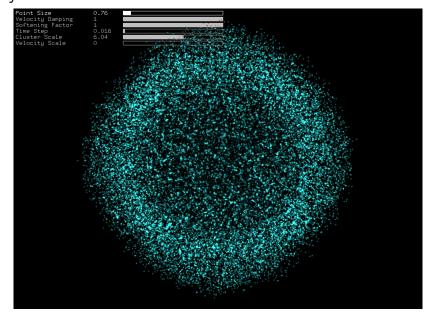
## Introduction to GPU programming

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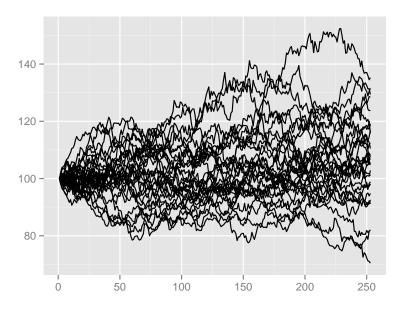
HIPERFIT research center DIKU University of Copenhagen

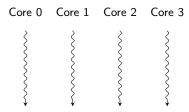
4 March 2016

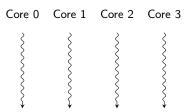
# Physics simulation



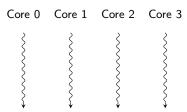
# Financial simulation



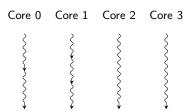




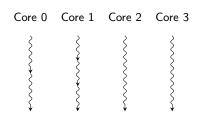
► One operation at a time

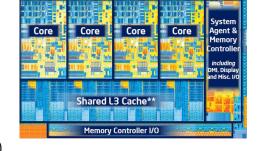


- ► One operation at a time
- ► Few compute units (cores)



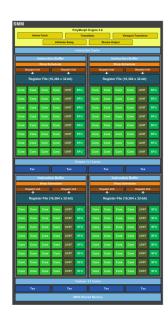
- ► One operation at a time
- ► Few compute units (cores)
- ► Fast at switching between tasks





- ► One operation at a time
- ► Few compute units (cores)
- ► Fast at switching between tasks
- ► Most transistors used for "recalling"







▶ Identical operations on diff. data





- ▶ Identical operations on diff. data
- ► Thousands of compute units (cores)





- ► Identical operations on diff. data
- ► Thousands of compute units (cores)
- ► Tasks executed in order (queued)





- ▶ Identical operations on diff. data
- ► Thousands of compute units (cores)
- ► Tasks executed in order (queued)
- ► Most transistors used for computing



# CPU vs. GPU programming

CPU programming	GPU programming
5+9	(2 4 6 8 10) + 100
14	102 104 106 108 110
14+3	
17	(102 104 106 108 110) * 2
17+22	204 208 212 216 220
39	

# GPU programming

#### Problem:

- ► GPU cores are bad at "recalling"
- ► manual control of "scratch pad"

#### **Fusion**

```
((2 4 6 8 10) + 100) * 2
204 208 212 216 220
```

### Summary

- ► GPUs require many similar computations on different data
- ► GPUs require attention to memory transactions (fusion)
- ► GPU programming: as hard as programming CPUs in the 60s/70s