

M2-BIG DATA GPGPU - Chapter 8

Exercice 2



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Objectives

Improve the convolution kernel from previous exercise.

Instructions

From your previous program, implement the following elements:

- tile in shared memory, using dynamic shared memory allocation (extern __shared__ float tile[]; in the kernel and the size in byte is given as the third parameter of "<"> kernel call syntax).
- threads grid dimensions must be computed from output tile size and block dimensions is computed from tile size.
- Implement the constraints on tile and output tile in the kernel
- · Do not forget appropriate threads synchronizations.

Questions

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

There are

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

floating operations for cycling through the mask twice, one for + and the other to * while taking into consideration each color. It's obvious that there are less floating operations in this exercise than the previous one.

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

There are

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

global memory reads for cycling to read through the mask twice, one for + and the other to * while taking into consideration the colors

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 colors

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.

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

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

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

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/Bureau/stockage/Semestre 3/GPGPU/Chap8/Exo25 make
make: Avertissement : le fichier « 2-tiledConvolutionCPU.cu » a une date de modification 133 s dans le futur
nvcc - 2-tiledConvolutionCPU.cu - o 2-tiledConvolutionCPU.p.
nvcc - 2-tiledConvolutionCPU.cu - o 2-tiledConvolutionCPU.p.
nvcc - 2-tiledConvolutionCPU.img utils.o. o 2-tiledConvolutionCPU.p.
make: AVERTISSEMENT: décalage d'horloge détecté. La construction peut être incomplète.
gmaroungscinfe054;/import/etud/3/gmaroun/Bureau/stockage/Semestre 3/GPGPU/Chap8/Exo25 nvprof --print-gpu-trace ./2-tiledConvolutionCPU Lena.png Lena2Blurprof.png
make: AVERTISSEMENT: décalage d'horloge détecté. La construction peut être incomplète.
gmaroungscinfe054;/import/etud/3/gmaroun/Bureau/stockage/Semestre 3/GPGPU/Chap8/Exo25 nvprof --print-gpu-trace ./2-tiledConvolutionCPU Lena.png Lena2Blurprof.png
make: AVERTISSEMENT: décalage d'horloge détecté. La construction peut être incomplète.
gmaroungscinfe054;/import/etud/3/gmaroun/Bureau/stockage/Semestre 3/GPGPU/Chap8/Exo25 nvprof --print-gpu-trace ./2-tiledConvolutionCPU Lena.png Lena2Blurprof.png
make: AVERTISSEMENT: décalage d'horloge d'expertison peut être incomplète.
gmaroungscinfe054;/import/etud/3/gmaroun/Bureau/stockage/Semestre 3/GPGPU/Chap8/Exo25 nvprof --print-gpu-trace ./2-tiledConvolutionCPU Lena.png Lena2Blurprof.png
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gmaroungscinfe054;/import/etud/3/gmaroun/Bureau/stockage/Semestre 3/GPGPU/Chap8/Exo25 nvprof --print-gpu-trace ./2-tiledConvolutionCPU Lena.png Lena2Blurprof.png
make: AVERTISSEMENT: decalage d'horloge d'expertison peut ètre incomplète de peut d'expertison peut ètre incomplete generalisment peut ètre incomplete generalisment peut ètre incomplete generalisment peut ètre
```

As it seems, it takes 2.0817milliseconds 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 :

$$\frac{FloatingOperations}{ExecutionTime}$$
 =>
$$\frac{channels(2 \times maskWidth^2)}{2.0817ms}$$

So.

$$=>\frac{channels(2\times maskWidth^2)}{2.0817\times 10^3s}=?\frac{imgCols\times imgRows\times channels(2\times maskWidth^2)}{2.34505s}$$

$$=>\frac{1}{2.0817\times 10^3s}=?\frac{imgCols\times imgRows}{2.34505s}$$

$$=>\frac{1}{imgCols\times imgRows\times 2.0817\times 10^3s}<\frac{1}{2.34505s}$$

That means, the kernel's computation power of this exercise is $10^3 \times imgCols \times imgRows$ more powerful than the CPU's.

6. Compare the computational power evolution using different images sizes. Compare with the evolution from previous version. Compare with the theoretical power obtained from chapter 2 exercise 2? Give an explanation.

Ivy:

it takes the kernel from exercise 1, 4.2393 milliseconds to compile with a 25*25 mask on a 605x750 image size

```
### Start Duration | Grid Size | Block Size | Regs* | SSMem* | DSMem* | Size | Throughput | SrcMemType | Device | Context | Stream | Sz4.80ms | Sys. 83.458ms | Sys. 84.80ms | Size | Si
```

While for the exercise 2, 3.4158milliseconds is enough for the same image as we can start to see the improvement when increasing the size of the image.

Tiger4K:

it takes the kernel from exercise 1, 255.44milliseconds to compile with a 25*25 mask on a 7680x4320 image size

While for the exercise 2, 185.70milliseconds is all what it takes to compile which prove the improvement clearly.

The following profiler represent the profile of the kernel from exercise 3 chapter 3, compiled on the Lena.png with BLURSIZE=25

```
| Comparison | Com
```

We can assume that compared to the execution time from the previous question 5 of the Lena.png, the improved parallel code takes less time (2.0817ms< 6.3908ms). I believe that the difference in time is caused by the tiled mask used and the less number of floating operations.

La fin.