Open in Colab Introduction - Syntax sugar When you run a command with • ! it directly executes a bash command in a **subshell**. • % it executes one of the magic commands defined in IPython. • % my_native_language defines the language used to interpret the cell Some of the magic commands defined by IPython deliberately mirror bash commands, but they differ in the implementation details. For example, running the !cd bash command does not persistently change your directory, because it runs in a temporary subshell. However, running the %cd magic command will persistently change your directory: .sh ! pwd # /content !cd sample data/ ! pwd # /content %cd sample_data/ ! pwd # /content/sample_data Reference https://ipython.readthedocs.io/en/stable/interactive/magics.html In [38]: # an example of mixing python an shell in one cell # this is python (default interpreter) import numpy as np print(2*np.exp([1,2,3])) # this is bash shell **%env** MY VARIABLE=123 !echo "my shell variable \${123}" [5.43656366 14.7781122 40.17107385] env: MY VARIABLE=123 /content my shell variable 23 Get the material In []: !git clone https://github.com/ggruszczynski/gpu colab.git fatal: destination path 'gpu colab' already exists and is not an empty directory. In []: !ls gpu_colab sample_data /content/gpu colab/code samples Create a file, compile & run! In [2]: %%file hello.cpp #include <iostream> int main() { std::cout << "Hello World!";</pre> return 0; Writing hello.cpp In [10]: %%shell g++ hello.cpp -o hello echo "===print working directory and its content===" echo "===execute the program===" ./hello ===print working directory and its content=== /content hello hello.cpp sample data ===execute the program=== Hello World! Out[10]: cpp (auto) magic This section explains how to create a wrapper for your cell. In [13]: from IPython.core.magic import register cell magic In [14]: @register cell magic def cpp(line, cell): with open('a.cpp', 'w') as f: f.write(cell) !g++ a.cpp !./a.out In [15]: %%cpp #include <iostream> int main() { std::cout << "Hello World!";</pre> return 0; Hello World! In [16]: cpp header = """ #include <iostream> #include <string> #include <iterator> #include <utility> #include <map> using namespace std; $\mathbf{H}^{-}\mathbf{H}^{-}\mathbf{H}$ @register cell magic def cpp(line, cell): if ' main()' not in cell: cell = "int main(){" + cell + "}" with open('a.cpp', 'w') as f: f.write(cpp_header + cell) !g++ a.cpp !./a.out In [17]: %%cpp std::cout << "Hello World!";</pre> Hello World! In [25]: %%cpp for(int i=0; i<5; i++) { cout << i; cout << endl;</pre> pair <int, string> PAIR1; PAIR1.first = 100; PAIR1.second = "lat!"; cout << PAIR1.first << " ";</pre> cout << PAIR1.second << endl;</pre> 01234 100 lat! **Activate GPU** • To get access to a GPU, click on the Runtime menu and select Change runtime type. Choose GPU as a Hardware accelerator. It might take a minute for your notebook to connect to a GPU. To check whether a GPU has been connected to your session, run the code cell below with the !nvidia-smi command by hitting SHIFT-ENTER on it. In [1]: !nvidia-smi Wed Feb 23 16:07:59 2022 | NVIDIA-SMI 460.32.03 | Driver Version: 460.32.03 | CUDA Version: 11.2 | GPU Name Persistence-M| Bus-Id Disp.A | Volatile Uncorr. ECC | | Fan Temp Perf Pwr:Usage/Cap| Memory-Usage | GPU-Util Compute M. | | 0 Tesla K80 Off | 00000000:00:04.0 Off | 0% Default | | N/A 68C P8 32W / 149W | OMiB / 11441MiB | | Processes: | GPU GI CI GPU Memory | PID Type Process name | ID ID Usage | | No running processes found In [42]: **%%file** hello cuda.cu #include <stdio.h> // functions qualifers: // __global__ launched by CPU on device (must return void) // __device__ called **from** other GPU functions (never CPU) // __host__ can be executed by CPU // (can be used together with __device__) // kernel launch: // f_name<<
blocks,threads_per_block>>> (p1,... pN) __global__ void print_from_gpu(void) { int tidx = blockIdx.x*blockDim.x+threadIdx.x; printf("Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x <=> %d = %d * %d + %d \n", tidx, blockIdx.x, blockDim.x, threadIdx.x); int main(void) { printf("Hello World from host!\n"); print_from_gpu<<<2,3>>>(); // <<<blocks, threads_per_block>>> cudaDeviceSynchronize(); printf("----- $\dim 3 \text{ grid } \dim (2,1,1);$ $dim3 block_dim(3,1,1);$ print_from_gpu<<<grid_dim, block_dim>>>(); // <<<blocks, threads_per_block>>> cudaDeviceSynchronize(); return 0; Overwriting hello cuda.cu Check version of your GPU card if you received an older gpu like Tesla K80 (check the output of !nvidia-smi command) add the -gencode arch=compute_35, code=sm_35 flags to nvcc compiler. In [43]: %%shell CUDA SUFF=35 nvcc -gencode arch=compute_\${CUDA_SUFF},code=sm_\${CUDA_SUFF} ./hello_cuda.cu -o hello_cuda ./hello_cuda nvcc warning: The 'compute 35', 'compute 37', 'compute 50', 'sm 35', 'sm 37' and 'sm 50' architectures are dep recated, and may be removed in a future release (Use -Wno-deprecated-gpu-targets to suppress warning). Hello World from host! Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x <=> 3 = 1 * 3 + 0 Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x <=> 4 = 1 * 3 + 1 Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x <=> 5 = 1 * 3 + 2 Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x <=> 0 = 0 * 3 + 0 Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x <=> 1 = 0 * 3 + 1 Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x <=> 2 = 0 * 3 + 2 _____ Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x <=> 3 = 1 * 3 + 0 Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x <=> 4 = 1 * 3 + 1 Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x \iff 5 = 1 * 3 + 2 Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x \iff 0 = 0 * 3 + 0 Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x \iff 1 = 0 * 3 + 1 Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x \iff 2 = 0 * 3 + 2 Out[43]: if you were lucky to get a more recent gpu (like Tesla T4)... you can install a python wrapper to run %cu cells directly .sh !pip install git+git://github.com/andreinechaev/nvcc4jupyter.git %load_ext nvcc_plugin then, %%CU your cell with cuda code... In [2]: !pip install git+git://github.com/andreinechaev/nvcc4jupyter.git Collecting git+git://github.com/andreinechaev/nvcc4jupyter.git Cloning git://github.com/andreinechaev/nvcc4jupyter.git to /tmp/pip-req-build- 3ffnuc8 Running command git clone -q git://github.com/andreinechaev/nvcc4jupyter.git /tmp/pip-req-build-_3ffnuc8 Building wheels for collected packages: NVCCPlugin Building wheel for NVCCPlugin (setup.py) ... done Created wheel for NVCCPlugin: filename=NVCCPlugin-0.0.2-py3-none-any.whl size=4306 sha256=2627b2ba182e1c4d80f 1730d4ad56d3341189b94129e76757038fb94cc338094 Stored in directory: /tmp/pip-ephem-wheel-cache-0kz880e7/wheels/c5/2b/c0/87008e795a14bbcdfc7c846a00d069819163 Successfully built NVCCPlugin Installing collected packages: NVCCPlugin Successfully installed NVCCPlugin-0.0.2 In [3]: %load_ext nvcc_plugin created output directory at /content/src Out bin /content/result.out In [4]: 88cu #include <stdio.h> __global__ void print_from_gpu(void) { int tidx = blockIdx.x*blockDim.x+threadIdx.x; tidx, blockIdx.x, blockDim.x, threadIdx.x); int main(void) { printf("Hello World from host!\n"); print_from_gpu<<<2,3>>>(); // <<<blocks, threads_per_block>>> cudaDeviceSynchronize();

return 0;

Hello World from host!

Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x <=> 0 = 0 * 3 + 0 Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x <=> 1 = 0 * 3 + 1 Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x <=> 2 = 0 * 3 + 2 Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x <=> 3 = 1 * 3 + 0 Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x <=> 4 = 1 * 3 + 1 Hello from device! My threadId = blockIdx.x *blockDim.x + threadIdx.x <=> 5 = 1 * 3 + 2