How to Write Fast Numerical Code

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Lecture: Roofline model

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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 \leftrightarrow 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)

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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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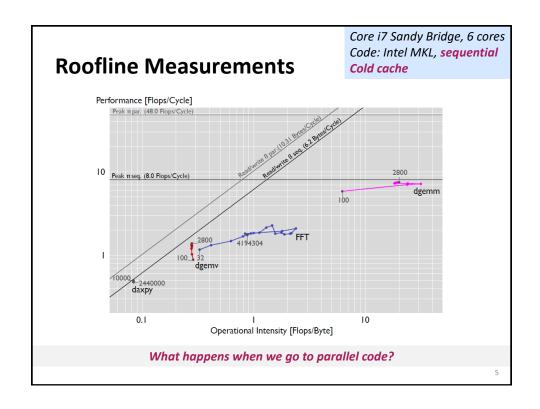
Roofline Measurements

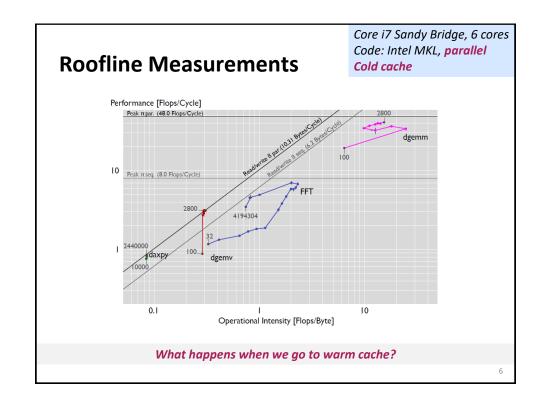
- Tool developed in our group (G. Ofenbeck, R. Steinmann, V. Caparros-Cabezas, D. Spampinato) http://www.spiral.net/software/roofline.html
- You can use it in your project
- Example plots follow
- Get (non-asymptotic) bounds on I:

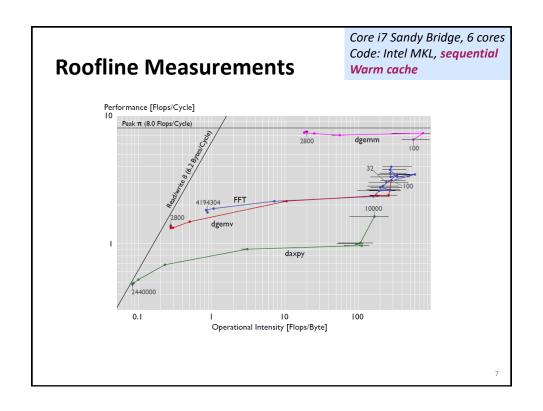
daxpy: y = αx+y
 dgemv: y = Ax + y
 dgemm: C = AB + C

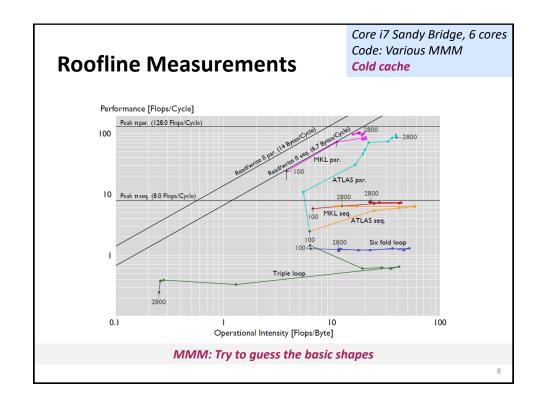
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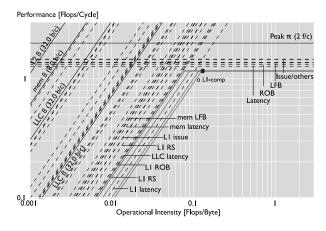








Generalized Roofline Model



Website and tool: https://acl.inf.ethz.ch/research/ERM/

Caparrós Cabezas and P. Extending the Roofline Model: Bottleneck Analysis with Microarchitectural Constraints, Proc. IISWC, pp. 222-231, 2014

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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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