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# **Speed-up Solving Linear Systems on Parallel Architectures via Aggregation of Clans**

Dmitry A. Zaitsev

<http://daze.ho.ua>

# System of linear algebraic equations

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 5x_2 + 8x_3 = 13 \\ 3x_1 - 6x_2 + 9x_3 = 25 \\ 4x_1 + 7x_2 - 1x_3 = -7 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 \approx 0,302; \quad x_2 \approx -0,873;$$

$$x_3 \approx 2,095$$

# Matrix representation

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & -6 & 9 \\ 4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 25 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Solution of linear systems

Homogenous:

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{0}, \quad \vec{x} = G\vec{y}$$

Heterogeneous:

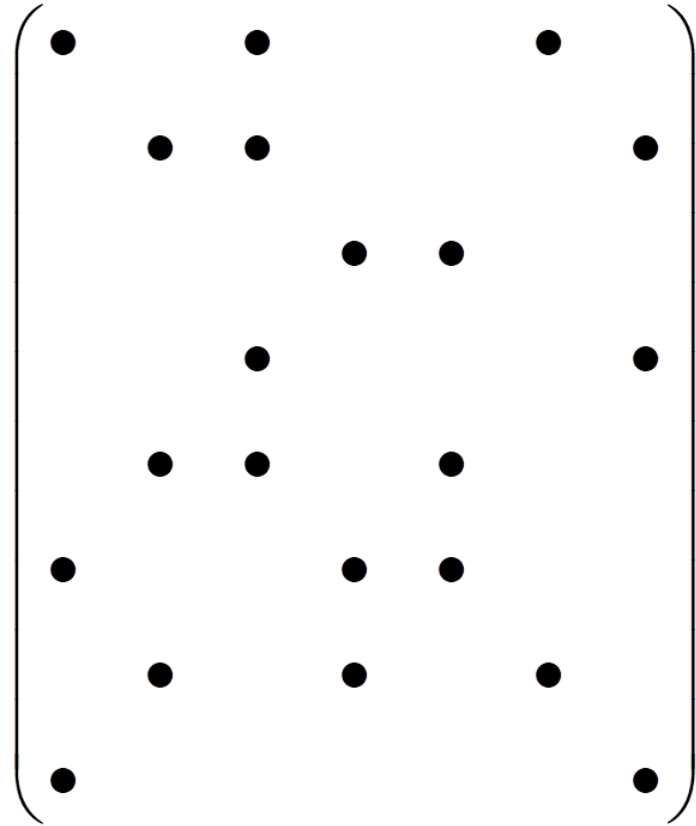
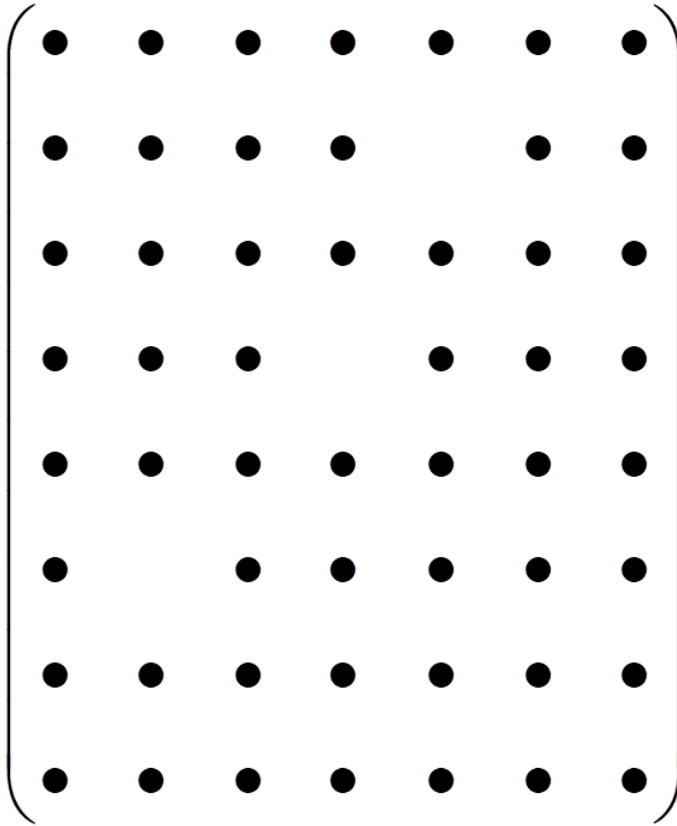
$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b}, \quad \vec{x} = \vec{x}' + G\vec{y}$$

$G$  - matrix of basis solutions

# Algebraic structure

Numbers	Example	Structure	Methods
Complex	$-3, 2+6,25i$	field	a) reduction: LU, QR; b) iteration methods
Real	$0,25;$ $-78,931$		
Integer	$-33; 0; 6$	ring	Normal forms: Hermite, Smith
Nonnegative integer	$0; 7; 55$	monoid	Methods of Toudic (Silva) and Contejean

# Dense and sparse systems



# Practical value

- Numerical methods of solving differential equations and systems and also partial differential equations and systems
- Domains: thermodynamics, weather forecast, trajectories of moving objects, fluid dynamics, nuclear physics etc
- Diophantine systems: artificial intelligence, cryptography, model-checking etc

# Real-life matrices (systems)

- Matrix Market -  
<https://math.nist.gov/MatrixMarket>
- The SuiteSparse Matrix Collection  
<https://sparse.tamu.edu>
- Model Checking Contest – Petri net models <https://mcc.lip6.fr>



# Basic software

Structure \ Type	Dense	Sparse
Field	LAPACK	UMFPACK
Ring	4ti2	ParAd
Monoid	4ti2	ParAd

# LAPACK (Linear Algebra Package)

- <http://www.netlib.org/lapack>
- Legend of Jack Dongarra (1980)  
<http://icl.utk.edu>
- Most widespread package
- Most cited computer science paper
- Performance test of supercomputers  
<http://top500.org>

# LAPACK on parallel architecture

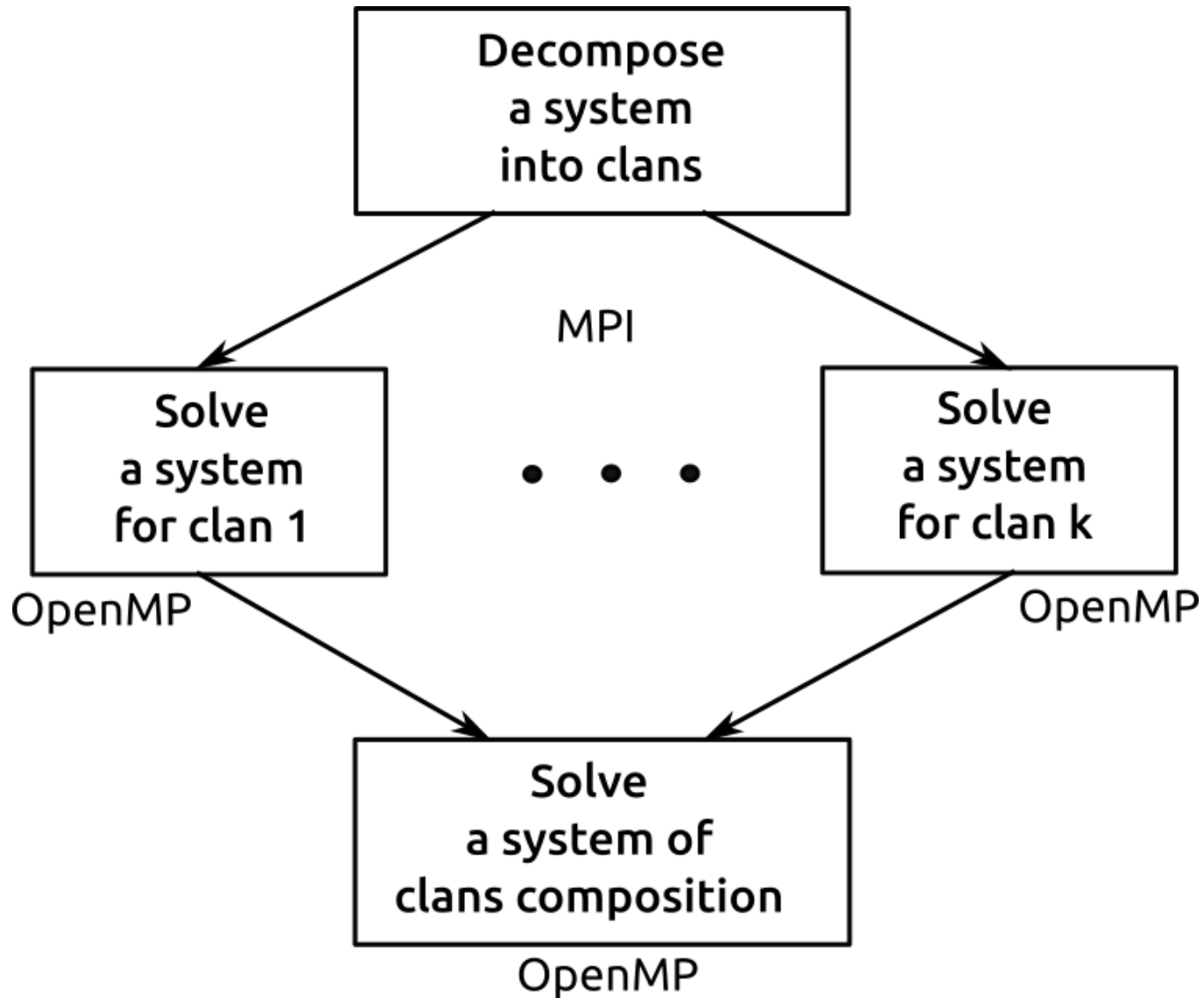
Multicore	Distributed nodes	GPUs
OpenMP	MPI, PVM	CUDA
PLASMA	ScaLAPACK DPLASMA	MAGMA

<http://icl.utk.edu>

# Zaitsev decomposition into clans

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} A^{0,1} & \tilde{A}^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ A^{0,2} & 0 & \tilde{A}^2 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ A^{0,k} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \tilde{A}^k \end{vmatrix}$$

# Divide and sway

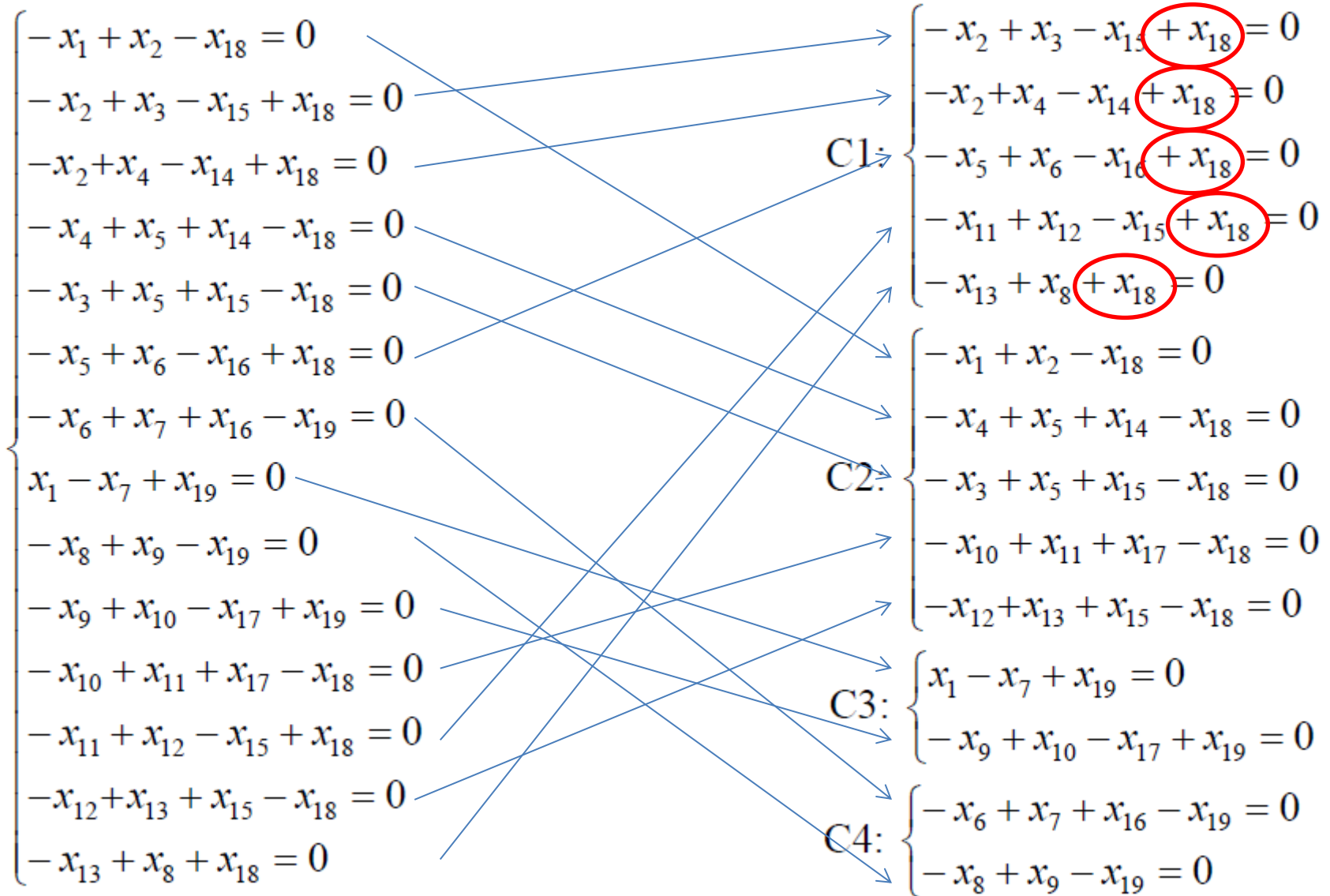


# A Clan – transitive closure of nearness relation

$$\text{C1: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -x_2 + x_3 - x_{15} + \underline{x_{18}} = 0 \\ -x_2 + x_4 - x_{14} + \underline{x_{18}} = 0 \\ -x_5 + x_6 - x_{16} + \underline{x_{18}} = 0 \\ -x_{11} + x_{12} - x_{15} + \underline{x_{18}} = 0 \\ -x_{13} + x_8 + \underline{x_{18}} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Two equations are *near* if they contain the same variable having coefficients of the same sign

# Decomposition into clans



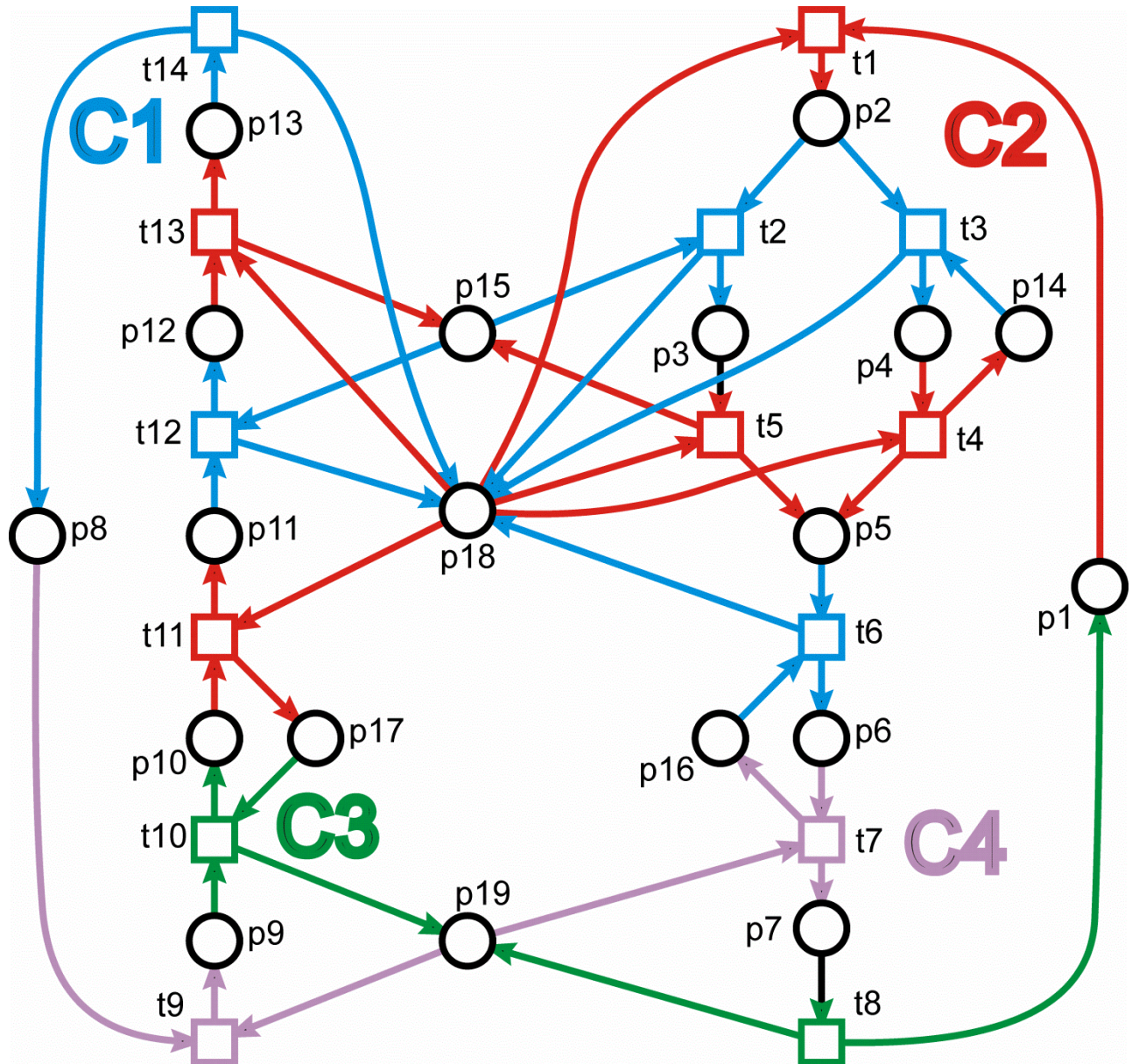
# Systems and Directed bipartite graphs

Equation –  
transition (rectangle)

Variable –  
place (circle)

Positive sign –  
incoming arc of a  
place

Negative sign –  
outgoing arc of  
a place





# Decomposition graph

$$C1: \begin{cases} -x_2 + x_3 - x_{15} + x_{18} = 0 \\ -x_2 + x_4 - x_{14} + x_{18} = 0 \\ -x_5 + x_6 - x_{16} + x_{18} = 0 \\ -x_{11} + x_{12} - x_{15} + x_{18} = 0 \\ -x_{13} + x_8 + x_{18} = 0 \end{cases}$$

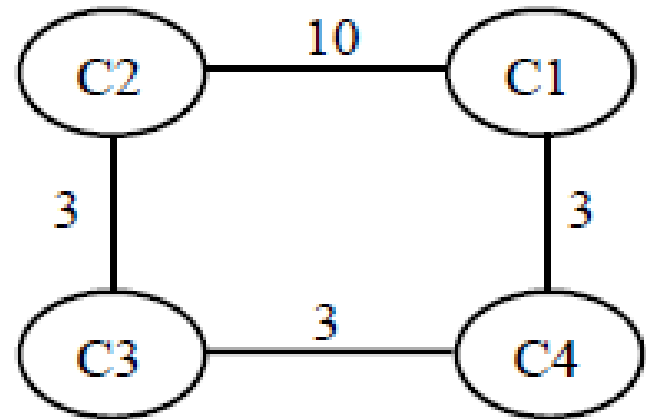
$$C2: \begin{cases} -x_1 + x_2 - x_{18} = 0 \\ -x_4 + x_5 + x_{14} - x_{18} = 0 \\ -x_3 + x_5 + x_{15} - x_{18} = 0 \\ -x_{10} + x_{11} + x_{17} - x_{18} = 0 \\ -x_{12} + x_{13} + x_{15} - x_{18} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$C3: \begin{cases} x_1 - x_7 + x_{19} = 0 \\ -x_9 + x_{10} - x_{17} + x_{19} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$C4: \begin{cases} -x_6 + x_7 + x_{16} - x_{19} = 0 \\ -x_8 + x_9 - x_{19} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_{11}, x_{12}, x_{13}, x_{15}, x_{18}$

$x_1, x_{10}, x_{17}$

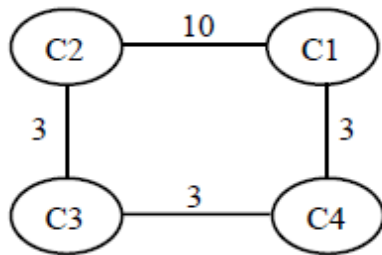


$x_6, x_8, x_{16}$

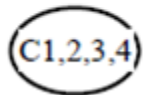
$x_7, x_9, x_{19}$

# Collapse of decomposition graph

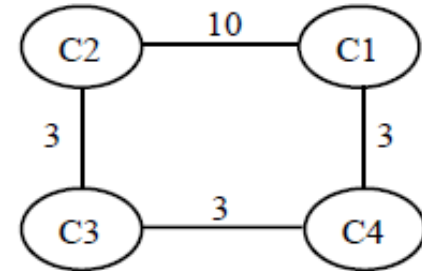
I.



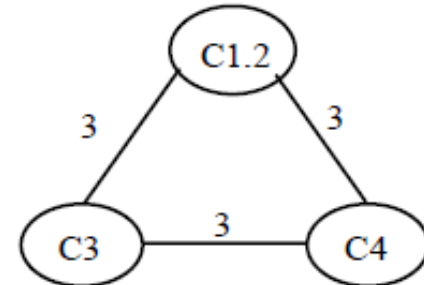
⇓ 19



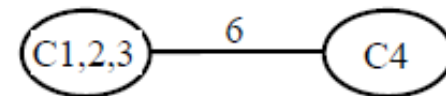
II.



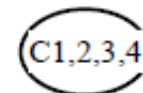
⇓ 10



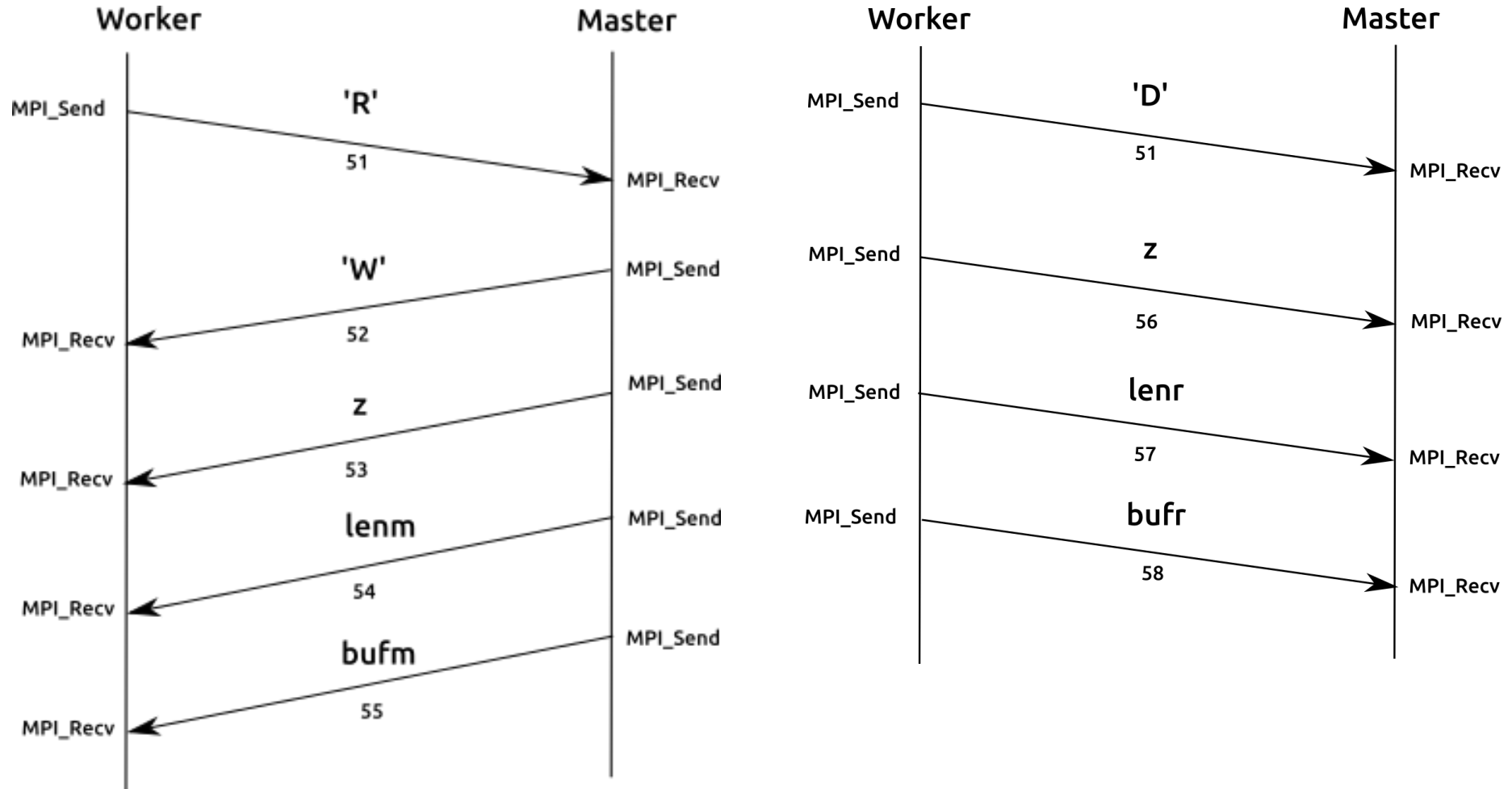
⇓ 3



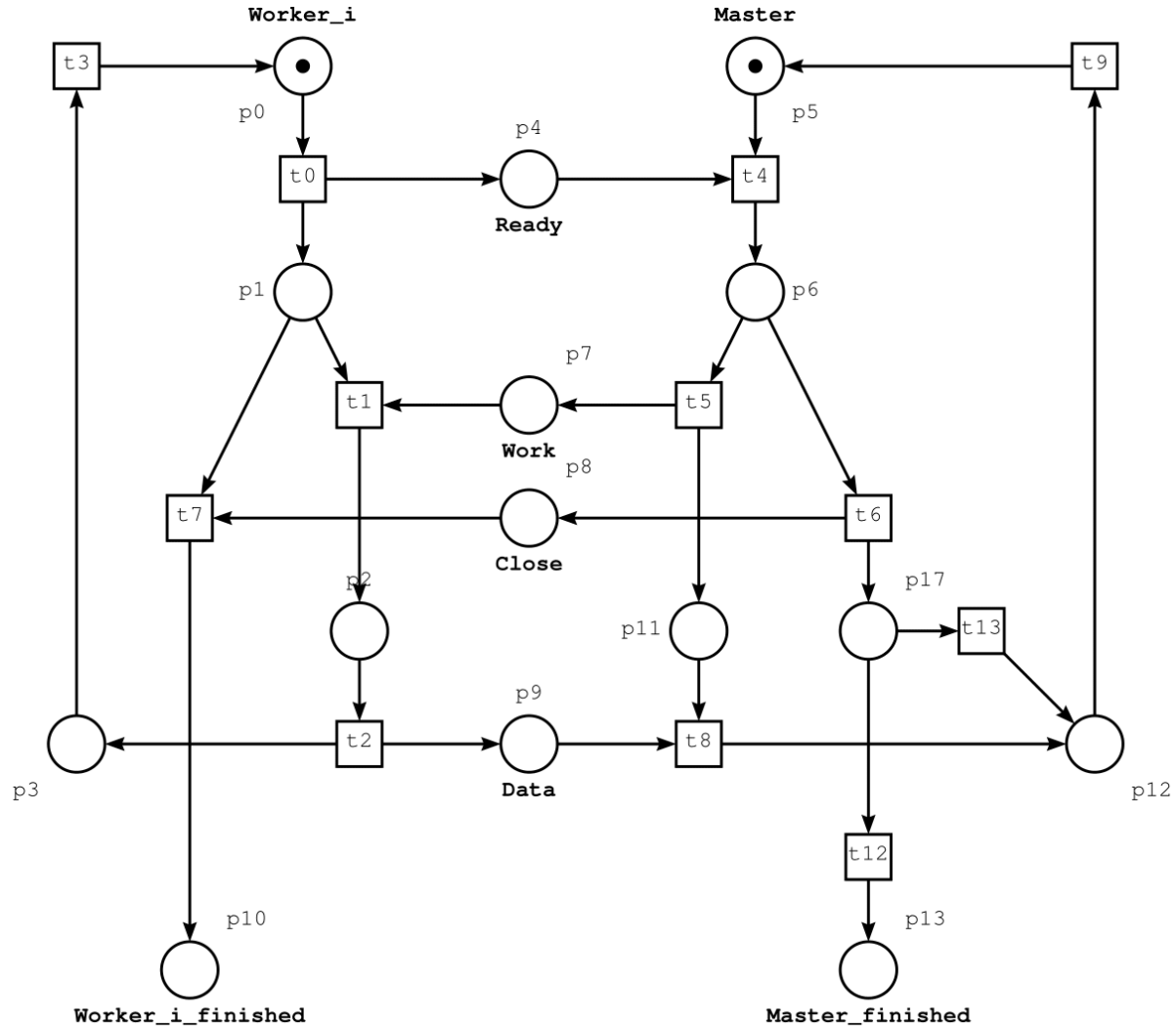
⇓ 6



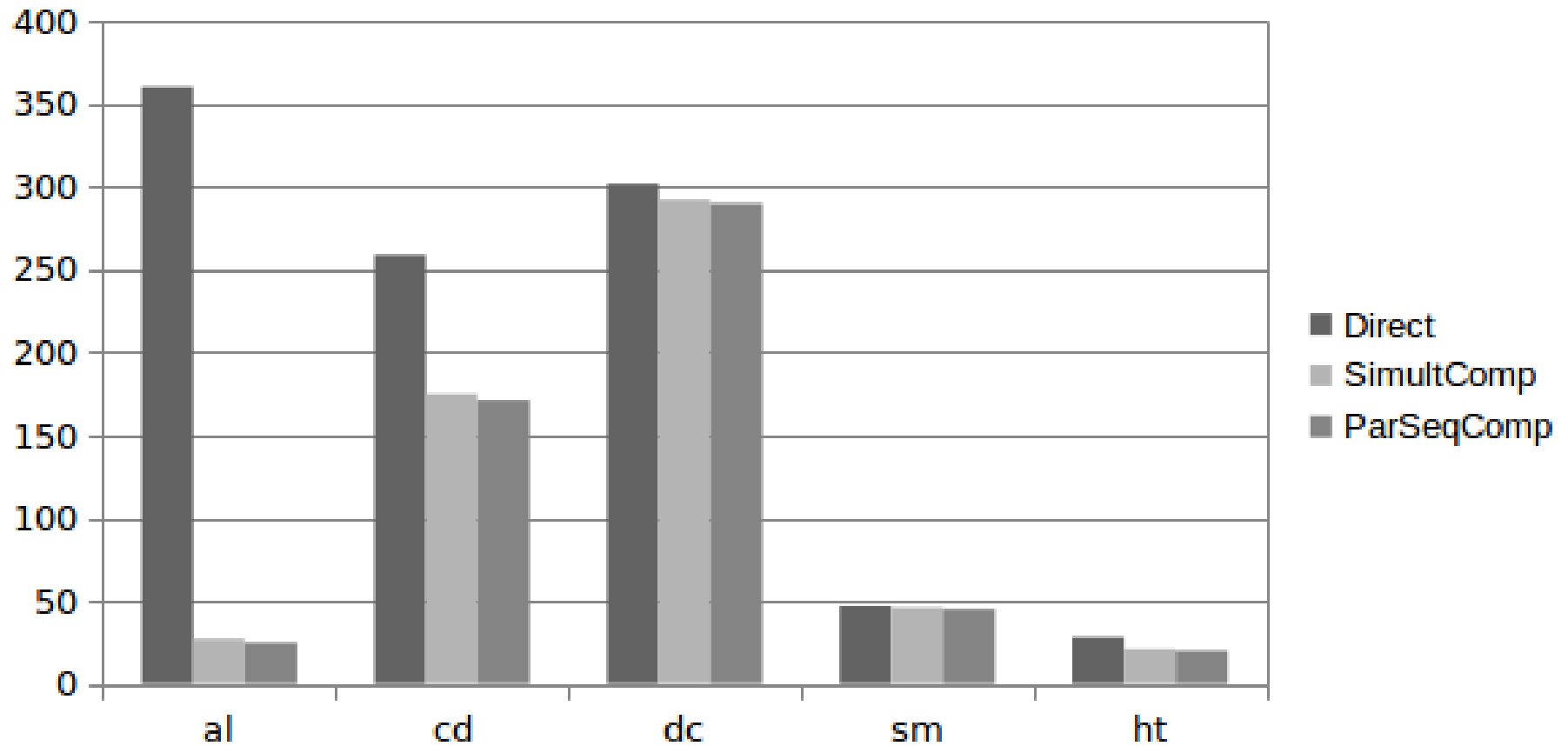
# Protocols of data transmission



# Protocol as Petri net



# Speed-up because of clans



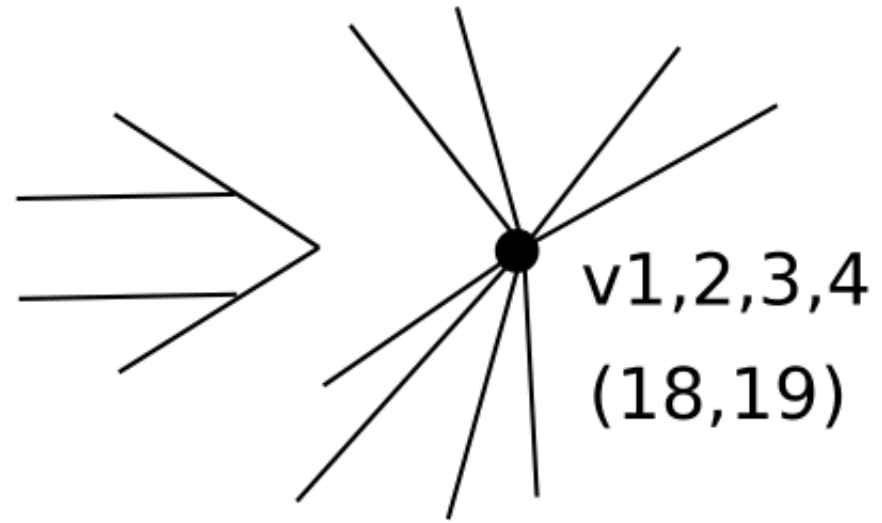
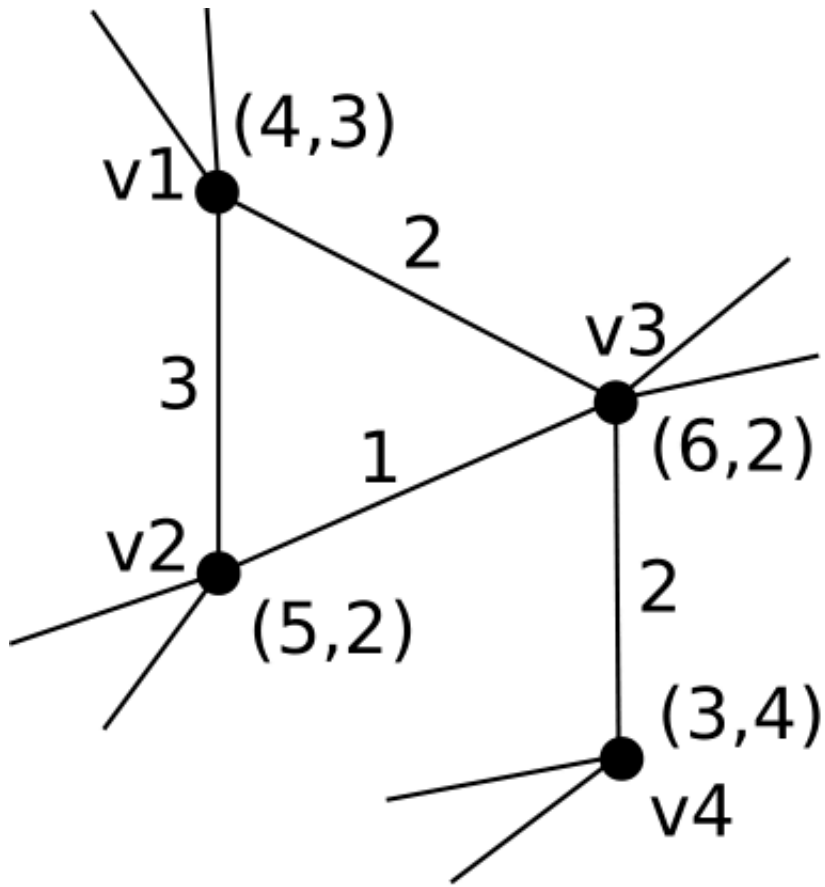
# Software

- **Deborah** – decomposition into clans, 2005
- **Adriana** – solving a homogenous system via (a) simultaneous or (b) sequential composition of clans, 2006
- Implemented as plug-ins for Tina  
<http://www.laas.fr/tina>
- **ParAd** (Parallel Adriana), 2018  
<http://github.com/dazeorgacm/ParAd>

# Load balancing

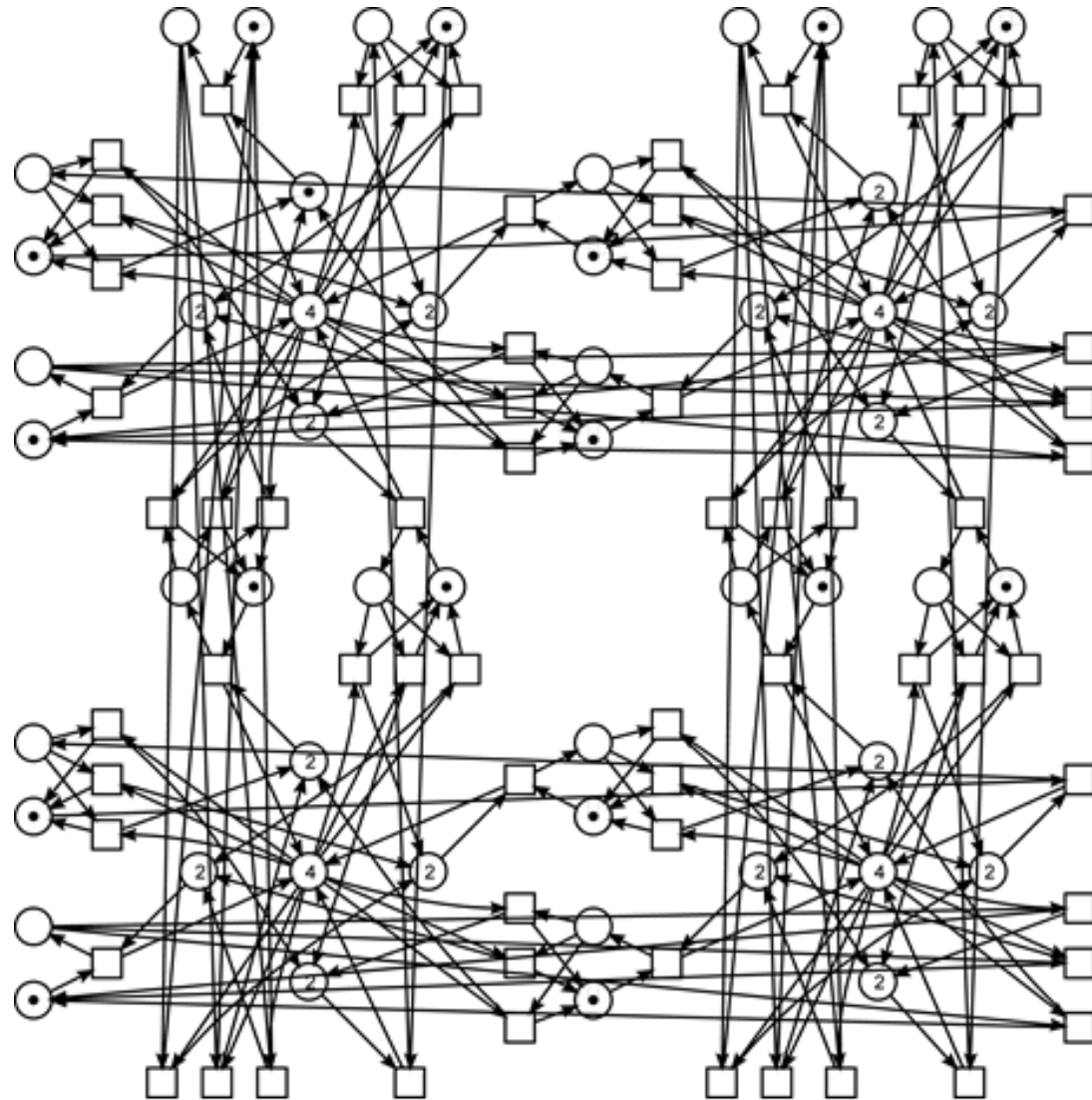
- Dynamic on demand – appoint a clan to a free node (version 1.1)
- Static – aggregate minimal clans into big clans according to the number of available computing nodes
- Hybrid – pre-aggregation to equal size and then dynamic scheduling clans to nodes (version 1.2)

# Aggregation idea

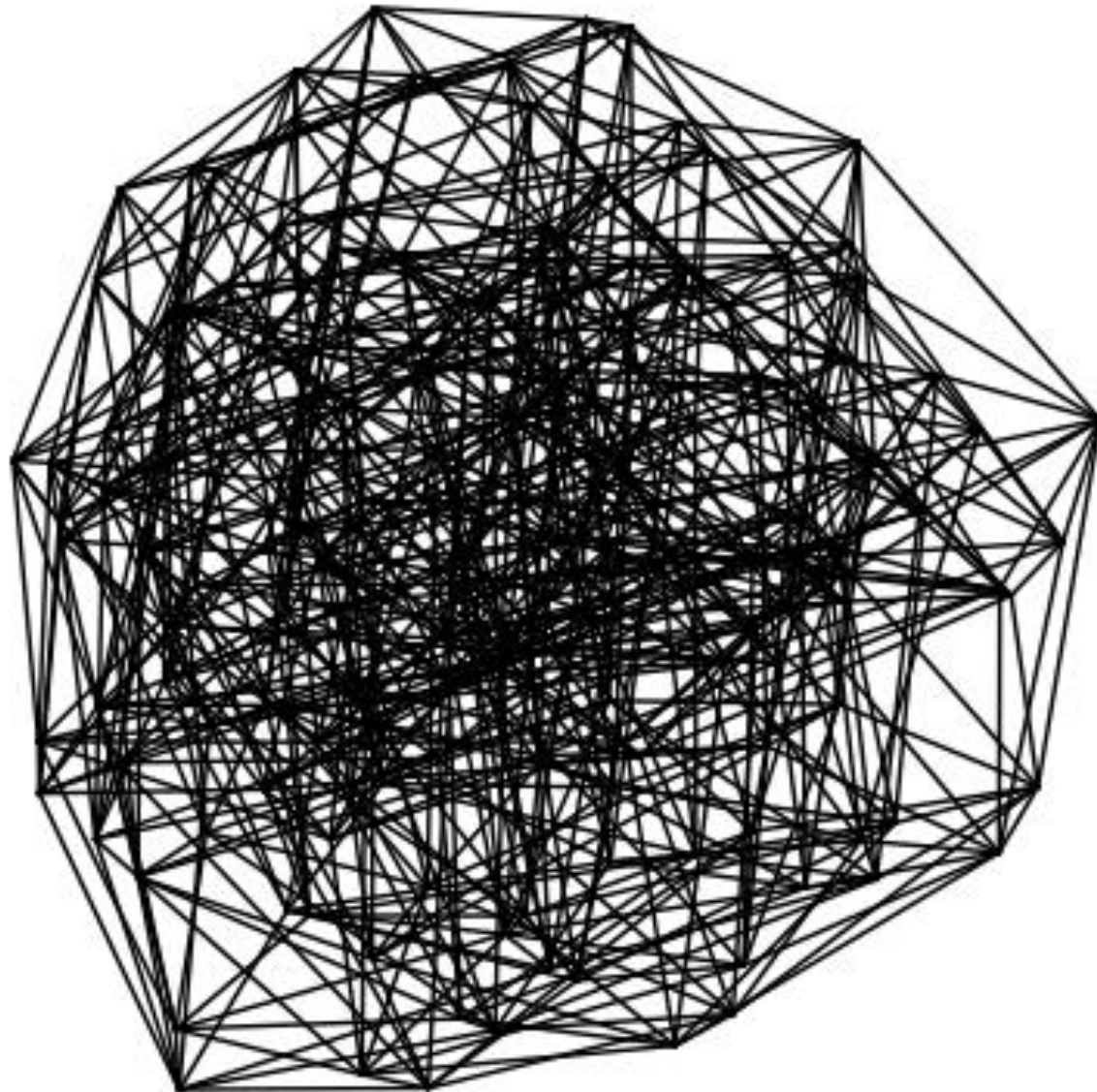




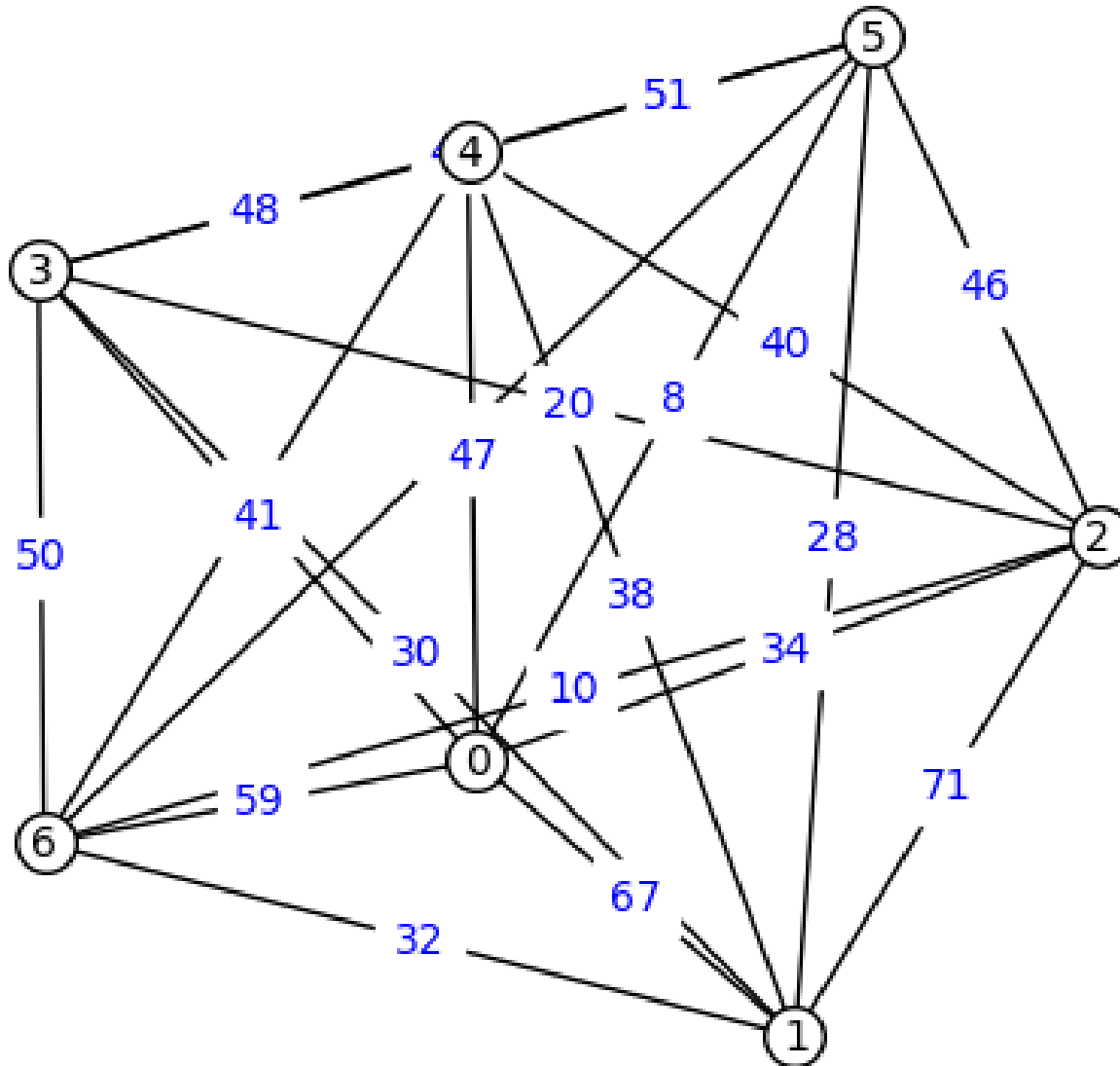
# Hypertorus switching grid, 2D, 2x2 model



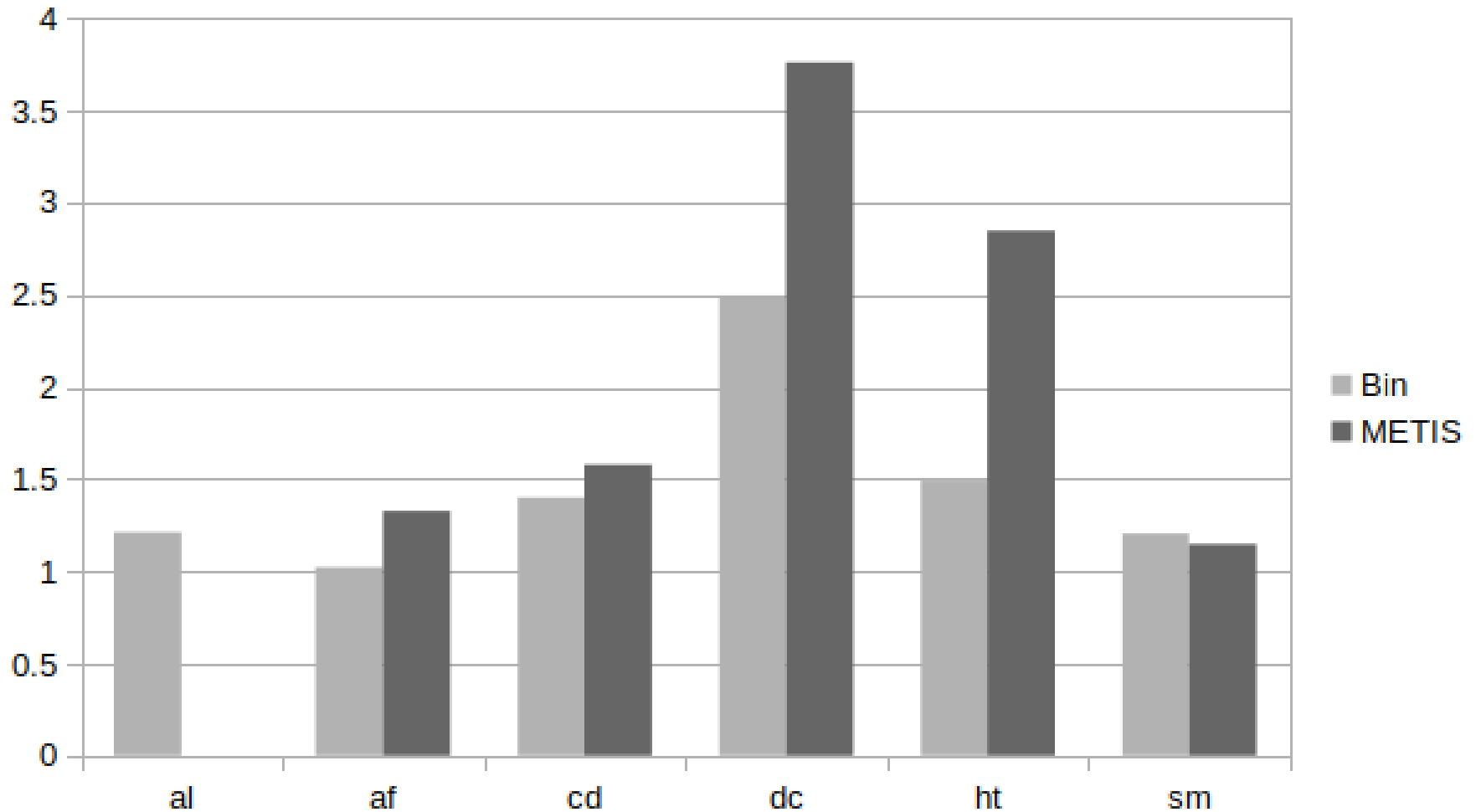
# Decomposition of hypertorus 4D, 3x3



# Aggregation by METIS into 7 clans



# Extra speed-up because of aggregation



# Conclusions

- Additional modules for ParAd:
  - a) clans aggregation with METIS;
  - b) clans aggregation with bin pack
- Extra speed-up because of aggregation up to 4 times
- Intractable tasks become tractable with clans composition on parallel architectures

# Recent references

- ParAd, <https://github.com/dazeorgacm/ParAd>
- Dmitry Zaitsev, Stanimire Tomov, Jack Dongarra. Solving Linear Diophantine Systems on Parallel Architectures, IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 30(5), 2019.
- Zaitsev D.A. Sequential composition of linear systems' clans, Information Sciences, Vol. 363, 2016, 292–307.