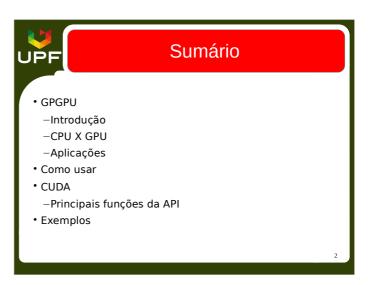
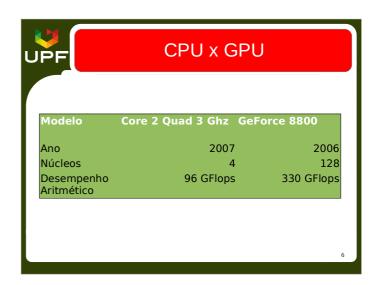
High Performance Programming: Multicore, Clusters and GPU GPGPU - CUDA Professor Marcelo Trindade Rebonatto Curso de Ciência da Computação

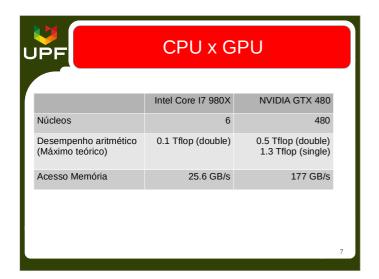


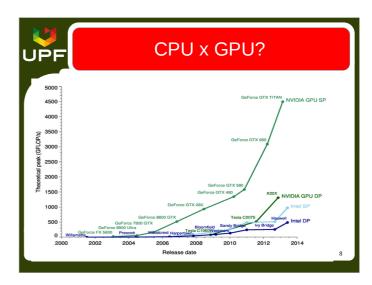




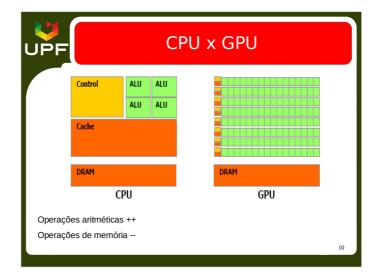


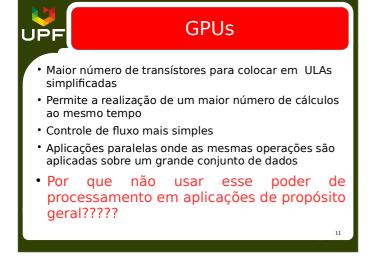






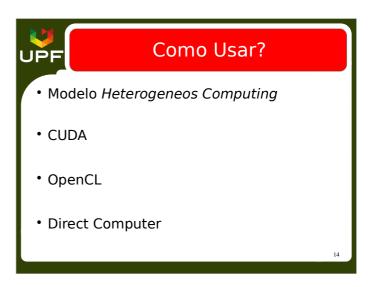


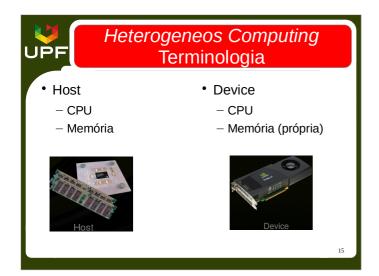


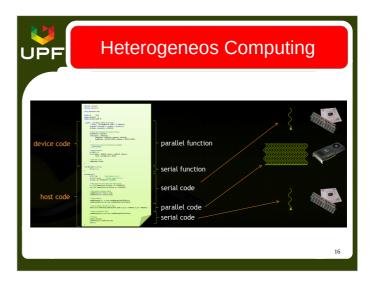


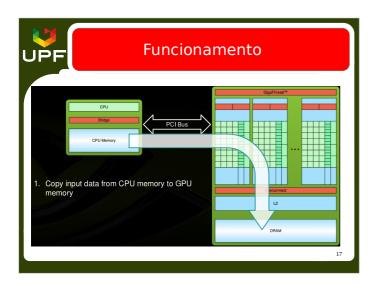


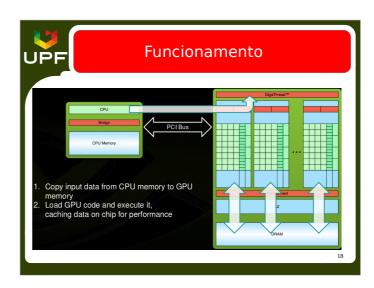


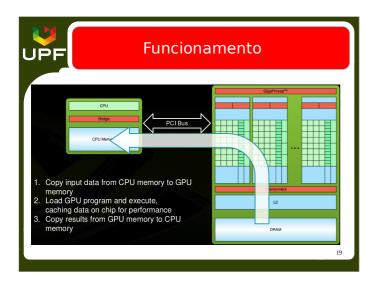


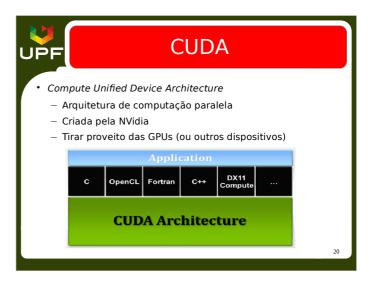


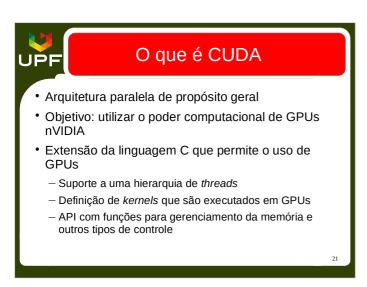


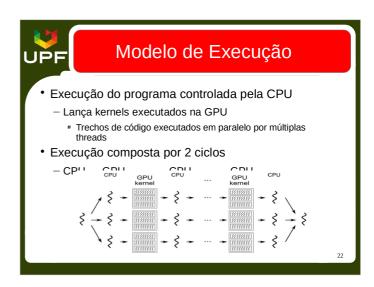


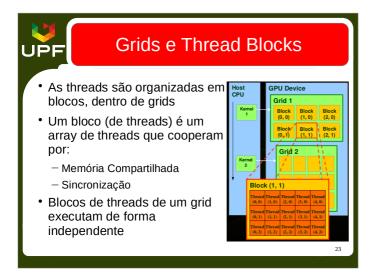


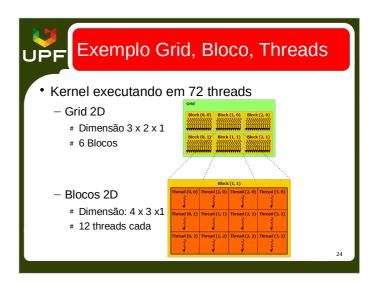




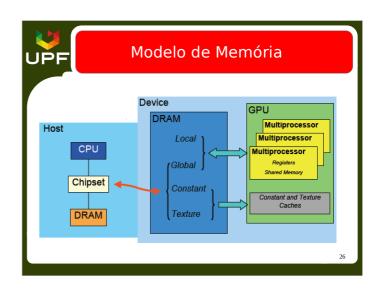


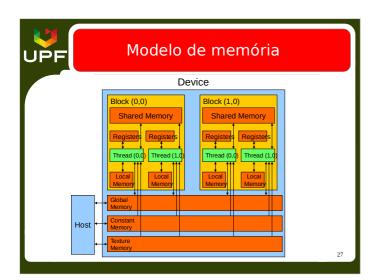


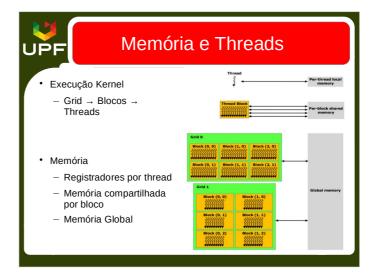


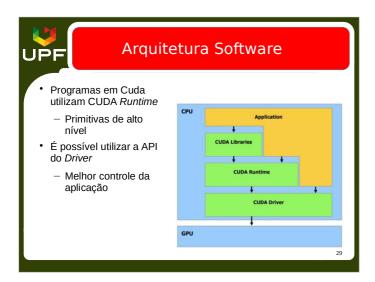
















Modelo de programação Threads

- Em CPU
 - Poucas threads (troca contexto)
 - Natural gastar 1000 instruções para fazer a troca de uma thread para outra
- Em CUDA há outro paradigma....
- Não é necessário gerenciar as threads
 - Realizado em hardware
 - Sincronismo deve ser explicito

31



Modelo de Programação

- Kernel
- Função geralmente escrita em C para CUDA
- Executa no dispositivo N vezes em N threads em paralelo
- Blocos
 - São arranjos 1D, 2D ou 3D de threads
 - Cada thread de um Bloco possui um índice 1D, 2D ou 3D
 - Organizados em grids
- Grid é um arranjo 1D, 2D ou 3D de blocos
 - Cada bloco de um Grid possui um índice 1D 2D ou 3D

32



Identificando Threads e Blocos

- · Threads e Blocos possuem um ID
 - Uso de built-in variables
- · Blocos e threads
 - _blockIdx.x, blockIdx.y, blockIdx.z
 - _threaIdx.x, threadIdx.y, threadIdx.z
- Dimensões
 - _ gridDim.x, gridDim.y, gridDim.z
 - _ blockDim.x, blockDim.y, blockDim.z

33



Limites

- · Cada device possui N multiprocessing units
- Cada multiprocessador pode executar um limite de threads
- Exemplo: 4 MP com 768 threads cada
- Limite = 4 * 768 = 3072 threads simultaneas
- Threads num bloco (x, y e z)
 - X * y * z <= 768
- · Blocos ficam alocados no mesmo multiprocessador

_



Modelo de Programação

- Um kernel é uma função
 - Começa com o especificador <u>global</u>
 - Tem tipo de retorno void
- Kernels podem invocar funções
 - Especificadas como __device_
- · Funções que executam no dispositivo
 - Não admitem número variável de argumentos
 - Não admitem recursão
 - Não admitem variáveis do tipo endereço de função

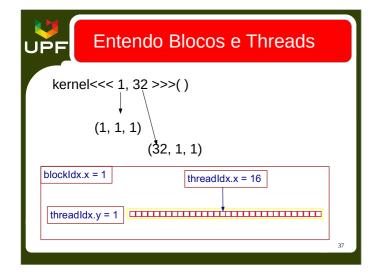
UPF

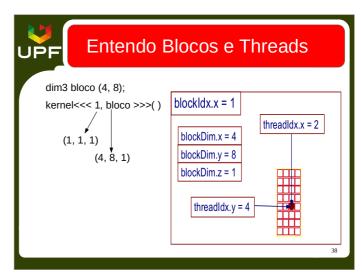
Invocando um kernel

kernel <<< #blocos, #threads >>> (argumentos)

- Exemplos
 - nome_kernel <<< 1, 1 >>> (void)
 - # Cria um bloco com apenas 1 thread = Σ threads = 1
 - kernel <<<2, 32>>>(void)
 - # Cria 2 blocos com 32 threads cada
 - # Σ threads = 64
- dim3 usado para especificar dimensões (x, y, z)
 - Dimensões não definidas = 1

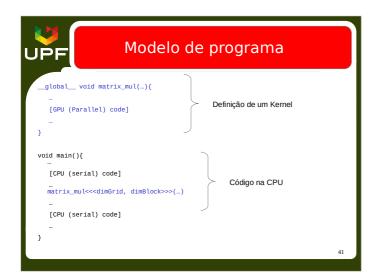
36

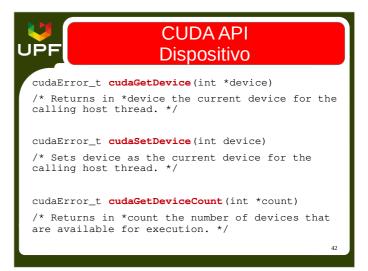




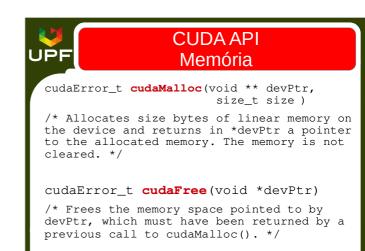








```
CUDA API
                       Memória
cudaError t cudaGetDeviceProperties(
         struct cudaDeviceProp *prop,
        int device)
/* Returns in *prop the properties of device dev. */
struct cudaDeviceProp {
                               int maxGridSize[3];
  char name[256];
                               int multiProcessorCount;
  size_t totalGlobalMem;
                               int computeMode;
                               int concurrentKernels;
  size t
sharedMemPerBlock;
                               int ECCEnabled;
  int regsPerBlock;
                                int pciBusID;
  int warpSize;
                                int
  int maxThreadsPerBlock;
                             maxThreadsPerMultiProcessor;
  int maxThreadsDim[3];
```





CUDA API Memória

kind)

/* Copies count bytes from the memory area pointed to by src to the memory area pointed to by dst.*/

kind: cudaMemcpyHostToHost cudaMemcpyHostToDevice cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost cudaMemcpyDeviceToDevice

45



Programa básico para CUDA

- Select Device to use
- Allocate host memory(malloc) for Array(s)
- Initialize host Array(s)
- Allocate device memory(cudaMalloc) for Array(s)
- Transfer data from host to device memory(cudaMemCpy)
- Specify kernel execution Configuration
- This is very important. Depending upon it blocks and threads automatically get assigned numbers
- Call Kernel
- Transfer result from device to host memory (cudaMemCpy)
- Deallocate host(free) and device(cudaFree) memories

. . .



Referências

Site NVIDEA, Cuda Zone

www.icmc.usp.br/~castelo/CUDA/slides2.ppt

https://eradsp2010.files.wordpress.com/2010/10/curso2_cuda_camargo.pdf http://web.stanford.edu/class/ee380/Abstracts/080227-Nickolls-CUDAScalablePara

Video com Uso de CUDA

http://developer.download.nvidia.com/presentations/2009/SIGGRAPH/Alternative_Rendering_F

47