# **HW 2: OpenCL GEMM Optimization**

2021-01 인공지능 플랫폼 최적화 HW/SW Optimization for Machine Learning 박영준

#### **OpenCL**

#### OpenCL

- Open Computing Language, 이종 플랫폼을 위한 standard 병렬 프로그래밍 모델
- CPU, GPU, FPGA, DSP 등 다양한 architecture에 적용 가능
- Host(CPU side)에서는 할당될 작업들을 관리, slave(target device)에서는 할당된 작업들을 수행

#### OpenCL의 특징

- Data / task 병렬 프로그래밍 모델 지원
- ANSI/ISO C99 기반 (OpenCL 1.x version)
- 작성한 코드를 여러 디바이스에서 사용 가능 (코드 이식성이 높음)

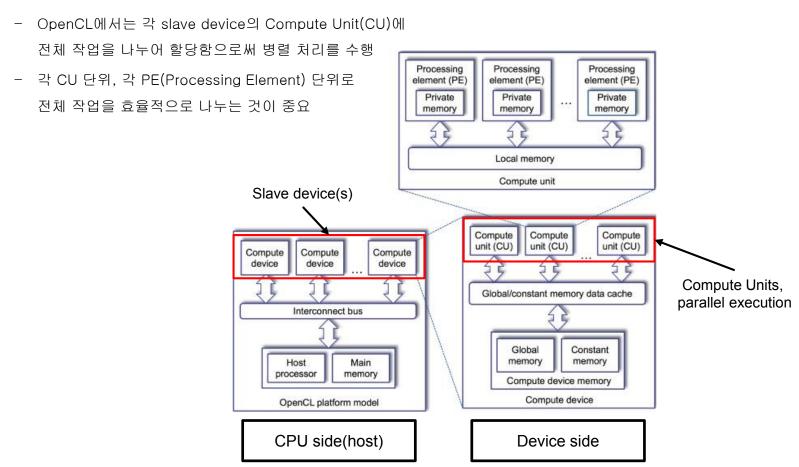
#### OpenCL의 한계

- Target device에 따라 code 최적화가 어려울 수 있고, 프로그래밍의 복잡성이 높은 편
- 단일 OS에서의 device만 프로그래밍 할 수 있음



#### **OpenCL**

#### OpenCL platform 모델



#### **OpenCL: Basics**

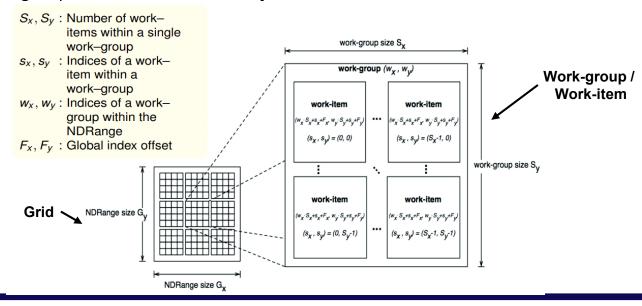
#### • OpenCL 실행 과정

- 1. Platform 및 device(사용할 수 있는 device) 정보 얻기
  - clGetPlatformIDs()
- 2. 작업 할당에 필요한 객체, 메모리 등의 할당 및 초기화
  - Context: 전체적인 OpenCL 환경 변수 등을 정의, clCreateContext()
  - Command-Queue: device가 수행할 작업들을 순차적으로 담고 있는 queue, clCreateCommandQueue(),
  - Memory 할당: device의 작업에 필요한 메모리 영역 할당, clCreateBuffer()
  - Memory 초기화(write buffer): device 메모리 영역에 데이터 복사, clEnqueueWriteBuffer()
- 3. OpenCL program (\*.cl) build 및 kernel 객체 생성
  - Program 생성: kernel source 파일을 통해 OpenCL program 객체를 생성, clCreateProgramWithSource()
  - Program 빌드: 생성한 program 객체를 target device에 맞게 빌드, clBuildProgram()
  - Kernel 객체 생성: 빌드한 program에서 user가 사용할 이름의 kernel 객체를 생성, clCreateKernel()
- 4. 커널 launch
  - Kernel launch를 위한 매개변수 인자(argument) 설정: clSetKerneArg()
  - kernel launch: clEnqueueNDRangeKernel()
- 5. 커널 실행 결과 copy(device to host)
  - Device memory copy: Device 메모리로부터 데이터 복사(to host), clEnqueueReadBuffer()

#### **OpenCL: Basics**

#### OpenCL execution model

- SIMD(Single Instruction, Multiple Data) 구조를 따름
  - 모든 thread가 같은 code를 수행하지만(single-instruction), access 하는 data가 각각 다름(multiple data)
- Grid, work-group, work-item
  - Grid: 커널 launch 후 수행해야 할 모든 thread의 집합
  - Work-group: Grid 전체의 thread를 일정한 수로 나눈 group, local(shared) memory 등을 통해 서로 data를 교차하여 접근할 수 있음
  - Work-item: 하나의 thread와 1:1 대응됨
- Grid ~ work-group ~ work-item hierarchy



# **OpenCL: Useful references**

#### • 유용한 참고 자료

OpenCL 1.2 standard

url: https://www.khronos.org/registry/cl/

OpenCL 1.2 reference page

url: https://www.khronos.org/registry/cl/sdk/1.2/docs/man/xhtml

OpenCL 1.2 reference card

url: https://www.khronos.org/registry/cl/sdk/1.2/docs/OpenCL-1.2-refcard.pdf

OpenCL Basics (from JULICH, FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM)

url: https://www.fz-juelich.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/IAS/JSC/EN/slides/opencl/opencl-03-

basics.pdf?\_\_blob=publicationFile

#### Simple OpenCL host and OpenCL vectorAdd kernel

- 간단한 OpenCL host 프로그램과 GPU를 타겟으로 하는 OpenCL kernel을 구성하여, GPU에서의 kernel 동작이 잘 이루어지는지 test

#### Pre-requisite

- (On ubuntu any releases) NVIDIA graphics driver & recent CUDA driver

Reference:

Installing a CUDA driver on Ubuntu OS:

- 예제 host program 및 kernel source

References:

OpenCL tutorial: Getting started with OpenCL and GPU Computing,

url: https://www.eriksmistad.no/getting-started-with-opencl-and-gpu-computing/

- Simple OpenCL host and OpenCL vectorAdd kernel
  - opencl\_host.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
                                                                                                             cl mem b mem obj = clCreateBuffer(context, CL MEM READ ONLY,
                                                                                                                    LIST SIZE * sizeof(int), NULL, &ret)
 2 #include <stdlib.h>
                                                                                                            cl_mem c_mem_obj = clCreateBuffer(context, CL_MEM_WRITE_ONLY,
 4 #ifdef APPLE
                                                                                                                     LIST_SIZE * sizeof(int), NULL, &ret);
                                                                                                    59
60
61
 5 #include <OpenCL/opencl.h>
                                                                                                            // Copy the lists A and B to their respective memory buffers
 6 #else
 7 #include <CL/cl.h>
                                                                                                            \texttt{ret} = \texttt{clEnqueueWriteBuffer}(\texttt{command\_queue}, \ \texttt{a\_mem\_obj}, \ \texttt{CL\_TRUE}, \ \pmb{\theta},
 8 #endif
                                                                                                                    LIST_SIZE * sizeof(int), A, 0, NULL, NULL);
                                                                                                            ret = clEnqueueWriteBuffer(command_queue, b_mem_obj, CL_TRUE, θ,
10 #define MAX SOURCE SIZE (0x100000)
                                                                                                                    LIST SIZE * sizeof(int), B, 0, NULL, NULL);
                                                                                                    65
66
67
12 int main(void) {
                                                                                                            // Create a program from the kernel source
      // Create the two input vectors
                                                                                                            cl_program program = clCreateProgramWithSource(context, 1,
       int i;
                                                                                                                     (const char **)&source str, (const size t *)&source size, &ret);
      const int LIST SIZE = 32:
                                                                                                     7θ
71
       int *A = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int)*LIST_SIZE);
                                                                                                            // Build the program
       int *B = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int)*LIST_SIZE);
                                                                                                            ret = clBuildProgram(program, 1, &device id, NULL, NULL, NULL);
       for(i = \theta; i < LIST SIZE; i++) {
           A[i] = i;
B[i] = LIST SIZE - i;
                                                                                                            // Create the OpenCL kernel
                                                                                                            cl kernel kernel = clCreateKernel(program, "vector add", &ret);
                                                                                                            // Set the arguments of the kernel
                                                                                                            ret = clSetKernelArg(kernel, θ, sizeof(cl_mem), (void *)&a_mem_obj);
       // Load the kernel source code into the array source str
       FILE *fp;
                                                                                                            ret = clSetKernelArg(kernel, 1, sizeof(cl mem), (void *)&b mem obj);
ret = clSetKernelArg(kernel, 2, sizeof(cl mem), (void *)&c mem obj);
       char *source str;
       size t source size;
                                                                                                            // Execute the OpenCL kernel on the list
       fp = fopen("opencl kernel.cl", "r");
                                                                                                            size t global item size = LIST_SIZE; // Process the entire lists
                                                                                                            size_t local_item_size = 64; // Divide work items into groups of 64
                                                                                                            ret = clEnqueueNDRangeKernel(command queue, kernel, 1, NULL,
           fprintf(stderr, "Failed to load kernel.\n");
                                                                                                                     &global_item_size, &local_item_size, 0, NULL, NULL);
       source str = (char*)malloc(MAX SOURCE SIZE);
                                                                                                            // Read the memory buffer C on the device to the local variable C
       source_size = fread( source_str, 1, MAX_SOURCE_SIZE, fp);
fclose( fp );
                                                                                                            int *C = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int)*LIST_SIZE);
                                                                                                            ret = clEngueueReadBuffer(command gueue, c mem obj, CL TRUE, 0,
                                                                                                                    LIST SIZE * sizeof(int), C, 0, NULL, NULL);
       // Get platform and device information
      cl platform id platform id = NULL;
                                                                                                            // Display the result to the screen
                                                                                                            for(i = 0; i < LIST_SIZE; i++)
    printf("%d + %d = %d\n", A[i], B[i], C[i]);</pre>
      cl_device_id device id = NULL;
       cl_uint ret_num_devices;
       cl_uint ret_num_platforms;
       int ret = clGetPlatformIDs(1, &platform id, &ret num platforms);
                                                                                                            // Clean up
                                                                                                            ret = clFlush(command queue);
       ret = clGetDeviceIDs( platform_id, CL_DEVICE_TYPE_DEFAULT, 1,
               &device_id, &ret_num_devices);
                                                                                                            ret = clFinish(command queue):
                                                                                                            ret = clReleaseKernel(kernel);
       // Create an OpenCL context
                                                                                                            ret = clReleaseProgram(program)
       cl context context = clCreateContext( NULL, 1, &device id, NULL, NULL, &ret);
                                                                                                            ret = clReleaseMemObject(a mem obj); ret = clReleaseMemObject(b mem obj); ret = clReleaseMemObject(c mem obj);
                                                                                                            ret = clReleaseCommandQueue(command queue);
       // Create a command gueue
                                                                                                            ret = clReleaseContext(context);
                                                                                                            free(A); free(B); free(C);
       cl_command_queue command_queue = clCreateCommandQueue(context, device_id, θ, &ret);
       // Create memory buffers on the device for each vector
                                                                                                             return θ;
       cl mem a mem obj = clCreateBuffer(context, CL MEM READ ONLY,
                                                                                                    107
               LIST SIZE * sizeof(int), NULL, &ret);
```

- Simple OpenCL host and OpenCL vectorAdd kernel
  - opencl\_kernel.cl

```
1 __kernel void vector_add(__global const int *A, __global const int *B, __global int *C) {
2
3    // Get the index of the current element to be processed
4    int i = get_global_id(0);
5
6    // Do the operation
7    C[i] = A[i] + B[i];
8 }
```

- get\_global\_id(0): Grid 전체의 work-item을 0번부터 size\_of(Grid) 1번까지 대응한 고유 id를 return
- Khronos의 OpenCL API detail을 참고

- Simple OpenCL host and OpenCL vectorAdd kernel
  - 실행 결과 출력부분

```
#include <stdio.h>
                                                                                                           cl mem b mem obj = clCreateBuffer(context, CL MEM READ ONLY,
                                                                                                                   LIST SIZE * sizeof(int), NULL, &ret)
2 #include <stdlib.h>
                                                                                                           cl_mem c_mem_obj = clCreateBuffer(context, CL_MEM_WRITE_ONLY,
4 #ifdef APPLE
                                                                                                                   LIST_SIZE * sizeof(int), NULL, &ret);
                                                                                                   59
60
61
5 #include <OpenCL/opencl.h>
                                                                                                           // Copy the lists A and B to their respective memory buffers
6 #else
7 #include <CL/cl.h>
                                                                                                           ret = clEnqueueWriteBuffer(command_queue, a_mem_obj, CL_TRUE, θ,
8 #endif
                                                                                                                   LIST_SIZE * sizeof(int), A, 0, NULL, NULL);
                                                                                                           ret = clEnqueueWriteBuffer(command_queue, b_mem_obj, CL_TRUE, θ,
10 #define MAX SOURCE SIZE (0x100000)
                                                                                                                   LIST SIZE * sizeof(int), B, 0, NULL, NULL);
                                                                                                   65
66
67
                                                                                                           // Create a program from the kernel source
      // Create the two input vectors
                                                                                                           cl_program program = clCreateProgramWithSource(context, 1,
                                                                                                                   (const char **)&source str, (const size t *)&source size, &ret);
      const int LIST SIZE = 32;
      int *A = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int)*LIST_SIZE);
int *B = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int)*LIST_SIZE);
                                                                                                   7θ
71
                                                                                                           // Build the program
                                                                                                           ret = clBuildProgram(program, 1, &device id, NULL, NULL, NULL);
      for(i = \theta; i < LIST SIZE; i++) {
         A[i] = i;
B[i] = LIST_SIZE - i;
                                                                                                           // Create the OpenCL kernel
                                                                                                           cl kernel kernel = clCreateKernel(program, "vector add", &ret);
                                                                                                           // Set the arguments of the kernel
      // Load the kernel source code into the array source_str
                                                                                                           ret = clSetKernelArg(kernel, 0, sizeof(cl mem), (void *)&a mem_obj);
                                                                                                           ret = clSetKernelArg(kernel, 1, sizeof(cl mem), (void *)&b mem obj);
ret = clSetKernelArg(kernel, 2, sizeof(cl mem), (void *)&c mem obj);
      FILE *fp;
      char *source str;
      size t source size;
                                                                                                           // Execute the OpenCL kernel on the list
      fp = fopen("opencl kernel.cl", "r");
                                                                                                           size t global item size = LIST_SIZE; // Process the entire lists
                                                                                                           size_t local_item_size = 64; // Divide work items into groups of 64
                                                                                                           ret = clEnqueueNDRangeKernel(command queue, kernel, 1, NULL,
          fprintf(stderr, "Failed to load kernel.\n");
                                                                                                                   &global item size, &local item size, 0, NULL, NULL);
      source str = (char*)malloc(MAX SOURCE SIZE);
                                                                                                           // Read the memory buffer C on the device to the local variable C
      source_size = fread( source_str, 1, MAX_SOURCE_SIZE, fp);
fclose( fp );
                                                                                                           int *C = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int)*LIST SIZE);
                                                                                                           ret = clEnqueueReadBuffer(command_queue, c_mem_obj, CL_TRUE, θ,
                                                                                                                   LIST SIZE * sizeof(int), C, 0, NULL, NULL);
      // Get platform and device information
      cl platform id platform id = NULL;
                                                                                                           // Display the result to the screen
                                                                                                           for(i = 0; i < LIST_SIZE; i++)
printf("%d + %d = %d\n", A[i], B[i], C[i]);</pre>
      cl_device_id device id = NULL;
      cl_uint ret_num_devices;
      cl_uint ret_num_platforms;
      int ret = clGetPlatformIDs(1, &platform id, &ret num platforms);
                                                                                                           ret = clFlush(command queue);
      ret = clGetDeviceIDs( platform_id, CL_DEVICE_TYPE_DEFAULT, 1,
              &device_id, &ret_num_devices);
                                                                                                           ret = clFinish(command queue):
                                                                                                           ret = clReleaseKernel(kernel);
      // Create an OpenCL context
                                                                                                           ret = clReleaseProgram(program)
      cl context context = clCreateContext( NULL, 1, &device id, NULL, NULL, &ret);
                                                                                                           ret = clReleaseMemObject(a mem obj); ret = clReleaseMemObject(b mem obj); ret = clReleaseMemObject(c mem obj);
                                                                                                           ret = clReleaseCommandQueue(command queue);
      // Create a command queue
                                                                                                           ret = clReleaseContext(context);
                                                                                                           free(A); free(B); free(C);
      cl_command_queue command_queue = clCreateCommandQueue(context, device_id, θ, &ret);
      // Create memory buffers on the device for each vector
                                                                                                           return θ;
      cl mem a mem obj = clCreateBuffer(context, CL MEM READ ONLY,
                                                                                                   107
              LIST SIZE * sizeof(int), NULL, &ret);
```

- Simple OpenCL host and OpenCL vectorAdd kernel
  - compile the OpenCL host
    - 1. **locate /CL/opencl** command를 통해 (locate 패키지가 설치되어 있지 않은 경우, sudo apt-get install locate) opencl library의 경로 추적

yongseungyu@Hanyang-yongseungyu:~/Workspace\_YongseungYu/Works\_ETC\$ locate /CL/opencl /home/yongseungyu/NVIDIA GPU Computing SDK/OpenCL/common/inc/CL/opencl.h

2. gcc로 컴파일, OpenCL library를 링킹하고, 전술한 opencl library의 header 경로를 기로 include

gcc opencl\_host.c -o opencl\_example.exe -l OpenCL -I/home/yongseungyu/NVIDIA\_GPU\_Computing\_SDK/OpenCL/commin/inc/

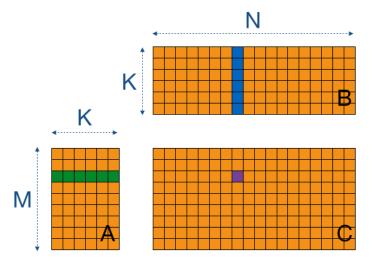
- 프로그램 실행 예상 결과 (중간 실행 결과)

- compile command 및 우측의 실행 결과를 screenshot으로 제출

800 + 224 = 1024801 + 223 = 1024802 + 222 = 1024803 + 221 = 1024804 + 220 = 1024805 + 219 = 1024806 + 218 = 1024807 + 217 = 1024808 + 216 = 1024809 + 215 = 1024810 + 214 = 1024811 + 213 = 1024812 + 212 = 1024813 + 211 = 1024814 + 210 = 1024815 + 209 = 1024816 + 208 = 1024817 + 207 = 1024818 + 206 = 1024819 + 205 = 1024820 + 204 = 1024

# [Step II] Naïve SGEMM

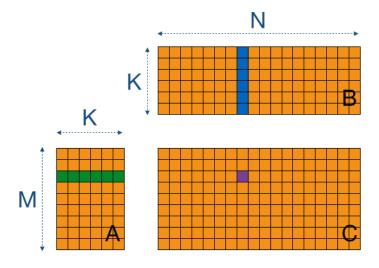
- GEMM: GEneral Matrix Multiplication, 범용 행렬 곱셈
  - D = alpha \* A x B + beta \* C (alpha, beta: scalar, A, B, C, D: matrix)
  - 단순화하기 위해 이하에서는 alpha = 1, beta = 0(C = A x B)
  - 입력 matrix의 dimension:
    - Matrix A: M by K, matrix B: K by N -> result matrix C: M by N
    - C(MN) = A(MK) x B(KN) -> 일반적으로 array: [M, N, K]로 나타냄
- SGEMM: Single-precision GEMM
  - 4-byte float GEMM
  - Float type의 data로 이루어진 두 입력 행렬에 대한 GEMM



# [Step II] Naïve SGEMM

- [Step II]: Naive SGEMM, uniform dims
  - Grid의 work size = {64, 64}로 설정
  - GEMM dimension: [M, N, K] = [64, 64, 64]로 설정
  - 첨부된 커널의 /\* fill \*/ 만을 채워서 완성
  - kernel file name: matmul\_HW2.cl,kernel name: matmul\_HW2
  - 첨부된 **get\_time() 함수**를 이용, time check

```
例从:
double start_time, end_time;
start_time = get_time();
err = clEnqueueNDRangeKernel( ... );
end_time = get_time();
printf("Execution time:" %If sec \text{Wn", end_time - start_time);
```



### [Step II] Naïve SGEMM

- [Step II]: Naive SGEMM, uniform dims
  - 실행 결과 예시 (결과가 PASSED 여야 함, FAILED이면 계산 결과 오류)

```
1 // HW 2
     kernel void matmul HW2(
           const int N,
           const global float *A,
           const global float *B,
           global float *C)
 7 {
       int tidx = get global id(\theta); // i
       int tidy = get global id(1); // i
10
11
       if (tidx < N && tidy < N)
12
13
           float Csub = 0.0f;
14
           for(int k = 0; k < N; k++) // k
               Csub += A[/* fill here */] * B[/* fill here */];
15
16
17
           C[/* fill here */] = Csub;
18
       }
19 }
```

cass@cass-gpu-server:~/aiplatform\_course\_HW/HW\_2\$ ./opencl\_host\_HW2.exe
Performance: 0.000020027 sec, result: PASSED

# [Step III] Naïve SGEMM (cont'd)

- [Step III]: Naive SGEMM, not uniform dims
  - Grid의 work size = {GEMM\_M, GEMM\_N} 로 설정
  - GEMM dimension: [M, N, K] = [2048, 1536, 1024]로 설정
  - Step II의 kernel을 기반으로 확장하여, square-matrix가 아닌 matrix에 대한 GEMM을 수행
  - 첨부된 커널의 /\* fill \*/ 만을 채워서 완성
  - **kernel file name**: matmul\_HW3.cl, **kernel name**: matmul\_HW3
  - 첨부된 **get\_time() 함수**를 이용, time check

### [Step III] Naïve SGEMM (cont'd)

- [Step III]: Naive SGEMM, not uniform dims
  - 실행 결과 예시 (결과가 PASSED 여야 함, FAILED이면 계산 결과 오류)

```
1 // HW 3
    kernel void matmul HW3(
           const int M,
           const int N,
           const int K,
           const global float *A,
           const global float *B,
           global float *C)
9 {
10
       int tidx = get global id(\theta); // i
       int tidy = get global id(1); // j
11
12
13
       if (tidx < M \&\& tidy < N)
14
15
           /* fill here */
16
```

```
cass@cass-gpu-server:~/aiplatform_course_HW/HW_3$ gcc -03 opencl_host_HW3.c -o opencl_host_HW3.exe -l0penCL -I/usr/local/cuda-10.1/include/cass@cass-gpu-server:~/aiplatform_course_HW/HW_3$ ./opencl_host_HW3.exe
HW3: Naive SGEMM, not uniform dims
Performance: 0.000158072 sec, result: PASSED
```

## [Step IV] SGEMM with loop unrolling

- [Step IV]: Loop unrolling
  - loop unrolling:

임의의 loop에 대해 순차적인 몇 개의 index를 직접 inline 하는 기법

- + loop body의 work가 많아지므로 loop의 index 증가 및 조건 체크 부분의 overhead를 줄일 수 있다
- + loop 내에 dependency가 없는 경우, 병렬 처리를 할 수 있다
- 프로그램 크기가 증가한다
- unrolling 과정에서 register의 사용량이 많아지므로, 이로부터 performance 감소가 야기될 수 있다

```
Normal

Loop Unrolling

for ( int i = 0; i < 100; ++i )
{
   delete( i );
   delete( i + 1 );
   delete( i + 2 );
   delete( i + 3 );
   delete( i + 4 );
}</pre>
```

# [Step IV] SGEMM with loop unrolling

#### [Step IV]: Loop unrolling

- Grid의 work size, GEMM dimension은 [Step III]와 동일
- Step III의 kernel을 기반으로 확장하여, kernel의 inner-most loop에 loop unrolling 기법을 적용
- 첨부된 커널의 /\* fill \*/ 만을 채워서 완성
- kernel file name: matmul\_HW4.cl. kernel name: matmul\_HW4
- 첨부된 **get\_time() 함수**를 이용, time check

## [Step IV] SGEMM with loop unrolling

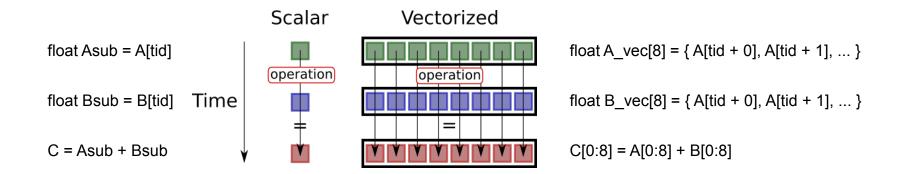
- [Step IV]: Loop unrolling
  - 실행 결과 예시 (결과가 PASSED 여야 함, FAILED이면 계산 결과 오류)
  - Note: 실행 환경 및 target GPU에 따라 performance gain이 적거나 없을 수 있음

```
kernel void matmul HW4(
           const int M,
           const int N,
           const int K,
           const global float *A,
           const global float *B,
           global float *C)
       int tidx = get global id(\theta); // i
       int tidy = get global id(1); // j
       if (tidx < M && tidy < N)
14
           float Csub = 0.0f;
           for(int k = 0; k < K; k += 8) // k
               if (k < K)
                   /* fill here */
22
23
           C[tidx * N + tidy] = Csub;
```

cass@cass-gpu-server:~/aiplatform\_course\_HW/HW\_4\$ gcc -03 opencl\_host\_HW4.c -o opencl\_host\_HW4.exe -l0penCL -I/usr/local/cuda-10.1/include/
cass@cass-gpu-server:~/aiplatform\_course\_HW/HW\_4\$ ./opencl\_host\_HW4.exe
HW4: SGEMM with loop unrolling
Performance: 0.000100851 sec, result: PASSED

### [Step V] SGEMM with vectorization

- [Step V]: Vectorization
  - Vectorization in OpenCL 하나의 work-item이 처리하는 scalar variable 몇 개를 묶어 실행하는 기법 병렬 처리가 가능한 영역의 problem에 대해 scalable optimization 가능 Hardware(ALU)의 vectorization 지원 여부 및 vectorization width에 따라 performance gain이 제한될 수 있음



## [Step V] SGEMM with vectorization

#### [Step V]: Vectorization

- Grid의 work size, GEMM dimension은 [Step III]와 동일
- Step III의 kernel을 기반으로 확장하여, parameter A에 대해 vectorization 기법을 적용
- 첨부된 커널의 /\* fill \*/ 만을 채워서 완성
- **kernel file name**: matmul\_HW5.cl. **kernel name**: matmul\_HW5
- 첨부된 **get\_time() 함수**를 이용, time check

### [Step V] SGEMM with vectorization

- [Step V]: Vectorization
  - 실행 결과 예시 (결과가 PASSED 여야 함, FAILED이면 계산 결과 오류)
  - Note: 실행 환경 및 target GPU에 따라 performance gain이 적거나 없을 수 있음

```
2 kernel void matmul HW5(
            const int M,
            const int N,
            const int K,
            const global float *A,
            const global float *B,
             global float *C)
        int tidx = get global id(1); // i
        int tidy = get global id(\theta); // j
       int vlen = 4;
        if (tidx < M && tidy < N)</pre>
            float Csub = \theta.\theta f;
18
            for(int k = \theta; k < K; k++) // k
                if (k < K)
                     float /* fill here */
25
26
27
28
29
                     for (int l = \theta; l < vlen; ++l)
                          /* fill here */
30
31
            C[tidx * N + tidy] = Csub;
32
```

cass@cass-gpu-server:~/aiplatform\_course\_HW/HW\_5\$ gcc -03 opencl\_host\_HW5.c -o opencl\_host\_HW5.exe -l0penCL -I/usr/local/cuda-10.1/include/cass@cass-gpu-server:~/aiplatform\_course\_HW/HW\_5\$ ./opencl\_host\_HW5.exe
HW5: SGEMM with vectorization
Performance: 0.000097990 sec, result: PASSED