

M2-BIG DATA GPGPU - Chapter 8

Exercice 1



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Objectives

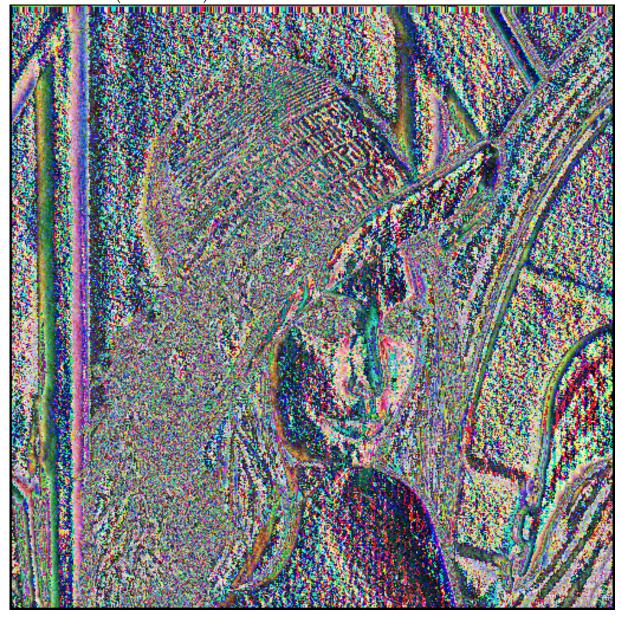
Implement a convolution filter for constant squared boxed filters. The convolution formula is given by :

$$P_{i,j,c} = \sum_{x=-k}^{k} \sum_{y=-k}^{k} I_{i+x,j+y,c} M_{x,y}$$

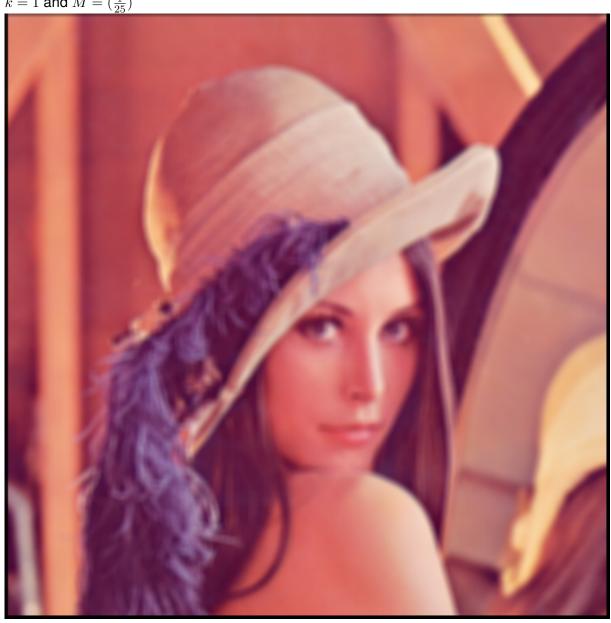
where c is image channel, M is the filter mask of size 2k+1 the parameter k is called filter radius.

Instructions

•
$$k=1$$
 and $M=\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 8 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$



• k=1 and $M=(\frac{1}{25})$



$$\bullet \ k=1 \ \text{and} \ M=(\frac{-1}{256}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 16 & 24 & 16 & 4 \\ 6 & 24 & -476 & 24 & 6 \\ 4 & 16 & 24 & 16 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



Questions

1. How many floating operations are being performed in your convolution kernel ? explain.

There are

$$imgCols \times imgRows \times channels (2 \times maskWidth^2)$$

floating operations for cycling on all of the image with all the numbers of channels and also cycling through the mask twice, one for + and the other to *

2. How many global memory reads are being performed by your kernel ? explain.

There are

 $imgCols \times imgRows \times channels (2 \times maskWidth^2)$

global memory reads for cycling to read from all the pixels of the image for the different number of channels and also cycling through the mask twice, one for + and the other to *

3. How many global memory writes are being performed by your kernel? explain.

There are

$$imgCols \times imgRows \times channels$$

global memory writes for writing the image for different number of channels

4. Compute the arithmetic intensity of the kernel.

The arithmetic intensity is a FLOP/Byte number standing for the number of floating point operations performed per byte of global memory accessed.

$$\frac{imgCols \times imgRows \times channels(2 \times maskWidth^2)}{imgCols \times imgRows \times channels(2 \times maskWidth^2) + imgCols \times imgRows \times channels}$$

$$=>\frac{1}{1+\frac{imgCols\times imgRows\times channels}{imgCols\times imgRows\times channels(2\times maskWidth^2)}}(FLOP/Byte)$$

$$=>\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{(2\times maskWidth^2)}}(FLOP/Byte)$$

5. Measure the kernel computational time of the kernel, using the profiler. Then, compute the computational power of the kernel (in GFLOPS). Compare with the CPU version given.

Sequential Version:

Read image of size 512x512 3 channels Convolution run in 2.34505 s. Write image 512x512 3 colors into LenaSeqBlur.png

As it seems, it takes 2.34505seconds for the kernel to compile with a 25*25 mask on a 512x512 image size.

Parallel version:

```
gmaroungscinfe054;/import/etud/3/gmaroun/Burcau/stockage/Semestre 3/GPGPU/Chap8/Exol$ make
make: Avertissement : le fichier « 1-convolutionCPU.c » a une date de modification S1 s dans le futur
nvcc - 2 -convolutionCPU.c o in utils.cx » o ing utils.o » o 1-convolutionCPU » pkg-config --libs opency -lm
make: AVERTISSEMENT: décalage d'horloge détecté. La construction peut être incomplète.
gmaroungscinfe054:/import/etud/3/gmaroun/Burcau/stockage/Semestre 3/GPGPU/Chap8/Exol$ nvprof --print-gpu-trace ./1-convolutionCPU Lena.png Lena1Blurprof.png
make: AVERTISSEMENT: décalage d'horloge détecté. La construction peut être incomplète.
gmaroungscinfe054:/import/etud/3/gmaroun/Burcau/stockage/Semestre 3/GPGPU/Chap8/Exol$ nvprof --print-gpu-trace ./1-convolutionCPU Lena.png Lena1Blurprof.png
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gmaroungscinfe054:/import/etud/3/gmaroun/Burcau/stockage/Semestre 3/GPGPU/Chap8/Exol$ nvprof --print-gpu-trace ./1-convolutionCPU Lena.png Lena1Blurprof.png
make: AVERTISSEMENT: décalage d'horloge détecté. La construction peut être incomplète.
gmaroungscinfe054:/import/etud/3/gmaroun/Burcau/stockage/Semestre 3/GPGPU/Chap8/Exol$ nvprof --print-gpu-trace ./1-convolutionCPU Lena.png Lena1Blurprof.png
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make: AVERTISSEMENT: decalage d'horloge decalage d'horloge decalage d'horloge d'horloge decalage d'horloge d
```

As it seems, it takes 2.4656milliseconds for the kernel to compile with a 25*25 mask on a 512x512 image size.

For the computational power of the kernel for the GPU version, it is equal to :

$$\frac{FloatingOperations}{ExecutionTime}$$

$$=>\frac{imgCols \times imgRows \times channels(2 \times maskWidth^2)}{}$$

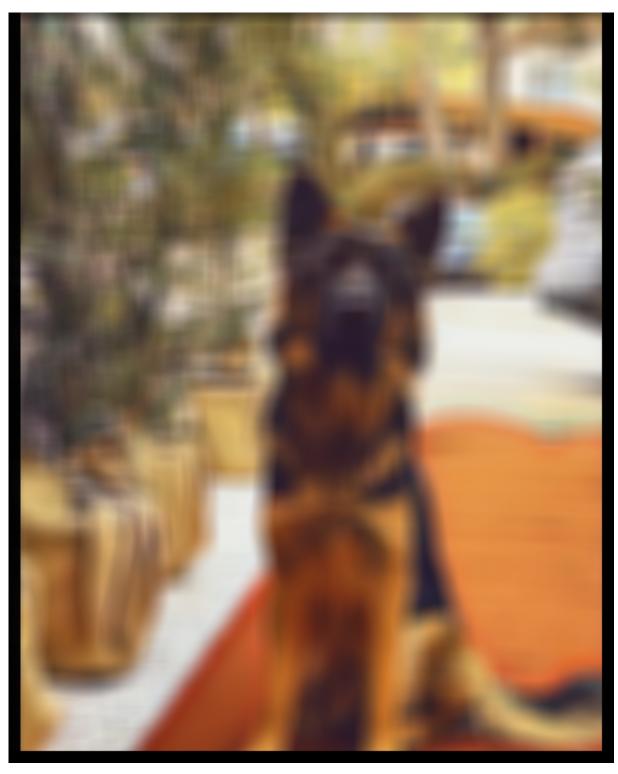
For the computational power of the kernel for the CPU version and having the same number of floating operations, so:

$$\frac{FloatingOperations}{2.4656\times10^3s}<\frac{FloatingOperations}{2.34505s}$$

That means, this exercise's kernel has 10^3 more computation power than the CPU's

6. Compare the computational power evolution using different images sizes.

Ivy:



it takes 4.2393 milliseconds for the kernel to compile with a 25*25 mask on a 605x750 image size

Tiger4K:

```
gmaroun/sucrateUs/:/Import/cetud/3/gmaroun/bureau/stockage/semestre 3/GPCPU/Chaps/Exols hyprof --print-gpu-trace -/i-convolutionCPU tiger4k.png tiger4klBlur.png

##Z168## NYPROF is profiling process 2168, command: ./i-convolutionCPU tiger4k.png tiger4klBlur.png

##Z168## Profiling application: ./i-convolutionCPU between tiger4klBur.png

##Z168## Profiling application: ./i-convolutionCPU between tiger4klBur.png

##Z16## Profiling application: ./i-convolutionCPU between tiger4klBur.png

##Z168## Profiling application: ./i-convolutionCPU between tiger4klBur.png

##Z168## Profiling application: ./i-convolutionCPU between tiger4klBur.png

##Z168## Profiling application: ./i-convolutionCPU between tiger4klBur.png

##Z16## Profiling application: ./i-convolutionCPU
```

it takes 255.44milliseconds for the kernel to compile with a 25*25 mask on a 7680x4320 image size

La fin.