HPC LAB - Vector Addition CUDA

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Programming Environment: CUDA (collab)

Problem: Vector Addition

Hardware Configuration:

PU NAME: Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-8300H CPU @ 2.30GHz

Number of Sockets: 1 Cores per Socket: 4 Threads per core: 2 L1d cache: 128 KiB L1i cache: 128 KiB L2 cache: 1 MiB L3 cache: 8 MiB

paleti@paleti-Lo	enovo-id	eapad-33(0-15ICH:~\$ likwi	d-topology 				
CPU name: Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-8300H CPU @ 2.30GHz CPU type: Intel Coffeelake processor CPU stepping: 10								
Hardware Thread Topology								
Sockets: Cores per socke Threads per core	t:	1 4 2						
HWThread 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Thread 0 0 0 0 1 1 1		Core 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3	Socket 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Available * * * * * * * * * * * * *			
Socket 0:		(041	5 2 6 3 7)					
Cache Topology								
Level: Size: Cache groups:		1 32 kB (0 4)						
Level: Size: Cache groups:		2 256 kB (0 4)						
Level: Size: Cache groups:			5 2 6 3 7)					

NUMA Topology ****************** NUMA domains:	******	*******	******		******			
Domain: Processors: Distances: Free memory: Total memory:		0 (0 1 2 10 3546.2 / 7831.84						

Graphical Topology						

Socket 0:						
++						
++ ++ ++						
04 15 26 37						
++ ++ ++						
+ + +						
++ ++ ++						
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CUDA code:

```
%%cu
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<time.h>
#include<math.h>
#define n size 100000
global void add(float *a, float *b, float *c) {
int index=threadIdx.x+blockIdx.x*blockDim.x;
c[index] = a[index] + b[index];
void random init(float a[], int ch)
  srand(time(NULL));
 if(ch==0)
      for(int i=0;i<n size;i++)</pre>
      {
          a[i] = ((float) rand() / (float) (RAND MAX)) * 5.0;
      }
  }
  else
      for(int i=0;i<n size;i++)</pre>
            a[i] = (i+1);
  }
 }
int main() {
float a[n_size], b[n_size],c[n_size];
cudaEvent t start, end;
// host copies of variables a, b & c
float *d a, *d b, *d c;
// device copies of variables a, b & c
int size = n size*sizeof(float);
// Allocate space for device copies of a, b, c
cudaMalloc((void **)&d a, size);
```

```
cudaMalloc((void **)&d b, size);
cudaMalloc((void **)&d c, size);
// Create Event for time
cudaEventCreate(&start);
cudaEventCreate(&end);
// Setup input values
random init(a,0);
random init(b,0);
// Copy inputs to device
cudaMemcpy(d a, &a, size, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
cudaMemcpy(d b, &b, size, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
int Thread[]={1,2,4,6,8,10,12,16,20,32,64,128,150};
int thread arr size=13;
for(int i=0;i<thread arr size;i++)</pre>
      int Threads=Thread[i];
      cudaEventRecord(start);
      // Launch add() kernel on GPU
      add<<<n size/Threads, Threads>>> (d a, d b, d c);
      cudaEventRecord(end);
      cudaEventSynchronize(end);
      float time = 0;
      cudaEventElapsedTime(&time, start, end);
      // Copy result back to host
      cudaError err = cudaMemcpy(&c, d c, size, cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);
      if(err!=cudaSuccess) {
          printf("CUDA error copying to Host: %s\n",
cudaGetErrorString(err));
      }
          int flag=0;
      for(int i=0;i<n size;i++)</pre>
          if(c[i]!=(a[i]+b[i]))
              flag=1;
          break;
      if (flag==0)
```

```
printf("Program Executed as Expected\n");
          printf("Time Taken by the program for %d
Threads=%f\n", Threads, time);
      }
     else
     {
          printf("Vector Addition hasnt been done properly, Mismatch in
Values!!!\n");
     }
}
// Cleanup
cudaFree(d_a);
cudaFree(d_b);
cudaFree(d_c);
return 0;
}
```

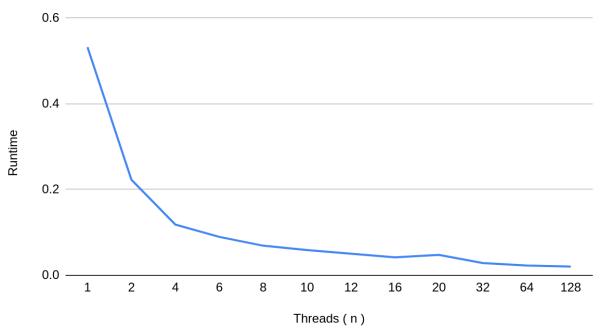
Observations:

The function add() is executed for an array of size 'N' on GPU for "N/T" times for 'T' Threads.

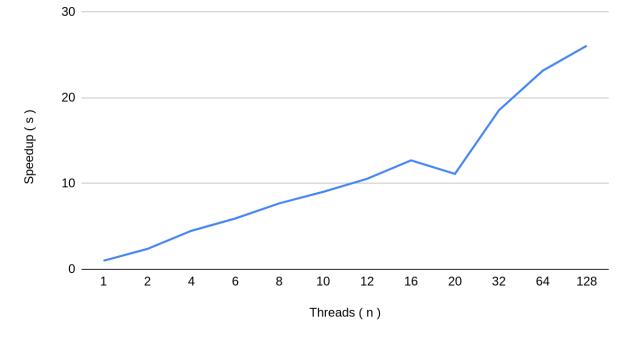
Blocks	Threads (n)	Runtime	Speedup (s)	Parallelization Fraction
N	1	0.532512	1	
N/2	2	0.22304	2.387517934	1.162309957
N/4	4	0.118464	4.495137763	1.036716543
N/6	6	0.089728	5.934736091	0.9978006129
N/8	8	0.069152	7.700601573	0.9944457321
N/10	10	0.058912	9.03910918	0.9881884769
N/12	12	0.050432	10.55901015	0.9875936214
N/16	16	0.041888	12.71275783	0.9827614526
N/20	20	0.04784	11.13110368	0.9580648936
N/32	32	0.028704	18.55183946	0.9766162471
N/64	64	0.022976	23.17688022	0.9720417061
N/128	128	0.020416	26.0830721	0.9692330914

Graphical Inference:





Speedup(s) vs. Threads(n)



Inference:

From the Graph it is observed that the speedup starts to increase steadily after 20 threads constantly and the highest Speedup is for 128 threads. It also increases steadily from 1 to 16 threads, but goes down at 20 and rises steadily again.

Runtime Decreases drastically from 1 to 4 threads and steadily decreases from then on till 128, with a minor rise at threads = 20.