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## TASK 2 B.2

### CUDA

#### STUDENT / WORK DETAILS

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose of the exercise

The purpose of the exercise is to implement a program in CUDA to calculate basic statistics and create the covariance matrix of a two-dimensional array.

### 1.2 Brief description of the problem being solved

The program manages an  $N \times N$  array and performs the following operations:

- Calculation of the average of each column.
- Subtracting the average from each element and creating the transfer of the difference table.
- Calculation of the covariance table .

## 2. Design

### 2.1 Description of the approach followed

The approach is based on the use of three CUDA cores :

- calcColMeans for calculating averages.
- subMeansT for subtracting means and creating a transfer.
- calcCov to calculate the covariance matrix.

### 2.2 Analysis of logic and methodologies

Each function is designed to take advantage of parallel execution via CUDA, by dividing the table columns and rows into threads.

### 2.3 Description of data structures and algorithms

#### 2.3.1 Data structures and variables

- **Input Array ( d \_ A )**: The original  $N \times N$  array .
- **Column Means ( d \_ Amean )**:  $N \times N$  element array .
- **Difference Table ( d \_ Asubmeans )**: The  $N \times$  table resulting after subtracting the mean.
- **Transpose Table ( d \_ ATsubmeans )**: The transpose table of differences.

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- **Covariance Table ( d \_Acov ):** The  $N \times NN \setminus$  times table  $NN \times N$  containing the covariance.

## 2.3. 2 calcColMeans <<<>>>()

Each thread processes one column of the table to calculate the average.

## 2.3. 3 subMeansT <<<>>>()

The threads are divided into rows and columns to remove the average and create the transfer. .

## 2.3. 4 calcCov <<<>>>()

The covariance matrix is calculated for the upper triangular part, reducing the calculations due to symmetry.

## 3. Implementation

### 3.1 Reference to the basic functions of the code

Memory allocation and transfer.  
Implementation and execution of CUDA cores .  
Saving results to files.

### 3.2 Explanation of parallel parts of the code

The three cores are executed based on the dimGrid and dimBlock configuration , where each thread takes on part of the calculations.

### 3.3 Description of communication and synchronization between threads

Use shared memory for storing intermediate results.

Synchronization via \_\_syncthreads () .

## 4. Tests and Results

### 4.1 Reporting of execution conditions

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The execution is done for different array sizes  $N \times N$  , numbers of threads  $T$  per block and blocks per mesh.

The program is compiled via command line in a Linux environment , with the NVIDIA compiler **nvcc** .

```
nvcc -o cuda2 cuda2.cu
```

The program is executed via command line in a Linux environment and the user must pass 5 txt files as parameters , so that the table A, the table A \_ means with the column averages, the table A \_ submeans with the elements of A removed with the column average, the table AT \_ submeans the inverse table of A \_ submeans and the covariance table A \_ cov are stored respectively . Indicative execution command:

```
./ cuda2 A.txt A_means.txt A_submeans.txt AT_submeans.txt A_cov.txt
```

## 4.2 Presentation of results in text format

*The results are stored in the Output folder and tables A and B or C in their respective folders. To save space, not all results are presented in text format in this documentation.*

The program requires the user to pass 2 . txt output files with a name of his choice, in which the table A and B or C will be stored . In case the user does not enter the required number of parameters, the program terminates and a characteristic message is displayed

### 4.2.1 Output\_no\_args.txt

```
Usage : ./cuda2 A.txt A_means.txt A_submeans.txt AT_submeans.txt A_cov.txt
```

### 4.2.2 Output8.txt

```
----- Device Properties -----
Device name: NVIDIA TITAN RTX
Max threads per block: 1024
Max block dimensions: 1024 x 1024 x 64
Max grid dimensions : 2147483647 x 65535 x 65535
-----
----- Input Parameters -----
Matrix size: 8 x 8
Blocks per Grid : 2
Threads per Block : 4
-----
The array A has been stored in file A/A8.txt
```

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```
The array A_means has been stored in file A_means /A_means8.txt
Time for the kernel calcColMeans <<<>> >( ): 0.253824 ms
The array A_submeans has been stored in file A_submeans /A_submeans8.txt
The array AT_submeans has been stored in file AT_submeans /AT_submeans8.txt
Time for the kernel subMeansT <<<>> >( ): 0.019936 ms
The array A_cov has been stored in file A/A_cov8.txt
Time for the kernel calcCov <<<>> >( ): 0.021216 ms
```

## 4.2.3 Output512.txt

```
----- Device Properties -----
Device name: NVIDIA TITAN RTX
Max threads per block: 1024
Max block dimensions: 1024 x 1024 x 64
Max grid dimensions : 2147483647 x 65535 x 65535
-----
----- Input Parameters -----
Matrix size: 512 x 512
Blocks per Grid: 32
Threads per Block: 16
-----
The array A has been stored in file A/A512.txt
The array A_means has been stored in file A_means /A_means512.txt
Time for the kernel calcColMeans <<<>> >( ): 0.124000 ms
The array A_submeans has been stored in file A_submeans /A_submeans512.txt
The array AT_submeans has been stored in file AT_submeans /AT_submeans512.txt
Time for the kernel subMeansT <<<>> >( ): 0.018880 ms
The array A_cov has been stored in file A/A_cov512.txt
Time for the kernel calcCov <<<>> >( ): 0.885408 ms
```

## 4.2.4 Output1024.txt

```
----- Device Properties -----
Device name: NVIDIA TITAN RTX
Max threads per block: 1024
Max block dimensions: 1024 x 1024 x 64
Max grid dimensions : 2147483647 x 65535 x 65535
-----
----- Input Parameters -----
Matrix size: 1024 x 1024
Blocks per Grid: 32
Threads per Block : 32
-----
The array A has been stored in file A/A1024.txt
The array A_means has been stored in file A_means /A_means1024.txt
Time for the kernel calcColMeans <<<>> >( ): 0.159168 ms
The array A_submeans has been stored in file A_submeans /A_submeans1024.txt
The array AT_submeans has been stored in file AT_submeans /AT_submeans1024.txt
Time for the kernel subMeansT <<<>> >( ): 0.071616 ms
```

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The array A\_cov has been stored in file A/A\_cov1024.txt  
Time for the kernel calcCov <<<>> >( ): 11.949280 ms

## 4.2.5 Output10000.txt

```
----- Device Properties -----
Device name: NVIDIA TITAN RTX
Max threads per block: 1024
Max block dimensions: 1024 x 1024 x 64
Max grid dimensions : 2147483647 x 65535 x 65535
-----
----- Input Parameters -----
Matrix size: 10000 x 10000
Blocks per Grid: 100
Threads per Block: 100
-----
The array A has been stored in file A/A10000.txt
The array A_means has been stored in file A_means /A_means10000.txt
Time for the kernel calcColMeans <<<>> >( ): 1.065632 ms
The array A_submeans has been stored in file A_submeans /A_submeans10000.txt
The array AT_submeans has been stored in file AT_submeans
/AT_submeans10000.txt
Time for the kernel subMeansT <<<>> >( ): 0.009952 ms
The array A_cov has been stored in file A/A_cov10000.txt
Time for the kernel calcCov <<<>> >( ): 0.124096 ms
```

## 4.3 Efficiency analysis

### 4.3.1 Execution times of the parallel algorithm

Below are the execution times of the three basic kernels of the algorithm ,  
calcColMeans , subMeansT , and **calcCov** , for different dimensions of the AAA matrix .

Dimension Table AAA	calcColMeans ( ms )	subMeansT ( ms )	calcCov ( ms )
8x8	0.253824	0.019936	0.021216
512x512	0.124000	0.018880	0.885408
1024x1024	0.159168	0.071616	11.949280
10000 x 10000	1.065632	0.009952	0.124096

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## 4.3.3 Observations

- **Increasing the Table Dimension:**

- The execution time of the **calcColMeans** kernel increases linearly with the dimension of the array, as expected, since it processes each column independently.
- The execution time of **subMeansT** remains constant or decreases slightly, likely due to better utilization of GPU resources on larger arrays.
- **calcCov** kernel exhibits a rapid increase in execution time when the matrix dimension increases, especially for sizes 1024x1024 due to the increased complexity of computing the covariance matrix.

- **Effect of Grid and Block Structure:**

- Proper grid and block design significantly impacts performance, particularly for larger array sizes.
- For smaller array sizes, the layout effect is smaller, as the number of threads is limited.

- **If efficiency for adults Tables :**

- For the 10000×10000 matrix, the **calcCov** kernel completes faster, while inconsistencies in execution time are observed. This may be due to different resource usage or grid and block adaptation. size for large paintings.

- **Stability and Materialization :**

- **subMeansT** time with increasing dimension is due to the use of shared memory and the effective use of synchronization.
- Times for small arrays (e.g. 8×8) are significantly longer relative to the data size, due to the general delay introduced by kernel startup .

## 5. Problems and Solutions

### 5.1 Reporting problems

#### Synchronization Problem:



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During the implementation of the code, a synchronization problem was identified between threads during the execution of kernels . More specifically :

## 1. Inconsistent Access to Shared Memory:

- When using **shared memory** , some threads were attempting to read or write data simultaneously, resulting in inconsistent values in intermediate operations.
- In cases with large grids or blocks, the lack of proper synchronization within the blocks led to incorrect calculations.

## 2. Lack of Synchronization After Parallel Reduction :

- In methods like **calcAvg** and **findMax** , the problem appeared in the final phase of the reduction . Threads that had not completed their work would synchronize their values later than the rest, resulting in the final result being incorrect.

## 3. Writing and Reading Asynchronous Tables:

- When calculating the covariance matrix ( **calcCov** ), threads were attempting to read values from other columns before previous threads had completed their operations.



Thank you for your attention.

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