

How to Write Fast Numerical Code

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Lecture: Roofline model

Instructor: Markus Püschel

TA: Georg Ofenbeck & Daniele Spampinato

ETH

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

Operational Intensity Again

- **Definition:** Given a program P, assume cold (empty) cache

Operational intensity: $I(n) = \frac{W(n)}{Q(n)}$

← #flops (input size n)
← #bytes transferred cache ↔ memory (for input size n)

- **Examples: Determine asymptotic bounds on $I(n)$**
 - Vector sum: $y = x + y$ $O(1)$
 - Matrix-vector product: $y = Ax$ $O(1)$
 - Fast Fourier transform $O(\log(n))$
 - Matrix-matrix product: $C = AB + C$ $O(n)$

Example MVM: $y = Ax + y$

- Number of flops?
- Number of compulsory misses (cold cache)?
- Upper bound on the operational intensity?

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Compute/Memory Bound

- A function/piece of code is:
 - *Compute bound* if it has high operational intensity
 - *Memory bound* if it has low operational intensity
- The roofline model makes this more precise
- Blackboard

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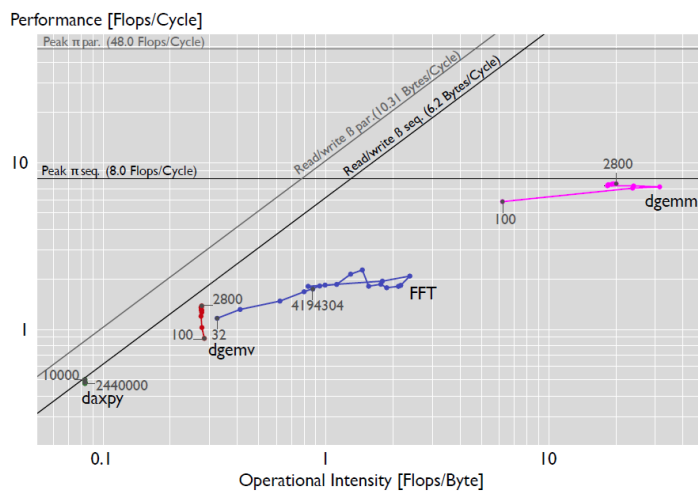
Roofline Measurements

- Tool developed in our group
(G. Ofenbeck, R. Steinmann, V. Caparros-Cabezas, D. Spampinato)
- You can use it in your project
- Example plots follow
- Get bounds on I:
 - daxpy: $y = \alpha x + y$
 - dgemv: $y = Ax + y$
 - dgemm: $C = AB + C$
 - FFT

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Roofline Measurements

Core i7 Sandy Bridge, 6 cores
Code: Intel MKL, *sequential*
Cold cache

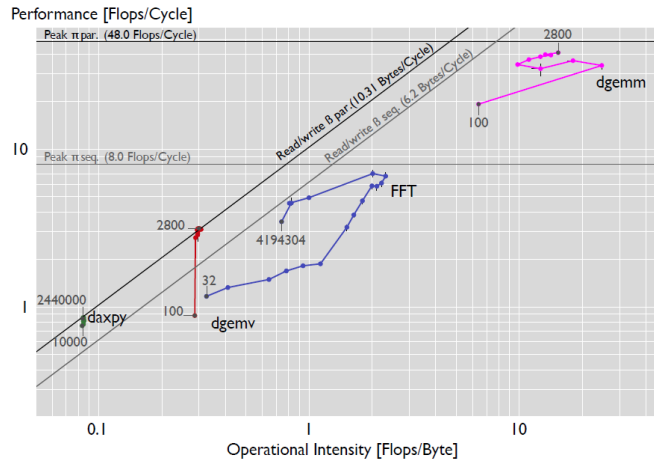


What happens when we go to parallel code?

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Roofline Measurements

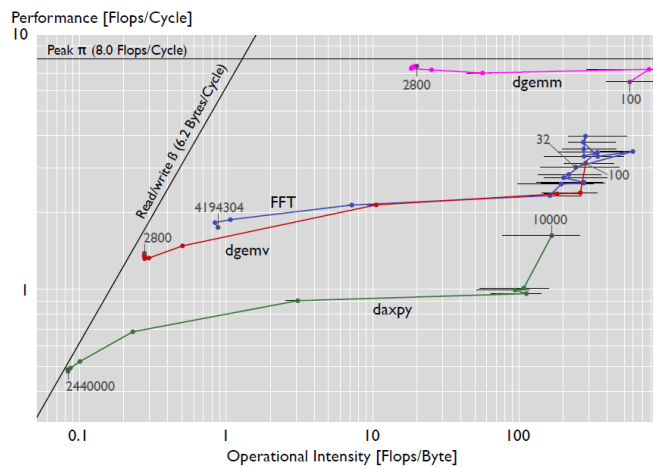
Core i7 Sandy Bridge, 6 cores
Code: Intel MKL, *parallel*
Cold cache



What happens when we go to warm cache?

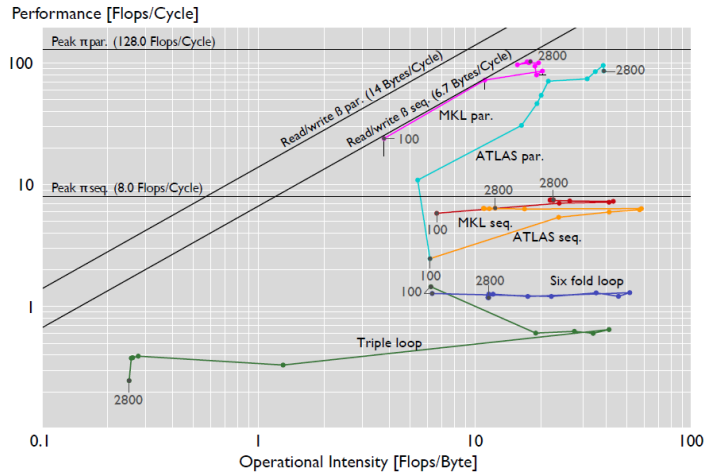
Roofline Measurements

Core i7 Sandy Bridge, 6 cores
Code: Intel MKL, *sequential*
Warm cache



Roofline Measurements

Core i7 Sandy Bridge, 6 cores
Code: Various MMM
Cold cache



MMM: Try to guess the basic shapes

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Summary

- Roofline plots distinguish between memory and compute bound
- Can be used on paper
- Measurements difficult (performance counters) but doable
- Interesting insights: *use in your project!*

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