# 15-418/15-618 Parallel Computer Architecture and Programming

## Homework 2, A Simple CUDA Renderer

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## 1. CUDA Warm-Up 1: SAXPY (5 pts)

To gain a bit of practice writing CUDA programs, the warm-up task is to implement the SAXPY function.

#### i. ./saxpy.

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Found 1 CUDA devices

Device 0: NVIDIA GeForce RTX 2080

SMs: 46

Global mem: 7959 MB CUDA Cap: 7.5

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Overall: 74.850 ms [2.986 GB/s] 1.006 ms [222.288 GB/s]

Total Bytes:240000000verall: 27.106 ms [8.246 GB/s]

1.010 ms [221.262 GB/s]

Total Bytes:240000000verall: 27.158 ms [8.230 GB/s]

1.008 ms [221.678 GB/s]

#### ii. ./cudaSaxpy.

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Found 1 CUDA devices

Device 0: NVIDIA GeForce RTX 2080

SMs: 46

Global mem: 7959 MB CUDA Cap: 7.5

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 Kernel: 0.686 ms
 [325.663 GB/s]

 Overall: 24.608 ms
 [9.083 GB/s]

 Kernel: 0.685 ms
 [326.524 GB/s]

 Overall: 25.407 ms
 [8.798 GB/s]

 Kernel: 0.683 ms
 [327.363 GB/s]

 Overall: 25.375 ms
 [8.808 GB/s]

## 2. CUDA Warm-Up 2: Parallel Prefix-Sum (10 pts)

Find peaks.

i. The implementation of cudaScan() (to get exclusive prefix sum) has been completed and passed the correctness test.

siqiguo@ghc28:~/private/15-618-Parallel-Computing/asst2/scan\$ ./checker.pl -m scan Mode: scan Input: random Running tests: -----Element Count: 10000 Correctness passed! Your Time: 0.173 Target Time: 0.184 Element Count: 100000 Correctness passed! Your Time: 0.285 Target Time: 0.269 Element Count: 1000000 Correctness passed! Your Time: 0.755 Target Time: 0.443 Element Count: 2000000 Correctness passed! Your Time: 1.406 Target Time: 0.842 Scan Score Table: -----\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Element Count | Target Time | Your Time | Score | \_\_\_\_\_\_ 1 | 0.184 | 0.173 | 1.25 10000 | 1.25 100000 1000000 | 0.880132450331126 | 2000000 | 0.898293029871977 | \_\_\_\_\_\_

| Total score: | 4.2784254802031/5 |

ii. The implementation of find\_peaks() (to get exclusive prefix sum) has been completed and passed the correctness test.

 $siqiguo@ghc28: \verb|~/private/15-618-Parallel-Computing/asst2/scan$| ./checker.pl -m find_peaks| | ./checker.pl -m find_peaks| ./checker.pl -m$ 

Input: random
-----Running tests:

Mode: find\_peaks

Element Count: 10000 Correctness passed! Your Time: 0.203 Target Time: 0.209

Element Count: 100000 Correctness passed! Your Time: 0.309 Target Time: 0.299

Element Count: 1000000 Correctness passed! Your Time: 1.049 Target Time: 0.551

Element Count: 2000000 Correctness passed! Your Time: 1.848 Target Time: 1.064

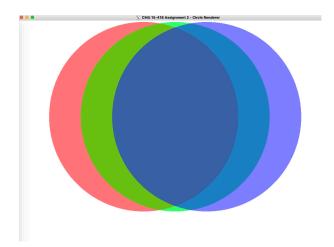
Find\_peaks Score Table:

| Element Count | Target Time | Your Time | Score |
| 10000 | 0.209 | 0.203 | 1.25 |
| 100000 | 0.299 | 0.309 | 1.25 |
| 1000000 | 0.551 | 1.049 | 0.78789323164919 |
| 2000000 | 1.064 | 1.848 | 0.863636363636364 |

## 3. A Simple Circle Renderer (85 pts)

An implementation of a renderer that draws colored circles.

i. First, given starter code.



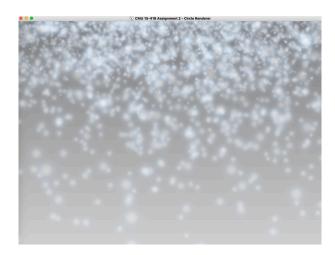


Figure 1: ./render rgb

Figure 2: ./render snow

### Machine Info:

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Found 1 CUDA devices  $\,$ 

Device 0: NVIDIA GeForce RTX 2080

SMs: 46 Global mem: 7959 MB CUDA Cap: 7.5

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Run on starter code.

```
siqiguo@ghc28:~/private/15-618-Parallel-Computing/asst2/render$ make check
mkdir -p objs/
g++ -m64 -03 -Wall -g -o render objs/main.o objs/display.o objs/benchmark.o objs/refRenderer.o
    objs/cudaRenderer.o objs/noise.o objs/ppm.o objs/sceneLoader.o -L/usr/local/cuda-11.7/lib64/
    -lcudart -lGL -lglut -lcudart
./checker.pl
Smartmatch is experimental at ./checker.pl line 75.
Running tests on ghc28.ghc.andrew.cmu.edu, size = 1150, mode = cuda
Scene : rgb
Correctness failed ... Check ./logs/correctness_rgb.log
Your time: 97.6092
Target Time: 0.1912
Scene : rgby
Correctness failed ... Check ./logs/correctness_rgby.log
Scene : rand10k
Correctness failed ... Check ./logs/correctness_rand10k.log
Your time : 22.5087
Target Time: 1.9674
Scene: rand100k
Correctness failed ... Check ./logs/correctness_rand100k.log
Your time : 502.5219
Target Time: 18.5692
Scene : biglittle
Correctness failed ... Check ./logs/correctness_biglittle.log
Your time: 283.4214
Target Time: 14.2726
Scene : littlebig
Correctness failed ... Check ./logs/correctness_littlebig.log
Scene : pattern
Correctness failed ... Check ./logs/correctness_pattern.log
Your time : 2.8770
Target Time: 0.2756
Scene : bouncingballs
Correctness passed!
Scene : hypnosis
Correctness passed!
Scene : fireworks
Correctness failed ... Check ./logs/correctness_fireworks.log
Scene : snow
Correctness passed!
Scene : snowsingle
Correctness passed!
```

AndrewID: siqiguo

Score table:

Your time: 0.0669 Target Time: 0.1779

| Scene Name | Target Time<br> | Your Time    | Score | <br> |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|-------|------|
| rgb        | 0.1912          | 97.6092 (F)  | 1 0   | 1    |
| rand10k    | 1.9674          | 22.5087 (F)  | 1 0   | 1    |
| rand100k   | 18.5692         | 502.5219 (F) | 1 0   | 1    |
| pattern    | 0.2756          | 2.8770 (F)   | 1 0   | 1    |
| snowsingle | 0.1779          | 0.0669       | 12    | 1    |
| biglittle  | 14.2726         | 283.4214 (F) | 1 0   | 1    |
| 1          |                 | Total score: | 12/72 | <br> |

### ii. Implementing the CUDA render.

• First, the render does not meet the atomicity and ordering requirements as it assign the work of rendering each circle to a single thread. The threads are not synchronized, and the result is not deterministic. For each pixel, the thread working on it might not be in the same order as it should be (the circle order provided by the circleIndex).

Then, it came to my mind that I should deal with each pixel independently with its required order. Distribute the work of rendering each circle to the threads, then maintain an array to store the order of circles on each pixel. The second step is to distribute the work of each pixel to the threads with the order I have saved.

This method works but is not efficient as in the first step we cannot fully utilize the GPU parallelism and the order storage will cause out of memory if the image is too large. Result is as follows.

```
siqiguo@ghc28:~/private/15-618-Parallel-Computing/asst2/render$ make check
g++ -m64 -03 -Wall -g -o render objs/main.o objs/display.o objs/benchmark.o
    objs/refRenderer.o objs/cudaRenderer.o objs/noise.o objs/ppm.o objs/sceneLoader.o
    -L/usr/local/cuda-11.7/lib64/ -lcudart -lGL -lglut -lcudart
./checker.pl
Smartmatch is experimental at ./checker.pl line 75.
Running tests on ghc28.ghc.andrew.cmu.edu, size = 1150, mode = cuda
Scene : rgb
Correctness passed!
Your time: 264.9940
Target Time: 0.2034
Scene : rgby
Correctness passed!
Scene: rand10k
Correctness failed ... Check ./logs/correctness_rand10k.log
Your time : 34.1058
Target Time: 1.9736
```

Scene: rand100k

Correctness failed ... Check ./logs/correctness\_rand100k.log

Your time : 286.9967 Target Time: 18.6039

Scene : biglittle

Correctness failed ... Check ./logs/correctness\_biglittle.log

Your time : 289.9027 Target Time: 14.3019

Scene : littlebig

Correctness failed ... Check ./logs/correctness\_littlebig.log

Scene : pattern Correctness passed! Your time : 380.7105 Target Time: 0.2827

Scene : bouncingballs Correctness passed!

Scene : hypnosis Correctness passed!

Scene : fireworks Correctness passed!

Scene : snow Correctness passed!

Scene : snowsingle Correctness passed! Your time : 3.3260 Target Time: 0.1975

Score table:

| Scene Name | Target Time | Your Time | Score |

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_

| Total score: | 6/72

• Next, optimize this method with the similar idea. Try to rely on the GPU thread parallelism to accelerate the computation.

I gained some hints from AI, that I should partition the work of rendering the circles into some subsets of the circles and process them in batches.

The key idea is to enable as more threads as possible to work. At the very end, each pixel should be processed by one thread. These threads should be assigned the ordering work (store circle index into thread-own buffer) evenly.

In another view, the image is divided into blocks (corresponding to the GPU blocks), and each block can be processed by a thread block. Each thread in this block is just responsible for a subset of circles to make circle ordering work efficient. The order (circle index) stored in the thread-scope buffer will be merged to the block-scope buffer to make sure later each thread on each pixel can access to all circles in its lifespan.

```
siqiguo@ghc28:~/private/15-618-Parallel-Computing/asst2/render$ make check
mkdir -p objs/
g++ -m64 -03 -Wall -g -o render objs/main.o objs/display.o objs/benchmark.o
    objs/refRenderer.o objs/cudaRenderer.o objs/noise.o objs/ppm.o objs/sceneLoader.o
    -L/usr/local/cuda-11.7/lib64/ -lcudart -lGL -lglut -lcudart
./checker.pl
Smartmatch is experimental at ./checker.pl line 75.
Running tests on ghc28.ghc.andrew.cmu.edu, size = 1024, mode = cuda
Scene : rgb
Correctness passed!
Your time : 0.1423
Target Time: 0.1523
Scene : rgby
Correctness passed!
Scene : rand10k
Correctness passed!
Your time : 3.7000
Target Time: 1.6040
Scene: rand100k
Correctness passed!
Your time: 34.4337
Target Time: 15.1970
Scene : biglittle
Correctness passed!
Your time : 20.0479
Target Time: 11.4324
Scene : littlebig
Correctness passed!
Scene : pattern
```

Correctness passed! Your time: 0.2291 Target Time: 0.2299

Scene : bouncingballs Correctness passed!

Scene : hypnosis Correctness passed!

Scene : fireworks Correctness passed!

Scene : snow

Correctness passed!

Scene : snowsingle Correctness passed! Your time : 0.1283 Target Time: 0.1451

Score table:

| Scene Name  | Target Time  | Your Time  | Score                                   | <br> |
|---|--|--|---|------|
| rgb rand10k rand100k pattern snowsingle biglittle | 0.1523<br>  1.6040<br>  15.1970<br>  0.2299<br>  0.1451<br>  11.4324 | 0.1423<br>  3.7000<br>  34.4337<br>  0.2291<br>  0.1283<br>  20.0479 | 12<br>  7<br>  7<br>  12<br>  12<br>  8 |      |
| I   |  | Total score:   | 58/72                                   | <br> |

More details about the implementation and optimization are in the code comments.