







授课平台/讨论QQ群

CUDA高性能科学计算(GX) 课程编号:107016







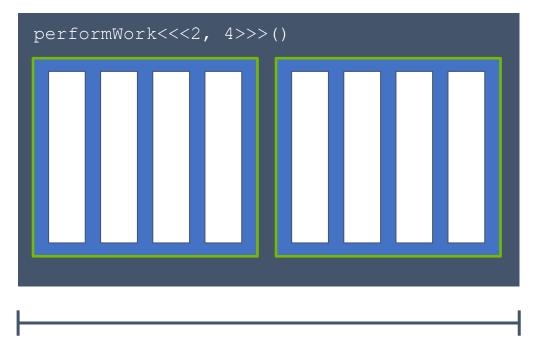


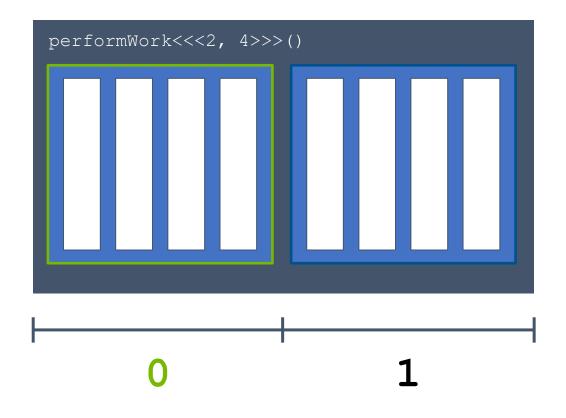


CUDA 提供的线程层次结构变量



CUDA提供的线程层次结构变量



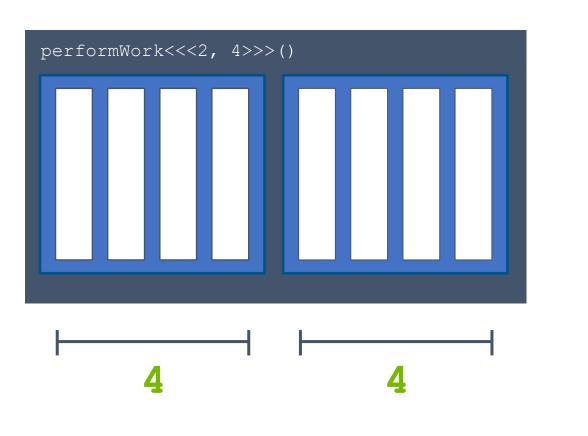


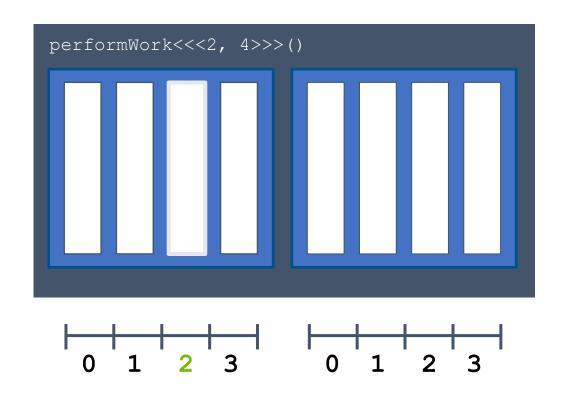
gridDim.x

blockIdx.x



CUDA提供的线程层次结构变量





blockDim.x threadIdx.x

blockIdx.x*blockDim.x + threadIdx.x

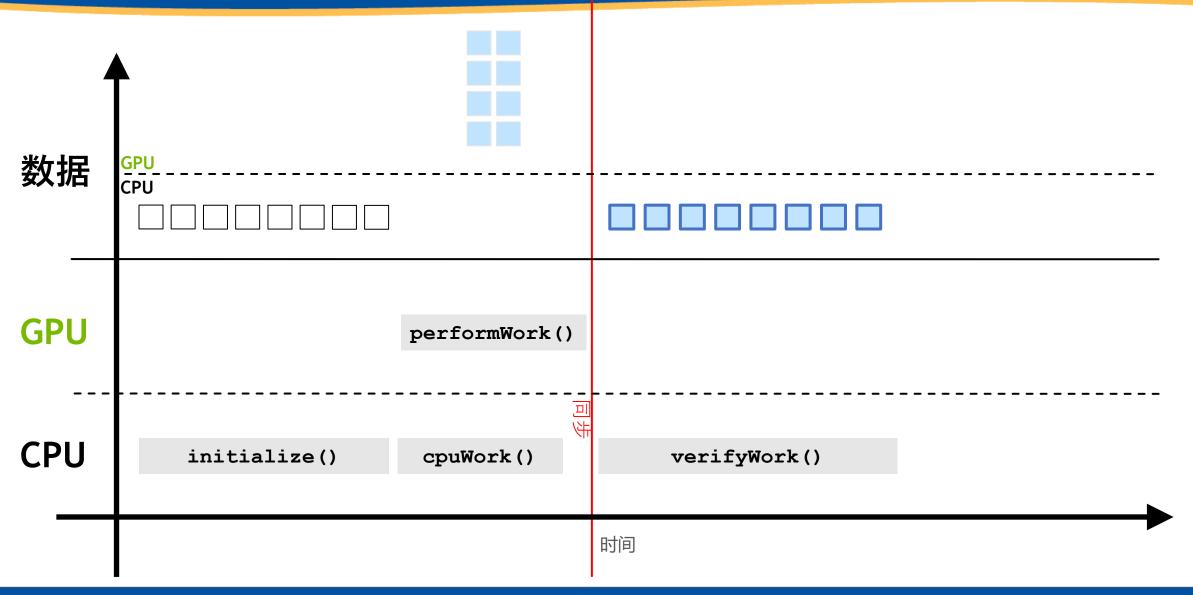


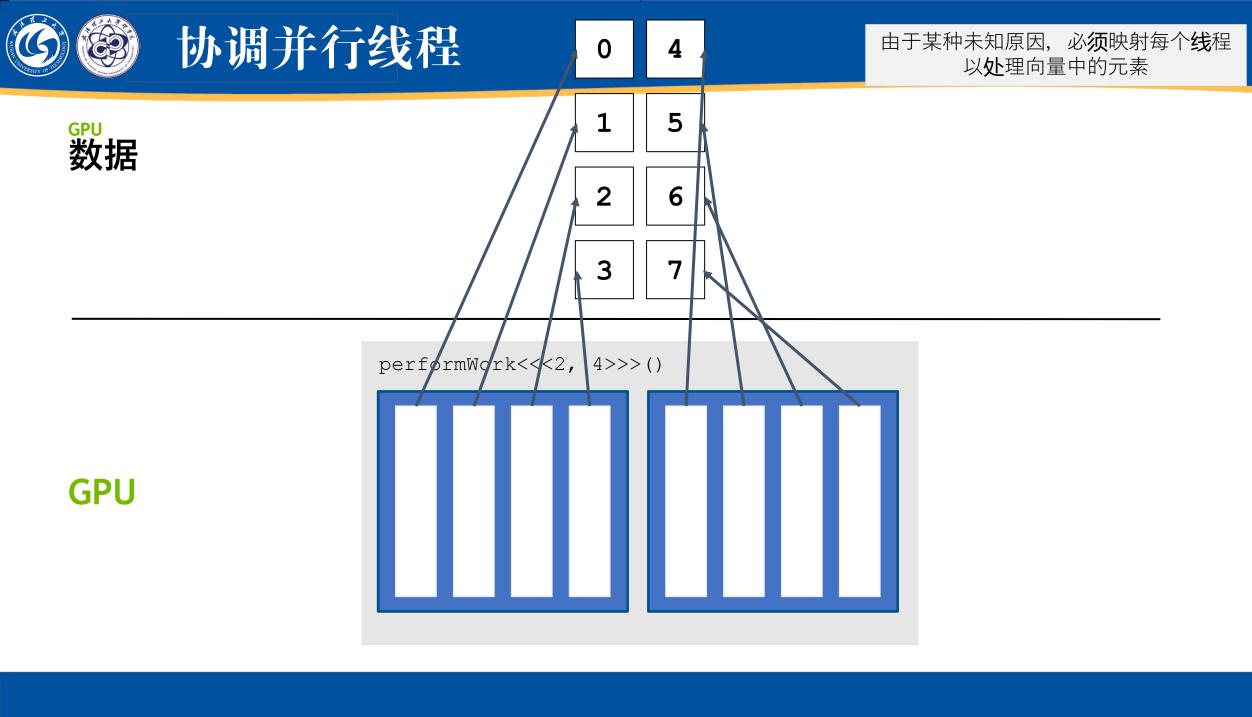
协调并行线程





协调并行线程







协调并行线程

0

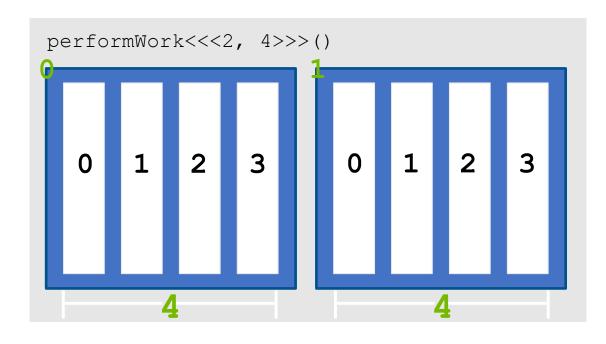
4

通过这些变量,公式 threadIdx.x + blockIdx.x * blockDim.x 可将每 个线程映射到向量的元素中

GPU 数据 1 || 5

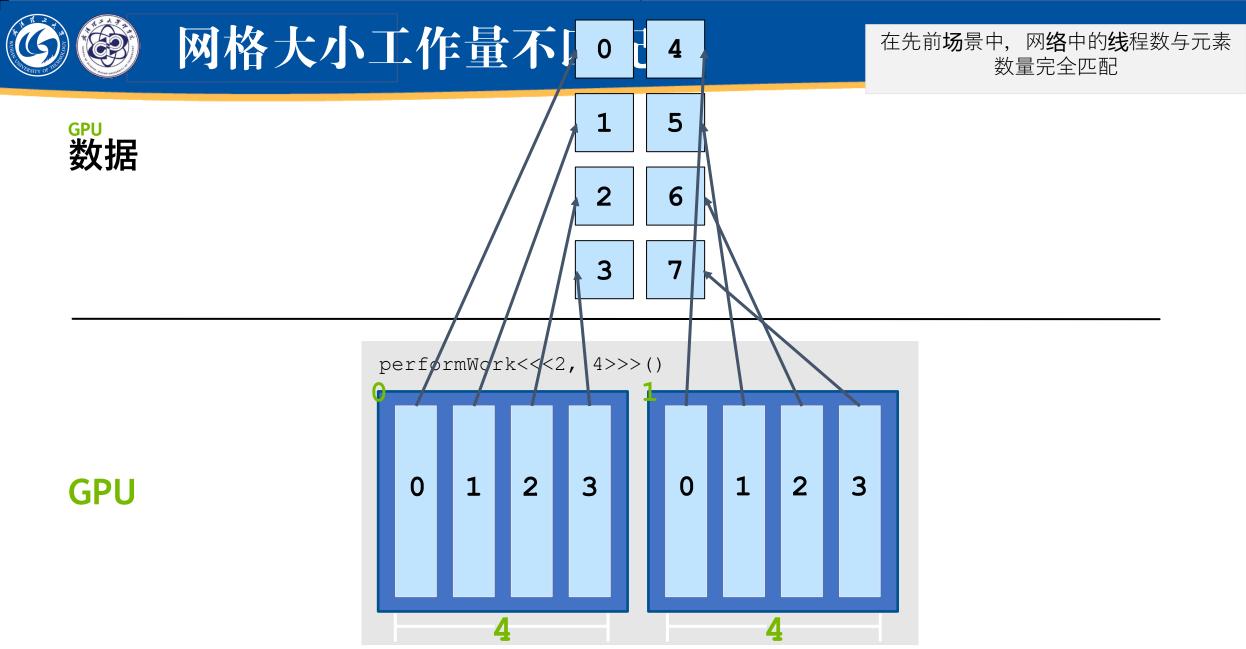
2 | 6

3 | 7





网格大小工作量不匹配

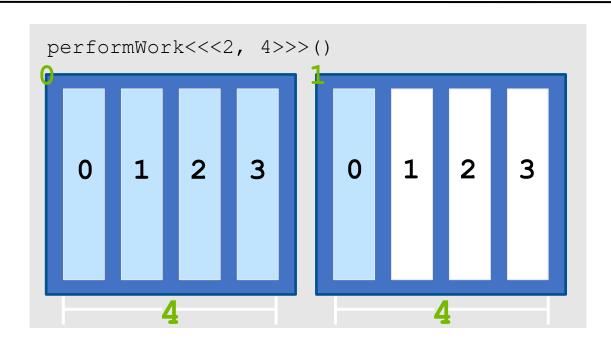




如果线程数超过要完成的工作量, **该**怎么**办**?

GPU 数据

3

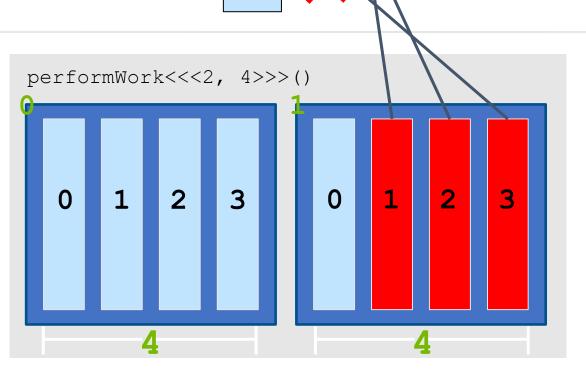


尝试访问不存在的元素会**导**致 运行**时错误**





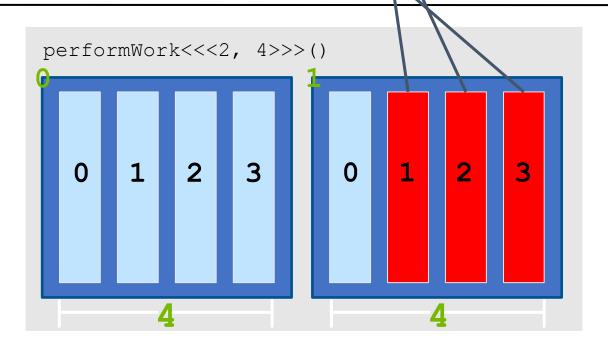
3





必须使用代码检查并确保经由公式 threadIdx.x + blockIdx.x * blockDim.x 计算出的 dataIndex 小 于N(数据元素数量)。

GPU 数据





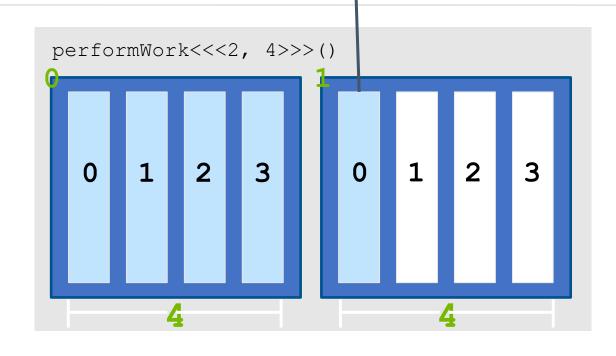
threadIdx.x + blockIdx. * blockDim.x 0 1 4 dataIndex < N = 可以运行 4 true

GPU 数据

GPU

2

3





threadIdx.x + blockIdx. * blockDim.x

1 1 1 4

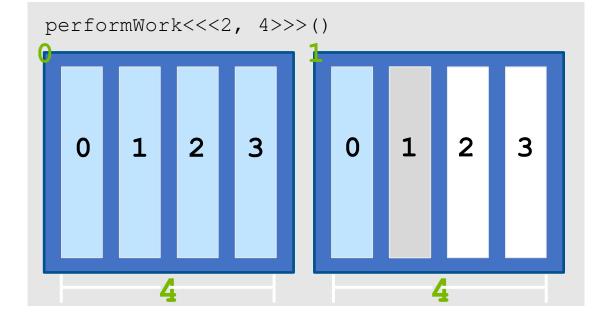
dataIndex < N = 可以运行

5 5 false

GPU 数据 1

2

3

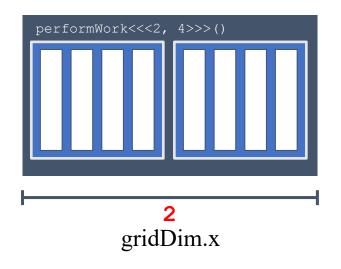


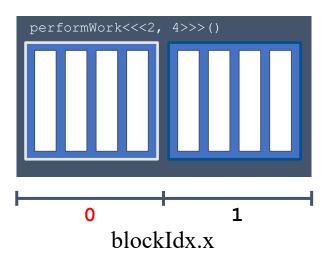
如何处理块配置与所需线程数不匹配

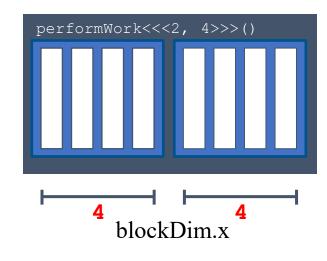
- 1000数据 1000/256 = 3.9 3+1=4 4*256=1024
- 1024数据 1024/256 = 4
- 1025数据 1025/256 = 4.01 4+1=5 5*256=1280
- size_t number_of_blocks = (N + threads_per_block 1) / threads per block;

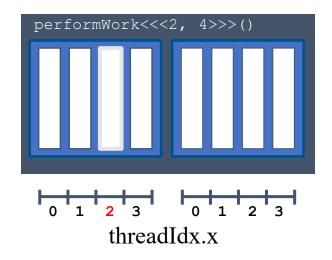


网格与线程(一维)



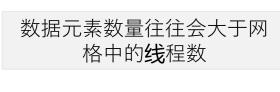








网格跨度循环



GPU 数据 1 5 9 13 17 21 25 29

16

20

24

28

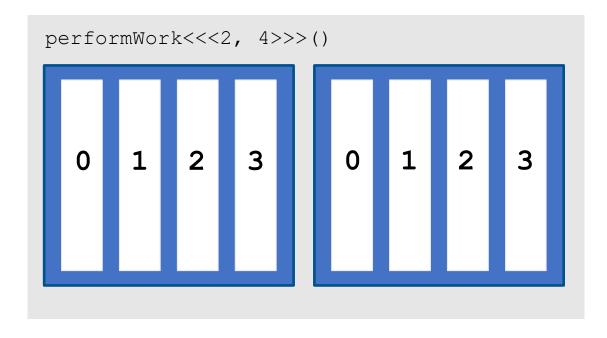
12

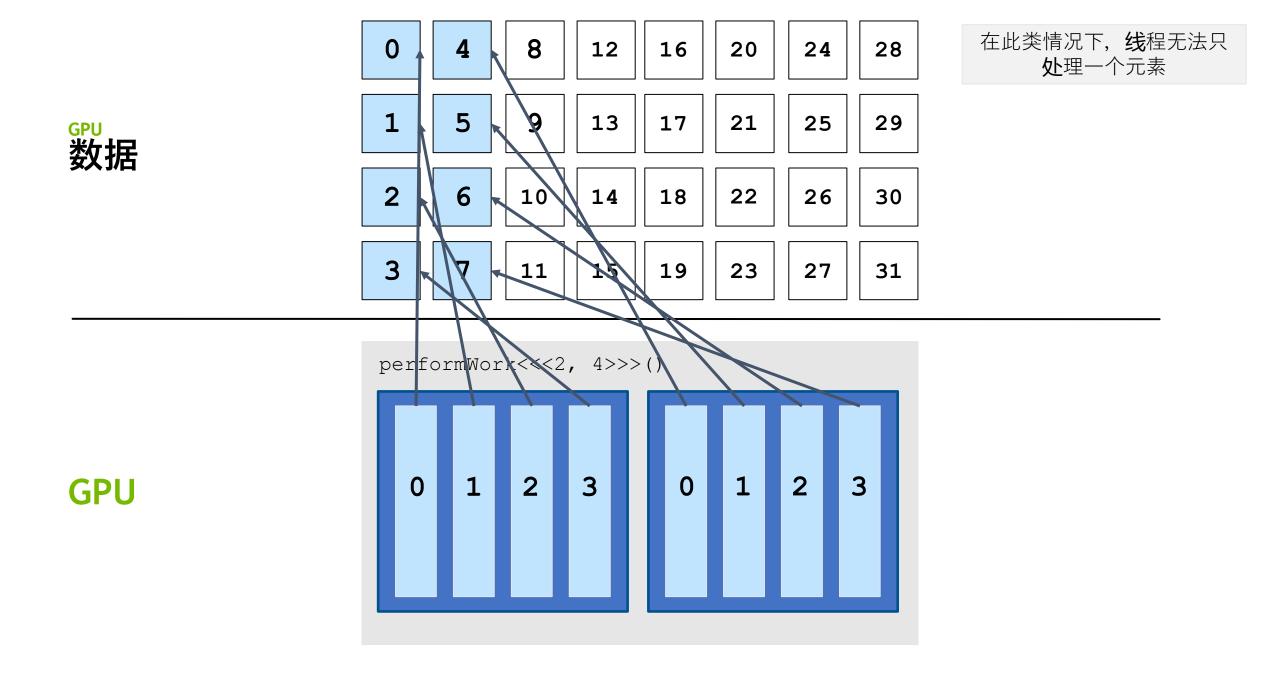
8

0

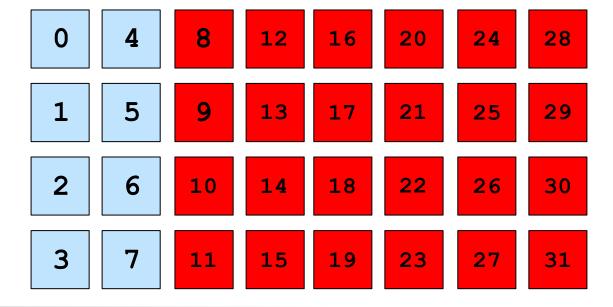
2 6 10 14 18 22 26 30

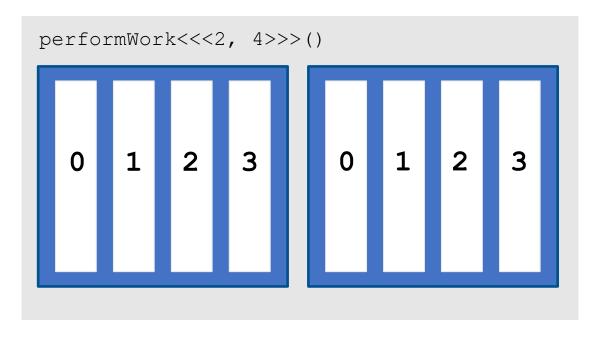
3 7 11 15 19 23 27 31

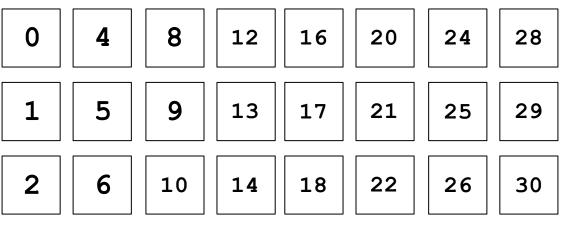




gpu 数据

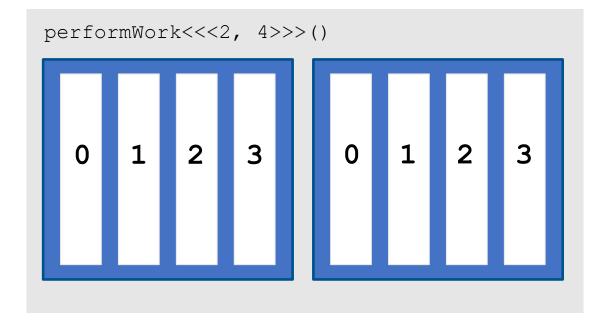






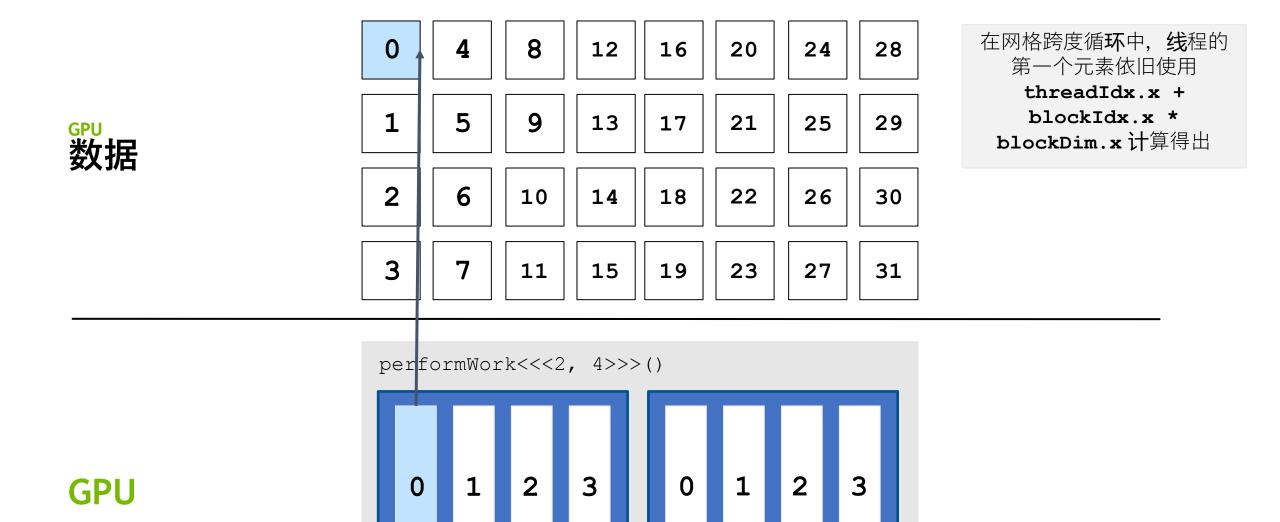
以**编**程方式解决此**问题**的

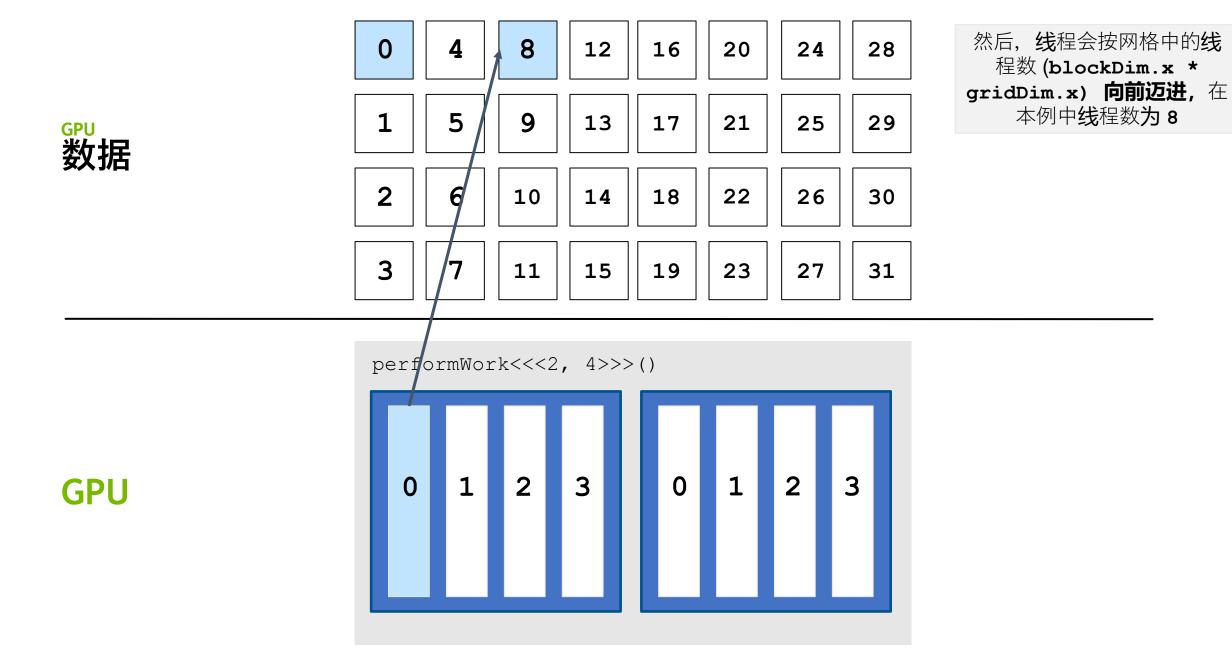
其中一种方法是使用**网格 跨度循环**

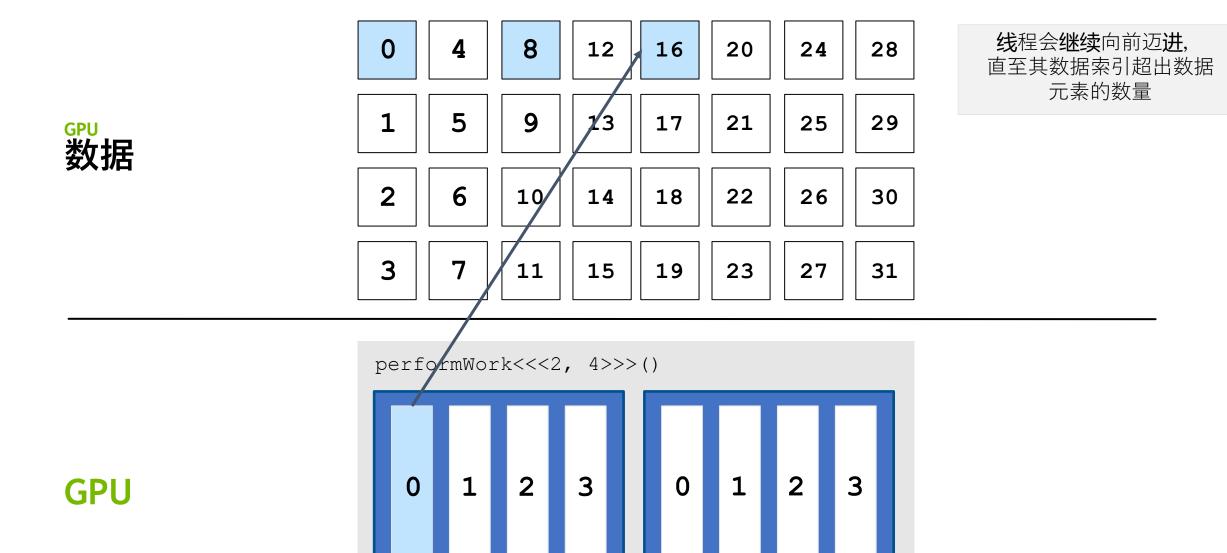


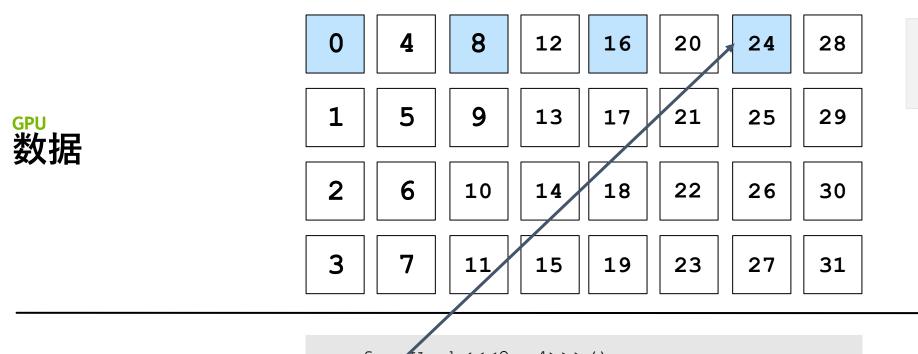
GPU

GPU 数据



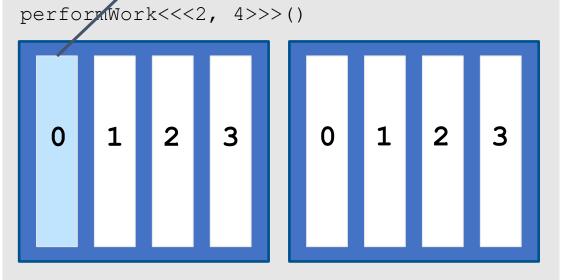


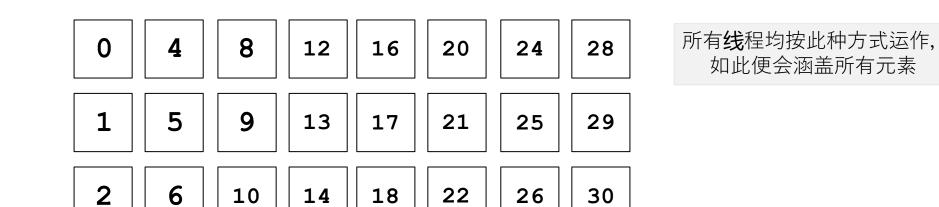




GPU

线程会**继续**向前迈**进**, 直至其数据索引超出数据 元素的数量

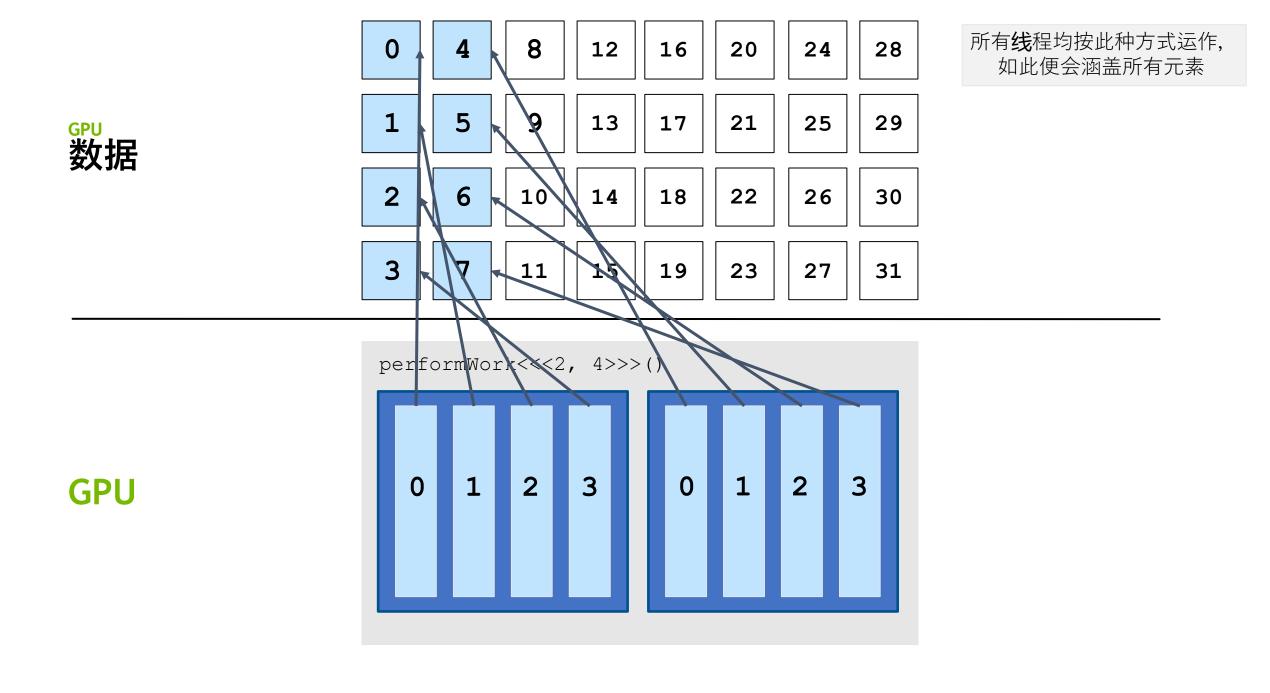


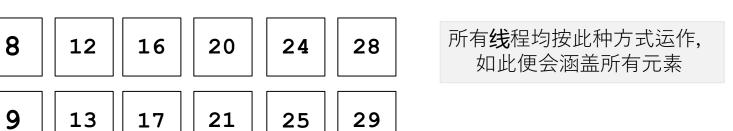


performWork<<<2, 4>>>()

0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3

GPU



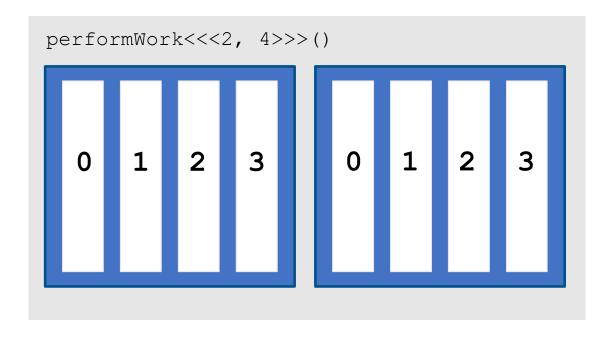


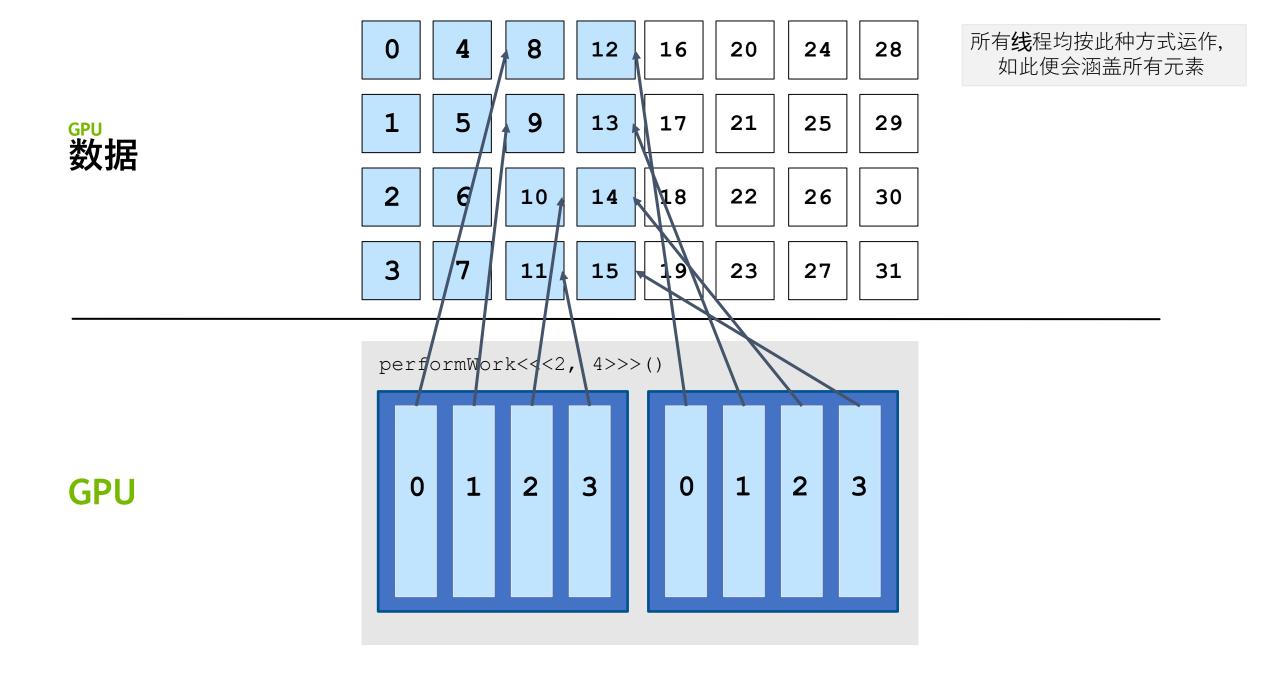
gpU 数据

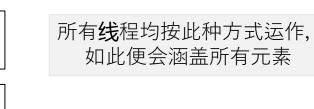
 2
 6
 10
 14
 18
 22
 26
 30

5

 3
 7
 11
 15
 19
 23
 27
 31







gpU 数据 1 5 9 13 17 21 25 29

16

20

24

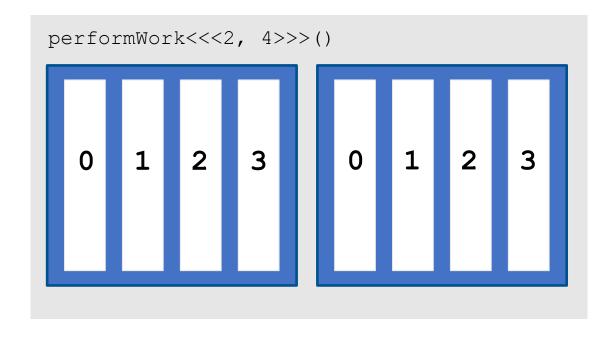
28

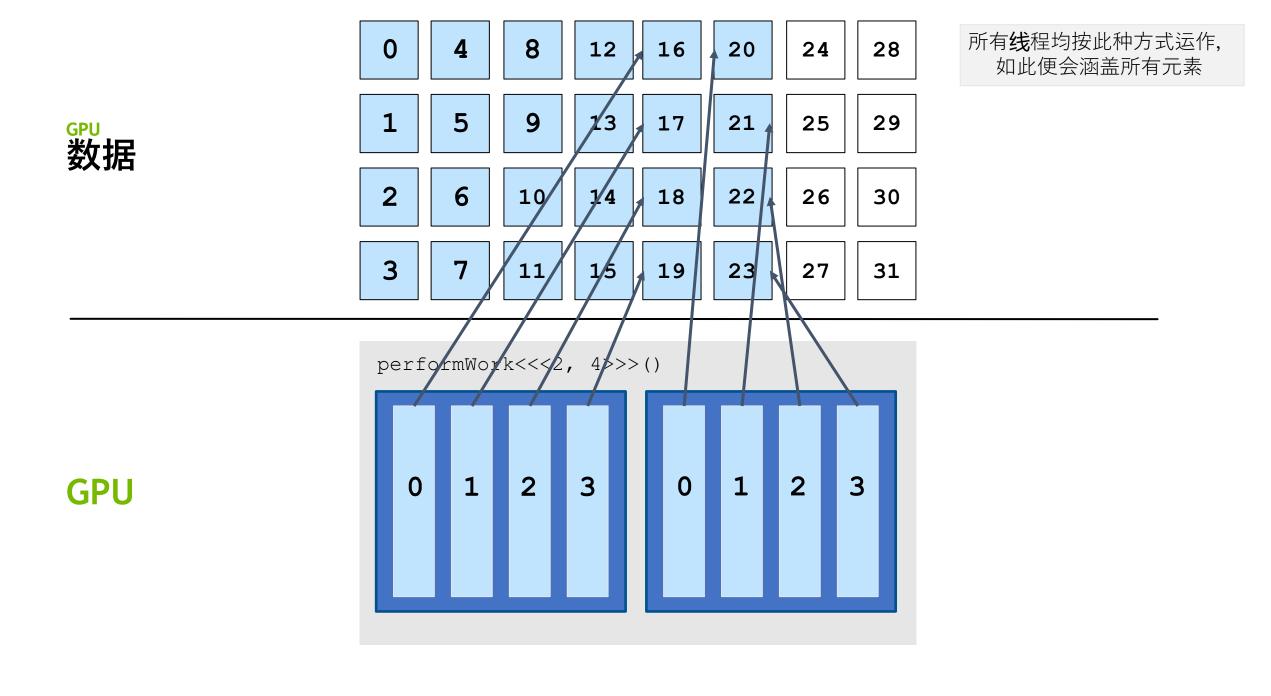
12

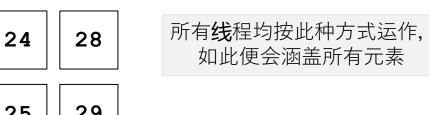
8

2 6 10 14 18 22 26 30

 3
 7
 11
 15
 19
 23
 27
 31

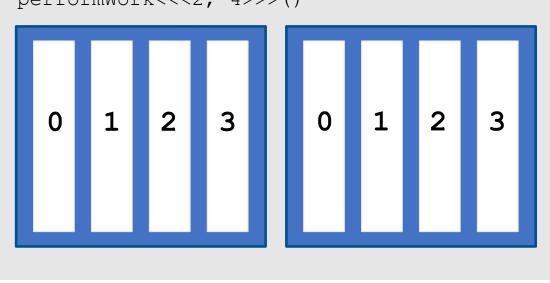


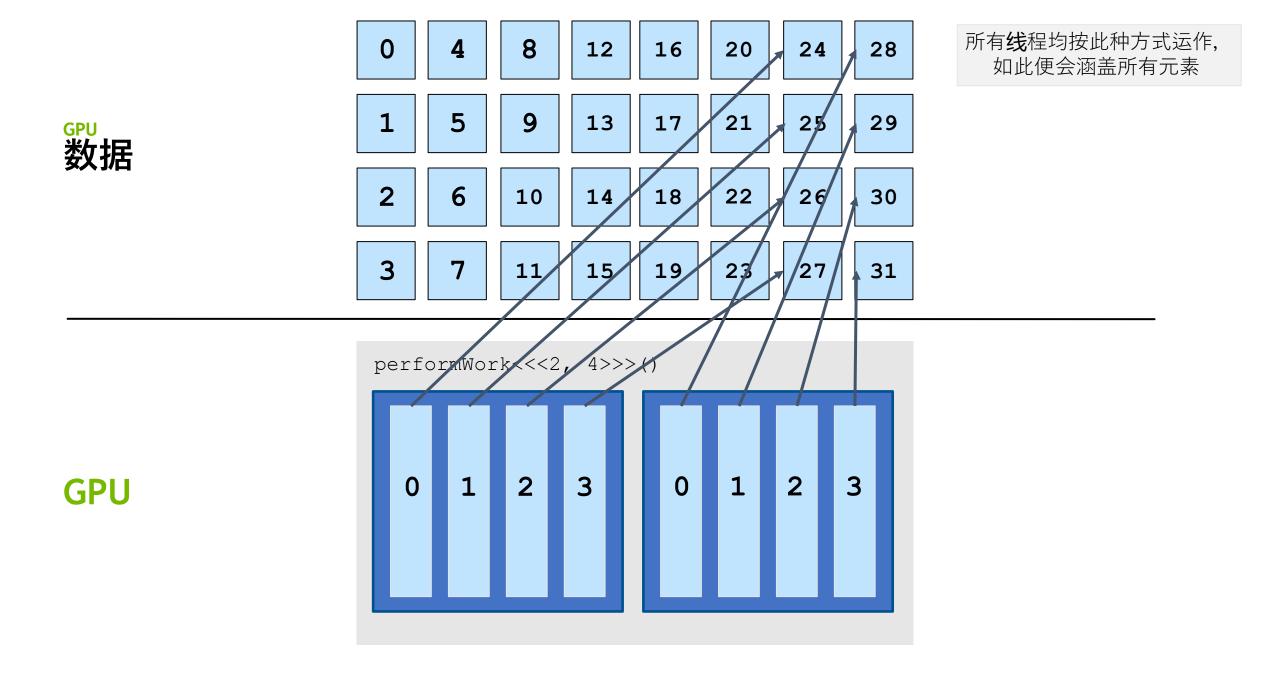


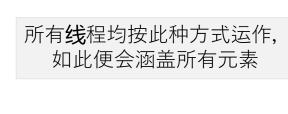


GPU

performWork<<<2, 4>>>()







gpU 数据
 1
 5
 9
 13
 17
 21
 25
 29

16

20

24

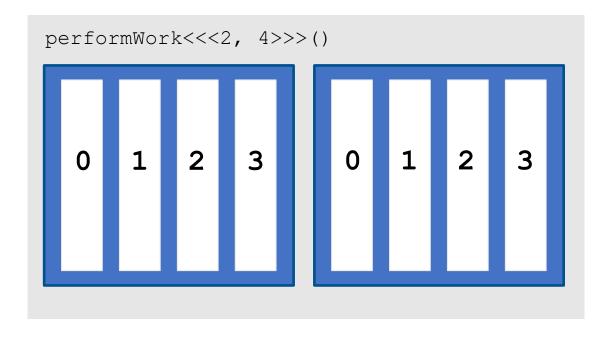
28

12

8

2 6 10 14 18 22 26 30

3 7 11 15 19 23 27 31



someKernel<<<1, -1>>>(); // -1 is not a valid number of threads.

```
cudaError_t err;
err = cudaGetLastError(); // `cudaGetLastError` will return the error from above.
if (err != cudaSuccess)
{
    printf("Error: %s\n", cudaGetErrorString(err));
}
```



已经完成以下列出的所有实验学习目标

- ·编写、编译及运行既可调用 CPU 函数也可启动GPU核函数的 C/C++ 程序。
- 使用执行配置控制并行线程层次结构。
- · 重构串行循环以在 GPU 上并行执行其迭代。
- · 分配和释放可用于 CPU 和 GPU 的内存。
- · 处理 CUDA 代码生成的错误。



- ·加速 CPU 应用程序
 - 练习:加速向量加法
- 进阶内容
 - 2维和3维的网格和块
 - · 练习:加速2D矩阵乘法应用
 - 练习: 给热传导应用程序加速



- •核函数 __global__
- ·内存分配 cudaMallocManaged
- •执行启动配置
- •跨网格循环
- •改写CPU循环为GPU循环
- •错误处理

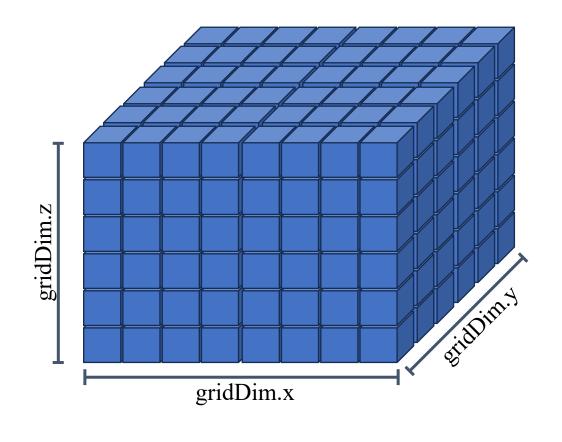




网格与线程(二维和三维)

- gridDim.x
- gridDim.y
- gridDim.z

- blockDim.x
- blockDim.y
- blockDim.z



- blockIdx.x
- blockIdx.y
- blockIdx.z

- threadIdx.x
- threadIdx.y
- threadIdx.z





练习:加速2D矩阵乘法应用

- · 您将需创建执行配置, 其参数均为 dim3 值, 且 x 和 y 维度均设为大于 1。
- 在核函数主体内部,您将需要按照惯例在 网格内建立所运行线程的唯一索引,但应 为线程建立两个索引:一个用于网格的 x 轴,另一个用于网格的 y 轴。

```
void matrixMulCPU( int * a, int * b, int * c )
 int val = 0;
 for( int row = 0; row < N; ++row )
  for( int col = 0; col < N; ++col )
   val = 0;
   for ( int k = 0; k < N; ++k )
     val += a[row * N + k] * b[k * N + col];
   c[row * N + col] = val;
```





