

# CUDA C编程: cublas与cudnn介绍与使用



理论部分

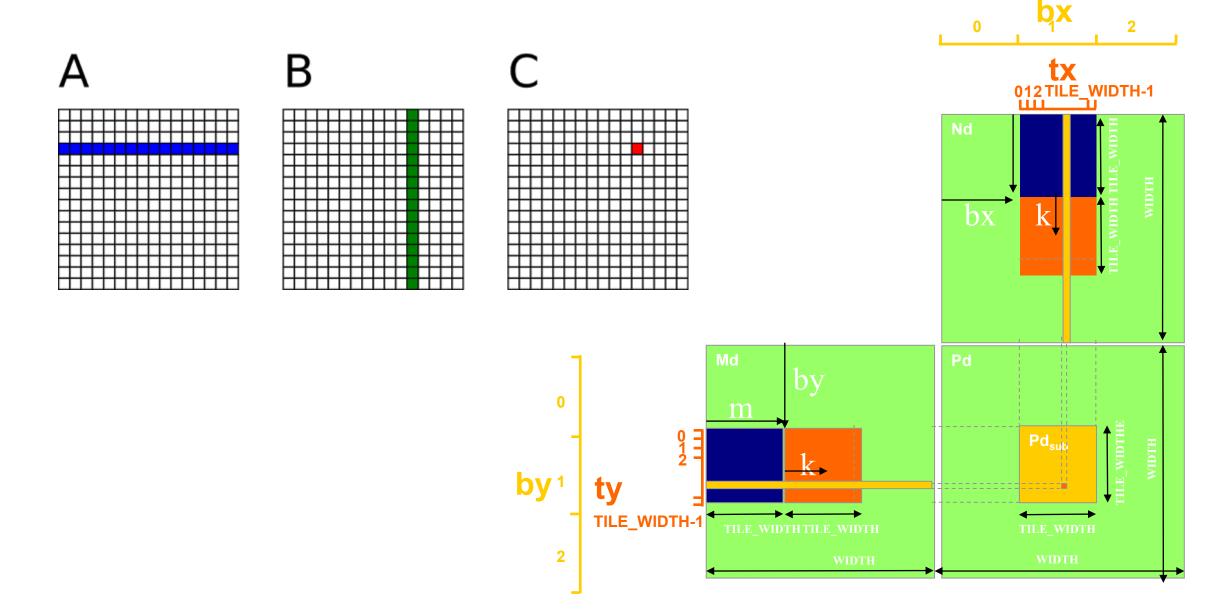
● 进一步认识GPU并行原理

技能部分

- **○** Cublas常用函数
- **○** Cudnn常用函数



## ⇒ 并行计算实例:矩阵乘法



## 平铺矩阵乘法核函数 (伪代码)

```
for tileIdx = 0 to (K/blockDim.x - 1) do
    /* Load one tile of A and one tile of B into shared mem */
    i <= blockIdx.y * blockDim.y + threadIdx.y // Row i of matrix A
    j <= tileIdx * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x // Column j of matrix A</pre>
   A tile(threadIdx.y, threadIdx.x) \leq A gpu(i,j) // Load A(i,j) to shared mem
    B tile(threadIdx.x, threadIdx.y) <= B gpu(j,i) // Load B(j,i) to shared mem
    sync() // Synchronize before computation
    /* Accumulate one tile of C from tiles of A and B in shared mem */
   for k = 0 to threadDim.x do
        accu <= accu + A tile(threadIdx.y,k) * B tile(k,threadIdx.x)</pre>
    end
    sync()
end
```

# **★ Cublas实现矩阵乘法**

- cuBLAS背景:是一个BLAS的实现,允许用户使用NVIDIA的GPU的计算资源。使用cuBLAS的时候,应用程序应该分配矩阵或向量所需的GPU内存空间,并加载数据,调用所需的cuBLAS函数,然后从GPU的内存空间上传计算结果至主机,cuBLAS API也提供一些帮助函数来写或者读取数据从GPU中。
- 列优先的数组、索引以1为基准
- 头文件 include "cublas\_v2.h"
- 三类函数(向量标量、向量矩阵、矩阵矩阵)
- 学习网站: https://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/cublas/index.html
- 30个数: 12, 9, 8, 23, 3, 40, 60, 9, 6, 8, 29, 87, 0, 2, 3, 8, 4, 0, 9, 5, 7, 3, 0, 6, 56, 43, 11, 31, 89, 40

主机端: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 9 & 8 & 23 & 3 \\ 40 & 60 & 9 & 6 & 8 \\ 29 & 87 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 8 & 4 & 0 & 9 & 5 \\ 7 & 3 & 0 & 6 & 56 \\ 43 & 11 & 31 & 89 & 40 \end{bmatrix}$$

cuBLAS:

# **S** Cublas实现矩阵乘法

- ...// 准备 A, B, C 以及使用的线程网格、线程块的尺寸
- // 创建句柄
- cublasHandle\_t handle;
- cublasCreate(&handle);
- // 调用计算函数
- cublasSgemm(handle, CUBLAS\_OP\_N, CUBLAS\_OP\_N, m, n, k, &alpha, \*B, n, \*A, k, &beta, \*C, n);
- // 销毁句柄
- cublasDestroy(handle);
- ...// 回收计算结果, 顺序可以和销毁句柄交换

# **S** Cublas实现矩阵乘法

#### cuBLAS 辅助函数

- 句柄管理函数cublasCreate(), cublasDestroy()
- cublasStatus\_t cublasCreate(cublasHandle\_t \*handle)
- cublasStatus\_t cublasDestroy(cublasHandle\_t handle)
- 初始化CUBLAS库,并为保存CUBLAS库上下文创建一个句柄。 它在主机和设备上分配硬件资源,并且在进行任何其他CUBLAS库调用时必须使用它。 CUBLAS库上下文绑定到当前CUDA设备。要在多个设备上使用该库, 需要为每个设备创建一个CUBLAS句柄。
- 创建句柄的函数 cublasCreate() 会返回一个 cublasStatus\_t 类型的值,用来判断句柄是否创建成功
- 流管理函数cublasSetStream(), cublasGetStream()
- cublasStatus\_t cublasSetStream(cublasHandle\_t handle, cudaStream\_t streamId)
- cublasStatus\_t cublasGetStream(cublasHandle\_t handle, cudaStream\_t \*streamId)

## 

- cublasStatus\_t cublasIsamax(cublasHandle\_t handle, int n, const float \*x, int incx, int \*result)
- cublasStatus\_t cublasIsamin(cublasHandle\_t handle, int n, const float \*x, int incx, int \*result)
- 实现功能: result = max/min(x)
- 参数意义
  - Incx: x的存储间隔

## 

- cublasStatus\_t cublasSgemv(cublasHandle\_t handle, cublasOperation\_t trans,
   int m, int n, const float \*alpha, const float \*A, int Ida,
   \*beta, float \*y, int incy)
- 实现功能: y = alpha \* op(A) \* x + beta \* y
- 参数意义
  - Lda: A的leading dimension,若转置按行优先,则leading dimension为A的列数
  - Incx/incy: x/y的存储间隔

## ☆ Cublas level3函数: 矩阵矩阵

 cublasStatus\_t cublasSgemm(cublasHandle\_t handle, cublasOperation\_t transa, cublasOperation\_t transb, int m, int n, int k, const float \*alpha, const float \*A, int lda, const float \*B, int ldb, const float \*beta, float\*C, int ldc)

- 实现功能: C = alpha \* op(A) \* op(B) + beta \* C
- 参数意义
  - alpha和beta是标量,ABC是以列优先存储的矩阵
  - 如果 transa的参数是CUBLAS\_OP\_N 则op(A) = A ,如果是CUBLAS\_OP\_T 则op(A)=A的转置
  - 如果 transb的参数是CUBLAS\_OP\_N 则op(B) = B ,如果是CUBLAS\_OP\_T 则op(B)=B的转置
  - Lda/Ldb:A/B的leading dimension,若转置按行优先,则leading dimension为A/B的列数
  - Ldc: C的leading dimension,C矩阵一定按列优先,则leading dimension为C的行数

```
float *d A, *d B, *d C;
unsigned int size C = ms.wc * ms.hc;
unsigned int mem size C = sizeof(float) * size_C;
float *h CUBLAS = (float *) malloc(mem size C);
cudaMalloc((void **) &d A, mem size A);
cudaMalloc((void **) &d B, mem size B);
cudaMemcpy(d A, h A, mem size A, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
cudaMemcpy(d B, h B, mem size B, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
cudaMalloc((void **) &d C, mem size C);
dim3 threads (1,1);
dim3 qrid(1,1);
```

```
//cuBLAS代码
const float alpha = 1.0f;
const float beta = 0.0f;
int m = A.row, n = B.col, k = A.col;
cublasHandle t handle;
cublasCreate(&handle);
cublasSgemm(handle, CUBLAS OP N, CUBLAS OP N, n, m, k, &alpha, d_B, n, d_A, k, &beta, d_C, n);//C=AB->C_T=B_T*A_T
cublasDestroy(handle);
cudaMemcpy(h CUBLAS, d C, mem size C, cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);
```

# **S** Cublas实现矩阵乘法

cublasStatus\_t cublasSgemmBatched(cublasHandle\_t handle,

cublasOperation\_t transa, cublasOperation\_t transb,

int m, int n, int k,

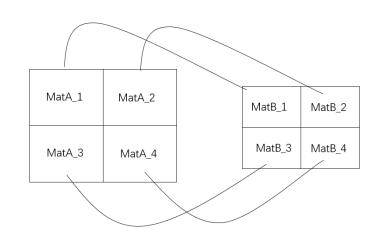
const float \*alpha, const float\*Aarray[], int lda,

const float \*Barray[], int ldb, const float \*beta,

float\*Carray[], int Idc,

int batchCount)

- 实现功能: C[i] = alpha \* op (A[i]) \* op (B[i]) + beta \* C[i]
- 参数意义
  - Lda/Ldb:A/B的leading dimension,若转置按行优先,则leading dimension为A/B的列数
  - Ldc: C的leading dimension, C矩阵一定按列优先,则leading dimension为C的行数
  - Batchcount:批处理数量



https://blog.csdn.net/feng\_\_shua

# **★ Cublas实现矩阵乘法**

• cublasStatus\_t cublasSgemmStridedBatched(cublasHandle\_t handle,

```
cublasOperation_t transa, cublasOperation_t transb,
int m, int n, int k,
const float *alpha, const float *A, int Ida, long long int strideA,
const float *B, int Idb, long long int strideB, const float *beta,
float *C, int Idc, long long int strideC,
int batchCount)
```

- 实现功能: C +i\*strideC= alpha \* op (A+i\*strideA) \* op (B +i\*strideB) + beta \* (C +i\*strideC)
- 参数意义
  - alpha和beta是标量, A B C是以列优先存储的矩阵
  - 如果 transa的参数是CUBLAS\_OP\_N 则op(A) = A, 如果是CUBLAS\_OP\_T 则op(A)=A的转置
  - 如果 transb的参数是CUBLAS\_OP\_N 则op(B) = B , 如果是CUBLAS\_OP\_T 则op(B)=B的转置

# **★ Cublas实现矩阵乘法**

• cublasStatus\_t cublasGemmEx(cublasHandle\_t handle,

```
cublasOperation_t transa, cublasOperation_t transb,
int m, int n, int k,
const void *alpha, const void *A, cudaDataType_t Atype, int lda,
const void *B, cudaDataType_t Btype, int ldb, const void *beta,
void *C, cudaDataType_t Ctype, int ldc, cudaDataType_t computeType,
cublasGemmAlgo_t algo)
```

- 实现功能: C = alpha \* op(A) \* op(B) + beta \* C
- 参数意义
  - alpha和beta是标量, A B C是以列优先存储的矩阵
  - 如果 transa的参数是CUBLAS\_OP\_N 则op(A) = A ,如果是CUBLAS\_OP\_T 则op(A)=A的转置
  - 如果 transb的参数是CUBLAS\_OP\_N 则op(B) = B , 如果是CUBLAS\_OP\_T 则op(B)=B的转置

# **\$** Cublas实现矩阵乘法

• cublasStatus\_t cublasGemmEx(cublas

cublasOperation\_t tra

int m, int n, int k,

const void \*alpha, coi

const void \*B, cudaDa

void \*C, cudaDataTyp

cublasGemmAlgo\_t a

- 实现功能: C = alpha \* op (A) \* op
- 参数意义
  - alpha和beta是标量, A B C是以
  - 如果 transa的参数是CUBLAS\_O
  - 如果 transb的参数是CUBLAS\_C

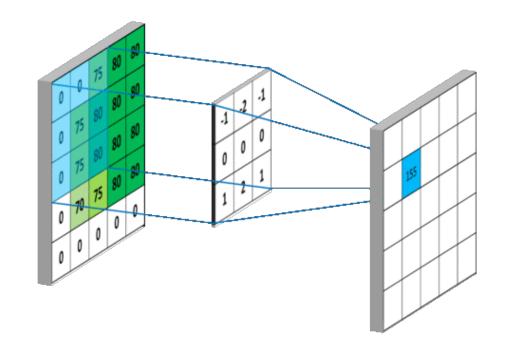
Atype/Btype	Ctype
CUDA_R_16F	CUDA_R_16F
CUDA_R_8I	CUDA_R_32I
CUDA_R_16BF	CUDA_R_16BF
CUDA_R_16F	CUDA_R_16F
CUDA_R_8I	CUDA_R_32F
CUDA_R_16BF	CUDA_R_32F
CUDA_R_16F	CUDA_R_32F
CUDA_R_32F	CUDA_R_32F
CUDA_C_8I	CUDA_C_32F
CUDA_C_32F	CUDA_C_32F
CUDA_R_32F	CUDA_R_32F
CUDA_C_32F	CUDA_C_32F
CUDA_R_64F	CUDA_R_64F
CUDA_C_64F	CUDA_C_64F
	CUDA_R_8I  CUDA_R_16BF  CUDA_R_16F  CUDA_R_16BF  CUDA_R_16F  CUDA_R_32F  CUDA_C_32F  CUDA_C_32F  CUDA_C_32F  CUDA_C_32F

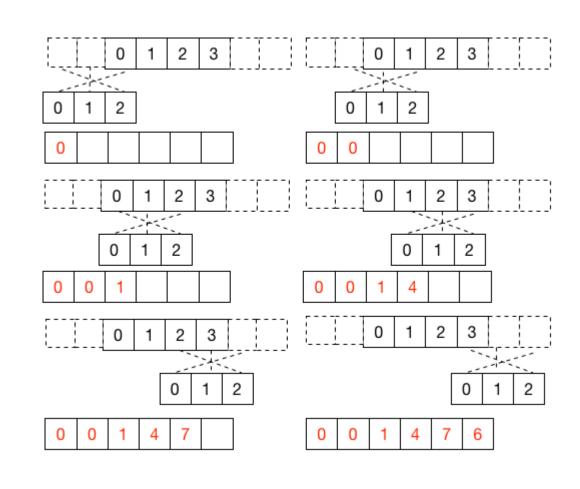


## 参 卷积、常量内存与cudnn

(f\*g)(m,n)

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{2} \sum_{h=0}^{2} f(h,k)g(m-h,n-k)$$





## **\$** Cudnn实现卷积神经网络

- NVIDIA cuDNN是用于深度神经网络的GPU加速库。它强调性能、易用性和低内存开销
- NVIDIA cuDNN可以集成到更高级别的机器学习框架中
- 常用神经网络组件
  - 常用语前向后向卷积网络
  - 前像后向pooling
  - 前向后向softmax
  - 前向后向神经元激活
  - Rectified linear (ReLU), Hyperbolic tangent (TANH)
  - Tensor transformation functions
  - LRN, LCN and batch normalization forward and backward
- 头文件 include "cudnn.h"
- 学习网站: https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/cudnn/

# \$ Cudnn实现卷积神经网络

### 创建cuDNN句柄

cudnnStatus\_t cudnnCreate(cudnnHandle\_t \*handle)

#### 以Host方式调用在Device上运行的函数

• 比如卷积运算: cudnnConvolutionForward等

### 释放cuDNN句柄

cudnnStatus\_t cudnnDestroy(cudnnHandle\_t handle)

### 将CUDA流设置&返回成cudnn句柄

- cudnnStatus\_t cudnnSetStream( cudnnHandle\_t handle, cudaStream\_t streamId)
- cudnnStatus\_t cudnnGetStream( cudnnHandle\_t handle, cudaStream\_t \*streamId)

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cudnn.h>
int main(int argc, const char **argv) {
   cudnnStatus_t cudnn_re;
   cudnnHandle t h cudnn;
   cudnn_re = cudnnCreate(&h_cudnn);
   if(cudnn_re != CUDNN_STATUS_SUCCESS) {
       std::cout << "创建cuDNN上下文失败!" << std::endl;
      ==========cudnn操作
   // 释放cuDNN
   cudnnDestroy(h cudnn);
```

# **❤** Cudnn实现卷积神经网络

```
cudnnStatus t cudnnConvolutionForward(
```

```
cudnnHandle t
                                      handle,
const void
                                     *alpha,
const cudnnTensorDescriptor t
                                      xDesc,
const void
                                     *x,
const cudnnFilterDescriptor t
                                      wDesc,
                                     ∗w,
const void
const cudnnConvolutionDescriptor t convDesc,
\verb|cudnnConvolutionFwdAlgo_t|\\
                                      algo,
void
                                     *workSpace,
                                      workSpaceSizeInBytes,
size t
const void
                                     *beta,
const cudnnTensorDescriptor t
                                      yDesc,
void
                                     *y)
```

```
void cudnn conv(){
    cudnnStatus t status; cudnnHandle t h cudnn; cudnnCreate(&h cudnn);
    cudnnTensorDescriptor t ts in, ts out; // 1. 定义一个张量对象
    status = cudnnCreateTensorDescriptor(&ts in); // 2. 创建输入张量
    if(CUDNN STATUS SUCCESS == status){    std::cout << "创建输入张量成功!" << std::endl; }
    status = cudnnSetTensor4dDescriptor(// 3. 设置输入张量数据
                                                         cudnnStatus_t cudnnConvolutionForward(
                                         // 张量对象
        ts in,
                                                                                              handle,
                                                            cudnnHandle_t
                                                            const void
                                                                                              *alpha,
                                         // 张量的数据布局
       CUDNN TENSOR NHWC,
                                                            const cudnnTensorDescriptor_t
                                                                                               xDesc,
                                                            const void
                                                                                              ×Χ,
                                         // 张量的数据类型
       CUDNN DATA FLOAT,
                                                            const cudnnFilterDescriptor_t
                                                                                              wDesc,
                                                            const void
                                                                                              ∗w,
                                         // 图像数量
       1,
                                                            const cudnnConvolutionDescriptor t
                                                                                              convDesc,
                                                            cudnnConvolutionFwdAlgo_t
                                                                                               algo,
                                         // 图像通道
        3,
                                                            void
                                                                                              *workSpace,
                                                            size t
                                                                                               workSpaceSizeInBytes,
       1080.
                                         // 图像高度
                                                            const void
                                                                                              *beta,
                                                            const cudnnTensorDescriptor_t
                                                                                              yDesc,
                                         // 图像宽度);
       1920
                                                            void
                                                                                              *v)
    if(CUDNN STATUS SUCCESS == status) std::cout << "创建输出张量成功!" << std::endl;
```

```
cudnnCreateTensorDescriptor(&ts out); // 设置输出张量
 status = cudnnSetTensor4dDescriptor(ts_out, CUDNN_TENSOR_NHWC, CUDNN_DATA_FLOAT, 1, 3, 1080,
1920);
 cudnnFilterDescriptor t kernel;
 cudnnCreateFilterDescriptor(&kernel); // 创建卷积核
 status = cudnnSetFilter4dDescriptor(kernel, CUDNN DATA FLOAT, CUDNN TENSOR NHWC, 3, 3, 3);
 cudnnConvolutionDescriptor t conv; // 创建卷积
 status = cudnnCreateConvolutionDescriptor(&conv); // 设置卷积
 status = cudnnSetConvolution2dDescriptor(conv, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, CUDNN CROSS CORRELATION,
CUDNN DATA FLOAT);
 cudnnConvolutionFwdAlgo t algo;
 status = cudnnGetConvolutionForwardAlgorithm(h cudnn, ts_in, kernel, conv, ts_out,
CUDNN CONVOLUTION FWD PREFER FASTEST, 0, &algo); // 设置算法
```

```
cudnnStatus t cudnnSetFilterNdDescriptor(
 cudnnCreateTensorDescriptor(&ts_out); // 设置输出张量
                                                            cudnnFilterDescriptor t filterDesc,
                                                            cudnnDataType t
                                                                                     dataType,
 status = cudnnSetTensor4dDescriptor(ts out, CUDNN T
                                                            cudnnTensorFormat t
                                                                                     format,
1920);
                                                            int
                                                                                     nbDims,
                                                                                     filterDimA[])
                                                            const int
 cudnnFilterDescriptor t kernel;
 cudnnCreateFilterDescriptor(&kernel); // 创建卷积核
 status = cudnnSetFilter4dDescriptor(kernel, CUDNN DATA FLOAT, CUDNN TENSOR NHWC, 3, 3, 3);
 cudnnConvolutionDescriptor t conv; // 创建卷积
 status = cudnnCreateConvolutionDescriptor(&conv); // 设置卷积
 status = cudnnSetConvolution2dDescriptor(conv, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, CUDNN CROSS CORRELATION,
CUDNN DATA FLOAT);
                                                              cudnnStatus t cudnnSetConvolution2dDescriptor(
                                                                 cudnnConvolutionDescriptor t
 cudnnConvolutionFwdAlgo t algo;
                                                                                           convDesc.
                                                                 int
                                                                                           pad h,
                                                                 int
                                                                                           pad_w,
 status = cudnnGetConvolutionForwardAlgorithm(h cudnn, ts
                                                                 int
                                                                                           u,
                                                                 int
                                                                                           v,
CUDNN CONVOLUTION FWD PREFER FASTEST, 0, &algo); // 设置算法
                                                                 int
                                                                                           dilation h,
                                                                 int
                                                                                           dilation w,
                                                                 cudnnConvolutionMode t
                                                                                           mode,
                                                                 cudnnDataType t
                                                                                           computeType)
```

```
size t workspace size = 0;
 status = cudnnGetConvolutionForwardWorkspaceSize(h_cudnn, ts_in, kernel, conv, ts_out, algo,
&workspace_size);
 void * workspace;
 cudaMalloc(&workspace, workspace size);
 float alpha = 1.0f; float beta = -100.0f;
 status = cudnnConvolutionForward(// 卷积执行
     h_cudnn, &alpha, ts_in,
                                   // 输入
     img gpu,
     kernel,
                                      // 核
     kernel gpu,
     conv, algo, workspace, workspace size, &beta,
                                            // 输出
     ts_out, conv_gpu
 );
 cudnnDestroy(h cudnn);
```

# **★ Cudnn实现递归神经网络**

```
cudnnStatus t cudnnRNNForward(
    cudnnHandle t handle, cudnnRNNDescriptor_t rnnDesc, cudnnForwardMode_t fwdMode,
    const int32 t devSeqLengths[],
    cudnnRNNDataDescriptor_t xDesc, const void *x,
                                                                                                → hy, cy (layer=2)
                                                            hx, cx →
    cudnnRNNDataDescriptor t yDesc, void *y,
                                                            hx, cx →
                                                                                                → hy, cy (layer=1)
    cudnnTensorDescriptor t hDesc,
    const void *hx, void *hy,
                                                                                                → hy, cy (layer=0)
                                                            hx, cx →
    cudnnTensorDescriptor t cDesc,
                                                                                   time=2
                                                                   time=0
                                                                           time=1
                                                                                           time=3
    const void *cx, void *cy,
    size t weightSpaceSize, const void *weightSpace, size t workSpaceSize, void *workSpace,
    size t reserveSpaceSize, void *reserveSpace);
```

#### Softmax

cudnnStatus\_t cudnnActivationForward( cudnnHandle\_t handle, cudnnActivationDescriptor\_t
 activationDesc, const void \*alpha, const cudnnTensorDescriptor\_t xDesc, const void \*x,
 const void \*beta, const cudnnTensorDescriptor t yDesc, void \*y)

#### Batchnorm



理论部分

● 进一步认识GPU并行原理

技能部分

**○** Cublas常用函数

**○** Cudnn常用函数



# 感谢聆听!

**Thanks for Listening** 

