

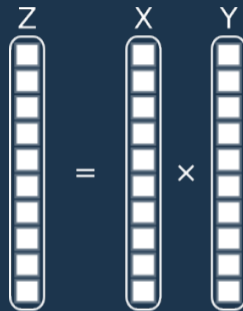
The Hadamard Product : With NaN and Denorm

Pierre Aubert



The Hadamard product

$$z_i = x_i \times y_i, \quad \forall i \in 1, N$$



```
for(long unsigned int i(0lu); i < nbElement; ++i){
    >>     tabResult[i] = tabX[i]*tabY[i];
}
```

Compilation options

<https://gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs/gcc/Optimize-Options.html>

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- ▶ **-O2**
 - ▶ Partial function inlining, Assume strict aliasing...

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- ▶ **-O3**
 - ▶ More function inlining, loop unrolling, partial vectorization...

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▶ **-O2**

- ▶ Partial function inlining, Assume strict aliasing...

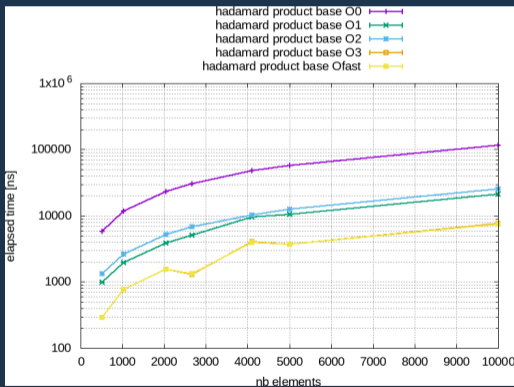
▶ **-O3**

- ▶ More function inlining, loop unrolling, partial vectorization...

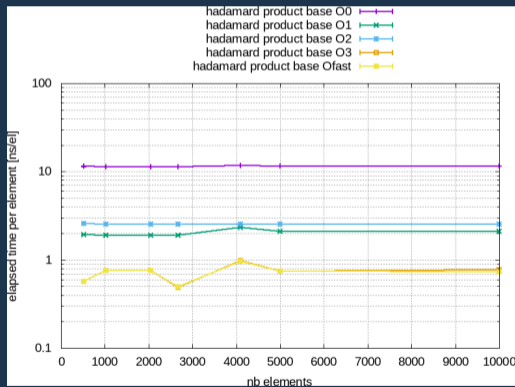
▶ **-Ofast**

- ▶ Disregard strict standards compliance. Enable **-ffast-math**, stack size is hardcoded to 32 768 bytes (borrowed from **gfortran**).
Possibly degrades the computation accuracy.

Total Elapsed Time (cy)



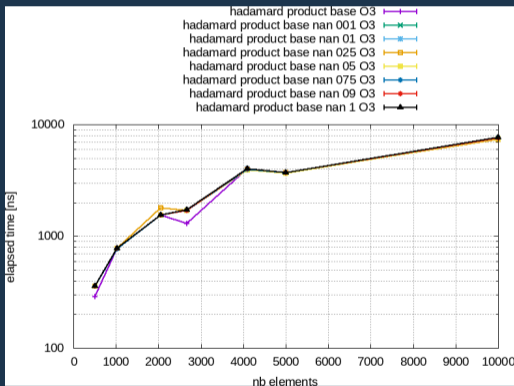
Elapsed Time per element (cy/el)



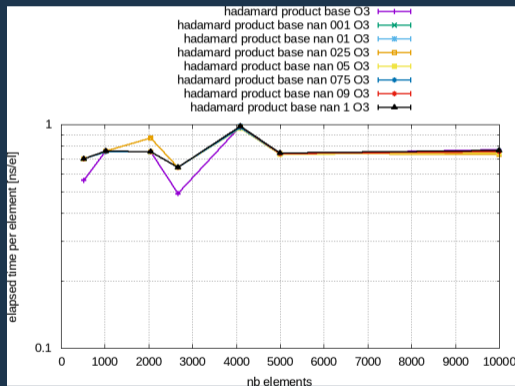
Speed up of **14** between **-O0** and **-O3** or **-Ofast**



Total Elapsed Time (cy)

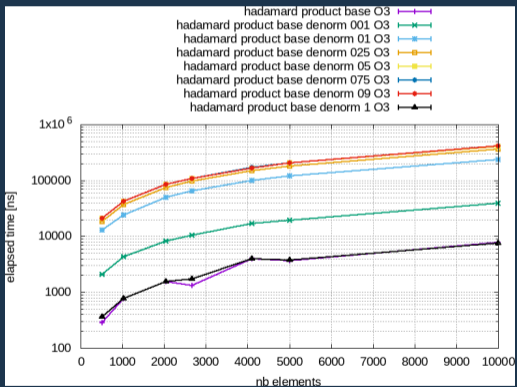


Elapsed Time per element (cy/el)

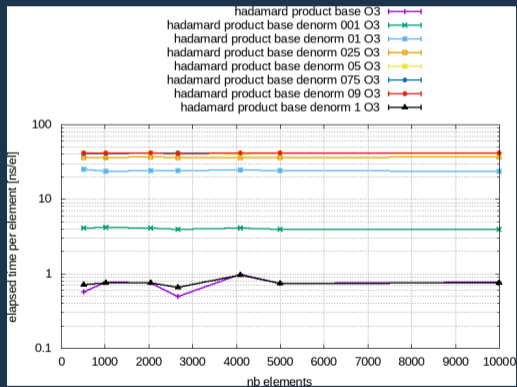


Same performances in -O3

Total Elapsed Time (cy)

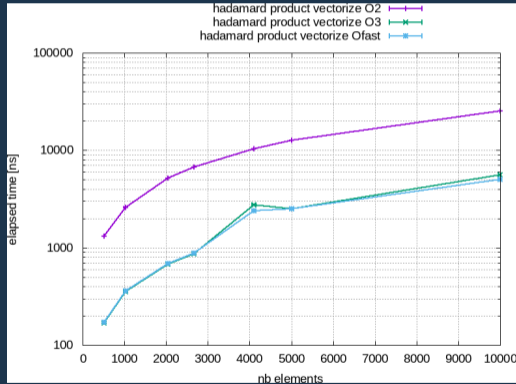


Elapsed Time per element (cy/el)

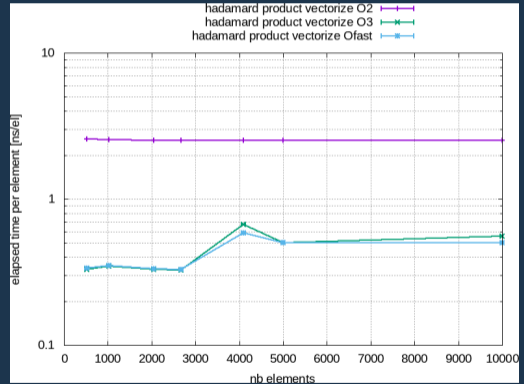


High impact on performances in -O3

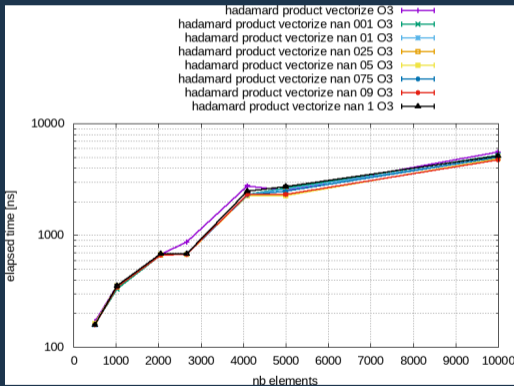
Total Elapsed Time (cy)



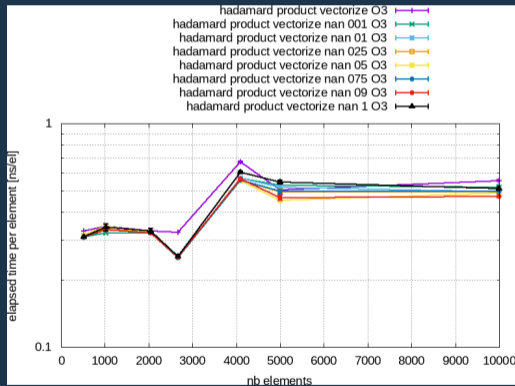
Elapsed Time per element (cy/el)



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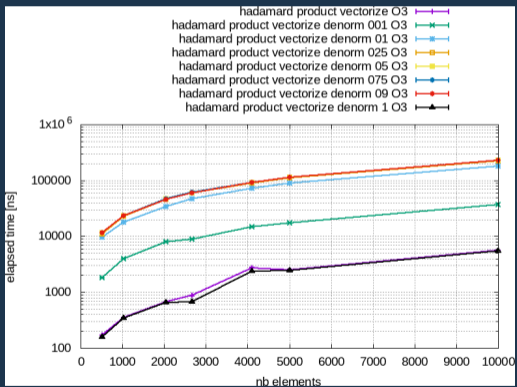


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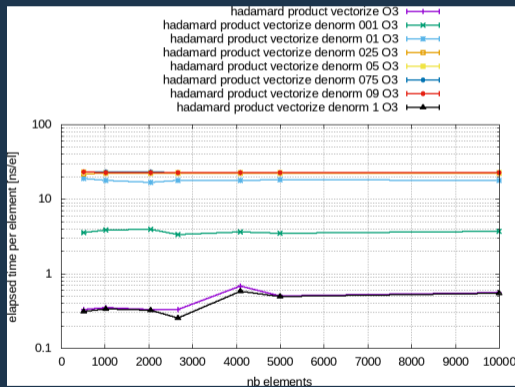


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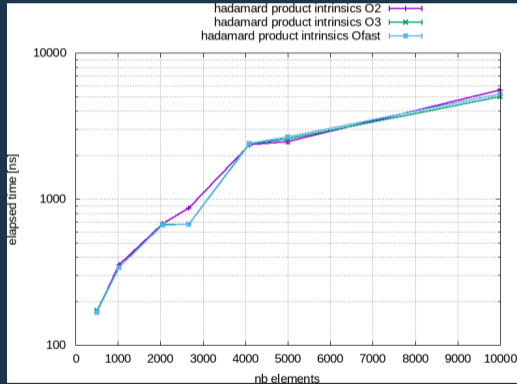


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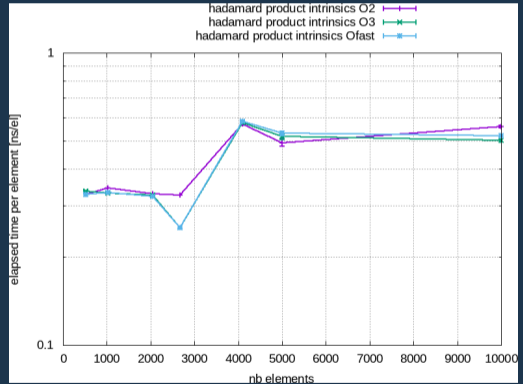


High impact on performances in -O3

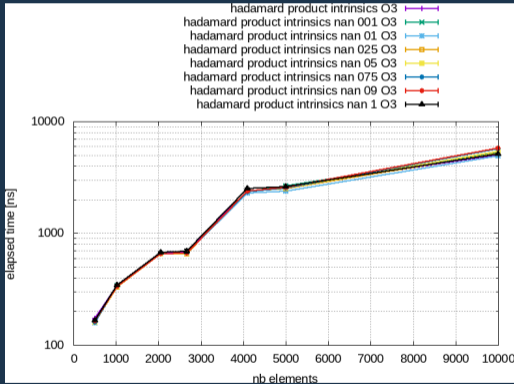
Total Elapsed Time (cy)



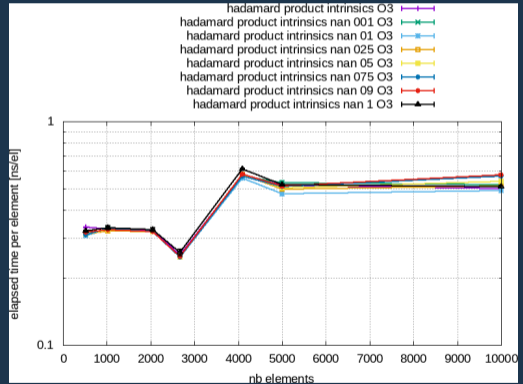
Elapsed Time per element (cy/el)



Total Elapsed Time (cy)

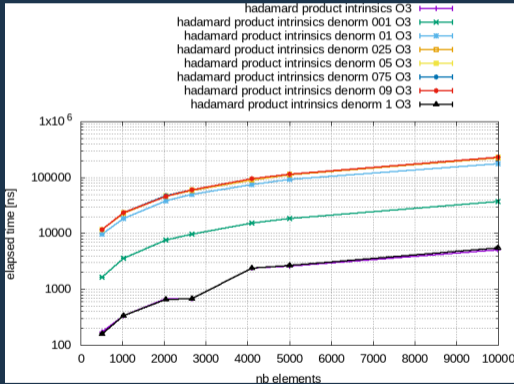


Elapsed Time per element (cy/el)

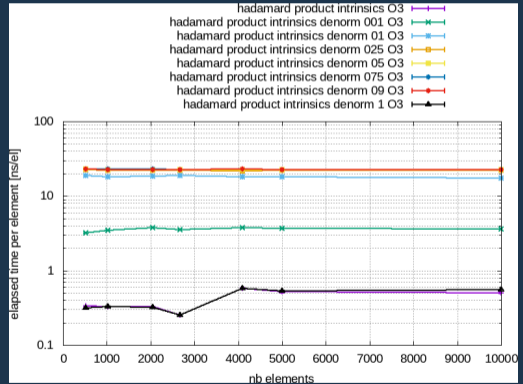


Same performances in -O3

Total Elapsed Time (cy)



Elapsed Time per element (cy/el)



High impact on performances in -O3



NaN values do not slow down the performances

Denormalised values affect a lot the performances :

- ▶ 1% : slow down computation by ~ 5.7
- ▶ 10% : slow down computation by ~ 31
- ▶ 50 – 90% : slow down computation by ~ 57
- ▶ 100% : same performance as 0%

Denormalised values affect a lot the intrinsics performances :

- ▶ 1% : slow down computation by ~ 13
- ▶ 10% : slow down computation by ~ 53
- ▶ 50 – 90% : slow down computation by ~ 22
- ▶ 100% : same performance as 0%

But can we solve this problem ?