ICNPG 2023

Clase 5: librería Thrust







nvprof	<< <g, b,m="">>></g,>	CudaGet	DeviceProp	device
reduction hilos	kernels	grillas Pa	l ralelismo	olockDim
CudaMei	syncthre mCopy	eads punteros	Ho	st Nvidia
global <i>¿Preguntas de la clase 1,2,3?</i> Device				
bloque	Shared-m s	emory performa	ances CUD <i>I</i>	
blockId	dim3		threadId	host
cudaFre	nvcc	CudaMalloc	gri	dDim
CPU-RAM	I '	GPU-RAM	cudaDevice	Synchronize

Filtro Convolución col В $y[n] = [x * h][n] = \sum_{k} x[k+n]h[k]$ B.height h[k] Señal C x[k+n]x[k+1+n]x[k+2+n]A.height row: A.width B.width A.height-1

Tarea de precalentamiento

- Escribir el kernel correspondiente a esta convolución
 - ¡Y que ande para cualquier grilla!

$$y[n] = [x * h][n] = \sum_{k} x[k+n]h[k]$$

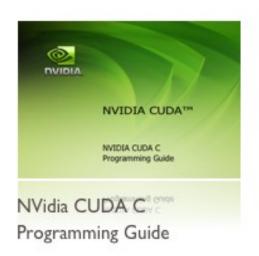
```
/* convolucion en la cpu: requiere dos loops */
void conv_sec(FLOAT* input, FLOAT* output, FLOAT * filter)
{
    FLOAT temp;
    for(int j=0;j<N;j++){
        temp=0.0;
        for(int i=0;i<M;i++){
            temp += filter[i]*input[i+j];
        }
        output[j] = temp;
    }
}</pre>
```

.?

Hasta aquí...

CUDA C/C++

- Control de "bajo" nivel del mapeo al hardware
- Desarrollo de algoritmos de alta performance.
- cálculos → ejecución en hilos en el device

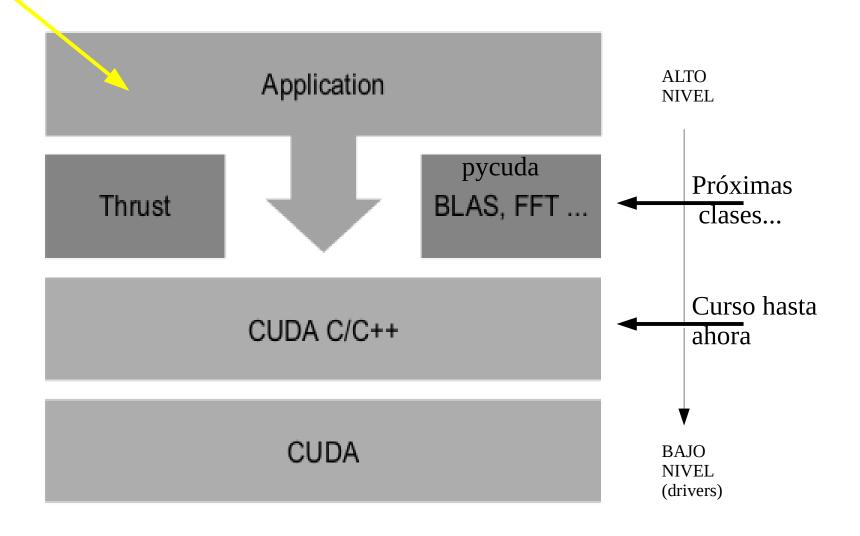




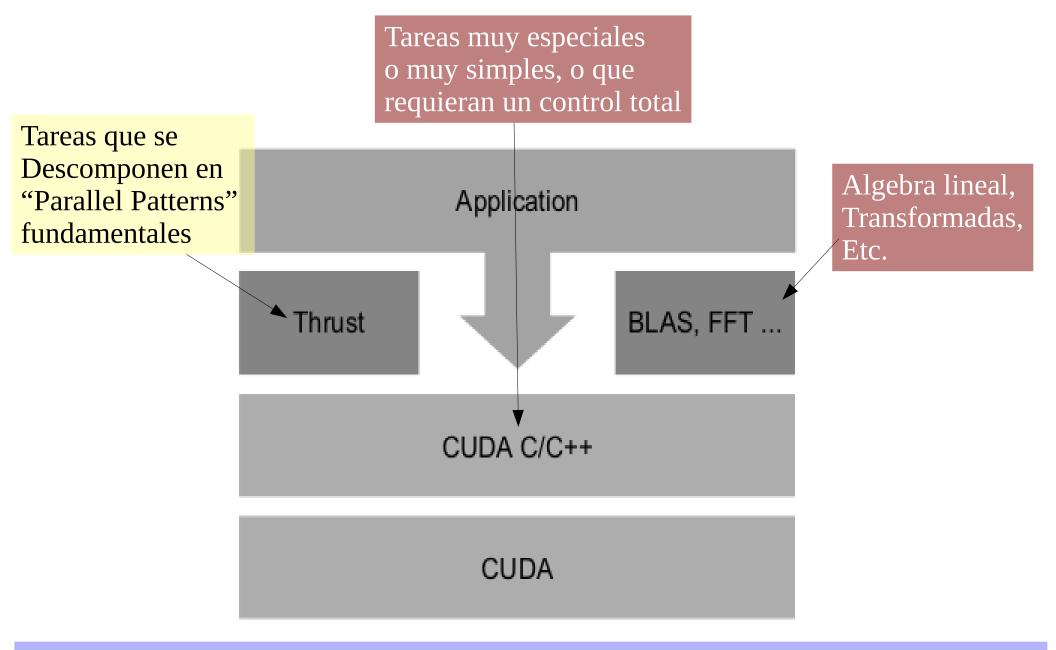
```
__global__ void mi_kernel(...)
{
   int i = ???
   // y aqui que hago???
}
int main(){
   // alocacion de memoria, etc...
dim3 G(???); dim3 B(???);
mi_kernel<<<G,B>>>(...);
}
```

Problema a
Resolver
Numerica y
concurrentemente

Librerías para Cuda



Podemos "delegar" ciertas implementaciones...



"Productividad de codigo":

- "No reinventar la rueda", delegar ciertas implementaciones de *tareas comunes* a libs optimizadas.
- Dedicar nuestro tiempo/esfuerzo/creatividad un poco menos al "como" y mas al "que" calcular ... (reducir el tiempo de programacion)

¿ Que es Thrust?



http://thrust.github.io/

excelente documentación, muchos ejemplos

¿Necesito Thrust?

¿ Para que/quien es ?

https://developer.nvidia.com/content/expressive-algorithmic-programming-thrust

Parte del actual toolkit de cuda

https://developer.nvidia.com/thrust

Thrust facilita la escritura de código en CUDA C/C++ (ver "CUDA Application Design and Development" de Rob Farber)

Buena noticia para los que usan C++y la Standard Template Library \rightarrow Ya saben Thrust

Suma de arrays paralela en la GPU

```
#include <thrust/device vector.h>
#include <thrust/transform.h>
                                                            suma.cu
using namespace thrust::placeholders;
int main()
 thrust::device vector<float> x(4), y(4);
 x[0] = 1;
 x[1] = 2;
 x[2] = 3;
 x[3] = 4:

    CudaMalloc?, CudaFree?

                                                       CudaMemCpy?
 y[0] = 4;
                                                       • Kernel?
 y[1] = 3;
 v[2] = 2;
 y[3] = 1;
                           Input 1
                                           Input 2
                                                      Output 1
  thrust::transform(x.begin(), x.end(), y.begin(), y.begin(),
             operacion
  // y[] es ahora {5, 5, 5, 5} --> HANDS-ON: comprobar!
```

Combinación lineal de arrays

```
#include <thrust/device vector.h>
                                                           saxpy.cu
#include <thrust/transform.h>
using namespace thrust::placeholders;
int main()
  thrust::device vector<float> x(4), y(4);
  x[0] = 2:
  x[1] = 4;
  x[2] = 6:
  x[3] = 8:
  y[0] = 4;
  y[1] = 3;
  y[2] = 2;
  y[3] = 1;
  float a=0.5;
  thrust::transform(x.begin(), x.end(), y.begin(), y.begin(),
    a*_1 + _2
  // y[] ahora es \{5, 5, 5, 5\} --> HANDS-ON: comprobar!
```

Transformación arbitraria de dos arrays

```
#include <thrust/device vector.h>
#include <thrust/transform.h>
                                                              transforma.cu
struct mi operacion
    device
  float operator()(float a, float b)
                                                           Transformacion binaria:
    return sqrt(a+b);
                                                           2 \text{ arrays} \rightarrow 1 \text{ array}
                                                           (generalizable a N \rightarrow M arrays)
int main()
  thrust::device vector<float> x(4), y(4);
  x[0] = 1; y[0] = 4; // \rightarrow sqrt(1+4) = sqrt(5) = 2.23606797749979
  X[1] = 2; y[1] = 3;
  x[2] = 3; v[2] = 2;
  X[3] = 4; y[3] = 1;
  thrust::transform(x.begin(), x.end(), y.begin(), y.begin(), mi operacion());
  // HANDS-ON: da bien?
```

Transformación arbitraria de dos arrays

transforma_lambda.cu

```
#include <thrust/device_vector.h>
#include <thrust/transform.h>
#include <cmath>
#include <iostream>
int main()
  thrust::device_vector<float> x(4), y(4);
  x[0] = 1;
  x[1] = 2;
  x[2] = 3;
  x[3] = 4;
  v[0] = 4;
  y[1] = 3;
  y[2] = 2;
  y[3] = 1;
  thrust::transform(x.begin(), x.end(), y.begin(), y.begin(),
        [=] __device__ (float x1,float x2)
                return sqrt(x1+x2);
  );
  for(int i=0;i<4;i++)</pre>
  std::cout << y[i] << std::endl;</pre>
```

In C++, lambda functions are a way to define a small anonymous function inline, without giving it a name. They are essentially a shorthand way of defining a function object, which can be used like any other object in C++.

```
Función lambda [=]__device__(){....}
```

[capture list] (parameter list) -> return type { function body }

nvcc -O2 --expt-extended-lambda -std=c++11 -o transforma_lambda transforma_lambda.cu

```
#include <thrust/device vector.h>
#include <thrust/transform.h>
#include <thrust/reduce.h>
                                                             normaliza.cu
struct mi operacion // normaliza por N
  float Norm;
  mi operacion(float suma){Norm=suma;};
                                                           Reduccion seguida por una
    device__ float operator()(float a)
                                                           Transformacion unaria:
                                                           1 \ array \rightarrow 1 \ array
  return a/Norm;
int main()
  thrust::device vector<float> x(4), y(4);
  x[0] = 2;
  x[1] = 4;
  x[2] = 3;
  x[3] = 1;
  float suma = thrust::reduce(x.begin(), x.end());
  thrust::transform(x.begin(), x.end(), x.begin(),mi operacion(suma));
  // HANDS-ON: chequear que este normalizado...
```

```
normaliza2.cu
#include <thrust/device vector.h>
#include <thrust/transform.h>
#include <thrust/reduce.h>
using namespace thrust::placeholders;
                                                            Reduccion seguida por una
                                                            Transformacion unaria:
int main()
                                                            1 \ array \rightarrow 1 \ array
  thrust::device_vector<float> x(4), y(4);
                                                            Uso de placeholders...
  x[0] = 2:
  x[1] = 4;
  x[2] = 3;
  x[3] = 1;
  float suma = thrust::reduce(x.begin(), x.end());
  thrust::transform(x.begin(), x.end(), x.begin(),_1/suma);
  // HANDS-ON: chequear que este bien normalizado...
```

```
#include <thrust/device vector.h>
#include <thrust/transform.h>
                                                         normaliza3.cu
#include <thrust/reduce.h>
 global
void kernel_normaliza(float *x, float suma, int dim)
    int id = threadIdx.x + (blockIdx.x * blockDim.x);
    if (id < dim){
        x[id] = x[id]/suma;
int main()
 thrust::device vector<float> x(4);
 x[0] = 2:
 x[1] = 4:
 x[2] = 3;
 x[3] = 1:
  float suma = thrust::reduce(x.begin(), x.end());
  float * x_ptr = thrust::raw_pointer_cast(&x[0]);
  kernel normaliza<<<1,4>>>(x ptr,suma,4);
                                                    Interoperabilidad
  // HANDS-ON: chequear que este normalizado...
```

```
#include <thrust/device ptr.h>
                                                   normaliza4.cu
#include <thrust/device free.h>
#include <thrust/transform.h>
#include <thrust/reduce.h>
using namespace thrust::placeholders;
int main(void)
  float *raw ptr;
  cudaMalloc((void **)&raw_ptr, 4*sizeof(float));
  thrust::device ptr<float> x(raw ptr);
 x[0] = 2; x[1] = 4; x[2] = 3; x[3] = 1;
  float suma = thrust::reduce(x, x+4);
  thrust::transform(x,x+4,x, 1/suma);// en CPU o GPU?
 // HANDS-ON: chequear que este bien normalizado...
  thrust::device_free(x);
  return 0;
                                               Interoperabilidad
```

(por su norma, no por la suma...)

```
normaliza5.cu
#include <thrust/device_vector.h>
#include <thrust/transform.h>
#include <thrust/transform reduce.h>
#include <thrust/reduce.h>
using namespace thrust::placeholders;
int main()
  thrust::device vector<float> x(4);
 X[0] = 2; x[1] = 4; x[2] = 3; x[3] = 1;
  // vamos a normalizar un vector por su norma
 #ifdef INEFICIENTE
                                                   norma vive en GPU o CPU?
  //forma 1:
  thrust::device vector<float> xx(4);
                                                                        Si es en CPU se explicaría por
 thrust::transform(x.begin(), x.end(),xx.begin(),_1*_1);

float norma = sqrt(thrust::reduce(xx.begin(),xx.end()));
                                                                        qué la forma 2 es más rápida,
                                                                        no?
  thrust::transform(x.begin(), x.end(), x.begin(), 1/norma);
  #else
 //forma 2:
  float norma = sqrt(thrust::transform reduce(x.begin(),
x.end(), 1*1,0,thrust::plus<float>());
  thrust::transform(x.begin(), x.end(), x.begin(), 1/norma);
                                                                       Interoperabilidad
  #endif
```

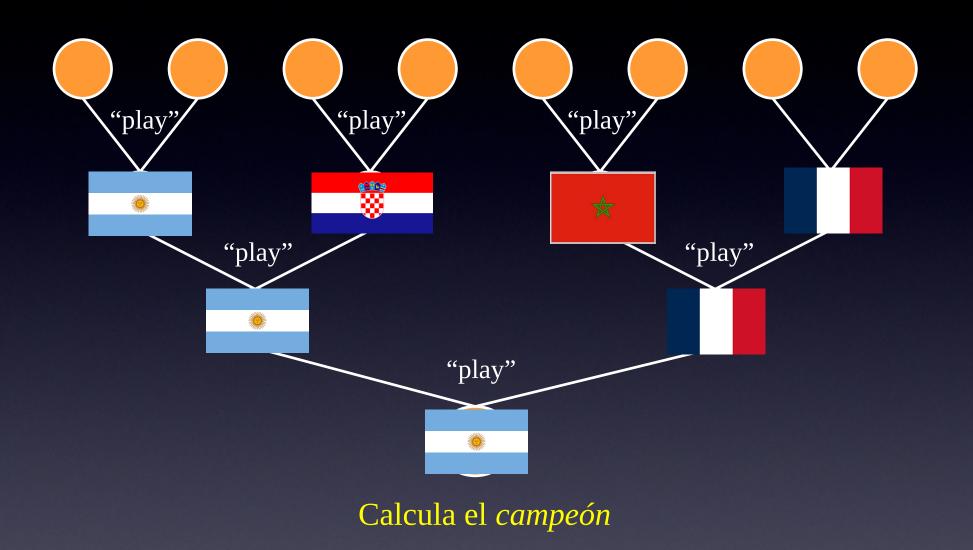
Pantallazo de thrust

http://thrust.github.io/

```
//#includes...
int main(void)
 // generate 32M random numbers serially
 thrust::host vector<int> h vec(32 << 20);</pre>
  std::generate(h vec.begin(), h vec.end(), rand);
 // transfer data to the device
 thrust::device vector<int> d vec = h vec;
 // sort data on the device (846M keys per second on GeForce GTX 480)
 thrust::sort(d vec.begin(), d vec.end());
 // transfer data back to host
 thrust::copy(d vec.begin(), d vec.end(), h vec.begin());
  return 0;
```

¿ Que tipo de algoritmos tiene Thrust?

"Parallel building blocks"



Vale para int, float, double,o cualquier tipo de dato con la operación "play" bien definida...

Reducción genérica en Thrust

```
#include <thrust/host vector.h>
#include <thrust/device_vector.h>
#include <thrust/generate.h>
#include <thrust/reduce.h>
#include <thrust/functional.h>
#include <cstdlib>
int main(void)
  // generate random data on the host
  thrust::host_vector<int> h_vec(100);
  thrust::generate(h_vec.begin(), h_vec.end(), rand);
  // transfer to device and compute sum
  thrust::device_vector<int> d_vec = h_vec;
  int x = thrust::reduce(d_vec.begin(), d_vec.end(), 0, thrust::plus<int>());
  return 0:
```

Cualquier operacion binaria asoc. y conmutativa (+,-,*, max, min, etc, o user-defined)

Generic algorithms

definida sobre **cualquier e**structura de datos (int, float, etc, o user-defined),

Viva en el HOST o en el DEVICE (GPU)

Thrust Content from GTC 2012: Nathan Bell

What is Thrust?

- High-Level Parallel Algorithms Library
- Parallel Analog of the C++ Standard Template Library (STL)
- Performance-Portable Abstraction Layer
- Productive way to program CUDA

Thrust Content from GTC 2012: Nathan Bell

GPU TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

Easy to Use

- Distributed with CUDA Toolkit
- Header-only library
- Architecture agnostic
- Just compile and run!

\$ nvcc -02 -arch=sm_20 program.cu -o program

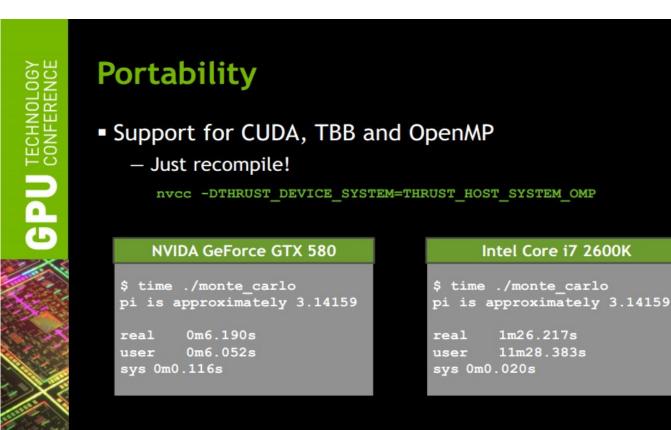
Thrust Content from GTC 2012: Nathan Bell

Productivity

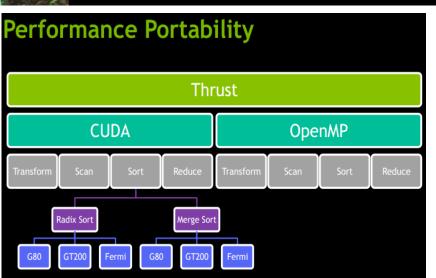
- Containers
 - host vector
 - device vector
- Memory Mangement
 - Allocation
 - Transfers
- Algorithm Selection

```
// allocate host vector with two elements
thrust::host vector<int> h vec(2);
// copy host data to device memory
thrust::device vector<int> d vec = h vec;
// write device values from the host
d \ vec[0] = 27;
d \text{ vec}[1] = 13;
// read device values from the host
int sum = d vec[0] + d vec[1];
// invoke algorithm on device
thrust::sort(d vec.begin(), d vec.end());
// memory automatically released
```





MISMO código Corre en CPU Multicore!!



Thrust Content from GTC 2012: Nathan Bell

Delegamos la implementación de bajo nivel o "mapeo al hardware" a la librería

¡Thrust Portability!

Un solo codigo fuente → tres ejecutables

CPU secuencial usando *g*++

```
g++ -O2 miprog.cpp -
DTHRUST_DEVICE_SYSTEM=THRUST_
DEVICE_SYSTEM_CPP
-I/usr/local/cuda/include/ -o
ejecutable_cpp
```

GPU paralelo

nvcc -O2 -o ejecutable_gpu miprog.cu

CPU secuencial usando nvcc

```
nvcc -O2 miprog.cu -
DTHRUST_DEVICE_SYSTEM=THRUST
_DEVICE_SYSTEM_CPP
ejecutable_cpp
```

CPU paralelo

g++ -O2 miprog.cpp -fopenmp -DTHRUST_DEVICE_SYSTEM=THRUST_ DEVICE_SYSTEM_OMP -lgomp -l/usr/local/cuda/include/ -o ejecutable_omp

Thrust Portability

```
cp miprog.cu miprog.cpp //extension para g++
g++ -02 -o miprogcpu miprog.cpp -fopenmp
-DTHRUST_DEVICE_SYSTEM=THRUST_DEVICE_SYSTEM_OMP
-lgomp -I<path-to-thrust-headers>
```

- No necesitan el cuda toolkit ni una GPU para desarrollar, compilar y correr sus codigos (claro, si estos usan solo thrust). Solo copiar los headers de thrust.
- Pueden comparar aceleración del cálculo paralelo en distintas CPU multicore, y cambiar la variable OMP_NUM_THREADS.
- Cuando tengan acceso a una placa, pueden comparar la aceleración simplemente recompilando con nvcc.
- Todo con exactamente el mismo código...

Thrust portability

FILES: jobGPU3backends ompvsgpu.cu openompbackend.sh

```
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
// ...
thrust::host_vector<float> hx( N );
thrust::generate(hx.begin(),hx.end(),rand);
thrust::transform(hx.begin(),hx.end(),hx.begin(),_1/RAND_MAX);
thrust::device_vector<float> dx=hx;

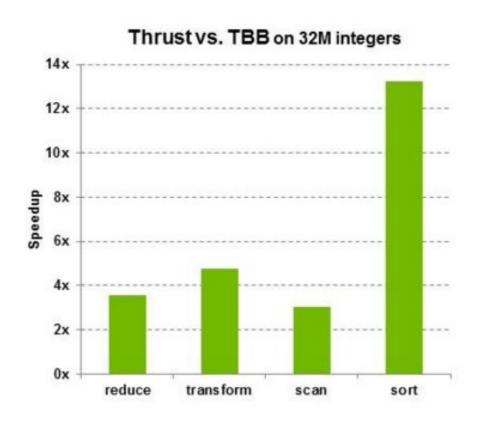
float suma = thrust::reduce(dx.begin(),dx.end());
// ...
}
```

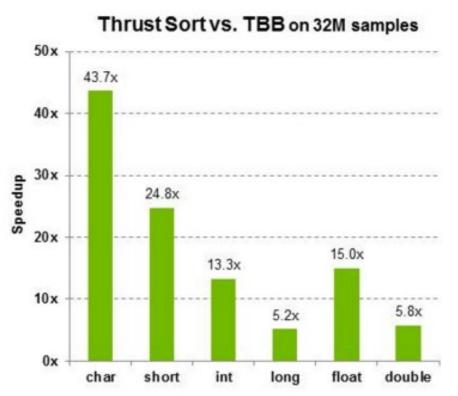
Ejercicios

- Simplificar todos los códigos de CUDA C usando thrust:
 - Manejo de memoria
 - Kernels
- Consultar http://thrust.github.io/doc/modules.html, pensar que herramientas vienen bien para el proyecto.
- Consultar los ejemplos: https://github.com/thrust/thrust/tree/master/examples

Thrust Performance GPU vs CPU

Thrust Performance vs. Intel TBB





- Thrust v1.7.1 on K40m, ECC ON, input and output data on device
- TBB 4.2 on Intel NyBridge 12-core E5-2697 v2 @ 2.70GHz

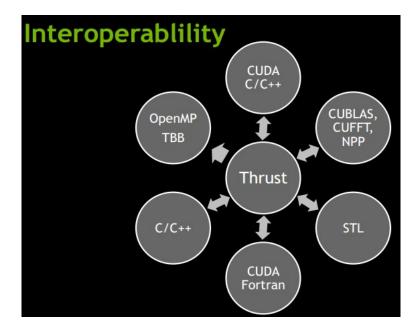
Thrust Content from GTC 2012: Nathan Bell

Productivity

- Large set of algorithms
 - ~75 functions
 - ~125 variations
- Flexible
 - User-defined types
 - User-defined operators

Algorithm	Description		
reduce	Sum of a sequence		
find	First position of a value in a sequence		
mismatch	First position where two sequences differ		
inner_product	Dot product of two sequences		
equal	Whether two sequences are equal		
min_element	Position of the smallest value		
count	Number of instances of a value		
is_sorted	Whether sequence is in sorted order		
transform_reduce	Sum of transformed sequence		

La mayoría son "Parallel primitives"



Thrust se puede usar para alivianar la escritura de gran parte del código:

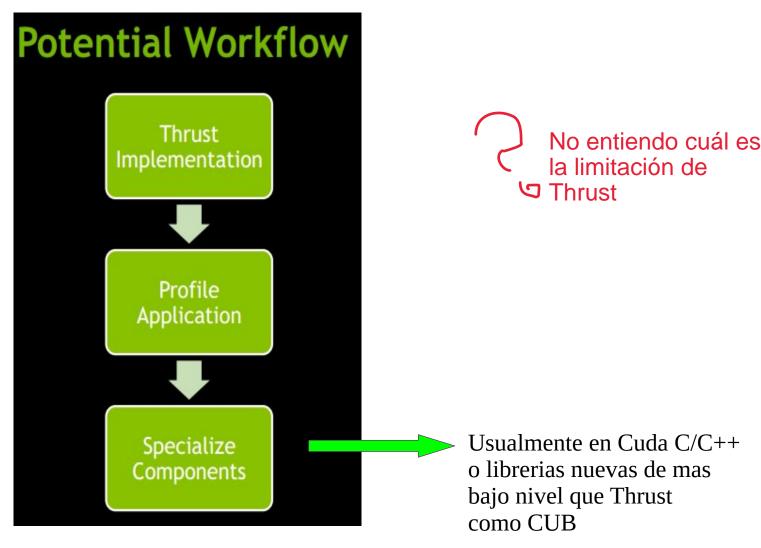
Alocación de memoria, copias, y composición de patrones paralelas.

Limitaciones de Thrust

Review de M. Harris en:

https://developer.nvidia.com/content/expressive-algorithmic-programming-thrust

GTC 2012 Nathan Bell



Resumen

Containers

- Manage host and device memory
- Simplify data transfers

Iterators

- Act like pointers
- Keep track of memory spaces

Algorithms

Applied to Containers

Resumen

Review de M. Harris en:

https://developer.nvidia.com/content/expressive-algorithmic-programming-thrust

THRUST IS HIGH LEVEL

THRUST IS HIGH PERFORMANCE

THRUST IS INTEROPERABLE AND PORTABLE

THRUST IS OPEN SOURCE

THRUST IS CUSTOMIZABLE

LIMITATIONS OF THRUST (DESACTUALIZADO)