# Java Vector API

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### Array Sum - Scalar Example

```
public static int sum(int[] array) {
    int sum = 0;
    for (int i : array) {
        <u>sum</u> += i;
    return sum;
```

### Array Sum – Vector Example

private static final VectorSpecies<Integer> SPECIES = IntVector.SPECIES\_128; 10 usages

```
public static int sumVector(int[] array){
    int sum = 0;
    for (int offset = 0; offset < SPECIES.loopBound(array.length); offset += SPECIES.length()) {
        IntVector v = IntVector.fromArray(SPECIES, array, offset);
        sum += v.reduceLanes(VectorOperators.ADD);
    }
    return sum;
}</pre>
```

### Array Sum – Vector Example Wrong?

private static final VectorSpecies<Integer> SPECIES = IntVector.SPECIES\_128; 10 usages

```
public static int sumVector(int[] array){
    int sum = 0;
    for (int offset = 0; offset < SPECIES.loopBound(array.length); offset += SPECIES.length()) {
        IntVector v = IntVector.fromArray(SPECIES, array, offset);
        sum += v.reduceLanes(VectorOperators.ADD);
    }
    return sum;
}</pre>
```

What if the array length is not a multiple of the vector length (species)?

### Array Sum – Vector Example Wrong?

private static final VectorSpecies<Integer> SPECIES = IntVector.SPECIES\_128; 10 usages

```
public static int sumVector(int[] array){
    int sum = 0;
    for (int offset = 0; offset < SPECIES.loopBound(array.length); offset += SPECIES.length()) {
        IntVector v = IntVector.fromArray(SPECIES, array, offset);
        sum += v.reduceLanes(VectorOperators.ADD);
    }
    return sum;
}</pre>
```

What if the array length is not a multiple of the vector length (species)?

It would ignore the remainder of the array.

## Array Sum – Vector Example Fixed

private static final VectorSpecies<Integer> SPECIES = IntVector.SPECIES\_128; 10 usa

```
public static int sumVector(int[] array){
```

```
int sum = 0;
int offset = 0;
for (; offset < SPECIES.loopBound(array.length); offset += SPECIES.length()) {</pre>
    IntVector v = IntVector.fromArray(SPECIES, array, offset);
    sum += v.reduceLanes(VectorOperators.ADD);
}
for (; offset < array.length; offset++) {</pre>
    sum += array[offset];
}
return sum;
```

You need to calculate the rest in a scalar fassion or...

### Array Sum – Vector Example Fixed v2

```
public static int sumVectorMasked(int[] array){
    int sum = 0;
    int offset = 0;
    for (; offset < SPECIES.loopBound(array.length); offset += SPECIES.length()) {</pre>
        IntVector v = IntVector.fromArray(SPECIES, array, offset);
        sum += v.reduceLanes(VectorOperators.ADD);
    }
   VectorMask<Integer> mask = SPECIES.indexInRange(offset, array.length);
    IntVector v = IntVector.fromArray(SPECIES, array, offset, mask);
    sum += v.reduceLanes(VectorOperators.ADD);
    return sum;
```

... or use a mask (from my experiments, it is slower)

### Array Sum – Vector Example Improved

```
public static int vectorBetter(int[] array) { 1 usage
    IntVector sum = IntVector.zero(SPECIES);
    int offset = 0;
    for (; offset < SPECIES.loopBound(array.length); offset += SPECIES.length()) {</pre>
        IntVector v = IntVector.fromArray(SPECIES, array, offset);
        \underline{sum} = \underline{sum}.add(v);
    }
    int sumVal = sum.reduceLanes(VectorOperators.ADD);
    for (; offset < array.length; offset++) {</pre>
        sumVal += array[offset];
    return sumVal;
```

### Benchmark

#### Vector length – 128bit

Benchmark	(vectorSize)	Mode	Cnt	Score Error	Units
ArraySumBenchmark.std	1000007	avgt	50	272,736 ± 5,699	us/op
ArraySumBenchmark.vectorImproved	1000007	avgt	50	91,537 ± 2,146	us/op
ArraySumBenchmark.vectorImprovedMasked	1000007	avgt	50	92,181 ± 2,189	us/op
ArraySumBenchmark.vectorNaive	1000007	avgt	50	334,925 ± 6,202	us/op

#### Vector length – 256bit

Benchmark	(vectorSize)	Mode	Cnt	Score	Error	Units
ArraySumBenchmark.std	1000007	avgt	50	284,300 ±	17,288	us/op
ArraySumBenchmark.vectorImproved	1000007	avgt	50	69,256 ±	2,793	us/op
ArraySumBenchmark.vectorImprovedMasked	1000007	avgt	50	69,688 ±	3,003	us/op
ArraySumBenchmark.vectorNaive	1000007	avgt	50	206,461 ±	2,035	us/op

### What about 512bit vector registers?

### Benchmark – 512bit

#### Vector length – 512bit

Benchmark	(vectorSize)	Mode	Cnt	Score	Error	Units
ArraySumBenchmark.std	1000007	avgt	50	288,955	± 11,648	us/op
ArraySumBenchmark.vectorImproved	1000007	avgt		1672,734		
ArraySumBenchmark.vectorImprovedMasked	1000007	avgt	50	1646,036	± 20,355	us/op
ArraySumBenchmark.vectorNaive	1000007	avgt	50	1310,094	± 16,380	us/op



### Benchmark – 512bit

#### Vector length – 512bit

Benchmark	(vector
ArraySumBenchmark.std	10
ArraySumBenchmark.vectorImproved	10
ArraySumBenchmark.vectorImprovedMasked	10
ArraySumBenchmark.vectorNaive	10

torSize)	Mode	Cnt	Score	Error	Units
1000007	avgt	50	288,955	± 11,648	us/op
1000007	avgt	50	1672,734	± 17,939	us/op
1000007	avgt	50	1646,036	± 20,355	us/op
1000007	avgt	50	1310, <mark>0</mark> 94	± 16,380	us/op



CPU does not have 512bit registers => graceful degradation: at least the code is still working

### Benchmark – Matrix multiplication

Right matrix always transformed to column based (transposed) beforehand

Benchmark	(size)	(vectorSize)	Mode	Cnt	Score Error	Units
MatrixBenchmark.multiplyManual1D	607	128	avgt	150	24,020 ± 0,446	ms/op
MatrixBenchmark.multiplyManual1D	607	256	avgt	150	17,349 ± 0,232	ms/op
MatrixBenchmark.multiplyManual2D	607	128	avgt	150	22,857 ± 0,355	ms/op
MatrixBenchmark.multiplyManual2D	607	256	avgt	150	16,701 ± 0,185	ms/op
MatrixBenchmark.multiplyMask1D	607	128	avgt	150	26,049 ± 0,177	ms/op
MatrixBenchmark.multiplyMask1D	607	256	avgt	150	19,569 ± 0,223	ms/op
MatrixBenchmark.multiplyMask2D	607	128	avgt	150	26,882 ± 0,384	ms/op
MatrixBenchmark.multiplyMask2D	607	256	avgt	150	24,360 ± 0,270	ms/op
MatrixBenchmarkStd.multiply2D	607	N/A	avgt	150	33,952 ± 0,210	ms/op
MatrixBenchmarkStd.multiply1D	607	N/A	avgt	150	37,387 ± 0,165	ms/op

### References

• JEPs 338, 414, 417: <u>https://openjdk.java.net/jeps/417</u>