NTHU CS542200 Parallel Programming Homework 3: All-Pairs Shortest Path

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implementation

hw3-1

在作業3-1中我利用本堂課提供的sequential版的Blocked Floyd-Warshall algorithm利用OMP進行修改,在每一round中會有三個phase,然後每個phase會有要去計算對應block的shortest path,本次作業是利用#pragma omp parallel for schedule(dynamic)的方式去平行化找min path的計算。

```
void cal(
        int B, int Round, int block start x, int block start y, int block width
         int block end x = block start x + block height;
4
        int block end y = block start y + block width;
         for (int k = Round * B; k < (Round + 1) * B && k < n; ++k) {
8
             for (int b j = block start y; b j < block end y; ++b j) {
                 // To calculate B*B elements in the block (b i, b j)
                 // For each block, it need to compute B times
                 for (int b_i = block_start_x; b_i < block end x; ++b i) {</pre>
                     // To calculate original index of elements in the block (b
                     // For instance, original index of (0,0) in block (1,2) is
                     int block internal start x = b i * B;
                     int block internal end x = (b i + 1) * B;
                     int block internal start y = b j * B;
                     int block internal end y = (b j + 1) * B;
19
                     if (block internal end x > n) block internal end x = n;
                     if (block internal end y > n) block internal end y = n;
                     #pragma omp parallel for schedule(dynamic) \\parallel
                     for (int i = block internal start x; i < block internal end
24
                         for (int j = block_internal_start_y; j < block_internal
                             if (Dist[i][k] + Dist[k][j] < Dist[i][j]) {</pre>
                                 Dist[i][j] = Dist[i][k] + Dist[k][j];
                         }
                     }
```

hw3-2

本作業執行single GPU的CUDA平行化Blocked Floyd-Warshall algorithm,由於每一個round之間有data dependency,無法平行,所以這次主要平行每一個round中的3個phase函數的計算,以下說明以blocking factor = 2來計算以及每一個block都是32×32個threads。先將data分割成一群blocks,長寬都是tn=ceil(n/64)×64,然後開始進行計算,所以個block所拿到的資料量都是64×64。

```
void input(char *inFileName) {
       FILE *file = fopen(inFileName, "rb");
        fread(&n, sizeof(int), 1, file);
 4
        fread(&m, sizeof(int), 1, file);
 6
       tn = ceil(n, 64) * 64;
        cudaMallocHost(&Dist, tn*tn*sizeof(int));
 8
        for (int i = 0; i < tn; i++) {
 9
             for (int j = 0; j < tn; j++) {
                Dist[i*tn+j] = (i==j\&\&i<n)?0:INF;
             }
        }
14
        int pair[3];
        for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
            fread(pair, sizeof(int), 3, file);
             Dist[pair[0]*tn+pair[1]] = pair[2];
19
         fclose(file);
```

下面開始就是此演算法的計算,先將host的data複製轉移到GPU上然後進行每一round的3個phase計算:

```
1
    void block FW(int B){
2
       cudaMalloc(&device Dist, tn*tn*sizeof(int));
        cudaMemcpy(device Dist, Dist, tn*tn*sizeof(int), cudaMemcpyHostToDevice
4
       int round = tn/64;
       dim3 num thds(32, 32);
       dim3 num blks ph2(2, round-1);
6
        dim3 num blks ph3(round-1, round-1);
8
        for (int r = 0; r < round; r++) {
            phase1 <<<1, num thds>>> (B, r, device Dist, tn);
9
            phase2 <<<num_blks_ph2, num_thds>>> (B, r, device_Dist, tn);
            phase3 <<<num blks ph3, num thds>>> (B, r, device Dist, tn);
        cudaMemcpy(Dist, device Dist, tn*tn*sizeof(int), cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost
14
        cudaFree(device Dist);
```

phase 1:由於此phase主要在計算pivot block內的min path,所以只需用一個block的threads做計算,且每個threads去處理4個點的min path計算,分別是(blk_i+(i)),(blk_j+(j)),(blk_i+(i)),(blk_j+(j)),(blk_i+(i+32)),(blk_i+(i

應到的資料的block座標(phase1中為該round r的pivot block的座標),i和j是thread的座標,也就是說每個threads各自處裡64×64 data中有4個32×32 data的正方形裡自己座標的資料(後面phase2,phase3也是相同的分割方式只是block資料的座標會不太一樣就不多做贅述)。 此處有用share memory進行優化,此一個block的資料是64×64,所以share memory的大小為64×64.

```
_global__ void phase1(int B, int r, int *device_Dist, int tn){
2
         shared int s[64*64];
         int blk i = r << 6, blk j = r << 6;
        int i = threadIdx.y, j = threadIdx.x;
4
6
         #pragma unroll
        for (int x = 0; x < 2; x++) {
8
            #pragma unroll
9
             for (int y = 0; y < 2; y++) {
                s[(i+32 * y)*64+(j+32 * x)] = device Dist[(blk i+(i+32 * y))*tn
         }
         syncthreads();
         #pragma unroll 48
         for (int k = 0; k < 64; k++) {
             #pragma unroll
            for (int x = 0; x < 2; x++) {
19
                #pragma unroll
                for (int y = 0; y < 2; y++) {
                     s[(i+32 * y)*64+(j+32 * x)] = min(s[(i+32 * y)*64+(j+32 * x)]
             }
24
             syncthreads();
        #pragma unroll
        for (int x = 0; x < 2; x++) {
            #pragma unroll
             for (int y = 0; y < 2; y++) {
                 device Dist[(blk i+(i+32 * y))*tn+(blk j+(j+32 * x))] = s[(i+32)]
             }
34
    }
```

phase 2: 要執行與該round 的pivot block同行同列的block min path計算,此處需要2×(round-1) 個block去做平行計算,分資料的方式是blockId.x=1的是處裡pivot row,blockId.x=0是處裡pivot cloumn,然後當blockId.y如果大於pivot block的y座標,pivot row裡的blk_j=blockId.y就要加一(blk_i即為pivot block 的y座標),pivot column裡的blk_i=blockId.y就要加一(blk_j即為pivot block 的x座標),這樣就分完每個block所需的資料了。

此處有用share memory進行優化,此一個block的資料是64×64,此處因計算需要,所以share memory的大小為2×64×64.

```
global void phase2(int B, int r, int *device_Dist, int tn){
 2
         shared int s[2*64*64];
         int blk i = (blockIdx.x*r+(!blockIdx.x)*(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y>=r)))<</pre>
 4
         int blk j = (blockIdx.x*(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y>=r))+(!blockIdx.x)*r)<</pre>
         int blk p = r << 6;
        int i = threadIdx.y, j = threadIdx.x;
 8
         int val0 = device Dist[(blk i+i)*tn+(blk j+j)];
9
         int val1 = device Dist[(blk i+i)*tn+(blk j+(j+32))];
         int val2 = device_Dist[(blk_i+(i+32))*tn+(blk_j+j)];
         int val3 = device Dist[(blk i+(i+32))*tn+(blk j+(j+32))];
14
         #pragma unroll
         for (int x = 0; x < 2; x++) {
             #pragma unroll
             for (int y = 0; y < 2; y++) {
                s[(i+32*y)*64+(j+32*x)] = device Dist[(blk i+(i+32*y))*tn+(blk
                 s[4096+(i+32*y)*64+(j+32*x)] = device Dist[(blk p+(i+32*y))*tn+
             }
        }
         syncthreads();
         #pragma unroll 48
24
         for (int k = 0; k < 64; k++) {
            val0 = min(val0, s[i*64+k]+s[4096+k*64+j]);
            val1 = min(val1, s[i*64+k]+s[4096+k*64+(j+32)]);
             val2 = min(val2, s[(i+32)*64+k]+s[4096+k*64+j]);
            val3 = min(val3, s[(i+32)*64+k]+s[4096+k*64+(j+32)]);
29
         }
         device Dist[(blk i+i)*tn+(blk j+j)] = val0;
         device Dist[(blk i+i)*tn+(blk j+(j+32))] = val1;
         device Dist[(blk i+(i+32))*tn+(blk j+j)] = val2;
34
         device Dist[(blk i+(i+32))*tn+(blk j+(j+32))] = val3;
```

phase 3:要執行**除了**與該round 的pivot block同行同列的block min path計算,此處需要(round-1)×(round-1)個block去做平行計算,分資料的方式是若blockld.x>pivot block的x座標,blk_j=blockld.x要加一,若blockld.y>pivot block的y座標,blk_i=blockld.y要加一,這樣就分完每個block所需的資料了。。

此處有用share memory進行優化,此一個block的資料是64×64,此處因計算需要,所以share memory的大小為2×64×64.

```
1
                 global void phase3(int B, int r, int *device Dist, int tn) {
   2
                          shared int s[2*64*64];
                         int blk i = (blockIdx.x+(blockIdx.x>=r))<<6, blk j = (blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.x)+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockIdx.y+(blockId
   4
                         int i = threadIdx.y, j = threadIdx.x;
                        int val0 = device Dist[(blk i+i)*tn+(blk j+j)];
                         int val1 = device Dist[(blk i+i)*tn+(blk j+(j+32))];
                         int val2 = device Dist[(blk i+(i+32))*tn+(blk j+j)];
   8
                         int val3 = device Dist[(blk i+(i+32))*tn+(blk j+(j+32))];
   9
                         #pragma unroll
                        for (int x = 0; x < 2; x++) {
                                   #pragma unroll
14
                                    for (int y = 0; y < 2; y++) {
                                              s[(i+32*y)*64+(j+32*x)] = device Dist[(blk i+(i+32*y))*tn+(blk
                                               s[4096+(i+32*y)*64+(j+32*x)] = device Dist[(blk p+(i+32*y))*tn+
                                   }
                         }
                           syncthreads();
                         #pragma unroll 48
                        for (int k = 0; k < 64; k++) {
                                   val0 = min(val0, s[i*64+k]+s[4096+k*64+j]);
                                    val1 = min(val1, s[i*64+k]+s[4096+k*64+(j+32)]);
24
                                   val2 = min(val2, s[(i+32)*64+k]+s[4096+k*64+j]);
                                    val3 = min(val3, s[(i+32)*64+k]+s[4096+k*64+(j+32)]);
29
                         device Dist[(blk i+i)*tn+(blk j+j)] = val0;
                         device Dist[(blk i+i) *tn+(blk j+(j+32))] = val1;
                         device Dist[(blk i+(i+32))*tn+(blk j+j)] = val2;
                         device Dist[(blk i+(i+32))*tn+(blk_j+(j+32))] = val3;
```

最後就將device_Dist的資料用cudaMemcpy 傳回host再進行output。

hw3-3

原則上input和output都一樣這裡就不贅述,這裡將GPU的id分為0和1,id=0會被分到前面size= (round/2)×64×tn個資料,id=1會被分到剩餘資料,然後進行每一round迴圈,進行三階段的運算,裡面的內容全部都和hw3-2一樣這裡就不贅述(包含block number, thread number等),只有phase 3的block size 從(round-1, round-1)變成(size, round-1)此計算兩個GPU沒有data dependency且各自裡面的資料在phase3都要計算所以要同時各自算自己的部分,然後跑完一次迴圈完成phase123就用cudaMemcpyPeer去傳遞各自運算完的結果給彼此。這裡要注意的事情是當前round/2的計算結果只有id=0的GPU是對的因為他拿到前半部分資料,反之後round/2的計算結果id=1亦然,舉個很直覺的例子在第一輪中算phase1,要算block(0,0)的min path需用GPU id =0去計算而GPU id =1的會去計算block(round/2, round/2)的結果但根本不對因為每round間都跟前一個round有data dependency,所以是錯的,這裡為了解決這個問題,

在cudaMemcpyPeer前面加上if(r<round/2)和else就可以確保前半0給1後半1給0。

```
void block FW(int B){
2
         #pragma omp parallel num threads(2)
4
            int thd id = omp get thread num(), round = tn/64;
            int offset = (round/2)*thd id, size = round/2;
            if(thd id&&round%2)size++;
            cudaSetDevice(thd id);
            cudaMalloc(&device Dist[thd id], tn*tn*sizeof(int));
9
            #pragma omp barrier
            cudaMemcpy(device Dist[thd id]+(offset*64*tn), Dist+(offset*64*tn),
            for (int r = 0; r < round; r++) {
                if(r<round/2)cudaMemcpyPeer(device Dist[1]+(r*64*tn), 1, device
                else cudaMemcpyPeer(device Dist[0]+(r*64*tn), 0, device Dist[1]
                #pragma omp barrier
               dim3 num thds(32, 32);
                dim3 num blks ph2(2, round-1);
               dim3 num blks ph3(size, round-1);
               phase1 <<<1, num thds>>> (B, r, device Dist[thd id], tn);
                phase2 <<<num blks ph2, num thds>>> (B, r, device Dist[thd id],
               phase3 <<<num blks ph3, num thds>>> (B, r, device Dist[thd id],
            cudaMemcpy(Dist+(offset*64*tn), device Dist[thd id]+(offset*64*tn),
            cudaFree(device Dist[thd id]);
24
    }
```

implementation

以下都在本堂課提供之Apollo GPU平台做測試 profiling result testcase c10.1 blocking factor 64

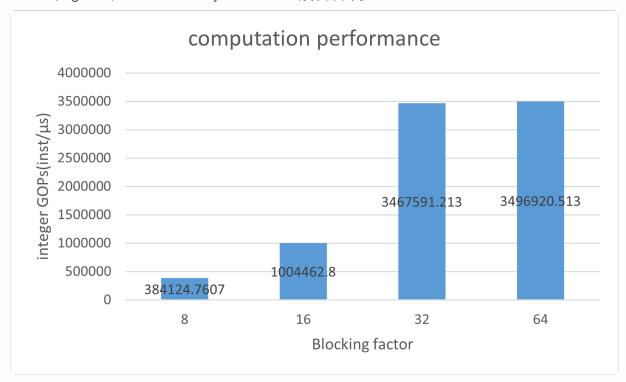
64	kernel 1	kernel 2	kernel 3
Achieved Occupancy	0.497965	0.486942	0.824094
Multiprocessor Activity	0.045	0.444	0.6806
share_load(GB/sec)	68.445	356.52	428.51
share_store(GB/sec)	23.052	7.4274	8.9273
global_load(GB/sec)	0.36315	245.1	294.6
global_store(GB/sec)	0.36315	237.68	285.67

這是用nvprof做的結果,其中Achieved Occupancy(GPU上執行核心的使用率)和Multiprocessor Activity(GPU活動時間與總時間的比例)是用來看GPU的利用資源比例,所以期望越接近1越好,可以看到在kernel 1(phase1)和2(phase2)的函數利用率只有不到50%,而kernel3(phase3)好很多,原因就是phase1、phase2函數所需的計算threads量不多導致的。

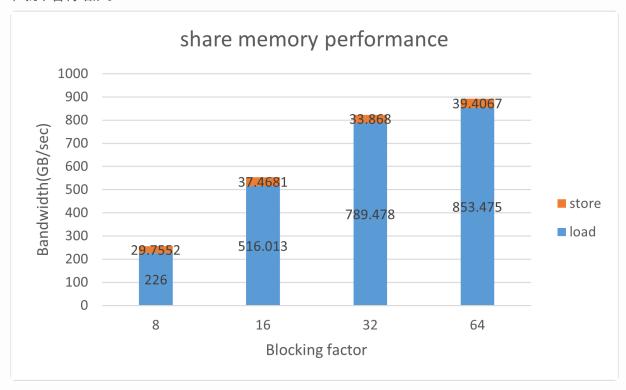
而由bandwidth的數據發現此程式share memory中load data的次數較多,而global都差不多。

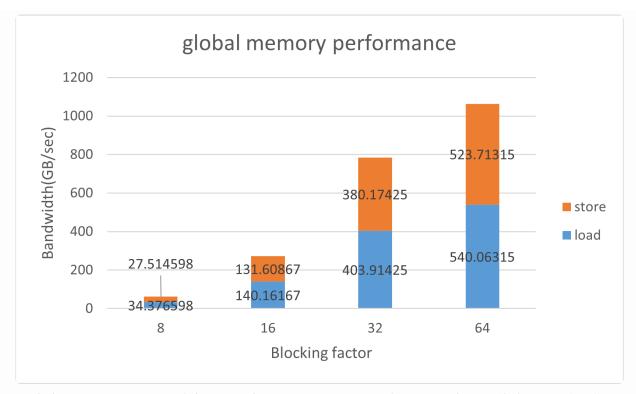
Blocking Factor (hw3-2)

這是用nvprof做的結果,以下利用testcase c10.1進行測試在不同blocking factor下 Integer GOPS 和 global/shared memory bandwidth有什麼不同:



可以看到在blcking factor越大每單位時間的整數運算就越多,符合預期,但32和64之間的成長不明顯,有可能是程式碼邏輯的問題造成其bandwidth差不多,像是32時每個threads的運算已經飽和就不會再增加。

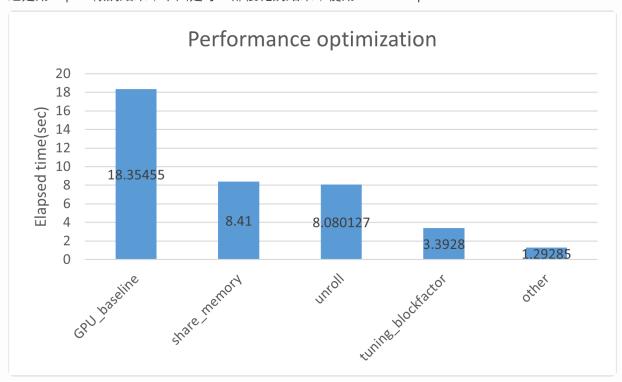




可以看到在blcking factor越大每單位時間的share memory 和global資料傳輸就越多,符合預期, 只有share memory在32和64之間的成長不明顯。

Performance optimization (hw3-2)

這是用nvprof做的結果,下圖是每一部優化的結果,使用testcase p11k1:

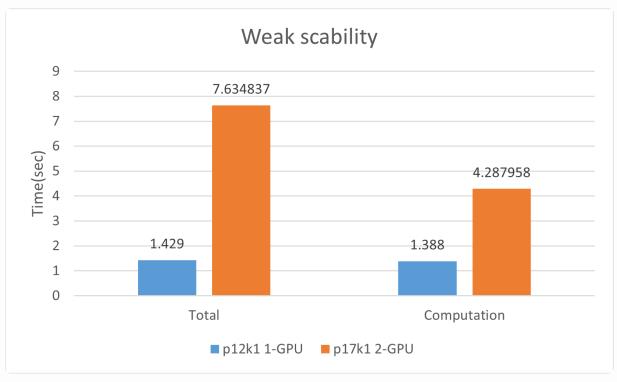


other: 調整一些內容,例如將計算用到的變數存取直接改為數字存取、將乘64改為向左移<<<6、將unroll的大小調整64變為48。

tunning_block_factor:調整blocking factor發現64為最快。可以看到期從原本的18.4降至1.3將近14倍的加速結果還不錯。

Weak scalability (hw3-3)

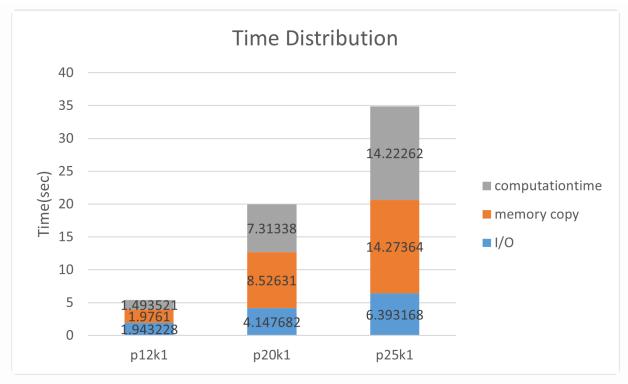
這裡用#include <sys/time.h>中的gettimeofday來進行測量,這裡探討2-GPU和1-GPU的程式效能比較,看performance有沒有一樣,這裡選用testcase p12k1、 p17k1來測試(因為vertex平方資料數量17比12大約兩倍):



可以發現計算時間(掛在三個phase的round迴圈外)和總時間2-GPU都比較多,可能因為中間運算兩個GPU需要進行資料傳輸cudaMemcpyPeer導致整體計算速度嚴重下滑而使總時間增加。

Time Distribution (hw3-2)

這裡用#include <sys/time.h>中的gettimeofday來進行測量,使用testcase p12k1、p20k1、p25k1進行測式:

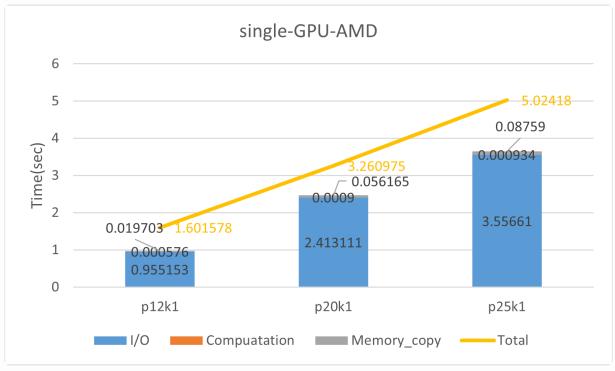


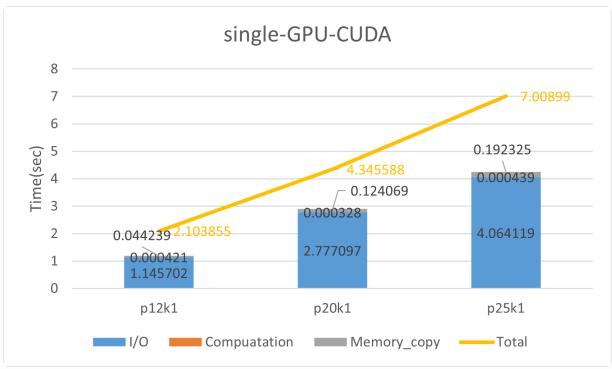
由圖可以知道I/O、memory copy、computation time都隨著testcase的資料變大而變大,其中memory copy、computation time最為明顯,符合預期的可能性,memory copy的時間原本就是平行程式的一個效能瓶頸,或許可以進一步優化記憶體存取之類的地方用padding或memory coalescing的方式存取global data。

Experiment on AMD GPU

這裡比較AMD GPU 的程式和CUDA的差異性,這裡用#include <sys/time.h>中的gettimeofday 來進行測量I/O、memory copy、computation time、total time,使用testcase p12k1、p20k1、p25k1進行測式:

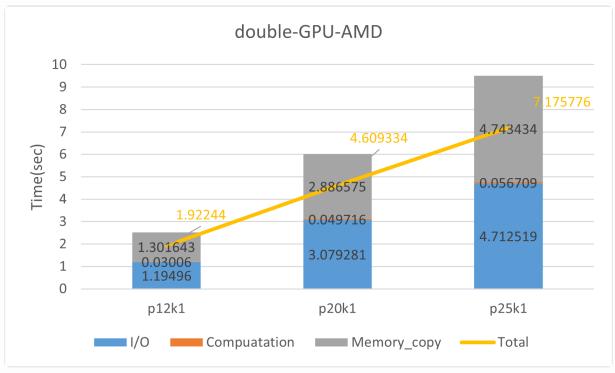
CUDA V.S. AMD(hw3-2 single GPU)

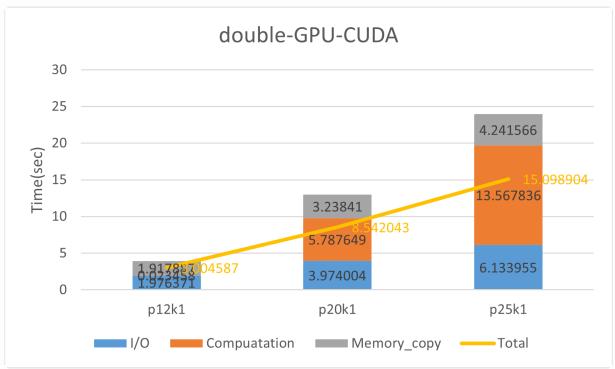




由圖可以發現,雙方的時間佔比最大的是I/O>>>memory copy>computation time,而且可以發現AMD的I/O以及memory copy的時間都比CUDA小,所以造成總體運行時間比較好。

CUDA V.S. AMD(hw3-3 double GPU)





CUDA的時間佔比最大的是I/O>computation time>memory copy,並且這裡的總時間比三個加總來的小是因為測量時memory copy有一部分包含在computation time重疊到了,所以使 computation time很大,所以應該還是I/O>memory copy>computation time。由圖可以發現 AMD的總運行時間比較少,因為AMD的I/O以及memory copy的時間都比CUDA小,,所以造成總 體運行時間比較好。

Experience & conclusion

這次作業發現更改一些簡單的operation會導致程式的效能改變,並且GPU-Host 間memcopy的時間佔據會讓程式變得很慢,所以還有很多可以優化的地方。

並且這個作業也讓我認識AMD這個東西,發現他做I/O、memcopy等operation會快不少,使原本的平行程式效能顯著增加。

這次作業讓我學習到如何用CUDA將程式平行化,裡面有非常多的細節要注意,不然會導致 performance不佳甚至答案是錯的,最讓我頭疼的是優化的部分,以前存來沒想過一個資料存取或 一個branch的if條件會使運算速度顯下降,甚至是share memory和global data的存取速度也有影響,這次真的讓我學到了很多有關程式效能東西。