Multi-dimensional mapping of dataspace; Synchronization

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Multi dimensional block

In general

- a grid is a 3-D array of blocks
- a block is a 3-D array of threads
- specified by C `struct` type `dim3`
- unused dimensions are set to 1

Multi dimensional grid, block

```
dim3 X(ceil(n/256.0), 1, 1);
dim3 Y(256, 1, 1);
vecAddKernel<<<X, Y>>>(..);
vecAddKernel<<<ceil(n/256), 256>>>(..);
//CUDA compiler is smart enough to realise both as equivalent
```

Multi dimensional grid, block

- **gridDim.x/y/z** $\in [1, 2^{16}]$
- (**blockIdx.x, blockIdx.y, blockIdx.z**) is one block
- All threads in the block sees the same value of system vars **blockIdx.x, blockIdx.y, blockIdx.z**
- **blockIdx.x/y/z** $\in$ [0, **gridDim.x/y/z** -1]

Multi dimensional grid, block

block dimension is limited by total number of threads possible in a block – 1024.

- (512, 1, 1) - $\surd$
- (8, 16, 4) - $\surd$
- (32, 16, 2) - $\surd$
- (32, 32, 32) - $\times$

Multi dimensional grid, block declaration

Consider the following host side code

```
dim3 X(2, 2, 1);
dim3 Y(4, 2, 2);
vecAddKernel<<<X, Y>>>(..);
```

The memory layout thus created in device when the kernel is launched is shown next

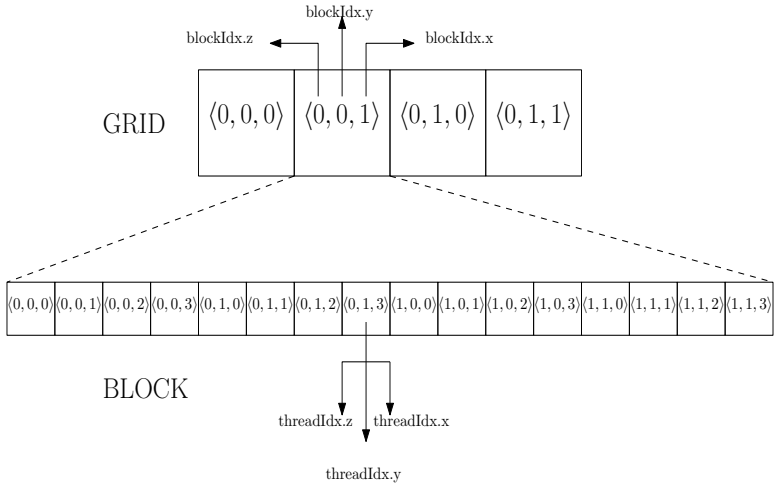
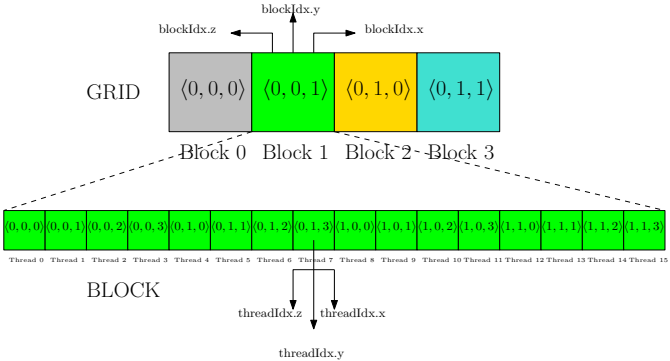


Figure: Grids and Blocks

	Col 0	Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7
Row 0								
Row 1								
Row 2								
Row 3								
Row 4								
Row 5								
Row 6								
Row 7								

Figure: 2D Matrix



$$\text{blockNum} = \text{blockIdx.z} * (\text{gridDim.x} * \text{gridDim.y}) + \text{blockIdx.y} * \text{gridDim.x} + \text{blockIdx.x}$$

$$\text{threadNum} = \text{threadIdx.z} * (\text{blockDim.x} * \text{blockDim.y}) + \text{threadIdx.y} * (\text{blockDIm.x}) + \text{threadIdx.x}$$

$$\text{globalThreadId} = \text{blockNum} * (\text{blockDim.x} * \text{blockDim.y} * \text{blockDim.z}) + \text{threadNum}$$

Figure: Global Thread IDs

Relations among variables

```
blockNum = blockIdx.z * (gridDim.x * gridDim.y) + blockIdx.y * gridDim.x +
    blockIdx.x;
threadNum = threadIdx.z * (blockDim.x * blockDim.y) + threadIdx.y * (blockDim.
    x) + threadIdx.x;
globalThreadId = blockNum * (blockDim.x * blockDim.y * blockDim.z) + threadNum
    ;
```

	Col 0	Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7
Row 0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Row 1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Row 2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Row 3	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Row 4	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Row 5	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Row 6	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Row 7	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63

i = globalThreadId / NumCols j = globalThreadId % NumCols

NumRows * NumCols = gridDim.x * gridDim.y * gridDim.z * blockDim.x * blockDim.y * blockDim.z

Figure: Mapping Threads to Matrix

Mapping between kernels and data

The CUDA programming interface provides support for mapping kernels of any dimension (upto 3) to data of any dimension

- Mapping a 3D kernel to 2D kernel results in complex memory access expressions.
- Makes sense to map 2D kernel to 2D data and 3D kernel to 3D data

NumCols = blockDim.x * gridDim.x

NumRows = blockDim.y * gridDim.y

$gridDim = \langle 3, 2 \rangle$ $blockDim = \langle 5, 4 \rangle$

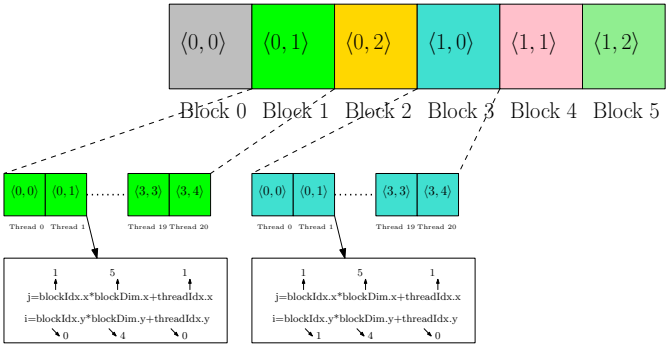


Figure: Two Dimensional Kernel

8 X 15 Matrix

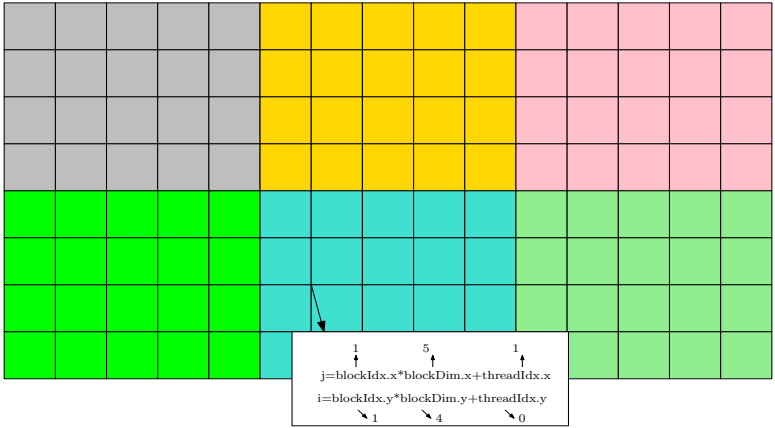


Figure: Two Dimensional Kernel-Data Mapping

nX = blockDim.x * gridDim.x

nY = blockDim.y * gridDim.y

nZ = blockDim.z * gridDim.z

$gridDim = \langle 2, 2, 2 \rangle$ $blockDim = \langle 5, 4, 3 \rangle$

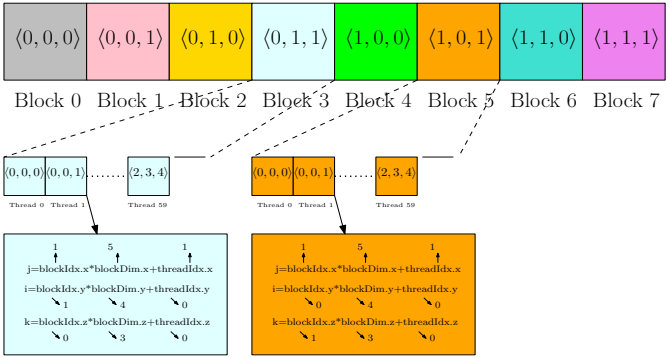


Figure: Three Dimensional Kernel

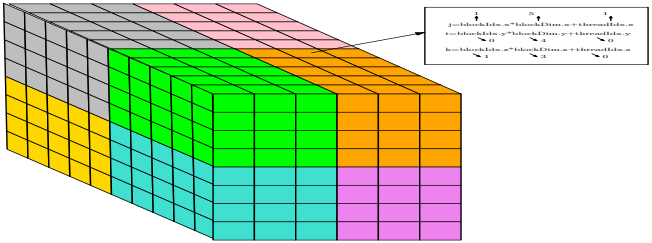


Figure: Three Dimensional Kernel-Data Mapping

Synchronization

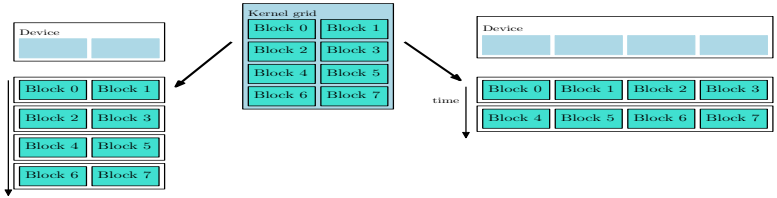


Figure: Mapping Blocks to Hardware

- Each block can execute in any order relative to other blocks.
- Lack of synchronization constraints between blocks enables scalability.

Synchronization

- Synchronization constraints can be enforced to threads inside a thread block.
- Threads may co-operate with each other and share data with the help of local memory (more on this later)
- CUDA construct `__synchthreads()` is used for enforcing synchronization.

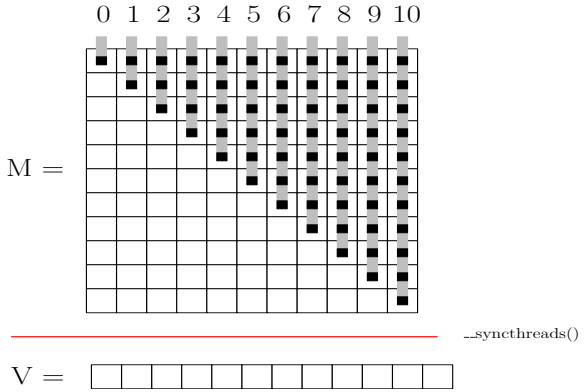


Figure: Input: A 11 X 11 matrix, Output: A vector of size 12 where each element represents the column sums and the last element represents the sum of the column sums.

Synchronization Host Program

```
int main()
{
  int N=1024;
  int size_M=N*N;
  int size_V=N+1;

  cudaMemcpy(d_M,M,size_M*sizeof(float),
  cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
  cudaMemcpy(d_V, V, size_V*sizeof(float),
  cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
  dim3 grid(1,1,1);
  dim3 block(N,1,1);
  sumTriangle<<<grid,block>>>(d_M,d_V,N);
  cudaMemcpy(V,d_V,size_V*sizeof(float),
  cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);

}
```

Kernel

```
__global__
void sumTriangle(float* M, float* V, int N){

int j=threadIdx.x;
float sum=0.0;
for (int i=0;i<j;i++)
        sum+=M[i*N+j];

V[j]=sum;
__syncthreads();
```

Kernel

```
if(j == N-1)
{       sum = 0.0;
        for(i=0;i<N;i++)
                sum =sum + V[i];
        V[N] = sum;
}
```

Once each thread finishes computing sum across columns, the total sum is computed by the last thread.

Synchronization Program Variant I

Modification: Only elements at odd indices are summed.

```
__global__
void sumTriangle(float* M, float* V, int N){

int j=threadIdx.x;
float sum=0.0;
for (int i=0;i<j;i++)
        if(i%2) // Check for odd indices
                sum+=M[i*N+j];

V[j]=sum;
__syncthreads();
```

Synchronization Program Variant I

Addition still carried out by the last thread.

```
if(j == N)
{
        sum = 0.0;
        for(i=0;i<N;i++)
                sum =sum + V[i];
        V[N+1] = sum;
}
```

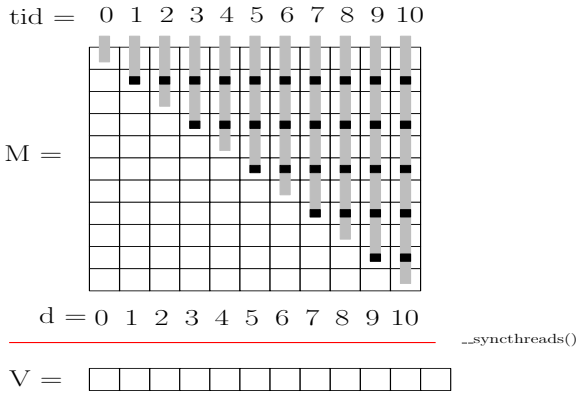


Figure: A variant of SumTriangle where only the elements at odd indices of a column are added

Synchronization Program Variant II

Modification: Consider summing all indices again. But use all threads for final reduction.

```
__global__
void sumTriangle(float* M, float* V, int N){

int j=threadIdx.x;
float sum=0.0;
for (int i=0;i<j;i++)
sum+=M[i*N+j];

V[j]=sum;
__syncthreads();
```

Synchronization Program Variant II

Reduction possible since addition is an associative operation.

```
        for(unsigned int s=1;s<N;s*= 2)
        {
                if (j %(2*s)==0 && j+s < N)
                        V[j]+=V[j+s];
                __syncthreads();
        }
}
```

Once each thread finishes computing sum across columns, the total sum is computed by all the threads.

Reduction

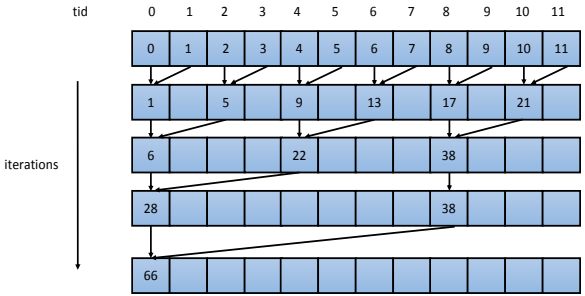


Figure: Reducing an array of 12 elements