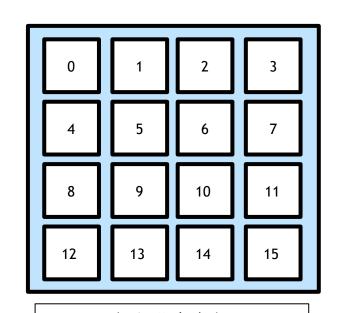
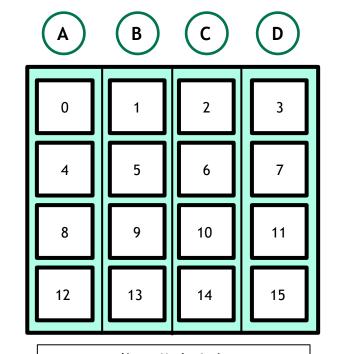
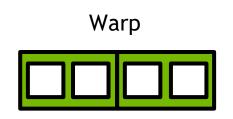
共享内存区的冲突

0

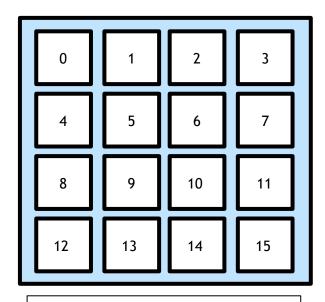


逻辑共享内存 cuda.shared.array(4,4)

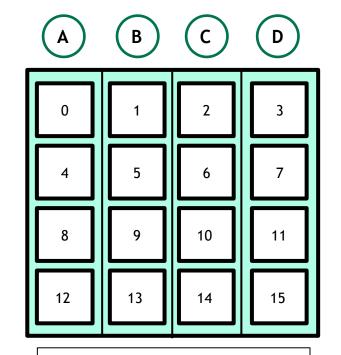




实际共享内存是 32 个 4 字节宽的存储 区。 为了利用演示中的页面空间,我们将共享内存描述为具有 4 个存储区(A、B、C、D),而一个Warp描述为具有 4 个线程的单位。



逻辑共享内存 cuda.shared.array(4,4)

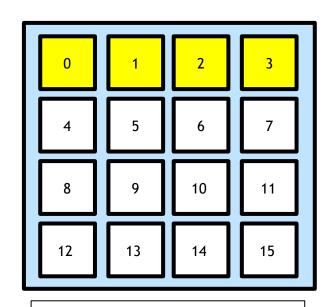




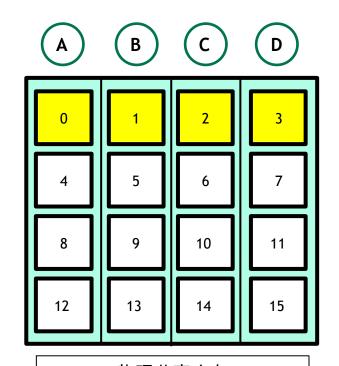




连续的 4 字节的字(图中的 1 个方块) 属于不同的区。

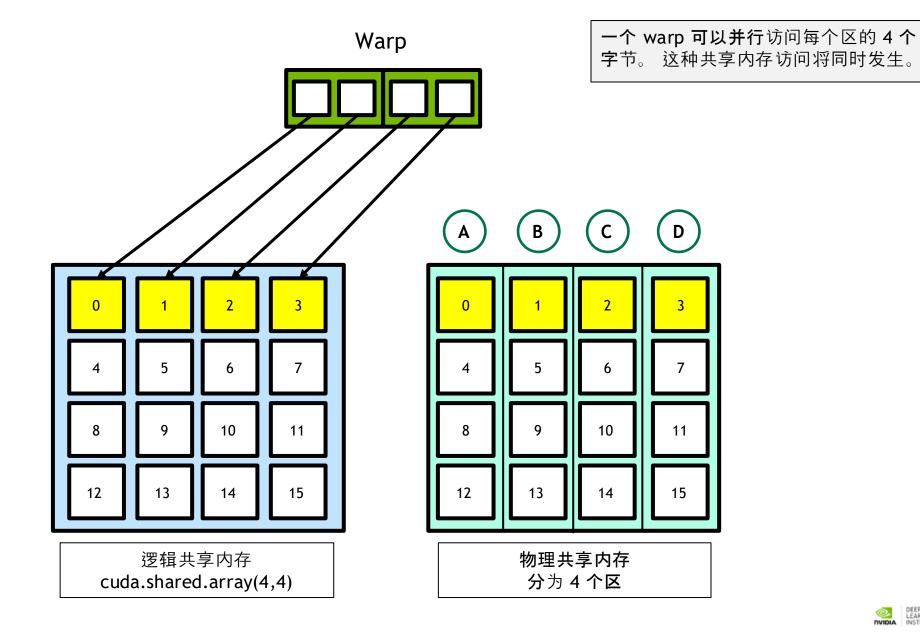


逻辑共享内存 cuda.shared.array(4,4)

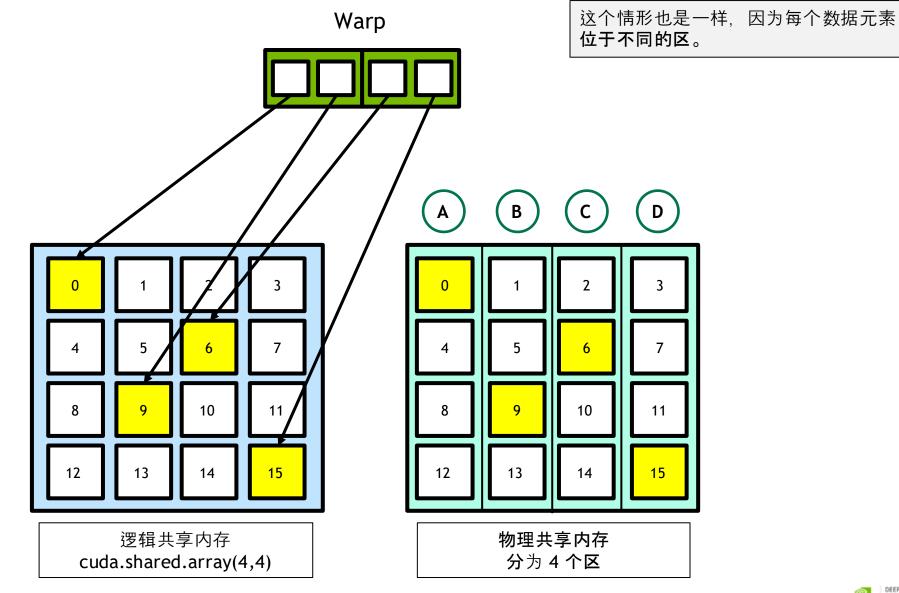








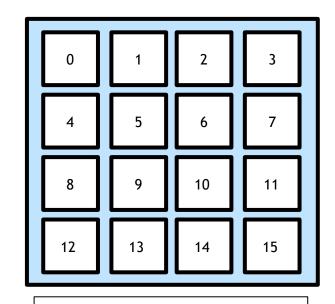




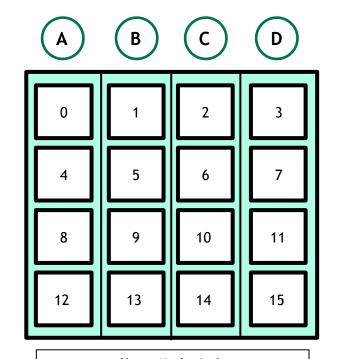




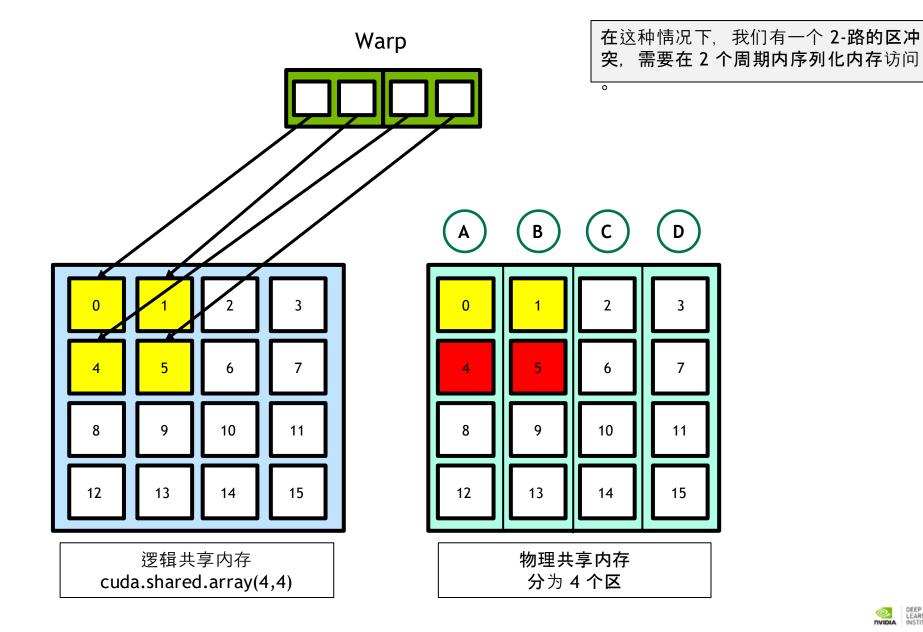
对同一区中的内存进行访问会导致访问操作串行化。 我们称之为**区冲突**。



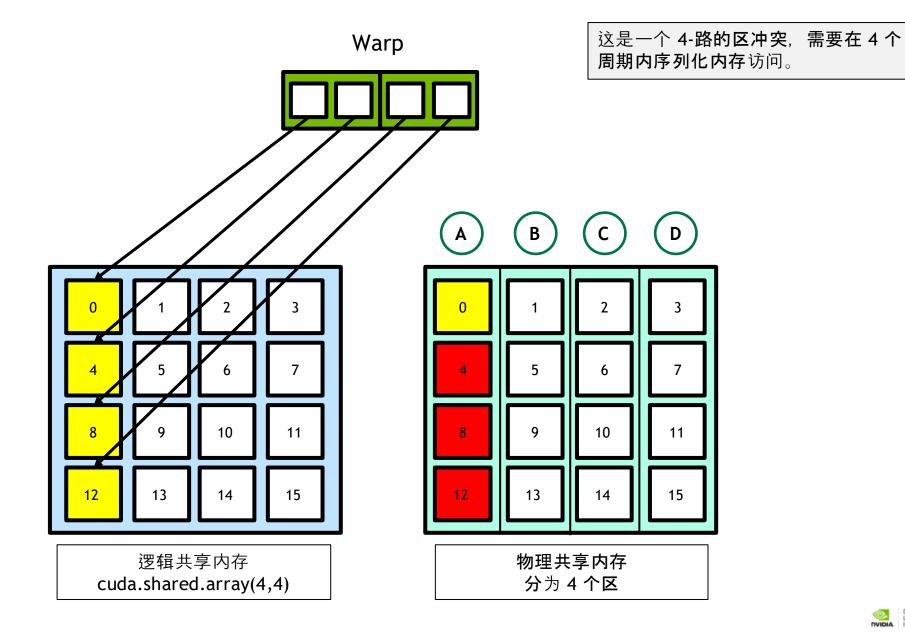
逻辑共享内存 cuda.shared.array(4,4)



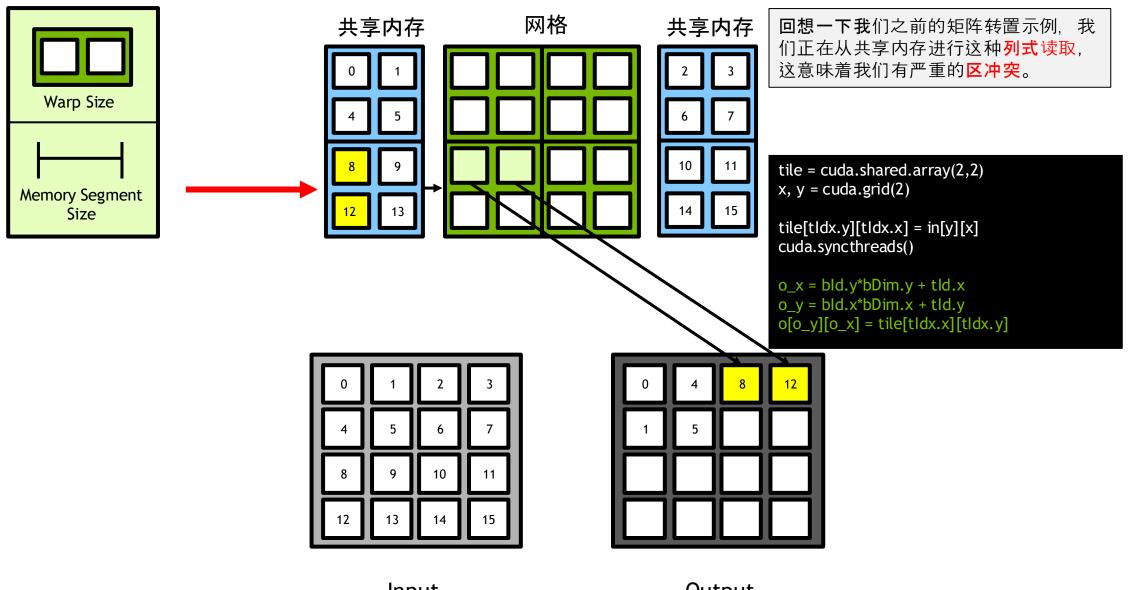












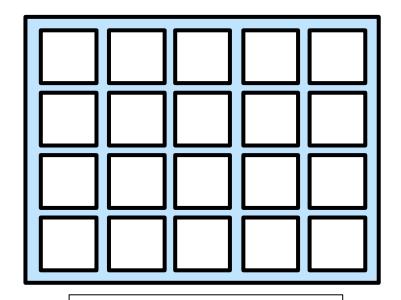
Input Output



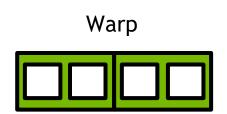
当我们知道需要对共享内存进行列访问时,我们可以使用以下技术来避免区冲**突**。



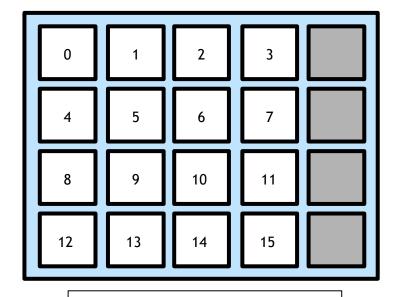
首先,**当我**们分配共享内存块时,我们 **将用**额外的列填充它。



逻辑共享内存 cuda.shared.array(4,5)

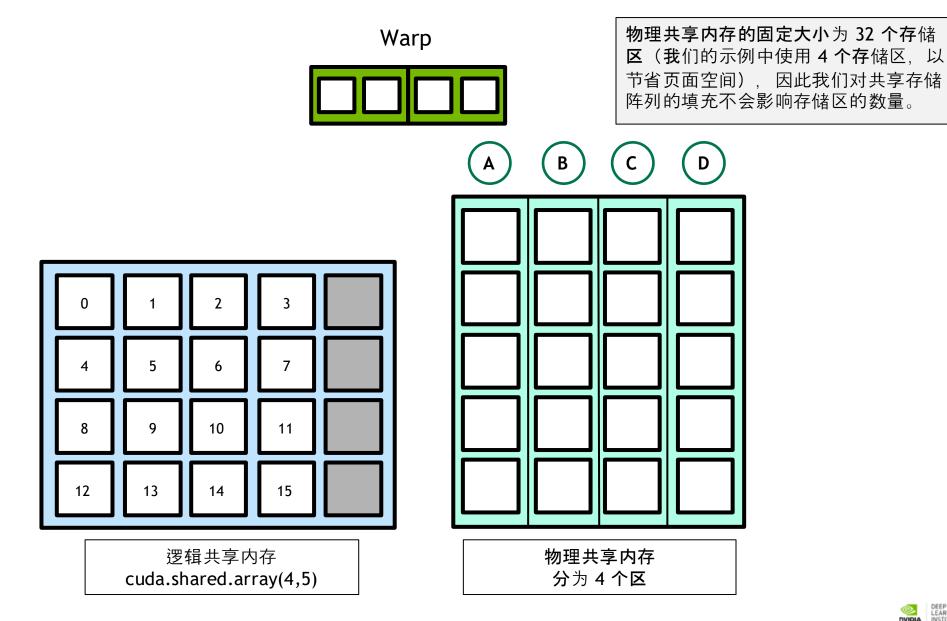


接下来,当我们向共享内存块写入数据时,我们就当它是 (4,4)一样,只写入范围 [0:4][0:4] 中的地址。



逻辑共享内存 cuda.shared.array(4,5)



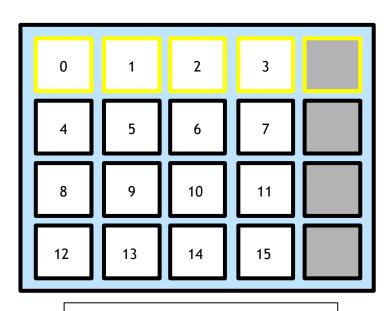




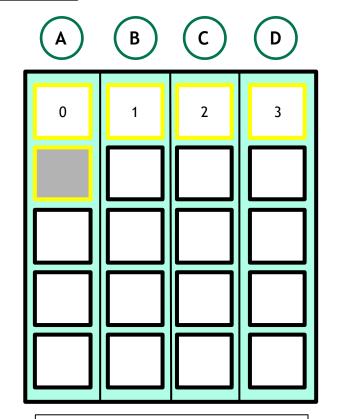


因此, 如果我们考虑数组在内存区中的

布局, 我们会看到以下情景:



逻辑共享内存 cuda.shared.array(4,5)

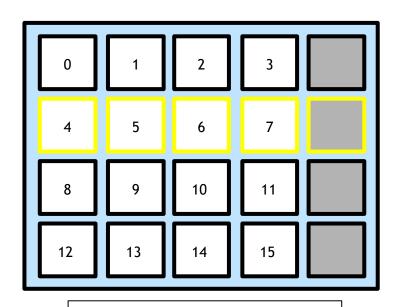


物理共享内存 分为 4 个区

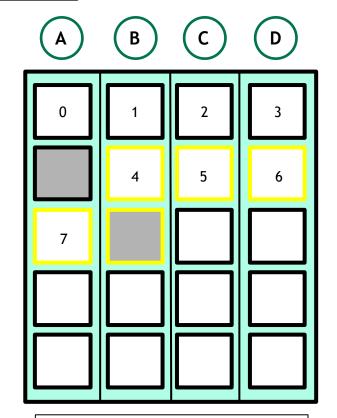


因此, 如果我们考虑数组在内存区中的

布局, 我们会看到以下情景:



逻辑共享内存 cuda.shared.array(4,5)



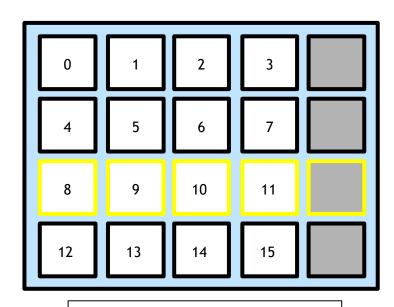
物理共享内存 分为 4 个区



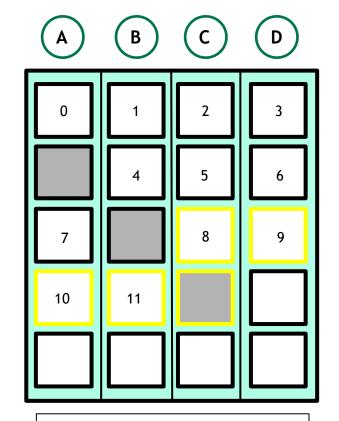


因此, 如果我们考虑数组在内存区中的

布局, 我们会看到以下情景:



逻辑共享内存 cuda.shared.array(4,5)



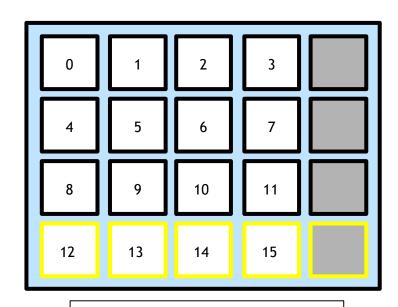
物理共享内存 分为 4 个区



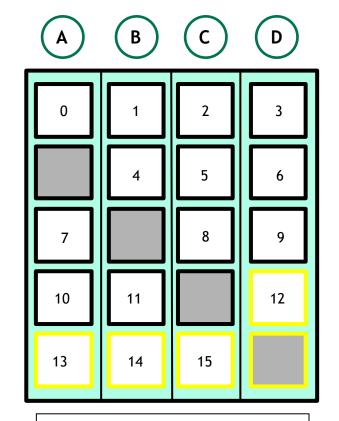


因此, 如果我们考虑数组在内存区中的

布局, 我们会看到以下情景:

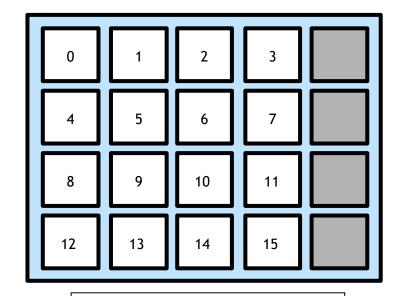


逻辑共享内存 cuda.shared.array(4,5)

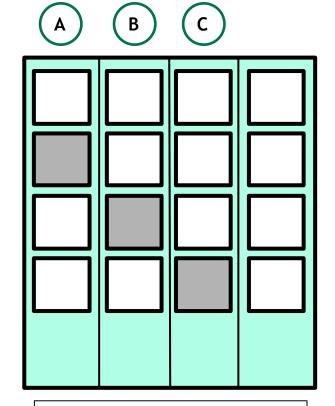






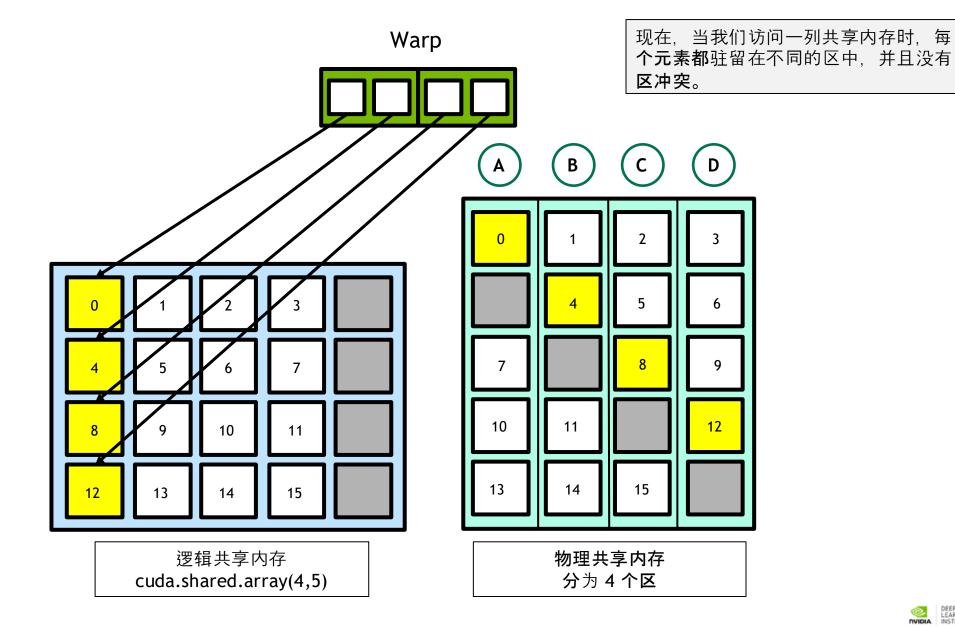


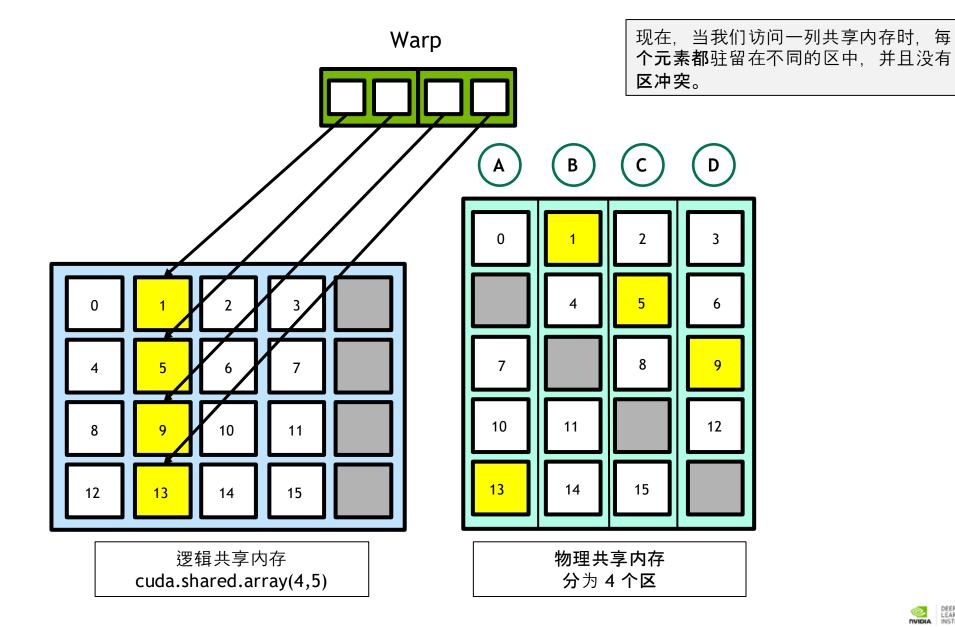
逻辑共享内存 cuda.shared.array(4,5)



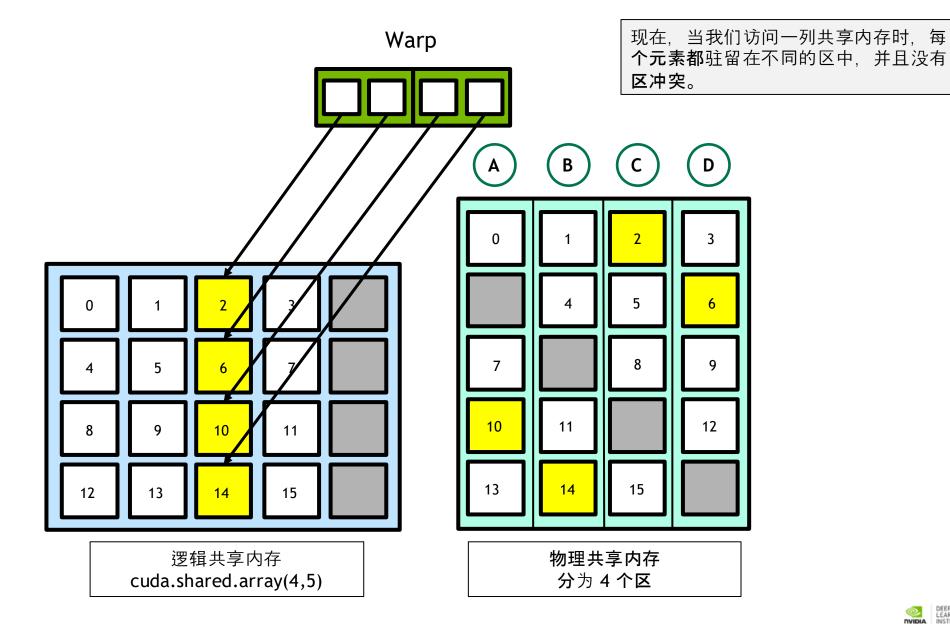


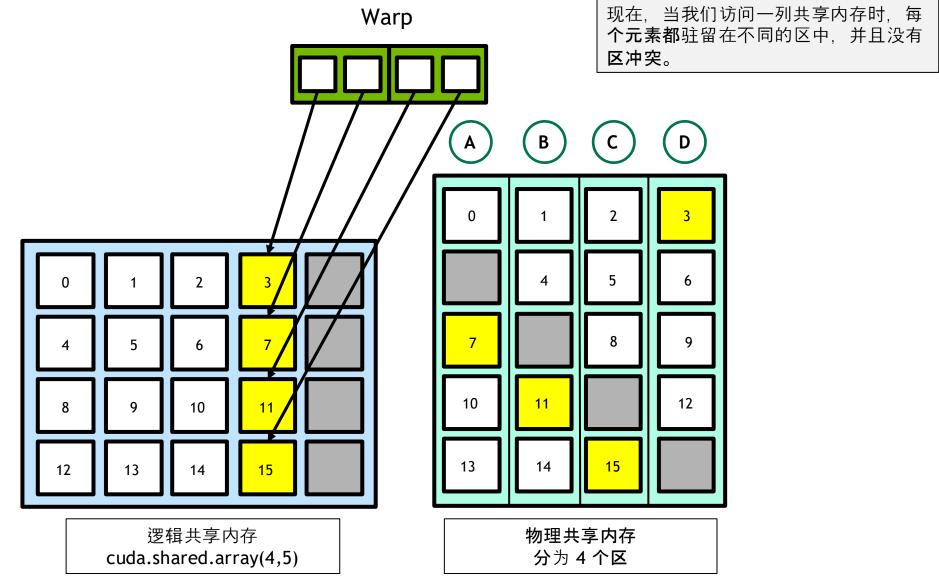




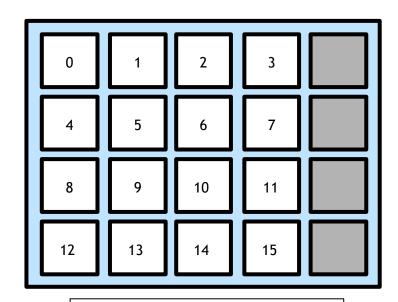




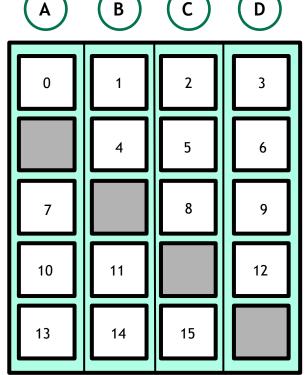


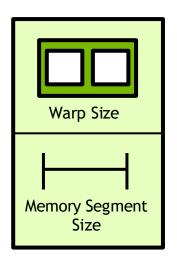


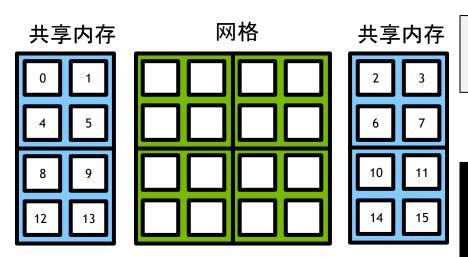
值得一提的是,要在此示例中使用此技术,我们必须对代码进行的唯一更改是 在共享内存分配中添加一个额外的列。



逻辑共享内存 cuda.shared.array(4,5)





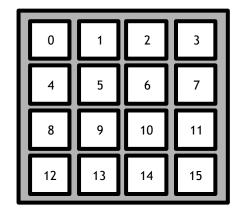


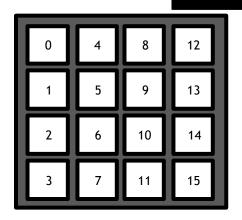
从我们之前的矩阵转置示例中,下面绿 **色的**单个更改足以在保持正确性的同时 避免区冲突。

tile = cuda.shared.array(2,3) x, y = cuda.grid(2)

tile[tldx.y][tldx.x] = in[y][x] cuda.syncthreads()

o_x = bld.y*bDim.y + tld.x o_y = bld.x*bDim.x + tld.y o[o_y][o_x] = tile[tldx.x][tldx.y]





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