CUDA (三): 通用矩阵乘法: 从入门到熟练

通用矩阵乘法 (General Matrix Multiplication, GEMM) 是各种模型和计算中的核心部分,同时也是评估计算硬件性能 (FLOPS) 的标准技术。本文将通过对 GEMM 的实现和优化,来试图理解高性能计算和软硬件系统。

一、GEMM的基本特征

1.1 GEMM计算过程及复杂度

GEMM 的定义为:

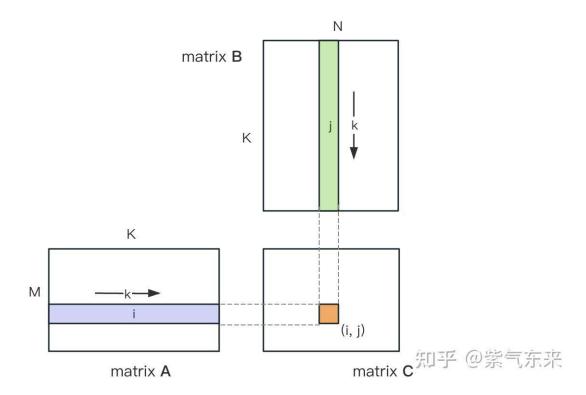
 $\boldsymbol\{C\} \label{eq:continuous} $$ \boldsymbol\{A\} \boldsymbol\{B\} + \beta \boldsymbol\{C\} \$

即将矩阵 \boldsymbol{A} 和 \boldsymbol{B} 进行矩阵相乘,并将结果缩放 \alpha 倍,然后与缩放 \beta 倍的矩阵 \boldsymbol{C} 相加,并将最终结果存入 \boldsymbol{C} 中。

接下来分析计算复杂度,假设\boldsymbol{A} 的形状是 $M \times K$, \boldsymbol{B} 的形状是 $K \times N$, 则 \boldsymbol{C} 形状是 $M \times N$ 。其中主要的部分是 \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{B} 矩阵相乘,根据矩阵乘法的定义

其中第 i 行第 j 列元素 $\sum_{k=1}^{K} a_{i,k} b_{k,j}$,即每个元素的计算需要 K 次乘法和 K-1 次加法,即计算 $b_{k,j}$ 以 次回达到 $b_{k,j}$ 以 $b_{k,j}$ 以

另外 \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{B} 和 \boldsymbol{C} 的放缩都需要 MN 次浮点运算,那么总的浮点运算次数则为 (2K+1)MN ,由于 K\gg 1 ,因此通常浮点运算次数近似等于 2KMN ,单位为FLOPS(Float Point Operations Per Second),为便于表示通常使用 GFLOPS (= 10^9 FLOPS) 和 TFLOPS (= 10^{12} FLOPS)。



矩阵乘法的计算示意

1.2 简单实现及过程分析

加下来尝试来实现 GEMM,为了便于计算,令 \alpha=1, \beta=0, 同时使用单精度(FP32), 即 SGEMM。

```
下面是按照原始定义实现的 CPU 上实现的代码,之后用以作为精度的对照 #define OFFSET(row, col, ld) ((row) * (ld) + (col))
```

```
void cpuSgemm(
   float *a, float *b, float *c, const int M, const int N, const int K) {
   for (int m = 0; m < M; m++) {
      for (int n = 0; n < N; n++) {
        float psum = 0.0;
      for (int k = 0; k < K; k++) {
            psum += a[OFFSET(m, k, K)] * b[OFFSET(k, n, N)];
      }
      c[OFFSET(m, n, N)] = psum;
   }
}</pre>
```

下面使用CUDA实现最简单的矩阵乘法的Kernal,一共使用 M * N 个线程完成整个矩阵乘法。每个线程负责矩阵 \boldsymbol{C} 中一个元素的计算,需要完成K次乘累加。矩阵\boldsymbol{A}, \boldsymbol{B}, \boldsymbol{C} 均存放与全局内存中(由修饰符 _global _ 确定),完整代码见 sgemm naive.cu。

```
__global__ void naiveSgemm(
   float * __restrict__ a, float * __restrict__ b, float * __restrict__ c,
   const int M, const int N, const int K) {

   int n = blockIdx.x * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
   int m = blockIdx.y * blockDim.y + threadIdx.y;
   if (m < M && n < N) {
      float psum = 0.0;
      #pragma unroll
      for (int k = 0; k < K; k++) {
            psum += a[OFFSET(m, k, K)] * b[OFFSET(k, n, N)];
      }
      c[OFFSET(m, n, N)] = psum;
   }
}</pre>
```

```
const int BM = 32, BN = 32;
const int M = 512, N = 512, K = 512;
dim3 blockDim(BN, BM);
dim3 gridDim((N + BN - 1) / BN, (M + BM - 1) / BM);
```

编译完成,在Tesla V100-PCIE-32GB上执行的结果如下,根据V100的白皮书,FP32 的峰值算力为 15.7 TFLOPS,因此该方式算力利用率仅有11.5%。

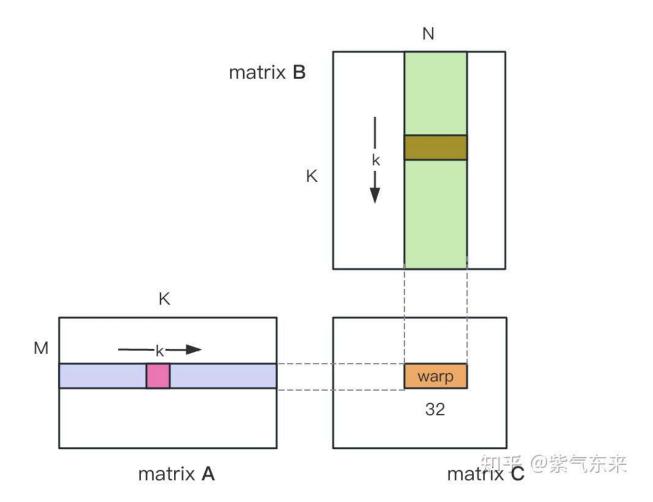
```
M N K =
          128
                  128
                       1024, Time =
                                       0.00010083
                                                    0.00010260
                                                                 0.00010874 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                   304.5951 Gflops
                        1024, Time =
M N K =
          192
                  192
                                       0.00010173
                                                    0.00010198
                                                                 0.00010253 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                   689.4680 Gflops
M N K =
           256
                  256
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.00010266
                                                    0.00010318
                                                                 0.00010384 s, AVG Performance = 1211.4281 Gflops
M N K =
          384
                  384
                       1024, Time =
                                       0.00019475
                                                    0.00019535
                                                                 0.00019594 s, AVG Performance = 1439.7206 Gflops
M N K =
          512
                 512
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.00037693
                                                    0.00037794
                                                                 0.00037850 s, AVG Performance = 1322.9753 Gflops
                                       0.00075238
                                                    0.00075558
                                                                 0.00075776 s, AVG Performance = 1488.9271 Gflops
MNK =
          768
                 768
                        1024, Time = 
M N K =
          1024
                 1024
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.00121562
                                                    0.00121669
                                                                 0.00121789 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                  1643.8068 Gflops
                        1024, Time =
M N K =
          1536
                 1536
                                       0.00273072
                                                    0.00275611
                                                                 0.00280208 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                  1632.7386 Gflops
M N K =
          2048
                 2048
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.00487622
                                                    0.00488028
                                                                 0.00488614 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                  1639.2518 Gflops
M N K =
          3072
                 3072
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.01001603
                                                    0.01071136
                                                                 0.01099990 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                  1680.4589 Gflops
         4096
                 4096
                        1024, Time = 
                                                    0.01792170
                                                                 0.01803462 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                  1785.5450 Gflops
M N K =
                                       0.01771046
M N K =
         6144
                 6144
                        1024, Time = 
                                       0.03988969
                                                    0.03993405
                                                                 0.04000595 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                  1802.9724 Gflops
         8192
                 8192
                        1024, Time =
                                                    0.07139694
                                                                 0.07160816 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                  1792.7940 Gflops
M N K =
                                       0.07119219
                        1024, Time = 
        12288
                                                                 0.16043369 s, AVG Performance = 1800.7606 Gflops
M N K =
                12288
                                       0.15978026
                                                    0.15993242
M N K =
        16384 16384
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.28559187
                                                    0.28567238
                                                                 0.28573316 s, AVG Performance = 1792.2629 Gflops
```

下面以 M=512, K=512, N=512 为例,详细分析一下上述计算过程的workflow:

- 1. 在 Global Memory 中分别为矩阵 \boldsymbol{A}, \boldsymbol{B}, \boldsymbol{C} 分配存储空间.
- 2. 由于矩阵 \boldsymbol{C} 中每个元素的计算均相互独立, 因此在并行度映射中让每个 thread 对应矩阵 \boldsymbol{C} 中 1 个元素的计算.
- 3. 执行配置 (execution configuration)中 gridSize 和 blockSize 均有 x(列向)、y(行向)两个维度,其中

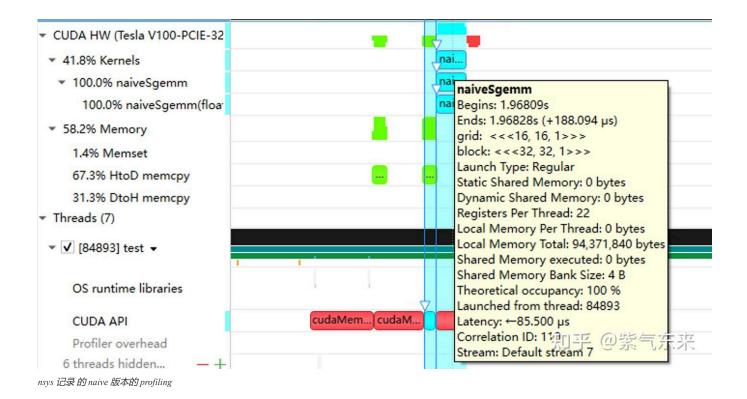
gridSize.x×blockSize.x=N \\ g r i d S i z e . y × b l o c k S i z e . y = M

每个 thread 需要执行的 workflow 为: 从矩阵 \boldsymbol {A} 中读取一行向量 (长度为K), 从矩阵 \boldsymbol {B} 中读取一列向量 (长度为K), 对这两个向量做点积运算 (单层 K 次循环的乘累加), 最后将结果写回矩阵 \boldsymbol {C} 。由此可以计算出矩阵 \boldsymbol {C} 的所有元素,读取矩阵 \boldsymbol {A}, \boldsymbol {B} 分别执行了 K\times M \times N \times 4Byte 的 load 操作,写回矩阵 \boldsymbol {C} 需要执行 M \times N \times 4Byte 的 store 操作。



实际上,由于 GPU 的指令执行的最小的单元是 warp(32个 thread),同一 warp内的 thread 读写操作可以部分合并,具体是:对于 1 个 warp 中的 32 个 thread, 在每 1 次循环中,需要读取矩阵 \boldsymbol{A} 同一个元素(1 次 transaction),以及矩阵 \boldsymbol{B} 连续的 32 个元素(假设是理想的可合并访问的,至少需要 4 次 transaction),共发生 5 次 transaction。K 次循环总共需要 k×5 次 transactions.对于 M×N 个 thread, 共有 M\times N/32 个 warp,总共的 Global Memory Load Transaction 数目为: M\times N/32 \times K \times 5 (注意,并不是前文的 K\times M \times N \times 2 次)。

由此我们可以计算得到计算访存比为 2KMN/(KMN/32 \times 5 \times 4) = 3.2 OP/byte , 由于实测带宽为 763GB/s (官方文档为900GB/s), 由此可以得到这种方式下理论算力最高可达到 64/20*763=2442 TFLOPS。



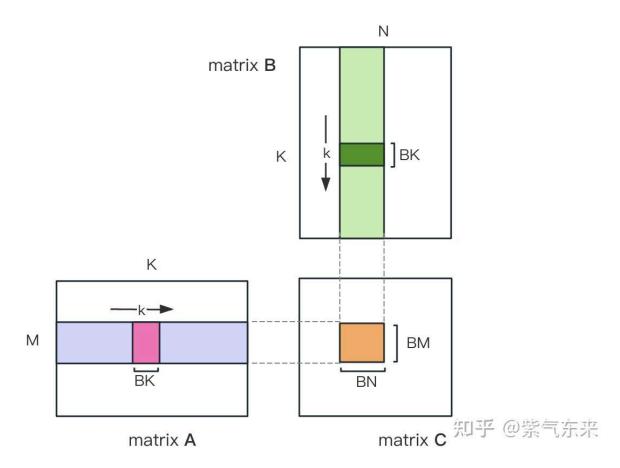
二、GEMM的优化探究

前文仅仅在功能上实现了 GEMM,性能上还远远不及预期,本节将主要研究 GEMM 性能上的优化。

2.1 矩阵分块利用Shared Memory

上述的计算需要两次Global Memory的load才能完成一次乘累加运算,计算访存比极低,没有有效的数据复用。 所以可以用 Shared Memory 来减少重复的内存读取。

首先把矩阵 \boldsymbol{C} 等分为BM \times BN大小的分块,每个分块由一个 Block 计算,其中每个Thread负责计算矩阵 \boldsymbol{C} 中的 TM \times TN 个元素。之后计算所需的数据全部从 smem 中读取,就消除了一部分重复的 \boldsymbol{A}, \boldsymbol{B} 矩阵内存读取。考虑到 Shared Memory 容量有限,可以在K维上每次读取BK大小的分块,这样的循环一共需要K / BK次以完成整个矩阵乘法操作,即可得到 Block 的结果。其过程如下图所示:



利用 Shared Memory 优化后,对每一个分块,可得:

计算量: BM \times BN \times K \times 2

访存量: (BM+BN)\times K \times 4Byte

计算访存比: \frac{BM\cdot BN} {2(BM+BN)}=\frac{1}{2(\frac{1}{BN}+\frac{1}{BM})}

由上式可知BM和BN越大,计算访存比越高,性能就会越好。但是由于 Shared Memory 容量的限制(V100 1个SM 仅96KB),而一个Block需要占用 BK * (BM + BN) * 4 Bytes大小。

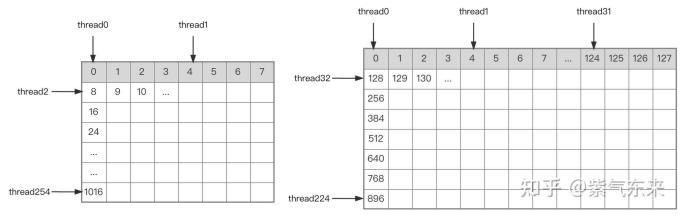
TM和TN的取值也受到两方面限制,一方面是线程数的限制,一个Block中有BM/TM*BN/TN个线程,这个数字不能超过1024,且不能太高防止影响SM内Block间的并行;另一方面是寄存器数目的限制,一个线程至少需要TM*TN个寄存器用于存放矩阵\boldsymbol{C}的部分和,再加上一些其它的寄存器,所有的寄存器数目不能超过256,且不能太高防止影响SM内同时并行的线程数目。

最终选取 BM = BN = 128, BK = 8, TM = TN = 8, 则此时计算访存比为32。根据V100的理论算力15.7TFLOPS, 可得 15.7TFLOPS/32 = 490GB/s, 根据实测的HBM带宽为763GB/s, 可知此时带宽不再会限制计算性能。

根据以上分析, kernel 函数实现过程如下, 完整代码参见 sgemm v1.cu, 主要步骤包括:

1) 将矩阵分块 A {[BM,BK]}, B {[BK,BN]} 存入 Shared Memory 中,

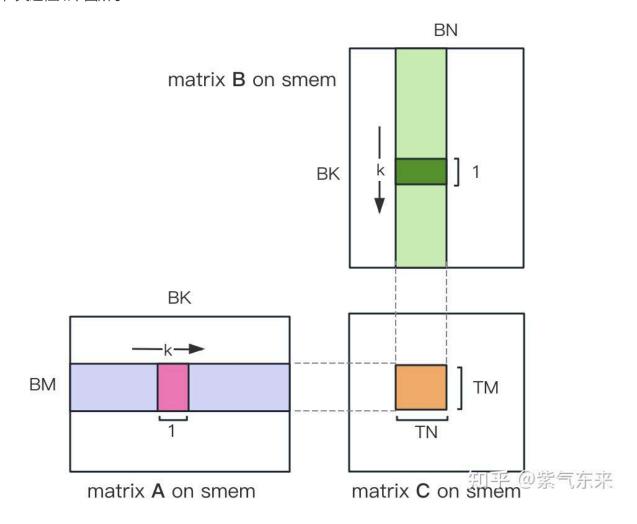
详细分析这一过程: blockDim(BN / TN, BM / TM) 即每个block有 \frac \{BM*BN\} \{TM*TN\} 个 Thread,那么对于矩阵分块 A_{[BM,BK]}则每个Thread需要搬运 \frac \{BK*TM*TN\} \{BN\} 个浮点数,在该例中该值为 4,刚好可以用FLOAT4 函数来操作,对于[128,8] 的分块,Thread 的索引关系如下图左所示,代码中load_a_smem_m = tid / 2 = tid >> 1 表示s_a 的行号,load_a_smem_k = (tid % 2 == 0) ? 0 : 4 = (tid & 1) << 2 表示s_a 的列号。同理可分析矩阵分块 B {[BK,BN]} 的情况,不再赘述。



AB 矩阵分块的线程索引关系

确定好单个block的执行过程,接下来需要确定多block处理的不同分块在Global Memory中的对应关系,仍然以\boldsymbol{A} 为例进行说明。由于分块 A_{[BM,BK]} 沿着行的方向移动,那么首先需要确定行号,根据 Grid 的二维全局线性索引关系,by * BM 表示该分块的起始行号,同时我们已知load_a_smem_m 为分块内部的行号,因此全局的行号为load_a_gmem_m = by * BM + load_a_smem_m 。由于分块沿着行的方向移动,因此列是变化的,需要在循环内部计算,同样也是先计算起始列号bk * BK 加速分块内部列号load_a_smem_k 得到 load_a_gmem_k = bk * BK + load_a_smem_k ,由此我们便可以确定了分块在原始数据中的位置OFFSET(load_a_gmem_m, load_a_gmem_k, K)。同理可分析矩阵分块 B {[BK,BN]} 的情况,不再赘述。

2) 计算矩阵分块 $C_{\{[TM,TN]\}}$,在得到 s_a , s_b 之后就可以按照定义计算对应的 r_c ,注意这里是更小的分块 TM*TN ,其过程如下图所示

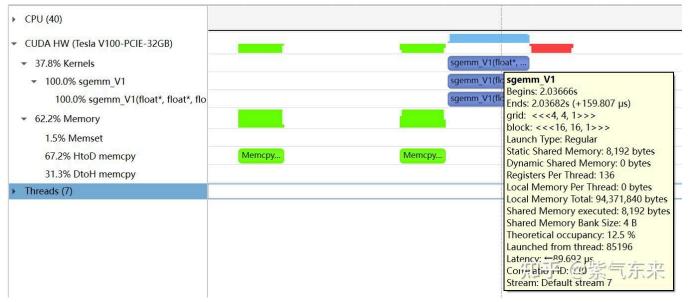


计算完 C_{[TM,TN]} 后,还需要将其存入 Global Memory 中,这就需要计算其在 Global Memory 中的对应关 系。由于存在更小的分块,则行和列均由3部分构成:全局行号store_c_gmem_m 等于大分块的起始行号by * BM+小 分块的起始行号ty * TM+小分块内部的相对行号 i 。列同理。

```
__global__ void sgemm_V1(
    float * __restrict__ a
                       _ a, float * __restrict__ b, float * __restrict__ c,
    const int M, const int N, const int K) {
    const int BM = 128;
    const int BN = 128;
    const int BK = 8;
    const int TM = 8;
   const int TN = 8;
    const int bx = blockIdx.x;
    const int by = blockIdx.y;
    const int tx = threadIdx.x;
    const int ty = threadIdx.y;
    const int tid = ty * blockDim.x + tx;
    __shared__ float s_a[BM][BK];
    __shared__ float s_b[BK][BN];
    float r_c[TM][TN] = \{0.0\};
    int load a smem m = tid >> 1; // tid/2, row of s a
    int load_a_smem_k = (tid & 1) << 2; // (tid % 2 == 0) ? 0 : 4, col of s_a
    int load_b_smem_k = tid >> 5;  // tid/32, row of s_b
    int load_b_smem_n = (tid & 31) << 2; // (tid % 32) * 4, col of s_b
    int load_a_gmem_m = by * BM + load_a_smem_m; // global row of a
    int load b gmem n = bx * BN + load b smem n; // global col of b
    for (int bk = 0; bk < (K + BK - 1) / BK; bk++) {
        int load_a_gmem_k = bk * BK + load_a_smem_k;
                                                       // global col of a
        int load_a_gmem_addr = OFFSET(load_a_gmem_m, load_a_gmem_k, K);
        FLOAT4(s_a[load_a_smem_m][load_a_smem_k]) = FLOAT4(a[load_a_gmem_addr]);
        int load_b_gmem_k = bk * BK + load_b_smem_k; // global row of b
        int load_b_gmem_addr = OFFSET(load_b_gmem_k, load_b_gmem_n, N);
        FLOAT4(s_b[load_b_smem_k][load_b_smem_n]) = FLOAT4(b[load_b_gmem_addr]);
        __syncthreads();
        #pragma unroll
        for (int k = 0; k < BK; k++) {
            #pragma unroll
            for (int m = 0; m < TM; m++) {
                #pragma unroll
                for (int n = 0; n < TN; n++) {
                    int comp_a_smem_m = ty * TM + m;
                    int comp b smem n = tx * TN + n;
                    r_c[m][n] += s_a[comp_a_smem_m][k] * s_b[k][comp_b_smem_n];
                }
            }
        __syncthreads();
    }
    #pragma unroll
    for (int i = 0; i < TM; i++) {
        int store_c_gmem_m = by * BM + ty * TM + i;
        #pragma unroll
        for (int j = 0; j < TN; j += 4) {
            int store_c_gmem_n = bx * BN + tx * TN + j;
            int store_c_gmem_addr = OFFSET(store_c_gmem_m, store_c_gmem_n, N);
            FLOAT4(c[store_c_gmem_addr]) = FLOAT4(r_c[i][j]);
        }
   }
}
计算结果如下,性能达到了理论峰值性能的51.7%:
M N K =
           128
                  128
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.00031578
                                                                 0.00032288 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                     98.4974 Gflops
                                                    0.00031727
                        1024, Time =
M N K =
           192
                  192
                                       0.00031638
                                                    0.00031720
                                                                 0.00031754 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                    221.6661 Gflops
                                                                 0.00031606 s, AVG Performance =
M N K =
           256
                  256
                        1024, Time = 
                                                    0.00031532
                                                                                                    396.4287 Gflops
                                       0.00031488
M N K =
           384
                  384
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.00031686
                                                    0.00031814
                                                                 0.00032080 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                    884.0425 Gflops
```

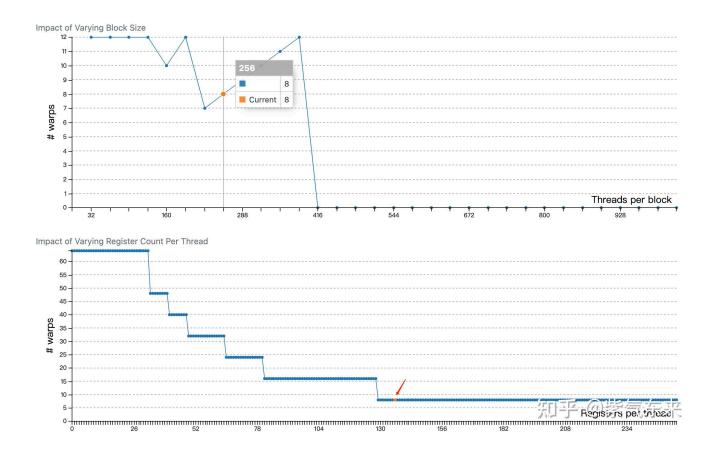
```
M N K =
           512
                  512
                        1024, Time = 
                                       0.00031814
                                                    0.00032007
                                                                  0.00032493 s, AVG Performance = 1562.1563 Gflops
MNK =
           768
                  768
                        1024, Time = 
                                       0.00032397
                                                    0.00034419
                                                                  0.00034848 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                   3268.5245 Gflops
 N K =
          1024
                 1024
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.00034570
                                                    0.00034792
                                                                  0.00035331 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                   5748.3952 Gflops
                        1024, Time =
M N K =
          1536
                 1536
                                       0.00068797
                                                    0.00068983
                                                                  0.00069094 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                   6523.3424 Gflops
          2048
                 2048
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.00136173
                                                                  0.00136899 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                   5858.5604 Gflops
M N K =
                                                    0.00136552
M N K =
          3072
                 3072
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.00271910
                                                    0.00273115
                                                                  0.00274006 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                   6590.6331 Gflops
M N K =
         4096
                 4096
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.00443805
                                                    0.00445964
                                                                  0.00446883 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                   7175.4698 Gflops
M N K =
          6144
                 6144
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.00917891
                                                    0.00950608
                                                                  0.00996963 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                   7574.0999 Gflops
         8192
                 8192
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.01628838
                                                    0.01645271
                                                                  0.01660790 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                   7779.8733 Gflops
M N K =
                        1024, Time =
M N K =
         12288
                12288
                                       0.03592557
                                                    0.03597434
                                                                  0.03614323 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                   8005.7066 Gflops
M N K =
        16384
               16384
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.06304122
                                                    0.06306373
                                                                  0.06309302 s, AVG Performance = 8118.7715 Gflops
```

下面仍以 M=512, K=512, N=512 为例,分析一下结果。首先通过 profiling 可以看到 Shared Memory 占用为 8192 bytes, 这与理论上 (128+128)\times 8 \times 4 完全一致。



nsys 记录的VI 版本的profiling

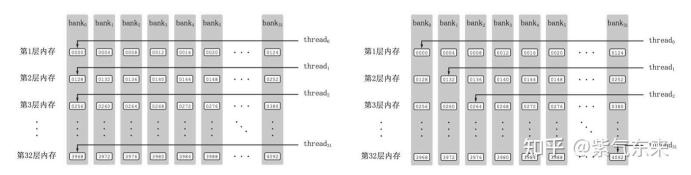
profiling 显示 Occupancy 为 12.5%,可以通过 cuda-calculator 加以印证,该例中 threads per block = 256, Registers per thread = 136, 由此可以计算得到每个SM中活跃的 warp 为8,而对于V100,每个SM中的 warp 总数为64,因此 Occupancy 为 8/64 = 12.5%。



2.2 解决 Bank Conflict 问题

上节通过利用 Shared Memory 大幅提高了访存效率,进而提高了性能,本节将进一步优化 Shared Memory 的使 用。

Shared Memory—共划分为32个Bank,每个Bank的宽度为4 Bytes,如果需要访问同一个Bank的多个数据,就会发生Bank Conflict。例如一个Warp的32个线程,如果访问的地址分别为0、4、8、...、124,就不会发生Bank Conflict,只占用Shared Memory—拍的时间;如果访问的地址为0、8、16、...、248,这样一来地址0和地址128 对应的数据位于同一Bank、地址4和地址132对应的数据位于同一Bank,以此类推,那么就需要占用Shared Memory两拍的时间才能读出。



有Bank Conflict VS 无Bank Conflict

再看 V1 版本计算部分的三层循环,每次从Shared memory中取矩阵 \boldsymbol{A} 的长度为TM的向量和矩阵 \boldsymbol{B} 的长度为TN的向量,这两个向量做外积并累加到部分和中,一次外积共TM * TN次乘累加,一共需要循环BK次取数和外积。

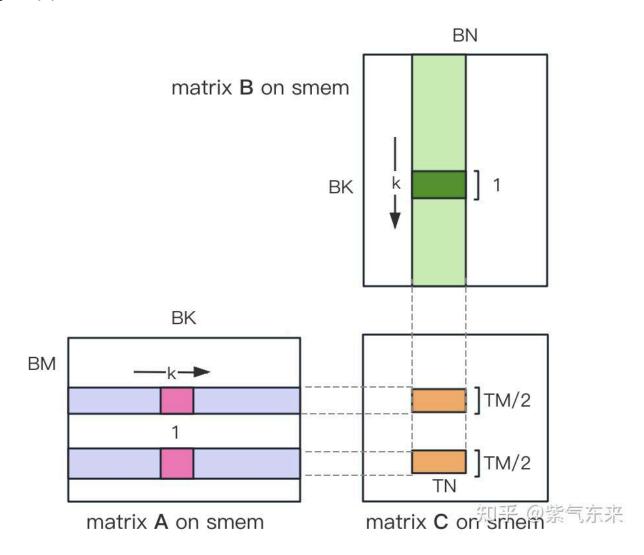
接下来分析从Shared Memory load的过程中存在的Bank Conflict:

i) 取矩阵 \boldsymbol{A} 需要取一个列向量,而矩阵 \boldsymbol{A} 在Shared Memory中是按行存储的;

ii) 在TM = TN = 8的情况下,无论矩阵A还是矩阵B,从Shared Memory中取数时需要取连续的8个数,即便用 LDS.128指令一条指令取四个数,也需要两条指令,由于一个线程的两条load指令的地址是连续的,那么同一个 Warp不同线程的同一条load指令的访存地址就是被间隔开的,便存在着 Bank Conflict。

为了解决上述的两点Shared Memory的Bank Conflict, 采用了一下两点优化:

- i) 为矩阵 \boldsymbol{A} 分配Shared Memory时形状分配为[BK][BM],即让矩阵 \boldsymbol{A} 在Shared Memory中按列存储
- ii) 将原本每个线程负责计算的TM * TN的矩阵 \boldsymbol{C} , 划分为下图中这样的两块TM/2 * TN的矩阵 \boldsymbol{C} , 由于TM/2=4,一条指令即可完成A的一块的load操作,两个load可同时进行。



kernel 函数的核心部分实现如下,完整代码见 sgemm_v2.cu。

```
_shared__ float s_a[BK][BM];
_shared__ float s_b[BK][BN];

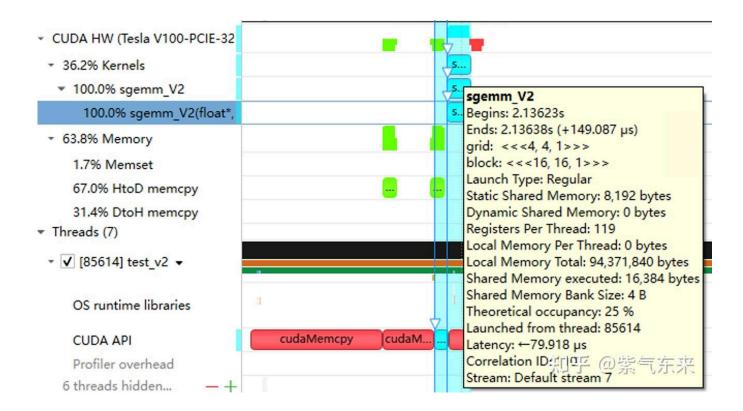
float r_load_a[4];
 float r_comp_a[TM];
 float r_comp_b[TN];
 float r_c[TM][TN] = {0.0};

int load_a_smem_m = tid >> 1;
 int load_a_smem_k = (tid & 1) << 2;
 int load_b_smem_k = tid >> 5;
 int load_b_smem_n = (tid & 31) << 2;

int load_b_smem_n = by * BM + load_a_smem_m;
 int load_b_gmem_n = bx * BN + load_b_smem_n;</pre>
```

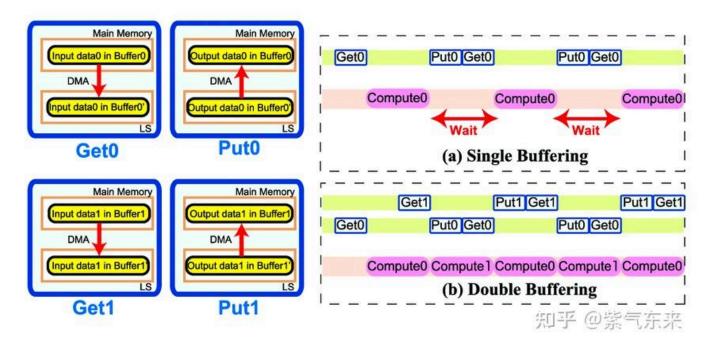
```
for (int bk = 0; bk < (K + BK - 1) / BK; <math>bk++) {
       int load a gmem k = bk * BK + load a smem k;
       int load_a_gmem_addr = OFFSET(load_a_gmem_m, load_a_gmem_k, K);
       int load_b_gmem_k = bk * BK + load_b_smem_k;
       int load_b_gmem_addr = OFFSET(load_b_gmem_k, load_b_gmem_n, N);
       FLOAT4(r_load_a[0]) = FLOAT4(a[load_a_gmem_addr]);
       FLOAT4(r_load_b[0]) = FLOAT4(b[load_b_gmem_addr]);
                          ][load_a_smem_m] = r_load_a[0];
       s alload a smem k
       s a[load a smem k + 1][load a smem m] = r load a[1];
       s_a[load_a_smem_k + 2][load_a_smem_m] = r_load_a[2];
       s_a[load_a_smem_k + 3][load_a_smem_m] = r_load_a[3];
       FLOAT4(s b[load b smem k][load b smem n]) = FLOAT4(r load b[0]);
       __syncthreads();
       #pragma unroll
       for (int tk = 0; tk < BK; tk++) {
           FLOAT4(r_comp_a[0]) = FLOAT4(s_a[tk][ty * TM / 2]
           FLOAT4(r_{comp_a[4]}) = FLOAT4(s_a[tk][ty * TM / 2 + BM / 2]);
           FLOAT4(r_comp_b[0]) = FLOAT4(s_b[tk][tx * TN / 2
                                                                1):
           FLOAT4(r_comp_b[4]) = FLOAT4(s_b[tk][tx * TN / 2 + BN / 2]);
           #pragma unroll
           for (int tm = 0; tm < TM; tm++) {
              #pragma unroll
              for (int tn = 0; tn < TN; tn++) {
                  r_c[tm][tn] += r_comp_a[tm] * r_comp_b[tn];
           }
       }
       __syncthreads();
   }
   #pragma unroll
   for (int i = 0; i < TM / 2; i++) {
       int store_c_gmem_m = by * BM + ty * TM / 2 + i;
       int store_c_gmem_n = bx * BN + tx * TN / 2;
       int store_c_gmem_addr = OFFSET(store_c_gmem_m, store_c_gmem_n, N);
       FLOAT4(c[store_c_gmem_addr]) = FLOAT4(r_c[i][0]);
       FLOAT4(c[store_c_gmem_addr + BN / 2]) = FLOAT4(r_c[i][4]);
   #pragma unroll
   for (int i = 0; i < TM / 2; i++) {
       int store c gmem m = by * BM + BM / 2 + ty * TM / 2 + i;
       int store_c_gmem_n = bx * BN + tx * TN / 2;
       int store_c_gmem_addr = OFFSET(store_c_gmem_m, store_c_gmem_n, N);
       FLOAT4(c[store_c_gmem_addr]) = FLOAT4(r_c[i + TM / 2][0]);
       FLOAT4(c[store_c_gmem_addr + BN / 2]) = FLOAT4(r_c[i + TM / 2][4]);
   }
结果如下,相对未解决 Bank Conflict 版(V1) 性能提高了 14.4%,达到了理论峰值的74.3%。
                      1024, Time = 0.00029699
          128
                128
                                               M N K =
                      1024, Time = 1024, Time =
                                                           0.00029882 s, AVG Performance = 235.7252 Gflops
0.00029619 s, AVG Performance = 423.2949 Gflops
M N K =
          192
                192
                                    0.00029776
                                                0.00029828
M N K =
          256
                256
                                    0.00029485
                                                0.00029530
                      1024, Time =
                                               384
                384
M N K =
                                   0.00029734
M N K =
         512
                512
                      1024, Time =
                                   0.00029853
                                               M N K =
         768
               768
                      1024, Time =
                                   0.00030458
                                               0.00032621 s, AVG Performance = 6155.0281 Gflops
               1024
                      1024, Time =
                                                0.00032494
M N K =
         1024
                                   0.00032406
                      1024, Time = 1024, Time =
M N K =
         1536
               1536
                                    0.00047990
                                                0.00048224
                                                           0.00048461 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                          9331.3912 Gflops
M N K =
         2048
               2048
                                   0.00094426
                                                0.00094636
                                                           0.00094992 s, AVG Performance = 8453.4569 Gflops
                                                           0.00188538 s, AVG Performance = 9569.5816 Gflops
               3072
                      1024, Time =
M N K =
         3072
                                   0.00187866
                                                0.00188096
M N K =
         4096
               4096
                      1024, Time =
                                   0.00312589
                                                0.00319050
                                                           0.00328147 s, AVG Performance = 10029.7885 Gflops
M N K =
         6144
               6144
                      1024, Time =
                                    0.00641280
                                                0.00658940
                                                           0.00703498 s, AVG Performance = 10926.6372 Gflops
               8192
                                   0.01101130
         8192
                      1024, Time = 
                                                0.01116194
                                                           0.01122950 s, AVG Performance = 11467.5446 Gflops
M N K =
M N K =
        12288
              12288
                      1024, Time = 1024, Time =
                                    0.02464854
                                                0.02466705
                                                            0.02469344 s, AVG Performance = 11675.4946 Gflops
        16384 16384
                                    0.04385955
```

分析一下 profiling 可以看到 Static Shared Memory 仍然是使用了8192 Bytes,奇怪的的是,Shared Memory executed 却翻倍变成了 16384 Bytes(知友如果知道原因可以告诉我一下)。



2.3 流水并行化: Double Buffering

Double Buffering,即双缓冲,即通过增加buffer的方式,使得 **访存-计算** 的串行模式流水线化,以减少等待时间,提高计算效率,其原理如下图所示:



Single Buffering VS Double Buffering

具体到 GEMM 任务中来,就是需要两倍的Shared Memory,之前只需要BK*(BM+BN)*4 Bytes的Shared Memory,采用Double Buffering之后需要2BK*(BM+BN)*4 Bytes的Shared Memory,然后使其 pipeline 流动起来。

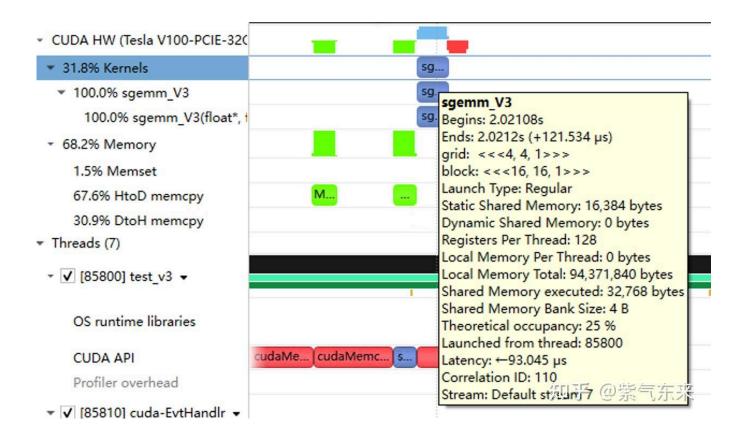
代码核心部分如下所示, 完整代码参见 sgemm v3.cu。有以下几点需要注意:

- 1) 主循环从bk = 1 开始,第一次数据加载在主循环之前,最后一次计算在主循环之后,这是pipeline 的特点决定的;
- 2) 由于计算和下一次访存使用的Shared Memory不同,因此主循环中每次循环只需要一次 syncthreads()即可
- 3)由于GPU不能向CPU那样支持乱序执行,主循环中需要先将下一次循环计算需要的Gloabal Memory中的数据load 到寄存器,然后进行本次计算,之后再将load到寄存器中的数据写到Shared Memory,这样在LDG指令向Global Memory做load时,不会影响后续FFMA及其它运算指令的 launch 执行,也就达到了Double Buffering的目的。

```
_shared__ float s_a[2][BK][BM];
__shared__ float s_b[2][BK][BN];
float r_load_a[4];
float r load b[4];
float r_comp_a[TM];
float r_comp_b[TN];
float r_c[TM][TN] = \{0.0\};
int load a smem m = tid >> 1;
int load_a_smem_k = (tid & 1) << 2;
int load_b_smem_k = tid >> 5;
int load_b_smem_n = (tid & 31) << 2;
int load_a_gmem_m = by * BM + load_a_smem_m;
int load_b_gmem_n = bx * BN + load_b_smem_n;
    int load a gmem k = load a smem k;
    int load_a_gmem_addr = OFFSET(load_a_gmem_m, load_a_gmem_k, K);
    int load_b_gmem_k = load_b_smem_k;
    int load b gmem addr = OFFSET(load b gmem k, load b gmem n, N);
    FLOAT4(r_load_a[0]) = FLOAT4(a[load_a_gmem_addr]);
    FLOAT4(r_load_b[0]) = FLOAT4(b[load_b_gmem_addr]);
    s_a[0][load_a_smem_k
                          ][load_a_smem_m] = r_load_a[0];
    s_a[0][load_a\_smem_k + 1][load_a\_smem_m] = r_load_a[1];
    s_a[0][load_a\_smem_k + 2][load_a\_smem_m] = r_load_a[2];
    s_a[0][load_a\_smem_k + 3][load_a\_smem_m] = r_load_a[3];
    FLOAT4(s_b[0][load_b_smem_k][load_b_smem_n]) = FLOAT4(r_load_b[0]);
for (int bk = 1; bk < (K + BK - 1) / BK; bk++) {
    int smem_sel = (bk - 1) & 1;
    int smem_sel_next = bk & 1;
    int load_a_gmem_k = bk * BK + load_a_smem_k;
    int load_a_gmem_addr = OFFSET(load_a_gmem_m, load_a_gmem_k, K);
    int load_b_gmem_k = bk * BK + load_b_smem_k;
    int load_b_gmem_addr = OFFSET(load_b_gmem_k, load_b_gmem_n, N);
    FLOAT4(r_load_a[0]) = FLOAT4(a[load_a_gmem_addr]);
    FLOAT4(r load b[0]) = FLOAT4(b[load b gmem addr]);
    #pragma unroll
    for (int tk = 0; tk < BK; tk++) {
        FLOAT4(r_comp_a[0]) = FLOAT4(s_a[smem_sel][tk][ty * TM / 2]
        FLOAT4(r\_comp\_a[4]) = FLOAT4(s\_a[smem\_sel][tk][ty * TM / 2 + BM / 2]);
        FLOAT4(r_{comp_b[0]}) = FLOAT4(s_b[smem_sel][tk][tx * TN / 2]
                                                                            1):
        FLOAT4(r\_comp\_b[4]) = FLOAT4(s\_b[smem\_sel][tk][tx * TN / 2 + BN / 2]);
        #pragma unroll
        for (int tm = 0; tm < TM; tm++) {
            #pragma unroll
            for (int tn = 0; tn < TN; tn++) {
                r_c[tm][tn] += r_comp_a[tm] * r_comp_b[tn];
        }
    }
    s_a[smem_sel_next][load_a_smem_k ][load_a_smem_m] = r_load_a[0];
    s_a[smem_sel_next][load_a_smem_k + 1][load_a_smem_m] = r_load_a[1];
    s_a[smem_sel_next][load_a_smem_k + 2][load_a_smem_m] = r_load_a[2];
```

```
s_a[smem_sel_next][load_a_smem_k + 3][load_a_smem_m] = r_load_a[3];
        FLOAT4(s b[smem sel next][load b smem k][load b smem n]) = FLOAT4(r load b[0]);
        __syncthreads();
    }
    #pragma unroll
    for (int tk = 0; tk < BK; tk++) {
        FLOAT4(r_comp_a[0]) = FLOAT4(s_a[1][tk][ty * TM / 2]
                                                                     1);
        FLOAT4(r_{comp_a[4]}) = FLOAT4(s_a[1][tk][ty * TM / 2 + BM / 2]);
        FLOAT4(r_{comp_b[0]}) = FLOAT4(s_b[1][tk][tx * TN / 2]
                                                                    1);
        FLOAT4(r_comp_b[4]) = FLOAT4(s_b[1][tk][tx * TN / 2 + BN / 2]);
        #pragma unroll
        for (int tm = 0; tm < TM; tm++) {
            #pragma unroll
            for (int tn = 0; tn < TN; tn++) {
                r_c[tm][tn] += r_comp_a[tm] * r_comp_b[tn];
        }
    #pragma unroll
    for (int i = 0; i < TM / 2; i++) {
        int store_c_gmem_m = by * BM + ty * TM / 2 + i;
        int store_c_gmem_n = bx * BN + tx * TN / 2;
        int store c gmem addr = OFFSET(store c gmem m, store c gmem n, N);
        FLOAT4(c[store_c_gmem_addr]) = FLOAT4(r_c[i][0]);
        FLOAT4(c[store_c_gmem_addr + BN / 2]) = FLOAT4(r_c[i][4]);
    #pragma unroll
    for (int i = 0; i < TM / 2; i++) {
        int store c gmem m = by * BM + BM / 2 + ty * TM / 2 + i;
        int store_c_gmem_n = bx * BN + tx * TN / 2;
        int store_c_gmem_addr = OFFSET(store_c_gmem_m, store_c_gmem_n, N);
        FLOAT4(c[store c gmem addr]) = FLOAT4(r c[i + TM / 2][0]);
        FLOAT4(c[store c_gmem_addr + BN / 2]) = FLOAT4(r_c[i + TM / 2][4]);
性能如下所示,达到了理论峰值的 80.6%。
M N K =
          128
                  128
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.00024000
                                                    0.00024240
                                                                 0.00025792 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                   128.9191 Gflops
                        1024, Time =
M N K =
           192
                  192
                                       0.00024000
                                                    0.00024048
                                                                 0.00024125 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                    292.3840 Gflops
M N K =
           256
                  256
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.00024029
                                                    0.00024114
                                                                 0.00024272 s, AVG Performance = 518.3728 Gflops
           384
                  384
                        1024, Time = 
                                       0.00024070
                                                    0.00024145
                                                                 0.00024198 s, AVG Performance = 1164.8394 Gflops
M N K =
                        1024, Time = 1024, Time =
M N K =
           512
                  512
                                       0.00024173
                                                    0.00024237
                                                                 0.00024477 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                   2062.9786 Gflops
M N K =
           768
                  768
                                       0.00024291
                                                    0.00024540
                                                                 0.00026010 s, AVG Performance =
                                                                                                   4584.3820 Gflops
                        1024, Time =
                                                                 0.00024941 s, AVG Performance =
M N K =
         1024
                 1024
                                       0.00024534
                                                    0.00024631
                                                                                                   8119.7302 Gflops
M N K =
         1536
                 1536
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.00045712
                                                    0.00045780
                                                                 0.00045872 s, AVG Performance = 9829.5167 Gflops
M N K =
          2048
                 2048
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.00089632
                                                    0.00089970
                                                                 0.00090656 s, AVG Performance = 8891.8924 Gflops
                                                                 0.00178592 s, AVG Performance = 10095.9883 Gflops
                 3072
                        1024, Time = 
M N K =
         3072
                                       0.00177891
                                                    0.00178289
                        1024, Time = 1024, Time =
M N K =
         4096
                 4096
                                       0.00309763
                                                    0.00310057
                                                                 0.00310451 s, AVG Performance = 10320.6843 Gflops
M N K =
         6144
                 6144
                                       0.00604826
                                                    0.00619887
                                                                 0.00663078 s, AVG Performance = 11615.0253 Gflops
                        1024, Time =
M N K =
         8192
                 8192
                                       0.01031738
                                                    0.01045051
                                                                 0.01048861 s, AVG Performance = 12248.2036 Gflops
M N K = 12288 12288
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.02283978
                                                    0.02285837
                                                                 0.02298272 s, AVG Performance = 12599.3212 Gflops
M N K = 16384 16384
                        1024, Time =
                                       0.04043287
                                                    0.04044823
                                                                 0.04046151 s, AVG Performance = 12658.1556 Gflops
```

从 profiling 可以看到双倍的 Shared Memory 的占用



三、cuBLAS 实现方式探究

本节我们将认识CUDA的标准库——cuBLAS,即NVIDIA版本的基本线性代数子程序 (Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms, BLAS) 规范实现代码。它支持 Level 1 (向量与向量运算) ,Level 2 (向量与矩阵运算) ,Level 3 (矩阵与矩阵运算) 级别的标准矩阵运算。

Warp Ntile MatB slice Warp KtilexNtile Ntile Ktile Frag В *** Ktile Warp WO W1 W2 W3 Mtile Frag Mtile W6 W5 W7 Warp Tile MatA slice Blocked GEMM Thread Block Tile Thread Tile MtilexKtile Register File CUDA/Tensor Cores Global Memory Shared Memory

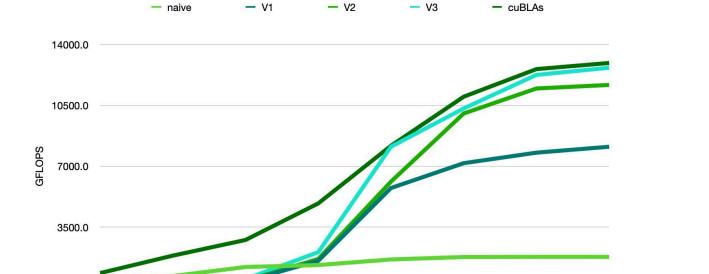
GEMM related basic concept

cuBLAS/CUTLASS GEMM的基本过程

如上图所示,计算过程分解成**线程块片(thread block tile)、线程束片(warp tile)**和**线程片(thread tile)**的 层次结构并将AMP的策略应用于此层次结构来高效率的完成基于GPU的拆分成tile的GEMM。这个层次结构紧密 地反映了NVIDIA CUDA编程模型。可以看到从global memory到shared memory的数据移动(矩阵到thread block tile);从shared memory到寄存器的数据移动(thread block tile到warp tile);从寄存器到CUDA core的计算(warp tile到thread tile)。

```
cuBLAS 实现了单精度矩阵乘的函数cublasSgemm, 其主要参数如下:
cublasStatus_t cublasSgemm( cublasHandle_t handle, // 调用 cuBLAS 库时的句柄
                          cublasOperation_t transa, // A 矩阵是否需要转置
                          cublasOperation_t transb, // B 矩阵是否需要转置
                          int m, // A 的行数
                          int n, // B 的列数
                          int k, // A 的列数
                          const float *alpha, // 系数 α, host or device pointer
                          const float *A, // 矩阵 A 的指针, device pointer
                          int lda, // 矩阵 A 的主维, if A 转置, lda = max(1, k), else max(1, m)
                          const float *B, // 矩阵 B 的指针, device pointer
                          int ldb, // 矩阵 B 的主维, if B 转置, ldb = max(1, n), else max(1, k)
                          const float *beta, // 系数 β, host or device pointer
                          float *C, // 矩阵 C 的指针, device pointer
                          int ldc // 矩阵 C 的主维, ldc >= max(1, m) );
调用方式如下:
cublasHandle t cublas handle;
cublasCreate(&cublas handle);
float cublas_alpha = 1.0;
float cublas beta = 0;
cublasSgemm(cublas_handle, CUBLAS_OP_N, CUBLAS_OP_N, N, M, K, &cublas_alpha, d_b, N, d_a, K, &cublas_beta, d_c, N);
性能如下所示,达到了理论峰值的 82.4%。
M N K =
                      1024, Time =
                                     0.00002704
                                                 0.00003634
                                                              0.00010822 s, AVG Performance = 860.0286 Gflops
M N K =
          192
                 192
                      1024, Time =
                                     0.00003155
                                                 0.00003773
                                                              0.00007267 s, AVG Performance = 1863.6689 Gflops
                                                              0.00007747 s, AVG Performance = 2762.9438 Gflops
M N K =
          256
                 256
                      1024, Time =
                                     0.00003917
                                                 0.00004524
                      1024, Time = 1024, Time =
          384
                 384
M N K =
                                     0.00005318
                                                 0.00005978
                                                              0.00009120 s, AVG Performance = 4705.0655 Gflops
M N K =
          512
                 512
                                     0.00008326
                                                 0.00010280
                                                              0.00013840 s, AVG Performance = 4863.9646 Gflops
                                                              0.00018816 s, AVG Performance = 7567.1560 Gflops
          768
                      1024, Time =
                768
                                                 0.00014867
M N K =
                                     0.00014278
                      1024, Time =
M N K =
         1024
                1024
                                     0.00023485
                                                 0.00024460
                                                              0.00028150 s, AVG Performance = 8176.5614 Gflops
M N K =
         1536
                1536
                      1024, Time =
                                     0.00046474
                                                 0.00047607
                                                              0.00051181 s, AVG Performance = 9452.3201 Gflops
                      1024, Time =
                                                              0.00092307 s, AVG Performance = 9105.2126 Gflops
                                                 0.00087862
M N K =
         2048
                2048
                                     0.00077930
                      1024, Time = 1024, Time =
M N K =
         3072
                3072
                                     0.00167904
                                                 0.00168434
                                                              0.00171114 s, AVG Performance = 10686.6837 Gflops
M N K =
         4096
                4096
                                     0.00289619
                                                 0.00291068
                                                              0.00295904 s, AVG Performance = 10994.0128 Gflops
                      1024, Time =
                                                              0.00596915 s, AVG Performance = 12109.2611 Gflops
M N K =
         6144
                6144
                                     0.00591766
                                                 0.00594586
M N K =
         8192
                8192
                      1024, Time =
                                     0.01002384
                                                 0.01017465
                                                              0.01028435 s, AVG Performance = 12580.2896 Gflops
M N K = 12288 12288
                      1024, Time =
                                     0.02231159
                                                 0.02233805
                                                              0.02245619 s, AVG Performance = 12892.7969 Gflops
                      1024, Time =
M N K = 16384 16384
                                     0.03954650
                                                 0.03959291
                                                              0.03967242 s, AVG Performance = 12931.6086 Gflops
```

由此可以对比以上各种方法的性能情况,可见手动实现的性能已接近于官方的性能,如下:



-/\$1₂,51₂,102₈₁

[M, N, K]

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今夜月明人尽望,不知秋思落谁家。——王建《十五夜望月》