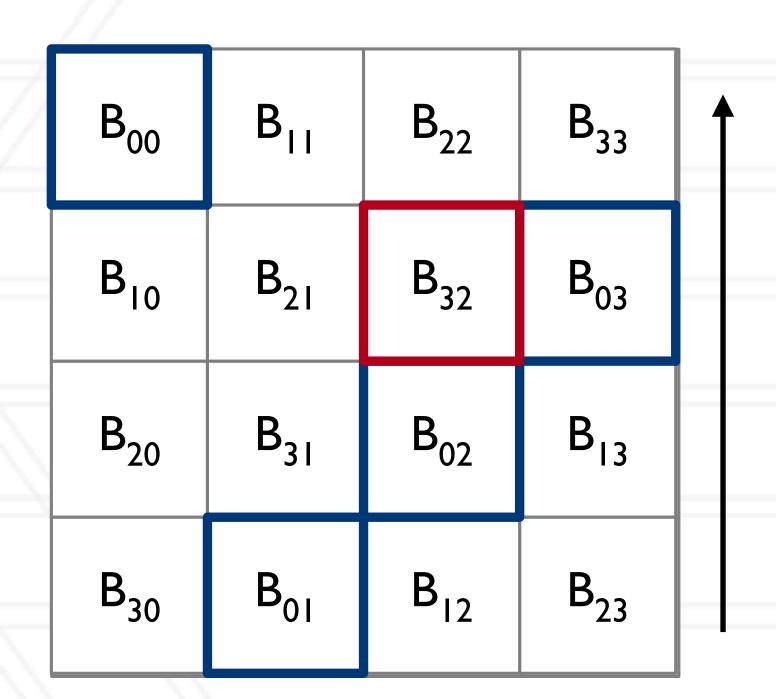
<u> </u>	A <sub>00</sub>	A <sub>01</sub>	A <sub>02</sub>	A <sub>03</sub>
	A <sub>10</sub>	A <sub>II</sub>	A <sub>12</sub>	A <sub>I3</sub>
<u> </u>	A <sub>20</sub>	A <sub>21</sub>	A <sub>22</sub>	A <sub>23</sub>
	A <sub>30</sub>	A <sub>31</sub>	A <sub>32</sub>	A <sub>33</sub>

1 1				
B <sub>00</sub>	B <sub>01</sub>	B <sub>02</sub>	B <sub>03</sub>	<b>1</b>
B <sub>IO</sub>	В	B <sub>12</sub>	B <sub>13</sub>	
B <sub>20</sub>	B <sub>21</sub>	B <sub>22</sub>	B <sub>23</sub>	
B <sub>30</sub>	B <sub>31</sub>	B <sub>32</sub>	B <sub>33</sub>	
			-	

Initial skew

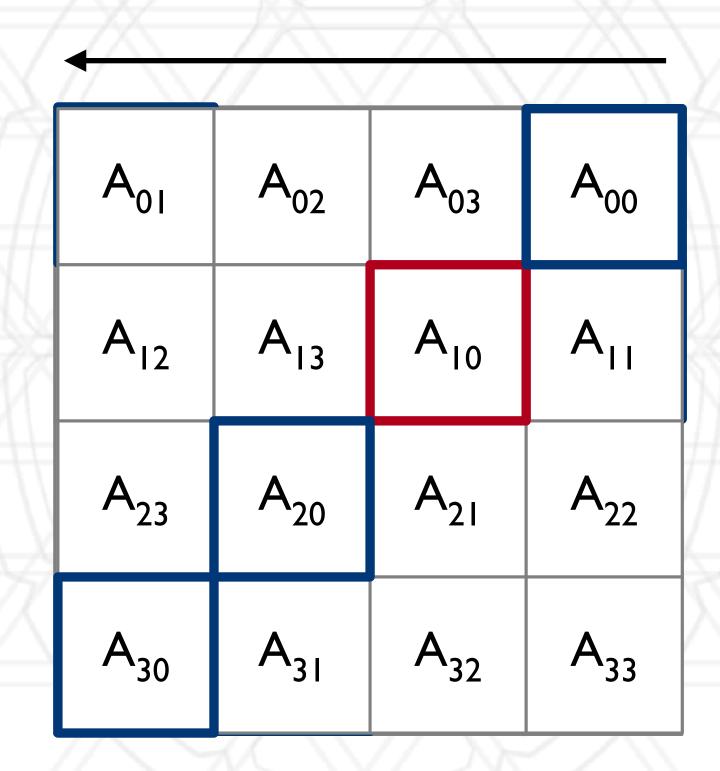
0		2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15

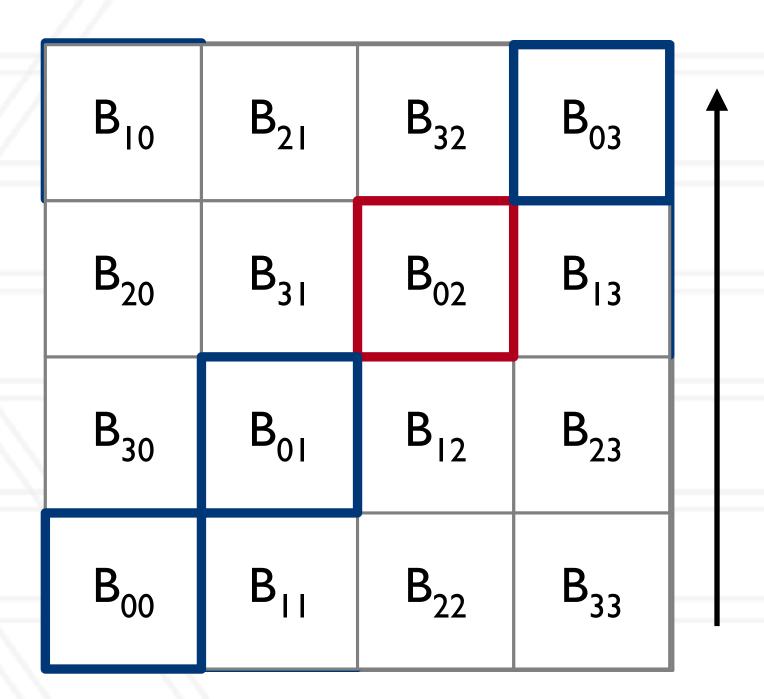




Initial skew

0		2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15

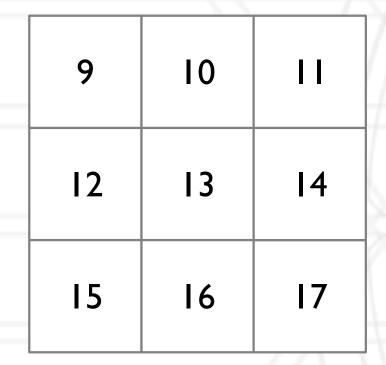




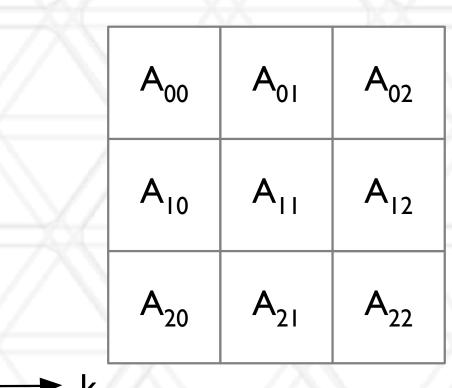
Shift-by-I

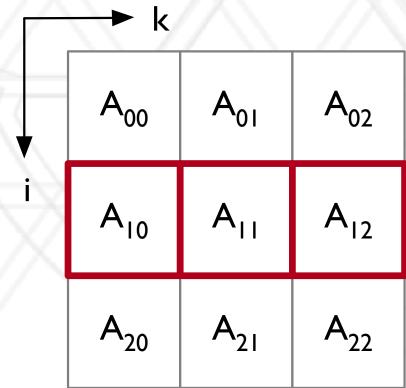
# Agarwal's 3D matrix multiply

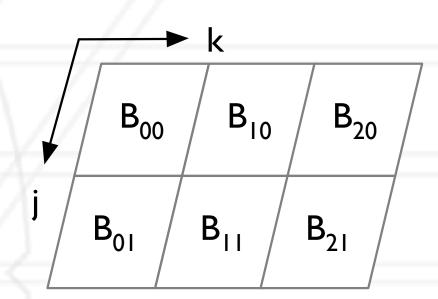
Copy A to all i-k planes and B to all j-k planes

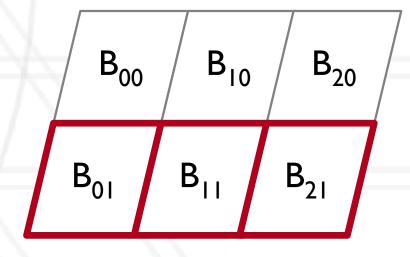


0	I	2
3	4	5
6	7	8





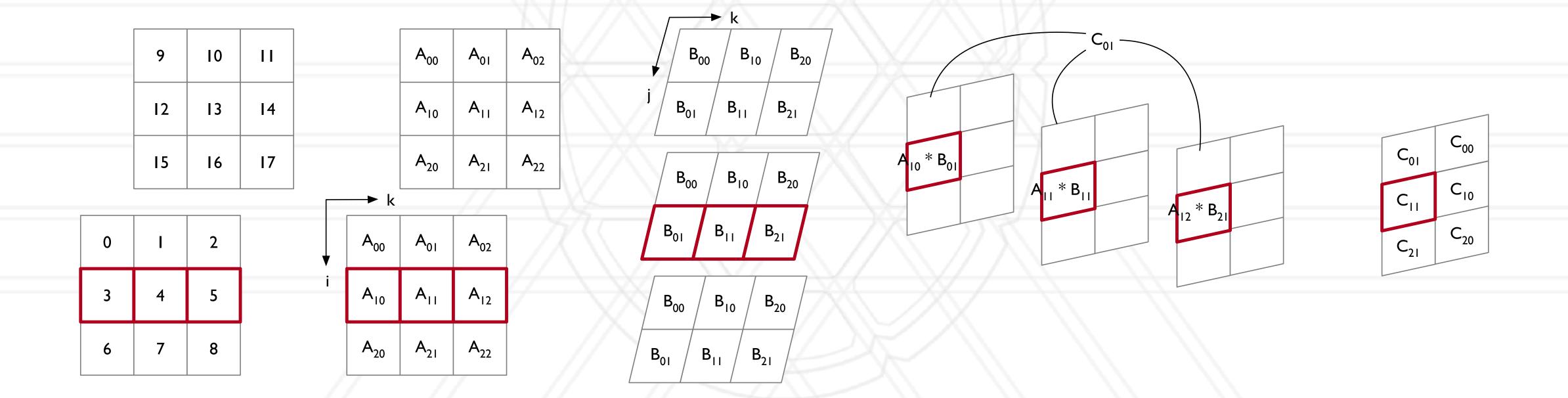




B	00	В	10	B <sub>2</sub>	20
B <sub>01</sub>		В		B <sub>21</sub>	

# Agarwal's 3D matrix multiply

- Perform a single matrix multiply to calculate partial C
- All-to-all along i-j planes to calculate final result



#### Questions?



**Abhinav Bhatele** 

5218 Brendan Iribe Center (IRB) / College Park, MD 20742

phone: 301.405.4507 / e-mail: bhatele@cs.umd.edu