Events and Streams

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Overview

- Events
- Event API
- Event example
- Pinned memory
- Streams
- Stream API
- Example (single stream)
- Example (multiple streams)

Events

- How to measure performance?
- Use OS timers
 - Too much noise
- Use profiler
 - Times only kernel duration + other invocations
- CUDA Events
 - Event = timestamp
 - Timestamp recorded on the GPU
 - Invoked from the CPU side

Event API

- cudaEvent_t
 - ⊤ The event handle.
- cudaEventCreate(&e)
 - Creates the event
- cudaEventRecord(e, 0)
 - Records the event, i.e. timestamp
 - Second param is the stream to which to record
- cudaEventSynchronize(e)
 - CPU and GPU are async, can be doing things in parallel
 - cudaEventSynchronize() blocks all instruction processing until the GPU has reached the event
- cudaEventElapsedTime(&f, start, stop)
 - □ Computes elapsed time (msec) between start and stop, stored as float

Pinned Memory

- CPU memory is pageable
 - Can be swapped to disk
- Pinned (page-locked) stays in place
- Performance advantage when copying to/from GPU
- Use cudaHostAlloc() instead of malloc() or new
- Use cudaFreeHost() to deallocate
- Cannot be swapped out
 - Must have enough
 - Proactively deallocate

Streams

- Remember cudaEventRecord(event, stream)?
- A CUDA stream is a queue of GPU operations
 - Kernel launch
 - Memory copy
- Streams allow a form of task-based parallelism
 - Performance improvement
- To leverage streams you need device overlap support
 - GPU OVERLAP

Stream API

- cudaStream_t
- cudaStreamCreate(&stream)
- kernel<<<blocks,threads,shared,stream>>>
- cudaMemcpyAsync()
 - Must use pinned memory!
- stream parameter
- cudaStreamSynchronize(stream)

Summary

- CUDA events let you time your code on the GPU
- Pinned memory speeds up data transfers to/from device
- CUDA streams allow you to queue up operations asynchronously
 - Lets you do different things in parallel on the GPU
 - Use of pinned memory is required