

Introduction: CUDA

CUDA is a hardware design and framework that allows the programming of the GPU nuclei and resource management.

CUDA Architecture: Compute Unified Device Architecture)

- Architecture introduced in 2006.
- Allows the scientific community the access to the GPU resources.
- Brings support for high level programming languages, such as C/C++.
- Unifies the use of independent processors, which come from the classic architecture.
- Uses an Heterogeneous Model: this is formed with two hardware elements, Device and Host.

The Hardware (GPC) design has the following:

- SM Unit (all green squares and blues, etc), also called MultiProcessors. Each multiProcessor has a max limit of blocks that can be processed in this SM. These have:
 - SP Unit (each green square), also called CUDA cores or nucleus. Search for this in CUDA website.
- A cluster (GPC) is the group of SM's or Streaming Multiprocessors.
- L2 Cache Shared Memory



Figure 1: Image

Heterogeneous Model

- **Host:** CPU. Less cores or nuclei.
- **Device:** GPU or Graphics Card.

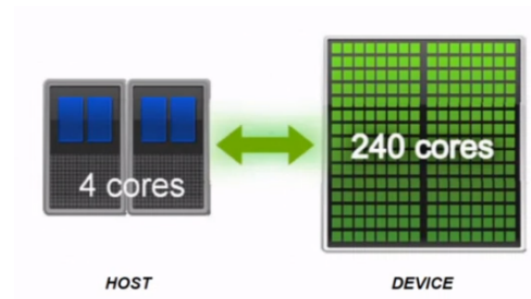


Figure 2: Image

Processing Stream

Starts with the Host (Sequential) and goes then to Device (Parallel) and then Host, etc. . .

Kernel, Threads, blocks and Grids

- **Kernel:** gives the instructions to all the cores or organizes the cores. The code snippet that you want to execute in parallel.
- **Blocks:** cores are organized or grouped in blocks. The yellow squares. A block groups threads.
- **Grid:** a group of one or more blocks (Green big square). Each GPU has only one Grid.
- **Warp:** a group of 32 threads, they're inside blocks as blocks have threads. A warp is physically executed in parallel.
- A single thread is executed in a single CUDA core. Commonly: Thread = CUDA core.

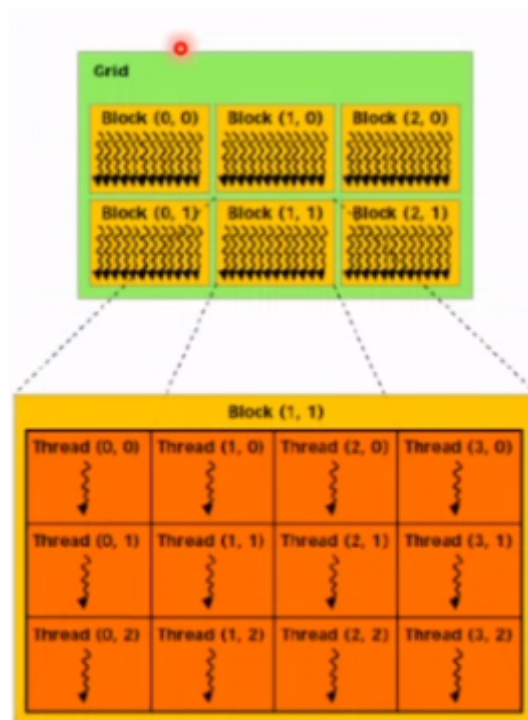


Figure 3: Image

Not every time everything runs in parallel, the first warp goes (32 threads per block) first, and then the next warp and so on. When a block is executed, not the whole block is executed, just its first 32 threads (warp), then other 32, etc.

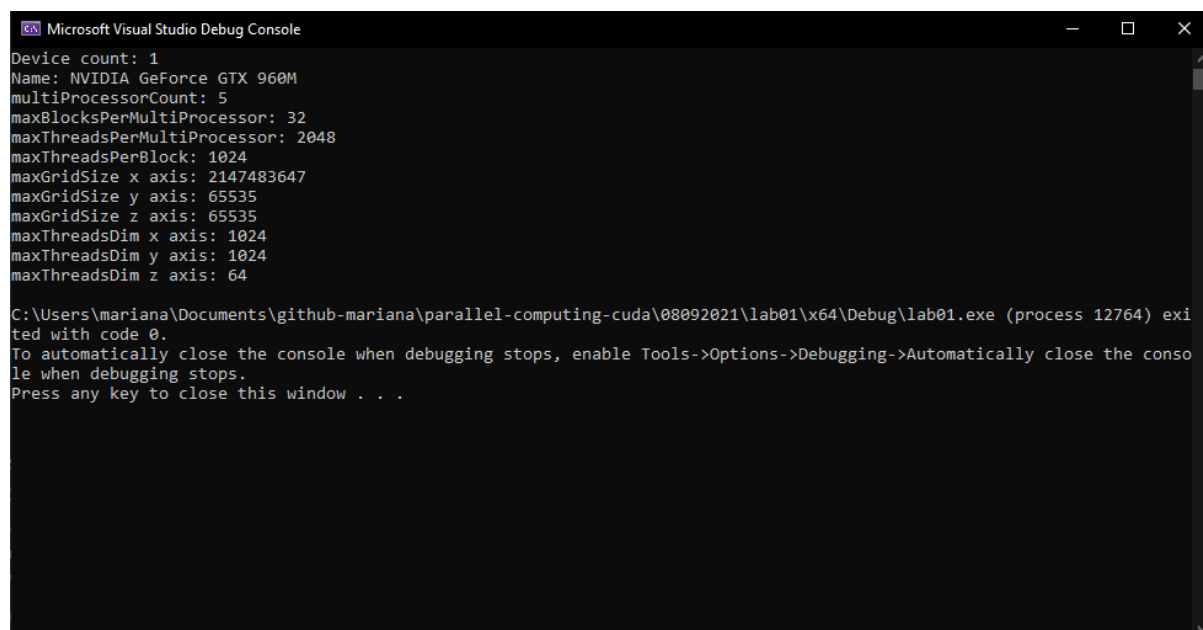
- A GPU is a group of multiprocessors.
- A block has threads, but you can have different amounts of threads in many blocks, just careful not to exceed `threadsInBlock x Blocks <= maxThreadsPerMultiProcessor`.
- Grids and blocks are three dimensional.

Perspectives

- Hardware level: many cluster (multiprocessor)
- Software level: one 3D grid with blocks.

Lab 01 Output

The output on my personal machine looks as following:



```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Device count: 1
Name: NVIDIA GeForce GTX 960M
multiProcessorCount: 5
maxBlocksPerMultiProcessor: 32
maxThreadsPerMultiProcessor: 2048
maxThreadsPerBlock: 1024
maxGridSize x axis: 2147483647
maxGridSize y axis: 65535
maxGridSize z axis: 65535
maxThreadsDim x axis: 1024
maxThreadsDim y axis: 1024
maxThreadsDim z axis: 64

C:\Users\mariana\Documents\github-mariana\parallel-computing-cuda\08092021\lab01\x64\Debug\lab01.exe (process 12764) exited with code 0.
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable Tools->Options->Debugging->Automatically close the console when debugging stops.
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

Figure 4: Image