## 内存合并

回想一下, 线程块被划分为 32 个线程的 Warp。

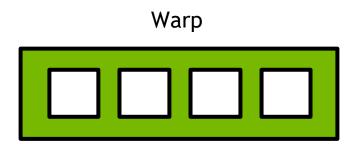
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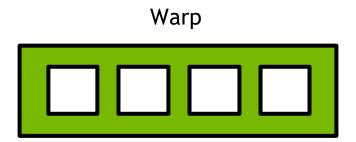
指令在 32 个线程的 warp 级别并行发出

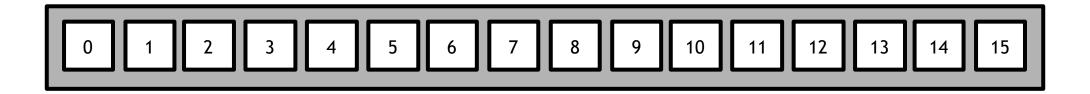
指令在 32 个线程的 warp 级别并行发出

为节省每一页上的空间,我们仅将 **4 个** 线程视为一个 Warp

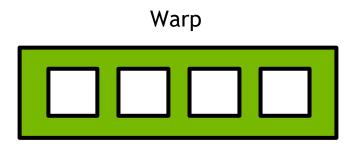


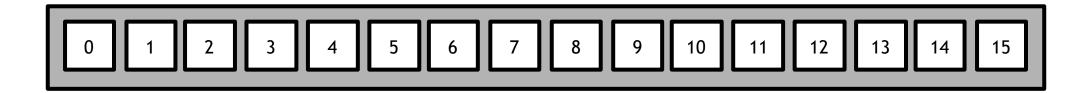
数据以 32 字节段的形式传入和传出全局设备内存 \*



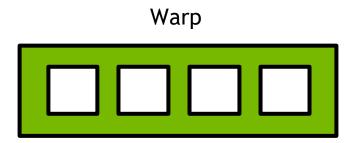


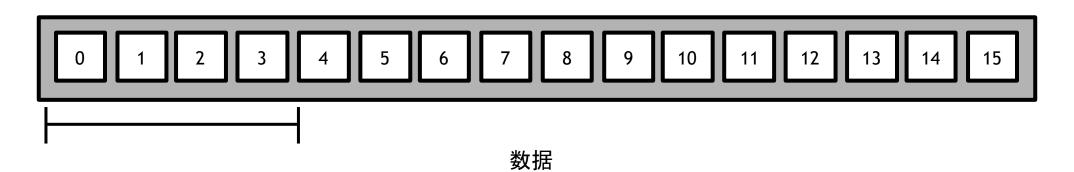
(\* 如果数据在 L1 缓存中,它将在 128 字节缓存行中传输 - 有关详细信息,请参阅实验的 notebook)



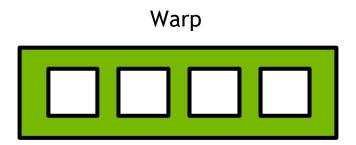


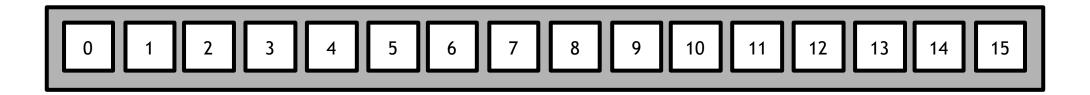
在这里的演示中,我们将 **4 个数据元素** 视为连续内存中的固定长度的一行。

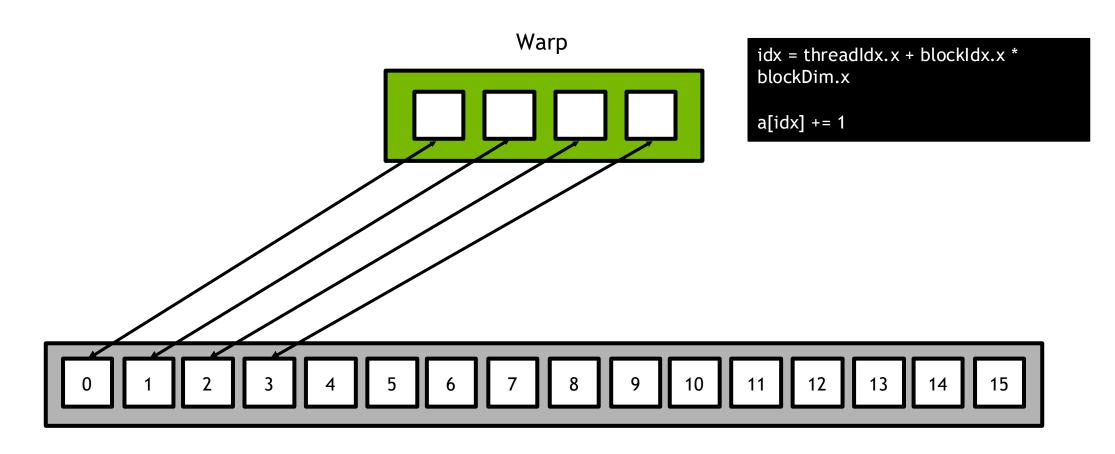


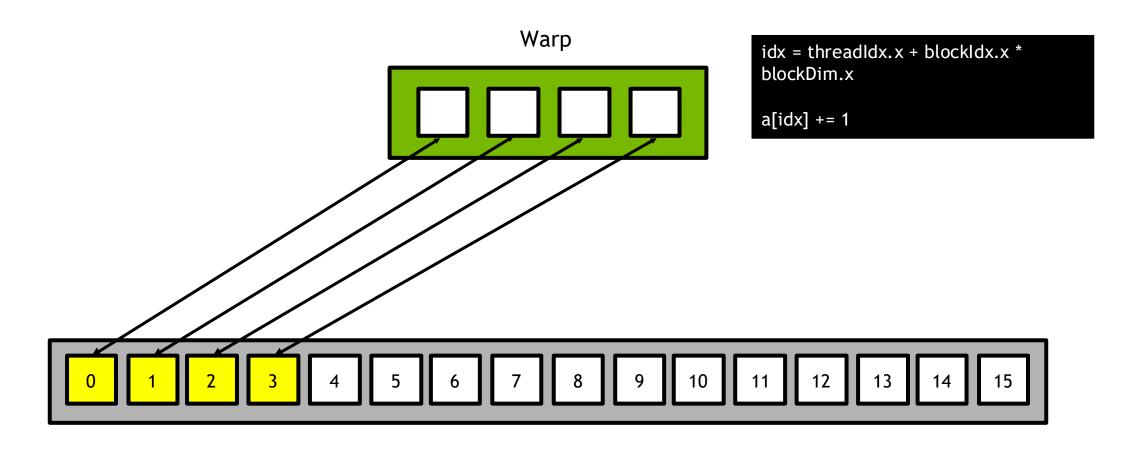


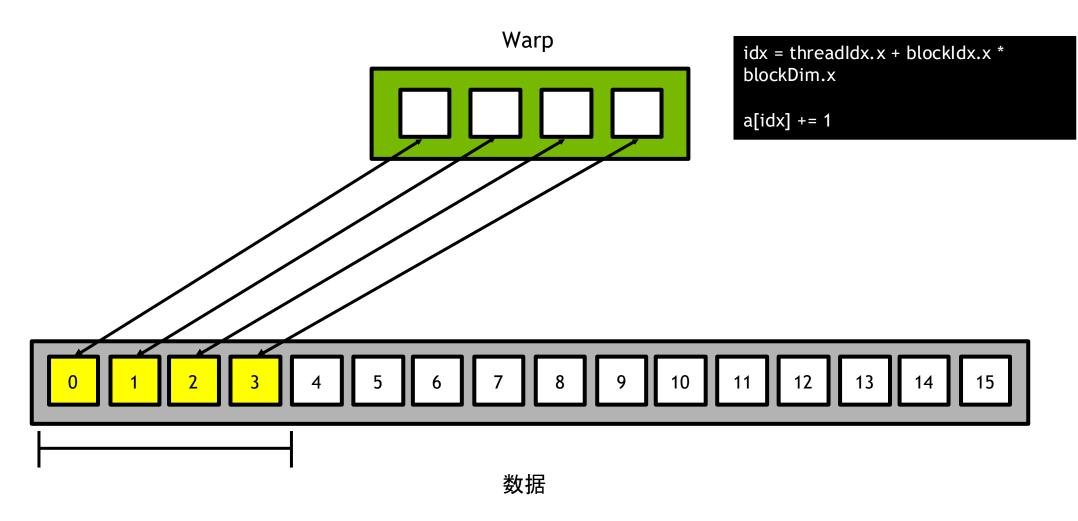
内存子系统将试图使满足 warp 的读/ 写要求所需的行数最小



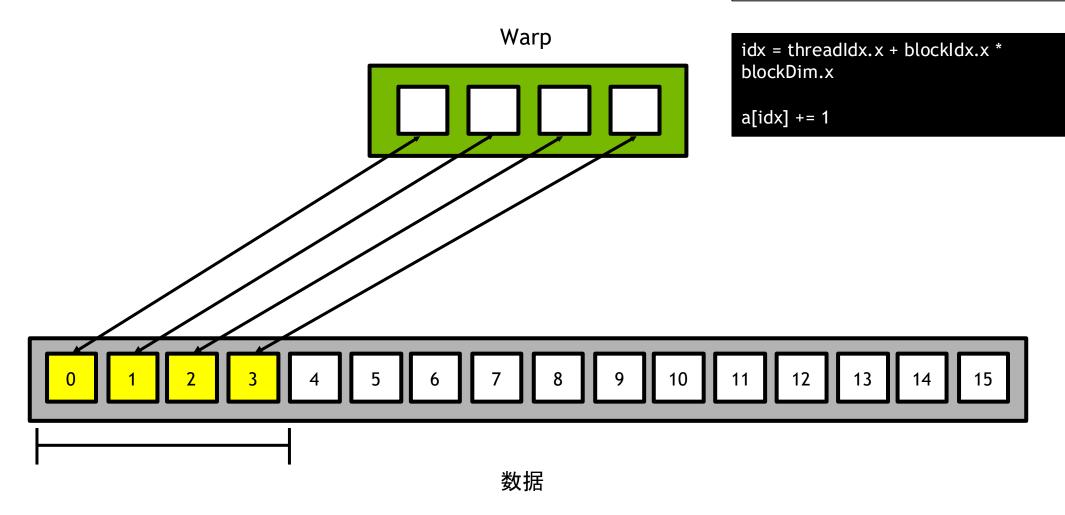


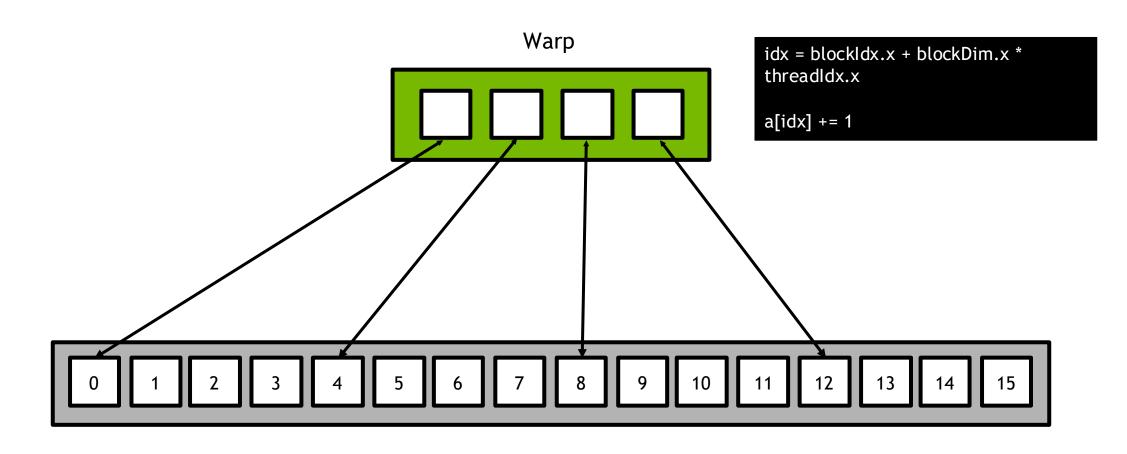


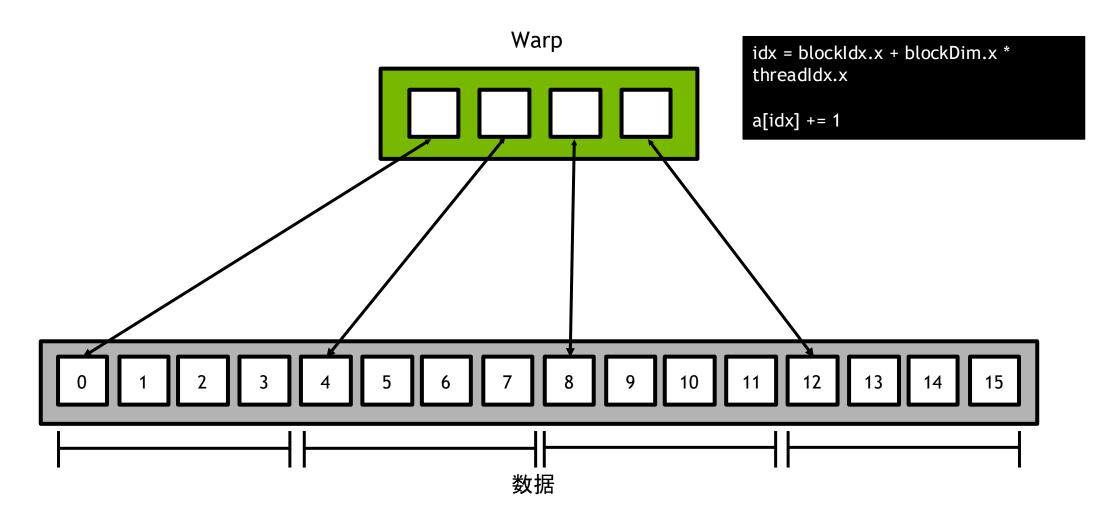


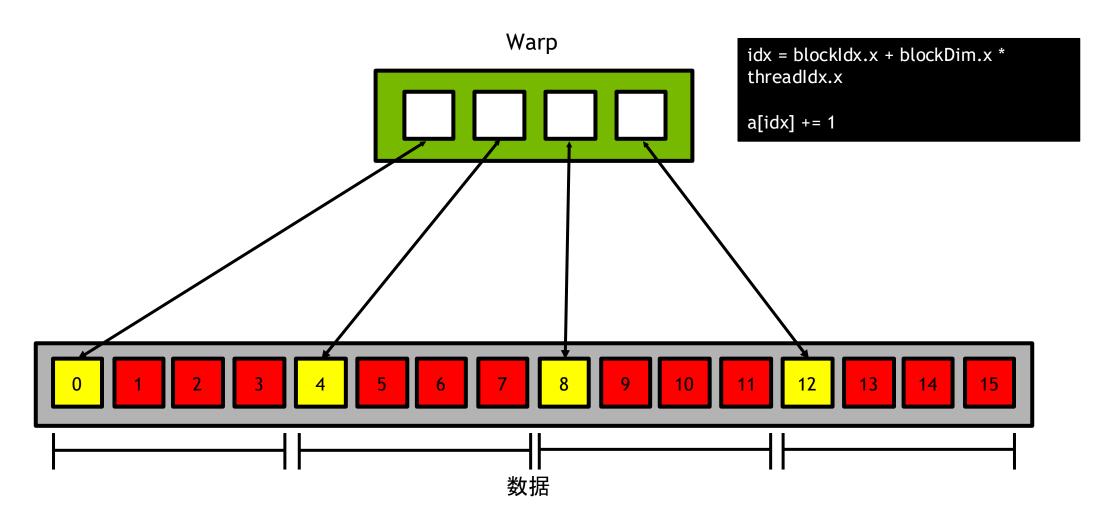


出现这种情况时,内存访问是完全合并 的

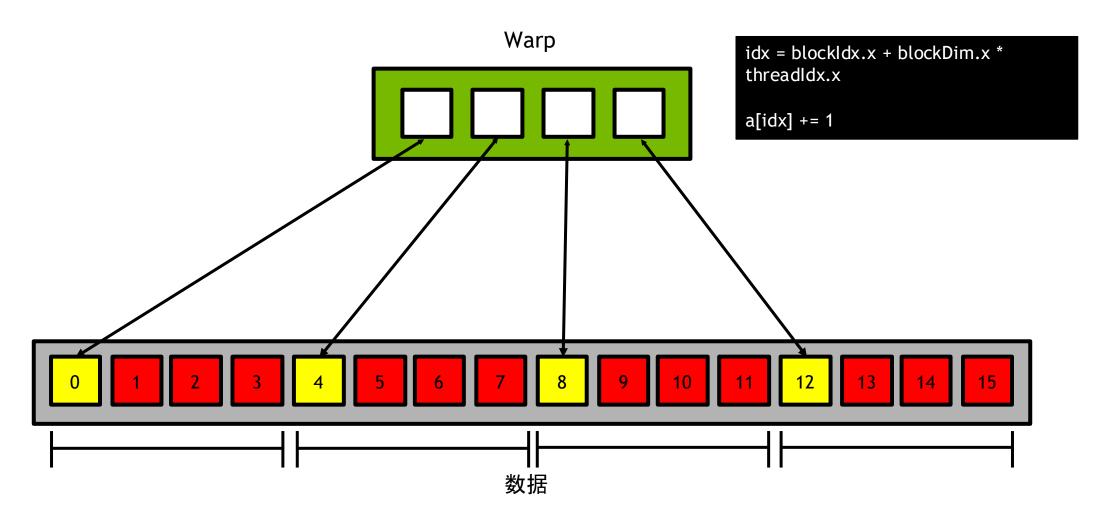








: 导致性能损失



## 行之和与列之和的比较

考虑一个核函数,它将矩阵的每一行( 在这里是 4 个连续的数据元素)的和存储在一个结果向量中

Warp



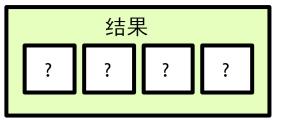
 0
 1
 2
 3

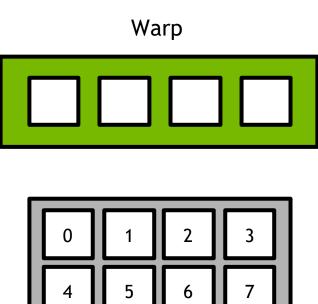
 4
 5
 6
 7

 8
 9
 10
 11

 12
 13
 14
 15

数据



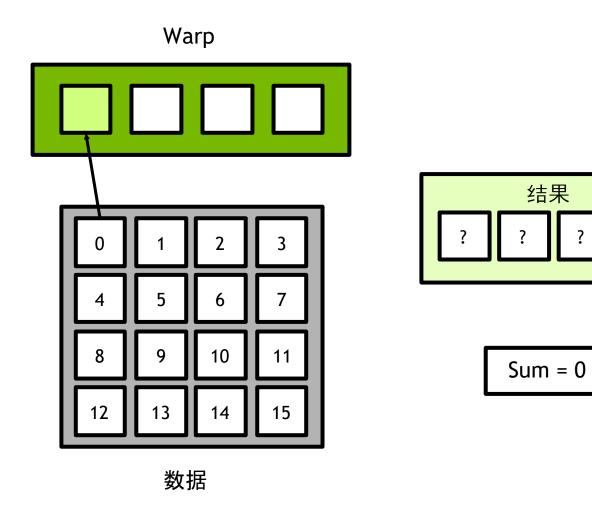


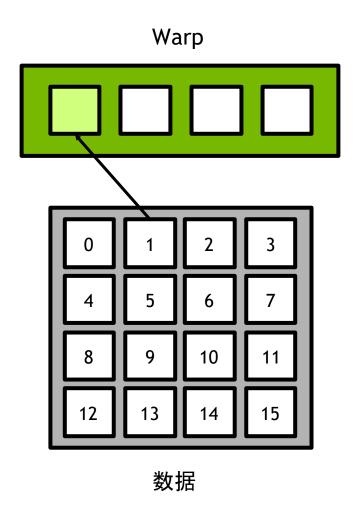


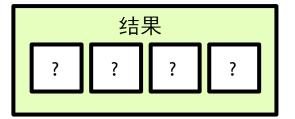
数据

14

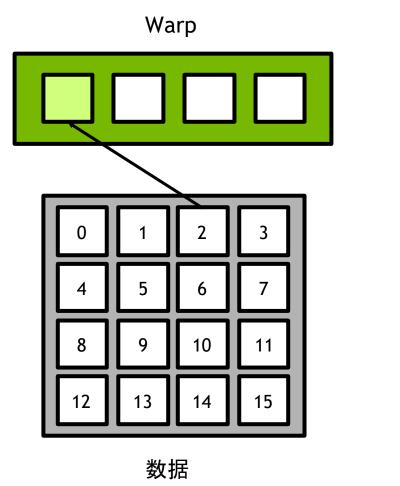


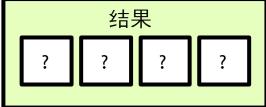




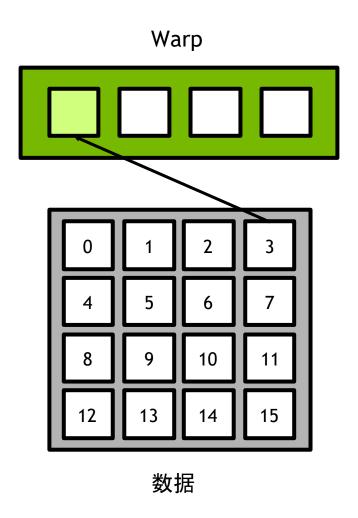


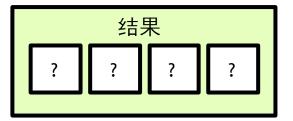
Sum = 1



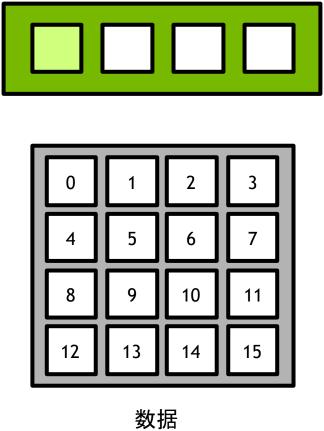


Sum = 3





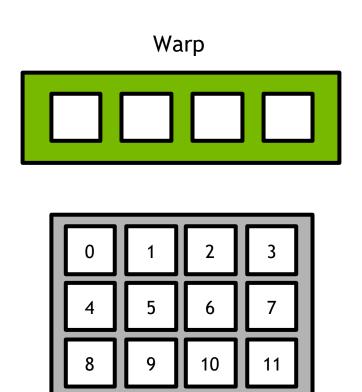
Sum = 6



Warp

结果 Sum = 6

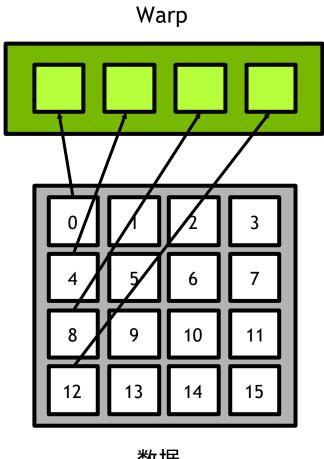
这看起来很自然, 但是当我们考虑 warp 中的线程并行执行时会发生什么



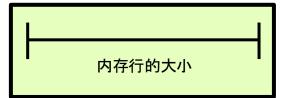
数据

14

Warp中的每个线程都在不同的内存行中 请求数据

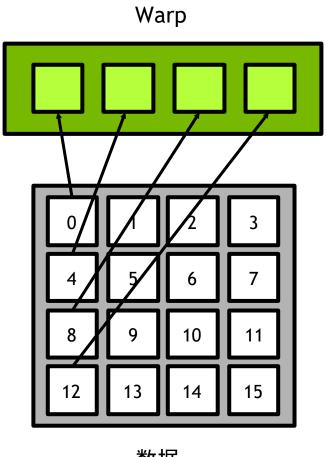


数据

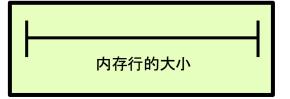




请注意,threadIdx.x 的增量映射到沿 y 轴的数据增量

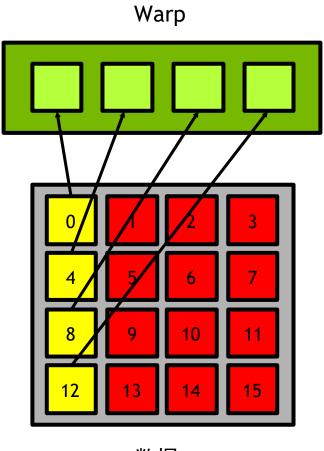


数据

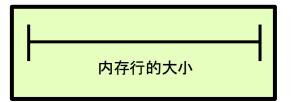




这意味着(在我们的示例中)需要加载 4 行数据,并且加载的数据中有 75% 未 使用

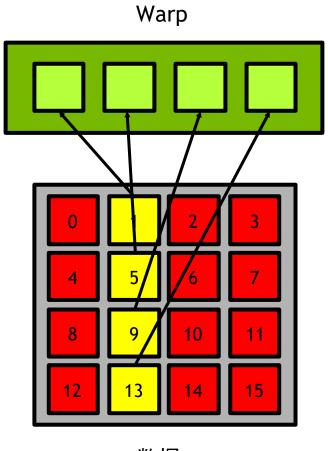


数据

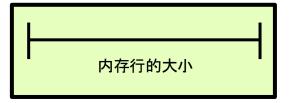




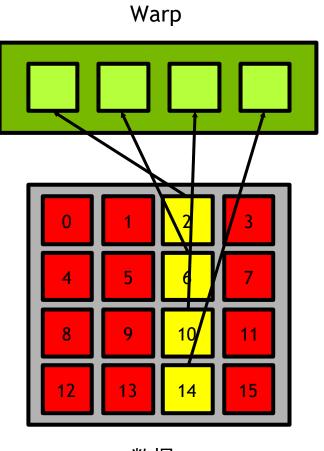
**不幸的是**, **当每个**线程在它所在的数据 **行上迭代**时, 相同的未合并模式仍在继 续。



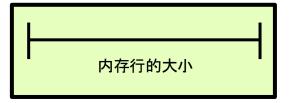
数据



**不幸的是**, **当每个**线程在它所在的数据 **行上迭代**时, 相同的未合并模式仍在继 续。

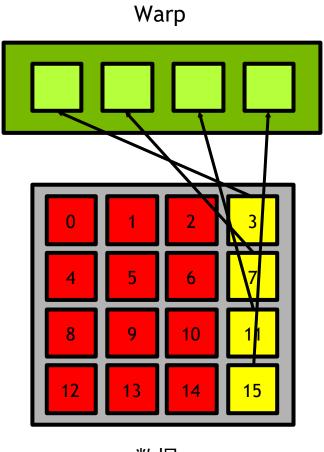


数据

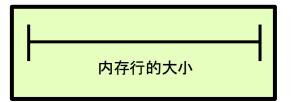




**不幸的是**, **当每个**线程在它所在的数据 **行上迭代**时, 相同的未合并模式仍在继 续。

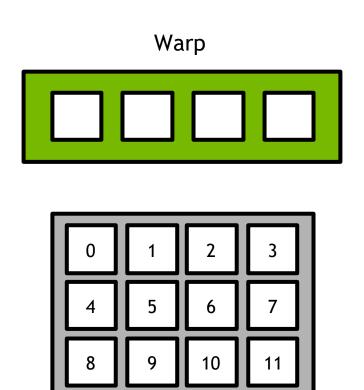


数据





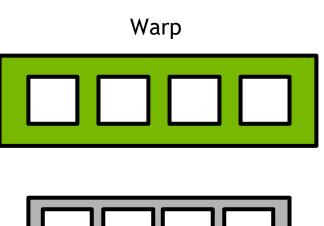
在这个例子中,我们传输了 16 个内存 行,每个传输行使用了 25% 的数据

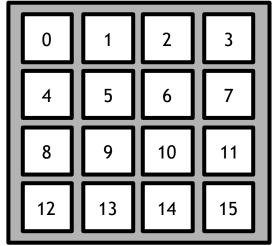


数据

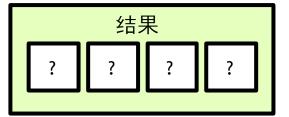
14

让我们比较一个将矩阵的每列之和存储 **在**结果向量中的核函数

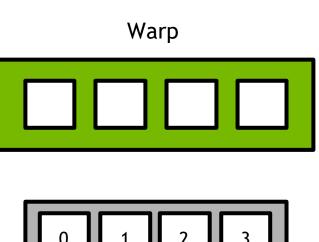


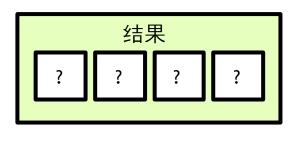


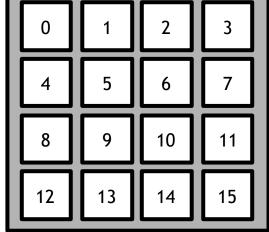




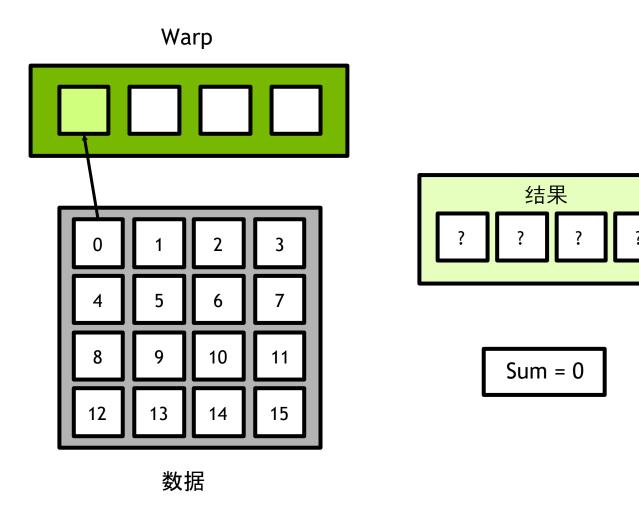
单个线程可以遍历一列,求和,然后将 结果写入结果向量

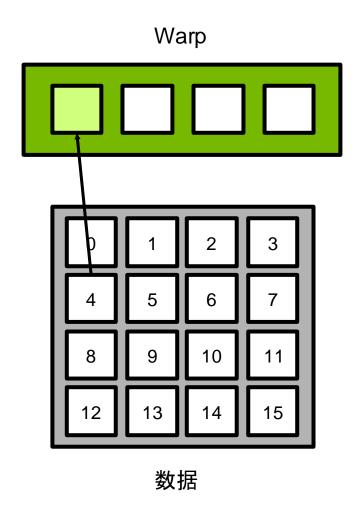


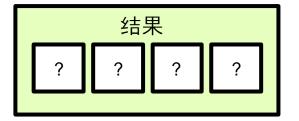




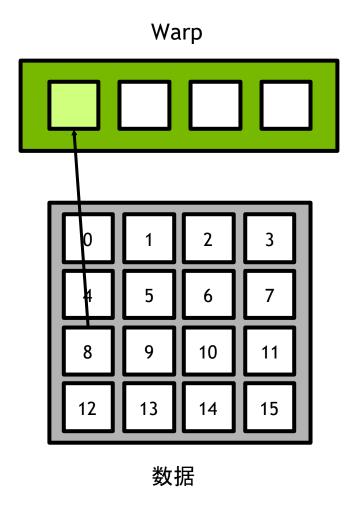
数据

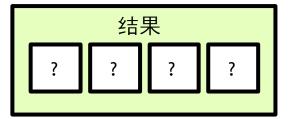




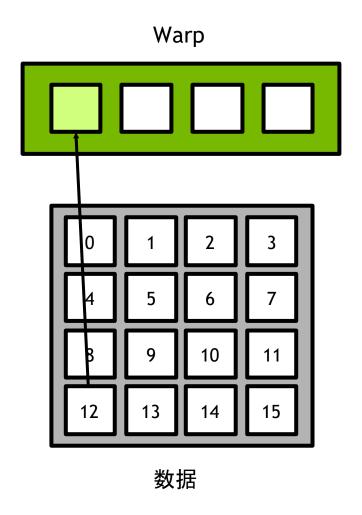


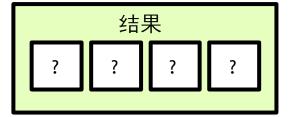
Sum = 5



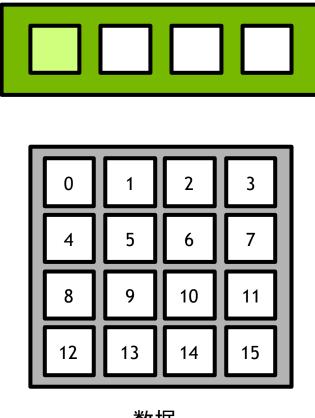


Sum = 12





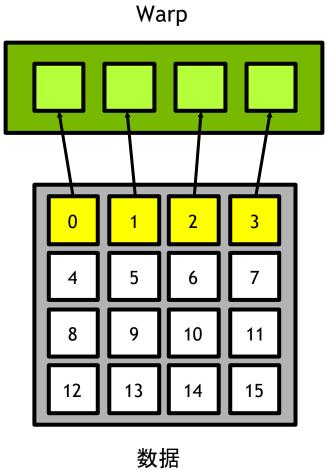
Sum = 24

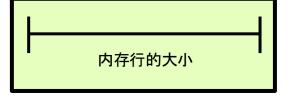


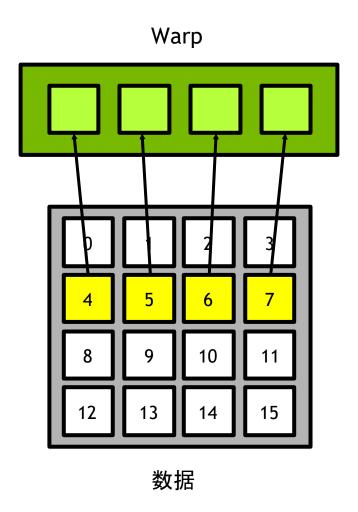
Warp

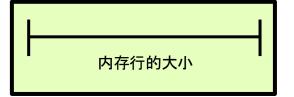
结果 ? ? ? Sum = 24

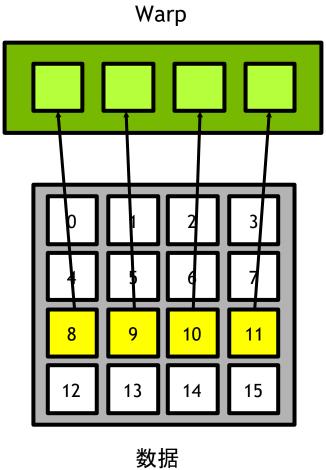
数据

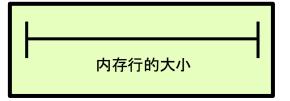


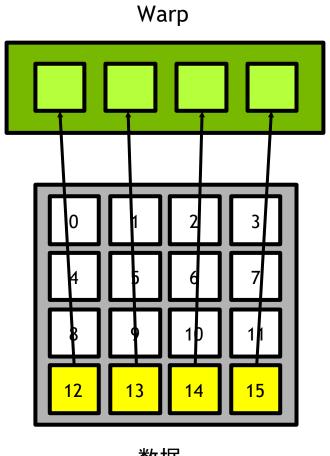




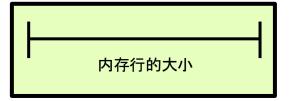




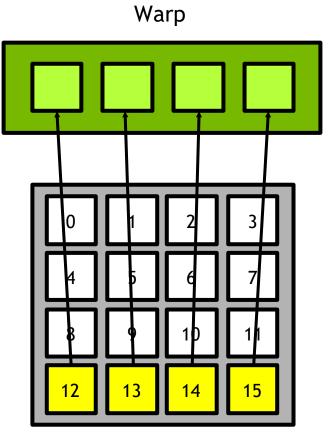




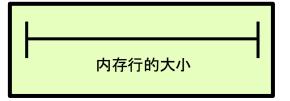
数据



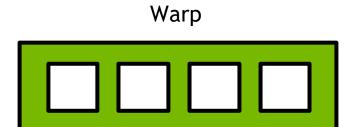
要记住的一个有用提示是,threadIdx.x 的增量应该映射到数据增量变化最快的 索引方向上 – 在这个例子中是 x 轴。

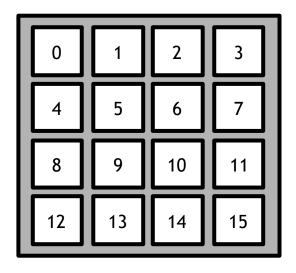


数据



在本例中,我们传输了 4 行内存(与 16 行相比),并且每个传输行使用了 100% 的数据(与 25% 相比)。





数据





DEEP LEARNING INSTITUTE

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