## CUDA - vector addition demo

Let's watch a demo on how to add two vectors in cuda

```
... Systems and Supercomputers (CUDA vector addition
              المشاهدة لاحقًا
   مشاركة
        printf(
        scanf("sd",&T);
        printf( \n
        scanf("%d",&B);
if (T * B != N) printf("Error T x B != N, try again");
 while (T * B != N);
udaEvent t start, stop;
toat elapsed time ms;
:udaMalloc((void**)&dev a,N * sizeof(int)
udaMalloc((void**)&dev b,N * sizeof(int)
:udaMalloc((void**)&dev c,N * sizeof(int)
or(int i=0;i<N;i++) {
        a[i] = i;
b[i] = 1*1;
cudaMemcpy(dev_a, a , N*sizeof(int),c
cudaMemcpy(dev_b, b , N*sizeof(int),c
cudaMemcpy(dev_c, c , N*sizeof(int),c
:udaEventCreate( &start );
udaEventCreate( &stop );
udaEventRecord( start, 9 );
                                                                                                 47.9-16
```

Code for the vector addition is given below (collected from source)

```
/**
 * Vector addition: w = u + v.
 *
 * This sample is a very basic sample that implements element by element
 * vector addition. It is the same as the sample illustrating Chapter 2
 * of the programming guide with some additions like error checking.
 */

#include <stdio.h>

// For the CUDA runtime routines (prefixed with "cuda_")
#include <cuda_runtime.h>

/**
 * CUDA Kernel Device code
```

```
* Computes the vector addition of u and v into w. The 3 vectors have the same
 * number of elements numElements.
*/
__global__ void
vectorAdd(const float *u, const float *v, float *w)
    int i = blockDim.x * blockIdx.x + threadIdx.x;
   w[i] = u[i] + v[i];
}
/**
 * Host main routine
*/
int
main(void)
{
    // Print the vector length to be used, and compute its size
    int numElements = 50000;
    size_t size = numElements * sizeof(float);
        // Observe that this program is ever so slightly busted,
        // for reasons that will become apparent later.
    printf("[Vector addition of %d elements]\n", numElements);
    // Allocate the host input vector u
    float *h_u = (float *)malloc(size);
    // Allocate the host input vector v
    float *h_v = (float *)malloc(size);
    // Allocate the host output vector w
    float *h_w = (float *)malloc(size);
    // Initialize the host input vectors
    for (int i = 0; i < numElements; ++i)</pre>
    {
        h_u[i] = rand()/(float)RAND_MAX;
       h_v[i] = rand()/(float)RAND_MAX;
    }
    // Allocate the device input vector u
    float *d_u = NULL;
    cudaMalloc((void **)&d_u, size);
    // Allocate the device input vector v
    float *d_v = NULL;
    cudaMalloc((void **)&d_v, size);
    // Allocate the device output vector w
    float *d_w = NULL;
    cudaMalloc((void **)&d_w, size);
    // Copy the host input vectors u and v in host memory to the
        // device input vectors in device memory
    printf("Copy input data from the host memory to the CUDA device\n");
    cudaMemcpy(d_u, h_u, size, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
    cudaMemcpy(d_v, h_v, size, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
    // Launch the Vector Add CUDA Kernel
    int threadsPerBlock = 256;
    int blocksPerGrid =(numElements + threadsPerBlock - 1) / threadsPerBlock;
```

```
printf("CUDA kernel launch with %d blocks of %d threads\n", blocksPerGrid, threadsPerBlocks
    vectorAdd<<<blocksPerGrid, threadsPerBlock>>>(d_u, d_v, d_w);
    // Copy the device result vector in device memory to the host result vector
    // in host memory.
    printf("Copy output data from the CUDA device to the host memory\n");
    cudaMemcpy(h_w, d_w, size, cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);
    // Verify that the result vector is correct
    for (int i = 0; i < numElements; ++i)</pre>
        if (fabs(h_u[i] + h_v[i] - h_w[i]) > 1e-5)
            fprintf(stderr, "Result verification failed at element %d!\n", i);
            exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    printf("Test PASSED\n");
    // Free device global memory
    cudaFree(d_u);
    cudaFree(d_v);
    cudaFree(d_w);
   // Free host memory
    free(h_u);
    free(h_v);
    free(h_w);
    // Reset the device and exit
    cudaDeviceReset();
    printf("Done\n");
    return 0;
}
```

While the code was running, I ran the nvidia-smi command that will show the GPU usage stat (watch the GPU#3, being used at 3%):

```
nvidia-smi
                                            Tue Jun 6 12:09:28 2017
+-----+
            Driver Version: 375.20
NVIDIA-SMI 375.20
I-----+
GPU Name Persistence-M| Bus-Id Disp.A | Volatile Uncorr. ECC |
| Fan Temp Perf Pwr:Usage/Cap| Memory-Usage | GPU-Util Compute M. |
|-----|
0 Tesla P100-SXM2... Off | 0000:04:00.0 Off | 0 |
| N/A 37C P0 41W / 300W | 0MiB / 16308MiB | 0% Default |
 1 Tesla P100-SXM2... Off | 0000:06:00.0 Off |
                                      0 |
| N/A 37C P0 43W / 300W | 0MiB / 16308MiB | 0% Default |
 -----
                                   0 |
 2 Tesla P100-SXM2... Off | 0000:07:00.0 Off |
| N/A 36C P0 40W / 300W | 0MiB / 16308MiB | 0% Default |
  -----
 3 Tesla P100-SXM2... Off | 0000:08:00.0 Off |
| N/A 35C P0 34W / 300W | 0MiB / 16308MiB | 3% Default |
```

+	
Processes:   GPU PID Type Process name	GPU Memory   Usage
No running processes found +	   +