**CS 475/575 -- Spring Quarter 2020**

**Project #7B**

**Autocorrelation using CPU OpenMP, CPU SIMD, and GPU {OpenCL or CUDA}**

**110 Points**

**Due: June 8 -- 23:59:59**

**A screenshot of text

Description automatically generated**

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**What machines you ran this on:**

My project runs on rabbit.engr.oregonstate.edu.

**Show the Sums{1] ... Sums[512] vs. shift scatterplot:**

**State what the hidden sine-wave period is, i.e., at what multiples of *shift* are you seeing maxima in the graph?**

From the figure, the sine-wave period is about 160.

**What patterns are you seeing in the performance bar chart? Which of the four tests runs fastest, next fastest, etc.? By a little, or by a lot?**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | OpenMP 1 Thread | OpenMP 8 Thread | SIMD (SSE\_WIDTH 4) | OpenCL(LOCAL\_SIZE 32) |
| Performance | 333.17 | 2342.59 | 838.94 | 48858.335 |

The results of this performance graph are surprising to me. The GPU OpenCL test run absolutely destroyed the CPU test runs at 48858 Megatrials per second. The CPU test runs were a little closer together with the next highest performance being OpenMP with 8 threads at 2342 Megatrials per second followed by SIMD at 838 Megatrials per second. Fortunately, 1 thread of OpenMP also ran the test with Megatrials 333 per second,lol.

**Why do you think the performances work this way?**

OpenCL beats other CPU tests because the GPU has many cores, which can share the work and overwhelmingly defeat other opponents. OpenCL does show that powerful GPUs have become powerful and how much destruction can be generated on simple tasks such as multiplication and addition. I use OSU's Rabbit GPU instead of DGX GPU, the results may be different, but I still believe it will destroy other test runs. The next closest run is through OpenMP (8 threads), then SIMD, then OpenMP (1 thread). The performance of the first three rounds was somewhat close, but it finally met my expectations. OpenMP performs eight floating points at a time, while SIMD only executes four floating points at a time. OpenMP (1 thread) is the worst-performing operation because it uses only one thread at a time, so it cannot effectively split the work.

Main Code:

omp\_set\_num\_threads(NUMT);

double maxPerformance = 0.;

double avgPerformance = 0.;

for (int t = 0; t < NUMTRIES; t++)

{

// start time

double time0 = omp\_get\_wtime();

#pragma omp parallel for default(none) shared(Size, A, Sums)

for (int shift = 0; shift < Size; shift++)

{

float sum = 0.;

for (int i = 0; i < Size; i++)

{

sum += A[i] \* A[i + shift];

}

Sums[shift] = sum;

}

// end time

double time1 = omp\_get\_wtime();

double avgPerformance = (double)(Size\*Size) / (time1 - time0) / 1000000.;

if (avgPerformance > maxPerformance)

maxPerformance = avgPerformance;

//Write Data

fp = fopen( "resultsOMP.txt", "w" );

if( fp == NULL )

{

fprintf( stderr, "Cannot open file 'resultsOMP.txt' for writing\n" );

exit( 1 );

}

for( int i = 0; i < 512; i++ )

{

fprintf( fp, "%4d\t%f\n",i, Sums[ i ] );

}

fclose( fp );

}

printf( "%8.2lf avgPerformance per second\n", maxPerformance );

double maxMegaMultsSimd = 0.;

//Computing SimdMulSum performance

for( int t = 0; t < NUMTRIES; t++ )

{

double time0 = omp\_get\_wtime( );

for( int shift = 0; shift < Size; shift++ )

{

Sums[ shift ] = SimdMulSum( &A[ 0 ], &A[ 0 + shift ], Size );

}

double time1 = omp\_get\_wtime( );

double megaMults = (double)(Size\*Size)/(time1-time0)/1000000.;

if( megaMults > maxMegaMultsSimd )

maxMegaMultsSimd = megaMults;

//Write Results

fp = fopen( "SIMD-Results.txt", "w" );

if( fp == NULL )

{

fprintf( stderr, "Cannot open file 'resultsSIMD.txt' for writing\n" );

exit( 1 );

}

for( int i = 0; i < 512; i++ )

{

fprintf( fp, "%4d\t%f\n",i, Sums[ i ] );

}

fclose( fp );

}

printf( "Peak Performance with SIMD = %8.2lf MegaMults/Sec\n", maxMegaMultsSimd );

delete [ ] A;

delete [ ] Sums;

return 0;

}

float SimdMulSum( float \*a, float \*b, int len )

{

float sum[4] = { 0., 0., 0., 0. };

int limit = ( len/SSE\_WIDTH ) \* SSE\_WIDTH;

register float \*pa = a;

register float \*pb = b;

\_\_m128 ss = \_mm\_loadu\_ps( &sum[0] );

for( int i = 0; i < limit; i += SSE\_WIDTH )

{

ss = \_mm\_add\_ps( ss, \_mm\_mul\_ps( \_mm\_loadu\_ps( pa ), \_mm\_loadu\_ps( pb ) ) );

pa += SSE\_WIDTH;

pb += SSE\_WIDTH;

}

\_mm\_storeu\_ps( &sum[0], ss );

for( int i = limit; i < len; i++ )

{

sum[0] += a[i] \* b[i];

}

return sum[0] + sum[1] + sum[2] + sum[3];

}

// 11. enqueue the kernel object for execution:

size\_t globalWorkSize[3] = { Size, 1, 1 };

size\_t localWorkSize[3] = { LOCAL\_SIZE, 1, 1 };

Wait( cmdQueue );

double time0 = omp\_get\_wtime( );

time0 = omp\_get\_wtime( );

status = clEnqueueNDRangeKernel( cmdQueue, kernel, 1, NULL, globalWorkSize, localWorkSize, 0, NULL, NULL );

if( status != CL\_SUCCESS )

fprintf( stderr, "clEnqueueNDRangeKernel failed: %d\n", status );

Wait( cmdQueue );

double time1 = omp\_get\_wtime( );

// 12. read the results buffer back from the device to the host:

status = clEnqueueReadBuffer( cmdQueue, dSums, CL\_TRUE, 0, SumsSize, hSums, 0, NULL, NULL );

if( status != CL\_SUCCESS )

fprintf( stderr, "clEnqueueReadBuffer failed\n" );

// pro7-adding main point

//Write Result

fp = fopen( "resultsOpenCL.txt", "w" );

if( fp == NULL )

{

fprintf( stderr, "Cannot open file 'resultsGPU.txt' for writing\n" );

exit( 1 );

}

for( int i = 0; i < 512; i++ )

{

fprintf( fp, "%4d\t%f\n", i,hSums[ i ] );

}

fclose( fp );

fprintf( stderr, "Size%8d\tLocal Size%4d\t%10.3lf MultsPerSecond\n",

Size, LOCAL\_SIZE, (double)(Size\*Size)/(time1-time0)/1000000. );

#ifdef WIN32

Sleep( 2000 );

#endif