

CS542200 Parallel Programming

Homework 4: Blocked All-Pairs Shortest Path

Implementation

- How do you divide your data?

- 把每一格交給一個 thread 去做
- 同一個 block 內的，使用 share memory 共享計算需用到的 block

Phase	Grid dim	Block dim	Share mem	Return case
One	(1, 1)	(B, B)	B x B	
Two	(round, 2)	(B, B)	B x B x 2	blockIdx.x==Round
Three	(round, round)	(B, B)	B x B x 2	blockIdx.x or blockIdx.y==Round

- 把需要計算的表格依照 row 對切

Phase	Grid dim	Block dim	Share mem	Return case
One	(1, 1)	(B, B)	B x B	
Two	(round, 2)	(B, B)	B x B x 2	blockIdx.x==Round
Three	(round/2, round) (round, round/2)	(B, B)	B x B x 2	blockIdx.x or blockIdx.y==Round

- How do you implement the communication?

- 各自算完所有值，不須溝通

Single-GPU		No need to communication
Multi-GPU / Single node	Omp	No need to communication
Multi-GPU / Two node	Mpi	No need to communication

- 各自算完一半值，把計算完的結果傳給對方

Single-GPU		No need to communication
Multi-GPU / Single node	Omp	cudaMemcpyPeer
Multi-GPU / Two node	Mpi	cudaMemcpy(with MPI_Send/ MPI_Recv)

- What's your configuration?

- $\text{pitch_n} = B \times \text{Round}$ ，以此來取記憶體，在計算邊界的時候就不須先判斷是否超出記憶體空間
- 使用 cudaMallocPitch 時，寬度增加，故推測資源使用量上升，所以能

用的 Block Factor 值下降

- Block Factor 越大會越快，越大越快，但不能超過 32
- 對調 kernel 計算的 x 跟 y，大概可以讓速度快一半，跟記憶體讀取有關

GPU / node	Dev mem	Dev size	Block Factor eg. 16x16	
Single / Single	cudaMallocPitch cudaMemcpy2D	pitch x pitch_n	32, n>32 n/3, else	Exchange x and y When kernel computing
Multi / Single	cudaMallocPitch cudaMemcpy2D	pitch x pitch_n	16, n>16 n/3, else	Exchange x and y When kernel computing
Multi / Two	cudaMalloc	Pitch_n x Pitch_n	32, n>32 16, else	Exchange x and y When kernel computing

- 當 Multi-gpu 需要溝通時，為了降低傳輸資料量，選擇使用 cudaMalloc
- 但是由於為了讓對調 kernel 計算的 x 跟 y，大概可以讓速度快一半，跟記憶體讀取有關，但是為了配合傳輸資料時的連續性，對調時，改成(round/2, round)-> (round, round/2)可保證資料正確性，但推測因溝通佔據大部分時間，無法增加效率

GPU / node	Dev mem	Dev size	Block Factor eg. 16x16	
Single / Single	cudaMallocPitch cudaMemcpy2D	pitch x pitch_n	32, n>32 n/3, else	Exchange x and y When kernel computing
Multi / Single	cudaMalloc	Pitch_n x Pitch_n	32, n>32 16, else	Exchange x and y When kernel computing
Multi / Two	cudaMalloc	Pitch_n x Pitch_n	32, n>32 16, else	Exchange x and y When kernel computing

● Briefly describe your implementation

Phase	Share mem	__syncthreads	If ... break	computing
One	自己		threadIdx.y or threadIdx.x > n	
Two	Row or Col 自己		blockIdx.x==Round	
Three	Row and Col		blockIdx.x or blockIdx.y==Round	

Experiment & Analysis

- Performance Metrics:
 - cpu time(初始化表格)/ IO time/ Communication time(MPI SEND/RECV、

cudaMemcpyPeer...): 用 clock_gettime 來算，單位為 ns 會轉換成 s

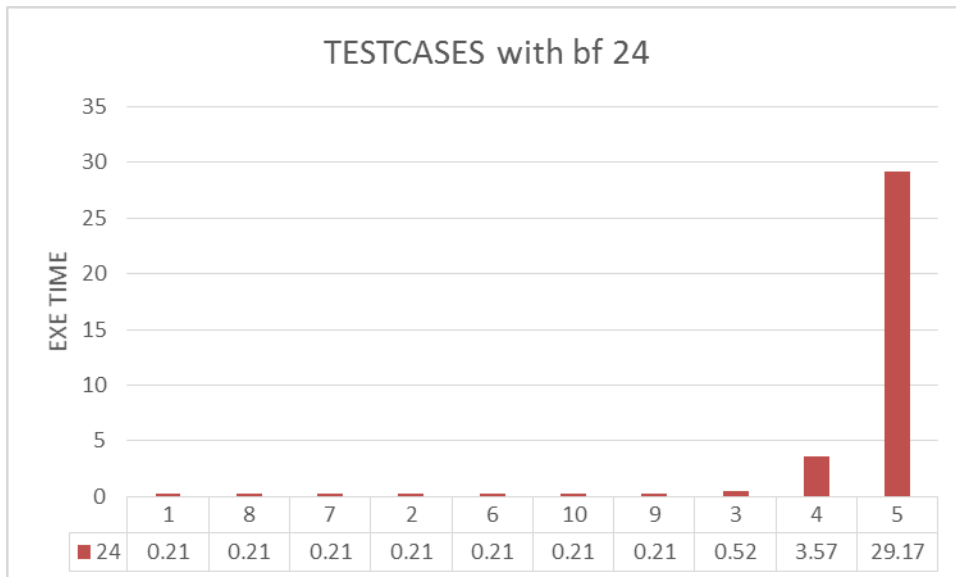
■ GPU time : 用 cudaEventRecord 來算 GPU time

■ nvprof

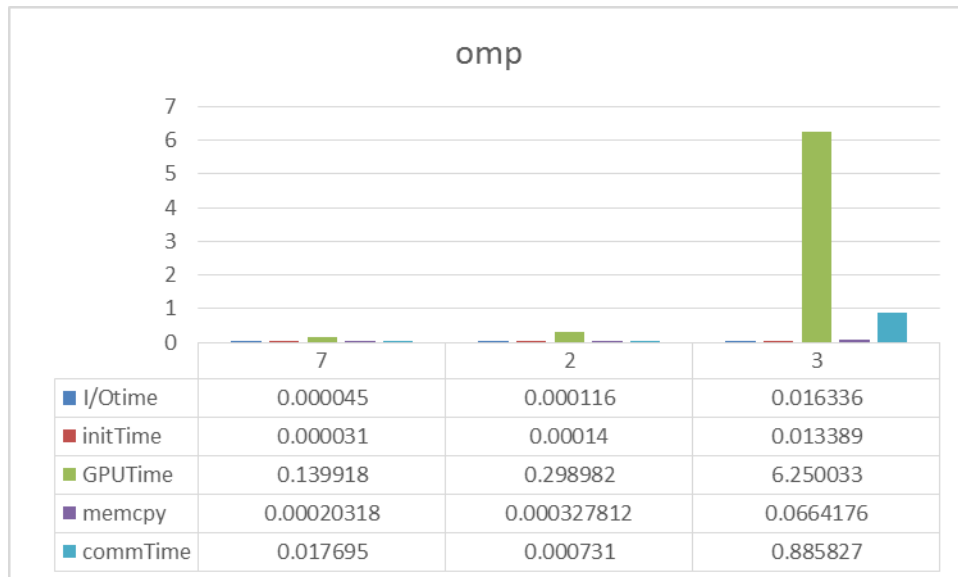
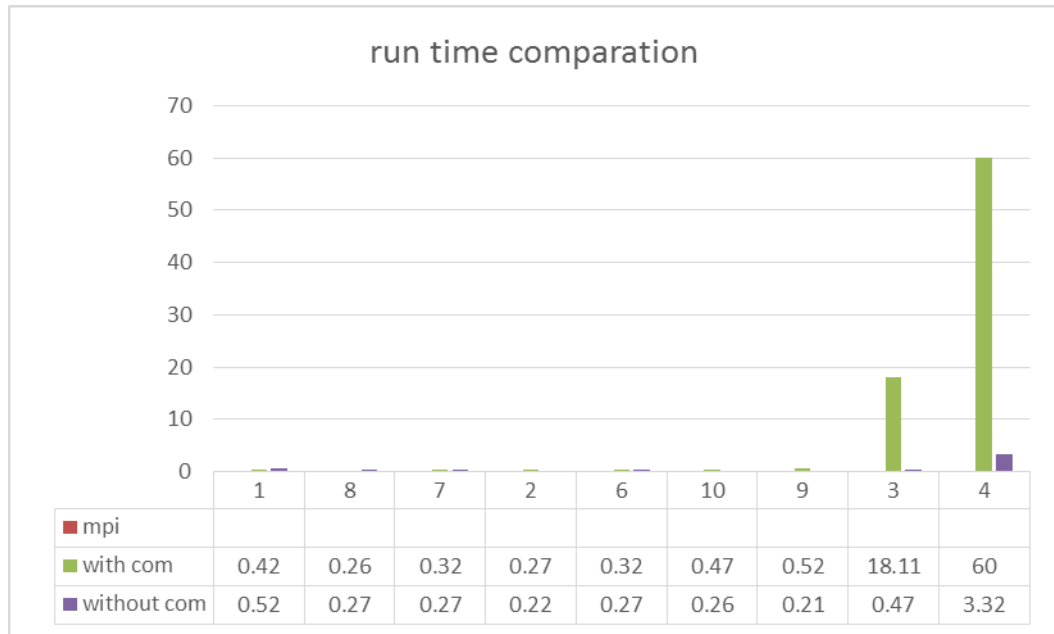
● Weak Scalability & Time Distribution

■ Total exe time : 整體時間，隨資料量增加而增加

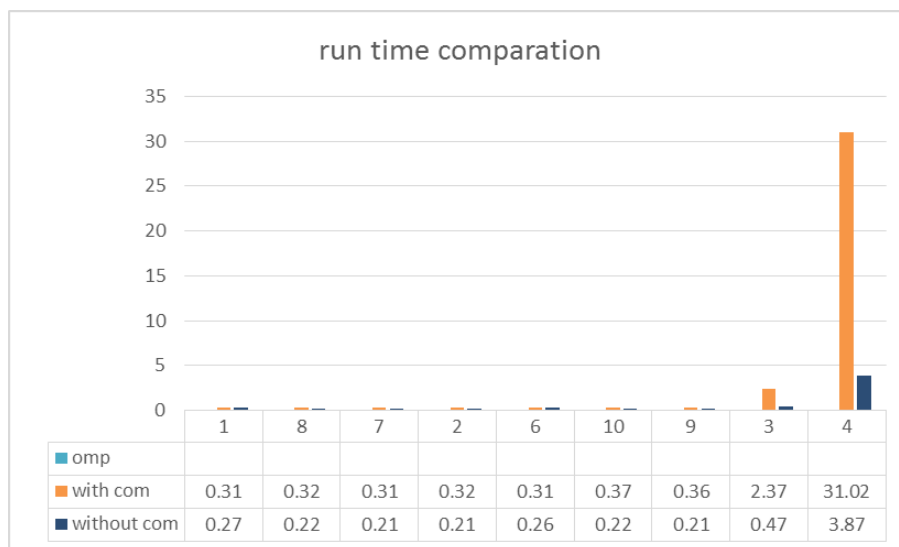
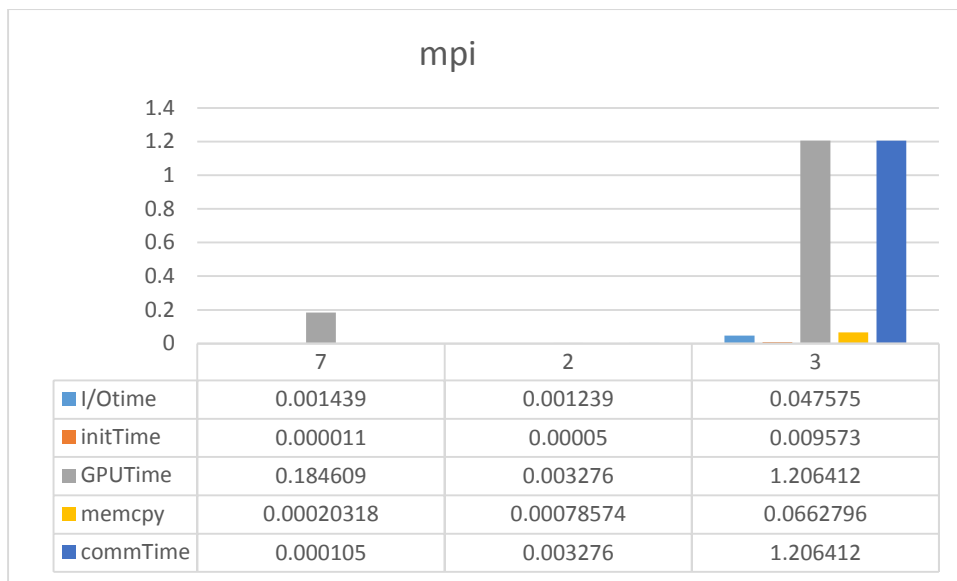
◆ Single-GPU



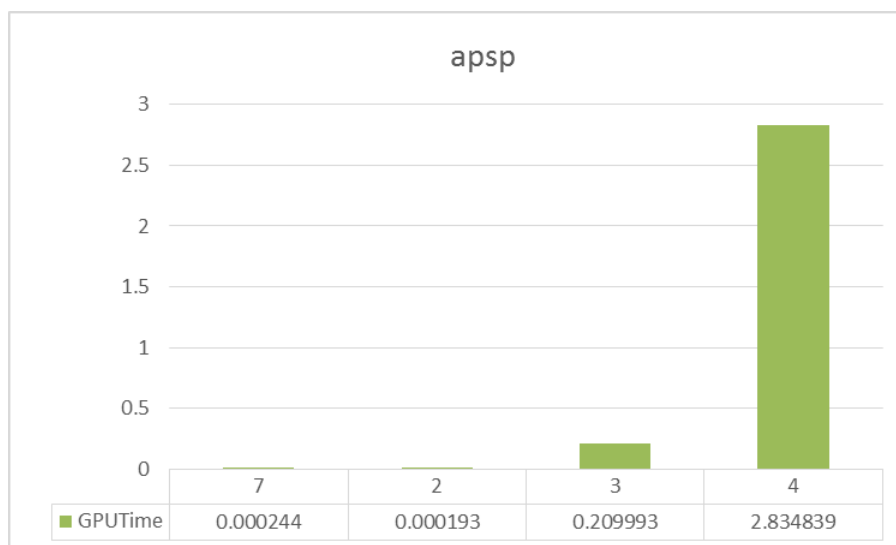
◆ Multi-GPU implementation in the single

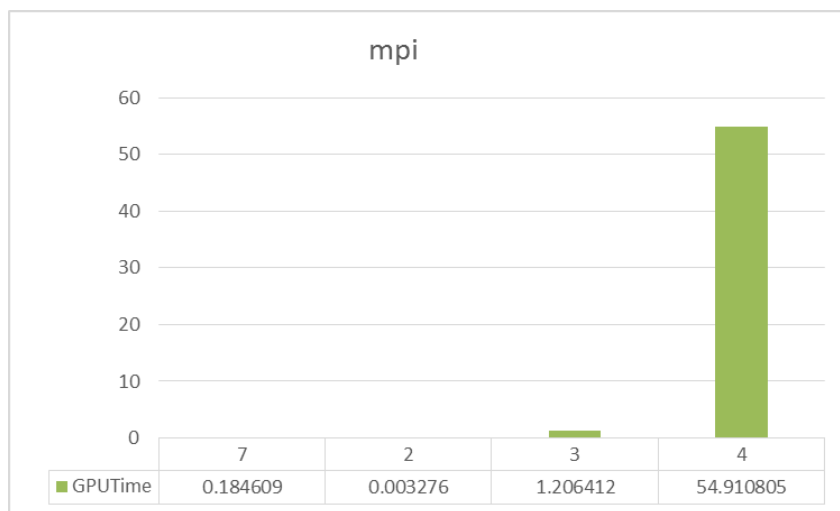
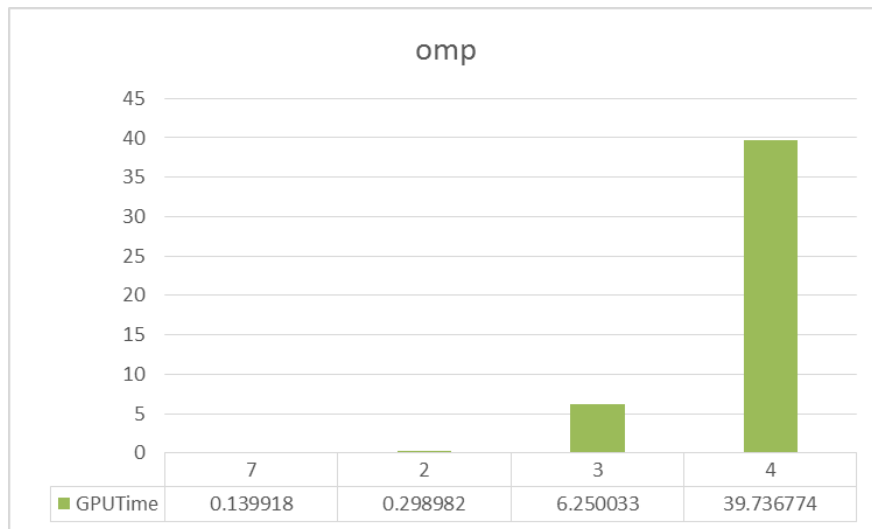


◆ Multi-GPU implementation with MPI

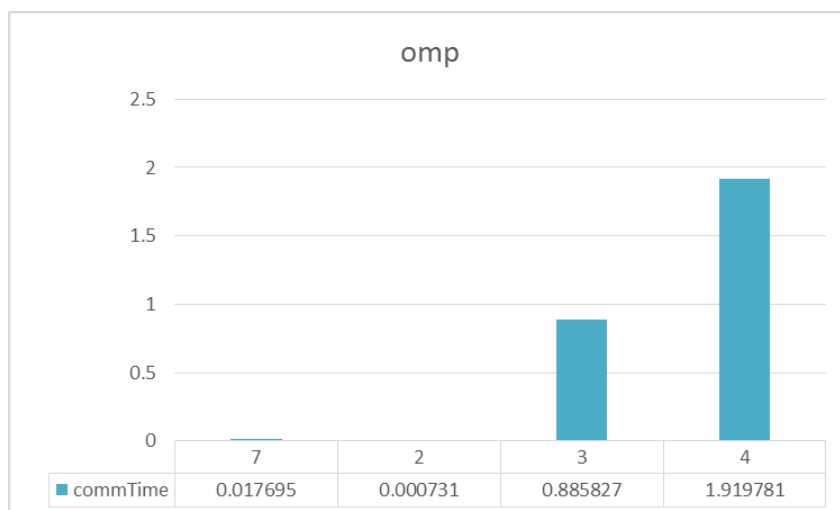


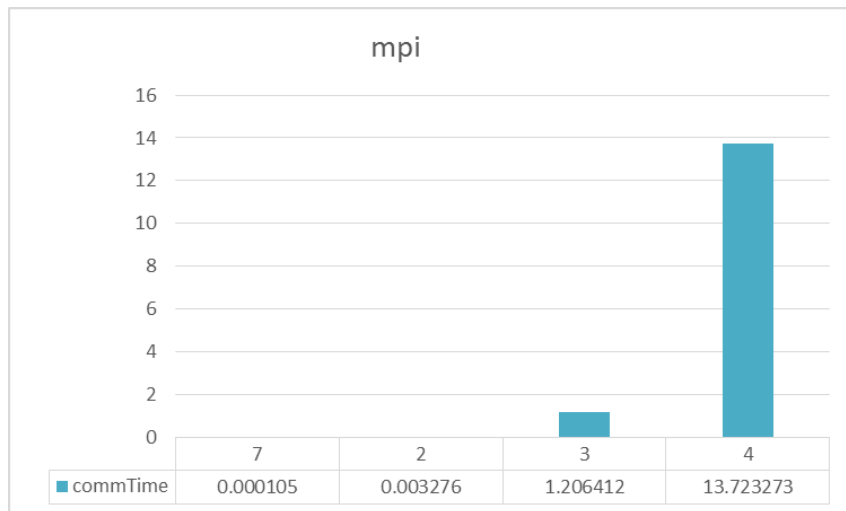
- Computing



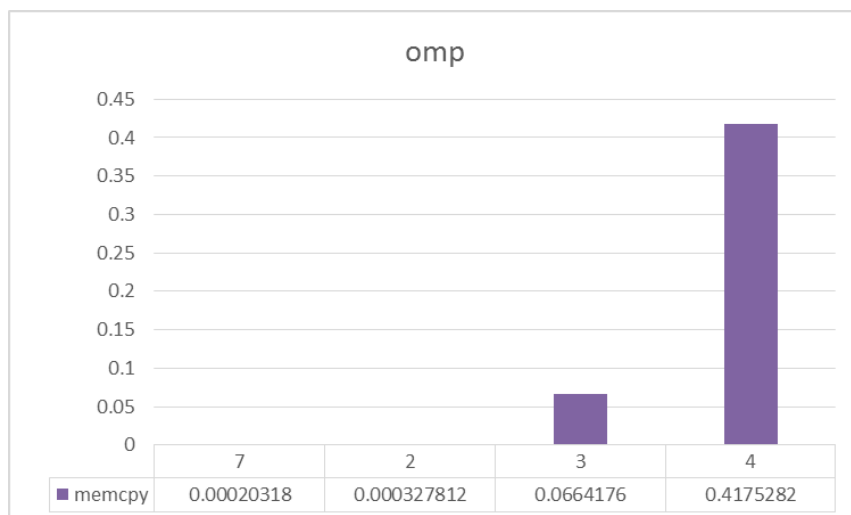
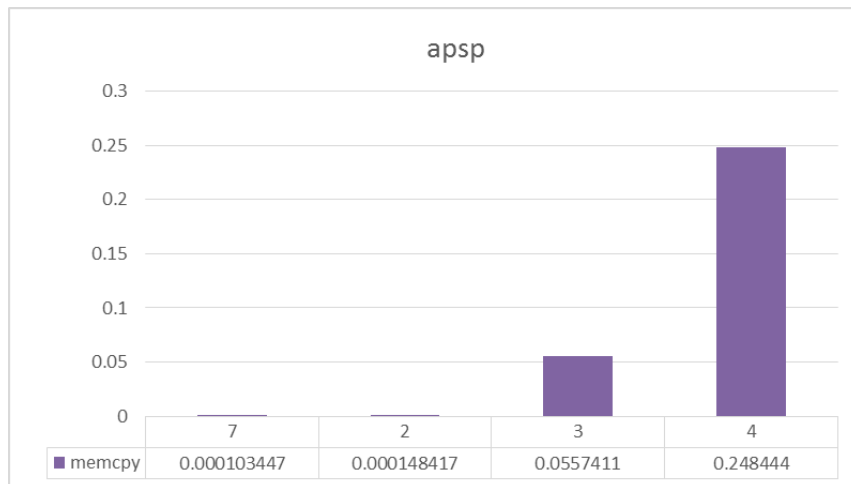


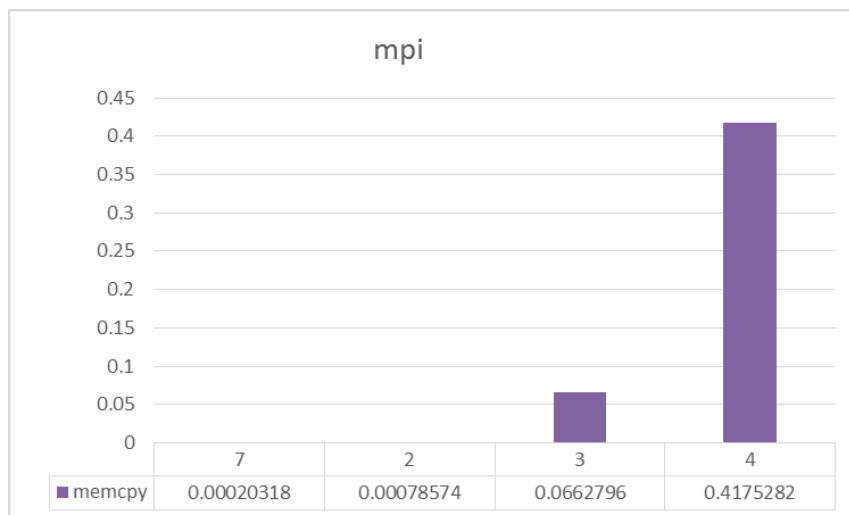
● Communication



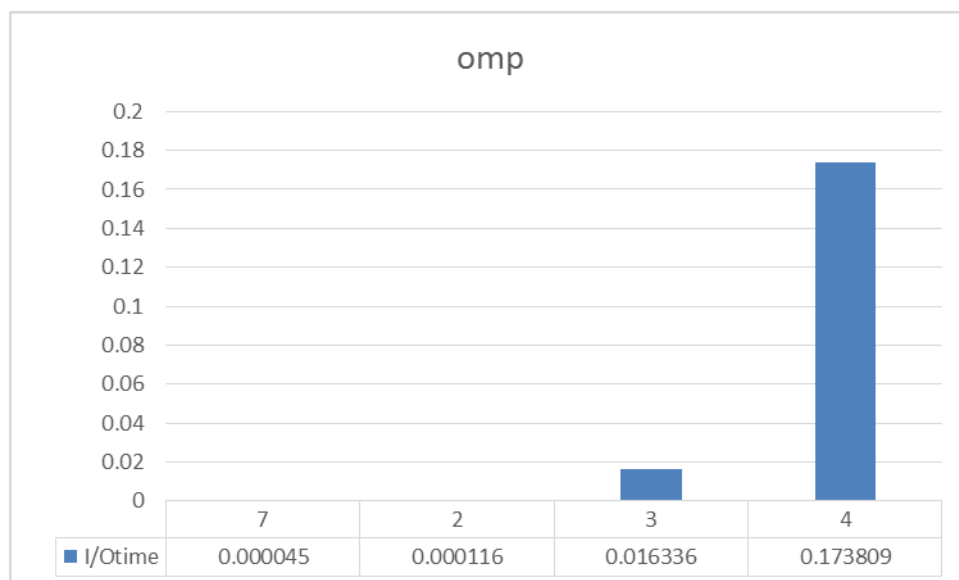
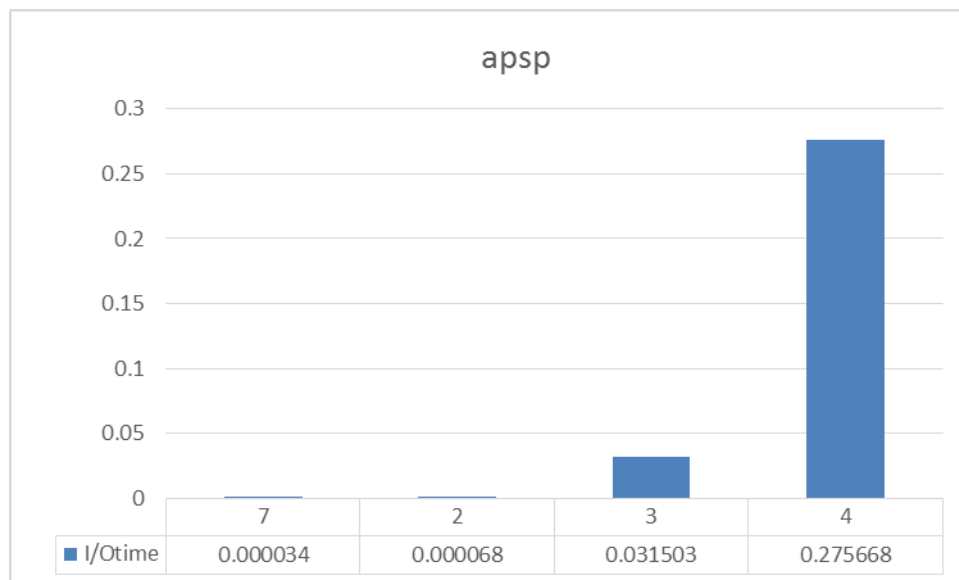


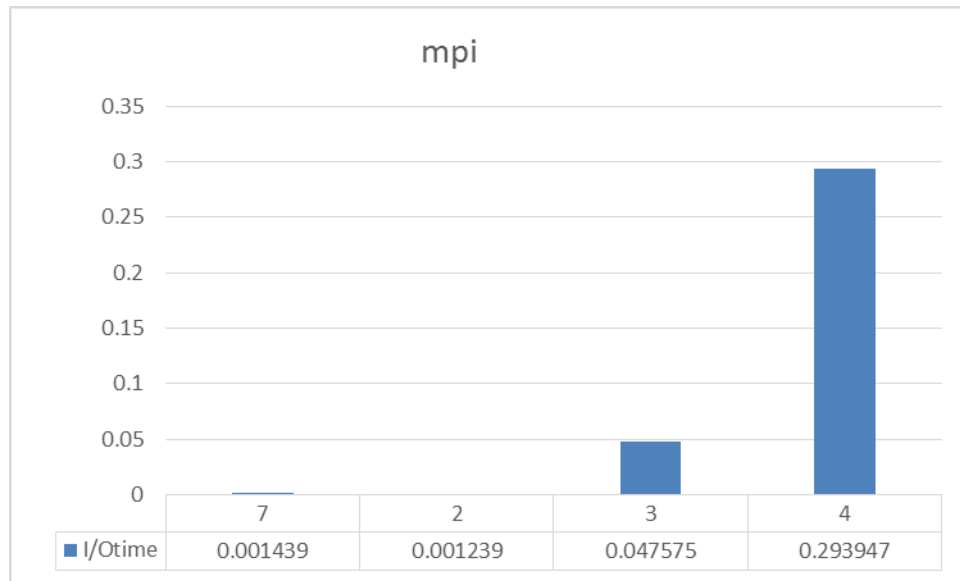
- memory copy





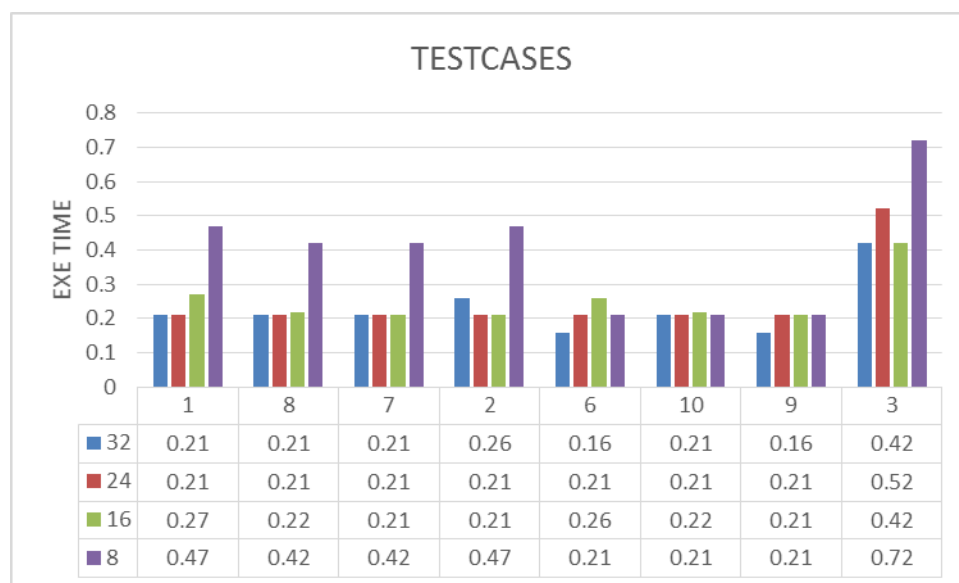
- I/O of your program w.r.t. input size.

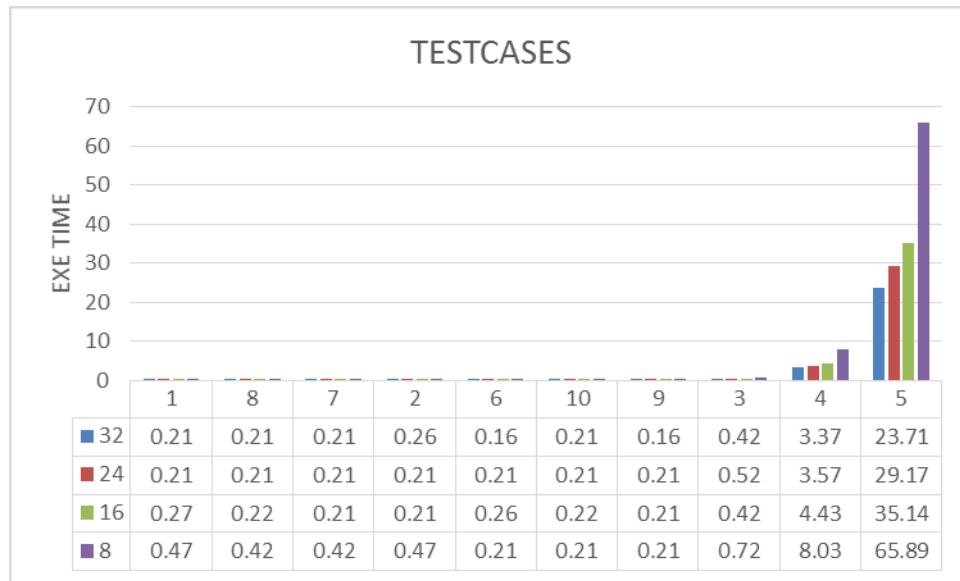




● Blocking Factor

■ 越大越快，最大到 32





- Reduce communication : 不溝通比溝通快

