

Lab 4

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1 Objective

The purpose of this lab is to get you more familiar with shared memory tiling techniques, handling complex boundary conditions, and using constant memory.

2 Activity

1. Login to kodiak. `cd` to your `mplabs` directory and type `git pull`.
2. Examine the file `<lab-directory>/main.cu` to see new methods for constant memory and matrices to:
 - (a) Allocate device memory
 - (b) Copy host memory to device
 - (c) Copy results from device to host
 - (d) Free device memory
3. Edit the file `<lab-directory>/kernel.cu` to implement the shared memory tiled convolution. To handle halo cells, treat them as having a value of zero.
4. Compile and test your code.

```
cd <lab-directory>
make
nano convolution.sh # add convolution commands per below
~/<lab-directory>/convolution # Uses the default image sizes
~/<lab-directory>/convolution <m># Uses square m x m image
~/<lab-directory>/convolution <m> <n># Uses (m x n) image
qsub -q tardis convolution.sh
```

3 Turn in

Upload to the course Canvas site:

1. a report that includes :
 - (a) the output
 - (b) answer section where you answer the following:
 - i. What is the floating-point computation rate for the GPU kernel in this application? How does it scale with the size of the input image? To answer this question, try multiple sized inputs and calculate the rate for each using the timing measurements provided in the code. Make sure to justify your choice of input sizes.
 - ii. What percentage of time is spent as overhead for using the GPU? Consider as overhead: device memory allocation time and memory copy time to and from the device. Do not include problem setup time or result verification time in your calculations of overhead or total execution time. Try this with multiple input sizes and explain how the overhead scales with the size of your input?
2. main.cu
3. kernel.cu

The cuda code will be graded for completeness, correctness, handling of boundary, and style (5pts). The report will be graded on readability, clarity, analysis, and solution to the questions (5pts).

4 Going Further