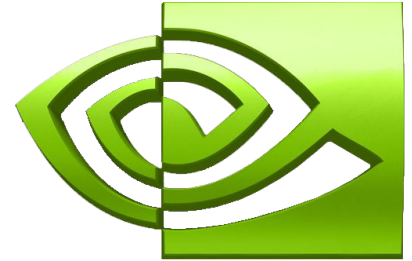


High Performance Computing



Parallelize dynprog.c
using CUDA

nVIDIA

*A project made by Francesco Malferrari, Gianluca
Siligardi and Andrea Somenzi*

We start from rewritten code

dynprog.c

```
/* Main computational kernel. The whole function will be timed,
   including the call and return. */
static void kernel_dynprog(int tsteps, int length,
                           DATA_TYPE POLYBENCH_2D(c, LENGTH, LENGTH, length, length),
                           DATA_TYPE POLYBENCH_2D(W, LENGTH, LENGTH, length, length),
                           DATA_TYPE POLYBENCH_3D(sum_c, LENGTH, LENGTH, LENGTH, length, length, length),
                           DATA_TYPE *out)
{
    int iter, i, j, k;
    DATA_TYPE out_l = 0;
    for (iter = 0; iter < _PB_TSTEPS; iter++)
    {
        for (i = 0; i <= _PB_LENGTH - 1; i++)
            for (j = 0; j <= _PB_LENGTH - 1; j++)
                c[i][j] = 0;
        for (i = 0; i <= _PB_LENGTH - 2; i++)
        {
            for (j = i + 1; j <= _PB_LENGTH - 1; j++)
            {
                sum_c[i][j][i] = 0;
                for (k = i + 1; k <= j - 1; k++)
                    sum_c[i][j][k] = sum_c[i][j][k - 1] + c[i][k] + c[k][j];
                c[i][j] = sum_c[i][j][j - 1] + W[i][j];
            }
        }
        out_l += c[0][_PB_LENGTH - 1];
    }
    *out = out_l;
}
```

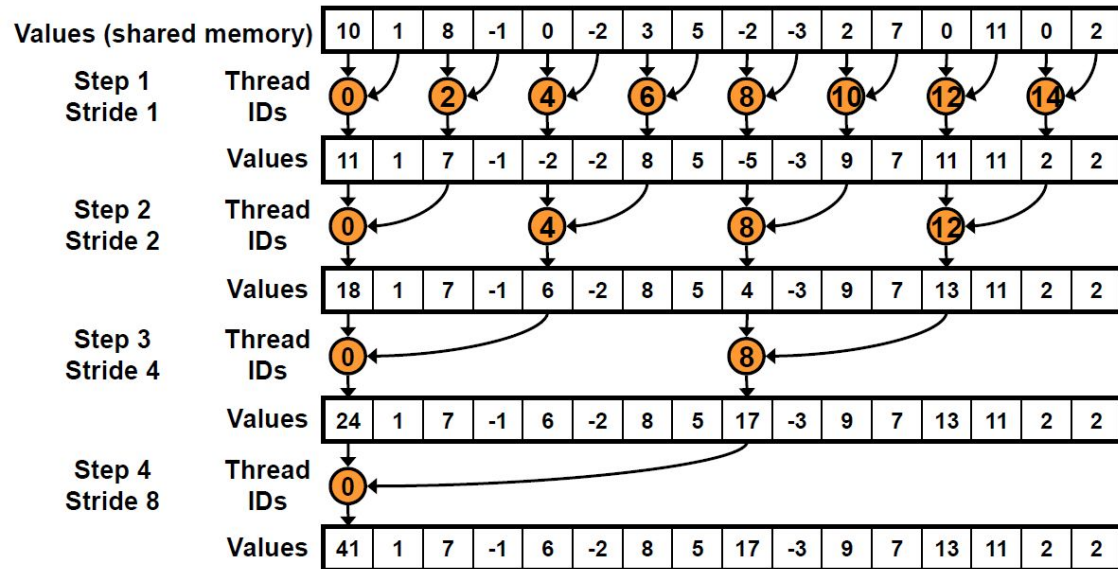
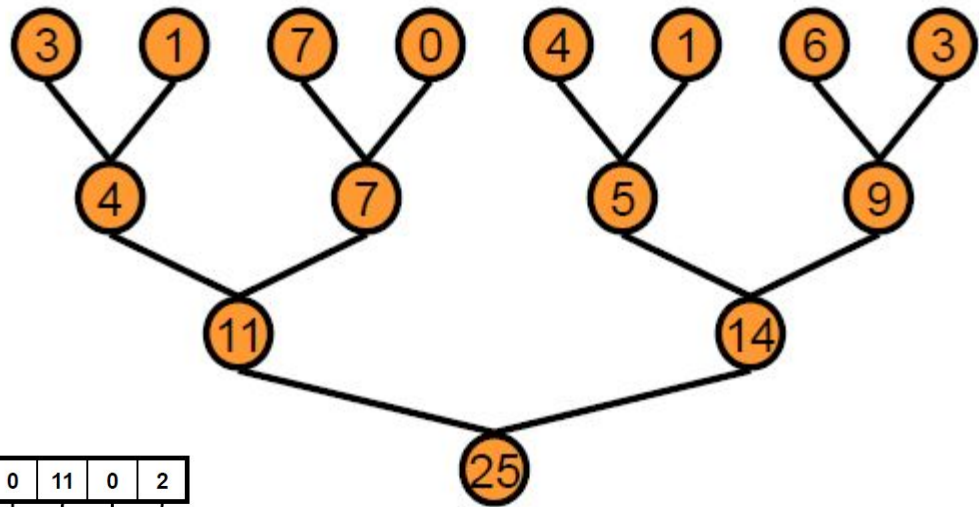
rew_dynprog.c

```
/* Main computational kernel. The whole function will be timed,
   including the call and return. */
static void kernel_dynprog(int tsteps, int length,
                           DATA_TYPE POLYBENCH_1D(c, LENGTH, length),
                           DATA_TYPE POLYBENCH_1D(W, LENGTH, length),
                           DATA_TYPE sum_c,
                           DATA_TYPE *out)
{
    DATA_TYPE out_l = 0;
    sum_c = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < _PB_LENGTH; i++)
    {
        for (int j = 1; j < i; j++)
            sum_c += c[j];
        c[i] = sum_c + W[i];
        sum_c = 0;
    }
    for (int k = 0; k < _PB_TSTEPS; k++)
        out_l += c[_PB_LENGTH - 1];
    *out = out_l;
}
```

We didn't reinvent the wheel

CUDA reduction

- Combine multiple blocks in one
- Multiple kernels
- Interleaved addressing



```
for (unsigned int s=1; s < blockDim.x; s *= 2)
{
    if (tid % (2*s) == 0) {
        sdata[tid] += sdata[tid + s];
    }
    __syncthreads();
}
```

Images source: [1]

The implementation

```
__global__ void partial_sum(DATA_TYPE *input, DATA_TYPE *output, int size) {
    __extern __shared__ double sharedData[];

    int tid = threadIdx.x;
    int gid = blockIdx.x*(blockDim.x*2) + threadIdx.x;

    if (gid < size) {
        sharedData[tid] = input[gid] + input[gid+blockDim.x];
    }
    else {
        sharedData[tid] = 0;
    }

    __syncthreads();

    for (int offset = blockDim.x / 2; offset > 32; offset >>= 1) {
        if (tid < offset) {
            sharedData[tid] += sharedData[tid + offset];
        }
        __syncthreads();
    }

    if (tid < 32)
        warpReduce(sharedData, tid);

    if (tid == 0)
        output[blockIdx.x] = sharedData[0];
}
```

```
__global__ void update_c(DATA_TYPE *c, DATA_TYPE *part_sum, DATA_TYPE *W, int i)
{
    int thid = threadIdx.x;

    if(thid == 0) {
        c[i] = part_sum[0] + W[i];
    }
}
```

```
for(int i = 1; i <= length; i++)
{
    if (i < BLOCK_SIZE)
    {
        int is_numBlocks = (i + blockSize - 1) / blockSize;
        partial_sum<<<is_numBlocks, blockSize, blockSize * sizeof(DATA_TYPE)>>>(d_c, d_out_l, i);
        update_c<<<1, 1>>>(d_c, d_out_l, d_W, i);
    }
    else if (i < BLOCK_SIZE * BLOCK_SIZE)
    {
        int is_numBlocks = (i + blockSize - 1) / blockSize;
        partial_sum<<<is_numBlocks, blockSize, blockSize * sizeof(DATA_TYPE)>>>(d_c, d_pout_l, i);
        int is_numBlocks2 = (is_numBlocks + blockSize - 1) / blockSize;
        partial_sum<<<is_numBlocks2, blockSize, blockSize * sizeof(DATA_TYPE)>>>(d_pout_l, d_out_l, i);
        update_c<<<1, 1>>>(d_c, d_out_l, d_W, i);
    }
    else
    {
        int is_numBlocks = (i + blockSize - 1) / blockSize;
        partial_sum<<<is_numBlocks, blockSize, blockSize * sizeof(DATA_TYPE)>>>(d_c, d_pout2_l, i);
        int is_numBlocks2 = (is_numBlocks + blockSize - 1) / blockSize;
        partial_sum<<<is_numBlocks2, blockSize, blockSize * sizeof(DATA_TYPE)>>>(d_pout2_l, d_pout_l, i);
        int is_numBlocks3 = (is_numBlocks2 + blockSize - 1) / blockSize;
        partial_sum<<<is_numBlocks3, blockSize, blockSize * sizeof(DATA_TYPE)>>>(d_pout_l, d_out_l, i);
        update_c<<<1, 1>>>(d_c, d_out_l, d_W, i);
    }
}

cudaDeviceSynchronize();
```

Parallel Prefix Sum (Scan) with CUDA

$$\text{Scan: out}[k] := \text{in}[k-1] + \text{out}[k-1]$$

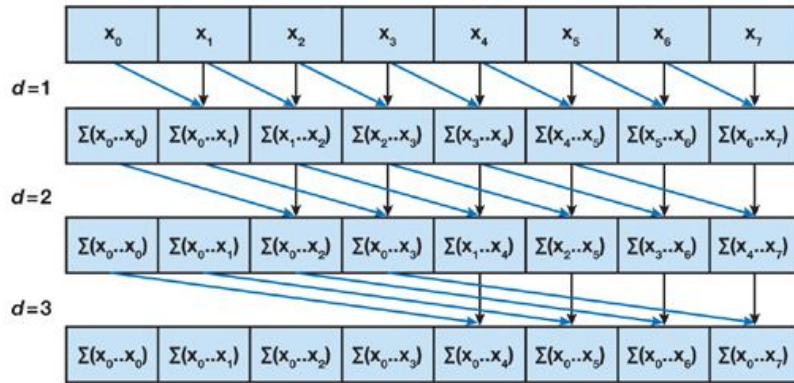
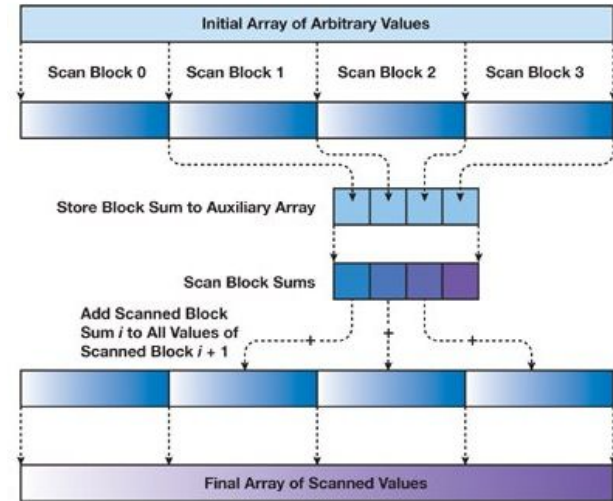


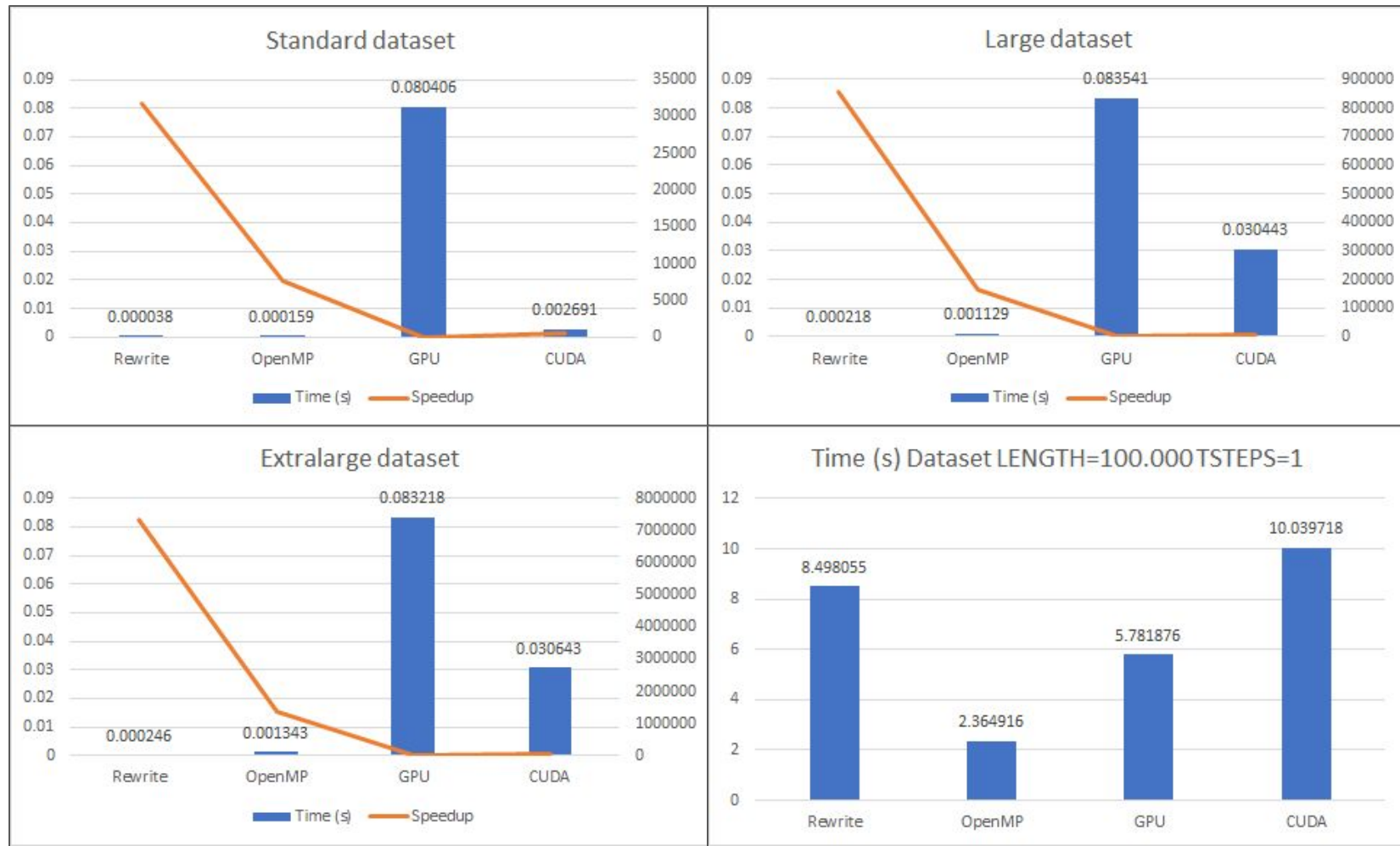
Figure 39-2 The Naive Scan of

Hillis and Steele assumes that there are as many processors as data elements. For large arrays on a GPU running CUDA, this is not usually the case.

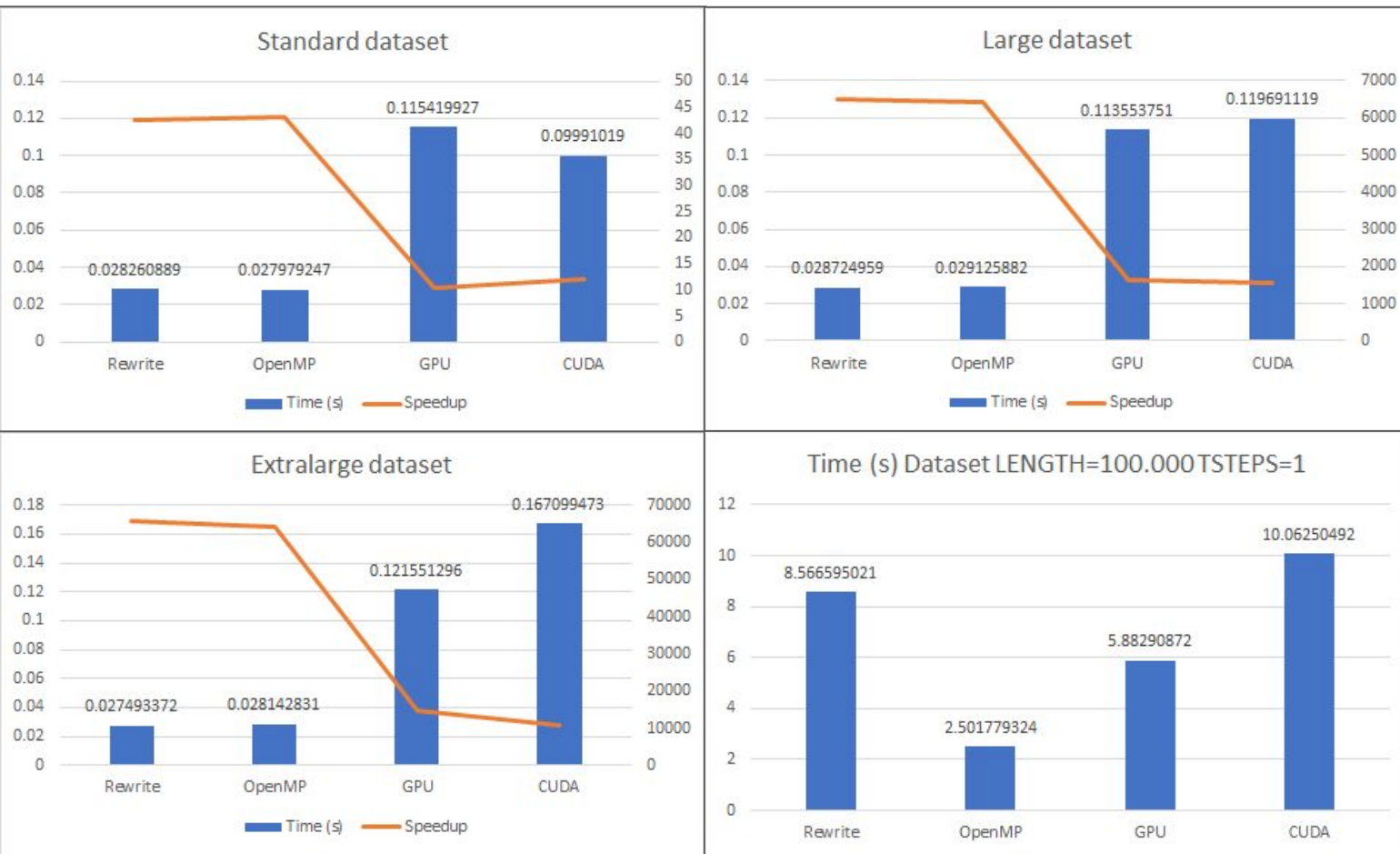


Images source: [2]

Final comparison performances (using polybench time)



Final comparison performances (using perf)



Further improvements?

- Thrust or Cub
- Cuda Libraries
- But out of scope

Thanks for the attention

[1]: <https://developer.download.nvidia.com/assets/cuda/files/reduction.pdf>

[2]: *Chapter 39. Parallel Prefix Sum (Scan) with CUDA*. (n.d.). NVIDIA Developer.

<https://developer.nvidia.com/gpugems/gpugems3/part-vi-gpu-computing/chapter-39-parallel-prefix-sum-scan-cuda>