## bug summary

## 汪利军

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在我的项目中,我想让每个 thread 进行一系列矩阵运算,google 后知道可以在 kernel 中调用 cublas 库进行矩阵的操作。但是结果很奇怪,编译完之后,重复运行同一个程序,输出的结果相差很多,因为在网上看到说 GPU 的精度确实比较低,所以怀疑是精度问题还是程序本身的问题。

为了进一步找 bug, 我简化了原先的程序, 只实现一个矩阵乘以向量的操作, 每个 thread 进行的是同样的矩阵操作。

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <cuda_runtime.h>
#include <cublas_v2.h>
__global__ void kernel(const double *d_X, const double *d_Y, const int n, const int p)
{
  int tid = threadIdx.x + blockIdx.x * blockDim.x;
  cublasHandle_t cublasH = NULL;
  cublasStatus_t cublas_status = cublasCreate_v2(&cublasH);
  double alpha = 1.0, beta = 0.0;
  // X'Y (X is n*p, Y is n*1)
  double *d_coef = (double*)malloc(sizeof(double)*p);
  //_syncthreads(); 应该不用加, 不存在对 share memory 和 global memory 的写入。
  cublas_status = cublasDgemv(cublasH, CUBLAS_OP_T,
                          n, p,
                           &alpha,
                           d_X, n,
                           d_Y, 1,
```

```
&beta,
                           d_coef, 1);
   //_syncthreads(); 应该不用加, 不存在对 share memory 和 global memory 的写入。
   if (cublas_status == CUBLAS_STATUS_SUCCESS)
   printf("tid = %d; d_coef = %f, %f, %f\n", tid, d_coef[0], d_coef[1], d_coef[2]);
   else
   printf("wrong!\n");
   cublasDestroy_v2(cublasH);
  free(d_coef);
int main(int argc, char const *argv[]) {
  double A[] = \{1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 4, 3, 6, 7, 9\};
 double B[] = \{1, 2, 3, 4\};
  double *d_A, *d_B;
  int n = 4, p = 3;
  int threadsPerBlock = 64;
  int blocksPerGird = 2;
  cudaMalloc((void**)&d_A, sizeof(double)*n*p);
  cudaMalloc((void**)&d_B, sizeof(double)*n);
  cudaMemcpy(d_A, A, sizeof(double)*n*p, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
  cudaMemcpy(d_B, B, sizeof(double)*n, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
  kernel<<<blooksPerGird, threadsPerBlock>>>(d_A, d_B, n, p);
  cudaDeviceReset();
 return 0;
```

但是很不幸,运行完之后,每次结果都会不一样,存在很多错误的结果。

所以我想知道这种情况是因为精度原因,还是什么其他的原因?

```
tid = 96; d coef = nan, 0.000000, 0.000000
tid = 97; d coef = 0.000000, 0.504134, 0.805891
tid = 98; d coef = nan, 0.000000, 0.000000
tid = 99; d coef = 0.000000, 0.442588, 0.220160
tid = 100; \overline{d} coef = 0.000000, 0.384712, 0.167582
tid = 101; d coef = 0.000000, 0.020166, 0.024572
tid = 102; d coef = nan, 0.000000, 0.000000
tid = 103; d coef = 0.000000, 0.202330, 0.573987
tid = 104; d coef = 0.000000, 0.396529, 0.665622
tid = 105; d coef = nan, 0.000000, 0.000000
tid = 106; d coef = 0.000000, 0.246338, 0.472923
tid = 107; d coef = nan, 0.000000, 0.000000
tid = 108; d coef = 0.000000, 0.716037, 0.130893
tid = 109; d coef = 0.000000, 0.051197, 0.724087
tid = 110; d coef = 0.000000, 0.382267, 0.033089
tid = 111; d coef = 10.000000, 39.000000, 72.000000
tid = 112; d coef = 10.000000, 39.000000, 72.000000
tid = 113; d coef = 10.000000, 39.000000, 72.000000
tid = 114; d coef = 10.000000, 39.000000, 72.000000
tid = 115; d coef = 10.000000, 39.000000, 72.000000
tid = 116; d coef = 10.000000, 39.000000, 72.000000
tid = 117; d coef = 10.000000, 39.000000, 72.000000
tid = 118; d coef = 10.000000, 39.000000, 72.000000
tid = 119; d coef = 10.000000, 39.000000, 72.000000
tid = 120; d coef = 10.000000, 39.000000, 72.000000
tid = 121; d coef = 10.000000, 39.000000, 72.000000
tid = 122; d coef = 10.000000, 39.000000, 72.000000
tid = 123; d coef = 10.000000, 39.000000, 72.000000
tid = 124; d_coef = 10.000000, 39.000000, 72.000000
tid = 125; d coef = 10.000000, 39.000000, 72.000000
tid = 126; d coef = 10.000000, 39.000000, 72.000000
tid = 127; d coef = 10.000000, 39.000000, 72.000000
```

Figure 1: