CME 213, ME 339—Spring 2021

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“There are two ways to write error-free programs; only the third one works.” (Alan J. Perlis)

Let's get started!

How to transfer the files

- `scp`
- `sshfs`; Sherlock instructions

Demo

- `ssh darve@icme-gpu.stanford.edu`
- You have to use VPN if you are off-campus.

Make sure the CUDA library and compiler are loaded.

- `module avail`
- `module list`
- `module load cuda`
- `module show cuda`
- `module unload cuda`
- `module purge`

Demo

Recommended: add

```
# loading CUDA modules
module load cuda
```

at the end of `.bashrc` in your HOME directory. This will load the module you need when you log in.

You will find that it is annoying to repeatedly log in on the cluster and provide your password and complete the dual authentication process.

A useful command is `screen`.

It allows running multiple shells.

To start `screen`: `$ screen`. Then use the following shortcuts:

Shortcut	Command
`Ctrl+a c`	Create a new window (with shell)
`Ctrl+a "`	List all window
`Ctrl+a 0`	Switch to window 0 (by number)
`Ctrl+a |`	Split current region vertically into two regions
`Ctrl+a S`	Split current region horizontally into two regions
`Ctrl+a tab`	Switch the input focus to the next region
`Ctrl+a X`	Delete window but keep shell
`Ctrl+a Ctrl+a`	Toggle between the current and previous region
`Ctrl+a k`	Close the current shell
`Ctrl+a \`	Close all shells
`Ctrl+a ?`	Help

[More advanced commands]

Basic SLURM commands

`sinfo`

Demo

```
sbatch script.sh
```

```
#!/bin/bash
#SBATCH -o job_%j.out
#SBATCH -p CME
#SBATCH --gres=gpu:1
```

Batch submission:

```
sbatch script.sh; squeue
```

Demo

Blocking command:

```
srun -p CME --gres=gpu:1 ./deviceQuery
```

or

```
srun -o slurm.sh.out -p CME --gres=gpu:1 ./deviceQuery
```

or

```
srun -p CME --gres=gpu:1 ./script.sh
```

What not to do!

```
srun -p CME --gres=gpu:1 --pty /bin/bash
```

This reserves a node for you "indefinitely."

Demo

Controlling the number of GPUs you have access to:

```
srun -p CME --gres=gpu:2 ./deviceQuery
```

```
srun -p CME --gres=gpu:3 ./deviceQuery
```

```
Device 0: "Quadro RTX 6000"
  CUDA Driver Version / Runtime Version          11.0 / 11.0
  CUDA Capability Major/Minor version number:    7.5
  Total amount of global memory:                 24220 MBytes (25396838400 bytes)
  (72) Multiprocessors, ( 64) CUDA Cores/MP:     4608 CUDA Cores
  L2 Cache Size:                                 6291456 bytes
  Total amount of shared memory per block:       49152 bytes
  Total number of registers available per block: 65536
  Warp size:                                     32
  Maximum number of threads per multiprocessor:  1024
  Maximum number of threads per block:           1024
  Max dimension size of a thread block (x,y,z): (1024, 1024, 64)
  Max dimension size of a grid size    (x,y,z): (2147483647, 65535, 65535)
```

Other SLURM commands

- `squeue`
- `scancel`

Let's run

```
./bandwidthTest
```

```
[CUDA Bandwidth Test] - Starting...
Running on...

 Device 0: Quadro RTX 6000
 Quick Mode

 Host to Device Bandwidth, 1 Device(s)
 PINNED Memory Transfers
   Transfer Size (Bytes)    Bandwidth(GB/s)
   32000000            12.6

 Device to Host Bandwidth, 1 Device(s)
 PINNED Memory Transfers
   Transfer Size (Bytes)    Bandwidth(GB/s)
   32000000            13.2

 Device to Device Bandwidth, 1 Device(s)
 PINNED Memory Transfers
   Transfer Size (Bytes)    Bandwidth(GB/s)
   32000000            541.0

Result = PASS
```

firstProgram.cu

`checkCudaErrors(...)`

CUDA functions often fail silently

Use this to check for errors before continuing

```
int* d_output;

cudaMalloc(&d_output, sizeof(int) * N);

kernel<<<1, N>>>(d_output);

vector<int> h_output(N);
cudaMemcpy(&h_output[0], d_output, sizeof(int) * N,
           cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);

cudaFree(d_output);
```

```
kernel<<<1, N>>>(d_output);
```

N : number of threads to launch for function `kernel`

Threads are numbered 0 to $N - 1$.

```
__device__ __host__
int f(int i) {
    return i*i;
}

__global__
void kernel(int* out) {
    out[threadIdx.x] = f(threadIdx.x);
}
```

`global` / `host` / `device`

???

`__global__` kernel will be

- Executed on the device
- Callable from the host

`__host__` kernel will be

- Executed on the host
- Callable from the host

`__device__` kernel will be

- Executed on the device
- Callable from the device only

Get information about the current thread

Use the built-in variable `threadIdx`

We will learn more about this later

Run

```
darve@icme-gpu:~/Lecture_08$ srun -p CME --gres=gpu:1 ./firstProgram
Entry          0, written by thread     0
Entry          9, written by thread     3
...
Entry        961, written by thread    31
```

```
darve@icme-gpu:~/Lecture_08$ srun -p CME --gres=gpu:1 ./firstProgram -N=1024
Using 1024 threads = 32 warps
Entry          0, written by thread     0
Entry      10404, written by thread   102
Entry      41616, written by thread   204
...
Entry     842724, written by thread   918
Entry    1040400, written by thread  1020
Entry    1046529, written by thread  1023
```

```
darve@icme-gpu:~/Lecture_08$ srun -p CME --gres=gpu:1 ./firstProgram -N=1025
CUDA error at firstProgram.cu:48 code=9
                 (cudaErrorInvalidConfiguration) "cudaGetLastError()"
Using 1025 threads = 33 warps
srun: error: icmet01: task 0: Exited with exit code 1
```

!!!

Let's consult the Quadro RTX 6000 data sheet

Quadro RTX 6000

```
kernel<<<1, N>>>(d_output);
```

N cannot be greater than 1,024.

```
kernel<<<1, N>>>(d_output);
```

What we need is

```
kernel<<<num_blocks, block_size>>>(d_output);
```

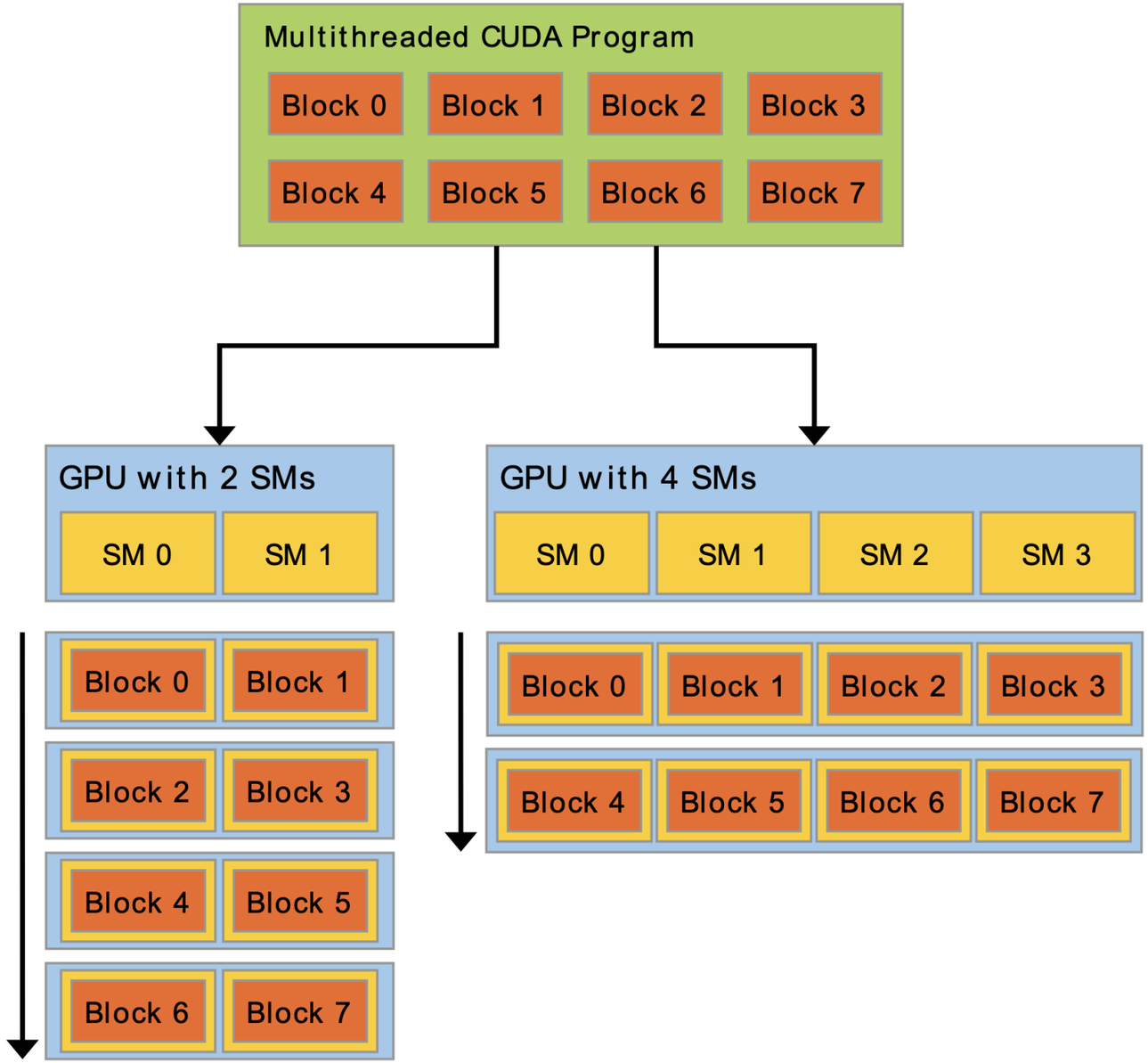
```
kernel<<<num_blocks, block_size>>>(d_output);
```

`block_size` can be at most 1,024

Use more blocks!

Calculation should be organized into:

- blocks that fit on each SM (limited number of threads)
- several blocks forming a grid (so that an "unlimited" number of threads can be used)


Multithreaded CUDA Program
Block 0
Block 1
Block 2
Block 3
Block 4
Block 5
Block 6
Block 7
GPU with 2 SMs
SM 0
SM 1
Block 0
Block 1
Block 2
Block 3
Block 4
Block 5
Block 6
Block 7
GPU with 4 SMs
SM 0
SM 1
SM 2
SM 3
Block 0
Block 1
Block 2
Block 3
Block 4
Block 5
Block 6
Block 7

Defining dimensions

```
dim3 block_size(Nx);
dim3 num_blocks(Mx);

dim3 block_size(Nx, Ny);
dim3 num_blocks(Mx, My);

dim3 block_size(Nx, Ny, Nz);
dim3 num_blocks(Mx, My, Mz);

kernel<<<num_blocks, block_size>>>(d_output);
```

Let's use this to write a program to add two matrices.

```
dim3 th_block(32,n_thread/32);

int blocks_per_grid_x = (n + th_block.x - 1) / th_block.x;
int blocks_per_grid_y = (n + th_block.y - 1) / th_block.y;

dim3 num_blocks(blocks_per_grid_x, blocks_per_grid_y);

Add<<<num_blocks, th_block>>>(n, d_a, d_b, d_c);
```

Math formula for number of blocks

```
num_blocks =
(num_threads_total + num_thread_per_block - 1)
/ num_thread_per_block
```

Try out with

```
num_threads_total = 5
num_thread_per_block = 4
```

```
__global__
void Add(int n, int* a, int* b, int* c) {
    int i = blockIdx.x * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
    int j = blockIdx.y * blockDim.y + threadIdx.y;
    if(i < n && j < n) {
        c[n*i + j] = a[n*i + j] + b[n*i + j];
    }
}
```

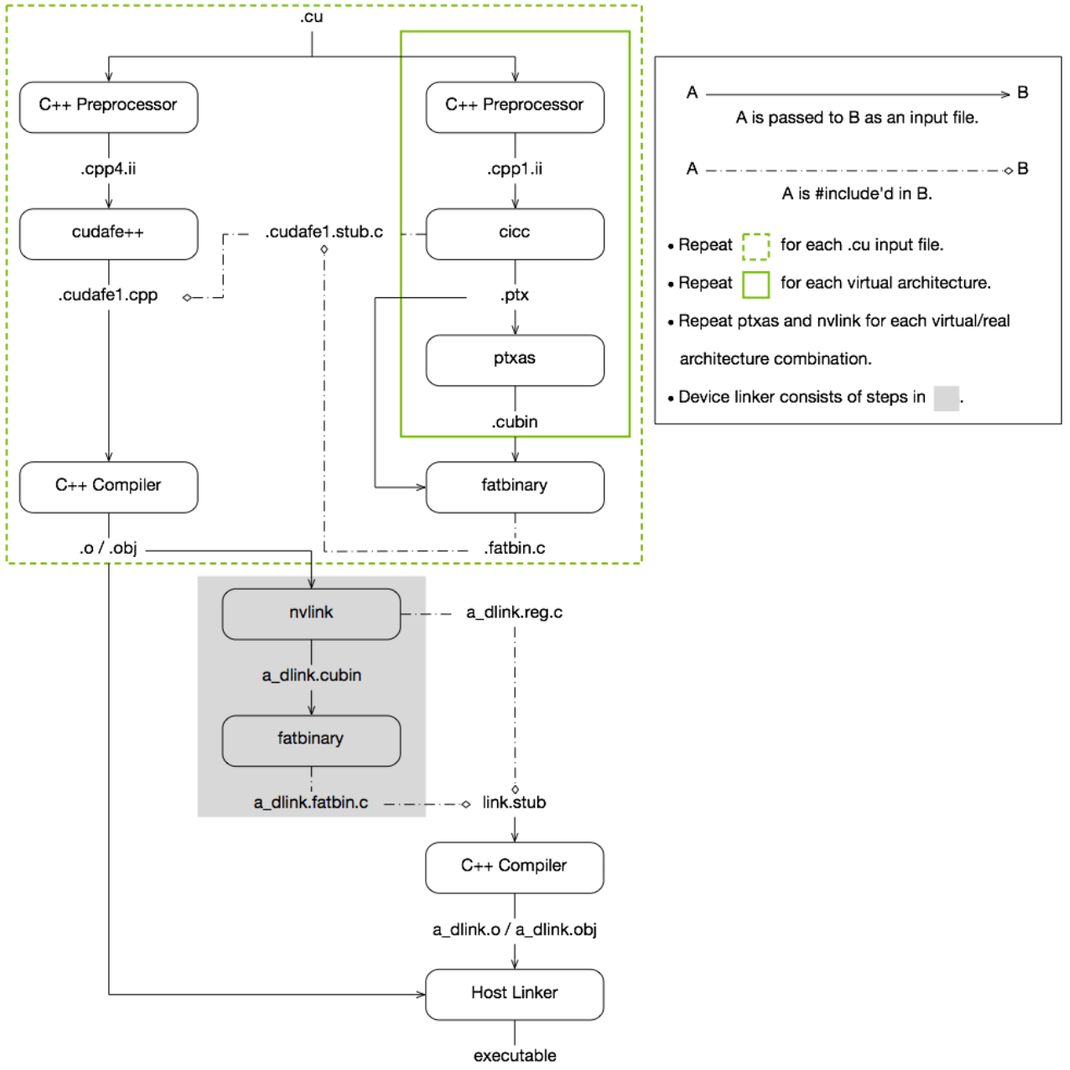
Built-in variable	Description
threadIdx	thread index in block
blockDim	number of threads in a block
blockIdx	block index in grid
gridDim	number of blocks in grid
warpSize	number of threads in a warp

STL `vector` cannot be used with CUDA.

CUDA has its own mechanism to allocate and manage memory.

See Thrust for an STL like vector implementation in CUDA.

Compiling CUDA code


.cu
C++ Preprocessor
C++ Preprocessor
.cpp4.ii
.cpp1.ii
cudafe++
.cudafe1.stub.c
cicc
.cudafe1.cpp
.ptx
ptxas
.cubin
C++ Compiler
fatbinary
.o / .obj
.fatbin.c
nvlink
a_dlink.reg.c
a_dlink.cubin
fatbinary
a_dlink.fatbin.c
link.stub
C++ Compiler
a_dlink.o / a_dlink.obj
Host Linker
executable
A
B
A is passed to B as an input file.
A
B
A is #include'd in B.
• Repeat for each .cu input file.
• Repeat for each virtual architecture.
• Repeat ptxas and nvlink for each virtual/real architecture combination.
• Device linker consists of steps in .

Most CPUs offer binary code compatibility and rely on a published instruction set architecture.

A given compiled code can run on many different processors.

The situation is different with GPUs.

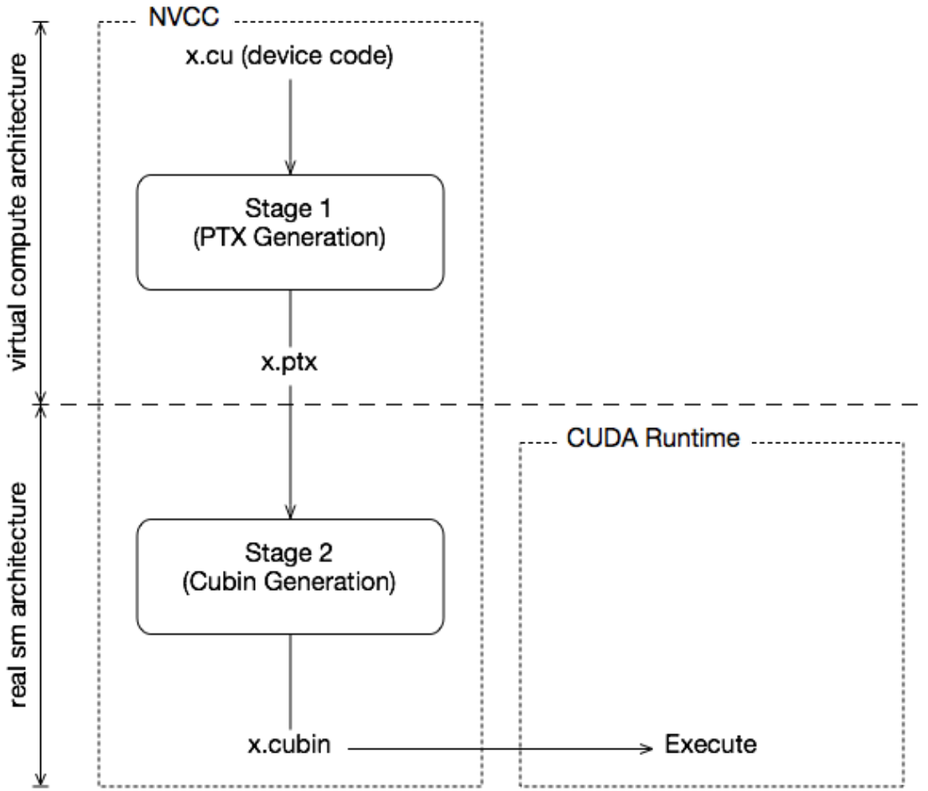
GPU improvements mean that binaries for different processors are incompatible.

Compilation happens in two stages:

1. Code for virtual architecture is generated; PTX
2. Code for real architecture is generated

PTX assembly code relies on a specific set of features or GPU capabilities

Real architecture: binary code that can be executed on a given GPU


NVCC
x.cu (device code)
Stage 1
(PTX Generation)
x.ptx
Stage 2
(Cubin Generation)
x.cubin
CUDA Runtime
Execute
virtual compute architecture
real sm architecture

File extension	Description
`.cu`	CUDA source file
`.ptx`	PTX intermediate assembly file
`.cubin`	CUDA device code binary file
`.fatbin`	CUDA fat binary file that may contain multiple PTX and CUBIN files

When compiling:

- one virtual architecture is chosen
- some (or none) real architectures are specified

If a real architecture is compiled and matches the GPU, the binary is loaded and runs!

If a real architecture for the GPU is missing, a matching GPU binary code is generated when the application is launched using the PTX code.

This is called `just-in-time` compilation.

Virtual architecture names start with `compute_`

Real architecture names start with `sm_`

Example

```
nvcc a.cu --gpu-architecture=compute_50 --gpu-code=sm_50,sm_75
```

Use virtual architecture `compute_50`

Generate code for two GPUs: `sm_50`, `sm_75`

On `icme-gpu`, try

```
--gpu-architecture=compute_50 --gpu-code=sm_50
```

`--gpu-architecture=compute_50 --gpu-code=sm_50`

Fails because our GPU is `sm_75`

Try

```
--gpu-architecture=compute_50 --gpu-code=sm_75
```

Success

`--gpu-architecture=compute_75 --gpu-code=sm_50`

Fails because `sm_50` does not support `compute_75` features

Note on `--gpu-architecture`

`--gpu-architecture` alone does not trigger assembly of the corresponding PTX.

That is the role of `--gpu-code`.

Try

```
--gpu-architecture=compute_50 --gpu-code=compute_50,sm_50
```

Succeeds

Why?

Wrong `sm_50`; but PTX for `compute_50` is loaded

Can be JIT compiled for `sm_75`

Win!

```
--gpu-architecture=compute_75 --gpu-code=sm_75
```

Compile just for our GPU

shorthands

`--gpu-architecture=compute_75`

is equivalent to

`--gpu-architecture=compute_75 --gpu-code=compute_75`

Only generate and embed PTX

JIT required for all GPUs

`--gpu-architecture=sm_75` (a real architecture option)

is equivalent to

`--gpu-architecture=compute_75 --gpu-code=compute_75,sm_75`

Generate binary for `sm_75` + PTX for JITs on GPUs that support `compute_75`

Recommended

`--gpu-architecture=compute_75 --gpu-code=sm_75`

Shorter option (which embeds the PTX with the binary)

`--gpu-architecture=sm_75` or `-arch=sm_75`

List of virtual architectures

List of real architectures

Compiler options	Description
-g	Debug on the host
-G	Debug on the device (CUDA-gdb, Nsight Eclipse Edition)
-pg	Profiling info for use with gprof (Linux)
-Xcompiler	Options for underlying gcc compiler
-O	Optimization level

```
nvcc --help
```

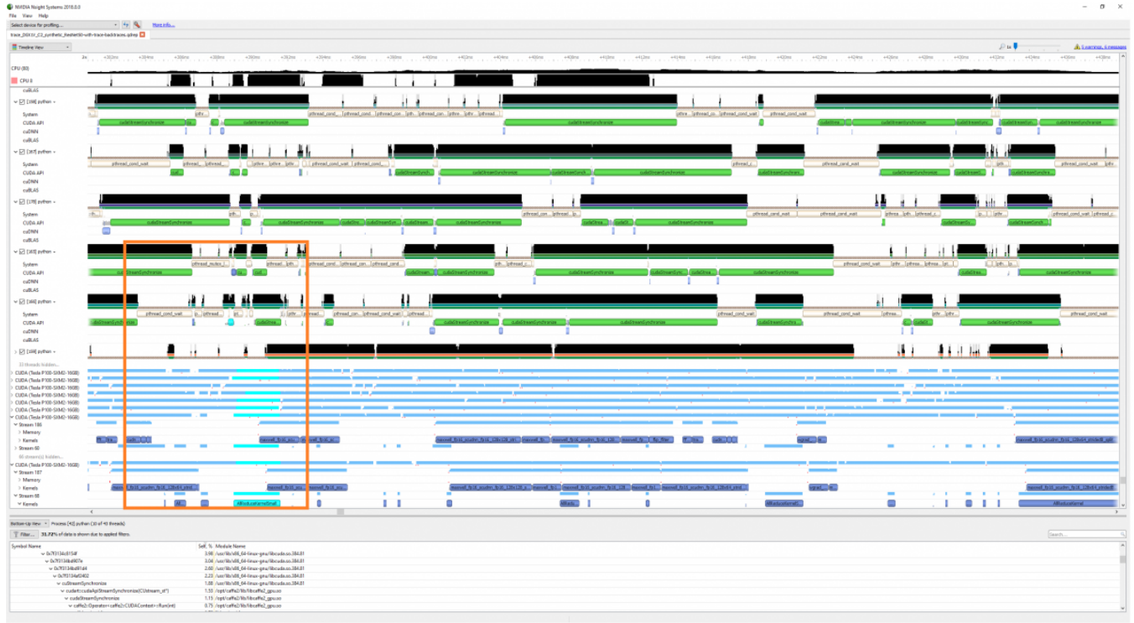
The old way:

Visual Profiler

The new way:

NVIDIA Nsight Systems for GPU and CPU sampling and tracing

NVIDIA Nsight Compute for GPU kernel profiling



CUDA-MEMCHECK

Tool	Description
memcheck	Memory access error and leak detection
racecheck	Shared memory data access hazard detection
initcheck	Unitialized device global memory access detection
synccheck	Thread synchronization hazard detection